

# **SURVEY OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN AFRICA, 1986-1987**

**E/ECA/CM.14/4/Rev.1**

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**UNITED NATIONS  
New York, 1988**

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION  
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### Explanatory notes

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document. A symbol which is preceded by the designation E/ECA/... indicates that the document is issued under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa.

In the tables throughout the Survey, two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported, while a dash (—) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible and a hyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable.

A hyphen (-) is used between dates, e.g., 1983-1986, to signify the full period involved, including the beginning and end years, and a stroke (/) indicates a crop year, fiscal year or plan year, e.g. 1985/1986.

The term "billion" signifies a thousand million.

References to "tons" indicate metric tons, and to "dollars" (\$) United States dollars, unless otherwise specified.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

The following acronyms of organizations and subsidiary bodies are used in the Survey:

AfCAC	African Civil Aviation Commission
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfrAA	African Airlines Association
APTU	African Posts and Telecommunications Union
CFA	African Financial Community
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
DIESA	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (of the United Nations)
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEC	European Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IACC	Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICCO	International Cocoa Organization
ICO	International Coffee Organization
ILCA	International Livestock Centre for Africa
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PATU	Pan-African Telecommunications Union
PTA	Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States
SADCC	South African Development Co-ordination Conference
UDEAC	Central African Customs and Economic Union
UMOA	West African Monetary Union
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
URTNA	Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization

The following abbreviations related to activities of the United Nations system are used in the Survey:

APPER	Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990
IDDA	Industrial Development Decade for Africa: 1980-1990
LPA	Lagos Plan of Action
PANAFTEL	Pan-African Telecommunications Network
SAF	Structural Adjustment Facility (of IMF)
SAL	Structural Adjustment Loan (of the World Bank)
UNPAAERD	United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990
UNTACDA	United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 1978-1988

The following economic and technical abbreviations, in addition to the most common abbreviations, symbols and terms, are used in the Survey:

b/d	Barrels a day
BTU	British thermal unit
CBR	Crude birth rate
dwt	Dead-weight ton
GDP	Gross domestic product
GFCF	Gross fixed capital formation
ICD	Inland clearance depot
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
ITSC	International telephone switching centre
LASH	Lighter-and-ship
LDC	Least developed country
MVA	Manufacturing value added
NCC	National communications co-ordinator
NIC	Newly industrialized country
ODA	Official development assistance
OET	Oil equivalent tons

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS *(continued)*

Ro/Ro	Roll on, roll off (means of transportation)
SDR	Special Drawing Right (of IMF)
TEU	Transport equivalent unit (of container)
TFR	Total fertility rate

**Part One**

**OVERALL REVIEW AND OUTLOOK, 1986-1988**

## INTRODUCTION

1. The Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1986-1987 is prepared by the Socio-economic Research and Planning Division of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). It is the product of country missions carried out during the year 1987 in 25 African countries by the staff of that Division, which also studies reports submitted to the Commission by Governments of member States. Data are also obtained from other, international sources and in particular from the United Nations Secretariat at Headquarters and from the specialized agencies in the system. Press reporting on the situation in the region is not overlooked.

2. Following the practice of previous years, the Survey updates information presented in the last Survey about the first year of the biennium under review—in this instance, 1986. It relates events and presents data on performance in 1987 (nearly always estimates based on reports covering a limited number of months). As appropriate, it compares the 1987 data with forecasts for that year offered in the last Survey. And, in its turn, the Survey ventures forecasts of certain economic parameters in respect of the current year, 1988.

3. As always, the authors of the Survey ask its readers to bear in mind the limitations in the coverage and the quality of the available data. The margin of error may be high in some cases, even with regard to such fundamental aspects as domestic output. That should be taken into account in evaluating the conclusions reached. Moreover, in certain cases the latest available information of a statistical nature relates to 1986 or even 1985.

4. The subject matter of the Survey broadly follows the pattern of its recent predecessors: the chapters include the international economic situation; economic trends in developing Africa; the external sectors of African economies; fiscal and monetary policies and prices; developments in the main production sectors; the evolution of transport, communications and—an innovation—tourism; and finally, three selected issues in the social sectors: population growth; education; and public health.

5. The 1986-1987 Survey appears when the economic crisis in the African region may be worsening. The hope for recovery is more and more elusive, and even the drought which was thought to have ended has reappeared in some areas. Ethiopia again faces the threat of famine in its northern provinces and the calamity matches that of 1984/1985 in magnitude: 5 million people, one eighth of the population, are threatened and the food deficit in 1988 is estimated at 1.3 million tons. At the same time, the international economic situation has become more uncertain after the crash of stock markets around the world in October 1987. A recession in 1988 is a possibility and would have bleak implications for the region.

6. The preparation of the Survey in such circumstances entailed additional difficulties and challenges; and just when more abundant and more accurate data

would be particularly useful, their quality has worsened in certain respects. That is especially true in the case of some of the largest economies of the region.

7. The first main finding of the Survey is a downward revision of previous data for 1986. The picture which emerges is that regional growth in 1986 was 0.5 per cent in real terms. At the same time, however, the substantial improvement which was detected in most non-oil exporting countries, particularly in agriculture, is confirmed. Their economies grew by 3.7 per cent, well in excess of population growth. Oil-exporting countries, however, which contribute up to two thirds of regional output, suffered a decline in gross domestic product (GDP).

8. Secondly, regional growth showed no substantial improvement in 1987 relative to 1986: GDP is estimated to have risen by only 0.8 per cent. Several factors were to blame: first of all agriculture performance has been disappointing. Drought hit many areas—some countries, such as Ethiopia and Mozambique, experienced famine conditions once again. In value added terms, agriculture stagnated. Another factor was the oil market situation: some countries experienced the full consequences of the price crash of 1986 only in 1987, because of the fiscal lag in their budgets. Commodity markets other than oil were mainly unfavourable in 1987. Coffee prices lost more than 40 per cent, leading to lower production (a 6 per cent fall) in countries such as Cote d'Ivoire. On the other hand, the very strong showing of copper prices in the latter part of the year gave a welcome boost to the economies of Zaire and Zambia.

9. Thirdly the necessity to adjust policies in order to restore conditions for steady growth was one of the two most important economic issues in 1987. The structural adjustment process has not been without upheavals and reversals, as the measures adopted took their toll without producing rapid results. Nevertheless, most Governments continued to go ahead and to enact sometimes quite fundamental changes in the framework within which their policies operated.

10. The second important economic issue was external debt. The difficulties in servicing that debt intensified, while resource flows into the region dropped to a trickle, particularly private flows. The financial squeeze experienced by the region is now a crucial impediment to further development and requires the urgent attention of the developed countries which are the main creditors. The Organization of African Unity (OAU), at its Extraordinary Assembly of Heads of State and Government held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 28 November–1 December 1987, dealt at length with the debt problem and spelled out the position of African developing countries with regard to a lasting solution. As is now widely recognized at the international level, the region's debt requires a special approach which would involve writing off a substantial part of the debt of the poorest countries.

11. After the stock market crash in October 1987 and the subsequent instability in the currency markets, prospects for 1988 are quite uncertain. A recession would certainly mean a contraction of external demand for regional exports and entail a fresh decline in total output. A further decline in the value of the dollar, on the other hand, would hurt exporters (either of oil or primary commodities) and the probable ensuing rise in interest rates would further increase debt-servicing difficulties. In such circumstances the projection of a 2.6 per cent growth for the region as a whole in 1988 may look rather optimistic. It is made on the rather heroic assumptions that no major disruption will occur in the world economy and that the difficulties experienced in the agricultural sector in 1987 were temporary and such as will not prevent the region

from reaping the rewards of the efforts recently made to boost production.

12. It has to be said that certain trends appearing at the end of 1987 and the beginning of 1988 seem to point to a substantial deceleration of world output and demand in 1988. If maintained, they would spell another year of falling incomes for the region. Indeed the downward pressure on oil prices after the December 1987 meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is an indication of trouble. On the other hand, there are grounds for hope in the actions taken by the big industrial nations to prevent a recession in the wake of the stock market crisis and better to co-ordinate policy as well as in the efforts of African developing countries to adjust the workings of their economies.



# I. THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

## A. MAIN TRENDS AND ISSUES IN 1987

### 13. Three issues dominated events in 1987:

(a) The trade imbalances between major industrial countries: in particular, the deficit of the United States of America and the surpluses of Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany;

(b) The continuous decline in the exchange rate of the dollar to the other major currencies, which accelerated after the October stock market crash; and

(c) The servicing of the debt of the developing countries, which raised renewed difficulties in 1987.

14. These issues are, of course, interrelated and require co-operation among nations to resolve them. Major industrial countries strove within the Group of Seven<sup>1</sup> to stabilize exchange rates and co-ordinate policies. Under the aegis of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, efforts were made to find a framework for a lasting solution to the debt problem of developing countries. In particular, the need for a fresh approach to the problem in Africa was recognized and significant progress made. However, as the year 1988 opens, it can not be said that the major disequilibria affecting the world economy have been resolved—and uncertainty increased after the stock market crash.

15. According to the latest United Nations estimate<sup>2</sup> the growth in world output declined slightly from 3.5 per cent in 1986 to 3.2 per cent in 1987. Performance varied substantially from one region to another. While growth remained at its 1986 level in developed market economies, it fell significantly in developing countries, from 3.2 per cent in 1986 to only 2.5 per cent in 1987. Centrally planned economies generally saw a reduction in growth. Table I.1 shows the data for 1986 and 1987, together with a forecast for 1988 to which reference is made in section D below.

16. Among the developed market economies, there was a general slowdown, only Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland growing faster than in 1987. The performance of the United Kingdom was particularly impressive, in that it reversed a period of economic decline. In the United States the annual growth rate fell only slightly (from 2.9 per cent to 2.7 per cent). The employment situation continued to improve in the United States, where virtually full employment was achieved. On the other hand, unemployment continued to grow in Western Europe, though at a slower pace. The sole exception was the United Kingdom, where unemployment fell in 1987 for the first time in many years. Another indication of strong growth in the United States was the high level of capacity utilization in industry. Among developed market economies inflation was at its lowest for many years. The deflator calculated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was only 3.1 per cent, compared to a peak of 9.3 per cent in 1980 and an average of 7.8 per cent for the period 1969-1978. In the United States, however, inflation was slightly worse in

TABLE I.1. GROWTH OF THE WORLD ECONOMY, 1986-1988

	(Percentage)		
	1986	1987	1988
<i>Gross domestic product</i>			
Developed market economies .....	2.7	2.7	2.0
Of which:			
United States .....	2.9	2.7	
Japan .....	2.3	3.5	
Western Europe .....	2.3	2.3	
Developing countries .....	3.2	2.5	3.0
Of which:			
Africa .....	-2.0	0.3	
Western hemisphere .....	3.9	2.7	
South and East Asia .....	5.2	4.7	
Western Asia .....	-2.5	-1.1	
Centrally planned economies .....	4.6	3.2	4.0
China .....	7.4	10.0	8.0
World output .....	3.5	3.2	3.0
World trade .....	4.8	3.4	4.4

Sources: United Nations (DIESA), *ibid.*; and IMF, *World Economic Outlook* (October 1987).

1987 as a consequence of the rapid depreciation in the dollar exchange rate. The trade deficit of the United States, moreover, continued to rise throughout the year, although imports grew by only 0.4 per cent in volume in the first two quarters of the year.

17. Among the developing countries, the slackening in growth was mainly due to a decline in output by the principal energy exporters and the generally poor performance throughout Africa and Latin America. In Africa it was a disappointing fraction of 1 per cent following a 2 per cent decline in 1986, while in Latin America there was a slackening in growth from nearly 4 per cent in 1986 to only 2.7 per cent. In contrast, growth continued at a strong pace in the countries of South and East Asia, with particularly good results in newly industrialized economies (NICs) such as the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan. In the first-named, growth reached 12 per cent despite civil disturbances and protectionist pressures in its main export market, the United States. India was seriously affected by drought, due to the failure of the monsoon rains; its growth rate fell from 5 per cent in 1986 to 3.5 per cent. Happily, because of the food reserves built up in previous years, there was no serious danger of famine.

18. In the centrally planned economies the growth rate fell from 4.6 per cent in 1986 to 3.2 per cent in 1987. The Chinese economy continued to grow strongly, recording an exceptional 10 per cent in 1987, following a good 7.4 per cent in 1986, which further confirmed the effectiveness of its reform policies.

B. TRADE VOLUME, TRADE PRICES AND  
THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

19. Reflecting the slow-down in the growth of global output, world trade volume grew at a significantly lower pace in 1987. According to the revised IMF estimates in October 1987,<sup>3</sup> the out-turn was expected to be 3.3 per cent compared to 4.8 per cent in 1986. The main factor in play was the slower growth in the volume of United States imports—as indicated earlier, only 0.4 per cent compared to 10.6 per cent in 1986. In the developing regions, exports from Asia continued to grow at a very high rate, estimated by IMF at 13.4 per cent in 1987, even if that represented a decline from 17.2 per cent in 1986. In sharp contrast, most other regions reported slower export growth or even a shrinkage, as in developing Africa. In fact, most of the acceleration in growth in those regions was accounted for by the NICs.

20. In dollar terms, world trade prices are estimated to have increased by around 10 per cent in 1987, more than double the 4.4 per cent which obtained in 1986. That was more an effect of dollar depreciation than a sign of higher inflation; in terms of the IMF Special Drawing Right (SDR), the estimated rise was only 0.4 per cent.

21. The largest gain in trade prices was made by oil—an average year-on-year increase of 27.6 per cent. In October 1986 IMF estimated that prices of manufactured goods would rise in 1987 by 12.8 per cent and that non-oil commodity prices would fall by 1.8 per cent.<sup>4</sup> In fact, the latter increased in 1987, standing 8.2 per cent higher in September than the 1986 average, owing mainly to a strong rise in metal prices. By midyear the market feared shortages in some basic metals. Copper prices reached record levels by year-end. According to the IMF index, metal prices were 24.5 per cent higher than the 1986 average by September 1987. (All the foregoing are dollar prices.) The *Economist* dollar price index for metals showed a year-on-year rise of 78.8 per cent at 15 December 1987 and even its index on an SDR basis showed an exceptional 55.7 per cent rise.

22. The IMF projections in October 1987<sup>5</sup> showed an increase in the current-account deficit in the balance of payments of industrial countries, from \$18.1 billion in 1986 to \$38.9 billion in 1987. At the same time, a sharp improvement was foreseen in the situation of the developing countries—the deficit was expected to fall from \$47.6 billion in 1986 to \$19.6 billion in 1987. The United States deficit was forecast to reach \$159.4 billion by the year-end, while the other members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) would achieve a surplus as high as \$128.7 billion. By October 1987 the Japanese surplus had reached \$88.1 billion and that of the Federal Republic of Germany was approaching \$41.3 billion. The main developing countries to improve their current-account balances were the oil exporters and the NICs in Asia. (It should be noted that the calculations for current-account balances suffer from substantial discrepancies not accounted for: according to IMF they amounted to nearly \$58 billion in 1987.)

C. EXCHANGE RATES, FINANCE AND DEBT

23. The dollar exchange rate remained roughly stable until August 1987, when it started to fall despite efforts by major central banks to stabilize it. After the October stock market crash the fall accelerated. Despite the pack-

age for reduction of the federal budget deficit agreed late in December between the United States administration and the Congress—not to mention the call by the Group of Seven countries on 11 December for stable exchange rates and their statement that a further fall in the value of the dollar would damage the world economy—the decline continued seemingly out of control until the year-end. By that time the dollar had lost 22 per cent of its value against the Japanese currency, to reach the exceptionally low level of 120 yen. In relation to the deutsche mark the year's fall had been 19 per cent, while in trade-weighted terms it had been 16 per cent.

24. Interest rates on major financial markets rose for most of 1987 up to October, which may have been an important factor in the stock market crash in that month. In the aftermath, measures were taken in the United States to lower interest rates as a way to prevent a recession; similar measures were later taken in Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany in a bid to reflate their economies and provide a boost to demand. The level of interest rates was seen as an important element in the necessary co-ordination of policies among major industrial countries. While the United States was deemed to need to restrain growth in order to reduce imports and the external deficit, countries in surplus, particularly Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany, were called upon to stimulate demand in order to absorb more imports.

25. Reasonably up-to-date information on resource flows to developing countries is in general not available, given the statistical problems involved. For 1986, according to OECD,<sup>6</sup> total net resource flows to those countries amounted to \$84.7 billion in current values. That was only 3 per cent more than in 1985; at 1985 prices there was a sharp decline of 15.3 per cent. Again according to OECD, net resource flows to developing countries have fallen continuously from a peak reached in 1981, mainly because of the shrinkage of export credits and private flows, particularly bank loans. The latter were put at only \$5 billion in 1986, compared to \$13.5 billion in 1985 and \$52 billion in 1981. Those trends are unlikely to have been reversed in 1987. In fact, according to IMF,<sup>7</sup> while bank loans in the aggregate doubled in the first half of 1987 compared to the corresponding period of 1986, bank lending to developing countries totalled \$3 billion compared to \$7 billion in 1986. Sub-Saharan Africa experienced an increase in 1986 in net resource in-flows (in current values) but in real terms that amounted to a fall of 6.7 per cent. In 1987 various initiatives were taken to increase resource flows to Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly to the low-income countries: the World Bank and IMF succeeded in mobilising extra resources for the heavily indebted ones, in the framework of their Structural Adjustment Loan (SAL) and Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF) programmes, respectively. By December 1987, \$6.4 billion was committed under the sponsorship of the World Bank for soft loans repayable in 40 years, with a 10-year grace period and 3/4 per cent service charge. The quota replenishment exercise of the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, was completed. IMF established the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility on 29 December 1987, to provide SDR 6 billion for low-income developing countries engaged in economic and structural adjustment.

26. IMF estimated that the debt of developing countries would reach \$1,210.9 billion by the end of 1987, an increase of 8.8 per cent in 12 months. The Fund foresaw some easing in debt pressures since, as a proportion of

exports of goods and services, the debt-service ratio would fall to 23.2 per cent after peaking at 24.7 per cent in 1986. The estimates made by OECD do not differ substantially from those of IMF. The experience of developing countries seems to have been at variance with the global picture: a worsening of the debt burden in 1987 forced many of them to seek a rescheduling of their debts, which was obtainable only on conditions drawn up by IMF and/or the World Bank. The huge debt of Latin American countries was the source of most difficulties and during the year there were prolonged negotiations between creditors and such countries as Brazil. One important change, however, was the move away from pure rescheduling towards solutions that included a substantial write-off of debt. Thus, an innovative package was set up for Mexico: a substantial part of the debt would be exchanged at a discount, possibly as high as 50 per cent, for 20-year bonds secured by the United States treasury bonds, the creditor banks being rewarded by a higher rate of interest. Mexico might save as much as \$18 billion during the life of the bonds, i.e., as much as \$900 million a year, if the entire \$10 billion issue were to be traded. It remains to be seen, however, if the plan will work. One impediment to such plans is the fear of creditors that other debtors will have to be conceded the concessions made to any particular ones. For developing Africa, that is one of the main obstacles in the way of proposals to cancel a substantial part of the external debt and convert the rest into long-term, low-interest debt.

#### D. PROSPECTS FOR 1988

27. The stock market crash of October 1987 created considerable uncertainty over the prospects for the world economy in 1988. Forecasts and projections made either at the beginning or in the middle of 1987, overtaken by events, had to be revised substantially. Table I.2 below presents the latest situation. In October, IMF forecast a rebound of world growth in 1988 to 3.1 per cent compared to 2.8 per cent in 1987, including relatively strong growth in the developing countries of 4.4 per cent in 1988 compared to 3.3 per cent in 1987.<sup>8</sup> In particular, IMF foresaw a strong recovery in developing Africa, where GDP growth was expected to reach 3.3 per cent in 1988, given the surge in commodity prices during 1987 and assuming stability of oil prices in 1988. The region's GDP growth in 1986 had been only 1.5 per cent. In the aftermath of the stock market crash, however, there were fears that the so-called "wealth effect" of the \$750 billion loss suffered by investors on Wall Street would be a contraction in demand, leading to a recession that would start in the United States and spread to other industrial countries, with dire consequences for the world economy. At the same time, the factors which led to the market crash—fundamentally, the trade imbalances between major industrial countries—continue to make themselves felt, still exerting a downward pressure on the dollar. They could fuel inflation and might lead to a rise in interest rates in the United States, thus depressing the world economy still further.

28. The United States trade deficit, which lies at the heart of the problem, has been linked by most commentators to the budget deficit of the Federal Government, which obliges the latter to resort to heavy borrowing on financial markets. Since savings rates in the United States are low by international standards, a great deal of that

borrowing has had to be met from external sources, increasingly from Japan. To keep attracting such foreign savings, and if the trade deficit still grew, interest rates would have to be raised, with adverse consequences for economic growth.

TABLE I.2. FORECASTS OF THE GROWTH RATE OF THE WORLD ECONOMY IN 1988

	(Percentage)		
	By IMF	By OECD	By the United Nations
<i>Gross domestic product</i>			
Developed market economies .....	2.6	2.25	2.0
Of which:			
United States of America .....	2.7	2.5	
Japan .....	3.4	3.5	
Other .....	2.5		
Developing countries.....	4.4		3.0
Of which:			
Africa .....	3.3		
Asia .....	5.9		
Western hemisphere .....	4.7		
World output.....	3.1		3.0
Inflation rate .....	3.3 <sup>a</sup>	3.25	
World trade .....	4.4	3.75	4.4

Sources: IMF, *World Economic Outlook* (October 1987); OECD, *Economic Outlook*, No. 42 (5 December 1987); and United Nations Secretariat, DIESA, New York, December 1987.

<sup>a</sup> Industrial countries.

29. The projections made in December 1987 by OECD, on the one hand, and by the United Nations Secretariat, on the other,<sup>9</sup> reflect the changed outlook for the world economy. OECD produced one of its least optimistic forecasts for years. Though it does not foresee a recession, OECD sees growth in the combined economies of its member countries falling from 3 per cent in 1987 to less than 2 per cent in 1989. In the United States, however, it anticipates higher exports from the competitive edge imparted by a lower dollar and forecasts that growth in 1988 will be quite near the 2 3/4 per cent expected in 1987. Employment trends are expected to be reversed and unemployment to increase in 1989. The narrowing of the United States trade deficit would, *ceteris paribus*, result in a sharp reduction of world demand. In anticipation, Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany modified their domestic policies to stimulate demand and their growth rates may be basically unchanged in 1988. For OECD as a whole, however, growth is expected to fall from 2 3/4 per cent in 1987 to only 2 1/4 per cent in 1988. The OECD lays emphasis in its report on the policies required to avoid a recession, which include the reduction of the United States budget deficit and measures to stimulate demand in Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany.

30. For its part, the United Nations Secretariat foresees stagnation: world growth dropping to 3 per cent in 1988 from 3.2 per cent in 1987. The growth rate in developed market economies would decline from 2.7 per cent in 1987 to 2 per cent in 1988. In that scenario, however, there is an improvement in prospect for the developing countries, where GDP would grow by 3 per cent compared to only 2.5 per cent in 1987. Also, world trade would grow more rapidly—by 4.4 per cent.

Nevertheless, the situation of many developing countries would remain precarious, particularly their financial situation, because they would continue to struggle against debt-service difficulties, compounded by lower export receipts and declining terms of trade.

31. The course of events at the end of 1987 and at the beginning of 1988 gives no clear clues as to what 1988 will hold. The budget package finally devised by the United States administration and the Congress did not convince markets of a joint resolve to reduce the deficit. Subsequent news of a decline in the trade deficit in a par-

ticular month boosted the dollar at least temporarily. On the other hand, oil prices have been unstable, with a downward trend, in the face of forecasts of excess supply. While the prices of commodities such as coffee and cocoa have continued to weaken, metal prices remained bullish: the price of copper, for example, gained 10.7 per cent during December 1987. A recession in 1988, if it does come about, would have disastrous consequences for African developing countries and would make it even more difficult to reverse the process of quasi-improvement to which the region is subjected.

**Figure 1. Developing Africa and subregions:  
per capita GDP at 1980 prices**

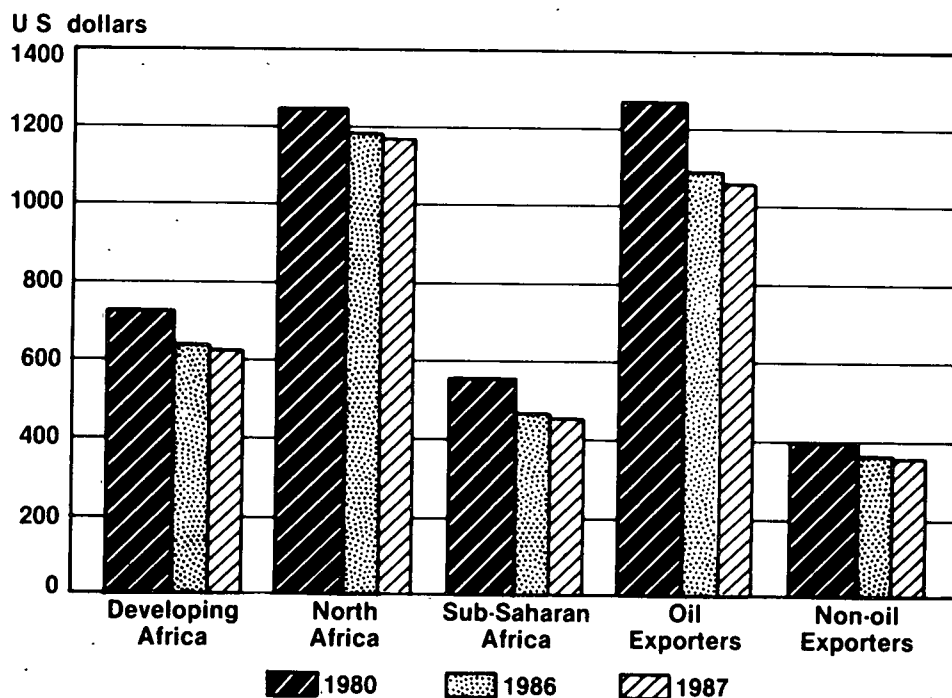
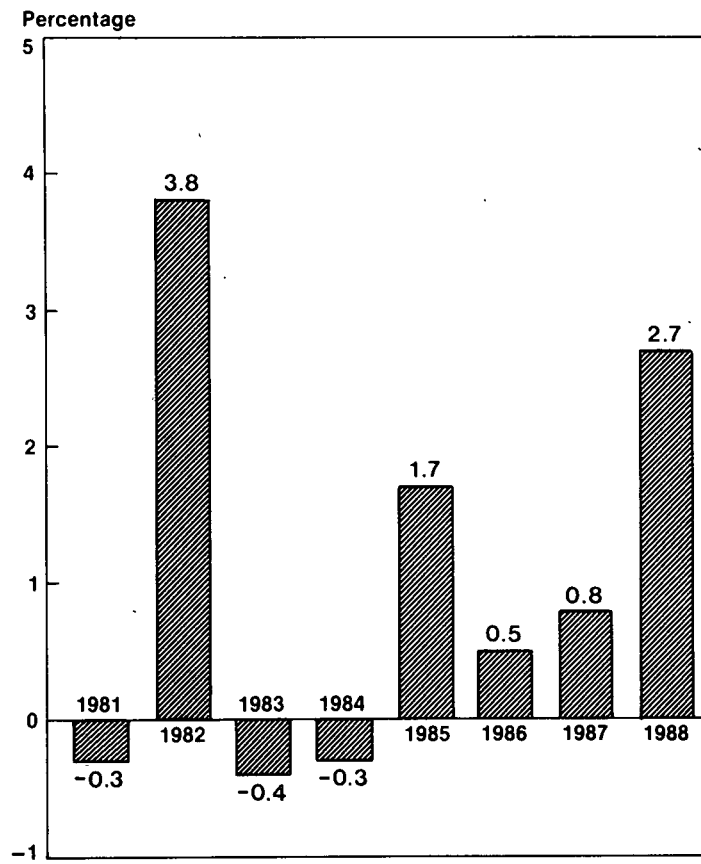


Figure 2. Developing Africa: annual growth rate of GDP, 1981-1988



## II. ECONOMIC TRENDS IN DEVELOPING AFRICA

### A. MAIN DEVELOPMENTS IN 1986-1987

#### 1. *An update on output in 1986*

32. In the 1985-1986 Survey, growth in the output of the African region as measured by gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated to have been 1.2 per cent in 1986,<sup>10</sup> which meant a very poor performance and implied a further drop in income per head and a further setback for the region. Revised data generally confirm that analysis but show that the previous estimate was too optimistic: they put growth at only 0.5 per cent. The growth of output in oil-exporting countries has been revised from -0.3 per cent to -1.2 per cent and that of non-oil exporters from 4 per cent to 3.7 per cent. The setback was almost entirely the result of the collapse of oil prices during 1986. The non-oil exporters had their best year since the beginning of the decade; and agriculture experienced a strong, 4.9 per cent growth, one of the highest for the decade. The latter result was due in no small measure to good weather generally across the region. It was also the outcome of the shift in most government policies, which allocated a greater share of resources to agriculture and, just as importantly, put in place a framework of incentives for the farming population. The strong showing of agriculture is a sign that the policies were working and is therefore extremely encouraging.

#### *Results by subregion and in certain countries*

33. The 1986 results by subregion indicate a poor performance in sub-Saharan Africa, where GDP grew by only 0.9 per cent. That outcome is explained mainly by the setback suffered in Nigeria, where GDP declined by 2 per cent. The subregion with the best performance was East and southern Africa, where GDP grew by 3.2 per cent. In Central Africa growth was 1.3 per cent, an understandable result in view of the predominance of oil-exporting countries in the subregion. In West Africa, GDP fell by 0.6 per cent and in North Africa it rose by only 0.3 per cent—results likewise attributable to the collapse of oil prices.

34. The 1986 results by country show that in 27 of the 50 members of ECA, the growth of GDP was either negative or, if positive, less than population growth.

35. In North Africa, Morocco was one of the fastest-growing countries in 1986: the increase of nearly 6 per cent in GDP was due to excellent weather after several years of adverse weather; to the lower cost of oil imports; to favourable debt rescheduling; and, importantly, to a good performance on its export markets. In contrast, GDP fell by nearly 1.5 per cent in Algeria, one of the leading exporters of petroleum products in the region. The Algerian economy depends heavily on those products: petroleum gas production and exports have come to play as important a role as crude oil. The fall in the prices of crude also affected gas.

36. In West Africa Nigeria, as already stated, experienced a fall of 2 per cent in GDP. The severe cut in receipts from oil exports was felt throughout the economy, since manufacturing industry is heavily dependent on imported inputs, which the authorities cut drastically in order to honour considerable debt obligations.

37. In East Africa, Kenya benefited greatly from a short-lived boom which raised coffee prices at the beginning of the year, as well as from higher tourist income. It recorded 5 per cent growth. Mauritius enjoyed an exceptional 9.4 per cent growth, its economy buoyed up by the booming export processing zone. The growth of Mauritian exports of manufactures is such that the country may well be on its way to joining the ranks of the East Asian NICs. Apart from Botswana, however, where GDP grew by 12.5 per cent on account of its thriving mining sector, most other countries in the subregion performed poorly. In the case of Malawi an important cause was renewed drought.

38. In Central Africa, the oil exporters were all badly affected and recorded declining GDP. Cameroon, which had followed a cautious policy by paying its oil revenues into a special account and meeting oil expenditures from its general current expenditure account, achieved only 0.5 per cent growth.

#### 2. *GDP growth in 1987*

39. It had been hoped that in 1987 the region would perform much better, since oil prices were expected to rise, and that the continuing structural adjustment efforts would bear fruit as they had done in the agricultural sector in 1986.<sup>11</sup> However, overall growth in 1987 is estimated provisionally at only 0.8 per cent, barely higher than in 1986.

#### (a) *The effects of renewed drought*

40. The prime reason to cite for the disappointing result is that drought returned to many countries, though generally in a less catastrophic form than in 1983-1984. Ethiopia and Mozambique are the two exceptions to the general experience. In the northern parts of Ethiopia, the rains failed in both the short and long rainy seasons, leaving more than 5 million people threatened by famine and producing a situation as serious as in 1984. In Mozambique drought was aggravated by internal war and the food deficit in 1987/1988 is estimated at 284,000 tons. Cereal production in the region as a whole fell from 75.4 million tons in 1986 to 66.6 million tons in 1987, i.e., by nearly 12 per cent. Particularly sharp declines occurred in Morocco, where the cereal crop was down by 45 per cent in 1987 after the 1986 bumper crop, and in Zimbabwe, where the shortfall was 58.1 per cent. The index of regional agricultural production compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was 2.8 per cent lower in 1987 than in 1986. ECA estimates show that on a value added basis the agricul-

tural sector grew by only 1.1 per cent in 1987 compared to nearly 4 per cent in 1986. The most affected subregions were North Africa, where agricultural value-added fell by 0.4 per cent, and West Africa, where it rose by only 0.4 per cent. Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole was badly hit: growth in the agricultural sector was only 1.4 per cent, with a decline of 8 per cent in southern Africa—as large as in the drought of 1983—and of 1 per cent in the Sahel.

(b) *The pervasive impact of oil prices*

41. Oil prices did indeed rise in 1987 as expected, following the December 1986 OPEC meeting which reinstated the quota and official price system. Taking Brent crude as a reference, the spot price was on average around \$18.40 a barrel in 1987, pretty close to the OPEC official price and roughly 27 per cent higher than in 1986. Owing to the reductions of output under the quota system and to demand conditions, however, the earnings of African oil exporters failed to increase as much as expected. Moreover, even though prices increased, they were still far below the pre-1986 level and in some countries barely enough to ensure profitable production (in terms of government revenue therefrom). Governments of oil-producing countries had therefore to maintain policies which restricted imports, in order to control their balance of payments. For some Governments, especially in Central Africa, the year 1987 was even worse than 1986: because of the fiscal time lag, it was in 1987 that budgets felt the full impact of the low oil prices of 1986. Most of their oil revenues evaporated—only the royalties remained, since companies paid no corporate taxes when oil prices fell below their break-even points.

42. In Nigeria oil revenues, though higher, were not up to expectations and the economy remained in deep crisis.

43. In Gabon, where oil revenues are estimated to have totalled 284.7 billion African Financial Community (CFA) francs in 1986, the 1987 budget estimates for this item were only CFAF 60 billion. Such a severe fall in prospective revenue forced the Government to cut investment, freeze salaries and enter into negotiations with IMF for aid related to a structural adjustment programme.

44. The situation was similar in Cameroon, where the 1987/1988 budget estimates were cut by 19 per cent and the investment budget by 26.5 per cent.

45. Even in Algeria, which weathered the crisis much better than other oil producers, growth in 1987 was very low at 0.8 per cent, whereas the economy had grown annually by 4.1 per cent in 1980-1984. Algeria relies heavily on the production of oil condensates and gas, which are not subject to OPEC quotas. In 1987, however, though gas sales increased strongly in volume terms, there were difficult negotiations with customers on prices and in the end they had to be reduced to levels compatible with oil prices. In any case, Algeria had to reduce imports by a considerable margin in order to limit its current-account deficit and honour its debt commitments. Debt service during 1987/1988 is estimated at \$4-4.5 billion a year, while external revenues in 1987 are estimated to be \$10-11 billion. Debt service therefore represents around 40 per cent of those receipts.

46. The only country in the region able to increase its oil production substantially was Angola: output averaged 310,000 barrels a day (b/d) in 1987 compared to 282,031

b/d in 1986, a rise of 10 per cent, and is expected to continue rising in the coming years. Oil export earnings rose from \$1.1 billion in 1986 to an estimated \$1.8 billion in 1987, a considerable boost for an economy beset by civil war.

47. Apart from Angola it was only in Egypt that oil production rose, OPEC restrictions notwithstanding. All the same, its economic growth slowed down markedly in 1987 to around 4 per cent, compared to the 7-8 per cent a year during the early years of the decade.

48. Since Africa contains both importers and exporters of oil, the rise in the prices of that commodity had differing effects: importers in the region had to contend with an increased import bill, whereas in 1986 many of them had benefited very substantially from the lower oil prices. In Morocco, for example, oil imports were down in value by 53.8 per cent in 1986, while in 1987 they may have increased by 12.5 per cent, judging by results in the first quarter. In Kenya also, the good 1986 performance was helped in no small measure by the cut in the oil bill (40.5 per cent), which rose again in 1987 by an estimated 13.2 per cent.

(c) *Other commodity prices*

49. At the end of 1986 there was a change of trend in commodity prices, which continued throughout 1987. Whatever measure is employed, non-oil commodities made a strong showing. According to IMF, their prices were 24 per cent above the 1986 average, in dollar terms, by November 1987. *The Economist* index, for its part, shows non-oil commodity prices up 39.5 per cent over 12 months on 15 December 1987. The rise was rather uneven, in that it was mainly concentrated on agricultural raw materials and metals. Beverages, which are the most important earner of foreign exchange in the region after oil, suffered falling prices. On average, in fact, the IMF index for non-oil commodities rose in 1987 by only 7.05 per cent. An ECA index (also in dollar terms), weighted for export sales by African developing countries, shows a rise of 20.8 per cent in 1987, including oil, but of only 2.9 per cent (compared to a rise of 1.8 per cent in 1986) if oil is excluded. The index of daily coffee prices compiled by the International Coffee Organization (ICO) lost nearly 37 per cent in 1987. A similar index for cocoa, compiled by the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) fell by 3 per cent in 1987.

50. The impact of those falls was especially damaging for Côte d'Ivoire. In the first six months of 1987, its coffee and cocoa sales fell by 61.7 per cent and 32.7 per cent, respectively, compared with the corresponding period of 1986. The Government was forced to suspend the servicing of its foreign debt and to seek a rescheduling. Kenya was also badly affected: exports fell by 20 per cent and the country faced a serious balance of payments gap. Its Government had to turn for balance-of-payments support to creditors and to IMF, with which it had earlier negotiated a \$175 million loan package. On the other hand, the rise in metal, particularly copper, prices in 1987 provided a boost to the main African producers, Zaire and Zambia. At the year-end, copper prices per ton were averaging 1,586.24 pounds sterling and had risen by 22.3 per cent over the year. Unfortunately, production and transport problems limited the benefits which African producers, particularly Zambia, derived from the situation. In addition, exchange-rate policy in Zambia caused

substantial losses for the producing corporation, *Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines*.

51. Countries which relied on commodity exports other than oil did not benefit from higher price levels in 1987, because the structure of their exports is heavily concentrated on commodities such as coffee, tea and cocoa. The fall in the value of the dollar made matters worse. In the West African Monetary Union (UMOA) zone, a price index of commodities exported by member countries, expressed in CFA francs, was 16 per cent lower in the first half of 1987 than in the corresponding period of 1986.

#### (d) *Trade and the balance of payments*

52. Other factors also affected growth, especially the pressure on the balance of payments caused by the heavy burden of debt service and the consequential reduction of imports which a number of Governments imposed, particularly those in the major oil-exporting countries. In Nigeria, the reduction was draconian: in the third quarter of 1987, imports were running at an annual rate of \$3,680 million, whereas in the year 1982 they had totalled \$18,725. Inevitably, the effects were most damaging on spending for capital formation and in manufacturing industry, which found itself operating well below capacity despite the stated policy of substituting for imported inputs. In Algeria, imports suffered a cut of 14.4 per cent in 1986 and a further cut of 12.4 per cent in 1987. In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, imports in the first half of 1987 were only 63.4 per cent of their 1983 level.

#### (e) *The subregional picture and the economic groupings*

53. All the above elements combined to produce the very poor 1987 performance. The frequency distribution of countries according to growth of output was much the same in 1986 and 1987; it was less favourable than in 1985, when only 11 countries experienced negative growth. However, both years were a big improvement on the drought years 1983-1984, as the following data show. For interest a forecast for 1988 (on the basis described in section D below) is also shown.

Percentage change over preceding year	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Negative.....	20	19	11	14	15	7
Less than 3.....	12	14	16	13	13	18
3 and less than 6.....	7	8	12	17	19	22
6 and less than 8.....	2	3	6	3	2	1
8 and over.....	9	6	5	3	1	2

54. Practically no subregion and no economic grouping could be said to have done well in 1987 (see table II.1). The plight of sub-Saharan Africa, with growth of only 0.4 per cent, was worse than that of North Africa, with 1.6 per cent. In sub-Saharan Africa, East and southern Africa had the best subregional performance with a growth of 2.8 per cent: even so, that was substantially below the rate of population growth, which reaches an exceptional 4 per cent in some countries. Performance was dismal in the southern part of this subregion; a decline in GDP of 0.4 per cent. Central Africa virtually stagnated—the data suggest a growth of 0.1 per cent—and West Africa, reporting 0.6 per cent, was little better. In the Sahel area, the rate was an unimpressive 1.7 per cent. Both oil exporters and non-oil exporters did badly, their economies growing by 0.3 per cent and 1.6 per cent,

respectively. Surprisingly, the least developed countries (LDCs) performed well as a group, their output growing by 3.4 per cent in 1987. The explanation is that the largest economies, such as the Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania, performed relatively well, while for technical reasons the impact of the 1987 drought in Ethiopia will be recorded only in the 1987/1988 fiscal year.

55. In North Africa, Morocco was affected by poor spring rains, which considerably reduced the cereal crop and led to higher imports. Furthermore, higher oil prices raised the cost of imported energy. The fall in phosphate prices was an additional unfavourable development depressing the value of exports, already reduced by lower agricultural production. However, the authorities were able to limit the damage, because restructuring eased debt service while they pursued the structural adjustment programme.

TABLE II.1. OUTPUT SHARE AND GROWTH RATE BY  
SUBREGION AND ECONOMIC GROUPING, 1986-1988\*

	Output share in 1986	Growth (Percentage)		
		1986	1987 <sup>a</sup>	1988 <sup>b</sup>
North Africa .....	44.8	0.3	1.6	3.0
Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>c</sup> .....	57.8	0.9	0.4	2.5
Of which:				
Central Africa .....	9.8	1.4	0.1	1.6
East and southern Africa .....	13.2	3.2	2.8	3.6
Southern Africa .....	5.0	3.0	-0.4	4.2
West Africa .....	32.1	-0.6	0.6	2.7
Sahel countries .....	3.3	5.1	1.7	3.7
Oil exporters .....	65.6	-1.2	0.3	2.2
Of which:				
OPEC members .....	48.4	-2.3	-0.7	2.0
Non-oil exporters .....	34.4	3.7	1.6	3.5
Of which:				
LDCs .....	13.0	3.8	3.4	3.5
Others .....	21.3	3.7	0.6	3.7
Regional total .....	100.0	0.5	0.8	2.7

Source: ECA secretariat.

\* GDP measured at 1980 prices. The countries surveyed in 1987 represented 87.0 per cent in terms of GDP in 1986.

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>b</sup> Forecast.

<sup>c</sup> Including the Sudan, which forms part of the North Africa subregion.

56. In West Africa, Mauritania was affected by drought but that appears likely to prove a temporary setback, since the economy is otherwise improving under the 1985-1988 recovery programme. The economic crisis in Sierra Leone intensified. Most production sectors were in decline, inflation accelerated (reaching an annual rate of 320 per cent in January) and widespread smuggling of the country's most valuable exports, diamonds, persisted. The depth of the crisis can be gauged from the occurrence of electric power cuts at times in the capital and some provincial cities, together with acute shortages of petroleum. To deal with the situation, the Government had to declare a state of economic emergency. In Côte d'Ivoire the fall in the prices and volume of agricultural production for export reduced export earnings by a considerable margin, as described above, resulting in an estimated fall in GDP of 5.8 per cent. In Nigeria too, agricultural output was poor and manufacturing industry continued to be ham-



pered by severe import restrictions. GDP was at best unchanged in 1987.

57. In Central Africa the oil-exporting countries, Cameroon, the Congo and Gabon, had to cope with greatly reduced budget revenues while honouring debt commitments, as explained above. All three economies declined in 1987. In Chad, conflict along the northern frontier continued to make a large claim on resources and caused serious destruction, the effects of which have not yet been overcome. In addition, the economy was again beset by bad weather, so that agricultural output grew by only 1.4 per cent. Cotton prices revived but the benefit of the rally was marred by the depreciation of the dollar. In Zaire, overall growth remained a poor 2.6 per cent, owing to low output levels in agriculture and manufacturing industry, coupled with more or less static production of copper.

58. In East and southern Africa, the economy of Kenya remained healthy despite balance-of-payments problems, as the Government boosted growth through a deliberately expansionary budget. In the United Republic of Tanzania, there was such an exceptional bumper crop in 1987 that it even strained transport and storage facilities. The recovery programme continued to produce generally good results; the Government trimmed its budget deficit and gained some control over inflation. Growth reached a respectable 3.8 per cent compared with a poor record in previous years. The best performance in the subregion, however, was that of Mauritius: not only did overall growth top 8 per cent but the remarkable fact is that this was achieved on the basis of exports of manufactures. The expansion of the manufacturing sector, and especially of the industries in export-processing zones, was such that labour shortages began to appear in the sector and also in traditional employment for sugar-growing. Other remarkable features were the turn-round in the country's current account, from deficit into surplus, and the improvement in the debt situation, as servicing costs dropped to only 12 per cent of GDP. On the other hand, the economy of Madagascar remained in acute difficulties, though agricultural production rose in 1987. A severe shortage of foreign exchange hampered manufacturing and affected the supply of petrol. In Somalia, while agricultural production was satisfactory, responding to the reform programme, debt service continued to weigh on the balance of payments.

### 3. Domestic demand

#### (a) Consumption

59. For the region as a whole, domestic demand fell in 1987 by 1 per cent, compared to near stagnation in 1986. Table II.2 below displays the principal constituents of supply and demand in the economies of the region in 1986, combining data for the various member States expressed in dollars at 1980 prices. It also shows the growth rate achieved in 1986 and 1987. The paragraphs which follow comment on the significance of the trends shown. The final column of the table contains forecasts of growth in 1988; it should be read in conjunction with section D below. However, both public and private consumption seem to have increased during the year. The rise in public consumption was very modest (only 0.4 per cent) but significant, because there had been an almost continuous decline since at least 1982. Subregionally, the increase was fairly general: in North Africa by 0.3 per

cent (against -2.2 per cent in 1986); and in sub-Saharan Africa by 1.5 per cent (against 1.0 per cent in 1986). Only in East and southern Africa did public consumption increase substantially—by 6.7 per cent (against 3.8 per cent in 1986).

TABLE II.2. SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN DEVELOPING AFRICA, 1986-1988\*

	1986 billion dollars	Percentage annual growth		
		1986	1987	1988
Gross domestic product .....	343.9	0.5	0.8	2.7
Imports of goods and services .....	79.1	-7.9	-7.9	2.5
TOTAL SUPPLY	423.0	-1.2	-0.8	2.6
Public consumption .....	56.3	-0.2	0.4	1.3
Private consumption .....	208.5	0.8	1.3	2.1
Gross fixed capital formation .....	66.0	-0.1	-9.3	2.6
Change in stocks .....	1.3	-59.8	-29.0	31.0
Domestic demand .....	332.1	-0.1	-1.0	2.2
Exports of goods and services .....	90.9	-4.9	—	4.2
TOTAL DEMAND	423.0	-1.2	-0.8	2.6
Consumer prices .....	—	12.9	13.7	..

Source: ECA secretariat.

\* Measured at 1980 prices.

60. There was likewise a moderate growth of private consumption in the region during 1987, assessed at 1.3 per cent, which was the highest growth rate since 1982. (The trend is difficult to ascertain because of statistical problems.) The rise in private consumption was more marked in North Africa than in sub-Saharan Africa, 2.1 per cent compared with 1.2 per cent. The only subregion with significant growth, other than North Africa, was West Africa with 1.3 per cent.

61. Despite the uncertainty of the figures, they do show a large fall in total consumption per capita since 1980, amounting to 8.3 per cent. In some countries, the process assumed almost catastrophic proportions: in Sierra Leone it may have fallen by a third and in Nigeria by a fifth—in the latter case wiping out, during the recession which followed the fall in oil prices, the large gains of 1980-1982. On a per capita basis, as in absolute terms, there was a substantial contrast in consumption between North Africa (2.5 per cent higher in 1987 than in 1980) and sub-Saharan Africa (16 per cent decline over the same period).

#### (b) Capital formation

62. While consumption rose slightly, there was a renewed fall in gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) of 9.3 per cent in 1987. In a context of low growth and contracting imports that would appear to be a logical outcome if consumption levels are allowed to rise even modestly. It is a further confirmation of the fact that investment has taken the brunt of the adjustments carried out in most African economies. Regionally, GFCF has fallen continuously as a share of GDP since it peaked at 24 per cent in 1982; it is estimated to have been 17.3 per cent in 1987, almost 2 per cent less than in 1986 (see table II.3). In North Africa, where the share remained around 26 per cent of GDP throughout 1980-1985, it fell to only 21.6 per cent in 1986 and 21.9 per cent in 1987, reflecting the measures taken by major oil exporters like Algeria and

the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to reduce investment. In Algeria, where GFCF exceeded 30 per cent of GDP in some years, it fell to the relatively low ratio of 26 per cent in 1987, which meant a decline in volume terms of more than 10 per cent compared with 1986. In sub-Saharan Africa, the ratio edged down in 1987 to 13.3 per cent from 14.3 per cent in 1986, which meant a decline in volume of 7 per cent compared with 1986. There was a strong downturn in Central Africa, especially among the oil exporters. In fact, the oil-exporting countries of the region as a whole, which account for 73 per cent of its GFCF, experienced the largest fall in terms of both GDP share and volume. The remaining countries of the region, on the other hand, more or less maintained their collective GFCF at around 14 per cent of GDP during 1984-1987.

TABLE II.3. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY SUBREGION AND ECONOMIC GROUPING, 1980 AND 1985-1988  
(Percentage of gross domestic product)

	1980	1985	1986	1987 <sup>a</sup>	1988 <sup>b</sup>
North Africa .....	26.4	26.5	25.2	21.9	21.6
Sub-Saharan Africa .....	19.7	13.5	14.3	13.3	13.5
Of which:					
Central Africa .....	16.5	19.1	19.1	17.3	16.8
East and southern					
Africa .....	18.1	13.6	14.5	13.4	13.9
Southern Africa .....	18.3	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.2
West Africa .....	21.4	12.0	13.1	12.5	12.8
Sahel countries .....	20.5	16.6	16.7	16.9	17.2
Oil exporters .....	24.9	22.1	21.8	19.1	18.8
Non-oil exporters .....	18.2	14.1	14.5	14.1	14.5
Of which:					
LDCs .....	17.2	13.9	14.2	13.3	14.3
Others .....	18.7	14.2	14.7	14.6	14.7
Regional total .....	22.6	19.3	19.2	17.3	17.3

Source: ECA secretariat.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated.

<sup>b</sup> Forecast.

#### 4. Domestic savings

63. While regional GFCF contracted, savings have remained broadly constant since 1985 as a share of GDP, both for the region as a whole and for the main groupings (see table II.4). For the region, the data show gross domestic savings in 1987 at around 23 per cent of GDP, a proportion which does not seem to have changed much in recent years. It is a high ratio and one which conceals the large gap between North Africa, where the ratio is 28 per cent, and sub-Saharan Africa, where it is about 18 per cent. The difference is largely explained by whether or not a country produces oil: for the former economic grouping the ratio was around 28 per cent in 1987, for the latter it was under 14 per cent. As one would expect, the lowest ratio was to be found among LDCs—barely 5 per cent—and (within that economic grouping) among the Sahel countries only 3.4 per cent.

64. The savings ratio, naturally enough, showed no spectacular change between 1986 and 1987, but over a longer period, say, since 1980, there has been a substantial fall. Once again, oil production holds the key. Among oil exporters collectively the ratio stood at 35.1 per cent in 1980, but by 1985 it was already below 29 per cent. In North Africa, where most countries export oil, and in West Africa, where oil-exporting Nigeria dwarfs the

other countries economically, a similar decline in the ratio may be noted. In any case, ratios as high as 35 per cent, which have been witnessed in Algeria for a long time, are possible only when a government controls the main source of income (i.e., oil). In any context where less control is exercised over the economy, such a level of saving would be difficult to sustain, although some Asian NICs have done so.

TABLE II.4. SAVINGS RATIO BY SUBREGION AND ECONOMIC GROUPING, 1980 AND 1985-1988  
(Percentage of gross domestic product)

	1980	1985	1986	1987 <sup>a</sup>	1988 <sup>b</sup>
North Africa .....	34.4	29.1	28.5	28.4	29.2
Sub-Saharan Africa .....	20.2	18.1	18.3	17.6	17.9
Of which:					
Central Africa .....	23.7	25.8	27.7	28.0	29.1
East and southern					
Africa .....	9.4	11.3	13.5	14.4	15.0
Southern Africa .....	11.0	14.0	16.2	14.6	15.3
West Africa .....	24.4	18.9	18.0	16.8	16.7
Sahel .....	5.6	1.7	4.8	3.4	4.6
Oil exporters .....	35.1	28.5	28.3	27.9	28.7
Non-oil exporters .....	10.3	13.1	13.5	13.6	13.9
Of which:					
LDCs .....	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.9
Others .....	14.5	19.3	18.9	18.5	18.7
Regional total .....	26.6	23.1	23.0	22.8	23.3

Source: ECA secretariat.

\* Measured at 1980 prices.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated.

<sup>b</sup> Forecast.

#### 5. The external balance

65. In 1986, because of the fall in the value of exports due to much lower oil prices, there was a large increase in the region's deficit on current account—now estimated at \$13.7 billion, equivalent to 4.1 per cent of GDP. In 1987, the current-account deficit of the region appears to have fallen to \$11.2 billion in 1986, mainly because exports increased. The value of oil exports increased by "only" 17.5 per cent, while that of coffee and cocoa exports decreased.

66. In volume terms, however, the situation looks quite different. Export volume declined only slightly, import volume much more, while import prices in general showed only a small increase (see chapter III). Consequently, there was actually an increase in the favourable balance of goods and services as a percentage of GDP from 2.8 per cent in 1985 to 3.5 per cent in 1986. As the result of import restriction policies, the surplus on goods and services rose in 1987 to 5.2 per cent of GDP in volume terms.

67. Among oil exporters, where import restrictions were the most severe, the ratio of the surplus on goods and services to GDP, in volume terms, rose in 1986 to 7.0 per cent and in 1987 to 8.9 per cent. Compared to 1985, imports were lower by 23.4 per cent in 1987 while exports declined by only 8.4 per cent (in volume). Among the non-oil exporting countries, however, there was a deficit in the ratio to GDP in 1987 of 1.3 per cent—a slight improvement compared to the 2.4 per cent deficit in 1986 (in volume). The latter economic grouping

has in any case been in a deficit situation in this regard throughout the decade and the 1987 ratio was a very considerable improvement on the 10.1 per cent deficit at the beginning of the period. Among LDCs the ratio, always a deficit, was 9.5 per cent in 1987, compared to 10.9 per cent and 10.7 per cent in 1985 and 1986, respectively. The non-oil exporting countries other than LDCs made some slight gains in export volume and kept imports at a low level in 1987, with the result that they registered a surplus ratio of 3.8 per cent compared to 2.3 per cent in 1986. For the whole decade, however, the latter group of countries have experienced a disturbing decline in imports of goods and services: they were 18.7 per cent less in 1987 than in 1980, in volume terms.

## 6. Inflation

68. In 1986 the rate of inflation accelerated somewhat. An index of consumer prices expressed in local currencies, constructed on a region-wide basis, indicates a rate of 12.9 per cent compared to 11.9 per cent in 1985. However, the rate had reached 24.1 per cent in 1984, a year marked by catastrophic drought and food scarcity. The available information for 1987 relates to the first half of the year: the average quarterly increase in the consumer price index stood at 3.45 per cent compared to 3.25 per cent in the corresponding period of 1986. (Data for the third quarter of 1987 cover too few countries to be significant.) The inflation rate for the year 1987 has, therefore, been estimated at 13.7 per cent, or 0.8 percentage points more than in the previous year.

69. The factors which may explain the higher rate in 1987 are:

(a) The higher price of oil, which made energy more expensive, at least for oil-importing countries;

(b) The generally higher prices of other imports: IMF estimates that import prices for African countries increased in dollar terms by 10 per cent in 1987, compared to 8.2 per cent in 1986.<sup>12</sup> That was in sharp reversal of the continuous decline in such prices in 1980-1985;

(c) The renewed drought in some countries of the region, which undoubtedly made for higher food prices.

70. There were other factors that impelled prices upward, factors linked to the circumstances of individual countries and to the specific policies of their Governments. The many devaluations that occurred in 1987 also contributed to inflation, at least temporarily. Yet other factors worked in the opposite direction—among them, the fall in the exchange rate of the dollar in several countries, particularly those with the CFA franc as currency unit.

71. There were wide discrepancies in 1987 (according to data for the first six months) between subregions. The lowest quarterly rate of inflation, 1.85 per cent, was recorded in North Africa and West Africa; in sub-Saharan Africa as a whole it was 4.35 per cent. There was a particularly strong inflation quarterly in Central Africa, with an average of 20 per cent. East and southern Africa experienced 5.5 per cent. In southern Africa, an area hit by drought during the year, the quarterly average was 5.15 per cent.

72. There were four countries with exceptionally high inflation rates in 1987. In Sierra Leone consumer prices increased by 269.4 per cent during the second quarter compared to the corresponding period of 1986, whereas in calendar 1986 they had risen by 80.8 per cent com-

pared to 1985. Such a considerable inflation is explained in part by the devaluation of the leone against the dollar but above all by the deficit financing policy of the Government. At the same time, the economy was affected by the fall in its official export earnings (i.e., excluding the considerable exports, particularly of diamonds, smuggled abroad). By June 1987 the annual rate of inflation had reached 320.6 per cent.

73. In Ghana inflation remained high, even showing signs of accelerating: consumer prices in the second quarter were 42.4 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1986 and in June the rise was 45.4 per cent compared to the average for calendar 1986. Here again, currency devaluation was an important factor but government borrowing increased sharply: at the end of the second quarter, it stood 48.1 per cent above the total 12 months earlier. Money creation increased in the month of August 1987 by a staggering 7.28 per cent.

74. In Zaire, inflation accelerated markedly in 1987, reaching an annual rate of 108.7 per cent in June compared to 48.7 per cent 12 months earlier. It was accompanied by a rapid depreciation of the exchange rate from 59.625 zaire to the dollar in 1986 to Z 122.76 at the beginning of 1988.

75. In Uganda, on the basis of the first 10 months of 1987, inflation can be estimated at the very high rate of 202.9 per cent per annum, compared to an already high 160 per cent in calendar 1986. Shortages of imported goods, a high level of government spending and a very high rate of expansion of the money supply are the key explanatory factors. However, there are signs that from October onwards the inflation slowed: price increases were only 1.7 per cent in that month, equivalent to an annual rate of 22.3 per cent—a very considerable improvement.

## B. THE DEBT CRISIS

76. External debt is emerging as the most critical constraint on development in developing Africa. Allowing for the usual caveats about incomplete information, lags in debt reporting and variations in definitions, tentative data indicate that the external debt of the region continues to grow rapidly, by around \$20 billion a year, and stood at \$218.1 billion in December 1987. It is not the size of the debt *per se* which gives cause for concern; Africa is the least indebted of the developing regions in absolute terms. It is the escalation of the debt in relation to the ability to manage it which poses the real problem, as all the conventional statistical criteria—the ratios debt/GDP, debt/export earnings and debt service/exports of goods and services—bear witness.

77. As table II.5 below indicates, African debt in 1987 amounted to almost three times annual exports and represented about 70 per cent of regional GDP. The debt-service ratio increased rapidly from 27.6 per cent in 1984 to 42.7 per cent in 1986, falling however to 35.8 per cent in 1987 following a modest recovery in exports. At more than \$26 billion per annum, debt-service obliges Governments either to borrow anew in order to finance those commitments or to cut back heavily on imports. A combination of both strategies was apparently widely adopted; rescheduling succeeded only in postponing the problem to an increasingly uncertain future.

TABLE II.5. DEVELOPING AFRICA: EXTERNAL DEBT AND DEBT SERVICE, 1984-1987

	1984	1985	1986	1987 <sup>a</sup>
<i>Billions of dollars</i>				
Debt	152.1	174.4	207.7	218.1
Of which:				
North Africa .....	71.5	78.9	90.3	100.0
Sub-Sahara .....	80.6	95.5	117.4	118.1
Debt service .....	21.7	24.3	26.4	26.5
Of which:				
North Africa .....	11.8	12.3	12.7	12.7
Sub-Sahara .....	9.9	12.0	13.7	13.8
<i>Ratio</i>				
Debt burden				
Debt/GDP .....	0.57	0.67	0.74	0.70
Debt/exports .....	1.94	2.14	2.98	2.95
Debt service/exports .....	27.6	29.9	42.7	35.8
Of which:				
North Africa .....	29.1	30.4	38.5	28.9
Sub-Saharan Africa .....	26.1	29.3	42.9	47.3

Sources: OECD, *Financing and External Debt of Developing Countries*, 1986 Survey (Paris, 1987); OECD, *External Debt Statistics* (Paris, 1987); IMF, *World Economic Outlook* (October 1987); *International Financial Statistics*, vol. XLI, No. 1 (January 1988); *African Economic Digest*, several issues; and ECA secretariat.

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary estimates.

78. There are several reasons for the emergence of the present debt crisis. First, the African countries obtained large amounts of external loans from various sources on various terms, in a bid to accelerate economic growth. Secondly, the record of many countries in terms of effective resource use leaves a lot to be desired. Thirdly, lack of proper debt records prevented many Governments from realizing at an early stage the magnitude of the resources to be repaid in the future and from assessing the implications for development and growth. Externally, a catalogue of factors seem to have helped in precipitating the crisis. First, the recession in the OECD countries—Africa's major trading partners—affected commodity demand and prices. Instead of pursuing traditional Keynesian policies, Governments in those countries opted for anti-inflationary policies which prolonged the recession, further depressed import demand and raised interest rates. Between 1980 and 1987 the unit value of African exports fell by 24 per cent while their volume contracted by 35 per cent. Secondly, the debt structure changed: the growing share of private, often short-term, debt in total debt, although still less than one-fifth, reduced the average maturity period. The fact that a considerable proportion of the external debt was contracted at high and sometimes variable interest rates added a new and growing dimension of cost to the debt portfolio. Thirdly, the capitalization of arrears of debt service swelled the outstanding debt of a growing number of countries. Fourthly, the net inflow of external resources became, at best, static. Governments experienced growing difficulties in obtaining new loans, because creditor nations and agencies increasingly associated further lending with the existence of a viable record of debt service and the pursuit of policies which many African Governments found socially and politically unpalatable. Fifthly,

and not less importantly, the ensuing squeeze on resources eventually led to a lower volume of imports, thereby creating a serious obstacle to the maintenance of growth, particularly in export industries that use modern technology. The index of import volume (1980=100) fell sharply and uninterruptedly from 112.4 in 1981 to 79.1 in 1986, rising however to 81.5 in 1987.

79. The external debt malaise seems to have afflicted all types of African economy, but those of sub-Saharan countries seem to have been affected the most: they accounted in 1987 for 54 per cent of the \$218.1 billion total regional debt and also for 52 per cent of the regional debt-service charge. The debt-service/exports ratio in sub-Saharan Africa was at 47.3 per cent, compared with 28.9 per cent for North Africa; and the rates of growth of both debt and debt service also compared unfavourably with those of North Africa. The high cost of debt service has intensified the resource constraint at a time when the majority of sub-Saharan countries are implementing far-reaching policy reforms. In the absence of an adequate new inflow of resources, growth is stalled and the recovery process is frustrated.

80. Even in North Africa, the debt burden grew substantially, from \$71.5 billion in 1984 to \$100 billion in 1987, and is a formidable burden. Of the five countries comprising the subregion (Algeria, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco and Tunisia), only Algeria was able to meet in full its substantial debt-service obligations (estimated at 62 per cent of export earnings in 1986) and to cater simultaneously for essential import requirements. Egypt and Morocco found it increasingly difficult to manage their external debt and actively sought debt relief.

81. While the overall debt situation became increasingly critical with the passage of time, in a few countries it reached crisis proportions. External debt now exceeds gross national product, sometimes by a large margin. Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Togo, Zaire and Zambia are cases in point. A large number of countries currently sustain, at the cost of considerable hardship, debt-service ratios well above one third of export earnings. That is particularly true of Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria and Somalia. The Sudan and Zaire accumulated substantial debt-service arrears and the capitalization of interest was a major factor in the growth of their external debts.

82. It is no wonder, then, that calls for debt relief became the order of the day. During the 10 years ending in 1987 over 80 debt rescheduling exercises between debtors were recorded. Nigeria is one of the countries which had tried the development strategy of making a "big dash" with the help of its oil resources, eagerly abetted by private credit sources in particular. The collapse of oil prices slashed its export earnings in 1986 to a quarter of their 1980 level of \$26 billion. Faced with a debt-service ratio of 66 per cent and an uncertain oil market, the Government had to seek debt relief. It encountered considerable difficulties, however, in obtaining agreement on a rescheduling scheme in negotiations with its major private creditors. It encountered lesser difficulties with regard to official debts. Under the agreement reached at the end of 1986 the obligations due in 1986-1987 were rescheduled over 10 years with a five-year grace period. The Nigerian budget for 1988 suggested that the Government would be willing to meet obligations for debt-service equivalent to around 30 per cent of export earn-

ings. While rescheduling will still be sought, the Government now offers an arrangement whereby debts could be swapped for equity investment, especially in high-priority projects that create substantial employment.

83. Côte d'Ivoire is another country which depended heavily on private external borrowing to accelerate its growth and development. However, the fact that a considerable portion of its external debt had been contracted at variable interest rates and with relatively short maturity periods resulted in a rapid rise in the debt-service burden. The collapse of cocoa and coffee prices forced the Government early in 1987 to suspend debt repayments temporarily—an unprecedented action in that country. Although repayments were resumed later, the Government is seeking an arrangement that would tie debt service to export performance.

84. The Sudan is an example of a country in severe debt management difficulties. External debt is officially estimated at \$10.6 billion, of which \$3.6 billion is in arrears. Payments falling due in 1987/1988 are estimated at \$1.6 billion. No major progress has been achieved on rescheduling. The debt outstanding grows inexorably, mainly because of the capitalization of interest, new loans having become difficult to obtain. Even disbursement against agreed loans has been increasingly made conditional on yet further policy adjustments.

85. Morocco has struggled with an impossible debt burden since early in the 1980s, despite repeated reschedulings. The nominal burden of debt in 1987 was estimated at 70 per cent of export earnings. Because of rescheduling, however, the actual debt-service ratio was reduced to 33 per cent—still a formidable obligation. The ratio may well climb to over 40 per cent in 1988 and the Government is considering offering equity swaps for debt. The collapse of phosphate prices, repeated drought and difficulties in the export of agricultural produce arising from the entry of Spain into the European Economic Community (EEC) combined to accentuate the pressure on resources and further complicated debt management.

86. Zambia is a country heavily dependent—over 90 per cent—on mineral exports, whose difficulties started with the sharp fall in copper prices which began in the mid-1970s and had halved prices by 1986. Lower demand and the price collapse resulted in acute foreign exchange shortages. Almost all production sectors of the economy, including mining, agriculture and transport, were affected, thereby limiting the ability of the Government to service its debts. Arrears accumulated and by 1983 had reached \$106.5 million. Yearly reschedulings held the total down in subsequent years; in 1986 they were estimated at \$94.3 million. However, outstanding obligations climbed to \$429 million in 1987.

87. The above examples are only a selection from the numerous case histories of African developing countries which currently face difficulties over the debt issue.

88. The rescheduling exercises, generally arranged through the Paris and London Clubs, have no doubt provided temporary relief to hard-pressed countries. However, the terms arranged can hardly be regarded as concessionary. The revised schedules for payment of arrears, in particular, were generally on more stringent terms and often covered less than the full amounts falling due. They can therefore only result in a "hump" in debt-service payments. That perpetuates a situation which is generally treated as if it were temporary. Furthermore, delay in recognizing the need to reschedule, followed by pro-

tracted negotiations before agreement could be reached, frustrated both parties. Eventually, there has to be a redefinition of debt responsibilities. The debate is currently dominated by the underlying philosophy of the debtor countries that the debt problem is only one of their problems. The debtor community draws the conclusion that the creditor countries should first undertake to reform certain of their policies, as a *sine qua non* to working out relief mechanisms. A healthier arrangement would perhaps involve both parties in designing the terms of reference, procedures and time horizon for such exercises. The problem is not just that of debt repayment nor can it be solved by "enhancing" the capabilities of present soft-loan "windows" at international lending institutions. Rather, a solution should be viewed as a long-term enabling arrangement which will allow the debtor countries to function in the world economy on a self-sustaining basis.

89. Formal proposals have been advanced in Africa to that effect. The donor community has yet to express an interest in discussing them. The International Conference on Africa: The Challenge of Economic Recovery and Accelerated Development, held at Abuja, Nigeria, 15-19 June 1987, in the Abuja Statement<sup>13</sup> which concluded its deliberations, called for: (a) lower interest rates on existing debts and longer repayment and grace periods; (b) conversion of bilateral debts into grants for low-income countries undertaking structural adjustment programmes; (c) repayment of debt in local currency; and (d) conversion of debt and debt-servicing into investment portfolios and equity. In November 1987 the African Development Bank (AfDB) put forward a new proposal<sup>14</sup> based on defined underlying rights and obligations of both creditor and debtor nations. That proposal set out a framework of conditions to which both parties would be committed. The OAU at its Extraordinary Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 28 November-1 December 1987, underscored the commitment ingredient—that African countries would honour their obligations—and called for the adoption of a debt package as an essential of long-term development. Several proposals for debt management were put forward and the Assembly urged that an international conference to discuss African external debt be held during 1988.<sup>15</sup>

### C. STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT POLICIES

90. The continuing crisis in the economies of the region has kept up the pressure on Governments to introduce reforms and provide solutions. The problem has two fundamental dimensions: (a) the external financial situation, with heavy and sometimes unsustainable debt-service obligations and declining or stagnating revenues; and (b) domestic economies which have been performing very poorly for at least a decade. The two are evidently interrelated: the poor domestic performance explains the poor financial situation and external events adversely influence the financial situation and therefore the domestic economy. As stated in previous Surveys, African developing countries have been moving towards a broad consensus on the causes of the crisis and on the main outlines of a solution, which found expression in two fundamental documents, Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER), adopted by the Heads of State and Government of OAU at its Assembly, held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in July 1985, and the

United Nations Programme for Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD), adopted by the General Assembly at its special session in May 1986. Taking account of the diversity of situations among countries and of the different national strategies, it nevertheless can be said that reforms and policy adjustments were made more or less along the following lines:

(a) A new approach to the role of the State and the public sector in the economy. State intervention is seen in terms of providing incentives and supporting the production sectors rather than of direct control. The public sector is seen as requiring substantial reform, as it has more often been a drain on scarce national resources than augmented them;

(b) An emphasis on, and recognition of, the key role of incentives in agricultural production;

(c) A recognition of the need to introduce reforms in the economic system which will provide more flexibility and more freedom for economic agents.

91. The scope and depth of the measures taken by African Governments in recent years, and particularly in 1987, is impressive. A survey conducted by ECA on the implementation of APPER and UNPAAERD obtained an excellent response: 36 of the 50 member States replied. Thirty-three countries indicated that they had incorporated in their current development plans the UNPAAERD priorities, namely, food and agriculture development, agricultural support, alleviation of drought and desertification and development of human resources. Remarkably, 22 countries reported that they had already achieved the target for investment in agriculture, namely, 20-22 per cent of public investment. In the field of macro-economic policy reform the number of countries which had taken measures to adjust the exchange rate of their currency, to freeze public-sector wages and employment or to reduce subsidies ranged from 18 to 26. Many countries had taken action to improve economic management and introduce reforms in sensitive sectors, particularly the public sector (again, 26). Another indication of the breadth of the reform movement is the number of countries which have launched recovery or structural adjustment programmes with or without the support of IMF and the World Bank. By November 1987 17 countries had availed themselves of the Fund's SAF, not including stand-by arrangements. In addition, 18 countries had received approval for quickly disbursed loans under SAL arrangements in the World Bank's fiscal 1987. Other countries were in negotiation with IMF and/or the World Bank on possible arrangements, including as a rule a debt-rescheduling package and a set of economic reforms. The extent of IMF/World Bank intervention in the adjustment process is such that, in a certain way, it can be stated that those two institutions have come to play a key role in the formulation of economic policy in quite a number of countries.

92. The reform and adjustment process is not without problems: countries still have difficulties with the IMF/World Bank approach, particularly with its strong market orientation. Another issue is the cost of structural adjustment in terms of living standards and of the trade-offs involved between different social groups, particularly between urban, public-sector wage earners and the rural population. In 1987 there was a noticeable change of emphasis and increased flexibility on the part of the Fund, which is adopting a more growth-oriented approach, instead of proposing a somewhat rigid demand-

management and debt-servicing package. The launching of SAF was the fruit of that development. That serious obstacles remain is shown by the cases of Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Zambia, who have either withdrawn from arrangements or been barred by IMF from receiving any stand-by credit.

93. It may be dangerous to make generalizations, but to judge from experiences in various countries and official responses, it can be said that most Governments accept the need to provide incentives to agriculture and to increase the resources allocated to agriculture. There is also a wide acceptance of the need to reform economic management and give more scope to market mechanisms. Even where it was recognized that the public sector should be reformed or restructured, change proved most difficult to bring about and is not much in evidence, since it entails altering fundamental national strategies, not to speak of the opposition it evokes from some sectional interests. That applies equally to predominantly market economies, and to those with more centralized direction, so that substantial measures were taken only recently even in the former group.

94. Recent policy changes in Algeria are among the most far-reaching as far as the public sector is concerned. In 1986 in the wake of the oil price collapse, the Government drew up a three-year adjustment programme to cope with the large decline in revenue and its consequences. The two main policy lines have been to reduce imports and promote the non-hydrocarbon production sectors. At the same time, it pursued a vigorous agricultural programme, which included important reforms in favour of the private sector, and carried out important measures of restructuring in the public sector itself. (Further details are given in chapter V, section D.) In 1987 several bills were submitted to the National Assembly which would lead to the restructuring of the central planning system and give considerable freedom to state enterprises. The latter would henceforth have a say in procurement decisions and their managers would have authority to manage without interference from central planning. Companies would even have the right to open foreign bank accounts. The Ministry of Planning was restructured accordingly. Such measures amount to a radical transformation of an economic system which hitherto had been a centrally planned one.

95. In Morocco, economic policy has had to contend more with the issue of the foreign debt, with developments in EEC, which is the main market for the country's exports, and with the need to reduce the budget deficit. The current structural adjustment programme, which is supported by IMF, lays particular emphasis on the budget deficit, credit controls and various structural measures, some of which affect the public sector. The programme was duly implemented in 1987, despite the pressure on the current account created by a bad crop and unfavourable phosphate prices. The Government maintained a tight credit policy in the face of pressures to reflate. The justification given for seeking membership of EEC, which did not immediately produce a favourable response, was the dependence of Morocco on EEC markets and the adverse consequences of Spain becoming a member of the Community.

96. In Egypt, the IMF arrangement in May 1987 signalled a change in the Fund's policy: the programme contained guidelines and general policies but not specific measures and gave Egypt very favourable rescheduling



terms for its estimated \$44 billion debt. A centrepiece of the programme was the rationalization and planned unification of the exchange rates. A free market for foreign exchange was instituted in May, which led to a substantial depreciation of the Egyptian pound against the dollar. The multiple exchange rate system was retained but it was due to be replaced by a unified one early in 1988—which has not yet happened. The Government has also not acceded to an IMF demand for higher interest rates.

97. In the Sudan, the situation had become extremely difficult after the country was cut off from IMF credits when it failed to service its IMF debt and considerable arrears had built up. In 1987, however, the Government reached an informal agreement with the Fund and the World Bank on a programme to cut inflation, reduce public expenditure and reform the public sector. A first step was the devaluation of the Sudanese pound by 44 per cent against the dollar in October. Commodity prices were raised substantially at the same time, though basic foodstuffs, kerosene and medicines were not affected. To soften further the impact on living standards, the new exchange rate was not applied to imports of crude oil and medicines, which make up 20 per cent of the import bill. Despite this, the announcement of the measures triggered serious rioting and the Government showed considerable courage in getting its decisions through. The situation in the Sudan is a good illustration of the obstacles facing African Governments in the adjustment process. Unless other steps are taken, urban dwellers face a reduction in living standards through higher prices and a severe deterioration in the quality of social services, a phenomenon which has been and is being observed in many African countries. Subsidies and price controls did cushion urban dwellers and government employees to a certain extent. When adjustment involves higher food prices and the elimination of subsidies, people in the big cities are called on to carry a burden which rested previously on the shoulders of the rural population and private businesses. Such a shift in income naturally encounters very stiff resistance.

98. In West Africa, the Government of Mali initiated a reform plan for the public sector, through legislation enacted in August 1987. The crucial role of the public sector in the economy may be appreciated from the fact that it employs 45,000 people, a third of the national total. The sector had accumulated a debt of 101 billion CFA francs, nearly 19 per cent of GDP in 1986. To maintain the sector on existing lines the Government would have had to allocate CFA 60 billion in the annual budget—an "unacceptable proposition", as the Prime Minister stated. The plan introduced price liberalization, fiscal discipline, an end to the automatic deposit of profits of state enterprises in the Treasury accounts and a reduction in their work force. Public enterprises are to be entirely privatized, to be closed or to have their capital partly sold to private investors. Only 16 companies, mainly in transport and communications, will remain public. Somiex, the export-import concern, will become a mixed enterprise and its trade monopoly will be abolished. OPAM, the marketing board for agricultural products, will transfer its marketing activities to the private sector. Those measures are indeed radical and they may mark the end of a period of policy changes which has lasted several years.

99. In neighbouring Senegal, the Government agreed on a SAF programme in 1986, signed an IMF stand-by

agreement in October 1987, and negotiated a SAF programme with the World Bank. A programme was launched through legislation enacted in July 1987, under which 20 companies were designated for privatization.

100. In the Gambia, adjustment has been a remarkable success under the Economic Recovery Programme. In the first year of its implementation, fiscal 1986/1987, the Government introduced a flexible exchange rate system, set higher prices for rice production, privatized the rice trade and reduced the size of the public sector—a substantial list of achievements. Further measures are planned for 1987/1988 fundamentally to revise the income tax system, with the intention of reducing tax rates, and to reduce the budget deficit as a proportion of GDP.

101. In Ghana, adjustment efforts produced a turnaround in the economy, which is now growing at a commendable rate after years of stagnation and decline. The Government introduced a three-year Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in 1987, of which a Public Investment Programme (PIP) was an integral part. PIP is designed to improve planning. The main elements of SAP relate to trade and payments, the key cocoa sector and the public sector. In 1987, one of the main measures was the unification of exchange rates—the dual exchange rate system was terminated in February—accompanied by a further devaluation of the cedi by 13.2 per cent. Public spending was cut, the civil service ranks reduced and the number of employees in the cocoa board and other state corporations also reduced. Here again, there were serious difficulties with trade unions and other urban interests. Further measures contemplated for 1988 will lead to thousands of redundancies because of rationalization, including privatization or liquidation of 30 State enterprises.

102. In Nigeria, the largest economy of the region in terms of population and output, the structural adjustment programme drawn up by the Government was implemented in 1987 and produced positive results, though the economy remains in deep crisis. A key element of the programme was the restructuring of the external debt, which reached finality only at the beginning of 1988 with the acceptance by commercial creditors of the terms for settlement of debts. After a year during which the economy was affected by severe import restrictions, high interest rates and a wage freeze, the Government adopted in 1988 a reflationary budget aiming to boost demand and growth. The wage freeze has been lifted and the budget did not include any further cut in petrol subsidies. The latest moves are an indication of the toll taken on living standards, chiefly in the urban sector: it is estimated that, in dollar terms, income per head plummeted from \$814 in 1984 to only \$213 in 1987, a 74 per cent reduction.

103. Cameroon provides an illustration of the difficulties which Governments still experience in their dealings with IMF and the World Bank. The country's financial situation took a turn for the worse when oil prices collapsed in 1986. Even though the Government had prudently avoided the spending extravagance of many newly rich oil exporters, it had to face a serious fall in export earnings and oil production. Retrenchments were necessary, particularly in the budget, and the servicing of the external debt became an issue. Cameroon's traditional creditors insisted that an adjustment package approved by IMF was needed; the authorities strongly resisted the idea, on the grounds that it would entail a reduction in growth and adverse social consequences.

104. The last edition of the Survey reported that the Government of Zaire had implemented painful measures of adjustment while supporting a high level of debt repayment and that the expected external resource inflows had failed to materialize. Since then, the approach of both IMF and the World Bank towards Zaire has shown a notable change and new agreements signed with the two institutions provided substantially higher resources. The adjustment programme remains on course, as shown by the recently drafted 1988 budget, though some new tendencies are apparent, such as the decision to exclude foreigners from small businesses.

105. The Government of Zambia suspended its IMF agreement in May 1987, in the aftermath of the copper-belt riots of December 1986, which had been sparked off by the steep rise in food prices following the cancellation of subsidies. At the same time, it put an end to the auction system, pegged the exchange rate at 8 kwachas to the dollar and suspended payments on its foreign debt. It then issued its own recovery programme, the Interim National Development Plan, which stipulated, *inter alia*, that the needs of the economy would be given priority over debt-service payments: such payments would be limited to 10 per cent of net export earnings after deducting disbursements of foreign exchange for the requirements of the copper industry, oil imports, the requirements of the airline and fertilizers. By reducing consumption of luxury goods and domestic products with a high import content, on the one hand, and by investing national savings in the domestic economy instead of using them to pay off debts, on the other hand, it was hoped that a way would be found to halt the decline of the economy. To date, the Plan has suffered from the suspension of IMF support. The economy of Zambia has suffered throughout the year from a severe shortage of foreign exchange, which has particularly affected industry.

106. While Zambia drew away from IMF, Mozambique did the opposite. In January 1987 its Government initiated a recovery programme which included a substantial liberalization of the economy, until then a centrally planned one, and agreed on a SAF programme with the Fund. Under that programme there were two successive, substantial devaluations of the metical, increases in producer and consumer prices, more control of the public sector and more incentives for the agricultural sector. The positive result was an increase in production and exports, but there were also costs: the living standard of the urban population declined, wages failing to keep up with prices. Another positive result was the rescheduling of the external debt, which, in view of the state of war within the country and the economic decline, had become well-nigh unserviceable.

107. The Government of Angola plans to introduce far-reaching changes in the economy, in accordance with policy guidelines set as far back as December 1985. Apart from factors such as the war, it admits to "excessive centralization of socialist planning methods", "bureaucratization" and "poor management" as important causes of the economic difficulties. Austerity measures were taken to reduce imports and budget expenditures when oil prices collapsed, but that has been recognized as insufficient. Reforms have proved difficult to implement, however, particularly those concerning prices and the exchange rate, which has stood officially at 29.918 kwanza to the dollar since independence. The official rate has long been meaningless, with the kwanza reportedly

traded at Kz 1,800-2,000 to the dollar on the black market and barter transactions on the increase because the currency has lost practically all its purchasing power. The Government certainly showed its determination by making a bold proposal to reschedule its foreign debt and by announcing its intention to apply for IMF membership. It proposed to refinance the debt through a \$1 billion floating rate note issue; there has not been a favourable response by financial markets but negotiations with IMF have started. Moreover, the Government then announced further measures which represent a very important shift in economic strategy: permission for private farming; price rises; elimination of some price controls; a mandatory loan to help pay for defence; and greater flexibility in foreign trade regulations.

108. Similar steps had been taken earlier in Sao Tome and Principe, with the adoption of a structural adjustment programme sponsored by IMF. Under the programme, the dobra was devalued by 54.75 per cent, foreign and domestic trade were liberalized and price controls lifted.

109. The foregoing remarks and comments have attempted to document the breadth of the reform and adjustment process in African developing countries and, it is hoped, explained the many complex problems which are involved. The question remains, however, whether or not those adjustment policies are compatible with long-term development needs. Criticism of the policies has included the fact that they deal only with the short term. It is clear that, to create the economic conditions for sustained and stable growth, a much longer time span is required than when elaborating the provisions of a normal stand-by agreement with IMF (which, through no fault of its own, cannot lend on longer terms). Measures such as the provision of better incentives for the rural population, devaluation of the currency, trade liberalization and the like, can produce an immediate spurt in production, particularly of exportable products. That will be short-lived, however, unless the volume of investment rises permanently to a higher level, the resources are used more efficiently, and the necessary technical changes take place. Such processes require time. In most countries where structural adjustment programmes have been or are being implemented, there has been a clear and quite impressive surge of agricultural production: farmers responded to higher prices and better profit prospects. Every time deficiencies show up in such key areas as distribution and transport, however, which only investment can remedy, or when climatic conditions turn sour, it is significant that a setback is experienced. In other words, the progress in agriculture is fragile and requires accompanying measures in other areas for it to be sustained. In manufacturing and other non-agricultural sectors, the record of adjustment policies is as yet unclear or generally disappointing.

110. Other criticisms relate to the social costs of adjustment policies, though those costs can be seen as either inevitable or a consequence of a redistribution of income which is necessary to stimulate production. There is, for example, an obvious contradiction between cheap food policies and remunerative prices for food producers. Where the resources could come from that would be needed to finance such a course of action is always an unanswered question. They would assuredly not be forthcoming from traditional donors—or any other donor, for that matter. Guaranteed public employment and subsi-



dized food prices are powerful factors in inducing migration from rural to urban areas and in depriving production sectors of resources, including manpower. That is the long-term consequence, however attractive they sometimes appear in the short term. It can be argued that a reduction in public employment—or at least an end to the guarantee for graduates that it will be of a permanent nature—together with the abolition of food subsidies, would stimulate the creation of independent, self-supporting production activities and release resources for investment. Despite their short-term costs, therefore, such measures could prove beneficial in the longer term. However, the dilemma such issues create for Governments cannot be overlooked, and whatever the long-term benefits are, the short-term effects are such that policy measures have to be carefully tailored to minimize social distress.

111. One criticism which is more solidly based relates to the emphasis on debt servicing and the effect, perhaps unintended, on investment expenditures. It is much easier to cut public investment than a Government's current expenditure; the latter, as shown above, impinges on the interests and concerns of influential population groups. The result is that investment expenditure all too often bears the brunt of adjustment (see chapter IV), an outcome certainly not conducive to long-term development. As for debt servicing, governments are required under structural adjustment programmes to make heavy payments and, since they are in many cases unable to sustain them for a lengthy period, reschedulings ensue. What usually happens then is that countries are lent fresh money to pay the interest on old debts, which are "rolled over" to later maturity dates. The upshot is a higher debt total. The problem is just postponed and, in fact, made much worse. In the case of many African developing countries it is quite impossible to envisage conditions in the near future in which they would be in a position to pay their debts. It would therefore seem more rational to provide such countries with a debt package that would take into account the investment resources which they will need for their economies to grow. There is no doubt that long-term development in the region depends crucially at present on an adequate, steady influx of external resources. Long-term development cannot be sustained in conditions of a net outflow of resources for which the magnitude of debt-servicing payments carries the responsibility.

#### D. OUTLOOK FOR 1988

112. After the stock market crash of October 1987 and despite the strong growth subsequently shown by the American economy, prospects are clouded and more uncertain than ever. A recession in 1988 in the major industrial economies would have dire consequences for the African region in terms of reduced exports, even further reduced resource flows and possibly higher interest rates—all of which would increase the already heavy debt burden. To those consequences should be added the uncertainty about oil prices in 1988. In 1987 OPEC was able to keep prices more or less in line with its official \$18 a barrel. At the end of the year, however, market forces were again pushing prices down and the failure of OPEC meeting in December increased that pressure. Over-production by some OPEC members, together with poor demand prospects, depressed prices at the beginning

of 1988. The future exchange rate of the dollar is another element of uncertainty. At the end of 1987 the rate again fell and it has only partially recovered in the early months of 1988. The decline during 1987 seriously hurt African exporters, most of whose commodities including oil are sold at prices quoted in dollars. A continuation of the same trend in 1988 could only worsen matters. Uncertainty over future prices for commodities other than oil, for example, cocoa, coffee and sugar, clouds the outlook for certain countries just as much or even more so. Trends early in 1988 indicate that over-supply still dominates the markets for beverages; and it is ominous that copper futures show a downward tendency.

113. The forecasts for 1988 which follow have been constructed within the framework of an optimistic scenario based on the following assumptions:

(a) There will not be a major recession, which means that the policy measures taken by major industrial countries will succeed in limiting the damage on financial markets;

(b) The dollar will not fall very much below the level obtaining in October/November 1987 and, specifically, it will trade at around 280 CFA francs during 1988;

(c) The price of oil will remain at the OPEC benchmark of \$18 a barrel or, if it does fall, a collapse similar to the one in 1986 will be avoided; in other words, oil will probably not trade under \$16 a barrel in 1988;

(d) The weather will be normal, i.e., it will recover in the areas stricken by drought in 1987. This assumption has been made time and again by the authors of the Survey over the years, and it was disproved in 1987, but recent weather patterns seem to indicate that the weather in 1988 will be favourable, particularly in southern Africa;

(e) The prices of commodities other than oil may not be favourable on the whole—they rose by only 2.9 per cent in dollar terms for the region as a whole in 1987—but will not decline strongly;

(f) Structural adjustment policies will remain on course and the key measures will be pursued further. This assumption is not a pro forma one: African countries need external resources, which will not be forthcoming if adjustment is not carried through. In other words, growth will not occur if the proper incentives are not provided and if reforms are not applied in key sectors of the economies.

114. As in previous Surveys, the method employed for the forecasting is a country-by-country approach, using knowledge of national circumstances in a consistent, macro-economic framework, rather than an econometric approach, which is not yet feasible because of the number of countries involved (50) and the lack of adequate data. In some cases, however, simple forecasting models have been applied. Forecasts made by Governments have been used when available, after checking on consistency, plausibility and compatibility with the ECA assumptions described above.

115. The end result of the exercise is that developing Africa's output is forecast to grow by 2.7 per cent in 1988. Compared to a growth of only 0.8 per cent in 1987, that may seem rather high, but it is still less than estimated population growth in the region. (This and related elements of the forecast are shown in table II.2 above.) The growth is dependent on a rather strong

export performance, in that exports of goods and services are forecast to grow by 4.2 per cent, after zero growth in 1987 and an average of -2.5 per cent in 1980-1986. Furthermore, the expected growth is predicated on a recovery of investment: GFCF would increase by 2.6 per cent, despite a pattern of continuous decline since 1982 and a substantial fall in 1987. There would also be a substantial rise in private consumption by 2.1 per cent, the increase in public consumption remaining modest at 1.3 per cent in view of the structural adjustment programmes now in place in most countries. *In toto*, domestic demand, which stagnated in both 1986 and 1987, is expected to gain a robust 2.6 per cent in 1988. Imports would necessarily rise to accommodate higher consumption and investment (made possible by the rise in exports) but the net surplus on goods and services would remain at practically the same proportionate level as in 1987 of 5.7 per cent of GDP.

116. At the subregional level, an average performance is expected in North Africa—a recovery to 3 per cent after a dismal 0.3 per cent and 1.6 per cent in 1987. The forecast is based on a surge of exports by nearly 6 per cent—good performances in practically all countries with the possible exception of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. In Morocco a good recovery is expected after the 1987 setback, which was caused by a poor rainy season. In Algeria good progress is expected in gas exports, which rose by 17 per cent in volume in 1987. In Egypt the economy is expected to expand at 4 per cent, the same rate as in 1987; and in Tunisia a growth of 3.8 per cent is expected compared to 4.4 per cent in 1987.

117. In sub-Saharan Africa prospects are less favourable: output set to grow at only 2.5 per cent, with a poor performance in Central Africa of only 1.6 per cent. In that subregion, growth would continue to be affected by low prices for oil exports. Growth is expected to remain poor in Zaire, while in the Congo and Cameroon a decline of output appears likely. The only subregion with what could be considered a favourable forecast is East and southern Africa, with 3.6 per cent growth. That would be mainly the result of the recovery from drought in southern Africa, where output is expected to rise by 4.2 per cent (-0.4 per cent in 1987). Zambia is aiming at a minimal 2.2 per cent growth in 1988, but a strong performance is expected in Zimbabwe after the 3 per cent decline in 1987, as well as in Malawi (4.6 per cent growth after -0.3 per cent in 1987). Mauritius should undoubtedly continue to expand at a very fast rate, easily 7-8 per cent, unless exceptional circumstances supervene. In Madagascar the recovery is expected to gain momentum and bring a growth rate of 2.7 per cent: this is attainable in view of the early success of the adjustment programme in agriculture and the support given to the industrial sector. In Kenya lower growth is probable on account of the unfavourable outlook for the main exports, coffee and tea, but the downturn would be limited because of strength in other key sectors, such as food, agriculture, tourism and industry. It is therefore assumed that the reduction will be only slight, to 4.8 per cent. West Africa should have an average performance (2.7 per cent growth). In the Sahel area, results are expected to be above average, at 3.7 per cent, because of recovery from unfavourable weather in 1987. In the largest economies of the subregion, however, the situation will remain difficult. For Nigeria, a growth rate of only 2 per cent is forecast: poor conditions on the oil market would render significant production increases unlikely. (Strong growth in other

manufacturing industry would require a volume of imports which could not be purchased with the expected export earnings.) In Côte d'Ivoire, only 1.4 per cent growth is expected, following the decline of 5.8 per cent in 1988, because of market conditions for cocoa and coffee, as well as the tense external debt situation in the country. In Ghana the recovery is expected to proceed apace, with a growth of 4.1 per cent as in 1987. In that country, a particularly strong performance is forecast in the mining sector, which has grown at a very high rate in recent years. In Senegal growth would reach 3.1 per cent, with a better agricultural result than in 1987.

118. As can be seen, attaining even 2.7 per cent growth in 1988 will require a favourable external environment and perhaps heroic assumptions about the behaviour of demand and, particularly, investment. The magnitude of the debt service which many African countries are scheduled to make in 1988 is daunting. Given the contraction in the flow of external resources, at least private investment flows, it is clear that a solution to the debt predicament has to be found if African developing countries are to extricate themselves from the present situation and enter a period of firmly based recovery in which growth is sustainable. There is still quite a strong probability, however, that conditions will take a turn for the worse, falsifying the optimistic assumptions that underlie the forecast. For that matter, forecasts by such institutions as OECD are far from optimistic.

119. A recession in the developed market economies would spill over into the African region through its effect on world demand, resource flows and interest and exchange rates. A fall in oil prices below the OPEC benchmark would, of course, benefit the economies of oil importers in the region. For the oil exporters it would mean serious pressure on the balance of payments—many of them would have extra and perhaps insuperable difficulties in servicing their debts. In present circumstances each dollar by which the price of oil falls would cost about \$1.7 billion in export earnings to the nine oil exporters of the region, or roughly 3 per cent of regional exports in 1987. Worse still, in some oil-exporting countries in Central Africa a price below \$18 per barrel means a drastic reduction in budget revenues, because the taxes on oil mostly take the form of corporation tax on profits—when profits are made. This is the situation which obtained in 1987, when budget receipts fell sharply because of the price collapse in 1986. In Algeria, where debt service is 40 to 50 per cent of export earnings, a fall in oil prices in 1988 would unravel the Government's strategy for import control and promotion of the non-hydrocarbon sector, since imports would have to be cut to unacceptable levels.

120. For non-oil-producing countries, the benefit of lower oil prices would be more than offset in a recession by what would happen to the prices of such key commodities as coffee, cocoa, tea, copper and cobalt, which are the source of the bulk of their export earnings. The effects of recession generally, and on the value of the dollar in particular, could raise interest rates in industrial countries. In some African countries scheduled debt service is at unsustainable levels (over 50 per cent in poor countries like Somalia) and servicing might become almost impossible. A further decline in the dollar would hurt all countries in the region because it would compound the effect of lower commodity prices provoked by a recession, those prices being quoted in dollars. Coun-

tries with the CFA franc as currency would suffer additional hurt through its appreciation against the dollar since it is pegged to the already appreciated French franc. In 1987 the CFA franc already appreciated on average by 15.2 per cent against the dollar, to the detriment of exports by those countries.

121. At the macro-economic level, the sectors most affected in the event of a recession would be mining, since it depends almost totally on export markets, and manufacturing, because it depends on imported inputs which cannot be purchased if export receipts are too low. Agricultural exports would also be depressed by low prices; but there would be some time lag, probably one or two years.

122. It can be estimated that the region's output growth would in the event of a recession fall in the 1-1.5

per cent range, perhaps even lower. It would appear that the Governments of the African countries can do little to prevent such an uninviting outcome. In fact, the responsibility lies primarily with the major industrial powers, who have the greatest share of world output and the greatest influence on trade and financial flows. One can but hope that their Governments will jointly take whatever measures the evolving economic situation demands. What was done in regard to the United States budget deficit indicates the possibilities. However, the countries of the region can contribute more than is generally thought feasible, if they continue to adjust their economies whatever the obstacles. Growth will not take place in any case unless the right incentives are provided to producers and reforms are introduced in the economic setup in the various African countries.

### III. THE EXTERNAL SECTORS OF AFRICAN ECONOMIES

#### A. VALUE AND VOLUME OF MERCHANDISE TRADE

123. The year 1987 proved to be a fairly strong one for world merchandise trade, if measured in dollars: a hefty 13 per cent increase. However, there was no increase if it is measured in terms of SDR. The gap between the two valuations reveals the full extent of the fall in the exchange rate of the dollar. In tandem with world trade, the exports of African developing countries increased by 15.1 per cent in dollar terms. Their imports, however, increased by only 3.3 per cent (see table III.1.).

TABLE III.1. MERCHANDISE TRADE OF DEVELOPING AFRICA.  
1986-1988

	<i>(Annual percentage change)</i>		
	1986	1987 <sup>a</sup>	1988 <sup>b</sup>
Dollar value <sup>c</sup>			
Exports .....	-23.9	15.1	10.0
Imports .....	-2.4	3.3	9.0
Volume <sup>d</sup>			
Exports .....	-2.8	2.0	4.5
Imports .....	-4.5	-1.8	2.2
Unit value <sup>c</sup>			
Exports .....	-21.7	12.8	5.3
Imports .....	2.2	5.2	6.7
Terms of trade.....	-23.4	7.3	-1.3
Purchasing power of exports.....	-30.1	9.5	2.8

Source: International Financial Statistics vol. XLI, No. 2 (February 1988); and ECA estimates.

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>b</sup> Forecast.

<sup>c</sup> In dollar terms.

<sup>d</sup> At 1980 prices.

124. The increase in African exports was a combination of higher prices and higher volume: unit value jumped by 14 per cent and volume rose by 2 per cent. While that movement was in the right direction, its magnitude was insufficient to recoup the losses in previous years. As a result, the dollar value of exports was still 12 per cent lower than in 1985, essentially because of lower prices (particularly that of oil).

125. Secondly, the depreciation of the dollar (the currency in which the prices of most of the exports are quoted) against the currencies of the major trading partners of developing Africa, such as Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Italy, sharply reduced the purchasing power of the higher foreign exchange earnings.

126. The increase in the dollar value of imports, which was a reversal of the previous year's experience, was entirely due to higher prices, since the volume of imports declined by 2 per cent. The depreciation of the dollar, as stated, reduced the purchasing power of exports. Given that imports come from Europe, in partic-

ular the EEC countries and Japan, to the extent of over 60 per cent (see section D below), the capacity to import from those countries, whose currencies appreciated against the dollar, was eroded. The third factor was the substantial proportion of export earnings absorbed by debt service, a factor which, combined with a declining inflow of external resources, produced a major constraint on importing capacity.

127. The terms of trade and the purchasing power of exports, improved by 7.3 per cent and 9.5 per cent, respectively. Table III.2 shows exports by selected countries. It is apparent from the table that the high growth in the value of exports was achieved mainly by the oil exporters, whose earnings increased by 17.5 per cent in 1987 following a 25 per cent increase in the price of oil. The export earnings of the non-oil exporters increased by 11.6 per cent. The corresponding figures for North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa were 14.9 per cent and 12.1 per cent, respectively.

128. In North Africa, the two largest exporters of petroleum products, Algeria and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, increased their export earnings by 20 per cent and 12 per cent. In Egypt, the Sudan and Tunisia, the increase was more than 17 per cent. In Morocco, however, the growth was a modest 4 per cent.

129. Export performance in sub-Saharan Africa was likewise dominated by that of the oil exporters, whose earnings increased by a minimum of 15 per cent. Among the remaining countries, Ghana, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire recorded high growth, while earnings stagnated in Kenya and Zimbabwe. In Côte d'Ivoire higher earnings in dollars became sharply reduced earnings when converted into CFA francs.

130. In some countries, policy measures such as trade liberalization and devaluation of the national currency boosted earnings from traditional and exportable commodities. In Nigeria, the devaluation of the naira and a new policy allowing exporters to maintain foreign exchange earnings accounts made for substantial gains in such non-oil exports as cocoa, rubber, palm oil, timber, hides and skins, ginger and gum arabic. In Madagascar, the introduction of policies to encourage trade made higher exports possible. In Ghana, production and exports of gold increased by 13 per cent. Those are only a few examples among many.

131. The dollar value of imports has remained close to \$53 billion over the last three years. It is evident from table III.3, however, that there were significant variations between North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa, as well as between oil exporters and non-oil exporters.

132. In North Africa imports declined in both 1986 and 1987 at the rate of 6 per cent. The pressure to cut imports is evident in all countries of the subregion except Morocco (an 8 per cent increase in 1987). It was most pronounced in the Sudan, Algeria and Egypt (declines in 1987 of 11 per cent, 14 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively).

TABLE III.2. EXPORTS BY SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES,  
1985-1987

(Billions of dollars)

	1985	1986	1987 <sup>a</sup>
Algeria .....	12.4	7.4	8.9
Angola .....	2.0	1.5	1.9
Cameroon .....	2.6	1.7	1.9
Congo .....	1.1	0.8	1.0
Côte d'Ivoire .....	3.0	2.4	2.9
Egypt .....	3.7	2.9	3.4
Gabon .....	2.0	1.2	1.4
Ghana .....	0.6	0.9	1.0
Kenya .....	1.0	1.2	1.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya .....	10.9	5.8	6.5
Morocco .....	2.2	2.5	2.6
Nigeria .....	12.6	6.1	7.2
Sudan .....	0.7	0.4	0.5
Tunisia .....	1.7	1.8	2.1
United Republic of Tanzania .....	0.3	0.3	0.4
Zaire .....	1.0	1.1	1.3
Zambia .....	0.9	0.7	0.8
Zimbabwe .....	1.2	1.0	1.0
Subtotals			
North Africa .....	31.6	20.8	23.9
Sub-Saharan Africa .....	33.8	29.8	33.4
Oil exporters .....	47.3	29.2	34.3
Developing Africa .....	65.4	49.8	57.3

Source: International Financial Statistics, vol. XLI, No. 2 (February 1988); and ECA estimates.

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary estimates.

133. In sub-Saharan Africa, on the other hand, the dollar value of imports maintained an upward trend. An increase of 4 per cent in 1986 was followed by an 8.1 per cent surge in 1987.

TABLE III.3. IMPORTS BY SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES,  
1985-1987

(Billions of dollars)

	1985	1986	1987 <sup>a</sup>
Algeria .....	8.1	7.8	6.7
Angola .....	1.3	1.0	1.2
Cameroon .....	1.2	1.3	1.8
Congo .....	0.5	0.5	0.6
Côte d'Ivoire .....	1.8	2.2	2.1
Egypt .....	10.0	11.5	9.3
Gabon .....	0.9	1.0	0.9
Ghana .....	0.7	0.8	1.0
Kenya .....	1.3	1.5	1.5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya .....	6.8	4.5	4.5
Morocco .....	3.9	3.8	4.1
Nigeria .....	8.9	5.5	4.9
Sudan .....	1.5	0.8	0.7
Tunisia .....	2.8	2.9	2.8
United Republic of Tanzania .....	1.1	1.0	1.2
Zaire .....	0.8	0.9	0.8
Zambia .....	0.7	0.6	0.5
Zimbabwe .....	1.0	0.7	0.7
Subtotals			
North Africa .....	33.4	31.3	29.3
Sub-Saharan Africa .....	20.1	20.9	22.6
Oil exporters .....	40.5	37.0	33.9
Developing Africa .....	53.5	52.2	53.9

Source: International Financial Statistics, vol. XLI, No. 2 (February 1988); and ECA estimates.

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary estimates.

134. The oil exporters were forced to decrease their combined imports by 8.6 per cent and 8.4 per cent in 1986 and 1987, respectively. The non-oil exporters, therefore, accounted for the overall increase, which they did by importing 16.9 per cent more in 1986, compounded by a large 31.6 per cent more in 1987. Those increases have to be qualified however, by the observation that the non-oil exporters account for well under half the value of imports by African developing countries: and that some of the difference may be explained by purely monetary factors, not to speak of inevitable errors.

135. If certain pragmatic assumptions are made, the scenario for 1988 appears to encourage optimism. Assuming that oil prices hold firm at the OPEC benchmark, export unit values are expected to increase by a modest 5 per cent which, coupled with an increase in volume of the same amount, would add about 10 per cent to earnings. However, import unit values are expected to increase by 7 per cent, owing to higher inflation and interest rates. In those circumstances import volume might improve by about 2 per cent. However, the assumption which underpins that forecast is stability in the foreign exchange markets, without which the very small increase in the volume of imports would be impossible.

#### B. COMMODITY STRUCTURE OF TRADE

136. An examination of the commodity structure of the region's trade, which is shown in table III.4, indicates that primary commodities make up more than 90 per cent of the exports and less than a third of the imports. The most important component of primary commodity imports is food items, which claim an increasing proportion of the total value. The high and increasing imports of food, while mainly attributable to natural disasters, are nevertheless a reflection of the agricultural sector's failure to keep up with the growing needs of the society.

TABLE III.4. TRADE OF AFRICAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES  
BY COMMODITY CLASS, 1984-1985

(Percentage)

	Exports		Imports	
	1984	1985	1984	1985
Food, beverages and tobacco .....	11.9	12.8	17.1	17.6
Oils, fats and other crude materials excluding fuels .....	8.5	8.4	5.4	5.7
Mineral fuels and related materials ..	71.2	69.3	9.1	9.2
Chemicals .....	2.0	1.9	7.6	8.6
Machinery and transport equipment ..	0.5	0.8	37.0	34.7
Other manufactured goods .....	5.9	6.8	23.8	24.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, vol. XLI, No. 5 (May 1987).

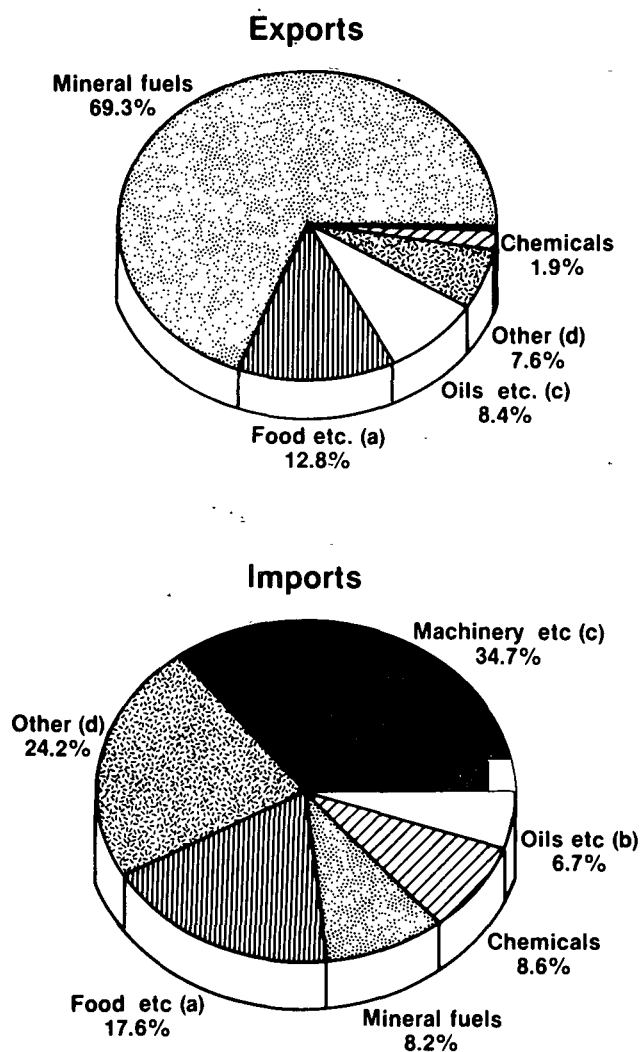
137. Despite the fact that agriculture is the dominant economic activity in developing Africa, in terms of its share in GDP and in the labour force, mineral fuels and related materials account for more than two thirds of the exports. In recent years the share of mineral fuels and related items has been falling, not because the other elements in export trade increased in absolute terms but because oil production decreased on account of the glut

on the world market—a trend that is likely to persist most of the time during the remainder of the decade.

138. Imports are concentrated in manufactured goods, of which machinery and transport equipment and consu-

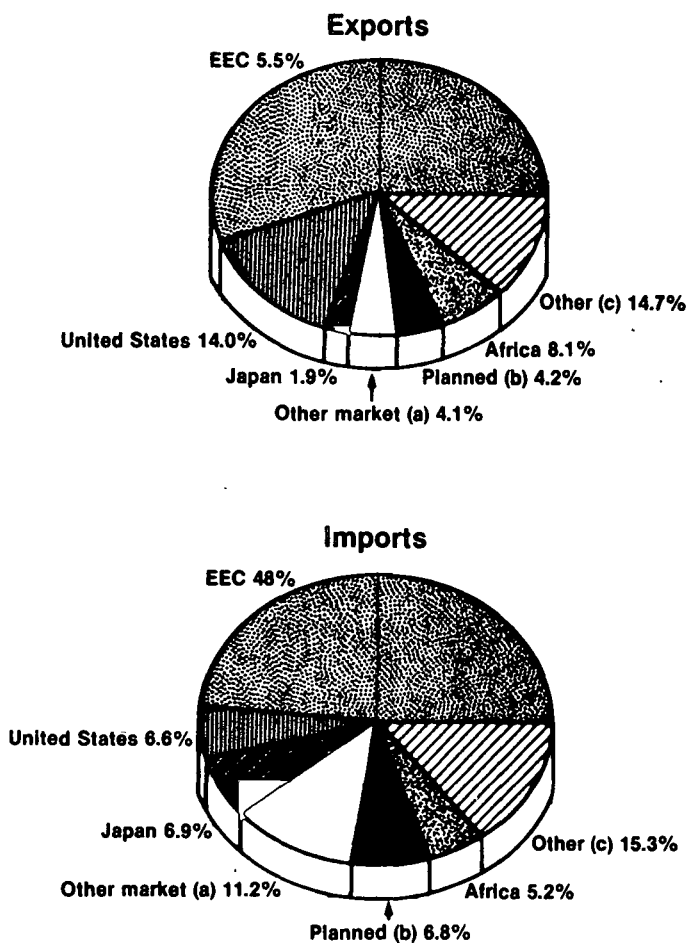
mer goods are the most important. The high share of machinery and transport equipment is another reflection of the weakness of the capital-goods industries in the region which, in turn, limits the production capacity of

**Figure 3. Developing Africa: commodity structure of trade, 1985**



**Legend:** (a) Food, beverages and tobacco  
(b) Oils, fats etc. excluding fuels  
(c) Machinery and transport equipment  
(d) All other manufacturers

**Figure 4. Developing Africa: destination and origin of trade, 1987**



**Legend:** (a) Other developed market economies  
(b) Centrally planned economies  
(c) Non-African developing countries and unspecified

the consumer-goods industries. As a result, imports of consumer goods absorb approximately a quarter of import expenditure.

139. Trade in agricultural products deteriorated on account of the weather and the consequences of inadequate government policies. The 25.2 million tons of coarse grains imported and 2.3 million tons exported in the 1985/1986 crop year were followed by an estimated 32 million tons imported and 1.5 million tons exported in 1986/1987.

### C. TRADE PRICES

140. The year 1987 witnessed relatively favourable trends for the region in trade prices. Overall, as indicated in table III.1, export prices increased by 12.8 per cent and import prices by 5.2 per cent, leading to an improvement in the terms of trade of 7.3 per cent. Table III.5 shows price indices for the principal commodities concerned.

141. Overall, an index of export unit value (1980=100) declined in 1985 to 78.2 and to 62.0 in 1986; it recovered to 69.9 in 1987 and appears likely to rise further in 1988.

142. Prices of critically important commodities such as coffee, cocoa and tea were very volatile and at times in a state of free fall. Coffee prices fell at times to levels unheard of in the last ten years, slumping by 30 per cent in 1986. The major reason was the suspension of the quota system due to disagreement between consuming and producing countries and among the latter. Quotas were re-established in October 1987 with floor and ceiling prices per lb of \$1.20 and \$1.40, respectively. The new quota allocations reduced developing Africa's share from 24.8 per cent to 24.2 per cent. Small producers (less than 100,000 bags a year), such as Burundi, Rwanda and the Congo, were exempted from the cuts in quota, as was Angola with a quota of 300,000 bags.

TABLE III.5. WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES FOR SELECTED COMMODITIES, 1985-1987

(1980 = 100)

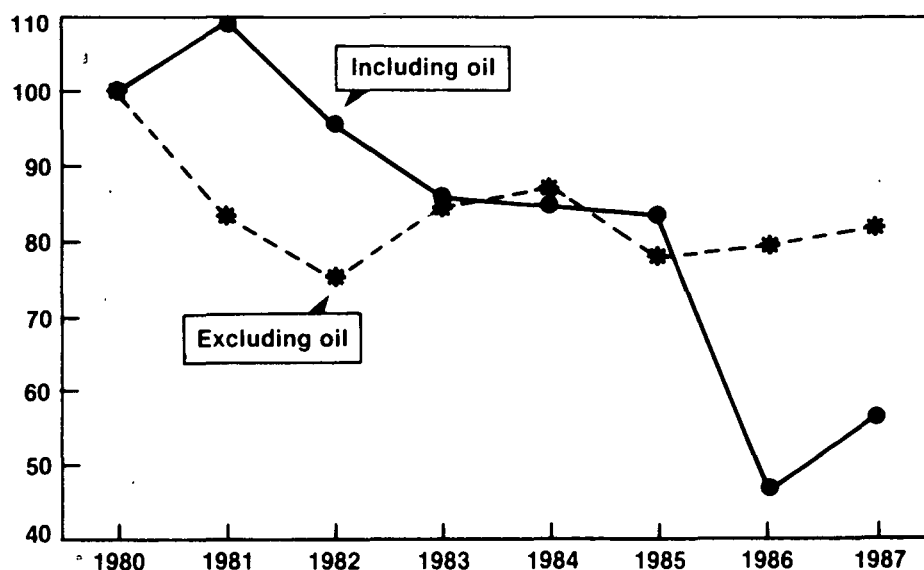
	1985	1986	1987
Crude oil (Es Sidra, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) .....	82.7	40.7	51.6
Coffee, Uganda (New York) .....	82.4	100.7	69.5
Copper (London) .....	64.9	62.7	81.5
Cocoa beans, Ghana (London) .....	85.0	78.1	75.8
Phosphates, Morocco (Casablanca) ..	72.6	73.6	68.4
Cotton, Egypt (Liverpool) .....	106.8	103.3	105.3
Sugar (EEC imports) .....	78.0	84.3	94.8
Logs, Malaysia (Tokyo) .....	69.7	77.4	113.3
Tea, average auction price (London) ..	89.0	86.6	76.6
Groundnuts, Nigeria (London) .....	72.0	66.9	160.9
Iron ore, Brazil (North Sea ports) .....	83.2	80.3	81.6
Tobacco, United States (all markets) ..	129.3	114.7	109.8
ECA commodity index .....	83.2	46.3	55.9

Source: *International Financial Statistics*, vol. XLI, No.2 (February 1988).

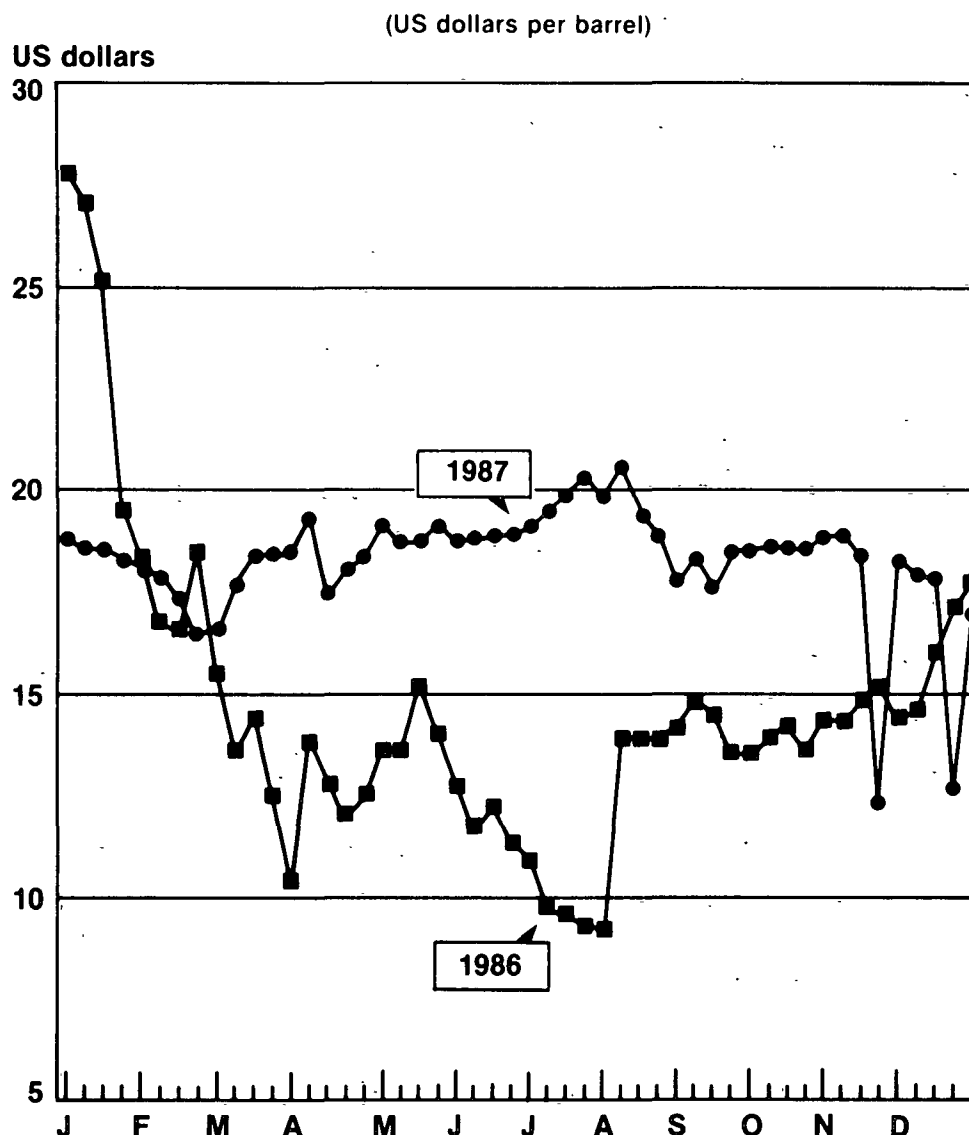
143. Cocoa prices remained weak as stocks grew from an estimated 685,000 tons at the end of the 1986/1987 season to a likely 775,000 tons at the end of 1987/1988 season (about 4.5 months' consumption). The price per ton of Ghana cocoa averaged 1,347 pounds sterling a ton in the first ten months of 1987 compared to 1,568 pounds sterling in 1986, a fall of 16.5 per cent. The International Cocoa Agreement concluded at the beginning of the year came unstuck as producers and consumers disagreed on buffer stock operations. Despite Ivorian acceptance of the need to restrict supplies and the agreement by all producers to reduce the floor price, no overall agreement could be reached when ICCO met in December 1987. The price per lb of \$1.76, reported to be lower than the cost of production, failed to attract exporters.

Figure 5. Developing Africa: commodity export price index

(1980 = 100)



**Figure 6. Weekly crude oil prices, 1986 & 1987**



Source: Economist, London

144. Exports of tea suffered a similar fate. The decline in price is attributable to the bumper crop. Sugar exporters enjoyed higher prices in 1987 and a greater volume of exports. Since the higher prices were due to supply shortages in both cases, they were not expected to be sustained for long. However, at year-end, supply shortages in Cuba and Brazil again boosted prices. To make matters worse, African countries suffered a cut in quotas for the United States market of over 40 per cent to 1 million tons.

145. The IMF composite price index for metals increased by 13 per cent in 1987 compared to 1986, but with the exception of gold, fell during the first half of the year. The price of copper, in particular, increased rapidly to record levels later in the year because of supply shortages. Those developments are corroborated by an ECA index of wholesale prices weighted by exports from developing Africa, which shows 83.2 for 1985, falling to

46.3 in 1986 and recovering to 55.9 per cent in 1987 (1980=100). That index includes petroleum. If petroleum is excluded, it shows that prices rose at an annual rate of 2.9 per cent in 1987 compared to 1.8 per cent in 1986, being in 1987 nearly 20 per cent under the 1985 level. Wholesale prices for most metals with the exception of manganese increased in 1987; those for copper rose by nearly 30 per cent and those for diamonds and gold increased substantially, particularly so in the case of diamonds.

146. Crude oil prices started the year at 40 per cent but gradually inched up to about 50 per cent of the 1980 level. From \$11 a barrel in the third quarter of 1986, the price recovered to \$18 a barrel a year later, but the increase may prove short-lived barring a concerted effort on the part of OPEC and non-OPEC oil producers to curtail supply. Indeed, overproduction by some OPEC members may depress prices further.



## D. DIRECTION OF TRADE

### 1. Developed market economies

147. The developed market economies continue to dominate the external trade of African developing countries, absorbing and supplying roughly three quarters of their exports and of their imports. The interdependence of Europe (especially the EEC countries) and Africa is clearly apparent from table III.6 below. Virtually half of both the export and import trade is conducted with the EEC. A variety of reasons explain that concentration. While historical links from the colonial era are important, proximity and a high capacity to import from and cater to the import needs of the African region have remained important determinants.

TABLE III.6. DIRECTION OF TRADE OF AFRICAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1986-1987  
(Percentage)

	January-June 1986		January-June 1987	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Developed market economies .....	66.6	68.3	75.0	72.7
Of which:				
Europe .....	52.5	54.2	57.2	56.1
European Economic Community .....	50.0	49.3	55.0	48.0
United States .....	10.4	6.6	14.0	6.6
Japan .....	1.6	4.3	1.9	6.9
Centrally planned economies .....	6.1	8.5	4.2	6.8
Of which:				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.4
Others .....	3.0	6.1	2.5	4.4
Developing market economies .....	25.0	23.2	18.8	20.7
Of which:				
Africa .....	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.2
America .....	12.7	4.6	7.8	2.8
Asia .....	4.2	11.2	3.8	11.6
Not specified .....	2.3	-	1.9	-
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, vol. XLI, No. 12 (December 1987).

### 2. Developing market economies

148. The developing market economy countries, particularly the NICs of South-East Asia are becoming important trading partners of the region, whose share is in the 20-25 per cent range according to recent data. This is a sharp increase on the data for the year 1985, which showed their shares as 13.6 per cent of exports and 17.6 per cent of imports. The Asian countries within this economic grouping accounted for 9.5 per cent of imports in the year 1985 and their share rose sharply to more than 11 per cent in the first half of both 1986 and 1987. It is very likely that NICs will have an increasing importance in the world economy. As the developed market economies shift out of heavy manufacturing industries, those branches are migrating to the developing market economies. They would then be the countries which would need the raw materials traditionally supplied by the African region and their factories are very likely to produce a large proportion of the goods which the region will import.

## 3. Intra-African trade

149. Intra-African trade stagnated in effect, up to 1985 at a very low level—about 4 per cent of both export and import trade. As table III.6 shows, recent performance has been markedly higher but still at a very low level. As to the commodity structure of intra-African trade, table III.7 gives details for 1984 and 1985, the latest data available.

150. Four factors are mainly responsible for the failure of trade among African developing countries to have reached significant proportions:

(a) The competitive nature of the economies of the countries, in that most of them produce similar goods;

(b) Where potentially tradeable goods are produced, no market exists for them in the region because the economies have failed to diversify themselves and create complementary markets; and

(c) The individual national economies generally lack the structure necessary to exploit commercial opportunities. Thus copper is exported to Europe, to be processed into final goods which are then imported into the region. One of the exceptions is crude oil, where through special arrangements exporters supply their neighbours. Table III.7 shows, in fact, that mineral fuels and related materials represent more than a third of intra-African trade;

(d) Lack of information about market possibilities.

TABLE III.7. INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE BY COMMODITY CLASS, 1984-1985

Type of goods	1984		1985	
	Millions of dollars	Percentage of total	Millions of dollars	Percentage of total
Food, beverages and tobacco	681	25.2	748	26.7
Oils and fats and other crude materials .....	281	10.4	292	10.4
Minerals, fuels and related materials .....	1 003	37.1	999	35.6
Chemicals .....	163	6.0	177	6.3
Machinery and transport equipment .....	139	5.2	163	5.8
Other manufactured goods <sup>a</sup> ..	434	16.1	426	15.2
TOTAL	2 701	100.0	2 805	100.0

Source: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, vol. XLI, No. 5 (May 1987).

<sup>a</sup> Including commodities not shown.

151. Where potentially tradeable goods are produced, they are likely to be sold outside the region on account of the lack of infrastructure, commercial barriers and cost. It is difficult to move goods between the countries of developing Africa because of transport difficulties. Where goods move from one country to another, the costs, owing to high tariffs and/or high production costs, result in prohibitive prices and they cannot compete against goods imported from outside the region.

152. The countries of developing Africa are striving to tackle those problems. The transport and communications network between countries is growing and preferential markets at subregional levels are being created. The activities of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA), the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) exemplify the trend towards exploiting market opportunities

within the region. Though necessary and welcome, those developments are insufficient to take full advantage of the potential market. That would largely depend upon the availability of goods to be traded and therefore upon the co-ordination of production and investment policies.

#### 4. Centrally planned economies

153. Trade between developing Africa and the centrally planned economies has remained at low levels. While they maintained their share of imports, their export share rose in 1986 but fell back below the 1985 level in 1987.

154. A number of factors have contributed to that state of affairs. The economies of the two groupings are more competitive than complementary. Developing Africa does not produce what the centrally planned economies are interested in, such as manufactured consumer goods or high-technology capital goods. On the other hand, what the region has to export is not in great demand either because it is given low priority by the central planners or because their economies are well endowed with primary commodities. As for African imports, what the centrally planned economies have to sell suffers from the highly competitive nature of the world market and the detailed planning of trade in the centrally planned economies, which means that the flow of goods lacks sufficient flexibility to take advantage of the opportunities that may arise at both ends. If trade between the centrally planned economies and developing Africa is to prosper, the countries of the region would have to enter into specific and special arrangements outside the market mechanism.

#### E. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

155. For all African developing countries combined, the deficit on payments for services and private unrequited transfers increased from \$11.3 billion in 1986 to \$14.6 billion in 1987 or by 29.2 per cent, while the merchandise trade balance moved from a deficit of \$2.4 billion to a surplus of \$3.4 billion. The current-account deficit therefore fell by \$2.5 billion to \$11.2 billion (see table III.8). The rise in the non-merchandise deficit was mainly due to higher debt-service payments. Official transfers to Africa are estimated to have risen by 7.5 per cent to \$4.3 billion in 1987 but in real terms they probably fell. In any case, they were more than offset by the fall in capital inflows. A worsening of the current-account position in 1988 is considered probable, the deficit growing to \$13.1 billion. It is foreseen, however, that capital inflows will recover (in nominal terms) more or less to their 1986 level. (The details are shown in the table).

156. Reserves increased by \$0.5 billion in 1987 and are expected to rise by \$1.0 billion in 1988. While the increase in official transfers in 1987 took the form of disaster relief, mainly directed to East and southern Africa, the increase in capital inflows originated largely in IMF and the World Bank, as support for structural adjustment programmes, and with EEC.

#### F. EXCHANGE RATES

157. Developments in exchange rates in 1987 were dominated by the fall in external value of the dollar

against all major currencies. The stability briefly engendered by the "Louvre accord" gave way to a continuing fall, particularly against the yen and the deutsche mark. The rate for the yen to the dollar started the year at 159 and after touching a post-war low of less than 120 ended the year at 125. That represented a depreciation of the dollar amounting to 21.4 per cent. The trade weighted exchange rate of the yen appreciated by 18 per cent. Similarly, the deutsche mark appreciated by 19 per cent against the dollar; however, its trade-weighted exchange rate appreciated by only 6 per cent.

TABLE III.8. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF AFRICAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1986-1988

(Billions of dollars)

	1986	1987 <sup>a</sup>	1988 <sup>b</sup>
Exports f.o.b.	49.8	57.3	66.8
Imports f.o.b.	52.2	53.9	62.7
Trade balance	-2.4	3.4	4.1
Services and private transfers (net)	-11.3	-14.6	-17.2
Current-account balance	-13.7	-11.2	-13.1
Official transfers	4.0	4.3	4.6
Capital inflows	6.6	5.9	6.5
Errors and omissions	2.0	0.5	1.0
Increase in reserves	1.1	0.5	1.0

Source: ECA estimates.

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>b</sup> Forecast.

158. The depreciation of the dollar had important and mostly negative repercussions on the economies of the African region, requiring adjustment in exchange rate regimes, particularly for the CFA countries, whose franc appreciated against the dollar. Their export earnings were considerably reduced in terms of CFA francs and their competitive position in external markets significantly weakened. The majority of African currencies, however, depreciated against the dollar during 1987, on average by 18 per cent, in consequence of the many devaluations and other measures taken to adjust exchange rates. Those measures were for the most part integral with structural adjustment programmes supported by IMF and/or the World Bank. Exchange-rate adjustment had a prominent place among the policy measures on which those institutions made their financial assistance conditional. Table III.9 gives particulars of the 1987 devaluations linked to such structural adjustment loans.

159. In addition to devaluing, Guinea-Bissau lodged an application to join the West African Monetary Union (UMOA).

160. What happened in Nigeria deserves special mention, not only because the developments were of purely domestic origin (a rarity on the African scene) but also because the experience was at times traumatic. Between September 1986 and September 1987, the naira was devalued by a cumulative 62 per cent and the procedure for acquiring foreign exchange was changed into an auction system with several tiers, as part of the Government's structural adjustment programme. In July 1987 the multiple exchange rates were merged to form a single system. The Nigerian experience is important for the rest of the region because it was the first of its kind to have been elaborated and carried through independently, though IMF and the World Bank supported the adjustment programme and took part in its preparation.

TABLE III.9. CURRENCY DEVALUATIONS IN 1987 WITHIN  
THE FRAMEWORK OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT LOANS

Country	Currency	Month	Percentage devaluation
Ghana .....	Cedi	February	13
Guinea-Bissau .....	Peso	May	50
Uganda .....	Ugandan shilling	May	76
Madagascar .....	Malagasy franc	July	41
Malawi .....	Kwacha	February	20
Mozambique .....	Metical	July	50
	Metical	January	80
Sao Tome and Principe .....	Dobra	July	55
Sudan .....	Sudanese pound	October	44

Source: ECA secretariat.

161. In Zambia, a two-tier auction system was introduced in March 1987 but abandoned two months later when the Government issued the Interim New Development Plan as an alternative to the adjustment programme backed by IMF. The rate of exchange was fixed at 8 kwacha to the dollar and foreign exchange allocation was brought under central control.

162. In Ghana, a two-tier system was abandoned in 1987 in favour of a unified system. In Somalia, the auction system was suspended in September 1987, the exchange rate being fixed by the Government at 100 Somali shillings to the dollar.

163. In Egypt, the reform of the exchange rate system in May 1987 instituted a free foreign exchange market while retaining many elements of the old system, including multiple exchange rates. A free market rate, initially set at 2.165/2.17 Egyptian pounds to the dollar was established. The rate was to be set daily by a committee of banks and used for most imports other than basic necessities, for expenditure by tourists, for remittances by Egyptians working abroad, for bank financial operations and for a specified range of exports. An official commercial rate of LE 1.36 to the dollar was retained for certain operations, particularly payment of customs duties, and the fixed official rate of LE 0.70 to the dollar was maintained for government accounts, for exports of oil, cotton and rice, for Suez Canal dues and for imports of basic commodities such as wheat and flour. Those commodities were included because the Government did not wish to penalize consumers depending on subsidized food. Although the system remained complex, with substantial loopholes such as different exchange rates for imports and for import taxes, it was generally well received by the markets, since the exchange rate used was realistic—the black market rate was running in May 1987 at LE 2.15 to the dollar and no heavy-handed measures were taken against unofficial free market operators. At the same time, credit restrictions were imposed to avoid creating any inflationary effects from the changes introduced.

#### G. RESOURCE FLOWS

164. As stated in chapter I, net resource flows to developing countries declined in real terms in 1986 (by a large 15.3 per cent at 1985 prices). There is no evidence that the situation improved in 1987, quite the contrary.

The 1986 fall occurred in all flows, including official development assistance (ODA), which declined by 4.5 per cent in real terms. The downward trend has been in evidence since 1982, when resource flows reached \$134.3 billion (at 1985 prices), and has resulted from a near-collapse in export credits—cut in current dollars by nearly 90 per cent in the period 1982-1986—and from a 55 per cent reduction in private flows. The flows most affected have been bank resources, which were only a tenth (in current dollars) of their 1981 value in 1986. The debt crisis and the desire of major Western banks to reduce their loan exposure in developing countries are reflected here.

165. Most of the resource flows originate in the member countries of OECD: more than half of ODA, nearly 75 per cent of export credits and the bulk of private flows. ODA flows from the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) represented in 1986 only \$4.1 billion, a tenth of total ODA. OPEC contributions have fluctuated in recent times and were down from the peak of \$8.7 billion which they reached in 1980.

166. For developing Africa the most comprehensive detailed information is available only in respect of the sub-Saharan countries, those in North Africa being grouped with countries of the Middle East in reports by the major donor organizations. According to OECD, in 1986 net resource flows to sub-Saharan Africa increased sharply, in current dollars, by 13.3 per cent to \$18.7 billion. Table III.10 shows the historical trend. At 1985 constant prices, the situation looks quite different: a fall of 6.7 per cent.<sup>16</sup> In other words, OECD optimism early in 1986 about a rise in net resource flows to the African region has proved to be misplaced. It would therefore be adventurous to make similar forecasts as far as 1987-1988 are concerned.

TABLE III.10. RESOURCE FLOWS TO SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA,  
SELECTED YEARS  
(Billions of dollars)

	1980	1984	1985	1986
Public flows .....	11.1	12.7	12.9	15.9
Of which:				
Bilateral ODA:				
OECD countries .....	5.8	6.1	6.8	..
OPEC countries .....	0.6	0.4	0.5	..
CMEA countries .....	0.1	0.3	0.3	..
Other .....	0.2	0.2	0.2	..
SUBTOTAL .....	6.7	7.0	7.8	9.7
Multilateral ODA .....	2.5	2.9	3.3	4.0
TOTAL ODA .....	9.2	9.9	11.1	13.7
Other flows .....	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.2
Export credits .....	1.9	0.2	1.1	0.4
Private flows .....	3.4	0.3	2.5	2.4
TOTAL FLOWS .....	16.4	13.2	16.5	18.7
Pro memoria				
ODA grants .....	5.8	5.8	7.0	..

Source: OECD, *Financing and external debt of developing countries* (Paris, 1987).

167. Data are available for 1986 on ODA flows other than from CMEA for the entire African region, including North Africa. They give a total of \$14.3 billion, of which North Africa accounted for \$2.4 billion. In real terms,

ODA flows thus defined appear to have fallen by 9.6 per cent in that year, with a particular reduction in North Africa of 33.9 per cent. That situation might have stemmed from the relatively higher wealth of the sub-region, donors concentrating more of their resources on sub-Saharan Africa, where incomes are much lower.

168. The structure of resource flows to sub-Saharan Africa showed the same characteristics as have been noted in previous surveys. ODA flows predominated with 73.3 per cent of the total, followed by multilateral institutions (20 per cent) and private flows (only 7 per cent). Export credits have been negligible since 1981—\$0.1 billion. Among private flows, contributions from non-governmental organizations and other gifts and donations were preponderant (88 per cent in 1985), while direct investments and bank flows were practically non-existent on a net basis. That is a disturbing situation, given the need of the region for investment resources. Also disturbing is the reversal in the net payment position *vis-à-vis* IMF. The sub-Saharan countries made a net payment to IMF of \$0.3 billion in 1986, compared to net drawings from IMF which had risen in 1983 to \$1.6 billion.

169. Efforts have been made throughout 1987 by the major financial institutions to provide more finance to African countries, particularly the least developed ones.

The World Bank carried out the replenishment of its affiliate the International Development Association and the IMF launched its Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility, which provide \$1.6 billion in support to low-income developing countries. It remains to be seen, however, whether those initiatives will make up for the shortfall in other types of flows.

#### H. PROSPECTS FOR THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

170. As indicated in table III.8 above, the trade balance is expected to improve in 1988, while the adverse balance on services and private transfers is expected to worsen on account of higher interest payments on debt and, to a lesser extent, increased freight and transport costs. The net result is an expected increase in the current-account deficit. On the other hand, a modest improvement is expected in official transfers and capital flows, an increase of \$0.9 billion to a combined total of \$11.1 billion. On that basis debt pressures will not abate in 1988, and further rescheduling is to be anticipated. Even so, the amount of debt outstanding is bound to climb without interruption unless some breakthrough is achieved in current negotiations with creditors.

## IV. FISCAL AND MONETARY POLICIES AND PRICES

### A. FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS

171. Fiscal policy in developing Africa is increasingly being used as an instrument of economic management, particularly in the framework of present recovery and structural adjustment policies. That marks an important departure from the past when fiscal policy was mainly used to bolster government revenues and control their use. Current experience suggests a change of direction in an environment of liberalized economic policy.

#### 1. Revenue

172. A striking feature of the government revenue situation in developing Africa in 1987 was that collection increased while in a large number of countries the tax rates were reduced. A revenue increase of 5.6 per cent in terms of dollars at current exchange rates pushed its share in GDP from 26 per cent in 1986 to 28 per cent in 1987 and the median value of that ratio from 20 per cent to 23 per cent over the same period. Table IV.1 shows the details by subregion and economic grouping for 1985-1986.

173. The revenue increase in North Africa was 10.8 per cent in 1987 but in Central Africa there was a decline of almost 15 per cent. The experience of the remaining subregions lay between those extremes: in West Africa, down 8.9 per cent and in East and southern Africa, up 2.7 per cent.

174. The oil-exporting countries as an economic grouping increased their revenue by only 0.6 per cent; however, the OPEC members saw theirs declining by 7 per cent. The non-oil exporting countries enjoyed an increase in revenue of 22.2 per cent.

175. The above results were achieved at a time of sluggish economic performance at home, falling commodity prices on international markets for most of 1987, revision of marginal tax rates and the reform of tax administration in many countries. The effects of the external economic environment were most pronounced in the oil-exporting countries, where oil exports were curtailed in volume to raise prices to the OPEC benchmark and government revenues fell in consequence. In a number of oil-exporting countries, the fall in government revenues was accentuated by the way the oil taxation system functions. The main tax is that levied on corporation profits, which fall or even disappear when oil prices fall as much as they did in 1986. The effect is then chaotic; government revenues from oil can be limited to royalties assessed on production volume. Oil companies' profits remained low in 1987 but government oil revenues declined even more in certain cases because the taxes then due were based on the depressed 1986 profits.

176. To encourage economic activity while lessening the tax burden, many countries—including Botswana, the Gambia, Ghana and Nigeria lowered marginal tax rates on income, increased the minimum wage and raised the tax exemption threshold. At the same time, those countries and others expanded the tax base and improved the tax administration. Those policies obviously proved successful, for the result was higher government revenue than in previous years.

177. A second, but transient factor accounting for the higher revenue in many countries was exchange rate adjustment, which inflated the intake in local currency terms. Examples are Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Sudan and Uganda.

TABLE IV.1. GROWTH RATES OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
BY SUBREGION AND ECONOMIC GROUPING, 1985-1987

(Percentage change over previous year)

	1985		1986		1987	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
<b>Subregions</b>						
North Africa.....	9.7	6.2	-1.7	6.9	10.8	0.9
West Africa.....	-15.8	-3.3	-22.3	-28.9	-8.9	-10.7
Central Africa.....	7.8	11.8	13.9	11.0	-14.9	-5.1
East and southern Africa .....	-6.6	-3.4	8.0	9.3	7.0	7.4
<b>Economic groupings</b>						
Oil exporters .....	5.5	4.9	-6.9	-4.8	0.6	-2.5
Of which:						
OPEC members .....	1.1	0.4	-15.8	-4.4	-6.6	-7.6
Non-oil exporters .....	-5.7	0.4	16.9	26.0	22.2	6.1
Least developed countries.....	-9.5	-2.7	8.4	5.2	9.1	7.6
Developing Africa .....	2.8	4.0	-2.2	1.6	5.6	-0.3

Source: ECA secretariat.

178. Table IV.2 shows a number of fiscal indicators derived from the detailed structure of both revenue and expenditure in the budgets of all countries in the region. The upper half of the table contains a set of averages, weighted according to national GDP, which form the subject of comment in the following paragraphs.

179. The structure of national budgets continued to be dominated by indirect taxes, which at the regional level accounted for 44.2 per cent of revenue in 1987. Within that total, 22.7 percentage points were contributed by taxes on international trade, a decline from 24 points in 1986, reflecting the lower or stagnating value in dollar terms of external transactions. Such heavy reliance on indirect taxes and particularly on taxes on international trade demonstrates the limits of the domestic tax base. It also makes evident that effective and efficient administration of alternative sources of revenue such as direct taxes poses serious problems.

TABLE IV.2. MAJOR FISCAL INDICATORS IN DEVELOPING AFRICA, 1986-1988

	(Percentage)		
	1986	1987	1988
<i>Weighted average</i>			
Ratio revenue/GDP.....	26.3	28.0	25.0
Proportion of current revenue contributed by			
Indirect taxes.....	43.3	44.2	44.9
Of which taxes on international trade.....	24.0	22.7	32.7
Ratio total expenditure/GDP.....	35.0	34.6	29.8
Ratio current expenditure/GDP.....	21.9	21.8	21.4
Of which proportion for			
Education.....	21.4	20.8	9.9
Health.....	5.2	5.1	4.1
Transport and communications.....	1.4	3.7	4.1
Agriculture.....	2.8	6.5	8.7
Public debt service.....	33.3	27.2	33.7
Ratio capital expenditure/GDP.....	13.0	12.8	10.9
Ratio overall deficit/GDP.....	9.2	6.8	5.3
Proportion of deficit			
Externally financed.....	29.6	52.0	52.4
Domestically financed.....	70.4	48.0	47.6
<i>Median</i>			
Ratio revenue/GDP.....	20.2	22.6	18.4
Proportion of current revenue contributed by			
Indirect taxes.....	58.1	60.8	66.7
Of which taxes on international trade.....	31.0	33.7	38.4
Ratio total expenditure/GDP.....	26.3	29.9	29.3
Ratio current expenditure/GDP.....	19.4	21.6	21.0
Of which proportion for			
Education.....	18.9	16.4	13.3
Health.....	6.3	6.7	5.6
Transport and communications.....	2.0	5.0	7.6
Agriculture.....	3.2	8.1	8.4
Public debt service.....	30.3	28.8	31.8
Ratio capital expenditure/GDP.....	7.6	7.8	7.8
Ratio overall deficit/GDP.....	7.1	7.0	6.4
Proportion of deficit			
Externally financed.....	67.3	73.9	60.7
Domestically financed.....	32.7	26.1	39.3

Source: ECA secretariat.

180. The lower half of table IV.2 contains the set of median values corresponding to the weighted average values discussed above. The median ratio of revenue to GDP is consistently below the average, which means that countries with relatively small GDPs collect relatively low proportions of GDP as revenue. However, such countries rely much more on indirect taxes for their revenue than do the countries with relatively large GDPs.

## 2. Expenditure

181. The strenuous efforts of Governments in the region to curtail the growth of their expenditure met with undoubted success in 1987. In terms of dollars at current exchange rates, the regional total declined by 0.3 per cent, which effectively meant a significant decline in real terms. In Central and West Africa, Government expenditure (in current terms) declined by 5.1 per cent and 10.7 per cent, respectively; in North Africa it registered only a modest gain of 0.9 per cent; however, in Eastern and southern Africa, it increased by 7.4 per cent. The corresponding percentage changes in 1985 and 1986, together with those for 1985-1987 in respect of the economic groupings are shown in table IV.1 alongside the data on revenues.

182. In sub-Saharan Africa as a whole, government expenditure declined in 1987 by 3.4 per cent. That was a continuation of the trend which has been evident throughout the 1980s—the average rate of decline during 1980-1986 was 4.8 per cent per annum.

183. A review of the experience of particular countries brings out interesting diversities. Some countries curtailed their expenditure as part of their structural adjustment programmes while others increased theirs to stimulate growth. Some countries changed their course over time while in others policy mix and expenditure pattern remained intact. To take the case of Nigeria, budgetary policy changed from severe austerity to refutation. The 1987 budget confirmed the Government's commitment to a programme which deregulated and diversified the economy, and revised import tariffs in a way favourable to local producers. The 1988 budget, on the other hand, was reflationary: both fiscal and monetary policies were expansionary, current and capital expenditure estimates showed increases of 27 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively, and wages were unfrozen. In Ghana, a budget which was in surplus in 1986 encouraged the Government to call for increased savings and capital expenditure in 1987. In Kenya, the 1987 budget exercise was used as a management tool to stabilize the economy. Capital expenditure was increased and its focus redirected to benefit the rural areas. Taxes on capital goods were lowered. As a result, total expenditure is expected to have increased in 1987 by 5 per cent compared to the more austere 1986 budget.

184. In North Africa, budgets continued to be under heavy pressure. The Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reduced both current and capital expenditure in 1987, particularly the latter, in reaction to the fall in oil revenues. In Algeria, too, the 1987 budget was framed to cope with the fall in the price of oil. In 1982, hydrocarbons had contributed two thirds of government revenue; by 1987 the proportion had fallen to only 23 per cent. The Government raised taxes on company profits, remittances home by expatriates and customs duties, in order to make up for lost revenue from hydrocarbons. In

Côte d'Ivoire the 1987 budget estimates were 3.5 per cent down, in view of the anticipated decline in the export earnings which finance more than half of government expenditure. The reduction affected capital expenditure only; current expenditure estimates were up by 2.6 per cent.

185. In many countries of the region, extending from the Sahel to southern Africa, the level of government expenditure was determined by drought; a large amount of resources had to be reallocated in order to minimize the effects of the calamity.

186. As a proportion of GDP, government expenditure in developing Africa declined from 35 per cent in 1986 to 34.6 per cent in 1987 and is expected to fall further in 1988, to under 30 per cent.

187. While curtailing expenditure and reducing budget deficits were a move in the right direction, it is unfortunate that the means for its achievement was a drastic reduction in capital expenditure. During 1987, while current expenditure increased by 0.9 per cent, capital expenditure fell by 3 per cent. The decline in the latter was most pronounced in the oil-exporting countries, where it fell by 6.9 per cent. In contrast, the non-oil exporting countries raised their capital expenditure by nearly 17 per cent. The ratio capital expenditure/GDP declined slightly from 13 per cent in 1986 to 12.8 per cent in 1987. The 1988 budget estimates show that ratio falling to only 10.9 per cent, compared to a ratio of 21.4 per cent for current expenditure.

188. The shift from capital to current expenditure, given stagnation in revenue, reflects the fact that the size of current expenditure is rather inflexible in a downward direction. Specifically, Governments in developing Africa, just like their counterparts everywhere else, find it difficult, if not impossible, to cut wages and salaries or subsidies, hence they are forced into shifting resources from capital to current expenditure whenever that is found to be expedient.

189. The increase in current expenditure was kept within modest bounds by a number of critically important measures. The restructuring and reorganization of parastatal organizations, and a limited degree of privatization in some countries, paid off in terms of increased efficiency, as well as mitigating the drain on treasury resources.

190. An obligation that has become increasingly burdensome is the servicing of public debt, which claimed up to a third of government expenditure. The subject has been fully discussed in chapter II. According to the 1988 budget estimates of the various Governments the share of debt service in expenditure, which was 27.2 per cent in 1987, is bound to rise to 33.7 per cent, almost back to the 1986 level (33.3 per cent).

191. There is little difference between the weighted average and the median for the ratio of current expenditure to GDP. There are some interesting differences, however, when one examines the proportion spent on education, health, etc. and when one compares the individual years shown in table IV.2. The cuts in capital expenditure show up prospectively in 1988 in the weighted average but not in the median.

### 3. Budget deficits

192. Budget deficits remained high in 1987 although at a lower level than in 1986. As a proportion of GDP,

the weighted average deficit decreased from 9.2 per cent in 1986 to 6.8 per cent in 1987, mostly due to the austerity and financial discipline introduced to curtail expenditure. Since those policies are expected to be maintained, the deficit is projected to fall further to 5.3 per cent of GDP in 1988 (weighted average).

193. Lower deficits did not occur to a uniform extent among subregions and countries, although results were similar in the oil-exporting and non-oil exporting economic groupings. At the subregional level, the highest ratio of deficit to GDP in 1987 occurred in East and southern Africa (8.4 per cent) and the lowest in Central Africa (only 3.3 per cent).

194. The budgetary deficits were financed from external resources to a far greater extent in 1987 than in 1986—a trend which is expected to continue in 1988.

## B. MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

195. Expressed in dollars at 1980 exchange rates, the quantity of money circulating in the economies of developing Africa increased at a more moderate pace in 1986, setting the trend for 1987. At current exchange rates, however, money supply (defined as currency outside banks plus net demand deposits, M1) increased by 9.2 per cent in 1986. The volume of money (money supply plus time and savings deposits, M2) increased by 12 per cent in that year, whereas it had fallen slightly (by 0.6 per cent) in 1985.

196. The major factor responsible for the increase in both M1 and M2 in 1986 was domestic credit, which increased by 18 per cent, mainly due to an increase of 21 per cent in government borrowing from the banking system. The central government and parastatal bodies increased their borrowing to much the same extent. Credit extended to the private sector increased by 14 per cent.

197. The pressure on M1 and M2 from the increased credit supply was mitigated by a fall in net foreign assets, which declined by more than 100 per cent in 1986, mainly on account of the fall in export earnings and, particularly in the case of oil exporters, increased payments for current transactions and debt service.

198. The increase in government credit is also explained by the high proportion of taxes on international trade in government revenues. The decline in that source of revenue necessitated greater recourse to bank borrowing in order to finance government expenditure.

199. At 1980 exchange rates, the growth rates of foreign assets and domestic credit were minimal, on which basis credit to the public sector increased by only 6.4 per cent, M1 by 8 per cent and M2 by 2 per cent. Thus the instability in exchange rates was detrimental to the monetary situation and through it to the real economy.

200. While the regional averages convey the general picture, experiences were diverse at the country level as shown in table IV.4 below.

201. In 1986, M1 registered a moderate increase (of less than 10 per cent) in 15 countries and an excessive one (30 per cent or more) in 5 out of 32 excessive ones (30 per cent or more) in 5 out of 32 countries surveyed. Moderate or negative increases were registered in the oil-exporting countries. In Algeria the increase in M1 continued to decelerate from 29 per cent in 1984 to 8 per cent in 1985 and 6 per cent in 1986. In Nigeria a similar

trend was observed, but with greater intensity: the increase in M1 fell below 2 per cent, a testimony to the Government's commitment to the structural adjustment programme. In the Niger and Mali the growth in M1 was negative.

TABLE IV.3. WEIGHTED AVERAGE GROWTH RATES OF MONETARY INDICATORS IN SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES, 1985-1986\*

	(Percentage change over previous years)			
	At current exchange rates		At 1980 exchange rates	
	1985	1986	1985	1986
Foreign assets (net) .....	-89.9	-109.4	-42.7	4.8
Domestic credit .....	3.9	17.8	19.3	3.4
Of which:				
Public sector .....	9.0	20.5	27.1	6.4
Private sector .....	-0.9	14.4	12.2	-1.5
Money supply (M1) .....	-0.6	9.2	17.0	7.7
Quasi-money (M2-M1) .....	3.2	9.2	22.1	12.0
Volume of money (M2) .....	0.3	12.0	18.5	1.6

Source: Calculated and compiled from data in *International Financial Statistics*, vol. XLI No. 2 (February 1988).

\* Weighted by GDP.

202. On the other hand Uganda (155 per cent), Sierra Leone (94 per cent), Zambia (70 per cent), the Sudan (50 per cent) and Zaire (38 per cent) had extremely high rates of growth of M1 in 1986.

TABLE IV.4. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO GROWTH RATES OF MONEY SUPPLY (M1), 1983-1986

	1983	1984	1985	1986
Growth percentage				
Negative .....	8	2	4	3
0 to less than 5 .....	2	2	5	6
5 to less than 10 .....	5	8	5	6
10 to less than 15 .....	8	6	5	5
15 to less than 20 .....	5	6	6	3
20 to less than 30 .....	2	4	6	4
30 and above .....	3	5	7	5
Number of countries surveyed .....	33	33	38	32

Source: Compiled from data in *International Financial Statistics*, vol. XLI, No. 2 (February 1988).

### C. EVOLUTION OF PRICES

203. The rise in prices followed the trend in monetary growth in 1986. The consumer price index for the 32 countries for which data are available increased by 12.4 per cent (weighted average).

TABLE IV.5. EVOLUTION OF PRICES, 1983-1986

	(Percentage change over the previous year)			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
World .....	15.8	15.1	19.5	8.7
Developing countries .....	33.2	42.5	56.3	30.6
Developing Africa .....	19.5	24.0	11.7	12.4

Source: Calculated from data in *International Financial Statistics*, vol. XLI, No. 2 (February 1988).

204. Although the rate of increase in 1986 was slightly higher than in 1985, it was no small achievement compared to the experience of developing countries in other regions. The causes of inflationary pressure are both domestic and external. The unfavourable current-account position enforced a decrease in the volume of imports which, coupled with the higher unit value of those imports, must have contributed to the rise in prices. Domestically, the growth of M1, although modest, was much higher than that of GDP.

205. Table IV.6 gives the frequency distribution of the countries surveyed, according to the rate of increase. The picture in 1986 shows a considerable improvement over the previous years. Out of the 32 countries involved, 19 (59 per cent) had a rate of inflation of less than 20 per cent. The four countries where consumer prices actually fell in 1986 were Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, the Niger and Rwanda. In Nigeria, where inflation had reached 40 per cent in 1984, the rate was brought down to about 5 per cent in the following two years.

TABLE IV.6. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO THE RATE OF INCREASE IN CONSUMER PRICES, 1983-1986

	1983	1984	1985	1986
Percentage increase				
Negative .....	1	1	3	4
0 to less than 5 .....	3	4	5	8
5 to less than 10 .....	9	7	-	-
15 to less than 20 .....	5	1	3	2
20 to less than 25 .....	3	4	1	1
25 to less than 30 .....	1	-	-	-
30 to less than 35 .....	1	1	-	1
35 to less than 40 .....	1	4	2	1
40 to less than 45 .....	-	-	0	-
45 to less than 50 .....	-	-	1	1
50 and above .....	3	3	2	3
Number of countries surveyed .....	37	37	31	32

Source: Calculated from data in *International Financial Statistics*, vol. XLI, No. 2 (February 1988).

206. The countries with inflation rates of 30 per cent and above were the Gambia (57 per cent), Sierra Leone (81 per cent), Somalia (36 per cent), Zambia (52 per cent) and Zaire (47 per cent).



## V. DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURE, FISHING AND FORESTRY

207. According to data provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the output of agriculture (including fishing and forestry), the primary sector, in developing Africa increased by a mere 0.5 per cent in 1987 compared to 3.8 per cent in 1986. Table V.1 below gives the subregional picture for 1985-1987.

TABLE V.1. GROWTH RATES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION  
BY SUBREGION, 1985-1987\*

	1985	1986	1987
North-east Africa.....	7.5	1.5	1.9
North-west Africa.....	15.7	8.0	-6.2
West Africa.....	10.0	4.3	0.9
Central Africa.....	3.0	2.0	2.4
East Africa.....	11.5	3.8	-0.2
Southern Africa.....	1.7	8.3	0.5
Developing Africa.....	9.6	3.8	0.5

\*Source: Data compiled from FAO production index numbers (1979-1981 = 100) in computer print-outs (Rome, December 1987).

\*The countries included in the subregions are:

North-East Africa: Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Sudan;

North-West Africa: Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia;

West Africa: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Benin, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, St. Helena, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo;

Central Africa: Angola, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe and Zaire;

East Africa: Burundi, the Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Reunion, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

Southern Africa: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland.

208. The best results were obtained in Central and North-East Africa, where the sector grew by 2.4 per cent and 1.9 per cent, respectively. In the north-east, above-average harvests were reported in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Egypt. In the Central Africa subregion above-average harvests of cereals (Burundi, the Central African Republic and Rwanda), paddy and coarse grains (Cameroon), and cassava and maize (the Congo) were reported. In West and in southern Africa output is reported to have increased by a mere 0.9 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively, harvests having been considerably reduced by prolonged dry spells and unusually late rains. In East Africa output was affected by below-normal late rainfall in Ethiopia, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania leading to an output decline of 0.2 per cent. Mauritius, against the trend, held on to the gains of 1986, which had amounted to 8 per cent.

### A. AGRICULTURE

#### 1. Production, prices and imports of food items in developing Africa, 1986-1987

209. According to the Global Information and Early Warning System of FAO, cereal production in developing

Africa fell by some 8 per cent, from 75,988 tons in 1986 to 69,910 tons in 1987. Over the same period production of pulses declined by 5.3 per cent and that of cassava stagnated at around 60,000 tons. Very preliminary information for 1987 suggests a mixed comparison with 1986. In several countries of southern Africa, for example, the harvests were reduced by prolonged dry spells. Table V.2 below gives details for the principal food items, in respect of the region as a whole.

210. In Malawi, the food supply outlook for 1987/1988 has deteriorated and for the first time in many years imports of maize will be necessary. The situation is further aggravated by the worsening terms of trade for the main agricultural exports, which seriously restricts commercial import capacity. In Zambia, the aggregate production of cereals in 1987 is estimated at only 1 million tons, sharply below the record crop of 1986. Purchases of maize by the National Marketing Board and the Co-operatives are expected to decline to 600,000 tons in 1987/1988 from last year's intake of some 950,000 tons. In consequence, 160,000 tons of cereals may have to be imported in this crop year. The largest decline in southern Africa's cereal production in 1987, however, occurred in Zimbabwe. In part, that reflected sharply lower plantings in response to a government policy of diverting resources to cash crops, but it was mainly due to unfavourable weather conditions. Output of coarse grain is estimated to have been 1.25 million tons, less than half that of the previous year and well below trend. In consequence, wheat imports of some 140,000 tons are planned for this crop year. In Botswana, as a result of six consecutive years of drought, cereal production is estimated at only 26,000 tons, about 50 per cent below normal. (The cattle population remained low at 2.3 million, against 3 million in 1982. An estimated 700,000 people are in need of drought relief and/or nutritional support in 1987/1988.) To meet the shortfall in production, cereal imports of 202,000 tons will be needed in this crop year. In Lesotho, the cereal harvest is estimated to have been 140,000 tons, only slightly better than the poor one last year. The declining production of cereals in Mozambique, mainly due to civil strife, is a cause of particular concern. The 1987 cereal harvest is estimated at 350,000 tons, about the same as last year's poor crop. The 1987 harvest also remained below normal in Angola, because of internal disorders—a provisionally estimated 340,000 tons of cereals. Despite localized crop failures in marginal areas, the 1987 harvest in Swaziland was about normal, at around 92,000 tons.

211. Turning to North Africa, cereal production in 1987 was satisfactory, with the possible exception of Morocco and the Sudan. In Egypt, for example, wheat crop is officially estimated at a record 2.67 million tons, compared with 1.93 million in 1986. In consequence, imports of wheat and wheat flour in this crop year are expected to be lower than the 7.1 million tons in the last one. A sharp increase in the area planted and better yields, in Tunisia, resulted in a wheat crop in 1987 above

expectations, now estimated at 1.36 million tons, compared with last year's drought-reduced 474,000 tons. The output of barley, some 536,000 tons, represented a four-fold increase over 1986. In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, all major agricultural crops with the exception of wheat posted notable production increases. In Algeria, timely rains in the northern and western grain areas favoured the sowing of the wheat and barely crops for harvesting in mid-1988. In contrast, dry weather in eastern areas delayed planting. Imports of wheat in the year ending June 1988 should be below their 1986/1987 level of 2.5 million tons. In Morocco, the combined production of wheat and barley fell sharply in 1987 to an estimated 3.9 million tons from a record 7.37 million tons in 1986. In the Sudan, following a reduction in the area sown, uneven distribution of rains and pest attacks, output of sorghum and millet in 1987 was sharply lower than in the two previous years. Imports of an estimated 600,000 tons of wheat and rice will be needed in 1987/1988.

TABLE V.2. PRODUCTION OF SELECTED FOOD ITEMS  
IN DEVELOPING AFRICA, 1985-1987

	(Thousand of tons)		
	1985	1986	1987 <sup>a</sup>
Cereals .....	71 548	75 988	69 910
Of which .....			
Maize .....	21 612	22 969	20 211
Sorghum .....	13 223	13 854	12 829
Wheat .....	8 435	9 451	9 553
Millet .....	11 325	11 802	10 938
Paddy rice .....	9 470	10 111	10 247
Roots and tubers .....	104 129	104 331	106 014
Of which .....			
Cassava .....	58 481	59 981	60 593
Yams .....	27 718	26 033	26 807
Sweet potatoes .....	6 669	6 725	6 836
Potatoes .....	5 877	6 016	6 129
Pulses .....	5 957	6 975	6 605
Plantains .....	18 809	18 577	18 847
Vegetables and melons .....	25 955	26 533	26 878
Fruit (excluding melons) .....	37 364	37 729	38 218
Raw sugar (centrifugal) .....	5 957	6 975	6 605
Milk products .....	13 522	14 202	14 417
Meat .....	6 423	6 616	6 824
Groundnuts (in shell) .....	3 849	4 483	4 351

Source: "Production", FAO computer print-outs (Rome, December 1987).

<sup>a</sup> Very preliminary estimates.

212. In Central Africa the rains were below normal in 1987 but prospects for coarse grains are generally satisfactory. In the Central African Republic, late and poorly distributed rains adversely affected yields but the area planted increased. Following last year's good harvest the overall food supply remains satisfactory. In the Congo, conditions for cassava and maize were favourable despite below-normal rainfall. In Cameroon, harvest prospects for paddy and coarse grains have improved. In Burundi, the 1987 cereal harvest is estimated at around 450,000 tonnes, slightly above the average. In Rwanda, the cereal output (from first and second crops) in 1987 was about normal while production of cash crops and plantation has been good.

213. In the nine Sahelian countries seasonably dry conditions prevailed. According to FAO their combined

harvest is provisionally forecast at 6.7 million tons in 1987, which is above-average but more than 10 per cent less than the previous year's record. Cape Verde, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Mauritania had record harvests and Senegal an above-average one, significantly better than 1986, while in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and the Niger a late start to the rains seriously delayed plantings and output declined.

214. In East Africa, the outlook for the main season in Ethiopia deteriorated further, following below-normal late-season rainfall for several years. The Government estimates that over 5 million people will need food aid totalling 1,050,000 tons in 1988. In Kenya, efforts to increase food self-sufficiency paid off as the value of cereals marketed increased by 18 per cent from 1,820 million Kenyan shillings in 1985 to KSh 2,140 million in 1986. Maize and wheat output increased in 1986 by 15 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively, compared with 1985. In volume terms the tonnage rose from 583,000 to 670,000 in the former case and from 194,000 to 224,000 in the latter case. Estimates for main season crop were lowered following deficient end-of-season rains, while the current outlook for the short-rain crops to be harvested early in 1988 is poor. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the 1987 main-season crop was a record, even though some areas suffered crop failure due to drought. In Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi, crop prospects were held to be good.

215. In West Africa unusually prolonged and abundant late rains benefited late-planted crops and improved harvest prospects. However, in the southern parts of Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo, those rains hampered harvesting operations and delayed preparing the land for the second maize crop; with favourable weather conditions, the value of agricultural output in Nigeria rose by 27.5 per cent in 1986 compared to a 3.5 per cent increase in 1985. In Liberia, rice production fell drastically from 288,000 tons in 1985 to 147,000 tons in 1986. On the other hand, about 675 million lb of cassava were produced in 1986, 8.5 per cent more than the 622 million lb produced in 1985. In Ghana, there was a significant recovery in the output of maize and cassava; 15 per cent and 10 per cent higher, respectively, in 1987 than in the previous year. In Sierra Leone, crop yields generally decreased in 1986/1987 despite the fact that nominal producer prices of agricultural commodities more than doubled. Producer prices were even then significantly below world market prices, which encouraged smuggling across the national frontier.

## 2. Production of industrial crops

### (a) Cocoa

216. Production of cocoa beans in developing Africa is forecast to increase slightly in 1987/1988 to just over 1.1 million tons. Table V.3 below gives details, including world production and the share of developing Africa.

217. The initial forecast for the crop in Ghana was only 180,000 tons, well below the 225,000 tons harvested in 1986/1987. The producer price of cocoa was raised from \$56.60 per ton in 1985/1986 to \$85 per ton in 1986/1987, with an additional bonus of \$50 per ton payable in the event of a production target being attained. In Nigeria, the five-fold increase in farm prices, which privatization of cocoa marketing a year ago brought about, had a notable effect in the countryside. After years

of neglect, many farms are now being thoroughly weeded and sprayed. Production is forecast to reach 140,000 tons in 1987/1988 but the greatest threat to the crop would be a prolongation of the current wet conditions; there are already indications of increased fungal disease despite the greater attention being given to the trees. Cameroon's production forecast for the 1987/1988 season is 125,000 tons. No revision of producer prices occurred; grade I cocoa sells for 420 CFA francs per kg. In Côte d'Ivoire production has been virtually stagnant since 1985/1986 at a little below 600,000 tons per annum.

TABLE V.3. PRODUCTION OF RAW COCOA IN DEVELOPING AFRICA, 1985/1986-1987/1988

	1985/1986	1986/1987 <sup>a</sup>	1987/1988 <sup>b</sup>
<i>Thousands of tons</i>			
Cameroon.....	118	123	125
Côte d'Ivoire.....	585	590	585
Ghana.....	219	228	210
Nigeria.....	110	80	140
Developing Africa.....	1 108	1 088	1 128
World total.....	1 963	1 987	2 052
<i>Percentage</i>			
Share of Africa in world total.....	56.4	55.6	55.0

Source: Gill and Duffus, *Cocoa Statistics*, November 1987.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated.

<sup>b</sup> Forecast.

#### (b) Coffee

218. Coffee production in developing Africa increased by 5.6 per cent from 1.25 million tons in 1986 to 1.32 million tons in 1987. Table V.4 below gives details, including world production and the share of developing Africa.

219. In Ethiopia, production picked up from its lowest level of 155,000 tons in 1984/85 to 170,000 tons and 186,000 tons in 1985/86 and 1986/87 respectively. These production levels are however much lower than the 240,000 tons attained in 1983/1984. According to the Government's 10-year economic development plan, the area devoted to coffee should be increased from the present 450,000 hectares to 550,000 hectares in 1994. This leading export commodity earned Ethiopia \$323 million from 1.25 million bags during the coffee marketing year 1985/1986 and exports are forecast to jump to 1.6 million bags in 1986/1987.

220. In Kenya, coffee deliveries to the Marketing Board increased by 19 per cent in 1986; the estimated output of 116,000 tons was an improvement on 1985, when production was adversely affected by the 1984 drought.

221. At 3.84 million bags, the 1986/1987 coffee crop in Côte d'Ivoire fell below the 4.33 million bags of the previous year because of drought in the western part of the country. In view of the tight supply situation during the past four years, the Government decided that its potential of 5 million bags per annum was inadequate and aims to expand it to 5.5 or 6 million bags, by increasing the area under coffee (currently about 1.3 million hectares) through a project financed by the World Bank. The Ivorian Ministry of Agriculture will provide free seedlings and up to 60,000 CFA francs per hectare to farmers

who replace overage trees. Exports totalled 4.3 million bags in 1986/1987, about 35,000 bags more than those of 1986.

TABLE V.4. COFFEE PRODUCTION, DEVELOPING AFRICA AND THE WORLD, 1985-1987

	1985	1986	1987 <sup>a</sup>
<i>Thousands of tons</i>			
Côte d'Ivoire.....	260	240	270
Ethiopia.....	170	181	174
Uganda.....	210	195	200
Kenya.....	94	116	114
Cameroon.....	97	122	139
Zaire.....	92	95	102
Madagascar.....	82	82	83
Angola.....	12	14	19
United Republic of Tanzania.....	51	49	50
Developing Africa.....	1 216	1 254	1 324
World total.....	5 969	5 072	6 019
<i>Percentage</i>			
Share of Africa in world total.....	20.4	24.7	22.0

Source: "Production", FAO computer print-outs (Rome, December 1987).

<sup>a</sup> Very preliminary estimates.

222. In Uganda, rampant coffee smuggling to neighbouring countries fell sharply after the Government introduced higher producer prices and devalued the Uganda shilling by 76 per cent, in 1987. Producer prices of US\$ 24 per kg for the predominant Robusta type bean and of US\$ 40 per kg for high quality Arabica are said to be competitive with prices available in neighbouring States. While the dramatic decline in smuggling will support the Uganda case for an increased ICO quota, projections that Uganda would export 3 million bags in 1986/1987 have been wrecked by the shortage of railway wagons within Uganda.

223. At the 26th annual Assembly of the Inter-African Coffee Organization held at Bujumbura, Burundi, producers agreed to co-operate in efforts to boost the region's flagging output and market share. Coffee production by members was said to account currently for only 23 per cent of the world total, compared to 30 per cent in the 1970s. The meeting drew up a plan to revive production, based on rehabilitation of aging plantations, increased use of fertilizers and better husbandry. A committee of representatives from Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda was set up to co-ordinate the recovery plan.

#### (c) Cotton

224. Production of seed cotton in developing Africa is forecast to reach 3.83 million tons in 1987 compared to 3.58 million tons in 1986. Details of the principal producing countries are given in table V.5 below.

225. Egypt is estimated to have produced 1.1 million tons in 1987 compared to 1.2 million tons in 1986 and to have exported about 142,000 tons in 1986/1987, which represents a considerable increase above exports of 109,340 tons in 1984/1985 although falling well short of the 180,850 tons exported in 1983/1984. In the Sudan, production is estimated to have reached 780,000 bales in 1986/1987 and is forecast to reach 884,000 bales in

1987/1988. In recent years, depressed cotton prices on world markets and unsatisfactory marketing policies left the Sudan with substantial unsold stocks, estimated to be worth over \$600 million, which eventually had to be sold at very low prices in late 1986. In Côte d'Ivoire the output in 1986/1987 totalled a record 213,506 tons—well up on the 190,000 tons produced in 1985/1986. In Zimbabwe, the crop is still forecast to be over 300,000 tons in 1987/1988 which would be a rise of 25 per cent. With world prices continuing to move upwards, earnings could be 60 per cent higher than the previous year, possibly raising export earnings above 200 million Zimbabwean dollars (\$118 million).

TABLE V.5. SEED COTTON PRODUCTION IN DEVELOPING AFRICA, 1985-1987

(Thousands of tons)			
	1985	1986	1987
Egypt.....	1 191	1 200	1 100
Sudan .....	540	440	525
Côte d'Ivoire.....	216	206	217
Zimbabwe .....	298	253	300
Mali .....	186	195	220
Burkina Faso .....	100	142	149
United Republic of Tanzania .....	100	135	142
Developing Africa .....	3 692	3 583	3 834

Source: "Production", FAO computer print-out (Rome, December 1987).

#### (d) Tea

226. Production of tea in developing Africa is estimated to have increased from 263,000 tons in 1986 to 271,000 tons in 1987. Table V.6 gives details for the main producers.

TABLE V.6. TEA PRODUCTION IN DEVELOPING AFRICA, 1985-1987

(Thousands of tons)			
	1985	1986	1987
Kenya .....	147	143	150
Malawi .....	40	42	42
United Republic of Tanzania .....	16	19	20
Zimbabwe .....	15	16	15
Mozambique .....	8	8	8
Developing Africa .....	265	263	271

Source: "Production", FAO computer print-outs (Rome, December 1987).

227. In the light of satisfactory rainfall, the 1987 Kenya crop is expected to have been nearly 150,000 tons, yielding gross farm revenue of 199 million Kenyan shillings or 20 per cent more than the 1986 crop. Recent moves to increase production in future include the establishment of the Nyao Tea Zones Corporation, which has been assigned the task of developing tea outside the Kenya Tea Development Authority's area of operation, particularly in selected forest-edge areas. In Malawi production attained 42,000 tons in both 1986 and 1987. Following the dramatic collapse of tea prices in 1986, depressed market conditions prevailed. The average price per kg of 132 pence in 1986 was 17 per cent below the 159 pence realized in 1985.

228. World tea output in 1987 is estimated to have been 2.31 million tons, 15 per cent up on the 2.23 million tons achieved in 1986. As the world's third biggest producer after India and Sri Lanka, Kenya exercises a certain influence in world markets. By mid-1987 markets had become very depressed; prices reached a five-year low of \$1.24 per kg (KSh 992 per ton). Kenya plans to double its tea production by the end of the century, mainly by bringing fresh land under cultivation.

#### (e) Sugar

229. Sugar production in developing Africa is estimated to have grown from 5.62 million tons in 1986 to 5.64 million tons in 1987. In Egypt, the largest regional producer, output was estimated to have reached 1 million tons in 1987 compared to 959,000 tons in 1986.

230. In Mauritius, thanks to good climatic conditions and an extraction rate averaging 11.57 per cent, sugar production attained 706,539 tons in 1986, the second highest level after that of 1973, and was expected to have reached 711,000 tons in 1987. Exports in 1986 totalled 135,000 tons and fetched 2,230 Mauritius rupees a ton—which, however, represented only 34 per cent of the EEC price. In order to make the country's sugar industry viable internationally and to increase its contribution to socio-economic development, the Government launched a four-pronged Sugar Action Programme consisting of:

- (a) Modernization and rehabilitation of sugar factories;
- (b) Diversification into other food crops and livestock;
- (c) Optimum exploitation of sugar by-products; and
- (d) Improvement of productivity on small plantations. To support the Programme a sugar sector loan of \$30 million was obtained from the World Bank in July 1986.

231. In Swaziland, sugar continues to be the mainstay of agriculture. The 1986/1987 crop is estimated to have been a record 501,000 tons, compared to 374,583 tons 1985/1986. The 33.8 per cent increase is attributed to a combination of factors: excellent weather conditions throughout the year; improved mill efficiency; and exceptionally high yields per hectare. That record crop came at a time when the world market had just recovered from a severe depression. The first half of 1986 had seen a marked increase in world prices, primarily attributable to reduced supplies from other exporting countries. Prices subsequently deteriorated again.

232. In the Sudan, the Kenan sugar complex came close to its design capacity, with production of 315,000 tons in 1986/1987 compared to 300,000 tons in 1985/1986.

233. There is a long history of volatile markets in sugar. Many years have passed since the passage of its resolution 93(IV) by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which aimed:

- (a) To further international co-operation in connection with world sugar matters and related issues;
- (b) To provide an appropriate framework for the preparation of a possible new international sugar agreement with economic provisions;
- (c) To encourage the consumption of sugar;
- (d) To facilitate trade by collecting and providing information on the world sugar market and other

sweeteners. The most recent accord to be negotiated is the International Sugar Agreement 1987.

(f) *Tobacco*

234. Production of tobacco in developing Africa was estimated to have reached 318,000 tons in 1987 compared to 294,000 tons in 1986. Of the 1987 total, Zimbabwe would account for 135,000 tons. At the lower average price of 2.30 Zimbabwean dollars per kg, earnings would be about 13 per cent (or over \$Zim 50 million) down on 1986, and about 200 of the 1,400 growers are expected to go bankrupt. In Malawi, production of tobacco stagnated at around 71,000 tons in both 1986 and 1987.

235. Tobacco stocks, world-wide, of around 7 million tons are still a major obstacle to a recovery in prices. Global production in 1986 of 6.6 million tons, when added to stocks at such a level, implies available supplies around 13.6 million tons, more than double the annual consumption of 6 million tons (dry weight). Market recovery will depend to a large extent on a steady decrease in stocks, production restraint and reversal of the declining trend in demand.

3. *Livestock*

236. In 1986, the livestock population (cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, camels, horses and chickens) of developing Africa was estimated at about 221.6 million tropical livestock units<sup>17</sup> or 113 per cent of that in 1977. Its total asset value at 1986 prices is estimated at more than \$55.4 billion. Since related investment and farm debt are virtually nil, that is almost equivalent to net worth and potentially is readily convertible into cash. Other assets in this branch of agriculture—particularly real estate (land and buildings), the largest proportion of assets in developed countries—simply do not exist on pastoral farms in Africa. This is so because pastoral lands are communally owned and exploited and because pastoralists operate with close to a zero level of inputs.

237. In the case of cattle, changes in farm wealth or capital gains, estimated as the value at current prices of the net increase in animal population, were about \$1.8 billion in 1986. That sum represents about 53 per cent of the annual external resource requirements in APPER for agriculture as a whole. Farm income from cattle in 1986, estimated as the value of off-take at current prices, was about \$4.1 billion. At least a similar sum was lost through diseases.

238. Despite its large livestock population, the region has large, underutilized and misused resources of livestock and range, especially in the pastoral areas. As a result, the overall increase in regional meat production of 2.5 per cent per annum in 1977-1986 was insufficient to match the impact of rising population. Accordingly, a deterioration has been noted in the balance of trade and in diet, particularly that of women and children.

239. The livestock industry is currently placed in an awkward situation by the lack of appropriate policies at both national and subregional levels to ensure sustained and balanced growth and development. In areas with an apparent comparative advantage for breeding, it is becoming increasingly difficult to control diseases and to improve supplies of feed and other inputs. It is even impossible for livestock production to respond to technical innovations. Producers who operate in those areas therefore lack the environment in which to respond ade-

quately to market requirements, at least in terms of supplying meat, milk and livestock for fattening.

240. As with crop production, livestock production continues to be hampered by the prevalence of tse-tse flies, the scarcity of trypano-tolerant cattle and the lack of entrepreneurship to apply on a large scale the results of research, particularly in the fields of forage production and backyard fattening. The major constraints, in the extensive areas of Africa where a comparative advantage could be enjoyed in intensive livestock production, are the lack of managerial capacity; difficulties of access to credit, services and inputs, notably feed; insufficient outlets for the end-products; and unhealthy and unfair competition in both input and product markets.

241. In sum, a sector of economic activity is being neglected which has considerable potential for increasing food self-sufficiency, on the basis of increased measures of individual and collective self-reliance. The policy-makers, however, are not fully aware of that potential owing, perhaps, to inadequate data and the lack of appropriate economic research and analysis systems for application in this sector. For instance, in periods of calamity livestock, the main source of dietary energy for the population living in the areas most seriously affected by drought and desertification, are simply neglected. Consequently, considerable losses of animal resources often occur. An avenue for promoting the self-sustained growth and development of African countries is simply not being explored.

242. Furthermore, during the planning of overall development, livestock tends to be neglected in terms of resource allocation but not as a source of revenue. As a result, the state of technical innovation for livestock production is several decades behind that for growing crops, especially cash crops. More importantly, land is allocated on an individual basis to crop producers but on a communal basis in the pastoral areas and without a proper code of use. Moreover, in recent years the international community has shown a diminishing interest in the livestock sector, particularly in the pastoral areas. This is demonstrated by the inadequacy of funds committed for fighting rinderpest and by the progressive transfer of assistance activities geographically from areas with comparative advantage for breeding to those where crop production has the advantage. Even the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) is contemplating a reduction in its activities in the arid zone where the bulk of African production takes place.

243. In general, public-sector interventions based on over-reliance on the outside world continue to hamper the self-reliance, self-help and independence which are the traits of "traditional" producers and merchants. At the same time, those very traits act as a brake on the smooth functioning of livestock projects, programmes, policies, laws and regulations. Thus, not only is the livestock industry unable to develop through its inner strengths, but also society at large cannot take advantage of the production and demand potentials. Moreover, society bears as a consequence greater external costs in the shape of increased degradation and over-stocking and even incurs greater losses in lower actual production. A study under way in the ECA secretariat shows that in West Africa, by reducing the losses and waste in the cattle subsector alone, about 21 million more people could be fed at the current per capita level of 11 kg or alternatively the level could be increased by 1.3 kg for the 1988 population.<sup>18</sup>

244. The dependence of Africa on the outside world was extended to virtually all aspects of livestock production and all products, during the period under review. Clearly, the critical challenge facing livestock policy analysts and decision-makers is to break the syndrome of over-reliance on the outside world that characterizes the current interventions of African Governments; and to devise and effectively implement a better alternative policy which would induce the livestock community to move from a subsistence to a commercial type of livestock production.

245. During the period of APPER (1986-1990), policy reforms should be initiated and vigorously pursued which will create an environment that enables the livestock community to promote a self-sustained economy and to produce the highest quality products at the most competitive price throughout the year. Those reforms should be based on increased measures of individual and collective self-reliance and should include:

(a) Land reform that makes the individual or a group of individuals accountable and responsible for a piece of land and ensures exclusive right to its use;

(b) Reforms in distribution and access to the basic inputs and services required in the livestock industry, such that operators effectively and progressively assume those costs. As appropriate, an indigenous private sector should be developed and encouraged, in which distribution of inputs and administration of services are effected.

246. At subregional and regional levels and within the framework of the major economic groupings, efforts should be intensified to harmonize and co-ordinate the policies and actions which have been identified for optimal exploitation of the potential supply of and demand for major livestock products, by-products and inputs. Joint-venture opportunities for the production of and trade in selected major inputs, services, products and by-products should also be identified and their implementation promoted through the same mechanism of co-operation.

247. At the international level, ILCA has prepared a strategy and plan for its activities up to the year 2000. In the short term, the Centre would concentrate its efforts on the high-potential semi-arid, humid and highland zones, where the chances of achieving a substantial impact on food production are greatest, and on the key area of crop-livestock interactions. The Centre, it is suggested, might focus research on three species—cattle, sheep and goats—and on four commodities: milk, meat, draught animals and manure. The choice of a limited number of areas of activity on these lines could bring about measurable and sustainable increases in livestock output in sub-Saharan Africa. The ILCA strategy paper fully recognizes that technical innovations alone will not solve Africa's food production problems; that it will also be necessary for African Governments to improve their policies for the livestock sector, so as to give farmers the incentive to produce more.<sup>19</sup>

248. African researchers as well as policy analysts were associated with the formulation of the ILCA strategy and the preparation of the work programme for the period 1987-1991 (which almost coincides with that of APPER). The strategy, if successfully implemented, would help member States of ECA to undertake most of the required policy reforms and to develop the technical packages for increasing and sustaining the contribution of the livestock sector to APPER.

249. Developing Africa is endowed with substantial marine and inland fishery resources. A considerable marine fishing area has been brought under the jurisdiction of coastal States by the new Law of the Sea. The more than 450,000 sq km of land in the region which are covered by water constitute a potential for inland fishing. According to FAO the potential catch is about 10 million tons of fish per annum.

250. In 1985 (the latest year for which data are available) the fish catch was 3.3 million tons, i.e. only a third of that potential. It has remained broadly stagnant over the years, in that the annual growth rate for the period 1981-1985 was 0.15 per cent. The regional average masks considerable variation, however. In East Africa the rate was 6.3 per cent while in non-Sahelian West Africa there was a decline of 6.6 per cent per annum. FAO also reported a contrast between declining marine fisheries and output of inland fisheries that was growing by more than 8 per cent during 1976-1984. By 1984 inland fish catches had risen to 44 per cent of total fish production.

251. In many coastal States inland fishing contributes a high percentage of total fish consumption. For instance, in 1984 the percentage in Kenya, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania was 93, 88 and 49, respectively. From the point of view of the supply of dietary energy, inland fisheries play an important role, in as much as the fish are consumed on site or traded locally.

252. With a stagnant level of production the supply of fish and fishery products per capita inevitably declined over the years. The situation is compounded by the high rate of wastage, (20-40 per cent of fish harvested) and the practice of discarding at sea almost the totality of by-catch species. During the period 1980-1983 the supply per capita declined at an annual rate of 3.4 per cent and by 1983 it had fallen to 7.6 kg per annum. Non-Sahelian West Africa experienced the sharpest decline over that period, but remained the subregion with the highest annual consumption (12.4 kg per annum). Against the general trend, in North Africa the supply increased by 5.2 per cent per annum in 1980-1983.

253. Although Africa's imports of fish and fishery products declined at the rate of 8.9 per cent per annum during 1981-1985, the region remained a net importer. While imports declined by more than 20 per cent in the Sahel and non-Sahelian West Africa, southern and Central Africa increased their imports by 44 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively, during that period. In 1985 non-Sahelian West Africa accounted for 44 per cent of Africa's imports.

254. On the export side, the Sahelian countries accounted for 43 per cent of the regional total. For the region as a whole, exports increased at 5.8 per cent per annum during 1981-1985.

255. The fishing technology employed leaves much to be desired, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. Highly detrimental fishing and collecting methods (e.g., the use of dynamite) have dangerously depleted certain coastal fishery resources. Many Governments are endeavouring to motorize and modernize artisanal fishing. Coastal States are revising their fishing legislation and elaborating policies to control and manage the resources in their newly acquired Exclusive Economic Zones (under the Law of the Sea).

256. At present long-distance trawling accounts for most of the off-shore fishing; it also contributed to the over-exploitation and depletion of certain fish species in some African waters.

257. An objective assessment of fishery resources is a prerequisite to their development. However, accurate statistics are hard to come by. Close co-operation between adjoining coastal States is necessary to develop detailed and accurate statistics and to formulate policies and regulatory measures.

### C. FORESTRY

#### 1. *The deforestation problem*

258. Despite efforts by most Governments to halt deforestation and the degradation of wildlife and the soil, forests continue to be depleted and desertification to spread in developing Africa. Tropical closed forests, which occupied 216.5 million hectares in 1980, will probably have been reduced to 207.4 million hectares by the end of 1987, a loss equivalent to about 260 million cubic metres of timber a year or sufficient to construct about 26 million wooden houses a year. The situation is particularly alarming in West Africa, where forest clearance affects about 1,900 hectares of productive closed forest every day. In North Africa, in spite of strenuous efforts to conserve the natural forests (which cover about 58 million hectares or 24 per cent of total land area), many thousand hectares of genus *Quercus*, *Juniperus*, *Cedrus* and *Pinus* disappear every year as a consequence of forest fires, fuelwood gathering, over-grazing and over-exploitation, especially in the high mountains.

259. The situation in regard to open woodland formations is no better: it is estimated that 2.8 million hectares were lost from the region's resources in 1986-1987 alone, a loss equivalent to 140 million cubic metres of timber a year or sufficient to build about 14 million new wooden houses a year. A case of special concern is the high rate of mangrove depletion and degradation, especially in West African countries such as Cameroon, Guinea-Bissau and Nigeria, but also—though on a smaller scale—in East African countries such as Kenya, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania. Mangrove timber is being cut, mostly indiscriminately to make poles, charcoal and fuelwood. The very existence of this rich but vulnerable African ecosystem is threatened in the quite short-term.

#### 2. *Fuelwood and charcoal use*

260. Fuelwood and charcoal needs are the main cause of forest depletion. It is estimated that consumption for those uses, in cubic metres, was 413 million or 0.76 per capita in 1986 and that it might reach 442 million in 1987 and probably 460 million by 1990. The estimate for 1986 implies that about 90 per cent of regional roundwood production was utilized for fuel-energy. Many countries plant fast-growing forest trees to meet their need for fuel. There is a project in Zambia to assure Lusaka's requirements. In Nigeria, the Niger and various East African countries there are plantations in woodlots for a similar purpose; likewise, in Mozambique an agro-forestry project has been under implementation since 1986 to supply Maputo. It is estimated that in 1985 a total of 60,000 hectares were planted in the region to meet the requirements for fuel-energy.

#### 3. *Afforestation and reforestation activities*

261. The principal measures for the rehabilitation and regeneration of forests are afforestation and reforestation. It is estimated that in 1986-1987 some 150,000 hectares a year were planted, either for industrial or for fuelwood and soil conservation purposes. However, that represented only about 4 per cent of the forest area destroyed. Moreover, the relationship between the volume of new timber established, one year after plantation, and the volume lost in that year was only 150 per million in 1986.

262. In Liberia, the Trial Industrial Pulpwood Plantation, a project jointly financed by FAO, the World Bank and the Government, aims to replace forests depleted by the practices of shifting cultivation and agricultural transformation. In Senegal afforestation was substantial—about 8,000 hectares in 1986. Other countries, such as Ghana and Nigeria, where a considerable deficit of industrial timber is foreseen by the year 2020, have been unable to devise programmes of forest plantation to meet industrial raw material requirements beyond—to be realistic—the year 2000. In Nigeria, for example, an estimated 15,000 hectares planted for industrial purposes in 1986 compares with 35,000 hectares which should be planted annually up to the year 2020 to meet industrial timber demand. In general it can be said that, despite substantial efforts to establish new areas of industrial timber, much remains to be done to meet the recommendations of the Lagos Plan of Action (LPA) and APPER. A programme is required to plant a minimum of 250,000 hectares a year to achieve a balance between timber supply and demand by the turn of the century.

#### 4. *Production of and trade in wood and wood products*

263. Roundwood production in 1986 was estimated to have been 456 million cubic metres and the ECA secretariat forecast for 1987 is 469 million cubic metres. Assuming that 90 per cent of production is consumed as fuelwood, the energy supplied by the region's forests in 1987 would be 104 million tons of oil equivalent (TOE)<sup>20</sup> and would reach about 114 TOE in 1990 if the present pattern of fuelwood consumption is maintained. The balance of production, for industrial purposes (45 million cubic metres in 1987), is estimated to have increased by 6.9 per cent between 1985 and 1987.

264. Production of sawnwood and sleepers, in cubic metres, is estimated at 7.4 million in 1987, of which 800,000 were exported (broadly maintaining previous levels). Sawnwood imports might have declined from the 1985 level of 3.9 million in consequence of the increase in timber production and processing in the region.

265. Many West African countries, e.g., Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria, continued to promote local processing of logs, as LPA and APPER counsel. Algeria and Egypt probably remained the largest sawnwood importers in 1987. The main exporter was Côte d'Ivoire (over 400,000 cubic metres in 1987).

266. Production and consumption of wood-based panels also increased during 1986-1987. It is estimated that production, in cubic metres, could have reached 1.6 million in 1987 (1.4 million in 1985) and some studies indicate that an annual rate of about 2 million could be achieved by the year 1990.



267. Wood pulp production is estimated to have been 400,000 tons in 1987, equivalent to only 0.72 kg per capita. Imports fluctuate around 130,000 tons a year, while exports, essentially by Morocco, and Swaziland, were perhaps 230,000 tons in 1987.

268. With the exception of the seven pulp-producing countries,<sup>21</sup> African developing countries import their paper and paperboard requirements (942,000 tons in 1985). Regional consumption was estimated at 1.52 million tons in 1987. Lack of raw materials and chemicals, poor management and in some cases marketing difficulties were the main problems in the way of expanding production of pulp, paper and paperboard in the region.

#### D. POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES, 1986-1987

269. During the period under review, most African developing countries initiated or implemented major programmes of structural reform. The measures adopted included the elaboration of incentive schemes and, in general, the allocation of more development funds to the agricultural sector.

270. Increased emphasis has been placed on matters such as food security, marketing services, mechanisation, modern inputs, research and extension activities, the efficiency of land-use and farming systems, livestock development, conservation of forests, and assistance programmes for small farmers, particularly women and youth.

271. In Nigeria, the Commodity Marketing Boards ceased their trading activities in June 1986 and were finally abolished in December 1986. Farmers and private produce dealers had thereafter to negotiate produce prices, which turned out to be much higher than the previous official prices, especially in respect of cocoa, coffee, cotton, ginger, groundnuts and soya beans. Although the trend in world market prices for most agricultural commodities traded by Nigeria was downwards in 1986, the devaluation of the exchange rate of the naira was such that lower dollar prices translated into price increases in terms of the domestic currency. In the case of food crops, however some naira prices slumped, not only because supplies increased but also owing to the uncertainty created by the abolition of the Boards, which hitherto had purchased surplus crops from the producers.

272. In Ghana, further reform of the exchange rate régime, expansion of price incentives to production sectors and mobilization of resources for a sustained development effort provided the framework in 1986 for all government policies. The following year the Government adopted a Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) for 1987-1989 of which the rolling three-year public investment programme was an integral part. The latter was designed to improve planning and control, thereby ensuring efficient allocation of scarce resources and speeding up investment in development projects. The main elements of SAP were trade and payment reforms, streamlining the cocoa sector, reform of State-owned enterprises and better public-sector management in general.

273. Under the Fifth Development Plan (1981-1985) of Cameroon, 23.7 per cent of the national budget was earmarked for agriculture and rural development, almost twice as high as the regional average. The proportion was raised to 26.1 per cent in the Sixth Development Plan

(1986-1990), indicating the high priority attached to the sector. The important incentives provided to farmers included the distribution of agricultural inputs at highly subsidized prices, with the object of increasing both yields and farm incomes.

274. In Sierra Leone the elimination of subsidies led to substantial increases in the prices of rice and petroleum products. Producer prices of agricultural commodities were more than doubled, to take account of the currency devaluation which the floating exchange rate régime brought about.

275. In the Gambia, devaluation and the introduction of a flexible exchange rate system occurred in 1986. Producers were paid higher prices and the rice trade was privatized. A number of other measures were introduced in connection with the Economic Recovery Programme in order to encourage the expansion of private enterprise simultaneously with a reduction in the size of the public sector.

276. In Mauritania, out of a total investment outlay of 17,015 billion ougiya planned for the period 1985-1988 the agricultural sector was allocated UM 10,040 billion. During that period 2,600 hectares of irrigated small-scale farming areas would be rehabilitated and an additional 2,000 hectares of land would be newly irrigated each year.

277. The Five-year Plan 1987-1991 of the Government of the Niger was adopted in April 1987. The Plan warns of the dangers of over-exploitation of forest resources and of environmental degradation. It calls for a broad shift towards greater reliance on electricity, including expansion of the distribution network and additional hydro-electric power stations. A programme for small-scale, irrigated agricultural units in the Tarka Valley and Southern Zinder became operational immediately. Those units should produce an extra 5,000 tons of cereals per annum, to form a contingency stock to cushion the food deficit which has to be faced in the frequent drought years. The programme will also promote conservation of woodland through irrigated tree plantings and provide for the distribution of energy-efficient wood stores.

278. In Côte d'Ivoire, commercial logging, "slash-and-burn" farming and firewood scavenging have cut primary forest coverage from 15 million hectares 20 years ago to a critical 1 million hectares. In an effort to save what is left, the Government announced that it would ban exports of tropical timber. Earlier in 1987, the annual ceiling on timber production was lowered by 25 per cent to 3 million cubic metres. In addition, a wide-ranging plan was adopted to create agricultural belts around the remaining wooded areas. The small-holders allocated plots in those belts have an obligation to police the forests and prevent the incursions which have seriously damaged even the national parks and "classified" forests.

279. In Egypt, the key to the new Five-Year Plan (1987/1988-1991/1992) is the reduction of State interference in agriculture by decontrolling prices and giving opportunities to the private sector, which is expected to triple its investment compared with the preceding plan period. Land reclamation is among the priorities: the target is to increase agricultural land by 900,000 feddans. In order to encourage technology transfer, the Plan offers 50-year leases to investors.

280. In Algeria, the Ministry of Planning was abolished in November 1987. While State-owned industries were left to manage their affairs, farmers were given



more freedom to grow and market their own produce. In addition, 220 State-owned farms were offered on long lease to new co-operatives and individuals, who will be free to run the farms as they choose, raising the necessary finance. They may perhaps be permitted eventually to buy the leased land. In December 1987, all 3,000 State farms, which occupy the most fertile land in the country, were put up for rent.

281. The 1988-1992 Development Plan in Morocco aims at reforming the structure of incentives with a view to increasing investment in agriculture. The modernization and rationalization of farming which this reform should bring about should expand production and lower costs.

282. In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Great Man-made River Scheme, under implementation at a cost of \$5 billion, will pump underground water from the Sahara to the coast, completely transforming agriculture. The scheme is running to schedule despite financial stringency.

283. In the Sudan, the Government is currently finalizing its Four-Year Salvation and Recovery Programme 1987/1988-1990/1991. Although the allocation of investments under the Plan has not been finalized, indications are that agricultural rehabilitation and expansion of the road network will be among the priorities. The overall objective is to increase GDP by about 5 per cent per annum. The projections for 1987/1988 include 4.5 per cent growth in GDP, brought about by 4.4 per cent growth in agriculture, 11.2 per cent growth in manufacturing industry and 6.9 per cent growth in energy and construction.

284. In Kenya, the overall development strategy pursued by the Government is contained in its Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 on "Economic Management for Renewed Growth", which places increased emphasis on the rural sector. Although agriculture remains the top priority, the current strategy is to extricate the economy from dependence on primary commodities. Industrialization is to be pursued, posited on the expansion of the domestic market and restructuring to make the sector competitive in both the domestic market and PTA. The Government is finalizing its 1989-1993 Development Plan, whose theme is "Participation for Progress", on the basis of that Paper. The Plan will aim at a more effective use of scarce resources for sustained economic growth, while continuing to implement the Budget Rationalization Programme.

285. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the process of price decontrol continued. Producer prices and those of public utilities were increased considerably, the former in both 1986 and 1987, and further reforms in agricultural marketing were introduced. Food grain marketing was liberalized and the marketing of export crops made flexible by permitting co-operatives and large producers to export directly rather than through the marketing boards. Early in 1986, the Government had introduced comprehensive rehabilitation measures—the Economic Recovery Programme 1986/1987-1988/1989—the aims of which were: (a) to increase the rate of growth in per capita income; (b) to lower the rate of inflation; and (c) to establish a sustainable balance-of-payments position in the medium term. Substantial increases in agricultural producer prices were among the factors which led to higher output, especially of cash crops.

286. In Uganda, the Rehabilitation and Development Plan, 1987/1988-1990/1991 aims to achieve a growth in GDP of 5 per cent per annum. The agricultural sector is cast in the leading role, with an allocation of \$625.7 million or 22 per cent of the investment outlay proposed by the Plan, which totals \$2,886.7 million.

287. In Somalia, a number of liberalization measures were introduced:

(a) The freeing of agricultural marketing. The official marketing body, the Agricultural Development Corporation, lost its monopoly and was limited to a price stabilization role;

(b) The raising of agricultural producer prices;

(c) The liberalization of much of foreign trade, in particular livestock exports;

(d) The devaluation of the currency to a level reflecting supply and demand;

(e) The granting of more autonomy to public enterprises with a view to making them more profitable; and

(f) The encouragement of foreign investment.

Particularly good results followed in the agricultural sector. Production increased rapidly, except in drought years, so that Somalia became self-sufficient in cereals such as maize, of which there is currently a surplus. Improvement of animal husbandry is a fundamental objective of Somali development policy. In the public-sector investment programme for 1987, livestock is allocated some 2.4 billion Somali shillings (6 per cent of the total). Government action is directed towards protecting animal health, selecting better strains of livestock and developing ranges through the provision of grazing resources.

288. In Madagascar, the Government abolished marketing monopolies, including the corporations established in rice-surplus zones, particularly the Aloatra Lake area. Producer prices were increased substantially: those for rice were set at 135 Malagasy francs per kg in 1987 against 110-120 FMG previously. To provide further stimulus to producers, basic consumer goods have been made available in rural areas. Rice subsidies and rationing in urban areas were abolished in 1986: in their place, a regulatory stock of rice was created from imports, which the authorities use to stabilize the rice market.

289. In Mauritius, in the interest of greater agricultural diversification, the Government introduced a number of measures to boost livestock development and the production of food crops, fish and milk. Breeders could avail themselves of facilities such as the Cash Incentive Scheme and guaranteed prices. Resources were channelled into the infrastructure and other facilities to improve the viability of fishing operations from the lagoons. Further steps have been taken to improve and make more viable co-operatives engaged in production and distribution in the fishing banks of the Indian Ocean. Two *Maisons d'éleveurs* and two Farmers' Service Centres were recently set up. Producers of food crops benefited from price incentives and a better infrastructure. Additional cold storage facilities were provided for Ware potatoes, seed potatoes, onions and garlic at the Agricultural Marketing Board in 1986.

290. In Botswana, the Government remains committed to alleviating the effects of the drought and to creating a productive agricultural sector. The losses in rural

incomes were made up partly by cash earned in the labour-based relief programme and partly by food provided from the supplementary feeding programmes. As this report was being compiled, the Botswana Agricultural Marketing Board began offering highly subsidized prices for sorghum. By the end of 1986, 150 farms had been demarcated in the Pandamatenga area, totalling 24,000 hectares, and all had been allocated. It is anticipated that in the current season 5,000 of those hectares will already be under crops, with an expected harvest of 8,000 tons. Substantial cereal reserves have been accumulated to mitigate the effects of persistent drought and there are plans to increase go-down capacity to 30,000 tons.

291. In Swaziland, the Ministry of Agriculture set up the National Agricultural Marketing Board in June 1986 to ensure that locally grown agricultural produce could be marketed. The Board was charged with facilitating production, storage, transportation, distribution and sale.

292. The fourth Five-Year Development Plan (1986/1987-1990/1991) of the Government of Lesotho has as its main objectives an expansion in the production of basic staple foods, high-value horticultural crops, livestock and forest products. To attain those objectives the Government plans to:

(a) Train and educate households in the proper preparation, preservation and storage of food;

(b) Develop comprehensive watershed management programmes, so as to ensure the use of improved production techniques in water- and soil-conservation activities (including soil rehabilitation), thereby expanding output of crops and livestock;

(c) Promote intensive livestock production in the lowlands in order to conserve land needed for the production of food and fodder crops. Controlled grazing in the mountains will be encouraged through the creation of grazing associations, whose responsibility will be to improve range and, hence, livestock productivity by preventing over-grazing.

293. The Government of Zimbabwe has attached great importance in its post-independence development effort to the peasant population. Resettlement was identified in the Five-Year National Development Plan, 1986-1990, as one of the major programmes for fostering rural development. To date, 36,000 peasant families have been settled on 2 million hectares of land and by 1990 some 162,000 families should have been settled. The scheme is hampered by drought and limited financial resources. The Land Acquisition Act of 1986 will enable the programme to be stepped up, by increasing land availability. Back-up services for the resettlement programme, particularly extension services and credit facilities, will be augmented to ensure that agricultural production increases. The development of settlements on irrigated land, the reclamation of river catchment areas, the consolidation of villages and block farming will be the principal measures adopted in the reorganization of community areas.

294. It is evident from the foregoing that many commendable policy measures have been put into effect in a

number of countries. Nevertheless, some Governments appear to have been unable to carry through their reform programmes—in most cases probably for lack of resources and of skilled manpower to implement the programmes. In Zambia, the reform programme agreed upon with IMF in 1986 was halted in May 1987. The Government announced a price freeze, re-imposition of price controls and abolition of the foreign exchange auctions. In Zaire the combination of a heavy debt burden, increasing imports and declining per capita income created similar difficulties.

295. These and related problems constituted the major theme at the International Conference on Africa: The Challenge of Economic Recovery and Accelerated Development, held at Abuja, Nigeria, 15-19 June 1987, under the auspices of ECA, in collaboration with AfDB and OAU. The Conference, in the Abuja Statement which concluded its deliberations, declared that African countries should: (a) sustain domestic policy reforms; (b) continue to improve economic management; and (c) ensure that structural adjustment programmes conform strictly with the objectives and priorities of their respective recovery programmes. The statement cautioned that unless structural adjustment programmes were supported by more substantial resources, there was a great danger that the process would have a negative impact on growth. It therefore called for an increase in net resource flows to Africa. (See chapter II for a discussion of the debt crisis.) In that way, a basis would be created for more rapid implementation of UNPAAERD, the major focus of which is food and agricultural development.

296. In support of the country-specific agricultural policies described in this section, measures were also taken at subregional and regional levels. In March 1987 the Community of West African States (ECOWAS) launched a subregional recovery programme based on its Lomé Declaration. Among the critical areas on which that programme focuses are the development of food security systems, the combating of drought and desertification and the exploitation and management of water resources. The costs of the programme, administered by the ECOWAS Fund, are estimated at a massive \$1 billion, spread over 165 projects. The programme is due to be implemented over the period 1986-1991. ECOWAS Governments have agreed to meet 30 per cent of the cost, the member countries having pledged individual and collective support. The Community looks to the international community for financial and technical support in this ambitious endeavour.

297. The South African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), agreed on similar policy measures in the agricultural sector. Particular emphasis was laid on food security and intercountry co-operation in the fields of agricultural research and infrastructural development.

298. Laudable steps were also taken at the regional and international levels. In pursuance of its policy of boosting food and agricultural production in the region, AfDB endorsed a lending programme of \$6.5-8 billion for the period 1987-1991, 30 per cent of which is likely to be allocated to agriculture.

## VI. DEVELOPMENTS IN ENERGY AND MINING

### A. INTRODUCTION

299. The exploitation of the world's energy resources is fundamental to all human activities. The cutting and burning of roundwood to provide heat energy is an age-long practice which still constitutes a major element in the overall energy balance of developing Africa, as indicated in chapter V. The emphasis in this chapter, however, will be mainly on mineral sources, commercial production and the consumption of energy.

300. The purpose of mining is essentially to extract from earth the materials that, after further processing, become either fuel sources of energy or inputs for manufacturing industry. This Survey follows the practice of ISIC, in that the term mining is used in the broadest way for the extraction and first stages of processing of all minerals occurring naturally, whether as solids, liquids or gases. In particular, therefore, it includes the production of crude petroleum.

301. The extraction of fuel and non-fuel minerals is a major economic activity in the region, albeit its importance varies considerably among countries. For instance, in Botswana, Zaire and Zambia, non-fuel minerals account for 75-95 per cent of exports and of government revenues. In Gabon, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, the Niger, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe the sectoral contribution to government revenues is 20-80 per cent. Among the mineral fuels, coal is an important asset in a few countries, but petroleum dominates the regional scene. In the Congo, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Nigeria petroleum accounts for over 90 per cent of export earnings. However, the mining sector

remains a typical export enclave with poor domestic linkages and is almost wholly dependent on the vagaries of the international markets for primary commodities. Except perhaps for diamonds, developing Africa is in general a marginal, high-cost producer. Developments in the sector during 1986-1987 were therefore greatly influenced, as always, by market conditions and, in the case of non-fuel minerals, by the structural limitations of the various national industries.

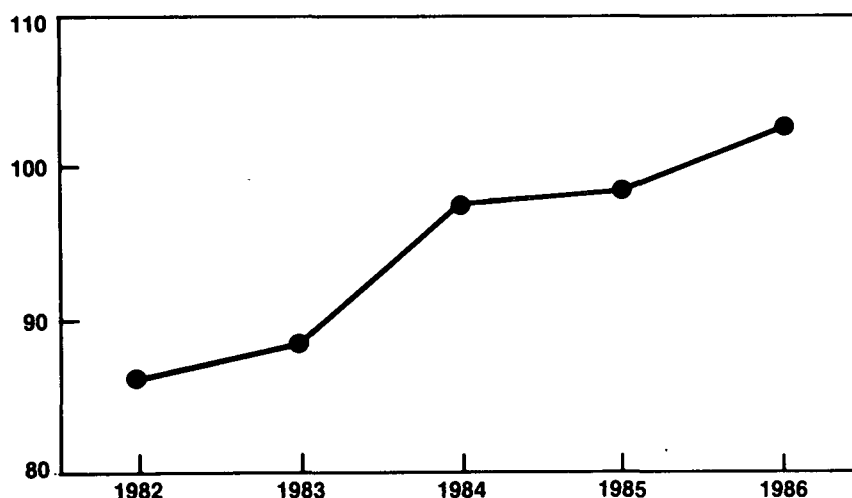
### B. ENERGY EXPLORATION AND CONSUMPTION TRENDS

#### 1. Exploration

302. In the wake of the major upsurge in oil prices in 1973-1974 and again in 1979-1980, major exploration activities took place not only in oil-exporting but also in oil-importing countries of developing Africa. Through intensive exploration and drilling programmes, reinforced by a fairly well developed domestic expertise, the major African OPEC members were able to enhance their production capacity substantially and assess their reserves. With the notable exception of Egypt, which also has a fairly well developed domestic technical base, the majority of the other countries had to rely on external capital and expertise for exploration and drilling activities.

303. The weakening in oil prices in recent years, however, made many exploration prospects uneconomic. To skirt round that problem, several countries amended their legislation relating to oil exploration. Algeria and Angola offer rather attractive licensing terms to oil com-

**Figure 7. Developing Africa:  
index of mining production, 1982-1986**  
(1980 = 100)



panies. Lack of adequate infrastructure and financing, as well as political considerations, hindered countries such as the Sudan and Chad to some extent from exploiting their promising oil finds.

## 2. Consumption

304. Consumption of commercial energy in developing Africa in 1985—the most recent year for which data are available—reached 168.5 million TOE compared to 141.8 billion TOE in 1981. About 72 million TOE, 42.8 per cent, was oil-based, while renewable sources of energy, notably bio-mass, charcoal and fuelwood, accounted for over half the energy consumption in 1985. Oil-based energy consumption is expected to increase considerably in future, as a growing number of countries become industrialized. At present four countries, namely, Algeria, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Nigeria, account for about half the oil-based energy consumption of the region.

305. Table VI.1 shows the energy balance between production, apparent consumption and trade, with a broad analysis by energy source.

306. The table indicates that the region's primary energy production increased in 1985 by 4.3 per cent to reach 16.6 million TJ, of which the region consumed only 46.2 per cent.

## C. COMMERCIAL GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

307. Table VI.2 below indicates that the major oil-producing and mineral-exporting countries are also the major electricity producers. The rate of growth production is also very high, often more than 7 per cent per annum, in those countries.

TABLE VI.1. THE ENERGY BALANCE FOR DEVELOPING AFRICA, 1984-1985

(Thousands of terajoules)

	1984	1985
Primary production .....	15 945	16 629
Of which		
Solids .....	123	110
Liquids .....	10 314	10 786
Gas .....	1 450	1 578
Electric <sup>a</sup> .....	165	174
Bio-mass .....	3 893	3 981
Apparent energy consumption .....	7 515	7 677
Of which		
Solids .....	213	220
Liquids .....	2 559	2 567
Gas .....	686	735
Electric <sup>a</sup> .....	164	174
Bio-mass .....	3 693	3 981
Stock charges .....	-75	-352
Imports .....	1 340	1 290
Exports .....	-8 939	-9 059
Bunkers .....	-269	-282
Unallocated and statistical differences .....	484	549

Source: UNESCO, *Energy Statistics in Developing Countries of Africa: Status and Prospects* (Paris, 1987), data compiled from *United Nations Yearbook of Energy Statistics, 1985*.

<sup>a</sup> Refers only to hydro, geothermal and nuclear electricity.

308. Electricity is mostly produced by thermal stations. In Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Egypt 75 per cent of all electricity is generated in that way. To reduce the high costs of electricity generated by oil, Egypt is increasingly using natural gas instead and is seri-

TABLE VI.2. ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES, 1982-1986

(Gigawatt-hours)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Algeria .....	8 136	9 108	10 008	11 208	11 977
Botswana .....	522	463	478	479	485
Cameroon .....	2 148	1 800	2 232	2 232	2 376
Côte d'Ivoire .....	1 944	1 988	1 809	2 012	..
Egypt .....	21 900	24 500	27 800	30 000	32 300
Ethiopia .....	615	636	714	784	823
Ghana .....	4 980	2 592	1 836	2 460	..
Kenya .....	1 804	1 904	1 919	2 155	2 307
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya .....	6 000	7 152	7 272	8 172	9 150
Madagascar .....	343	360	364	390	404
Malawi .....	408	444	456	468	432
Mauritius .....	319	371	379	398	400
Morocco .....	5 691	6 185	6 120	6 770	7 105
Nigeria .....	8 568	8 820	8 832	9 000	..
Senegal .....	633	707	743	..	..
Sudan .....	927	1 084	919	1 096	1 173
Togo .....	23	28	85	34	..
Tunisia .....	2 736	2 904	3 420	3 576	3 575
Uganda .....	560	516	614	627	637
Zaire .....	4 403	4 756	4 991	5 179	..
Zambia .....	10 584	10 068	9 804	10 092	10 266
Zimbabwe .....	4 140	4 428	4 536	4 884	5 952

Sources: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, vol. XLI, No.1 (November 1987); and ECA secretariat.

ously considering the nuclear option, as likely to prove cheaper as well as liberating some more oil for export. A large number of countries are exploring their hydro-electrical potential. In the Sudan, for example, plans are under way to raise the level of the Roseries Dam, in order to generate more hydro-electric power, and also to connect the eastern grid with the central grid. Many countries in southern Africa are endeavouring to gain the economies of scale in hydroelectric power generation through regional co-operation arrangements. A power grid was recently constructed which crosses the Zambezi River to connect Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. At the Kazungula junction where those three States share a border, the grid will enable Botswana to draw power from either Zambia or Zimbabwe, thereby reducing its dependence on imported oil and imported electricity from South Africa. Ethiopia continues to expand its hydro-power capacity and distribution networks. The ultimate objective of its new drive is to establish a national grid inter-connecting hydro-electric power stations and gradually to phase out all the thermal stations which, anyway, currently account for about 5 per cent of national electricity production. In addition to constructing new hydro-stations the Government is exploiting the great energy potential of geothermal sources. A new hydrostation on the Wabe Shebele River is expected to produce annually up to 300 million kWh on completion about two years hence and another on the Gebe River with double that capacity is expected to be completed within four years.

#### D. THE MINING SCENE IN 1986-1987

309. The relatively poor international prices which have prevailed over the past few years and, more recently, the weakened dollar took their toll directly in the form of reduced foreign exchange earnings and indirectly by discouraging transnational mining groups from undertaking new investment or upgrading existing mining capacity. At the domestic level, the scarcity of foreign exchange to buy critically needed equipment—compounded by transportation difficulties, particularly in the case of bulky commodities such as copper—greatly compromised the advantages that could have been reaped from speedy deliveries. In Zambia, for instance, economic recovery efforts were largely frustrated in consequence.

310. In the few African oil-producing countries, lower export earnings on a weakening world market had severe adverse multiplier effects on growth. Paradoxically, cheaper oil has encouraged many African oil importers to increase their dependence on fossil fuels. Those developments notwithstanding, African countries remain convinced of the need to rationalize energy use. Priority is now being given to production enterprises when allocating energy quotas, while pricing policies tend to reflect energy costs more closely.

311. Rehabilitation of equipment for the extraction of non-fuel minerals receives high priority, particularly in Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the objective being to increase copper and cobalt output. The recovery in gold prices encouraged many countries to initiate new projects and/or rehabilitate old mines. Smelting and refining capacity to process copper, lead, nickel, tin and zinc is being enhanced, although the scarcity of foreign exchange remains a major constraint in so doing.

312. The major factors making for a generally low level of demand were relatively poor growth in the OECD countries, the major trading partners of developing Africa, and the gathering momentum of structural and technological developments that have brought shifts in consumption patterns. On the supply side, the minerals markets worldwide remained, for the most part, plagued by over-supply and over-stocking, save for a few temporary exceptions, notably copper in 1987. The interaction of those opposing trends in supply and demand intensified worldwide competition in a wide range of mineral products and eroded their prices. The African mining sector, in particular, suffered accordingly. The depression witnessed since 1981 seems to have deepened: output and prices generally fell, export earnings continued to tumble.

313. Technological development may have affected the basic mining branches adversely but it is thought to hold great promise for certain minerals with applications in high-technology branches of industry. The list of those minerals includes baryte, beryl, fluor spar, graphite, lithium, mica, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate and sulphur. The value of their combined output is only 7 per cent, however, of that of the 35 leading African mineral commodities.

#### 1. *Production of mineral fuels*

##### (a) *Oil*

314. Table VI.3 below shows the evolution of oil production in 1983-1987 in developing Africa, the total of which fell by 5 per cent in 1987 to 230.2 million tons following a fall of 0.25 per cent in 1986. The 1987 result would have been worse but for the increase in production by the eight non-OPEC countries (4.9 per cent), to bring their share of regional production to 35 per cent, since OPEC production fell by 9.3 per cent.

315. The fall in OPEC production occurred mainly in Nigeria and to a lesser extent in Gabon and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. This is a reflection of the extent to which African members of OPEC adhered to the quota system which was agreed in December 1986 and operative for most of 1987. Other African producers increased their share, notably Angola and Egypt, the two largest among them.

316. A number of countries, notably Egypt and Nigeria, are expanding their refining capacity. The two plants under construction in Egypt will have a combined capacity of 8.1 million tons a year. In Nigeria, the 150,000 b/d Port Harcourt refinery is due for completion in 1988.

##### (b) *Coal*

317. Coal production increased in 1986 by 18.1 per cent to 6.6 million tons. Further expansion is foreseen in view of major development programmes in Botswana, Morocco, Nigeria, Swaziland and Zambia. Regional production is expected to rise to 12.7 million tons by the year 2000.

318. Consumption by African developing countries is estimated at 3.5 million tons in 1986 and is expected to reach 7 million tons in 1990, on account of the proliferation of steel mills, coking plants and coal-fed electric power stations in several countries.

TABLE VI.3. OIL PRODUCTION IN DEVELOPING AFRICA,  
1983-1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 <sup>a</sup>
(Millions of tons)					
Algeria.....	31.8	28.3	31.1	30.5	30.8
Gabon.....	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.3	5.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya .....	51.6	51.6	50.6	52.5	49.1
Nigeria .....	60.2	68.0	72.6	74.3	64.7
OPEC members	151.1	155.5	162.0	165.6	149.6
Angola.....	8.3	11.3	11.6	14.3	15.7
Cameroon.....	5.0	6.5	9.2	8.8	8.8
Congo.....	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.4
Côte d'Ivoire.....	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.0	..
Egypt.....	36.7	41.1	44.4	40.2	41.2
Ghana.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tunisia.....	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0
Zaire.....	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.4
Non-OPEC members	63.3	73.4	79.8	76.8	80.6
TOTAL	214.4	228.9	241.8	242.4	230.2
Percentage					
Non-OPEC share.....	29.5	32.0	32.5	31.7	35.0

Sources: *Oil and Gas Journal*, various issues; *Mining Annual Review 1987* (London, Mining Journal, 1987); *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, vol. XLI, No. 11 (November 1987); and ECA secretariat.

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary estimates based on extrapolation of January-October production figures.

### (c) Uranium

319. Uranium oxide (U3 O8) production continued to fall: in 1986, output amounted to 7,530 tons, slightly lower than that of the previous year but only 82 per cent of the 1980 level. The shares of the major producing countries in the region, the Niger and Gabon, remained unchanged. The Niger produced a tonnage of 3,200 and Gabon 900.

320. In the aftermath of the Chernobyl accident serious doubts were raised worldwide about the safety and hence desirability of continuing certain nuclear power

programmes but analysts are not yet certain whether such doubts will greatly affect the future pace of nuclear energy development and hence demand for uranium oxide. Be that as it may, with 90 units under construction and 310 in commercial operation, generating 16 per cent of the electricity produced in Western countries, it is estimated that consumption of uranium oxide should increase by about 3 per cent annually for the next 10-15 years.

### 2. Production of non-fuel minerals

321. The mine production statistics shown in table VI.4 below underscore the general instability in the mining sector. Out of the 17 commodities included, representing well over 70 per cent of mining production, about 9 have shown falls in production, amounting in the case of lead, tin and antimony to 5.8 per cent, 36.8 per cent and 39.2 per cent, respectively. However, production of manganese, phosphate rock, cobalt and diamonds forged ahead. Aluminium production, which had suffered a fall of 35 per cent in 1983, increased for the third consecutive year and thus regained its 1982 level. Cobalt production has climbed rapidly, with increases of 27 per cent in 1985 and 25.4 per cent in 1986. A record of 46.7 million carats of diamonds was produced in 1986, an increase of 220 per cent compared to 1980.

322. The regional index of production of non-fuel minerals (1980=100) rose from 98.4 in 1985 to 102.5 in 1986.

### 3. Prices of mineral fuel

#### (a) Oil

323. The year 1986 will be remembered for the steepest-ever fall in oil prices (see table VI.5). After several years in which it supported prices by limiting production and its members adhered fairly strictly to its quota and "fixed" pricing system, OPEC adopted a new strategy, aimed at defending or even increasing its share of the world market at a time of rapidly growing production by non-members. OPEC members were forced to

TABLE VI.4. MINE PRODUCTION IN DEVELOPING AFRICA, 1982-1986

	Unit <sup>a</sup>	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Aluminium .....	th	388	252	303	309	383
Bauxite .....	th	12 531	13 865	15 852	15 242	15 976
Chrome .....	th	557	556	590	530	515
Copper <sup>b</sup> .....	th	1 127	1 114	1 068	1 084	1 065
Lead <sup>b</sup> .....	th	136	124	102	121	114
Manganese .....	th	1 949	2 338	2 524	2 685	2 852
Nickel .....	th	39	37	41	49	48
Phosphate rock.....	th	26 845	31 047	33 431	32 183	34 190
Tin .....	t	7 400	6 900	7 300	6 800	4 300
Zinc.....	th	202	177	173	186	178
Antimony .....	st	1 078	597	906	1 085	653
Cobalt .....	st	9 375	7 409	13 227	16 800	21 070
Gold .....	t	27.5	26.7	27.0	26.68	..
Silver .....	t	307	333	330	329	361
Uranium .....	t U	9 013	8 146	7 984	7 720	7 530
Iron ore.....	th	33 000	29 200	32 400	32 488	31 981
Diamonds.....	th ct	20 994	25 827	35 068	36 450	46 680

Sources: *World Metal Statistics Year Book 1986* (London, World Bureau of Metal Statistics, 1986); *World Metal Statistics* (July 1987); *Mining Annual Review 1987* (Mining Journal, London); and ECA secretariat.

<sup>a</sup> th: thousands of tons; t: tons; st: stone; t U: tons U3O8; th ct: thousands of carats.

<sup>b</sup> Smelter production.

make serious price cuts and offer other concessions to their customers. OPEC production increased significantly and oil prices tumbled—at one point in August to \$8 a barrel.

TABLE VI.5. MINERAL FUEL PRICES, 1983-1987\*

	(Dollars)				
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Uranium (lb) <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	45.66	31.04	30.29	39.02	41.63
Coal (tons) . . . . .	49.12	45.19	39.92	39.27	36.56
Crude petroleum (barrel) . . . . .	29.83	28.00	28.09	14.23	18.36
Natural gas (cu m) . . . . .	38.05	43.17	45.41	26.45	19.23

Sources: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, vol. XLI, No. 11 (November 1987); and ECA secretariat, drawing on trade sources.

\* Monthly averages; 1987 estimated on the basis of the months for which data are available.

<sup>a</sup> Producer export price (f.o.b. Gabon), metal content.

324. Those developments caused considerable financial difficulties for OPEC (and other) countries. Under the pressure of circumstances and with oil prices heading for total collapse, the Organization decided to revert to the former system of quotas and "fixed" prices. Meeting in September/October 1986, it decided on a production ceiling averaging 15 million b/d for the remainder of 1986 and 15.8 million b/d in the first six months of 1987.

325. Thus, prices entered the year 1987 on a rising trend at around \$17.50 a barrel, which was close to the \$18 target. With OPEC members showing more discipline, prices in the first 11 months of 1987 averaged \$18.50 a barrel for Brent crude and its competitor, Nigeria's Bonny Light. The increase in demand in the third quarter, when production was running at over 19 million b/d, against a revised quota of 16.6 million b/d, contributed greatly to the stability of the market and prevented a repeat of the 1986 debacle.

326. With demand for OPEC oil expected to average 18 million b/d in the first quarter of 1988, prices should remain steady at around \$18 a barrel at least for that period. However, if there is lower growth in the OECD countries, as the revised forecast assumes, demand will

increase by only a modest 1 per cent in the whole of 1988. In such circumstances, maintaining prices at around \$18 a barrel will hinge on how disciplined OPEC members remain.

#### (b) Coal

327. Coal prices in 1987 were at their lowest since 1980, after having seemed to stabilize around \$39 a ton in 1985 and 1986. The estimated average of \$36.56 a ton represents a fall of 6.9 per cent in 1987.

#### (c) Uranium

328. Contracted producer prices for uranium metal rose considerably (28.8 per cent) in 1986 and by a further 6.7 per cent in 1987. Spot market prices, however, remained as much as 60 per cent lower. In the early months of 1988 the mineral traded at around \$17.20 per lb and is not expected to reach anywhere near \$20 per lb during the year.

#### (d) Natural gas

329. Natural gas prices fell sharply for the second successive year, closing at round \$19.23 per cubic metre in 1987, about half the 1982 level. Cheaper oil led to the review of many contract prices for competing mineral fuels generally.

### 4. Prices of non-fuel minerals

330. The prices of most major non-fuel minerals increased markedly in 1987 and prices of some of them had done so in 1986. With the exception of manganese and iron ore, however, all remained below 75 per cent of their 1980 level. The prices of silver and tin remained barely above one third of their 1980 levels even after increasing by 3.8 per cent and 21.8 per cent, respectively, in 1987. The only prices to show considerable promise for the near future were those of aluminium, copper, lead, gold and diamonds, with percentage increases in 1987 of 38.5, 13.8, 30.4, 21.4 and 15, respectively.

TABLE VI.6. NON-FUEL MINERAL PRICES, 1983-1987\*

	(Dollars)				
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Aluminium (lb) . . . . .	0.78	0.81	0.81	0.52	0.72
Cobalt (lb) . . . . .	12.51	13.35	12.00	11.60 <sup>a</sup>	7.00 <sup>a</sup>
Copper (lb) . . . . .	0.77	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.74
Lead (lb) . . . . .	0.22	0.26	0.19	0.23	0.30
Nickel (lb) . . . . .	3.20	3.20	3.66	4.19	4.49
Tin (lb) . . . . .	6.01	5.68	5.26	2.92	3.03
Zinc (lb) . . . . .	0.41	0.49	0.40	0.38	0.40
Bauxite (ton) . . . . .	179.54	164.95	164.28	164.76	164.76
Iron ore (ton) . . . . .	23.97	23.11	22.66	21.89	21.74
Manganese ore (ton) . . . . .	151.82	143.64	141.01	140.83	134.83
Phosphate ore (ton) . . . . .	36.92	38.25	33.92	34.80	..
Gold (ounce) . . . . .	425.51	360.46	317.35	367.74	446.60
Silver (ounce) . . . . .	11.44	8.14	6.14	5.47	.66
Diamonds (carat) . . . . .	50.88	44.36	30.0	41.72	47.98

Sources: *World Metal Statistics Year Book 1986* (London, World Bureau of Metal Statistics, 1986); *International Financial Statistics*, vol. XL, No. 12 (December 1987); and ECA secretariat.

\* Monthly averages; 1987 estimated on the basis of the months for which data are available.

<sup>a</sup> Free market price.

331. Certain within-the-year price fluctuations merit special review: those of copper, aluminium and gold. At the end of 1986 the copper price was predicted to remain depressed at around the average of the last three years, 65 cents per lb. However, spurred by unexpectedly acute shortages of the metal from the second quarter onwards, the price rose so fast that the average for the year was 13.8 per cent above that for 1986. The price was expected to tumble in the aftermath of the stock market crash in October 1987 and the subsequent weakening of the dollar but, in fact, it averaged in that month no less than 20 per cent more than in October 1986. Helped by strikes in Peru and refinery closures in North America, copper ended the year at around 110 cents per lb. The price of aluminium was generally higher in 1987 than in 1986 but, unlike that of copper, it fell by 20 per cent in the wake of the stock market crash. The price of gold advanced fairly steadily throughout 1987, from about \$480 an ounce in January to \$513 an ounce at the end of the year, the highest level since early 1983. Diamonds also had a record year in 1987: both prices and sales were higher than in 1986.

#### E. REVIEW OF SELECTED NON-FUEL MINERALS

##### 1. *Diamonds*

332. As stated, diamonds had a record year in 1987. That was particularly true of prices, since they had already risen by almost 43 per cent the previous year. The level of production in 1986 was perhaps more typical although, unlike in previous years, production in that year came mainly from the numerous countries with relatively small outputs. The two largest producers, Zaire and Botswana, accounted for 20 million carats and 12.9 million carats, respectively, in 1986—about 2 per cent more than in 1985. The specially buoyant demand originated largely in the Far East.

##### 2. *Gold*

333. Gold ranks seventh in the mining sector of developing Africa in terms of output value and it has been the most profitable commodity during the past five years. The recovery in prices was most impressive during the past two years. No less than 14 countries in the region are considering developing new mining projects, with potential annual outputs ranging between 1 and 3 tons apiece, which could raise annual production in the region to 40-45 tons during 1990-2000. A number of countries, in particular Ghana, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe, are considering using the new technologies for exploiting complex ores and low-grade deposits that have been successfully employed in Western countries to reprocess secondary deposits. Zimbabwe will also establish a refinery to cater not only to its own requirements but also to those of other producers in the subregion, on a toll basis. The refinery is expected to be operational in 1988.

334. Alongside formal gold-mining activities there are tens of thousands of people who altogether, in clandestine fashion on a regular or intermittent basis, produce several tons of gold that are eventually smuggled abroad. That tends to explain the apparently slower growth in gold production compared to production in other regions.

##### 3. *Silver*

335. Silver is essentially a by-product when lead-zinc deposits are mined in Morocco, Tunisia, Zambia and Zaire. It is also recovered from gold bullion and copper at the refining stage; Algeria, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe derive large quantities of silver from those sources. There is no primary silver production in developing Africa.

336. Silver prices were barely above half their 1983 levels. On the supply side, the market is generally influenced by the availability of scrap silver and the magnitude of government releases, particularly in the United States of America.

##### 4. *Copper*

337. The major international finance agencies assisting African producers of copper have emphasized rehabilitation and improved operating efficiency rather than increased output. Zambia and Zaire, following their recommendations, maintained production at 15 per cent below 1980 levels. In order to alleviate production and transport difficulties arising from the shortage of foreign exchange to buy equipment, AfDB, the World Bank and EEC have made credit facilities available to both countries. In Zambia the Government decided in 1986 to cut the rate of the mineral export tax from 13 per cent to 11 per cent and to abolish mineral excise tax, thereby reducing the heavy burden borne by the copper industry. While those measures eased the situation, the Zambian copper industry still sustained losses exceeding \$50 million in that year.

338. On the production side, Zambia is the first country in the region to have successfully implemented a programme for reprocessing old tailings by means of the newly developed low-cost leaching techniques. Copper recovered in that way amounted to 63,182 tons in 1986 (compared to 75,128 tons in 1985) and represented nearly 14 per cent of production in that country, where there is a potential estimated at 7 million tons of copper lying in residual material and low-grade deposits. Similar prospects for secondary recovery of the metal exist in Zaire, on a comparable scale.

339. The impressive rise in copper prices in 1987 was essentially a reflection of the problems faced by the major producers in the United States and Latin America. Unfortunately, African producers were unable to exploit the bullish market situation to the full, for the reasons cited above. While better prices do not necessarily herald a return to the full prosperity of the early 1980s, they nevertheless provide sufficient incentives to the major producers in Western countries to consider reactivating production capacity which has been idle for some five years. That applies in particular in the United States, where the industry has fully adjusted to more exacting economic conditions and the more stringent environmental standards and stricter antipollution laws enacted in that country, by means of a major rejuvenation and rehabilitation programme. Some 500,000 tons of annual production capacity is expected to come on stream in that country over the next few years and could constitute a new challenge for the relatively high-cost African producers. A future weakening of prices has been generally forecast.



## 5. *Iron ore*

340. Strong competition, mainly from Brazil, Australia and some minor producers, has created a harsh economic environment for iron ore mining operations in Mauritania and Liberia, causing severe financial problems. In the circumstances and in anticipation of further in-roads by Brazil into the world market, with production from its huge Carajas project and an aggressive marketing policy, the sponsors of projects in West and Central Africa—in Cameroon, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Senegal and Sierra Leone—have all decided to wait for conditions to improve. Similarly, countries in East and southern Africa have made little headway with a number of projects which cover not only the ore but also, more ambitiously, integrated production of steel based on domestic resources of iron ore, coal and the production of coke.

341. The fall in iron ore prices in 1986 and 1987 further eroded the already low profits of producers in the region and made many of their operations marginal.

## 6. *Manganese ore*

342. Gabon accounts for 88 per cent of regional output and Ghana accounts for most of the balance. With the commissioning at the end of 1986 of the trans-Gabonese railway line to the deep-sea port of Owendo, Gabon can now exceed the former annual limit of 2.7 million tons which the 76 km overhead cable system is capable of transporting—provided, of course, that export markets can be secured for the excess in coming years. While that is an encouraging prospect and could pave the way for some increase in production, outside competition might upset such plans. Brazil is actively developing its manganese as well as iron ore resources in the metallogenic province of Carajas and could make further in-roads into the world market. The first consignments of Brazilian manganese ore were exported during 1986 and the volume is expected to expand rapidly in the next few years.

343. Generally depressed economic conditions, lack of interest on the part of potential investors and acute transport limitations prevented progress in exploiting the huge Tambao deposit in Burkina Faso, as well as the re-opening of the Kisenge mine in Zaire. However, in the latter case the situation could improve once the Benguela railway link to Lobito, Angola, on the Atlantic coast which is currently being rehabilitated, again becomes operational.

344. Improvements in metallurgical technology brought about a reduction in manganese consumption by world steel industries. Prospects of higher demand for the mineral will hinge on the open possibilities of establishment of new steel industries in third world countries, including some in Africa.

## 7. *Cobalt*

345. Zaire, the largest world producer of cobalt, and Zambia, the second largest, enjoy something approaching a monopoly position with combined production around 21,000 tons and collaborate in fixing price. That state of affairs may be threatened in the not-too-distant future if current efforts by Japan and the United States to exploit sea-bed cobalt resources are successful.

## 8. *Bauxite, alumina and aluminium*

346. African bauxite remains in high demand on world markets on account of its high ore grade. Guinea accounts for 90 per cent of regional production, which in turn amounts to 18 per cent of world supply. Sierra Leone is the second largest producer with a share of 7.6 per cent and Ghana comes third. The latter has difficulties with inland transport of the mineral as it endeavours to reactivate operations and raise production to former levels. Output of 225,000 tons in 1986 was under half the target set.

347. Alumina is manufactured solely in Guinea, where plant with a capacity of the order of 800,000 tons produced 571,000 tons in 1986.

348. The region has three aluminium smelters, in Cameroon, Egypt and Ghana, which together produced 415,000 tons in 1986 compared to 392,000 tons in 1985. Output in Ghana of 170,000 tons in 1986 signalled recovery from most of the loss caused by the power shortage in 1983 and 1984 during the drought, which brought its Akosombo plant almost to a standstill.

349. Over several years primary production of the metal has been cut in the older industrialized countries, through closures on economic grounds, prolonged labour disputes (as was the case in 1984-1986 in the United States) and an increase in aluminium recycling. Low-cost smelters outside Japan and the United States took great advantage of the major restructuring which had taken place. In 1986, following the redistribution of production capacity and its market outlets, 800,000 tons per annum of new capacity was commissioned, though not fully utilized, mainly in Brazil, Canada and Australia. In the ensuing developments, aluminium stocks fell sharply from 220,000 tons 85,000 tons between November 1985 and October 1987.

350. Attempts to install additional capacity in developing Africa came up against a lack of the financial resources required. That was particularly the case in Zaire where a substantial expansion in capacity was planned. In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya the 120,000 tons-a-year smelter for which capital requirements are put at \$1,250 million is still on the drawing board. Meanwhile, Cameroon and Ghana, with 300,000 tons combined annual smelter capacity and a utilization rate of 75-80 per cent over the last two years, have just about recovered from the difficulties engendered by the acute power shortages in 1983 and 1984. In the longer term, i.e., in the 1990s, Cameroon intends to develop its own bauxite deposits at Minim-Martap and to raise the annual capacity of its Edea smelter from 85,000 tons to 160,000 tons.

## 9. *Lead and zinc*

351. The decline in smelter production of both lead and zinc in 1986 was attributable solely to the gradual phasing out of Zambia's Kabwe division, which is the main producer of both metals in that country.

352. Nigeria rehabilitated an old lead-zinc mine but so far the results have not been encouraging. Burkina Faso is undertaking a follow-up investigation to its exploration of the Perkoa zinc-silver deposit, which is reported to contain about 10 million tons of ore with a content of 20 grammes of zinc and 60 grammes of silver

per ton. Lead and zinc anomalies identified in general surveys in Gabon are undergoing primary investigations.

#### 10. Tin

353. With the collapse of the International Tin Council at the end of 1985 and the ensuing drastic fall in tin prices from 9,000 pounds sterling per ton to 3,500, the London tin market was forced to close down. Production has since been pursued at a declining tempo in Nigeria, Zaire and Zimbabwe. The fall in prices continued in 1987. In the Niger, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, where tin, tungsten, niobium and tantalum, together with the associated beryl, are traditionally extracted at small, non-mechanized mines, often run as co-operatives, several small producers were forced to close down. The marginal recovery in prices in 1987 is still insufficient to encourage a revival of such small-scale activity.

354. Two smelters, in Rwanda and Zaire, had to be closed down for lack of feed material to process. As a result, only Nigeria and Zimbabwe are currently processing their concentrates into refined tin.

#### 11. Phosphate rock

355. Phosphate rock is the only natural raw material for fertilizer currently produced in the region. Potash resources occurring in a small number of countries have yet to be exploited. Production takes place mostly in North Africa and West Africa. Morocco accounts for 62 per cent of the regional output. Production is mainly for export and only four countries produce processed fertilizers, some minor quantities of which are consumed domestically: Morocco, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Togo, which on average produces about 2.5 million tons annually, is considering the production of chemical fertilizers as an integrated downstream industry utilizing domestic phosphate rock, but has yet to secure the necessary financial resources to implement the project.

#### F. PROSPECTS FOR 1988 AND BEYOND

356. Any assessment of future prospects, even for the immediate, short term, should be considered as highly tentative. The historical volatility of mineral prices, specially those of non-fuels, and the current fragility of the markets for those commodities leave little room for calculated prediction. With that proviso in mind, three factors are expected to determine the situation in 1988 and beyond: first, stocks and stocking behaviour of the major producers and dealers; secondly, producers' readings of and reactions to prevailing prices and their future trends, which affect the overall supply position; and thirdly,

demand conditions, above all in the industrialized countries of the West and the Far East.

357. Of those factors, the second is speculative and very difficult to predict, although it might turn out to be crucial to trade in certain commodities. The other two will largely determine prices and quantities demanded in the short and medium term. Stocks are in general considered to be high currently, except perhaps those of copper and the small-volume, high-technology related minerals, of which Africa in any case produces very little. Furthermore, growth in the OECD countries is widely predicted at less than 2 per cent per annum, which is believed to generate only 1 per cent growth in the demand for minerals, oil included.

358. Thus, preliminary predictions suggest that there will be some increases in prices, albeit small ones and perhaps only for the few early months of 1988. Oil prices are expected to hold to the current level of around \$18 a barrel, at least in the first quarter of 1988—but that hinges critically on how disciplined OPEC members will be in adhering to their production and pricing agreement. The copper situation is expected to turn to oversupply in 1988 and accordingly prices are expected to fall sharply, by up to 20 per cent of their 1987 levels—though not in the first quarter of the year, during which African producers like Zaire and Zambia are expected to reap a premium, despite their transportation problems. Aluminium prices are expected to remain at their current levels or to fall below the 1987 average of \$0.72 a pound. The fortunes of gold producers seem to be bright in the light of the current instability on the stock markets and the weakening of the dollar, but if the tendency towards lower demand than expected which appeared in the last quarter of 1987 should continue, some weakening in price might occur. However, the price should remain high in historical terms.

359. Diamond production and prices are expected to hold up reasonably well in 1988. Uranium producers also expect a slightly better demand position.

360. In the last analysis, the outcome for African producers will depend on their ability to increase their market share. In that connection transportation bottlenecks remain a major constraint. The other crucial factor will be their success in maintaining the momentum of the rehabilitation of mines being undertaken widely throughout the region.

361. In the medium term, the prospects for minerals will be determined basically in the technological field; changes in technology have already affected energy demand and are expected similarly to lead to major reductions in the demand for metals at any given level of manufacturing activity. Whether, in the longer term, rising standards of living in the Third World and growing production of manufactures will offset the depressive effects of technological innovation is the big, unanswered question.

## VII. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

### A. INTRODUCTION

362. In adopting the Lagos Plan of Action (LPA), African Heads of State and Government placed emphasis on the importance of industrial development, particularly in the manufacturing sector, for bringing about the structural transformation of their economies. In order to pursue the policy objectives and targets for industrialization set out in LPA, the 1980s were declared the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The programme of IDDA is intended to translate into programmes and specific projects the industry chapter of LPA. IDDA aims at redressing the internal structural weaknesses and the external orientation of existing industrialization patterns in developing Africa, with a view to making the industrial sector the engine of economic growth and a dynamic instrument for imparting to national and regional development processes a truly indigenous character. Such an industrial sector will be a supplier of essential technical inputs to all other socio-economic sectors.

363. Shortly after the adoption of LPA and the proclamation of IDDA, developing Africa was confronted with a serious, escalating economic crisis which shifted the priorities to other concerns. At the root of the crisis were not only the structural weakness of the industrial sectors but also the poor performance of agriculture and the inefficient use of resources which caused external indebtedness to mount, until it reached an estimated \$200 billion in 1987. Export earnings were declining—which adversely affected the import of materials and parts for import-substitution industries—and ODA was stagnating.

364. With priorities shifted and concentrated on crisis management for economic survival, OAU and the United Nations launched programmes which gave pride of place to the development of agriculture through modernization and increased productivity, but made it clear that a strong industrial sector was regarded as essential for that purpose.

365. To date, African developing countries cannot claim to have achieved the minimum policy objectives and targets set out in LPA, IDDA and other action programmes. The performance of the region remains inferior to that of the other developing regions, according to all the economic indicators. While GDP and manufacturing value added (MVA) grew in 1986 by 3.6 per cent and 6.7 per cent, respectively, in Latin America and the Caribbean, and by 5.9 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively, in Asia and the Pacific region, GDP grew by 0.5 per cent and MVA by 2.4 per cent in Africa. It is true that MVA growth had been 3.2 per cent in Africa in 1985, following negative growth rates in 1983 and 1984, but there was little cause to celebrate.

366. The immediate outlook for industry is not very encouraging. Poor prospects for export earnings spell limited availability of foreign exchange for the modern industrial sector to obtain essential inputs, as mentioned above, but also capital equipment and spare parts for such

equipment. Output inevitably suffers. Since earnings from agricultural commodity exports are a large proportion of total earnings, the imperative necessity of sound agricultural policies and programmes in order to achieve genuine structural transformation of national economies is also seen to be the key to rapid industrialization.

### B. INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN 1986-1987

#### 1. *Growth of manufacturing industry in 1986-1987*

367. During the period 1980-1986, and for developing Africa as a whole, the manufacturing sector had recorded an average annual growth rate of 3.1 per cent at 1980 prices. The performance of manufacturing industry has thus fallen short of the development target set in LPA. The preliminary estimates for 1987 indicate 3.7 per cent growth, which is at least an improvement on 2.4 per cent in 1986 (see table VII.1).

368. As may be seen from the table, the poor performance in 1986 is mainly attributable to the decline (2.5 per cent) in West Africa, which was due to a combination of circumstances. The sharp decline in agricultural output in the Sahelian part of the subregion as a result of drought reduced inputs to agro-industries. The decline in oil prices and consequent shortage of foreign exchange in the leading economy, Nigeria, harmed import-substitution industries in particular. Preliminary estimates indicate that in 1987 conditions did not improve in Nigeria (only 1 per cent growth in production). MVA growth in Côte d'Ivoire (4.2 per cent), Ghana (2.2 per cent) and Senegal (2.4 per cent) was somewhat better and growth in the subregion revived, at 1.7 per cent. At the regional level, therefore, it is estimated that MVA growth was positive to the extent of 3.7 per cent in 1987.

369. More than a half the regional MVA was generated in North Africa, which increased its percentage share from 48.8 in 1985 to 52.4 in 1986 and to 54 in 1987. As a result of its negative growth rates, West Africa's percentage share dropped from 26.6 in 1985 to 21.8 in 1986 and to 20.4 in 1987. Central Africa is the subregion with the smallest percentage share of the regional total: 7 in 1985, 7.5 in 1986 and 7.8 in 1987. The corresponding figures for East and southern Africa were 17.6, 18.3 and 17.8, respectively.

370. During 1986 the major oil-exporting countries recorded a growth of only 1.6 per cent—largely influenced by the results in Nigeria—while the least developed countries (LDCs) and the remaining countries showed growth of 1.6 per cent and 4.4 per cent, respectively. Declining internal and external financial resources have continued to restrict the growth of agriculture and agro-industries in LDCs. Despite the many problems, it is estimated that MVA growth in 1987 was still positive in those three economic groupings: 4.0 per cent for major

TABLE VII.1. VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, BY SUBREGION AND ECONOMIC GROUPING, 1985-1987\*

	1986		Annual growth percentage			
	Millions of dollars	Percentage	1980-1986	1985	1986	1987
Subregion						
North Africa.....	15 389	52.4	6.3	6.6	-2.5	5.4
West Africa.....	6 394	21.8	-1.5	-11.8	-2.5	1.7
Central Africa.....	2 193	7.5	7.2	4.5	0.5	2.0
East and southern Africa.....	5 380	18.3	1.1	3.6	2.0	3.5
Economic grouping						
Major oil-exporting countries.....	8 622	29.4	3.9	-2.1	1.6	4.0
Least developed countries.....	3 052	10.4	2.4	0.1	1.6	0.4
Other countries.....	17 682	60.2	1.5	5.5	4.4	3.2
Developing Africa.....	29 356	100.0	3.1	0.1	2.4	3.7

Source: ECA secretariat.

\* At 1980 factor cost, with preliminary estimates for 1987.

oil exporters, 0.4 per cent for LDCs and 3.2 per cent for the remaining countries.

371. Eleven countries produced 79.6 per cent of the MVA of developing Africa in 1986, compared to 80.5 per cent in 1985. Table VII.2 below shows MVA for each country. Egypt and Algeria are the leading manufacturing countries in the region, followed by Nigeria and Morocco. North Africa is the subregion with the highest number of major manufacturing countries in the region. Nigeria and Ghana are the leading countries in West Africa. Table VII.2 shows that the top four countries were the same in 1986 as in 1985. However, some countries (Nigeria, in particular) saw their relative position within the region slightly altered.

TABLE VII.2. VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES, 1985-1986\*

	1985	1986
	Millions of dollars	
Algeria.....	3 991.2	4 224.7
Cameroon.....	1 166.9	1 260.3
Côte d'Ivoire.....	881.6	891.1
Egypt.....	4 528.6	4 800.0
Ghana.....	1 176.0	1 198.8
Kenya.....	847.4	892.3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	1 087.5	1 107.7
Morocco.....	2 961.6	3 029.4
Nigeria.....	4 814.7	3 080.8
Tunisia.....	1 456.8	1 490.9
Zimbabwe.....	1 426.8	1 387.3
SUBTOTAL	24 339.1	23 363.2
Developing Africa.....	30 238	29 356
	Selected countries as percentage of total	
	80.5	79.6

Source: ECA secretariat.

\* At 1980 factor cost.

372. The reasons for the disappointing performance of manufacturing industry in 1986-1987 did not differ radically from those applicable earlier in the decade. Structural factors such as the absence or weakness of the capital goods subsector in most countries and the lack of linkages within the manufacturing sector and between industry, on the one hand, and agriculture and other

economic sectors, on the other hand, restricted development. Limited domestic markets and low incomes were additional reasons. African countries have been overly dependent on imported technology, know-how, industrial skills and raw materials, diverting the course of industrialization from the kind of development which could have made a positive impact.

373. In sub-Saharan Africa natural and man-made calamities (drought and desertification, predators, etc.) contributed equally to the plight of industry. The decline in oil prices was a severe blow to oil-exporting countries, some of which depend on that commodity for 95 per cent of government revenue and foreign exchange earnings—but, of course, it benefited oil importers. The fall in foreign exchange earnings naturally affected all economic sectors and in particular the manufacturing sector, in the countries concerned. In the case of Nigeria, which accounts for a sizeable share of regional MVA, manufacturing enterprises operated at 20-25 per cent of installed capacity.

374. No doubt, poor management has also taken its toll. Imported technology unsuited to the African environment or otherwise inappropriate and the frequent breakdown of equipment continue to militate against industrial growth.

## 2. Sectoral share in gross domestic product

375. The share of MVA in GDP (at 1980 factor cost) seems to have remained fairly stable from 1982 to 1986, whether one looks at the region as a whole or the individual subregions. Moreover, the virtual stagnation applies to the share of industry as a whole, not just to that of manufacturing industry (see table VII.3). This implies that the old pattern of industrialization has not been seriously modified in spite of policy reorientations, structural adjustment measures and rehabilitation programmes adopted recently.

376. The table shows that in North Africa, the share of manufacturing rose by one percentage point between 1982 and 1986, mainly at the expense of non-manufacturing industry. In Central Africa, on the other hand, a similar gain of one percentage point in the share of manufacturing between 1982 and 1986 was accompanied by a smaller gain in non-manufacturing industry.

377. In West Africa, the share of manufacturing industry lost more than one percentage point in 1986

alone (the Nigerian troubles); non-manufacturing industry lost ground (in relative terms) only slightly in 1986.

TABLE VII.3. DEVELOPING AFRICA SHARE OF INDUSTRY AND THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR IN GDP, BY SUBREGION, 1982-1986\*

	(Percentage)				
	North Africa	West Africa	Central Africa	East and southern Africa	Developing Africa
Industry					
1982.....	49.0	32.7	34.7	25.1	38.6
1984.....	49.3	32.5	36.9	25.1	39.2
1985.....	49.6	32.4	36.5	25.5	39.4
1986.....	49.3	30.8	36.1	25.5	38.8
Manufacturing					
1982.....	10.1	7.7	8.0	13.4	9.4
1984.....	10.8	7.3	8.6	13.0	9.7
1985.....	11.0	7.4	8.8	13.2	9.8
1986.....	11.1	6.1	9.0	13.1	9.5

Source: ECA secretariat.

\* At 1980 factor cost.

378. East and southern Africa, the subregion with the highest share of manufacturing in GDP, showed very little change over the period 1982-1986.

#### C. INDUSTRIAL BRANCH STRUCTURE

379. Tables VI.5 and VI.6 in the *Survey* issued last year gave details of the branch structure of the manufacturing sector in 1985 for 25 selected African countries for which the ECA secretariat felt able to make estimates. No information for a more recent year can be offered. However, the World Bank has published some details for 12 other countries, albeit in respect of 1984, which are reproduced in table VII.4 below. The manufacturing sector consists in developing Africa predominantly of consumer-goods industries—above all, food, beverages and tobacco, textiles and clothing. Industries producing capital goods, essentially machinery and transport equip-

ment,<sup>22</sup> are concentrated in four countries: Algeria, Egypt, Kenya and Nigeria. However, capital goods production in those countries reflected their efforts to substitute imports of automobiles by local assembly of knocked-down kits rather than a real breakthrough in capital goods manufacture. In some cases the vehicle assembly plants operate without backward and forward linkages to local industries. Egypt, Morocco and Nigeria are prominent in chemicals production, Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria and to some extent Zimbabwe in basic metal industries.

#### 1. Food and beverages

380. Food processing is the largest single branch of manufacturing in developing Africa, accounting on average for about one third of MVA. Food-processing output in the region declined during 1980-1985 by as much as 4 per cent a year, but increased in 1986 by 3.5 per cent and in 1987 by an estimated 2.5 per cent. The items processed include essentially dairy products, coarse grains, fish, cocoa, sugar, fruit, vegetables, animal oils and fats, and bakery products. (The main cereal crops and root crops, such as cassava and pulses, are consumed without processing.) The processing of other food products, for example, the roasting of coffee and drying of tea leaves, has made very slow progress. An increase in milling capacity for cereals will be required in parallel with recent increases in wheat and maize production, in order to reduce dependence on food imports.

381. The beverage industry accounted for a relatively high proportion (around 14.4 per cent) of total manufacturing output in 1985 in tropical areas, compared to an average of 2.1 per cent in other developing regions of the world. In regional terms, carbonated soft drinks (mainly proprietary brands) account for more than half the volume produced. Production of beer increased by a substantial 33 per cent between 1974 and 1984. (Most distilled alcoholic beverages are imported.) The growth rate of the industry reached a peak of 20 per cent in 1980, declining to about 10 per cent in 1985, and it is estimated to have fallen to 8 per cent per annum in 1986-1987.

TABLE VII.4. VALUE ADDED IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR, BY MAIN SUBSECTORS: 12 SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES, 1984\*

	Sectoral value added in millions of dollars	Branch percentage share				
		Food	Textiles and clothing	Machinery and transport equipment	Chemicals	Other branches
Burkina Faso .....	148	63	16	1	-	19
Burundi.....	101	78	-	-	5	17
Chad.....	62	48	34	-	-	18
Liberia.....	63	24	-	-	-	75
Mali .....	84	25	57	6	2	10
Mauritania.....	43	91	-	-	-	9
Niger.....	78	33	27	-	11	28
Rwanda.....	210	72	-	-	3	25
Sierra Leone.....	75	42	-	-	6	52
Sudan .....	694	38	-	3	4	56
Togo.....	67	43	38	-	-	19
Uganda .....	120	59	17	-	2	22

Sources: World Bank, *World Development Report 1987*, (New York, Oxford University Press, 1987), table 7; and ECA estimates.

\* In 1980 dollars.

## 2. Textiles and clothing

382. Textiles and clothing are the next most important manufacturing industries in Africa, representing about 24 per cent of total manufacturing output. In 1986-1987, there was an upturn in textile output, North Africa and tropical countries recording annual growth of 1.6 per cent compared to negative rates of as much as 15 per cent during the period 1978-1985. Shortage of spare parts for machinery and of raw materials were a more frequent cause of output limitation than low levels of domestic demand. Tropical Africa still remains a net importer of textiles from Europe and East and South-East Asia (Hong Kong, Taiwan).

383. The output of the clothing industry in tropical Africa, a further 2 per cent of total manufacturing output, is estimated to have increased by 2 per cent in 1986, but preliminary estimates suggest a decline of 2.8 per cent in 1987, with the prospect of a 1 per cent fall in 1988 owing to the cyclical nature of demand. In North Africa, on the other hand, clothing output is estimated to have grown by 10 per cent in 1987 and a similar increase is forecast for 1988. Since clothing is a labour-intensive industry, several developing countries outside Africa have expanded their exports to Europe and North America during the past 15 years but developing Africa still remains a net importer. Regional production of leather and leather goods grew steadily, however, and the outlook for that industry is bright. Modern tanneries need to be established, management improved and training in tanning techniques intensified, in order to translate potential further expansion into reality.

TABLE VII.5. SURVEY OF CAPACITY UTILIZATION IN LIGHT-INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES IN 24 AFRICAN COUNTRIES

	(Number)			
	Total surveyed	Operating satisfactorily	Operating below capacity	Closed down
Wood.....	33	12	18	3
Pulp and paper.....	16	2	6	8
Cement.....	43	6	27	10
Textiles.....	47	2	33	12
Sugar.....	32	5	19	8
Oils and fats.....	48	1	31	16
Cereals.....	33	4	26	3
Fish, fruit and vegetables.....	33	5	16	12
Beverages.....	43	25	14	4
Dairy products.....	15	7	5	3
TOTAL	343	69	195	79

Source: Centre Nord-Sud de l'Institut de l'Entreprise, *Bilan et perspectives de l'industrie africaine* (Paris, 1985).

384. In general, the light, consumer goods branches have performed poorly when measured against the targets set in LPA and IDDA. In recent years those branches have suffered from serious underutilization of capacity or even outright shedding of capacity. A recent survey by the Centre Nord-Sud de l'Institut de l'Entreprise, Paris, in 24 African countries representing 70 per cent of the population and 75 per cent of GDP in sub-Saharan developing Africa,<sup>23</sup> revealed that out of 343 enterprises, 195 (or 57 per cent) operated below capacity and 79 (or 23 per cent) had closed down (see table VII.5). The branches covered are those where most industrialization

has occurred: import-substitution industries, such as wood-processing, pulp and paper-making, cement, textiles and agro-industries (sugar, oils and fats, cereals, fish, fruit and vegetables, beverages and dairy products).

385. According to the Centre, the main reasons for that state of affairs were the over-dimensioning of the enterprises, market limitations, sophisticated and costly technology, infrastructural constraints, faulty plant location and lack of maintenance. Firms producing sugar and oils and fats were the most ineffective. Nineteen out of 32 sugar factories were working at low capacity and eight had closed down. Only one oils and fats plant out of 48 was working satisfactorily and 16 had closed down.

## 3. Machinery and transport equipment industries

386. The countries of developing Africa are known, with few exceptions, for the absence of capital-goods industries. Apart from the countries mentioned at the beginning of this section, such industries, in the modern sense, exist only in embryonic form and are to be found in Morocco and Tunisia in North Africa; in Cameroon in Central Africa; and in Zambia and Zimbabwe in East and southern Africa.

387. Table VII.6 below provides an overview for the period 1975-1985 of the performance of the three basic branches which are considered here as comprising the core of the capital goods industries, viz., non-electrical machinery, electrical machinery and transport equipment. The data are presented for each of the above-mentioned nine countries concerned.

TABLE VII.6. VALUE ADDED IN MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES: NINE SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES, 1975-1985

	(Millions of current dollars)		
	1975	1980	1985 <sup>a</sup>
Algeria			
Non-electrical machinery	33	148	261
Electrical machinery	33	148	251
Transport equipment	56	253	437
Cameroon			
Non-electrical machinery	12	17	11
Electrical machinery	3	4	2
Transport equipment	1	3 <sup>a</sup>	3
Egypt			
Non-electrical machinery	48	68	213
Electrical machinery	66	88	373
Transport equipment	57	82	271
Kenya			
Non-electrical machinery	3	22	10
Electrical machinery	20	40	53
Transport equipment	31	45	31
Morocco			
Non-electrical machinery	22 <sup>a</sup>	30	19
Electrical machinery	32 <sup>a</sup>	61	31
Transport equipment	36 <sup>a</sup>	62	21
Nigeria			
Non-electrical machinery	6	61	122
Electrical machinery	31	113	224
Transport equipment	22	424	842
Tunisia			
Non-electrical machinery	1	2	2
Electrical machinery	8	35	33
Transport equipment	12	30	25

TABLE VII.6 (continued)

	1975	1980	1985 <sup>a</sup>
Zambia			
Non-electrical machinery.....	12	18	13
Electrical machinery.....	10	26	24
Transport equipment.....	24	28	24
Zimbabwe			
Non-electrical machinery.....	35	51	50
Electrical machinery.....	27	44	48
Transport equipment.....	34	38	18

Source: United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), *Industry and Development: Global report 1987* (Vienna, 1987), Statistical Annex.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated by UNIDO.

388. The largest capital goods industry within the region during most of the period 1975-1985 was Nigeria, closely followed by Algeria. In both cases transport equipment was the largest branch. Egypt, which had occupied first place in 1975, has been in third place since 1980. Zimbabwe ranks fourth and Kenya fifth. However, the first three countries accounted for 88 per cent of the value added by all nine countries in 1985. Only the first three countries showed a higher value added in 1985 than in 1980.

#### 4. Industrial chemicals, iron and steel, and metal products

389. Industrial chemicals, which are important intermediate products of the manufacturing sector, contribute an average of about 6 per cent to MVA in North Africa and 1.5 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa. The products (ISIC Major Group 351) include—to the extent manufacture may exist in the region—organic chemicals (mainly petrochemicals); chloralkalis and other inorganic chemicals; fertilizers and pesticides; plastics; synthetic fibres; and synthetic rubber. Between 1980 and 1985 value added, in constant dollars, in this branch grew substantially (by 33 per cent) in North Africa but hardly at all (by 0.9 per cent) in sub-Saharan Africa. The growth in other developing regions, Latin America excluded, was even more rapid than in North Africa. As may be seen from table VII.7 below, growth has been particularly striking in Egypt. In sub-Saharan Africa, there has been insufficient investment in new capacity and heavy reliance on imports is inevitable for the next few years. Of utmost importance for Africa are the chemical fertilizers and pesticides. In order to maintain or develop self-sufficiency in food production, the region needs to increase the application of nitrogen fertilizers, phosphate, potassium, sulphur and magnesium to soils deficient in nutrients. Some of those fertilizers could well be produced locally instead of being imported.

TABLE VII.7 (continued)

	1975	1980	1985 <sup>a</sup>
Cameroon			
Industrial chemicals.....	3	7 <sup>a</sup>	8
Iron and steel.....	4	20 <sup>a</sup>	26
Metal products.....	1	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>
Egypt			
Industrial chemicals.....	39	87	390
Iron and steel.....	88	112	283
Metal products.....	52	53	196
Kenya			
Industrial chemicals.....	13	20	22
Iron and steel.....	4 <sup>a</sup>	11 <sup>a</sup>	8
Metal products.....	20	55	24
Morocco			
Industrial chemicals.....	18 <sup>a</sup>	127	87
Iron and steel.....	4 <sup>a</sup>	7	5
Metal products.....	73 <sup>a</sup>	110	72
Nigeria			
Industrial chemicals.....	15	35	68
Iron and steel.....	2	20	29
Metal products.....	164	353	689
Tunisia			
Industrial chemicals.....	15	42	33
Iron and steel.....	16	45	75
Metal products.....	11	53	73
Zambia			
Industrial chemicals.....	15	22	20
Iron and steel.....	6	10	7
Metal products.....	35	50	37
Zimbabwe			
Industrial chemicals.....	45	58	46
Iron and steel.....	119	187	97
Metal products.....	83	120	98

Source: UNIDO, *Industry and Development: Global Report 1987* (Vienna, 1987), Statistical Annex.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated by UNIDO.

390. Algeria, Egypt and Zimbabwe produce 83 per cent of the regional output of crude steel. Between 1980 and 1985, value added in the iron and steel industry increased by 25 per cent in North Africa but actually declined in sub-Saharan Africa—again, in constant dollars—because of a fall in Zimbabwean output.

391. Metal products (ISIC 381) is a miscellaneous category containing intermediate and finished products and even some consumer goods (cutlery and furniture). Algeria and Nigeria were by far the largest producers in the region, with Egypt in third place. Once again, the picture in 1980-1985 is of growth in North Africa (an estimated 38 per cent in real terms); but in sub-Saharan Africa there were mixed results—growth in Nigeria even faster than in North Africa, but declines nearly everywhere else.

#### D. MANUFACTURED GOODS IN MERCHANDISE TRADE

392. Inevitably, a poor or even non-existent capital goods base in nearly every African developing country has meant that a high proportion of total imports consisted of manufactured goods—in particular, machinery and transport equipment (see table VII.8). With few exceptions, the latter imports represent 90-100 per cent of national requirements of those goods, a fact which underlines the structural weakness of the industrial sector of African economies.

TABLE VII.7. VALUE ADDED IN INDUSTRIES MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, IRON AND STEEL, AND METAL PRODUCTS: NINE SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES, 1975-1985

	1975	1980	1985 <sup>a</sup>
Algeria			
Industrial chemicals.....	5	9	10
Iron and steel.....	95	440	766
Metal products.....	72	328	559

TABLE VII.8. DEVELOPING AFRICA: SHARE OF MANUFACTURES  
IN MERCHANDISE TRADE, 1985

	(Percentage)					
	Imports			Exports		
	Machinery etc.	Other manufactures	Total	Machinery etc.	Other manufactures	Total
Algeria.....	32	41	73	-	2	2
Benin.....	17	30	77	13	3	16
Burkina Faso.....	24	30	54	4	6	10
Burundi.....	37	33	70	-	16	16
Cameroon.....	38	41	79	-	2	2
Central African Republic.....	36	41	77	-	33	33
Congo.....	48	36	34	-	5	5
Côte d'Ivoire.....	22	36	56	2	8	10
Egypt.....	25	36	61	-	10	10
Ethiopia.....	29	23	52	-	-	-
Ghana.....	40	28	68	-	5	5
Kenya.....	23	26	51	2	11	13
Liberia.....	27	27	54	-	1	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	36	40	76	1	1	2
Madagascar.....	27	30	57	1	8	9
Malawi.....	25	47	72	1	4	5
Mali.....	26	40	68	1	16	17
Mauritania.....	35	20	55	-	1	1
Mauritius.....	12	39	51	-	-	-
Morocco.....	16	24	42	1	39	40
Mozambique.....	33	26	59	1	24	25
Niger.....	25	49	74	-	-	-
Nigeria.....	35	37	72	-	-	-
Rwanda.....	35	35	70	-	1	1
Senegal.....	28	32	60	1	9	10
Sierra Leone.....	15	21	36	-	32	32
Somalia.....	32	24	56	1	1	2
Sudan.....	31	33	64	1	3	4
Togo.....	11	27	38	-	13	13
Tunisia.....	31	33	64	5	37	42
Zaire.....	36	31	67	-	10	10
Zambia.....	29	42	71	-	2	2
Zimbabwe.....	35	26	31	1	24	25
Average.....	29	34	63	2	11	13

Sources: World Bank, *op.cit.*, tables 11 and 12; and ECA estimates.

#### E. INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION PROGRAMMES

393. In general, the prospects of development of the capital-goods industries in the main African countries concerned is intimately linked to the success of the rehabilitation and recovery programmes in the industrial sector initiated in recent years and to receipt of investments that will break the basic constraints on development. Furthermore, it is hoped that the agreed inter-country integrated industrial promotion programmes and projects will lay the foundations of a sound development of those industries. Governments are sparing no effort in fostering subregional industrial co-operation through promotion programmes identified and agreed within the IDDA programme; and most of the projects will relate to capital goods. While the projects are still at the conceptual stage, consultations are taking place to agree on modalities for implementation, with priority accorded to upgrading and expanding existing industries in the subregions. In the framework of PTA and with the assistance of ECA, a comprehensive study was prepared, entitled "Engineering Industry Development Programme for Selected Eastern and Southern African Countries of the PTA", prepared with a view to undertaking prefeasibility studies on upgrading or establishing the manufacture of agricultural

tools and machinery, transport equipment (especially low-cost equipment) and machine tools. The countries covered by the study comprised Angola, Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Similar activities are being undertaken in other subregions.

394. Although the political will for regional and subregional industrial co-operation is deep-seated, financial constraints, coupled with unfavourable external factors, have been the main obstacle to the implementation of such subregional programmes. In the absence of indigenous entrepreneurial capabilities, African Governments have to play a crucial role as investors, financiers and streamliners of national economic development. Their investment capacities have been reduced progressively over the years and inter-country projects will very probably have to depend on foreign bilateral, multinational and private contributions in order to materialize.

#### F. INVESTMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

395. In common with other developing regions of the world, developing Africa recorded a sharp decline of investment in the manufacturing sector in real terms,



partly because imports of industrial intermediate goods and capital goods had to be curtailed. The severe external shocks of the post-1979 period forced several countries to act thus, regardless of demand, striving to increase export competitiveness. The reduction in investment in the sector may have reduced domestic demand and caused lower capacity utilization which, in a vicious circle, depressed investment further.

TABLE VII.9. EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY<sup>a</sup> IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR: 12 SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES, 1975-1985

	Thousands of workers employed			Annual percentage growth rate	
	1975	1980	1985 <sup>b</sup>	1975-1980	1980-1985
Algeria .....	191	329	422	11.5	5.1
Cameroon .....	29	29 <sup>b</sup>	29	0.1	0.1
Central African Republic .....	5	3	4	-9.7	5.9
Egypt .....	731	868	1 003	3.5	2.9
Ethiopia .....	60	76	91	4.8	5.1
Ghana .....	77	80	62	1.0	-5.0
Kenya .....	120	162	200	6.2	4.3
Madagascar .....	42	40 <sup>b</sup>	40	-1.0	0.1
Morocco .....	151 <sup>b</sup>	193	176	5.0	-1.9
Nigeria .....	241	291	313	3.9	1.5
Senegal .....	24	32	24	5.9	-5.6
Tunisia .....	77	125	161	10.2	5.2
United Republic of Tanzania .....	76 <sup>b</sup>	101	109	5.8	1.5
Zambia .....	56	59	68	0.9	2.6
Zimbabwe .....	152	161	180	1.4	6.4

	Productivity in dollars		
	1975	1980	1985 <sup>b</sup>
Algeria .....	7 672	13 589	17 059
Cameroon .....	6 754	14 871 <sup>b</sup>	15 462
Central African Republic .....	4 364 <sup>b</sup>	7 239 <sup>b</sup>	4 367
Egypt .....	2 126	2 585	5 784
Ethiopia .....	3 520	6 009	6 663
Ghana .....	6 272	11 005	2 331
Kenya .....	3 161	5 482 <sup>b</sup>	3 509
Madagascar .....	3 197	5 483 <sup>b</sup>	3 361
Morocco .....	5 646 <sup>b</sup>	8 925	6 371
Nigeria .....	7 598	12 128	32 399
Senegal .....	9 957	8 164	10 567
Tunisia .....	4 413	7 542	6 036
United Republic of Tanzania .....	2 171 <sup>b</sup>	3 514 <sup>b</sup>	3 251
Zambia .....	8 672	13 265	9 380
Zimbabwe .....	9 205	7 258 <sup>b</sup>	..

Source: UNIDO, *Industry and Development: Global Report 1987*.

<sup>a</sup> Value added per worker, in current dollars.

<sup>b</sup> Estimated.

396. The decline in capital formation in the several African countries in manufacturing industry obviously had far-reaching implications for employment, productivity and the standards of living in several African countries. The trend in employment in manufacture varied among countries over the period 1975-1985 and was not particularly encouraging (see table VII.9), which, however, covers only 15 countries). During 1975-1980 growth was moderately good in some countries. Algeria, Tunisia and Kenya recorded the highest annual percentages: 11.5, 10.2 and 6.2, respectively. Employment

decreased in the Central African Republic and Madagascar. In 1980-1985, the highest percentages were recorded in Zimbabwe (6.4) and the Central African Republic (5.9). Ethiopia was the only other country with higher growth rates than in 1975-1980. Employment decreased in Senegal, Ghana and Morocco. Cameroon, a leading country in the Central African subregion, had virtually no increase in employment in manufacturing during the entire ten years.

397. There was a marked increase in value added per worker during 1975-1980: productivity almost doubled in some cases. In 1980-1985, however, there were signs of a slow-down or even a decrease. It should not be overlooked that productivity is measured here in current, not constant dollars.

398. The poor trends in employment and productivity, especially in the second quinquennium, find their root causes in the deepening economic crisis. The results in the shape of many industrial establishments operating below installed capacity and the closure of several enterprises spelled lay-off for many workers. The policies pursued by most Governments in the manufacturing sector did not create more jobs to offset those results. Manufacturing and the level of investment therein were not given due importance. The choice of technology also had adverse effects on employment: African developing countries tended to establish highly capital-intensive industries, which naturally resulted in a low level of gainful employment and created employment at a diminishing rate in recent years.

#### G. THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA

399. When LPA was adopted and IDDA proclaimed, African Heads of State and Government pledged themselves to remove structural bottlenecks that restricted the development of a viable industrial sector and to lay the foundations of self-sustaining industrialization and self-reliant development. Unfortunately, by the time that the preparatory phase of IDDA came to be implemented, African countries were confronted with a serious economic crisis, stemming from a combination of internal structural weaknesses and an unfavourable international economic environment. Industrialization prospects in the region could not but be adversely affected.

400. As the crisis deepened, Governments adopted measures at the national and regional levels to review and adjust constantly their industrialization policies and strategies to prevailing economic needs and priorities. Those efforts reflected the need for a more comprehensive, integrated approach to industrial development, since the role of the sector is of paramount importance for the recovery and long-term development of agriculture, which has been accorded top priority in APPER and UNPAERD.

401. Both those programmes reaffirmed the objectives and spirit of other IDDA programmes and emphasized (a) the programme approach to restructuring and policy reforms; (b) integrated planning of physical human resources; (c) energy and technology; (d) promotion of investment in key subsectors; and (e) skills development.

402. Since the launching of IDDA the industrial sector has experienced a setback: while it grew by about 3.2 per cent per annum in 1980-1985 through substantial injections of financial resources, that rate of growth

would not achieve the IDDA target of over 9 per cent. Growth was very uneven among subregions and economic groupings. The performance of LDCs, in particular, was disappointing: an average of only 2.6 per cent during the period. The industrial structure and the share of manufacturing in GDP of that economic grouping remained almost unchanged.

403. Evidently, there have been serious constraints, both internal and external, in many countries. The internal constraints included:

(a) Inadequate industrial policies, planning and institutional infrastructure, as well as the lack of a national policy package designed to integrate manpower with technological requirements;

(b) A lack of emphasis on the development of the resource-based and engineering core industries which would stimulate backward and forward linkages with other branches of manufacturing and other sectors;

(c) A weak domestic financial base;

(d) The failure of institutional bodies (research institutions, development centres, engineering projects, etc.) to make an impact on national development;

(e) The failure to gear industrial manpower development to the needs of existing and planned industries;

(f) A lack of entrepreneurial capabilities and poor perception of its crucial importance in national development;

(g) The failure to implement agreed multinational industrial projects through inter-country, subregional and regional co-operation;

(h) A low capability to negotiate on technology, coupled with a poor industrial and technological information base.

404. On the external front, the major constraint on the implementation of the IDDA programme has been the reduced flow of financial resources; constraints on technology transfer; and high interest rates on financial markets. Dependence on foreign expertise also added to the operational and financial obstacles confronting African industry.

405. Servicing external debt made it increasingly difficult to import raw materials and intermediate goods, spare parts and replacement equipment. As a result of their reduced credit-worthiness, African developing countries found it hard to mobilize adequate resources to finance their industrial development.

406. In such critical situations, Governments resorted to survival measures: they diverted resources from investment in new industrial projects to the rehabilitation and revitalization of the declining industrial sector. Policies and adjustment programmes that would halt the crisis were given priority.

#### H. INDUSTRIAL POLICY REFORMS

407. In framing their policies and adjustment programmes for the sector, Governments seem to have had the following objectives:

(a) A more inward orientation, linked to a domestic resource base;

(b) Greater integration of industry with other sectors, especially with agriculture;

(c) Promotion of small- and medium-scale industries;

(d) Expansion of the sphere of action of the private sector by disengagement of the State from non-strategic industries.

408. Nigeria, with the largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa, faced serious foreign exchange shortages as a result of the fall in oil prices. Major investment projects in manufacturing industries, such as steel, petrochemicals and automobiles, established during the oil boom, suffered drastic cuts in foreign exchange for the import of raw materials and spare parts. (Total imports fell from \$21 billion in 1981 to \$5.6 billion in 1986.) Consequently, by 1986 the utilization of manufacturing capacity had fallen to between 20 per cent and 25 per cent, according to the industrial branch. The adjustment programme currently under way includes macro-economic measures, such as a floating exchange rate, which are aimed at liberalizing the economy. The measures of particular concern for the industrial sector are the privatization programme launched in 1985 and the withdrawal of the Government from a number of parastatal enterprises—breweries, manufacturers of soft drinks and electrical goods, etc.

409. Cameroon is a country which experienced steady growth in GDP and MVA during 1981-1986 thanks to prudent budgetary policy. Nevertheless, several parastatal enterprises producing aluminium, cement, chemicals, pulp and paper made losses in the year to June 1985, amounting in total to \$8.8 million. The Government rationalized the public sector by selling to the private sector 62 companies, spread throughout the manufacturing industries. They included major companies such as *Societe de cellulose du Cameroun* (pulp and paper mill, 65 per cent owned by *Societe nationale d'investissement*), Socame (fertilizers, chemicals), Alucan (aluminium smelter), Cameroon Plywood Corporation, Cameroon Sugar Company and Solicam (textiles). Those measures were intended to lighten the heavy load of state enterprises on the national treasury and to make what remained of the public sector more efficient and manageable. They formed part of the plan to achieve a growth rate of 6.7 per cent per annum during the course of the Five-Year Development Plan 1986-1990. The Government also approved an investment code which gave priority to processing local raw materials, offered incentives to economic decentralization and promoted the development of small-scale industries. The Government intends to continue to own shares in large ventures, particularly those in strategic industries.

410. Zimbabwe, a leading industrial country in the East and southern Africa subregion, proposes to increase state participation in order to strengthen industrial linkages within the public sector and between it and the private sector. According to the Five-Year Development Plan 1986-1990 the Government will invest 4.5 billion Zimbabwean dollars, 63.4 per cent of the total proposed investment of \$Zim 7.1 billion. The manufacturing industries are planned to play a leading role within the industrial sector and to achieve annual growth rates of 6.5 per cent for production and 8.2 per cent for exports. The Zimbabwean economy has suffered during recent years from the shortage of foreign exchange caused by falling prices of its major mineral exports, an increased debt burden, loss-making state enterprises and mounting budget deficits. Manufacturing industries were adversely affected, MVA declining by 11.6 per cent in 1984 and 3.1 per cent in 1987. The latest Plan is designed to diversify the

export potential of such foreign-exchange earners as textiles, clothing, leather goods, furniture, processed food and horticultural goods for export to PTA member countries. To that end, the Zimbabwean Development Bank was set up in 1985 to mobilize internal and external resources; and close co-operation by over 400 companies with the Government was encouraged as part of an export-oriented strategy.

411. The Special Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, in preparation for the second regular session of the General Conference of UNIDO, was held in October 1987 at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Ministers recommended that priority be given to restructuring and rehabilitating the manufacturing sector in accordance with the guidelines laid down for the programmes of IDDA, UNPAAERD and APPER. In making that recommendation, the ministers indicated some priority branches, such as agro-industries and food-processing; emphasized the importance of developing support services to industry and of strengthening regional and subregional institutions; and urged greater co-operation in the manufacturing sector at the subregional and inter-country levels.

412. Governments are, in fact, showing growing interest in small- and medium-scale, privately owned enterprises as an element in industrial development. Such enterprises offer numerous advantages which most national industrial development programmes aim to produce but have so far failed to achieve. They are often seedbeds for growth, stimulating indigenous entrepreneurship and mobilizing capital not otherwise available. They offer scope for decentralization in rural and semi-urban areas to meet local demand and readily provide linkages to agriculture and rural activities. Small-scale industries use simple technology and create a class of self-employed entrepreneurs. They train skilled manpower, thus providing a potential for use in larger enterprises. Moreover, they contribute to a more equitable distribution of income and wealth within the national economy.

#### I. PROSPECTS FOR 1988

413. The supply of raw materials for agro-industries fluctuates, obviously, with the fortunes of agriculture.

Any improvement in the agricultural sector augurs well for higher export earnings, which can provide the foreign exchange for domestic industries to import more raw materials and other inputs. At this stage of its development the manufacturing sector of the African region is more dependent on agriculture than that of the developing regions in Latin America and the Caribbean and in Asia and the Pacific.

414. In the framework of the ECA secretariat forecast for 1988—a forecast prepared on an optimistic set of assumptions—manufacturing industry prospects look rather good in 1988: for the region as a whole a growth rate of 4.3 per cent is expected, with 5.1 per cent in North Africa and 3.9 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa. The second-best subregional result would be achieved in East and southern African with 4.9 per cent, followed by 3.0 per cent in West Africa and only 2.0 per cent in Central Africa. In Nigeria growth will remain constrained by economic difficulties, especially by import restrictions, and at most 2.8 per cent growth is expected, compared with virtual stagnation in 1987. Mauritius, which has had considerable success with its export processing zone policy, should continue to do so. The only obstacles could come from protectionism in EEC and the United States. Protectionism is also a serious problem for industries in the Maghreb countries, whose exports go to EEC markets. Competition from Spain and Greece became more severe as the result of their joining the Community. In Zimbabwe growth is expected to remain sluggish, as the sector has been affected in recent years by rising costs, particularly of manpower, aging equipment and low investment. A growth rate of only 2.6 per cent—barely higher than in 1987, which was a drought year—is expected.

415. In the final analysis, the future prospects of the manufacturing sector of the region depend on the progress made in structural reforms, on more investment in agriculture and less dependence on rain-fed agriculture—and, of course, on more investment in the manufacturing sector itself. The constraints of an unfavourable outside environment, in terms of trade and balance of payments, will be truly broken only when industry, allied to a more efficient agriculture, is in a condition to make sustained progress.

## VIII. THE EVOLUTION OF TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM

### A. INTRODUCTION

416. During the period under review, 1986-1987, few major developments have been recorded in transport and communications. In both maritime and international air transport, African developing countries still play a small part on the world stage. In the field of telecommunications it is evident from national recovery and development programmes that several countries in the region have embarked on considerable capital investment, especially in telephone plant and equipment, in the installation of satellite earth stations for the Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL) and in the Regional African Satellite Communications System (RASCOM).

417. The special contribution of transport and communications to the development of African economies has been recognized by the General Assembly on many occasions since in December 1977 it proclaimed the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 1979-1988 (UNTACDA). At its Special Session in May-June 1986, it further recognized how the sector contributed to the socio-economic integration of Africa and to the promotion of intra-regional and interregional trade, when it adopted UNPAAERD. To implement that Programme, Governments have to increase their capital expenditure on the sector. Some African developing countries have allocated 20-40 per cent of all public-sector investment to the development of transport and communications: a massive investment which bears witness to the realization of their importance in the recovery and development process. The progress made in implementing the programme for the second phase of UNTACDA, 1984-1988, has been on the whole encouraging (see section E below).

418. The overall performance of transport and communication services in the region is indicated in table VIII.1 below in terms of value added, by subregion and

by economic grouping. The regional total grew by 0.8 per cent in 1986: a slightly higher rate than the annual average of 0.7 per cent attained in 1980-1985 but very far below the prediction of 2.8 per cent given in the last *Survey* (E/ECA/CM.13/3, paragraph 340).

419. The estimate for 1987 implies an increase compared with 1986 of 1.8 per cent which, if confirmed, will be a great improvement compared to the period 1980-1986. The slight growth in the past two years despite the efforts of UNTACDA is explained by the low level of overall economic activity as a result of ongoing economic crises and the unfavourable world economic environment analysed in earlier chapters of the Survey. The sectoral share in GDP remained unchanged at around 5 per cent during 1985-1987.

### B. TRANSPORT TRAFFIC FLOWS

420. Data on traffic operations in the various modes of transport, as measured by revenue receipts, fuel consumption, passenger-kilometres and ton-kilometres, are still lacking for most African countries, a fact which inevitably affects the coverage and depth of the review contained in this section.

#### 1. Road transport

421. Table VIII.2 shows the available data relating to the size of national vehicle parks. Road vehicles are at present imported from abroad or assembled in Africa from imported components. The ratio of locally manufactured to imported components in value terms is as yet negligible or extremely small but is expected to grow. The types of vehicles imported comprise most of the range available in the countries of manufacture. There is a relatively substantial use of heavy trucks, often fitted with trailers, for long-distance traffic in the extensive

TABLE VIII.1. DEVELOPING AFRICA: VALUE ADDED IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES, BY SUBREGION AND ECONOMIC GROUPING, 1985-1987

	1985		1986		1987		Percentage growth	
	VA	P	VA	P	VA	P	1986	1987
Subregion								
North Africa.....	8 306	50	8 557	51	8 805	52	3.0	2.9
West Africa.....	4 447	27	4 271	26	4 230	25	-3.9	-1.0
Central Africa.....	1 066	6	1 046	6	1 053	6	-1.9	0.7
East and southern Africa.....	2 738	17	2 823	17	2 902	17	3.1	2.8
Economic groupings								
Major oil exporters.....	5 522	33	5 370	32	5 316	31	-2.7	-1.0
Least developed countries.....	2 351	14	2 344	14	2 466	14	-0.3	5.2
Other countries.....	8 684	53	8 983	54	9 208	55	3.4	2.5
Developing Africa.....	16 557	100	16 697	100	16 990	100	0.8	1.8

Source: ECA secretariat.

NOTES: VA = Value added in millions of dollars at 1980 factor cost; P = Percentage of regional total; 1987 data estimated.

areas where the roads are unsuited to less robust machines for much or all of the year. The ratio of passenger cars to commercial vehicles in circulation has remained rather constant at approximately 2:1, whereas the opposite should hold in view of the greater contribution which commercial vehicles should make to economic development. Most African countries today are in the first stage of mechanized road transport. The car density is

mostly within the range 5-50 vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants, with considerable variation, therefore, from country to country. In developed economies it also varies, but with an upper limit of 500 per 1,000 inhabitants, i.e., ten times higher. As the number of vehicles continues to grow, several countries may enter the second stage of motorization, characterized by a rapid development of vehicle ownership.

TABLE VIII.2. MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

(Thousands)

	Private cars	Buses and coaches	Goods vehicles	Motocycles and scooters	Mopeds
Benin (1985).....	2 740	234	333	..	..
Botswana (1985).....	3 625	223	3 605	365	..
Burkina Faso (1983) .....	1 946	40	488	6 252	..
Cameroon (1984).....	17 600	1 000	1 900	10 200	..
Central African Republic (1983) .....	753	163	84	157	8 930
Côte d'Ivoire (1984).....	5 526	566	319	1 501	..
Egypt (1985).....	39 774	2 244	..	23 812	..
Ethiopia (1985) .....	2 792	585	2 009	328	..
Gabon (1982).....	3 332	146	3 118	..	..
Kenya (1982).....	4 545	625	1 355	1 506	..
Lesotho (1982).....	1 356	583	1 808	147	..
Liberia (1981).....	1 632	182	906	..	..
Madagascar (1982) .....	275	165	310	..	..
Malawi (1985) .....	1 274	1 019	..	1 454	488
Mauritania (1985).....	2 277	..	..	..	..
Mauritius (1985).....	700	49	198	86	386
Morocco (1983) .....	17 265	199	6 617	108	..
Niger (1985).....	1 873	108	328	565	..
Rwanda (1984).....	3 661	1 076	744	1 329	..
Senegal (1981).....	99 635	96	286	4 486	..
Somalia (1984).....	1 934	375	241	281	..
Togo (1985).....	2 570	26	180	1 578	283
Tunisia (1982).....	12 148	447	11 150	266	..
Uganda (1985).....	2 356	45	570	1 456	150

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics 1981-1985* (London, 1986).

422. The other main element of road transport activities is the network of roads over which motorized vehicles carry passengers and freight. Considerable road maintenance and new construction work has been carried out in Africa in recent years and there is some evidence that the road systems have been improved significantly in some parts of North Africa. Unfortunately there are still very little published data on the length of road networks. The estimated situation in 1985 by country and subregion, as far as known, is given in table VIII.3.

423. As may be seen, there were some 1.25 million kilometres of usable roads in the 40 countries for which data were available, of which one quarter on the average was paved (i.e., had a permanent asphalt surface). North Africa had the highest percentage (52.7) and Central Africa the lowest (4.4) of paved roads. On the average there were 0.12 kilometres of road for every square kilometre of territory, the density ranging from 0.92 in Mauritius to 0.004 in the Sudan. The density of the African road network is thus very low but it has to be remembered that there are great areas, such as the Sahara and the Kalahari desert, which are very sparsely populated indeed and could not be expected to support dense road networks—indeed, do not need them. The densities vary greatly not only among but also within countries.

424. The development of their economies has forced African administrations to stress several aspects of road development simultaneously. In most countries, efforts have been made to expand networks of trunk roads of a viable standard and to develop and improve the feeder roads in order to open up various areas to modern commercial activities. A considerable amount of international road-building has taken place to link neighbouring countries within subregions; and various trans-African highway projects to link subregions of the continent by good roads, planned under ECA auspices, are now coming to fruition.

425. The ultimate goal of the programme, however, was and is to co-ordinate and harmonize the plans and programmes formulated at the subregional level into a coherent continental highway network, which would then form the main element in a transport network for the region. Much remains to be done, however, before that goal is achieved. Studies undertaken recently concentrated on the missing links, so that international financial agencies and bilateral donors could select projects for financing. Those studies have been completed for the Lagos-Mombasa and Cairo-Gaborone Highways. Studies of all the other major highways will follow. The make-up of government expenditure on road networks may be illus-

trated by two examples. Ethiopia spent in 1985 10.9 per cent of the total on administration, research and other feasibility studies, 27.6 per cent on maintenance, 61.3 per cent on new construction and major improvements (of

which 9.7 per cent were financed by loans). In Cameroon, the proportions were respectively 4.3 per cent, 12.5 per cent and 70.1 per cent (14.8 per cent financed by loans).

TABLE VIII.3. ROAD NETWORKS IN SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES, 1985

	Total, all roads	Main or national roads	Secondary or regional roads	Tertiary or feeder roads	Percentage paved	Network density <sup>a</sup>
Length in kilometres						
<b>North Africa</b>						
Algeria <sup>b</sup>	73 751	24 183	19 046	30 522	55.0	0.03
Egypt	30 576	15 126	15 450	..	49.5	0.03
Morocco <sup>b</sup>	57 892	10 512	8 670	38 710	46.0	0.13
Sudan	6 599	3 160	739	2 700	59.0	0.00
Tunisia	26 200	10 805	6 319	9 076	54.0	0.19
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>195 018</b>	<b>63 786</b>	<b>50 224</b>	<b>81 008</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>0.07</b>
<b>West Africa</b>						
Benin	7 435	3 359	596	3 480	11.0	0.07
Burkina Faso <sup>b</sup>	8 794	4 591	2 380	1 823	15.7	0.03
Côte d'Ivoire <sup>b</sup>	53 608	6 330	7 490	39 788	7.0	0.17
Gambia	2 388	757	452	1 179	21.0	0.27
Ghana <sup>b</sup>	28 330	3 780	10 350	14 200	25.0	0.15
Liberia <sup>b</sup>	7 122	2 112	1 513	3 497	5.3	0.05
Mali	13 113	5 700	5 700	1 713	11.1	0.01
Mauritania	7 335	2 213	62	5 060	21.5	0.01
Niger	18 966	9 766	..	9 200	17.0	0.01
Nigeria	108 830	30 150	17 980	60 700	65.1	0.12
Senegal <sup>b</sup>	14 056	3 297	1 260	9 499	26.4	0.07
Sierra Leone	7 168	2 507	4 501	160	16.8	0.11
Togo	7 000	1 590	817	4 593	22.7	0.13
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>284 145</b>	<b>76 152</b>	<b>53 101</b>	<b>154 892</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>0.09</b>
<b>Central Africa</b>						
Burundi <sup>b</sup>	5 144	1 710	1 274	2 160	7.1	0.21
Cameroon	64 065	7 241	13 916	42 908	4.6	0.14
<b>Central African Republic</b>						
Gabon <sup>b</sup>	23 278	5 044	6 934	11 300	2.0	0.03
Rwanda	7 356	2 902	1 543	2 911	6.8	0.03
Zaire <sup>b</sup>	12 070	2 205	1 855	8 010	4.6	0.46
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>145 913</b>	<b>68 000</b>	<b>77 000</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.06</b>
<b>East and southern Africa</b>						
Angola <sup>b</sup>	256 913	87 102	102 522	67 289	4.4	0.15
Botswana	72 300	18 600	28 700	25 000	12.0	0.06
Djibouti	8 026	2 559	2 207	3 260	23.0	0.01
Ethiopia	2 895	1 105	1 790	..	7.1	0.15
Kenya <sup>b</sup>	37 871	12 839	..	25 032	34.0	0.03
Lesotho	65 260	6 510	18 900	39 850	12.5	0.11
Madagascar <sup>b</sup>	4 250	1 191	1 443	1 616	11.5	0.14
Malawi	49 638	8 609	1 546	39 483	..	0.08
Mauritius	12 192	2 671	2 741	6 780	21.4	0.10
Mozambique <sup>b</sup>	1 783	867	577	339	92.0	0.96
Somalia <sup>b</sup>	19 990	6 780	4 390	8 820	25.0	0.04
Swaziland <sup>b</sup>	21 297	4 951	4 346	12 000	27.6	0.03
United Republic of Tanzania	2 723	1 390	1 333	..	19.0	0.17
Uganda	81 895	17 738	42 000	22 157	3.9	0.09
Zambia	28 332	7 782	18 708	1 842	22.0	0.22
Zimbabwe	37 310	5 718	8 688	22 904	15.0	0.05
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>77 927</b>	<b>3 557</b>	<b>7 446</b>	<b>66 924</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>0.20</b>
<b>TOTAL for 40 selected countries</b>	<b>1 249 765</b>	<b>329 907</b>	<b>350 662</b>	<b>579 196</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>0.12</b>

Sources: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics 1981-1985* (London, 1986); and ECA secretariat estimates.

<sup>a</sup> Total length in km of all roads per sq km of national territory.

<sup>b</sup> Estimated.

426. A problem of fast-growing concern is the frequent occurrence of road accidents which, until recently, were regarded as a problem that affected only developed countries with high rates of motorization. Those countries have been able to reverse the rising trend through systematic counter-measures, but accident rates in Africa are estimated to be 10-15 times those in industrialized countries. International assistance should be sought to obtain technical know-how and to institute preventive measures.

## 2. Railway transport

427. As in the case of road transport, it has proved difficult to find more recent data on railway traffic than those provided in the last *Survey*. In the process of evaluating the impact of UNTACDA on the railway sector, ECA sent a questionnaire to all member countries possessing a railway network but so far only five countries have responded, namely, Cameroon, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco and Senegal. An analysis of their replies helps to give a picture of the present state of railway networks in developing Africa, in terms of traction capacity, freight-carrying capacity, availability rate of the locomotive park, tonnages transported, quality of service and capital expenditure undertaken.

428. During the decade 1978-1987 the traction capacity on those five railway networks increased steadily. The number of locomotives increased from 340 in 1978 to 407 in 1984 and 423 in 1987. Their average horsepower rose from 1,405 in 1978 to 1,487 in 1984 and 1,569 in 1987. Therefore, taking 1978 as the base year, traction capacity increased by 26.6 per cent in 1984 and by 38.9 per cent in 1987. The distances covered by the locomotives, however, increased by only 12 per cent in 1984 and 17 per cent in 1987 when compared with 1978. That result was partly due to a worsening in availability of the locomotives. The weighted availability rate in the later years was about 95 per cent of its level in 1978, due to deterioration in the quality of stocks of spare parts and hence in maintenance. The implication is that railway transport plans should be revised by programming progressively heavier trains in order to ensure a more rational handling of traffic.

429. Passenger traffic was badly affected on all five railway networks during the decade under review, presumably because of the constraints which adversely affected quality of services and economic profitability.

430. Freight traffic, however, represented the major activity of the railways. The number of wagons increased by 1,147, i.e., 8.3 per cent, and the load capacity by 13.8 per cent between 1978 and 1984. The tonnage transported (by the five systems combined) stood at 27.2 million in 1978 and increased to 32.9 million in 1984 (plus 20.8 per cent). Unfortunately, numbers, load capacity and tonnage transported all declined between 1984 and 1987 to stand at 2.7 per cent, 7 per cent and 20.2 per cent, respectively, below their 1978 level.

431. The quality of the services provided can be assessed by criteria such as security, comfort, punctuality and costs. Security is the most fundamental, since railway transport is recognized all over the world as the safest mode of surface transport. In general, the quality of services has improved markedly during UNTACDA. In 1978 the average delay in departure of passenger trains in Cameroon was 15 minutes and in Senegal 1 hour 33 minutes. The corresponding averages in 1987 were 5

minutes and 3 minutes, respectively. The average delay in arrival of passenger trains in 1978 was 1 hour 35 minutes in Cameroon and 1 hour 59 minutes in Senegal; in 1987 it was 45 minutes in Cameroon and 20 minutes in Senegal. The punctuality of merchandise transport also improved. In Senegal, for instance, goods trains arrived on average 8 hours 15 minutes late in 1978 and 5 hours 25 minutes late in 1987. In Morocco, 60 per cent of passenger trains ran on time in 1978, 88 per cent in 1987. Passenger traffic increased by 52 per cent in Cameroon but more than doubled in Morocco (225 per cent) during 1978-1987. The number of derailments other than at stations on the five railways decreased from 155 in 1978 to 89 in 1987. That marked reduction betokens a clear improvement in maintenance of the permanent way and the rolling stock.

432. Finally, it should be noted that capital investment increased tremendously as modernization projects on certain networks, namely Cameroon, Madagascar and Senegal, were implemented. In Cameroon, where the total cost was 59,203 million CFA francs, 92 per cent was financed from external sources. Rolling stock was renewed and augmented to such an extent that locomotive power and the number of employees more than doubled in ten years. Of the CFAF 38,425 million invested in that area, 83 per cent was obtained from external sources. As to railway equipment and infrastructure, CFAF 29,161 million was spent on Douala station, Bassa workshop, signalization and telecommunication items, 79 per cent of that sum being financed from external sources. More than CFAF 800 million, of which 88 per cent came from external sources, was spent on training and technical assistance. In Senegal, capital expenditure on the permanent way totalled CFAF 3,721.9 million, of which 55 per cent came from external sources. The railway company thus invested about CFAF 25,512.6 million, of which 57.9 per cent consisted of external financing and the balance came from its own resources and government subventions. In Madagascar, capital expenditure on the railway totalled 9,342.3 billion Malagasy francs, of which 52.3 per cent was financed from external sources. The rolling stock was in past renewed and traction capacity, thanks to an investment of FMG 7,047.5 million, of which 43.2 per cent was financed from external sources. Expenditure on other equipment amounted to FMG 5,827.9 million, of which 47.8 per cent was reassured by external donors. Expenditure on personnel management was particularly high during the decade compared to previous years, FMG 1,911 million compared to FMG 80 million in 1975-1978. Of expenditure in the decade, 83.3 per cent was financed from external sources.

## 3. Maritime transport

433. In 1985 the tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded in seaborne traffic at the ports of the region totalled 189.76 million and 199.11 million, respectively (see table VIII.4). The corresponding estimates for 1986 were 294.5 million and 201.3 million, respectively. The tonnage of crude petroleum and petroleum products was 195.89 million loaded and 98.96 million unloaded; the tonnage of dry cargo was 87.17 million loaded and 100.78 million unloaded.

434. In 1986, the volume of the sea-borne trade of African developing countries represented 7.5 per cent of the world total, 29.8 per cent of that of the Asian

developing countries and 77.8 per cent of that of the Latin American countries.

TABLE VIII.4. SEA-BORNE TRADE AND TONNAGE OWNED.  
DEVELOPING REGIONS AND THE WORLD 1982-1986

	1984	1985	1986 <sup>a</sup>
<i>Million tons of trade</i>			
Africa			
loaded .....	289 304	189 760	294 495
unloaded .....	204 435	199 114	201 260
World			
loaded .....	3 364 000	3 330 000	3 385 000
unloaded .....	3 465 000	3 433 000	3 470 000
<i>Million deadweight tons shipping</i>			
Africa <sup>b</sup> .....	7.8	8.0	7.5
World .....	674.5	664.8	639.1
<i>Freight charges as percentage of import value</i>			
Africa <sup>b</sup> .....	10.82	11.27	..
World Total .....	6.15	5.78	..

Source: UNCTAD, *Review of Maritime Transport* (1984, 1985 and 1986 issues).

<sup>a</sup> Estimated.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding Liberia.

435. Compared to 1985, the capacity of the regional fleet, excluding Liberia, decreased from 8 million deadweight tons (dwt) to 7.5 million dwt in 1986. The latter represents only 1.2 per cent of the world total. The target fixed for the Third World to achieve by the year 1990 is 20 per cent of the world total and the African region currently contributes only about 3.9 per cent of that target.

436. The structure of the regional fleet in 1986 (excluding Liberia) was as follows:

Tankers: 2.58 million dwt;

Bulk/ore carriers: 1.16 million dwt;

General cargo ships: 2.7 million dwt; of which

Container ships and lighter-and-ship (LASH) units: 0.01 million dwt.

437. It was estimated that in 1985 freight charges represented a higher proportion of import value for developing Africa (11.27 per cent) than for Asia (9.62 per cent), Latin America (8.4 per cent) or the world as a whole (5.78 per cent).

438. The coastline of the region contains nearly 150 seaports, some 60 of which are major international ports. In general, activities were maintained at a fairly high level during the period 1984-1986. In many countries large-scale investments were made or planned for improving and modifying port facilities. As a result the ports possessed in 1987 a total of around 600 berths for ocean-going vessels compared to about 150 in the early 1960s.

439. Since the late 1970s facilities for handling container and "roll on, roll off" (Ro/Ro) vessels have greatly expanded at major African ports: Casablanca, Tunis/La-Goulette and Alexandria in North Africa; Dakar, Abidjan, Lagos, Douala and Libreville/Owendo in West and Central Africa; and Port Sudan, Djibouti, Mombasa, Maputo and Port Louis in East and southern Africa. It is estimated that today about a million Transport Equivalent Units (TEU) are handled annually by such ports, compared with a few thousand TEU some 8-10 years ago (see

table VIII.5). Additional ports are in the process of being equipped to handle container and Ro/Ro vessels in the near future.

TABLE VIII.5. CONTAINER TRAFFIC IN SELECTED  
AFRICAN PORTS, 1982-1986

	<i>(Thousand TEU)</i>				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Algeria.....	-	-	41	36	..
Cameroon.....	51	56	88	96	..
Côte d'Ivoire.....	157	139	151	163	159
Egypt.....	143	179	186	176	144
Kenya.....	58	84	92	103	114
Morocco.....	68	66	65	72	..
Nigeria.....	240	152	168	180	184
Togo.....	34	32	36	42	..
United Republic of Tanzania.....	-	-	-	43	47

Source: UNCTAD, *Review of Maritime Transport*, (1984, 1985 and 1986 issues)

440. As regards the introduction of modern mechanical cargo-handling equipment, the ports of the region are coping with demand for such equipment, though the maintenance aspects are hampered by lack of spare parts arising from the foreign currency constraints that African countries in general experience. The equipment installed is capable of handling conventional as well as specialized and unitized vessels.

441. Productivity rates are still low (9.5-10 tons per gang-hour in less developed ports and 8-12 tons per gang-hour in better developed ports), yet some progress has been made in that average productivity in the 1970s was 5-8 tons per gang-hour. Ports in developing Asia and Latin America have attained productivity rates of 12-18 tons per gang-hour, while the developed countries achieve 20-30 tons per gang-hour.

#### 4. Multi-modal transport

442. Multi-modal transport was subject to a number of developments in both developed and developing countries, involving the operational side, infrastructure and new approaches to multi-modal services. Innovations have emerged in cargo-tracing and international physical distribution, for example. Some of those elements have already been analysed in the preceding subsection on maritime transport.

443. The most significant development in 1986 was the elaboration and recommendation of model rules to govern multi-modal container tariffs, for application by developed and developing countries. This task was carried by a group of 19 experts under UNCTAD auspices. A computerized reference library was set up in UNCTAD to give shippers in developing countries access to information and guidelines on international physical distribution and multi-modal transport; on transport facilities, packaging, unitization, warehousing and handling; and on freight rates, insurance, customs procedures, administration and capital costs.

444. The inland transport of containers by road, the mode previously employed, is now increasingly challenged by rail transport, particularly for long hauls. Inland clearance depots (ICDs) have been established in Kenya at Embakasi and in Nigeria at Kano. The landlocked countries of southern Africa are expected to estab-



lish ICDs with the aid of UNCTAD technical assistance projects financed by UNDP.

445. Special container terminals for land-locked countries have been created at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, to service Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Plans for the establishment of such terminals are under consideration in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. Transport between the land-locked countries and Dar es Salaam is usually effected by a mixture of road and rail. The so-called "Beira and Nacala corridors" (from ports in Mozambique) to the southern African land-locked countries are considerably shorter than the routes from Dar es Salaam and Durban, South Africa, but are currently inoperative. Traffic through those corridors virtually ceased in 1986. Their rehabilitation should be completed in 1988. In another development Rwanda was given land at Isaka, United Republic of Tanzania, alongside the Mwanza/Dar es Salaam railway line to build an ICD for containers transiting between Rwanda and the port of Dar es Salaam. Simplified customs procedures would allow containers to move in block trains between Dar es Salaam and Isaka and by truck convoys between Isaka and Kigali, Rwanda. EEC has under consideration the financing of the project.

#### 5. Air transport

446. Civil aviation in developing Africa currently faces a series of serious problems created by the unstable economic and commercial environment, the uncertainty which surrounds its regulations and the limited resources that African countries can devote to its development. In such conditions, African airlines find it difficult to expand their international operations and to improve domestic ones. During 1986 they collectively registered a decline in international traffic in ton-kilometre terms for the first time: it amounted to 7 per cent compared to 1985. The operations of the major airlines were responsible.

447. The number of passengers carried within Africa increased by 4.1 per cent from 1984 to 1985. In the latter year the traffic attained 2,207 million scheduled passenger-km, while freight traffic reached 42 million ton-km, an increase of 29.6 per cent. Personnel numbers, on the other hand, decreased in 1985 by 7.9 per cent.

448. The trend over the past decade shows that the international traffic of the region's airlines increased by about 6.2 per cent annually, in line with the world average, so that their share of the traffic remained constant. The growth in this international traffic is expected to continue in the next decade.

449. Despite the problems mentioned above, the traffic decline in 1986 and financial losses on operations sustained in 1985, there was an overall operating surplus of \$100 million in 1986, brought about by a net increase in unit revenues compared with unit operating costs.

450. 1986 saw no changes in the route network of the various airlines, but the African Airlines Association (AfrAA) and the African Civil Aviation Commission (AfCAC) are endeavouring to implement the AfrAA grid system. The flight schedule programme to support the grid system in East and southern Africa is being prepared under the supervision of PTA.

451. Through the Air Transport Committee, set up in accordance with the terms of the Mbabane Declaration on freedoms of the air (issued by the Conference of ECA Ministers of Transport, held at Mbabane, Swaziland,

November 1984), ECA encourages the development of "fifth freedom" traffic<sup>24</sup> to improve air transport services throughout Africa; promotes multinational and/or jointly operated airlines at the subregional level; and seeks ways to increase the co-ordination of flight schedules within Africa and to promote services to and from Africa.

452. The first phase of a civil aviation manpower and training survey covering sub-Saharan Africa, financed by UNDP and executed by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), has been completed. Its report, published in December 1986,<sup>25</sup> details manpower and training needs for pilots and aircraft maintenance technicians; and provides the data base that will enable the multinational training institutions at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and Mvengue, Gabon, to carry forward their plans for training.

453. The entry into force of more stringent noise restrictions, with which aircraft such as the Boeing 707 and Douglas DC8 do not comply, will affect certain airline flights to Europe. Any renewal of fleets with more modern aircraft should be the occasion for co-operation between airlines in order to obtain better terms from suppliers. Another problem affecting airlines in developing Africa is the deregulation concept, which originated in the United States of America. Its application will call for the formulation of a policy suitable for the African region. The establishment of the African Air Tariff Conference should provide a useful mechanism in that connection.

#### C. COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

##### 1. *The Pan-African Telecommunications Network*

454. In view of the critical role of telecommunications as a strong support for all socio-economic development in the region, an analysis of the progress made in constructing the Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL) is in order. The basic principle of PANAFTEL is the interconnection of individual national networks by high-quality multi-channel trunks, usually through microwave systems. In addition to providing for international service to the neighbouring countries, that has had the practical result of improving the quality of the national networks. For short and medium transmission distances, the PANAFTEL routes are used to transit one or more countries. Satellite communication circuits are used for longer distances and even for shorter distances where terrestrial links have not been established because traffic demand is low. In view of the generally long distances involved to interconnect the subregions, satellite links are necessary for the purpose. Routing plans have been elaborated to permit connections between any two international telephone switching centres (ITSC) in Africa without having to use more than one satellite path in any such connection. That objective could not be achieved, however, for the six island States (Cape Verde, the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, and Seychelles).

455. The present network consists mainly of line-of-sight radio-relay microwave systems, complemented by troposcatter radio-relay systems, submarine and land coaxial cables and satellite communication circuits. At the end of 1986 approximately 43,000 km of transmission links had been installed, of which some 35,000 km were microwave and 8,000 km submarine cable systems. Of

the 44 mainland countries in the region, 34 possessed at least one high-grade terrestrial multi-channel link to one or more neighbouring countries which could transmit to other countries. In some cases, systems to provide additional links are in course of installation. Thirty-six countries have installed modern analogue or digital international telephone gateway exchanges and operate semi-automatic or limited automatic services. Many of those exchanges also handle telex traffic. A further seven countries expected to have commissioned fully automatic gateway telephone exchanges by the end of 1987. It is interesting to note that, except for the installations at Djibouti and Zaire, all the switching centres installed in Africa since June 1986 embodied the new digital technology.

456. Within PANAFTTEL, Algeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria and Tunisia are connected to high-quality submarine telephone cables which originate in Europe and have onward connection to the Far East.

457. Except for Chad, the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea and Guinea-Bissau, all countries in developing Africa have operational satellite earth stations, served variously by the four INTELSAT satellites of the Atlantic and Indian Ocean regions, viz., the Atlantic Ocean primary path, major path 1 and major path 2, together with the Indian primary path. In addition nine African countries are members of ARABSAT and operate or are installing ARABSAT earth stations; and one country is connected to the INTERSPUTNIK satellite system. The four countries without such earth stations plan to install them in the very near future. Currently, 36 countries operate direct satellite communication circuits with other African countries.

458. The six island countries are widely dispersed and have to rely on submarine cables or satellite communications. The level of traffic with the African mainland currently and in the near future would not appear to justify the use of submarine cable. Apart from the Comoros, they already operate standard B earth stations for the traffic to other African countries and elsewhere; and the Comoros plan to follow suit.

459. Despite difficulties and shortcomings, what has already been achieved in the ambitious task of creating PANAFTTEL is far from negligible. There are still missing links, however, to complete the basic Network. They consist of some 8,000 km of terrestrial route, seven international switching centres and four satellite communications earth stations. Some of those links were planned for completion by the end of 1987. They constitute part of the work packages of the phase III PANAFTTEL Network Development project submitted to UNDP for funding. In analysing the stage of development in telecommunications attained, the countries of the region have been divided into three groups. One group, in East and southern Africa, already possesses an operational network. A second group, mainly in West Africa, has completed the installation of a substantial amount of equipment, with transmission systems linking almost all of them physically, but unfortunately only parts of that network are operational. A third group of countries, mainly in Central Africa but including some in East and West Africa, has so far made comparatively little progress in providing systems to link together the various national networks.

460. However, it can truly be said that the backbone of an African regional network exists and that the inter-

connection of national networks and their connection with other continents is forging a powerful instrument of region-wide communication. For this very reason, it has also undeniably stimulated the development of the national networks.

## 2. The national networks

461. The distinction between national networks and international telecommunication, though useful for many practical purposes, is in fundamental terms an artificial one. In the last analysis, the objective of telecommunication services is to connect a subscriber, wherever located, to other subscribers anywhere else. Every international connection begins and ends by using a national network. Most African countries have established basic telecommunication network systems, embodying some of the latest technologies. Those systems seek to meet the ever-increasing demand for telephone, telex, radio, television and other services. Their efficiency and availability are still by no means adequate for the needs of the region. Yet the present situation represents a considerable improvement over the days when systematic development plans for telecommunications were non-existent.

462. Comprehensive data on the number of telephones in use in developing Africa are available only after considerable delay. Table VIII.6 below provides some estimates by subregion for 1985 and 1986. It may be seen that North Africa has already largely exceeded the regional target; that Central Africa, which has always had the lowest telephone density, is unlikely to catch up by 1988; and that the other two subregions should at least come close to achieving the target.

463. Nevertheless, urban and rural telecommunications in the region are at best limited: inadequate and often unreliable, where available, as well as slow to improve. The tendency throughout the region is for the gap between rural and other telecommunication services to widen.

TABLE VIII.6. TELEPHONE PENETRATION IN DEVELOPING AFRICA, BY SUBREGION\*

(Thousands)		
	1985 estimates	1986 estimates
North Africa .....	2 065	2 180
West Africa .....	1 615	1 760
Central Africa .....	270	260
East and southern Africa.....	1 210	1 250
TOTAL	5 160	5 450

Source: ECA secretariat.

\* Number of telephone stations (sets) connected to the public network.

## 3. A regional African satellite communications system

464. It became evident that PANAFTTEL, as conceived more than two decades ago, is basically a terrestrial system which cannot unaided meet the growing communications needs of Africa—in particular, the needs of rural and remote communities.

465. It was therefore decided to create the Regional African Satellite Communications System (RASCOM). A feasibility study which has served to unify the work of all

previous studies is now being undertaken under the guidance of a special Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee (IACC).<sup>26</sup> The study is estimated to cost \$6 million (1981 value).

466. The RASCOM feasibility study is co-financed by contributions from the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, OAU, UNDP, ITU and UNESCO, and by a long-term loan for technical assistance from AfDB, guaranteed by Ethiopia and Zimbabwe.

467. RASCOM should be an efficient and economic addition to existing networks, including broadcasting, to serve all areas of the region by means of appropriate technologies. In order to achieve this objective, multi-disciplinary National Co-ordination Committees (NCCs) have been established in 48 countries with the national telecommunication authority as the focal point. Access to telecommunication services is not to be viewed solely in terms of the conventional telephone and telex demand, as traditionally perceived by the telecommunication authority. Access as each national development authority conceives it, namely, as an element of infrastructural support to other activities, will also be taken into consideration.

468. The RASCOM project is being carried out in such a way as to encourage the participation of nationals of every African developing country in the study, in order to assure the practical transfer and use of skills and knowledge acquired in national planning and in preparing the master plan of other projects.

469. The IACC decided to associate the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) with its supervision of the project, in view of the latter's sub-regional interests.

#### D. THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN AFRICA

##### 1. The progress of programme implementation

470. As stated in section A, UNTACDA was proclaimed by the General Assembly in December 1977. The implementation of the Decade programme was divided into two phases, the first phase covering 1979-1983 and the second phase 1984-1988. The results of phase I were fairly encouraging, though far from satisfactory: less than 50 per cent of the finance required was obtained (\$7 billion out of \$15 billion programmed). Consequently only 476 (44 per cent) of the original 1,091 projects received partial or total financing; and only 10 per cent of the financing available was allocated to regional and sub-regional projects, compared with 26 per cent allocated to them in the original planning.

471. At 31 July 1987, 117 (11 per cent) of the 1,049 phase II programme projects were reported as completed and a further 261 (25 per cent) as under implementation. The financing secured had reached a cumulative total of \$5,891 million (see table VIII.7), of which \$2,233 million or 38 per cent came from African governments. A year previously, their share had been \$1,798 million out of \$4,764 million—likewise 38 per cent. These data show the high level of commitment to the development of transport and communications on the part of African Governments, as well as making clear the need for continued support by the international community to supplement their efforts. It should not be overlooked that, with only 17 months to run until the end of the Decade, the \$5,891 million secured represented only 32.3 per cent of the

(revised) cost of the phase II programme, i.e., \$18,255 million.

TABLE VIII.7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNTACDA PHASE II  
PROGRAMME. STATUS AT 31 JULY 1987\*

	Projects programmed		Cumulative total of financing secured to 31 July		
	Number	Millions of dollars	1985	1986	1987
<i>Transport projects</i>					
Road.....	236	5 098	947	1 202	1 597
Rail.....	84	5 617	1 673	2 026	2 107
Maritime.....	38	483	—	3	15
Ports.....	70	1 850	503	795	1 100
Air.....	94	923	110	169	259
Inland water.....	45	326	26	27	28
Multi-modal.....	11	27	—	10	16
SUBTOTAL	578	14 324	3 259	4 232	5 122
<i>Communications projects</i>					
Telecommunications . .	216	2 692	484	418	582
Broadcasting . . . . .	120	716	35	81	134
Postal. . . . .	135	523	15	33	53
SUBTOTAL	471	3 931	534	532	769
TOTAL	1 049	18 255	3 793	4 764	5 891

Source: ECA secretariat.

\* Including completely and partially financed projects.

##### 2. Special development issues and problems of significance during the year

472. The period under review witnessed several significant developments that might have directly or indirectly affected the implementation of the phase II programme. The drought and the economic crisis which occupied the attention of African Governments and the international community in previous years continued to do so as pockets of drought and food shortages persisted in a few countries of the region.

473. Transport and communications have been recognized in APPER as key sectors. The emphasis in the phase II programme on maintenance and rehabilitation, training and technical assistance, inter-State links and regional and sub-regional projects is becoming a concrete reality.

474. The *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa appointed by the General Assembly reported in 1986 that the development of transport and communications in the region should concentrate on:

- (a) Maintenance and development of feeder, access and service roads;
- (b) Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing transport and communications modes;
- (c) Utilization of labour-intensive techniques in the construction and maintenance of the transport infrastructure;
- (d) Production of spare parts and the overhaul, repair and maintenance of public vehicles and equipment; and
- (e) Participation in the development of multi-modal and intermodal networks.

475. The member States of PTA approved the Road Customs Transit Declaration (RCTD) document and the

PTA Third Party Motor Vehicle Insurance System which gives subregional coverage—a useful contribution to the goal of eliminating non-physical barriers to the movement of goods and persons.

476. In terms of the overall development of communications in the region, significant progress was made during 1986-1987 because of the impact of, in particular:

(a) The adoption of far-reaching recommendations and strategies for the development of telecommunications at various African Telecommunications Development Conferences;

(b) The steps which member States have taken to implement the RASCOM project and to complete the missing links in PANAFTEL;

(c) Action to improve the performance and utilization of telecommunication services;

(d) Measures undertaken at national level to raise the level of postal administration and mail services, as well as to formulate policy for improvements in the postal network.

## E. TOURISM

477. Tourism as an industry, as distinct from something organized by well-to-do people for their own enjoyment, is above all a development of the period following the Second World War, when it soared (quite literally) on the wings of modern technology. It is also, however, an industry which calls for skills that mankind has practised for centuries: providing shelter and hospitality for the traveller far from home, diversions and insights into the cultures of other peoples.

478. Africa occupies a modest place in international tourism world-wide, as may be seen from table VIII.8 below.

TABLE VIII.8. ARRIVALS OF TOURISTS FROM ABROAD AND RECEIPTS FROM INTERNATIONAL TOURISM, AFRICA AND THE WORLD

	Arrivals		Receipts*	
	Thousands	Index (1950=100)	Millions of dollars	Index (1950=100)
<b>Africa<sup>b</sup></b>				
1950 .....	524	100	88	100
1960 .....	750	143	178	202
1970 .....	2 407	459	400	455
1980 .....	7 070	1 349	2 710	3 080
1985 .....	9 070	1 731	2 854	3 243
<b>World</b>				
1950 .....	25 282	100	2 100	100
1960 .....	69 296	274	6 867	329
1970 .....	159 690	631	17 900	852
1980 .....	284 841	1 127	102 363	4 874
1985 .....	332 991	1 317	109 566	5 217

Source: World Tourism Organization, *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics*, vol. I, 1986 (Madrid).

\* Receipts from accommodation establishments, local tourist transport and sales of handicrafts. Excluding international fare receipts.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding Egypt and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (classified under Middle East); including South Africa.

479. Receipts from international tourism were equivalent in 1985, world-wide, to 5.68 per cent of the value of merchandise exports and the percentage was

showing a slowly rising trend. The corresponding figure for Africa (as defined in the table) was 5.33 per cent, showing an erratic but generally rising trend.

480. International tourism expenditures (excluding international fare expenditures) are not yet reported for years subsequent to 1983 in respect of most African countries. In that year (mainly estimated) they totalled \$2,800 million, compared with receipts of \$2,612 million.

481. Accommodation capacity for tourists in hotels and similar establishments has steadily grown:

	Number of rooms	Number of bed-places
1981 .....	157 983	202 341
1985 .....	301 528	377 335

482. It is of some interest to observe how receipts from international tourism compare with the burden of servicing external debt. It will be understood, however, that the current possibilities of promoting tourism vary widely from country to country; also, that the ratio of debt-service charges to GDP is the outcome of widely differing national experiences over lengthy periods in the past. Table VIII.9 contains the requisite data, as well as information on the number of arrivals, for nearly all member States of ECA.

TABLE VIII.9. ARRIVALS OF TOURISTS FROM ABROAD, RECEIPTS FROM INTERNATIONAL TOURISM AND THE DEBT-SERVICE BURDEN: AFRICAN COUNTRIES, 1985

	Arrivals (thousands)	Receipts* (millions of dollars)	Debt service (millions of dollars)	Ratio ((2). (3) per cent)
<b>North Africa</b>				
Algeria	714	143	4 178	3.4
Egypt	1 518	990	2 297	43.1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	126	12	..	..
Morocco	2 180	600	1 882	31.9
Sudan	22	58	752	7.7
Tunisia	2 003	551	683	80.7
<b>West Africa</b>				
Benin	48	10	82	12.2
Burkina Faso	44	4	41	9.8
Côte d'Ivoire	210	74	1 365	5.4
Gambia	38	22	16	137.5
Ghana	50	2	68	2.9
Liberia	..	6	74	8.1
Mali	28	12	74	16.2
Mauritania	..	7	100	7.0
Niger	29	3	143	2.1
Nigeria	103	102	4 785	2.1
Senegal	241	81	130	62.3
Sierra Leone	53	7	33	21.2
Togo	113	20	85	23.5
<b>Central Africa</b>				
Burundi	54	31	22	140.9
Cameroon	130	69	606	11.4
Central African Republic	7	2	19	10.5
Chad	..	12	6	200.0
Congo	32	13	275	4.7
Gabon	28	5	189	2.6
Rwanda	..	6	9	66.7
Zaire	35	32	557	5.7
<b>East and southern Africa</b>				
Botswana	327	28	43	65.1
Comoros	5	1	44	25.0
Ethiopia	61	9	108	8.3
Kenya	541	128	705	18.2
Lesotho	177	9	16	56.2

TABLE VIII.9 (continued)

	Arrivals (thousands)	Receipts <sup>a</sup> (millions of dollars)	Debt service (2):(3)	Ratio (2):(3) per cent
Madagascar	15	5	241	2.1
Malawi	44	8	72	11.1
Mauritius	161	65	64	101.6
Seychelles	73	51	5	1 020.0
Somalia	39	8	95	8.4
Swaziland	200	12	18	66.7
Uganda	14	8	726	1.1
United Republic of Tanzania	59	14	435	3.2
Zambia	144	49	444	11.0
Zimbabwe	320	26	265	9.8

Sources: World Tourism Organization, *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics*, vol. I, 1986 (Madrid); and ECA secretariat.

<sup>a</sup> Receipts from accommodation establishments, local tourist transport and sales of handicrafts.

483. The table clearly demonstrates the advantages which the countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea draw from their proximity to Europe. In terms of the number of tourists arriving, they accounted for 65.5 per cent of the regional total in 1985; in terms of receipts, they accounted for 69.7 per cent of the total.

484. The ratio of debt service to tourist receipts exceeded 100 per cent in the case of Seychelles, Chad, Burundi, the Gambia and Mauritius. It is true that only two of those countries, Mauritius and Seychelles, had receipts exceeding \$50 million; in another four countries, Rwanda, Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho, the ratio was also in that range but receipts were much lower. If one considers ratios in the range 10-50 per cent, there were 12 countries involved—two more North Africans with substantial receipts, Kenya with \$128 million, Cameroon with \$69 million and eight countries with receipts below \$50 million.

485. While those figures are encouraging, it is still true that tourism, a recent arrival on the economic scene, has not received the attention it deserves, in many countries and from many people. A positive evaluation is generally lacking of the size of its true contribution to Afri-

can economic, social and cultural development. Its less tangible contribution to the implementation of national and international policies for fostering peace and understanding is not properly recognized.

486. Many countries have made praiseworthy allocations of resources for investment in tourism programmes but the vocational training aspect has often been neglected. As a result, performance has usually been less than forecast and also less than what could have been achieved on the basis of the inherent possibilities.

487. Given the economic realities, tourism is mainly about visits to Africa from developed countries. However, there is a tendency to give more attention to intra-regional tourism, to the development of inter-country circuits and to strengthening co-operation for tourism among African countries. More effort is being put into training not only executive staff but also a class of tourist managers at all levels. Governments receive specialized assistance from international organisations and conclude bilateral agreements, in the search for an African solution to the problem of vocational training in tourism activities.

488. Let it be accepted that developing Africa is endowed with a huge potential for tourism and that intra-African and national tourism are practically non-existent. It is nonetheless true that the exploitation of those resources is largely dependent on the economic and social development of the region and on practical measures being taken, by individual countries or within the framework of intra-African unity, to ease the movement of goods and persons across the continent. It is also essential to draw attention to a new tendency in national policies. Some Governments which have hitherto invested considerable resources in the sector now foresee systematic privatization of both management and investment. That could be an excellent tendency but privatization policy, to be effective, should concentrate on ensuring that qualified and motivated national promoters and managers of tourism emerge.

489. In conclusion, it should be explained that the discussion in this section has been confined to international tourism, i.e., tourists crossing national frontiers. As such, it includes intra-regional tourism. Data on domestic tourism (confined within national territory) are almost non-existent for African developing countries.

## IX. A REVIEW OF SELECTED SOCIAL ISSUES

### A. POPULATION GROWTH

#### 1. The demographic picture

490. The estimated mid-1987 population of developing Africa was 553 million, compared to 447 million in 1980. Thus between 1980 and 1987, the population increased by 3.1 per cent per annum, one of the highest growth rates in the world and one which is attributable mainly to high fertility and falling mortality rates rather

than migration. The high fertility rate is a reflection of the early and almost universal marriage patterns, the influence of culture, the large cohorts of women in the child-bearing ages and the slow spread of family planning activities. Rapid growth produces a population structure characterized by a high proportion at young ages and high dependency ratios. Persons under the age of 15 years formed an estimated 45.1 per cent of the population in mid-1987 and the dependency ratio was estimated at 92.9 per cent (see table IX.1).

TABLE IX.1. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS, BY SUBREGION AND BY MAJOR WORLD REGIONS: ESTIMATES FOR MID-1987

	Population in millions	Percentage of total				
		Urban	Rural	Age groups		
				0-14	15-64	65+
North Africa .....	128.5	42.1	57.9	42.0	54.3	3.7
West Africa .....	180	24.9	75.1	46.2	50.4	2.7
Central Africa .....	63	35.6	64.4	44.2	52.6	3.3
East Africa .....	177	18.2	81.8	46.4	51.0	2.6
Southern Africa .....	3.5	52.5	47.5	41.6	54.6	3.9
REGIONAL TOTAL	553	29.7	70.3	45.1	51.8	3.0
Developing regions .....	3 809.3	31.2	68.8	36.9	58.8	4.2
Developed countries .....	1 188.3	72.5	27.5	22.2	66.6	11.2
WORLD TOTAL	4 997.6	41.0	59.0	33.4	60.7	5.9
	Population growth per annum	Dependency ratio	Total fertility rate	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	
		(percentage <sup>a</sup> )		(Per thousand)		
North Africa .....	2.59	84.2	5.03	36.5	10.5	
West Africa .....	3.26	98.4	6.86	49.2	16.7	
Central Africa .....	2.84	90.3	6.03	44.5	16.2	
East Africa .....	3.24	97.4	6.80	49.1	16.9	
Southern Africa .....	2.59	83.3	5.09	38.8	12.9	
REGIONAL TOTAL	3.02	92.9	6.22	45.2	15.1	
Developing regions .....	1.94	69.9	3.69	29.4	10.0	
Developed countries .....	0.60	50.3	1.97	15.1	9.5	
WORLD TOTAL	1.63	64.7	3.28	26.0	9.9	

Sources: *World Population Prospects: Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1984* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XIII.3; and ECA secretariat.

<sup>a</sup> See note 27 at end of text.

491. The two most populous subregions are West Africa and East and southern Africa, each with some 180 million. The four most populous countries are Nigeria, Egypt, Ethiopia and Zaïre, with populations (in millions) of 102, 49, 16 and 32, respectively.

492. Among the major areas of the world, developing Africa accounts for 11.1 per cent of total population and 14.5 per cent of that of the developing countries; it also

has the highest total fertility rate (TFR),<sup>27</sup> estimated at 6.22 births in the quinquennium 1985-1990, compared with 3.52 births for South Asia (the next highest region), 3.69 births for all developing regions and 3.28 births for the whole world. The crude birth rate (CBR) of the region is estimated at 45.2 births per thousand in that quinquennium, likewise the highest among the major areas of the world. At the subregional level, West Africa

and East and southern Africa each had an estimated CBR in the quinquennium of around 49 births per thousand, followed by Central Africa with 44.5. Even North Africa with a relatively low 36.5 came well above the average level for all developing countries.

493. African mortality rates are high relative to those in other developing regions and in the world as a whole, although they have been declining in recent years at a moderate rate. The crude death rate for the quinquennium 1985-1990 is estimated at 15.1 per thousand compared with 10 per thousand for all developing regions and 9.5 per thousand for the developed countries. With the exception of small island countries such as Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles and Mauritius, as well as North Africa barring the Sudan, mortality levels are uniformly high in the rest of the region.

494. A fuller understanding of the mortality situation in developing Africa can be obtained by examining infant mortality rates and the life expectancy at birth. Deaths in the first year after birth are still high. For the quinquennium 1985-1990 the rates per thousand are estimated at 86 in North Africa, 113 in West Africa, 107 in Central Africa, and 112 in East and southern Africa. For the region as a whole, the infant mortality rate stands at 103 per thousand. However, in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mali, the Niger and Rwanda the infant mortality rate is higher than 200 per thousand. Those levels of early mortality pull down the life expectancy at birth to a low figure: the estimate for 1985-1990 is 51.3 years, compared with 59.3 years in South Asia (the next lowest) and 61.1 years for the world as a whole.

495. Spatially, the population of the region is heavily concentrated in urban areas and in particular in a few metropolitan centres. There are high rates of rural-urban migration and an uneven distribution of the rural population. Though urban populations have grown very rapidly in recent years as a result of natural increase and migration, the bulk of the population still lives in rural areas. It is sometimes alleged that the result is a mismatch of population and resources. It is difficult to admit, however, that people would be so irrational as to concentrate where resources are scarce. In fact, population distribution is determined by numerous factors, including political and historical factors, and the existing population distribution should not be judged on the basis of limited criteria. For example, in a country such as Ethiopia, high plateau areas now suffering from drought and erosion were formerly afforested; moreover, they are free from malaria, which is not the case of other, low-lying areas. Historically, altitude provided protection from external invaders, a crucial advantage when residing in evidently fertile lands. However, a significant number of African countries perceive the existing spatial distribution of their populations as unsatisfactory.

496. Recent years have witnessed two main trends in international migration: "normal" inter-country flows and the large-scale movements of refugees. In North Africa international migration has involved emigration to Western Europe and, more recently, to the oil-rich Arab countries. In sub-Saharan Africa, it consisted of a flow of labour towards the more developed agricultural, mining and industrial regions. The emergence of refugee movements in Central, East and southern Africa is an important, distinct element in recent years.

## 2. Population and development

497. Population size and growth are important determinants of the general pace of economic and social progress. They have profound implications for development. The consequences of rapid growth can be summarized as follows: increased demand for food production reduces the share of resources devoted to social sectors; a massive exodus of rural youth towards urban centres is caused, which leads to an increase in unemployment and underemployment and the absorption of some of those rural youths in service activities and the informal sectors, which are characterized by low productivity; and arising therefrom the required technological shift in skills is retarded. The political, social and administrative effects are also serious. Rapid population growth creates increased demands in the fields of health, education and leisure, not to mention protection against the development of criminality and violence.

## 3. Population policies

498. To deal with the rapid growth of population in developing Africa, the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action, adopted by the Second African Conference on Population, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in January 1984, proposed a complete series of measures relating to such issues as population and development policies, fecundity and family planning, urbanization and migration.

499. It is pertinent to note from a survey conducted by ECA that Governments in 13 sub-Saharan countries advocated seeking policy instruments which would reduce high fertility rates. They considered questions such as delayed marriage, prolonged breast-feeding, abortion, lengthy periods of abstinence and the use of contraceptives. The last-named is by far the most popular measure within family planning programmes to be adopted by those member States. The family planning strategies include strong emphasis on maternal and child health/family planning programmes, provision of government support to family planning associations and the development in under-served rural areas of *accouchement* systems.

## B. EDUCATION

### 1. School and university enrolment

500. At the three education levels—primary, secondary and university—combined, the growth in the number of students was 8.1 per cent a year in the 1970s. It then fell to only 3.9 per cent a year in the period 1980-1985, despite the strong demographic pressure, because of the severity of the social and economic problems that confronted the African developing countries. Educational enrolments in the region totalled some 90 million students in 1985 and should reach 101 million in 1988 (see table IX.2). It is estimated that some 71.4 per cent of the latter total will then be at the primary level, 26.2 per cent at the secondary level and about 2.4 per cent at the university level. The enrolment ratio for female students would be about 41 per cent and that of males 54 per cent in 1988.

TABLE IX.2. SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT  
IN DEVELOPING AFRICA

	Total	Primary level	Secondary level	University
<i>Thousands</i>				
1970.....	34 776	29 371	4 454	401
1975.....	49 005	40 281	7 910	814
1980.....	74 297	59 238	13 685	1 374
1985.....	90 076	67 469	20 613	1 944
1986.....	93 672	69 223	22 365	2 084
1987.....	96 512	70 023	24 255	2 234
1988.....	100 628	71 844	26 389	2 395
<i>Percentage annual growth rate</i>				
1970-1980.....	8.1	7.3	11.9	13.1
1980-1985.....	3.9	2.6	8.5	7.7
1980-1987.....	3.9	2.6	8.5	7.7

Sources: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1987 (Paris, 1987); and ECA projections for 1986-1988.

501. The decline in the growth of school enrolments was felt mostly in primary schools, where the annual rate fell from 7.3 per cent in the 1970s to 2.6 per cent in 1980-1985. The corresponding percentages for the secondary and university levels were: secondary, from 11.9 to 8.5; and university, from 13.1 to 7.2.

502. The teaching staffs increased annually by 8.3 per cent in the 1970s but only by 5.4 per cent in 1980-1985 (see table IX.3). The teaching profession numbered about 2.8 million in 1985 and should reach nearly 3.3 million in 1988. The latter total would be distributed as to 63 per cent in primary schools, 33 per cent in secondary schools and 4 per cent in higher education. The trend in the size of the teaching staff has broadly paralleled that in the number of students at each level of education. There has been a steep fall in the rate of growth in the primary schools to 3.9 per cent in 1980-1985, compared to 7.6 per cent in the 1970s, at the secondary level to 8.8 percent from 10.4 per cent and in higher education to 7.2 per cent from 11 per cent.

TABLE IX.3. SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY TEACHING STAFF  
IN DEVELOPING AFRICA

	Total	Primary level	Secondary level	University
<i>Thousands</i>				
1970.....	967	735	202	29
1975.....	1 380	1 018	315	47
1980.....	2 149	1 523	545	82
1985.....	2 794	1 847	831	116
1986.....	2 945	1 919	904	124
1987.....	3 104	1 994	984	133
1988.....	3 272	2 071	1 070	143
<i>Percentage annual growth rate</i>				
1970-1980.....	8.3	7.6	10.4	11.0
1980-1985.....	5.4	3.9	8.8	7.2
1980-1987.....	5.4	3.9	8.8	7.2

Sources: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1987 (Paris, 1987); and ECA projections for 1986-1988.

503. With the drop in the growth rate of the student population, there was a concomitant drop in the growth of the enrolment ratios. Table IX.4 shows ratios, by sex and for both sexes combined, for three broad age groups:

6-11 years, 12-17 years and 18-23 years. The comparison between the annual growth rates in the two periods 1975-1980 and 1980-1988 is very striking. For both sexes combined it is as follows:

	1975-1980	1980-1988
6-11.....	4.3	0.5
12-17.....	5.1	1.1
18-23.....	5.6	1.7
6-23.....	5.0	0.8

In 1988, the enrolment ratios per cent are expected to be 67, 52.5, 11.9 and 47.6 for the age groups 6-11, 12-17, 18-23 and 6-23, respectively.

TABLE IX.4. SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT  
RATIOS IN DEVELOPING AFRICA, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

		(Percentage)			
		Years of age			
		6-11	12-17	18-23	6-23
1960.....	Total	37.7	17.3	1.9	18.7
	Male	41.0	23.4	3.1	24.9
	Female	24.5	11.3	0.3	13.6
1965.....	Total	38.9	22.1	2.8	23.7
	Male	46.9	29.2	4.4	29.0
	Female	30.9	15.0	1.3	17.7
1970.....	Total	41.9	26.7	4.3	27.0
	Male	49.4	34.2	6.4	33.2
	Female	34.4	19.2	2.2	20.7
1975.....	Total	49.0	32.6	6.3	32.3
	Male	55.9	40.2	9.0	38.4
	Female	42.1	25.0	3.5	26.2
1980.....	Total	60.6	42.5	8.6	41.3
	Male	68.0	50.9	12.0	47.4
	Female	53.2	34.1	5.3	34.1
1985.....	Total	65.9	50.7	11.3	46.4
	Male	71.6	59.6	15.5	52.7
	Female	60.3	41.3	7.5	40.1
1988.....	Total	67.0	52.5	11.9	47.6
	Male	72.3	61.5	16.3	53.8
	Female	61.7	43.5	8.0	41.4

Source: Compiled by ECA from UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1987 (Paris, 1987).

## 2. Curricula and the needs of the economy

504. The reforms in education which took place in developing Africa in the 1960s resulted in such an expansion of enrolments at schools in the public sector during the next decade that the number of university graduates in the 1980s far outstripped the effective demand for them. The content of education and training was not well planned or not planned at all. Serious disparities are apparent in most African countries between the qualifications provided and the requirements for employment. There is a general lack of qualified people in most fields of research, and, particularly, in training for employment in the production sectors, in mathematics, computer science, medicine and health administration, architecture, physical planning and management skills. At the same time, graduates in such disciplines as literature, law and administration are often unemployed. In view of that situation and in accordance with the recommendations in APPER, many Governments have reformed school curricula, redirecting their educational systems with a view to meeting real needs of the economy in such



key sectors as agriculture, industry and the main activities ancillary to them. Those reforms will not prove effective, however, unless they are underpinned by better economic organization, by a strengthening of planning functions to take into account the characteristics of labour demand in both the public and the private sectors, as well as the more efficient use of trained personnel. In some cases, the educational system will have to be completely overhauled if it is to satisfy the real needs of the production sectors and their support activities. That may often prove, however, to entail costs which are beyond the means of the countries concerned, unless external assistance is available.

### 3. *Public expenditure on education*

505. During the 1970s, public expenditure on education in developing Africa increased considerably from \$2,434 billion to \$18,051 billion. Since the beginning of the 1980s, however, such expenditure has almost stagnated: it was estimated at \$18,844 million in 1985, an annual growth of only 0.8 per cent. That trend has continued. Since most of the costs of education relate to salaries and administration, there is a barrier to the investment of more resources in education. That is not only damaging in the short term: it also helps to perpetuate the dependence on external assistance, despite the political will of Governments to reform education systems and adapt them to the needs of economic growth.

## C. PUBLIC HEALTH

506. Since infant and maternal mortality rates in the region are among the highest in the world (see section A above), it must come as no surprise that the health situation is deplorable. Paucity of drinkable water supplies, the deficiency of health services and equipment, the prevalence of malnutrition and endemic diseases—the catalogue makes sad reading.

507. While on average two in three children in the Third World have been partially immunized against the most lethal diseases of infancy—tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and measles—and one in two has been totally immunized against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, the proportions are far lower in some African countries. According to data from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the proportion in 1986 of those partially or totally immunized was 3 per cent in Mali, 6-10 per cent in Ethiopia, and 8-33 per cent in Uganda (according to disease). A proportion of 50 per cent of children immunized against the six mentioned diseases is reached only in North Africa and in some countries of Central Africa.

508. The World Health Organization (WHO) launched a programme in 1978 to fight diarrhoeal diseases, which are still among the major causes of morbidity and mortality in developing countries. An objective of the programme was to ensure that by 1989 80 per cent of the population in the 126 countries where such diseases were widespread would have access to oral rehydration salts. However, in 1985, the proportion was only 5 per cent in Africa and only 11 per cent for all those countries. The utilization rate of oral rehydration therapy was 8 per cent in Africa and 18 per cent overall.

509. Malaria is one of the diseases which most impair productivity among the rural population of developing Africa. According to WHO nearly 77 per cent of the population of North Africa live in areas infested with malaria, and disease transmission is on the increase; the number of clinical cases rose from 666 in 1984 to 921 in 1985. Only about 12 per cent of the population of North Africa live in areas completely free of malaria. The prevalence of the disease in infested areas of the whole of developing Africa has remained practically constant, though endemicity varies from country to country. WHO estimates around 40 million people in hypo-endemic areas, 120 million in meso-endemic areas and 240 million in holo-endemic and hyper-endemic zones. The annual number of clinical cases is about 80 million.

510. Governments in most countries are evaluating the situation and formulating strategies to fight malaria. WHO has concluded that for a mixture of technical, operational, administrative and financial reasons it is not practicable to eradicate malaria in many countries, particularly in their rural areas. The only feasible course of action would be to reduce the rates of mortality and morbidity caused by the disease, through preventive measures and the rational use of anti-malarial drugs. That strategy presupposes a capacity for rapid diagnosis of malaria cases and facilities for appropriate treatment by general health services and primary health care institutions, reinforced by the distribution of prophylactics to pregnant mothers and, when the need arises, to other exposed population groups. All countries where malaria is endemic have indicated that strategies and action programmes on the above lines are in course of preparation. However, in many countries the designing of realistic programmes has proved to be a very slow process and the effective population coverage very limited. Shortages of drugs are common, and monitoring and evaluation at the epidemiological and operational levels conspicuous by their absence. The lack or the shortage of trained personnel is the major impediment. It is simply impossible without qualified personnel to plan, organize and then monitor and evaluate well designed programmes with clearly defined objectives.

511. Developing Africa also remains at risk from outbreaks of such epidemic diseases as yellow fever, meningitis and cholera, in spite of the efforts made by Governments.

512. An essential measure in the conquest of disease is the widespread availability of uncontaminated water. In most African countries, less than 36 per cent of the population and less than 28 per cent of the rural population have drinkable water. In the Congo, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Sierra Leone and Zaire, for which statistics are available, less than 10 per cent of the rural population had drinkable water in 1986.

513. Data on population coverage by public health services is far from comprehensive. In the 39 African developing countries for which data are available, around 50 per cent of the population were covered by health services during 1980-1985. In 13.8 per cent of the 29 countries for which more detailed data are available, less than 30 per cent of the population were covered by health services.

514. Given that situation, many Governments have opted in national plans covering the latter part of the 1980s for an integrated development strategy in rural

areas which will take account of the main health problems that affect labour productivity. However, the implementation of projects based on such a strategy must depend in most countries on external sources of financing.

515. The United Nations and its specialized agencies—in particular WHO, UNDP and UNICEF—are involved in specific activities whose objective is to eradicate certain diseases. UNDP supports important projects of a research nature and for the provision of water resources, particularly in the Sahel area.

516. There is no doubt that the solution of the major health problems facing African developing countries requires considerable, sustained efforts by Governments, and that it is not always possible amidst the pressures created by the current structural adjustment programmes. The strategies for structural adjustment need to be revised, therefore, to accommodate such efforts in the field of public health. It is imperative to recognize that social and economic development depend on achieving tangible improvements in health standards.

<sup>1</sup> The finance ministers and central bank governors of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

<sup>2</sup> "The world economy at the end of 1987: instability and weakening of aggregate demand": note due to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the 1988 organizational session of the Economic and Social Council, prepared by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA).

<sup>3</sup> IMF, *World Economic Outlook* (October 1987).

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> OECD, *Economic Outlook*, No. 42 (December 1987).

<sup>7</sup> IMF, *op. cit.*

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> DIESA, *op. cit.*

<sup>10</sup> E/ECA/CM.13/3, chap. II, table II.2.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, table II.3.

<sup>12</sup> *International Financial Statistics*, vol. XLI, No. 2 (February 1988).

<sup>13</sup> ECA, *The Abuja Statement* (1987).

<sup>14</sup> African Development Bank, *Proposal for Refinancing African External Debt* (Abuja, November 1987).

<sup>15</sup> See OAU, *African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis* (Document No. P/STEERING CTTEE/Min.2 (XI), Rev.1).

<sup>16</sup> Based on a price index derived from OECD data concerning net flows to all developing countries (see OECD, *Financing and external debt of developing countries*, Paris, 1987).

<sup>17</sup> One tropical livestock unit corresponds to an animal weighing 250 kg.

<sup>18</sup> "Subregional Co-operation in the Prevention, Reduction and Elimination of Losses and Waste in the Livestock Sector of West Africa" (in preparation).

<sup>19</sup> *ILCA's Strategy and Long-Term Plan: A Summary* (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 1987).

<sup>20</sup> One ton of oil equivalent contains the energy of 36.69 million British Thermal Units (BTU).

<sup>21</sup> Algeria, Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Swaziland and Tunisia.

<sup>22</sup> Major Groups 382-384 of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC).

<sup>23</sup> Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

<sup>24</sup> The "fifth freedom" of the air is that which permits an airline/aircraft registered in one State and flying to or from that State to take on revenue passengers, mail and freight in a second State and to put them down in a third State.

<sup>25</sup> RAF/T5023.

<sup>26</sup> The organizations represented on the IACC are: OAU—Chairman, ECA—Vice-Chairman, ITU—Technical co-ordinator, AfDB, UNDP, PATU, the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA), AfCAC, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the African Post and Telecommunications Union (APTU).

<sup>27</sup> The average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived up to the end of the child-bearing years and had children according to a given set of age-specific fertility rates.

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## INTRODUCTION

The Statistical Annex is intended to provide a cross section of data required for describing the economic and social conditions in Africa up to the year 1986 with special focus on changes which have taken place in the region between 1982 and 1986. Thus, it provides the background information for some of the estimates given in the text relating to the performance of the African economy in the period 1986 to 1987. The data is limited to the 50 member States of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa since the report is essentially meant for these countries.

Different data sources have been used in compiling the Annex. Usually these are data published by member States, the United Nations and its specialised agencies, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These are normally provided to ECA in the form of publications, printouts, magnetic tapes and microfiche. These data are supplemented if possible by the ECA Statistics Division. estimates made by the Statistics Division.

ECA as the main UN agency advising national statistical offices in the region on the collections, processing and dissemination of statistical data recommended to these organizations the use of uniform concepts, definitions and classifications in keeping with standards approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission. This has been done through working groups, seminars and workshops organised by ECA for professional staff of national statistical offices. In addition, while checking data for inclusion in the Annex, the ECA Statistics Division has undertaken further standardisation to the extent possible. However, it cannot guarantee that in all cases data are directly comparable.

The tables in the Annex are grouped as follows:: basic indicators which present a summary picture, demographic and social indicators, national accounts, agriculture, transport and communications, finance and banking and the external sector which includes international trade data. An important omission from the tables has been the industry sector. This is mainly due to the fact that most of the information available on that sector on production, number of persons employed and index number of production are both scanty and out of date. As a matter of fact, data available at the ECA Secretariat so far refer to about twenty countries and it appears that important indicators such as industrial output by product, capital formation by type of capital goods, man-days worked by operatives, raw materials consumed by type and origin, changes in stocks by major components and index number of countries industrial production are not compiled by a large number of countries in the region. Moreover, the time-lag between the inquiry period and the publication of the results vary generally from two to four years. The latest year for which information is available at ECA is 1983. Efforts will be made in the coming years by the ECA Secretariat to address this problem

in the region and it is hoped to include a section on the industrial sector in future issues of the Survey.

The division of Africa into sub-regions is based mainly on the grouping of countries under the ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOC's). There are five MULPOCs - one for North Africa with headquarters at Tangiers (Morocco), a second for West Africa with headquarters at Niamey (Niger), a third for Central Africa with headquarters at Yaounde (Cameroon), a fourth for the Great Lakes area with headquarters at Gisenyi (Rwanda) and the fifth for East and Southern Africa with headquarters at Lusaka (Zambia). For the presentation of tables in the annex, however, the Yaounde and Gisenyi MULPOCs have been combined into one subregion - Central Africa.

Two sections of the annex need further explanation. These are national accounts (Tables 8 - 18) and international trade (Tables 28 - 32).

National accounts data are obtained from country publications, or by ECA staff members on special advisory missions to national statistical offices. However, most of the 1986 estimates are computed by ECA staff members.

The estimation procedures adopted distinguish the following three cases:

1. Countries which have both current and constant price estimates of GDP: For these countries, the official country data will be used. Where necessary minor adjustments have been made to smooth out differences in data coverage in the historical series. Where the official constant series refer to a base year other than 1980, adjustments to the country data would be made to shift them to the 1980 base. To obtain estimates of GDP in constant 1980 U.S. dollars, weighted average exchange rates for converting total value of trade from national currency into the U.S. dollar as published by the UN are being used. However, adjustments to these exchange rates have been made for certain years for Angola, Cape Verde, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Mozambique and Uganda. This is thought to give more realistic picture of exchange rates than the UN official rates.

2. Countries for which official estimates in current or constant prices only are available: The procedure adopted in this case involved in the ascertaining of sectoral deflators in respect of production sectors as well as expenditure categories. When official estimates are available in current prices only, constant price estimates would result from the application of these assessed sectoral deflators. On the other hand, if official GDP estimates are available in constant prices only, the application of sectoral deflators would result in obtaining GDP estimates in current prices. The conversion of national currencies into U.S. dollars follows the same procedures as in (1) above.

3. Countries for which official estimates of GDP in neither current nor constant prices are available for recent years: (this is the case for most countries of the African region): The procedures adopted are as follows:

- (a) Ascertaining of sectoral growth rates in terms of volume from 1980;
- (b) Obtaining of sectoral price deflators, for both the production sectors and the expenditure categories;
- (c) The multiplication of sectoral growth rates by their respective sectoral price deflators (or inflators) and then by GDP figures for the base year to arrive at sectoral GDP estimates at current factor (or approximate factor) incomes;
- (d) Estimation of indirect taxes net of subsidies by making use of either data from government accounts, or past trends in indirect taxes expressed as a percentage of GDP at factor cost;
- (e) Obtaining estimates of GDP at current market prices (or purchasers' values) by using the formula, GDP at factor cost + indirect taxes (net) = GDP at market prices;
- (f) Estimating the components of GDP by type of expenditure such as exports and imports of goods and services, capital formation, government consumption expenditure etc., in current prices through the use of relevant indicators and then deriving estimates of private consumption expenditure as a residual item by deducting from the GDP at current purchasers' values, as obtained in (e) above, the other expenditure components of GDP.

Conversion of values from national currencies into U.S dollars is based on monthly conversion factors for visible imports and exports provided regularly by the United Nations Statistical Office in computer printouts and in the Yearbook of International Trade Statistics. This conversion is explained in greater detail in the last paragraph of the Introduction. Weighted average currency rates (R) are then derived as follows:

$$R = \frac{\frac{r_i}{v_i} + \frac{r_e}{v_e}}{\frac{1}{v_i} + \frac{1}{v_e}}$$

where "r" denotes "rate", "v" value and the subscript, "i" and "e" refer to imports and exports respectively. The concepts and definitions used by most countries are in accordance with the United Nations System of National Accounts, Series F, No. 2, Rev. 3.

The international trade data, except terms of trade indices, are largely from magnetic tapes issued by the International Trade Section United Nations Office at Geneva. They are supplemented



by data from national and UN publications, and by ECA estimates whenever possible. The estimation procedure has mainly been based on the interpolation of available developed market partner countries' data.

All 1982 figures were provided directly by the countries concerned except for Angola, Guinea and Uganda (imports) where they were estimated by ECA. The international trade statistics are reported under one of the following systems: general trade system which includes goods kept in customs bond houses and exported without being cleared for domestic consumption and special trade system which excludes them. The statistics of the following countries are based on the general trade system: Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tunisia and Zimbabwe. The following countries report their trade statistics under the special trade system: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Central African Republic, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Mozambique, Reunion, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Zaire and Zambia.

The statistics include merchandise, that is goods which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources in a country as a result of their movement into or out of the reporting country. All goods in transit are generally excluded from the statistics. Exports are generally valued free on board (f.o.b.) and imports at cost, insurance and freight (c.i.f.).

As explained in the Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, published by the UN Statistical Office, "Conversion of values from national currencies into U.S. dollars is done by means of currency conversion factors based on official exchange rates (mainly par values). Values in currencies subject to fluctuation are converted into U.S. dollars using weighted average exchange rates especially calculated for this purpose. The weighted average exchange rate for a given currency for a given year is the component monthly factors mostly furnished by the International Monetary Fund, weighted by the value of the relevant trade in each month. A monthly factor is the exchange rate (or the simple average rate) in effect during that month. These factors are applicable to total imports and exports respectively, but not necessarily to trade in individual commodities or with individual countries."

Table 1. Basic Indicators

Sub-regions, country	Area and Demography			GDP per capita In U.S. Dollars 1986	Average annual growth rate (percent)		
	Area (sq. km)	Population (thousand mid-1986)	Life expectancy at birth 1986		GDP deflators (1980=100) 1982-86	Consumer price index 1982-86	1986-87
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>8259703</b>	<b>128564</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1226</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>
Algeria	2381741	23006	62	2729	4.8	8.5	8.1
Egypt	1001449	49609	60	680	13.2	17.1	22.9
Libya	1759540	3885	60	7841	3.1	...	...
Morocco	446550	22535	60	651	7.1	8.8	2.7
Sudan	2505813	22318	50	298	27.5	36.7	45.0
Tunisia	163610	7311	63	1289	7.2	7.7	5.6
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>6142686</b>	<b>174327</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Benin	112622	4125	46	314	7.5	...	...
Burkina Faso	274200	7281	47	171	4.7	6.3	-2.9
Cape Verde	4033	345	61	354	9.4	...	...
Cote d'Ivoire	322463	10509	52	937	7.4	4.6	5.3
Gambia	11295	761	37	240	26.9	28.1	52.3
Ghana	239537	13088	54	529	54.8	43.8	29.3
Guinea 1/	245857	6225	42	267	6.8	...	...
Guinea Bissau	36125	875	45	177	45.9	...	...
Liberia	111369	2253	51	348	0.7	0.4	0.4
Mali	1240000	8300	44	185	5.5	6.3	6.3
Mauritania	1030700	1800	46	427	6.9	4.3	7.9
Niger	1267000	6697	44	345	3.1	0.4	-4.1
Nigeria	923768	98517	50	637	5.0	15.7	...
Senegal	196192	6743	45	561	9.9	10.7	2.4
Sierra Leone	71740	3733	36	268	40.8	65.2	56.0
Togo	56785	3075	52	311	5.1	2.2	1.2
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>5420689</b>	<b>64946</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Burundi	27834	4774	48	264	8.7	6.3	3.6
Cameroon	475442	10450	53	1076	8.6	7.6	7.6
Central African Republic	622984	2751	45	379	8.5	10.7	6.4
Chad	1284000	5182	45	176	9.1	...	...
Congo	342000	2031	48	959	0.9	8.5	8.5
Equatorial Guinea	28051	420	46	281	24.9	...	...
Gabon	267667	1353	51	2694	3.9	6.2	6.2
Rwanda	26338	6339	48	351	8.3	3.8	3.8
Sao Tome & Principe	964	111	66	455	9.6	...	...
Zaire	2345409	31535	52	106	58.6	52.5	41.6
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>8194921</b>	<b>172611</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>
Angola	1246700	8925	44	593	3.0	...	...
Botswana	600372	1126	56	672	6.8	8.6	10.2
Comoros	2171	426	52	381	7.2	...	...
Djibouti	22000	372	46	961	0.7	...	...
Ethiopia	1221900	44597	42	123	6.4	3.8	-4.7
Kenya	582646	21091	55	341	8.3	9.6	4.6
Lesotho	30355	1543	51	248	21.7	21.3	21.6
Madagascar	587041	10271	51	253	12.9	12.5	6.6
Malawi	118484	7254	47	165	9.3	14.8	20.1
Mauritius	2045	1040	68	1164	4.6	5.4	0.0
Mozambique	801590	14174	47	140	16.6	29.6	30.0
Seychelles	280	66	71	2897	3.0	2.8	3.0
Somalia	637657	6106	42	319	45.0	50.7	26.4
Swaziland	17363	766	50	566	11.5	13.9	9.2
Tanzania	945087	23325	53	268	23.7	31.2	31.0
Uganda	236036	16227	51	247	133.2	...	...
Zambia	752614	6989	53	400	37.2	31.6	31.0
Zimbabwe	390580	8413	57	625	10.6	16.4	11.9
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>28016999</b>	<b>540548</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>

1/ GDP deflators for Guinea refer to 1981-1985

Table 2. Selected Demographic Indicators

Sub-regions, country	Crude birth			Crude death			Infant mortality		
	rate per thousand population		Index number 1932=100	rate per thousand population		Index number 1982=100	rate	Index number 1982=100	
	1982	1986		1982	1986			1982	1986
NORTH AFRICA	29.5	37.6	96	12.3	10.9	89	100	89	89
Algeria	42.7	41.4	97	10.7	9.4	88	112	93	83
Egypt	36.6	33.6	92	11.6	10.2	88	100	88	88
Libya	45.6	44.2	97	10.9	9.7	89	97	85	88
Morocco	36.4	33.3	94	11.3	9.9	88	97	85	88
Sudan	45.9	44.5	97	17.4	15.8	91	118	128	92
Tunisia	32.3	30.9	94	10.0	9.0	90	85	74	87
WEST AFRICA	49.2	49.2	100	18.3	17.0	93	123	115	93
Benin	50.7	50.5	100	21.2	19.8	93	120	112	93
Burkina Faso	47.8	47.7	100	20.1	18.9	94	150	161	94
Cape Verde	30.9	32.9	106	11.4	10.2	89	75	56	88
Cote d'Ivoire	45.6	45.3	99	15.6	14.6	94	110	122	93
Gambia	48.4	48.2	96	29.0	27.3	94	174	156	95
Ghana	46.9	46.9	100	14.6	13.6	93	98	92	94
Guinea	46.8	46.6	100	23.5	22.2	94	159	149	94
Guinea Bissau	40.7	40.8	100	21.7	20.3	94	143	134	94
Liberia	48.7	48.2	99	17.2	15.9	92	132	124	94
Mali	50.6	50.2	99	22.5	21.1	94	180	171	95
Mauritania	50.1	50.0	100	20.9	19.5	93	137	129	94
Niger	51.0	50.9	100	22.9	21.3	93	146	137	94
Nigeria	50.4	50.5	100	17.1	16.0	94	114	107	94
Senegal	46.4	46.4	100	20.9	19.7	94	142	133	94
Sierra Leone	47.4	47.0	99	29.7	28.0	94	180	171	95
Toogo	45.2	45.0	100	15.7	14.3	91	102	95	93
CENTRAL AFRICA	44.1	43.9	100	17.0	15.9	94	113	106	94
Burundi	47.2	46.0	97	19.0	17.7	93	124	116	94
Cameroon	42.9	42.6	99	15.8	14.8	94	103	96	93
Central African Republic	44.6	44.4	100	21.8	20.4	94	142	134	94
Chad	44.2	44.2	100	21.4	20.2	94	143	134	93
Congo	44.5	44.4	100	18.6	17.5	94	81	75	93
Equatorial Guinea	42.5	42.4	100	21.0	19.7	94	137	129	95
Gabon	33.8	36.6	108	18.1	17.4	96	112	125	94
Rwanda	51.9	50.9	98	18.9	17.5	93	132	124	94
Sao Tome & Principe	44.3	43.9	99	9.5	8.2	86	50	48	96
Zaire	45.1	44.9	100	15.8	14.8	94	107	100	93
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	50.2	50.2	100	18.8	17.7	94	104	97	93
Angola	47.3	47.2	100	22.2	20.9	94	149	139	93
Botswana	49.9	48.8	98	12.6	11.6	92	76	59	91
Comoros	46.4	45.2	97	15.9	14.8	93	88	82	93
Djibouti	45.6	45.4	100	22.4	20.9	93	85	74	87
Ethiopia	49.7	49.4	99	23.2	22.5	97	155	150	97
Kenya	55.1	54.4	99	14.0	12.7	91	80	74	93
Lesotho	41.8	41.3	99	16.5	15.5	94	111	102	92
Madagascar	44.4	44.2	100	16.5	15.5	94	67	51	92
Malawi	53.2	53.1	100	21.5	20.3	94	163	153	94
Mauritius	25.5	23.3	91	6.0	5.8	97	28	24	86
Mozambique	45.1	45.2	100	19.7	18.7	95	153	143	93
Seychelles	27.5	27.7	101	7.6	7.1	93	31	31	100
Somalia	47.9	47.7	100	23.3	22.7	97	155	150	97
Swaziland	47.3	47.7	101	17.2	16.1	94	129	120	93
Tanzania	50.4	50.3	100	15.3	14.2	93	115	108	94
Uganda	50.3	50.1	100	16.8	15.7	93	112	105	94
Zambia	48.1	47.9	100	15.1	14.0	93	88	82	93
Zimbabwe	47.1	47.0	100	12.2	11.2	92	80	74	93
TOTAL AFRICA	46.5	46.0	99	16.9	15.6	92	110	102	93

Table 2. Selected Demographic Indicators (continued)

Sub-regions, country	Total fertility			Gross reproduction		
	rate		Index number 1982=100	rate		Index number 1982=100
	1982	1986		1982	1986	
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	5.9	5.5	93	2.7	2.5	93
Algeria	6.7	6.3	94	3.3	3.1	94
Egypt	4.8	4.4	92	2.4	2.2	92
Libya	7.2	6.9	96	3.5	3.4	97
Morocco	5.1	4.5	88	2.5	2.2	88
Sudan	6.6	6.4	97	3.2	3.1	97
Tunisia	4.8	4.2	88	2.4	2.1	88
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	6.4	6.4	100	3.4	3.4	100
Benin	7.0	7.0	100	3.5	3.5	100
Burkina Faso	6.5	6.5	100	3.2	3.2	100
Cape Verde	4.3	4.5	94	2.4	2.2	92
Cote d'Ivoire	6.7	6.6	99	3.3	3.3	100
Gambia	6.4	6.4	100	3.2	3.2	100
Ghana	6.5	6.5	100	3.2	3.2	100
Guinea	6.2	6.2	100	3.1	3.1	100
Guinea Bissau	5.4	5.4	100	2.7	2.7	100
Liberia	6.9	6.9	100	3.4	3.4	100
Mali	6.7	6.7	100	3.3	3.3	100
Mauritania	6.9	6.9	100	3.4	3.4	100
Niger	7.1	7.1	100	3.5	3.5	100
Nigeria	7.1	7.1	100	3.5	3.5	100
Senegal	6.5	6.5	100	3.2	3.2	100
Sierra Leone	6.1	6.1	100	3.0	3.0	100
Togo	6.1	6.1	100	3.0	3.0	100
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	6.0	6.0	100	3.0	3.0	100
Burundi	5.8	5.8	100	3.2	3.1	100
Cameroon	5.8	5.8	100	2.9	2.9	100
Central African Republic	5.9	5.9	100	2.9	2.9	100
Chad	5.9	5.9	100	2.9	2.9	100
Congo	6.0	6.0	100	3.0	3.0	100
Equatorial Guinea	5.7	5.7	100	2.8	2.8	100
Gabon	4.5	5.0	111	2.2	2.5	114
Rwanda	7.5	7.4	99	3.7	3.6	97
Sao Tome & Principe	7.0	6.7	96	3.4	3.3	97
Zaire	6.1	6.1	100	3.0	3.0	100
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	6.3	6.2	99	3.1	3.1	99
Angola	6.4	6.4	100	3.2	3.2	100
Botswana	6.5	6.5	100	3.2	3.2	100
Comoros	6.3	6.2	98	3.1	3.0	97
Djibouti	6.6	6.6	100	3.3	3.3	93
Ethiopia	6.7	6.7	100	3.3	3.3	100
Kenya	8.1	8.0	99	4.0	4.0	100
Lesotho	5.8	5.8	100	2.9	2.9	100
Madagascar	6.1	6.1	100	3.0	3.0	100
Malawi	7.0	7.0	100	3.5	3.5	93
Mauritius	2.8	2.5	89	1.4	1.2	86
Mozambique	6.1	6.1	100	3.0	3.0	100
Seychelles	3.7	3.4	92	1.8	1.7	94
Somalia	6.6	6.6	100	3.3	3.3	100
Swaziland	6.5	6.5	100	3.2	3.2	100
Tanzania	7.1	7.1	100	3.5	3.5	100
Uganda	6.9	6.9	100	3.4	3.4	100
Zambia	6.8	6.8	100	3.3	3.3	100
Zimbabwe	6.6	6.6	100	3.3	3.3	100
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	6.1	6.0	98	3.0	3.0	100

Table 3. Growth of Total and Urban Population

Sub-regions, country	T o t a l						U r b a n				
	(Ten thousand)			Average annual growth (percent)			As percentage of total population			Average annual growth rate (percent)	
	1980	1985	1987	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1982	1985	1987	1980-85	1985-90
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	10917	12541	13200	3.0	2.8	2.6	41.0	42.2	43.2	3.8	3.8
Algeria	1904	2229	2374	3.5	3.2	3.2	41.8	42.6	43.4	3.7	4.2
Egypt	4229	4850	5074	2.7	2.7	2.3	45.4	46.4	47.4	3.2	3.3
Libya	325	375	403	6.0	2.9	3.7	59.8	64.5	66.8	5.4	5.4
Morocco	1938	2203	2305	2.3	2.6	2.3	42.7	44.8	46.3	4.1	3.9
Sudan	1889	2169	2296	3.4	2.8	2.9	20.1	20.6	21.2	3.7	4.2
Tunisia	632	716	747	2.4	2.5	2.2	54.1	56.8	58.4	4.5	3.7
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	14446	16891	17992	3.2	3.2	3.4	23.3	24.8	26.0	5.4	5.7
Benin	343	400	425	2.4	3.1	3.1	31.0	35.2	37.9	7.4	6.6
Burkina Faso	627	709	747	2.4	2.5	2.7	7.4	7.9	8.3	4.7	5.3
Cape Verde	30	34	35	1.4	2.0	2.4	5.2	5.3	5.5	2.5	4.1
Cote d'Ivoire	823	1016	1087	4.0	4.3	3.5	39.1	42.0	43.8	6.1	5.5
Gambia	63	75	78	3.6	3.5	2.1	18.9	20.1	21.0	4.0	4.4
Ghana	1117	1272	1347	2.6	2.6	2.9	31.0	31.5	32.1	3.8	4.3
Guinea	541	608	638	1.0	2.5	2.5	20.3	22.2	23.6	5.4	5.4
Guinea Bissau	78	86	89	4.3	2.0	2.1	25.1	27.1	28.6	4.5	4.6
Liberia	185	218	233	3.1	3.4	3.3	36.7	39.5	41.3	3.6	5.4
Mali	707	808	852	2.4	2.7	2.9	17.6	18.0	18.1	3.6	4.2
Mauritania	153	175	186	1.5	2.7	3.1	30.0	34.6	37.6	8.0	7.0
Niger	569	650	690	3.9	2.7	3.0	14.4	16.2	17.5	5.9	6.7
Nigeria	8056	9520	10195	3.5	3.3	3.5	21.4	23.0	24.2	5.8	6.0
Senegal	569	657	693	3.6	2.9	2.7	35.5	36.4	37.2	5.3	3.8
Sierra Leone	327	366	380	1.4	2.3	1.9	26.2	28.3	29.9	4.6	4.5
Togo	259	298	317	2.8	2.9	3.1	20.1	22.1	23.6	5.2	6.1
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	5486	6311	6683	3.2	2.8	2.9	30.2	31.4	33.8	5.2	6.6
Burundi	406	464	491	1.6	2.7	2.8	6.5	8.2	9.7	11.7	10.5
Cameroon	868	1017	1074	2.9	3.2	2.8	37.8	42.4	45.2	6.7	5.9
Central African Republic	237	269	282	2.9	2.5	2.4	39.9	42.4	44.1	4.3	4.3
Chad	449	506	531	2.2	2.4	2.4	23.3	27.0	29.5	7.5	6.6
Congo	167	198	209	4.3	3.5	2.7	38.1	39.5	40.6	3.7	4.1
Equatorial Guinea	36	41	43	2.4	2.7	2.3	56.1	59.7	61.6	4.3	3.9
Gabon	120	133	138	3.7	2.0	2.0	37.8	40.9	42.8	4.2	4.2
Rwanda	514	613	655	3.3	3.6	3.4	5.5	6.2	6.8	7.7	7.6
Sao Tome & Principe	9	11	11	1.4	2.3	2.0	35.6	37.6	39.5	5.5	5.1
Zaire	2679	3061	3249	3.6	2.7	3.0	35.2	36.6	37.7	6.3	4.5
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	14343	16721	17820	3.2	3.1	3.2	17.5	19.5	20.5	5.9	5.9
Angola	750	869	916	2.9	3.0	2.7	22.4	24.5	26.0	5.6	5.5
Botswana	92	109	117	4.0	3.4	3.7	16.9	19.2	21.0	3.4	7.8
Comoros	35	41	44	1.7	3.3	3.1	24.0	25.2	26.2	4.7	4.9
Djibouti	30	36	38	2.2	3.8	2.9	75.3	77.6	78.8	6.3	4.1
Ethiopia	3779	4338	4585	2.0	2.8	2.8	10.9	11.6	12.1	4.4	5.0
Kenya	1680	2024	2198	4.2	3.8	4.2	17.5	19.7	21.3	8.1	7.8
Lesotho	134	150	158	2.5	2.3	2.6	14.9	16.7	18.1	5.7	6.4
Madagascar	870	998	1057	2.7	2.8	2.9	20.1	21.8	23.1	5.7	5.7
Malawi	603	702	750	3.1	3.1	3.3	10.7	12.0	13.1	7.5	7.4
Mauritius	97	102	106	1.8	1.1	1.7	42.6	42.2	42.2	1.5	1.7
Mozambique	1213	1381	1455	4.5	2.6	2.7	15.6	19.4	21.6	15.7	7.5
Seychelles	6	7	7	1.3	0.6	1.4	46.4	51.8	53.8	5.2	5.9
Somalia	513	598	624	9.5	3.1	2.1	31.8	34.1	35.7	5.4	4.4
Swaziland	63	74	80	2.8	3.2	3.1	22.4	26.3	29.0	8.7	7.7
Tanzania	1887	2250	2418	2.5	3.3	3.7	18.8	22.3	25.1	7.5	9.2
Uganda	1320	1568	1679	3.4	3.5	3.5	9.0	9.5	9.9	5.0	5.7
Zambia	564	661	719	3.1	3.3	3.4	45.5	49.5	51.9	5.2	5.8
Zimbabwe	707	812	872	2.6	2.8	3.6	23.0	24.6	25.8	5.8	5.9
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	45192	52464	55695	3.2	3.0	3.1	26.5	27.8	29.2	5.2	5.2

Table 4. Economically Active Population and Crude and Refined Activity Rates by Sex

Sub-regions, country	Economically Active Population ('000s)						Crude Activity Rate (%)					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	32145	36122	27677	30913	4468	5269	27.85	28.15	47.60	47.65	7.30	8.30
Algeria	4459	5144	4079	4679	380	465	21.95	22.35	40.35	40.70	3.70	4.05
Egypt	12200	13598	11085	12312	1115	1286	27.30	27.40	48.95	48.90	4.95	5.25
Libya	869	972	802	891	67	81	25.25	25.00	44.15	43.45	4.10	4.40
Morocco	6087	6908	4934	5533	1153	1375	29.80	30.65	48.30	49.10	11.30	12.20
Sudan	6501	7242	5192	5720	1309	1522	32.55	32.45	51.80	50.95	13.15	13.70
Tunisia	2029	2318	1585	1778	444	540	30.50	31.60	47.35	48.30	13.40	14.85
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	64055	69550	39864	43875	24191	25675	41.20	39.70	51.60	50.60	31.35	29.05
Benin	1820	1923	934	1029	886	954	49.80	48.05	52.10	50.60	47.50	45.35
Burkina Faso	3625	3927	1903	2088	1722	1839	55.00	53.80	58.30	57.80	51.75	49.90
Cape Verde	113	130	81	92	32	38	35.70	37.45	55.65	57.40	18.70	20.10
Cote d'Ivoire	3812	4296	2486	2810	1326	1486	42.45	40.85	53.95	52.30	30.55	28.85
Gambia	329	361	192	213	137	148	48.75	47.35	57.50	56.65	40.25	38.30
Ghana	4371	4752	2577	2831	1794	1921	37.15	36.20	44.30	43.55	30.20	29.00
Guinea	2570	2894	1510	1719	1060	1175	47.85	46.40	56.80	55.80	39.30	37.25
Guinea Bissau	397	418	229	244	168	174	49.10	47.65	58.10	57.25	40.55	38.55
Liberia	750	826	513	571	237	255	38.00	36.55	52.45	51.00	23.80	22.40
Mali	2424	2659	2007	2215	417	444	32.45	32.00	55.70	55.00	10.75	10.35
Mauritania	508	561	405	441	103	120	31.45	31.10	50.60	49.55	12.90	13.10
Niger	3200	3488	1672	1840	1528	1648	53.45	52.00	56.15	55.30	50.40	48.65
Nigeria	34856	37569	22112	24224	12744	13345	39.20	38.00	50.50	49.50	29.15	26.75
Senegal	2767	3011	1636	1827	1131	1184	45.85	44.55	54.80	53.90	37.10	35.35
Sierra Leone	1336	1392	878	926	458	466	38.25	37.20	51.30	50.55	25.75	24.45
Togo	1177	1283	729	805	448	478	42.90	41.60	54.00	52.85	32.10	30.70
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	24754	26921	15112	16657	9642	10264	42.70	41.50	53.00	51.95	32.55	31.30
Burundi	2345	2534	1201	1339	1144	1195	54.65	53.05	57.50	56.30	51.90	49.85
Cameroon	3811	4156	2477	2735	1334	1421	41.15	39.75	54.40	53.00	28.35	26.85
Central African Republic	1277	1357	669	724	608	633	51.15	49.35	55.50	54.20	47.35	44.75
Chad	1705	1839	1328	1445	377	394	36.15	35.50	57.20	56.35	15.75	15.15
Congo	746	823	450	501	296	322	47.85	46.50	51.05	49.85	32.55	31.40
Equatorial Guinea	168	179	99	107	69	72	44.40	42.65	53.05	51.80	35.55	33.95
Gabon	578	603	353	373	225	230	46.20	44.55	57.60	55.90	35.25	33.50
Rwanda	2833	3182	1442	1641	1391	1541	51.30	50.20	53.05	52.35	49.50	48.10
Sao Tome & Principe	45	46	28	29	17	17	46.40	44.70	57.50	55.90	35.35	33.30
Zaire	11246	12202	7065	7793	4181	4439	39.75	38.70	50.85	49.85	29.35	27.80
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	68803	76260	39811	44700	28922	31560	45.40	44.15	53.10	52.10	37.30	36.30
Angola	3462	3767	2070	2280	1392	1487	43.45	42.20	52.85	51.80	34.55	32.85
Botswana	343	385	216	246	127	139	34.80	34.20	45.50	45.05	24.75	24.00
Comoros	176	209	102	122	74	87	46.80	45.65	54.70	53.75	38.90	37.30
Djibouti	148	162	90	98	58	64	45.60	44.05	53.40	52.15	37.45	35.45
Ethiopia	17978	19505	10976	12054	7002	7451	44.95	43.75	55.15	54.20	34.90	33.30
Kenya	7531	8532	4410	5060	3121	3472	41.50	40.45	48.85	48.00	34.25	32.90
Lesotho	687	737	375	410	312	327	48.85	47.80	55.45	55.05	42.75	41.00
Madagascar	4249	4592	2511	2747	1738	1845	46.20	44.70	55.15	53.75	37.45	35.75
Malawi	2882	3190	1832	1840	1250	1350	44.90	43.95	52.20	51.60	38.30	36.60
Mauritius	354	388	270	295	84	98	35.70	37.30	55.30	56.65	16.70	18.55
Mozambique	7156	7711	3626	3976	3530	3735	56.10	54.55	57.55	56.70	54.70	52.40
Seychelles	22	23	17	18	5	5	33.75	35.65	52.25	54.05	15.30	16.75
Somalia	2409	2600	1441	1573	968	1027	44.10	42.60	53.40	52.20	35.40	34.10
Swaziland	292	319	173	192	119	127	43.05	41.65	51.90	50.75	34.55	32.65
Tanzania	9537	11234	4822	5763	4715	5471	49.55	48.15	50.85	49.90	48.30	46.40
Uganda	6572	7348	3785	4281	2787	3067	46.40	45.30	53.95	53.10	39.35	37.50
Zambia	2031	2315	1469	1658	562	657	33.75	33.60	49.15	48.30	18.55	19.90
Zimbabwe	2974	3243	1896	2092	1078	1151	39.70	38.55	51.05	49.95	28.55	27.25
<b>TOTAL AFRICA 1/</b>	190	209	123	136	67	73	39.55	38.70	51.30	50.55	27.95	26.85

1/ Economically active population is given in millions

Table 4. Economically Active Population and Crude and Refined Activity Rates by Sex (continued)

Sub-regions/ country	Refined activity rate (%)					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>39.95</b>	<b>40.15</b>	<b>68.80</b>	<b>68.40</b>	<b>11.10</b>	<b>11.80</b>
Algeria	32.70	33.10	60.95	60.85	5.45	5.90
Egypt	38.20	38.35	68.95	68.75	6.90	7.30
Libya	38.30	37.70	65.60	64.35	6.30	6.80
Morocco	42.05	42.45	68.65	68.55	15.80	16.80
Tunisia	48.50	48.40	77.65	76.55	19.50	20.40
Tunisia	42.50	43.40	66.55	66.75	18.55	20.20
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>62.75</b>	<b>60.70</b>	<b>79.10</b>	<b>77.80</b>	<b>46.15</b>	<b>44.15</b>
Benin	75.75	73.40	79.75	78.20	71.90	69.20
Burkina Faso	80.60	78.95	85.85	85.10	75.50	72.95
Cape Verde	50.70	52.10	81.10	82.40	25.85	27.25
Cote d'Ivoire	63.60	61.50	79.90	78.15	46.00	43.85
Gambia	70.60	68.80	83.50	82.80	57.65	55.65
Ghana	56.35	55.10	67.65	66.75	45.45	43.80
Guinea	69.55	67.80	82.95	81.85	56.55	54.20
Guinea Bissau	69.65	67.65	83.35	82.15	57.15	54.20
Liberia	57.95	56.55	80.30	78.80	36.10	34.65
Mali	49.05	48.50	85.70	84.70	16.00	15.45
Mauritania	47.60	47.30	76.80	75.75	19.25	19.80
Niger	80.80	79.35	85.65	84.85	76.10	74.00
Nigeria	61.50	59.05	78.75	77.40	43.30	41.25
Senegal	67.75	65.60	81.25	80.05	56.60	52.00
Sierra Leone	54.60	53.35	73.60	72.85	36.55	34.85
Togo	63.50	62.05	80.60	79.40	47.15	45.35
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>63.45</b>	<b>61.60</b>	<b>79.15</b>	<b>77.75</b>	<b>47.80</b>	<b>46.10</b>
Burundi	81.05	79.35	86.30	85.35	76.20	73.75
Cameroon	59.90	58.30	79.80	78.30	40.90	39.10
Central African Republic	73.85	71.80	81.25	79.85	67.10	64.35
Chad	52.05	51.35	82.90	82.00	22.50	21.80
Congo	60.95	59.45	75.20	73.60	47.35	45.80
Equatorial Guinea	63.05	61.05	76.80	75.00	50.05	48.60
Gabon	60.90	59.70	76.40	75.30	46.15	44.70
Rwanda	79.10	77.85	82.50	81.80	75.80	73.90
Sao Tome & Principe	70.85	68.35	89.40	85.80	52.70	51.10
Zaire	59.25	57.75	76.55	75.05	42.90	41.15
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>68.85</b>	<b>67.30</b>	<b>81.15</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>57.05</b>	<b>55.15</b>
Angola	64.40	62.65	78.90	77.35	50.60	48.50
Botswana	54.35	53.75	73.35	72.55	37.75	36.60
Comoros	70.35	68.50	82.70	81.80	58.40	55.50
Djibouti	66.55	64.75	78.05	76.30	54.35	52.40
Ethiopia	66.70	65.35	82.20	81.20	51.50	49.70
Kenya	68.15	66.60	80.65	79.25	55.90	54.00
Lesotho	70.25	69.00	81.15	80.75	60.45	58.50
Madagascar	67.95	66.20	81.75	80.30	54.65	52.55
Malawi	67.70	66.40	79.75	78.95	56.50	54.55
Mauritius	46.00	47.90	71.70	73.80	21.30	23.55
Mozambique	81.60	79.40	84.45	83.05	78.90	75.80
Seychelles	46.65	46.05	70.70	70.10	21.65	21.30
Somalia	66.10	63.65	79.75	78.50	51.90	49.40
Swaziland	64.65	63.00	78.55	77.95	51.25	49.10
Tanzania	77.30	75.50	80.00	78.85	74.75	72.25
Uganda	71.65	70.40	83.90	82.90	59.85	58.15
Zambia	51.65	51.50	75.60	74.50	28.25	29.05
Zimbabwe	60.95	59.50	78.90	77.45	43.55	41.85
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>58.95</b>	<b>57.80</b>	<b>77.15</b>	<b>76.15</b>	<b>41.25</b>	<b>40.00</b>

Table 5. Economically active population : Sectoral distribution  
(percent)

Sub-regional country	Both sexes					
	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>45.70</b>	<b>42.50</b>	<b>21.40</b>	<b>22.65</b>	<b>32.90</b>	<b>34.85</b>
Algeria	29.30	26.00	27.60	28.85	43.10	45.15
Egypt	44.55	42.45	20.70	21.45	34.75	36.10
Libya	16.55	13.90	29.45	30.45	54.00	55.65
Morocco	43.65	40.15	25.90	27.60	30.45	32.25
Sudan	68.85	64.70	8.05	9.15	23.10	26.15
Tunisia	32.45	28.05	37.80	40.30	29.75	31.65
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>70.40</b>	<b>68.80</b>	<b>10.35</b>	<b>10.95</b>	<b>19.25</b>	<b>20.25</b>
Benia	68.40	65.00	7.10	7.85	24.50	27.15
Burkina Faso	86.20	85.40	4.40	4.70	9.40	9.90
Cape Verde	50.00	46.40	23.35	25.35	26.65	28.25
Cote d'Ivoire	63.20	59.55	8.75	9.65	28.05	30.80
Gambia	83.45	82.65	6.90	7.30	9.65	10.05
Ghana	54.55	52.30	18.30	19.30	27.15	28.40
Guinea	79.40	76.95	9.60	10.80	11.00	12.25
Guinea Bissau	81.60	80.15	3.60	3.80	14.80	16.05
Liberia	73.30	71.75	9.10	8.75	17.60	19.50
Mali	84.55	82.85	2.15	2.40	13.30	14.75
Mauritania	68.30	66.40	9.15	9.70	22.55	23.90
Niger	90.35	89.00	1.75	2.05	7.90	8.95
Nigeria	67.20	66.15	11.90	12.40	20.90	21.45
Senegal	80.15	79.40	6.40	6.65	13.45	13.95
Sierra Leone	68.10	65.35	14.75	16.10	17.15	18.55
Togo	72.35	70.95	10.15	10.70	17.50	18.35
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>75.30</b>	<b>73.15</b>	<b>9.45</b>	<b>10.40</b>	<b>15.25</b>	<b>16.45</b>
Burundi	92.45	91.80	2.60	3.15	4.95	5.05
Cameroon	68.10	64.65	9.15	10.85	22.75	24.50
Central African Republic	70.45	66.80	6.50	6.75	23.05	26.45
Chad	81.55	78.35	5.15	6.05	13.30	15.60
Congo	61.80	60.65	12.05	12.30	26.15	27.05
Equatorial Guinea	63.80	60.25	12.25	13.45	23.95	26.30
Gabon	74.00	70.90	11.20	12.05	14.80	17.05
Rwanda	92.50	91.90	3.10	3.30	4.40	6.80
Sao Tome & Principe	55.80	52.15	13.55	15.75	30.65	32.10
Zaire	70.30	68.05	13.45	14.55	16.25	17.40
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>79.85</b>	<b>78.10</b>	<b>7.35</b>	<b>7.90</b>	<b>12.80</b>	<b>14.00</b>
Angola	72.95	71.40	9.60	9.85	17.45	18.75
Botswana	68.90	65.90	13.35	14.50	17.75	19.60
Comoros	82.10	80.40	5.90	6.25	12.00	13.35
Djibouti	78.85	77.30	6.40	8.00	14.75	14.70
Ethiopia	78.75	76.75	8.25	9.05	13.00	14.20
Kenya	80.15	78.70	6.95	7.25	12.90	14.05
Lesotho	84.90	82.40	5.20	7.00	9.90	10.60
Madagascar	80.00	78.35	6.80	9.40	13.20	12.25
Malawi	81.70	78.55	7.50	8.05	10.80	13.40
Mauritius	26.75	24.55	24.10	23.85	49.15	51.60
Mozambique	83.85	82.80	7.70	8.30	8.45	8.90
Seychelles	9.50	8.70	23.70	27.05	66.80	64.25
Somalia	74.45	72.35	8.70	9.25	16.85	18.40
Swaziland	72.65	69.55	9.30	10.40	18.05	20.05
Tanzania	84.65	82.85	4.55	4.65	10.80	12.50
Uganda	84.85	83.05	4.55	4.95	10.60	12.00
Zambia	72.15	70.55	10.10	10.60	17.75	18.85
Zimbabwe	71.80	70.05	10.40	10.25	17.80	19.70
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>70.35</b>	<b>68.25</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>18.65</b>	<b>20.00</b>



Table 5. Economically active population : Sectoral distribution (continued)  
(percent)

Sub-regions, country	Males						Females					
	Agriculture		Industry		Services		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	46.2	43.0	21.5	22.8	32.4	34.3	43.1	40.4	21.4	22.7	33.6	37.0
Algeria	31.2	28.0	28.2	29.7	40.7	42.4	9.5	7.4	22.5	23.8	68.1	68.9
Egypt	47.1	45.3	21.1	21.9	31.9	32.8	18.3	16.2	17.6	18.9	64.2	65.0
Libya	15.1	12.4	30.7	31.8	54.3	55.9	36.6	31.0	13.9	15.4	49.8	53.7
Morocco	45.9	42.1	24.0	25.7	30.2	32.2	34.3	32.8	34.4	35.3	31.3	32.0
Sudan	64.6	59.9	9.0	10.3	26.4	29.9	85.7	82.8	4.3	5.2	10.0	12.1
Tunisia	33.1	28.9	35.3	37.4	31.6	33.8	30.4	25.6	46.8	49.7	22.9	24.8
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	68.8	67.1	12.8	13.4	18.4	19.6	73.1	71.8	6.3	6.8	20.6	21.5
Benin	64.2	61.0	10.6	11.6	25.3	27.5	72.8	69.4	3.5	4.0	23.8	26.7
Burkina Faso	86.5	85.6	5.2	5.5	8.4	9.0	86.0	85.1	3.6	3.9	10.6	11.1
Cape Verde	58.3	55.1	24.0	25.7	17.8	19.3	29.1	25.0	22.3	23.0	48.7	52.1
Cote d'Ivoire	57.6	53.1	10.7	11.8	31.8	35.2	73.9	71.7	5.2	5.7	21.0	22.6
Gambia	76.8	75.8	10.4	10.8	12.9	13.5	92.7	92.0	2.3	2.5	5.1	5.6
Ghana	57.1	54.7	19.7	20.9	23.3	24.5	51.0	48.8	16.4	17.2	32.7	34.1
Guinea	74.1	71.9	12.5	13.6	13.4	14.6	87.0	84.5	5.6	6.7	7.6	8.9
Guinea Bissau	74.3	72.4	5.1	5.4	20.6	22.3	91.6	90.9	1.8	2.2	6.7	7.0
Liberia	67.9	67.2	12.9	12.9	19.1	20.1	85.0	82.1	1.6	1.8	13.4	16.2
Mali	86.0	86.1	1.9	2.1	12.2	13.8	77.9	76.7	3.5	3.7	18.7	19.7
Mauritania	63.8	61.3	10.9	11.7	25.4	27.1	86.0	84.3	3.6	4.5	10.5	11.2
Niger	87.3	85.7	3.3	3.7	9.5	10.7	93.7	92.7	0.2	0.2	6.2	7.1
Nigeria	66.5	65.3	14.8	15.2	18.8	19.5	68.6	67.6	6.9	7.4	24.6	25.1
Senegal	73.7	73.2	9.1	9.4	17.2	17.5	89.5	88.6	2.4	2.6	8.2	8.8
Sierra Leone	61.4	58.4	20.5	22.2	18.2	19.5	81.1	79.2	3.8	4.3	15.2	16.6
Togo	75.7	74.2	11.8	12.4	12.6	13.4	67.0	65.5	7.6	7.9	25.5	26.7
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	65.4	62.7	14.4	15.7	20.3	21.7	90.9	90.1	1.8	1.9	7.4	8.1
Burundi	87.2	86.4	4.0	4.6	8.9	9.1	97.9	97.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Cameroon	63.3	59.3	12.4	14.7	24.3	26.0	77.0	75.0	3.4	4.2	19.6	20.8
Central African Republic	67.4	62.4	9.1	9.3	23.6	28.4	73.9	71.9	3.7	4.0	22.5	24.2
Chad	80.2	76.5	6.3	7.4	13.6	16.2	86.4	85.1	1.2	1.4	12.5	13.6
Congo	46.1	45.5	18.9	19.1	35.1	35.5	85.8	84.2	1.8	2.2	12.5	13.7
Equatorial Guinea	47.9	45.1	18.5	20.1	33.6	34.9	84.4	82.7	3.0	3.7	12.9	14.3
Gabon	65.6	62.9	16.6	17.8	17.9	19.4	86.8	84.3	2.7	3.3	10.6	12.4
Rwanda	87.3	86.5	5.4	5.7	7.4	7.9	97.9	97.7	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.5
Sao Tome & Principe	37.8	34.5	21.7	25.3	40.6	40.3	76.1	73.1	3.9	4.4	20.1	22.6
Zaire	56.1	53.4	20.6	21.9	23.4	24.8	94.4	93.7	1.6	1.7	4.1	4.6
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	73.7	71.8	10.5	11.1	15.9	17.2	88.4	87.0	3.1	3.5	8.6	9.6
Angola	62.4	60.8	15.0	15.2	22.7	24.0	88.7	87.7	1.7	1.8	9.7	10.6
Botswana	59.7	57.4	20.0	21.1	20.4	21.6	84.2	81.0	2.2	3.0	13.6	16.0
Comoros	79.1	77.9	7.6	8.0	13.4	14.2	86.8	85.1	2.6	2.1	10.6	12.8
Djibouti	72.0	70.5	10.8	11.2	21.9	22.8	87.9	86.7	2.1	1.9	10.1	11.5
Ethiopia	75.3	73.2	9.5	10.3	15.3	16.6	84.2	82.5	6.6	7.5	9.3	10.0
Kenya	76.5	75.3	9.9	10.6	13.6	14.2	85.5	83.7	3.0	3.4	11.6	13.1
Lesotho	82.3	79.5	6.0	6.2	11.8	14.4	88.4	86.1	2.2	2.7	9.5	11.3
Madagascar	71.2	69.7	9.5	10.1	19.4	20.3	92.7	91.3	1.8	2.2	5.3	6.4
Malawi	73.0	68.8	12.0	13.7	15.1	17.6	93.4	92.2	2.5	3.2	4.2	4.6
Mauritius	26.0	24.1	27.5	27.3	46.6	49.0	29.5	26.5	13.2	13.7	57.4	59.9
Mozambique	71.2	69.7	14.4	15.3	14.5	15.1	97.0	96.8	0.9	0.9	2.2	2.4
Seychelles	12.8	12.8	31.7	34.5	55.5	52.7	7.1	7.2	8.9	13.2	84.0	79.7
Somalia	65.0	63.1	13.4	14.0	21.7	23.0	88.7	86.7	1.7	1.6	9.7	11.7
Swaziland	56.5	62.4	13.7	15.8	19.9	21.9	81.8	80.3	3.6	4.2	14.7	15.6
Tanzania	78.3	76.3	7.4	7.5	14.3	16.3	91.2	89.9	1.6	1.3	7.3	8.9
Uganda	82.9	81.4	6.4	6.7	10.8	12.0	87.5	85.4	2.2	2.7	10.4	12.0
Zambia	67.9	65.9	12.9	13.7	19.3	20.5	86.4	82.5	2.8	2.9	10.9	14.6
Zimbabwe	66.3	64.4	14.6	15.3	19.1	20.4	81.5	80.4	3.7	4.0	14.8	15.7
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	65.0	62.7	14.2	15.1	20.9	22.3	80.3	78.7	5.3	5.8	14.5	15.6

Table 6. Students enrolled at first level of education  
(in thousand)

Sub-regions, country	Males					Females				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>8309</b>	<b>8561</b>	<b>8691</b>	<b>8987</b>	<b>9284</b>	<b>5865</b>	<b>6134</b>	<b>6278</b>	<b>6492</b>	<b>6714</b>
Algeria	1867	1914	1946	1991	2035	1375	1423	1469	1502	1535
Egypt	2949	3094	3248	3401	3560	2088	2247	2352	2463	2578
Libya	380	399	417	437	454	342	354	369	385	402
Morocco	1521	1536	1415	1430	1447	922	931	864	876	887
Sudan	936	944	971	1001	1030	643	655	675	695	716
Tunisia	656	674	696	727	758	495	524	549	571	596
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>11963</b>	<b>11790</b>	<b>11959</b>	<b>12216</b>	<b>12483</b>	<b>8691</b>	<b>8807</b>	<b>8907</b>	<b>9104</b>	<b>9301</b>
Benin	289	287	296	310	322	139	142	148	152	159
Burkina Faso	145	175	198	221	246	92	102	115	130	145
Cape Verde	28	28	29	29	30	27	27	28	28	29
Cote d'Ivoire	673	684	713	743	775	462	476	496	517	538
Gambia	34	38	41	46	52	19	23	25	28	31
Ghana	887	930	825	827	834	688	723	640	650	655
Guinea	167	166	193	201	207	81	80	91	95	97
Guinea Bissau	50	50	50	50	50	24	25	26	26	26
Liberia	155	163	171	180	189	95	100	105	110	115
Mali	187	188	190	192	193	109	111	112	113	114
Mauritania	65	68	72	75	79	42	44	46	48	51
Niger	157	167	175	183	191	88	94	98	103	108
Nigeria	8348	8052	8175	8297	8420	6307	6332	6423	6519	6616
Senegal	273	298	320	336	353	180	198	213	234	255
Sierra Leone	208	218	230	242	255	143	151	160	168	177
Togo	297	278	281	284	287	195	179	181	183	185
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>4717</b>	<b>4849</b>	<b>5029</b>	<b>5206</b>	<b>5404</b>	<b>3550</b>	<b>3696</b>	<b>3866</b>	<b>4018</b>	<b>4169</b>
Burundi	152	180	203	211	219	101	121	141	146	153
Cameroon	878	851	891	921	960	699	713	744	784	819
Central African Republic	176	192	203	215	228	95	99	105	111	117
Chad	197	204	209	218	229	72	75	79	81	84
Congo	217	229	236	243	253	206	214	223	234	243
Equatorial Guinea	26	32	34	36	38	24	30	32	34	36
Gabon	84	87	91	94	98	82	85	87	90	94
Rwanda	386	402	407	417	428	361	360	375	385	395
Sao Tome & Principe	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Zaire	2593	2664	2747	2843	2943	1902	1991	2072	2145	2220
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>11271</b>	<b>11553</b>	<b>11982</b>	<b>12475</b>	<b>12973</b>	<b>9488</b>	<b>9774</b>	<b>10121</b>	<b>10529</b>	<b>11028</b>
Angola	642	666	697	729	764	536	567	594	622	651
Botswana	88	92	99	106	113	99	106	111	117	123
Comoros	38	40	43	44	47	27	28	29	31	32
Djibouti	12	13	14	15	16	9	9	10	11	12
Ethiopia	1587	1561	1684	1721	1814	924	937	949	1054	1112
Kenya	2179	2250	2269	2435	2513	2006	2074	2111	2268	2331
Lesotho	119	126	131	139	148	159	164	175	185	195
Madagascar	384	385	935	957	1004	783	817	863	983	926
Malawi	502	488	515	530	550	367	359	384	401	415
Mauritius	69	68	67	69	70	68	68	67	69	70
Mozambique	712	687	694	726	760	535	496	523	548	573
Seychelles	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Somalia	142	142	143	144	145	77	79	80	81	82
Swaziland	62	64	67	70	74	62	64	67	70	74
Tanzania	1816	1828	1845	1878	1911	1697	1725	1772	1804	1837
Uganda	928	964	1009	1057	1107	689	728	762	797	834
Zambia	594	632	663	693	726	528	562	587	615	643
Zimbabwe	990	1060	1100	1155	1204	915	984	1030	1066	1111
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>36260</b>	<b>36753</b>	<b>37663</b>	<b>38884</b>	<b>40144</b>	<b>27594</b>	<b>28411</b>	<b>29172</b>	<b>30243</b>	<b>31212</b>

Table 7. Literacy rate (percentage)

Sub-regions, country	Both sexes					Male					Females				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	39	41	42	43	44	52	53	55	57	59	27	27	28	29	30
Algeria	45	47	48	50	52	57	59	61	63	65	32	33	35	37	39
Egypt	43	43	44	45	46	57	58	58	59	60	27	28	29	30	31
Libya	58	61	64	67	71	76	78	79	81	83	36	41	45	50	56
Morocco	29	33	32	33	34	41	42	44	45	46	18	19	21	22	24
Sudan	31	31	32	34	35	37	41	46	50	55	21	21	21	20	20
Tunisia	47	49	52	54	57	61	63	66	68	71	32	35	38	41	43
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	31	33	35	36	38	43	45	47	48	50	21	23	25	28	31
Benin	28	28	27	26	26	39	38	38	37	37	17	16	16	16	16
Burkina Faso	12	13	13	14	15	19	20	20	21	22	5	6	6	6	6
Cape Verde	47	47	47	47	48	62	61	61	61	61	38	38	39	39	39
Cote d'Ivoire	38	40	41	43	45	48	50	51	53	55	27	28	30	31	32
Gambia	20	22	23	25	27	29	31	34	36	40	12	13	14	15	16
Ghana	48	50	51	53	55	59	61	63	64	66	37	39	41	43	45
Guinea	24	25	27	28	29	35	37	38	40	42	14	15	16	17	18
Guinea Bissau	24	26	29	31	34	33	38	42	46	51	15	15	16	17	18
Liberia	32	33	34	35	36	44	45	46	47	48	20	21	22	23	24
Mali	15	16	16	17	18	21	21	22	23	24	9	10	10	11	12
Mauritania	24	26	27	28	29	33	35	36	38	40	15	16	16	17	18
Niger	10	11	13	14	16	14	16	17	19	21	6	7	8	9	10
Nigeria	34	37	39	42	45	46	49	51	54	57	23	26	29	32	36
Senegal	23	25	26	28	30	31	33	35	37	39	14	16	17	19	21
Sierra Leone	24	26	27	29	31	31	33	36	38	41	17	18	20	21	23
Togo	32	35	38	41	45	46	49	51	54	57	20	23	26	29	33
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	47	49	51	54	57	64	65	66	68	69	33	35	37	41	44
Burundi	32	36	41	45	50	38	40	41	43	45	27	34	41	48	58
Cameroon	52	53	55	56	57	64	66	67	68	69	40	41	43	45	47
Central African Republic	36	37	39	40	41	50	51	52	53	54	23	25	27	29	31
Chad	23	23	24	25	26	37	39	40	41	42	9	10	10	11	12
Congo	59	60	62	63	64	70	71	71	71	71	48	51	53	55	58
Equatorial Guinea	37	38	38	39	40	47	48	49	50	51	27	27	27	28	28
Gabon	53	56	59	62	65	63	65	68	70	73	44	47	50	53	56
Rwanda	49	48	48	47	47	61	61	61	61	61	37	35	34	33	33
Sao Tome & Principe	57	58	60	60	61	74	74	75	76	77	45	46	46	47	48
Zaire	55	57	59	61	63	74	76	77	79	81	37	40	42	45	48
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	48	52	55	59	63	59	63	66	70	74	37	40	43	46	49
Angola	28	32	37	41	47	36	40	45	49	54	19	24	28	33	40
Botswana	61	65	68	72	76	61	65	69	73	78	61	61	62	62	62
Comoros	25	31	36	42	50	29	34	42	49	58	21	25	31	35	41
Djibouti	25	31	36	42	50	29	34	42	49	58	21	26	31	35	41
Ethiopia	45	50	56	61	64	57	64	70	77	85	28	31	35	38	42
Kenya	48	52	55	59	63	60	63	67	70	74	35	40	43	49	55
Lesotho	70	71	73	74	75	58	59	61	62	63	81	82	84	85	86
Madagascar	61	63	66	68	71	68	70	72	74	76	55	57	60	62	65
Malawi	38	39	40	41	42	50	50	51	52	53	27	29	30	31	32
Mauritius	79	80	82	83	84	86	87	88	89	90	72	74	75	77	79
Mozambique	27	31	34	38	43	44	48	51	55	59	12	16	19	23	29
Seychelles	84	80	76	72	68	87	83	79	74	70	80	77	73	69	66
Somalia	6	8	10	12	15	11	13	16	18	21	3	4	6	7	9
Swaziland	64	65	67	68	69	66	68	69	70	71	61	63	65	66	68
Tanzania	62	67	72	77	83	74	76	79	82	85	55	61	67	73	80
Uganda	52	54	55	57	59	65	67	68	70	72	41	42	44	45	46
Zambia	69	71	74	76	78	79	81	82	84	86	58	61	64	67	70
Zimbabwe	69	71	72	74	76	77	79	80	82	83	61	63	65	67	69
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	40	43	45	47	50	53	55	57	59	61	29	31	33	36	39

Table 8. GDP and GDP per capita  
(At current factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Total (millions of dollars)					Per Capita (U.S. dollars)				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	116222	116661	116470	117758	131058	1007	982	955	939	1019
Algeria	35823	38090	40391	44809	49144	1766	1820	1870	2010	2136
Egypt	24864	25889	25956	25822	27654	557	564	550	532	557
Libya	29220	28588	26015	25880	27340	8499	8080	7147	6909	7037
Morocco	12756	11342	10324	10173	12574	627	542	481	462	558
Sudan	6379	5784	6919	4309	6184	300	280	328	199	277
Tunisia	7150	6967	6864	6765	8162	1075	1023	983	946	1116
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	105040	95940	93053	87624	89092	683	605	569	519	511
Benin	931	863	825	844	1181	255	229	213	211	286
Burkina Faso	926	836	750	846	1142	142	124	108	119	157
Cape Verde	85	71	81	101	113	267	221	245	299	328
Cote d'Ivoire	5972	5450	5305	5656	7843	667	584	545	557	746
Gambia	166	188	157	167	134	277	271	218	224	176
Ghana	7056	5563	4807	5331	6040	604	462	389	419	462
Guinea	1246	1217	1189	1264	1484	224	210	200	208	238
Guinea Bissau	148	122	133	141	139	183	148	158	165	159
Liberia	761	762	802	765	764	385	373	380	351	339
Mali	1163	1020	1002	1005	1470	156	133	127	124	177
Mauritania	688	695	649	599	668	427	420	382	343	371
Niger	1712	1623	1462	1517	2083	285	263	231	233	311
Nigeria	80064	73745	72297	65905	61142	929	828	786	692	621
Senegal	2165	2058	1942	2151	3124	359	332	304	328	463
Sierra Leone	1218	1077	1046	726	946	356	308	292	198	253
Togo	769	649	607	606	818	259	230	209	203	266
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	19016	18434	17654	18290	22338	328	309	288	290	344
Burundi	924	980	880	954	1100	216	223	195	205	230
Cameroon	5742	5948	6382	7212	9683	621	623	648	709	927
Central African Republic	769	620	597	644	978	284	243	228	240	356
Chad	617	601	532	590	840	135	125	108	117	162
Congo	1867	1821	1842	1898	1670	1013	986	964	960	822
Equatorial Guinea	36	39	43	53	82	94	100	109	128	195
Gabon	2851	2707	2812	2743	3034	2281	2123	2163	2069	2242
Rwanda	1327	1402	1569	1660	2024	241	245	265	271	319
Sao Tome & Principe	34	32	31	34	44	343	314	300	315	394
Zaire	4940	4284	2965	2503	2882	175	148	100	82	91
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	38863	37420	37405	35742	39069	255	238	231	214	226
Angola	3324	3494	3924	4391	4453	410	426	465	505	499
Botswana	609	802	763	549	658	621	790	727	505	584
Comoros	166	104	98	107	152	283	268	245	259	356
Djibouti	266	271	271	271	282	824	805	778	751	759
Ethiopia	4012	4388	4320	4304	4057	100	107	102	99	91
Kenya	5781	5700	6340	5611	6590	319	303	325	277	312
Lesotho	257	303	276	227	266	212	211	188	151	172
Madagascar	2620	2611	2106	2041	2283	285	276	217	204	222
Malawi	1084	1102	1062	980	1072	169	167	156	140	148
Mauritius	922	907	868	873	1062	928	899	858	854	1021
Mozambique	1716	1784	1781	1817	1800	134	136	132	132	127
Seychelles	120	119	125	136	158	1873	1854	1924	2098	2396
Somalia	1426	1262	1927	1318	1852	261	224	332	220	303
Swaziland	455	483	429	344	411	673	692	596	463	537
Tanzania	3483	3834	3913	4197	5623	172	183	180	187	241
Uganda	3060	2453	2329	1861	1389	217	168	154	119	86
Zambia	3456	2795	2345	2627	2293	582	451	366	398	333
Zimbabwe	6077	5009	4528	4087	4670	813	652	573	503	555
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	279151	268455	264581	259414	281557	582	543	520	494	521

Table 9. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity  
(billions of dollars at current factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Agriculture					Mining and Quarrying				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>14146</b>	<b>13690</b>	<b>13989</b>	<b>14087</b>	<b>17233</b>	<b>33717</b>	<b>32308</b>	<b>28867</b>	<b>28210</b>	<b>26152</b>
Algeria	2700	2670	3048	3723	4791	12128	12308	12020	12403	9753
Egypt	4821	5068	4949	4864	5312	4645	4492	4607	4747	4338
Libya	746	925	946	1003	1077	15346	14056	10790	9718	10471
Morocco	2625	2140	1940	2109	2862	647	550	585	557	607
Sudan	2170	1893	2030	1209	1782	5	5	7	4	6
Tunisia	1074	994	1056	1178	1408	945	896	858	789	976
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>28046</b>	<b>28631</b>	<b>27626</b>	<b>26747</b>	<b>29480</b>	<b>20858</b>	<b>15440</b>	<b>15267</b>	<b>14425</b>	<b>13657</b>
Benin	446	422	401	405	551	2	2	2	2	2
Burkina Faso	420	376	334	393	540	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	17	13	16	22	23	1	-	-	1	1
Cote d'Ivoire	2026	1996	2116	2409	3378	110	110	100	89	114
Gambia	58	56	39	39	37	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	3738	2832	2492	2667	2723	68	53	63	105	106
Guinea	612	583	566	714	904	193	136	140	141	150
Guinea Bissau	75	61	67	70	72	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	113	125	150	151	163	148	112	106	85	77
Mali	654	568	526	493	813	17	19	16	17	22
Mauritania	161	179	171	163	197	85	91	74	78	72
Niger	728	751	689	718	1039	190	149	134	141	168
Nigeria	17751	19602	19047	17531	17622	19899	14607	14478	13623	12740
Senegal	520	447	380	437	672	27	26	27	33	43
Sierra Leone	426	411	419	329	461	75	59	55	43	62
Togo	209	209	213	207	284	82	75	72	69	98
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>5663</b>	<b>5110</b>	<b>4436</b>	<b>4783</b>	<b>6284</b>	<b>3424</b>	<b>3808</b>	<b>4295</b>	<b>3955</b>	<b>3282</b>
Burundi	524	567	509	557	654	1	1	1	1	1
Cameroon	1739	1532	1565	1801	2537	751	1016	1159	1241	1246
Central African Republic	305	254	243	274	428	17	16	17	16	23
Chad	271	271	240	275	387	4	4	3	3	4
Congo	160	139	126	138	194	646	657	700	768	257
Equatorial Guinea	15	17	19	24	37	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	170	160	163	175	245	1375	1239	1330	1151	984
Rwanda	559	592	668	737	902	6	7	9	7	7
Sao Tome & Principe	10	11	8	9	12	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	1859	1569	895	794	889	623	870	1077	768	760
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>14076</b>	<b>13723</b>	<b>13929</b>	<b>13501</b>	<b>14569</b>	<b>1698</b>	<b>1831</b>	<b>1749</b>	<b>1805</b>	<b>1930</b>
Angola	1450	1600	1801	2033	2193	721	660	679	764	543
Botswana	81	69	52	34	45	119	256	277	228	287
Comoros	43	41	37	43	64	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	14	15	15	16	17	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1964	2120	1966	1897	1764	5	5	6	8	9
Kenya	1866	1878	1999	1732	2059	13	13	15	14	16
Lesotho	65	58	47	47	50	10	2	2	1	1
Madagascar	1151	1197	944	896	966	7	7	6	5	5
Malawi	440	459	411	371	404	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	141	125	127	128	159	2	2	1	1	1
Mozambique	712	704	829	890	810	5	5	4	4	4
Seychelles	8	11	11	11	14	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	550	395	716	449	690	69	66	97	68	90
Swaziland	101	111	101	79	91	14	13	11	9	10
Tanzania	1753	2057	2156	2455	3120	18	16	18	11	15
Uganda	2274	1833	1700	1376	998	2	1	1	1	1
Zambia	529	467	394	385	297	427	505	371	459	678
Zimbabwe	873	584	622	659	826	286	280	262	231	269
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>61921</b>	<b>61153</b>	<b>59981</b>	<b>59118</b>	<b>67565</b>	<b>59696</b>	<b>53386</b>	<b>50180</b>	<b>48394</b>	<b>45020</b>

Table 9. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity (Continued)  
(millions of dollars at current factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Manufacturing					Electricity, Gas and Water				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>11153</b>	<b>11690</b>	<b>12663</b>	<b>13193</b>	<b>15586</b>	<b>1492</b>	<b>1537</b>	<b>1669</b>	<b>1775</b>	<b>2132</b>
Algeria	2962	3348	4139	4787	5893	612	624	673	778	946
Egypt	3615	3824	3858	3877	4336	226	239	271	293	341
Libya	925	993	1216	1375	1453	233	270	311	344	354
Morocco	2352	2162	1916	1823	2198	177	162	145	143	204
Sudan	469	461	596	394	561	123	121	156	100	144
Tunisia	969	902	938	937	1146	120	120	114	117	144
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>6175</b>	<b>5503</b>	<b>5441</b>	<b>5716</b>	<b>6042</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>928</b>
Benin	17	55	54	54	76	6	6	6	6	8
Burkina Faso	120	119	108	117	164	10	11	11	12	16
Cape Verde	5	4	4	5	6	3	2	2	3	3
Cote d'Ivoire	658	606	614	639	865	87	70	68	74	103
Gambia	13	15	15	17	12	1	1	1	1	1
Ghana	417	341	431	724	739	73	35	24	29	36
Guinea	45	44	43	42	44	3	3	2	3	3
Guinea Bissau	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3
Liberia	46	70	69	66	65	25	28	29	28	24
Mali	57	57	76	88	116	9	9	11	15	19
Mauritania	32	33	31	30	36	6	6	5	5	6
Niger	64	62	56	61	81	15	14	13	14	19
Nigeria	4514	3652	3496	3389	3146	567	668	720	678	601
Senegal	341	327	342	403	595	32	32	35	40	63
Sierra Leone	81	65	54	30	33	6	7	6	4	5
Togo	62	52	46	48	63	16	15	13	14	18
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>1426</b>	<b>1411</b>	<b>1469</b>	<b>1614</b>	<b>2228</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>246</b>
Burundi	80	90	78	83	94	1	1	1	1	1
Cameroon	610	622	692	795	1200	68	78	80	89	126
Central African Republic	53	48	47	47	71	4	3	5	5	8
Chad	58	52	46	50	73	3	3	3	3	4
Congo	167	128	121	128	153	12	15	14	15	21
Equatorial Guinea	2	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	1
Gabon	197	179	168	174	225	56	51	50	54	79
Rwanda	200	222	279	299	366	4	2	2	4	5
Sao Tome & Principe	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1
Zaire	115	65	33	31	39	2	1	-	-	-
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>5263</b>	<b>4913</b>	<b>4762</b>	<b>4526</b>	<b>4989</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>632</b>
Angola	50	98	118	127	126	16	16	19	21	23
Botswana	61	70	52	36	36	20	27	22	12	12
Comoros	4	4	4	4	6	1	1	1	1	2
Djibouti	27	27	27	28	29	9	11	11	11	12
Ethiopia	426	475	487	491	490	29	30	33	36	43
Kenya	731	702	800	705	839	130	118	133	121	142
Lesotho	19	17	19	16	20	2	2	2	1	1
Madagascar	311	296	236	232	278	30	30	24	23	25
Malawi	123	142	155	141	153	18	20	20	18	20
Mauritius	143	143	154	160	199	24	21	21	30	37
Mozambique	458	518	409	383	426	93	96	75	74	80
Seychelles	13	14	14	15	18	2	2	3	3	3
Somalia	125	122	150	112	146	21	21	38	27	35
Swaziland	101	111	97	76	101	5	6	5	4	5
Tanzania	269	308	279	219	376	28	32	29	38	55
Uganda	140	108	137	101	93	10	7	10	8	6
Zambia	653	393	379	553	406	78	55	38	30	16
Zimbabwe	1478	1365	1243	1126	1248	96	132	128	114	115
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>24457</b>	<b>23517</b>	<b>24336</b>	<b>25048</b>	<b>28846</b>	<b>3114</b>	<b>3227</b>	<b>3385</b>	<b>3446</b>	<b>3938</b>

Table 9. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity (Continued)  
(millions of dollars at current factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Construction					Commerce				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>11725</b>	<b>12208</b>	<b>12436</b>	<b>13209</b>	<b>15117</b>	<b>19234</b>	<b>19507</b>	<b>20276</b>	<b>20092</b>	<b>23187</b>
Algeria	5552	6179	6660	7457	8951	5343	5798	6208	7122	8558
Egypt	1273	1363	1309	1256	1371	4645	4935	4842	4586	5108
Libya	3050	2969	2874	3110	3100	3360	3455	3553	3620	3469
Morocco	952	852	711	705	859	2497	2224	2102	2021	2449
Sudan	255	331	387	237	330	1819	1584	2112	1318	1884
Tunisia	523	514	494	444	506	1569	1511	1459	1423	1719
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>7873</b>	<b>6776</b>	<b>5489</b>	<b>4424</b>	<b>4536</b>	<b>25119</b>	<b>23922</b>	<b>25004</b>	<b>23168</b>	<b>21045</b>
Benin	65	64	63	65	93	198	175	162	170	241
Burkina Faso	19	19	17	18	14	184	149	135	148	193
Cape Verde	15	13	16	20	23	24	21	23	28	32
Cote d'Ivoire	379	317	282	276	390	1201	1027	928	960	1315
Gambia	16	17	13	13	8	46	49	42	45	34
Ghana	170	112	134	206	210	1476	1227	945	909	1146
Guinea	25	33	31	23	27	200	198	188	197	211
Guinea Bissau	3	2	3	3	3	33	27	30	32	31
Liberia	20	30	32	30	30	156	162	166	154	152
Mali	43	42	42	50	66	195	179	178	170	215
Mauritania	53	56	56	42	44	125	125	120	111	124
Niger	69	62	52	55	80	319	289	259	266	350
Nigeria	6725	5791	4550	3416	3266	20195	19560	21129	19322	16103
Senegal	166	170	151	158	223	383	380	362	407	576
Sierra Leone	44	28	28	18	26	242	227	225	140	173
Togo	21	21	19	31	35	142	126	113	111	147
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>1165</b>	<b>1119</b>	<b>1080</b>	<b>1143</b>	<b>1470</b>	<b>3928</b>	<b>3790</b>	<b>3421</b>	<b>3660</b>	<b>4909</b>
Burundi	55	60	46	46	47	92	101	92	100	115
Cameroon	352	354	413	460	656	1437	1510	1575	1806	2499
Central African Republic	10	13	16	17	26	172	152	149	162	246
Chad	12	10	9	10	14	180	164	145	157	223
Congo	128	106	107	85	86	279	289	288	270	332
Equatorial Guinea	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	6	9
Gabon	215	232	235	260	309	403	399	405	471	536
Rwanda	62	69	71	74	85	292	299	313	313	385
Sao Tome & Principe	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	5
Zaire	324	270	176	185	235	1066	869	445	423	561
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>1607</b>	<b>1522</b>	<b>1561</b>	<b>1394</b>	<b>1518</b>	<b>6889</b>	<b>6660</b>	<b>6616</b>	<b>6272</b>	<b>7219</b>
Angola	67	73	86	92	87	203	221	261	287	315
Botswana	44	40	40	23	27	146	173	169	119	136
Comoros	10	11	12	11	13	21	21	20	21	30
Djibouti	25	25	25	24	25	85	85	83	82	84
Ethiopia	158	167	187	181	165	669	736	729	743	711
Kenya	323	348	380	300	355	1415	1504	1672	1534	1791
Lesotho	24	38	37	28	33	77	82	76	56	64
Madagascar	54	93	78	76	87	318	320	265	264	299
Malawi	59	56	43	45	48	226	222	217	205	227
Mauritius	57	56	50	49	61	280	286	267	265	318
Mozambique	103	130	136	134	131	76	92	100	99	97
Seychelles	8	6	7	8	8	31	30	32	34	39
Somalia	72	67	89	77	100	184	182	267	196	257
Swaziland	25	25	23	18	21	96	98	85	68	82
Tanzania	123	79	90	81	122	776	842	843	857	1358
Uganda	14	12	12	9	8	359	283	260	191	156
Zambia	127	105	84	76	69	608	428	381	477	352
Zimbabwe	244	191	172	152	156	1320	1055	890	774	902
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>22370</b>	<b>21625</b>	<b>20566</b>	<b>20170</b>	<b>22641</b>	<b>55170</b>	<b>53878</b>	<b>55318</b>	<b>53192</b>	<b>56361</b>

Table 9. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity (Continued)  
(millions of dollars at current factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Transport and Communications					Public Administration and Defence				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>6619</b>	<b>7118</b>	<b>7496</b>	<b>7603</b>	<b>8754</b>	<b>13036</b>	<b>13423</b>	<b>13807</b>	<b>14202</b>	<b>16889</b>
Algeria	1544	1861	1963	2230	2660	4627	4824	5164	5730	6901
Egypt	2123	2275	2482	2515	2812	2272	2394	2370	2380	2582
Libya	1324	1307	1327	1398	1421	2607	2867	3097	3283	3925
Morocco	623	593	609	610	750	1914	1755	1498	1421	1692
Sudan	681	671	682	437	610	642	598	744	491	700
Tunisia	384	411	431	413	500	974	985	935	897	1089
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>5615</b>	<b>5102</b>	<b>4427</b>	<b>3781</b>	<b>3957</b>	<b>7496</b>	<b>7055</b>	<b>6147</b>	<b>5846</b>	<b>6542</b>
Benin	71	64	62	64	94	81	73	72	75	111
Burkina Faso	61	47	40	44	57	133	121	109	117	171
Cape Verde	11	10	10	13	14	8	7	7	9	10
Cote d'Ivoire	538	466	416	427	584	811	763	696	697	977
Gambia	18	17	15	17	14	29	29	26	29	24
Ghana	254	249	188	181	227	1024	856	641	617	769
Guinea	38	38	37	40	44	169	171	170	91	87
Guinea Bissau	1	1	1	1	1	23	20	21	23	22
Liberia	48	53	59	57	55	156	158	160	164	168
Mali	39	39	48	54	69	89	88	86	96	122
Mauritania	67	67	64	60	67	114	114	106	91	99
Niger	69	62	55	57	75	130	117	105	106	140
Nigeria	3901	3572	3032	2426	2200	4173	4025	3482	3289	3242
Senegal	168	170	165	191	279	398	378	353	345	474
Sierra Leone	222	194	187	184	115	74	62	49	34	43
Togo	59	54	48	47	62	84	73	63	61	85
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>1060</b>	<b>1931</b>	<b>1825</b>	<b>1677</b>	<b>1773</b>	<b>2364</b>
Burundi	23	25	29	31	36	127	126	114	125	141
Cameroon	345	319	325	372	513	415	450	489	550	769
Central African Republic	29	26	26	27	41	115	106	90	92	131
Chad	14	12	10	11	16	87	79	71	75	111
Congo	163	168	167	166	195	207	216	216	226	302
Equatorial Guinea	1	1	1	1	2	11	13	14	16	25
Gabon	122	121	132	145	181	278	291	298	331	434
Rwanda	22	24	26	26	32	176	181	193	193	232
Sao Tome & Principe	3	3	4	4	5	9	9	9	10	13
Zaire	102	55	31	29	39	506	354	183	156	206
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>2716</b>	<b>2546</b>	<b>2587</b>	<b>2455</b>	<b>2673</b>	<b>3100</b>	<b>3045</b>	<b>3010</b>	<b>2872</b>	<b>3087</b>
Angola	180	199	232	259	290	442	500	579	646	707
Botswana	18	27	22	16	17	133	153	139	98	111
Comoros	5	5	4	5	7	22	21	20	21	29
Djibouti	32	32	33	33	35	91	91	91	92	96
Ethiopia	215	253	273	282	250	298	345	363	372	343
Kenya	385	336	409	359	417	213	195	214	192	223
Lesotho	6	5	4	3	3	47	63	58	50	60
Madagascar	204	202	167	165	189	308	267	220	217	249
Malawi	69	67	63	56	62	96	94	107	101	111
Mauritius	102	105	96	95	116	117	113	100	95	112
Mozambique	150	190	172	171	185	30	39	45	51	56
Seychelles	25	26	30	34	41	28	25	25	26	30
Somalia	110	128	168	106	162	141	139	187	127	168
Swaziland	26	29	26	21	24	84	88	78	65	74
Tanzania	225	220	253	281	335	199	199	178	183	230
Uganda	58	46	50	40	35	158	119	120	102	71
Zambia	351	318	284	285	234	312	221	175	163	109
Zimbabwe	477	359	301	244	271	471	370	311	270	308
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>15823</b>	<b>15520</b>	<b>15260</b>	<b>14651</b>	<b>16445</b>	<b>25652</b>	<b>25348</b>	<b>24641</b>	<b>24693</b>	<b>28882</b>



Table 9. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity (Continued)  
(millions of dollars at current factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	1982	1983	Other Services		
			1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>5373</b>	<b>5499</b>	<b>5577</b>	<b>5693</b>	<b>6377</b>
Algeria	415	478	515	579	691
Egypt	1232	1298	1267	1305	1454
Libya	1587	1746	1901	2036	2071
Morocco	1332	1222	1130	1089	1320
Sudan	156	122	185	119	168
Tunisia	650	633	579	565	674
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>2946</b>	<b>2894</b>	<b>2932</b>	<b>2798</b>	<b>2961</b>
Benin	3	3	3	3	5
Burkina Faso	9	13	12	13	17
Cape Verde	1	1	1	1	1
Cote d'Ivoire	111	96	85	86	118
Gambia	5	5	5	5	4
Ghana	108	88	68	66	82
Guinea	12	12	12	12	13
Guinea Bissau	8	6	7	7	7
Liberia	18	23	31	31	31
Mali	20	19	18	22	28
Mauritania	25	25	23	20	22
Niger	149	139	119	119	156
Nigeria	2270	2267	2362	2232	2222
Senegal	130	130	126	138	199
Sierra Leone	52	44	39	24	29
Togo	24	23	20	19	26
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>634</b>
Burundi	11	11	10	11	13
Cameroun	155	164	170	190	264
Central African Republic	4	3	3	3	5
Chad	8	7	6	6	8
Congo	104	104	102	102	128
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	34	34	32	34	41
Rwanda	6	7	7	7	9
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	331	246	135	126	166
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>3380</b>	<b>3120</b>	<b>3133</b>	<b>2841</b>	<b>3103</b>
Angola	116	126	149	162	169
Botswana	30	33	30	23	27
Comoros	1	1	1	1	1
Djibouti	5	5	5	5	6
Ethiopia	239	257	277	295	282
Kenya	841	803	926	828	960
Lesotho	38	36	32	24	32
Madagascar	198	199	165	163	184
Malawi	42	43	47	44	48
Mauritius	55	56	51	49	59
Mozambique	9	10	11	11	11
Seychelles	4	3	4	4	5
Somalia	143	143	215	157	205
Swaziland	16	18	15	13	14
Tanzania	162	163	145	149	189
Uganda	54	44	39	31	22
Zambia	404	337	265	226	155
Zimbabwe	1025	844	756	655	736
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>12353</b>	<b>12088</b>	<b>12108</b>	<b>11811</b>	<b>13076</b>

Table 10. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity  
(millions of dollars at constant 1980 factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Total					Agriculture				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>123458</b>	<b>129174</b>	<b>130040</b>	<b>133987</b>	<b>138520</b>	<b>15394</b>	<b>15348</b>	<b>15532</b>	<b>16623</b>	<b>17644</b>
Algeria	36185	37772	39583	41285	42150	2394	2345	2565	2987	3265
Egypt	26249	28186	29546	31250	33116	5279	5417	5526	5714	5914
Libya	28717	30550	27589	27139	27903	787	1121	952	959	993
Morocco	15732	16095	16367	17071	17794	2849	2744	2732	3167	3604
Sudan	8526	8134	8052	7916	8130	2900	2512	2386	2220	2342
Tunisia	8049	8437	8904	9326	9427	1185	1210	1370	1575	1526
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>116708</b>	<b>109085</b>	<b>105742</b>	<b>108539</b>	<b>104975</b>	<b>36495</b>	<b>34830</b>	<b>35282</b>	<b>36589</b>	<b>37717</b>
Benin	1056	1055	1084	1053	1069	525	512	527	500	502
Burkina Faso	1174	1148	1140	1222	1269	531	534	529	588	604
Cape Verde	107	107	127	138	145	23	21	20	33	33
Cote d'Ivoire	8421	8209	8149	8499	8754	3095	3157	3174	3484	3608
Gambia	230	251	229	229	240	77	92	71	66	75
Ghana	13227	12848	13827	14563	15334	7334	6912	7621	7917	8091
Guinea	1354	1285	1275	1138	1113	659	625	629	649	644
Guinea Bissau	144	147	157	152	158	74	75	82	79	87
Liberia	729	713	701	665	636	133	127	132	134	137
Mali	1644	1553	1556	1542	1728	1030	899	829	775	945
Mauritania	613	634	621	633	640	160	149	152	160	180
Niger	2102	2216	2081	2172	2366	936	1042	938	960	1124
Nigeria	81122	74220	70228	71905	66872	20808	19421	19379	19993	20392
Senegal	2762	2788	2691	2778	2893	669	629	542	593	642
Sierra Leone	1078	1072	1021	954	884	348	347	360	361	361
Togo	854	839	855	894	875	293	288	288	298	291
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>21809</b>	<b>22457</b>	<b>23415</b>	<b>24051</b>	<b>24318</b>	<b>6211</b>	<b>6053</b>	<b>6103</b>	<b>6353</b>	<b>6527</b>
Burundi	857	905	901	971	1009	562	560	551	607	642
Cameroon	7071	7522	8056	8566	8969	2266	2118	2134	2237	2300
Central African Republic	864	815	871	902	905	362	333	372	385	387
Chad	804	752	718	761	783	357	339	324	352	360
Congo	2077	2229	2273	2237	2063	154	143	142	147	150
Equatorial Guinea	27	36	37	39	41	15	14	14	16	16
Gabon	3364	3357	3589	3410	3184	226	226	232	228	234
Rwanda	1163	1195	1149	1201	1230	523	538	477	505	522
Sao Tome & Principe	34	32	30	29	30	12	9	7	7	7
Zaire	5476	5613	5790	5934	6105	1736	1771	1849	1869	1910
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>37668</b>	<b>37961</b>	<b>38314</b>	<b>38982</b>	<b>39902</b>	<b>13129</b>	<b>13075</b>	<b>13083</b>	<b>13134</b>	<b>13590</b>
Angola	2911	2913	3058	3199	3320	1280	1284	1390	1464	1487
Botswana	832	1040	1251	1322	1390	106	125	113	104	116
Comoros	143	148	152	156	159	62	63	63	66	68
Djibouti	254	254	251	249	253	12	12	13	13	14
Ethiopia	3806	4009	3847	3597	3670	1953	1968	1773	1489	1535
Kenya	5585	5764	5816	6056	6292	1814	1895	1827	1895	1994
Lesotho	325	328	340	349	352	76	69	65	78	74
Madagascar	2736	2781	2834	2867	2923	1150	1177	1197	1223	1245
Malawi	1003	1039	1079	1110	1160	378	394	437	423	440
Mauritius	1068	1072	1117	1177	1237	178	161	164	181	194
Mozambique	1555	1275	1110	1065	986	649	499	513	518	441
Seychelles	112	111	115	122	124	8	11	12	13	14
Somalia	1417	1233	1371	1419	1433	541	386	504	484	529
Swaziland	525	516	529	544	557	129	131	137	138	143
Tanzania	3256	3190	3291	3367	3495	1479	1480	1517	1560	1611
Uganda	2723	2853	2699	2551	2592	2012	2113	1980	1896	1955
Zambia	3664	3613	3600	3654	3673	515	533	578	599	642
Zimbabwe	5723	5821	5852	6178	6285	787	774	799	989	1089
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>299643</b>	<b>298677</b>	<b>297510</b>	<b>305558</b>	<b>307716</b>	<b>71229</b>	<b>69307</b>	<b>69999</b>	<b>72699</b>	<b>75478</b>

Table 10. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity (Continued)  
(millions of dollars at constant 1980 factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Mining and Quarrying					Manufacturing				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NCRTH AFRICA</b>	<b>34834</b>	<b>36260</b>	<b>36456</b>	<b>37686</b>	<b>38556</b>	<b>12451</b>	<b>13444</b>	<b>14083</b>	<b>14749</b>	<b>15389</b>
Algeria	13147	13359	13720	13950	13539	3136	3489	3828	3992	4225
Egypt	5064	5716	6123	6729	7401	3677	4009	4224	4529	4800
Libya	14938	15890	14688	15117	15714	919	1003	1027	1097	1108
Morocco	747	823	873	880	848	2874	2986	2935	2962	3029
Sudan	8	8	8	8	8	654	670	694	722	736
Tunisia	970	1064	1044	1002	1044	1191	1286	1375	1457	1491
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>20158</b>	<b>19243</b>	<b>20437</b>	<b>21018</b>	<b>19982</b>	<b>9048</b>	<b>8657</b>	<b>7679</b>	<b>8055</b>	<b>6394</b>
Benin	2	2	3	3	3	68	66	68	66	66
Burkina Faso	1	-	-	-	-	138	150	148	154	169
Cape Verde	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	7	7	8
Cote d'Ivoire	117	137	146	138	142	950	892	702	882	891
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	15	15	15
Ghana	160	143	149	170	172	980	929	1022	1176	1198
Guinea	177	162	168	158	162	46	44	42	34	31
Guinea Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2
Liberia	129	105	93	75	65	63	64	61	57	53
Mali	27	35	34	40	40	74	78	100	100	105
Mauritania	54	110	89	97	78	27	28	29	31	34
Niger	301	242	232	246	241	79	85	78	85	87
Nigeria	18859	18042	19270	19821	18810	6021	5726	4594	4815	3081
Senegal	46	57	67	93	87	446	456	487	521	552
Sierra Leone	100	112	87	86	88	57	59	52	38	30
Togo	104	94	99	90	94	77	69	71	75	71
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>4385</b>	<b>4653</b>	<b>5014</b>	<b>5023</b>	<b>5006</b>	<b>1748</b>	<b>1865</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2119</b>	<b>2193</b>
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	72	78	77	80	82
Cameroon	659	956	1062	1129	1179	848	915	1078	1167	1260
Central African Republic	24	24	25	25	25	73	79	81	83	84
Chad	5	5	4	4	4	71	65	62	65	68
Congo	741	789	824	897	853	128	165	155	155	135
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2
Gabon	1557	1438	1519	1297	1219	243	237	237	225	208
Rwanda	5	9	4	3	3	161	175	183	189	194
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	3
Zaire	1353	1433	1576	1667	1722	149	148	143	150	156
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>2243</b>	<b>2420</b>	<b>2544</b>	<b>2676</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5037</b>	<b>5087</b>	<b>4964</b>	<b>5146</b>	<b>5209</b>
Angola	766	684	682	725	826	75	76	81	81	74
Botswana	268	453	621	725	769	50	48	41	40	41
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	6	6	6
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	26	26	26	26	26
Ethiopia	4	4	5	7	8	333	452	467	471	481
Kenya	11	12	14	16	17	743	776	810	847	892
Lesotho	9	2	2	2	2	23	17	22	24	26
Madagascar	10	10	10	10	10	282	287	303	291	300
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	143	152	152	158	164
Mauritius	2	2	2	2	2	164	170	187	203	218
Mozambique	5	4	3	3	2	453	375	259	228	237
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	...	9	10	10	10	11
Somalia	48	65	68	74	69	133	119	106	120	112
Swaziland	16	14	13	14	14	120	121	122	124	128
Tanzania	29	26	28	27	28	306	295	291	285	290
Uganda	2	2	2	1	1	121	124	129	113	117
Zambia	667	675	608	562	539	674	626	631	692	696
Zimbabwe	446	468	487	509	521	1376	1408	1321	1427	1387
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>61619</b>	<b>63177</b>	<b>64451</b>	<b>66404</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>28284</b>	<b>29062</b>	<b>28745</b>	<b>30069</b>	<b>29183</b>

Table 10. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity (Continued)  
(millions of dollars at constant 1980 factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Electricity, Gas and Water					Construction				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>1603</b>	<b>1735</b>	<b>1924</b>	<b>1953</b>	<b>2086</b>	<b>11568</b>	<b>11896</b>	<b>11617</b>	<b>12021</b>	<b>12184</b>
Algeria	543	572	615	641	670	5074	5524	5789	6090	6284
Egypt	244	266	314	363	400	1317	1409	1413	1446	1496
Libya	250	297	372	297	294	2985	2790	2249	2280	2188
Morocco	250	262	263	276	335	1194	1135	1078	1148	1182
Sudan	164	172	182	186	192	394	422	450	438	436
Tunisia	152	165	178	190	195	603	617	637	620	597
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>7999</b>	<b>6970</b>	<b>5360</b>	<b>5176</b>	<b>5089</b>
Benin	8	8	8	8	8	69	65	67	66	67
Burkina Faso	14	14	15	15	16	22	23	22	24	14
Cape Verde	3	3	4	4	4	19	19	23	25	27
Cote d'Ivoire	118	103	100	103	106	488	435	415	402	425
Gambia	1	1	1	1	1	9	7	8	8	9
Ghana	117	72	67	88	88	400	305	319	335	341
Guinea	3	3	2	2	2	35	31	29	18	19
Guinea Bissau	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Liberia	18	18	18	17	17	28	28	27	26	25
Mali	11	12	15	15	16	53	57	62	72	77
Mauritania	5	5	5	5	6	45	49	52	44	40
Niger	18	20	18	20	20	84	85	76	81	88
Nigeria	549	575	573	586	527	6463	5574	3984	3785	3672
Senegal	42	44	50	51	59	211	227	210	209	211
Sierra Leone	5	8	4	3	3	31	34	35	35	36
Togo	20	20	20	21	21	39	27	27	45	37
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>1227</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>1400</b>	<b>1412</b>	<b>1356</b>
Burundi	1	1	1	1	1	48	55	49	47	44
Cameroon	106	95	105	114	123	420	424	509	537	556
Central African Republic	3	2	4	4	4	13	17	22	22	23
Chad	4	4	3	4	4	15	13	12	13	13
Congo	15	15	16	16	18	153	135	139	104	77
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2
Gabon	69	68	70	69	73	264	301	323	347	295
Rwanda	3	4	4	4	5	58	63	63	67	63
Sao Tome & Principe	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	3	3
Zaire	4	4	4	5	5	250	283	278	269	280
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>1531</b>	<b>1445</b>	<b>1475</b>	<b>1458</b>	<b>1467</b>
Angola	13	12	13	13	14	54	55	56	56	48
Botswana	19	18	24	18	18	58	38	59	40	43
Comoros	1	1	1	1	1	12	14	15	14	13
Djibouti	8	9	9	9	9	23	23	23	22	22
Ethiopia	52	34	36	40	43	134	140	154	146	148
Kenya	117	133	137	141	146	338	322	309	318	324
Lesotho	2	2	2	2	2	36	38	42	41	42
Madagascar	39	41	43	45	46	108	109	112	107	110
Malawi	18	20	20	20	21	52	47	43	50	52
Mauritius	29	25	28	32	34	69	71	72	74	79
Mozambique	65	70	48	44	45	94	94	86	80	73
Seychelles	2	2	2	2	2	8	6	7	8	5
Swaziland	20	20	27	29	27	87	90	77	83	77
Tanzania	7	6	7	7	7	24	22	24	24	26
Tanzania	39	38	41	45	46	130	77	93	96	96
Uganda	9	9	10	9	9	12	13	14	13	12
Zambia	89	95	83	85	87	142	149	149	130	137
Zimbabwe	100	112	117	122	122	152	147	142	158	161
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>3383</b>	<b>3474</b>	<b>3681</b>	<b>3777</b>	<b>3894</b>	<b>22324</b>	<b>21606</b>	<b>19852</b>	<b>20066</b>	<b>20037</b>

Table 10. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity (Continued)  
(millions of dollars at constant 1980 factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Commerce					Transport and Communications				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>20382</b>	<b>21552</b>	<b>21661</b>	<b>21565</b>	<b>22205</b>	<b>7446</b>	<b>7614</b>	<b>7917</b>	<b>8306</b>	<b>8557</b>
Algeria	5158	5450	5712	6004	6243	1774	1854	1947	2038	2106
Egypt	4816	5110	5239	5291	5586	2246	2403	2739	2960	3137
Libya	3053	3479	2985	2428	2351	1239	1233	1040	1027	1006
Morocco	3121	3192	3297	3359	3437	825	852	896	950	986
Sudan	2450	2432	2456	2420	2474	910	816	794	802	802
Tunisia	1814	1869	1973	2062	2115	452	457	501	528	520
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>25955</b>	<b>23476</b>	<b>21759</b>	<b>22429</b>	<b>20140</b>	<b>6228</b>	<b>5245</b>	<b>4474</b>	<b>4447</b>	<b>4271</b>
Benin	237	223	223	223	226	85	82	85	85	88
Burkina Faso	235	204	205	214	221	78	64	61	63	65
Cape Verde	30	31	36	38	41	14	14	16	17	13
Cote d'Ivoire	1649	1522	1490	1545	1573	739	690	668	687	699
Gambia	48	57	53	56	58	22	24	24	24	24
Ghana	2365	2512	2640	2772	2806	475	510	526	552	555
Guinea	268	198	187	160	152	39	38	37	33	31
Guinea Bissau	21	32	34	33	33	1	1	1	1	1
Liberia	147	147	145	135	127	52	53	51	48	46
Mali	258	257	268	287	288	50	55	71	74	76
Mauritania	166	111	113	117	120	57	59	60	63	65
Niger	361	390	369	394	406	78	84	79	84	87
Nigeria	19372	16926	15162	15625	13271	4068	3094	2322	2263	2083
Senegal	479	493	480	494	506	210	220	219	231	245
Sierra Leone	242	216	194	168	148	191	190	187	151	120
Togo	166	156	161	170	166	69	66	69	72	70
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>4251</b>	<b>4501</b>	<b>4616</b>	<b>4793</b>	<b>4867</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1033</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>1046</b>
Burundi	78	81	84	88	91	19	20	26	27	23
Cameroon	1752	1941	2019	2162	2265	430	410	417	446	465
Central African Republic	213	189	202	220	223	35	32	35	37	37
Chad	220	204	196	204	208	17	15	14	15	15
Congo	328	366	372	323	288	192	212	216	199	169
Equatorial Guinea	4	4	4	5	5	1	1	1	1	1
Gabon	454	514	564	562	519	150	155	184	194	175
Rwanda	243	238	243	251	259	19	19	20	21	22
Sao Tome & Principe	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	4
Zaire	916	960	927	975	1006	106	112	118	123	130
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>6645</b>	<b>6681</b>	<b>6729</b>	<b>6833</b>	<b>6949</b>	<b>2479</b>	<b>2462</b>	<b>2527</b>	<b>2535</b>	<b>2614</b>
Angola	149	170	179	182	185	149	153	159	165	171
Botswana	179	186	218	217	223	21	27	27	28	27
Comoros	27	28	30	31	32	6	6	6	7	7
Djibouti	62	81	78	76	77	31	31	31	31	32
Ethiopia	640	678	668	664	669	183	194	202	222	218
Kenya	1421	1468	1527	1604	1655	317	327	329	336	345
Lesotho	69	89	93	84	84	6	5	4	4	4
Madagascar	321	326	328	336	340	206	206	206	210	215
Malawi	269	215	215	231	245	64	62	62	63	67
Mauritius	369	317	329	341	353	118	120	123	128	136
Mozambique	67	65	61	57	52	168	134	104	99	100
Seychelles	30	30	30	32	32	24	25	28	31	32
Somalia	181	178	188	211	197	108	110	118	114	123
Swaziland	167	101	101	103	105	28	29	29	31	31
Tanzania	728	753	771	777	822	244	213	244	258	261
Uganda	314	341	316	275	255	53	56	56	53	53
Zambia	643	590	573	576	560	383	397	410	418	430
Zimbabwe	1149	1067	1024	1037	1063	373	368	386	338	363
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>57273</b>	<b>56210</b>	<b>54764</b>	<b>55620</b>	<b>54160</b>	<b>17125</b>	<b>16382</b>	<b>15951</b>	<b>16354</b>	<b>16488</b>

Table 10. Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity (Continued)  
(billions of dollars at constant 1980 factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Public Administration and Defence					Other Services				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>14121</b>	<b>14797</b>	<b>14986</b>	<b>15079</b>	<b>15781</b>	<b>6100</b>	<b>6358</b>	<b>6327</b>	<b>6484</b>	<b>6607</b>
Algeria	4524	4703	4910	5072	5291	455	475	498	509	527
Egypt	2311	2433	2516	2694	2771	1354	1424	1453	1524	1610
Libya	2756	2837	2550	2215	2553	1790	1901	1726	1729	1695
Morocco	2621	2838	2992	3007	3019	1661	1693	1763	1800	1842
Sudan	858	872	866	902	920	208	210	216	218	220
Tunisia	1051	1114	1153	1188	1226	631	654	672	704	713
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>7723</b>	<b>7676</b>	<b>7789</b>	<b>7790</b>	<b>7847</b>	<b>2675</b>	<b>2609</b>	<b>2630</b>	<b>2672</b>	<b>2703</b>
Benin	57	93	99	99	104	4	4	4	4	4
Burkina Faso	169	165	165	169	195	11	18	18	19	19
Cape Verde	10	10	12	12	13	1	1	1	1	1
Cote d'Ivoire	1113	1130	1118	1121	1170	152	142	136	138	141
Gambia	43	50	51	51	51	6	7	8	8	9
Ghana	1654	1752	1792	1882	1882	174	180	191	201	202
Guinea	176	172	169	74	62	13	12	12	10	10
Guinea Bissau	22	23	24	24	23	7	7	8	7	7
Liberia	149	149	147	147	142	19	23	29	28	26
Mali	116	132	149	150	151	26	28	27	29	29
Mauritania	57	101	100	96	96	21	22	22	21	21
Niger	108	113	150	156	162	169	187	169	176	181
Nigeria	3253	3116	3168	3214	3214	1849	1747	1776	1803	1822
Senegal	458	492	468	419	416	163	169	167	167	175
Sierra Leone	51	88	88	82	72	31	34	33	30	27
Togo	58	90	90	95	95	28	29	29	30	30
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>2215</b>	<b>2299</b>	<b>2371</b>	<b>2404</b>	<b>2429</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>800</b>
Burundi	107	102	104	111	111	10	9	9	10	10
Cameroon	517	579	626	658	697	194	210	218	227	239
Central African Republic	126	135	125	123	117	5	4	4	4	4
Chad	107	99	95	97	103	9	8	8	8	8
Congo	244	274	279	271	262	122	131	131	122	111
Equatorial Guinea	12	12	13	13	14	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	341	375	416	442	421	42	43	45	45	40
Reanda	147	144	150	154	156	5	6	6	6	6
Sao Tome & Principe	8	9	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	556	570	555	526	539	344	348	362	373	381
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>3285</b>	<b>3352</b>	<b>3446</b>	<b>3546</b>	<b>3592</b>	<b>3245</b>	<b>3428</b>	<b>3551</b>	<b>3669</b>	<b>3694</b>
Angola	368	383	397	410	416	97	97	102	103	99
Botswana	126	145	163	170	175	35	41	39	44	45
Comoros	29	29	30	31	31	1	1	1	1	1
Djibouti	87	87	86	86	87	5	5	5	5	5
Ethiopia	286	298	294	297	303	240	241	248	261	266
Kenya	221	225	226	232	239	753	802	836	873	895
Lesotho	54	69	73	80	81	41	39	39	35	39
Madagascar	419	424	431	438	447	200	203	204	207	209
Malawi	100	105	105	114	120	41	44	46	50	51
Mauritius	124	139	141	143	145	64	68	71	73	75
Mozambique	27	28	28	29	30	8	7	7	6	6
Seychelles	27	23	22	23	24	4	4	3	3	3
Somalia	129	136	132	137	129	141	139	151	169	171
Swaziland	52	90	92	99	99	18	18	19	20	20
Tanzania	218	231	234	246	262	179	189	191	200	209
Uganda	142	144	146	147	144	48	53	47	45	46
Zambia	282	241	239	245	238	371	356	365	381	379
Zimbabwe	521	555	608	619	621	1002	1122	1176	1193	1176
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>27353</b>	<b>28124</b>	<b>28593</b>	<b>28819</b>	<b>29650</b>	<b>12751</b>	<b>13155</b>	<b>13291</b>	<b>13621</b>	<b>13804</b>

Table 11. Structure of GDP by main sectors (percent)  
(At current factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Agriculture					Services				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	12.17	11.74	12.01	11.96	13.15	37.82	38.77	40.22	40.16	41.84
Algeria	7.54	7.01	7.55	8.31	9.75	33.30	34.03	34.29	34.95	38.28
Egypt	19.43	19.58	19.07	18.84	19.21	41.32	42.11	42.23	41.77	43.24
Libya	2.55	3.24	3.64	3.88	3.94	30.39	32.79	37.97	39.95	39.82
Morocco	20.51	18.87	18.80	20.73	22.77	46.92	48.28	48.70	47.54	46.47
Sudan	34.41	32.73	29.62	28.05	28.82	51.69	51.41	53.81	54.89	54.36
Tunisia	15.63	14.27	15.38	17.41	17.25	50.04	50.82	49.59	48.79	48.79
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	26.70	29.84	29.69	30.53	33.09	38.87	40.32	41.14	40.38	38.67
Benin	47.52	48.84	48.65	47.96	46.65	38.07	36.49	36.21	37.01	38.19
Burkina Faso	44.51	44.98	44.54	46.52	47.23	39.17	37.23	37.48	36.16	35.74
Capo Verde	20.59	18.54	20.03	21.64	20.64	52.22	54.06	51.90	50.19	50.38
Cote d'Ivoire	34.10	36.63	39.89	42.59	43.06	44.56	43.15	40.05	38.35	38.17
Gambia	31.00	29.61	24.75	23.60	27.58	52.77	53.12	56.30	57.53	57.04
Ghana	52.49	50.91	51.83	50.02	45.12	37.06	39.38	34.61	30.00	36.82
Guinea	48.31	47.91	47.63	56.48	60.93	33.10	34.43	34.24	26.97	23.91
Guinea Bissau	50.41	49.39	50.18	49.62	51.45	43.79	44.29	43.89	44.55	43.10
Liberia	14.50	16.39	18.70	19.71	21.39	49.76	52.05	51.92	53.02	53.08
Mali	59.48	55.67	52.48	49.08	55.29	29.48	31.91	32.91	34.02	29.52
Mauritania	26.25	25.77	26.26	27.19	29.49	48.07	47.54	48.28	46.89	46.85
Niger	43.10	46.28	47.10	47.34	49.86	37.21	36.03	35.43	34.80	33.39
Nigeria	22.19	26.58	26.35	26.60	28.82	38.17	39.90	41.50	41.38	38.87
Senegal	24.62	21.70	19.58	20.29	21.51	49.85	51.38	51.83	50.26	48.92
Sierra Leone	35.61	38.13	40.10	45.30	48.71	47.17	47.10	46.25	41.58	38.01
Togo	29.48	32.27	35.12	34.13	34.70	43.61	42.58	40.19	39.31	39.18
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	29.78	27.72	25.13	26.15	28.13	37.80	37.05	35.22	36.21	39.52
Burundi	57.62	57.88	57.86	58.41	59.41	27.43	26.69	27.92	28.01	27.64
Cameroon	30.29	25.76	24.52	24.97	26.20	38.70	39.43	38.73	39.18	40.45
Central African Republic	42.59	40.90	40.77	42.56	43.79	45.13	46.27	44.85	44.13	43.18
Chad	42.53	45.03	45.09	46.69	46.04	45.32	43.48	43.51	42.11	42.68
Congo	8.66	7.61	6.86	7.25	11.60	41.67	42.64	42.01	40.24	57.33
Equatorial Guinea	41.18	42.35	43.04	45.72	45.62	46.37	46.64	45.78	43.69	43.83
Gabon	5.57	5.91	5.79	6.36	8.06	29.35	31.21	30.81	33.91	39.29
Rwanda	42.69	42.22	42.59	44.37	44.59	37.38	36.46	34.42	32.50	32.53
Sao Tome & Principe	29.68	32.79	26.09	27.31	26.83	45.75	46.43	51.29	51.26	51.09
Zaire	38.18	36.62	30.18	31.72	30.84	40.11	35.22	26.44	28.95	33.29
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	36.22	36.67	37.24	37.77	37.29	40.17	39.56	39.55	39.02	39.50
Angola	44.62	45.80	45.90	46.30	49.25	28.31	29.94	31.11	30.33	33.26
Botswana	13.31	8.61	6.84	6.16	6.83	46.76	42.39	40.70	39.28	37.90
Comoros	40.15	39.62	38.24	40.60	41.94	45.38	45.48	45.11	44.24	44.15
Djibouti	5.26	5.38	5.60	5.79	5.90	72.03	71.19	71.10	70.87	70.73
Ethiopia	48.56	48.32	45.51	44.07	43.49	35.41	36.24	37.99	39.31	39.09
Kenya	32.43	32.94	31.53	30.86	31.25	46.49	46.34	47.53	48.69	48.23
Lesotho	21.56	19.02	17.01	20.52	18.87	56.36	61.49	61.60	58.72	60.24
Madagascar	43.51	45.83	44.82	43.90	42.32	39.22	37.84	38.83	39.64	40.37
Malawi	40.57	41.67	38.65	37.85	37.71	40.03	38.60	40.84	41.40	41.72
Mauritius	15.27	13.80	14.65	14.69	14.97	60.16	61.74	59.30	57.80	56.98
Mozambique	41.50	39.45	46.54	49.01	45.01	17.76	18.59	18.42	18.24	19.37
Seychelles	6.56	9.57	8.40	8.32	9.15	73.86	71.34	72.09	72.58	72.56
Somalia	38.59	31.29	37.18	34.09	37.25	40.59	46.90	43.42	44.39	42.74
Swaziland	22.20	22.91	23.54	22.93	22.24	45.65	45.08	44.85	45.81	44.29
Tanzania	50.24	53.64	55.11	58.49	55.49	36.51	35.04	34.24	33.18	34.40
Uganda	74.10	74.72	72.98	73.98	71.89	20.48	20.08	20.10	19.61	20.46
Zambia	15.14	16.73	16.82	14.67	12.96	47.84	45.39	45.98	42.79	36.00
Zimbabwe	14.26	11.65	13.74	16.12	17.68	51.01	49.05	46.38	44.18	44.02
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	22.19	22.78	22.67	22.79	24.00	38.54	39.32	40.11	39.80	40.33

Table 11. Structure of GDP by main sectors (Continued)  
Distribution of GDP (percent)  
(At current factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Industry, Total					Manufacturing				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>50.61</b>	<b>49.50</b>	<b>47.77</b>	<b>47.88</b>	<b>45.01</b>	<b>9.63</b>	<b>10.02</b>	<b>10.87</b>	<b>11.20</b>	<b>11.89</b>
Algeria	59.17	58.97	58.16	56.74	51.98	8.10	8.79	10.25	10.68	11.99
Egypt	39.26	38.31	38.70	39.40	37.56	14.54	14.77	14.86	15.02	15.69
Libya	67.66	63.97	58.39	56.18	56.25	3.17	3.47	4.67	5.31	5.31
Morocco	32.57	32.86	32.51	31.73	30.77	18.38	19.07	18.56	17.92	17.48
Sudan	14.30	15.86	16.56	17.05	16.82	7.67	7.97	8.62	9.14	9.07
Tunisia	34.54	34.91	35.03	33.80	33.96	12.72	12.94	13.66	13.85	14.04
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>34.43</b>	<b>29.84</b>	<b>29.17</b>	<b>29.09</b>	<b>28.24</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>6.78</b>
Benin	14.61	14.67	15.14	15.02	15.16	6.12	6.34	6.53	6.36	6.41
Burkina Faso	15.52	17.79	17.98	17.32	17.03	12.83	14.25	14.33	13.78	14.38
Cape Verde	27.19	27.40	28.08	28.17	28.99	5.59	5.73	5.30	5.18	5.29
Cote d'Ivoire	21.34	20.22	20.07	19.06	18.76	11.69	11.11	11.57	11.30	11.03
Gambia	16.23	17.27	18.95	18.87	15.38	7.17	7.90	9.83	10.12	8.70
Ghana	10.26	9.71	13.56	10.99	18.07	5.88	6.12	8.96	13.61	12.24
Guinea	18.60	17.67	18.14	16.55	15.16	3.53	3.62	3.61	3.35	2.96
Guinea Bissau	5.79	5.73	5.93	5.83	5.45	1.62	1.60	1.65	1.60	1.45
Liberia	35.35	31.56	29.39	27.27	25.54	8.65	9.24	8.63	8.56	8.47
Mali	10.84	12.42	14.62	16.90	15.18	4.91	5.55	7.63	8.79	7.88
Mauritania	25.57	26.69	25.47	25.92	23.66	4.72	4.68	4.70	4.98	5.35
Niger	19.69	17.69	17.47	17.87	16.75	3.75	3.83	3.84	4.01	3.91
Nigeria	39.54	33.52	32.15	32.02	32.31	5.64	4.95	4.84	5.14	5.15
Senegal	26.17	26.92	28.59	29.44	29.58	15.74	15.89	17.60	18.75	19.04
Sierra Leone	17.61	14.77	13.65	13.13	13.28	6.66	6.02	5.14	4.11	3.49
Togo	26.51	25.15	24.70	26.56	26.12	8.71	8.01	7.59	7.94	7.66
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>32.43</b>	<b>35.23</b>	<b>39.65</b>	<b>37.63</b>	<b>32.35</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>8.32</b>	<b>8.82</b>	<b>9.98</b>
Burundi	14.76	15.44	14.23	13.58	12.95	8.67	9.20	8.83	8.66	8.54
Cameroon	31.61	34.81	36.74	35.85	33.35	10.63	10.46	10.85	11.03	12.40
Central African Republic	11.88	12.83	14.38	13.32	13.03	7.52	7.68	7.91	7.36	7.21
Chad	12.16	11.49	11.40	11.20	11.28	9.11	8.72	8.64	8.53	8.67
Congo	49.47	49.75	51.13	52.51	51.07	5.93	7.03	6.55	6.76	9.16
Equatorial Guinea	11.83	10.98	11.15	10.57	10.56	5.03	4.70	4.85	4.62	4.61
Gabon	64.68	62.88	63.40	59.73	52.65	6.93	6.63	5.97	6.35	7.42
Rwanda	20.53	21.32	23.00	23.14	22.89	15.05	15.82	17.79	18.00	18.09
Sao Tome & Principe	24.37	20.78	22.66	21.43	21.18	8.83	9.39	9.79	9.34	9.46
Zaire	21.51	28.16	43.38	39.33	35.87	2.33	1.51	1.12	1.25	1.35
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>23.61</b>	<b>23.76</b>	<b>23.22</b>	<b>23.21</b>	<b>23.21</b>	<b>13.54</b>	<b>13.13</b>	<b>12.73</b>	<b>12.66</b>	<b>12.77</b>
Angola	26.87	24.26	22.99	22.87	17.49	2.70	2.80	3.00	2.90	2.82
Botswana	39.53	49.00	52.46	54.55	55.27	9.93	8.73	6.86	6.59	5.54
Comoros	13.87	14.91	16.64	15.16	13.91	3.83	3.85	3.99	3.94	3.88
Djibouti	22.61	23.43	23.31	23.34	23.37	10.03	10.06	10.04	10.21	10.18
Ethiopia	15.63	15.44	16.50	16.63	17.42	10.87	10.83	11.28	11.41	12.09
Kenya	20.88	20.72	20.94	20.45	20.52	12.64	12.31	12.61	12.56	12.74
Lesotho	21.68	19.49	21.40	20.76	20.90	6.54	5.64	6.83	7.18	7.40
Madagascar	16.87	16.33	16.34	16.46	17.31	11.86	11.33	11.22	11.36	12.16
Malawi	19.39	19.73	20.51	20.75	20.57	12.32	12.91	14.55	14.36	14.22
Mauritius	24.57	24.46	26.05	27.51	28.05	15.57	15.91	17.76	18.28	18.74
Mozambique	40.74	41.96	35.05	32.75	35.62	29.01	29.02	22.98	21.07	23.68
Seychelles	19.18	19.09	19.52	19.11	18.30	10.57	11.91	11.36	10.96	11.13
Somalia	20.82	21.80	19.40	21.52	20.01	9.47	9.64	7.81	8.46	7.89
Swaziland	32.16	32.01	31.60	31.26	33.47	22.30	22.97	22.64	22.23	24.68
Tanzania	13.15	11.32	10.65	8.34	10.11	8.30	8.02	7.14	5.23	6.69
Uganda	5.42	5.20	6.92	6.42	7.66	4.56	4.39	5.89	5.45	6.57
Zambia	37.62	37.88	37.20	42.55	51.04	18.69	14.07	16.17	21.05	17.72
Zimbabwe	34.63	39.30	39.88	39.71	38.30	24.32	27.26	27.46	27.55	26.73
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>29.28</b>	<b>37.90</b>	<b>37.22</b>	<b>37.41</b>	<b>35.68</b>	<b>8.76</b>	<b>8.76</b>	<b>9.20</b>	<b>9.66</b>	<b>10.25</b>



Table 12. Annual Growth rates of GDP and GDP per capita  
(At constant 1980 factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Gross Domestic Product, Total					GDP Per Capita				
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
<b>NCRTH AFRICA</b>	8.41	4.63	0.67	3.04	3.38	5.42	1.68	-2.02	0.19	0.84
Algeria	6.26	4.38	4.79	4.30	2.10	3.06	1.18	1.55	1.04	-1.08
Egypt	6.50	7.38	4.83	5.77	5.97	4.07	4.42	1.95	2.88	3.73
Libya	19.71	6.39	-9.70	-1.63	2.81	16.34	3.38	-12.23	-4.41	-0.87
Morocco	6.28	2.31	1.69	4.30	4.24	3.49	-0.26	-0.91	1.71	1.94
Sudan	1.00	-4.60	-1.01	-1.69	2.70	-1.84	-7.73	-3.05	-4.45	-0.27
Tunisia	-0.26	4.82	5.53	4.74	1.09	-2.65	2.23	2.99	2.12	-1.07
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	-0.40	-6.53	-3.07	2.65	-3.28	-3.44	-9.35	-6.11	-0.46	-6.38
Benin	5.04	-3.70	2.75	-2.85	1.43	1.70	-6.67	-0.36	-5.74	-1.52
Burkina Faso	0.56	-2.25	-0.66	7.14	3.91	-2.20	-4.49	-2.94	4.24	1.16
Cape Verde	4.02	0.07	18.12	8.85	4.82	1.80	-2.07	15.66	6.77	2.20
Cote d'Ivoire	0.56	-2.52	-0.73	4.29	-3.01	-3.29	-6.49	-4.78	0.00	-0.48
Gambia	11.39	14.11	-8.70	-0.23	4.79	7.54	10.37	-11.88	-3.76	2.61
Ghana	-6.07	-2.95	7.63	5.32	5.30	-8.37	-5.41	4.97	2.32	2.36
Guinea	2.26	-5.09	-0.79	-10.71	-2.21	0.00	-7.11	-3.15	-13.02	-4.28
Guinea Bissau	0.51	1.81	6.54	-2.99	3.93	-1.11	0.00	3.91	-4.84	1.70
Liberia	-1.28	-3.55	-1.67	-5.04	-4.42	-4.59	-6.68	-4.87	-8.13	-7.54
Mali	6.25	-5.58	0.22	-0.88	12.00	3.29	-7.73	-2.46	-3.54	8.90
Mauritania	-3.01	3.42	-2.04	1.99	1.07	-5.71	0.79	-4.70	-0.55	-1.93
Niger	-4.37	5.46	-6.12	4.38	8.92	-6.92	2.86	-8.61	1.52	5.69
Nigeria	-0.08	-8.51	-5.38	2.39	-7.00	-3.29	-11.47	-8.51	-1.05	-10.07
Senegal	12.28	0.94	-3.50	3.24	4.13	9.05	-1.75	-6.22	0.24	1.42
Sierra Leone	1.58	-0.54	-4.78	-6.50	-7.40	1.94	-2.86	-6.86	-8.42	-9.20
Tojo	-3.56	-6.12	1.92	4.55	-2.07	-6.86	-8.59	-1.01	1.70	-5.00
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	2.46	2.97	4.27	2.72	1.11	-0.27	0.00	1.60	-0.26	-1.84
Burundi	-5.19	0.86	-0.45	7.79	3.91	-7.93	-1.44	-3.40	5.03	0.96
Cameroon	6.26	6.38	7.10	6.33	4.71	3.10	3.01	3.81	3.06	1.78
Central African Republic	1.57	-5.64	6.76	3.65	0.30	-0.86	-8.07	4.08	1.71	-2.08
Chad	-6.89	-6.44	-4.53	6.01	2.84	-9.57	-8.24	-7.05	3.45	0.67
Congo	17.89	7.33	1.97	-1.59	-7.78	13.88	3.69	-1.49	-4.87	-10.25
Equatorial Guinea	3.26	-2.91	2.22	6.55	3.62	1.03	-6.12	0.00	3.26	2.11
Gabon	0.62	-0.80	6.91	-5.00	-6.63	-1.42	-2.73	4.86	-6.88	-8.48
Ruanda	0.50	2.69	-3.80	4.48	2.41	-2.77	-0.95	-7.18	1.03	-1.02
Sao Tome & Principe	4.21	-8.14	-3.89	-4.35	3.51	2.06	-10.66	-6.77	-6.92	0.74
Zaire	-2.71	2.49	3.15	2.49	2.88	-5.37	-0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	1.23	0.78	0.93	1.74	2.36	-1.59	-2.43	-2.08	-1.27	-0.86
Angola	4.76	0.08	4.98	4.59	3.79	1.67	-2.73	1.69	1.66	1.09
Botswana	-2.59	25.04	20.29	5.68	5.12	-5.78	20.90	16.41	2.18	1.31
Comoros	5.66	3.59	2.73	2.57	2.00	2.15	0.26	-0.52	-0.53	-1.32
Djibouti	3.11	0.24	-1.33	-0.69	1.78	-0.76	-3.69	-4.76	-4.17	-1.30
Ethiopia	1.04	-5.33	-4.03	-6.50	2.03	-2.06	3.16	-7.14	-8.79	-1.21
Kenya	4.18	3.21	0.90	4.13	3.90	0.65	-0.65	-2.93	0.34	-0.33
Lesotho	-2.07	-2.04	3.70	2.40	1.00	-4.02	-4.60	1.75	0.00	-1.72
Madagascar	-1.05	1.67	1.89	1.14	1.99	-3.56	-1.34	-0.68	-1.71	-0.70
Malawi	3.00	3.60	3.80	2.90	4.46	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	1.27
Mauritius	4.50	0.39	4.18	5.35	5.09	3.26	-1.21	3.86	4.17	3.39
Mozambique	-7.48	-17.97	-12.99	-4.06	-7.41	-9.63	-20.49	-15.46	-6.10	-9.09
Seychelles	-1.51	-1.70	3.91	6.61	1.48	-1.95	-1.71	2.32	6.62	-0.05
Somalia	7.20	-13.00	11.20	3.50	1.00	4.00	-15.77	7.76	0.42	-0.84
Swaziland	2.58	-1.81	2.50	3.00	2.29	-0.26	-4.89	-0.68	-0.14	-0.82
Tanzania	1.85	-2.04	3.19	2.30	3.80	-1.83	-5.59	0.00	-1.32	0.00
Uganda	8.20	4.80	-5.40	-5.50	1.62	4.89	-1.04	-8.72	-8.43	-1.84
Zambia	-3.75	-1.93	-0.36	1.49	0.53	-6.70	-4.89	-3.43	-1.78	-3.62
Zimbabwe	-0.63	1.71	0.54	5.56	1.74	-3.28	-1.18	-2.11	2.70	-1.84
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	3.50	-0.32	-0.39	2.71	0.71	0.48	-3.36	-3.31	-0.34	-2.23

Table 13. Annual Growth rates of GDP by main sectors  
(At constant 1980 factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Agriculture					Services				
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	-0.11	-0.29	1.19	7.03	6.14	6.29	4.79	1.03	1.04	3.35
Algeria	-8.24	-2.07	9.42	16.43	9.30	4.20	4.98	4.68	4.27	3.99
Egypt	3.68	2.63	2.00	3.41	3.50	8.70	5.99	5.06	4.39	5.09
Libya	15.25	42.49	-15.06	0.71	3.92	4.81	6.92	-12.15	-10.86	2.78
Morocco	10.61	-3.70	-0.44	15.95	13.78	7.57	4.45	4.18	1.80	1.81
Sudan	-7.11	-13.38	-5.02	-6.96	5.50	10.70	-1.27	-0.41	0.23	1.70
Tunisia	-9.54	2.08	13.27	14.96	-3.14	2.59	3.68	5.01	4.25	2.07
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	8.65	-4.56	1.30	3.71	3.08	-1.24	-8.57	-6.20	1.87	-5.06
Benin	4.68	-2.50	3.03	-5.10	0.44	5.18	-5.01	2.17	0.00	2.74
Burkina Faso	-0.71	0.41	-0.88	11.10	2.86	1.28	-8.78	-0.19	3.58	5.67
Cape Verde	5.56	-7.25	31.49	18.76	0.15	3.53	2.28	15.08	4.83	5.30
Cote d'Ivoire	0.20	1.99	0.56	9.77	3.54	2.59	-4.63	-2.08	2.30	2.67
Gambia	32.47	19.88	-22.80	-7.13	13.00	-2.79	16.06	-2.27	3.04	1.20
Ghana	-3.23	-5.75	10.26	3.87	2.20	-6.01	5.62	3.66	4.90	11.63
Guinea	1.20	-5.13	0.61	3.32	-0.77	3.38	-3.17	-3.78	-31.56	-8.02
Guinea Bissau	0.20	1.47	8.35	-3.59	10.40	1.17	2.37	4.74	-2.03	-2.66
Liberia	18.62	-5.03	4.11	1.52	2.62	-7.39	1.25	-0.40	-3.67	-4.82
Mali	6.71	-12.70	-7.78	-6.49	21.89	5.74	4.87	9.28	4.74	0.75
Mauritania	-6.66	-7.40	2.44	5.15	12.49	-4.21	4.00	0.69	0.71	1.70
Niger	-2.54	11.38	-10.00	2.32	17.06	-7.26	8.76	-0.65	5.76	3.17
Nigeria	15.12	-5.76	-0.22	3.16	2.00	-1.42	-12.94	-9.87	2.13	-10.99
Senegal	33.78	-5.86	-13.91	9.38	8.24	6.26	1.85	-2.94	-1.75	2.45
Sierra Leone	1.13	-0.30	3.73	0.21	0.11	4.72	-4.76	-5.59	-10.70	-15.05
Togo	-7.69	-1.86	0.19	3.26	-2.16	-4.75	-5.26	2.23	4.95	-1.27
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	0.51	-2.56	0.84	4.09	2.74	-0.11	4.56	3.24	2.96	0.86
Burundi	-9.77	-0.36	-1.63	10.09	5.75	3.33	-1.22	5.39	5.86	1.99
Cameroon	6.85	-6.51	0.74	4.80	2.81	-1.42	8.73	5.13	6.77	4.97
Central African Republic	5.50	-7.97	11.70	3.41	0.67	-0.78	-7.50	1.78	4.83	-0.79
Chad	-1.25	-4.88	-4.62	8.90	2.08	-11.20	-7.43	-4.20	3.26	3.58
Congo	-6.74	-7.25	-0.13	3.38	1.85	17.90	10.95	1.40	-8.12	-9.49
Equatorial Guinea	2.68	-5.83	1.94	10.10	3.08	4.03	0.56	1.79	4.45	4.05
Gabon	3.51	0.30	2.62	-1.75	2.30	-1.20	6.02	11.11	2.88	-7.09
Rwanda	1.40	2.94	-11.28	5.80	3.38	-0.45	-1.61	2.85	3.17	2.50
Sao Tome & Principe	-18.56	-18.17	-27.63	1.03	1.02	22.57	3.53	5.84	-4.77	4.95
Zaire	-2.49	2.02	4.40	1.09	2.18	-2.62	1.50	-1.72	1.75	2.96
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	2.73	-0.41	0.06	0.39	3.48	2.41	1.37	2.00	1.94	1.55
Angola	6.82	0.34	8.19	5.34	1.58	4.45	2.46	4.29	2.79	1.30
Botswana	-7.72	17.44	-9.59	-8.10	12.84	11.06	8.13	9.96	0.49	1.73
Comoros	3.48	1.79	0.40	4.78	2.83	7.50	3.14	3.71	2.87	1.78
Djibouti	5.89	1.96	4.25	3.69	2.00	1.06	-0.57	-1.56	-1.03	1.83
Ethiopia	2.46	0.74	-9.87	-16.82	3.05	5.40	4.62	0.07	2.22	0.87
Kenya	0.87	4.50	-3.61	3.76	5.20	7.55	2.89	3.56	4.40	2.84
Lesotho	-2.59	-8.58	-6.26	20.51	-5.50	-8.20	5.67	4.06	-2.92	2.67
Madagascar	4.10	2.32	1.70	2.18	1.81	-0.32	1.06	0.94	1.87	1.73
Malawi	6.51	4.28	11.06	-3.30	4.11	1.45	3.23	0.32	7.18	5.25
Mauritius	22.58	-9.64	1.86	10.39	6.97	1.05	2.89	3.08	3.22	3.61
Mozambique	-2.40	-23.08	2.80	1.09	-15.01	-6.26	-13.33	-13.68	-4.92	-1.71
Seychelles	-11.78	34.10	5.61	7.54	11.32	0.84	-4.70	2.87	7.42	1.33
Somalia	6.88	-28.62	30.71	-4.06	9.32	4.19	-0.92	4.57	6.90	-1.56
Swaziland	-3.52	0.90	5.22	0.47	3.64	7.51	-3.10	1.98	5.30	0.76
Tanzania	1.68	0.05	2.51	2.84	3.30	3.03	-0.06	3.83	2.44	5.15
Uganda	8.14	5.00	-6.30	-4.26	3.15	7.19	4.65	-4.71	-7.96	-4.19
Zambia	-13.44	3.65	8.37	3.64	7.07	-2.84	-3.31	0.37	2.21	-0.82
Zimbabwe	0.40	-1.61	3.27	23.72	10.06	-0.88	1.71	2.55	-0.42	1.06
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	4.56	-2.70	1.80	3.86	3.82	2.39	-0.67	-1.13	1.59	0.15

Table 13. Annual Growth rates of GDP by main sectors (continued)  
(At constant 1980 factor cost)

Sub-regions, country	Industry, Total					Manufacturing				
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	12.63	5.75	0.23	3.64	2.72	6.91	7.97	4.76	4.73	4.34
Algeria	9.50	4.77	4.39	3.02	0.18	8.16	11.25	9.70	4.29	5.83
Egypt	6.76	11.28	5.93	8.21	7.89	10.33	9.01	5.38	7.20	5.99
Libya	28.16	4.65	-8.23	2.43	2.79	24.20	9.19	2.36	5.92	1.86
Morocco	2.47	2.38	-1.07	2.24	2.46	0.72	3.89	-1.72	0.91	2.29
Jordan	-8.56	4.26	4.87	1.50	1.33	-1.21	2.45	3.58	4.04	1.94
Tunisia	0.34	7.46	3.23	1.07	1.78	2.84	8.05	6.01	5.92	2.34
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	-6.51	-6.17	-3.94	2.37	-8.05	10.61	-4.21	-11.40	4.90	-20.63
Benin	5.17	-4.19	3.39	-2.77	1.13	4.27	-3.42	3.54	-3.54	0.30
Burkina Faso	2.62	7.10	-1.08	4.02	3.10	3.01	8.11	-1.17	3.80	10.01
Cape Verde	3.49	1.60	14.42	8.41	8.08	4.34	2.83	12.78	6.46	7.68
Cote d'Ivoire	-1.68	-6.23	-0.31	-2.48	2.57	0.73	-6.07	1.16	-2.31	1.08
Gambia	1.58	-13.25	10.60	1.86	3.03	33.99	-10.06	14.92	0.20	3.98
Ghana	-17.60	-12.49	7.35	13.63	1.71	-20.48	-5.16	10.02	15.05	1.89
Guinea	3.68	-8.17	0.82	-12.29	1.00	6.89	-4.41	-3.69	-19.43	-8.10
Guinea Bissau	-2.30	0.71	3.85	-4.72	-5.90	-5.18	0.84	3.75	-6.02	-8.97
Liberia	-0.59	-10.12	-7.29	-11.95	-8.99	-10.16	1.91	-5.16	-6.92	-6.55
Mali	4.76	10.34	16.30	7.40	5.00	8.04	5.54	28.93	-0.52	5.44
Mauritania	2.17	12.63	-9.63	1.40	-10.32	-2.44	4.56	1.09	7.79	10.55
Niger	-3.63	-10.67	-6.16	6.65	1.21	-1.15	7.47	-8.12	8.29	2.76
Nigeria	-6.88	-6.32	-5.00	2.06	-10.06	22.14	-4.91	-19.76	4.81	-36.01
Senegal	7.77	5.41	3.87	7.34	3.87	3.65	2.38	6.84	6.89	5.91
Sierra Leone	-6.49	10.80	-16.68	-8.70	-3.76	-4.31	3.02	-12.02	-27.29	-20.82
Togo	2.66	-12.61	3.79	5.61	-3.24	-2.27	-10.00	2.58	4.79	-4.43
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	6.73	5.82	7.94	1.50	0.19	15.72	6.69	8.29	4.92	3.47
Burundi	4.21	10.19	-4.79	1.20	-1.26	0.79	8.04	-0.68	4.06	2.52
Cameroon	18.48	17.56	15.21	7.00	5.84	38.51	7.87	17.74	8.29	8.00
Central African Republic	-2.14	8.17	7.95	1.05	2.33	-1.45	7.84	3.10	2.58	1.71
Chad	-10.61	-8.63	-5.38	5.02	3.21	-6.77	-7.63	-5.17	5.38	3.90
Congo	22.68	6.40	2.74	3.52	-7.66	2.63	28.75	-5.71	0.02	-12.80
Equatorial Guinea	3.80	-7.05	5.21	3.60	3.70	3.76	-6.74	7.22	4.15	3.48
Gabon	1.21	-4.20	5.16	-9.78	-7.38	8.83	-2.48	-0.01	-4.93	-7.64
Rwanda	2.24	9.94	1.47	4.16	0.40	1.33	8.74	4.71	3.49	2.52
Sao Tome & Principe	20.45	-13.84	7.05	-8.60	3.09	13.66	2.12	2.08	-8.81	4.46
Zaire	-3.62	4.03	7.13	4.49	3.42	-10.89	-0.51	-3.51	4.78	4.12
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	-2.16	1.49	0.41	3.27	2.19	-2.93	0.99	-2.42	3.68	1.19
Angola	2.06	-2.53	0.68	5.16	9.93	4.69	0.23	7.54	0.09	-8.60
Botswana	-10.48	41.27	33.60	10.51	5.88	19.52	-5.09	-14.51	-1.91	2.89
Comoros	6.55	11.30	6.88	-4.86	0.05	4.96	3.97	7.64	3.55	5.22
Djibouti	7.78	2.53	-1.85	-0.60	1.54	3.34	0.89	-1.58	0.90	1.79
Ethiopia	-13.23	25.03	5.06	0.34	2.26	-19.11	35.51	3.32	1.04	1.95
Kenya	2.44	1.98	2.17	4.07	4.30	7.18	4.36	4.37	4.65	5.30
Lesotho	-5.86	-15.79	14.10	1.44	3.49	27.75	-25.19	25.83	10.01	6.00
Madagascar	-13.86	1.58	4.89	-3.30	3.13	-14.06	1.51	5.68	-4.07	3.40
Malawi	0.12	3.13	-2.48	7.03	3.50	-0.18	4.65	-0.41	4.31	3.43
Mauritius	2.27	1.23	8.22	7.37	7.25	2.78	3.59	10.51	8.13	7.58
Mozambique	-12.60	-14.73	-27.21	-10.29	0.63	-15.77	-17.18	-30.98	-11.99	3.99
Seychelles	-8.74	-3.69	7.44	2.58	-4.08	4.86	11.80	0.00	2.47	2.89
Somalia	13.88	-7.85	-2.19	10.83	-6.93	22.97	-10.38	-10.94	13.35	-6.75
Swaziland	2.77	-2.16	1.03	1.95	3.36	5.20	1.08	0.96	1.26	3.44
Tanzania	-0.56	-13.19	3.65	0.08	1.50	-2.95	-3.38	-1.37	-2.16	1.78
Uganda	13.30	2.57	4.74	-12.35	2.56	14.24	2.82	3.99	-12.70	4.01
Zambia	-1.67	-2.36	-4.13	-0.11	-0.68	-4.96	-7.14	0.87	9.65	0.66
Zimbabwe	-0.68	2.97	-3.18	7.19	-1.97	-1.14	2.38	-6.17	8.02	-2.77
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	3.95	1.48	-0.50	3.07	-0.66	6.63	2.75	-1.89	4.61	-2.95

Table 14. Expenditure on gross domestic product  
(millions of dollars at current market prices)

Sub-regions, country	Total					Public Consumption				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>132908</b>	<b>136579</b>	<b>139656</b>	<b>142628</b>	<b>157717</b>	<b>26566</b>	<b>28684</b>	<b>29178</b>	<b>29354</b>	<b>32113</b>
Algeria	44318	47008	50452	56440	62786	6161	6406	6872	7647	9208
Egypt	28590	29844	32563	32981	33735	4627	5075	7685	7751	7601
Libya	29875	31922	29848	28896	30462	10017	12020	9767	9720	10035
Morocco	14943	13289	11990	11912	14674	3191	2627	2187	2145	2567
Sudan	6958	4466	7677	4629	6640	1234	1194	1351	822	1160
Tunisia	8183	8051	7927	7770	9421	1335	1363	1316	1270	1542
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>111120</b>	<b>101223</b>	<b>97767</b>	<b>92490</b>	<b>95301</b>	<b>13400</b>	<b>11998</b>	<b>11075</b>	<b>10298</b>	<b>11399</b>
Benin	1042	976	893	922	1293	90	82	79	83	123
Burkina Faso	1025	909	821	927	1242	160	138	120	137	203
Cape Verde	90	77	86	107	122	11	9	10	12	13
Cote d'Ivoire	7338	6728	6586	7622	9848	1456	1068	975	978	1419
Gambia	159	202	171	177	183	47	41	34	36	35
Ghana	7735	6026	5068	5580	6926	1661	1284	962	996	1222
Guinea	1465	1409	1373	1482	1664	238	258	255	136	129
Guinea Bissau	164	134	146	154	154	38	31	34	38	35
Liberia	850	835	835	811	785	251	212	193	149	144
Mali	1227	1079	1061	1058	1539	120	118	115	125	163
Mauritania	769	783	737	693	769	189	180	172	155	170
Niger	1923	1829	1662	1790	2308	225	202	182	182	244
Nigeria	82553	75910	74216	67658	62731	8176	7686	7337	6680	6645
Senegal	2549	2465	2337	2564	3781	515	489	440	437	651
Sierra Leone	1360	1123	1087	846	1000	111	100	75	65	77
Togo	821	738	687	696	956	113	100	91	90	124
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>21841</b>	<b>20996</b>	<b>20201</b>	<b>21143</b>	<b>25795</b>	<b>3318</b>	<b>3061</b>	<b>2765</b>	<b>2941</b>	<b>3903</b>
Burundi	1021	1075	996	1076	1260	204	217	193	220	246
Cameroon	6660	6862	7339	8332	11242	588	652	704	810	1134
Central African Republic	755	659	637	684	1043	173	162	135	135	192
Chad	684	649	577	641	914	157	141	126	134	199
Congo	2165	2098	2106	2163	1948	292	315	284	345	449
Equatorial Guinea	46	53	60	75	110	16	17	19	22	34
Gabon	3618	3398	3498	3621	3645	568	551	634	654	855
Rwanda	1426	1503	1710	1800	2226	267	259	276	276	333
Sao Tome & Principe	42	35	35	38	51	16	16	17	18	23
Zaire	5424	4664	3243	2912	3348	1037	731	378	329	438
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>44206</b>	<b>43737</b>	<b>43702</b>	<b>42309</b>	<b>47441</b>	<b>8425</b>	<b>8300</b>	<b>8357</b>	<b>7022</b>	<b>8679</b>
Angola	4073	4277	4794	5344	5292	957	1069	1270	1400	1437
Botswana	719	921	876	686	756	213	253	233	189	179
Comoros	114	112	106	115	163	33	32	30	32	45
Djibouti	335	338	339	344	357	122	123	122	124	120
Ethiopia	4424	4846	4831	4771	5473	719	837	889	929	952
Kenya	6656	6575	7367	6448	7195	1271	1271	1361	1174	1403
Lesotho	354	375	334	264	382	89	94	85	74	88
Madagascar	2849	2837	2356	2300	2603	428	384	319	311	356
Malawi	1155	1221	1188	1091	1197	211	201	182	169	177
Mauritius	1078	1091	1035	1003	1210	149	146	133	118	155
Mozambique	1867	1962	1959	1997	1979	331	407	448	407	407
Seychelles	147	145	152	164	191	51	48	46	50	55
Somalia	1617	1455	2054	1388	1945	328	402	428	255	363
Swaziland	529	568	503	398	433	130	137	121	105	114
Tanzania	3842	4168	4305	4659	6240	505	489	521	573	744
Uganda	3672	3658	3601	3762	4006	534	513	586	533	494
Zambia	3865	3292	2712	2936	2756	1071	794	682	703	684
Zimbabwe	6789	5896	5191	4620	5260	1283	1100	899	777	900
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>310064</b>	<b>302534</b>	<b>301325</b>	<b>298570</b>	<b>326254</b>	<b>51708</b>	<b>52043</b>	<b>51375</b>	<b>50515</b>	<b>56093</b>

Table 14. Expenditure on gross domestic product (Continued)  
(millions of dollars at current market prices)

Sub-regions, country	Private Consumption					Gross Capital Formation				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>72620</b>	<b>72523</b>	<b>74230</b>	<b>74405</b>	<b>84644</b>	<b>37893</b>	<b>38902</b>	<b>39623</b>	<b>40372</b>	<b>46481</b>
Algeria	20358	21202	22745	25655	31012	16795	18243	19329	21053	26019
Egypt	20052	21121	21170	20844	20438	5911	6132	6212	6436	6311
Libya	11429	11054	11145	11087	11880	7808	8318	7612	7575	7480
Morocco	10249	9004	8401	8376	10322	3479	2775	2709	2637	3138
Sudan	5465	5053	5718	5481	4915	1294	1121	1267	771	1089
Tunisia	5068	5092	5051	4961	6100	2607	2313	2494	2100	2524
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>82756</b>	<b>76830</b>	<b>72900</b>	<b>66769</b>	<b>71880</b>	<b>23428</b>	<b>14588</b>	<b>14057</b>	<b>14268</b>	<b>15890</b>
Benin	949	876	823	861	1220	206	212	184	189	276
Burkina Faso	965	914	822	894	1185	115	77	54	74	85
Cape Verde	103	89	89	109	121	25	18	24	28	31
Cote d'Ivoire	4616	4300	3998	4234	5971	1612	1412	1073	883	1160
Gambia	201	193	170	170	166	39	62	38	36	35
Ghana	5660	4542	3718	3849	4724	388	375	503	831	881
Guinea	1142	1138	1163	1255	1255	234	212	198	182	217
Guinea Bissau	205	170	184	203	206	29	25	26	29	27
Liberia	377	305	378	386	374	240	220	178	121	117
Mali	1094	975	938	967	1361	217	197	194	232	333
Mauritania	949	561	549	504	573	204	216	164	160	173
Niger	1616	1465	1325	1362	1744	333	289	251	278	381
Nigeria	61551	57765	55506	48913	48787	18988	10567	10577	10442	10410
Senegal	1954	1927	1855	2031	2864	404	399	311	353	507
Sierra Leone	1147	986	893	938	644	174	160	138	253	303
Togo	607	536	487	495	686	216	166	144	176	204
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>12728</b>	<b>12324</b>	<b>11134</b>	<b>12008</b>	<b>16121</b>	<b>6031</b>	<b>5141</b>	<b>4940</b>	<b>5452</b>	<b>6690</b>
Burundi	867	824	757	828	953	171	195	181	159	161
Cameroon	4715	4499	4612	5185	7181	1651	1783	1904	2171	3157
Central African Republic	622	548	530	571	870	52	53	58	56	89
Chad	560	524	461	504	730	52	43	39	43	61
Congo	857	832	753	849	1134	1305	747	559	457	514
Equatorial Guinea	31	34	38	44	68	9	9	10	11	17
Gabon	989	967	984	1042	1395	1267	1212	1172	1269	1328
Rwanda	1122	1195	1378	1451	1778	203	187	202	211	249
Sao Tome & Principe	24	25	24	24	33	17	7	9	10	12
Zaire	2980	2855	1997	1487	1979	1386	906	806	867	1102
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>31346</b>	<b>31626</b>	<b>31561</b>	<b>30854</b>	<b>34659</b>	<b>8157</b>	<b>6498</b>	<b>6862</b>	<b>6138</b>	<b>6873</b>
Angola	2150	2378	2785	3132	3305	354	394	446	504	475
Botswana	450	510	431	320	357	323	276	218	198	211
Comoros	86	84	78	83	120	31	34	48	38	38
Djibouti	213	236	250	264	280	84	86	82	80	84
Ethiopia	3553	3878	3798	3926	4373	523	541	620	506	517
Kenya	4224	3981	4592	4228	5057	1501	1393	1589	1200	1431
Lesotho	645	619	535	417	494	131	135	127	96	114
Madagascar	2285	2261	1820	1795	2048	380	373	320	314	360
Malawi	864	834	809	805	863	257	279	165	172	218
Mauritius	783	759	715	690	887	196	199	217	108	273
Mozambique	1627	1750	1667	1765	1660	294	175	199	175	128
Seychelles	83	96	90	93	106	48	31	33	32	43
Somalia	751	864	1394	899	1281	546	242	270	182	260
Swaziland	366	435	382	332	399	163	175	134	116	134
Tanzania	2959	3311	3525	3962	5141	768	699	621	678	879
Uganda	3375	3307	3703	3428	3119	480	463	529	480	503
Zambia	2487	2083	1528	1727	1708	649	453	398	430	408
Zimbabwe	4483	4239	3459	2986	3461	1431	760	847	731	790
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>199460</b>	<b>193304</b>	<b>189825</b>	<b>184036</b>	<b>207326</b>	<b>75509</b>	<b>65329</b>	<b>65482</b>	<b>66430</b>	<b>75135</b>

Table 14. Expenditure on gross domestic product (Continued)  
(millions of dollars at current market prices)

Sub-regions, country	Exports of Goods and Nonfactor Services					Imports of Goods and Nonfactor Services				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	41816	38562	37771	36837	33032	45984	42094	41146	38537	38575
Algeria	14048	13723	13964	14615	10352	13104	12566	12457	12530	13806
Egypt	7245	6571	5794	4702	5223	9266	9055	8298	6752	5839
Libya	13844	11790	11584	11493	10704	13239	11260	11060	10976	9557
Morocco	3072	2970	3056	3084	3583	5047	4096	4364	4330	4936
Sudan	533	655	660	355	468	1469	1558	1318	800	992
Tunisia	3013	2854	2712	2588	2702	3859	3570	3648	3149	3446
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	20518	17299	19007	19757	17812	28981	19492	19271	18601	20880
Benin	227	229	227	235	291	430	423	420	446	617
Burkina Faso	148	159	170	194	340	403	379	346	371	541
Cape Verde	9	8	8	9	10	57	48	45	50	54
Cote d'Ivoire	2740	2632	3014	3218	4237	3126	2684	2473	2291	2919
Gambia	46	51	48	48	42	134	125	120	114	95
Ghana	245	338	341	455	1056	219	513	456	551	957
Guinea	363	372	345	465	535	534	570	588	556	471
Guinea Bissau	18	15	16	18	17	126	108	114	133	131
Liberia	487	465	488	470	450	465	457	402	315	300
Mali	150	206	245	221	244	395	416	431	487	562
Mauritania	245	302	318	370	444	457	476	469	495	591
Niger	428	498	497	557	683	680	626	594	589	744
Nigeria	13747	10802	12068	12264	7934	19909	10910	11272	10640	11045
Senegal	972	822	815	867	1009	1256	1172	1084	1123	1249
Sierra Leone	125	124	116	81	156	337	247	135	91	181
Togo	357	274	289	285	365	452	338	324	349	423
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	7172	7130	7543	7435	7234	7417	6661	6069	6694	8153
Burundi	56	96	112	119	156	257	256	248	250	254
Cameroon	1323	1435	1485	1587	1719	1628	1506	1366	1420	1949
Central African Republic	173	162	152	158	232	273	265	238	235	340
Chad	128	141	137	145	181	223	201	185	186	257
Congo	1147	1192	1206	1193	810	1455	997	696	902	960
Equatorial Guinea	15	18	20	27	41	25	25	26	27	42
Gabon	2350	2081	2126	2015	1860	1557	1433	1419	1558	1793
Rwanda	143	152	180	183	248	318	291	326	320	381
Sao Tome & Principe	11	9	13	14	19	36	22	28	30	37
Zaire	1746	1845	2111	1995	1967	1645	1673	1537	1765	2139
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	10354	10383	11427	10262	9446	14117	13270	14505	12865	12217
Angola	1821	1822	1932	2017	1782	1210	1386	1640	1689	1706
Botswana	323	554	530	421	446	589	672	535	442	436
Comoros	24	22	10	19	27	40	60	59	57	67
Djibouti	146	145	142	141	144	240	252	257	265	279
Ethiopia	520	552	612	549	683	882	962	1088	1139	1051
Kenya	1663	1683	1984	1647	1062	1973	1752	2160	1802	1758
Lesotho	50	57	52	40	39	561	531	466	363	353
Madagascar	340	325	369	328	349	604	506	472	448	511
Malawi	270	254	337	266	299	346	346	305	321	360
Mauritius	509	509	509	557	713	539	512	538	560	817
Mozambique	219	167	136	114	97	585	537	492	465	313
Seychelles	78	74	98	114	114	112	104	115	125	127
Somalia	278	195	101	189	177	286	249	139	136	136
Swaziland	385	368	313	209	195	524	547	447	363	408
Tanzania	320	362	332	234	292	710	694	694	787	816
Uganda	857	967	1619	1015	525	1574	1591	2837	1693	634
Zambia	1048	1008	994	1094	1276	1411	1046	891	1027	1320
Zimbabwe	1564	1319	1358	1307	1226	1912	1522	1373	1182	1126
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	79909	73374	75748	74291	67525	96499	81517	80991	76697	79825

Table 13. Structure of demand  
(percent)  
(At current market prices)

Sub-Regions, country	Total					Public Consumption				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	19.99	21.00	20.89	20.58	20.36
Algeria	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	13.90	13.63	13.62	13.55	14.67
Egypt	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	16.18	17.01	23.40	23.50	22.53
Libya	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	33.53	37.65	33.62	33.64	32.94
Morocco	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	21.36	19.77	18.24	18.00	17.49
Sudan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	17.64	18.46	17.59	17.76	17.47
Tunisia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	16.32	16.93	16.61	16.34	16.36
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	12.06	11.85	11.33	11.13	11.90
Benin	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	8.63	8.38	8.89	9.00	9.48
Burkina Faso	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	15.61	15.14	14.66	14.72	16.39
Cape Verde	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	11.65	12.00	11.47	11.13	10.94
Cote d'Ivoire	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	19.84	15.88	14.80	13.93	14.41
Gambia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	23.58	20.40	20.08	20.53	19.29
Ghana	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	21.41	21.30	18.99	17.84	17.65
Guinea	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	16.26	18.31	18.59	9.19	7.75
Guinea Bissau	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	22.95	23.42	23.03	24.36	22.42
Liberia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	28.17	25.41	23.09	18.33	18.35
Mali	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	9.81	10.92	10.81	11.82	10.60
Mauritania	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	24.51	22.98	23.36	22.30	22.15
Niger	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	11.71	11.06	10.95	10.18	10.56
Nigeria	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	9.90	10.13	9.89	9.87	10.59
Senegal	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	20.03	19.85	18.83	17.03	17.21
Sierra Leone	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	8.58	8.88	6.93	7.65	7.74
Togo	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	13.79	13.51	13.28	12.92	12.96
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	15.19	14.58	13.69	13.91	15.13
Burundi	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	20.00	20.14	19.38	20.40	19.51
Cameroon	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	8.84	9.30	9.59	9.72	10.09
Central African Republic	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	22.85	24.61	21.17	19.71	18.42
Chad	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	22.96	21.77	21.85	20.85	21.76
Congo	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	13.47	15.01	13.48	15.93	23.07
Equatorial Guinea	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	33.49	32.58	31.05	28.71	28.47
Gabon	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	15.71	16.22	18.13	19.13	23.46
Rwanda	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	18.69	17.26	16.16	15.35	14.97
Sao Tome & Principe	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	39.45	45.43	47.81	48.03	45.10
Zaire	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	19.12	15.67	11.65	11.28	13.09
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	19.06	18.98	19.12	18.72	18.29
Angola	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	23.50	25.00	26.50	26.10	27.14
Botswana	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	29.57	27.43	24.44	27.53	23.68
Comoros	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	28.89	28.44	28.33	27.53	27.64
Djibouti	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	36.38	36.29	36.08	36.11	36.11
Ethiopia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	16.22	17.20	18.40	19.47	17.39
Kenya	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	19.98	19.33	18.48	18.22	19.50
Lesotho	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	25.14	25.07	25.56	27.99	22.92
Madagascar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	15.01	15.54	13.52	13.52	13.66
Malawi	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	17.64	16.47	15.29	15.46	14.75
Mauritius	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	13.85	13.36	12.84	11.79	12.77
Mozambique	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	17.54	20.73	22.88	20.39	20.55
Seychelles	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	34.91	32.95	30.49	30.20	28.88
Somalia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	28.28	27.66	28.84	18.35	18.68
Swaziland	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	26.12	24.15	23.97	24.31	26.35
Tanzania	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	13.15	11.74	12.11	12.31	11.92
Uganda	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	14.55	14.01	16.29	14.16	12.32
Zambia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	27.72	24.13	25.15	23.93	24.82
Zimbabwe	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	18.90	18.64	17.33	16.82	17.10
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	16.68	17.20	17.05	16.92	17.19

Table 15. Structure of demand (Continued)  
(percent)  
(At current market prices)

Sub-regions, country	Private Consumption					Gross Capital Formation				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>54.64</b>	<b>53.10</b>	<b>53.15</b>	<b>52.17</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>28.51</b>	<b>28.48</b>	<b>28.37</b>	<b>28.45</b>	<b>29.47</b>
Algeria	46.03	45.10	45.08	45.46	49.39	37.90	38.81	38.31	37.30	41.44
Egypt	70.14	70.77	65.01	63.20	60.58	20.68	20.55	19.08	19.52	18.71
Libya	38.26	34.63	38.37	38.37	39.00	26.14	26.06	26.21	26.22	24.29
Morocco	68.58	67.76	70.07	70.32	70.34	23.28	20.88	22.60	22.13	21.39
Sudan	77.24	78.16	74.48	75.20	74.02	18.49	17.33	16.50	16.66	16.40
Tunisia	62.17	63.24	63.73	63.85	64.75	31.85	28.73	31.47	27.03	26.79
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>74.47</b>	<b>75.90</b>	<b>74.57</b>	<b>72.19</b>	<b>75.42</b>	<b>21.08</b>	<b>14.41</b>	<b>14.38</b>	<b>15.43</b>	<b>15.83</b>
Benin	91.64	89.77	92.16	93.34	94.35	19.81	21.69	20.56	20.51	21.34
Burkina Faso	96.68	100.52	100.21	96.37	95.46	11.23	8.51	6.52	8.01	4.40
Cape Verde	113.66	116.04	102.93	100.99	99.57	27.17	23.97	28.10	26.04	25.67
Cote d'Ivoire	62.50	63.90	60.70	60.29	60.63	21.97	20.98	16.29	12.58	11.57
Gambia	100.86	95.70	99.35	96.50	90.62	19.53	20.73	22.14	20.58	19.33
Ghana	73.25	75.37	73.37	68.97	68.21	5.00	6.23	9.93	14.90	12.72
Guinea	77.55	80.79	84.67	84.69	75.42	16.10	15.03	14.40	12.31	13.01
Guinea Bissau	125.63	126.87	125.75	131.70	133.57	17.92	18.90	17.99	18.49	17.52
Liberia	42.34	47.27	45.28	47.54	47.60	27.02	26.32	21.28	14.93	14.95
Mali	89.20	90.30	88.39	91.33	88.44	17.69	18.24	18.25	21.96	21.62
Mauritania	74.62	71.60	74.56	72.70	74.50	26.51	27.64	22.47	23.03	22.46
Niger	84.65	80.09	79.74	76.09	75.57	17.34	15.83	15.11	15.52	16.52
Nigeria	74.54	76.10	74.79	72.30	77.77	23.00	13.92	14.25	15.43	16.60
Senegal	75.29	78.17	79.40	79.19	75.74	15.74	16.19	13.29	13.75	13.41
Sierra Leone	88.22	87.80	82.14	63.61	64.39	13.38	14.28	12.71	29.95	30.32
Togo	73.57	72.56	70.90	71.04	71.75	26.29	22.50	20.92	25.22	21.36
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>58.32</b>	<b>58.70</b>	<b>55.12</b>	<b>56.80</b>	<b>62.50</b>	<b>27.61</b>	<b>24.49</b>	<b>24.45</b>	<b>25.79</b>	<b>25.94</b>
Burundi	79.60	76.63	76.03	76.93	75.59	16.71	18.09	18.21	14.79	12.75
Cameroon	70.81	65.56	62.85	62.22	63.87	24.79	25.98	25.94	26.06	28.08
Central African Republic	83.62	83.11	83.21	83.46	83.38	6.87	8.00	9.08	8.13	8.53
Chad	81.99	80.79	79.81	78.91	79.90	7.58	6.66	6.69	6.64	6.63
Congo	39.58	39.66	35.76	40.21	58.22	60.25	35.59	26.53	30.37	26.41
Equatorial Guinea	67.70	65.19	62.27	57.72	57.46	18.45	16.51	15.99	14.49	14.36
Gabon	27.35	29.04	28.14	30.45	38.27	35.02	35.68	33.51	37.09	36.45
Rwanda	79.26	79.55	80.56	80.61	79.86	14.20	12.47	11.83	11.71	11.16
Sao Tome & Principe	81.35	71.65	70.24	70.14	65.92	39.76	19.64	26.49	25.63	23.68
Zaire	54.55	61.22	49.25	51.06	59.12	24.08	19.43	24.86	29.77	32.93
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>70.51</b>	<b>72.31</b>	<b>72.22</b>	<b>72.92</b>	<b>73.06</b>	<b>18.45</b>	<b>19.32</b>	<b>15.70</b>	<b>14.51</b>	<b>14.49</b>
Angola	52.79	55.60	58.10	58.39	62.45	8.70	9.20	9.30	9.40	8.97
Botswana	62.56	55.44	49.14	46.68	47.22	44.89	29.93	24.84	28.86	27.84
Comoros	75.58	75.16	73.23	72.74	73.82	26.95	30.27	44.96	32.80	23.59
Djibouti	66.52	69.74	73.61	76.78	78.22	25.03	25.51	24.27	23.21	23.44
Ethiopia	80.14	80.03	78.61	82.30	79.90	11.80	11.16	12.84	10.60	9.44
Kenya	63.24	60.54	62.33	65.58	70.29	22.42	21.18	21.57	18.61	19.88
Lesotho	182.15	165.28	168.17	157.97	129.44	36.87	36.00	38.01	36.35	29.76
Madagascar	80.21	79.72	77.26	78.03	78.68	13.35	13.16	13.58	13.66	13.85
Malawi	67.27	68.29	68.14	73.84	72.07	21.46	22.83	13.91	15.72	18.22
Mauritius	70.80	69.57	69.04	68.78	73.30	18.17	17.44	20.92	19.76	22.52
Mozambique	86.24	89.19	85.08	88.40	83.87	15.61	8.93	10.18	8.79	6.48
Seychelles	56.22	66.28	59.56	56.72	55.46	32.49	21.37	21.63	19.58	22.57
Somalia	46.46	59.42	67.86	64.74	65.87	33.77	16.67	13.13	13.12	13.35
Swaziland	71.62	76.51	75.96	83.26	92.01	30.15	30.84	26.55	29.16	30.83
Tanzania	77.61	79.46	81.88	85.03	82.38	19.99	16.77	14.42	14.54	14.09
Uganda	91.90	90.39	102.85	91.11	77.85	13.07	12.65	14.69	12.75	12.56
Zambia	64.36	63.27	56.37	58.83	61.97	16.78	13.75	14.68	14.94	14.80
Zimbabwe	66.63	71.89	66.65	64.64	65.81	21.07	12.89	16.32	15.83	15.19
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>64.32</b>	<b>63.90</b>	<b>63.00</b>	<b>61.64</b>	<b>63.55</b>	<b>24.35</b>	<b>21.59</b>	<b>21.73</b>	<b>22.25</b>	<b>23.03</b>



Table 15. Structure of demand (Continued)  
(percent)  
(At current market prices)

Sub-regions, country	Exports of Goods and Nonfactor Services					Imports of Goods and Nonfactor Services				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	31.46	28.23	27.05	25.83	20.94	34.60	30.82	29.46	27.02	24.46
Algeria	31.74	29.19	27.68	25.89	16.49	29.57	26.73	24.69	22.20	21.99
Egypt	25.41	22.02	17.79	14.26	15.48	32.41	30.34	25.48	20.47	17.30
Libya	46.41	36.93	39.88	39.77	35.14	44.31	35.27	38.08	37.99	31.37
Morocco	20.56	22.35	25.49	25.89	24.42	33.78	30.75	36.40	36.35	33.64
Sudan	7.62	10.14	8.60	7.67	7.05	20.99	24.09	17.17	17.28	14.94
Tunisia	36.82	35.44	34.22	33.31	28.68	47.16	44.35	46.02	40.53	36.58
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	18.47	17.09	19.44	21.36	18.69	26.08	19.26	19.71	20.11	21.91
Benin	21.81	23.50	25.43	25.47	22.52	41.28	43.35	47.04	48.32	47.69
Burkina Faso	16.42	17.51	20.76	20.95	27.35	39.34	41.67	42.14	40.05	43.60
Cape Verde	10.39	10.32	9.10	8.57	7.93	62.86	62.32	51.62	46.73	44.11
Cote d'Ivoire	37.88	39.12	45.77	45.83	43.03	42.60	39.89	37.56	32.62	29.64
Gambia	23.11	25.35	28.34	26.90	22.92	67.08	62.18	69.91	64.52	52.16
Ghana	3.16	5.61	6.72	8.16	15.24	2.83	5.51	9.01	9.87	13.82
Guinea	26.11	26.38	25.13	31.34	32.14	36.41	40.50	42.80	37.53	28.31
Guinea Bissau	11.14	11.29	11.20	11.69	11.29	77.03	80.47	77.97	86.24	84.80
Liberia	54.80	55.73	58.43	57.98	57.33	52.32	54.73	48.09	38.77	38.22
Mali	15.49	19.11	23.13	20.91	15.86	32.19	38.56	40.58	46.03	36.52
Mauritania	34.42	38.62	43.22	53.33	57.74	59.46	60.83	63.60	71.37	76.84
Niger	22.24	27.23	29.93	31.14	29.58	35.35	34.20	35.73	32.93	32.24
Nigeria	16.68	14.23	16.26	18.13	12.65	24.12	14.37	15.19	15.73	17.61
Senegal	37.85	33.34	34.86	33.83	26.68	48.92	47.55	46.39	43.80	33.03
Sierra Leone	15.76	11.07	10.63	9.55	15.63	25.93	22.04	12.41	10.76	18.09
Togo	41.65	37.19	42.14	40.89	38.19	55.10	45.75	47.24	50.06	44.26
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	32.74	33.96	37.34	35.17	28.04	33.96	31.72	30.04	31.66	31.61
Burundi	9.44	8.96	11.28	11.07	12.34	25.14	23.81	24.90	23.19	20.19
Cameroon	20.01	20.91	20.23	19.05	15.29	26.45	21.95	18.62	17.04	17.33
Central African Republic	22.85	24.53	23.86	23.09	22.29	36.18	40.26	37.32	34.39	32.62
Chad	20.16	21.70	23.74	22.65	19.78	32.69	30.91	32.09	29.05	28.07
Congo	53.50	56.82	57.28	55.18	41.60	67.20	47.07	33.04	41.69	49.30
Equatorial Guinea	33.23	33.81	33.46	35.17	35.09	52.87	48.08	42.74	36.08	35.38
Gabon	64.57	61.24	60.80	58.88	51.03	43.04	42.16	40.58	45.54	49.21
Rwanda	10.06	10.10	10.54	10.14	11.14	22.30	19.38	19.09	17.80	17.13
Sao Tome & Principe	25.83	26.65	36.61	37.08	38.16	36.36	63.37	81.12	80.85	72.86
Zaire	32.18	39.55	65.10	68.50	58.75	30.33	35.87	47.38	60.61	63.89
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	23.51	23.74	26.15	24.25	19.91	31.93	30.34	33.19	30.41	25.75
Angola	44.70	42.60	40.30	37.60	33.67	29.70	32.40	34.20	31.50	32.23
Botswana	44.51	60.18	60.47	61.38	58.95	81.93	72.98	61.08	64.45	57.69
Comoros	20.67	19.83	9.02	17.00	16.44	52.10	53.68	55.54	50.06	41.49
Djibouti	43.63	42.85	41.79	41.05	40.15	71.57	74.39	75.75	77.14	77.92
Ethiopia	11.74	11.39	12.67	11.51	12.48	19.89	19.85	22.52	23.86	19.21
Kenya	24.83	25.60	26.94	25.54	14.76	29.47	26.65	29.32	27.95	24.43
Lesotho	14.12	15.29	15.60	14.99	10.31	158.29	141.72	139.33	137.30	92.43
Madagascar	12.62	11.44	15.67	14.27	13.42	21.19	17.85	20.04	19.49	19.61
Malawi	22.55	20.78	28.35	24.41	24.99	28.92	28.37	25.68	29.43	30.03
Mauritius	47.16	46.61	49.15	55.52	58.90	49.97	46.97	51.95	55.84	67.49
Mozambique	11.61	8.53	6.96	5.71	4.90	31.00	27.38	25.10	23.29	15.81
Seychelles	52.69	51.15	64.42	69.54	59.51	76.31	71.75	76.10	76.04	65.41
Somalia	17.20	13.38	4.93	13.61	9.11	17.71	17.12	6.76	9.82	7.00
Swaziland	71.31	64.70	62.24	52.39	45.00	97.18	96.19	88.72	91.12	94.19
Tanzania	8.33	8.68	7.70	5.01	4.68	18.48	16.65	16.11	16.89	13.07
Uganda	23.35	26.44	44.95	26.97	13.11	42.87	43.49	78.78	44.99	15.84
Zambia	27.64	30.63	36.64	37.28	46.31	36.51	31.78	32.84	34.98	47.90
Zimbabwe	22.16	22.37	26.16	28.30	23.31	28.16	25.32	26.45	25.59	21.41
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	25.77	24.25	25.14	24.88	20.70	31.12	25.95	26.98	25.69	24.47

Table 16. Average Annual Growth Rate of Consumption,  
Investment and Exports of Goods and nonfactor services (percent)

Sub-regions, country	Total		Public consumption		Private consumption		Gross capital formation		Exports of goods & nonfactor services	
	1982-83	1982-86	1982-83	1982-86	1982-83	1982-86	1982-83	1982-86	1982-83	1982-86
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	4.25	2.29	4.03	1.79	0.16	1.10	2.73	1.40	3.04	5.61
Algeria	5.19	4.75	3.67	4.05	3.64	4.50	6.28	4.42	1.54	-0.85
Egypt	5.57	6.09	9.56	12.51	5.20	-1.79	8.33	0.63	9.56	25.21
Libya	5.02	-0.88	5.18	-3.10	-15.22	-2.62	-0.40	-3.79	-2.27	0.45
Morocco	1.52	3.09	-5.31	-0.72	0.79	3.26	-11.79	1.28	7.23	4.34
Sudan	-4.59	-1.12	1.31	0.95	-2.04	0.08	-1.81	0.13	60.68	20.66
Tunisia	4.65	4.18	7.82	4.69	5.71	4.51	0.45	0.48	-2.81	-2.65
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	-6.54	-2.45	-8.71	-3.21	-6.96	-3.16	-36.99	-9.56	-5.71	5.36
Benin	-0.44	-0.54	-2.77	1.72	-1.27	0.21	7.38	-0.57	3.40	0.45
Burkina Faso	-4.23	1.80	-7.61	3.75	-0.35	1.89	-26.20	-15.68	-3.41	9.39
Cape Verde	0.73	8.51	3.05	6.37	2.03	4.45	-11.30	5.63	-2.15	3.32
Cote d'Ivoire	-3.53	0.93	-20.81	-3.36	0.53	3.08	-6.45	-11.71	-5.54	-1.78
Gambia	16.46	2.62	3.60	3.70	1.39	4.51	44.54	13.26	36.11	7.61
Ghana	-2.54	3.75	-2.01	2.28	1.36	5.48	12.29	9.97	-29.39	3.49
Guinea	-5.02	-4.86	4.86	-17.45	-3.51	-6.42	-13.45	-10.29	0.00	2.69
Guinea Bissau	2.02	2.90	3.00	0.51	2.40	2.71	4.21	0.83	0.59	4.23
Liberia	-3.50	-3.73	-11.18	-10.03	15.27	-3.27	-11.45	-22.02	-2.29	-0.36
Mali	-4.25	1.81	12.36	6.20	-3.13	1.10	-1.03	8.25	9.40	5.43
Mauritania	4.69	2.34	-0.64	0.60	2.50	3.35	8.96	-2.15	11.33	10.98
Niger	7.21	3.12	6.69	2.61	7.65	2.56	-5.79	-0.18	0.68	0.10
Nigeria	-8.50	-4.65	-10.33	-5.27	-10.42	-5.95	-46.90	-11.11	-4.65	9.06
Senegal	2.19	1.64	-1.16	-2.67	3.57	1.02	-2.12	-4.22	4.20	-2.07
Sierra Leone	-0.62	-4.86	6.80	-2.84	0.64	-8.99	8.14	29.66	-32.60	-2.24
Togo	-5.21	0.27	-6.62	1.58	-6.48	2.43	-18.19	-2.81	-13.18	-6.03
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	2.56	2.83	1.38	2.41	1.30	2.70	-4.71	-1.36	2.17	1.11
Burundi	1.08	3.21	1.47	3.16	2.47	2.94	18.77	0.48	-7.27	7.44
Cameroon	6.69	6.68	14.09	8.83	-1.71	2.61	6.65	9.17	11.10	3.85
Central African Republic	-6.10	1.61	-2.99	-4.94	-10.50	0.46	6.98	7.02	2.74	3.66
Chad	-7.01	0.11	-7.95	-0.64	-4.30	0.01	-13.64	-2.64	-12.30	-2.47
Congo	5.29	-0.94	16.20	3.77	4.42	-0.46	-39.91	-23.86	8.80	1.18
Equatorial Guinea	-2.58	2.70	1.14	2.64	0.12	2.60	-6.97	0.48	-1.71	5.64
Gabon	-1.63	-1.77	1.82	5.02	4.75	2.83	1.23	-4.22	-8.13	-4.62
Rwanda	3.01	1.95	-7.14	0.29	1.92	2.60	-6.00	1.69	19.41	-0.93
Sao Tome & Principe	-14.22	-2.96	5.90	1.20	-19.09	-6.93	-57.44	-9.24	-10.50	8.60
Zaire	1.51	2.53	-10.93	-3.42	8.30	5.07	15.16	4.64	4.10	4.38
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	0.53	1.57	2.12	0.88	3.26	2.11	-18.12	-1.36	2.76	7.59
Angola	1.60	3.81	2.97	1.58	1.95	2.14	1.31	-1.59	1.61	4.74
Botswana	23.57	13.64	-2.05	2.52	-7.66	1.51	-30.20	-10.91	77.57	33.78
Comoros	3.64	3.21	1.30	2.33	2.34	2.85	14.21	3.56	1.80	4.61
Djibouti	0.50	0.96	-0.16	0.10	4.90	4.42	1.84	-1.57	0.24	-0.48
Ethiopia	5.12	-0.71	3.59	-1.19	3.65	-1.14	10.53	0.51	7.89	2.04
Kenya	3.17	3.04	3.60	0.43	3.03	3.64	-4.48	1.87	-4.35	-1.02
Lesotho	-1.29	1.43	2.91	12.91	-10.15	5.04	4.25	4.44	5.50	15.61
Madagascar	2.30	2.21	0.35	1.43	0.62	0.72	-8.71	1.41	-12.33	-0.25
Malawi	3.60	3.65	-11.98	-1.95	-3.14	4.13	5.49	-0.55	32.57	12.40
Mauritius	0.40	3.85	-0.16	1.64	2.14	2.27	-0.30	7.02	2.23	20.40
Mozambique	-18.00	-10.63	-2.48	-5.96	-14.74	-10.02	-52.82	-24.57	-29.18	-16.74
Seychelles	-2.04	2.23	-7.80	-4.61	18.08	0.20	-40.66	-12.10	11.20	14.96
Somalia	-13.00	0.63	43.94	9.61	33.31	22.11	-41.15	-33.30	-13.74	61.37
Swaziland	-1.61	1.53	-2.98	3.01	3.62	4.39	0.68	-1.33	-7.13	-0.07
Tanzania	-2.04	1.82	-1.20	8.10	-0.41	5.98	-20.44	1.29	36.94	9.70
Uganda	4.60	-1.13	8.23	9.16	10.53	9.17	8.79	12.70	-17.10	24.00
Zambia	-1.57	-0.08	-10.20	-3.05	9.07	-1.90	-32.84	24.14	-9.74	-3.62
Zimbabwe	1.72	2.25	7.34	-1.63	8.23	-1.44	-43.14	-5.20	-0.17	14.46
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	-0.19	1.02	0.04	0.34	-2.45	-0.44	-12.65	-2.55	0.35	5.24

Table 17. Resources and uses at current market prices  
(In hundred million dollars)

Sub-regions, country	R E S O U R C E S						U S E S							
	G.D.P.		Imports of goods and nonfactor services		Total		Public consumption		Private consumption		Gross capital formation		Exports of goods and nonfactor services	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	1319	1577	460	386	1789	1963	266	321	726	847	379	465	418	330
Algeria	443	628	131	138	574	766	62	92	204	310	168	260	141	104
Egypt	286	337	93	58	379	396	46	76	201	204	59	63	73	52
Libya	259	305	132	96	431	400	100	100	114	119	78	74	139	107
Morocco	149	147	50	49	200	196	32	26	102	103	35	31	31	36
Sudan	70	66	15	10	85	76	12	12	54	49	13	11	5	5
Tunisia	82	94	39	34	120	129	13	15	51	61	26	25	30	27
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	1111	953	290	209	1401	1162	134	114	828	719	234	151	205	178
Benin	10	13	4	6	15	19	1	1	9	12	2	3	2	3
Burkina Faso	10	12	4	5	14	18	2	2	10	12	1	1	2	3
Cape Verde	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	73	98	31	29	105	128	15	14	46	60	16	11	28	42
Gambia	2	2	1	1	3	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Ghana	78	69	2	10	80	79	17	12	57	47	4	9	2	11
Guinea	15	17	5	5	20	21	2	1	11	13	2	2	4	5
Guinea Bissau	2	2	1	1	3	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Liberia	9	8	5	3	14	11	3	1	4	4	2	1	5	5
Mali	12	15	4	6	16	21	1	2	11	14	2	3	2	2
Mauritania	8	8	5	6	12	14	2	2	6	6	2	2	3	4
Niger	19	23	7	7	26	31	2	2	16	17	3	4	4	7
Nigeria	826	627	199	110	1025	738	82	66	615	488	190	104	138	79
Senegal	26	38	13	12	38	50	5	7	19	29	4	5	10	10
Sierra Leone	13	10	3	2	16	12	1	1	11	6	2	3	2	2
Togo	8	10	5	4	13	14	1	1	6	7	2	2	3	4
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	218	258	74	82	293	339	33	39	127	161	60	67	72	72
Burundi	10	13	3	3	13	15	2	2	8	10	2	2	1	2
Cameroon	67	112	16	19	83	132	6	11	47	72	17	32	13	17
Central African Republic	8	10	3	3	10	14	2	2	6	9	1	1	2	2
Chad	7	9	2	3	9	12	2	2	6	7	1	1	1	2
Congo	22	19	15	10	36	29	3	4	9	11	13	9	12	8
Equatorial Guinea	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Gabon	26	36	16	18	52	54	6	9	10	14	13	13	24	19
Rwanda	14	22	3	4	17	26	3	3	11	18	2	2	1	2
Sao Tome & Principe	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	54	33	16	21	71	55	10	4	30	20	19	11	17	20
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	442	474	141	122	583	597	84	87	313	347	82	69	104	94
Angola	41	53	12	17	53	70	10	14	22	33	4	5	18	18
Botswana	7	8	6	4	13	12	2	2	4	4	3	2	3	4
Comoros	1	2	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	3	4	2	3	6	6	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1
Ethiopia	44	55	9	11	53	65	7	10	36	44	5	5	5	7
Kenya	67	72	20	18	87	90	13	14	42	51	15	14	17	11
Lesotho	4	4	6	4	9	7	1	1	6	5	1	1	1	-
Madagascar	28	26	6	5	35	31	4	4	23	20	4	4	4	3
Malawi	12	12	3	4	15	16	2	2	8	9	3	2	3	3
Mauritius	11	12	5	8	16	20	1	2	8	9	2	3	5	7
Mozambique	19	20	6	3	25	23	3	4	16	17	3	1	2	1
Seychelles	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
Swaziland	16	19	3	1	19	21	3	4	8	13	5	3	3	2
Tanzania	5	4	5	4	11	8	1	1	4	4	2	1	4	2
Uganda	28	40	7	8	46	71	5	7	30	51	8	9	3	3
Zambia	27	40	16	6	52	46	5	5	34	31	5	5	9	5
Zimbabwe	29	28	14	13	53	41	11	7	25	17	6	4	11	13
Zimbabwe	68	53	19	11	87	64	13	9	45	35	14	8	15	12
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	3101	3263	965	798	4066	4061	517	561	1995	2073	755	751	799	675

Table 18. Resources and uses at 1980 constant market prices  
(In hundred million dollars)

Sub-regions, country	R E S O U R C E S						U S E S							
	E.D.P.		Imports of goods and nonfactor services		Total		Public consumption		Private consumption		Gross capital formation		Exports of goods and nonfactor services	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	1412	1630	479	465	1911	2094	289	310	775	808	405	428	442	548
Algeria	459	552	118	100	577	652	60	71	199	238	172	204	146	140
Egypt	362	383	104	128	406	511	49	72	206	189	69	69	83	181
Libya	364	292	144	118	449	410	109	94	130	115	76	64	134	137
Morocco	183	206	55	54	237	260	42	40	117	133	42	43	37	44
Sudan	52	88	13	25	104	113	15	16	63	63	19	19	8	15
Tunisia	52	109	45	40	138	148	15	17	59	71	29	29	35	31
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	1225	1107	387	331	1612	1438	157	137	929	816	258	160	268	326
Benin	12	12	5	6	18	18	1	1	11	11	2	2	3	3
Burkina Faso	14	15	4	5	18	19	2	2	13	14	1	-	2	3
Cape Verde	1	2	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	111	115	34	24	144	138	20	17	63	71	21	12	40	37
Gambia	3	3	2	2	4	5	1	1	3	3	1	1	-	1
Ghana	114	154	12	19	146	173	27	29	92	113	9	13	18	18
Guinea	15	13	5	3	21	16	2	1	12	9	2	1	4	4
Guinea Bissau	2	2	1	1	3	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Liberia	8	7	4	3	13	10	2	1	3	3	2	1	5	5
Mali	17	18	5	6	22	25	2	2	15	15	3	4	3	3
Mauritania	7	8	4	5	11	13	2	2	5	6	2	2	3	4
Niger	23	26	9	8	32	35	3	3	18	20	4	4	7	7
Nigeria	822	677	276	229	1098	906	86	69	650	507	201	108	160	222
Senegal	34	36	15	11	49	47	6	6	24	25	5	4	14	12
Sierra Leone	12	10	3	3	15	12	1	1	10	7	2	3	3	2
Togo	10	11	6	5	16	15	1	1	7	8	3	2	5	4
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	253	282	81	71	334	354	34	38	146	163	64	60	89	93
Burundi	10	12	2	3	13	14	2	2	8	9	2	1	1	2
Cameroon	83	108	18	14	102	122	7	10	59	65	19	27	16	19
Central African Republic	9	10	3	3	13	13	2	2	8	8	1	1	2	3
Chad	8	8	3	2	11	11	2	2	7	7	1	1	2	2
Congo	24	23	18	9	42	32	3	4	10	10	15	4	13	14
Equatorial Guinea	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	42	39	19	17	61	56	7	8	12	14	16	13	26	22
Rwanda	13	14	3	3	16	17	2	2	10	11	2	2	1	1
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	62	69	14	19	76	88	8	7	32	39	9	11	27	32
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	426	453	131	162	557	615	80	83	283	308	82	76	111	148
Angola	36	42	10	9	46	51	8	8	18	19	3	3	17	21
Botswana	10	16	6	9	16	25	2	3	5	5	4	2	5	15
Comoros	2	2	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	3	3	2	3	5	6	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1
Ethiopia	43	41	7	7	50	48	6	6	31	29	6	6	6	7
Kenya	65	73	18	17	83	90	13	13	41	47	13	14	17	16
Lesotho	4	4	6	9	10	13	1	2	7	8	2	2	1	1
Madagascar	10	32	7	5	36	37	5	6	23	24	4	5	4	4
Malawi	12	14	4	4	16	18	2	2	8	10	3	2	3	4
Mauritius	13	15	6	12	19	26	2	2	9	9	2	3	6	12
Mozambique	17	11	5	3	22	13	3	2	15	9	3	1	2	1
Seychelles	1	1	1	1	3	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1
Somalia	16	16	3	6	20	22	2	3	5	10	9	2	4	8
Swaziland	7	7	6	7	13	14	2	2	5	6	2	2	4	4
Tanzania	36	39	9	17	46	56	5	6	28	35	9	8	4	6
Uganda	10	28	4	20	33	48	4	6	24	34	4	5	1	2
Zambia	40	40	12	12	52	51	10	8	20	18	6	11	16	14
Zimbabwe	63	68	23	22	86	90	13	12	41	39	13	9	18	30
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	3316	3473	1078	1030	4414	4502	561	568	2134	2095	810	724	910	1115

Table 19. Agricultural indicators

Sub-regions, country	Arable land (Ha per capita)	Value added in agriculture (million of 1980 US\$)		Average index of food production per capita (1979-81=100)	Production of cereals, roots and plantains (kg of cereal equivalent per capita)	Cereal imports (Kilograms per capita)
	1986	1982	1986	1982-1986	1986	1985
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	0.281	15394	17644	...	228	154
Algeria	0.315	2394	3265	93.88	168	236
Egypt	0.049	5279	5914	104.25	218	194
Libya	0.489	787	993	131.03	103	273
Morocco	0.364	2849	3604	106.30	372	100
Sudan	0.587	2900	2342	95.21	226	50
Tunisia	0.454	1185	1526	101.76	109	102
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	0.322	36495	37717	...	432	28
Benin	0.353	525	502	106.22	529	14
Burkina Faso	0.379	531	604	105.99	255	11
Cape Verde	0.115	23	33	84.14	38	204
Cote d'Ivoire	0.292	3095	3608	97.22	630	27
Gambia	0.229	77	75	113.64	138	99
Ghana	0.091	7334	8091	100.06	418	23
Guinea	0.253	659	644	98.61	252	23
Guinea Bissau	0.310	74	87	124.33	326	35
Liberia	0.060	133	137	99.38	295	53
Mali	0.260	1030	945	101.76	231	35
Mauritania	0.113	160	180	87.81	69	137
Niger	0.594	936	1124	87.91	290	38
Nigeria	0.310	20608	20392	97.08	498	21
Senegal	0.818	669	642	98.49	152	78
Sierra Leone	0.454	348	361	101.78	184	22
Togo	0.468	293	291	90.05	369	26
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	0.323	6211	6527	...	519	26
Burundi	0.246	562	642	97.81	407	4
Cameroon	0.600	2266	2300	96.68	416	14
Central African Republic	0.725	362	387	95.98	461	5
Chad	0.637	357	360	98.39	267	26
Congo	0.343	154	150	95.10	368	457
Equatorial Guinea	0.325	15	16	...	217	22
Gabon	0.223	226	234	99.41	426	38
Rwanda	0.122	523	522	94.52	635	4
Sao Tome & Principe	0.010	12	7	76.12	153	77
Zaire	0.200	1736	1910	100.60	612	11
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	0.280	13129	13590	...	...	26
Angola	0.350	1280	1487	91.65	290	43
Botswana	1.295	106	116	84.80	24	103
Comoros	0.188	62	68	97.15	315	38
Djibouti	0.017	12	14	...	...	1535
Ethiopia	0.313	1953	1535	90.61	157	23
Kenya	0.095	1814	1994	94.32	230	18
Lesotho	0.203	76	74	83.26	89	78
Madagascar	0.260	1150	1245	99.07	548	21
Malawi	0.341	378	440	93.82	294	3
Mauritius	0.099	178	194	102.78	30	180
Mozambique	0.212	649	441	88.16	284	31
Seychelles	0.015	8	14	...	...	112
Somalia	0.181	541	529	92.54	107	58
Swaziland	0.194	129	143	100.55	172	74
Tanzania	0.190	1479	1611	93.45	477	10
Uganda	0.317	2012	1955	112.85	1020	1
Zambia	0.805	515	642	93.42	210	37
Zimbabwe	0.329	787	1089	89.46	379	13
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	0.299	71229	75478	...	...	57

Table 20. Food Supply by principal items  
(Thousand of tons)

Sub-regions, country	Production					Net Imports		
	Cereals		Roots and tubers		Other food	Cereals	Roots and tubers	Other food
	1980-1982	1986	1980-1982	1986	1979-1981	1980-1982	1979-1981	1979-1981
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	18870	24704	2919	3486	47400	14409.4	58.0	1807.0
Algeria	2045	2633	511	850	3654	3579.8	149.0	817.0
Egypt	8305	8933	1390	1480	23776	6749.5	-96.0	536.0
Libya	255	286	103	112	1176	941.8	2.0	236.0
Morocco	3851	7824	493	560	8336	2165.7	-11.0	490.0
Sudan	3165	4386	300	314	7753	37.3	1.0	-331.0
Tunisia	1245	642	122	170	2905	935.3	13.0	59.0
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	18337	23311	42070	50488	...	4312.6	...	...
Benin	354	504	1310	1621	601	94.0	...	-15.0
Burkina Faso	1176	1894	111	87	1045	73.6	...	-36.0
Cape Verde	5	12	13	15	64	55.6	1.1	5.5
Cote d'Ivoire	860	1071	3867	4767	3977	532.0	10.0	-215.0
Gambia	96	138	6	6	167	43.6	-	-0.6
Ghana	648	906	3072	5279	2172	224.7	1.0	40.0
Guinea	497	604	739	663	1475	133.3	...	-1.0
Guinea Bissau	116	211	38	40	...	24.0	...	...
Liberia	251	295	358	379	425	109.3	1.0	17.0
Mali	1185	1775	123	145	1193	58.7	...	-60.0
Mauritania	65	112	5	6	375	172.7	5.5	60.8
Niger	1722	1832	201	232	1157	61.8	...	-31.0
Nigeria	9693	12106	31129	36261	11758	2132.8	...	152.0
Senegal	794	961	39	30	2001	447.2	11.0	31.0
Sierra Leone	572	577	130	148	508	89.6	1.0	5.3
Togo	302	313	927	809	275	59.5	0.8	-11.4
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	...	...	21569	24057	...	717.9	...	...
Burundi	427	464	1027	1222	1562	19.0	...	3.0
Cameroon	902	864	1961	2260	3204	112.8	...	-61.0
Central African Republic	110	108	1165	966	459	18.0	-	-1.9
Chad	456	752	458	588	...	26.3	...	11.7
Congo	5	11	692	673	512	74.4	-	...
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	87	91	...	4.1	...	...
Gabon	11	11	380	396	...	36.4	...	...
Rwanda	292	317	1792	1580	2596	14.2	...	3.0
Sao Tome & Principe	1	1	15	16	53	8.8	-	1.2
Zaire	937	1119	13993	16265	4728	403.9	1.0	-13.0
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	2221.8	...	...
Angola	369	310	2120	2190	...	280.2	...	...
Botswana	38	20	7	...	230	62.6	1.9	-3.0
Comoros	15	23	103	111	105	24.4	...	1.2
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	37.2	...	...
Ethiopia	5908	5720	1467	1275	...	293.5	...	...
Kenya	2466	3190	1327	1570	7631	395.2	...	-18.0
Lesotho	164	132	6	6	93	99.0	3.0	31.8
Madagascar	2152	2293	2381	3122	3122	258.2	...	-9.0
Malawi	1449	1564	326	459	2544	-7.7	...	-88.0
Mauritius	1	5	14	26	6887	178.1	...	-515.8
Mozambique	639	610	3298	3420	3781	361.4	...	-86.0
Seychelles	...	...	...	-	...	8.5	...	...
Somalia	349	639	37	42	1766	379.4	1.0	-23.0
Swaziland	87	96	10	9	3280	27.2	...	-340.7
Tanzania	3007	3777	6292	6239	6453	334.4	-3.0	-66.0
Uganda	1197	1100	4352	7880	5485	51.9	...	1.0
Zambia	961	1203	213	246	1573	333.0	1.0	16.0
Zimbabwe	2922	3096	79	179	4328	-894.8	-1.0	-185.0
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	21661.7	...	...

Table 21. Livestock and fishing indicators

Sub-regions, country	Cattle (Thousand heads)		Sheep (Thousand heads)		Goat (Thousand heads)		Chickens (Thousand heads)		Fish catch (Thousand tons)	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1985
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	26449	30186	55097	60804	24442	27777	133000	179000	666	801
Algeria	1417	1557	14228	14795	2843	3007	19000	22000	65	66
Egypt	1916	2750	1394	2533	1498	2791	28000	51000	137	139
Libya	110	200	5500	5588	1543	900	16000	25000	7	8
Morocco	2537	2570	10155	12068	4092	4417	28000	35000	364	473
Sudan	19980	22389	18715	20600	13549	15581	28000	30000	30	26
Tunisia	569	620	5105	5220	917	1081	14000	16000	63	89
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	34820	32465	37538	37745	51826	53828	...	...	1369	1121
Benin	842	951	1035	1162	988	1108	13000	22000	24	20
Burkina Faso	2271	3106	1970	2215	2912	3335	14000	23000	7	7
Cape Verde	13	13	1	1	70	66	...	...	12	10
Cote d'Ivoire	745	881	1320	1502	1320	1496	18000	16000	91	93
Gambia	257	290	175	191	185	200	...	...	10	12
Ghana	724	1188	1950	2400	1950	2400	13000	14000	236	254
Guinea	1210	1838	445	465	425	470	9000	12000	24	30
Guinea Bissau	220	233	60	69	140	159	...	...	4	4
Liberia	41	43	220	246	220	243	3000	4000	14	12
Mali	6663	4676	6400	5500	6037	5500	13000	15000	73	60
Mauritania	1345	1000	5247	3950	2646	3000	3000	4000	58	57
Niger	3417	3300	3315	3500	7295	7500	11000	14000	7	7
Nigeria	12610	12169	12400	13160	25600	26328	140000	169000	512	242
Senegal	2261	2200	2100	2202	1050	1104	9000	11000	229	244
Sierra Leone	275	333	300	332	158	175	5000	5000	53	53
Togo	246	244	600	850	780	744	3000	4000	15	16
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	11817	12133	6524	6391	10499	10605	...	...	390	386
Burundi	412	415	304	370	737	825	3000	4000	12	15
Cameroon	3512	3695	2100	2000	1903	1930	7000	9000	60	50
Central African Republic	1400	1800	81	84	950	980	2000	2000	13	13
Chad	4510	4090	2775	2640	2775	2640	3000	4000	115	114
Congo	67	71	60	63	179	184	1000	1000	30	34
Equatorial Guinea	4	4	34	35	7	8	...	...	2	4
Gabon	6	8	77	82	59	62	2000	2000	53	48
Rwanda	617	670	327	343	985	1005	1000	1000	1	1
Sao Tome & Principe	3	3	2	2	4	4	...	...	3	4
Zaire	1266	1377	764	772	2900	2966	16000	18000	101	102
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	87517	91541	...	...	57518	59936	...	...	846	950
Angola	3210	3380	235	255	945	965	6000	6000	112	75
Botswana	2979	2700	140	170	636	939	1000	1000	1	2
Comoros	81	86	8	9	88	95	52	...	5	5
Djibouti	43	47	360	410	540	550	...	...	-	-
Ethiopia	26200	26300	23350	23550	17220	17280	54000	56000	4	5
Kenya	11000	12500	6100	7100	7200	8500	18000	21000	82	106
Lesotho	518	520	1279	1456	872	1053	1000	1000	-	-
Madagascar	10281	10485	795	604	1730	1225	18000	16000	49	56
Malawi	887	930	111	180	761	680	8000	8000	58	62
Mauritius	57	61	4	4	70	71	2000	2000	10	13
Mozambique	1350	1340	110	116	345	365	18000	20000	40	38
Seychelles	2	2	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	4
Swaziland	4000	3800	10300	10100	16700	16200	3000	3000	9	16
Tanzania	616	620	40	38	320	319	1000	1000	-	-
Uganda	13177	15000	3844	4300	6036	6500	21000	28000	228	271
Zambia	5000	5000	1454	1700	2804	3300	15000	19000	170	212
Zimbabwe	2456	2770	56	46	348	240	16000	14000	56	68
	5640	6000	399	500	899	1650	9000	9000	18	17
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	160613	166325	...	...	144285	152146	...	...	3271	3255

Table 22. Production, Trade and Consumption of Certain Energy Commodities, 1985

Sub-regions, country	Electricity, Total (Million KWh)				Crude Petroleum			(000* Metric Tons)	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption	Production	Imports	Exports	Change in stocks	Consumption
NORTH AFRICA	55672	172	86	55758	129032	6037	78179	-408	57318
Algeria	12274	172	86	12360	29357	360	8017	-200	21900
Egypt	23220	-	-	23220	44312	-	23294	800	20218
Libya	8170	-	-	8170	49937	-	43120	-1193	8010
Morocco	6550	-	-	6950	18	4500	-	50	4468
Sudan	1037	-	-	1037	-	1195	-	90	1105
Tunisia	4021	-	-	4021	5408	2	3749	45	1617
WEST AFRICA	16753	585	410	16928	74699	...	56587	...	...
Benin	5	85	-	90	1	-	-	-	1
Burkina Faso	115	-	-	115	-	...	-	...	...
Cape Verde	26	-	-	26	-	...	-	...	...
Cote d'Ivoire	1785	-	-	1785	1410	1040	420	350	1680
Gambia	42	-	-	42	-	...	-	...	...
Ghana	3036	-	270	2766	94	1050	-	20	1124
Guinea	500	-	-	500	-	...	-	...	...
Guinea Bissau	14	-	-	14	-	...	-	...	...
Liberia	504	-	-	904	-	665	-	15	650
Mali	164	-	-	164	-	...	-	...	...
Mauritania	103	-	-	103	-	...	-	...	...
Niger	51	287	-	338	-	...	-	...	...
Nigeria	9000	-	140	8860	73194	-	56167	8027	9000
Senegal	696	-	-	696	-	310	-	-	310
Sierra Leone	278	-	-	278	-	240	-	-	240
Togo	34	213	-	247	-	...	-	...	...
CENTRAL AFRICA	7564	199	126	8037	22006	...	17071	...	...
Burundi	2	150	-	152	-	...	-	...	...
Cameroon	2237	-	-	2237	6705	-	3180	100	3425
Central African Republic	75	-	-	75	-	...	-	...	...
Chad	65	-	-	65	-	...	-	...	...
Congo	237	27	-	264	5830	-	5770	10	50
Equatorial Guinea	15	-	-	15	-	...	-	...	...
Gabon	540	-	-	540	8201	-	6981	10	1210
Rwanda	163	12	1	174	-	...	-	...	...
Sao Tome & Principe	15	-	-	15	-	...	-	...	...
Zaire	4615	10	125	4500	1270	185	1140	-	315
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	...	3335	...	...	...	...	10000	...	...
Angola	1790	-	-	1790	11427	-	10000	-	1427
Botswana	...	-	...	...	-	...	-	...	...
Comoros	10	-	-	10	-	...	-	...	...
Djibouti	150	-	-	150	-	...	-	...	...
Ethiopia	831	-	-	831	-	670	-	-	670
Kenya	2492	215	-	2707	-	1981	-	-	1981
Lesotho	...	-	...	...	-	...	-	...	...
Madagascar	449	-	-	449	-	210	-	-	210
Malawi	514	-	1	513	-	...	-	...	...
Mauritius	521	-	-	521	-	...	-	...	...
Mozambique	1545	100	505	1540	-	540	-	-	540
Seychelles	62	-	-	62	-	...	-	...	...
Somalia	145	-	-	145	-	375	-	5	370
Swaziland	...	-	...	...	-	...	-	...	...
Tanzania	875	-	-	875	-	610	-	-	510
Uganda	653	-	32	621	-	...	-	...	...
Zambia	10090	20	3100	7010	-	660	-	-	660
Zimbabwe	4242	3000	-	7342	-	...	-	...	...
TOTAL AFRICA	...	4291	...	...	...	...	151237	...	...



Table 22. Production, Trade and Consumption of Certain Energy Commodities, 1985 (Continued)  
(In thousand metric tons)

Regions, country	Motor Gasoline					Gas-Diesel Oils					Consumption
	Production	Imports	Exports	Change in Stocks	Consumption	Production	Imports	Exports	Bunkers	Change in Stocks	
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	5820	617	...	...	5563	14889	1544	...	...	...	10532
Algeria	1800	-	110	10	1680	7300	-	5300	120	50	1830
Egypt	2712	-	754	-	1958	3326	732	-	400	-	3658
Libya	560	560	...	...	1140	2100	170	-	-	-	2270
Morocco	360	3	-	2	361	1250	-	-	6	10	1234
Sudan	150	54	...	...	204	495	25	...	...	...	520
Tunisia	228	-	-	8	220	418	617	-	4	11	1020
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	3252	1936	132	-	5096	3270	1442	323	264	50	4075
Benin	-	29	1	-	28	-	46	-	-	-	46
Burkina Faso	-	55	-	-	55	-	48	-	-	-	48
Cape Verde	-	3	-	-	3	-	22	-	12	-	10
Cote d'Ivoire	250	20	65	-	205	475	35	170	8	50	282
Gambia	-	22	-	-	22	-	30	2	-	-	28
Ghana	175	-	-	-	175	165	-	-	17	-	148
Guinea	-	46	-	-	46	-	48	-	-	-	48
Guinea Bissau	-	7	-	-	7	-	17	-	-	-	17
Liberia	75	-	1	-	74	137	-	-	15	-	122
Mali	-	56	-	-	56	-	56	-	-	-	56
Mauritania	-	32	-	-	32	-	122	-	-	-	122
Niger	-	37	-	-	37	-	127	-	-	-	127
Nigeria	2700	1500	30	-	4170	2350	435	100	50	-	2635
Senegal	65	93	33	-	125	50	405	50	105	-	300
Sierra Leone	27	-	-	-	27	93	27	1	57	-	62
Togo	-	36	2	-	34	-	24	-	-	-	24
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	803	290	36	1	1056	1129	448	35	25	1	1516
Burundi	-	17	-	-	17	-	22	-	-	-	22
Cameroon	655	-	2	-	653	655	1	-	-	-	656
Central African Republic	-	22	-	-	22	-	25	-	-	-	25
Chad	-	25	-	-	25	-	35	-	-	-	35
Congo	3	40	-	-	43	34	-	-	-	-	34
Equatorial Guinea	-	6	-	1	5	-	14	-	-	1	13
Gabon	110	7	34	-	83	350	12	35	25	-	302
Rwanda	-	28	-	-	28	-	84	-	-	-	84
Sao Tome & Principe	-	5	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	5
Zaire	25	140	-	-	175	90	250	-	-	-	340
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angola	75	20	10	-	85	250	25	20	80	-	175
Botswana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	-	3	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	6
Djibouti	-	12	-	1	11	-	65	-	60	-	5
Ethiopia	101	15	-	-	116	180	50	25	5	-	200
Kenya	319	11	91	-	239	498	19	132	13	-	372
Lesotho	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	12	-	-	5	27	65	105	1	1	-	168
Malawi	-	34	-	-	34	-	74	-	-	-	74
Mauritius	-	32	-	-	32	-	99	28	24	-	47
Mozambique	85	-	-	-	85	145	-	-	30	-	115
Seychelles	-	5	-	-	5	-	64	-	56	6	2
Somalia	83	15	27	-	71	170	81	11	27	-	213
Swaziland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanzania	85	...	3	-	87	140	92	15	-	-	217
Uganda	-	80	1	-	79	-	57	-	-	-	57
Zambia	140	-	10	-	130	300	10	25	-	-	285
Zimbabwe	-	170	-	-	170	-	380	-	-	-	380
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 23: Transport and communication indicators

Sub-regions, country	Length of railway network (km)		Road density (kilometers per square km)		Private motor vehicles per 1000 inhabitants		Number of telephones per 100 inhabitants	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NCRTH AFRICA</b>	16866	13109	0.032	0.033	19.30	19.38	1.51	1.50
Algeria	3907	4000	0.030	0.031	28.30	27.78	2.76	2.61
Egypt	4385	5110	0.029	0.031	11.28	12.50	1.28	1.33
Libya	-	-	0.045	0.045	117.22	110.17	2.21	2.03
Morocco	1775	1768	0.131	0.136	22.80	21.34	1.25	1.25
Sudan	4784	4756	0.004	0.004	7.51	7.93	0.33	0.32
Tunisia	2012	2475	0.110	0.115	21.22	23.39	3.28	3.33
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	10624	11121	0.050	0.053	...	...	0.35	0.37
Benin	575	579	0.075	0.077	6.30	6.06	0.55	0.53
Burkina Faso	504	504	0.032	0.033	1.97	1.92	0.19	0.19
Cape Verde	-	-	0.300	0.330	...	...	1.26	1.45
Cote d'Ivoire	1171	1171	0.144	0.148	18.65	16.94	1.11	1.01
Gambia	-	-	0.273	0.274	5.95	5.95	0.75	0.79
Ghana	925	925	0.134	0.149	4.60	4.23	0.61	0.60
Guinea	662	940	0.099	0.118	16.26	17.57	0.23	0.24
Guinea Bissau	-	-	0.111	0.113	4.95	4.57	0.74	0.90
Liberia	493	493	0.049	0.049	7.09	7.55	0.86	0.94
Mali	641	642	0.011	0.011	2.78	2.29	0.15	0.15
Mauritania	650	650	0.007	0.007	5.58	6.11	0.68	0.67
Niger	-	-	0.014	0.015	5.33	5.23	0.17	0.18
Nigeria	3523	3523	0.117	0.119	3.60	3.38	0.21	0.24
Senegal	1034	1180	0.071	0.073	10.12	9.34	0.78	0.80
Sierra Leone	-	-	0.109	0.116	7.89	8.25	0.59	0.67
Togo	442	514	0.123	0.130	15.70	15.94	0.40	0.46
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	6654	7386	0.054	0.056	...	...	...	...
Burundi	-	-	0.185	0.190	1.63	1.89	0.19	0.19
Cameroon	1168	1168	0.134	0.146	6.41	6.51	...	...
Central African Republic	-	-	0.036	0.038	15.64	16.36	0.44	0.44
Chad	-	-	0.021	0.021	2.12	2.12	0.17	0.17
Congo	795	800	0.025	0.026	12.90	12.90	1.07	1.13
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	0.096	0.097	...	...	...	...
Gabon	181	330	0.028	0.029	12.80	11.93	1.36	1.40
Rwanda	-	-	0.409	0.473	1.09	1.10	0.13	0.13
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	0.208	0.239	20.20	25.32	...	...
Zaire	4508	5088	0.062	0.062	3.26	2.92	0.11	0.10
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	20411	21007	0.062	0.066	...	...	...	...
Angola	2952	2523	0.058	0.059	8.90	7.90	7.67	7.68
Botswana	714	714	0.013	0.014	10.19	10.66	1.63	1.60
Comoros	-	-	0.415	0.415	...	...	0.80	0.70
Djibouti	100	100	0.132	0.160	18.58	18.92	1.55	1.88
Ethiopia	681	681	0.030	0.031	1.05	1.10	0.25	0.27
Kenya	2668	2652	0.099	0.113	6.63	6.07	1.11	1.04
Lesotho	16	16	0.132	0.143	3.56	3.24	0.64	0.71
Madagascar	883	1030	0.085	0.085	5.01	4.48	0.49	0.51
Malawi	786	786	0.107	0.111	2.19	2.20	0.58	0.57
Mauritius	-	-	0.874	0.893	25.18	25.96	4.53	5.00
Mozambique	2547	3150	0.044	0.044	...	...	0.41	0.38
Seychelles	-	-	0.907	0.979	46.89	75.76	12.50	13.60
Somalia	-	-	0.027	0.034	0.75	0.90	...	...
Swaziland	295	316	0.157	0.180	22.19	20.39	1.97	2.22
Tanzania	2600	2600	0.057	0.087	2.42	2.10	0.49	0.49
Uganda	1145	1100	0.116	0.119	0.71	0.62	0.39	0.35
Zambia	1609	1924	0.050	0.051	11.32	10.60	1.07	1.02
Zimbabwe	3415	3415	0.217	0.199	29.97	31.62	3.04	3.23
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	54557	57623	0.049	0.052	...	...	...	...

Table 24. Freight by type of transport

Sub-regions, country	Railway net ton-Km			Maritime total freight			Total air freight		
	millions		Average annual growth rate (%)	thousand metric tons		Average annual growth rate (%)	metric tons		Average annual growth rate (%)
	1982	1986		1982	1986		1982	1986	
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	14158	16793	1.04	229522	241289	-0.38	...	...	...
Algeria	4923	5849	4.42	58123	63245	2.13	51151	53475	1.14
Egypt	2195	2641	3.60	57300	53209	-1.54	91278	91827	0.16
Libya	-	-	0.00	66210	72868	2.45	38875	40691	1.17
Morocco	3852	4724	5.29	30406	33877	2.75	30624	42033	9.18
Sudan	1700	1813	1.66	4338	4607	1.52	...	...	...
Tunisia	1588	1766	3.24	13145	13483	2.95	16373	18193	2.67
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	9767	10204	0.21	134271	154993	0.22	...	...	...
Benin	157	186	4.86	1134	980	-2.21	10	9	-5.76
Burkina Faso	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	6777	6199	-2.08
Cape Verde	-	-	0.00	507	606	4.60	1280	1328	0.98
Cote d'Ivoire	612	562	-1.10	9228	9420	0.56	30413	37207	5.25
Gambia	-	-	0.00	311	337	2.09	1165	1166	0.55
Ghana	74	101	16.15	4410	4854	2.43	2608	2924	2.90
Guinea	550	542	-0.33	10215	10465	-1.59	...	...	...
Guinea Bissau	-	-	0.00	244	292	5.11	...	...	...
Liberia	-	-	0.00	20781	22926	-2.51	3808	4377	3.59
Mali	147	174	4.31	-	-	0.00	6020	7676	6.55
Mauritania	6202	6411	0.44	8054	9392	3.96	2567	2189	-2.48
Niger	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	11534	12182	2.20
Nigeria	1630	1725	1.45	73585	88932	5.19	...	...	...
Senegal	278	492	16.11	3948	4890	5.65	18547	20285	2.71
Sierra Leone	-	-	0.00	496	539	2.24	1616	1873	3.88
Togo	17	11	-9.02	1358	1360	0.39	5367	4944	-1.74
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	2573	3151	-1.45	21370	25563	1.05	...	...	...
Burundi	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	6075	7285	4.73
Cameroon	817	1008	5.47	3854	4516	4.29	28326	31350	3.10
Central African Republic	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	11264	9571	-1.31
Chad	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	1721	5658	38.74
Congo	504	519	1.20	7249	9358	6.71	3396	4454	2.63
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	0.00	67	69	0.79	4456	4908	2.45
Gabon	-	-	0.00	7814	9149	1.04	33791	31375	-1.56
Rwanda	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	33030	36298	2.42
Sao Tome & Principe	...	...	0.00	28	30	1.88	...	...	...
Zaire	1652	1624	-0.08	2358	2441	0.90	22940	23947	1.10
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	18799	18364	-1.03	29533	32845	0.55	...	...	...
Angola	2600	1720	-3.52	7198	7222	0.12	...	...	...
Botswana	1289	1378	1.92	-	-	0.00	...	...	...
Comoros	-	-	0.00	54	52	-0.75	...	...	...
Djibouti	-	-	0.00	1376	1704	5.66	8854	9573	2.00
Ethiopia	108	131	5.15	2361	2818	4.57	16793	19409	3.70
Kenya	2697	1973	-1.37	6558	7603	4.06	50370	52642	1.24
Lesotho	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	116	148	6.63
Madagascar	145	112	-5.59	1435	1248	-2.66	9546	9852	0.89
Malawi	180	110	-16.94	-	-	0.00	6521	7321	3.09
Mauritius	-	-	0.00	1658	1886	3.53	6043	8122	8.27
Mozambique	1422	1273	6.43	3873	4634	4.69	7880	8961	3.35
Seychelles	-	-	0.00	180	192	1.64	970	1594	13.76
Somalia	-	-	0.00	1160	1486	6.78	...	...	...
Swaziland	2520	2600	0.72	-	-	0.00	291	329	3.45
Tanzania	1302	1277	-0.87	3680	4080	2.17	6191	6674	1.97
Uganda	69	70	1.50	-	-	0.00	8947	10270	5.80
Zambia	1403	1420	0.31	-	-	0.00	15183	17821	5.69
Zimbabwe	6264	6329	0.28	-	-	0.00	19886	20899	1.41
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	45897	48503	1.39	415696	454690	2.35	...	...	...

Table 25. Central Government Current Revenue

Sub-regions, country	Current revenue (millions of dollars)						Total revenue (as percent of GDP)	
	Taxes		Non-taxes		Total		1982	1986
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986		
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Algeria	5627	11776	12712	13724	18339	25500	41.38	40.61
Egypt	6967	11689	6047	6494	13014	18183	48.55	53.90
Libya	2104	...	2134	...	4238	...	14.19	...
Morocco	2940	3090	666	3495	3605	6584	24.13	44.87
Sudan	567	...	102	...	669	...	12.81	...
Tunisia	1411	...	719	...	2130	...	27.51	...
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	135	163	16	13	151	177	14.49	13.69
Burkina Faso	125	...	29	...	158	...	15.52	...
Cape Verde	18	...	3	...	21	...	23.25	...
Cote d'Ivoire	1292	1319	...	383	1251	1702	21.25	17.28
Gambia	32	...	23	...	55	25	32.95	13.56
Ghana	1534	490	138	741	1672	1231	21.56	17.77
Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea Bissau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberia	232	...	39	...	271	...	31.29	...
Mali	114	158	12	15	127	174	25.19	11.31
Mauritania	115	...	18	...	137	...	17.81	...
Niger	183	194	43	309	226	503	15.81	21.80
Nigeria	11857	...	3284	...	15140	4703	18.34	7.50
Senegal	374	605	141	56	515	661	20.24	17.48
Sierra Leone	117	...	99	...	216	12	16.81	1.20
Togo	184	236	30	35	214	270	27.66	28.25
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	122	160	6	18	129	177	12.63	14.04
Cameroon	832	...	80	...	913	2293	13.71	20.40
Central African Republic	67	...	22	...	89	...	11.79	...
Chad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo	471	463	164	508	635	971	29.61	49.85
Equatorial Guinea	7	24	2	3	9	27	19.42	22.91
Gabon	965	882	443	679	1408	1562	38.92	42.86
Rwanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sao Tome & Principe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zaire	1006	448	99	308	1104	955	22.56	28.54
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angola	1552	1186	431	1194	1984	2390	48.71	44.98
Botswana	195	284	105	268	304	552	42.31	73.04
Comoros	6	...	3	...	9	...	8.74	...
Djibouti	80	109	32	9	112	119	40.61	33.29
Ethiopia	706	...	271	...	979	...	22.09	...
Kenya	1087	1326	123	153	1210	1479	18.80	20.56
Lesotho	80	...	23	...	103	109	32.75	28.56
Madagascar	376	...	8	...	384	...	13.49	...
Malawi	162	205	30	21	192	226	20.09	18.92
Mauritius	180	259	25	68	205	327	19.54	26.99
Mozambique	...	...	...	...	552	415	29.25	20.96
Seychelles	44	68	15	24	59	92	39.89	48.07
Somalia	9	...	164	...	173	...	10.70	...
Swaziland	112	93	14	6	127	100	23.47	23.01
Tanzania	956	428	66	97	1023	525	34.78	8.41
Uganda	196	...	34	...	232	...	6.32	...
Zambia	804	97	100	176	904	273	24.45	9.92
Zimbabwe	1326	1499	150	60	1479	1359	22.02	23.64
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 26. Central Government Expenditure

Sub-regions, country	Expenditures (millions of dollars)						Total expenditures (as percent of GDP)		Overall surplus/deficit (as percent of GDP)	
	Current		Capital		Total		1982	1986	1982	1986
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986				
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Algeria	9113	13890	9192	12646	18305	26537	41.30	42.27	0.08	...
Egypt	10211	18277	7302	10166	17514	28443	61.26	84.31	...	...
Libya	4218	...	8781	4345	13019	...	43.58	...	...	...
Morocco	3559	2537	2682	2353	6281	7115	42.03	48.49	...	...
Sudan	761	1447	312	552	1012	1999	14.47	30.10	0.70	...
Tunisia	1349	...	1103	...	2910	...	35.56	...	0.10	...
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	142	177	9	...	151	177	14.49	13.69	...	...
Burkina Faso	115	...	23	...	158	...	15.42	...	0.10	...
Cape Verde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cote d'Ivoire	1251	1343	895	359	2146	1702	29.25	17.28	...	...
Gambia	52	27	39	...	91	...	45.61	...	...	...
Ghana	3215	737	340	244	3556	981	45.85	14.16	2.03	...
Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea Bissau	...	...	...	...	57	...	34.67	...	...	...
Liberia	255	...	100	...	395	...	44.40	...	...	...
Mali	117	174	...	7	127	181	10.35	11.76	45.32	...
Mauritania	175	...	42	...	217	...	28.21	...	...	...
Niger	262	255	25	248	226	503	11.75	21.80	6.76	...
Nigeria	8218	1699	10293	1793	17796	3492	21.56	5.57	6.31	1.93
Senegal	367	617	128	43	515	661	20.05	17.48	...	...
Sierra Leone	151	10	101	6	292	16	22.50	1.62	...	0.41
Togo	157	255	17	15	214	270	26.08	28.25	5.24	...
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	116	131	50	34	186	165	18.21	13.09	...	...
Cameroon	552	1332	330	...	922	...	13.85	...	...	...
Central African Republic	58	...	16	...	114	...	15.10	...	...	...
Chad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo	719	944	508	347	1233	1292	56.95	66.33	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	10	20	2	3	12	23	25.90	19.52	...	...
Gabon	441	713	674	1357	1115	2069	30.92	56.77	8.13	...
Rwanda	160	...	33	...	213	...	14.93	...	...	...
Sao Tome & Principe	19	...	7	...	26	...	62.17	...	...	...
Zaire	1318	722	211	48	1538	770	28.36	23.01	...	...
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angola	2059	2384	660	503	2719	2887	66.75	54.55	...	...
Botswana	189	232	133	189	321	421	44.70	55.63	...	...
Comoros	14	32	1	1	15	34	12.94	20.61	...	...
Djibouti	112	122	32	7	143	129	42.70	36.09	11.05	...
Ethiopia	868	1192	507	933	1395	2125	31.47	38.82	...	...
Kenya	1258	1673	466	386	1764	1673	26.34	23.25	...	...
Lesotho	168	81	62	76	171	157	48.18	41.00	...	...
Madagascar	615	509	131	112	747	621	26.22	23.85	...	...
Malawi	150	235	106	95	295	330	24.71	27.56	...	...
Mauritius	261	357	169	115	451	472	41.78	38.97	...	...
Mozambique	567	568	385	...	892	...	47.28	...	...	...
Seychelles	63	96	34	38	96	134	65.37	70.29	...	...
Somalia	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swaziland	161	72	58	37	150	109	29.47	25.18	...	...
Tanzania	1349	452	509	132	1947	634	50.68	10.15	...	...
Uganda	265	...	85	...	350	...	9.53	...	...	...
Zambia	1423	359	344	55	1767	414	45.72	15.03	...	...
Zimbabwe	1567	1736	123	193	1710	1869	25.18	35.54	...	...
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 27. Monetary Indicators  
(Millions of dollars)

Sub-regions, country	Foreign assets (net)		Domestic credit		Claims on Government (net)		Money		Quasi-Money	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NGRTH AFRICA</b>	8828	...	85979	...	32925	...	60361	...	20447	...
Algeria	3012	...	32140	...	7800	...	27033	...	2716	...
Egypt	-663	1980	31440	63924	15271	27834	13646	22919	11771	30134
Libya	7812	6397	9142	10284	3786	3673	10915	9975	3624	5352
Morocco	-340	-616	6976	...	3962	4721	4797	5743	904	...
Sudan	-1187	-1670	2124	3200	608	1050	1608	2332	341	770
Tunisia	414	58	4157	5473	498	746	2362	2514	1071	1435
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	-15	...	344	...	-30	...	248	...	45	...
Burkina Faso	5	159	218	229	2	-7	162	262	51	89
Cape Verde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cote d'Ivoire	-1173	-1026	3266	4164	229	761	1369	1975	595	1015
Gambia	-47	-60	118	49	19	-5	35	22	16	15
Ghana	-5	-6216	6846	13225	4021	8501	4074	612	1321	195
Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea Bissau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberia	-224	-296	385	550	260	418	62	148	65	54
Mali	-229	-159	908	621	226	271	203	364	12	55
Mauritania	-168	-144	310	289	70	54	135	154	46	47
Niger	-71	33	377	358	49	57	211	257	36	118
Nigeria	1578	1346	31955	10997	15415	5696	14999	3951	9918	3299
Senegal	-514	-645	1312	1660	292	476	562	703	218	331
Sierra Leone	-213	-233	599	83	504	71	295	52	135	12
Togo	141	188	240	309	38	34	268	278	81	235
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	-7	47	187	217	99	109	120	164	50	36
Cameroon	-19	-1111	1674	3072	-344	16	888	1456	550	1187
Central African Republic	13	52	135	156	44	57	121	162	8	19
Chad	2	20	124	244	35	12	99	214	4	1
Congo	-7	-113	450	735	60	106	290	297	55	102
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gabon	250	10	453	1137	-97	95	373	470	220	380
Reunion	166	...	89	...	-7	...	123	...	51	...
Sao Tome & Principe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zaire	-627	-964	1734	1217	1397	1056	1292	704	140	39
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	2946	1201	40	-542	-100	-691	120	133	111	197
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...
Ethiopia	56	190	1722	2599	691	1455	914	1581	385	577
Kenya	-341	-30	40954	43842	16821	12085	16714	21845	16871	22656
Lesotho	68	92	120	110	66	64	72	71	101	90
Madagascar	-259	-242	1328	1204	765	614	566	376	57	101
Malawi	-154	-194	461	408	193	229	119	105	133	137
Mauritius	-123	24	635	771	409	435	160	203	293	495
Mozambique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	12	10	41	71	8	52	22	27	21	42
Somalia	-24	-196	330	154	138	67	265	135	71	51
Swaziland	74	86	107	89	-24	13	54	53	96	97
Tanzania	-45	...	2881	...	1877	...	1915	...	669	...
Uganda	-225	...	550	205	347	124	281	161	83	75
Zambia	-1556	-1145	3121	777	2132	624	741	181	667	139
Zimbabwe	-44	-57	2056	1542	587	214	900	670	1002	805
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 28. Merchandise Trades: Value, Average Growth Rate, and Terms of Trade

Sub-region/ country	Total trade (Million US dollars)						Average annual Growth rate (Percent)		Terms of Trade 1980 = 100	
	Exports		Imports		Balance		Exports	Imports	1982	1986
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982-86	1982-86		
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982-86	1982-86	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	33153	25891	36357	34493	-3204	-8602	-5.1	-2.1	89	...
Algeria	11476	7876	10738	10162	738	-2286	-8.1	-1.6	85	...
Egypt	3120	3016	9078	11502	-5958	-8486	..8	4.5	100	...
Libya	13952	10153	7176	5250	6776	4903	-6.3	-8.9	122	...
Morocco	2059	2640	4316	3800	-2257	-1160	5.6	-1.9	94	...
Sudan	561	447	1647	879	-1086	-432	-8.0	-16.7	79	...
Tunisia	1986	1760	3402	2901	-1416	-1141	-3.7	-4.9	103	...
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	19319	11999	22574	10451	-3255	1548	-5.1	-16.9	95	...
Benin	24	39	464	435	-440	-396	4.7	1.8	164	...
Burkina Faso	56	64	347	207	-291	-143	4.2	-10.4	86	...
Cape Verde	4	5	67	126	-63	-121	10.0	18.7	...	...
Cote d'Ivoire	2235	3237	2090	1973	145	1264	11.5	-1.5	64	...
Gambia	44	50	103	85	-59	-35	1.5	-5.8	79	...
Ghana	804	783	1012	862	-208	-79	-13.7	-14.5	123	...
Guinea	478	442	320	461	158	-19	1.1	14.0	...	...
Guinea Bissau	12	16	50	62	-38	-46	-0	-2.4	...	...
Liberia	477	408	428	259	49	149	-2.9	-12.9	91	...
Mali	146	192	332	438	-186	-246	5.8	7.5	104	...
Mauritania	233	349	270	221	-37	128	10.6	-4.8	101	...
Niger	332	186	466	376	-134	-188	-11.4	..8	88	...
Nigeria	13660	5624	15003	3762	-1343	1462	-15.1	-27.0	158	...
Senegal	548	479	992	832	-444	-353	-2.8	-4.9	104	...
Sierra Leone	89	152	240	125	-151	27	15.6	-12.8	77	...
Tojo	177	173	391	229	-214	-56	1.1	-10.8	94	...
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	5196	5468	6043	5664	1153	-196	-5.1	8.5	98	...
Burundi	89	212	214	226	-125	-14	22.8	1.4	...	...
Cameroon	1098	784	1211	1705	-113	-921	-8.9	6.5	196	...
Central African Republic	112	131	127	252	-15	-121	4.0	17.6	64	...
Chad	58	86	109	232	-51	-146	9.0	18.5	101	...
Congo	992	1015	807	736	185	279	1.9	-2.5	84	...
Equatorial Guinea	17	22	46	32	-29	-10	6.4	-5.3	...	...
Gabon	2160	2004	723	1024	1437	980	-1.8	8.7	111	...
Rwanda	90	118	286	352	-196	-234	9.3	6.8	156	...
Sao Tome & Principe	10	4	41	12	-31	-8	-16.7	-25.5	...	...
Zaire	569	1092	480	1093	89	-1	6.7	26.4	74	...
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	8238	8413	12036	10506	-3798	-2093	-5.1	-2.2	85	...
Angola	1645	2476	1200	1811	445	665	10.5	13.3	89	...
Botswana	456	703	687	558	-231	145	10.7	-7.5	73	...
Comoros	20	26	33	29	-13	-3	3.6	-1.7	123	...
Djibouti	13	28	227	107	-214	-79	27.1	-19.8	...	...
Ethiopia	404	319	787	985	-383	-666	-6.3	5.9	86	...
Kenya	977	1217	1603	1651	-626	-434	4.6	1.3	82	85
Lesotho	36	18	527	227	-491	-209	-12.9	-19.5	...	...
Madagascar	310	274	425	371	-115	-97	-3.2	-2.3	151	...
Malawi	242	245	312	258	-70	-13	.6	-4.5	123	...
Mauritius	464	672	464	675	0	-3	7.7	9.7	91	123
Mozambique	229	47	836	383	-607	-316	-26.6	-18.6	...	...
Seychelles	15	18	98	111	-83	-93	7.3	3.7	89	...
Somalia	199	107	330	101	-131	6	-18.8	-24.7	116	...
Swaziland	315	151	519	292	-204	-141	-18.6	-15.5	...	...
Tanzania	455	258	1131	1006	-676	-748	-13.0	..1	66	...
Uganda	347	398	427	398	-80	0	2.6	-2.7	90	...
Zambia	1022	454	1001	642	21	-188	-18.5	-8.6	71	...
Zimbabwe	1088	1054	1430	985	-342	69	-1.0	-8.7	108	120
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	65906	51771	75010	61115	-9104	-9344	-5.1	-5.2	96	...

Table 29. Structure of Merchandise Exports  
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region, Country	Primary Commodities							
	Total		Food, Beverages, and Tobacco		Raw Materials, Excluding Fuels		Fuels	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>30980</b>	<b>25108</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>1738</b>	<b>1647</b>	<b>28230</b>	<b>22415</b>
Algeria	11385	10091	72	64	70	43	11243	9984
Egypt	2744	2369	227	187	448	411	2069	1771
Libya	13895	10126	-	-	-	-	13895	10126
Morocco	1313	1401	505	540	721	768	87	93
Sudan	490	426	131	107	334	305	25	14
Tunisia	1153	695	77	168	165	120	911	427
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>18647</b>	<b>11123</b>	<b>2659</b>	<b>3100</b>	<b>2263</b>	<b>2488</b>	<b>13725</b>	<b>5535</b>
Benin	22	34	10	14	10	20	2	-
Burkina Faso	48	36	12	15	37	41	...	-
Cape Verde	3	5	3	4	-	-	-	1
Cote d'Ivoire	2039	2895	1334	1913	408	682	297	300
Gambia	42	46	8	81	34	38	-	-
Ghana	760	541	681	467	72	49	7	25
Guinea	424	392	31	28	394	364	...	-
Guinea Bissau	10	14	5	7	5	7	-	-
Liberia	466	401	33	29	426	369	7	3
Mali	307	149	23	30	83	119	1	-
Mauritania	178	314	13	24	164	290	1	-
Niger	302	183	17	26	280	155	5	2
Nigeria	13579	5424	273	246	42	40	13264	5138
Senegal	470	423	144	133	187	172	139	118
Sierra Leone	59	103	34	68	24	52	1	3
Togo	138	143	38	35	97	90	3	18
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>3938</b>	<b>4398</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>1025</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>2711</b>	<b>2727</b>
Burundi	36	198	83	191	3	6	-	1
Cameroon	934	1018	332	427	119	147	483	444
Central African Republic	77	95	38	42	39	53	-	-
Chad	55	75	11	14	39	53	5	8
Congo	925	938	10	16	27	32	988	890
Equatorial Guinea	16	19	10	14	6	5	-	-
Gabon	1510	1580	6	7	178	202	1326	1371
Rwanda	90	118	77	98	12	20	1	-
Sao Tome & Principe	8	2	7	2	1	-	-	-
Zaire	237	355	159	214	70	128	8	13
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>5571</b>	<b>6188</b>	<b>3175</b>	<b>3267</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>1680</b>	<b>2378</b>
Angola	1416	2255	101	106	4	2	1311	2147
Botswana	99	143	88	116	11	26	-	1
Comoros	13	18	13	15	-	1	-	2
Djibouti	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	1
Ethiopia	401	315	236	224	84	65	31	26
Kenya	824	1065	479	839	53	91	257	135
Lesotho	9	5	4	2	4	3	1	-
Madagascar	305	252	251	213	29	21	25	18
Malawi	229	227	213	216	15	11	1	-
Mauritius	244	379	246	377	1	2	-	-
Mozambique	211	59	134	38	64	10	13	11
Seychelles	14	16	2	2	1	2	11	12
Somalia	184	106	180	99	4	5	-	2
Swaziland	209	108	147	76	60	31	2	1
Tanzania	397	218	277	150	119	64	1	4
Uganda	357	383	319	342	37	39	1	2
Zambia	26	11	6	3	7	3	13	5
Zimbabwe	632	626	428	448	188	167	16	11
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>59136</b>	<b>46817</b>	<b>7579</b>	<b>8438</b>	<b>5211</b>	<b>5325</b>	<b>46346</b>	<b>33054</b>



Table 29. Structure of Merchandise Exports (Contd.)  
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region/ Country	Manufactured Goods					
	Total		Textiles, Articles of Apparel and Clothing		Other Manufactures	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>2110</b>	<b>2315</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>1301</b>	<b>1824</b>
Algeria	91	87	-	...	91	...
Egypt	374	398	181	...	193	...
Libya	57	24	...	...	...	...
Morocco	744	762	254	...	490	...
Sudan	17	8	3	...	14	...
Tunisia	927	1056	371	491	456	565
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>615</b>
Benin	20	4	1	...	19	...
Burkina Faso	8	8	1	...	7	...
Cape Verde	-	...	...	...	...	...
Cote d'Ivoire	234	318	57	...	177	...
Gambia	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ghana	107	113	-	...	107	...
Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea Bissau	1	...	-	...	1	...
Liberia	3	4	-	...	3	...
Mali	11	28	2	...	9	...
Mauritania	1	...	-	...	1	...
Niger	16	5	4	...	12	...
Nigeria	23	50	...	...	...	...
Senegal	78	56	25	...	53	...
Sierra Leone	29	...	-	...	29	...
Togo	39	29	1	...	38	...
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>862</b>
Burundi	1	2	-	...	1	...
Cameroon	94	96	22	...	72	...
Central African Republic	32	36	-	...	32	...
Chad	2	...	...	...	...	...
Congo	66	76	-	...	66	...
Equatorial Guinea	1	-	...	...	...	...
Gabon	57	58	-	...	57	...
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome & Principe	-	...	-	...	-	...
Zaire	322	594	-	...	322	...
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>2452</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2300</b>	<b>710</b>
Angola	224	322	...	...	...	...
Botswana	352	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	6	8	-	...	6	...
Djibouti	-	...	-	...	-	...
Ethiopia	3	3	1	...	2	...
Kenya	114	...	2	...	112	...
Lesotho	26	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	24	...	12	...	12	...
Malawi	28	...	16	...	12	...
Mauritius	103	377	89	...	19	...
Mozambique	1	...	-	...	8	...
Seychelles	1	...	-	...	1	...
Somalia	1	...	-	...	1	...
Swaziland	96	...	...	...	...	...
Tanzania	57	...	15	...	43	...
Uganda	11	...	...	...	...	...
Zambia	1032	...	-	...	1032	...
Zimbabwe	361	...	17	...	344	...
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>5709</b>	<b>4502</b>	<b>1075</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>4634</b>	<b>4011</b>

Table 30. Destination of Merchandise Exports  
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region, Country	Total Exports (Dir. of Trade)		Developed Market Economies		Developing Market Economies		Centrally Planned Economies	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>33080</b>	<b>25809</b>	<b>27296</b>	<b>20281</b>	<b>3833</b>	<b>3622</b>	<b>1675</b>	<b>1553</b>
Algeria	11474	7876	10873	7166	491	585	110	91
Egypt	3120	2934	2164	1559	363	441	444	705
Libya	13952	10153	10984	8229	2050	1550	847	320
Morocco	2059	2640	1439	1811	423	566	168	256
Sudan	491	447	188	194	260	182	43	73
Tunisia	1984	1759	1648	1332	246	298	63	108
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>19374</b>	<b>11999</b>	<b>15989</b>	<b>9274</b>	<b>2852</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>444</b>
Benin	43	39	17	34	26	2	-	-
Burkina Faso	56	64	28	40	28	6	-	-
Cape Verde	4	5	2	4	-	1	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	2288	3237	1696	2416	491	525	73	169
Gambia	44	50	25	20	19	30	-	-
Ghana	804	783	687	535	40	60	76	168
Guinea	478	442	431	390	47	51	-	7
Guinea Bissau	12	16	11	14	-	2	-	-
Liberia	473	408	444	381	28	21	-	6
Mali	146	192	121	112	19	66	5	14
Mauritania	233	349	112	340	2	9	-	-
Niger	332	186	281	144	46	41	-	-
Nigeria	13660	5424	11681	4356	1924	998	55	68
Senegal	548	479	269	276	121	133	3	6
Sierra Leone	87	152	85	111	2	2	-	-
Togo	166	173	99	101	59	61	6	5
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>4480</b>	<b>5468</b>	<b>3919</b>	<b>4724</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>34</b>
Burundi	88	212	73	195	11	16	-	-
Cameroon	1029	784	917	688	108	85	4	-
Central African Republic	109	131	100	122	7	9	-	-
Chad	58	86	29	32	21	14	1	-
Congo	991	1015	969	968	18	21	4	2
Equatorial Guinea	17	22	15	21	-	1	2	-
Gabon	1499	2004	1217	1625	269	184	9	31
Rwanda	93	118	18	32	10	12	-	-
Sao Tome & Principe	10	4	10	4	-	-	-	-
Zaire	586	1092	571	1037	15	11	-	-
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>7859</b>	<b>8413</b>	<b>5169</b>	<b>5566</b>	<b>1915</b>	<b>1691</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>121</b>
Angola	1645	2476	1223	1785	389	640	-	1
Botswana	404	703	337	...	59	...	...	...
Comoros	20	26	20	25	-	1	-	-
Djibouti	13	28	1	2	12	26	-	-
Ethiopia	404	319	274	239	115	56	14	23
Kenya	938	1200	447	768	376	339	14	11
Lesotho	36	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	329	274	206	228	85	29	16	6
Malawi	235	245	194	204	36	35	-	-
Mauritius	360	672	349	635	10	35	1	2
Mozambique	229	67	118	23	88	30	23	-
Seychelles	4	18	1	9	3	4	-	-
Somalia	185	107	10	23	175	74	-	4
Swaziland	315	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanzania	421	258	298	205	97	45	20	2
Uganda	347	398	300	346	47	52	-	-
Zambia	958	454	717	346	199	98	42	9
Zimbabwe	1016	999	674	708	224	227	-	62
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>64793</b>	<b>51689</b>	<b>52373</b>	<b>39825</b>	<b>9060</b>	<b>7674</b>	<b>2045</b>	<b>2151</b>

Table 30. Destination of Merchandise Exports (Contd.)  
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region/ Country	Developed Market Economies							
	EEC		USA		Japan		Others	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>21263</b>	<b>16335</b>	<b>2853</b>	<b>1944</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>2620</b>	<b>1597</b>
Algeria	7922	5056	1700	1782	344	115	907	213
Egypt	1360	1041	147	36	79	80	578	352
Libya	9594	7413	510	3	43	11	837	800
Morocco	1120	1397	26	41	60	159	233	214
Sudan	129	127	13	20	33	39	13	-
Tunisia	1138	1299	457	12	1	1	52	20
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>9668</b>	<b>5979</b>	<b>5163</b>	<b>1943</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>1005</b>
Benin	14	33	-	-	3	1	-	-
Burkina Faso	24	37	-	1	3	2	1	-
Cape Verde	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1187	1868	321	433	46	39	142	106
Gambia	18	11	-	-	-	8	7	1
Ghana	323	296	151	177	58	67	155	15
Guinea	209	273	175	99	-	1	47	17
Guinea Bissau	11	12	-	1	-	-	-	1
Liberia	335	187	83	87	3	87	23	20
Mali	112	96	2	7	4	2	3	7
Mauritania	42	203	-	2	15	124	55	11
Niger	233	107	-	11	48	-	-	26
Nigeria	6742	2456	4419	1115	7	5	513	780
Senegal	249	225	1	6	8	25	11	20
Sierra Leone	75	104	10	10	-	-	-	-
Togo	94	67	-	24	1	5	4	5
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>2180</b>	<b>3090</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>331</b>
Burundi	29	147	28	9	2	2	14	37
Cameroon	475	522	413	294	13	37	16	-
Central African Republic	80	112	5	3	-	5	15	2
Chad	27	30	-	-	1	1	1	1
Congo	352	497	504	462	2	5	111	4
Equatorial Guinea	10	21	-	-	-	-	5	-
Gabon	697	1206	375	198	8	14	137	207
Rwanda	18	21	-	10	-	2	-	---
Sao Tome & Principe	9	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
Zaire	483	530	20	210	6	51	62	246
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>2723</b>	<b>3277</b>	<b>1318</b>	<b>1338</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>533</b>
Angola	518	768	695	663	1	1	9	353
Botswana	10	---	54	---	---	---	---	---
Comoros	15	20	5	5	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ethiopia	127	158	104	67	30	39	13	-
Kenya	332	547	57	131	6	12	52	78
Lesotho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Madagascar	128	144	48	57	21	40	9	-
Malawi	132	136	17	20	9	14	36	34
Mauritius	308	501	30	113	-	1	11	20
Mozambique	64	8	36	18	13	16	5	-
Seychelles	-	7	-	7	-	-	1	-
Somalia	10	22	1	-	-	-	-	1
Swaziland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tanzania	202	165	21	11	32	21	43	8
Uganda	130	213	139	123	20	17	11	-
Zambia	417	170	27	58	218	181	55	-
Zimbabwe	330	416	84	65	34	56	226	171
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>35834</b>	<b>28681</b>	<b>10679</b>	<b>6411</b>	<b>1172</b>	<b>1286</b>	<b>4688</b>	<b>3467</b>

Table 30. Destination of Merchandise Exports (Contd.)  
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region, Country	Developing Market Economies							
	Africa		America		Asia		Others	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	644	446	677	389	1957	1974	555	813
Algeria	210	102	137	212	67	54	77	217
Egypt	113	74	17	6	179	299	54	62
Libya	115	40	474	105	1070	1026	391	379
Morocco	69	88	47	53	291	298	16	127
Sudan	15	18	-	-	235	148	10	16
Tunisia	122	124	2	13	115	149	7	12
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	1102	959	1566	828	107	163	77	58
Benin	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	18	6	-	-	10	1	-	-
Cape Verde	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	428	419	11	27	42	75	10	4
Gambia	17	29	-	-	2	1	-	-
Ghana	19	8	8	7	8	34	5	11
Guinea	17	33	-	-	14	11	16	7
Guinea Bissau	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Liberia	14	10	2	4	12	5	-	2
Mali	18	54	-	7	1	5	-	-
Mauritania	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	46	39	-	-	-	2	-	-
Nigeria	343	188	1545	783	10	10	26	17
Senegal	110	116	-	-	8	14	3	3
Sierra Leone	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	42	42	-	-	-	3	17	16
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	196	241	237	13	21	89	5	10
Burundi	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	93	65	1	1	13	18	1	1
Central African Republic	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	4
Chad	20	13	1	1	-	-	-	-
Congo	11	10	7	10	-	1	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	33	110	227	-	8	69	1	5
Rwanda	10	11	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	13	10	1	1	-	-	1	-
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	749	601	376	591	736	440	54	59
Angola	12	5	355	577	15	23	7	35
Botswana	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	7	12	-	-	6	14	-	-
Ethiopia	48	34	-	-	60	28	7	-
Kenya	250	224	-	1	125	107	1	7
Lesotho	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	20	8	-	-	64	20	1	1
Malawi	30	30	-	-	7	5	-	-
Mauritius	7	25	-	-	2	10	1	-
Mozambique	37	2	10	8	41	21	-	...
Seychelles	1	-	-	-	2	4	-	-
Somalia	1	8	-	-	174	66	-	-
Swaziland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanzania	33	11	-	-	58	30	6	4
Uganda	27	31	-	-	18	14	2	7
Zambia	57	33	11	1	101	56	30	8
Zimbabwe	160	177	-	4	64	42	-	4
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	2691	2247	2856	1821	2821	2666	691	940

Table 31. Structure of Merchandise Imports  
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region/ Country	Primary Commodities									
	Total		Food		Beverages, and Tobacco		Fuels		Others	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>11581</b>	<b>10220</b>	<b>6465</b>	<b>5752</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>2527</b>	<b>1952</b>	<b>2236</b>	<b>2230</b>
Algeria	2738	2333	1971	1618	52	32	167	183	548	500
Egypt	3617	3477	2370	2187	151	162	372	381	724	747
Libya	1358	1084	1018	847	35	26	104	40	231	171
Morocco	2258	2083	560	599	26	33	1173	1001	499	450
Sudan	513	338	209	157	18	13	272	150	14	18
Tunisia	1097	905	337	344	21	20	439	197	330	344
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>6460</b>	<b>4166</b>	<b>3863</b>	<b>2272</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>1724</b>	<b>1266</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>445</b>
Benin	146	126	55	34	63	45	23	38	5	9
Burkina Faso	153	87	69	39	9	5	57	32	18	11
Cape Verde	38	62	19	34	3	7	8	14	8	7
Cote d'Ivoire	918	798	374	330	44	39	470	401	30	28
Gambia	43	41	27	24	6	4	7	10	3	3
Ghana	480	217	100	49	4	7	360	145	16	16
Guinea	61	88	17	25	6	8	34	49	4	6
Guinea Bissau	13	17	9	11	1	1	3	4	-	1
Liberia	214	121	85	49	7	5	115	61	7	6
Mali	98	129	44	57	3	4	46	61	5	7
Mauritania	87	64	39	29	3	2	39	29	6	4
Niger	204	146	117	51	8	7	54	69	25	19
Nigeria	3228	1708	2579	1307	21	13	186	100	442	288
Senegal	492	404	199	173	13	13	230	187	48	31
Sierra Leone	128	67	68	27	4	2	48	34	8	4
Togo	157	51	62	33	42	21	44	32	9	5
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>1264</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>155</b>
Burundi	65	75	24	27	2	2	33	38	6	8
Cameroon	202	250	98	101	19	20	46	91	39	38
Central African Republic	12	53	7	32	3	12	1	3	1	6
Chad	33	71	13	22	2	5	15	33	3	11
Congo	278	235	131	118	17	16	112	86	18	15
Equatorial Guinea	22	16	11	7	2	1	6	6	3	2
Gabon	153	203	103	130	23	33	9	18	18	22
Rwanda	94	105	21	25	6	8	34	42	23	29
Sao Tome & Principe	18	5	5	2	4	1	7	2	1	-
Zaire	149	251	94	158	5	8	36	61	14	24
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>4174</b>	<b>3674</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>1115</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>2384</b>	<b>1912</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>483</b>
Angola	259	350	123	185	40	61	54	81	62	63
Botswana	238	183	90	69	14	13	97	73	37	28
Comoros	20	18	14	13	1	-	5	5	-	-
Djibouti	92	51	43	21	3	11	21	15	25	4
Ethiopia	294	456	60	240	10	10	193	198	31	48
Kenya	750	760	72	99	5	4	596	546	77	111
Lesotho	177	77	102	43	24	11	39	19	12	4
Madagascar	190	165	60	49	1	2	107	93	22	21
Malawi	35	73	18	13	2	2	53	44	12	14
Mauritius	240	180	114	37	2	3	86	53	38	37
Mozambique	434	219	116	84	53	32	213	72	52	31
Seychelles	42	53	18	18	2	2	20	30	2	3
Somalia	91	33	43	21	17	1	19	2	12	9
Swaziland	129	81	44	27	5	6	76	44	4	4
Tanzania	429	347	92	74	-	-	295	257	62	36
Uganda	105	97	24	22	1	2	66	62	14	11
Zambia	257	160	53	34	2	1	208	136	24	18
Zimbabwe	312	242	14	15	3	2	236	182	59	42
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>23231</b>	<b>19324</b>	<b>11936</b>	<b>9762</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>6934</b>	<b>5510</b>	<b>3551</b>	<b>3313</b>

Table 31. Structure of Merchandise Imports (Contd.)  
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region/ Country	Manufactured Goods							
	Total		Chemicals		Machinery, and Transport Equipment		Others	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>24322</b>	<b>20294</b>	<b>2344</b>	<b>2264</b>	<b>12003</b>	<b>9578</b>	<b>9975</b>	<b>8452</b>
Algeria	7939	6491	677	620	4193	3178	3069	2693
Egypt	5455	5479	710	750	2678	2569	2067	2160
Libya	5817	4167	279	225	2639	2068	2899	1874
Morocco	2057	1715	328	295	1028	788	701	632
Sudan	765	536	105	96	363	246	297	194
Tunisia	2289	1906	245	278	1102	729	942	899
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>15753</b>	<b>10109</b>	<b>2245</b>	<b>1430</b>	<b>7945</b>	<b>5031</b>	<b>5563</b>	<b>3648</b>
Benin	325	257	25	28	106	95	194	134
Burkina Faso	193	120	36	21	77	52	80	47
Cape Verde	34	64	5	8	12	25	17	31
Cote d'Ivoire	1239	1208	212	189	504	487	523	532
Gambia	52	43	7	5	17	13	28	25
Ghana	479	345	111	83	210	172	158	90
Guinea	176	254	29	41	100	144	47	69
Guinea Bissau	36	45	3	4	19	24	14	17
Liberia	212	129	17	14	124	68	71	47
Mali	234	200	23	30	87	116	124	54
Mauritania	187	139	7	5	141	105	39	29
Niger	258	227	42	23	109	115	107	89
Nigeria	11416	6477	1601	889	6114	3364	3701	2224
Senegal	500	406	86	68	204	179	210	159
Sierra Leone	111	57	14	7	52	25	45	25
Tojo	301	138	27	15	69	47	205	76
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>3651</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>1270</b>	<b>1568</b>	<b>1310</b>	<b>1641</b>
Burundi	132	136	15	16	50	50	67	70
Cameroon	1040	1066	164	165	433	459	443	442
Central African Republic	62	199	7	30	21	92	34	77
Chad	75	160	18	38	31	67	26	55
Congo	476	491	81	6	181	163	214	322
Equatorial Guinea	23	17	3	2	9	7	11	8
Gabon	645	786	63	80	313	382	269	324
Rwanda	201	249	18	22	75	92	108	135
Sao Tome & Principe	19	6	2	1	5	3	12	2
Zaire	327	541	49	82	152	253	126	206
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>7442</b>	<b>6757</b>	<b>1292</b>	<b>1144</b>	<b>3551</b>	<b>3151</b>	<b>2599</b>	<b>2462</b>
Angola	941	1420	132	199	434	655	375	566
Botswana	358	298	45	34	175	154	138	110
Comoros	12	11	1	1	4	3	7	7
Djibouti	73	36	3	3	37	18	33	15
Ethiopia	490	614	84	100	248	332	158	182
Kenya	852	876	174	226	433	403	245	247
Lesotho	327	140	35	15	84	37	208	88
Madagascar	248	247	52	44	130	123	66	80
Malawi	226	186	61	55	68	61	97	70
Mauritius	223	494	37	44	46	113	140	337
Mozambique	397	160	78	26	182	67	137	67
Seychelles	55	59	6	6	22	25	27	28
Somalia	238	68	30	3	116	44	92	21
Swaziland	293	166	79	33	113	81	101	52
Tanzania	688	617	104	92	381	355	203	170
Uganda	322	300	46	43	152	142	124	115
Zambia	713	453	160	97	345	220	208	136
Zimbabwe	986	612	165	123	581	318	240	171
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>50517</b>	<b>40811</b>	<b>6301</b>	<b>5280</b>	<b>26769</b>	<b>19328</b>	<b>19447</b>	<b>16203</b>

Table 32. Origin of Merchandise Imports  
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region/ Country	Total Imports (Dir. of Trade)		Developed Market Economies		Developing Market Economies		Centrally Planned Economies	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>35976</b>	<b>30641</b>	<b>28337</b>	<b>23772</b>	<b>4813</b>	<b>4210</b>	<b>2389</b>	<b>2084</b>
Algeria	10735	8852	9000	7528	1115	883	620	440
Egypt	9078	8959	6869	6511	1050	1146	747	810
Libya	7176	5250	6099	4462	617	451	436	319
Morocco	4315	3800	2752	2414	1162	1066	401	312
Sudan	1262	879	651	481	551	300	60	54
Tunisia	3410	2901	2966	2376	318	364	125	149
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>22397</b>	<b>10234</b>	<b>17487</b>	<b>7447</b>	<b>3832</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>378</b>
Benin	476	435	349	301	83	96	41	32
Burkina Faso	346	207	213	135	122	62	8	5
Cape Verde	72	126	61	100	2	21	-	3
Cote d'Ivoire	2184	1973	1392	1300	669	507	47	43
Gambia	103	85	66	59	16	17	18	7
Ghana	1011	651	526	385	469	241	15	15
Guinea	320	461	220	383	96	64	3	12
Guinea Bissau	50	62	35	39	11	19	2	3
Liberia	428	251	282	169	130	62	14	8
Mali	332	438	221	211	78	102	33	44
Mauritania	93	223	71	194	21	22	-	4
Niger	465	374	311	250	131	105	9	8
Nigeria	15003	3762	12718	3189	1595	400	630	158
Senegal	886	832	571	485	261	226	34	25
Sierra Leone	240	125	151	95	77	22	6	2
Togo	388	229	300	172	71	45	16	9
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>4129</b>	<b>4994</b>	<b>3489</b>	<b>4017</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>105</b>
Burundi	212	226	132	140	63	73	10	12
Cameroon	1243	1328	1059	1113	141	149	41	35
Central African Republic	125	252	95	212	18	27	1	2
Chad	109	232	66	159	37	63	-	1
Congo	829	736	701	433	105	72	12	11
Equatorial Guinea	45	32	40	28	4	4	-	-
Gabon	791	1024	740	925	39	47	9	12
Rwanda	259	352	161	203	77	83	22	30
Sao Tome & Principe	41	12	38	10	3	2	-	-
Zaire	475	800	457	794	18	28	-	2
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>11764</b>	<b>10361</b>	<b>7210</b>	<b>6345</b>	<b>2780</b>	<b>2095</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>442</b>
Angola	1200	1811	966	1294	191	459	16	21
Botswana	687	558	632	-	45	-	-	-
Comoros	33	29	22	20	10	9	-	-
Djibouti	226	107	147	58	72	44	5	-
Ethiopia	785	985	453	604	75	97	251	268
Kenya	1603	1650	876	1176	702	412	20	19
Lesotho	527	227	---	---	---	---	---	---
Madagascar	439	371	277	223	139	58	21	34
Malawi	312	258	246	214	61	39	-	-
Mauritius	467	675	275	419	165	191	24	34
Mozambique	836	383	417	212	354	121	10	-
Seychelles	98	111	57	73	38	22	4	3
Somalia	297	101	185	71	99	27	12	2
Swaziland	519	292	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tanzania	947	779	739	614	189	139	18	26
Uganda	427	398	229	197	196	197	2	4
Zambia	980	642	632	457	321	180	27	4
Zimbabwe	1381	984	1057	714	121	101	-	28
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>74266</b>	<b>56230</b>	<b>56523</b>	<b>41581</b>	<b>11930</b>	<b>8864</b>	<b>3771</b>	<b>3010</b>

Table 32. Origin of Merchandise Imports (Contd.)  
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region/ Country	Developing Market Economies							
	Africa		America		Asia		Others	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	569	594	1033	843	2664	2349	547	424
Algeria	158	164	466	385	269	206	222	128
Egypt	96	124	310	234	509	629	135	159
Libya	104	76	47	34	325	238	141	103
Morocco	57	64	104	98	986	890	15	14
Sudan	78	35	44	22	427	234	2	9
Tunisia	76	131	62	70	148	152	32	11
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	1400	904	779	406	1606	689	50	12
Benin	36	37	6	17	41	42	...	...
Burkina Faso	96	51	8	4	18	7	...	...
Cape Verde	3	4	2	16	-	-	...	...
Cote d'Ivoire	263	221	132	134	271	152	3	1
Gambia	4	4	5	-	6	13	1	...
Ghana	407	192	35	26	27	19	...	4
Guinea	13	13	69	42	1	8	13	1
Guinea Bissau	2	6	2	-	7	14	...	...
Liberia	10	11	9	4	110	46	1	1
Mali	67	88	6	8	4	6	1	...
Mauritania	21	11	-	2	-	10	-	...
Niger	107	86	5	4	21	16	-	-
Nigeria	130	33	464	116	970	244	31	7
Senegal	166	105	20	25	75	95	...	1
Sierra Leone	37	15	1	1	38	6	1	...
Togo	38	27	15	7	17	11	1	...
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	281	336	83	73	134	134	2	-
Burundi	27	30	-	-	36	42	-	1
Cameroon	60	84	13	25	67	40	1	-
Central African Republic	17	25	...	...	1	2	...	...
Chad	30	51	4	7	3	6	...	...
Congo	35	31	57	26	13	15	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gabon	15	21	13	10	11	16	...	...
Rwanda	76	69	...	...	...	13	...	...
Sao Tome & Principe	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	...
Zaire	15	19	1	5	2	...	...	4
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	802	515	290	337	1644	1366	43	100
Anjola	9	6	139	330	32	111	11	42
Botswana	43	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Comoros	10	6	-	1	-	2	...	...
Djibouti	19	14	-	-	52	30	1	...
Ethiopia	10	14	2	2	54	65	9	16
Kenya	100	27	5	12	587	366	1	7
Lesotho	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	6	3	6	1	127	54	...	...
Malawi	32	26	-	-	30	13	-	-
Mauritius	19	11	1	1	145	179	...	...
Mozambique	177	54	112	6	105	61	2	...
Seychelles	9	9	1	-	27	13	1	-
Somalia	40	5	-	1	60	21	-	...
Swaziland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanzania	34	65	11	6	136	259	3	31
Uganda	149	137	1	-	45	58	1	2
Zambia	63	57	9	3	233	118	11	2
Zimbabwe	108	81	3	4	9	16	1	...
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	3052	2349	2191	1660	6048	4538	642	531



Table 32. Origin of Merchandise Imports (Contd.)  
(Millions of US dollars)

Sub-region, Country	Developed Market Economies							
	EEC		USA		Japan		Others	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>18249</b>	<b>15943</b>	<b>3617</b>	<b>3139</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1240</b>	<b>4485</b>	<b>3430</b>
Algeria	5681	5015	816	498	786	259	1717	1756
Egypt	3611	3577	1726	1848	412	618	1120	468
Libya	4477	3539	428	49	559	215	635	659
Morocco	1812	1509	257	463	103	62	580	400
Sudan	430	341	123	99	50	60	48	-
Tunisia	2238	1962	267	202	76	46	385	166
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	<b>11550</b>	<b>5301</b>	<b>2262</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>2165</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>1510</b>	<b>752</b>
Benin	283	240	24	19	26	26	16	16
Burkina Faso	164	101	23	11	13	16	13	7
Cape Verde	25	95	3	-	1	1	32	4
Cote d'Ivoire	1032	1012	112	66	147	106	101	126
Gambia	53	44	3	15	5	5	5	-
Ghana	302	244	156	94	26	37	42	10
Guinea	169	330	32	27	5	2	14	24
Guinea Bissau	28	34	3	26	-	1	4	-
Liberia	266	79	117	72	26	17	-	11
Mali	196	178	10	19	8	9	7	5
Mauritania	46	177	19	17	6	8	---	-
Niger	273	220	19	2	11	9	8	19
Nigeria	7913	1984	1668	468	1832	214	1305	543
Senegal	465	398	37	55	17	21	52	11
Sierra Leone	95	64	19	26	17	9	20	-
Togo	240	101	17	19	25	37	18	15
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>2559</b>	<b>2893</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>641</b>
Burundi	97	107	11	2	17	11	7	20
Cameroon	810	855	95	37	76	113	78	108
Central African Republic	80	176	5	1	6	5	4	30
Chad	30	90	2	5	-	1	34	63
Congo	554	350	23	11	23	20	101	52
Equatorial Guinea	3	2	1	-	-	-	36	26
Gabon	536	705	122	28	55	45	27	147
Rwanda	108	137	10	5	35	27	8	34
Sao Tome & Principe	36	7	-	-	1	3	1	-
Zaire	305	464	61	116	7	53	84	161
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>3944</b>	<b>6121</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>1892</b>	<b>1017</b>
Angola	598	1011	209	96	68	20	91	167
Botswana	24	---	11	---	2	---	595	---
Comoros	22	19	1	-	-	-	-	1
Djibouti	121	47	7	4	19	23	---	-
Ethiopia	292	355	31	116	70	73	60	60
Kenya	539	809	97	76	125	188	115	103
Lesotho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mada_gascar	214	171	27	28	25	24	11	---
Malawi	93	87	9	3	16	13	128	111
Mauritius	133	241	24	11	19	38	99	129
Mozambique	290	140	30	26	25	20	72	26
Seychelles	33	62	2	-	6	7	16	4
Somalia	164	46	14	64	4	27	3	-
Swaziland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tanzania	479	354	41	42	101	110	118	108
Uganda	187	155	12	5	11	17	19	20
Zambia	285	295	95	39	62	43	190	80
Zimbabwe	470	329	137	60	74	35	376	290
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>36302</b>	<b>28258</b>	<b>6956</b>	<b>4831</b>	<b>4998</b>	<b>2694</b>	<b>6267</b>	<b>5839</b>

Table 33. Balance of Payments and Reserves  
(Million dollars)

Sub-regions, country	Factor Services (net)		Unrequited Transfers (net)		Current Balance		Capital Transactions		Gross International Reserves	
	1982	1985	1982	1985	1982	1985	1982	1985	1982	1985
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Algeria	-455	635	312	380	-182	1014	273	-1141	1071	-1020
Egypt	-4322	...	2116	...	-1676	...	2083	...	-214	...
Libya	115	2656	-1675	-767	-1560	1890	1444	-2639	2014	-2333
Morocco	-2860	...	1005	...	-1876	...	1839	...	420	...
Sudan	-354	-202	-248	151	-603	-51	74	-452	40	2
Tunisia	-1165	-843	406	307	-758	-536	597	793	-159	225
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burkina Faso	-369	...	277	...	-92	...	77	...	-	...
Cape Verde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cote d'Ivoire	-640	354	-464	-249	-1104	105	928	-32	150	-32
Gambia	-56	...	35	...	-22	...	35	...	25	...
Ghana	-151	-302	83	137	-109	-166	141	69	1	-62
Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea Bissau	-59	-70	31	25	-35	-45	45	5	...	...
Liberia	-114	...	48	...	-66	...	261	...	76	...
Mali	-229	-226	114	160	-115	-67	17	110	27	17
Mauritania	-323	...	62	...	-262	...	253	...	36	...
Niger	-424	-187	194	130	-240	-57	...	57	70	-6
Nigeria	-6824	1481	-432	-250	-7285	1232	7233	-855	2080	-574
Senegal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sierra Leone	-220	...	50	...	-170	...	106	...	8	...
Togo	-155	-119	...	70	-80	-48	105	-58	-23	-26
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	-379	...	-7	...	-386	...	379	...	7	...
Central African Republic	-109	...	56	...	-49	...	36	...	15	...
Chad	-43	...	61	...	19	...	-5	...	-3	97
Congo	-313	...	-17	...	...	...	287	...	80	...
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gabon	369	...	-49	...	320	...	-228	...	-148	...
Rwanda	-157	...	110	...	-87	...	90	...	37	...
Sao Tome & Principe	-29	-21	1	5	-23	-16	36	10	7	-1
Zaire	-584	...	151	...	-433	...	751	...	200	...
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	-159	56	96	84	-59	137	49	-144	-55	-254
Comoros	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	-318	...	142	...	-196	...	187	...	77	...
Kenya	-513	-356	67	149	-515	-208	460	149	164	38
Lesotho	-84	-47	-37	60	-121	13	10	-10	-6	-6
Madagascar	-369	...	71	...	-298	...	47	...	47	...
Malawi	-59	...	27	...	-72	...	21	...	18	...
Mauritius	-76	-61	34	36	-42	-25	48	-21	20	-16
Mozambique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	-51	...	6	...	-44	...	31	...	-	...
Somalia	-354	-320	177	224	-178	-97	102	82	-36	-6
Swaziland	-1	-91	82	47	80	-44	63	19	15	7
Tanzania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uganda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zambia	-575	-100	-40	1	-613	-98	694	-88	-64	-145
Zimbabwe	-624	...	-82	...	-706	...	617	...	21	...
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 34. External debt and debt service ratio

Sub-regions, country	External debt outstanding and disbursed				Debt service as percentage of			
	Millions of dollars		As percentage of GDP		GDP		Exports of goods and nonfactor services	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	64134	...	43.29	...	7.16	...	22.76	...
Algeria	16681	17929	37.64	28.56	9.63	8.21	30.34	49.80
Egypt	21868	28556	76.49	86.65	7.38	5.77	29.04	37.26
Libya 1/	3937	...	13.18	...	3.74	...	8.05	...
Morocco	11419	17900	76.41	121.98	9.52	9.99	46.28	40.92
Sudan	6272	8272	89.62	124.58	1.64	0.83	21.50	11.84
Tunisia	4007	5937	48.97	63.56	5.92	8.42	16.09	29.36
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	31969	49709	28.77	52.16	2.55	3.46	13.79	18.53
Benin	654	890	62.70	68.79	1.40	4.45	6.42	19.72
Burkina Faso	378	665	36.86	53.53	1.49	2.76	9.09	10.10
Cape Verde	58	111	63.89	92.39	1.66	3.44	15.99	43.43
Cote d'Ivoire	8039	10865	109.56	110.33	13.13	7.97	34.68	18.53
Gambia	206	273	103.51	149.47	5.32	5.80	23.03	25.32
Ghana	1333	2385	17.19	34.43	0.80	1.28	25.31	8.40
Guinea	1315	1518	89.74	91.06	5.29	6.19	20.26	19.26
Guinea Bissau	159	307	96.82	198.72	1.59	5.63	14.25	49.69
Liberia	887	1303	99.69	166.02	3.86	3.53	7.04	6.16
Mali	874	1716	71.25	111.50	0.74	2.29	4.79	14.42
Mauritania	1146	1761	149.00	228.96	4.99	10.04	14.50	17.38
Niger	961	1459	49.96	63.24	5.74	3.99	25.79	13.49
Nigeria	12908	21826	15.64	34.79	1.69	2.59	10.12	20.47
Senegal	1634	2990	63.60	79.07	1.68	5.52	4.43	20.70
Sierra Leone	502	590	38.66	59.00	0.85	1.45	5.37	9.28
Togo	915	1050	111.52	109.81	5.24	13.42	12.77	35.15
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	31969	49709	146.37	192.71	4.32	4.91	13.16	17.52
Burundi	227	551	22.26	43.69	0.57	2.47	6.02	19.99
Cameroon	2715	3533	40.77	31.43	4.06	2.67	20.30	17.43
Central African Republic	244	453	32.27	43.41	0.62	1.72	2.72	7.70
Chad	153	187	22.40	20.50	0.18	0.35	0.87	1.77
Congo	1927	3534	89.01	181.43	10.59	15.96	19.65	38.37
Equatorial Guinea	115	152	267.73	128.63	6.69	3.82	20.13	10.88
Gabon	1009	1568	27.88	43.02	7.94	5.74	12.23	11.24
Rwanda	218	439	15.31	19.72	0.32	0.80	3.21	7.22
Sao Tome & Principe	41	75	97.83	148.76	5.06	3.56	19.59	9.33
Zaire	4740	6534	87.38	195.16	2.48	11.04	7.71	18.79
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	22404	...	50.68	...	3.95	...	16.80	...
Angola 1/	1098	...	26.96	...	6.04	...	13.51	...
Botswana	1098	358	152.71	47.35	34.21	5.87	76.19	9.96
Comoros	69	161	60.04	99.07	0.79	1.11	3.81	6.74
Djibouti	32	125	9.67	35.00	0.99	2.04	2.26	5.09
Ethiopia	1237	2139	27.90	39.07	1.22	3.23	10.42	25.88
Kenya	3499	4504	52.26	62.59	5.01	5.97	20.18	40.46
Lesotho	121	186	34.02	48.72	2.63	3.61	18.59	35.05
Madagascar	1876	2899	65.86	111.35	2.43	4.35	19.22	32.42
Malawi	870	1114	72.79	93.01	5.26	9.02	23.33	36.09
Mauritius	579	644	53.67	53.23	5.69	5.32	12.07	9.03
Mozambique 1/	1126	...	59.68	...	9.86	...	84.93	...
Seychelles	48	106	32.89	55.54	0.68	4.71	1.29	7.91
Somalia	1252	1580	77.46	81.24	1.19	3.70	6.91	40.66
Swaziland	184	232	34.06	53.44	3.37	5.72	4.73	12.72
Tanzania	2928	3955	76.20	63.38	1.65	1.11	19.78	23.70
Uganda	899	1193	24.48	29.78	1.50	0.72	6.40	5.47
Zambia	3644	5300	94.30	192.33	4.55	4.69	16.46	9.69
Zimbabwe	1844	2480	27.16	47.16	2.06	6.44	9.28	27.62
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	129946	...	41.91	...	4.85	...	18.82	...

Source: World Bank 1987 Debt Tables  
1/ Source: OECD

Table 35. Terms of borrowing

Sub-regions, country	Commitments (million US\$)		Average interest rate (percent)		Average maturity (years)		Average grace period (years)	
	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Algeria	1938	2149	8.90	7.50	8.00	9.50	1.70	2.10
Egypt	2827	1389	8.30	8.80	23.70	23.00	11.20	10.10
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	1763	1132	10.00	6.70	10.90	19.80	3.40	5.60
Sudan	386	271	6.20	1.40	17.20	34.30	5.60	7.70
Tunisia	764	716	7.60	6.90	16.40	16.10	4.20	4.70
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	4082	3125	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	92	45	3.90	5.20	29.80	18.90	6.50	5.40
Burkina Faso	176	59	2.20	2.40	34.40	30.60	7.70	7.50
Cape Verde	28	15	0.60	1.10	35.60	21.90	8.60	8.20
Cote d'Ivoire	1282	591	12.50	7.00	12.00	18.90	4.20	5.20
Gambia	41	64	6.30	0.70	28.20	43.80	6.40	9.10
Ghana	93	171	5.10	3.10	21.90	44.00	5.80	8.70
Guinea	101	67	3.00	0.90	24.30	45.80	6.10	9.60
Guinea Bissau	30	31	5.90	3.80	13.40	19.90	2.80	5.60
Liberia	139	19	4.40	0.00	30.00	28.80	7.20	8.00
Mali	296	143	2.20	1.40	39.00	36.30	8.90	9.50
Mauritania	211	227	3.20	2.30	25.50	26.80	6.80	7.30
Niger	167	206	6.00	1.10	22.10	39.50	5.30	9.50
Nigeria	2808	1018	9.90	8.60	9.70	17.60	3.60	4.80
Senegal	546	396	5.00	3.20	27.50	29.50	7.10	7.90
Sierra Leone	61	37	2.40	3.50	29.90	15.70	6.80	5.30
Togo	11	38	2.80	2.80	34.60	27.10	7.90	7.30
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	2570	2099	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	91	67	5.40	1.00	22.90	30.90	6.00	7.90
Cameroon	368	247	9.30	7.90	18.20	14.80	5.00	3.70
Central African Republic	65	83	3.80	2.20	28.70	37.50	6.80	8.30
Chad	-	55	0.00	0.90	0.00	48.20	0.00	10.80
Congo	942	899	9.70	10.60	9.40	7.60	3.10	1.80
Equatorial Guinea	21	16	6.80	1.00	12.70	38.50	3.50	9.60
Gabon	696	115	9.00	7.70	11.40	15.40	2.80	5.20
Rwanda	85	137	1.20	1.30	42.50	41.70	8.80	9.10
Sao Tome & Principe	13	29	4.00	1.20	13.70	46.60	4.00	9.30
Zaire	289	446	2.40	5.20	38.20	25.80	8.20	6.30
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	106	43	5.80	5.80	21.10	20.30	5.10	5.10
Comoros	64	5	2.70	1.80	28.00	26.00	6.40	3.60
Djibouti	35	12	3.00	3.10	21.70	20.00	4.50	3.90
Ethiopia	105	257	3.60	2.00	27.40	35.40	5.50	7.40
Kenya	580	327	5.50	6.30	30.20	19.70	6.90	5.40
Lesotho	26	40	6.00	3.00	27.90	30.70	6.10	7.20
Madagascar	170	239	4.50	2.30	28.30	37.40	7.40	8.50
Malawi	51	118	3.50	3.20	33.60	27.30	6.70	7.80
Mauritius	130	128	8.60	7.10	14.00	17.50	4.50	4.70
Mozambique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	8	4	4.40	4.00	8.30	26.00	2.20	6.00
Somalia	99	97	1.80	1.20	26.40	44.20	7.00	9.40
Swaziland	31	10	6.30	5.00	22.70	16.50	6.60	6.00
Tanzania	258	196	3.60	1.00	30.10	48.20	7.70	10.20
Uganda	253	-	4.00	0.00	29.80	0.00	6.50	0.00
Zambia	527	188	6.90	4.80	22.00	31.10	5.70	6.90
Zimbabwe	715	200	8.00	5.50	16.30	18.20	4.60	4.20
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: World Bank 1987 Debt Tables

Table 36. Total net resource flows

Sub-regions, country	Total (million U.S.\$)			1985	Per capita (U.S.\$)	As percentage of GDP	Official Development Assistance (million U.S.\$)			
	1982	1983	1984		1985	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	5690	6400	6081	6721	54	4.71	3287	3147	3347	4062
Algeria	-244	924	484	860	38	1.49	137	145	122	173
Egypt	3192	3131	3090	2897	60	8.78	1417	1438	1768	1759
Libya	-164	-136	141	40	11	0.14	12	6	5	5
Morocco	1541	785	1241	1505	68	12.64	771	396	351	834
Sudan	810	1186	694	1131	32	24.44	740	957	517	1129
Tunisia	555	510	431	308	43	3.96	210	205	184	162
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	6153	4383	3297	2748	16	2.97	2075	2001	2266	2401
Benin	192	91	169	176	44	19.04	81	86	78	90
Burkina Faso	257	200	188	191	27	20.59	213	184	189	197
Cape Verde	63	64	65	71	209	65.71	55	60	64	70
Cote d'Ivoire	848	483	430	267	26	3.80	137	155	128	135
Gambia	43	38	61	60	80	33.69	48	42	54	50
Ghana	155	125	232	225	18	4.04	141	110	216	204
Guinea	103	70	129	124	20	8.37	90	68	123	119
Guinea Bissau	66	66	62	63	74	41.00	65	64	55	58
Liberia	480	-129	-146	-104	-48	-12.80	109	118	133	91
Mali	221	221	323	391	47	35.99	210	215	520	380
Mauritania	243	233	184	222	127	31.98	187	176	172	205
Niger	304	206	137	289	44	16.14	258	175	162	305
Nigeria	2401	2079	788	286	3	0.42	37	48	33	32
Senegal	595	460	486	332	51	12.95	285	322	368	295
Sierra Leone	85	66	73	67	18	7.92	82	66	61	66
Togo	97	110	116	98	33	14.09	77	112	110	114
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	2009	1600	1756	1658	26	7.84	1172	1116	1234	1257
Burundi	157	175	156	158	34	14.64	127	140	141	143
Cameroon	447	362	276	232	23	2.78	212	129	187	160
Central African Republic	102	100	115	112	42	16.43	90	93	114	105
Chad	63	94	113	162	36	28.45	65	95	115	182
Congo	466	297	114	61	31	2.81	93	108	98	71
Equatorial Guinea	9	12	18	18	43	23.60	14	11	15	17
Gabon	175	279	76	213	161	6.23	62	64	75	61
Rwanda	154	160	162	186	30	10.33	151	149	165	181
Sao Tome & Principe	10	12	11	13	116	33.30	10	12	11	13
Zaire	426	109	715	483	16	16.58	348	315	513	324
<b>EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	4948	3709	4236	4661	28	11.02	3515	3213	3478	3824
Angola	354	175	177	259	30	4.82	60	75	95	92
Botswana	119	130	181	159	146	23.15	102	104	103	97
Comoros	38	40	43	51	123	44.37	39	38	41	48
Djibouti	59	67	131	103	286	29.99	59	66	102	81
Ethiopia	221	357	417	779	18	16.32	200	339	364	710
Kenya	576	475	512	512	25	7.94	485	401	611	439
Lesotho	97	110	96	120	79	45.23	93	108	101	94
Madagascar	369	221	280	222	22	9.64	242	179	151	182
Malawi	135	105	161	112	16	10.22	121	117	159	113
Mauritius	74	44	61	42	41	4.19	48	41	36	29
Mozambique	347	235	202	331	24	16.57	208	211	259	300
Seychelles	32	22	23	28	437	17.27	18	16	15	22
Somalia	610	317	376	371	62	26.75	462	327	363	354
Swaziland	48	53	25	29	40	7.38	28	34	18	26
Tanzania	748	638	623	531	24	11.40	684	594	558	487
Uganda	170	151	166	227	14	6.04	133	137	164	184
Zambia	475	215	368	513	78	17.47	317	217	240	329
Zimbabwe	467	354	394	272	34	5.89	216	209	298	237
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	18800	16092	15370	15788	30	5.29	10139	9477	10025	11550

Sources: Geographical Distribution of  
Financial Flows to Developing  
Countries (OECD 1987)

## TECHNICAL NOTES

### **Table 1: Basic Indicators**

**Population:** The estimates of population for mid-1986 are based mainly on data from the UN Population Division. In certain cases these have been adjusted using the results of recent population census. Note that long-term refugees in a given country are considered to be part of the population of that country.

**Area:** The area of any country is as recorded in the UN Demographic Yearbook.

**Life expectancy at birth** is defined as the average number of years to be lived by a birth cohort if mortality at each age remains constant in the future.

**GDP per capita:** This is calculated by dividing the total GDP at market prices for a country by the population of that country. The average annual growth rates are the arithmetic average for the 1982-1986 period of the real growth rate per annum and are given in percent. The same method is applied for the regional level.

The average annual growth rates of GDP deflator in percent are calculated using the geometric average for the period 1982-1986. GDP deflator is calculated by dividing, for each year of the period, the value of GDP in current market prices by the value of GDP in constant market prices both in national currency. The regional average growth rate are weighted by GDP in 1980.

The average annual growth rates of consumer price index in percent are obtained by using the geometric formula.

#### **1. Growth rates 1982-1986**

For those countries where data was available only for 1982-1985 this was used to compile the growth rates. Otherwise the period 1982-1986 was used.

#### **2. Growth rates 1986-1987**

The growth rates were compiled on the basis of the most recent data available at ECA Statistics Division. If, say, the latest data available for 1987 was for June then the growth rate from June 1986 to June 1987 was used.

#### **3. Regional growth rates 1982-1986 and 1986-1987**

The regional growth rates were compiled using weights derived from GDP (for 1985) at current market prices in US dollars.

For some countries no growth rates could be compiled or estimated due to lack of data. In these cases the countries were not included in the compilation of the regional index. This can be justified as in most cases the GDF of countries with no data is small and hence their weight in the regional index is comparatively small.

**Table 2: Selected Demographic Indicators**

Data shown in this table are mainly derived from the UN Population Division report: World population prospects, estimates and projections as assessed in 1984, with some adjustments by the ECA Population Division which take into account the results of recent population censuses.

The crude birth and death rates indicate the number of births and deaths in a year per thousand mid-year population respectively.

The infant mortality rate is the annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand live births.

The total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born per woman, if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear children during those years in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

The gross reproduction rate is a measure of the reproduction of a population expressed as an average number of daughters to born to a cohort of women during their reproductive age, assuming no mortality and a fixed schedule of age-specific fertility rates. More specifically it is the total fertility rate for the period for which it is measured multiplied by the proportion of the total births that were female births.

These demographic indicators are also expressed in terms of index numbers with 1982 = 100.

**Table 3: Growth of Total and Urban Population**

Sources of data on total population, urban population as a percentage of total population, annual growth rates of total and urban population are the same as in tables 1 and 2.

The annual rates of growth are calculated by using the geometric formula and are given as percent per annum.

Since the estimates of urban population in this table are based on different national definitions of "urban", inter-country comparisons should be treated with caution. Examples of definitions of "urban" used in some African countries are:

(i) Algeria: All communes having as chef-lieu a city, a rural-town or an urban agglomeration;

(ii) Ghana: Localities of 5000 or more inhabitants

(iii) Central Africa Republic: 20 principal centres

(iv) Senegal: Agglomerations of 10,000 or more inhabitants  
**Table 4: Economically Active Population, Crude and Refined Activity rate**

The data shown in this table are derived mainly from the ILO publications: Economically active population 1950-2025 and Yearbook of Labour Statistics. The estimates of the numbers economically active have been adjusted by the ECA Statistics Division to reflect recent changes in the estimates of the total population as explained in tables 1 and 2. For Djibouti, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles, all estimates were made by the ECA Statistics Division.

The economically active population refers to employed and unemployed as defined by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

The crude activity rate is the ratio of total economically active population to the total population and the refined activity rate is defined as persons economically active aged 10 years and over to the population aged 10 years and over.

**Table 5: Economically Active Population: Sectoral Distribution**

Table 3 of the ILO publication Economically active population 1950-2025 Volume II provides data for numbers and proportions of economically active population in agriculture, industry and services by sex for 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980. ECA Statistics Division has estimated the percentages for 1986 based on data from various sources including the results of recent censuses. These data will be updated in subsequent issues as soon as official ILO estimates become available. The data for 1982 were obtained by interpolation.

The definitions of agriculture, industry and services are as given in Table 11.

**Table 6: Students Enrolled at First Level of Education**

The data on number enrolled at first level of education refer to estimates of total and female enrolment of students of all ages in primary school. It should be noted that a gross enrolment ratio for the first level of education could be calculated by dividing the total enrolment by the population of the age group which according to national regulations, should be



enrolled at the first level (in general for the age-group 6 to 11).

Data shown are mainly derived from the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook and national publications. ECA Statistics Division made estimates for the following countries: Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles.

**Table 7: Literacy rate**

The literacy rate is defined as the percentage of persons aged 15 years and over who can read and write in any language. The data are derived from the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, supplemented by Statistics Division estimates.

**Table 8: GDP and GDP per Capita at current factor cost**

Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices measures the gross final output of goods and services of resident producers of an economy. It is calculated without allowance for depreciation.

GDP at factor cost differs from GDP at market prices (purchasers' values) by the inclusion in the latter of indirect taxes net of subsidies.

**Table 9: Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity at current factor cost**

The classification shown in this table refers to the major divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activity (ISIC) except for:

i) Commerce which includes trade, restaurants and hotels (Division 6) and financing, insurance, real estate and business services (Division 8);

ii) Public administration and defence and related public sector activities;

iii) Other services which comprises the remaining activities under the major division 9: community, social and personal services.

**Table 10: Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity at constant 1980 factor cost**

See Introduction.

**Table 11: Structure of GDP by main Sectors, percent at current factor cost**

The structure (shares) of GDP was calculated from current price series. The agricultural sector comprises agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing. The industrial sector comprises mining, manufacturing, construction and electricity, water and gas. All other branches of economic activity are categorized as services.

Table 12 and 13: Growth of GDP, GDP per capita and GDP by main sectors at constant 1980 factor cost.

Growth rates for 1982-1986 were obtained by taking the arithmetic averages for the period.

Table 14: Expenditure on gross domestic product, at current market prices

Public consumption consists of all current expenditures made by general government for the purchase of goods and services (including wages and salaries of government employees) less sales of goods and services. Included are the capital outlays of government services on durable goods for national defence and security.

Private consumption is the final consumption of households and private non-profit institutions serving households.

Gross capital formation consists of the outlays of industries, producers of private non-profit services to households, on additions of new durable goods (commodities) to their stocks of fixed assets less their net sales of similar secondhand or scrapped goods. The aggregate includes increase in stocks and excludes the outlays of government services on durable goods for national defence and security.

Nonfactor services refer to transport, communication, insurance, etc.

Table 15: Structure of demand, percent at current market prices.

See notes on Table 14 above.

Table 16: Average annual growth rate of consumption, investment and export of goods and nonfactor services.

See notes on Tables 12, 13 and 14 above.

Table 17 and 18: Resources and uses at current market prices and 1980 constant market prices

These two tables are derived from the tables on National Accounts above.

**Table 19: Agricultural indicators.**

**Arable land:** The definition followed is that of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN. It refers to land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens (including cultivation under grass), and land temporary fallow or lying idle.

**Value added in agriculture:** This is the gross value of output of the sector less the value of the input into it.

**Table 20: Food supply by principal items**

The source of data in this table is FAO.

Other food comprises sugar, honey, pulses, nuts, oilseed, vegetables, fruit, meat and offals, eggs, fish and other seafood, oils and fats.

**Table 21: Livestock and fisheries**

The source of data is mainly FAO.

**Table 22: Production, trade and consumption of certain energy commodities.**

Electricity production refers to the total gross production generated by public utilities (i.e. publicly or privately owned enterprises) and by individual establishments generating for their own use or for sale. Production includes station use and transmission losses.

Data for crude petroleum production include shale oil and field or lease concentrate but excludes natural gas liquids and oils obtained from the distillation of solid fuels.

**Table 23: Transport and Communication indicators.**

The basic data were obtained from country publications.

**Table 24: Freight by type of transport**

The data were obtained from country publications. The growth rate is the arithmetic average for the period.

**Table 25: Central Government current Revenue**

The data were obtained from country publications as well as the Government Finance Statistics Yearbook (IMF).

The data relate to all units that are agencies or instruments of a country's central authority and whose jurisdiction extends to all parts of the State.

### **Table 26: Central Government Expenditures**

Central government expenditure comprises all expenditure by government offices and other agencies or instruments of the central government. Both current and capital expenditures are included.

The overall surplus or deficit (S/D) is obtained from the equation:  $S/D = \text{current revenue} + \text{capital revenue} + \text{grants received} - \text{total expenditure} - (\text{lending} - \text{repayments})$ .

Data sources are country publications, IMF Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and IMF data files.

### **Table 27: Monetary Indicators**

Data on monetary aggregates shown in this table are derived from the IMF publication: International Financial Statistics (IFS). They are expressed in U.S. dollars using the end-of-period official market exchange rates.

Net Foreign Assets is defined as foreign assets held by the monetary authorities less the sum of their respective foreign liabilities excluding long-term foreign liabilities.

Domestic Credit represents claims on other financial institutions and non-financial resident sectors of the economy. All financial transactions between monetary institutions are excluded through the process of consolidation.

Net Claims on Government equals the sum of claims on government held by the monetary authorities and the deposit money banks less the sum of government deposits with those institution plus, where applicable, the counterpart entries of banking activities of the central government (private sector demand deposits with the postal checking system and the treasury).

Money equals the sum of currency outside banks and private sector demand deposits with the deposit money banks plus, where applicable, private sector demand deposits with the postal checking system and the treasury.

Quasi-money comprises the time, savings and foreign currency deposits of residents with the monetary authorities and deposit money banks.

### **Table 28: Merchandise Trade: Value, Average Growth rate, and Terms of Trade**

The annual average growth rates of merchandise exports and imports are computed by the least squares method applied to the exponential trend function  $Y_t = a \exp(bt)$ . Where "t" is time (in years) and "yt" is total export or import (in years). The annual

average growth rate "r" is thus obtained as  $\exp(b^*) - 1$  where "b\*" is the least squares estimates of "b" in the exponential trend function.

The terms of trade indices are the net barter terms of trade, and are computed as the ratio of the unit value index of export to the unit value of import. They, therefore, show the average price of a country's aggregate exports in relation to the average price of its imports.

#### **Table 29: Structure of Merchandise Exports**

The data are classified, whenever possible, according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC, Revision 2) as follows:

	SITC
Primary commodities	Section 0 through 4
Food, Beverages, Tobacco	Section 0 and 1
Raw material, excluding fuels	Sections 2 and 4
Manufactured goods	Section 5 through 8
Textile, articles of apparel and clothing	Divisions 65 and 84
Other manufactures	Section 5 to 8 less Divisions 65 and 84.

#### **Tables 30 and 32: Destination of Merchandise Exports and Origin of Merchandise Imports**

The official total trade figures for Direction of trade, tables 30 and 32, generally differ from total trade imports and exports figures in Table 28 due mainly to delay in updating details in direction of trade data by the countries themselves.

Countries are classified as follows:

**Developed Market Economies:** Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France and Monaco, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy and San Marino, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands, Portugal, Spain, South Africa Sweden, Switzerland and Liechtenstein, United Kingdom and United States.

**Centrally Planned Economies:** Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Republic of Germany, Hungary, Democratic Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

**Developing Market Economies:** All other countries which are not included in the above two groupings.

**Miscellaneous:** Areas not elsewhere specified, ship stores and bunkers.

The designation "developed" and "developing" is intended for statistical convenience and does not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a country or area in the development process. The grouping EEC excludes Portugal and Spain.

**Table 31: Structure of Merchandise Imports**

The SITC codes used for Beverages and Tobacco and fuels are the same as those in Table 29: Food (section 0), Chemicals (section 5) and Machinery and Transport Equipment (section 7). The other commodities are classified as in Table 29.

**Table 33: Balance of Payments and Reserves**

The source of the data is the balance of payments statistics (IMF). Conversion rates used were U.S. dollars per SDR.

Information on balance of trade is available in Table 28.

**Table 34: External Debt and Debt Service Ratio**

External debt represents the amount of public and private loans disbursed and outstanding at the end of each year, including IMF repurchases, private non-guaranteed loans and arrears.

Debt service is the sum of interest payments and repayments of principal on public and publicly guaranteed and private non-guaranteed long term debt.

All data shown were supplied mainly by the World Bank.

**Table 35: Terms of Borrowing.**

Commitments refer to public and publicly guaranteed loans for which contracts were signed in the year specified. Interest is the major charge levied on a loan and is usually computed on the amount of principal drawn and outstanding. The maturity of a loan is the interval period between the date of the agreement and the date of final repayment of principal. The grace period is the interval period between the agreement date and the date of the first repayment of principal.

Figures for interest rates, maturities and grace periods are averages weighted by the amounts of loans.

Data shown in this table are derived mainly from the World Bank publication: 1987 World Debt Tables.

**Table 36: Net Resource Flows**

The net resource flows represent the sum of the net Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows and the net others flows. The ODA flows consist of grants and loans net disbursement made at

concessional financial terms, from bilateral and multilateral sources.

ODA flows are calculated as: Loans + Grants - Interest - Amortization.

The net others flows are calculated as: Loans + Direct Investment - Interest - Amortization.

All data shown are supplied by member States, OECD or the World Bank.