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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES UNDER RESOLUTION 845 (IX)
OF 22 NOVEMBER 1954

Report of the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

1. By resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954 the General Assembly invited Member States to extend offers of facilities for study and training to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.
2. The present report is submitted in compliance with paragraph 8 of the above resolution, and resolutions 931 (X) of 8 November 1955 and 1154 (XII) of 26 November 1957. The latter resolution was adopted at the last session of the General Assembly and in its operative part:

"1. Requests Members submitting their observations on the qualifications of the candidates, in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954, and Members which offer facilities, to consider the applications with all possible speed;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to give such assistance as is possible and as may be sought by the Members concerned and by the applicants;

"3. Invites the offering States to inform the Secretary-General of the use made of the scholarships offered by them;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his annual reports to the General Assembly, prepared in accordance with resolution 931 (X) of 8 November 1955, information on the action taken as a result of the present resolution."

3. The present report covers developments that have taken place since 2 October 1957; information on the action taken by Members as a result of resolution 1154 (XII) covers the period since the inception of the implementation of resolution 845 (IX).
4. Thus, the report supplements the information supplied to the General Assembly at its previous session^{1/} by giving an account of offers to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories extended after the completion of the last report. It also contains a survey of further applications received during this period, the

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 31, documents A/2937 and Add.1-4; Ibid., Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 34, documents A/2937/Add.5, A/3165 and Add.1-4 and Corr.1 and Add.5; Ibid., Twelfth Session, agenda item 35, documents A/3618 and Add.1.

awards of scholarships and the use made of them, and some other pertinent points such as observations from the Administering Members and publicity given to the terms of the resolution. The Annex lists the scholarships available and gives relevant details.

5. The primary purpose of this report is to inform the General Assembly of developments which have occurred as a result of the implementation of these resolutions. However, in the light of the interest shown by the General Assembly and the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in offers and awards made to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories under the existing national and regional schemes, the report also includes a section informing the Assembly of scholarship schemes other than those deriving directly from General Assembly resolution 845 (IX).^{2/}

I. OFFERS

6. By letters of 27 November and 30 December 1957, the Permanent Mission of Ceylon to the United Nations provided the following details in addition to the offer originally communicated to the Secretary-General by note of 16 August 1957.^{3/} The Government of Ceylon would provide: (a) one scholarship at secondary level of education tenable for four years to a candidate who has obtained the Cambridge Junior Certificate or has completed his ninth school year and is between 13 1/2 and 14 1/2 years of age on 1 January of the year of admission; and (b) one scholarship in surveying and levelling and one scholarship in draughtsmanship, tenable for one year, to candidates who have obtained the General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) with mathematics, physics and English, or equivalent qualifications and who are between 17 and 20 years of age on 1 July of the year of admission. The Government of Ceylon would also meet the cost of board, lodging and transportation of candidates to and from their Territories of origin

^{2/} Cf. A/3618/Add.1 and Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3837), Part One, paras. 70 and 71.

^{3/} See A/3618/Add.1.

as well as local transportation, and would defray the cost of books, equipment, clothing and medical care.

7. By a communication dated 9 December 1957, the Permanent Mission of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Government of Czechoslovakia had decided, beginning with the academic year 1958-1959 to increase by five the fifteen scholarships offered by it to students from Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories.

8. By a communication dated 23 April 1958, the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General of the decision of the Government of Israel to grant three scholarships to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa. The scholarships were offered to post-graduate students for a fourteen months' stay in Israel which includes nine months of study in the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, the Haifa Institute of Technology or the Weizmann Institute of Science, in addition to a five-month course in Hebrew, should the applicants so desire. The Government of Israel undertakes to pay the required tuition fees as well as a living expense allowance of 225 Israel pounds a month, and is prepared to consider favourably cases where a contribution to the applicant's travelling expenses would be required.

9. By a note dated 16 January 1958, the Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Brazilian Government had decided to offer, for the current year, two scholarships to students of university or post-graduate level from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The two scholarships would be granted preferably to applicants who wished to specialize in tropical medicine or architecture. These scholarships would carry an allowance of US\$80.00 a month each for a maximum period of nine months. All travel expenses would be borne by the candidates themselves.

10. The Government of Ghana has informed the Secretary-General that the question of scholarships is under consideration.

11. By a communication dated 21 March 1958, the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations transmitted supplementary information to the Secretary-General, in connexion with General Assembly resolution 845 (IX), concerning the training programme for students from Non-Self-Governing Territories operated by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in

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collaboration with the International Cooperation Administration of the United States. This programme is chiefly devoted to technical training of a practical nature rather than to academic study. On 19 June 1957, a new agreement was signed by the Governor of Puerto Rico and the Director of the International Cooperation Administration providing for the continuation of this programme for a three-year period. At present, approximately 150 to 200 grants for training under this programme are being made available annually to inhabitants of Territories in the Caribbean area, and approximately thirty such grants annually for the Near East and African area. The usual duration of a grant is for a nine-month school year period. The fields of training for which most grants are given are auto and airplane mechanics, carpentry, diesel mechanics, dressmaking, furniture making, masonry, plumbing, and teacher training for shop supervisors, vocational agriculture teachers, co-operative and farm teachers, home economics teachers, social workers and community education specialists. Grants normally include tuition and related fees of \$600 per year per trainee, subsistence allowance to each trainee of \$240 per month and \$25 to \$120 for purchase of books and materials.

2. Under the Government of India Cultural Scholarships Scheme, fifty-three scholarships are offered for the academic year 1959-1960, of which thirty-six are for indigenous students and seventeen are for Indian students. These scholarships are allocated to Aden, British East Africa (Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar), British West Indies (British Guiana, Trinidad), Fiji, Madagascar, Mauritius, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

II. AWARDS OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND USE MADE OF THE AWARDS

3. By a note dated 8 January 1958, the Secretary-General drew attention of the offering States to General Assembly resolution 1154 (XII) of 26 November 1957, which, in paragraph 3, "invites the offering States to inform the Secretary-General of the use made of scholarships offered by them".

4. Replies were received from the following offering States: Greece, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, the Philippines, Mexico, Yugoslavia, the United States and India.

5. By a note dated 11 February 1958, the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the first two beneficiaries...

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of scholarships offered by the Government of Greece should be arriving during the current year.

16. The Government of Poland had granted in 1956 and 1957 scholarships to: Mr. T.A. Seneadze of the Gold Coast; Mr. M.O.M. Amunikoro and Mr. O. Ayorinde, both of Nigeria; Mr. G.G. Kukada and Mr. W.N.Y. Makwakwa, both of Nyasaland. By a note dated 8 March 1958, the Permanent Mission of the Polish People's Republic informed the Secretary-General that none of these students had arrived in Poland.

17. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had granted scholarships for the academic year 1957-1958 to the following students: Mr. F.T. Musopole of Nyasaland; Miss E.L. Morris and Mr. W.C. Wolcott, both of Jamaica; Mr. R. Teemul of Trinidad; Mr. O.B. Oworu of Nigeria; Mr. F.M. Oyangi and Mr. J.K. Theuri, both of Kenya. By a note dated 27 March 1958, the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics informed the Secretary-General that of these students, Mr. R. Teemul had arrived in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and had embarked on the preparatory Russian language course. Mr. Wolcott, Miss Morris and the others were unable to take up the scholarships offered them.

18. By a note dated 27 March 1958, the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics informed the Secretary-General that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had granted scholarships for the academic year 1958-1959 to Mr. S.O. Okullo of Uganda to study at the Moscow Institute of Civil Engineering and to Mr. A.B. Mambwe of Northern Rhodesia to study at the Moscow Institute of Medicine. The grantees should arrive by the end of August 1958.

19. In regard to the scholarships awarded, the Permanent Mission of the Polish People's Republic and the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics pointed out in their respective notes the reasons which had prevented some of the students from availing themselves of the awards.

20. By a note dated 28 March 1958, the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that his Government had granted a scholarship to Mr. D.R. Makulu of Northern Rhodesia to study at the Institute of Medicine in Bucharest.

21. By a note dated 11 April 1958, the Permanent Mission of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations furnished a review of fifteen applications submitted by students from Non-Self-Governing Territories up to 1 April 1958 either through the Secretary-General or directly to the Czechoslovak authorities as follows.

22. Of four applications received from Kenya, one student who was granted a scholarship for the current academic year had not arrived to assume his studies. Two students were granted scholarships for the academic year 1958-1959. One applicant was no longer interested in a scholarship. Of four applications received from Nigeria, one student who was granted a scholarship for the current academic year had assumed his studies in Prague. Two other scholarships had been granted, but had been postponed for the academic year, 1958-1959 due to the belated receipt of the applications. One application was under consideration. One student from Madagascar who was granted a scholarship had arrived in Prague. Three applications had been received from the Belgian Congo and were under consideration. One student from British Somaliland who was granted a scholarship had assumed his studies in Prague. Two applications had been received from the Ivory Coast, French West Africa. Both were under consideration.

23. By note dated 19 June 1958, the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that, thus far, there was no one from either a Trust or a Non-Self-Governing Territory studying in Turkey on scholarship. The Turkish Government would continue to offer two scholarships to students from Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

24. By a note dated 17 July 1958, the Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the scholarships offered by the Philippines to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories had not been utilized.

25. By a note dated 22 July 1958, the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the thirteen scholarships offered by the Government of Mexico to students from Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories had not been utilized thus far.

26. The Government of Yugoslavia had granted scholarships, in 1956 and 1957, to Mr. J.O. Folarin of Nigeria and to Mr. S.K. Ngoma of Nyasaland. There is no information on the use made of these awards.

27. By communication dated 3 June 1958, the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations transmitted information on the utilization of educational facilities offered by the United States to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Under the exchange of Persons Programme of the International Educational Exchange Service of the Department of State, fourteen scholarships were actively being taken up during the school year 1957-1958 and the same number were anticipated for the 1958-1959 school year. Under the programme conducted by the International Cooperation Administration in co-operation with the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, between 150 and 200 grants would have been taken up by the end of the school year 1957-1958 by students from the Caribbean area. Approximately six grants were taken up during the current year by students from the African Non-Self-Governing Territories under the same programme.

28. By letter dated 14 August 1958, the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations transmitted information on the number of scholarships offered to and utilized by, students from Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Government of India Cultural Scholarships Scheme during the years 1955-1958. Of 156 scholarships offered during this period, 131 scholarships were being utilized. These scholarships were awarded to students from Aden, British West Indies, Fiji, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Seychelles, Uganda and Zanzibar.

III. PROCEDURES

29. During the period under review both offers and applications were handled in accordance with the established procedures. Offers extended within the framework of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) during the period were communicated to the Administering Members concerned and to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for publication in Study Abroad.

30. In accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX), applications are also communicated to the Administering Members concerned for observations on the qualifications of the applicants before transmission to the offering States. Up to 2 October 1957, 140 applications had been submitted, seven of which were received directly by the offering States. Since that date,

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fifty-seven applications have been submitted, eleven of which were received directly by the offering Governments according to the available information. In addition, forty-nine applications have been received and action on them is being withheld pending the receipt of observations from the Administering Member on the qualifications of the applicants or the lapse of reasonable time for the receipt of such observations.

31. Since 2 October 1957, observations were received on twenty-eight applications, ten of which had been communicated to the Administering Member before that date.

IV. INFORMATION CONCERNING SCHOLARSHIPS MADE AVAILABLE
TO THE INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES
UNDER NATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Scholarship holders from Papua studying in Australia

32. By a communication dated 1 May 1958, the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that at June 1957 the Administration of the Territory of Papua had awarded fifty-four scholarships for indigenous students, twenty-three bursaries for students of mixed races and 206 educational allowances to European students.

B. Scholarship holders from Non-Self-Governing Territories
under French administration studying in France as at
1 January 1956. a/

French Equatorial Africa	201
French West Africa	1,199
Comoro Archipelago	1
French Somaliland	2
Madagascar	<u>197</u>
TOTAL	1,600

a/ Bulletin de la Direction de l'Enseignement et de la Jeunesse du Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer (décembre 1956), p. 35.

C. Scholarship holders and private students studying in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland during the academic year 1956-1957^{a/}

	<u>Scholarship holders</u>	<u>Private students</u>	<u>Total</u>
East and Central Africa	402	933	1,335
West Africa	999	2,287	3,286
Far East	126	1,127	1,253
Mediterranean	146	517	663
West Indies	267	3,243	3,510
Other Territories	<u>103</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>372</u>
TOTAL	2,043	8,376	10,419

a/ Central Office of Information, No. R.3702, October 1957.

V. INFORMATION CONCERNING SCHOLARSHIPS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES UNDER REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

33. On the basis of information provided to the Secretariat during the ninth session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, 270 students from the Non-Self-Governing Territories in Asia were beneficiaries of training facilities in Australia provided under the Colombo Plan as at 31 December 1957. One hundred and seventy seven students resident in these Territories were beneficiaries of Colombo Plan correspondence scholarships awarded by Australia. In addition, twelve students from the area held Australian scholarships under the International Scholarship Scheme. The following tables give the details of these scholarships:

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Under the Colombo Plan as at 31 December 1957

<u>Territory</u>	<u>In training</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Brunei	2	5	7
North Borneo	41	30	71
Sarawak	31	26	57
Singapore	73	62	135
TOTAL	147	123	270

Under the Colombo Plan Correspondence Scholarship Scheme as at 31 December 1957

<u>Territory</u>	<u>In training</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Brunei	5	0	5
North Borneo	42	2	44
Sarawak	20	1	21
Singapore	96	11	107
TOTAL	163	14	177

Under the International Scholarship Scheme

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Awards made</u>	<u>At present active</u>
Singapore	3	-
Sarawak	2	-
North Borneo	3	-
Fiji	4	3
TOTAL	12	3

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oilseeds from all sources will enter free, thus requiring the removal in France and in Italy of duties the basic rates of which vary from 5 to 10 per cent. Under these circumstances, exports from non-associated Territories should benefit from the absence of tariff protection in the common tariff for Associated Non-Self-Governing Territories unless quota controls are introduced and price-support funds are created to favour imports of oilseeds from the Associated Territories.

54. Apart from questions relating to the impact of the EEC Treaty on various export products of non-associated Non-Self-Governing Territories, the view has also been expressed that the increased levels of investment from the EEC countries in Associated Territories are likely to be directed into less economic channels through provisions sheltering production and trade by preferential tariffs and that the agricultural provisions of the Treaty may be used to discriminate against exports of third countries or non-associated Territories.

55. The representatives of the EEC countries felt that the fears expressed concerning an unfavourable impact on the non-associated Territories of the provisions of the Rome Treaty dealing with the association of some Non-Self-Governing Territories, were unjustified. In particular, these fears, in their view, did not take into consideration the increase in demand which would result from the establishment of the European Economic Community and which would benefit the export trade of primary producers and exporters other than those in the Associated Territories.

CONCLUDING NOTE

56. A general evaluation of the impact of the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community is somewhat difficult, especially in view of the terms of reference of the present study, which in accordance with the terms of the resolution, deals exclusively with the effects of the association on the economic development of the Territories.

57. The material which could be used for the present study was very limited and no information was available on the policies to be pursued and the measures to be taken in regard to this association. Although the Treaty came into force 1 January 1958, the first general measures of implementation - a reduction

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by 10 per cent of the tariff duties and an increase in quotas within the common market and Associated Territories area - are only to take place within a year, i.e. by the end of 1958. Moreover, negotiations on a common agricultural policy - a matter of great interest to the Non-Self-Governing Territories - will be initiated during the present year, but the implementation of the decisions which might be reached on this matter is not expected to take place during the present year.

58. Attention is drawn to some of the major provisions of the Rome Treaty dealing with the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

59. Article 133 of the Treaty explicitly authorizes the Territories to maintain customs duties to meet the requirements of industrialization and those of a fiscal nature contributing to their budget and, by implication, even to authorize an increase in duties or the introduction of new ones.

60. Under the provisions of the Treaty, the authorities of the Territories are to have a major part in determining investment policies by submitting projects for financing by the Development Fund established by EEC.

61. As to immigration of labour from the Community to the Territories, the provisions of article 135, as well as of legislation in force in the French and Belgian Territories, offer the possibility of coping with this problem.

62. It is impossible to visualize fully at this stage the results of the policies which might be developed within the framework of the provisions mentioned above. Thus, the burden of the increased competition which industrial producers in the Territories are likely to encounter as a consequence of entry on an equal basis of products from all EEC countries may or may not be compensated by an increase in existing customs duties or the introduction of new duties.

63. It is equally uncertain whether all the benefits expected to result for the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned will be achieved, and whether they might not be counter-balanced by new disadvantages. Thus, while it is likely that the export markets of the Associated Territories will be gradually expanded through their association with EEC, it is not certain to what extent this expansion will compensate producers from French Territories for the loss of their present preferential position on the French market, which enables them to sell their products at prices substantially above world levels. Similarly, it is

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not possible to determine the extent of the reduction in the cost of imports to the Territories as a result of their association with EEC.

64. Finally, concern has been widely expressed during discussions at GATT that exports to EEC member countries from Non-Self-Governing Territories not associated with the Community might be adversely affected by the preferential treatment given to similar products originating in the Associated Territories.

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TABLE 1

EXPORTS IN 1956 OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES ASSOCIATED
 WITH THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

(In million dollars)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Exports to EEC countries</u>	<u>Total</u>
Belgian Congo ^{a/}	542.10	Benelux 292.36 France 42.26 Germany, Federal Republic of 17.54 Italy 20.34 Netherlands 12.02 <u>384.52</u>	384.52
French West Africa ^{b/}	341.18	France 226.21 Belgium 1.50 Netherlands 10.59 Germany, Federal Republic of 5.01 Italy 5.63 <u>248.94</u>	248.94
French Equatorial Africa ^{c/}	80.77	France 51.68 Netherlands 1.93 Germany, Federal Republic of 9.26 <u>64.03</u>	64.03
Madagascar ^{d/}	93.14	France 57.75 Germany, Federal Republic of 1.22 Italy 0.87 <u>59.84</u>	59.84
Comores ^{b/}	2.66	France 1.59	1.59
French Somaliland ^{e/}	<u>1.18^{e/}</u>	France 0.43	<u>0.43</u>
GRAND TOTAL	1,061.03		759.35

(Footnotes on the following page)

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Footnotes to Table 1

- a/ Belgium: Rapport sur l'administration du Congo Belge pendant l'année 1956, présenté aux Chambres Législatives, Bruxelles, 1957, p. 175.
- b/ France: Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique d'Outre-Mer (mai-juin 1957).
- c/ France: Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique de l'Afrique Equatoriale Française, (février 1957), Brazzaville.
- d/ France: Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique de Madagascar (février 1957), Tananarive.
- e/ 1955.

TABLE 2

MAIN EXPORTS IN 1956 OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES
 ASSOCIATED WITH THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

	Volume (Thousands of tons)	Value (Thousands of dollars)
<u>Coffee</u>		
French West Africa ^{a/}	131.0	95,857
French Equatorial Africa ^{a/}	5.9	4,251
Madagascar ^{a/}	52.5	40,103
	<u>189.4</u>	<u>140,211</u>
Belgian Congo ^{b/}	52.0	44,540
Total	241.4	184,751
<u>Cocoa</u>		
French West Africa ^{a/}	76.0	48,023
French Equatorial Africa ^{a/}	2.9	1,514
	<u>78.9</u>	<u>49,537</u>
Belgian Congo ^{b/}	4.3	2,410
Total	83.2	51,947
<u>Bananas</u>		
French West Africa ^{a/}	116.0	9,388
Belgian Congo ^{b/}	39.0	1,566
Total	155.0	10,954
<u>Oil-bearing products</u>		
Belgian Congo ^{b/}		55,668
French West Africa ^{a/}		143,029
French Equatorial Africa ^{a/}		3,863
Total		<u>202,560</u>

a/ France: Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique d'Outre-Mer (mai-juin 1957).

b/ Belgium: Rapport sur l'Administration du Congo Belge pendant l'année 1956,
op. cit., p. 172.

TABLE 3
COFFEE IMPORTS OF EEC COUNTRIES IN 1956^{15/}

	Volume		Value	
	Total	From Associated Territories	Total	From Associated Territories
	(Metric tons)		(Thousands of dollars)	
<u>Belgium-Luxembourg</u>	61,200		64,425	
Belgian Congo a/		10,487		7,318
French West Africa		79		46
Total		10,566		7,364
<u>France</u>	182,438		170,661	
French Overseas (non-specified)		1,547		1,870
Belgian Congo a/		548		504
French West Africa		69,960		58,084
Madagascar		36,816		31,939
French Equatorial Africa		3,844		3,354
French Africa (non-specified)		5,509		4,642
Total		118,224		100,393
<u>Germany, Federal Republic of</u>	135,523		198,267	
Belgian Congo a/		1,919		2,422
French West Africa		96		99
Madagascar		30		25
Total		2,045		2,546
<u>Netherlands</u>	41,542		48,790	
Belgian Congo a/		311		316
Total		311		316
<u>Italy</u>	75,755		75,830	
Belgian Congo a/		6,966		6,226
French West Africa		1,298		909
Madagascar		29		22
Total		8,293		7,157
GRAND TOTAL	<u>496,458</u>	<u>139,456</u>	<u>557,973</u>	<u>117,799</u>

a/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.

^{15/} United Nations: Commodity Trade Statistics, Vol. VI, No. 4 (January-December 1956) Series D, pp. 92, 93, 94.

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TABLE 4
 COCOA IMPORTS OF EEC COUNTRIES IN 1956^{16/}

	Volume		Value	
	Total	From Associated Territories	Total	From Associated Territories
	(Metric tons)		(Thousands of dollars)	
<u>Belgium-Luxembourg</u>	16,620		12,882	
Belgian Congo a/		1,605		904
French West Africa		659		400
French Equatorial Africa		61		44
French Africa (non-specified)		106		76
Total		2,531		1,424
<u>France</u>	54,618		33,943	
French West Africa		25,143		15,096
French Africa (non-specified)		1,937		1,250
Total		27,080		16,346
<u>Germany, West</u>	104,376		71,536	
Belgian Congo a/		1,000		667
French West Africa		6,451		4,301
French Africa (non-specified)		328		261
Total		7,779		5,229
<u>Italy</u>	22,853		15,420	
French West Africa		7,346		4,905
Total		7,346		4,905
<u>Netherlands</u>	73,425		42,787	
Belgian Congo a/		614		310
French West Africa		11,380		6,612
French Africa (non-specified)		553		336
French Equatorial Africa		750		444
Total		13,297		7,702
GRAND TOTAL	<u>271,892</u>	<u>58,033</u>	<u>176,568</u>	<u>35,606</u>

a/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.

^{16/} United Nations: Commodity Trade Statistics, op. cit., pp. 94, 95.