

SUMMARY
OF RECENT ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA
1952-53

Supplement to World Economic Report



UNITED NATIONS

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FOREWORD

This report is issued as a supplement to the World Economic Report, 1952-53, and has been prepared in response to resolution 367 B (XIII) of the Economic and Social Council.

It presents a brief analysis of economic trends in Africa, not including Egypt but including the outlying islands in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, on the basis of currently available statistics of trade, production and development plans covering mainly the year 1952 and the first half of 1953. Thus it carries forward the periodic surveys presented in previous years in accordance with resolution 266 (X) and 367 B (XIII), the most recent being "Recent trends in trade, production and economic development plans" appearing as part II of "Aspects of Economic Development in Africa" issued in April 1953 as a supplement to the World Economic Report, 1951-52. The present report, like the previous ones, was prepared in the Division of Economic Stability and Development of the United Nations Department of Economic Affairs.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

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

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

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

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

A minus sign (-) indicates a deficit or decrease

A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals

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

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

Use of a hyphen (-) between dates representing years, e.g., 1950-53, normally signifies an annual average for the calendar years involved, including the beginning and end years. "To" between the years indicates the full period, e.g., 1950 to 1953 means 1950 to 1953, inclusive.

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

The term "billion" signifies a thousand million.

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

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

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GENERAL REVIEW

Introduction

Although this report dealt specifically with the most significant developments in the exchange sectors of African economies in the years 1952 and 1953, it is appropriate to begin with a brief reference to the period beginning in mid-1950. The sharp rise in prices of many primary products which immediately followed the outbreak of the conflict in Korea in June 1950 benefited almost all African territories. Export earnings rose sharply in 1951, mainly as a result of the rise in prices. Imports also increased, though less sharply, so that in most territories the merchandise trade balance improved. Since the prices of imported manufactured goods rose more slowly than the prices of most primary products, the terms of trade became more favourable. In these conditions internal economic activity increased and the level of money income became higher in most of Africa. In the dependent territories expenditures on development projects were higher, partly because costs were higher and also because the normal pace of the execution of development projects was increasing. Private investment was also stimulated by the booming market for certain raw materials, especially in the Belgian Congo, where the demands of the private sector of the economy on labour and transport facilities caused some slowing down of public investment.

The year 1952 and the first half of 1953 may be described as a period of levelling off in economic activity in Africa as a whole. All the indications are that aggregate money income remained at a relatively high level in nearly all countries, the most significant exception being the Sudan. However, inasmuch as prices of mineral exports were on the whole better maintained than those of many agricultural products, there was probably some decline in the income of many agricultural producers. The effects of this decline in the export earnings of some agricultural groups tended to be offset in most of the dependent territories by increased development expenditures.

The scanty data on internal prices indicate some rise in the prices of both imported and local goods, and in the cost of living in 1952 and the first half of 1953. There were increases in wage rates in some territories, but the information is too incomplete to support any conclusion regarding real income.

In 1952 average prices of most of the agricultural products which are important among African exports were lower than in 1951 - in some cases below the 1950 average (see appendix table VII). Cocoa, the average price of which was about the same

in 1952 as in 1951, and coffee, the average price of which has risen each year since 1950, were the only significant exceptions. On the other hand, the prices of minerals exported from Africa were on the whole higher in 1952 than in the previous year, as already noted. Thus, prices of copper - by value the most important base mineral export of Africa - rose both in 1951 and in 1952. The trend in iron ore prices was similar, though the increases were smaller. Prices of lead ore, tin and zinc were lower in 1952 than in 1951.

In the first half of 1953, prices of some agricultural commodities - especially cotton, palm oil and sisal - continued to fall. On the other hand, prices of coffee, ground-nuts and wool were higher. The prices of minerals in 1953 were, on the whole, less favourable than in the previous year, although in the case of copper no clear trend was evident, the price in the United States increasing in the first half of the year while copper prices fell in the United Kingdom and Belgium.

The benefits of price increases following the outbreak of Korean hostilities were seen in the sharp increase of export values in 1951, in which almost all territories shared. For Africa as a whole the value of exports increased from \$3,266 million in 1950 to \$4,337 million in 1951. In 1952, the total value of exports was \$4,423 million, about 2 per cent higher than in 1951. Although figures for 1953 are as yet incomplete, export values for Africa as a whole for the first nine months were almost the same as for the first nine months of 1952.

With some exceptions, mineral exports of Africa increased in total value, while agricultural exports showed some decline in 1952. In many territories the effects of the fall in the value of certain agricultural exports were offset by higher export values of minerals or of other agricultural products. The decline in total exports was of large proportions only in the Sudan, where the sharp fall in cotton prices was accompanied by a substantial fall in volume of exports in both 1952 and 1953. In 1953 the situation of certain territories deteriorated as some agricultural prices continued to decline and the effects of the decline were not offset by increases in other exports.

Although total export earnings were maintained in 1952 and the first half of 1953, in so far as the decline in the value of agricultural exports was offset by increases in the value of mineral exports, the level of income among the agricultural population is likely to have fallen as a result of a shift in the

distribution of income in favour of mining enterprise. In so far as fluctuations occurred in the values of agricultural exports produced on plantations, the impact of these fluctuations was reflected chiefly in profits, so that, for example, the effects on income of the fall of palm oil exports in the Belgian Congo and of sisal exports in East Africa were partly or largely limited to a relatively small number of enterprises. On the other hand, the gains in coffee exports were not everywhere widely spread since a large part of the crop is produced on plantations.

The effects of changes in export values on economic activity and the general level of money incomes in Africa as a whole tended to offset one another. In French North Africa there was a slight increase in both mineral and agricultural exports. In most territories of tropical Africa, the change in total agricultural export income was small, but there were some significant changes in distribution among the agricultural communities, the most significant changes in 1952 being in the Sudan, where exports fell by some 33 per cent and in the Belgian Congo, the Union of South Africa and Togoland under French administration, where agricultural exports fell by over 20 per cent.

In considering the influence of changes in income from exports on the levels of economic activity and money incomes, it must be borne in mind that export income is more significant in total money income in tropical Africa than in the Union of South Africa or in North Africa. Consequently, these and other changes relating to general levels of economic activity and income in the Union of South Africa, tropical Africa and North Africa will be discussed separately.

Union of South Africa

In contrast with the rest of Africa, the Union of South Africa has a relatively developed economy with a considerable industrial population. The effects of the boom in world prices of primary products following the outbreak of the Korean conflict on that country's economy have been more complex than in those territories which are chiefly exporters of raw materials. The general high level of activity which it has experienced without break since the Second World War has been associated with its expansion in industry and mining; this level was maintained in 1952 and 1953. Fluctuations in exports during the years 1951 to 1953 have mainly affected farm incomes and their effects on the balance of payments in these years have been small compared with fluctuations in imports and in capital flow. In 1951 the balance of payments deteriorated, largely as a

result of a considerable increase in imports, but it improved again in 1952 when imports fell heavily. In 1952 and the first part of 1953, however, there was a fall in capital imports which partly offset the effects of the reduction of the import surplus.

Official estimates of the national accounts show that net national income at factor cost increased from £SA1,067 million in 1950 to £SA1,132 million in 1951, and £SA1,172 million in 1952. Thus while the national income increased by £SA65 million in 1951, the rate of increase in 1952 was much reduced. While there was not much change in total national income between 1951 and 1952, there were some significant changes in the component items.

The most important change relates to the income of the farming community, which fluctuated appreciably between 1950 and 1953. Thus, farm income increased from £SA145.8 million in 1949/50 to £SA212.0 million - about 45 per cent - in 1950/51, and fell to £SA184.3 million in 1951/52, a drop of about 13 per cent. These fluctuations were due to two main causes: (a) the sharp rise in the price of wool in the latter part of 1950 and early 1951 and its subsequent fall; (b) the severe drought, which reduced the output of many crops in 1951/52. In 1952/53 farm income again increased as a result of higher prices of wool and other commodities and favourable climatic conditions resulting in larger crops. Sales of wool in the period 1952/53 increased by about £SA11 million. The contribution of private manufacturing increased throughout the period from £SA225.3 million in 1949/50 to £SA277.9 million in 1950/51 and £SA293.8 million in 1951/52. The contribution of gold mining rose from £SA108.2 million in 1949/50 to £SA117.7 million in 1950/51, falling to £SA114.6 million in the following year. Other mining rose throughout the period, from £SA33.3 million in 1949/50 to £SA42.1 million in 1950/51 and £SA49.8 million in 1951/52.

In 1952 there was a fall in gross investment compared with the previous year, from £SA353 million to £SA279 million, as the result of a fall in private investment accounted for by a reduction in inventories, and a downward adjustment of inventory valuation. Whereas in 1951 commercial and manufacturing inventories increased by £SA32 million, they fell in 1952 by over £SA100 million. This large fluctuation in inventories is reflected in changes in imports, particularly of consumer goods. In 1951 the sharp increase in export incomes, coupled with a relaxation of import controls, led to a substantial increase in imports, especially of textiles. In 1952 imports, especially textiles, fell off heavily as a result of a stricter application of import controls and of consumer resistance.

Private investment, excluding inventories, and government investment increased in 1952. Gross public investment increased from £SA74 million in 1951 to £SA89 million in 1952; private investment in fixed equipment and construction increased from £SA228 million to £SA256 million, the increase being accounted for by construction of plants for extraction of uranium and for electric power, as well as a government sponsored plant for the extraction of oil from coal, which was begun in 1952.

Current private expenditures increased from £SA880 million in 1951 to £SA946 million in 1952, while public current expenditures increased from £SA157 million to £SA183 million in the same period. Gross national expenditure in 1952 was in excess of gross national product by about £SA82 million, which represents the extent of net foreign borrowing and utilization of gold and frozen exchange reserved.

Thus, although there were some signs of a moderate fall in total building activity in 1952 and the early part of 1953 and despite the fluctuation in farm incomes and the large inventory disinvestment in 1952, the general level of economic activity was relatively stable in both 1952 and the first half of 1953. The indices of employment in manufacturing and mining rose from 111 in 1951 to 113 in 1952 and remained at this level in the first half of 1953 (1948 = 100). The high level of activities, particularly in manufacturing and mining, have resulted in a continuing shortage of labour which may hamper further general expansion.

Although gross national product in current prices was higher in 1952 than in the previous year, real income was slightly lower. The wholesale price index of all goods (1948 = 100) increased progressively from 120.1 in January 1951 to 152.2 in November 1952. Thereafter, it fell to 146.9 in March 1953, then rose again to 151.6 in October.

The combined retail price index (including food) increased from 112.0 in January 1951 to 129.5 in November 1952, and, after falling slightly in the first quarter of 1953, rose to 132.6 in October. The index of food prices alone showed a greater rise than the combined index, reaching 142.8 in November 1952 and 148.7 in October 1953. The rise in the retail price index from an average of 115.7 in 1951 to 125.8 in 1952 - by 8.7 per cent - was thus slightly more than the increase in total current private expenditure, which rose from £SA880 million in 1951 to £SA946 million in 1952, or by 7.5 per cent.

Tropical Africa

In tropical Africa export receipts constitute by far the largest source of money income; therefore, fluctuations in export receipts are in most territories more significant in their effects on total income than any other single factor. Total export receipts in 1952 for this area were about 3 per cent higher than in 1951. There was, however, a moderate fall in agricultural exports, offset by an increase in mineral exports. While the aggregate fall in agricultural exports was small, there were some significant variations among the different products, several of which fell more heavily than the total, while others increased as compared with 1951.

The net effect of these various changes on the total export receipts of individual territories was in most cases relatively small because decreases in export proceeds from certain agricultural products were accompanied by increases in mineral exports or in other agricultural exports. Thus, for example, in the Belgian Congo a fall in agricultural exports of 2 billion Belgian Congo francs was offset by an increase in mineral exports of CB fr 2.4 billion; in Tanganyika a fall in sisal exports of £2 million was more than offset by a large increase in diamond exports and increases in coffee and cotton; in Kenya exports of sisal, and hides and skins, together fell by £3.5 million, while coffee and maize exports increased by a total of about 4.6 million; in Nigeria exports of cocoa, hides and skins, rubber and timber fell altogether by about 15 million, which was more than offset by increases in other items, mainly ground-nuts and oil palm products.

Marked changes occurred in total exports of the Sudan, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika. In the Sudan, exports fell by 33 per cent, from about £E61 million to £E41 million as a result of a fall in both the prices and the quantity of cotton exported. At the other extreme, in Northern Rhodesia total exports increased by £15.3 million, or 23 per cent, because of increases in copper exports. In Southern Rhodesia exports increased by £9 million, or 22 per cent, as a result of increases in exports of both tobacco and minerals.

The tendencies which prevailed in regard to exports from tropical Africa in the second half of 1952 as compared with 1951 continued to characterize the situation in the first three quarters of 1953. Market conditions for most agricultural and mineral exports were less favourable in 1953 than in 1952. In the first nine months of 1953 exports receipts were almost equal to those in the same period of 1952, but it is probable that returns for the full year will show some

decline over 1952 because of the delayed effect of weakening market conditions. Exports of the Sudan continued to decline, though at a slower rate than in 1952. In the British East African territories there was a decrease in sisal and cotton exports which was not offset by increases in other exports.

In those territories in which mineral exports play an important role, export receipts from mining increased in 1952 and 1953 while those from agriculture tended to decline. Although total export earnings may not have changed appreciably, the changes in their relative distribution may have had significant effects on the general levels of activity and internal trade. Since the greater part of agricultural exports in most territories of tropical Africa are produced by small-scale peasant cultivators, fluctuations in the value of such exports tend to affect the income of large numbers of people. In the case of minerals, on the other hand, the effects of changes in export receipts are much less widely spread. On the whole, therefore, the fact that in 1952 and 1953 agricultural exports declined while mining exports increased implies that the unfavourable effects on income of a decline in the former were not compensated by the effects of the increase in earnings of mining enterprises.

There were, however, other influences tending to mitigate, as far as the peasant cultivators were concerned, the effects of the decline in agricultural exports. In some instances the fall in agricultural exports affected mainly plantation enterprises. Thus, in the Belgian Congo the fall in agricultural exports was partly accounted for by palm oil produced under plantation conditions. Similarly, in Kenya and Tanganyika the decline in exports of sisal affected mainly plantation enterprises. Even so, in tropical Africa as a whole, there was a fall of about 5 per cent in the value of the chief agricultural exports produced mainly or entirely by peasant cultivators.

There were substantial decreases, for example, in exports of cocoa, cotton, hides and skins. The fall in cocoa was chiefly in exports from the Gold Coast and Nigeria; that in cotton from the Sudan, while the fall in hides and skins was widely spread among all exporting territories, though the Federation of Ethiopia and Nigeria accounted for by far the greater proportion of the total decline. On the other hand, there were increases in exports of ground-nuts from Nigeria and of coffee from a number of territories, a substantial part of which was produced by peasant cultivators.

The decline in export receipts of peasant farmers was not of large proportions in any territory of tropical Africa except the Sudan. Moreover, the influence of the declines on the general levels of economic activity within the territories was offset in many cases by other factors. In British West African territories and in Uganda it is the policy of the Marketing Boards to stabilize the incomes of agricultural producers of certain crops. Thus, in the Gold Coast the effects of the decline in exports of cocoa on the aggregate income of cocoa farmers were offset by an increase in the price paid by the Government Marketing Board to producers for the 1951/52 crop.

Government expenditures were in general higher in 1952 than in 1951, the greater part of the increases being spent on development projects. In the French territories of tropical Africa, the increase in expenditure on the four-year development plan was fr 34.5 billion. If allowance is made for fr 20.5 billion out of the total expenditures shown in the accounts as available but not necessarily spent in 1952, there was an increase in actual expenditure in 1952 of about fr 14 billion.

Likewise, there was an increase in development expenditure in almost all British territories in 1952. In the Gold Coast, development expenditure was doubled in 1952, from £6.7 million to £14 million. The increases in other British territories for which data are available were less marked, ranging from less than £1 million in Uganda to nearly £2 million in Northern Rhodesia.

In the Belgian Congo actual development expenditure increased from fr 2.9 billion in 1951 to fr 4.3 billion in 1952.

Since there is very little information regarding private investment in tropical Africa, it is not possible to determine whether in the area as a whole private investment changed significantly in 1952. According to an official estimate, gross capital formation in all British dependent territories increased from £300 million in 1951 to about £400 million in 1952. Of these amounts it was stated that almost half related to African territories.^{1/} Gross capital formation, therefore, increased in 1952 by approximately £50 million in British African territories. Since the increase in public investment was somewhat less than £50 million there must have been some increase in private investment.

In the Belgian Congo, according to official estimates of national income, private investment increased from CBfr 8.9 billion in 1951 to CBfr 11.5 billion in 1952, which represents a considerable increase in fixed investment since inventories

^{1/} United Kingdom Colonial Office, British Colonial Territories, 1952-53 (London. 1954)

decreased between 1951 and 1952 from CB fr 2.2 billion to CB fr 1.9 billion. In 1952 over-all investment (public and private) in the Belgian Congo was nearly 25 per cent higher than in 1951.

In general, the levels of income were at least maintained in tropical Africa as a whole in 1952, though some agricultural producers may have experienced a modest fall. However, only in the Sudan was the fall in income of serious proportions, the full effect of the severe fall in exports there not being offset by other influences. In most other territories the decreases in agricultural exports were either relatively small or their effects were mitigated by other factors and particularly by increases in development expenditures.

North Africa

French North Africa

The available evidence indicates that, in the three north African territories taken together, economic activity and income in 1952 and the first half of 1953 were maintained at the levels reached in 1951. There were divergences among the three, and, although the rate of expansion in Algeria and Morocco seems to have slowed down appreciably in 1952, the general situation of these two countries was more favourable than that of Tunisia. In Tunisia, economic activity even in 1951 had been on a relatively lower level, and despite good harvests and higher mineral production in 1952 the economy as a whole was fairly stagnant.

The most notable change in agricultural production in French North Africa in 1952, compared with 1951, was an increase of about 23 per cent in the output of cereals as a result of an exceptionally good harvest in Algeria and Tunisia. In Algeria, the cereal crop was about 50 per cent above that of the previous year; in Tunisia the index of agricultural production increased in 1952 by about 70 per cent. In Morocco, on the other hand, cereal production fell by about 15 per cent. Except for wine and olive oil, which declined about 45 per cent, there was relatively little change in output of most other agricultural products which played a significant part in the economy.

In 1953 agricultural production in Algeria and Morocco appears to have been on the same level or even higher than in 1952. In Morocco output of barley and soft wheat was some 30 per cent higher in 1953 than in 1952, and output of hard wheat some 15 per cent higher. Forecasts of output of the main crops in Tunisia for 1953 were less favourable than in 1952.

In 1952, the index of mineral production increased by about 20 per cent in Tunisia compared with 1951, while it declined in Morocco and Algeria by about 11 and 13 per cent respectively. However, the combined index of industrial activity in Algeria showed an increase of about 5 per cent. For the other two territories the available information indicates that industrial output in 1952 was moderately above the 1951 level in Morocco and somewhat below it in Tunisia.

Available statistics for 1953 indicate a moderate increase in industrial and mining production in Morocco and no significant change in Algeria.

Government expenditure increased in all three countries in 1952 by between 20 and 30 per cent. Ordinary budget expenditure in Algeria increased from fr 62.2 billion in 1951/52 to fr 76.3 billion in 1952/53, and in Tunisia from fr 30.5 billion to fr 36.9 billion. In Morocco, where the data are given for calendar years, ordinary budget expenditure rose from fr 38.9 billion in 1951 to fr 48.8 billion in 1952. Expenditure on the four-year development plans increased between 1951 and 1952 from fr 59.9 billion to fr 80.5 billion in Algeria, from fr 55.8 billion to fr 60.5 billion in Morocco, and from fr 19.3 billion to fr 23.5 billion in Tunisia. In 1953 government expenditures are likely to have been somewhat above the levels of those of 1952. Estimates of budgetary expenditure, both ordinary and extraordinary, show increases in all three territories, though of smaller proportions than the increases of the previous year.

Libya

The United Kingdom of Libya, comprising the three provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan, became an independent State on 24 December 1951, in accordance with the recommendation of the United Nations General Assembly.

The economy of Libya is almost entirely agricultural and pastoral and is characterized by poor soil, frequent droughts and lack of modern methods and machinery. In large measure its economy is dependent on assistance from foreign governments through budgetary grants-in-aid, contributions to development schemes and expenditure on military projects. In 1952 foreign government expenditures of France, the United Kingdom and the United States amounted to approximately £8.6 million compared with £5.5 million in 1951 and £3.8 million in 1950. In addition to these expenditures, substantial sums have been contributed for technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and of the Libya-American Technical Assistance Service. The estimated cost of the United Nations technical assistance programme^{2/} for Libya for 1952 was approximately \$1.5 million.

^{2/} Including that of the specialized agencies.

The imports and exports (net) of Libya for the years 1950 to 1952 are set out below (in thousands of pounds sterling):

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Imports	7,038	11,842	11,566
Exports ^{a/}	3,444	3,090	4,363
Balance	- 3,594	- 8,752	- 7,203

Source: United Nations Technical Assistance Mission in Libya.

a/ Excluding the contributions from the sale of scrap metal.

Libyan exports, which consist mainly of esparto grass, citrus fruits, olive oil, livestock and animal products, and, in years of good harvests, barley, were not much affected by the boom in the prices of primary products from mid-1950 through 1951. On the contrary, exports declined in 1951 largely because of poor harvests, and increased by about 43 per cent in 1952 when harvests were good. Imports were at a high level both in 1951 and in 1952, and although the import surplus was about £1.5 million less in 1952 than in the previous year, it was still considerably larger than the total value of exports. In 1952 the total expenditures of foreign Governments in Libya (military, budgetary grants-in-aid and contributions to development schemes) were greater than the import surplus by about £1.4 million, although over the three years 1950 to 1952 the total of import surpluses was greater than the total of these foreign Government expenditures.

FOREIGN TRADE

In Africa as a whole,^{1/} the total value of trade was \$10.1 billion in 1952 compared with \$9.7 billion in 1951 and \$7 billion in 1950. The relatively large increase of \$2.6 billion - 37 per cent - in 1951 over 1950 was accounted for by substantial increases in both imports and exports. In 1952, on the other hand, the value of total trade increased by only \$434 million - less than 5 per cent - as compared with 1951, the increase being accounted for mainly by imports. The higher rate of increase in imports compared with exports in the period 1950 to 1952 resulted in increasing import surpluses - \$490 million in 1950, \$977 million in 1951 and \$1,239 million in 1952.

Table 1. Dollar Value of Imports and Exports,
1950 to 1952
(Millions of United States dollars)

Item	1950	1951	1952
Imports	3,756	5,314	5,662
Exports	3,266	4,337	4,423
Balance of Trade	- 490	- 977	- 1,239
Total, Exports and Imports .	7,022	9,651	10,085

Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1953.

Exports

Although the total value of exports of Africa as a whole was higher in 1952 than in 1951, not all categories contributed to the increases. In 1951 there had been some increase in the value of all the major mineral and agricultural exports, except ground-nuts, tobacco, olive oil and wine. In 1952, while mineral exports with the exception of phosphates, tin and zinc continued their upward trend, most of the major agricultural exports showed

^{1/} Excluding Egypt.

a decline from the previous year, though in most cases 1952 totals were above those of 1950. The decline was particularly marked in the case of pastoral exports (wool, hides and skins), which fell about 26 per cent in 1952 as compared with 1951, and 8 per cent as compared with 1950. Barley, coffee, ground-nuts, sugar, tobacco and wine each recorded an increase in 1952.

There was no marked trend in the volume of the major agricultural exports over the period 1950 to 1952. Sisal exports increased throughout the period owing mainly to exports from Tanganyika. Cocoa exports rose slightly in 1951 as a result of increases in exports of Nigeria and the Cameroons under French administration, but fell again in 1952 to about 91 per cent of the 1950 level. Exports of cocoa from the Gold Coast, the main producer, decreased in 1952. The quantity of cotton and coffee exported increased in 1951, but part of these gains was lost in 1952. Fluctuations in cotton exports were largely accounted for by the Sudan. Exports of ground-nuts, palm oil, palm kernels, wool, tobacco and wine, all of which were less in quantity in 1951 than in 1950, increased again in 1952. Of these only wool, palm oil and tobacco exceeded the 1950 levels. However, for the period 1950 to 1952, only in the case of ground-nuts and wool were the fluctuations in quantity exported considerable. The heavy fall in ground-nut exports in 1951 and the subsequent increase in 1952 was largely due to changes in amounts exported by Nigeria.

Most of the mineral exports of Africa increased considerably in value in each of the years 1951 and 1952, copper exports accounting for about 42 per cent of the increase in each year. In most cases, the rate of increase was somewhat less in 1952 as compared with 1951, but, although falls were recorded in the case of some minerals, most export values of minerals in 1952 were very substantially above those of 1950 - iron ore as much as 160 per cent, cobalt 109 per cent, lead ore 94 per cent, copper 82 per cent, manganese 56 per cent, diamonds and asbestos 46 per cent each. Only phosphates (2 per cent), tin (7 per cent) and zinc (21 per cent) had lower total export values in 1952 than in 1951. In each of these cases, however, 1952 export values were 30 to 80 per cent higher than in 1950. The trend in the volume of chief mineral exports was also upwards throughout the period, with the exception of phosphates, chrome and zinc, which experienced a fall in 1952. However, changes in either direction were relatively small.

As regards the individual territories, whereas in 1951 almost all shared to some extent in the increase in the value of exports of Africa as a whole, in 1952 nine territories showed decreases (see appendix table III). The fall was

significant only in the Sudan (\$57 million), the Union of South Africa (\$27 million), the Gold Coast (\$18 million) and Angola (\$15 million). Even so, the aggregate export values in 1952 were as high as in 1950 or higher.

Indices of the quantum of exports are available for sixteen territories (see appendix table IV). These indices show that in 1951 six territories, and in 1952 four territories, recorded a decline in the volume of their exports from the preceding year, while most of the remaining territories experienced small increases. However, changes in the volume of exports over the period 1950 to 1952 were relatively small in all territories except in Tunisia and the Sudan, both of which experienced a 32 per cent fall, the former in 1951 and the latter in 1952, and in Mauritius, which increased the volume of its exports by 42 per cent in 1951.

Imports

Data are not available on types of imports for all countries in Africa. An account of the changes in imports of specific classes of commodities is, however, given for particular territories. In 1952 there was a fairly general decline in both the value and quantity of textile imports, offset by increases in imports of producers' materials and of capital goods. Although the decline in textile imports in 1952 was widespread, Nigeria provided a notable exception, its textile imports increasing in value by more than 50 per cent compared with 1951.

With the exception of the Union of South Africa, where imports fell from \$1,316 million in 1951 to \$1,170 million in 1952, the value of imports either increased or was virtually unchanged in 1952 in all territories. Whereas in 1951 the volume of imports increased in fifteen of the sixteen territories for which quantum indices are available, in 1952 increases were recorded only in eight territories: Angola, the Belgian Congo, Federation of Ethiopia, French Equatorial Africa, Mauritius, French Morocco, Nigeria and the Sudan. There was a fall in Algeria, the Cameroons under French administration, French West Africa, Madagascar, Southern Rhodesia and Tunisia. In the Gold Coast and Réunion the indices showed no change. However, the changes in either direction were relatively small except in the Sudan, where there was an increase of 42 per cent, and in the Belgian Congo and Nigeria, where there were increases of 29 per cent. Although there are no quantum indices for the Union of South Africa, the available data indicate that the volume of its imports fell considerably in 1952 as compared with 1951.

Balance of trade

The increase in 1952 in the import surplus of Africa was greatly influenced by the Sudan, whose balance of trade showed an import surplus of \$54 million after an export surplus of \$60 million in 1951. Other territories which contributed significantly to the increase in the total import surplus were the British West African territories, which experienced a fall in their export surplus from \$158 million in 1951 to \$74 million in 1952; the Belgian Congo, which had an export surplus of \$77 million in 1951 and an import surplus of \$13 million in 1952; and French North Africa, which increased its import surplus by \$65 million.

The effects of these changes on the trade balance of the area as a whole were partly offset by a considerable reduction in the trade deficit of the Union of South Africa, from \$348 million in 1951 to \$229 million in 1952, the result entirely of a fall in imports.

French North Africa

In French North Africa the changes in foreign trade values were substantially smaller in 1952 than in 1951. As is shown in table 2, the total value of the external trade increased from 542 billion metropolitan francs in 1950 to fr 688 billion in 1951 and fr 750 billion in 1952. In both years these increases were largely due to imports, the rise in export values being small. Consequently, the import surplus increased from fr 96 billion in 1950 to fr 167 billion in 1951 and to fr 188 billion in 1952. These general trends were reflected in each of the three territories except that in Tunisia the total value of exports remained approximately at the 1950 level.

Table 2. French North Africa:^{a/} Value of imports and Exports, 1950 to 1952
(Billions of metropolitan francs)

Item	1950	1951	1952
Imports	318.7	427.3	469.2
Exports	222.8	260.3	281.2 ^{b/}
Balance of trade	-95.9	167.0	-188.0
Total, exports and imports. . .	541.5	687.6	750.4

Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1953.

a/ Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia

b/ Including gold in Tunisia.

The volume of exports expanded throughout the period 1950 to 1952 in Algeria and Morocco (see appendix table VI). In Tunisia, the rise in 1952 only partly offset the considerable fall experienced in 1951. The volume of imports into French North Africa as a whole in 1952 was maintained at about the 1951 level, the slight increase in Morocco (4 per cent) being largely offset by a slight fall in Tunisia (4 per cent).

The higher values of exports in 1952 from Algeria and Morocco were accounted for mainly by iron ore and wine exports from Algeria and lead ore, manganese and iron ore from Morocco. These increases were partly offset by a fall both in the value and in the quantity of phosphate exported from all three territories, and of alfa from Algeria and Tunisia. Alfa exports were expanded considerably in 1951 as a result of heavy purchases by the United Kingdom, which was unable to meet its requirements from other normal sources of supply, but they fell heavily in 1952 owing to a sharp decline in United Kingdom purchases.

The rise in the value of imports in 1952 was accounted for by producers' materials and durable consumer goods. There was a fall in the quantum of producers' materials in Algeria in 1952 and small increases in Morocco and Tunisia; in Algeria and Tunisia the quantum of imports of producers' materials was lower in 1952 than in 1950. The quantum of consumer goods increased significantly in Algeria and Morocco in 1951 and again in 1952. There was a significant decline in imports of textiles as a group, both in quantity and value. The value of imports of capital goods was practically unchanged, but the volume declined in all three territories (see table 3), particularly in Algeria and Tunisia, where it fell below the 1950 level.

Table 3. French North Africa: Value and Quantum of Imports by Main Categories, 1950 to 1952

Item	Algeria			Morocco			Tunisia		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
A. Value (Millions of metropolitan francs)									
Fuel	8,680	11,582	13,936	6,265	8,153	10,754	3,319	4,567	4,982
Producers' materials . .	30,459	43,861	48,038	23,499	39,941	45,450	10,291	12,926	14,724
Capital goods . .	26,499	36,162	34,238	24,121	31,334	35,532	9,420	11,735	10,377
Consumer goods	86,355	112,032	127,225	61,348	80,254	88,799	28,503	34,709	34,794
B. Quantum Indices (1949=100)									
Fuel	117	134	145	123	134	169	101	112	113
Producers' materials . .	135	146	132	93	127	133	121	106	112
Capital goods . .	102	125	92	93	117	102	92	98	87
Consumer goods . . . .	...^{a/}	... ^{a/}	... ^{a/}	... ^{b/}	... ^{b/}	... ^{b/}	112	120	113
All imports	111	131	131	107	131	136	109	112	107

Source: Gouvernement Générale de l'Algérie, Service de la Statistique Générale, Bulletin de Statistique Générale (Algiers, 1953), Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Gouvernement Chérifien, La Conjoncture économique marocaine (Rabat, 1952), Régence de Tunisie, Service Tunisien de Statistiques, Supplément mensuel de statistique (Tunisia, December 1953).

a/ Indices for durable goods: 1950, 112; 1951, 123; 1952, 154; for non-durable goods: 1950, 116; 1951, 141; 1952, 183.

b/ Indices for food: 1950, 118; 1951, 125; 1952, 133; for other imports: 1950, 121; 1951, 153; 1952, 164.

French Territories South of the Sahara

In French territories south of the Sahara, both imports and exports increased in value in each of the years 1951 and 1952, the rise in 1952 being relatively small. The higher rate of rise in imports resulted in increasing import surpluses from fr 24.1 billion in 1950 to fr 45.8 billion in 1951 and to fr 47.7 billion in 1952.

Table 4. French Territories South of the Sahara:^{a/} Value of Imports and Exports, 1950 to 1952
(Billions of metropolitan francs)

Item	1950	1951	1952
Imports	87.4	127.2	133.0
Exports	63.3	81.4	85.3 ^{b/}
Balance of trade	-24.1	-45.8	-47.7
Total, exports and imports . . .	150.7	208.6	218.3

Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1953.

a/ Camerouns, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Madagascar, Réunion and Togoland.

b/ Including gold in Togoland.

In 1952 the value of exports fell slightly in French Equatorial Africa, the Camerouns and Togoland while increasing in French West Africa, Madagascar and Réunion. Indices of quantum of exports which are available for the Camerouns, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Madagascar and Réunion (table 5) showed increases in all cases in 1952, but the increase was significant only in Madagascar. Increases were recorded both in value and quantity in exports of coffee from the Camerouns, French West Africa and Madagascar, ground-nuts from French West Africa and sugar from Réunion. These gains were partly offset by a fall in exports of palm kernels and ground-nut oil from French West Africa.

The value of imports increased in 1952 in all the territories except French West Africa and Togoland. The available indices indicate that the volume of imports declined in French West Africa, the Camerouns and Madagascar while increasing slightly in French Equatorial Africa.

There was a general fall in imports of textiles both in value and volume, except in French Equatorial Africa and Togoland.

Table 5. French Territories South of the Sahara: Indices of Quantum of Exports and Imports, 1950 to 1952
(1949 = 100)

Territory	1 9 5 0		1 9 5 1		1 9 5 2	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Cameroons	106	98	153	107	146	108
French Equatorial Africa	107	98	133	109	138	111
French West Africa . .	117	103	152	97	135	105
Madagascar	120	107	177	100	151	123
Réunion	137	92	144	111	144	132

Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1953.

Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi

The total value of trade in the Belgian Congo increased from CB fr 22.7 billion in 1950 to CB fr 34.8 billion in 1951 and CB fr 40 billion in 1952 (see table 6). The rise in 1951 was accounted for by large increases in both exports and imports, the increase in exports being greater than that in imports. In 1952, on the contrary, the rise was almost entirely due to imports. Consequently, the export surplus, which rose from CB fr 3.4 billion in 1950 to about CB fr 3.9 billion in 1951, was followed by an import surplus of CB fr 636 million in 1952. Both imports and exports also increased in volume in each of the years 1951 and 1952, but, whereas exports rose only slightly, the increases in imports were substantial - 46 per cent in 1951 and 29 per cent in 1952.

Table 6. Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi: Value of Imports and Exports, 1950 to 1952

(Millions of Belgian Congo francs)

Item	1950	1951	1952
Imports	9,622	15,481	20,305
Exports	13,034	19,357	19,669
Balance of trade	3,412	3,876	-636
Total, imports and exports . .	22,656	34,838	39,974

Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1953.

Whereas in 1951 both agricultural and mineral export values contributed to the expansion of the trade aggregate, in 1952 there was a fall in agricultural exports offset by an increase in mineral exports. The decline of CB fr 2 billion, or 26 per cent, in the value of agricultural exports as a whole was largely due to a drop in prices, since the quantum of agricultural exports fell by only 3 per cent. About 70 per cent of the total decrease in the value of such exports was accounted for by oil palm products, which fell from CB fr 3.6 billion to CB fr 2.2 billion, although the quantity increased by about 10 per cent.

Exports of minerals as a group increased in 1952 both in value and in volume. In value the increase was from CB fr 9.8 billion to CB fr 12.1 billion, and in volume from 114 to 128 (1948/49 = 100). This increase in export values was shared by all minerals except gold and tin, both of which declined slightly. Copper exports, which increased from CB fr 4.7 billion to CB fr 6.2 billion, or by 30 per cent, accounted for about 54 per cent of the total increase in mineral export values. Since in quantity copper exports increased only by 11 per cent, the gains in export earnings were largely the result of higher prices. A considerable increase also occurred in the export of cobalt, from approximately CB fr 1 billion to CB fr 1.5 billion.

For the most part, the increase in imports in 1952 was accounted for by producers' materials and capital goods, both of which recorded substantial increases in value and in volume in each of the years 1951 and 1952 (see table 7). In 1951 there was a large increase in imports of consumer goods, both in value and in volume, but the rise in 1952 was much smaller.

Table 7. Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi: Imports and Exports
by Main Categories, 1950 to 1952

Year	Imports				Exports			
	Consumer goods for Europeans	Consumer goods for Africans	Producers' materials	Equip-ment	Total	Agricultural	Mineral	Total
<u>A. Value</u>								
(Millions of Belgian Congo francs)								
1950....	1,691	1,878	2,028	3,809	9,407	6,538	6,665	13,378
1951....	2,549	3,314	3,662	5,930	15,455	9,804	9,767	19,884
1952....	2,917	3,465	4,913	8,818	20,113	7,763	12,108	20,085
<u>B. Quantum Indices</u>								
(1948/49 = 100)								
1950....	117	68.8	119.4	97.7	97.9	107	108.9	107.8
1951....	170.6	139.6	148.4	132.9	143.1	107.8	113.6	110.6
1952....	181.5	143.2	209.3	195.2	184.6	105.4	127.8	117

Source: Central Bank of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, Bulletin (Brussels, November 1953).

British West Africa

The total external trade of British West Africa increased from £287.8 million in 1950 to £377.5 million in 1951 and £414.1 million in 1952. Both exports and imports increased in each of the years 1951 and 1952 (table 8), but whereas imports rose steadily, the major increase in exports occurred in 1951, all four territories sharing in the increase. In 1952 the gains in value of exports (£8 million) recorded by Nigeria were partly offset by a decline in Gold Coast exports (£5 million). Similarly, the rise in imports in 1952 was largely accounted for by Nigeria, which increased its imports from £84.6 million to £113.2 million. As a result of these changes, the export surplus of the area as a whole, which had increased from £48.4 million in 1950 to £56.6 million in 1951, fell to £26.7 million in 1952.

Table 8. British West Africa:^{a/} Value of Imports and Exports,
1950 to 1952

(Thousands of pounds sterling)

Item	1950	1951	1952
Imports	119.7	160.5	193.7
Exports	168.1	217.0	220.4
Balance of trade	48.4	56.6	26.7
Total, imports and exports . .	287.8	377.5	414.1

Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1953.

a/ Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Cameroons under British administration.

The volume of exports in 1951, as compared with 1950, fell in Nigeria and in the Gold Coast, but, whereas in 1952 the 1950 level was achieved again in Nigeria, exports of the Gold Coast further declined. There was a slight increase in 1952 in the value of imports into the Gold Coast, with no change in volume.

Cocoa exports fell, both in quantity and value, in 1952 in the Gold Coast and Nigeria. In the Gold Coast, exports of this commodity, which had fallen from 272,000 metric tons in 1950 to 233,000 tons in 1951, fell further, to 215,000 tons in 1952. In Nigeria, cocoa exports, which had increased from 102,000 tons in 1950 to 123,000 tons in 1951, declined to 117,000 tons in 1952. The effects of the fall in quantity of cocoa exports were offset in 1951 by higher prices, but in 1952 both prices and quantities moved downward. In the area as a whole, there was also some drop in 1952 in the value of exports of tin, diamonds, timber, rubber, and hides and skins, amounting in all to about £14 million.

The increase in exports in 1952 was accounted for to a considerable extent by exports of ground-nuts from Nigeria, which increased from £9 million in 1951 to £22 million in 1952, and palm oil, which increased by about £4 million. There was also an increase in exports of iron ore from Sierra Leone and of gold and manganese from the Gold Coast.

Of the increase in total imports in 1952, more than one-third - about £12 million - was accounted for by an increase in textile imports, most of which was absorbed by Nigeria. There was also an increase of some £4 million in petroleum products imports into the Gold Coast.

British East Africa^{2/}

The total value of trade of the three British East African territories increased from £143 million in 1950 to £218 million in 1951 and £245 million in 1952. The increases in both imports and exports were greater in 1951 than in 1952. Whereas in 1951 the increase in exports was greater than that of imports, in 1952 imports showed a relative gain. Consequently, the export surplus, which was very small in 1950, increased to £10 million in 1951 but fell to £3 million in 1952.

Table 9. British East Africa: Value of Imports and Exports,
1950 to 1952 a/
(Millions of pounds sterling)

Item	1950	1951	1952
Imports	71.2	104.0	121.0
Exports	71.6	114.0	124.0
Balance of trade	0.4	10.0	3.0
Total, imports and exports . .	142.8	218.0	245.0

Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1953.

a/ Excluding trade and transfers between the three territories.

The increase in export value for East Africa was accounted for chiefly by coffee, cotton, maize and diamonds (see appendix table IV). Cotton exports were larger in 1952, compared with the previous year, by about 13 per cent in quantity and 17 per cent in value. Although Uganda accounted for about 72 per cent of the value of cotton exports, both Tanganyika and Kenya shared in the increase in the total. While the average unit value of cotton from the three territories together varied little between 1951 and 1952, there was considerable variation among the territories. In Uganda the average value per hundred pounds of cotton fell from £21 in 1951 to £20 in 1952; in Kenya it fell from £25 to £18. In Tanganyika, on the other hand, it increased from £15 to £19. These fluctuations are explained chiefly by the fact that a large part of

^{2/} Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika.

the Uganda crop and part of the Kenya crop were sold to the Governments of India and the United Kingdom at pre-determined prices; the remainder was sold on the free market. Since free market prices fluctuated considerably, the proceeds from the latter varied according to the time at which the crop happened to be marketed.

Coffee exports fell in Uganda in 1952 but rose in the region as a whole both in quantity (6 per cent) and in value (12 per cent). The increase was accounted for mainly by Kenya, which expanded its coffee exports by 7,100 tons, valued at £3 million. The increase in total exports of the area was also in part the result of a large increase in diamond exports from Tanganyika in consequence of the resumption of sales from the Mwaudi Mine following an agreement reached in 1952 with the Diamond Sales Corporation ending a long-standing dispute. These increases in the value of exports were partly offset by a fall in value of sisal and hides and skins.

The value of sisal exports fell from £31 million in 1951 to £26 million in 1952. The severe decline in the price of sisal on the world market from the record peak levels reached in 1951 began in March 1952 but did not exert full effect on 1952 export values because of forward buying. Exports of hides and skins also fell from £5 million to £2.9 million in 1952, largely because of the decline of prices.

Table 10. British East Africa: Retained Imports, 1950 to 1952
(Thousands of pounds sterling)

Type of import	Kenya			Tanganyika			Uganda		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
Foodstuffs ^{a/}	2,137	3,169	4,045	1,136	1,620	2,067	760	958	379
Producers' materials ^{b/}	10,988	19,653	19,387	7,268	8,591	11,292	3,950	7,187	7,186
Producers' capital goods ^{c/}	8,241	11,738	15,576	7,496	6,257	9,787	4,102	4,511	6,089
Consumer goods ^{d/}	7,326	15,214	13,802	6,814	10,144	12,464	6,077	8,934	9,207
Miscellaneous	498	800	2,577	271	506	931	278	302	954
Total	29,190	50,574	55,387	22,985	27,118	36,541	15,167	21,892	23,815

Source: East Africa High Commission, East African Statistical Department, Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin (Nairobi, June and December 1953).

a/ Including beverages, tobacco and material for the production of food.

b/ Including fats and oils.

c/ Including parts and accessories.

d/ Including all cotton goods and other piece-goods, motor cars and motor tires.

The value of total imports into the area increased by £17 million in 1952 over 1951 (see table 10). Of this amount £9 million was accounted for by capital goods. There was also a significant increase in imports of fuels and lubricants of about £3 million. Textiles and clothes, however, declined from £27.9 million to £24.5 million in the territories together though in Tanganyika there was a slight increase.

British Central Africa

In the three British Central African territories ^{3/} the total value of trade increased from £190.5 million in 1950 to £247 million in 1951, and to £283.5 million in 1952. Both exports and imports moved in the same direction as total trade, but, whereas in 1951 the rise in imports was much greater than that of exports, the greater part of the increase in total trade in 1952 was accounted for by exports (table 11). As a result an import surplus of £9.6 million in 1951 was followed by an export surplus of £3.5 million in 1952, reflecting an increase in the export surplus of Northern Rhodesia and a fall in the import surplus of Southern Rhodesia.

Table 11. British Central Africa: Value of Imports and Exports, 1950 to 1952

(Millions of pounds sterling)

Item	1950	1951	1952
Imports ^{a/}	93.4	128.3	140.0
Exports	97.1	118.7	143.5
Balance of trade	3.7	-9.6	3.5
Total, imports and exports ..	190.5	247.0	283.5

Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1953.

a/ Imports, f.o.b., for Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia; including gold for Nyasaland.

In Southern Rhodesia the value of imports rose throughout the period, from about £58.8 million in 1950 to £85.7 million in 1951 and £88.4 million in 1952 (table 12). Although the volume of its imports rose by 23 per cent in 1951, there was a decline of 4 per cent in 1952. The increase in value of imports in 1952 was mainly the result of a considerable increase (from £28.8 million to £37.3 million) in durable producers' goods, which offset significant declines

^{3/} Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Table 12. Southern Rhodesia: Imports^{a/} by Main Classes,
1950 to 1952

(Thousands of Southern Rhodesian pounds)

Category	1950	1951	1952
Total	58,875	85,752	88,378
Producers' goods	36,018	54,020	58,135
Non-durable:			
Industrial and commercial	9,231	16,146	12,915
Agricultural	971	2,098	2,078
Others	3,573	7,075	5,848
Total	13,775	25,319	20,841
Durable:			
Industrial and commercial	6,314	9,105	12,263
Machinery	7,694	9,455	11,429
Other capital equipment	8,235	10,141	13,601
Total	22,243	28,701	37,294
Consumer goods			
Non-durable ^{b/}	13,358	18,133	16,426
Durable	7,236	10,888	10,820
Total	20,594	29,021	27,246
Other producers' and consumer goods ^{c/}	2,263	2,711	2,997

Source: Central African Statistical Office, Economic Statistical Bulletin of Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury, 21 February 1953).

a/ F.o.b.

b/ Including beverages and tobacco.

c/ Fuels and lubricants.

both in industrial raw materials and consumer goods - mainly textiles. Exports of Southern Rhodesia increased in value, from £41.8 million in 1950 to £45.7 million in 1951 and to £54.6 million in 1952. There was a 10 per cent fall in the volume of its exports in 1951, but in 1952 the volume rose 7 per cent above the 1950 level. The increase in 1952 was largely due to unmanufactured tobacco, the yield from the 1952 crop being higher in both quantity and quality than that of 1951, which suffered severely from drought. Tobacco exports thus rose in volume from 67.4 million pounds to 88.4 million and in value from £13.6 million to £18.8 million. Tobacco prices in 1952 were more favourable to producers than in either of the two preceding years; the total value of tobacco exports in 1952 was therefore 8 per cent higher than in 1950, although the quantity exported was about one per cent less. Asbestos exports were also higher in 1952 than in 1951 - from £5.1 million to £7.1 million in value, and from 62,000 metric tons to 75,400 metric tons.

In Northern Rhodesia exports rose at an even higher rate, from £49 million in 1950 to £66 million in 1951 and to £82 million in 1952, the increases being both in quantity and in prices of copper exports. In the same period its imports increased from £26.7 million to £35.4 million, and to £42.8 million, respectively. The increase in 1952 in the value of imports was mainly in durable producers' goods, though most other groups of commodities classified in the official trade returns showed modest increases. The only significant decline was in the group "fibres, yarns, textiles, etc." and was mainly due to reduced imports of cotton and rayon piece-goods.

Union of South Africa

The total trade of the Union of South Africa increased from £SA 559.2 million in 1950 to £SA 816.0 million in 1951 but fell to £SA 754.2 million in 1952. In each year both imports and exports moved in the same direction as total trade, but the fluctuations in imports were greater in both years. The import surplus increased in 1951 to £SA 124.2 million (table 13), but declined to £SA 81.8 million in 1952.

Table 13. Union of South Africa: Value of Imports and Exports,
1950 to 1952

(Millions of South African pounds)

Item	1950	1951	1952
Imports <u>a/</u>	306.9	470.1	418.0
Exports <u>b/</u>	252.3	345.9	336.2
Balance of trade	-54.6	-124.2	-81.8
Total, imports and exports	559.2	816.0	754.2

Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1953.

a/ F.o.b.

b/ Including re-exports.

The increase in total exports in 1951, which amounted to £SA 93.6 million, was widely distributed among the various items. The greater part of the increase, however, was accounted for by semi-processed gold, gold and silver plate and plate ware, wool and foodstuffs, particularly maize. In 1952, however, exports of wool, foodstuffs, hides and skins, and semi-processed gold fell by more than the decline in the total value of exports, the effects of these declines being partly offset by increases in copper, asbestos, diamonds and gold and silver plate. The fluctuations in export receipts from wool were wholly due to price changes. In the case of maize, on the other hand, fluctuations were due to the quantities exported. The 1951 harvest yielded a considerable surplus of maize, whereas as a result of the exceptionally dry summer of 1951/52, the 1952 harvest was extremely poor. The value of manufactures exported in 1952 changed little from 1951, although there was a slight fall in apparel, footwear and tires and tubes.

The fall in imports in 1952 was due mainly to textiles, apparel, yarns and fibres, which dropped from £SA 132 million in 1951 to £SA 72 million in 1952, the decline being to a large extent the result of a heavy stocking in the previous year, which proved to be excessive in the face of consumer resistance. Leather and rubber imports also declined considerably, from £SA 15 million to £SA 8 million. On the other hand, there was an increase in the value of imported foodstuffs and beverages, from £SA 20 million to £SA 29 million.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN THE BELGIAN CONGO,
 FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, FRENCH TERRITORIES SOUTH OF THE
 SAHARA AND UNITED KINGDOM DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Belgian Congo

To the end of June 1953 a total of CBfr 27.8 billion of credits had been provided for expenditure on development for the Belgian Congo. This total was distributed under the different heads of expenditure as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Millions of Belgian Congo francs</u>
Transport:	
Railways	3,119
Roads	3,398
Waterways	7,206
Air Transport	919
Total, transport	14,642
Electricity and water	2,276
Administration, buildings and equipment	5,248
African housing	1,143
Health	1,597
Education	1,444
Agriculture and settlement	1,447

Source: Central Bank of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, Bulletin (Brussels, October 1953).

The total expenditures committed to the end of June 1953, however, amounted to CBfr 15.8 billion, and these fell short of the credits provided by CBfr 12 billion. Payments actually made for the same period amounted to CBfr 11.7 billion. The progress of expenditure on the ten-year plan to 30 June 1953 is shown in table 14.

Table 14. Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi: Commitments
and Payments under Ten-Year Plan to 30 June 1953

(Millions of Belgian Congo francs)

Budget and item	Before 1951	1951	1952	1953 First Half	Total to 30 June 1953
Belgian Congo budget:					
Expenditure committed	827	2,889	2,837	1,757	8,310
Actual payments	372	1,281	2,285	1,440	5,378
OTRACO ^{a/} budget:					
Expenditure committed	1,600 ^{b/}	1,833	1,180	660 ^{c/}	5,274 ^{c/}
Actual payments	934	1,206	1,578	699 ^{c/}	4,417 ^{c/}
REGIDESO ^{d/} budget:					
Expenditure committed	218 ^{b/}	270 ^{b/}	159	212	859
Actual payments	194 ^{b/}	231 ^{b/}	163	218	806
African Housing Office budget:					
Expenditure committed	96	51	104	405	656
Actual payments	52	31	119	277	479
African Welfare Fund budget:					
Expenditures committed	292	174	131	56	653
Actual payments	180	195	138	59	572

Source: Central Bank of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, Bulletin, October 1953.
Credits to 31 December 1953 were as follows: Belgian Congo budget, 16,440;
OTRACO budget, 8,104; REGIDESO budget, 1,386; African Housing Office budget, 1,143;
and African Welfare Fund budget, 722.

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

b/ Approximate.

c/ Provisional figure.

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

It appears from table 14 that almost half the total expenditure committed and nearly two-thirds of the sums actually paid out were concentrated in the eighteen months from 1 January 1952 to 30 June 1953. The reasons for the relatively low levels of expenditure in the earlier stages of the plan were not lack of financing but difficulties arising in the boom conditions in the latter part of 1950/51, and in the fact that many projects required further study before they could be started. Although the law authorizing the Minister of the Colonies to carry out the plan was passed by the Belgian Parliament only in May 1952, the execution of it had already been begun on credits provided for in the budgets of the Belgian Congo, approved by the Belgian Parliament.

The increase in world demand for strategic materials, and the consequent rise in prices which followed the outbreak of the Korean conflict in mid-1950 resulted in considerable development in the private sector of the economy, so that any substantial increases in public expenditure would have intensified the labour shortage and have overtaxed the limited capacity of existing transport services.

More time was required than had been anticipated to assemble information and to recruit the technical staffs needed to bring the projects to the point where contracts could be given out. This was particularly the case in regard to road construction, where many additional studies had to be made on the projects envisaged and where considerable time was required to recruit and train the necessary personnel. For example, anticipated expenditures on road development to mid-1953 were approximately CB fr 3.4 billion, but commitments to that time were only CB fr 1.8 billion, and the amount actually paid out CB fr 0.8 billion.

French North Africa

The progress of investment on development in French North Africa to the end of 1952 is shown in table 15.

Table 15. French North Africa: Public Investment
on Development, 1949 to 1952

(Billions of metropolitan francs)

Country and item	1949	1950	1951	1952	Total 1949 to 1952
Algeria:					
Budget	32.6	38.9	44.2	48.7	164.4
Outside the budget	7.5	13.6	15.7	31.8	68.6
Total	40.1	52.5	59.9	80.5	233.0
Tunisia:					
Budget	11.2	13.7	14.6	18.5	57.8
Outside the budget	3.9	10.7	a/ 5.3	4.8	24.7
Total	15.1	24.4	19.9	23.3	82.5
Morocco:					
Budget	19.2	25.7	34.5	36.6	116.0
Outside the budget	17.8	18.2	21.3	23.9	81.2
Total	37.0	43.9	55.8	60.5	197.2
Grand Total	92.2	120.8	135.6	164.3	512.7
Total in 1952 prices	147.0	182.0	162.0	164.3	655.3

Source: See table 16.

a/ Fr 6 billion represented advances from the Treasury.

As shown in the table, investment on development, at current prices, increased in each successive year; in 1952 it had reached fr 164.3 billion, representing an increase of more than 22 per cent over 1951. Since prices increased in about the same proportion, however, the level of expenditure in 1952 was in real terms about the same as in 1951. Indeed, when re-valued in 1952 prices, it appears that the highest level of investment in real terms was achieved in the year 1950.

Among the individual territories the greatest increase in 1952, compared with 1951, took place in Algeria, the increase being from fr 60 billion to more than fr 81 billion. In Tunisia the increase was proportionately less - about 21 per cent - and in Morocco still less - about 8 per cent.

Of the total expenditure of fr 513 billion invested in development in French North Africa over the whole period, about 6 per cent of the funds were contributed by Metropolitan France from the Fund for Modernization and Equipment. The amounts contributed by this Fund in each of the years 1948 to 1952 are set out in table 16.

Table 16. French North Africa: Fund for Modernization and Equipment: Contributions towards Financing Investment, 1948 to 1952

(Millions of metropolitan francs)

Investment	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Total
In current francs	5,100	35,804	48,846	47,678	45,143	182,571
In 1952 prices	9,700	57,200	73,200	57,200	45,143	242,443

Source: Commissariat Général du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement, Rapport sur la réalisation du plan de modernisation et d'équipement de l'Union française, Année 1952 (Paris, 1953), pages 284 and 285.

By far the greatest part of the investment has been for equipment in the fields of agriculture, power development, transport, water and irrigation works, mining and industry. Most of the remainder was devoted to cultural and social development, including public health, education and urban housing. Thus, in 1952, of the total of fr 164 billion, approximately fr 116 billion was devoted to economic equipment, fr 39 billion to social and cultural development, and fr 10 billion to administrative and other purposes. A more detailed distribution of investments in each of the years 1951 and 1952 is shown in table 17.

Table 17. French North Africa: Expenditures under Development Plan, 1951 and 1952

(Millions of metropolitan francs)

Type of project	1951				1952			
	Algeria	Tunisia	Morocco	Total	Algeria	Tunisia a/	Morocco	Total
<u>Economic development:</u>								
Agriculture and soil improvement . .	3,699	2,032	4,424	10,155	5,508	2,450	5,573	13,531
Hydraulics	8,266	5,251	7,582	21,099	12,045	6,528	8,565	27,138
Electricity and gas.	17,725	1,670	14,406	33,801	18,754	2,312	11,635	32,701
Coal	275	-	3,837	4,112	192	-	3,992	4,184
Mineral surveys. . .	2,590	2,370	1,923	6,883	3,097	2,510	1,780	7,387
Industrial equipment	1,078	100	-	1,178	2,312	50	-	2,362
Highways	3,466	928	1,961	6,355	4,465	450	1,464	6,379
Seaports	1,148	1,092	2,320	4,560	2,137	625	4,135	6,897
Airfields	702	5	227	934	414	20	182	616
Railways	4,600	1,350	2,960	8,910	5,113	1,400	2,998	9,511
Telecommunications .	1,237	433	2,770	4,440	1,852	350	2,282	4,484
Miscellaneous	96	50	433	579	-	-	538	538
Total	44,882	15,281	42,843	103,006	55,889	16,695	43,144	115,728
<u>Cultural and social development:</u>								
Education	4,867	1,111	4,307	10,285	5,544	1,100	4,058	10,702
Public health.	2,084	448	2,017	4,549	1,912	500	2,163	4,575
Housing	5,814	350	5,068	11,232	13,642	1,150	8,948	23,740
Total	12,765	1,909	11,392	26,066	21,098	2,750	15,169	39,017
Administration	2,267	568	1,568	4,403	3,476	750	2,236	6,462
Reconstruction	-	2,205	-	2,205	-	3,100	-	3,100
Grand Total	59,914	19,963	55,803	135,680	80,463	23,295	60,549	164,307

Source: See table 16 and Commissariat Général du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement, Cinq ans d'exécution du plan de modernisation et d'équipement de l'Union française (Paris, 1952 and 1953).

a/ Provisional.

It will be seen that there was no major change in the distribution of expenditure between items in 1952 compared with the previous year, except that there was a considerable increase in expenditure on urban housing, from approximately fr 11 billion in 1951 to about fr 24 billion. This increase accounted for almost the whole of the rise in total expenditure on social and cultural development.

Although the four-year period covered by the plans was completed in 1952, progress in agricultural development, despite an increased tempo in 1952, appears to have fallen short of the anticipated rate. In particular, cereal yields on acreage of indigenous cultivators continued to be relatively low. On the other hand, there have been substantial increases in the output of electric power, of coal and other minerals, directly or indirectly a result of the investment in development.

French Territories South of the Sahara

By the end of 1952 actual expenditures on development plans in French territories in Africa south of the Sahara amounted to fr 230.7 billion. The total commitments authorized for development for the same period amounted to fr 283 billion. Thus, actual outlays to the end of 1952 represented 82 per cent of the authorized commitment. Of the total outlay of fr 230.7 billion, about fr 31 billion was provided directly by the Caisse centrale de la France d'Outre-mer for investment in public and private enterprises in the territories. Table 18 shows the rate at which expenditure has progressed since the inception of the plan.

Table 18. French Territories South of the Sahara: Public Investment,^{a/}
1949 to 1952

(Billions of metropolitan francs)

Source of finance	to end of 1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Total
FIDES ^{b/}	8.8	24.0	28.2	52.7	85.6 ^{c/}	199.3
Caisse centrale de la France d'Outre-mer	1.4	4.0	5.0	9.5	11.5	31.4
Total	10.2	28.0	33.2	62.2	97.1	230.7
Total, in 1952 prices	19.4	42.8	49.8	65.6	97.1	274.7

Source: Commissariat Général du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement, Rapport sur la réalisation du plan de modernisation et d'équipement de l'Union française, Année 1952, page 304.

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

b/ Investment Fund for Economic and Social Development.

c/ Fr. 20.5 billion of this amount consisted of transfers made to the treasuries of individual territories.

It is evident that the rate of progress was relatively slow in the early years and increased very considerably in 1951 and again in 1952. Even when allowance is made for the rise in prices it may be seen that there was an increase in real expenditure in each year, and particularly in 1951 and 1952. The extent to which individual territories shared in total expenditures made through the Investment Fund is shown in table 19.

Table 19. French Territories South of the Sahara: Disbursements under
Development Plans to 31 December 1952

(Cumulative totals in millions of metropolitan francs)

Item and territory	Cumulative total			
	To 31 December 1948	To 31 December 1949	To 31 December 1951	To 31 December 1952
<u>Actual disbursements:</u>				
Cameroons, French administration . .	620.0	4,043.5	14,625.4	26,105
Comoro Islands	-	29.5	178.3	919
French Equatorial Africa	446.9	2,508.1	18,171.7	27,741
French Somaliland	287.6	609.3	2,577.8	3,785
French West Africa	446.9	2,508.1	42,419.5	82,389
Madagascar	432.4	3,570.7	10,040.8	18,487
Togoland	77.1	594.6	2,236.1	3,245
Total	6,371.7	25,529.4	90,249.6	162,671
General allocation ^{a/}	2,419.1	6,038.0	19,345.6	29,188
Grand total	8,790.8	31,567.4	109,595.2	191,859

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

^{a/} A small part of this amount was allocated to territories outside Africa.

The totals shown include approximately fr 20.5 billion transferred to the territorial treasuries, but not necessarily spent by them in the year shown. Total expenditure in the territories in 1952 apart from their share in the general allocation was fr 51.3 billion, distributed as follows: fr 8.9 billion for the Cameroons; fr 7.8 billion for French Equatorial Africa; fr 27.2 billion for French West Africa and fr 7.5 billion for Madagascar. Of the fr 51.3 billion, 66 per cent was devoted to infrastructure (mainly transport), approximately 11 per cent of social development, including public health, education and housing, and the greater part of the remainder of agriculture and electric power.

As shown in table 18 above, in addition to the total paid through FIDES, an amount of fr 11.5 billion was provided in 1952 by the Caisse centrale de la France d'Outre-mer. This amount was applied for the most part to loans to private enterprise (fr 2.7 billion) and advances to government and mixed enterprises (fr 6.5 billion).

Although in 1952 the pace of development had greatly increased, and in particular the road programme proceeded at a more satisfactory rate, progress over the four years covered by the plan has fallen short of anticipations. In the original four-year plans the major stress was laid on development of transport and communications and on social development, but it was subsequently realized that too little attention had been paid to the development of production, and in 1950 efforts were begun to change the emphasis in favour of production projects. However, the necessity to complete work already begun and the fact that only a small number of new projects were ready for execution delayed the necessary adjustments.

United Kingdom Territories

Although it is not possible to present a comprehensive account of the current progress of expenditure on the ten-year development plans in all British African territories, the data indicate that expenditures in five territories for which recent information is available were appreciably higher in 1952 than in the previous year. Some idea of the progress in carrying out the plans for these territories is given in table 20.

Table 20. United Kingdom Territories: Expenditure on Development Plans,
(1946/47 to 1953)

(Thousands of pounds sterling)

Territory	1946/47 - 1950	1951	1952	1953 ^{a/}
Gold Coast	8.4 ^{b/}	6,687.5 ^{c/}	13,968.0 ^{d/}	14,022.5 ^{e/}
Kenya	13,500.0	4,095.0	5,352.2	6,753.8
Nigeria	21,300.0 ^{b/}	5,000.0 ^{c/}	...	...
Northern Rhodesia . . .	8,100.0	3,300.0	5,100.0	13,400.0 ^{f/}
Tanganyika	6,465.0	3,830.0	4,989.0	4,275.0
Uganda ^{g/}	6,132.3	3,934.3	4,640.8	6,466.8

Source: Gold Coast, United Kingdom Colonial Office, An Economic Survey of the Colonial Territories 1951, vol. III, Colonial No. 281-3 (London, 1952); Gold Coast Government, Gold Coast Estimates 1952-53, Development (Accra, 1952) and Digest of Statistics (Accra, August 1953); Kenya, Annual Report of the Development and Reconstruction Authority, 1952 (Nairobi, 1953); Nigeria, Annual Report on the General Progress of Development and Welfare Schemes, 1951-52 (Lagos, 1953); Northern Rhodesia, Report of Development Authority for 1952 (Lusaka, 1953); Approved Estimates, Development Fund Revenue and Expenditure for 1 January 1953 to 30 June 1954 (Lusaka, 1953); Tanganyika, East African Statistical Department, Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin, No. 22, (Nairobi, December, 1953); and Uganda, Uganda Protectorate - Estimates 1953 (Entebbe, 1953).

- a/ Estimates.
- b/ To 31 March 1951.
- c/ Year ending 31 March 1952.
- d/ Year ending 31 March 1953.
- e/ Year ending 31 March 1954.
- f/ 1 January 1953 to 30 June 1954.
- g/ Non-recurrent budget expenditure.

As can be seen, expenditure on the plan increased substantially in 1951 and in 1952; in all five territories these two years together accounted for more than 50 per cent of the total expenditure from the inception of the plans to the end of 1952. In the Gold Coast expenditure in 1952 was more than twice as high as in 1951, while increases in other territories ranged from about 30 per cent in Kenya and Tanganyika to 55 per cent in Northern Rhodesia.

At the end of 1952, the seventh year of operation of the ten-year development plans, £70 million - about half the total made available through the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund in the ten years ending in 1956 - had been used, and the whole of the remainder was committed to projects due for completion by the end of 1956. In the fiscal year 1952/53, expenditure financed by this fund was about £14 million, including sums allotted to non-African territories. This amount being approximately the same as in the previous year, the increases in the total development expenditure in the United Kingdom territories in 1952 were financed from loans and local resources.

It should be borne in mind that, in estimating the development expenditure in these territories, the difficulty arises from the definition of development implied in the ten-year plans and the methods of accounting, which vary from territory to territory. In some territories development expenditures have been integrated to a greater or less extent into the regular budgets. In Uganda, where integration is complete, development expenditure is defined as all expenditure in excess of what is estimated to be required to maintain the services existing in 1946. A distinction is made in the Uganda budget between recurring and non-recurring expenditure and, for purposes of comparison with other territories, non-recurring expenditure has been given in table 20 as approximately equivalent to capital or development expenditure.

It should also be noted that in most territories there are projects under way, some of which involve large outlays, not included in the development plans. Projects of the Colonial Development Corporation and certain projects financed by the Marketing Boards in a number of territories are not included in the estimated cost of the ten-year plans. In the Gold Coast the estimated cost of the plan, which has recently been revised upwards to nearly £99 million, includes expenditure on the construction of Tema harbour and Tema township amounting to £21.5 million but does not include the Volta River project, estimated to cost £144 million.

A further difficulty arises from the fact that revisions of the plans of these territories have been frequent, both to meet changes in costs and to take account of circumstances and needs not originally foreseen. The latest available revised figures of total anticipated expenditure on the development plans are set out in table 22.

The most recent revisions have been in the Gold Coast, where it is now proposed to spend some £77 million in the period 1951 to 1956 as against £11 million in the original plan; in Kenya, where anticipated expenditure has been increased from £35 million to £41 million and in Northern Rhodesia, where the increase has been from £33 million to £47 million and finally to £52 million. There has been a general tendency to shift the emphasis of development expenditure towards projects of an economic character.

Table 21. United Kingdom Territories: Proposed Total Expenditure on Ten-Year Development Plans
(Thousands of pounds sterling)

Territory	Total estimated expenditure	Colonial Development and Welfare Grants
Basutoland	830	830
Bechuanaland	830	830
Gambia	2,130	1,500
Gold Coast	98,820 ^{a/}	3,000
Kenya	41,700	3,500
Mauritius	8,122	1,908
Nigeria	55,479	23,739
Northern Rhodesia	52,000	2,778
Nyasaland	12,292	3,474
St. Helena	200	200
Seychelles	325	250
Sierre Leone	11,178	2,950
Somaliland Protectorate	857	857
Swaziland	664	664
Tanganyika	24,450	5,349
Uganda	28,500	2,500
Zanzibar	1,413	900

Source: United Kingdom Colonial Office, The Colonial Territories 1952-53 (London, May 1953); Gold Coast Government, Digest of Statistics, August 1953; Government of Nigeria, Annual Report on the General Progress of Development and Welfare Schemes, 1951-52; and Northern Rhodesia, Revision of the Northern Rhodesia Ten-Year Development Plan, November 1953 (Lusaka, 1953).

^{a/} Including £21.5 million for development of Tema harbour and township.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table I. Output of Principal Agricultural Commodities
by Major Producers, 1950 to 1952
(Thousands of metric tons)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952
<u>Cereals:</u>			
Barley, total Africa	3,000	3,200	3,600
Algeria	804	560	1,043
Ethiopia	600	600	...
French Morocco	1,075	1,617	1,220
Tunisia	200	50	350
Union of South Africa . . . . .	...	36	...
Maize, total Africa.	7,300	6,500	8,000
French Togoland	42	39	49
French Morocco	127	215	289
French West Africa	262	336	492
Madagascar.	73	77	71
Union of South Africa	2,721	1,873	3,020
Millet and sorghum, total Africa	11,100	11,600	...
Oats, total Africa	290	290	320
Algeria	142	129	142
French Morocco	44	49	61
Tunisia	20	5	12
Union of South Africa	124	93	...
Rice, total Africa	3,750	3,200	3,100
Belgian Congo	147	145	170
French West Africa	531	513	557
Gambia	21	22	...
Gold Coast and British Togoland . . . . .	...	23	23
Madagascar	802	816	900 a/
Nigeria	250	...	...
Sierra Leone	275	245	245
Tanganyika	78	...	62
Zanzibar and Pemba	16	16	5
Wheat, total Africa	4,300	4,400	4,900
Algeria	947	873	1,192
French Morocco	755	838	795
Kenya b/	129	114	115
Tunisia	460	320	687
Union of South Africa	709	698	672

Table I (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952
<u>Fibres:</u>			
Cotton, total Africa	318	297	326
Angola	6	5	6
Belgian Congo <u>c/</u>	44	44	48
French Equatorial Africa	27	28	33
French West Africa.	6	7	8
Kenya	2	3	2
Mozambique	28 <u>a/</u>	28 <u>a/</u>	29 <u>a/</u>
Nigeria	17	24	25
Nyasaland	1	3	2
Sudan	100	62	67
Tanganyika	9	15	14
Togoland, French administration.	2	2	...
Uganda	63	63	57
Union of South Africa	3	6	5
Sisal, total Africa	217	257	259
Angola	22	23	24
Eritrea	1	-	-
French Equatorial Africa	2	2	1
French West Africa.	2	1	2 <u>a/</u>
Kenya	41	42	38
Madagascar and Comoro Islands	5	8	8 <u>a/</u>
Mozambique.	18	19	19
Southern Rhodesia	1	1	...
Tanganyika	124	160	165 <u>a/</u>
Uganda	1	1	...
Wool, total Africa	68	68	68
Algeria	2	2	...
Basutoland	2	2	...
Ethiopia	1	1	1
French Morocco	4	5	...
Libya	1	1	1
South West Africa	2	2	2
Tunisia	1	1	...
Union of South Africa	51	52	54
<u>Oil-seeds and oils:</u>			
Copra, total Africa	120	100	90
French West Africa	0.3	0.8	...
Gold Coast <u>d/</u>	0.8	1.2	...
Kenya <u>e/</u>	1.2	0.3	...
Madagascar . . . . .	...	...	...
Mauritius	2.3	1.1	1.3

Table I (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952
<u>Copra (continued)</u>			
Mozambique <u>d/</u>	43.0	37.4	38.4
Seychelles	6.7	7.6	5.1
Tanganyika	27.4	10.2	11.7
Togoland, French administration .	5.0	7.0	2.0
Zanzibar	20.7	10.1	12.5
Cotton-seed, total Africa	623	604	628
Angola	10	14	15
Belgian Congo <u>c/</u>	91	88	104
French Equatorial Africa	60	68	56
French West Africa	12	24	17
Kenya	5	5	3
Mozambique	56	56	59
Nigeria	37	47	50
Nyasaland	7	3	3
Sudan	176	111	140
Tanganyika	15	30	28
Uganda	126	134	115
Ground-nuts, total Africa	2,000	2,400	2,779
Belgian Congo	162	160	195
Cameroons, French Administration.	96	102	...
French Equatorial Africa	78	90	...
French West Africa	704	877	850 <u>a/</u>
Gambia	66	69	...
Madagascar	9	13	22 <u>a/</u>
Nigeria <u>f/</u>	430	850 <u>a/</u>	875 <u>a/</u>
Southern Rhodesia	32	46	30
Sudan	18	15	...
Tanganyika	12	20	43
Togoland, French administration .	15	12	...
Uganda <u>g/</u>	140	...	...
Union of South Africa	109	111	133
Olive oil, total Africa	80	100	80
Algeria <u>h/ i/</u>	17	24	20 <u>a/</u>
French Morocco	10 <u>h/</u>	27 <u>a/</u>	13 <u>a/</u>
Libya <u>j/</u>	5	4 <u>a/</u>	9 <u>a/</u>
Tunisia	46	42 <u>h/</u>	37 <u>a/</u>
Palm kernels, <u>d/</u> total Africa	336.8	310.0	315.0
Angola	5.2	4.4	6.1
Belgian Congo	51.2	56.0	54.8
Cameroons, French administration.	12.8	12.4	8.9
French Equatorial Africa	3.6	3.6	3.5
French West Africa	38.0	33.6	28.8

Table I (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952
Palm kernels (<u>continued</u>)			
Nigeria	187.6	158.6	171.1
Portuguese Guinea	6.0	...	...
Sierra Leone	32.4	34.4	34.9
Palm oil, ^{d/} total Africa	330.8	309.3	344.1
Angola	14.0	11.4	11.4
Belgian Congo	125.2	128.1	149.9
Cameroons, French administration	4.8	3.1	3.0
French West Africa	11.2	14.6	9.9
Nigeria	175.6	152.1	169.9
Sesame, total Africa	260.8	148.0	...
Belgian Congo ^{g/}	6.2	5.5	5.3
Ethiopia	26.0	35.0	...
French West Africa	4.1	3.6	...
Nigeria	11.2	10.5 ^{a/k/}	...
Somali	2.0	2.0	...
Sudan	168.3	38.3	...
Tanganyika	5.0	...	5.0
Uganda ^{g/} . . . . .	...	...	...
<u>Other commodities:</u>			
Cassava, total Africa . . . . .	...	...	...
Belgian Congo	6,277	6,222	6,721
Cameroons, French administration	802	629	701
French Equatorial Africa	540	1,240	...
French West Africa	1,124	1,527	1,544
Gold Coast and British Togoland	512	512	512
Kenya . . . . .	...	...	...
Liberia . . . . .	...	...	320
Madagascar	944	953	800
Mauritius	4	3	3
Mozambique ^{l/}	4	...	...
Nigeria	10,750 ^{b/}	...	...
Northern Rhodesia . . . . .	...	...	...
Nyasaland . . . . .	...	...	...
Réunion	9	9	...
Ruanda-Urundi	919	1,463	1,668
Sierra Leone	36	36	30

Table I (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952
<u>Other commodities: (continued)</u>			
Cassava, (continued)			
Tanganyika	813	710	...
Togoland, French administration .	230	245	330
Uganda . . . . .	...	...	...
Zanzibar and Pemba	100	120	...
Citrus fruit, total Africa	800	1,000	...
Algeria	221	268	272
French Morocco	183	184	184
Southern Rhodesia <u>b/</u>	8	9	9
Tunisia	32	35	35
Union of South Africa	235	245	189
Cocoa, total Africa	518	460	507 <u>m/</u>
Belgian Congo	1.8	2.2	2.5 <u>a/</u>
Cameroons, French administration.	48.1	54.2	54.0
French Equatorial Africa	2.3	...	...
French West Africa	56.9	45.0	55.0 <u>a/</u>
Gold Coast and British Togoland .	266.4	214.3	251.4 <u>a/</u>
Nigeria and Cameroons, British administration	112.4 <u>a/</u>	109.4 <u>a/</u>	108.9 <u>a/</u>
Principe and Sao Tomé	7.4 <u>a/</u>	8.8 <u>a/</u>	8.9 <u>a/</u>
Spanish Guinea	14.4 <u>a/</u>	15.0 <u>a/</u>	17.0 <u>a/</u>
Togoland, French administration .	4.4	5.0	6.1 <u>a/</u>
Coffee, total Africa	291	321	308 <u>m/</u>
Angola	46.6	51.0 <u>a/</u>	48.0 <u>a/</u>
Belgian Congo	20.7	21.2	20.0
Cameroons, French administration.	8.2	10.3	8.4
Ethiopia	31.2 <u>a/</u>	35 <u>a/</u>	38.0 <u>a/</u>
French Equatorial Africa	5.5	4.0	...
French West Africa.	57.7 <u>d/</u>	70.7	59.0 <u>a/</u>
Kenya <u>n/</u>	9.9	16.3	12.2
Madagascar	30.7	26.0	41.3
Ruanda-Urundi <u>o/</u>	13.6	14.2	10.4
Tanganyika	18.3	17.8	18.5
Uganda	39.0	42.3	37.2

Table I (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952
Potatoes, total Africa	1,010	1,100	1,000 <u>m/</u>
Algeria	246	246	240
Madagascar	90	86	...
Ruanda-Urundi	111	144	149
Union of South Africa	239	232	245
Rubber, total Africa <u>p/</u>	55,374	73,156	73,663
Belgian Congo	8,217	12,167	16,810
Gold Coast	265	334	301
Camerouns, French administration.	1,798	2,146	2,479
Liberia	31,621	35,358	35,860
Nigeria	13,624	21,573	18,419
Nyasaland	51	41	58
Tanganyika	8	20	2
Sugar, total Africa	1,435	1,340	1,460
Angola	52 <u>q/</u>	51 <u>a/q/</u>	50 <u>a/q/</u>
Belgian Congo <u>n/</u>	14	15	16 <u>a/</u>
Kenya <u>b/</u>	15	15	...
Madagascar	14 <u>a/</u>	14 <u>a/</u>	15 <u>a/</u>
Mauritius	457 <u>q/</u>	484 <u>q/</u>	467 <u>a/q/</u>
Mozambique	92 <u>q/</u>	83 <u>q/</u>	90 <u>q/</u>
Réunion <u>r/</u>	106	130	158
Tanganyika <u>b/</u>	9	9	10
Uganda <u>b/</u>	56	56	...
Union of South Africa <u>s/</u>	622	483	597
Sweet potatoes and yams, total Africa.	16,500	17,200	18,000
Belgian Congo	378	386	363
Camerouns, French administration.	86	113	120
Ethiopia	25	27	...
French Equatorial Africa.	390	205	...
French West Africa	1,019	1,466	2,078
Gold Coast	482	482	482
Madagascar	293	321	377
Nigeria, including Camerouns, British administration	9,973	...	...
Northern Rhodesia . . . . .	...	...	...
Nyasaland . . . . .	...	...	...
Ruanda-Urundi	1,028	1,387	1,490

Table I (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952
Sweet potatoes and yams (continued)			
Sierra Leone	10	9	8
Tanganyika	254	244	...
Togoland, French administration	264	275	374
Uganda . . . . .	...	...	...
Union of South Africa . . . . .	...	...	...
Zanzibar and Pemba	10	12	8
Tea, total Africa	21	21	20
Belgian Congo <u>n/</u>	0.2	0.1	0.2
Kenya <u>n/</u>	6.7	7.0	6.7 <u>a/</u>
Mauritius	0.3	0.4	...
Mozambique	3.1 <u>a/</u>	2.8 <u>a/</u>	...
Nyasaland	6.9	7.1	6.1
Southern Rhodesia <u>n/</u>	0.4	0.4	0.5
Tanganyika	1.0	1.0	1.0
Uganda	1.9	1.9	1.7 <u>a/</u>
Union of South Africa	0.1	...	...
Tobacco, total Africa	130	130	130
Algeria	19.4	18.6	21.3
Northern Rhodesia	3.0	5.0	4.4
Nyasaland	14.0	16.4	15.4
Southern Rhodesia <u>b/</u>	41.5	45.2	46.9
Union of South Africa	24.2	20.8	17.2
Wine, total Africa	1,840	1,820	1,600
Algeria	1,430	1,374	1,232
French Morocco	71	102	59
Libya	3	1	...
Tunisia	78	65	67
Union of South Africa	248 <u>a/</u>	189 <u>a/</u>	...
Dry beans, total Africa . . . . .	...	640	620
Angola . . . . .	...	54 <u>a/</u>	45 <u>a/</u>
Ethiopia . . . . .	...	275	...
French Morocco . . . . .	...	5	5
Madagascar . . . . .	...	28	32
Ruanda-Urundi . . . . .	...	206	205
Sudan . . . . .	...	30	...
Union of South Africa . . . . .	...	43	26

Table I (continued)

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

- a/ Unofficial estimate.
- b/ On farms and estates.
- c/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.
- d/ Exports.
- e/ Recorded sales.
- f/ Including Cameroons under British administration.
- g/ Village crops.
- h/ Edible oil only.
- i/ Olive production from plantations, comprising about half of total production.
- j/ Tripolitania only.
- k/ Purchases for export.
- l/ Including mixed grains.
- m/ Preliminary figure.
- n/ Estate production.
- o/ Parchment coffee.
- p/ Production estimates.
- q/ Tel quel.
- r/ Calendar year.
- s/ May-April year.

Table II. Output of Principal Minerals by Major Producers,
1950 to 1952

(Thousands of metric tons - except as indicated)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952
<u>Metallic mineral ores (metal content):</u>			
Antimony (metric tons):			
Algeria	1,354	1,464	1,308
French Morocco	689	957	839
Spanish Morocco	367	203	448
Southern Rhodesia	24	69	104
Union of South Africa	8,311	15,858	7,212
Total	10,745	18,551	9,911
Bauxite:			
Gold Coast ^{a/}	117.0	131.0	76.0
Mozambique	4.3	4.3	2.5
Total	121.3	135.3	78.5
Chrome:			
Sierra Leone	3.1	5.6	10.9
Southern Rhodesia	259.6	233.4	244.8
Union of South Africa	225.0	246.7	260.5
Total	487.7	485.7	516.2
Cobalt (metric tons):			
Belgian Congo	5,148	5,715	6,831
French Morocco	420	680	1,000
Northern Rhodesia	670	678	585
Total	6,238	7,073	8,416
Copper:			
Angola	1.3	1.1	1.0
Belgian Congo ^{b/}	175.9	192.0	205.7
Northern Rhodesia	280.9	314.1	320.0
South West Africa	10.7	11.4	14.8
Union of South Africa	33.2	32.7	34.2
Total	502.0	551.3	575.7

Table II (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952
<u>Metallic mineral ores (continued):</u>			
Gold (kilogrammes):			
Bechuanaland	8	15	39
Belgian Congo c/	10,557	10,958	11,470
Cameroons, French administration	226	169	92
Federation of Ethiopia a/ . . .	1,141	766	658
French Equatorial Africa	1,711	1,644	1,473
French West Africa	149	61	32
Gold Coast	21,444	21,731	21,507
Kenya	714	615	318
Liberia	431	305	...
Madagascar	60	61	1
Mozambique	31	27	...
Nigeria	70	49	34
Northern Rhodesia	45	27	1
Sierra Leone	108	98	81
Southern Rhodesia	15,899	15,145	15,450
Sudan	110	46	50
Swaziland	56	10	-
Tanganyika	2,070	2,010	2,012 a/
Uganda a/	16	6	6
Union of South Africa	362,782	358,202	367,603
Total	417,628	411,945	...
Iron:			
Algeria	1,361	1,496	1,636
French Morocco'	147	247	299
Liberia d/ . . . . .	...	118	458
Spanish Morocco	583	574	572
Sierra Leone	711	695	703
Southern Rhodesia	29	26	36
Tunisia	413	492	521
Union of South Africa	717	856	1,086
Total	3,961	4,504	5,311

Table II (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952
<u>Metallic mineral ores (continued):</u>			
Lead:			
Algeria	1.3	2.9	4.2
Belgian Congo	-	-	-
French Equatorial Africa	1.8	2.5	3.1
French Morocco	48.2	68.1	83.6
Spanish Morocco a/	0.4	0.4	0.4
Northern Rhodesia	13.9	14.2	12.8
Southern Rhodesia	-	-	-
South West Africa	32.1	39.5	55.7
Tunisia	19.3	21.2	23.3
Union of South Africa	0.6	0.9	0.6
Total	117.6	149.7	183.7
Magnesite:			
Southern Rhodesia	8.6	14.8	11.0
Union of South Africa	11.8	18.8	24.4
Total	20.4	33.6	35.4
Manganese:			
Angola	4.7	23.1	27.5
Belgian Congo	8.5	35.5	63.9
Gold Coast	376.0	425.0	412.0
French Morocco	114.6	151.4	172.0
Northern Rhodesia	0.2	0.5	1.4
South West Africa	-	1.8	12.0
Union of South Africa	332.1	309.2	350.6
Total	836.1	946.5	1,039.4
Nickel:			
Union of South Africa	0.84 e/	1.14 e/	1.31 e/

Table II (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952
<u>Metallic mineral ores (continued):</u>			
Silver (metric tons):			
Algeria	1.0	0.3	...
Belgian Congo	138.7	118.0	147.0
British West Africa <u>a/f/</u>	1.4	1.6	1.4
French Morocco	34.1	42.3	119.0
Northern Rhodesia	5.4	3.1	9.7
Southern Rhodesia	2.7	2.5	2.5
South West Africa	27.6	27.0	33.1
Tunisia	2.3	1.9	1.9
Union of South Africa	35.3	36.2	36.6
Total	248.5	232.9	351.2
Tin concentrates (metric tons):			
Belgian Congo <u>c/</u>	13,680	13,888	14,019
Nigeria	8,391	8,676	8,448
Tanganyika <u>a/</u>	99	62	44
Uganda	137	121	112
Union of South Africa	654	779	910
Other countries <u>g/</u>	331	331	389
Total	23,292	23,857	23,922
Tungsten (metric tons):			
Belgian Congo <u>c/</u>	240	393	605
Nigeria	3	13	14
Southern Rhodesia	35	107	234
South West Africa	14	10	85
Uganda <u>a/</u>	130	100	94
Union of South Africa	57	113	158
Total	479	736	1,190
Vanadium (metric tons)			
Notthern Rhodesia	-	87	43
South West Africa	182	393	170
Total	182	480	213

Table II (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952
<u>Metallic mineral ores (continued):</u>			
Zinc:			
Algeria	7.1	9.4	11.5
Belgian Congo	76.3	88.7	98.5
French Morocco	11.4	19.5	28.4
Northern Rhodesia	23.1	23.0	23.3
South West Africa	11.9	13.0	15.5
Tunisia	2.9	3.6	3.7
French Equatorial Africa	0.6	0.5	0.3
Total	133.3	157.7	181.2
<u>Non-metallic minerals:</u>			
Asbestos:			
Kenya	0.2	0.4	0.4
French Morocco	0.5	0.6	0.6
Southern Rhodesia	64.9	70.5	77.0
Swaziland	29.6	31.7	31.5
Union of South Africa	79.3	97.4	121.4
Total	174.5	200.6	230.9
Coal:			
Algeria	258	247	269
Belgian Congo	160	218	253
French Morocco	368	394	460
Mozambique	56	78	115
Nigeria	594	560	590
Southern Rhodesia	2,128	2,300	2,559
Union of South Africa	26,473	26,632	28,065
Total	30,037	30,429	32,311
Diamonds ⁱ (thousands of metric carats):			
Angola	539	734	741
Belgian Congo	10,148	10,565	11,609
Gold Coast a/	933	1,712	2,052
Sierra Leone	656	476	453
Union of South Africa	1,732	2,229	2,383
French Equatorial Africa	112	148	155
French West Africa	125	101	136
South West Africa	505	503	538
Tanganyika	165	109	143
Total	14,915	16,577	18,210

Table II (continued)

Commodity and country	1950	1951	1952
<u>Non-metallic minerals (continued):</u>			
Petroleum (crude):			
Algeria	3.4	7.3	46.3
French Morocco	39.3	75.7	101.0
Total	42.7	83.0	147.3
Phosphate rock:			
Algeria	685	777	693
French Morocco	3,872	4,716	3,954
Tunisia	1,530	1,742	2,264
Total	6,087	7,235	6,911

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

- a/ Exports.
- b/ Smelter production.
- c/ Including Ruanda-Urundi.
- d/ Twelve months ending 31 August of year stated.
- e/ Nickel content of platinum matte.
- f/ Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone.
- g/ Camerouns under French administration, Egypt, French Morocco, French West Africa, Mozambique, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Swaziland.
- h/ Anthracite and bituminous coal, including semi-bituminous, but excluding lignite and brown coal.
- i/ Including industrial diamonds.

Table III. Value of Imports and Exports of Selected Countries,^{a/} 1950 to 1953
(Millions of United States dollars)

Area and country	System ^{b/}	1950	1951	1952		1953
				Full year	First half	First half
Imports, c.i.f.						
<u>French North Africa:</u>						
Algeria	S	434	582	639	326	284
French Morocco	S	329	456	516	280	231
Tunisia	S	147	182	185	76	80
Total		910	1,220	1,340	682	595
<u>French Tropical Africa:</u>						
Cameroons, French administration	S	60	94	107	57	40
French Equatorial Africa	S	77	104	115	59	44
French West Africa	S	241	350	349	192	...
Togoland, French administration	S	9	13	13	8	...
Total		387	561	584	316	...
<u>Other French territories:</u>						
Madagascar	S	86	131	136	63	...
Réunion	S	26	33	39	19	...
Total		112	164	175	82	...
<u>Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi:</u>	S	192	310	406	199	180
<u>Portuguese Africa:</u>						
Angola	S	58	76	91	40	38
Mozambique	S	58	72	76	36	38
Total		116	148	167	76	76

Table III. (continued)

Area and country	System ^{b/}	1950	1951	1952		1953
				Full year	First half	First half
Imports, c.i.f.						
<u>British West Africa:</u>						
Gambia	G	8	11	10	...	...
Gold Coast	G	135	178	186	95	100
Nigeria c/	G	173	237	317	164	150
Sierra Leone d/	G	19	23	29	14	15
Total		335	449	542		
<u>British East Africa:</u>						
Kenya and Uganda e/	G	132	213	234	112	102
Tanganyika f/	G	68	79	105	50	39
Total		200	292	339	162	141
<u>British Central Africa:</u>						
Northern Rhodesia d/	G	75	99	120	51	70
Nyasaland	G	22	21	25	...	...
Southern Rhodesia d/	G	165	240	247	123	108
Total		262	360	392	...	...
<u>Other British territories:</u>						
Mauritius	G	37	43	49	...	...
Zanzibar	G	11	14	14	...	...
<u>Federation of Ethiopia g/</u>	G	30	42	46	...	...
<u>Libya h/</u>	S	20	33	32	...	...
<u>Sudan</u>	S	78	120	177	90	72
<u>Union of South Africa d/</u>	G	859	1,316	1,170	646	594

Table III. (continued)

Area and country	1950	1951	1952		1953
			Full year	First half	First half
Exports, f.o.b.					
<u>French North Africa:</u>					
Algeria	333	383	410	207	199
French Morocco	190	252	274	152	135
Tunisia	114	108	114	46	56
Total	637	743	798	405	390
<u>French Tropical Africa:</u>					
Cameroons, French administration	47	65	63	38	41
French Equatorial Africa . .	40	61	57	20	21
French West Africa	176	221	229	150	...
Togoland, French administration	9	15	12	...	...
Total	272	362	361	...	...
<u>Other French territories:</u>					
Madagascar	71	77	96	30	...
Réunion	19	26	30	14	...
Total	90	103	126	44	...
<u>Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi:</u>	261	387	393	188	185
<u>Portuguese Africa:</u>					
Angola	75	111	96	38	49
Mozambique	37	44	46	19	24
Total	112	155	142	57	73

Table III. (continued)

Area and country	1950	1951	1952		1953
			Full year	First half	First half
Exports, f.o.b.					
<u>British West Africa:</u>					
Gambia	6	9	11	...	...
Gold Coast	192	234	216	142	146
Nigeria i/	253	336	361	174	189
Sierra Leone	19	28	28	16	15
Total	470	607	616	...	...
<u>British East Africa:</u>					
Kenya and Uganda e/	135	209	216	125	98
Tanganyika f/	66	111	132	66	48
Total	201	320	348	191	146
<u>British Central Africa:</u>					
Northern Rhodesia	140	188	231	113	120
Nyasaland	15	17	18	...	...
Southern Rhodesia	117	128	153	67	76
Total	272	323	402	...	...
<u>Other British territories:</u>					
Mauritius	32	50	52	...	...
Zanzibar	14	17	13	...	...
<u>Federation of Ethiopia</u>	29	47	43	...	...
<u>Libya</u>	10	9	12	...	...
<u>Sudan</u>	95	180	123	65	48
<u>Union of South Africa</u>	707	968	941	471	462

Table III. (Source and footnotes)

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1953 and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, February 1954.

- a/ The data generally exclude gold and issued banknotes, paper currency, or evidence of ownership.
- b/ S indicates special trade and G indicates general trade.
- c/ Including Cameroons under British administration.
- d/ Imports f.o.b.
- e/ Excluding trade with Tanganyika.
- f/ Excluding trade with Kenya and Uganda.
- g/ Years ending 10 December.
- h/ Report of United Nations Technical Assistance Mission, 1952.

Table IV. Exports of Principal Commodities by Selected Areas, 1950 to 1952
(Volume in thousands of metric tons; value in national currencies)

Country and commodity	Volume			Value		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
A. French North Africa (millions of metropolitan francs)						
<u>Algeria, total</u>				116,596	134,102	143,674
<u>Animal and vegetal products:</u>						
Alfa	133.4	187.9	90.2	1,381	4,760	2,765
Barley	238.4	193.8	207.7	4,605	5,232	5,880
Citrus	164.8	196.8	220.6	5,051	6,829	6,431
Cork	48.5	57.9	35.2	2,124	3,754	3,517
Flour	112.5	115.1	87.2	5,900	8,011	6,751
Hides and skins	4.0	5.9	6.4	1,330	2,312	1,766
Olive oil	7.8	8.8	10.8	1,294	2,006	1,783
Potatoes	91.3	134.0	98.5	2,818	2,964	2,712
Tobacco	15.3	19.1	16.8	2,648	3,685	3,732
Vegetables, excluding potatoes.	167.8	177.2	155.6	6,191	4,953	6,538
Wheat	22.9	16.1	7.5	733	764	279
Wine	1,221.4	1,000.8	1,157.7	52,497	45,931	53,417
<u>Minerals:</u>						
Iron ore	2,483.2	2,849.1	3,110.3	4,141	5,843	11,255
Phosphates	592.2	695.4	594.2	1,487	2,225	2,094
<u>Morocco, total</u>				66,403	88,159	95,888
<u>Animal and vegetal products:</u>						
Barley	283.5	335.4	280.5	4,788	8,699	8,922
Citrus	137.8	111.9	111.1	3,912	3,657	3,979
Cork	25.5	31.2	28.2	643	1,367	1,736
Fibres	56.3	60.1	72.7	1,250	1,531	1,738
Leather	1.4	2.7	1.6	996	2,034	1,123
Maize	49.9	34.7	27.9	789	1,079	925
Preserved fish	57.6	40.0	37.4	8,983	7,752	7,154
Vegetables	141.1	126.6	136.9	4,437	4,843	4,978
Wheat	42.6	42.5	20.6	1,822	1,177	731

Table IV. (continued)

Country and commodity	Volume			Value		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
A. French North Africa (millions of metropolitan francs) (continued)						
<u>Minerals:</u>						
Cobalt	--	7.0	7.4	--	567	680
Iron ore	289.7	545.0	622.4	300	680	1,059
Lead ore	58.9	53.5	72.6	2,177	2,804	4,225
Manganese ore	267.3	358.4	370.4	2,399	3,915	5,421
Phosphates	4,142.3	4,416.8	3,906.1	12,778	17,878	17,680
<u>Tunisia, total</u>				39,826	37,907	38,255
<u>Animal and vegetal products:</u>						
Barley	189.0	62.9	78.6	3,799	1,502	2,132
Wheat	143.9	45.3	76.1	2,539	1,496	3,546
Other cereals	16.3	15.0	.1	309	355	20
Alfa	141.0	170.9	90.3	1,767	5,528	3,486
Citrus	14.4	12.9	12.3	430	418	466
Olive oil	73.9	19.3	16.2	11,551	4,411	3,279
Vegetables	53.6	13.1	...	1,330	438	...
Wine	36.5	49.3	36.0	1,518	2,198	1,897
<u>Minerals:</u>						
Iron ore	701.3	911.1	953.1	1,231	2,050	3,521
Lead ore	21.4	24.2	25.2	2,038	3,311	3,355
Phosphates	1,688.4	2,228.7	1,902.8	4,216	6,154	5,925
Zinc	5.9	9.1	3.3	141	363	89

Table IV. (continued)

Country and commodity	Volume			Value		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
B. French Tropical Africa (millions of CFA francs)						
<u>French West Africa, total</u>				30,965	38,704	40,195
Bananas	68.7	78.2	79.9	1,007	1,134	1,269
Cocoa	61.8	55.5	50.2	4,714	6,151	6,180
Coffee	57.7	62.9	71.4	7,143	9,585	11,791
Ground-nut oil	71.4	53.4	59.7	5,241	5,349	4,735
Ground-nuts, shelled	200.3	166.7	180.8	5,781	6,319	7,292
Palm kernels	84.5	75.3	64.2	2,233	2,595	1,531
Palm oil	11.8	14.5	9.9	469	945	374
Timber	109.9	132.1	76.0	643	1,084	633
<u>Togoland, total</u>				1,528	2,699	2,081
Cocoa	4.2	5.3	4.5	415	641	528
Coffee	1.2	3.4	2.6	142	550	424
Copra	4.5	6.2	2.3	149	288	84
Cotton	0.5	2.2	1.9	59	370	284
Ground-nuts, shelled	2.1	3.5	3.7	65	145	158
Palm kernels	12.7	7.5	8.2	343	266	199
<u>French Equatorial Africa, total</u> .				7,926	11,405	10,227
<u>Vegetal products:</u>						
Cocoa	2.4	2.2	2.7	110	244	288
Coffee	4.7	4.2	4.9	575	646	558
Cotton	24.0	27.0	29.3	3,427	4,229	4,712
Wood	258.3	286.5	247.1	1,974	3,182	2,422
<u>Minerals:</u>						
Diamonds	135.6 ^{a/}	147.5 ^{a/}	145.1 ^{a/}	223	245	320
Gold	1.4 ^{b/}	1.6 ^{b/}	1.4 ^{b/}	323	309	262

Table IV. (continued)

Country and commodity	Volume			Value		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
B. French Tropical Africa (millions of CFA francs) (continued)						
<u>Cameroons, total</u>				8,191	11,372	11,042
Bananas	48.0	55.1	51.4	1,023	1,008	956
Cocoa	43.7	78.7	51.1	3,977	5,842	5,962
Coffee	7.7	8.7	9.2	1,083	1,497	1,637
Palm kernels	28.8	27.2	19.6	785	1,076	484
Wood	77.3	79.9	65.7	410	658	553
C. Other French African territories (millions of CFA francs)						
<u>Madagascar, total</u>				12,432	13,332	16,378
<u>Vegetal products:</u>						
Cloves	2.7	7.5	2.6	211	1,044	750
Coffee	44.9	30.4	41.8	6,561	5,264	7,255
Hides and skins	5.0	4.6	4.1	759	953	458
Preserved meat	3.7	5.1	4.3	396	744	874
Rice	2.5	1.6	40.6	126	63	1,253
Sisal . . . . .	...	5.8	6.4	...	479	437
Tobacco	2.9	4.4	3.4	575	788	961

Table IV. (continued)

Country and commodity	Volume			Value		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
D. Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi (millions of Belgian Congo francs)						
Total				13,378	19,884	20,085
<u>Vegetal products, total</u>				6,418	9,694	7,678
Coffee	33.4	35.4	30.9	1,279	1,711	1,609
Cotton	51.0	41.3	45.7	1,781	2,111	2,188
Palm kernels	85.8	87.5	93.5	587	842	615
Palm kernel oil	14.6	18.9	13.0	204	342	153
Palm oil	132.0	132.1	146.1	1,333	2,431	1,465
Rubber	8.2	12.2	16.8	187	694	605
Urena lobata	7.6	7.9	8.6	111	155	128
Wood	104.4	130.0	88.0	175	238	172
<u>Minerals, total</u>				6,665	9,767	12,108
Cassiterite	16.4	14.0	16.5	1,012	1,403	1,419
Cobalt alloys	6.6	7.1	8.2	355	463	678
Cobalt ore - granulated	2.4	2.6	3.5	372	525	836
Copper	166.9	183.7	204.2	3,189	4,739	6,160
Diamonds	9,700.0 ^{a/}	10,331.0 ^{a/}	11,516.0 ^{a/}	496	598	788
Gold	10.7 ^{b/}	13.0 ^{b/}	14.0 ^{b/}	598	766	736
Manganese ore	14.2	64.7	127.4	13	70	222
Tin	4.0	2.7	2.9	337	386	343
Zinc concentrates, crude	70.7	51.7	46.8	127	201	246

Table IV. (continued)

Country and commodity	Volume			Value		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
E. British West Africa (thousands of pounds sterling)						
<u>Gambia, total</u>				2,286	3,369	3,696
Ground-nuts	41.8	38.3	61.7	2,107	2,679	3,562
<u>Sierra Leone, total</u>				6,661	9,855	9,925
<u>Vegetal products:</u>						
Cocoa	1.6	1.8	2.1	117	526	638
Ginger	2.2	3.2	1.5	564	772	170
Ground-nuts	3.5	3.7	2.2	100	189	182
Kola nuts	1.1	1.5	1.3	106	182	181
Palm kernels	72.4	76.3	77.6	2,278	4,550	4,676
Palm oil	2.0	3.2	0.8	105	261	88
Piassava fibre	5.3	6.2	3.6	273	283	139
<u>Minerals:</u>						
Chrome ore	14.1	12.1	24.4	94	116	282
Diamonds	638.3 ^{a/}	477.1 ^{a/}	423.3 ^{a/}	1,556	1,372	1,217
Iron ore	1,160.9	1,203.7	1,401.1	1,276	1,481	2,229
<u>Gold Coast, total</u>				75,217	91,249	86,277
<u>Vegetal products:</u>						
Cocoa	271.7	233.2	215.4	54,604	60,310	52,533
Timber	10,185.0 ^{c/}	9,830.0 ^{c/}	9,035.0 ^{c/}	3,884	4,977	4,105
<u>Minerals:</u>						
Bauxite	116.8	131.4	75.6	223	226	138
Diamonds	932.5 ^{a/}	1,712.0 ^{a/}	2,051.5 ^{a/}	1,837	5,971	5,547
Gold	705.6 ^{d/}	6,924.0 ^{d/}	6,996.0 ^{d/}	8,724	8,562	9,179
Manganese ore	722.8	819.0	806.9	5,007	7,217	8,333

Table IV. (continued)

Country and commodity	Volume			Value		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
E. British West Africa (thousands of pounds sterling) (continued)						
<u>Nigeria, total^{e/}</u>				88,487	116,610	124,595
<u>Animal and vegetal products:</u>						
Bananas	56.1	70.7	71.3	1,746	2,154	2,187
Cocoa	101.6	123.4	116.6	18,984	31,381	28,666
Cotton, raw	12.8	15.6	19.6	2,975	4,950	6,734
Ground-nuts	322.0	143.6	264.6	15,237	9,321	21,691
Hides and skins	14.0	14.2	9.0	6,381	7,914	3,260
Palm kernels	416.8	352.6	380.1	16,694	20,059	22,598
Palm oil	175.8	152.2	170.0	12,072	12,949	17,120
Rubber	13.2	20.5	18.0	2,835	7,483	4,138
Timber	9,766.0 ^{c/}	17,801.0 ^{c/}	8,655.0 ^{c/}	2,451	5,556	2,660
<u>Minerals:</u>						
Tin ore	11.6	11.9	10.7	6,020	8,974	7,665
F. British East Africa (thousands of pounds sterling)						
<u>Kenya, total</u>				17,182	24,068	25,792
<u>Animal and vegetal products:</u>						
Coffee	10.4	10.1	17.2	3,549	4,096	7,123
Cotton, raw	1.3	1.8	2.8	228	986	1,098
Hides and skins	5.9	4.8	3.8	1,939	2,156	1,086
Maize	31.3	20.6	69.4	720	667	2,385
Sisal fibre and tow	36.6	39.4	35.8	4,061	6,948	4,470
Tea	4.2	4.2	4.3	1,334	1,397	1,316
Wattle extract	24.5	22.6	24.4	979	1,264	1,686
Wood and timber	21.0	30.0	13.0	515	857	414

Table IV. (continued)

	Volume			Value		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
F. British East Africa (thousands of pounds sterling) (continued)						
<u>Minerals:</u>						
Sodium carbonate	102.6	126.0	113.8	861	1,184	1,207
<u>Uganda, total</u>				28,669	47,197	47,223
Animal feed	16.2	22.3	32.1	276	415	687
Beans and peas	6.8	6.0	6.8	203	226	281
Coffee	32.4	44.3	40.1	8,332	13,654	12,345
Cotton, raw	63.2	62.8	68.6	16,698	28,742	29,954
Hides and skins	2.1	2.2	2.2	737	1,184	723
Oil-seeds and nuts	55.3	36.5	42.6	1,106	1,121	1,578
Tea	1.0	.9	1.0	244	265	267
<u>Tanganyika, total</u>				23,070	39,343	47,020
<u>Animal and vegetal products:</u>						
Beans, peas and pulses	8.8	10.8	23.6	322	472	997
Coffee	15.2	16.8	18.9	3,471	4,503	5,540
Cotton	7.1	8.4	11.3	1,443	2,767	4,679
Hides and skins	5.5	4.1	4.0	1,378	1,674	1,051
Oil-seeds and nuts	20.3	22.6	47.7	675	1,540	2,500
Sisal	120.9	144.4	160.7	11,846	23,689	21,708
Wood and timber	13	16	9	342	490	340
<u>Minerals:</u>						
Diamonds	70.0 ^{a/} _{f/}	8.6 ^{a/} _{f/}	331.6 ^{a/} _{f/}	746	89	4,607
Gold	65.0 ^{a/} _{f/}	66.0 ^{a/} _{f/}	65.0 ^{a/} _{f/}	808	820	850

Table IV. (continued)

Country and commodity	Volume			Value		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
G. British Central Africa (thousands of pounds sterling)						
<u>Nyasaland, total</u>				4,980	5,769	6,198
Cotton lint	1.6	1.1	2.2	335	330	744
Hides and skins	0.1	0.2	.2	6	46	35
Maize and Maize flour . . . . .	...	13.5	29.5	...	360	791
Tea	6.9	7.1	6.6	1,691	2,029	1,912
Tobacco	11.0	12.4	9.3	2,767	2,733	2,134
<u>Northern Rhodesia, total</u>				49,398	66,395	81,730
<u>Animal and vegetal products:</u>						
Hides, cattle	2.1	2.1	1.4	340	419	212
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	2.9	4.7	4.1	1,004	1,639	1,119
<u>Minerals:</u>						
Cobalt alloy	1.8	1.8	1.4	530	515	502
Copper, blister	221.0	189.9	233.3	31,588	35,005	49,242
Copper, electrolytic, cathode form	9.2	35.0	15.2	1,453	6,528	3,401
Copper, electrolytic, wire bars	63.4	70.4	94.4	9,589	13,725	20,998
Lead, bar, ingot and pig	12.6	11.8	10.9	1,334	1,926	1,417
Zinc, ingots	23.0	22.6	22.0	2,631	5,699	2,812
<u>Southern Rhodesia, total</u>				40,754	42,015	51,135
<u>Animal and vegetal products:</u>						
Hides, cattle	7.2	8.4	5.9	1,424	2,391	1,126
Meat, preserved	1.1	1.7	1.6	225	413	461
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	40.5	30.6	40.1	17,266	13,584	18,838

Table IV. (continued)

Country and commodity	Volume			Value		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
G. British Central Africa (thousands of pounds sterling) (continued)						
<u>Minerals:</u>						
Asbestos, raw	66.9	62.0	75.4	5,190	5,101	7,150
Chrome ore	241.8	305.4	267.7	1,661	2,182	2,074
Coal	797.1	891.9	971.4	417	527	710
Gold . . . . .	...	...	...	6,489	6,108	6,649
<u>Manufactured products:</u>						
Apparel . . . . .	...	...	...	1,951	2,827	2,366
Cotton piece goods	2,250.7 ^{g/}	3,676.8 ^{g/}	2,483.3 ^{g/}	197	334	239
Cigarettes	0.5 ^{h/}	0.6 ^{h/}	0.7 ^{h/}	498	652	723
Footwear	896.6 ^{h/}	1,072.2 ^{h/}	976.0 ^{h/}	242	340	344
Machinery	--	--	--	158	272	420
H. Portuguese territories (millions of escudos)						
<u>Angola, total</u>				2,169	3,189	2,750
Coffee	37.6	64.4	47.7	747	1,528	1,137
Cotton	7.0	4.1	6.2	81	57	92
Maize	189.4	136.8	91.1	258	224	137
Palm oil	13.8	11.4	11.5	85	97	69
Sisal	20.6	22.5	24.5	185	327	266
<u>Minerals:</u>						
Diamonds	555.3 ^{a/}	718.3 ^{a/}	741.3 ^{a/}	184	238	288
Sugar	43.0	32.1	38.9	91	68	95

Table IV. (continued)

Country and commodity	Volume			Value		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
H. Portuguese territories (millions of escudos) (continued)						
<u>Mozambique</u> , total				1,064	1,255	1,333
Copra	43.0	37.4	38.4	209	228	134
Cotton	24.4	24.1	30.1	267	317	413
Sisal	17.3	17.6	16.6	146	238	160
I. Union of South Africa (thousands of South African pounds)						
Total				228,740	313,397	295,853
<u>Animal and vegetal products:</u>						
Fish	11.1	12.0	9.6	2,089	2,385	2,104
Fruit, citrus	147.9	144.6	117.5	6,517	7,402	3,455
Fruit, other	82.9	85.1	82.0	5,989	7,258	6,773
Hides and skins	31.3	23.7	31.3	8,290	10,327	8,902
Jam	10.7	22.1	13.7	786	1,755	1,109
Maize	19.6	168.7	43.9	379	5,347	1,441
Sugar	63.8	61.7	9.5	2,101	1,811	296
Wattle bark and bark extract	133.6	126.5	117.6	4,370	6,091	7,374
Wool, greasy and scoured	89.8	84.4	106.8	62,226	74,713	58,955
<u>Minerals:</u>						
Antimony concentrates	12.3	22.7	9.1	810	3,092	1,179
Asbestos	92.1	114.8	124.0	5,102	6,985	8,901
Chrome ore	491.7	502.3	398.5	1,451	1,581	1,647
Coal, cargo and bunker	2,945.6	1,958.6	999.3	5,543	3,732	2,094
Copper, in blocks, bar, rod or ingot	34.5	29.5	32.2	5,503	7,160	11,194
Diamonds, cut	114.0 ^{a/}	116.8 ^{a/}	110.3 ^{a/}	8,119	9,832	9,275
Diamonds, rough	2,920.0 ^{a/}	4,483.0 ^{a/}	4,491.0 ^{a/}	12,015	15,379	17,710
Gold, semi-processed . . . . .	...	...	...	29,874	44,655	39,617
Manganese ore	696.1	583.6	588.1	3,187	3,143	3,778

Table IV. (continued)

Country and commodity	Volume			Value		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
I. Union of South Africa (thousands of South African pounds) (continued)						
<u>Manufactured products:</u>						
Apparel, outer garments . . . . .	...	...	...	2,180	3,159	2,942
Footwear	1,279.0 ^{h/}	1,515.0 ^{h/}	1,412.0 ^{h/}	1,240	1,731	1,666
Gold and silver plate and plated ware . . . . .	...	...	...	3,918	20,679	25,075
Machinery and parts . . . . .	...	...	...	3,593	5,121	5,957
Motor cars and trucks	4.4 ^{i/}	6.2 ^{i/}	6.3 ^{i/}	2,335	3,694	4,165
Tires and tubes	7.2	7.3	5.4	2,923	4,271	3,257
J. Federation of Ethiopia ^{j/} (thousands of Ethiopian dollars)						
Total				70,879	116,771	106,526
Cereals and pulses	48.6	43.2	95.1	7,987	8,522	18,801
Coffee	18.7	30.3	21.6	32,648	62,700	50,252
Hides and skins . . . . .	...	...	...	18,921	30,745	14,594
Oil seeds	26.5	22.5	39.0	6,716	8,336	13,870
K. Sudan (millions of Egyptian pounds)						
Total				32,080	61,040	41,090
Cotton	66.5	95.5	55.2	22,870	46,530	28,970
Cotton-seed	97.4	112.1	92.3	1,930	3,830	2,460
Gum, arabic	38.8	41.0	31.9	2,670	3,470	2,470

Table IV. (Source and footnote)

Source: United Nations, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1952; Ministère de la France d'Outre-mer, Bulletin mensuel de statistique d'outre-mer (Paris), May-June 1952, September-October 1952, March-April 1953, September-October 1953; Bank of the Belgian Congo, Bulletin mensuel d'informations générales et revue des marchés (Brussels, April 1953); United Kingdom Colonial Office, Information on the Gambia transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the United Nations Charter and Information on the Nyasaland transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the United Nations Charter; Nigeria, Digest of Statistics, vol. 3 (Lagos, 1954); East Africa High Commission, East African Statistical Department, Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin, No. 19, (Nairobi, March 1953); State Bank of Ethiopia, Report on Economic Conditions and Market Trends (Addis-ababa, October 1953); Northern Rhodesia, Economic and Statistical Bulletin (Lusaka, February 1953); Southern Rhodesia, Economic and Statistical Bulletin of Southern Rhodesia (Causeway, 21 February 1953); Boletim do Instituto Nacional de Estatística, No. 8 (Lisbon, August 1953); Ultramar outre-mer, No. 4 (Lisbon, April 1953); Imperio Colonial (Ida, May 1951); Sierra Leone, Trade Report for the Year 1952, (Freetown, 1953); and Union of South Africa, Monthly Abstract of Trade Statistics, (Pretoria, December 1951 and December 1952).

- a/ Thousands of metric carats.
- b/ Thousands of kilogrammes.
- c/ Thousands of cubic feet.
- d/ Thousands of fine ounces.
- e/ Annual values revised in accordance with data on supplementary payments by the United Kingdom, Ministry of Food.
- f/ Thousands of troy ounces.
- g/ Thousands of yards.
- h/ Thousands of pairs.
- i/ In thousands.
- j/ Year ending 10 December.

Table V. Imports of principal commodities by selected areas, 1951 and 1952
(Value in national currencies)

Commodity	French North Africa (millions of metropolitan francs)					
	Algeria		Morocco		Tunisia	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Total imports	203,637	223,438	159,681	180,534	63,819	64,879
<u>Foodstuffs:</u>						
Butter and cheese	3,748	4,471	1,710	2,240	677	718
Sugar	10,229	11,641	15,856	16,557	4,459	3,341
Tea	886	1,018	4,870	4,977	2,021	770
Vegetable fats excluding olive oil	5,344	3,372	1,957	215	318	39
Wheat	4,952	6,341	2,100	1,400	166	1,622
<u>Non-food products:</u>						
Cement and cement products	735	867	3,044	4,185	386	86
Chemicals	2,552	2,897	1,039	1,314	882	801
Coal	1,707	2,740	...	...	923	994
Fertilizers	1,788	1,485	579	840	...	...
Petroleum products	11,981	12,953	9,085	11,739	4,146	4,507
<u>Manufactured products:</u>						
Clothing	3,012	2,830	2,061	2,688	1,696	1,646
Cotton fabrics	12,805	9,215	8,644	7,422	4,259	4,297
Printed fabrics	5,743	4,535	3,132	2,465	329	335
Rayon fabrics . . . . .	...	...	1,396	1,442	898	621
Wool fabrics	2,060	1,632	1,693	1,815	1,225	965
Iron and steel	6,898	9,863	8,711	11,160	2,242	3,581
Machinery, excluding agricultural	13,539	13,554	8,807	9,935	4,550	4,107
Machinery, agricultural.	1,434	1,715	2,274	3,146	760	720
Paper and products	5,867	6,597	2,917	2,655	1,654	1,347
Vehicles and spare parts	10,541	14,910	10,888	13,120	2,594	2,898
Wood products	5,725	5,902	3,742	4,102	1,473	1,511

Table V. (cont'd)

Commodity	French Tropical Africa (millions of CFA francs)							
	French West Africa		Togoland		French Equatorial Africa		Cameroons	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Total imports	61,336	61,163	2,331	2,331	18,243	20,130	16,496	18,648
<u>Foodstuffs:</u>								
Beverages and wines	2,022	1,532	213	125	770	746	604	544
Flour.....	1,685	1,645	41	23	244	310	329	424
Rice	1,819	1,873	23	26	108	85	220	117
Sugar	2,145	2,231	117	59	472	387	148	148
<u>Non-food products:</u>								
Cement and cement products.....	1,502	1,341	79	56	877	782	521	902
Petroleum products...	2,478	2,725	107	184	1,521	1,861	613	1,101
<u>Manufactured products:</u>								
Cotton textiles.....	9,744	8,276	264	328	1,329	2,296	1,269	902
Electrical machinery and appliances.....	1,974	2,050	32	38	697	884	556	758
Hardware and imple-ments.....	1,678	1,382	60	41	524	54	546	523
Iron and steel.....	2,064	2,947	33	61	587	818	516	1,010
Machinery, agricul-tural.....	123	129	9	7	44	48	31	15
Machinery, other.....	3,854	4,465	82	119	1,810	1,901	1,266	1,507
Motor cars, trucks and parts	3,979	4,008	208	154	1,345	1,330	1,269	1,551
Other metal work.....	2,631	3,050	82	102	778	1,125	900	1,160

Table V. (cont'd)

Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi (millions of Belgian Congo francs)		
Commodity	1951	1952
Total imports	15,155.2	19,836.6
<u>Foodstuffs:</u>		
Beverages.....	137.4	155.6
Fish and crustaceans.....	338.7	451.7
Flour.....	111.9	170.4
Fruit and vegetables.....	129.9	126.1
Meat.....	59.8	129.0
<u>Non-food products:</u>		
Cement.....	198.0	367.8
Coal and coke.....	123.4	231.1
Mineral oils.....	547.8	819.8
<u>Manufactured products:</u>		
Cotton piece-goods.....	1,128.2	1,307.1
Silk piece-goods.....	163.3	88.1
Other textile manufactures.....	89.3	178.6
Iron, steel, other manufactures.....	247.4	461.8
Motor cars, railway vehicles, tractors, trailers and trucks.....	1,028.8	1,648.5
Tires and tubes.....	305.9	259.5

Table V. (cont'd)

Commodity	British West Africa (thousands of pounds sterling)					
	Sierra Leone		Gold Coast		Nigeria	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Total imports	8,207	10,282	63,322	66,572	84,554	113,180
<u>Food, beverages and tobacco:</u>	1,657	2,002	13,476	13,572	11,036	12,308
Food, total.....	922	1,000	9,876	9,552	7,197	8,323
Beverages.....	373	602	2,064	2,074	2,115	2,082
Fish.....	67	56	1,412	1,778	1,893	3,163
Flour.....	170	167	1,541	1,785	811	1,062
Meat.....	38	56	1,016	696	...	...
Salt.....	81	70	...	...	1,455	1,457
Sugar.....	136	193	1,139	1,082	833	1,022
Tobacco.....	359	397	1,499	1,913	1,724	1,898
<u>Non-food products:</u>						
Cement and cement products.....	226	176	2,200	1,787	2,562	2,236
Petroleum products.....	318	396	3,259	7,191	4,985	5,484
<u>Manufactured products:</u>						
Artificial silk piece- goods.....	243	384	1,795	2,184	7,125	9,379
Cotton piece-goods.....	1,648	1,704	10,788	9,549	14,898	24,765

Table V. (cont'd)

Commodity	British East Africa (thousands of pounds sterling)					
	Kenya		Tanganyika		Uganda	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Total imports	50,574	55,387	27,118	36,541	21,892	23,815
Clothing and miscellaneous textiles.....	4,057	2,244	1,575	1,607	1,504	869
Food, beverages and tobacco	3,519	3,942	1,620	2,067	1,177	611
Fuels and lubricants.....	5,055	6,872	1,915	2,807	952	1,173
Bodies, chassis and parts..	1,269	1,883	846	1,506	572	1,162
Commercial vehicles.....	1,046	845	743	918	303	525
Machinery and appliances, electrical, agricultural and industrial.....	4,557	6,516	2,543	4,072	1,967	2,795
Manufactures of iron and steel.....	3,325	3,411	1,560	2,592	1,271	1,360
Motor cars.....	1,492	1,380	570	751	463	650
Tractors.....	553	914	291	452	95	134

Table V. (cont'd)

Commodity	British Central Africa (thousands of pounds sterling)			
	Northern Rhodesia		Southern Rhodesia	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
Total imports	35,377	42,760	85,634	88,378
Animals, pastoral and agricultural products	771	783	1,112	970
Books, papers.....	560	815	2,768	3,011
Drugs and chemicals.....	893	1,081	2,570	2,960
Fibres, yarns, textiles.....	6,281	5,417	19,140	13,335
Foods.....	3,143	3,411	9,054	8,444
Jewellery, time pieces.....	433	489	1,556	1,409
Leather, rubber and manufactures of.....	1,168	1,162	3,165	2,979
Metals and manufactures.....	14,307	20,418	31,990	39,924
Minerals, earthenware, glassware.....	1,868	2,324	2,478	2,852
Oils, waxes, resins and paints.....	2,023	2,157	4,200	4,096
Tobacco.....	629	727	1,527	1,050
Wine, spirits, ale.....	368	386	545	697
Wood, cane and articles of	1,134	1,429	3,437	3,881

Union of South Africa (thousands of South African pounds)

Commodity	1951	1952
Total	470,078	420,090
Animals, and pastoral and agricultural products (excluding food).....	6,456	5,381
Books, paper and stationery.....	23,316	21,123
Diamonds, rough.....	6,065	9,925
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers.....	14,106	15,148
Food and beverages.....	19,965	29,442
Leather, rubber and manufactures thereof.....	14,774	8,382
Metals, metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles.....	157,908	160,964
Oils, waxes, resins, paints and varnishes.....	41,166	39,486
Textiles, apparel, yarns and fibres....	131,958	72,677
Tobacco.....	1,261	683
Wood, cane and wicker, and manufactures thereof.....	16,067	14,447

Source: See table IV. For the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi: United Nations, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics.

Table VI.

Indices of Quantum of Imports and Exports, 1950 to 1952

Country	Base year	Imports			Exports		
		1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
Algeria	1949	111	129	125	129	130	143
Angola	1948	157	180	204	132	134	122
Belgian Congo	1948/49	98	143	185	108	111	117
Cameroons, French	1949	106	153	146	98	107	108
Federation of Ethiopia	1948	97	114	130	87	101	102
French Equatorial Africa	1949	107	133	138	98	109	111
French Morocco	1948/49	107	131	136	121	127	130
French West Africa	1949	117	152	135	103	97	105
Gold Coast	1948	152	168	168	123	111	108
Madagascar	1949	120	177	151	107	100	123
Mauritius	1948	110	110	126	92	131	123
Nigeria	1948	145	159	205	123	115	123
Réunion	1949	137	144	144	92	111	132
Southern Rhodesia	1948	126	155	148	127	114	136
Sudan	1948	121	137	195	118	153	104
Tunisia	1949	109	112	107	146	99	110

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1953; Bank of the Belgian Congo, Bulletin mensuel d'informations générales et revue des marchés, April 1953; Gold Coast, Digest of Statistics, No. 4, November 1953.

Table VII. Price Movements of Certain Primary Products, 1951 to 1953
(1950=100)

Commodity and market	1951 ^{a/}	1952 ^{a/}	1953 ^{b/}
Cocoa:			
United Kingdom	137	139	127
United States	111	110	107
Coffee:			
France	121	130	138
United States	107	106	110
Cotton:			
United Kingdom	128	106	85
United States	115	107	92
Ground-nuts:			
United States	103	121	116
India	100	77	110
Hides:			
United Kingdom	138	106	113
United States	123	58	59
Palm oil:			
Belgian Congo	114	62	50
United Kingdom	110	106	72
Sisal, United Kingdom	156	99	59
Tobacco, United States	99	90	99
Wool, Union of South Africa	143	91	136 ^{c/}
Copper:			
United States	114	114	140
United Kingdom	123	146	140
Belgium	123	140	137
Iron ore, United States	108	111	126
Tin:			
United Kingdom	145	129	92
Belgium	136	124	89
Zinc:			
Belgium	155	116	63
United Kingdom	143	123	60

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

- ^{a/} Average of monthly prices.
^{b/} Average of prices for the month of June.
^{c/} Average of prices for the month of May.

SUMMARY OF RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA, 1952-53

SUPPLEMENT TO WORLD ECONOMIC REPORT

E/2582/Corr.1; ST/ECA/26/Corr.1; 1954.II.C.3

Erratum (English)

Page 10, line 3

For : "11 and 13 per cent respectively"

Substitute : "11 and 3 per cent, respectively"

Page 14, line 5

For : "(see appendix table IV)."

Substitute : "(see appendix table VI)."

Page 15, table 2, figure for balance of trade, 1951

For : "167.0"

Substitute : "-167.0"

Page 34, line 6

For : "about 6 per cent of the funds ..."

Substitute : "about 36 per cent of the funds..."

Page 38, table 19, figures for French West Africa, cumulative totals

To 31 December 1948 :

For : "446.9"

Substitute : "4,507.7"

To 31 December 1949 :

For : "2,508.1"

Substitute : "14,173.7"

Page 39, last sentence of first paragraph

For : "Of the fr 51.3 billion, 66 per cent was devoted to infrastructure (mainly transport), approximately 11 per cent of social development, including public health, education and housing, and the greater part of the remainder of agriculture and electric power."

Substitute : "Of the fr 51.3 billion, 66 per cent was devoted to transport and communications, approximately 11 per cent to social development, including public health, education and housing, and the greater part of the remainder to agriculture and electric power."

Page 41, last line.

For : reference to "table 22"

Substitute : "table 21"

Page 47, table I, "Other commodities", figures for 1950 (first column)

Liberia

For : "..."

Substitute : "431"

Nyasaland

For : "..."

Substitute : "610"

Page 56, table II "Non-metallic minerals"

Insert footnote reference, "h/" after "Coal"

Page 61, table III "British West Africa"

For : footnote reference "i/" following Nigeria,

Substitute : "c/"

Page 80, table V "British East Africa"

Insert figures for textiles as follows :

	Kenya		Tanganyika		Uganda	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Textiles	8,080	6,857	6,335	7,372	5,892	5,192

Page 81, table V, "Union of South Africa"

For : "Textiles, apparel, yarns and fibres"

Substitute : "Textiles, apparel, yarns and fibres"

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