



**UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

47312



Distr: GENERAL

E/CN.14/765
E/CN.14/WP.1/122

15 February 1980

Original: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts
Preparatory to the Sixth Session of the
Conference of African Ministers of Trade

Addis Ababa, 10-16 March 1980

Sixth Session of the Conference of African
Ministers of Trade

Addis Ababa, 17-22 March 1980

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Fifteenth session/Sixth meeting of the
Conference of Ministers

Addis Ababa, 9-12 April 1980

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE
EXPANSION

M80-431

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION - - - - -	1 - 4	1
II. CURRENT STATUS OF INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE AND FINANCE - -	5 - 8	2
III. MAJOR PROBLEMS OF INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE AND FINANCE - -	9 - 15	2
IV. MEASURES FOR RESTRUCTURING AND PROMOTING INTRA- AFRICAN TRADE AND FINANCE - - - - -	16 - 34	4
V. CONCLUDING REMARKS - - - - -	35	10

ANNEXES

I. EXTERNAL AND INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE BY SUBREGION, 1971-1975	
II. AFRICA'S INTER-SUBREGIONAL TRADE 1970, 1974	
III. INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES BY COMMODITY GROUPS, 1974	
IV. PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF DEVELOPING AFRICA, 1974	
V. BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS, EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT, AND INTERNATIONAL RESERVES OF SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES, 1977	

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its thirty-third ordinary session held in Monrovia, Liberia, from 6 to 20 July 1979 endorsed resolution 332(XIII) adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers containing a strategy for the African region in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

In endorsing the Strategy, the OAU Council of Ministers

- (a) called upon member States to use the recommendations of the African Development Strategy as the basis for the formulation of their national plans; and
- (b) invited OAU, ECA and other regional and interregional organizations to give all necessary assistance to member States in the formulation and implementation of such plans.

2. Concerning trade and financial issues, the plan of action proposed for the Development Strategy calls for:

- (a) a firm undertaking by member countries to enter into negotiations aimed at eliminating or reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers on locally manufactured products; among themselves at the subregional, intersubregional and regional levels;
- (b) the strengthening of existing clearing house and other payments arrangements, and the creation of new ones at the subregional level, with a view to integrating them into an African payments system by the end of the decade and thus minimizing the use of foreign currencies to finance intra-African trade;
- (c) the establishment of direct contacts between African buyers and sellers of specific commodities;
- (d) the establishment of export credit insurance systems at the national, subregional and regional levels to encourage African businessmen to trade with each other;
- (e) the adoption of measures to overcome existing inequitable trade relationships between African countries and other groups of countries, with a view to achieving an 8 per cent share of intra-African trade in total African trade;
- (f) the mobilization of resources within the region for financing development; and
- (g) the establishment of measures for regulating the activities of transnational corporations with a view to maximizing the advantages which African countries are expected to derive from them.

3. To this end the plan of action specifically calls upon ECA to intensify its activities in the identification of trade and other barriers to intra-African trade and in market research and trade promotion, with a view to imparting the necessary information to member States on a continuous basis and assisting them in taking advantage of existing and potential intra-African trade opportunities.

4. Accordingly, taking into account the above provisions of the Strategy and the plan of action, the purpose of this paper is to review briefly the current status of intra-African trade and finance, highlight the problems experienced in these fields and propose some specific measures to be undertaken by the member countries at national, subregional and regional levels in the next three years with a view to promoting intra-African trade and financial co-operation.

II. CURRENT STATUS OF INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE AND FINANCE

5. Intra-African trade is not only small (about 5 per cent of Africa's total trade) but is also declining. This is true not only in relation to trade with other countries, but also in relation to intra-trade among some of its sub-regions. Annex I reveals that between 1971 and 1975 the percentage share of intra-African exports in Africa's total exports increased by only 0.8 per cent while the corresponding percentage share of intra-African imports actually declined by 1.2 per cent. At the same time, while the region's total value of exports and imports rose by 166.4 per cent and 197.6 per cent respectively, intra-African exports and imports increased by only 130.9 per cent and 133.2 per cent respectively.

6. Annex II reveals that, while intra-trade within each subregion seems to be growing, particularly within North Africa and East Africa, there is limited trade between the North African subregion and the other developing African countries, and between the East and West African subregions. In fact, the intersubregional trade between some of the subregions (e.g. North Africa/other developing Africa, West Africa/other developing Africa, and East Africa/West Africa) seems to be static or declining.

7. On the trade structure, Annex III confirms the view that developing African countries generally export primary commodities (largely agricultural raw materials and minerals), only to import them back in the form of finished goods (largely machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, chemicals and mineral fuels).

8. Arising from the above situation, the region is faced with deficit trade balances. Annex I reveals that, between 1971 and 1975, the over-all trade balance for the region deteriorated from a surplus of \$US 371 million to a deficit of \$US 2 976 million. It will also be noted from the same annex that, except for the Central and East African subregions, all the other subregions had deficit trade balances in their intraregional trade. The region is also faced with acute problems in its current account and financial reserves situations. Annex V reveals that not only do African countries have serious and increasing deficits in their current account balances, but their gross international reserves are also too meagre to meet their growing public debt commitments.

III. MAJOR PROBLEMS OF INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE AND FINANCE

9. The situations of intra-African trade and finance described above arises from the region's historical and colonial background. Consequent upon its fragmentation

by the metropolitan colonial Powers, Africa is now divided into 49 independent countries with different socio-economic policies thus making economic co-operation difficult. The transport and communications links established before independence (and which have not improved much) were designed to facilitate trade between the metropolitan Powers and their colonies and are thus inadequate for facilitating intra-African trade. Owing to the divergent socio-economic policies pursued by African countries, the customs tariffs and non-tariff barriers applied by them differ from country to country and tend to restrict intra-African imports and thus encourage exports of commodities to countries outside the region. Customs rules and regulations, trade procedures and documentation, transit trade facilities and the standards and quality of African trade commodities differ from country to country, thus aggravating the intra-African trade situation. The inadequacy or unco-ordinated nature of trade promotion measures at the national, sub-regional and regional levels restricts the expansion of intra-African trade. Limitations of resources (capital, skills and technology) and the capacity to process raw materials compel African countries to export their raw materials to other countries, thus minimizing intra-African trade in manufactured goods. In their efforts to conserve foreign exchange, most countries have established import substitution industries for consumer goods which, with the similarities in the raw materials used, have failed to take advantage of complementarity and specialization and led to the duplication of plants with consequent protectionist measures for their respective products.

10. Another major constraint to intra-African trade is widespread prejudice in the region itself against manufactured goods of African origin. It is not unusual, to say the least, for African countries to import goods from the developed countries when similar products are available from their neighbours sometimes on comparable or even better terms, owing to the assumption by importing countries that African produced goods are inferior in quality.

11. Furthermore, because of the skewed income distribution among African countries, African markets are more often than not unintegrated or disintegrated markets where urban, i.e. higher income sectors, represent practically for many imported goods almost the only, and therefore, the most eagerly sought after outlets, thus restricting the scope for intra-African trade expansion.

12. Coupled with the above problems is the fact that existing trade institutions, are not geared to deal with intra-African trade commodities. These institutions together with transnational corporations, basically promote the sale of goods coming from the former metropolitan countries and are not prepared to take the risks associated with the marketing of unknown brands of foreign African origin.

13. The region also lacks adequate clearing and payments arrangements to facilitate the smooth functioning of intra-African trade. Not only are the financial reserves of African countries maintained in banks outside the region, but also payments for intra-trade are channelled through those banks with the consequent delays, extra charges for the services rendered and further constraints on Africa's meagre foreign exchange reserves.

14. Last but by no means least, very often intra-African trade is severely hampered by the unavailability or shortage of goods available domestically, let alone for export to other African countries. In principle, the less developed a particular country is, the less able it is to find a variety of goods in sufficient

quantities to export to other countries. But, in practice many of the more developed countries and some times relatively larger countries in the region have been found either periodically or permanently lacking in specific goods and in particular in staple goods or sufficient quantities thereof to satisfy their own national needs and therefore they do not have enough to export. This is however, far from being an absolute rule since often, while the domestic supply of particular goods is not able to match local demand, the same goods can be found in more remunerative neighbouring markets. This being said, however, complete unavailability and periodic or permanent shortages of goods are a major hindrance to intra-African trade expansion.

15. It is therefore no wonder that intra-African trade and finance have tended to deteriorate in spite of the various decisions taken at subregional, regional and international fora.

IV. MEASURES FOR RESTRUCTURING AND PROMOTING INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE AND FINANCE

16. The level of intra-African trade and finance cannot be improved without restructuring the economic systems of the region including production and domestic trade structures. Similarly the restructuring of the economic systems of African countries cannot be fully achieved through resolutions or decisions taken at various international forums in which foreign metropolitan Powers are involved. African countries will therefore have to adopt their own strategies at the national, subregional and regional levels, and agree on concrete, positive actions to be taken by them if intra-African trade is to make the optimum contribution it could make to the achievement of self-sustained and meaningful economic development in the region within the shortest possible time.

17. No doubt, taking into account the large number of countries involved and the differences which exist today not only in their social-economic policies but also in their levels of development, it may take some time for member countries fully to co-ordinate their activities in all the required areas. However, in view of the undertaking specifically expressed by member countries to implement the plan of action referred to above, there is no reason why the necessary action should not commence immediately and be systematically pursued over a definite time-span within the framework of the Third Development Decade. Hence the following measures are proposed.

A. Reduction or elimination of trade barriers

18. The Plan of Action proposed in the Strategy calls for an undertaking by member countries to enter into negotiations aimed at eliminating or reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers among themselves at the subregional, intersub-regional and regional levels. Tariff and non-tariff barriers usually mean import and export duties and similar charges of equivalent effect and other trade regulatory measures which restrict or otherwise control imports or exports of goods. Non-tariff barriers include export and import permits, foreign exchange licensing, temporary restriction or prohibition of imports or exports, advance import deposit requirements, customs surcharges, specification of import sources, the levying of special charges for the acquisition of foreign exchange licences, advance registration by foreign exporters as a condition for granting import permits and other similar measures. Non-tariff barriers may also include cumbersome trade facilitation documents and customs procedures, inadequate transit trade facilities and procedures and unco-ordinated standards of goods and quality control measures.

19. It will be noted that, conscious of the need to promote inter-State trade among themselves, the West African countries have already embarked upon a programme in the context of the Economic Community of West African States to eliminate all trade barriers within the subregion. Similarly the countries of Eastern and Southern Africa are about to conclude negotiations on the Treaty for the Establishment of a Preferential Trade Area which, among other things, provides for the progressive reduction and eventual elimination of trade barriers among themselves, commencing with certain selected commodities.

20. Taking into account the experience gained from the negotiations on the creation of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, it is proposed that:

(a) The countries of the remaining subregions, within the framework of their respective MULPOCs based at Gisenyi, Yaounde and Tangiers should commence negotiations among themselves as soon as possible with a view to establishing appropriate preferential trade areas or similar types of institutions not later than December 1983.

(b) Assuming that all subregions will have established preferential trade areas or similar institutions by the end of 1983, intersubregional negotiations should commence not later than 1984 with a view to reducing progressively and eventually eliminating intersubregional trade barriers.

21. While it may take quite some time to eliminate tariff and non-tariff-barriers, trade regulatory measures instituted by member countries can be reduced or even eliminated over a relatively short period, all things being equal. It is therefore further proposed in this connexion that all African countries should:

(a) eliminate all trade regulatory measures which have the effect of curtailing trade among themselves before the end of 1981;

(b) adopt the most favoured nation clause in their interregional trade as soon as possible.

22. Furthermore, taking into account the emphasis laid by the strategy on the need to attain self-sufficiency in food and also considering one of the provisions of the resolution on Regional Food Plan for Africa ^{1/} which calls for the "promotion of regional trade in food products by the progressive reduction of both tariff and non-tariff constraints which remain obstacles to regional and subregional trade", it is proposed that:

(a) All customs duties applied by member countries to intra-African trade in respect of basic food commodities (cereals, pulses, sugar, meat, fish and oilseeds), be reduced by 30 per cent commencing in 1981, and that machinery for negotiating further tariff cuts at intervals of two years be established at the regional level;

(b) All food products produced or originating in member countries should be exempted from the application of regulatory non-tariff barriers effective from January 1981;

(c) Studies should be undertaken with a view to establishing adequate storage facilities for food commodities at the national and subregional levels not later than the end of 1983.

^{1/} Resolution adopted by the Regional Conference of the African Ministers of Agriculture, Arusha, 18-28 September, 1978.

B. Mechanisms for the facilitation and development of trade exchanges

23. Because of the trade links established by the former colonial Powers, intra-African contacts and consultations on trade matters are rather limited. No doubt, whatever levels of tariff and non-tariff preferences are exchanged among member countries, intra-African trade cannot be expanded unless appropriate mechanisms are established for disseminating information on what types of commodities are available, where, when, how and at what prices. Hence the plan of action proposes the bringing about of direct contact between buyers and sellers of specific commodities.

24. In identifying the specific commodities whose sellers and buyers should be brought into direct contact, consideration should be given to the major export and import commodities within the region and the respective major national or subregional organizations.

25. A close examination of Africa's principal exports (see annex V) which constitute about 90 per cent of the region's total exports, reveals that most of these are primary commodities, largely raw and semi-processed agricultural and mineral products. Those commodities of special significance (whose value exceeds 500 million dollars) are cocoa beans, coffee beans, oil seeds and vegetable oils, raw cotton, sugar, rice, wood and timber, copper ore and copper concentrates, phosphates and fertilizers, and crude petroleum. In recognition of the special importance of these commodities, a number of countries have established specialized organizations (including state trading organizations) to deal with the production and/or marketing of their respective commodities. It would therefore appear that specialized buyers and sellers of some of these commodities do exist in the region. What is required is for those countries which do not have such organizations in respect of their major export and import commodities to establish them, and institutionalize direct contacts among such organizations at the subregional and regional levels. In the circumstances, it is proposed that:

(a) To minimize the use of foreign exchange and promote intra-trade, studies should be undertaken as soon as possible on the demand and supply of major intra-African trade commodities, with a view to assisting Governments in establishing agricultural and non-agricultural commodity exchange arrangements at the subregional and regional levels before the end of 1985;

(b) African countries should endeavour to establish specialized marketing organizations in respect of their major export/import commodities not later than the end of 1982, with a view eventually to establishing subregional and regional councils of buyers and sellers for each major commodity by the end of 1984;

(c) Associations of State trading organizations should be established at the subregional level which should evolve into a regional African Association of State Trading Organizations not later than the end of 1984 with a view to harmonizing their operational policies and procedures and agreeing on the joint procurement of selected key imports among the countries concerned;

(d) Governments should promote and facilitate the establishment of national chambers of commerce (where they do not exist), with a view to establishing subregional associations (wherever they do not yet exist) and agree to facilitate the setting up of an African Federation of Chambers of Commerce not later than 1985;

(e) Considering the need to disseminate information on trade matters, all countries should endeavour to establish trade promotion councils which should be responsible for the establishment of national trade promotion centres, with a view eventually to establishing associations of such councils and centres at the subregional level and enlarging the membership of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations;

(f) To facilitate savings in the training of trade promotion experts, countries should endeavour, through subregional associations of trade promotion councils, to establish joint market research and training facilities for trade promotion purposes.

26. No doubt the prejudice against African manufactured goods arises partly from the lack of co-ordination in standards and quality control among African countries. While a number of countries have already established institutions and programmes for standardizing and controlling the quality of their products and embarked on programmes and campaigns to promote the sale and consumption of national products, very little has been done in promoting the consumption of African goods at the subregional or regional level. It is therefore proposed that:

(a) Countries which have not established standardization and quality control institutions should do so as soon as possible;

(b) Membership of the African Regional Organization for Standardization (which presently comprises only 18 countries) should be expanded to include all African countries by the end of 1983;

(c) Trade fairs and publicity campaigns should be held, at least annually, at the national, subregional and regional levels, with particular emphasis on publicizing the quality and standard of African products. In this respect a permanent "Buy African goods" campaign should be vigorously launched under the aegis of OAU and ECA and within the framework of the All-African Trade Fairs, starting with the next Fair to be held in 1982.

27. It has been noted earlier on the dual structure of the African market has the effect of attenuating intra-African trade. There is therefore need for physical integration of rural and urban markets with a view not only to harmonizing rural and urban development, but also to widening the present narrow markets and systematically promoting intra-African trade in commodities which are largely consumed in rural areas. Accordingly, it is proposed that all African countries should:

(a) identify goods which are largely consumed in rural areas with a view to promoting their production on a large scale and making them available for intra-African trade; and

(b) take all appropriate measures (including trade fairs and campaigns) to promote the exchange of commodities consumed in rural areas at the regional and subregional levels.

28. It is further clear that without adequate distribution mechanisms the promotion of intra-African trade cannot be achieved. Since, as noted earlier, African countries cannot rely on foreign enterprises for the effective distribution of their trade commodities, there is an urgent need not only to restructure their domestic trade and in particular their commodity distribution channels but also to establish or strengthen indigenous commodity distribution enterprises.

Indeed, a number of countries have already established national distribution agencies for specific commodities, but the activities of such agencies are mostly confined to domestic markets. In the circumstances it is specifically proposed that:

(a) African countries should establish distribution enterprises where they do not exist for their major intra-African trade commodities at the national and subregional levels.

(b) Indigenous multinational shipping enterprises and freight booking centres should be established at all subregional levels before the end of 1985, and accorded appropriate preferential treatment for trade in intra-African trade goods.

C. Monetary and financial co-operation measures

29. It should also be observed that the reduction of trade barriers and the establishment of trade promotion measures proposed above may not, on their own, achieve the desired impact on intra-African trade. As long as they continue to have different currencies and unco-ordinated financial policies, maintain reserves in foreign countries, settle all transactions in foreign currencies through foreign banks, and depend on foreign financial institutions for trade and investment credits, African countries will continue to trade more with the developed countries. It is against this background that the plan of action proposes not only the strengthening of existing payments arrangements and the creation of new ones, but also the establishment of export credit insurance systems and the mobilization of resources within the region for financing trade and development.

30. Experience gained from the operations of the payments arrangements established within the region (including subregional ones such as WACH, BCEAO and BEAC) confirms the view that financial co-operation may not only reduce transaction costs and promote savings of foreign exchange but also assist in promoting intra-trade among the countries concerned. It is no doubt to these ends that countries members of BEAC and the Bank of Zaire have recently signed an agreement for the establishment of the Central Africa Clearing and Payments Union, and the countries of Eastern and Southern African are about to conclude negotiations on a protocol on clearing and payments arrangements.

31. In the circumstances it is proposed that:

(a) Each subregion should review, whatever financial co-operation arrangements exist among member countries with a view to integrating them into one subregional multilateral clearing and payments system not later than the end of 1983;

(b) For those subregions where institutional payments arrangements do not exist, member countries should embark on negotiations to establish appropriate clearing and payments arrangements concurrently with the negotiations on the creation of preferential trade areas;

(c) Following the establishment of institutional clearing and payments arrangements in all subregions, member countries should embark on negotiations for the creation of appropriate payments arrangements for the whole region, with a view to achieving a single payments union for the whole region before the end of this decade.

32. Experience gained from the operations of the existing multinational development banks, such as the East African Development Bank indicates that such institutions could also be used as mechanisms for adjustment and compensation for those member countries which appear to be gaining less than others under economic co-operation arrangements. It is therefore proposed that:

(a) Membership of the East African Development Bank be expanded to include other countries of the Eastern and Southern African subregion within the context of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, and that the operations of the Bank be extended to include investment in the agricultural sector;

(b) Development finance institutions similar to the East African Development Bank be established in all subregions under the respective MULPOCs, not later than the end of 1983;

(c) The African Development Bank be strengthened so that it may offer more assistance to the least developed countries within the region.

33. One of the reasons why African countries trade more with developed countries is the availability of commercial credits from such countries. To alleviate this situation it is proposed that:

(a) National commercial banks should be encouraged to extend credits to exporters of intra-African trade commodities;

(b) An intra-African trade bank be established at the regional level not later than 1985, to complement the facilities offered by national commercial banks for financing intra-African trade activities;

(c) A regional export credit insurance system be established within the framework of the intra-African trade bank, not later than 1985.

D. Establishment of multinational production corporations

34. As noted earlier, complete unavailability, periodic or permanent shortages of specific goods constitute a major obstacle to intra-African trade expansion. While serious and sustained efforts can bring about an increase in intra-African trade in existing commodities, there is no question that a big potential for substantial trade creation could and should be exploited if groups of countries belonging whether or not in the same subregions, could agree to engage in joint ventures such as multinational production corporations for the production of goods which could automatically find outlets in all the interested countries.

Such companies exist already in some subregions, as is the case of the well-known joint venture between the Ivory Coast, Togo and Ghana for the production of clinker. But many more such corporations could be systematically established, for the production of capital or consumer goods or even raw materials which would be identified on the basis of existing and potential needs.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

35. This programme of measures to be implemented over the period covered by the Third Development Decade, and mostly in the first half of the Decade, is being submitted for the consideration of African Governments with a view to its adoption. While studies may be necessary to prepare for the implementation of the proposed measures, it is incumbent upon Governments themselves if they so wish, to indicate their agreement to the programme or modify it in any way and take the necessary follow-up action. Needless to say, secretariat assistance in the implementation of this programme, if and when required, can only be supplementary to and dependent on the decisions to be made by the Governments themselves.

ANNEX I

External and intra-African trade by subregion, 1971-1975
(millions of United States dollars)

Year and Direction	1971			1972			1973			1974			1975		
	Total	Africa	%	Total	Africa	%	Total	Africa	%	Total	Africa	%	Total	Africa	%
Subregion and Trade															
North Africa															
Exports	5,383	165	3.1	6,356	161	2.5	8,585	248	2.9	17,171	401	2.3	14,896	389	2.6
Imports	4,236	162	3.8	4,989	189	3.8	7,032	233	3.3	12,513	376	3.0	18,107	448	2.5
Trade balance	1,148	3	-	1,366	-28	-	1,553	15	-	4,658	25	-	-3,211	-59	-
West Africa															
Exports	3,888	165	4.2	4,077	218	5.3	6,046	324	1.0	12,590	513	4.1	11,633	535	4.6
Imports	3,350	192	5.7	3,457	207	6.0	4,514	289	6.4	6,389	473	7.4	10,112	600	5.9
Trade balance	39	-27	-	621	11	-	1,532	-65	-	6,185	40	-	1,521	-65	-
Central Africa															
Exports	1,668	105	6.3	1,756	353	20.1	2,692	537	19.9	4,414	705	16.0	3,728	511	13.7
Imports	1,595	93	5.8	1,783	113	6.3	2,189	134	6.1	2,718	227	8.3	3,127	258	8.2
Trade balance	72	12	-	-28	240	-	503	403	-	1,572	478	-	601	253	-
East Africa															
Exports	2,090	150	7.2	2,437	149	6.1	3,262	190	5.8	4,064	266	6.5	3,461	323	9.3
Imports	2,808	119	4.2	2,867	106	3.7	3,329	120	3.6	4,775	199	4.2	4,922	187	3.8
Trade balance	-717	31	-	-430	43	-	-58	70	-	-711	67	-	-1,461	136	-
Other Dev. Afr.															
Exports	440	1	0.2	558	2	0.4	749	2	0.3	790	4	0.5	832	3	0.4
Imports	619	27	4.4	685	30	4.4	915	37	4.0	1,097	50	4.5	1,258	56	4.5
Trade balance	-171	-26	-	-113	-28	-	-166	-35	-	-307	-46	-	-426	-53	-
Total															
Exports	12,969	708	5.5	15,183	883	5.8	21,334	1,301	6.1	38,318	1,889	4.9	34,550	1,635	4.7
Imports	12,608	704	5.6	13,781	645	4.7	17,978	808	4.5	27,527	1,327	4.8	37,526	1,642	4.1
Trade balance	371	-4	-	1,416	238	-	3,356	493	-	10,628	562	-	-2,976	-7	-

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Summary Tables C, No.1

ANNEX II

Africa's Inter subregional trade 1970, 1974
(millions of United States dollars)

	North Africa			West Africa			Central Africa			East Africa			Other Developing Afri		
	% 70/74			% 70/74			% 70/74			% 70/74			% 70/74		
	1970	1974	70/74	1970	1974	70/74	1970	1974	70/74	1970	1974	70/74	1970	1974	70/74
North Africa															
Exports	106201	469490	342.1	33346	66286	98.8	3481	39059	1022.1	6969	9076	30.2	1894	2279	20.3
Imports	105549	264581	150.7	20472	56209	174.6	10905	16201	48.6	16090	50673	214.9	101	200	98.0
Trade balance	652	204909		12874	10077		-7424	22858		-9121	-41597		1793	2079	
West Africa															
Exports	11074	45539	311.2	119127	414403	247.9	23774	55774	134.6	1547	1124	-27.3	1124	252	-77.6
Imports	52252	86482	65.5	85942	351914	309.5	23810	59441	149.6	9690	11202	15.6	97	123	26.8
Trade balance	-41178	-40943		33185	62489		-36	-3667		-8143	-10078		1027	129	
Central Africa															
Exports	4406	9706	120.3	14544	44997	209.4	36898	134280	263.9	11536	153349	1229.2	365	833	128.2
Imports	4630	30797	565.2	25491	57112	124.0	42070	85414	103.0	22884	35716	56.1	8067	32882	307.6
Trade balance	-224	-21091		-10947	-12115		-5172	48866		-11349	117624		-7702	-32049	
East Africa															
Exports	15523	46943	202.4	8709	9721	11.6	23902	52012	117.6	218651	340696	55.8	31166	53911	73.0
Imports	7030	5817	-17.3	1558	2106	35.2	13210	11303	-14.4	198190	291312	47.0	49101	27620	-43.7
Trade balance	8493	41126		7151	7615		10692	40709		20461	49384		-17935	26291	

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Summary Tables C, No.1

Intra-African trade in selected countries by commodity groups, 1974
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Food and live animals		Beverages and tobacco		Crude materials except fuel		Mineral fuels		Animal and veg. oils and fats		Chemicals		Manufactured goods		Machinery and transport equip.		Total intra-African trade	
	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa
Tunisia:																		
Export	45 376	15 315	2 738	2 738	140 056	2 365	328 281	-	164 905	13 551	118 987	1 915	94 848	25 047	2 141	914 242	63 090	
Import	170 597	6 618	1 127	8 822	102 739	12 639	137 811	2 502	50 781	3 260	93 360	2 669	269 696	6 684	286 199	1 120 104	33 217	
Tr. balance	-125 221	8 697	1 611	6 864	37 317	-10 274	190 470	-2 502	114 124	10 291	25 637	1 646	-174 848	18 363	-284 058	-205 862	29 873	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:																		
Export	438 584	32 895	-	-	2 578	- 149	8 262 185	93 267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 264 787	73 432	
Import	438 584	32 895	-	-	09 211	1 610	44 836	1 422	30 537	9 193	100 982	764	1 103 595	17 437	995 881	2 764 310	65 017	
Tr. balance	-	-	-	-	06 633	-1 461	8 217 349	91 845	-30 537	-9 193	-100 982	-764	-1 103 595	-17 437	-995 881	5 500 477	8 415	
Egypt:																		
Export	229 557	35 768	14 717	2 652	743 855	832	128 767	-	133	-	30 453	715	268 793	22 092	7 403	1 515 704	669	
Import	877 420	9 967	29 809	2 652	178 288	22 637	65 595	886	120 284	530	327 117	2 030	329 422	2 441	422 751	2 350 690	41 791	
Tr. balance	-647 863	25 791	-15 092	-2 652	365 567	-21 805	63 172	-886	-120 151	-530	-296 664	-1 315	-60 629	19 651	-415 348	-834 986	-41 122	
Sudan:																		
Export	57 420	11 865	13	-	359 848	17 840	17 101	2 902	4 184	1	157	35	189	36	-	438 917	32 679	
Import	148 894	22 573	6 203	13	13 435	397	44 247	8	1 693	-	83 090	652	174 592	11 564	180 616	665 899	35 649	
Tr. balance	-91 474	-10 708	-6 190	-13	346 413	17 443	-27 146	2 894	2 491	1	-82 933	-617	-174 703	-11 528	-180 616	-216 982	-2 970	
Ivory Coast:																		
Export	675 971	48 075	508	9 163	325 245	13 444	45 365	25 541	65 321	9 397	15 027	11 536	53 882	32 141	25 089	1 214 313	157 386	
Import	143 670	9 728	21 489	9 163	13 727	2 994	137 592	48 969	1 554	639	87 585	5 706	277 843	13 315	275 638	966 658	91 391	
Tr. balance	532 301	38 347	-19 701	-8 655	311 518	10 450	-92 227	-23 428	63 827	8 758	-72 558	5 830	-223 961	18 826	-250 549	247 655	65 995	
Niger:																		
Export	11 171	10 681	1 944	1 752	28 352	170	-	-	4 761	1 278	-	-	4 083	3 065	1 582	52 566	17 859	
Import	17 213	2 745	1 923	733	6 146	5 045	13 075	9 676	440	366	6 298	498	21 599	3 057	27 332	222 396	23 017	
Tr. balance	-6 042	7 936	21	1 019	22 206	-4 875	-13 075	-9 676	4 351	922	-6 298	-498	-17 516	8	-25 750	-43 798	-5 158	
Sierra Leone:																		
Export	13 341	107	-	-	31 028	257	1 647	-	6 472	-	-	-	88 799	108	-	141 390	496	
Import	49 640	1 214	5 642	1 465	3 326	316	25 566	17 680	1 649	31	14 191	608	73 435	3 347	45 816	222 396	25 067	
Tr. balance	-36 299	-1 107	-5 642	-1 465	27 702	-59	-23 919	-17 680	4 823	-31	-14 191	-608	15 364	-3 239	-45 806	-81 006	-24 571	
Liberia:																		
Export	11 452	98	26	26	374 698	1 251	217	217	7 194	40	1 384	1 280	923	634	1 749	399 754	4 630	
Import	38 423	1 625	577	577	2 107	275	56 407	-	2 379	18	18 534	1 380	77 738	2 303	85 499	288 469	5 709	
Tr. balance	-26 571	-1 527	-4 656	-551	372 591	976	-56 190	217	4 815	22	-17 150	1 102	-76 815	-1 669	-83 660	111 285	-1 079	
Ghana:																		
Export	473 783	242	202	202	111 849	5 662	12 352	-	-	-	841	-	38 390	3 400	575	638 748	10 008	
Import	121 877	10 665	-	-	24 847	2 052	135 671	88 058	13 355	9 267	106 896	826	215 547	10 310	184 064	817 689	122 467	
Tr. balance	351 906	-10 423	202	202	87 002	3 610	-123 319	-88 058	-13 355	-9 267	-106 955	-826	-177 157	-6 910	-183 489	-178 941	-112 369	

Intra-African trade in selected countries by commodity groups, 1974 (Continued)
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Food and live animals		Beverages and tobacco		Crude material except fuel		Mineral fuels		Animal and veg. oils and fats		Chemicals		Manufactured goods		Machinery and transport equip.		Total intra-African trade	
	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa
Nigeria:																		
Export	315 341	583			1 505	1 028	8 530 257	162 049	53 080	399	1 966	601	57 857	568			9 168 709	168 738
Import	247 423	3 012	14 487	58	9 820	4 096	88 568	4 096	5 713	-	305 309	701	1 019 007	14 663			2 777 450	33 463
Tr. balance	67 918	-2 429	-14 487	-58	-8 235	-4 096	8 441 689	157 953	47 367	399	-303 343	-100	-96 150	-14 095			6 392 259	135 255
United Republic of Cameroon:																		
Export	300 869	5 573	3 154	1 803	95 288	1 431	1 028	1 028	10 293	-	3 575	3 444	54 737	27 016	4 179		476 560	44 590
Import	48 222	4 523	9 660	1 586	4 786	1 835	42 425	21 986	3 280	171	57 521	9 213	134 642	2 782	1 361 155	483	437 305	42 611
Tr. balance	252 647	1 050	-6 506	217	90 502	-404	-41 397	-20 958	7 013	-171	-53 846	-5 769	-79 905	24 234	-128 956	3 696	39 255	1 979
Congo:																		
Export	8 024	878	379	-	43 469	1 029	157 989	-	-	-	9 327	923	8 531	72	307	237	228 099	3 215
Import	14 816	3 822	5 287	2 126	4 781	103	10 610	9 195	706	291	8 173	-	36 596	1 178	46 190	969	123 295	17 735
Tr. balance	-6 822	-2 944	-4 908	-2 126	42 688	926	147 379	-9 195	-796	-291	1 154	923	-28 065	-1 106	-45 883	-732	104 804	-14 520
Zaire:																		
Export	97 338	586	727	695	138 683	10 022	2 160	189	67 313	332	2 889	77	1 054 743	529 652	1 198		4 381 454	543 306
Import	190 465	42 680	10 565	3 254	15 825	2 909	78 906	25 898	832	64	92 596	3 239	250 152	7 819	5 930		940 042	86 879
Tr. balance	-93 127	-42 094	-9 838	-2 559	122 858	7 113	-76 746	-25 709	66 481	268	-89 707	-3 162	804 591	521 833	-288 928	440	441 412	456 427
Angola:																		
Export	318 399	15 817	8 245	418	144 122	4 353	634 841	126	7 582	-	1 337	708	107 021	6 746	7 727	3 954	1 229 325	32 139
Import	63 933	3 489	20 896	1 007	17 024	93	28 053	158	4 673	-	92 864	779	182 611	4 567	213 967	727	624 329	10 824
Tr. balance	254 466	12 328	-12 651	-589	127 098	4 260	606 788	-32	2 909	-	-91 527	-67	-75 590	2 179	-206 240	3 227	604 996	21 315
Madagascar:																		
Export	164 533	14 635	2 975	737	29 877	304	23 550	10 516	440	-	9 952	157	11 736	2 342	1 081	298	244 176	28 992
Import	51 060	1 094	2 878	1 385	6 046	565	50 728	-	8 085	-	36 132	1 194	67 827	1 510	58 099	-	281 027	5 908
Tr. balance	113 473	13 541	97	-648	23 831	-261	-27 178	10 516	-7 585	-	-26 180	1 037	-56 091	832	-57 018	298	-36 851	23 084
United Republic of Tanzania:																		
Export	128 352	1 937	12 632	606	149 705	3 814	18 289	7 638	1 524	169	5 459	2 439	38 836	1 363	94	15	355 228	17 981
Import	136 951	8 582	1 767	-	18 168	18	140 720	-	9 698	-	71 193	1	201 320	5 022	179 462	413	760 152	14 027
Tr. balance	-8 599	-6 645	10 865	606	131 537	3 796	-122 431	7 638	-8 164	169	-65 734	2 438	-162 484	-3 659	-179 368	-398	-404 924	3 954
Uganda:																		
Export	250 287	10 474	-	-	46 556	532	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 422	504	-	-	315 368	11 527
Import	11 698	8	707	-	5 467	47	919	-	942	-	15 690	2	51 666	238	44 522	43	132 064	338
Tr. balance	238 589	10 466	-707	-	41 089	485	-919	-	-942	-	-15 690	-2	-34 244	266	-44 522	-43	183 304	11 189

Intra-African trade in selected countries by commodity groups, 1974 (Continued)
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Food and live animals		Beverages and tobacco		Crude material except fuel		Mineral fuels		Animal and vegetable oils and fats		Chemicals		Manufactured goods		Machinery and transport equip.		Total intra-African trade	
	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa
Kenya:																		
Export	205 265	13 969			101 014	2 297	86 665		1 897	358		10 276	37 821	20 214	950	929	456 202	70 342
Import	42 582	3 095	4 302		23 677	1 334	227 562	1 150	21 874	8	145 671	158	296 329	5 828	223 350	35	986 620	11 645
Tr. balance	163 683	10 874	-4 046	78	77 337	963	-140 897	20 986	-19 977	350	-124 940	10 118	-258 508	14 386	-222 400	894	-530 418	58 727
Somalia:																		
Export	59 140	628	500		4 309	291							148	42				
Import	25 726	8 972	1 157		6 961	3 144	9 524	204	2 021	44	10 666	828	54 866	2 243	234	133	64 827	1 134
Tr. balance	33 414	-8 344	-657	-4	-2 652	-2 853	-9 524	-204	-2 021	-44	-10 533	-828	-54 718	-2 201	-30 392	-630	141 940	16 224
Ethiopia:																		
Export	153 444	19 656			98 274	6 017	4 760	3 315	1 554	61	1 341	149	4 235	1 143	23	20	264 291	30 379
Import	10 737	8 997	4 033		9 920	477	47 108	1 909	2 214	206	43 937	2 422	82 483	1 791	80 669	310	283 042	8 572
Tr. balance	142 707	18 759	-4 033	-523	88 354	5 540	-42 348	1 406	-660	-145	-42 596	-2 273	-78 248	-648	-80 646	-290	-18 751	21 807
Total:																		
Export	2 520 063	208 877	63 302	9 563	3 163 815	73 645	18 255 394	328 924	386 713	25 586	223 659	34 358	1 842 984	603 622	62 084	28 395	27 765 657	1 312 623
Import	2 849 961	178 204	170 734	25 673	664 345	68 410	1 385 923	233 797	282 700	1 717 792	1 717 792	26 338	1 826 866	1 118 656	4 719 889	10 057	16 769 845	691 541
Tr. balance	670 102	28 673	-101 432	-16 110	2 499 470	5 235	16 869 471	95 127	114 013	1 508	-494 136	5 017	1 16 237 972	575 523	-4 657 585	18 338	10 995 812	621 141

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Summary Tables C, No.1.

* Excluding intra trade between Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

ANNEX IV

Principal exports of developing Africa, 1974
(Quantity in metric tons, and value in thousand (of United States dollars))

SITC code	Commodity description	Number of major exporting countries	Quantity volume	Value
072.1	Cocoa beans	22	880,723	1,142,581
071.1	Coffee beans	29	1,181,376	1,337,626
074.1	Tea	10	130,408	120,175
112.1	Wine	4	772,706	139,022
221.1	Groundnuts	26	312,334	146,283
221.3	Palmnuts and kernels	19	317,112	116,970
221.8(1)	Sesame seed	12	206,250	107,132
421.4	Groundnut oil	8	142,740	123,133
422.2	Palm oil	8	198,759	117,030
422.4	Palm kernel oil	7	90,111	75,845
421.5	Olive oil	3	118,491	204,429
051.3	Bananas fresh	15	452,625	50,424
263.1.2	Cotton, raw	26	609,297	1,162,927
265.4	Sisal	6	26,954	178,809
231.1	Rubber, raw	7	204,549	154,904
051.1.2	Sugar raw and refined	16	1,346,185	512,330
051.1.2	Citrus fruits	7	912,855	147,895
042	Rice	10	161,622	111,789
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured	14	54,740	84,933
242/243	Wood and timber	18	- - -	673,900
689.5	Cobalt metal	2	- - -	
283.99	Cobalt ores	1	- - -	86,101
283.5	Zinc ore	6	- - -	
686.1	Zinc metal	2	- - -	90,326
283.7	Manganese	10	2,826,130	98,758
283.4	Lead ore and concentrates	6	- - -	
685.1	Lead metal	3	- - -	64,770
283.1	Copper ore and concentrates	7	- - -	
682.1	Copper metal	6	- - -	2,290,832
283.3	Bauxite	2	- - -	
684.1	Aluminium	2	- - -	50,574
283.6^	Tin ore and concentrates	5	- - -	
687.1	Tin metal	2	- - -	76,606
281.3	Iron ore and concentrates	8	49,534	517,968
271	Phosphates, raw	6	- - -	
561	Fertilizers, manufactured	6	- - -	1,439,283
331.0	Petroleum, crude	8	233,903	22,402,063
275.1/ 667.2	Diamonds	13	- - -	301,979
	Total principal commodities	-	-	34,127,391
	All export commodities	-	-	38,318,000
	Principal commodities as percentage of total exports	-	-	89.1%

Source: Foreign trade statistics for Africa, Summary Tables C, No.1

ANNEX V

Balance-of-payments, external public debt, and international reserves of selected African countries, 1977

(in millions of United States dollars)

Country	Current a/c balance ^{1/}		Ext. public debt ^{2/}		Gross int. reserves	
	1970	1977	1970	1977	1970	1977
Ethiopia	-26	-70	169	471	71	225
Mali	-2	5	238	449	1	6
Somalia	-6	-31	77	401	21	121
Burundi	---	9	7	37	15	95
Chad	2	-26	32	117	2	19
Rwanda	7	21	2	78	8	83
Upper Volta	9	-71	21	135	36	57
Zaire	-55	-436	311	2666	186	145
Malawi	-32	-34	121	292	29	88
Niger	1	-6	32	122	19	101
Sierra Leone	-14	-33	59	190	39	33
United Republic of Tanzania	-30	3	249	1005	65	282
Benin	-1	-94	41	134	16	21
Guinea	---	-15	320	718	---	---
Lesotho	---	11	8	23	---	---
Madagascar	2	16	94	203	37	69
Central African Republic	-11	18	19	115	1	26
Kenya	-37	88	313	821	220	523
Mauritania	-5	-113	27	457	3	50
Uganda	24	71	128	215	57	---
Sudan	-30	-443	302	1732	22	23
Angola	---	---	---	---	---	---
Togo	4	-73	40	285	35	46
Egypt	-116	-529	1639	8099	159	534
United Republic of Cameroon	-26	-40	131	749	81	43
Ghana	-56	-26	489	785	58	162
Liberia	---	-145	156	266	---	27
Nigeria	-348	-853	478	891	222	4259
Senegal	-14	-73	102	441	22	34
Zambia	131	-157	596	1392	514	74
Congo	---	-182	127	480	9	14
Morocco	-101	-1743	703	3469	140	532
Ivory Coast	-26	-295	256	1973	119	186
Tunisia	-36	-476	524	1943	60	358
Algeria	-116	-1935	937	8165	339	1917
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	645	2905	---	---	1590	4891

Notes: ^{1/} Current account balance before interest payments on external public debt.

^{2/} External public debt outstanding and disbursed.

Source: World Bank World Development Report, 1979.