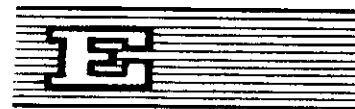


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**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE
(1970 - 1986)**

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The economies of most African countries are characterized by strong trade ties with the developed market economy countries. The direction of their trade is mainly oriented to these countries ever since the colonial times and has changed very little since the African countries achieved their independence more than two decades ago. In 1985, the exports of Africa to that group of countries amounted to \$48,023 million accounting for 80.8 per cent of Africa's total exports of \$ 59,430 million while its imports from that group was \$ 45,701 or 72.3 per cent of its total imports of \$ 63,177 million.^{1/} Furthermore, the export pattern indicates a concentration of a few primary commodities which constitute the main source of their foreign exchange earnings, while they also rely on imports of manufactured goods from the developed countries to satisfy internal demand. Since 1970's the prices of primary commodities have fluctuated wildly and in many cases have fallen drastically to low levels while the prices of manufactured goods have continued to increase dramatically. The terms of trade of many developing African countries have therefore been deteriorating for many years. This situation has negatively affected the process of socio-economic development in the region.

2. Concerned with Africa's continued dependency on the industrialized countries, African policy-makers have expressed in many African meetings, ^{2/} their strong determination to expand intra-African trade as a means of promoting African self-reliance. The Lagos Plan of Action adopted in April 1980 by the African Heads of State and Government of the O.A.U. inter alia called for the development of intra-African co-operation and integration for the attainment of collective self-reliance. The expansion of intra-African trade was stressed in the Lagos Plan of Action as the mainstay of the African development strategy.

^{1/} UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, May 1987.

^{2/} See the Compendium of Resolutions and Decisions adopted by African Ministers, Doc. No. E/ECA/TRADE/89.

Towards this end, the African countries have established subregional institutions to encourage economic integration through trade liberalization and facilitation. These include the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African Countries (PTA); the Economic Community of West African States (ECCOWAS); West African Economic Community (CEAO); the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS); the Economic and Customs Union of Central African States (UDEAC); the Economic Community of the Great Lake Countries (CEPGL); the West African Clearing House (WACH); the Central African Clearing House (CACH) and the PTA Clearing House.

3. Despite the establishment of these institutions, the level of intra-African trade continues to be very low. There are numerous factors hampering the expansion of intra-African trade and these have been analyzed in a separate document. ^{3/} This note gives an overall review of the state, the trend and the structure of intra-African trade. The analysis is intended to give a broad picture of intra-African trade and for a better understanding of the tables given in the Appendix.

II. ANALYSIS OF STATE OF DATA ON INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE

a. General Observations

4. The review relates to nine tables, namely:

- (i) World Trade and share of developing Africa in World Trade (Table 1);
- (ii) Developing Africa's Direction of Trade (Exports) (Table 2);
- (iii) Share of Intra-African Trade in Total Trade of Developing African countries (Table 3);
- (iv) Value of Intra-African Trade by Commodity Classes (Table 4);
- (v) Intra-African Trade (Exports) (Table 5);
- (vi) Intra-African Trade (Imports) (Table 6);
- (vii) Structure of Developing Africa's Exports to the Developed Market Economies (Table 7);
- (viii) Intra-Subregional Trade Matrix (Exports) Table 8);
- (ix) Intra-Subregional Trade Matrix (Imports) (Table 9).

^{3/} See Doc. E/ECA/TRADE/85. "The Development and Expansion of Intra-African Trade: A Policy Paper."

The tables contain values in millions of United States dollars. It will be noted that there are gaps in the data on intra-African trade. For instance, data are not available on commodity composition of intra-African trade, direction of trade, indicating partners. The lack of appropriate data constitutes a serious handicap to the setting of priorities and the identification of important factors for the efficient utilization of available resources to promote trade and economic co-operation among African member countries.

b. Africa in World Trade

5. Between 1970 and 1986, developing Africa's share in world trade remained insignificant and dropped from about 3.7 per cent to about 2.6 per cent. (Table 1). Imports of developing Africa from the world grew in value terms over the period 1970 to 1986, though with an inconsistent trend, increasing and decreasing over the years and finally reaching \$64150 million in 1986 from the low of \$11229 million in 1970. On the other hand, the percentage share of developing Africa's imports to total world imports showed a decline during the same period, i.e. 1970 to 1986, declining from 3.32 per cent in 1970 to 2.89 per cent in 1986 which indicates a slower rate of growth compared with that of the world at large. The same applies in the case of exports of developing Africa. Africa's exports grew in value terms from the \$12746 million in 1970 to \$49730 million in 1986 although, as in the case of imports, the trend was irregular showing an increase upto 1980 followed by a decline until 1986. In percentage terms the share of developing Africa's exports in total world exports similarly showed a decline from 4.06 per cent in 1970 to 2.36 per cent in 1986. The fall in Africa's total trade in percentage terms therefore indicates that during the period 1970 to 1986, world trade grew faster than Africa's trade thereby seriously curtailing her development efforts.

c. Share of Intra-African Trade in Total Trade of
Developing African countries

6. The share of intra-African trade in total trade of developing African countries remained low as can be noted from Table 3. The percentage share of intra-African exports declined from 5.6 per cent in 1970 to 5.51 per cent in 1972 and to 5.67 per cent in 1975. It then experienced a declining trend upto 1980 and reached 4.83 per cent in 1985. Intra-African imports exhibited similar trend.

7. The share of intra-African trade in each country's total trade is shown in Tables 5 and 6. At the disaggregated country level, the intra-African component of total trade for the different countries

varied in significance. In the Central African subregion, the intra-African component of its trade (exports) accounted for 3.1 per cent in 1980 whereas it had declined to 2.8 per cent in 1985. The percentage of intra-African exports was much lower than the global 4.83 per cent calculated for the region as a whole in 1985 above. In the Eastern and Southern African subregion, the percentage share of intra-African trade in total trade of the subregion was relatively high and accounted for 10.34 per cent in 1980 but showed the same declining trend that was observed in Central Africa and reached 9.60 per cent in 1985. The intra-African trade share in total trade of North Africa was discouragingly low and accounted for only 0.8 per cent in 1980 but rose to 1.94 per cent in 1985. In West Africa, the intra-African trade share (exports) was 4.24 per cent in 1980 and declined slightly to the level of 4.12 per cent in 1985. Comparing all the subregions, the North African subregion registered the lowest share of intra-African trade during the period under consideration.

8. With regard to imports, the intra-African component in 1980 was 8.49 per cent; 5.75 per cent; 1.79 per cent and 5.61 per cent respectively for Central Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, North Africa and West Africa. In 1985, the figures were respectively 6.41 per cent; 6.08 per cent, 2.01 per cent and 6.82 per cent showing a decrease in Central Africa and small percentage increase for the other subregions.

9. The trade flows between the different subregions of Africa are illustrated in Tables 3 and 9, which show that there is a tendency for concentration of trade between countries of the same subregion. In 1982, trade within the Central African subregion accounted for 55.3 per cent of the subregion's total intra-African trade. The rest was distributed among the other subregions as follows: 8.9 per cent to Eastern and Southern Africa; 12.6 per cent to North Africa and 22.6 per cent to West Africa. In 1983, the percentage dropped to 47.9 per cent while 5.9 per cent was directed to Eastern and Southern Africa, 21.6 per cent to North Africa and 23.5 per cent to West Africa. In 1984 intra-subregional exports had the following magnitudes in the four subregions; 36.1 per cent in Central Africa; 73.8 per cent in Eastern and Southern Africa; 71.4 per cent in North Africa and 78.3 per cent in West Africa.

10. An analysis of the import values in Table 9 gives a similar picture. In 1982 the percentage share of intra-subregional imports were as follows: Eastern and Southern Africa; 86.9 per cent, West Africa: 74.3 per cent; North Africa: 45.4 per cent and Central Africa: 22.8 per cent.

d. Africa's Trade Structure

(i) General Observations

11. As earlier indicated, Africa's trade structure is heavily biased in favour of the developed market economies. As shown in Table 2, Africa's trade with this group of countries has remained fairly stable and averaged 80.5 per cent of her total trade during the period 1970-1985. Trade with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe decreased from 7.5 per cent in 1970 to around 4.5 per cent in 1985 while trade with other developing countries excluding intra-African trade was around 8.6 per cent during the same period.

(ii) Commodity Composition of Intra-African Trade (Table 4)

12. The commodity composition of intra-African trade (exports) in 1985 was as follows: 34.8 per cent was accounted for by mineral fuels and related materials (SITC Section 3); 26.1 per cent was due to trade in food, beverages and tobacco (SITC Sections 0 and 1); 14.8 per cent was accounted for by trade in other manufactured goods (SITC Sections 6 and 8); 10.2 per cent was registered by trade in crude materials (excluding fuels), oils and fats (SITC Sections 2 and 4). Only 6.2 per cent was due to trade in chemicals and 5.7 per cent to trade in machinery and transport equipment which are for the most part re-exports or assembled items. In 1970, the composition of intra-African exports was quite different in importance; 43.6 per cent of the total were those of other manufactured goods (SITC Sections 6 and 8) while 28.0 per cent was food, beverages and tobacco. Mineral fuels and related materials (SITC Section 3) contributed only 11.2 per cent while crude materials (excluding fuels) oils, fats (SITC Section 5) accounted for 2.4 per cent. The commodity group that showed a tremendous climb upwards is mineral fuels and related materials (SITC Section 3) which jumped from only 11.2 per cent in 1970 to 41 per cent in 1980 and came down to 34.8 per cent in 1985. Chemicals (SITC Section 5) also increased from the level of 2.4 per cent in 1970 to 6.2 per cent in 1985. Machinery and transport equipment (SITC Section 7) also showed a very small rise from 3.9 per cent in 1970 to 5.7 per cent in 1985. The situation is fully illustrated in Table 4.

(iii) Commodity Composition of Developing Africa's Trade with the developed Market Economies

13. In comparison with intra-African trade, the commodity composition of trade between Africa and the developed market economies deficts different features. During the period under review, the exports of developing Africa to the developed market economy countries consisted

mainly of primary commodities as shown in Table 7. In 1970, 37.78 per cent of these exports was held by mineral fuels and related materials (SITC Section 3); 24.56 per cent was accounted for by food, beverages and Tobacco (SITC Sections 0 and 1); 18.53 per cent was registered by crude materials (excluding fuels) oils, fats (SITC Section 2 and 4). In the period considered above, i.e. 1970 over, 80 per cent of the exports were primary commodity groups. 4/

14. Exports of mineral fuels and related materials (SITC Section 3) showed a dramatic increase from 37.8 per cent of total exports directed to the developed market economies in 1970 to a peak of 79.1 per cent in 1981 and dropped to around 73.2 per cent in 1985.

15. Reviewing the structure of African exports in 1985 we note that the biggest share goes to the mineral fuels and related materials (SITC Section 3) which is 73.2 per cent; followed by food, beverages and tobacco (SITC Sections 0 and 1) which registered 11.4 per cent and crude materials (excluding fuels) oils, fats (SITC Sections 2 and 4) accounted for 7.5 per cent of the total trade directed to the group under consideration.

III. Conclusions and Recommendations

The global level of intra-African trade remains below 5 per cent of total trade of developing Africa to-date, although this percentage varies considerably when intra-African trade is reviewed at subregional and national levels. Thus, Africa continues to depend very heavily on the developed market economies. Even in subregions, where subregional co-operation and integration institutions have been established such as the PTA for Eastern and Southern African countries, to encourage intra-African trade and self-reliance, the intra-African trade share of the subregions is not significant and the developed market economies still continue to dominate African markets.

Although new industries have been installed in the region along with developments in transportation systems, intra-African trade in raw materials has not increased as would have been expected. Member States have generally failed to take advantage of the new industrial opportunities to encourage trade in agricultural raw materials and minerals within the framework of subregional co-operation.

4/ Primary commodities are conventionally defined as SITC Sections 0*1, 3, 2*4.

These conclusion drawn from this analysis is that there is the need for African countries to increase trade among themselves in raw materials and semi-processed goods in order to exploit the potential for complementarity between their economies with the aim of expanding their industrial base. The lack of basic consumer goods produced in Africa, for consumption by Africans, is seen as a major constraint to the expansion of intra-African trade. There is considerable scope for the expansion of trade in food commodities, especially in cereals which absorb a considerable proportion of Africa's foreign exchange earnings through imports from the developed market economy countries. Furthermore, in addition to implementing fully the various resolutions and recommendations which they have adopted to promote intra-African trade, the countries should intensify efforts to ensure the production and timely distribution of comparable data on intra-African trade at the commodity level with details of direction of trade to monitor closely its development and at the same time satisfy the growing demand of researchers and planners for accurate and reliable data for analysis and the provision of advisory services in the field of trade.

APPENDIX

Table 1: World Trade and Share of Developing African in World Trade
(Values in millions of US dollars) 1/

Year	Total world trade			Developing Africa's trade with world <u>2/</u>			Developing Africa's total trade as percentage of World Trade (%)		
	Imports	Exports	Total (Imports + Exports) % increase	Imports	Exports	Total (Imports + Exports) % increase	Imports	Exports	Total (Imports + Exports)
1970	332 131	313 913	646 044	11 229	12 746	23 975	3.38	4.06	3.71
1972	583 600	372 300	755 900	13 880	15 320	29 200	3.62	4.11	3.36
1975	904 512	874 599	1 779 111	37 955	35 260	73 215	4.20	4.04	4.12
1977	1 163 392	1 127 871	2 291 263	48 249	49 054	97 303	4.15	4.35	4.25
1980	2 049 780	1 990 568	4 040 348	75 075	93 274	168 349	3.67	4.69	4.17
1981	2 031 126	1 970 327	4 001 453	86 112	74 124	160 236	4.24	3.77	4.01
1982	1 905 334	1 831 408	3 736 742	75 216	64 774	139 990	3.95	3.54	3.75
1983	1 877 793	1 805 612	3 683 405	66 766	59 985	126 751	3.56	3.33	3.45
1984	1 989 813	1 901 445	3 891 258	65 012	63 349	128 361	3.27	3.34	3.30
1985	2 042 216	1 930 104	3 972 320	64 516	61 835	126 351	3.16	3.21	3.19
1986	2 227 280	2 115 120	4 343 400	64 150	49 730	113 880	2.89	2.36	2.53

Source : (i) UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, May 1987.
(ii) UN, 1984 International Trade Statistics Yearbook, vol. I, 1986
(iii) UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, December 1980

1/ Current values.

2/ Data are not strictly comparable with data on other tables due to adjustments.

Table 2: Developing Africa's Direction of Trade (Exports)
(Values in million US dollars)

(Percentages are shown in the brackets)

Partner Year	World		Developed Market Economies		Centrally Planned Economies		Developing Market Economies		
	Total	(%)	Total	(%)	Total	(%)	Total	Africa	
1970	12021	(81.2)	9757	(81.2)	897	(7.5)	1284	572 (5.6)	
1972	14787	(77.9)	11522	(77.9)	1130	(7.6)	1824	814 (5.5)	
1975	33970	(78.0)	26512	(78.0)	2255	(6.6)	4964	1924 (5.7)	
1980	94942	(83.6)	79360	(83.6)	2783	(2.9)	11997	2970 (3.1)	
1981	75273	(81.3)	61198	(81.3)	2751	(3.6)	10714	3014 (4.0)	
1982	67114	(79.6)	53425	(79.6)	3227	(4.8)	9881	2802 (4.2)	
1983	60714	(80.7)	49002	(80.7)	3305	(5.4)	7749	2408 (4.0)	
1984	62860	(81.4)	51180	(81.4)	2868	(4.3)	8281	2775 (4.4)	
1985	59430	(80.8)	48023	(80.8)	2619	(4.4)	8130	2870 (4.8)	
1986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average percentage		(80.5)		(80.5)		(5.2)		(13.3)	(4.6)

Sources:

- (i) UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, May 1987.
- (ii) UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, May 1986.
- (iii) 1983 Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, Vol. 1, 1985
- (iv) UN, 1980 Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, Vol. 1, 1981

Table 3 : Share of Intra-African Trade in Total Trade of Developing African Countries

(Values in Millions of US dollars)

	Total trade (Africa with World)		Intra-African Trade		Intra-African Trade as a percentage of total trade (%)				
	Imports	Exports	Imports & Exports	Imports 2/ Exports	Imports	Exports			
1970 1/	11073	12021	23094	739	672	1411	6.68	5.60	6.11
1972 1/	13888	14787	28675	895	814	1709	6.45	5.51	5.76
1975 1/	37955	33970	71925	2116	1924	4040	5.58	5.67	5.62
1977 1/	48249	47991	96240	2036	1851	3887	4.22	3.86	4.04
1980	75075	94942	170017	3267	2970	6237	4.36	3.13	3.67
1981 1/	86112	75273	161385	3315	3014	6329	3.85	4.01	3.93
1982	75216	67114	142330	3082	2802	5884	4.10	4.18	4.14
1983	66766	60714	127480	2649	2408	5057	3.97	3.97	3.97
1984	65012	62860	127872	2053	2775	5828	4.70	4.42	4.56
1985	64516	59430	123946	3157	2870	6027	4.90	4.83	4.87
1986	64150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source :

- (i) UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, May 1987
- (ii) UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, May 1986
- (iii) UN, 1984 International Trade Statistics Yearbook, Volume I, 1986
- (iv) UN, 1983 International Trade Statistics Yearbook, Volume I, 1985
- (v) UN, 1982 International Trade Statistics Yearbook, Volume I, 1984
- (vi) UN, 1980 International Trade Statistics Yearbook, Volume I, 1981

1/ Excludes Zimbabwe

2/ The Intra-African Import values were estimated from the export values by adding ten per cent of the total value of exports to reflect the cost of insurance and transport.

Table 4: Value of Intra-African Trade by Commodity Classes 1/
(in million of US dollars)

Commodities	SITC Code	1970 2/		1975 2/		1980		1981 2/		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
		Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	(0+1)	207	188 (28.0)	532	484 (25.1)	800	727 (24.5)	757	688 (23.1)	789	717 (25.6)	771	701 (29.1)	749	681 (24.5)	823	748 (26.1)	...	...
Crude Materials (including Fuels)	(2+4)	75	68 (10.1)	205	186 (9.7)	298	271 (9.1)	371	337 (11.3)	365	332 (11.8)	289	263 (10.5)	309	281 (10.1)	321	292 (10.2)	...	...
Animal and Vegetable Products and fats	(4)	17	15 (2.2)	51	46 (2.4)	22	20 (0.7)	51	46 (1.5)	73	66 (2.3)	28	25 (1.0)	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Fuels	(3)	83	75 (11.2)	561	510 (26.5)	1341	1219 (41.0)	931	846 (28.4)	945	859 (30.6)	779	708 (29.4)	1103	1003 (36.1)	1099	999 (34.8)	...	...
Chemicals	(5)	18	16 (2.4)	89	81 (4.2)	144	131 (4.4)	184	167 (5.6)	147	134 (4.8)	160	145 (6.0)	179	163 (5.9)	195	177 (5.2)	...	...
Machinery & Transport Equipment	(7)	29	26 (3.9)	88	80 (4.1)	96	87 (2.9)	153	139 (4.7)	145	132 (4.7)	125	114 (4.7)	153	139 (5.0)	179	163 (5.7)	...	...
Other Manufactured Goods	(6+8)	322	293 (43.6)	631	574 (29.8)	437	397 (13.4)	602	547 (18.4)	498	453 (16.2)	454	413 (17.1)	477	434 (15.6)	469	426 (14.3)	...	...
TOTAL	(0-9)	739	672	2116	1924	3267	2970	3274	2976	3082	2802	2649	2408	3053	2775	3157	2870	...	...

Sources: (i) UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, May 1987

(ii) UN, 1984 International Trade Statistics Yearbook, 1986 (Volume I)

Symbol Used:

... = data not available

1/ The Import values were estimated from the export values by adding ten per cent of the total value to reflect the cost of insurance and transport.

2/

Excludes Zimbabwe

Values in brackets are percentages

Table 5: Intra-African Trade (Exports) 1/
(Values in millions of US dollars)

Partner	Intra-African	1980 Total	% of intra-African Exports	Intra-African	1985 Total	% of intra-African Exports
Central Africa	201.15	6447.15	3.12	199.33	7217.87	2.76
Burundi	1.56	63.51	2.46	10.64	111.74	9.52
Cameroon	98.90	1383.90	7.15	61.80	2288.80	2.70
Central African Rep.	2.10	116.00	1.81	7.90	114.63	6.89
Chad	21.73	130.73	16.62	20.10	113.06	17.78
Congo	10.19	955.20	1.07	14.27	1063.09	1.34
Equatorial Guinea	0.26	17.67	1.47	0.96	27.20	3.52
Gabon	0.10	2172.80	...	65.20	1809.90	3.60
Rwanda	57.61	73.34	78.55	2.66	116.16	2.29
Sao Tome & Principe	...	20.20	...	...	5.10	...
Zaire	8.70	1513.80	0.57	15.80	1568.10	1.01
Eastern & Southern Africa	822.58	7953.28	10.34	715.03	7447.42	9.60
Angola	73.40	1682.30	4.36	9.20	2190.30	0.42
Botswana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	19.00	45.10	42.13	18.50	40.20	46.02
Ethiopia	56.72	424.73	13.35	37.10	357.37	10.38
Kenya	380.00	1300.40	27.33	305.10	1269.10	24.04
Lesotho	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	33.65	402.04	8.37	6.16	315.89	1.95
Malawi	34.60	294.88	11.73	36.99	302.32	12.23
Mauritius	12.57	435.18	2.80	11.07	432.57	2.56
Mozambique	55.35	478.39	11.57	25.71	174.30	14.75
Seychelles	1.70	17.10	9.94	2.30	44.30	5.19
Somalia	1.86	132.59	1.40	1.37	105.57	1.30
Swaziland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uganda	41.93	459.27	9.13	32.93	395.40	8.33
United Republic of Tanzania	29.40	510.80	5.76	15.90	283.00	5.60
Zambia	47.20	1298.90	3.63	37.80	738.10	5.12
Zimbabwe	35.20	381.60	9.22	174.90	798.10	21.91

...../

'cont'd.'

Table 5: Intra-African Trade (Exports) ^{1/}
(Values in millions of US dollar)

Partner	Intra-African	1980		% of intra-African Exports	Intra-African	1985		% of intra-African Exports
		Total				Total		
III. North Africa	370.20	45771.70	0.81	621	31976.60	1.94		
Algeria	129.00	15623.00	0.83	183.00	11920.00	1.58		
Egypt	31.10	3045.90	1.02	37.70	4770.00	0.79		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	36.00	21019.00	0.16	113.00	10937.00	1.03		
Morocco	86.00	2407.40	3.57	94.30	2146.50	4.38		
Sudan	16.00	542.30	2.95	102.80	509.60	20.17		
Tunisia	72.10	2234.10	3.22	90.60	1693.50	5.35		
IV. West Africa	1456.27	34341.01	4.24	855.28	20732.45	4.12		
Benin	9.10	62.81	14.49	6.20	151.52	4.09		
Burkina Faso	38.87	90.23	43.08	15.17	65.90	23.02		
Cape Verde	0.70	3.80	18.42	1.70	4.30	39.52		
Cote d'Ivoire	482.40	3142.10	15.35	308.40	3061.40	10.07		
Gambia	9.15	30.34	30.16	16.49	39.35	41.90		
Ghana	8.80	1205.90	0.73	8.10	554.00	1.46		
Guinea	18.63	408.46	4.56	22.31	464.62	4.80		
Guinea Bissau	1.66	11.09	14.97	0.55	13.81	3.98		
Liberia	11.20	600.40	1.86	10.80	775.40	1.38		
Mali	14.59	148.07	9.85	0.50	81.82	11.72		
Mauritania	1.77	235.50	0.75	12.50	296.61	4.21		
Niger	70.85	566.51	12.51	31.85	222.69	14.30		
Nigeria	550.00	26802.00	2.05	288.00	14004.00	2.04		
Senegal	147.40	476.90	30.91	111.54	540.23	20.65		
Sierra Leone	2.44	219.45	1.11	2.52	178.46	1.41		
Togo	88.71	337.36	26.29	9.56	188.34	5.07		

Source: IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook, 1986.

^{1/} Subregional totals relate only to countries for which data was available.

Symbol used:

... = data not available

--- = nil or negligible

Table 6: Intra-African Trade (Imports) 1/
(Value in millions of US dollars)

Partner	1980		% of intra- African Imports	1985		% of intra- African Imports
	Intra- African	Total		Intra- African	Total	
I. <u>Central Africa</u>	359.87	4237.09	8.49	320.14	4093.62	6.41
Burundi	28.32	167.32	16.92	21.77	199.05	10.94
Cameroon	168.50	1616.00	10.43	48.60	1513.50	3.21
Central African Rep.	4.89	81.31	6.01	4.85	120.03	4.04
Chad	32.75	119.24	27.46	35.61	218.12	16.32
Congo	50.64	418.15	12.11	29.79	581.13	5.13
Equatorial Guinea	0.17	57.93	0.29	1.62	23.64	6.85
Gabon	21.70	673.60	3.22	63.10	912.20	6.92
Rwanda	34.30	243.04	14.11	71.60	235.05	30.46
Sao Tome & Principe	2.30	31.90	7.21	1.60	12.70	12.60
Zaire	16.30	828.60	1.97	41.60	1178.20	3.53
II. <u>Eastern & Southern Africa</u>	617.74	10732.31	5.75	555.05	9124.58	6.08
Angola	1.90	1352.80	0.14	2.90	1318.90	0.22
Botswana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	69.10	261.00	26.47	56.70	319.60	17.74
Ethiopia	12.30	722.08	1.70	10.30	1246.27	0.83
Kenya	79.30	2584.90	3.07	22.50	1558.10	1.44
Lesotho	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	4.00	599.40	0.67	1.50	469.51	0.34
Malawi	28.49	438.79	6.49	29.78	255.55	11.65
Mauritius	28.97	613.97	4.72	12.52	522.40	2.40
Mozambique	32.85	683.08	4.81	60.73	480.17	12.65
Seychelles	5.30	97.40	5.44	6.60	62.00	10.64
Somalia	37.38	347.84	10.75	20.59	378.70	5.41
Swaziland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uganda	215.05	482.15	44.60	130.43	322.98	40.38
United Republic of Tanzania	33.70	1226.60	2.75	65.20	1028.00	6.34
Zambia	34.20	1110.60	3.08	42.90	537.50	7.98
Zimbabwe	35.20	211.70	16.63	92.40	624.90	14.79

...../

'cont'd.'

Table 6: Intra-African Trade (Imports) 1/
(Values in millions of US dollars)

	Intra-African	1980 Total	% of intra- African Imports	Intra-African	1985 Total	% of intra- African Imports
III. <u>North Africa</u>	541.20	30157.00	1.79	694.20	34533.90	2.01
Algeria	286.00	9189.00	3.11	108.00	7827.00	1.38
Egypt	37.60	4859.90	0.77	177.20	13497.30	1.31
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	36.00	6776.00	0.53	71.00	5186.00	1.37
Morocco	66.70	4232.40	1.57	119.70	3914.90	2.83
Sudan	38.70	1575.90	2.45	56.00	1568.30	3.57
Tunisia	76.20	3523.80	2.16	171.30	2540.40	6.74
IV. <u>West Africa</u>	1449.81	25846.73	5.61	1021.23	15994.46	6.82
Benin	23.65	331.13	7.14	35.43	489.85	7.23
Burkina Faso	84.06	357.85	23.49	68.40	271.88	25.16
Cape Verde	6.10	68.30	8.93	3.90	112.70	3.46
Cote d'Ivoire	184.80	2990.60	6.18	217.60	1542.90	14.10
Gambia	14.08	166.81	8.44	8.88	126.97	6.99
Ghana	292.50	1129.50	25.90	261.20	826.00	31.62
Guinea	14.58	362.00	4.03	19.85	369.94	5.36
Guinea Bissau	3.45	55.03	6.27	2.39	60.48	3.95
Liberia	10.40	534.90	1.94	25.10	2163.80	1.16
Mali	167.97	457.92	36.68	90.42	390.08	23.18
Mauritania	43.15	315.56	13.67	40.50	358.53	13.81
Niger	111.72	618.13	18.07	85.30	354.22	24.08
Nigeria	227.00	16518.00	1.37	56.00	7467.00	0.75
Senegal	152.91	1051.71	14.54	124.92	957.10	13.05
Sierra Leone	5.27	338.62	1.56	28.68	148.07	19.37
Togo	108.17	550.67	19.64	13.66	354.94	3.85

Source: IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook, 1986.

1/ Subregional Totals relate only to countries for which data was available.

Symbols used:

... = data not available.

Table 7: Structure of Developing Africa's Exports to the Developed Market Economies
(Values in millions of US dollars)

SITC Section	1970 I/		1975 I/		1980		1981 I/		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
All commodities (0-9)	9757	100.00	26512	100.00	79360	100.00	61180	100.00	53425	100.00	49002	100.00	51180	100.00	48023	100.00	40000	100.00
Food, beverages & Tobacco (0+1)	2396	24.56	3646	13.75	7047	8.88	5235	8.56	5396	10.10	6162	12.57	5676	11.09	5499	11.45	...	...
Crude materials (excluding fuels), oils, fats (2+4)	1808	18.53	3442	12.98	5540	6.98	4194	6.86	3749	7.02	3806	7.77	4176	8.16	3627	7.55	...	...
Mineral Fuels & Related Materials (3)	3686	37.78	17519	66.08	61694	77.74	48384	78.08	40681	76.15	35275	71.99	37665	73.59	35156	73.21	...	...
Chemicals (5)	79	0.81	139	0.52	327	0.41	396	0.65	475	0.89	429	0.88	475	0.93	486	1.01	...	...
Machinery & Transport Equipment (7)	24	0.25	81	0.31	231	0.29	148	0.24	153	0.29	192	0.39	179	0.35	284	0.59	...	...
Other Manufactured Goods (6+8)	1754	17.98	1639	6.18	4067	5.12	2690	4.40	2835	5.31	2993	6.11	2853	5.57	2806	5.84	...	...
Goods not elsewhere specified	10	0.10	46	0.17	454	0.57	133	0.22	136	0.25	145	0.30	156	0.30	165	0.34	...	...

Sources: (i) UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, May 1987.

(ii) UN, 1984 International Trade Statistics Yearbook, 1986 (Vol. I).

Symbol used: ... = data not available.

1/ Excludes exports of Zimbabwe.

Table 8: Intra-subregional trade Matrix (Exports)
(Values in million US dollars)

Exporter	Exports to:	Central Africa	Eastern & Southern Africa	North Africa	West Africa	Total Developing Africa
Central Africa	1982	97.7	15.8	22.3	40.0	176.6
	1983	67.8	8.3	30.6	23.2	141.5
	1984	43.7	4.3	19.9	49.9	121.1
	1985	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern & Southern Africa	1982	111.8	424.4	94.8	5.2	665.9
	1983	99.7	364.6	97.0	5.8	609.8
	1984	29.9	229.1	31.3	1.2	310.3
	1985	...	...	...	...	...
North Africa	1982	25.5	123.5	232.0	145.9	528.8
	1983	14.8	77.4	173.9	112.7	387.6
	1984	17.8	49.9	209.0	47.3	407.8
	1985	...	...	...	...	...
West Africa	1982	35.1	1.3	67.8	555.0	659.2
	1983	30.5	3.9	33.2	483.6	551.2
	1984	162.8	0.2	21.1	737.4	922.5
	1985	...	...	...	...	...

Source: ECA, Statistics Database.

Symbol used: ... = data not available.

Table 3. Intra-subregional Trade Matrix (Imports) 1/

Reporter	Imports from:	Central Africa	Eastern & Southern Africa	North Africa	West Africa	Total Developing Africa
Central Africa						
1982		56.4	123.3	17.3	50.0	247.0
1983		40.1	83.1	5.8	55.2	188.7
1984		16.0	19.9	5.4	13.1	59.3
1985	
Eastern & Southern Africa						
1982		7.5	415.8	53.5	0.6	478.3
1983		8.0	252.6	13.1	0.5	289.2
1984		2.6	267.4	3.9	0.2	289.3
1985	
North Africa						
1982		53.3	192.5	211.7	98.7	466.5
1983		64.0	111.9	218.1	66.1	480.7
1984		38.4	78.5	209.6	93.0	514.9
1985	
West Africa						
1982		20.4	11.4	234.7	770.5	1037.3
1983		52.8	12.4	229.3	513.3	807.8
1984		42.1	5.5	25.9	397.0	464.9
1985	

Source: ECA, Statistics Database.

Symbol used: ... = data not available.