

53058

Distr.
RESTRICTED
IND/IF.2/WP/4
12 February 1968
Original: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
Conference on Industry and Finance
Addis Ababa, 25-27 March 1968

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN AFRICA: CURRENT SITUATION AND PROSPECTS

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Industrial trends: 1950-1967

1. The industrial growth of Africa^{1/}, in the main, is a record of developments during the last ten to fifteen years. Starting from a comparatively small base, in absolute and relative terms, it is estimated that the gross business output of the manufacturing sector in the developing economies of Africa amounted to US\$11,000 million in 1967.
2. The rates of growth have varied from one country to another and the trends in each country have been modified over time in response to the general economic rhythm as well as to shifts in the political situation. The net trend, however, has been positive and during 1950 to 1963 the value added in the manufacturing sector of the economies of developing Africa increased by over 170 per cent. The compounded annual rate of growth, in constant prices, during the thirteen year period came to 8 per cent.
3. This pace of growth has been enlarged further in recent years. It is estimated that industrial output advanced by 30 to 32 per cent in 1967 compared to the level in 1964, although the rate of increase in 1967 itself was affected by adverse political developments in some of the bigger countries. As may be seen from the figures below, the Western and Eastern sub-regions have experienced the highest relative increases in industrial output during 1964 to 1967.

TABLE 1

Increase in industrial production in developing Africa, 1964-67

Sub-regions	Increase in industrial production (1967 over 1964)
North	+ 16 to 17%
West	+ 50 to 60%
Central	+ 25 to 30%
East	+ 40 to 50%
All sub-regions	+ 30 to 32%

Note: All figures are in the nature of first approximations.

^{1/} Excluding South Africa.

4. The main factors supporting the overall increases in industrial output might be summarized under four broad categories. In the first place, the total demand for manufactures (whether imported or nationally produced) has increased at a high rate in response to advances in the total volume of economic activity, particularly increases in agricultural output and exports, higher real incomes and a sustained increase in urban populations.

5. Secondly, the enlarged demand for manufactures, in turn, has made additional backward and forward linkages possible, although at best the current African picture is still patchy.

6. Thirdly, import substitution has made considerable headway, mainly in the consumer goods industries. The nature and extent of substitution vary from one country to another and from one category of products to another. The position, indicated in the figures below, is broadly reflective of the problem achieved in the considerable scope still available for import substitution.

TABLE 2

Dependence on imports as per cent of domestic demand

	1950	1963
Consumer goods	31%	27%
Intermediate goods	55%	59%
Capital goods	95%	86%
All manufactured goods	46%	45%

Source: A Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1960-1964 (E/CN.14/397), page 230.

7. Finally, exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures have provided a small but significant avenue of industrial growth. In 1965, according to estimates made by the UNCTAD/secretariat, the value of exports from developing Africa under this heading increased to US\$1,542 million compared to US\$1,105 million in 1960. Several illustrations of new or incipient export-oriented developments can be noted in different countries. However, it is fair to say that the potential of the developing areas of Africa in this field is currently just touched.

New major units

8. Statement I contains details, organized country-wise, of about 200 major projects set up during 1965-67 or in the course of construction. The statement is adequate to indicate the current range of growth which presently covers, among other items, a widened range of intermediate products and capital goods, as well as export-oriented products. However, the statement does not cover all new industrial activities. The statement also bears witness to the widening range of industrial output in Africa.

Potential for further growth

9. On the basis of certain reasonable assumptions of movements in the larger macro-economic parameters, the ECA secretariat has completed detailed studies of industrial possibilities in the East and West African sub-regions. Similar studies are presently being made in the Central and North African sub-regions. These studies (about 150) are predicated on a basis of sub-regional and multinational co-operation and co-ordination of industrial growth.

10. The overall results of the exercises undertaken in the East and West African sub-regions are indicative of the wide scope for industrial investment and production in the respective territories. The requirements of fixed capital in the mining and manufacturing industries identified in these sub-regions is estimated at over US\$10,000 million for the period 1964-1975, about one-half of it in foreign exchange. For the manufacturing sector alone, a figure of US\$15,000 million for all the developing African countries might broadly represent the sum of all utilisable opportunities up to 1975. Any estimates of this type are obviously open to argument. The basic macro-economic parameters used can be questioned and upward or downward changes suggested. More or less might be made, with justification, of the various constraints in the industrial situation. Nonetheless two basic premises remain. First, the record of recent growth, as seen in the trends in overall output and in the statement of major projects set up or under construction in 1965-1967, is in itself a premise indicative of substantial promise.

11. Secondly, the sub-regional or/and multinational approach will render many more industrial opportunities viable than would be the case otherwise. This

is obvious in the case of industries in which the optimal unit in economic and technical terms is large and therefore needs a larger market than is afforded by a single country. In the East and West African sub-regions viscose rayon, DDT, polyethylene and fertilizers are good examples of this type. Again, a sub-regional market would possibly enable a greater ratio of home-based production even in industries like pharmaceuticals and textiles where the heterogeneity of end-products is great although the technical and economic optima are relatively small.

12. Statement II provides an illustrative resumé of the patterns of growth in industrial demand which might be expected to materialize in the years upto 1980, based on the ECA studies mentioned earlier. Once again, it is not proposed to argue here about the specific merits or demerits of each projection of demand quoted in the statement, but to lay stress on the general features of the canvas, namely, substantial enlargement of total demand and the diverse rates of growth in the components of that demand. Both features reinforce an encouraging view of the industrial potential of the years ahead and the need for matching, substantially enlarged supplies of capital and know-how (from whatever source). Since this assessment of industrial prospects is based, to a significant extent, on a sub-regional or/and multi-national approach, a new set of institutions is needed to help translate it into operating plants. One of these, is the sub-regional industrial promotion centre.

STATEMENT I

Major industrial units established or under construction
(1965-67)

Project or projects	Investment (mln. US\$)	Annual capacity	Stage of implementation
<u>Algeria</u>			
1. Five integrated cotton textile mills.		170 mln. metres	Started working in 1966 and 1967.
2. Three sugar mills.		165,000 m. tons	One started working in 1966; and two were expected to start operations in 1967.
3. One sugar refinery		80,000 m. tons	Nearing completion.
4. Two tanneries		Over 6,000 m. tons	Production started in 1966 and 1967.
5. Three shoe factories		Over 1 mln. pairs	Production started in 1967.
6. One iron and steel plant		350,000 m. tons	Completion expected in 1968.
7. One petro-chemical complex ^{a/}		1,000 m. tons ammonia 500 m. tons ammonium nitrate 400 m. tons urea	Scheduled for completion in 1968.
8. One pottery and porcelain plant		3,000 metric tons	Construction commenced.
<u>Morocco</u>			
1. Phosphate-based chemical complex		230,000 metric tons of triple super-phosphates; or 150,000 metric tons of diammonium phosphate	Started working in 1965.

^{a/} Capacity figures are in terms of daily output.

Project or projects	Investment (mln. US\$)	Annual capacity	Stage of implementation
<u>Morocco</u>			
2. Superphosphoric acid plant	37.5		Construction commenced.
3. One copper refinery		Over 1,500 m. tons	Started working in 1965.
4. Three best sugar mills			One completed in 1960; two scheduled for completion in 1968.
5. Five cotton/rayon textile plants		80 million metres	Four started working in 1966/67; and one will be completed in 1968.
6. One automobile assembly plant			This, the fourth assembly plant in the country, opened in 1967.
<u>Tunisia</u>			
1. One superphosphate plant			Started production in 1965
2. Assembly of passenger motor vehicles			Started in 1965; an extension of activities by an existing truck assembly plant.
3. Diesel engines plant		15,000 units	Started in 1965.
4. Electric motors plant			Started in 1965.
5. Television sets and transistor radios			Started in 1960; assembly of parts represents the first stage.
6. Automotive tyres			Started in 1966.
7. Iron and steel plant		100,000 m. tons	Started in 1966.
8. One cotton textile plant			Started in 1966
9. One fertilizers plant		200,000 m. tons of ammonium phosphate; and 60,000 m. tons of ammonium	Under construction.

Project or projects	Investment (mln. US\$)	Annual capacity	Stage of implementation
<u>Tunisia</u>			
10. One cigarette factory			Under construction
11. One wool textiles plant		950 m tons of wool products	Under construction; will also produce 25 million metres of wool fabrics
12. One synthetic fibres plant			Under construction
13. One chemical complex			Under construction: will produce PVC for export, among other products.
<u>UAR (Egypt)</u>			
1. One electric motors plant		15,000 units	Completed in 1965.
2. One paper pulp plant			Completed in 1965.
3. Two pharmaceutical plants	6.3		One opened in 1965 and the other in 1966.
4. Heavy oil coking plant	54.0	1.7 mln. tons ^{b/}	Completed in 1965.
5. Lubricating oil plant	21.4		Completed in 1965.
6. Industrial complex around Alexandria	213.9	Chemical plants Textile spinning and weaving Food factories Clothing factories Electrical equipment plants Paper mills and furniture plants	Construction commenced in 1965.
7. One petrochemical plant	126.5		Construction commenced in 1965.
8. One heavy machinery plant	69.0		Construction commenced in 1965.
9. One plant for carbonization of mazut oil	57.5		Construction commenced in 1965.
10. One foundry	34.5		Construction commenced in 1965.
<u>b/</u> Throughput in the first section.			

Project or projects	Investment (mln. US\$)	Annual capacity	Stage of implementation
<u>UAR (Egypt cont'd)</u>			
11. One non-ferrous rolling mill			Opened in 1966.
12. One automobile plant at Helwan			Under construction.
13. Integrated iron and steel works			Under construction.
14. One chlorosulphonic acid plant			Under construction.
<u>Libya</u>			
1. One gas liquefaction plant	168.0		Scheduled for completion in 1965.
2. One fertilizer plant	30.0		Decision announced in 1968.
3. One cement plant	4.2	120,000 m. tons	Production commenced in 1967.
4. One rolling mill (based on scrap)			Production commenced in 1965.
5. One integrated cotton textile plant			Under construction.
<u>Sudan</u>			
1. One plant for the processing of durra	Over 5 mln	70 tons per day	No recent information on progress.
<u>Dahomey</u>			
1. One palmiste processing mill	2.7		Production commenced in 1965.
2. One palm oil mill	1.9		Under construction.
3. One groundnut and cottonseed crushing plant	5.3	42,000 tons of seed	Contract signed in 1967.
4. One clinker-based cement plant	1.0	100,000 m. tons	Convention signed in 1967.
<u>Gambia</u>			
1. Groundnut oil mills			Details not available.
2. One distillery			Opened in 1966.

Project or projects	Investment (mln. US\$)	Annual capacity	Stage of implementation
<u>Ghana</u>			
1. Cotton textile mills	28.0	50 million yards	Approximate position in the end of 1967.
2. One aluminium smelter	128.8	100,000 to 140,000 tons	Production started in 1967.
3. Sawmills, veneer and plywood plants (2)	6.5		Production was expected to start in 1967.
4. Two sugarmills (and plantations)	Over 20.0	Over 50,000 tons	One plant commenced in 1965; and the other opened in 1967.
5. Three clinker-based cement plants	7.0	800,000 tons	Two plants went into production in 1965 and 1967 and the third plant will be completed in 1968.
6. One cocoa processing plant	5.6	36,000 tons of beans	Opened in 1968.
7. One automobile tyres plant	5.6	120,000 tyres	Under construction.
8. One corned beef plant	2.8		Opened in 1965.
9. One ceramics plant	2.1		Production started.
10. One dry cell battery plant	3.6		Opened in 1966.
11. One pharmaceuticals plant	2.2		Opened in 1967.
12. One prefabricated panels plant	7.0		Opened in 1965/66.
<u>Guinea</u>			
1. One integrated cotton textile plant	9.8	29 million sq yds	Opened in 1966; one more plant is under construction.
2. One aluminium fabrication plant			Opened in 1966.
3. One sugar mill			600 acres of cane were planted in 1966.

Project or projects	Investment (mln US\$)	Annual capacity	Stage of implementation
<u>Ivory Coast</u>			
1. Several pineapple canning plants			In 1966 over 30,000 tons of fruit and juice were canned.
2. One sardines (in oil) canning plant		500,000 cans	Opened in 1966.
3. One tuna canning plant (expansion)	2.0		Under construction.
4. Major developments in the palm oil industry and the palm kernel oil industry			Finance for plantations provided by the FED; output of palm oil is targetted to move up to 60,000 metric tons in 1970 and 175,000 metric tons in 1975. Current (1966) output is a little over 10,000 metric tons
5. Two veneer peeling and plywood plants		20,000 m ³ of veneer sheets ^c and 800 m ³ of plywood ^c	} Opened in 1966 and 1967.
6. One wood pulp and paper plant	28.3	25,000 m. tons of wood pulp 10,000 m. tons of writing paper; and 15,000 m. tons of corrugated cardboard	} Under construction; production is to begin in 1970
7. Several textile plants			Partly realized; partly under construction
8. One jute bags plants	3.3	6 million bags	Opened in 1966

^c/ Capacity per month.

Project or projects	Investment (mln. US\$)	Annual	Stage of implementation
<u>Ivory Coast cont'd</u>			
9. One sisal sacks plant		1.5 mln. sacks	To open in 1968; currently under construction.
10. A petroleum refinery	17.0	700,000 tons ^{d/}	Opened in 1965.
11. A fertilizer plant	4.1	12,000 m. tons of simple superphosphate; and 20,000 m. tons of ammo- nium sulphate	Opened in 1967
12. Two clinker-based cement plants	2.96	300,000 m. tons	Opened in 1965 and 1967.
<u>Liberia</u>			
1. One clinker-based cement plant		75,000 m. tons	Under construction; will be completed in 1968.
<u>Mali</u>			
1. One sugar mill		400 metric tons ^{e/}	Opened in 1965.
2. One cigarette factory		24 mln. boxes	Opened in 1965
3. One textile plant	4.0	2,000 m. tons	Under construction
4. One cement plant	7.5	30,000 m. tons	Under construction; will be completed in 1968.
<u>Niger</u>			
1. One cement plant	2.4	40,000 m.	Opened in 1966.
2. One integrated cotton textile plant	7.5	1,520 m. tons of cotton fabric	Expected to start production in 1968.

^{d/} Throughput.

^{e/} Raw sugar per day.

Project or projects	Investment (mln. US\$)	Annual capacity	Stage of implementation
<u>Niger cont'd</u>			
3. One maize mill			Completed in August 1967.
<u>Nigeria</u>			
1. Textile industries (cotton)	Over 40 mln.	Over 150 mln. sq. vds.	The position in 1966 is to be compared with the output in 1959 of only 12 mln. yards
2. Two jute bags plants		20 mln. bags	Opened in 1966 and 1967.
3. Cement plants	42.0	Over 1 mln. tons	Position as of early 1967.
4. One petroleum refinery	28.6	11.55 mln. barrels ^f	Opened in 1965.
5. Three vegetable oil mills	16.8	600,000 tons of nuts	One opened in 1965 and two were expected to open in 1967.
6. Two cocoa processing plants	11.2	50,000 tons of beans	Opened in 1967
7. One sugar mill (and plantation)		60,000 tons	Opened in 1965
8. One saw mill	2.8		Opened in 1965.
9. One plant (plywood, chipboard, particle board)	14.0		Agreement made in 1966.
10. One paper mill	6.4	12,000 tons	Under construction.
11. One glass bottle plant	1.5		Started operation.
12. Three vehicle assembly plants	7.0		Set up during 1965-67.
<u>Senegal</u>			
1. A complex based on tuna	Over 6.5	25,000 tuna of tuna and other products	Production expected to start 1967/68
2. A superphosphate and mixed fertilizer plant	12.4	60,000 metric tons	Under construction.

^{f/} Quantity of crude processed in 1966.

Project or projects	Investment (mln. US\$)	Annual capacity	Stage of implementation
<u>Sierra Leone</u>			
1. One palm kernel processing mill	1.8	40,000 tons kernel	Opened in 1965/66.
2. Fish, fruit, etc. canning plant			Opened in 1966.
3. One brewery			Opened in 1966/67.
4. One distillery			Opened in 1966/67.
5. One cigarette plant			Opened in 1966/67.
6. One cement plant (clinker-based)			Opened in 1965.
7. One petroleum refinery	5.2		Under construction.
<u>Togo</u>			
1. One brewery		30,000 hl	Opened in 1966; capacity is presently being doubled
2. One cotton textile (integrated) Plant	3.6	10 mln square yards	Opened in 1966
3. One clinker-based cement plant		60,000 metric tons	Under construction.
<u>Upper Volta</u>			
1. One matches manufacturing plant	0.2		Opened in 1965.
2. One modern brick-making plant		12,000 metric tons	Opened in 1966.
<u>Cameroon</u>			
1. One aluminium rolling mill	3.8	7,500 metric tons	Under construction.
2. One match manufacturing factory		86 mln. boxes	Opened in 1966.
3. One sugar mill (and plantation)	8.1	20,000 metric tons	Under construction; expected to be operational in the 1967/68 season.
4. Two textile plants	6.1	8.5 million metres	Opened in 1966.
5. One clinker-based cement plant		30,000 m. tons	Opened in 1966.

Project or projects	Investment (mln. US\$)	Annual capacity	Stage of implementation
<u>Cameroon cont'd</u>			
6. Vegetable oil milling industry			The export of these oils has been raised from 220 metric tons in 1961 to over 10,000 metric tons in 1966. The palm oil exports is 50,000 m. tons.
7. One cocoa processing plant	1.6	2,000 metric tons of butter; 2,680 metric tons of cake	Opened in 1965/66
8. One radio assembly plant		30,000 sets (in the third year)	Opened in 1965
<u>Chad</u>			
1. One brewery	2.4	30,000 hl.	Opened in 1965.
2. One sugar refinery-cum-packing plant	1.2	6,000 metric tons	A sugar mill will enter into production in 1969
3. One integrated cotton textile mill	7.3	8 million metres	Opened in 1967.
4. One meat plant	3.2		Full-scale operations will start in 1969.
<u>Central African Republic</u>			
1. One paints and varnishes plant			Opened in 1966.
2. One soap plant			Will open in 1967.
3. One hosiery plant			Will reach full-scale production in 1968.
4. One integrated cotton textile plant	10.1	8 million metres	Opened in 1967.
<u>Congo (Brazzaville)</u>			
1. One sugar mill (and plantation)		100,000 metric tons	Opened in 1966.

Project or projects	Investment (mln. US\$)	Annual capacity	Stage of implementation
<u>Congo (Brazzaville cont'd)</u>			
2. One integrated cotton textile plant	6 1	3.5 million metres and 150,000 dozen pieces of knitwear	Under construction
3. One cement plant	8 1	90,000 metric tons	Scheduled for completion in 1967
4. One paper pulp plant	Over 14.2 ^{g/}	12,000 metric tons	Under construction
5. One glass bottle plant			Under construction.
<u>Congo (Kinshasa)</u>			
1. One petroleum refinery		12,000 barrels ^{h/}	Under construction.
2. One automobile tyre plant			Opened during 1965/67.
3. One refrigerator plant			Opened during 1965/67.
<u>Gabon</u>			
1. One paper pulp plant	56.7	140,000 metric tons	Under construction
2. One clinker-based cement plant	1 2	35,000 metric tons	Construction will be completed in 1968
3. One petroleum refinery	17 2	625,000 metric tons ^{i/}	Expected to be opera- tional end 1967.
4. Brewery	0.8	50,000 hl. (beer); 25,000 hl. (soft drinks)	Under construction.
<u>Burundi</u>			
1. One integrated cotton textile plant		650 metric tons of fabric and 130 metric tons of warp for sale	Under construction

^{g/} The financing arrangements cover both plants

^{h/} Daily throughout capacity.

^{i/} Annual throughput of crude.

Project or projects	Investment (mln. US\$)	Annual capacity	Stage of implementation
<u>Ethiopia</u>			
1. Three vegetable oil mills			Opened in 1966
2. One soap, hydrogenated oils and glycerine factory			Under construction in 1967.
3. One brewery	2.4	110,000 hl	Opened in 1967
4. One sugar mill (and plantation)	23.0	47,000 metric tons	Under construction
5. One canvas and rubber shoe plant			Opened in 1965
6. One automobile tyre plant	5.6		Construction to begin shortly.
7. One cement plant	6.4		Opened in 1965
8. One nylon weaving plant			Opened in 1966
9. One worsted weaving plant			Commercial production to start early in 1968.
10. One petroleum refinery	17.0	500,000 m. tons ^{i/}	Opened in 1968.
11. One paper mill and paper products plants (incl. a pulp mill at a later stage)	8.7	7,500 tons of paper and paper products	Under construction
12. One galvanized sheet plant			Opened in 1966
<u>Kenya</u>			
1. Two sugar mills	22.1	89,000 tons	Operations commenced in 1966 and 1967
2. One pineapple canning plant	14.0		Under construction.
3. One cashewnut processing plant	1.7	9,000 to 10,000 tons	Under construction.
4. One ammonium nitrate plant	16.8		Outline agreement signed in 1966; based on imported ammonia
5. One integrated cotton textile plant	2.8	18 million yds	Opened in 1966
6. One nylon weaving plant		6 million yds	Opened in 1965

^{i/} Annual throughput of crude.

Project or projects	Investment (mln. US\$)	Annual capacity	Stage of implementation
<u>Kenya cont'd</u>			
7. One cement plant (expansion)		300,000 tons	Under construction
8. One cigarette plant	1.7		Opened in 1967
<u>Madagascar</u>			
1. One petroleum refinery	7.0	500,000 m tons ^{i/}	Opened in 1966
2. One bone treatment plant		45,000 m tons ^{i/}	Opened in 1966
3. One corrugated sheet plant		12,000 m. tons	Opened in 1966
<u>Malawi</u>			
1. One sugar mill (and plantation)	8.4	Over 30,000 tons	Opened in 1966
2. One integrated cotton textile plant	3.5	1,700 tons of fabric	Opened in 1966
<u>Mauritius</u>			
1. One soap factory		2,000 tons of scap and 200 tons of glycerine	Opened in 1966
<u>Rwanda</u>			
1. One integrated cotton textile plant			No details available
<u>Somalia</u>			
1. One iron foundry (based on scrap)			Opened in 1965
2. One integrated cotton textile plant	3.8		Under construction
3. One banana fibre plant	1.5		Agreement signed for finance etc.
<u>Tanzania</u>			
1. Two cashewnut processing plants	4.8	39,000 tons	One plant opened in 1965; the second plant is under construction.
2. One meat processing plant	3.6	12 million lbs.	Under construction
3. One instant coffee plant	0.9	600 tons	Under construction
4. Four sisal cordage products plants	2.8		Operational status achieved during 1964-67.

^{i/} Annual throughput of crude.

^{i/} Processing capacity.

Project or projects	Investment (mln. US\$)	Annual capacity	Stage of implementation
<u>Tanzania cont'd</u>			
5. One petroleum refinery	14.0	600,000 tons	Opened in 1966.
6. Several cotton textile plants	28.0	80 million sq yds	Position of operational units and units in construction in end of 1967.
7. One cement plant	5.0	150,000 tons	Opened in 1966
<u>Uganda</u>			
1. One sugar mill (and plantation)	5.6	55,000 tons	Under construction.
2. One meat processing and canning plant	2.8	85,000 heads live-stock ^{k/}	Under construction.
3. One superphosphate plant	9.8		International collaboration agreed upon.
4. One integrated cotton textile plant and one major expansion		Over 50 mln. yds	Opened in 1966/67
<u>Zambia</u>			
1. One sugar mill (and plantation)	6.3	30,000 tons of raw sugar	Under construction.
2. One sugar refinery	14.0		Under construction
3. One ammonium nitrate plant (and one explosives plant)	17.9		Contract signed in early 1967
4. One vegetable oil (and other products) plant	3.5		Opened in 1965.
5. One brewery	3.1	25,000 barrels ^{l/}	Under construction
6. One cement plant (expansion)	8.4	200,000 tons	Under construction.
7. One integrated cotton textile plant	10.6	14 million yds.	Under construction.
8. One tyre plant	5.6	120,000 automotive tyres and 500,000 bicycle tyres	Under construction.

Sources: Official and other publications.

^{k/}
^{l/} Per week.

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STATEMENT II

Pattern and rate of growth envisaged: 1963-1980

	Current Demand (1963)	Estimated demand (1980)	Estimated annual rate of growth (compounded)
EAST AFRICAN SUB-REGION			
1. Iron and steel	450,000 tons	1,600,000 tons	+ 7.7%
2. Steel structures	13,000 tons	77,000 tons	+ 9.9%
3. Wire products	15,970 tons	79,000 tons	+ 9.8%
4. Hand tools	14,300 tons	35,000 tons	+ 5.4%
5. Radio receivers	\$11.2 million ^{a/}	\$28.2 million (1975)	+ 7.9%
6. Insulated cables	\$ 6.7 million ^{a/}	\$14.5 million (1975)	+ 6.6%
7. Nitrogen (fertilizers)	59,800 tons	252,000 tons	+ 8.8%
8. P ₂ O ₅ (fertilizers)	48,380 tons	192,000 tons	+ 8.4%
9. K ₂ O (fertilizers)	25,800 tons	28,000 tons	+ 6.1%
10. DDT (fertilizers)	1,880 tons	17,000 tons	+13.8%
11. PVC	3,280 tons	22,000 tons	+12.0%
12. Polythylene	3,500 tons	46,000 tons	+16.4%
13. Rayon	24,000 tons	39,000 tons	+ 4.1%
14. Automotive tyres	570,000 units	900,000 units (1970)	+ 9.6%
15. Sheet glass	11.4 million sq. ft.	36.2 million sq. ft. (1975)	+10.1%
16. Paper, paperboard and paper products	90,000 tons	294,000 tons (1975)	+10.4%
WEST AFRICAN SUB-REGION			
17. Steel	630,000 metric tons	2.4 million metric tons	+ 8.2%
18. Caustic soda	40,000 tons	140,000 tons	+10.9%

^{a/} Imports at c i f prices

	Current demand (1963)	Estimated demand (1980)	Estimated annual rate of growth (compounded)
West African Sub-Region (cont'd)			
19. Polythylene	3,285 tons	64,000 tons	+ 19.1%
20. PVC	6,100 tons	69,000 tons	+ 15.3%
21. DDT (50%)	1,300 tons	15,000 tons	+ 15.5%
22. Nitrogenous fertilizers	11,300 tons of N	171,000 tons of N	+ 17.3%
23. Phosphate fertilizers	13,900 tons of P ₂ O ₅	192,000 tons of P ₂ O ₅	+ 16.7%
24. Paper and paperboard	62,600 tons	236,000 tons (1975)	+ 8.1%
25. Flat glass	17,100 metric tons	41,000 metric tons	+ 5.3%
26. Cement	2.3 million metric tons	12.3 million metric tons	+10.4%

Source: Based on Apparent Opportunities for Sub-regional Industrial Development, (IND/IF/WP/5).