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THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SITUATION IN AFRICA
(Prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization)

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Agricultural production in Africa was considerably smaller in 1961/62 than the year before, and on a per capita basis may even have fallen below the prewar level. As imports do not appear to have increased, the drop in production may have brought some reduction in per capita food supplies at least in the north-western part of the continent. For exports of agricultural products the unfavourable situation of the last few years has continued. As a result of lower prices Africa's earnings from agricultural exports declined sharply in 1961 and were no larger than in 1956, in spite of a big increase in the volume of shipments between these two years.

The setback to agricultural production in 1961/62 was caused chiefly by droughts and pest damage in some of the countries north of the Sahara, and there is every indication that the rise in the continent's production has been resumed during the current 1962/63 season. For export earnings, however, no such rapid recovery is in sight. Prices of agricultural exports as a whole have been more stable during the first nine months of 1962, but there are still no signs of a general improvement.

The developments outlined above are reviewed in more detail in the rest of this paper. There is no need to stress their serious implications for a continent where two thirds or more of the population obtains its livelihood from agricultural production and where foreign exchange earnings come very largely from the export of agricultural products.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

According to preliminary FAO estimates the volume of Africa's agricultural production was about 5 per cent less in 1961/62 than the year before (Table 1). These data are still subject to revision, which is usually in the upward direction, but there is little doubt that production fell sharply for the first time since 1957/58 and was only slightly above the level already reached in 1958/59.

The steepest decline in 1961/62 was in the output of non-food products. Previously their production appears to have risen a good deal more rapidly than food production, suggesting a tendency for agricultural production for export to increase faster than production for domestic consumption^{1/}. As is discussed later in this paper, the lower output of non-food products in 1961/62 appears already to have been reflected in some falling-off in the volume of exports, notably of cotton, during late 1961 and early 1962.

In spite of the fall in 1961/62, the production of non-food products still retains much of the expansion registered in earlier years, on a per capita as well as a total basis. Per capita food production, however, was much lower in 1961/62 than in the immediate postwar years and may even have fallen to less than before the war, though the prewar data available for comparison are particularly unreliable.

Production series for the main commodities are shown in the Annex Table. Among the main non-food products, cotton production is estimated to have fallen by more than 20 per cent in 1961/62. There was also a slight decline in the production of coffee, the first interruption for many years in the very rapid expansion of this commodity, and sisal production was a little less than the year before. Among food products, there were particularly big falls in the production of grains and olive oil in 1961/62. Total grain production was about 10 per cent lower than in 1960/61; maize was the only major grain crop to show a slight increase, while barley production fell by half and wheat by about a quarter. Olive oil output dropped by 65 per cent, with the down turn in the two-year production cycle. Cocoa production, which had risen by more than 30 per cent in 1960/61, declined by about 6 per cent in 1961/62, though it still remained far larger than any other previous crop. Sugar was the only one of the main food crops to register a substantial increase in 1961/62, production

^{1/} The non-food products, such as coffee, cotton, sisal and rubber, are still produced very largely for export, while the bulk of food production is consumed locally, notwithstanding the large exports of products such as grains, citrus fruit, edible oil seeds and cocoa from some countries.

TABLE 1

Indices of the Volume of Agricultural Production in Africa

	Average 1948/49- 1952/53	Average 1953/54- 1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62 (Preliminary)
Indices, average 1952/53-1956/57 = 100						
TOTAL PRODUCTION						
All agricultural products	89	102	111	113	116	111
Food products	89	102	108	109	113	110
Non-food products ^{1/}	87	102	125	131	136	124
PER CAPITA PRODUCTION						
All agricultural products	97	100	102	101	102	96
Food products	98	100	100	98	99	94
Non-food products ^{1/}	95	100	115	118	119	106

^{1/} Coffee, tea, tobacco, inedible oilseeds, animal and vegetable fibres, and rubber.

rising about 20 per cent above the comparatively low level of the year before. Changes in the production of most of the other food products seem to have been smaller, though little reliable information is available on such major categories as starchy roots, which contribute the bulk of the calorie supply in many parts of the continent, and livestock products, which are so important in determining the nutritional quality of the diet.

Most of the decline in agricultural production in 1961/62 appears to have been in the countries north of the Sahara. In north-west Africa, (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia) grain production was reduced by severe drought to about 40 per cent of the level of the previous year, and this disastrous harvest coincided with the downturn already noted in the production cycle for olives. The steep annual fluctuations in agricultural production in this part of the continent, caused mainly by the uncertain rainfall, are apparent from Table 2. In 1961/62 one of the frequent poor seasons in this area was accompanied by unusually bad one in the United Arab Republic, where in spite of the largest acreage for many years, the cotton harvest

decreased by 30 per cent, mainly as a result of severe outbreaks of cotton leafworm; because of reduced Nile water supplies the rice area declined sharply and production fell by 23 per cent. Sudan was an exception among the countries north of the Sahara, with a record production of cotton 50 per cent above the level of the year before.

South of the Sahara agricultural production probably fluctuates rather less than in the countries to the north, though it must be admitted that the statistical data for most of this area are particularly unreliable. In 1961/62 there was a further expansion in South Africa in the production of most of the main products apart from groundnuts. The maize harvest established yet another record and disposal of the surplus is proving difficult; on the other hand maize supplies were temporarily short in Zululand as a result of drought. In Mauritius the dominant sugar crop recovered almost completely from the cyclone damage of the previous year. However, in a number of countries south of the Sahara the production situation in 1961/62 was less favourable. There were severe food shortages in parts of East Africa and Dahomey because of drought and floods. Droughts also affected production in Guinea and Niger. In Uganda cotton production fell by almost half because of adverse weather, though the production of coffee, the other main export crop, showed a further increase. Production was below the previous year's record levels in most of the main cocoa-producing countries. There was a fall in the production of most of the principal export crops in Congo (Leopoldville) in 1961/62, mainly because of the political disturbances.

Production Prospects for 1962/63

For the current 1962/63 harvests only very limited information is so far available, though it seems likely that the continent's total agricultural production will be substantially above the low level of 1961/62. The countries of north-west Africa have had good grain harvests (wheat production in Morocco is expected to reach 1.4 million tons), and a large olive oil output is also anticipated in this area. In north-east Africa, the other main part of the continent where production was low in

TABLE 2

Indices of the Volume of Agricultural Production in
Selected Countries of Africa

	Average 1948/49- 1952/53	Average 1953/54- 1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62 (Preliminary)
Indices, average 1952/53-1956/57 = 100						
NORTH-WEST AFRICA						
Algeria	...	101 ^{1/}	94 ^{1/}	99	103	...
Morocco	...	98 ^{1/}	106 ^{1/}	100	102	...
Tunisia	...	101	134	111	128	...
SUB-TOTAL	...	100	104	101	106	...
NORTH-EAST AFRICA						
United Arab Republic	...	104	116	120	123	...
SUB-TOTAL^{2/}	91	104	118	123	123	113
SOUTH OF SAHARA						
Ethiopia ^{3/}	...	100	100	104	103	...
South Africa	...	103	111	112	120	...
SUB-TOTAL^{2/}	...	102	110	112	116	...
CONTINENTAL TOTAL^{2/}	89	102	111	113	116	111

^{1/} Former French zone only.

^{2/} Including estimates for countries not shown separately.

^{3/} Excluding Eritrea.

NOTE: Country indices are calculated by FAO on a uniform basis. They may differ from indices produced by the countries themselves because of differences in concepts of production, coverage, weights, and methods of calculation. They are not yet available for 1961/62.

1961/62, the United Arab Republic cotton crop appears to have regained the 1960/61 level, as a result of very high yields. In Guinea the 1962/63 season has been particularly favourable, and increase in production of 10 to 20 per cent over the low level of the previous year is expected. Although a large part of South Africa has been affected by drought, record yields are expected in the main farming areas as a result of improved techniques.

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

While the volume of Africa's agricultural exports has increased without interruption throughout the past decade, prices have fluctuated about a declining trend and in several years the rise in volume has been insufficient to prevent a fall in total earnings. This was the case in 1961, the latest full year for which data are available at the time of writing, when the continent's earnings from agricultural exports are estimated to have fallen by about 6 per cent, through the combined effect of a 7 per cent drop in prices and a 1 per cent increase in the volume of shipments (Table 3).

TABLE 3

Indices of the Agricultural Exports of Africa

	Average 1948-52	average 1953-57	1958	1959	1960	1961 (Preliminary)
	Indices, average 1952-56 = 100					
Volume of exports	84	106	116	124	128	129
Average price (unit value)	102	97	96	87	87	81
"Terms of trade" ^{1/}	105	97	91	84	82	75
Total earnings (at current prices)	86	103	111	108	111	104
Total "real" earnings ^{1/}	89	103	106	104	105	96

^{1/} Price and earnings deflated by United Nations index of average unit value of manufactured goods in world trade.

By 1961 the volume of exports had increased by more than 50 per cent over the 1948-52 average. Because of lower prices, however, this rise in volume has brought only about 20 per cent more in total earnings (valued at current prices). In "real" terms the trend of agricultural export earnings has been even less satisfactory. The "terms of trade" of the agricultural exports of African countries have worsened, since the decline in their prices has been accompanied by a continued increase in the prices of the manufactured products imported by these countries. Thus the "real" value of Africa's earnings from agricultural exports, in terms of their purchasing power for manufactured goods, is estimated to have risen by less than 10 per cent between 1948-52 and 1961, in spite of the 50 per cent increase in volume. Another significant comparison is that while at current prices these earnings were no larger in 1961 than in 1956, in "real" terms they were smaller than in any year since 1953.

In recent years the beverages and tobacco group has accounted on average for a little less than 40 per cent of the continent's total earnings from agricultural exports, and the food and feedingsuffs and agricultural raw materials groups for just over 30 per cent each. In 1961 earnings fell for each of these main commodity groups (Table 4). For the two former groups an increase in the volume of shipments was more than cancelled out by lower prices, and for agricultural raw materials the volume declined as well as prices.

Export earnings from agricultural raw materials, which in both 1959 and 1960 had been rising sharply from the recession-affected level of 1958, are estimated to have fallen back by about 9 per cent in 1961. The volume of exports fell by about 5 per cent and prices by about 6 per cent. The lower volume of exports was due chiefly to smaller cotton exports from the United Arab Republic, though exports of sisal and rubber also fell slightly. The decline in prices affected the whole group, with an especially steep drop in rubber prices.

For beverages and tobacco there was a further fall of about 10 per cent in prices in 1961. Cocoa prices fell by no less than 20 per cent and coffee prices by about 7 per cent, each reaching the lowest annual average for more than a decade. Although the volume of exports increased (the unprecedentedly large cocoa harvest of 1960/61 brought an expansion of more than 20 per cent in exports of this commodity), earnings for the group as a whole fell by 7 per cent to the lowest level since 1956.

TABLE 4

Indices of the Agricultural Exports of Africa, by Main Commodity Groups

	Average 1948-52	Average 1953-57	1958	1959	1960	1961 (Preliminary)
Indices, average 1952-56 = 100						
VOLUME OF GROSS EXPORTS						
All agricultural products	84	106	116	124	128	129
Food and feedingstuffs	81	107	130	116	116	119
Grains	89	110	150	78	108	112
Vegetable oils and oilseeds (edible)	80	106	126	127	111	122
Beverages and tobacco	81	108	113	128	141	146
Agricultural raw materials	91	102	105	128	122	117
AVERAGE PRICE (UNIT VALUE)						
All agricultural products	102	97	96	87	87	81
Food and feedingstuffs	100	98	91	93	93	89
Grains	101	93	75	85	79	75
Vegetable oils and oilseeds (edible)	104	98	90	91	96	89
Beverages and tobacco	90	97	108	89	80	72
Agricultural raw materials	119	96	86	79	91	86
TOTAL EARNINGS^{1/}						
All agricultural products	86	103	111	108	111	104
Food and feedingstuffs	81	105	118	108	108	106
Grains	90	102	113	66	85	84
Vegetable oils and oilseeds (edible)	83	104	113	116	107	109
Beverages and tobacco	73	105	122	114	113	105
Agricultural raw materials	108	98	90	101	111	101

^{1/} At current prices.

For food and feedingstuffs the decline in export earnings in 1961 was only about 2 per cent, the volume rising by 2 per cent and prices falling by some 4 per cent in comparison with 1960. This more favourable outcome was largely caused by the sub-group edible oils and oilseeds, for which earnings actually increased slightly, since a 10 per cent recovery in volume (chiefly the result of the large production of groundnuts and olive oil in 1960/61) was more than sufficient to outweigh the drop in prices. Earnings from grain exports were almost the same as in 1960, a slight fall in prices roughly balancing an increase in volume. Wheat and barley shipments declined very sharply, but there was a considerable increase in maize exports, mainly from South Africa.

During 1962 the volume of exports of most commodities appears to have continued to increase, with the principal exception of cotton, exports of which are reflecting the very small 1961/62 harvests in Uganda and the United Arab Republic. Grain exports are likely to have increased substantially. In July 1962 South Africa sold 650,000 tons of maize to Mainland China, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has also found a market in China for part of its surplus. While the countries of north-west Africa exported very little grain in 1961 (Algeria was in fact a large importer of durum and durum-substitute wheats), Morocco and Tunisia expect surpluses of hard wheat of 200,000 tons and 60-100,000 tons respectively from their 1962/63 harvests, though both will have a deficit of soft wheat.

While FAO estimates of the average unit values of exports are not yet available, individual price quotations give some indication of trends during the first nine months of 1962. Prices of agricultural exports as a whole appear to have remained fairly stable at levels close to those prevailing towards the end of 1961. Prices of food and feedingstuffs were slightly higher in the third quarter of 1962 and those of beverages and tobacco and of agricultural raw materials slightly lower than in the corresponding period of 1961.

In the food and feedingstuffs group, prices of rice and sugar have risen sharply, but there has been a steep decline during 1962 in the prices of vegetable oils and oilseeds, especially of groundnuts and oil. In the beverages and tobacco group the main movement has been in cocoa prices, which rose considerably in the last part of 1961 because of uncertainty concerning the size of the crop and then fell back in the early months of 1962. Prices of Robusta coffee have recovered slightly. Among the agricultural raw materials, prices of cotton and of rubber have tended to drift downwards during 1962, while there has been some recovery in wool and sisal prices.

Price and Marketing Policies

There have been a number of important developments in price and marketing policies for export crops. Because of the lower world prices, which have placed a strain on stabilisation funds, several countries reduced producer prices for some of their main export commodities in 1961/62. For cocoa, for example, producer prices were considerably reduced in Cameroun, Ivory Coast and Nigeria, and for coffee in Ivory Coast and Togo. While cocoa prices were maintained in Ghana, producers' immediate receipts were reduced by 10 per cent through the introduction of compulsory saving bonds. For the 1962/63 season cocoa prices are again unchanged in Ghana and have been raised slightly in Nigeria.

Responsibility for the purchase of Ghana's cocoa crop has been assumed by the United Ghana Farmers' Council, in place of the local and foreign buyers previously licensed by the Marketing Board. The selling centre for Ghanaian cocoa has also been transferred from London to Accra. Nigeria is now selling cocoa in Lagos as well as in London, and from 1 October 1962 f.o.b. sales have been made from Lagos only.

Concerning cotton, in the United Arab Republic all internal and external trade transactions have been taken over by the Egyptian Cotton Commission and the National Public Organization for Cotton Trading. The Ministry of Economy now fixes prices before each season, as well as the terms and the dates of delivery of the cotton to the Commission. In

Nigeria and Uganda producer prices for cotton were lowered for the 1961/62 season. In Uganda, however, the former level has been restored for 1962/63, in order to maintain growers' incomes and encourage them to increase acreage.

Producer prices for both groundnuts and palm oil were reduced in Nigeria in 1961/62, but groundnut prices in Senegal were left unchanged. The fixed producer prices for maize in South Africa have been reduced for the 1962/63 season in an effort to limit the mounting surplus of this commodity. Following South Africa's withdrawal from the British Commonwealth, and hence from the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, the United Kingdom has agreed to purchase at a fixed price 150,000 tons of South African sugar annually for five years. Nevertheless, it has been necessary to impose cuts on South African sugar production in 1962/63.

In regard to international commodity arrangements, a draft agreement for cocoa has been discussed by the FAO Cocoa Study Group and will be placed before a United Nations negotiating conference to be convened in 1963. For coffee, the series of one-year agreements has now given way to a longer-term International Coffee Agreement, designed to regulate exports by means of quotas, which was negotiated in August 1962. The agreement is initially for a five-year period, and includes consuming as well as producing countries.

TABLE 5

Indices of the Agricultural Imports and Net Agricultural Trade of Africa

	Average 1948-52	Average 1953-57	1958	1959	1960	1961 (Preliminary)
	Indices, average 1952-56 = 100					
VOLUME OF GROSS IMPORTS						
All agricultural products	84	105	120	138	146	148
Food products	85	105	125	154	162	162
Grains	100	106	142	217	215	215
VOLUME OF NET EXPORTS						
All agricultural products	84	106	115	120	121	122
Food products	77	108	135	76	68	73

crops that enters commercial channels. While in most of Africa the overall quantity of food supplies per capita is probably more or less sufficient, there may be shortages in the drier areas in certain seasons. The quality of the diet, in terms of its content of livestock products and other nutritionally valuable foods, is generally unsatisfactory. It is not possible, however, to determine what changes have occurred in the quality of the diet, since these changes usually come very gradually, and statistics of such products as meat, milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables are particularly unreliable.

ANNEX TABLE

Production of Major Crops, African Continent
and Principal Producing Countries

	Average 1948/49- 1952/53	Average 1953/54- 1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62 (Preliminary)
	(thousand metric tons)					
<u>Wheat</u>	<u>4,290</u>	<u>5,570</u>	<u>5,330</u>	<u>5,160</u>	<u>5,550</u>	<u>4,040</u>
United Arab Republic	1,113	1,548	1,412	1,443	1,499	1,436
Algeria	996	1,339	1,129	1,105	1,505	628
Morocco	786	1,083	1,281	956	974	601
South Africa	555	683	616	740	771	833
Tunisia	452	515	536	525	439*	207*
<u>Barley</u>	<u>3,400</u>	<u>3,480</u>	<u>3,430</u>	<u>2,800</u>	<u>3,100</u>	<u>1,520</u>
Morocco	1,481	1,677	1,590	1,119	1,362	476
Algeria	808	798	780	643	824	201
Tunisia	218	154	282	236	135*	58*
<u>Maize</u>	<u>8,560</u>	<u>10,490</u>	<u>11,100</u>	<u>10,950</u>	<u>12,110</u>	<u>12,380</u>
South Africa	2,471	3,519	3,660	3,801	4,834	4,855
<u>Rice (paddy)</u>	<u>3,360</u>	<u>3,980</u>	<u>3,990</u>	<u>4,380</u>	<u>4,520</u>	<u>4,240</u>
United Arab Republic	971	1,272	1,082	1,535	1,485	1,142
Madagascar	829	1,023	1,100	1,078	1,193	1,300*
Sierra Leone	274 ^{2/}	228	264	264	287*	300*
Congo (Leopoldville)	152	184	173	165
<u>TOTAL GRAINS^{1/}</u>	<u>30,690</u>	<u>35,650</u>	<u>36,380</u>	<u>36,230</u>	<u>38,420</u>	<u>35,470</u>
<u>Sugar (raw value)</u>	<u>2,560</u>	<u>2,140</u>	<u>2,560</u>	<u>2,680</u>	<u>2,400</u>	<u>2,920</u>
South Africa	555	742	1,023	946	902	997
Mauritius	443	536	526	580	236	553
Réunion	116	185	165	200	218	262
Mozambique	86	121	153	174	157	...
<u>Wine</u>	<u>1,720</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>2,040</u>	<u>2,620</u>	<u>2,260</u>	<u>2,240*</u>
Algeria	1,350	1,717	1,383	1,860	1,585	1,563
South Africa	228	287	286*	318	302	...
Morocco	64	181	210	275	238	...
Tunisia	74	115	156	166	140	...

ANNEX TABLE (continued)

	Average 1948/49- 1952/53	Average 1953/54- 1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62 (Preliminary)
(thousand metric tons)						
<u>Oranges</u>	<u>1,080</u>	<u>1,440</u>	<u>1,650</u>	<u>1,630</u>	<u>1,760</u>	<u>1,620</u>
Morocco	170	251	385	398	444	454
South Africa	199	280	299	289	415	...
Algeria	239	340	340	376	347	375*
<u>Olive Oil</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>100</u>
Tunisia	53	66	135	59	137	38*
Algeria	18	21	17	18	18*	17*
Morocco	13 ^{2/}	20	27	12	30	12*
<u>Palm Kernels</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>810</u>	<u>860</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>820</u>	<u>760</u>
Nigeria ^{3/}	376	446	468	434*	429*	411
Congo (Leopoldville) ^{4/}	117	129	144	162	142	127
Sierra Leone ^{3/}	74	62	56	59	55*	56*
<u>Palm Oil</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>930</u>	<u>930</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>880</u>
Nigeria ^{2/}	352	432	457	433	423	403
Congo (Leopoldville) ^{4/}	172	206	225	245	234*	234
<u>Groundnuts (in shell)</u>	<u>2,440</u>	<u>3,320</u>	<u>3,620</u>	<u>3,510</u>	<u>4,070</u>	<u>3,970</u>
Nigeria	690*	946*	1,025*	900*	1,150*	1,245*
Senegal	558	642	765	832	870	890
South Africa	103	189	195	214	268	195
<u>Cocoa</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>100</u>
Mozambique ^{6/}	46	49	54	42	44	45*
<u>Coffee</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>610</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>770</u>	<u>740</u>
Ivory Coast	49	87	159	140	185	170*
Uganda	35	57	84	107	119	132*
Angola	56	74	89*	108*	132*	114*
Congo (Leopoldville)	21	32	54	61	60*	36*
Madagascar	31	51	46	48	51	57*
Ethiopia	34*	50*	57*	57*	51	54*
Cameroun	9	15	27	29	38	39*
Kenya	10	18	24	24	34	32
Tanganyika	14	20	23	23	27	27*

ANNEX TABLE (continued)

	Average 1948/49- 1952/53	Average 1953/54- 1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62 (Preliminary)
(thousand metric tons)						
<u>Cocoa (beans)</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>660</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>820</u>
Ghana ^{3/}	253	236	260	322	439	410
Nigeria ^{3/}	109	105	137	151	198	189
Cameroun	49	58	66	70	82	78
Ivory Coast ^{7/}	53	61	56	62	94	81
<u>Tea</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>51</u>
Nyasaland	7	8	11	11	12	14*
Kenya	6	9	11	13	14	13
<u>Tobacco</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>210</u>
Southern Rhodesia	44	63	82	95	106	111
<u>Cotton (lint)</u>	<u>690</u>	<u>710</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>920</u>	<u>730</u>
United Arab Republic	396	346	446	457	430	302
Sudan	74	90	127	129	114	173
Uganda	66	66	73	65	65	36
Congo (Leopoldville)	46	48	49	60	38*	22*
Mozambique	29*	29	43*	46	38*	38*
Nigeria ^{8/}	14	31	30	30	51	43
Tanganyika	10	21	31	37	34	30
Chad	17	23	24	14	34	20*
<u>Sisal</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>370</u>
Tanganyika	137	179	200	209*	208	201*
Angola	21	37*	51*	56*	58*	58*
Kenya	38	39	47	56	64	63*
Mozambique	19	27*	33*	28*	29*	29*
<u>Rubber</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>140</u>
Nigeria ^{3/}	14	31	42	54	59	56*
Liberia	31	38	43	43	42	43
Congo (Leopoldville)	10	27	35	40	36	34*

