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Intelligence Handbook

US Economic Interests in Africa

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INTRODUCTION

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INTELLIGENCE HANDBOOK

US ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN AFRICA

Introduction

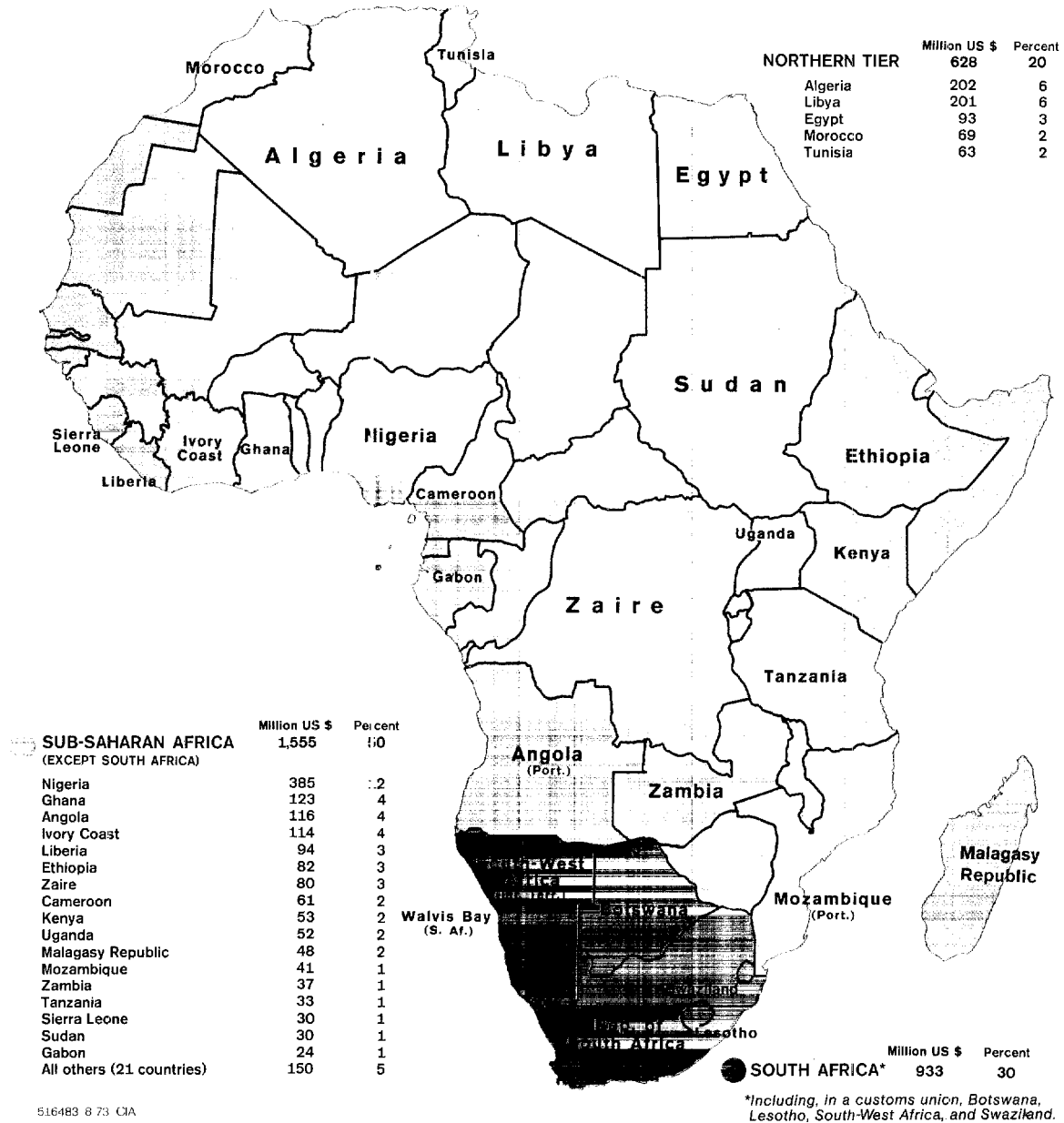
This handbook is a compendium of information on US economic ties with Africa. The handbook starts with a short treatment of the economic interests of the West in Africa and continues with a general discussion of key features of US-Africa trade, US investment in Africa, and US aid to Africa. Detailed statistical tables present information, by region and country, on these topics, as well as basic economic data on individual African countries. A second part of the handbook consists of data sheets on the 23 African countries that account for 95% of US trade with Africa. The sheets include broad economic data and information on foreign trade, investment, and aid, with emphasis on economic ties to the United States. Because of rounding, figures in the statistical tables and the data sheets sometimes do not add to the totals shown.

The term **investment** in this handbook normally refers to the cumulated value of all foreign-owned assets in an African country at a given time rather than to the addition to assets made in any given year. A short appendix describes some of the glaring weaknesses in the data on foreign investment in Africa.

25X1A9a NOTE: Comments and queries regarding this publication are welcomed. They may be directed to [REDACTED] of the Office of Economic Research, Code 143, Extension 6404.

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TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AFRICA:
 VALUE AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION, 1972



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Perspective: Africa's Economic Relations with the West

1. Economic relations between Africa¹ and the developed countries are essential for rapid economic progress in Africa. At the same time—except for gold from South Africa and petroleum from Algeria, Libya, and Nigeria—most of these relations are presently of minor importance to the United States and the other nations of the developed Western world.² Trade with Africa represents only about 5% of total Western trade. Direct investments in Africa constitute only 8%–10% of all Western foreign investments by private business firms; 3%–5% in South Africa alone. As for aid, a substantial part of British, French, and Belgian foreign aid goes to Africa. In the past several years, 7% of US foreign aid has been committed to the area.

2. The interest of European and American importers and investors in Africa has focused on primary products, such as petroleum, gold, diamonds, copper, iron ore, coffee, cocoa, cotton, and palm and vegetable oils. Other major African exports are uranium, bauxite, phosphates, wood products, sugar, peanuts, sisal, and wine. More than 35% of the West's imports from Africa in 1972 consisted of petroleum. Gold has accounted for an additional 10%.³

3. The exploitation of mineral resources almost certainly will continue to characterize private foreign investment in Africa over the next decade. Investment in other branches of industry is less promising because of market limitations (scattered populations and low incomes), a widespread movement toward nationalization, and scarcity of skilled manpower. In general, African countries (with the exception of South Africa) have not been able to generate sustained economic momentum because:

- Agricultural production has barely kept up with rapid population growth;
- Wide fluctuations in the prices of key exports—copper, cocoa, and coffee—have inhibited orderly economic planning;
- Increases in exports have often been matched by increases in imports of consumer goods; and,
- Governments, racked by tribal animosities, have not acquired the political strength and administrative expertise to sponsor effective economic development programs.

¹ Africa for this handbook includes all the countries of the African continent, Malagasy Republic, and Mauritius.

² As regards trade, in this handbook, the developed Western world consists of the market economies of Europe, North America, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand; and as regards investment, the West is limited to the 16 of these countries that constitute the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

³ This is a rough estimate, which includes an allowance for the substantial volume of gold sales that is not reflected in the normal world trade data. (Gold sales are often treated, in foreign trade accounts, not as items of trade but as sales to financial institutions.)

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US-Africa Trade

4. Since World War II, US economic relations with Africa have expanded as part of the general rapid growth in US international trade, investment, and foreign aid. Trade with Africa remains only a small share of total US foreign trade—3% in 1972. From the African point of view, US-Africa trade is more important, making up about one-tenth of the continent's trade in recent years. (For detailed trade data on Africa, by region and country, see Tables 1 and 2.) The commodity flow is as follows:

a. US imports from Africa: petroleum, coffee, diamonds, cocoa, fish, iron, and other primary products (see Tables 3, 4, and 5).

b. US exports to Africa: industrial machinery, transportation equipment, other manufactured goods, and foodstuffs (see Tables 6, 7, and 8).

5. Africa accounts for only 3% of US imports (see Table 3). Foodstuffs (vanilla, cloves, cocoa, coffee, and nuts), metallic ores, cotton, and diamonds are among the few US imports for which Africa is an appreciable source (see Table 5).

6. Africa has supplied some of the strategic materials the United States has stockpiled to meet emergency needs—but not recently. No new foreign procurement for the stockpiles has occurred since the mid-1960s; the President's announced intent is to reduce their size and scope. Of the types of goods in stockpiles, the United States imports from Africa substantial quantities of manganese ores, chromium, rubber, silver, and platinum as well as smaller quantities of cobalt and columbium.

7. Africa accounts for only 3% of US exports. Machinery and transport equipment, which account for more than half the commodities the United States exports to Africa, constitute only 4% of the US market for such products (see Table 6). From the overall point of view, the continent is important as a market to the United States only in the case of oils and fats, of which Africa takes 16%. In no other major commodity group does Africa's share exceed 5% (see Table 8). From the point of view of many individual US business firms, however, Africa is a leading customer (e.g., for mining equipment) or a leading supplier of raw materials.

8. As for the geographical distribution, South Africa (including the small countries within its customs union) accounts for 30% of the total African trade with the United States (see the map). The five countries of the northern tier account for another 20%. Nigeria represents a further 12%, and the remaining 37 states of sub-Saharan Africa share 38%.

9. South Africa has sizable two-way trade with the United States. Oil-rich Nigeria, Algeria, and Libya have two-way trade with the United States on a much smaller scale, exporting oil and importing US transport equipment, machinery, and food. Summary data for US trade with Africa and with the four principal African trading partners, for 1972, follow:

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| | Million US\$ | Percent | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | To/From Africa | To/From World |
| Africa | | | |
| US exports | 1,535 | 100 | 3.1 |
| US imports | 1,581 | 100 | 2.8 |
| South Africa | | | |
| US exports | 603 | 39 | 1.2 |
| US imports | 330 | 21 | 0.6 |
| Nigeria | | | |
| US exports | 114 | 7 | 0.2 |
| US imports | 271 | 17 | 0.5 |
| Algeria | | | |
| US exports | 98 | 6 | 0.2 |
| US imports | 104 | 7 | 0.2 |
| Libya | | | |
| US exports | 85 | 6 | 0.2 |
| US imports | 116 | 7 | 0.2 |

10. US imports of Ghanaian cocoa and Angolan, Ivorian, and Ethiopian coffee place these countries in the second tier of the United States' African trading partners. Egypt and Morocco are customers for US oils and fats, food, machinery, and transport equipment. Liberia exports iron ore and rubber to the United States and takes a miscellany of products in return. Zaire, nearly balanced its trade with the United States in 1972 by reducing its imports of US manufactures while maintaining exports of coffee, cobalt, and other ores and minerals. (For detailed trade data for these and other African countries, see the country data sheets.)

11. For the first time since 1959, the United States had an unfavorable trade balance with Africa in 1972. US exports worldwide increased nearly 13% in 1972 whereas exports to Africa shrank 8%. US imports from Africa rose by 29%, compared with a 22% increase in imports worldwide. The decline in US exports to Africa in 1972 was largely in the machinery and transport equipment and chemicals sectors. The increase of petroleum imports to US\$476 million in 1972, compared with \$162 million in 1971, largely accounted for the jump in imports, as follows:

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| | Million US\$ | | Change from 1971 to 1972 | |
|---------------|--------------|--------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | 1972 | 1971 | Million US\$ | Percent |
| World | | | | |
| US exports | 49,676 | 44,137 | 5,539 | 12.5 |
| US imports | 55,555 | 45,602 | 9,953 | 21.8 |
| Balance | -5,879 | -1,465 | | |
| Africa | | | | |
| US exports | 1,535 | 1,667 | -132 | -7.9 ⁶ |
| US imports | 1,581 | 1,227 | 354 | 28.9 |
| Balance | -46 | 440 | | |

12. The United States had a less favorable balance of trade with South Africa and with the group of northern tier countries in 1972 compared with 1971. The deficit with the remaining countries rose sharply, as follows:

| | Million US\$ | |
|---|--------------|------|
| | 1972 | 1971 |
| Africa | -46 | 440 |
| South Africa | 273 | 339 |
| Northern Tier | 114 | 265 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa, except South Africa | -433 | -164 |

US Private Investment in Africa

13. US private direct investment in Africa prior to the 1940s was limited mainly to rubber plantations in Liberia and mining interests in Zambia and South Africa. The scope of investment widened rapidly in the 1960s—amounting to \$1 billion in 1960, \$2 billion in 1966, and \$4 billion in 1972.⁴ (For estimates of US direct private investments, 1962-71, by region and country, see Table 9). The rapid growth in investment has increased Africa's share of the US direct foreign investment from 3% to 4.5%, as follows:

| End of Year | Percent |
|------------------|---------|
| 1960 | 2.9 |
| 1962 | 3.3 |
| 1964 | 3.8 |
| 1966 | 3.8 |
| 1968 | 4.1 |
| 1970 | 4.5 |
| 1971 | 4.5 |
| 1972 preliminary | 4.5 |

⁴ Book value. For discussion of the uncertainties that surround investment data, see the Appendix.

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14. About half of US direct investment in South Africa is in manufacturing. Elsewhere in Africa, more than 80% is in extractive industries. Petroleum and other extractive industries accounted at the end of 1971 for \$2.8 billion of the \$3.8 billion of US direct investment. (For estimates of US private direct investment, by industry, since the end of 1960, see Table 10.)

US Aid to Africa

Economic

15. US economic aid commitments to African countries in fiscal years 1962-72 totaled approximately \$5 billion. About three-fourths of this amount has been drawn. Most was official development assistance, of which AID accounted for 45% and Food for Peace 38%. The balance consisted largely of Export-Import Bank long-term loans. Economic aid to Africa has been divided roughly half and half into loans and grants. Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia, and Zaire together have received more than half of US economic aid. Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Liberia have accounted for another 20%. (For details on US economic aid to Africa, see Table 11.)

Military

16. In the same period, US military assistance to Africa totaled \$350 million. Ethiopia received 40% of the military aid; Morocco, 28%; Zaire, 12%; Tunisia, 11%; and Libya, 4%. (For details on US military aid to Africa, see Table 12.)

Outlook for US Trade and Investment

17. Although most African commodities are not now critical to US needs, their importance clearly will increase. Africa supplies the United States with a growing share of its crude petroleum (8% in 1971 and 18% in 1972) and possesses a large proportion of world reserves of various nonferrous minerals.⁵

18. Because of the growing shortage of fuels, US industry will attach increasing importance to African petroleum and natural gas, as indicated by the recent major agreement for US imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Algeria. In addition, the United States no doubt will have to depend on Africa for more chromite and the platinum group metals, which are found in unique concentrations in southern Africa. Chromite (chrome ore) is used in the metallurgical, refractory, and chemical industries. South Africa and Rhodesia are the principal African suppliers, together accounting for 22% of US imports in 1972. The US automobile industry is seeking larger amounts of platinum from South Africa for emission control systems.

19. Other important African minerals include tantalite, used in electronics; petalite, used in the manufacture of special types of glass; crocidolite asbestos; and natural industrial diamonds. Again, these minerals are found primarily in

⁵ Minerals from Africa received in the United States via markets in Europe or after processing in Europe and other foreign areas are outside the scope of this handbook.

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white-dominated southern Africa. Africa appears to provide no more than a small fraction of US imports of any of these commodities other than industrial diamonds, 29% of which were from Africa in 1972 (see Table 5).

20. Africa is expected to continue to supply the United States with appreciable amounts of manganese ore, beryllium, columbium, cobalt, antimony, and other nonferrous ores and metals; pyrethrum (used in insecticides); precious stones; and foodstuffs such as cocoa, tea, fish, vanilla, cloves, and nuts. Certain commodities, such as bauxite and copper, which are not now imported from Africa in large amounts, probably will be purchased in volume by US firms as world supplies tighten over the next few years.

21. US manufactured goods find a ready acceptance in Africa. African countries that are benefiting from rising sales of petroleum and other raw materials constitute a growing market for US machine tools, transport equipment, construction equipment, consumer durables, and other industrial products. US oils and fats will be sold in increasing volume in northern African countries.

22. Continued growth of US private investment in Africa is to be expected, especially in petroleum and other extractive industries. US investment almost certainly will broaden into other fields, including manufacturing, as the growth of African exports permits rapid modernization in a few countries, particularly those with extensive oil resources. A number of the poorer African countries will continue to be torn by the wish to modernize rapidly and the desire to limit foreign influence in their economies.

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Table 1

United States: Imports from Africa, by Region and Country

Million US\$

| | 1962 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|---|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total Africa ¹ | 725.4 | 922.1 | 870.2 | 970.9 | 897.9 | 1,115.0 | 1,040.5 | 1,103.5 | 1,231.0 | 1,584.3 |
| Northern Tier | 52.2 | 66.3 | 62.8 | 90.8 | 71.9 | 144.4 | 161.5 | 84.1 | 102.0 | 257.2 |
| Algeria | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 9.5 | 19.8 | 104.4 |
| Egypt | 23.1 | 24.3 | 16.2 | 17.8 | 15.0 | 35.6 | 38.0 | 22.9 | 19.1 | 16.9 |
| Libya | 11.8 | 28.6 | 30.5 | 57.3 | 36.3 | 89.7 | 110.6 | 39.1 | 51.2 | 116.2 |
| Morocco | 10.6 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 12.6 | 10.6 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 6.9 | 11.4 |
| Tunisia | 1.4 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 8.3 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 694.5 | 850.5 | 795.0 | 875.0 | 817.2 | 978.3 | 875.7 | 1,019.5 | 1,124.9 | 1,323.7 |
| Southern White Redoubt | 319.1 | 321.1 | 290.8 | 322.9 | 310.9 | 352.1 | 317.9 | 374.4 | 400.9 | 458.0 |
| South Africa (including four others in customs union) | 251.6 | 243.5 | 225.1 | 250.5 | 228.3 | 255.7 | 247.3 | 288.4 | 287.8 | 330.4 |
| Portuguese areas | 45.1 | 64.3 | 55.7 | 63.0 | 76.0 | 94.8 | 70.5 | 85.9 | 112.3 | 115.2 |
| Angola | 38.7 | 55.5 | 48.3 | 53.2 | 62.6 | 76.8 | 54.4 | 68.2 | 90.2 | 89.6 |
| Mozambique | 6.4 | 8.8 | 7.4 | 9.8 | 13.4 | 18.0 | 16.1 | 17.7 | 22.1 | 25.6 |
| Rhodesia | 22.4 ² | 13.3 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 12.4 |
| West Africa | 195.1 | 250.3 | 238.0 | 256.1 | 224.7 | 274.6 | 280.3 | 328.3 | 399.5 | 527.5 |
| Francophone | 32.4 | 69.4 | 50.2 | 69.8 | 52.1 | 86.6 | 58.0 | 99.7 | 87.4 | 96.8 |
| Ivory Coast | 30.2 | 64.0 | 45.9 | 65.2 | 48.1 | 79.1 | 53.6 | 92.2 | 82.8 | 91.8 |
| Others ³ | 2.2 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 7.5 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| Anglophone | 122.1 | 123.7 | 123.1 | 112.2 | 111.3 | 122.9 | 155.8 | 170.0 | 258.9 | 374.5 |
| Ghana | 64.5 | 77.8 | 58.8 | 46.4 | 57.3 | 78.2 | 68.5 | 90.7 | 105.6 | 79.6 |
| Nigeria | 47.7 | 35.2 | 58.8 | 51.7 | 43.7 | 36.3 | 70.8 | 71.3 | 130.2 | 270.9 |
| Sierra Leone | 9.9 | 10.7 | 5.4 | 14.1 | 10.3 | 8.4 | 16.5 | 8.0 | 23.1 | 24.0 |
| Gambia | .... | Negl. | 0.1 | Negl. | Negl. | Negl. | Negl. | Negl. | Negl. | Negl. |
| Liberia | 31.3 | 48.4 | 50.7 | 58.9 | 52.3 | 51.1 | 60.3 | 50.9 | 49.0 | 52.5 |
| Others ⁴ | 9.3 | 8.8 | 14.0 | 15.2 | 9.0 | 14.0 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| Equatorial Africa | 70.7 | 102.3 | 94.4 | 119.1 | 106.8 | 123.9 | 104.5 | 105.7 | 108.4 | 117.3 |
| Francophone | 19.6 | 29.0 | 38.1 | 57.3 | 49.8 | 62.1 | 50.7 | 43.4 | 42.6 | 44.8 |
| Cameroon | 6.8 | 10.6 | 13.2 | 27.7 | 22.0 | 23.7 | 16.1 | 25.3 | 19.8 | 23.8 |
| Gabon | 2.4 | 7.1 | 10.9 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 14.4 | 11.7 | 8.9 | 12.0 | 11.1 |
| Others ⁵ | 10.4 | 11.3 | 14.0 | 17.1 | 16.0 | 24.0 | 22.9 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 9.9 |
| Zaire | 48.1 | 48.8 | 38.3 | 44.9 | 40.1 | 42.0 | 36.4 | 40.6 | 43.3 | 42.9 |
| Others ⁶ | 3.0 | 24.5 | 18.0 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 19.8 | 17.4 | 21.7 | 22.5 | 29.6 |
| East Africa | 90.9 | 156.9 | 140.0 | 151.2 | 151.0 | 186.4 | 138.4 | 177.2 | 171.2 | 174.0 |
| Anglophone | 56.4 | 97.3 | 69.2 | 97.2 | 83.1 | 130.4 | 81.1 | 96.0 | 95.3 | 100.2 |
| Kenya | 15.1 | 24.3 | 13.1 | 21.5 | 13.7 | 19.7 | 15.6 | 22.8 | 25.6 | 27.1 |
| Tanzania | 12.2 | 14.1 | 11.1 | 16.9 | 14.5 | 24.6 | 20.3 | 23.8 | 19.7 | 21.1 |
| Uganda | 29.1 | 46.4 | 42.7 | 57.3 | 44.2 | 51.7 | 42.2 | 47.5 | 43.2 | 49.1 |
| Zambia | ² | 12.5 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 10.7 | 34.4 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 6.8 | 2.9 |
| Ethiopia | 29.5 | 53.2 | 63.6 | 45.2 | 51.1 | 46.4 | 44.5 | 67.3 | 61.0 | 57.8 |
| Sudan | 4.3 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 14.7 | 7.1 | 8.7 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 12.2 |
| Others ⁷ | 0.7 ² | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 3.8 |
| Indian Ocean Islands | 18.7 | 19.9 | 31.8 | 25.7 | 23.8 | 41.3 | 34.6 | 33.9 | 44.9 | 46.9 |
| Malagasy Republic | 15.8 | 18.2 | 29.1 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 37.4 | 27.8 | 31.7 | 39.6 | 37.0 |
| Mauritius | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 9.9 |
| Errors and omissions | -21.3 | 5.3 | 12.4 | 5.1 | 8.8 | -7.7 | 3.3 | -0.1 | 4.1 | 3.4 |

¹ The value of US imports—f.o.b.—exceeds that shown elsewhere in this handbook for recent years because of a broader geographical definition of Africa that includes a few islands other than the Malagasy Republic and Mauritius.

² The Rhodesian figure for 1962 includes values for Zambia and Malawi, which are believed to be small.

³ Dahomey, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.

⁴ Guinea, Portuguese Guinea, and Spanish Sahara.

⁵ Central African Republic, Chad, and Congo.

⁶ Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, and Rwanda.

⁷ Malawi and Somalia.

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Table 2
United States: Exports to Africa, by Region and Country

| | Million US\$ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1962 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
| Total Africa¹ | 968.3 | 1,201.8 | 1,204.6 | 1,299.2 | 1,142.1 | 1,250.5 | 1,370.1 | 1,556.4 | 1,669.8 | 1,538.4 |
| Northern Tier | 426.7 | 449.3 | 341.1 | 412.5 | 285.2 | 334.4 | 369.7 | 385.2 | 366.6 | 371.3 |
| Algeria | 49.9 | 53.0 | 20.5 | 66.7 | 32.7 | 52.8 | 63.8 | 61.8 | 82.2 | 97.7 |
| Egypt | 234.4 | 267.9 | 158.0 | 189.3 | 66.2 | 48.5 | 67.2 | 80.6 | 62.9 | 76.1 |
| Libya | 43.9 | 58.9 | 63.7 | 57.7 | 85.1 | 114.9 | 134.1 | 104.4 | 77.7 | 85.1 |
| Morocco | 52.6 | 37.4 | 55.3 | 55.6 | 49.1 | 69.7 | 52.8 | 89.1 | 102.1 | 57.8 |
| Tunisia | 45.9 | 32.1 | 43.6 | 43.2 | 52.1 | 48.5 | 51.8 | 49.3 | 41.7 | 54.6 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 542.7 | 754.5 | 866.9 | 893.6 | 859.7 | 916.2 | 1,000.6 | 1,171.8 | 1,300.8 | 1,163.7 |
| Southern White | | | | | | | | | | |
| Redoubt | 256.0 | 423.1 | 482.7 | 439.2 | 475.6 | 510.9 | 566.5 | 628.2 | 684.7 | 645.5 |
| South Africa (including four others in customs union) | 222.6 | 392.7 | 437.8 | 400.5 | 426.9 | 456.9 | 507.5 | 568.0 | 627.2 | 603.0 |
| Portuguese areas | 19.0 | 18.3 | 22.1 | 31.2 | 44.9 | 52.0 | 58.5 | 59.7 | 56.8 | 41.8 |
| Angola | 11.4 | 11.2 | 13.3 | 17.2 | 35.4 | 36.8 | 32.0 | 38.1 | 35.7 | 26.0 |
| Mozambique | 7.6 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 14.0 | 9.5 | 15.2 | 26.5 | 21.6 | 21.1 | 15.8 |
| Rhodesia | 14.4 ² | 12.1 | 22.8 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| West Africa | 144.3 | 180.9 | 198.2 | 259.5 | 204.1 | 200.1 | 255.0 | 312.1 | 344.1 | 278.9 |
| Francophone | 24.1 | 36.8 | 27.6 | 40.8 | 32.2 | 32.0 | 49.4 | 59.8 | 56.9 | 59.5 |
| Ivory Coast | 7.8 | 19.0 | 11.0 | 23.2 | 13.2 | 12.4 | 19.9 | 36.3 | 21.6 | 22.3 |
| Others ³ | 16.3 | 17.8 | 16.6 | 17.6 | 19.0 | 19.6 | 29.5 | 23.5 | 35.3 | 37.2 |
| Anglophone | 59.5 | 94.9 | 126.2 | 161.4 | 113.5 | 119.9 | 143.3 | 196.3 | 230.6 | 165.4 |
| Ghana | 22.8 | 25.0 | 36.3 | 52.6 | 42.9 | 56.0 | 62.1 | 58.9 | 54.8 | 43.6 |
| Nigeria | 33.3 | 64.2 | 74.3 | 103.0 | 63.4 | 56.2 | 72.3 | 128.7 | 168.4 | 114.5 |
| Sierra Leone | 3.1 | 4.6 | 14.0 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 6.5 |
| Gambia | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Liberia | 51.0 | 35.3 | 39.3 | 38.1 | 48.4 | 38.4 | 43.9 | 46.3 | 42.7 | 41.2 |
| Others ⁴ | 9.7 | 13.9 | 5.1 | 19.2 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 18.4 | 9.7 | 13.9 | 12.8 |
| Equatorial Africa | 79.6 | 81.8 | 90.4 | 82.1 | 68.7 | 73.6 | 73.6 | 97.7 | 124.6 | 100.5 |
| Francophone | 8.8 | 12.6 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 17.8 | 19.5 | 26.7 | 30.7 | 35.2 | 57.3 |
| Cameroon | 4.3 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 13.7 | 18.9 | 14.4 | 37.0 |
| Gabon | 2.1 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 13.4 |
| Others ⁵ | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 14.7 | 6.9 |
| Zaire | 68.8 | 65.8 | 70.1 | 56.9 | 47.8 | 50.7 | 43.8 | 62.0 | 84.2 | 37.3 |
| Others ⁶ | 2.0 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 10.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.9 |
| East Africa | 58.9 | 62.8 | 90.4 | 107.6 | 106.3 | 124.5 | 92.5 | 121.9 | 135.8 | 123.4 |
| Anglophone | 18.2 | 32.8 | 50.7 | 74.3 | 70.4 | 65.6 | 58.9 | 80.9 | 98.8 | 74.8 |
| Kenya | 14.8 | 13.9 | 23.5 | 27.9 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 19.1 | 34.3 | 40.5 | 25.6 |
| Tanzania | 2.4 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 12.9 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 13.3 | 11.9 |
| Uganda | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 2.9 |
| Zambia | ² | 11.3 | 18.2 | 36.2 | 37.7 | 29.5 | 26.3 | 30.8 | 38.3 | 34.4 |
| Ethiopia | 23.2 | 12.5 | 21.0 | 15.6 | 14.8 | 46.3 | 21.5 | 25.7 | 26.1 | 24.1 |
| Sudan | 12.9 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 15.7 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 18.2 |
| Others ⁷ | 4.6 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 8.4 | 4.8 | 6.3 |
| Indian Ocean Islands | 3.9 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 13.0 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 15.4 |
| Malagasy Republic | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 11.9 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 11.5 |
| Mauritius | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Errors and omissions | -1.1 | -2.0 | -3.4 | -6.9 | -2.8 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.6 | 2.4 | 3.4 |

¹ The value of US exports—f.o.b.—exceeds that shown elsewhere in this handbook for recent years because of a broader geographical definition of Africa that includes a few islands other than the Malagasy Republic and Mauritius.

² The Rhodesian figure for 1962 includes values for Zambia and Malawi, which are believed to be small.

³ Dahomey, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.

⁴ Guinea, Portuguese Guinea, and Spanish Sahara.

⁵ Central African Republic, Chad, and Congo.

⁶ Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, and Rwanda.

⁷ Malawi and Somalia.

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Table 3
 United States: Imports from Africa, by Major Product, 1972

| | Million US\$ | Africa's Percentage Share of US Imports |
|---|----------------|--|
| Total | 1,580.7 | 2.8 |
| Food, beverages, and tobacco | 563.3 | 7.6 |
| Of which: | | |
| Coffee | 326.5 | 25.6 |
| Cocoa | 90.0 | 44.0 |
| Fish and products | 58.2 | 4.8 |
| Sugar and products | 27.1 | 2.9 |
| Nuts (coconuts, Brazil, and cashew) | 20.1 | 22.0 |
| Tea | 17.8 | 20.3 |
| Vanilla | 9.1 | 87.5 |
| Beverages and tobacco | 5.1 | 0.5 |
| Vegetables | 4.9 | 1.0 |
| Cloves | 3.3 | 80.2 |
| Crude inedible materials | 167.9 | 4.4 |
| Of which: | | |
| Crude rubber | 28.6 | 11.3 |
| Iron ore and concentrates | 24.4 | 5.9 |
| Manganese ore and concentrates | 22.1 | 64.4 |
| Industrial diamonds | 11.4 | 29.4 |
| Textile fibers (including wool, cotton, and sisal) | 10.5 | 5.3 |
| Pulp and waste paper | 8.2 | 1.6 |
| Plants, seeds, and flowers (including pyrethrum) | 8.1 | 33.4 |
| Hides and skins | 6.6 | 5.7 |
| Chrome ore and concentrates | 6.4 | 23.0 |
| Wood and lumber | 5.5 | 0.5 |
| Asbestos (including crocidolite) | 3.6 | 4.1 |
| Mineral fuels and lubricants | 490.6 | 10.2 |
| Of which: | | |
| Crude petroleum | 475.9 | 18.3 |
| Oils and fats | 10.0 | 5.6 |
| Chemicals | 15.1 | 0.8 |
| Of which: | | |
| Radioactive materials | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Manufacturing goods, by materials | 303.9 | 2.7 |
| Of which: | | |
| Nonindustrial diamonds (stones) | 133.3 | 20.9 |
| Iron and steel (mostly ferromanganese, ferrochrome, and other ferroalloys) | 43.0 | 1.5 |
| Copper | 25.3 | 4.9 |
| Aluminum | 19.5 | 5.3 |
| Textile yarns and fabrics | 18.7 | 1.2 |
| Silver and platinum group metals | 18.3 | 10.3 |
| Nickel | 11.8 | 3.4 |
| Zinc | 6.9 | 3.7 |
| Lead | 2.7 | 4.2 |
| Wood manufactures (nonfurniture) | 3.7 | 0.6 |
| Paper and manufactures | 3.1 | 0.2 |
| Machinery, equipment, and miscellaneous manufactures | 7.5 | Negl. |
| Unclassified | 22.4 | 1.4 |

Table 4

United States: Principal Imports from Africa, 1972

| | Million US\$ |
|---|--------------|
| Crude petroleum | 476 |
| Coffee | 326 |
| Nonindustrial diamonds (stones) | 133 |
| Cocoa | 90 |
| Fish and products | 58 |
| Iron and steel (mostly ferro-manganese, ferrochrome, and other ferroalloys) | 43 |
| Crude rubber | 29 |
| Sugar and products | 27 |
| Copper (brass and bronze) | 25 |
| Nuts and vegetables | 25 |
| Iron ore and concentrates | 24 |
| Manganese ore and concentrates | 22 |
| Aluminum | 20 |
| Textile yarns and fabrics | 19 |
| Tea | 18 |
| Silver and platinum group metals | 18 |

Table 5

United States: Imports for Which Africa is an Appreciable Source, 1972

| | Million US\$ | Africa's Percentage Share of US Imports |
|---|--------------|--|
| Vanilla | 9 | 88 |
| Cloves | 3 | 80 |
| Manganese ore and concentrates | 22 | 64 |
| Beryllium, columbium, and other ores of non-ferrous base metals | 7 | 50 |
| Cocoa | 90 | 44 |
| Plants, seeds, and flowers (including pyrethrum) | 8 | 33 |
| Industrial diamonds | 11 | 29 |
| Cotton fibers | 4 | 27 |
| Coffee | 326 | 26 |
| Chrome ore and concentrates | 6 | 23 |
| Cobalt, antimony, and other nonferrous base metals | 15 | 22 |
| Nuts (coconuts, Brazil, and cashew) | 20 | 22 |
| Nonindustrial diamonds (stones) | 133 | 21 |
| Tea | 18 | 20 |
| Crude petroleum | 476 | 18 |
| Sisal and other agaves | 1 | 15 |
| Crude rubber | 29 | 11 |
| Silver and platinum group metals | 18 | 10 |
| Iron ore and concentrates | 24 | 6 |
| Hides and skins | 7 | 6 |
| Oils and fats | 10 | 6 |

Table 6

United States: Exports to Africa, by Major Product, 1972

| | Million US\$ | Africa's Percentage Share of US Exports |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Total | 1,535.0 | 3.1 |
| Food, beverages, and tobacco | 195.8 | 2.9 |
| Crude inedible materials | 52.6 | 1.0 |
| Of which: | | |
| Textiles fibers | 29.2 | 3.9 |
| Pulp and waste paper | 9.0 | 2.3 |
| Crude rubber | 4.2 | 2.4 |
| Mineral fuels and lubricants | 21.8 | 1.3 |
| Of which: | | |
| Petroleum products | 21.7 | 4.9 |
| Oils and fats | 82.9 | 16.2 |
| Chemicals | 103.7 | 2.5 |
| Manufacturing goods, by materials | 147.5 | 2.9 |
| Of which: | | |
| Textile yarn and fabrics | 32.4 | 4.1 |
| Iron and steel manufactures | 28.6 | 3.4 |
| Machinery and transport equipment | 807.1 | 3.7 |
| Nonelectrical machinery | 404.1 | 4.2 |
| Electrical machinery | 84.0 | 2.2 |
| Transport equipment | 319.0 | 3.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 80.3 | 2.4 |
| Unclassified | 29.4 | 1.9 |
| Special category (military supplies) | 13.9 | N.A. |

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Table 7

United States: Principal Exports to Africa, 1972

| | Million US\$ |
|--|--------------|
| Machinery | 488 |
| Transport equipment | 319 |
| Food, beverages, and tobacco | 196 |
| Chemicals | 104 |
| Oils and fats | 83 |
| Crude inedible materials (nonfuels) including fibers, crude rubber, and pulp | 53 |
| Manufactures (miscellaneous and other) | 228 |

Table 8

United States: Exports for Which Africa is an Appreciable Market, 1972

| | Million US\$ | Africa's Percentage Share in US Exports |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Oils and fats | 83 | 16 |
| Petroleum products | 22 | 5 |
| Machinery and transport equipment | 807 | 4 |
| Textile fibers | 29 | 4 |

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Table 9

United States: Estimated Stock of Private Direct Investment in Africa and Worldwide¹

Million US\$

| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total | 37,226 | 40,686 | 44,386 | 49,328 | 54,711 | 59,486 | 64,983 | 71,016 | 78,178 | 86,001 |
| Africa | 1,246 | 1,426 | 1,685 | 1,918 | 2,075 | 2,273 | 2,680 | 2,982 | 3,482 | 3,833 |
| Northern Tier | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 613 | 604 | 701 | 944 | 1,057 | 1,276 | 1,313 |
| Libya | N.A. | N.A. | 402 | 428 | 389 | 451 | 678 | 787 | 1,012 | 1,044 |
| Algeria | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 63 | 72 | 69 | 74 | 75 | 48 | 49 |
| Morocco | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 22 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 38 |
| Egypt and Tunisia ² | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 100 | 119 | 154 | 162 | 163 | 182 | 182 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 1,305 | 1,471 | 1,572 | 1,736 | 1,925 | 2,206 | 2,520 |
| South Africa | 357 | 411 | 467 | 529 | 600 | 666 | 692 | 755 | 868 | 964 |
| Anglophone | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 327 | 398 | 453 | 527 | 586 | 664 | 832 |
| Ghana | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 49 | 54 | 47 | 45 | 53 | 71 | 77 |
| Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Gambia | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 137 | 202 | 251 | 293 | 307 | 326 | 463 |
| Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 36 | 30 | 34 | 44 | 47 | 59 | 62 |
| Zambia, Malawi, and Rhodesia | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 105 | 112 | 121 | 145 | 179 | 208 | 230 |
| Francophone (excluding Guinea and Malagasy Republic) | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 161 | 167 | 180 | 189 | 198 | 215 | 234 |
| Zaire | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 19 | 19 | 19 | 23 | 23 | 32 | 49 |
| Liberia | 184 | 197 | 189 | 204 | 207 | 174 | 174 | 172 | 187 | 191 |
| Others ³ | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 65 | 80 | 80 | 131 | 191 | 240 | 250 |

¹ Data are as of end of year and are for book values. For the countries other than Libya, South Africa, and Liberia, figures are subject to wide error. For a discussion of the weaknesses in investment data, see the Appendix.

² Including Spanish Africa.

³ Including Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, the Portuguese territories, Guinea, Botswana, the Malagasy Republic, and all islands.

Table 10

United States: Estimated Stock of Private Direct Investment in Africa, by Industry¹

| | Total | Mining and Smelting | | Petroleum | | Manufacturing | | Other | |
|------|--------------|---------------------|---------|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | Million US\$ | Million US\$ | Percent | Million US\$ | Percent | Million US\$ | Percent | Million US\$ | Percent |
| 1960 | 925 | 247 | 26.7 | 407 | 44.0 | 118 | 12.8 | 153 | 16.5 |
| 1961 | 1,067 | 285 | 26.7 | 491 | 46.0 | 113 | 10.6 | 178 | 16.7 |
| 1962 | 1,246 | 307 | 24.7 | 627 | 50.3 | 141 | 11.3 | 171 | 13.7 |
| 1963 | 1,426 | 349 | 24.5 | 702 | 49.2 | 177 | 12.4 | 198 | 13.9 |
| 1964 | 1,685 | 358 | 21.2 | 883 | 52.4 | 227 | 13.5 | 217 | 12.9 |
| 1965 | 1,918 | 364 | 19.0 | 1,029 | 53.7 | 292 | 15.2 | 233 | 12.1 |
| 1966 | 2,075 | 368 | 17.7 | 1,104 | 53.2 | 333 | 16.1 | 270 | 13.0 |
| 1967 | 2,273 | 400 | 17.6 | 1,219 | 53.6 | 370 | 16.3 | 284 | 12.5 |
| 1968 | 2,680 | 395 | 14.8 | 1,565 | 58.4 | 403 | 15.0 | 317 | 11.8 |
| 1969 | 2,982 | 427 | 14.3 | 1,763 | 59.1 | 453 | 15.2 | 339 | 11.4 |
| 1970 | 3,482 | 454 | 13.0 | 2,086 | 59.9 | 538 | 15.5 | 404 | 11.6 |
| 1971 | 3,833 | 494 | 12.9 | 2,284 | 59.6 | 611 | 15.9 | 444 | 11.6 |

¹ Data are as of end of year and are for book values.

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Table 11

United States: Economic Aid Commitments to Africa ¹

| | Million US\$ | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
| Total | 661.1 | 630.4 | 448.5 | 421.0 | 370.5 | 360.4 | 324.1 | 330.5 | 279.0 | 359.1 | 462.7 |
| Northern Tier | 323.8 | 370.7 | 231.0 | 197.8 | 126.7 | 122.6 | 129.4 | 95.5 | 84.7 | 146.9 | 232.9 |
| Algeria | 9.6 | 69.5 | 45.3 | 15.1 | 19.4 | 13.2 | .... | 2.0 | 2.2 | 15.0 | 21.9 |
| Egypt | 200.5 | 156.6 | 95.5 | 97.6 | 27.6 | 12.6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 104.6 |
| Libya | 18.2 | 12.3 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 0.4 | .... | Negl. |
| Morocco | 48.3 | 67.1 | 39.0 | 33.6 | 57.7 | 40.7 | 73.5 | 44.6 | 36.4 | 77.5 | 57.6 |
| Tunisia | 47.2 | 65.2 | 43.9 | 50.2 | 20.8 | 55.0 | 54.2 | 46.7 | 45.7 | 54.4 | 48.8 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa (including South Africa) | 337.3 | 259.7 | 217.5 | 223.2 | 243.8 | 237.8 | 194.7 | 235.0 | 194.3 | 212.2 | 229.8 |
| Southern White Redoubt | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 8.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 12.5 |
| South Africa (including four others in customs union) | Negl. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 8.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 12.5 |
| Portuguese areas, consisting of Angola and Mozambique | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Rhodesia | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| West Africa | 167.7 | 116.9 | 127.0 | 120.7 | 85.5 | 97.2 | 121.9 | 176.3 | 121.9 | 113.2 | 111.9 |
| Francophone | 15.6 | 17.7 | 24.9 | 13.0 | 21.2 | 19.3 | 41.8 | 19.7 | 26.4 | 20.2 | 35.0 |
| Ivory Coast | 2.5 | 5.0 | 8.9 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 32.4 | 8.0 | 16.8 | 2.1 | 21.6 |
| Others ² | 13.1 | 12.7 | 16.0 | 8.2 | 15.5 | 17.9 | 9.4 | 11.7 | 9.6 | 18.1 | 13.4 |
| Anglophone | 129.8 | 37.1 | 68.9 | 44.7 | 45.3 | 66.4 | 67.1 | 121.9 | 86.3 | 69.5 | 58.9 |
| Ghana | 102.2 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 9.4 | 35.3 | 37.4 | 29.9 | 31.2 | 22.1 | 15.1 |
| Nigeria | 25.0 | 30.1 | 51.0 | 36.1 | 30.2 | 26.8 | 25.7 | 87.1 | 52.4 | 41.4 | 39.8 |
| Sierra Leone | 2.6 | 4.0 | 13.9 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 3.5 |
| Gambia | Negl. | Negl. | Negl. | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| Liberia | 11.9 | 46.2 | 16.4 | 42.2 | 11.7 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 13.0 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 17.3 |
| Others ³ | 10.4 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 20.8 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 21.7 | 1.2 | 12.5 | 0.7 |
| Equatorial Africa | 102.6 | 80.0 | 49.9 | 37.6 | 44.0 | 47.1 | 30.4 | 13.6 | 17.6 | 35.9 | 21.7 |
| Francophone | 15.2 | 5.4 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 5.7 | 14.6 |
| Cameroon | 13.1 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 11.4 |
| Gabon | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.6 | Negl. | 0.1 | Negl. | 0.1 |
| Others ⁴ | 1.7 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Zaire | 83.7 | 73.4 | 39.3 | 25.5 | 35.3 | 40.4 | 27.0 | 8.4 | 13.1 | 29.1 | 5.9 |
| Others ⁵ | 3.7 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| East Africa | 65.6 | 61.1 | 38.6 | 58.2 | 107.3 | 82.5 | 38.8 | 42.0 | 43.1 | 51.6 | 82.2 |
| Anglophone | 26.3 | 25.2 | 16.6 | 19.4 | 31.4 | 24.5 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 20.5 | 27.2 | 37.5 |
| Kenya | 9.7 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 9.2 | 19.5 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 12.3 | 13.8 | 5.2 |
| Tanzania | 12.0 | 12.1 | 9.2 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 3.1 |
| Uganda | 4.2 | 7.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 7.2 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 5.7 |
| Zambia | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 23.5 |
| Ethiopia | 9.2 | 14.7 | 9.2 | 21.3 | 51.5 | 19.0 | 9.3 | 20.8 | 18.9 | 23.4 | 33.0 |
| Sudan | 13.2 | 11.3 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 15.4 | 20.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | Negl. | 0.1 | 8.0 |
| Others ⁶ | 16.9 | 9.9 | 6.2 | 11.3 | 9.0 | 19.0 | 14.3 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 3.7 |
| Indian Ocean Islands | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 1.5 |
| Malagasy Republic | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Mauritius | Negl. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 1.1 |

¹ Data are by fiscal year and include loans and grants.

² Dahomey, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.

³ Guinea, Portuguese Guinea, and Spanish Sahara.

⁴ Central African Republic, Chad, and Congo.

⁵ Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, and Rwanda.

⁶ Malawi and Somalia.

Table 12

United States: Military Aid Commitments to Africa ¹

Million US\$

| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 36.7 | 33.2 | 17.7 | 30.9 | 26.2 | 46.2 | 19.3 | 29.8 | 16.7 | 47.2 | 36.1 |
| Northern Tier | 12.5 | 13.4 | 4.5 | 13.2 | 7.1 | 24.1 | 5.1 | 15.2 | 3.8 | 21.1 | 19.9 |
| Algeria | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Egypt | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Libya | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | .... | .... |
| Morocco | 5.7 | 10.3 | 2.2 | 10.9 | 4.3 | 17.2 | 1.7 | 11.5 | 0.8 | 15.8 | 15.9 |
| Tunisia | 4.6 | 7.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 4.0 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 24.2 | 19.8 | 13.2 | 17.7 | 19.1 | 22.1 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 12.9 | 26.1 | 16.2 |
| Southern White Redoubt | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| South Africa (including four others in customs union) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Portuguese area, consisting of Angola and Mozambique | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Rhodesia | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| West Africa | 2.4 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.9 |
| Francophone | 1.7 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | .... | Negl. | Negl. | Negl. | 0.5 |
| Ivory Coast | 0.1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Others ² | 1.6 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | .... | Negl. | Negl. | Negl. | 0.5 |
| Anglophone | Negl. | Negl. | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | Negl. | Negl. | Negl. | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Ghana | Negl. | Negl. | .... | .... | .... | .... | Negl. | Negl. | Negl. | Negl. | Negl. |
| Nigeria | Negl. | Negl. | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | Negl. | Negl. | Negl. | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Sierra Leone | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Gambia | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Liberia | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.3 |
| Others ³ | .... | .... | .... | 0.8 | 0.1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Equatorial Africa | 1.3 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 13.6 | 2.4 |
| Francophone, consisting of Cameroon, Gabon, and others ⁴ | 0.2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Zaire | 1.1 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 13.6 | 2.4 |
| Others ⁵ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| East Africa | 20.5 | 15.0 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 14.3 | 17.6 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 10.9 |
| Anglophone, consisting of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Ethiopia | 20.5 | 15.0 | 7.1 | 8.7 | 14.2 | 16.0 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 10.9 |
| Sudan | Negl. | Negl. | Negl. | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Others ⁶ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Indian Ocean Islands | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Negl. | .... |
| Malagasy Republic | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Mauritius | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Negl. | .... |

¹ Data are for fiscal years and include loans and grants.

² Dahomey, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.

³ Guinea, Portuguese Guinea, and Spanish Sahara.

⁴ Central African Republic, Chad, and Congo.

⁵ Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, and Rwanda.

⁶ Malawi and Somalia.

Table 13

Africa: Basic Economic Data, by Country

| | Year of Independence | Area (Thousand Square Miles) | Population Latest Estimate | | Gross Domestic Product | | | | | Trade | | | |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| | | | Million | Growth Rate (Percent) | Year | Million US\$ | Major Sector | Percent | Second Sector | Percent | Million US\$ | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Year | Exports | Imports |
| Northern Tier | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 1962 | 950 | 15.7 | 3.1 | 1971 | 5,000 | Trade and finance | 22 | Public administration and defense | 19 | 1971 | 925 | 1,306 |
| Egypt | 1953 | 386 | 35.6 | 2.4 | 1971 | 6,000 | Agriculture | 29 | Service, including government | 28 | 1971 | 823 | 1,219 |
| Libya | 1951 | 679 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 1970 | 2,900 | Mining | 54 | Public administration and defense | 11 | 1971 | 2,807 | 819 |
| Morocco | 1965 | 158 | 16.3 | 2.9 | 1970 | 2,700 ¹ | Agriculture | 28 | Trade and finance | 19 | 1971 | 499 | 698 |
| Tunisia | 1956 | 63 | 5.5 | 2.2 | 1971 | 1,200 ¹ | Public administration and defense | 17 | Agriculture | 16 | 1971 | 216 | 343 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern White Redoubt | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa (including South-West Africa) | 1910 | 790 | 24.4 | 3.2 | 1972 | 21,900 | Manufacturing | 22 | Trade and finance | 18 | 1971 | 2,311 | 4,039 |
| Portuguese areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Territory | 481 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 1970 | 1,200 | N.A. | | N.A. | | 1971 | 433 | 445 |
| Mozambique | Territory | 304 | 8.7 | 2.2 | 1970 | 1,300 | N.A. | | N.A. | | 1971 | 169 | 254 |
| Rhodesia | 1965 (unilateral) | 151 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 1971 | 1,628 | Manufacturing | 23 | Service, including government | 23 | 1971 | 420 | 418 |
| Former British High Commission Territories | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | 1966 | 220 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 1968 | 59 | Agriculture | 47 | Service, including government | 14 | 1969 | 18 | 43 |
| Lesotho | 1966 | 12 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1968 | 90 ² | Agriculture | 65 | Service, including government | 21 | 1970 | 5 | 32 |
| Swaziland | 1968 | 7 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 1968 | 75 | Agriculture | 36 | Service, including government | 35 | 1970 | 70 | 60 |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Francophone | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dahomey | 1960 | 45 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 1971 | 230 | Agriculture | 46 | Trade and finance | 19 | 1971 | 42 | 76 |
| Ivory Coast | 1960 | 125 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 1971 | 1,580 | Agriculture | 34 | Trade and finance | 23 | 1971 | 456 | 399 |
| Mali | 1960 | 465 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 1971 | 280 | Agriculture | 54 | Trade and finance | 15 | 1971 | 38 | 49 |
| Mauritania | 1960 | 419 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1968 | 170 | Agriculture | 38 | Mining | 27 | 1969 | 74 | 42 |
| Niger | 1960 | 489 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 1969 | 372 | Agriculture | 62 | N.A. | | 1969 | 22 | 45 |
| Senegal | 1960 | 76 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 1971 | 746 | Trade and finance | 34 | Agriculture | 33 | 1971 | 125 | 218 |
| Togo | 1960 | 22 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1971 | 290 | Agriculture | 45 | Trade and finance | 18 | 1971 | 49 | 70 |
| Upper Volta | 1960 | 106 | 5.7 | 2.0 | 1971 | 325 | Agriculture | 58 | Service, including government | 40 | 1971 | 17 | 55 |
| Anglophone | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | 1957 | 92 | 9.3 | 2.7 | 1970 | 2,500 | Agriculture | 42 | Manufacturing | 13 | 1971 | 381 | 469 |
| Nigeria | 1960 | 357 | 59.6 | 2.7 | Mar 1972 | 6,800 | Agriculture | 56 ³ | Trade and finance | 12 ³ | 1971 | 1,793 | 1,510 |
| Sierra Leone | 1961 | 28 | 2.7 | 1.5 | mid-1970 | 425 | Agriculture | 31 | Mining | 19 | 1971 | 107 | 122 |
| Gambia | 1965 | 4 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 1971 | 46 | N.A. | | N.A. | | 1970 | 16 | 17 |
| Guinea | 1958 | 95 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 1965 | 275 | Agriculture | 54 | Public administration and defense | 13 | Sep 1970- | 51 | 80 |
| Liberia | 1947 | 43 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 1971 | 449 | Mining | 28 | Agriculture | 25 | 1971 | 224 | 162 |
| Portuguese Guinea | Territory | 14 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1969 | 107 ⁴ | N.A. | | N.A. | | 1969 | 4 | 23 |
| Spanish Sahara | Territory | 103 | 0.1 | N.A. | ..... | N.A. | N.A. | | N.A. | | 1968 | Negl. | 1 |
| Equatorial Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Francophone | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | 1960 | 183 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 1971 | 1,165 | Agriculture | 37 | Trade and finance | 22 | 1971 | 206 | 250 |
| Central African Republic | 1960 | 242 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1971 | 213 | Agriculture | 49 | N.A. | | 1970 | 33 | 41 |
| Chad | 1960 | 496 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 1967 | 241 | Agriculture | 54 | Trade and finance | 20 | 1970-71 | 28 | 62 |
| Congo | 1960 | 135 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1967 | 258 | Transportation and communications | 34 | Public administration and defense | 25 | 1968 | 60 | 86 |
| Gabon | 1960 | 102 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1971 | 378 | Agriculture | 23 | Mining | 18 | 1970 | 189 | 165 |
| Burundi | 1962 | 11 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 1971 | 208 | Agriculture | 60 | Service, including government | 11 | 1970 | 21 | 26 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 1968 | 11 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 1968 | 40 | N.A. | | N.A. | | 1970 | 25 | 21 |
| Rwanda | 1962 | 10 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 1970 | 185 | Agriculture | 69 | Manufacturing | 14 | 1971 | 24 | 36 |
| Zaire | 1960 | 903 | 23.4 | 4.2 | 1971 | 2,100 | Agriculture | 22 | Public administration and defense | 18 | 1971 | 788 | 626 |
| East Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglophone | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | 1963 | 225 | 12.5 | 3.8 | 1971 | 1,440 ⁵ | Agriculture | 36 | Trade and finance | 15 | 1971 | 300 | 560 |
| Tanzania | 1961 | 363 | 14.4 | 2.7 | 1971 | 1,140 ¹ | Agriculture | 54 | Trade and finance | 14 | 1971 | 281 | 382 |
| Uganda | 1962 | 91 | 10.8 | 3.2 | 1970 | 1,015 | Agriculture | 58 | Trade and finance | 10 | 1971 | 259 | 250 |
| Zambia | 1964 | 388 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 1970 | 1,700 | Mining | 37 | Trade and finance | 13 | 1971 | 679 | 554 |
| Ethiopia | Time immemorial | 455 | 26.5 | 2.5 | 1970 | 1,630 | Agriculture | 64 | Trade and finance | 8 | 1971 | 136 | 204 |
| Malawi | 1964 | 37 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 1971 | 362 | Agriculture | 51 | Trade and finance | 16 | 1971 | 76 | 94 |
| Somalia | 1960 | 246 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 1968 | 137 | N.A. | | N.A. | | 1971 | 39 | 58 |
| Sudan | 1956 | 967 | 16.9 | 2.5 | 1969 | 1,600 | Agriculture | 54 | Trade and finance | 15 | 1971 | 313 | 316 |
| Indian Ocean Islands | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | 1960 | 230 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 1970 | 890 | Agriculture | 32 | Public administration and defense | 20 | 1971 | 147 | 214 |
| Mauritius | 1968 | 1 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1970 | 161 | Services, including government | 28 | Agriculture | 24 | 1970 | 69 | 76 |

¹ At 1966 prices.² GNP.³ Does not reflect the sharp rise in the significance of petroleum extraction.⁴ At 1963 prices.⁵ At 1964 prices.

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COUNTRY DATA SHEETS

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Introduction to Country Data Sheets

US economic relations with 23 individual African nations are highlighted in the country data sheets that follow. The 23 countries accounted for 95% of African trade with the United States in 1971 and 1972.¹ Twenty-one other African countries accounted for the remaining 5%.

Trade data presented in the country sheets were extracted from the following sources: the trade data for 1971 for individual African countries were provided either by the countries themselves or by the International Monetary Fund; the data on US trade with African countries in 1972 were derived from US Government statistics. Because of the general inadequacy of economic statistics on Africa and because of the well-known difficulties with trade nomenclature, trade statistics from different sources often vary.

Investment data are subject to wide discrepancies as explained in the Appendix. Data on total foreign private investment are those compiled by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD, when available.

Data on US private investment are from the US Department of Commerce, State Department, and commercial information. Data on US official economic assistance come from the Agency for International Development (AID).

¹ In the data sheet for South Africa, the trade figures include data for South-West Africa and for three small countries within the South African customs union—Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.

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ALGERIA

POPULATION MID-1973: 15,688,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1971:

Total: \$5.0 billion Per Capita: \$350

By Sector of Origin:

Trade and finance, 22%; public administration and defense, 19%; agriculture, 17%; mining, 17%; manufacturing, 8%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 5%; construction, 4%; other, 8%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

| 1971 | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------|----|
| Exports: \$925 million | | | |
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | By Customer | | |
| Petroleum | 75 | West Germany | 24 |
| Agricultural products | 12 | France | 24 |
| | | Italy | 8 |
| Industrial equipment | 5 | USSR | 7 |
| | | Benelux | 5 |
| Raw materials | 4 | Netherlands | 4 |
| | | United Kingdom | 4 |
| Others | 4 | Brazil | 4 |
| | | UNITED STATES | 2 |
| | | Others | 18 |

| Imports: \$1,306 million | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------|----|
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | By Supplier | | |
| Industrial equipment | 37 | France | 38 |
| | | West Germany | 9 |
| Semi-finished goods | 27 | Italy | 9 |
| | | UNITED STATES | 8 |
| Food | 13 | United Kingdom | 5 |
| Consumer goods | 12 | USSR | 4 |
| | | Netherlands | 3 |
| Raw materials | 7 | Spain | 3 |
| Fuels and lubricants | 3 | Canada | 3 |
| | | China | 3 |
| Agricultural equipment | 1 | Other | 15 |

| 1972 | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Exports to the United States | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 104 | 0.2 |
| Petroleum | 102 | 2.1 |

| Imports from the United States | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 98 | 0.2 |
| Food | 33 | 0.6 |
| Nonelectric machinery | 27 | 0.3 |
| Transport equipment | 21 | 0.3 |
| Oils and fats | 4 | 0.8 |
| Chemicals | 3 | 0.1 |
| Cotton | 2 | 0.5 |
| Electrical machinery | 2 | 0.1 |
| Iron and steel | 1 | 0.1 |
| Other manufactures | 1 | 0.1 |

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ALGERIA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$210 million ¹

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: \$49 million

25X1X6

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT

25X1X6

Current direct US investment (\$57 million) is confined primarily to the petroleum sector (\$44 million). There are also minority holdings in manufacturing and other industrial facilities.

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 : \$1 billion ¹ 25X1X6

- France: \$924 million, almost exclusively in petroleum
- Great Britain: \$8 million
- Italy: \$4 million

COMMENTS:

In general, direct foreign investment is strongly discouraged. Petroleum is the exception, but Algeria insists on 51% ownership of any venture. On the other hand, Algeria actively seeks private foreign firms to contract for the non-equity installation and operation of capital-intensive projects under the country's development plan. US Export-Import Bank loan disbursements should increase rapidly, as loans in excess of \$400 million have been signed recently.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

| | Million US\$ | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
| Total | 213.3 | 2.2 | 15.0 | 21.9 |
| Loans | 48.4 | .... | 15.0 | 21.8 |
| Grants | 164.8 | 2.2 | .... | 0.1 |

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

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ANGOLA

POPULATION MID-1973: 5,908,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1970:

Total: \$1.2 billion Per Capita: \$220

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971

Exports: \$433 million

Percent

| By Commodity | | By Customer | |
|--------------|----|----------------|----|
| Coffee | 34 | Portugal | 33 |
| Petroleum | 15 | UNITED STATES | 20 |
| Diamonds | 13 | Japan | 10 |
| Fish | 11 | Netherlands | 7 |
| Cotton | 6 | Canada | 5 |
| Sugar | 2 | Spain | 3 |
| Sisal | 2 | Denmark | 3 |
| Corn | 2 | West Germany | 3 |
| Other | 15 | United Kingdom | 2 |
| | | Other | 14 |

Imports: \$445 million

Percent

| By Commodity | | By Supplier | |
|---------------------|----|----------------|----|
| Machinery | 22 | Portugal | 35 |
| Transport equipment | 16 | UNITED STATES | 11 |
| Food and tobacco | 14 | West Germany | 11 |
| Textiles | 12 | United Kingdom | 9 |
| Metals and products | 11 | Japan | 6 |
| Chemicals | 9 | France | 5 |
| Mineral products | 3 | Italy | 4 |
| Plastics | 3 | South Africa | 4 |
| Other | 10 | Benelux | 3 |
| | | Netherlands | 2 |
| | | Other | 10 |

1972

Exports to the United States

| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
|-----------------|--------------|--|
| All Commodities | 90 | 0.2 |
| Coffee | 69 | 5.4 |
| Crude petroleum | 12 | 0.5 |
| Fish | 3 | 0.3 |
| Manganese ore | 1 | 3.6 |
| Unclassified | 3 | 0.2 |

Imports from the United States

| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
|----------------------------|--------------|--|
| All Commodities | 26 | 0.1 |
| Nonelectric machinery | 10 | 0.1 |
| Transport equipment | 5 | 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 3 | 0.1 |
| Food | 2 | Negl. |
| Chemicals | 2 | Negl. |
| Electrical machinery | 1 | Negl. |
| Textile fibers | 1 | 0.1 |
| Beverages and tobacco | 1 | 0.1 |

CONFIDENTIAL

ANGOLA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$270 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1970: About \$170 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT:

US investment is largely in exploration for oil and minerals and in their production. At least 25 US companies are active in Angola. Prominent among these are:

Oil

- Gulf (principal US investor; approximately \$130 million)
- Texaco
- Exxon Corporation
- Union Carbide
- Mobil
- Standard Oil of California

Diamond Prospecting

- Diversa, Inc.
- Diamond Distributors of New York

Other

Tenneco agreed in 1969 to develop deposits of sulfur; investment is to reach about \$50 million.

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT:

Larger than US investment, with Portugal the principal source. The United Kingdom has substantial interests.

COMMENTS:

The government encourages foreign investment through exemptions from customs duties and certain taxes.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72: None

CAMEROON

POPULATION MID-1973: 6,147,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1971:

Total: \$1.2 billion Per Capita: \$200

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 37%; trade and finance, 22%; public administration and defense, 13%; manufacturing, 11%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 9%; construction, 4%; other, 4%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

| 1971 | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Exports: \$206 million | |
| Percent | |
| By Commodity | By Customer |
| Cocoa and products | France 28 |
| Coffee | Netherlands 25 |
| Aluminum and products | West Germany 10 |
| Wood | UNITED STATES 9 |
| Cotton | Africa 7 |
| Rubber | Japan 3 |
| Palm oil and kernels | United Kingdom 3 |
| Bananas | Italy 2 |
| Peanuts | Benelux 2 |
| Other | Other 11 |

| Imports: \$250 million | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Percent | |
| By Commodity | By Supplier |
| Capital goods | France 50 |
| Semi-finished goods | West Germany 8 |
| Foods, beverages, and tobacco | UNITED STATES 7 |
| Fuels and lubricants | Italy 5 |
| Raw materials | Africa 5 |
| Consumer goods | United Kingdom 4 |
| | Benelux 3 |
| | Netherlands 3 |
| | Japan 3 |
| | Other 12 |

| 1972 | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Exports to the United States | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 24 | Negl. |
| Coffee | 19 | 1.5 |
| Tobacco and products | 3 | 1.5 |
| Fish | 1 | 0.1 |
| Cocoa | 1 | 0.5 |

| Imports from the United States | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 37 | 0.1 |
| Transport equipment | 25 | 0.3 |
| Nonelectric machinery | 3 | Negl. |
| Beverages and tobacco | 2 | 0.2 |
| Iron and steel | 1 | 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 1 | Negl. |
| Oils and fats | 1 | 0.2 |

CAMEROON

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$195 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: About \$14 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT

25X1X6

Million US\$

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| Petroleum | 11.3 |
| Exploration | 6.8 |
| Marketing | 4.5 |
| Fishing | 0.2 |
| Banking | 0.4-1.2 |
| Other | 0.6-1.4 |

Principal US investors:

Gulf (exploration), Texaco, Mobil, and Exxon (marketing), Gorton's of Gloucester (fishing), Bankers' Trust and Morgan Guaranty Trust (banking).

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT:

Estimate of distribution dating from at least 1971:

Percent

| | |
|-------------|----|
| French | 87 |
| West German | 5 |
| Belgian | 2 |
| Swiss | 2 |
| Italian | 1 |
| Other | 3 |

25X1X6

COMMENTS:

Investment opportunities include food processing, fertilizer, and forestry extractive operations.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 46.4 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 11.4 |
| Loans | 27.8 | ... | 1.3 | 10.4 |
| Grants | 18.6 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.0 |

EGYPT

POPULATION MID-1973: 35,620,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1971:

Total: \$6.0 billion Per Capita: \$180

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 29%; services, including government, 28%; industry and mining, 23%; trade and finance, 9%; transportation and communications, 6%; other, 5%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

| 1971 | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Exports: \$823 million | | |
| Percent | | |
| By Commodity | By Customer | |
| Cotton | 45 | Eastern Europe and Cuba |
| Finished products | 27 | Western Europe |
| Semi-finished products | 14 | Asia |
| Raw material (other than cotton) | 8 | The Americas |
| Fuels | 6 | Africa |
| | | Arab World |
| | | Other |

| Imports: \$1,219 million | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--|
| Percent | | |
| By Commodity | By Supplier | |
| | Not Available | |

| 1972 | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Exports to the United States | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 17 | Negl. |
| Crude petroleum | 7 | 0.3 |
| Textile yarns and fabrics | 6 | 0.4 |
| Cotton | 2 | 14.5 |

| Imports from the United States | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 76 | 0.2 |
| Oils and fats | 37 | 7.1 |
| Machinery and transport equipment | 14 | 0.1 |
| Chemicals | 6 | 0.2 |
| Food | 6 | 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 3 | 0.1 |
| Iron and steel | 2 | 0.3 |
| Petroleum products | 2 | 0.4 |

EGYPT

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$88 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: \$100 million-\$170 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT: Not available

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT: Not available

COMMENTS:

The Sadat regime officially reversed the antagonistic attitude toward private investment that characterized the Nasir government. The restrictive terms of Law No. 156 of 1953 have been substantially modified by Laws Nos. 1 and 65 of 1971. The 1971 legislation, designed to encourage foreign capital inflow, provides foreign investors with tax relief, exemption from detailed regulation of operations, and protection against expropriation of assets and profits. Investment is particularly encouraged in export industries and tourism and, secondarily, in import-substitution industries and activities that introduce new technology. Despite liberal terms, capital inflow has been slowed by the requirement to obtain approval for projects from the slow-moving Egyptian Authority on Foreign Investment and Free Zones. Uncertainty about the course of the confrontation with Israel and the pending merger with Libya also has hampered investment.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 695.0 | .... | .... | 104.6 |
| Loans | 550.5 | .... | .... | 104.6 |
| Grants | 144.5 | .... | .... | .... |

ETHIOPIA

POPULATION MID-1973: 26,541,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1970:

Total: \$1.6 billion Per Capita: \$60

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 64%; trade and finance, 8%; manufacturing, 7%; public administration and defense, 5%; construction, 3%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 3%; other, 10%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

| 1971 | | 1972 | |
|------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|
| Exports: \$136 million | | Exports to the United States | |
| Percent | | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
| By Commodity | By Customer | | |
| Coffee | 56 | UNITED STATES | 44 |
| Oil seeds and cakes | 12 | West Germany | 8 |
| Hides and skins | 8 | Saudi Arabia | 6 |
| Pulses | 7 | French Territories | 6 |
| Meat and live animals | 4 | Japan | 6 |
| Re-exports and other | 13 | Italy | 5 |
| | | France | 2 |
| | | United Kingdom | 2 |
| | | Other | 21 |

| 1971 | | 1972 | |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Imports: \$204 million | | Imports from the United States | |
| Percent | | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
| By Commodity | By Supplier | | |
| Machinery | 19 | Italy | 16 |
| Transport equipment | 12 | Japan | 15 |
| Chemicals | 11 | West Germany | 11 |
| Metals and goods | 10 | United Kingdom | 9 |
| Petroleum products | 9 | UNITED STATES | 9 |
| Textiles and clothing | 8 | Iran | 7 |
| Electrical goods | 6 | France | 3 |
| Food | 6 | Netherlands | 3 |
| Rubber products | 4 | Other | 27 |
| Paper and products | 2 | | |
| Other | 13 | | |

| 1972 | | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
|-----------------|--|--------------|--|
| All Commodities | | 58 | 0.1 |
| Coffee | | 53 | 4.1 |
| Hides and skins | | 3 | 2.3 |
| Chemicals | | 1 | 0.1 |

| 1972 | | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| All Commodities | | 16 ¹ | Negl. |
| Nonelectric machinery | | 6 | 0.1 |
| Transport equipment | | 4 | Negl. |
| Electrical machinery | | 1 | Negl. |
| Chemicals | | 1 | Negl. |
| Food | | 1 | Negl. |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | | 2 | Negl. |

¹ Table 2 shows a total of \$24.1 million for US exports to Ethiopia. The difference is the result of the inclusion of the value of military supplies in the larger total of US exports to Ethiopia, which is excluded from the distribution by commodity classification—according to US Government procedure for reporting “special category” shipments abroad.

ETHIOPIA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$65 million ¹

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: About \$25 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT [REDACTED] 25X1X6

Million US\$

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Major Industries | |
| Petroleum | 20.5 |
| Manufacturing | 3.1 |
| Transportation and utilities | 0.1 |
| Other | 1.3 |

Principal US firms:

Tenneco (petroleum exploration), Mobil (petroleum sales), NFC International (manufacturing), Crown Cork and Seal (manufacturing), Parsons and Whittemore (manufacturing).

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 [REDACTED] \$231 million ¹ 25X1X6

Million US\$

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Italy | 200 |
| Netherlands | 20 |
| Japan | 4 |
| India | 3 |
| United Kingdom | 2 |
| France | 2 |

COMMENTS:

25X1X6 [REDACTED] Non-US foreign investment is a very rough estimate, based largely on undetailed information from [REDACTED] The Ethiopian government has no figures at all on foreign investment.

Ethiopia maintains a liberal investment code and offers tax concessions and protection to foreign investment.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 230.3 | 18.9 | 23.4 | 33.0 |
| Loans | 128.8 | 10.6 | 14.9 | 26.7 |
| Grants | 101.4 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 6.3 |

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

GABON

POPULATION MID-1973: 525,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1971:

Total: \$378 million Per Capita: \$760

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 23%; mining, 18%; trade and finance, 10%; transportation and communications, 10%; construction, 9%; manufacturing, 6%; other, 24%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

| 1970 | | | |
|------------------------|----|---------------|----|
| Exports: \$189 million | | | |
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Customer | |
| Petroleum | 36 | France | 39 |
| Timber products | 36 | Netherlands | 14 |
| Manganese | 20 | Antilles | 13 |
| Other | 8 | UNITED STATES | 11 |
| | | Africa | |
| | | (non-UDEAC) | 8 |
| | | Other | 15 |

| Imports: \$105 million | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|-------------------|----|
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Supplier | |
| Machinery | 20 | France | 57 |
| Motor vehicles and parts | 18 | Other EC (of Six) | 17 |
| Iron and steel | 18 | UNITED STATES | 11 |
| Consumer manufactures | 16 | Africa | 5 |
| Foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco | 15 | Other | 10 |
| Other | 13 | | |

| 1972 | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Exports to the United States | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 11 | Negl. |
| Manganese ore and concentrates | 11 | 31.1 |

| Imports from the United States | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 13 | Negl. |
| Transport equipment | 6 | 0.1 |
| Nonelectric machinery | 5 | 0.1 |

GABON

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$350 million ¹

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1972: \$125 million

25X1X6

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT [REDACTED]

Million US\$

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| Petroleum | 47 minimum |
| Mining and smelting | 77 |
| Commerce | N.A. |

Major US investors:

US Steel, Mobil, Gulf, Bethlehem Steel, Texaco, Union Carbide, First National City Bank, and Morgan Guaranty Trust

25X1X6

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 [REDACTED]

\$466 million ¹

Million US\$

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| French | 403 |
| United Kingdom | 38 |
| Netherlands | 25 |

COMMENTS:

The government's stated intent is to gain control of one-fourth of the capital of established foreign private enterprises through purchase of stock, as government finances permit. At the same time, the president encourages private enterprise, which he considers more efficient than state operations.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 8.0 | 0.1 | Negl. | 0.1 |
| Loans | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Grants | 8.0 | 0.1 | Negl. | 0.1 |

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

GHANA

POPULATION MID-1973: 9,348,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1970:

Total: \$2.5 billion Per Capita: \$280

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 42%; manufacturing, 13%; trade and finance, 12%; public administration and defense, 7%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 5%; construction, 4%; mining, 2%; other, 15%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

| 1971 | | | | 1972 | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------------|----|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|--|
| Exports: \$381 million | | | | Exports to the United States | | | |
| Percent | | | | Million | Percent of total US im- | | |
| | | | | US\$ | ports of the commodity | | |
| By Commodity ¹ | By Customer | | | | | | |
| Cocoa | 67 | United Kingdom | 27 | All Commodities | 80 | 0.2 | |
| Wood | 10 | UNITED STATES | 17 | Cocoa | 53 | 25.9 | |
| Gold | 8 | West Germany | 10 | Aluminum | 19 | 5.3 | |
| Diamonds | 3 | Netherlands | 10 | Fish | 2 | 0.1 | |
| Manganese ore | 2 | Japan | 7 | Wood and lumber | 2 | 0.2 | |
| Coffee | 1 | USSR | 5 | Manganese ore | 1 | 3.6 | |
| Other | 9 | Yugoslavia | 4 | Petroleum products | 1 | Negl. | |
| | | Other Europe | 5 | | | | |
| | | Canada | 2 | | | | |
| | | Australia | 2 | | | | |
| | | Other | 11 | | | | |
| Imports: \$469 million | | | | Imports from the United States | | | |
| Percent | | | | Million | Percent of total US ex- | | |
| | | | | US\$ | ports of the commodity | | |
| By Commodity | By Supplier | | | | | | |
| Producers' goods | | United Kingdom | 25 | All Commodities | 44 | 0.1 | |
| Materials | 27 | West Germany | 13 | Chemicals | 10 | 0.2 | |
| Equipment | 27 | Japan | 9 | Nonelectric machinery | 5 | 0.1 | |
| Durables | 12 | France | 4 | Petroleum products | 5 | 1.1 | |
| Consumer goods | | Netherlands | 3 | Food | 5 | 0.1 | |
| Foods and | | Italy | 3 | Textile fibers | 5 | 0.6 | |
| other non- | | Norway | 2 | Cotton | 4 | 0.8 | |
| durables | 22 | USSR | 2 | Electrical machinery | 2 | Negl. | |
| Durables | 6 | UNITED STATES | 2 | Transport equipment | 1 | Negl. | |
| Fuels and | | Benelux | 1 | Iron and steel | 1 | 0.1 | |
| lubricants | 6 | Canada | 1 | Textile yarn | 1 | 0.1 | |
| | | Other | 35 | Nonmetallic mineral | | | |
| | | | | manufactures | 1 | 1.2 | |
| | | | | Beverages and tobacco | 1 | 0.1 | |

¹ Ghana does not report aluminum as an export, because its aluminum industry is treated as a foreign enclave. Purchasers of Ghanaian aluminum identify Ghana as the country of origin.

CONFIDENTIAL

GHANA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$345 million ¹

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: \$77 million ¹ 25X1X6

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971 [REDACTED] : \$190 million ¹

| | Million US\$ |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Petroleum | 24.2 |
| Exploration | 16.0 |
| Distribution | 8.2 |
| Manufacturing | 4.7 |
| Mining and smelting | 155.0 |
| Transportation and utilities | 0.2 |
| Commerce | 0.9 |
| Other (primarily agriculture) | 5.0 |

Principal US investors:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical (aluminum manufac- ture) | 130.5 |
| Reynolds Metals (aluminum manufacture) | 14.5 |

25X1X6

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 [REDACTED] : \$150 million minimum ¹

Participating countries: United Kingdom (most important), France, West Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Canada, and Japan.

COMMENTS:

Ghana welcomes large inputs of foreign capital and technology in joint ventures with local citizens in essential industries. Through the Ghana Business Promotion Act it seeks to reserve small business for Ghanaians. Because agreement has not yet been reached between Ghana and its creditors on how payment of Ghana's huge foreign debt should be handled, potential foreign investors currently are very cautious. Remittances of profits from existing investments have been delayed by a lack of foreign exchange.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

| | Million US\$ | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
| Total | 292.2 | 31.2 | 22.1 | 15.1 |
| Loans | 242.7 | 23.8 | 16.0 | 9.5 |
| Grants | 49.5 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 5.6 |

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

CONFIDENTIAL

IVORY COAST

POPULATION MID-1973: 5,095,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1971:

Total: \$1.6 billion Per Capita: \$360

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 34%; trade and finance, 23%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 12%; public administration and defense, 10%; manufacturing, 9%; construction, 6%; mining, 1%; other, 5%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

| 1971 | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Exports: \$456 million | |
| Percent | |
| By Commodity | By Customer |
| Foods, beverages, and tobacco | France 33 |
| Agricultural products | UNITED STATES 17 |
| Manufactured goods | Netherlands 9 |
| Semi-manufactures | West Germany 9 |
| | Italy 8 |
| | Communist countries 3 |
| | Other Franc Zone 7 |
| | Other Europe 9 |
| | Other 5 |

| 1971 | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Imports: \$399 million | |
| Percent | |
| By Commodity | By Supplier |
| Machinery and manufactures | France 46 |
| Semi-manufactures | UNITED STATES 7 |
| Industrial materials | Italy 7 |
| Consumer goods | West Germany 6 |
| Foods, beverages, and tobacco | Netherlands 5 |
| Agricultural products | Japan 4 |
| Petroleum products | Communist countries 2 |
| | Other Franc Zone 7 |
| | Other Europe 8 |
| | Other 8 |

| 1972 | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Exports to the United States | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 92 | 0.2 |
| Coffee | 52 | 4.1 |
| Cocoa | 24 | 11.9 |
| Fish | 10 | 0.8 |
| Wood | 2 | 0.2 |
| Wood manufactures | 2 | Negl. |
| Petroleum products | 1 | Negl. |

| 1972 | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Imports from the United States | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 22 | Negl. |
| Nonelectric machinery | 8 | 0.1 |
| Electric machinery | 1 | Negl. |
| Iron and steel | 2 | 0.3 |
| Transport equipment | 1 | Negl. |
| Chemicals | 1 | Negl. |
| Textile fibers | 1 | 0.2 |
| Foods | 1 | Negl. |
| Other manufactures | 4 | 0.1 |

IVORY COAST

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$300 million¹

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1972: About \$36 million

25X1X6

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT

| | Million US\$ |
|--|--------------|
| Petroleum distribution and other sales organizations | 15.6 |
| Manufacturing | 4.5 |
| Mining | 3.0 |
| Commerce and service industries | 6.6 |
| Banks, financial institutions, and insurance | 6.5 |

Companies:

| | |
|--|---|
| American International Reinsurance | Mobil Oil Corp. ³ |
| Bank of America | Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. |
| Bankers Trust Company | National Cash Register Co. |
| Burroughs Corporation | Riegel Textile Co. |
| Chase International Investment Corp. | Singer Sewing Machine Co. |
| Fairmont International Corp. ² | Standard Oil of New Jersey ² |
| First National City Bank ² | Texaco, Inc. ³ |
| Intercontinental Hotels ² | Union Carbide Corp. ² |
| International Business Machines ² | Van Camp Seafood Co. |
| Lazard Freres and Company | Harry Winston, Inc. ² |

25X1X6

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971

\$764 million¹

| | Million US\$ |
|---|--------------|
| France | 464 |
| Other Europe: | 200 |
| Belgium, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom | |
| Canada, Japan, and others | 100 |

COMMENTS:

The Ivory Coast encourages foreign investment by granting tariff and tax exemptions under a liberal code, particularly for export industries.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 109.2 | 16.8 | 2.1 | 21.6 |
| Loans | 92.8 | 16.1 | ... | 20.8 |
| Grants | 16.5 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 0.8 |

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

² More than \$1 million.

³ More than \$5 million.

KENYA

POPULATION MID-1973: 12,476,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1971 (1964 prices):

Total: \$1.4 billion Per Capita: \$120

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 36%; trade and finance, 15%; public administration and defense, 12%; manufacturing, 11%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 10%; construction, 4%; other, 12%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

| 1971 | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----------------|----|
| Exports: \$300 million | | | |
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Customer | |
| Coffee | 18 | Uganda | 18 |
| Tea | 11 | Tanzania | 14 |
| Petroleum products | 8 | United Kingdom | 14 |
| Meat and preparations | 4 | West Germany | 6 |
| Pyrethrum flowers and extract | 3 | UNITED STATES | 5 |
| Hides and skins | 2 | Zambia | 4 |
| Other | 54 | Netherlands | 3 |
| | | Other | 36 |

| Imports: \$560 million | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----------------|----|
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Supplier | |
| Industrial supplies | 35 | United Kingdom | 28 |
| Transport equipment | 18 | Japan | 10 |
| Machinery and equipment | 16 | West Germany | 8 |
| Consumer goods | 12 | UNITED STATES | 8 |
| Food and beverages | 10 | Iran | 5 |
| Fuels and lubricants | 8 | Tanzania | 4 |
| Other | 1 | Uganda | 4 |
| | | Other | 33 |

| 1972 | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| Exports to the United States | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 27 | Negl. |
| Coffee | 8 | 0.6 |
| Tea | 6 | 10.3 |
| Fish | 3 | 0.2 |
| Sugar | 1 | 0.1 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 1 | 0.1 |
| Plants, seeds, and flowers (including pyrethrum) | 5 | 18.8 |
| Copper | 2 | 0.3 |

| Imports from the United States | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 26 | 0.1 |
| Nonelectric machinery | 7 | 0.1 |
| Chemicals | 5 | 0.1 |
| Transport equipment | 4 | Negl. |
| Manufactures | 2 | 0.1 |
| Electrical machinery | 2 | Negl. |
| Crude materials | 1 | Negl. |
| Food | 1 | Negl. |
| Unclassified | 1 | 0.1 |

CONFIDENTIAL

KENYA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$200 million¹

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: About \$55 million

25X1X6

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1972 [REDACTED] \$75 million¹

Million US\$

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Petroleum | 26.5 |
| Manufacturing | 34.8 |
| Mining and smelting | 0.2 |
| Transportation and utilities | } 13.0 |
| Commerce | |
| Other (mostly tourism and ranching) | |

Principal US firms:

Exxon, Caltex, and Mobil (petroleum); Firestone and Union Carbide (manufacturing); Continental Ore (mining); First National City Bank and Chase Manhattan Bank (banking and commerce); Intercontinental Hotels (commerce and tourism).

25X1X6

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1972 [REDACTED] \$290 million¹

United Kingdom: \$245 million
Other sources: West Germany, Italy, and France.

COMMENTS:

Most of the US investment figures derive from the companies themselves. The figures probably are inflated or deflated depending on the profile the firm desires to maintain within Kenya.

Kenya maintains a liberal investment code and protects foreign investment. The government, however, insists on 51% ownership in mining and has reserved the right to take similar ownership in new tourist projects. The best opportunities are in tourism and food processing.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 92.5 | 12.3 | 13.8 | 5.2 |
| Loans | 32.8 | 7.1 | 8.6 | 0.8 |
| Grants | 59.8 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.4 |

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

CONFIDENTIAL

LIBERIA

POPULATION MID-1973: 1,677,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1971:

Total: \$440 million Per Capita: \$370

By Sector of Origin:

Mining, 28%; agriculture, 25%; trade and finance, 11%; public administration and defense, 9%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 6%; construction, 5%; manufacturing, 5%; other, 11%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

| 1971 | | | |
|------------------------|----|---------------|----|
| Exports: \$224 million | | | |
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Customer | |
| Iron ore | 70 | Europe | 67 |
| Rubber | 17 | UNITED STATES | 22 |
| Diamonds | 3 | Asia | 8 |
| Wood products | 3 | Other America | 2 |
| Coffee and cocoa | 2 | Africa | 1 |
| Other | 5 | | |

| Imports: \$162 million | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|---------------|----|
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Supplier | |
| Machinery and transport equipment | 33 | Europe | 49 |
| | | UNITED STATES | 32 |
| | | Asia | 14 |
| Manufactured goods | 22 | Africa | 2 |
| | | Other America | 2 |
| Food | 15 | Other | 1 |
| Mineral fuels and lubricants | 7 | | |
| Chemicals | 7 | | |
| Beverages and tobacco | 3 | | |
| Crude materials | 1 | | |
| Oils and fats | 1 | | |
| Other | 11 | | |

| 1972 | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Exports to the United States | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 52 | 0.1 |
| Iron ore | 23 | 5.5 |
| Rubber | 22 | 8.9 |
| Coffee | 3 | 0.2 |
| Nonindustrial diamonds | 2 | 0.3 |
| Fish | 1 | 0.1 |
| Vegetable oils and fats | 1 | 0.4 |

| Imports from the United States | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 41 | 0.1 |
| Transport equipment | 9 | 0.1 |
| Nonelectric machinery | 8 | 0.1 |
| Food | 8 | 0.1 |
| Electrical machinery | 3 | 0.1 |
| Textiles and fabrics | 2 | 0.2 |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 2 | Negl. |
| Iron and steel | 1 | 0.1 |
| Chemicals | 1 | Negl. |
| Crude materials | 1 | Negl. |
| Petroleum products | 1 | 0.1 |
| Beverages and tobacco | 1 | 0.1 |

LIBERIA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$315 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (Department of Commerce data): \$191 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1970 [REDACTED] 25X1X6

| | Million US\$ |
|---|--------------|
| Total | 252 |
| Petroleum | 2 |
| Manufacturing (nearly all in an oil refinery) | 19 |
| Mining and smelting | 129 |
| Transportation and utilities | 3 |
| Commerce (including oil distribution) | 11 |
| Other (primarily agriculture—\$67 million) | 88 |

Major US investors:

Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Union Carbide, Chevron, Vancouver Plywood, Inc., Firestone, Uniroyal, Goodrich

25X1X6

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1970 [REDACTED] More than \$297 million

| | Million US\$ |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| West Germany | 150 maximum |
| Switzerland | 2 |
| Lebanon | 50 |
| Italy | N.A. |
| France | 2 |
| Sweden | 89 |
| United Kingdom | 4 |
| Netherlands and other | N.A. |

COMMENTS:

Liberia uses the American dollar as its currency. The country has traditionally maintained concession arrangements with foreigners, without restrictions on repatriation of profits and capital. Currently the policy is for the government to participate in major foreign operations sufficiently to obtain half the profits or otherwise to acquire equivalent income through taxes.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

| | Million US\$ | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
| Total | 196.4 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 17.3 |
| Loans | 99.3 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 8.1 |
| Grants | 97.2 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 9.2 |

LIBYA

POPULATION MID-1973: 2,162,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1970:

Total: \$2.9 billion Per Capita: \$1,500

By Sector of Origin:

Mining, 54%; public administration and defense, 11%; construction, 8%; trade and finance, 8%; agriculture, 4%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 4%; manufacturing, 2%; other, 9%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

| 1971 | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------|----|
| Exports: \$2,807 million | | | |
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | By Customer | | |
| Crude petroleum | 99 | Italy | 22 |
| Other | 1 | West Germany | 18 |
| | | United Kingdom | 17 |
| | | France | 12 |
| | | UNITED STATES | 9 |
| | | Netherlands | 6 |
| | | Spain | 6 |
| | | Belgium | 2 |
| | | Other | 8 |

| Imports: \$819 million | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|----|
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | By Supplier | | |
| Machinery and transport equipment | 28 | Italy | 22 |
| Manufactures | 19 | United Kingdom | 10 |
| Food | 19 | West Germany | 9 |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 16 | France | 9 |
| Chemicals | 7 | UNITED STATES | 7 |
| Fuels and lubricants | 4 | Japan | 6 |
| Crude materials | 3 | Netherlands | 3 |
| Oils and fats | 3 | Other | 34 |
| Other | 1 | | |

| 1972 | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Exports to the United States | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 116 | 0.2 |
| Crude petroleum | 114 | 4.4 |

| Imports from the United States | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 85 | 0.2 |
| Nonelectrical machinery | 41 | 0.4 |
| Transport equipment | 10 | 0.1 |
| Electrical machinery | 8 | 0.2 |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 5 | 0.2 |
| Other manufactures | 4 | 0.2 |
| Chemicals | 4 | 0.1 |
| Food | 3 | Negl. |
| Iron and steel | 3 | 0.4 |
| Beverages and tobacco | 2 | 0.2 |
| Unclassified | 2 | 0.1 |

LIBYA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$1,400 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (Department of Commerce data): \$1,044 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT:

US investment is almost entirely in petroleum. US firms account for more than 90% of oil production.

US firms in the principal consortia ranked from left to right in order of 1972 output:

| Oasis | Occidental | Exxon | Amoseas |
|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Amerada | Occidental | Standard Oil of New Jersey | Texaco |
| Continental | | Grace Petroleum | Standard Oil of California |
| Marathon | | Sinclair | |

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT:

British Petroleum interests were nationalized in December 1971.

The Italian State Oil Company (ENI) owns a sizable field jointly with the Libyan State Oil Company. All other holdings—including German and French—are small.

COMMENTS:

Most foreign investment in Libya must be in the form of joint ventures with state firms. The oil sector is the last segment of the Libyan economy to become Libyanized (forced to cede half or more of its assets to Libyan ownership). The government is currently engaged in efforts to gain 51% state participation in the operations of petroleum producing companies in Libya. In addition, workers committees formed under Colonel Qadhafi's "cultural revolution" have been harassing foreign managers.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

| | Million US\$ | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
| Total | 45.7 | 0.4 | .... | Negl. |
| Loans | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Grants | 45.7 | 0.4 | .... | Negl. |

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

POPULATION MID-1973: 7,221,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1970:

Total: \$890 million Per Capita: \$130

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 32%; public administration and defense, 20%; trade and finance, 18%; manufacturing, 11%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 10%; other, 9%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

| 1971 | | | |
|------------------------|----|-------------------|----|
| Exports: \$147 million | | | |
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Customer | |
| Coffee | 26 | France | 34 |
| Cloves | 14 | UNITED STATES | 22 |
| Vanilla | 9 | Other EC (of six) | 8 |
| Rice | 5 | Other | 36 |
| Sugar | 3 | | |
| Chromite | 2 | | |
| Other | 41 | | |

| Imports: \$214 million | | | |
|------------------------|----|-------------------|----|
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Supplier | |
| Consumer goods | 30 | France | 56 |
| Industrial equipment | 27 | Other EC (of six) | 18 |
| Raw materials | 23 | UNITED STATES | 5 |
| Food | 14 | Other | 21 |
| Petroleum | 5 | | |
| Agricultural equipment | 1 | | |

| 1972 | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Exports to the United States | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 37 | 0.1 |
| Coffee | 15 | 1.2 |
| Cloves | 3 | 78.5 |
| Vanilla | 9 | 87.4 |
| Fish and preparations | 3 | 0.2 |
| Sugar | 2 | 0.2 |
| Chemicals | 2 | 0.1 |
| Crude fertilizers | 1 | 0.3 |
| Crude rubber | 1 | 0.3 |

| Imports from the United States | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 11 | Negl. |
| Transport equipment | 7 | 0.1 |
| Nonelectric machinery | 1 | Negl. |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 1 | Negl. |
| Oils and fats | 1 | 0.1 |
| Electrical machinery | 1 | Negl. |

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$90 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT: \$21 million¹

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971

25X1X6

Million US\$

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Petroleum | 20 |
| Other (meat processing) | 1 |

Principal US investors:

Caltex and Exxon (distribution, equity in refinery), Conoco, Chevron, Texas Gulf, and Tenneco (exploration).

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT:

Small, predominantly French, but including Chinese, Indian, and Israeli interests.

COMMENTS:

The old government granted tariff, tax, and other benefits. A military government, in power only a short while, has not yet embarked on any new policy concerning foreign investment. The best investment opportunities are in consumer goods industries, maintenance facilities for agricultural machinery, and food processing plants.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 15.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Loans | 3.0 | .... | .... | .... |
| Grants | 12.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 |

¹ The figure for 1972 could be as high as \$52 million, if all prospecting costs are capitalized in the petroleum industry.

MOROCCO

POPULATION MID-1973: 16,259,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1970 (1966 prices):

Total: \$2.7 billion Per Capita: \$170

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 28%; trade and finance, 19%; manufacturing, 12%; public administration and defense, 11%; construction, 5%; mining, 5%; electricity, gas, and water, 3%; other, 17%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

| 1971 | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|----|
| Exports: \$499 million | | | |
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | By Customer | | |
| Phosphates | 23 | France | 36 |
| Citrus products | 15 | West Germany | 9 |
| Other agricultural products | 33 | United Kingdom | 5 |
| | | Italy | 5 |
| Other primary products | 13 | Spain | 4 |
| | | Benelux | 4 |
| Semi-finished goods | 8 | China | 4 |
| | | USSR | 4 |
| Consumer goods | 7 | Algeria | 3 |
| | | Netherlands | 3 |
| Other | 1 | Poland | 2 |
| | | Other (including UNITED STATES) | 21 |

| Imports: \$698 million | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------|----|
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | By Supplier | | |
| Equipment | 22 | France | 31 |
| Semi-finished goods | 22 | UNITED STATES | 14 |
| | | West Germany | 8 |
| Raw materials | 13 | Italy | 6 |
| Food | 22 | United Kingdom | 4 |
| | | USSR | 4 |
| Consumer goods | 15 | Spain | 4 |
| | | Netherlands | 3 |
| Other | 6 | Benelux | 2 |
| | | Sweden | 2 |
| | | Cuba | 2 |
| | | Japan | 2 |
| | | Other | 18 |

| 1972 | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|--|
| Exports to the United States | | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity | |
| All Commodities | 11 | Negl. | |
| Spices | 1 | 1.4 | |
| Sugar and honey | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Vegetable extracts | 1 | 5.1 | |
| Leather and shoes | 1 | 0.3 | |
| Textile yarns and fabrics | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Manufactures | 2 | Negl. | |
| Manganese ore | 1 | 3.7 | |

| Imports from the United States | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|--|
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity | |
| All Commodities | 58 | 0.1 | |
| Food | 21 | 0.4 | |
| Oils and fats | 13 | 2.5 | |
| Nonelectric machinery | 6 | 0.1 | |
| Beverages and tobacco | 4 | 0.4 | |
| Transport equipment | 3 | Negl. | |
| Cotton | 2 | 0.4 | |
| Electrical machinery | 2 | Negl. | |
| Chemicals | 1 | Negl. | |
| Textile yarn | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 1 | Negl. | |
| Unclassified | 1 | 0.1 | |

MOROCCO

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$240 million ¹

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: \$38 million ¹

25X1X6

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971

Million US\$

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Total ¹ | 47.2 |
| Petroleum distribution | 18.9 |
| Manufacturing | 16.2 |
| Transportation and utilities | 1.8 |
| Commerce, banking, and insurance | 6.5 |
| Other (hotels and agribusiness) | 3.8 |

The number of US firms operating in Morocco rose from 46 in 1967 to 59 in 1971. Major US investors are Mobil, American Tire, IBM-France, Exxon, and Holiday Inns. Others are Bank of America, Coca Cola, Colgate-Palmolive, and American Chewing Gum.

25X1X6

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971

More than \$3 billion ¹

Million US\$

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| France | 3,000 |
| Spain | 10 |
| Italy | 10 |
| Belgium | 10 |
| United Kingdom | 5-10 |
| Netherlands | 5-10 |
| West Germany | 5 |

COMMENTS:

The government is anxious to attract US investment. The American presence is growing in agribusiness and tourism.

In March 1973, all remaining foreign-owned agricultural lands were nationalized. They were held by French (two-thirds) and Spanish (one-third) interests. Compensation will be made. Moroccanization of the tertiary sector is at a cautious rate so as not to discourage foreign investment.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 576.0 | 36.4 | 77.5 | 57.6 |
| Loans | 336.8 | 16.4 | 53.1 | 47.1 |
| Grants | 239.3 | 20.0 | 24.4 | 10.5 |

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

CONFIDENTIAL

MOZAMBIQUE

POPULATION MID-1973: 8,698,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1970:

Total: \$1.3 billion Per Capita: \$170

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971

Exports: \$169 million

Percent

| By Commodity | | By Customer | |
|-----------------------|----|----------------|----|
| Agricultural products | 62 | Portugal | 37 |
| Cashews | 20 | UNITED STATES | 14 |
| Cotton | 12 | South Africa | 9 |
| Sugar | 12 | India | 7 |
| Tea | 5 | Angola | 5 |
| Copra | 5 | United Kingdom | 4 |
| Timber | 4 | Netherlands | 3 |
| Other | 4 | West Germany | 3 |
| | | Other | 18 |
| Textiles | 15 | | |
| Fuel oil | 3 | | |
| Other | 20 | | |

Imports: \$354 million

Percent

| By Commodity | | By Supplier | |
|------------------------------|----|----------------|----|
| Machinery | 18 | Portugal | 26 |
| Metal and products | 15 | South Africa | 15 |
| Transport equipment | 14 | West Germany | 8 |
| Food, beverages, and tobacco | 11 | United Kingdom | 8 |
| Textiles | 11 | UNITED STATES | 7 |
| Minerals | 11 | Japan | 6 |
| Chemicals | 8 | Iraq | 5 |
| Plastics | 4 | Italy | 4 |
| Paper | 3 | France | 4 |
| Other | 5 | Other | 17 |

1972

Exports to the United States

| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--|
| All Commodities | 26 | Negl. |
| Cashews and other nuts | 18 | 19.9 |
| Tea | 2 | 2.5 |
| Textile yarns and fabrics | 2 | 0.1 |
| Crude fertilizer and minerals | 1 | 0.2 |
| Crude materials | 1 | 0.3 |
| Unclassified | 1 | 0.1 |

Imports from the United States

| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| All Commodities | 16 | Negl. |
| Nonelectric machinery | 7 | 0.1 |
| Transport equipment | 3 | Negl. |
| Chemicals | 3 | 0.1 |
| Manufactures | 2 | Negl. |
| Electrical machinery | 1 | Negl. |

CONFIDENTIAL

MOZAMBIQUE

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$120 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: About \$15 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT:

Most US investment is concentrated in resource exploration and development, especially oil prospecting.

Principal US firms involved are:

Clark Oil, Skelly, Sunray, Gulf, Pan American Oil, Texaco

Others:

Firestone, Holiday Inns, Charles Pfizer & Co.

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT:

Portugal is the largest single source of private foreign investment.

COMMENTS:

The government encourages investment by granting tax and customs rebates and allowing transfers of profits and capital.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72: None.

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

NIGERIA

POPULATION MID-1973: 59,607,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, FY1972 (ended March 1972):

Total: \$6.8 billion Per Capita: \$120

By Sector of Origin ¹:

Agriculture, 56%; trade and finance, 12%; public administration and defense, 8%; manufacturing, 7%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 6%; construction, 5%; mining, 3%; other, 3%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

| 1971 | | | |
|--------------------------|----|----------------|----|
| Exports: \$1,793 million | | | |
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Customer | |
| Petroleum | 75 | United Kingdom | 22 |
| Cocoa | 11 | UNITED STATES | 18 |
| Palm kernels | 2 | France | 15 |
| Peanuts | 2 | Netherlands | 14 |
| Tin metal | 2 | West Germany | 6 |
| Cotton | 1 | Italy | 4 |
| Rubber | 1 | Eastern Europe | 3 |
| Other | 6 | Japan | 1 |
| | | Norway | 1 |
| | | Other | 16 |

| Imports: \$1,510 million | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|----------------|----|
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Supplier | |
| Machinery and transport equipment | 40 | United Kingdom | 32 |
| Manufactures | 36 | UNITED STATES | 14 |
| Chemicals | 11 | West Germany | 12 |
| Food | 8 | Japan | 4 |
| Crude materials | 2 | France | 4 |
| Mineral fuels | 1 | Italy | 4 |
| Other | 2 | Netherlands | 4 |
| | | Eastern Europe | 3 |
| | | China | 2 |
| | | Benelux | 2 |
| | | Other | 19 |

| 1972 | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Exports to the United States | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 271 | 0.5 |
| Crude petroleum | 245 | 9.4 |
| Cocoa | 11 | 5.2 |
| Petroleum products | 5 | 0.3 |
| Rubber | 3 | 1.0 |
| Wood | 1 | 0.1 |
| Hides and skins | 1 | 1.1 |
| Iron ore | 1 | 0.2 |
| Tin metal | 1 | 0.3 |

| Imports from the United States | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 114 | 0.2 |
| Nonelectric machinery | 46 | 0.5 |
| Food | 21 | 0.4 |
| Iron and steel | 9 | 1.1 |
| Electrical machinery | 8 | 0.2 |
| Transport equipment | 7 | 0.1 |
| Textiles and fabrics | 3 | 0.4 |
| Chemicals | 3 | 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 5 | 0.1 |
| Other manufactures | 5 | 0.2 |

¹ Historical material that does not reflect the sharp rise in the significance of petroleum extraction.

CONFIDENTIAL

NIGERIA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$1,700 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: Less than \$450 million ¹

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971 (Department of State): \$800 million ¹

Major US participants are:

Gulf, Mobil, Texaco-Chevron

Selected other US investors:

Bank of America, Colgate-Palmolive, IBM, Motorola, National Cash Register

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1972:

United Kingdom, more than \$1,000 million; France, \$140 million; others include Greece, India, Japan, and Lebanon

COMMENTS:

The government welcomes foreign investment, especially in large and medium-size ventures. At the same time, the government wishes greater Nigerian participation in the equity and management of foreign concerns. Twenty-two small-scale manufacturing and service sectors were reserved in 1972 for Nigerian citizens. Tax and import concessions are offered selectively to foreigners.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

| | Million US\$ | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
| Total | 445.6 | 52.4 | 41.4 | 39.8 |
| Loans | 147.8 | 5.8 | 24.3 | 31.1 |
| Grants | 297.8 | 46.6 | 17.1 | 8.7 |

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

CONFIDENTIAL

SIERRA LEONE

POPULATION MID-1973: 2,666,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, FY1970 (ended June 1970):

Total: \$425 million Per Capita: \$170

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 31%; mining, 19%; trade and finance, 15%; transportation and communication, 8%; manufacturing, 6%; public administration and defense, 5%; construction, 4%; other, 12%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

| 1971 | | | |
|------------------------|----|----------------|----|
| Exports: \$107 million | | | |
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Customer | |
| Diamonds | 61 | United Kingdom | 63 |
| Iron ore | 14 | EC (of six) | 16 |
| Palm kernels | 7 | Japan | 7 |
| Coffee | 4 | UNITED STATES | 6 |
| Cocoa | 3 | Other | 8 |
| Bauxite | 3 | | |
| Rutile | 1 | | |
| Other | 7 | | |

| Imports: \$122 million | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|-----------------------|----|
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Supplier | |
| Manufactured goods | 26 | United Kingdom | 29 |
| | | EC (of six) | 19 |
| Machinery and transport equipment | 24 | Commonwealth (non-UK) | 13 |
| | | Japan | 10 |
| Foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco | 23 | Eastern Europe | 7 |
| | | UNITED STATES | 7 |
| | | Egypt | 2 |
| Other manufactures | 9 | Other | 13 |
| Chemicals | 7 | | |
| Mineral fuels | 7 | | |
| Oils and fats | 1 | | |
| Other | 3 | | |

| 1972 | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Exports to the United States | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 24 | Negl. |
| Nonindustrial diamonds | 16 | 2.5 |
| Coffee | 5 | 0.4 |
| Fish and preparations | 2 | 0.2 |

| Imports from the United States | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 6 | Negl. |
| Food | 3 | 0.1 |
| Beverages and tobacco | 1 | 0.1 |
| Nonelectric machinery | 1 | Negl. |

SIERRA LEONE

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$70 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT: \$17 million

25X1X6

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1972 [REDACTED]

Assets of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in rutile production reverted to the US Export-Import Bank. Nord Resources and Bethlehem Steel have decided to take over the project.

25X1X6

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT [REDACTED]

Private United Kingdom interests have holdings of between \$55 million and \$60 million. Together, the Netherlands, Italy, West Germany, and Switzerland have holdings of \$1 million.

COMMENTS:

With the economy stagnating, investment prospects are poor. All mining ventures operate under the shadow of the government's policy of acquiring 51% of such operations. This policy may be extended to other industries.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
|--------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total | 54.1 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 3.5 |
| Loans | 15.8 | .... | 2.1 | .... |
| Grants | 38.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.5 |

SOUTH AFRICA

POPULATION MID-1973: 24,433,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT¹ 1972:

Total: \$21.9 billion Per Capita: \$940

By Sector of Origin:

Manufacturing, 22%; trade and finance, 18%; mining, 12%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 12%; agriculture, 10%; public administration and defense, 9%; construction, 3%; other, 14%.

FOREIGN TRADE²:

| 1971 | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|----------------|----|
| Exports: \$2,311 million ³ | | | |
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Customer | |
| Diamonds | 12 | United Kingdom | 25 |
| Fruit | 8 | Africa | 18 |
| Copper | 6 | Japan | 11 |
| Platinum | 5 | UNITED STATES | 7 |
| Sugar | 4 | West Germany | 7 |
| Corn | 4 | France | 2 |
| Wool | 3 | Italy | 2 |
| Manganese | 3 | Other | 28 |
| Asbestos | 2 | | |
| Iron ore | 2 | | |
| Other | 51 | | |
| Imports: \$4,039 million | | | |
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Supplier | |
| Machinery | 27 | United Kingdom | 23 |
| Transport equipment | 19 | UNITED STATES | 16 |
| Textiles and fabrics | 8 | West Germany | 14 |
| Mineral fuel | 7 | Japan | 10 |
| Chemicals | 7 | Africa | 4 |
| Iron, steel, and products | 5 | Italy | 4 |
| Musical and other instruments | 3 | France | 4 |
| Other | 24 | Australia | 2 |
| | | Netherlands | 2 |
| | | Other | 21 |

| 1972 | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Exports to the United States | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 330 | 0.6 |
| Precious metals | 109 | 15.1 |
| Iron and steel | 36 | 1.2 |
| Fish | 28 | 2.3 |
| Copper | 24 | 4.6 |
| Silver and platinum | 18 | 10.2 |
| Sugar and honey | 17 | 1.9 |
| Fertilizers | 16 | 5.3 |
| Industrial diamonds | 9 | 24.4 |
| Nickel | 7 | 2.0 |
| Wool and other hairs | 5 | 5.3 |
| Radioactive chemicals | 4 | 4.0 |
| Lead | 3 | 4.2 |
| Chrome ore | 3 | 11.7 |
| Crude asbestos | 3 | 3.8 |
| Manganese ore | 3 | 7.9 |
| Other nonferrous ores | 5 | 45.5 |

| Imports from the United States | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 603 | 1.2 |
| Transport equipment | 173 | 2.1 |
| Nonelectric machinery | 152 | 1.6 |
| Chemicals | 53 | 1.3 |
| Electrical machinery | 43 | 1.1 |
| Food | 29 | 0.5 |
| Textiles and fabrics | 19 | 2.4 |
| Other manufactures | 107 | 1.4 |

¹ Including South-West Africa.

² Trade figures include, in addition to South Africa, those of South-West Africa and three independent countries in the southern Africa customs union—Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.

³ Excluding gold sales, not considered a commodity of trade.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): Not Available

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (Department of Commerce data): \$964 million

25X1X6

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971 [REDACTED] \$1.3 billion

| Direct | Million US\$ | Indirect | Million US\$ |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Total | 969 | Total | 318 |
| Mining | 158 | Private sector | 149 |
| Manufacturing | 462 | Central government | |
| Finance | 61 | and banking | 169 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 202 | | |
| Insurance | 4 | | |
| Other | 82 | | |

Hundreds of US firms have some investment in South Africa, including: General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, International Business Machines, American Motors, Armco Steel, Avis-Rent-A-Car, Bucyrus-Erie Caterpillar Tractor Co., Coca Cola, and Colgate-Palmolive.

25X1X6

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 [REDACTED] \$8.7 billion

| | Million US\$ | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Direct | Indirect | Total |
| Total | 5,459 | 3,243 | 8,702 |
| Sterling area | 4,215 | 1,311 | 5,526 |
| Western Europe | 963 | 1,524 | 2,487 |
| Non-US Dollar area (including Canada) | 230 | 28 | 258 |
| International organizations | .... | 305 | 305 |
| Other areas | 51 | 75 | 126 |

COMMENTS:

South Africa is a major outlet for British investors. Holdings are as large as, or larger than, those the British have in the United States.

The country encourages foreign investment but offers no incentives beyond those available to any investor. Profits normally can be freely remitted, but capital withdrawals are generally subject to a five-year blocking procedure.

The US Government neither encourages nor discourages investment in South Africa but encourages those who invest to upgrade conditions of non-white employees. The United States considers South-West Africa (Namibia) to be an international territory and officially discourages US investments in that area.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72: None.

SUDAN

POPULATION MID-1973: 16,901,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1969:

Total: \$1.6 billion Per Capita: \$110

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 54%; trade and finance, 15%; public administration and defense, 10%; manufacturing, 6%; construction, 6%; electricity, gas, and water, 1%; other, 8%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

| 1971 | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----------------|----|
| Exports: \$313 million | | | |
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Customer | |
| Cotton | 63 | USSR | 16 |
| Gum Arabic | 7 | India | 11 |
| Peanuts | 7 | China | 9 |
| Sesame | 7 | Italy | 9 |
| Livestock | 2 | Japan | 8 |
| Dura | 1 | West Germany | 8 |
| Other | 13 | Egypt | 4 |
| | | Netherlands | 4 |
| | | UNITED STATES | 3 |
| | | Poland | 2 |
| | | France | 2 |
| | | Saudi Arabia | 2 |
| | | Other | 22 |
| Imports: \$316 million | | | |
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Supplier | |
| Consumer goods | 42 | India | 16 |
| Capital goods | 16 | United Kingdom | 14 |
| Building materials | 10 | USSR | 11 |
| Agricultural raw materials | 10 | West Germany | 7 |
| Fuels | 4 | China | 6 |
| Other | 18 | Egypt | 6 |
| | | Japan | 4 |
| | | Netherlands | 3 |
| | | UNITED STATES | 3 |
| | | Poland | 3 |
| | | Belgium | 3 |
| | | France | 2 |
| | | Italy | 2 |
| | | Other | 20 |

| 1972 | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--|--|
| Exports to the United States | | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity | |
| All Commodities | 12 | Negl. | |
| Crude animal and vegetable materials | 10 | 3.8 | |
| Cotton | 2 | 12.5 | |
| Imports from the United States | | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity | |
| All Commodities | 18 | Negl. | |
| Food | 9 | 0.2 | |
| Chemicals | 3 | 0.1 | |
| Nonelectric machinery | 2 | Negl. | |
| Transport equipment | 1 | Negl. | |
| Iron and steel | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Oils and fats | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Manufactures | 1 | Negl. | |
| Unclassified | 1 | Negl. | |

CONFIDENTIAL

SUDAN

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$35 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: Not Available 25X1X6

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971 [REDACTED]

The only sizable US investment is the Mobil retail marketing facilities valued at \$2 million. The rest is negligible.

25X1X6

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 [REDACTED]

Foreign investments, which had amounted to some \$140 million, were greatly reduced by nationalizations and confiscations in 1970.

COMMENTS:

Since 1972, Sudan has been eager to attract foreign investment, particularly from the United States. Although moving cautiously, US businessmen are beginning to respond.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 81.4 | Negl. | 0.1 | 8.0 |
| Loans | 47.9 | | | 7.9 |
| Grants | 33.4 | Negl. | 0.1 | 0.1 |

CONFIDENTIAL

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TANZANIA

POPULATION MID-1973: 14,368,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1971 (1966 Prices):

Total: \$1.1 billion Per Capita: \$80

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 54%; trade and finance, 14%; public administration and defense, 7%; manufacturing, 5%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 5%; mining, 3%; construction, 3%; other, 9%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971

Exports: \$281 million

Percent

| By Commodity | By Customer | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|----|
| Coffee | 11 | United Kingdom | 21 |
| Cloves | 10 | Kenya | 8 |
| Cashews | 6 | UNITED STATES | 7 |
| Cotton | 11 | India | 7 |
| Sisal | 7 | Hong Kong | 7 |
| Diamonds | 11 | Netherlands | 3 |
| Other | 44 | West Germany | 3 |
| | | Uganda | 2 |
| | | Other | 42 |

Imports: \$382 million

Percent

| By Commodity | By Supplier | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|----|
| Manufactures | 24 | China | 22 |
| Machinery | 22 | United Kingdom | 18 |
| Transport equipment | 13 | Kenya | 11 |
| | | West Germany | 7 |
| Chemicals | 13 | Japan | 6 |
| Crude materials | 2 | Italy | 5 |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 5 | Netherlands | 4 |
| | | UNITED STATES | 4 |
| Food and beverages | 5 | Other | 23 |
| Mineral fuels | 8 | | |
| Other | 8 | | |

1972

Exports to the United States

| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
|--|----------------|--|
| All Commodities | 21 | Negl. |
| Coffee | 13 | 1.1 |
| Cashews and other nuts | 2 [^] | 1.8 |
| Textiles, yarns, and fabrics | 2 | 0.1 |
| Plants, seeds, and flowers (including pyrethrum) | 2 | 8.4 |

Imports from the United States

| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
|----------------------------|--------------|--|
| All Commodities | 12 | Negl. |
| Food | 4 | 0.1 |
| Chemicals | 1 | Negl. |
| Nonelectric machinery | 1 | Negl. |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 2 | Negl. |
| Other manufactures | 2 | Negl. |

CONFIDENTIAL

TANZANIA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$65 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT: \$5 million to \$6 million

25X1X6

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971



| | Million US\$ |
|---------------|--------------|
| Petroleum | 3.8 |
| Manufacturing | 1.0 |
| Commerce | Negl. |
| Other | 0.5 |

Principal US investors:

Caltex (petroleum), Exxon (petroleum), General Tire (tire factory)

25X1X6

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971



\$57.5 million

| | Million US\$ |
|----------------|--------------|
| United Kingdom | 43.0 |
| Italy | 4.5 |
| West Germany | 6.4 |
| Japan | 1.2 |
| Netherlands | 2.4 |

COMMENTS:

Government policy permits private foreign investment in certain sectors; others are restricted to public and semi-public enterprises. Large-scale enterprises usually require government participation of 50% or more. Approved enterprises have the right to repatriate profits and capital.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

| | Million US\$ | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
| Total | 76.9 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 3.1 |
| Loans | 13.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | .... |
| Grants | 63.1 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 3.1 |

CONFIDENTIAL

TUNISIA

POPULATION MID-1973: 5,482,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1971 (1966 prices):

Total: \$1.2 billion Per Capita: \$230

By Sector of Origin:

Public administration and defense, 17%; agriculture, 16%; manufacturing, 15%; trade and finance, 13%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 12%; construction, 9%; mining, 4%; other, 14%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

| 1971 | | | |
|------------------------|----|---------------------------------|----|
| Exports: \$216 million | | | |
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Supplier | |
| Crude petroleum | 25 | Italy | 20 |
| Olive oil | 22 | France | 20 |
| Other food | 11 | West Germany | 13 |
| Phosphates | 19 | Libya | 10 |
| Other industrial goods | 18 | Spain | 6 |
| Consumer goods | 3 | USSR | 3 |
| Other | 2 | Poland | 3 |
| | | Bulgaria | 3 |
| | | Switzerland | 3 |
| | | Other (including UNITED STATES) | 19 |

| Imports: \$343 million | | | |
|------------------------|----|----------------|----|
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | | By Supplier | |
| Food | 21 | France | 36 |
| Consumer goods | 14 | UNITED STATES | 15 |
| Equipment | 29 | Italy | 9 |
| Raw materials | 23 | West Germany | 7 |
| Semi-finished goods | 9 | United Kingdom | 3 |
| Energy | 4 | Austria | 3 |
| | | Canada | 2 |
| | | Spain | 2 |
| | | Benelux | 2 |
| | | Netherlands | 2 |
| | | Other | 19 |

| 1972 | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Exports to the United States | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 8 | Negl. |
| Vegetable oils and fats | 4 | 2.5 |
| Iron and steel | 2 | 0.1 |
| Pulp and paper | 1 | 0.1 |

| Imports from the United States | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 55 | 0.1 |
| Oils and fats | 14 | 2.7 |
| Food | 12 | 0.2 |
| Transport equipment | 10 | 0.1 |
| Nonelectric machinery | 6 | 0.1 |
| Textile fibers | 2 | 0.3 |
| Chemicals | 1 | Negl. |
| Iron and steel | 1 | 0.1 |
| Electrical machinery | 1 | Negl. |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 1 | Negl. |
| Petroleum products | 1 | 0.3 |
| Other manufactures | 2 | 0.1 |

TUNISIA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$175 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT: About \$14 million

25X1X6

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971 [REDACTED]

Million US\$

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Petroleum | Negl. |
| Manufacturing | 2.9 |
| Mining and smelting | 2.9 |
| Transportation and utilities | Negl. |
| Commerce | 0.3 |
| Other (housing, hotels, and tourism) | 7.8 |

Principal US investors:

Firestone (manufacturing), Freeport International Sulphur (mining and smelting), International Telephone and Telegraph (Sheraton Hotel), Carnoy Housing (building).

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT:

France, Italy, Belgium, and West Germany are the principal investors.

COMMENTS:

In the last few years, Tunisia has significantly increased its efforts to attract foreign investment. Private foreign investment is encouraged by an investment code providing various tax, customs, and other benefits for new investors. The code also guarantees repatriation of capital and profits. Particularly good prospects for US investment exist in tourism and manufacturing.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 532.1 | 45.7 | 54.4 | 48.8 |
| Loans | 315.2 | 27.2 | 32.1 | 36.0 |
| Grants | 217.0 | 18.6 | 22.3 | 12.8 |

UGANDA

POPULATION MID-1973: 10,810,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1970:

Total: \$1.0 billion Per Capita: \$100

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 58%; trade and finance, 10%; manufacturing, 8%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 5%; public administration and defense, 4%; mining, 2%; construction, 2%; other, 11%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

| 1971 | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------|----|
| Exports: \$259 million | | | |
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | By Customer | | |
| Coffee | 53 | United Kingdom | 22 |
| Tea | 5 | UNITED STATES | 20 |
| Cotton | 19 | Japan | 10 |
| Hides and skins | 1 | Kenya | 9 |
| Copper | 7 | India | 7 |
| Other | 15 | West Germany | 6 |
| | | Other | 26 |

| Imports: \$250 million | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------|----|
| Percent | | | |
| By Commodity | By Supplier | | |
| Machinery | 16 | United Kingdom | 25 |
| Transport equipment | 14 | Japan | 10 |
| Iron and steel | 4 | West Germany | 7 |
| Paper and products | 2 | UNITED STATES | 6 |
| Cotton fabrics | 1 | India | 4 |
| Other | 63 | Italy | 4 |
| | | Other | 44 |

| 1972 | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Exports to the United States | | |
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 49 | 0.1 |
| Coffee | 47 | 3.7 |
| Tea | 1 | 2.0 |

| Imports from the United States | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
| All Commodities | 3 | Negl. |
| Nonelectric machinery | 1 | Negl. |
| Transport equipment | 1 | Negl. |

UGANDA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$55 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: About \$3 million

25X1X6

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971 [REDACTED]

US companies have invested in petroleum distribution (Caltex, Exxon, and Mobil), advertising, insurance, and tourist and photographic supply facilities.

25X1X6

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 [REDACTED]

\$50 million

Million US\$

| | |
|----------------|------|
| United Kingdom | 35 |
| Italy | 12 |
| Kenya | N.A. |
| West Germany | N.A. |
| Netherlands | N.A. |
| France | N.A. |
| Scandinavia | N.A. |

COMMENTS:

The unpredictability of the current Ugandan Government is a deterrent to private foreign investment. Rash government reactions include expulsion of Israelis and non-citizen Asians, resulting in the government takeover of privately owned firms. Recently, Kampala expropriated a number of British-owned firms and one American-owned enterprise.

Uganda announced in January 1973 that it intended to take over some 500 British companies, representing about 90% of British interests in the country.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 48.2 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 5.7 |
| Loans | 16.6 | .... | .... | 3.0 |
| Grants | 31.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.7 |

ZAIRE

POPULATION MID-1973: 23,535,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1971:

Total: \$2.1 billion Per Capita: \$90

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 22%; public administration and defense, 18%; trade and finance, 16%; manufacturing, 16%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 7%; mining, 6%; construction, 3%; other, 12%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971

Exports: \$798 million

Percent

| By Commodity | | By Customer | |
|---------------|----|-------------------|----|
| Copper | 64 | Belgium | 52 |
| Cobalt | 6 | Italy | 11 |
| Diamonds | 5 | France | 8 |
| Tin and ore | 3 | United Kingdom | 5 |
| Zinc | 2 | UNITED STATES | 5 |
| Coffee | 6 | Other EC (of six) | 9 |
| Palm products | 5 | Other | 10 |
| Rubber | 2 | | |
| Other | 6 | | |
| Unrecorded | 1 | | |

Imports: \$626 million

Percent

| By Commodity | | By Supplier | |
|---|----|-------------------|----|
| Capital goods, semi-manufactures, and raw materials | 47 | Belgium | 25 |
| | | UNITED STATES | 14 |
| | | West Germany | 11 |
| | | France | 10 |
| Consumer goods | 27 | Japan | 10 |
| | | United Kingdom | 6 |
| Energy | 4 | Other EC (of six) | 13 |
| Other | 22 | Other | 11 |

1972

Exports to the United States

| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
|--|--------------|--|
| All Commodities | 43 | 0.1 |
| Nonferrous base metals (probably cobalt) | 12 | 15.9 |
| Coffee | 12 | 0.9 |
| Zinc | 7 | 3.8 |
| Manganese ore | 5 | 14.3 |
| Vegetable oils and fats | 4 | 1.9 |
| Rubber | 3 | 1.0 |

Imports from the United States

| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| All Commodities | 37 | 0.1 |
| Nonelectric machinery | 11 | 0.1 |
| Transport equipment | 7 | 0.1 |
| Manufactures | 4 | Negl. |
| Food | 3 | 0.1 |
| Beverages and tobacco | 2 | 0.2 |
| Electrical machinery | 2 | 0.1 |
| Chemicals | 2 | 0.1 |
| Iron and steel | 1 | 0.1 |
| Textiles and fabrics | 1 | 0.1 |
| Textile fibers | 1 | 0.2 |
| Petroleum products | 1 | 0.2 |

ZAIRE

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$560 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: \$49 million¹

25X1X6

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT

| | Million US\$ | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | 1971 | 1972 |
| Total | 41.7¹ | 157.8 |
| Petroleum | 8.7 | 25.0 |
| Manufacturing | 16.5 | 34.2 |
| Mining and smelting | 1.2 | 94.2 |
| Commerce | 7.3 | 4.4 |
| Other | 8.0 | |

Principal US firms:

Goodyear (tire manufacturing), Intercontinental Hotel, Mobil, and Texaco (petroleum distribution). Standard Oil of Indiana recently invested in copper exploration and mining.

Other investors:

Gulf, Exxon, Pluswood Industries, Union Carbide, Philips Brothers Chemicals, Singer Sewing Machine Co., Pfizer, International Business Machines, Pan Am, Cynamide/Lederle, Continental Grain, several banks, and automobile distributorships.

25X1X6

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1972

\$886 million

| | Million US\$ |
|----------------|--------------|
| Belgium | 635 |
| France | 20 |
| Italy | 50 |
| Japan | 40 |
| West Germany | 80 |
| United Kingdom | 60 |
| Switzerland | less than 1 |

COMMENTS:

Zaire has been attempting to interest a number of major American firms (Kaiser Aluminum, ALCOA, Ford, and General Motors). In 1971 it was estimated that direct investment from US sources might reach a total of \$500 million by 1975. US interests in mining are growing.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

| | Million US\$ | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
| Total | 381.1 | 13.1 | 29.1 | 5.9 |
| Loans | 172.6 | 11.7 | 25.7 | 2.4 |
| Grants | 208.4 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 |

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

ZAMBIA

POPULATION MID-1973: 4,688,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1970:

Total: \$1.7 billion Per Capita: \$410

By Sector of Origin:

Mining, 37%; trade and finance, 13%; agriculture, 10%; construction, 10%; manufacturing, 8%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 6%; public administration and defense, 6%; other, 10%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971

Exports: \$679 million

Percent

| By Commodity | By Customer | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Copper | 93 | EC (of six) 31 |
| Zinc | 2 | Japan 21 |
| Lead | 1 | United Kingdom 16 |
| Cobalt | 1 | South Africa 2 |
| Tobacco | 1 | Other Europe 13 |
| Other | 2 | Other Sterling Area 6 |
| | | Other 11 |

Imports: \$554 million

Percent

| By Commodity | By Supplier | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Machinery and transport equipment | 41 | United Kingdom 25 EC (of six) 15 |
| Manufactures | 28 | SOUTH AFRICA 10 |
| Food | 10 | Japan 7 |
| Minerals and fuels | 9 | Rhodesia 5 Other Sterling Area 11 |
| Chemicals | 8 | Other Europe 5 |
| Crude materials | 2 | Other 7 |
| Other | 2 | |

1972

Exports to the United States

| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US imports of the commodity |
|--|--------------|--|
| All Commodities | 3 | Negl. |
| Nonferrous base metals (probably cobalt) | 3 | 3.8 |

Imports from the United States

| | Million US\$ | Percent of total US exports of the commodity |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| All Commodities | 34 | 0.1 |
| Nonelectric machinery | 16 | 0.2 |
| Transport equipment | 9 | 0.1 |
| Electrical machinery | 1 | Negl. |
| Other manufactures | 3 | Negl. |
| Chemicals | 2 | 0.1 |
| Unclassified | 1 | Negl. |

ZAMBIA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$300 million ¹

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: About \$112 million

25X1X6

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971

| | Million US\$ |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Mining and smelting | 100 |
| Manufacturing | 5 |
| Petroleum | 1 |
| Other | 6 |

Principal US investors:

American Metal Climax, Coca Cola, Westinghouse Air Brake, International Telephone and Telegraph, National Cash Register, Mobil, Caltex, St. Regis Paper Co., Ingersoll Rand.

25X1X6

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971

More than \$480 million ¹

| | Million US\$ |
|----------------|--------------|
| United Kingdom | 250 |
| South Africa | 200 |
| Italy | 30 |

COMMENTS:

The Zambian Government welcomes foreign investment that assists major economic development goals. Most foreign investment has been in copper production, and the government wishes to steer new investment into the other sectors of the economy, all of which are less developed.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

| | Million US\$ | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Total | FY1970 | FY1971 | FY1972 |
| Total | 41.1 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 23.5 |
| Loans | 34.6 | .... | 4.3 | 23.2 |
| Grants | 6.5 | 0.2 | .... | 0.3 |

¹ The large discrepancy between these estimates cannot be fully rationalized. Private South African investments estimated at \$200 million are excluded from the DAC data.

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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

Weaknesses in the Investment Data

Economic statistics on the great majority of African countries are often rudimentary approximations or educated guesses. Data on private foreign investment in Africa are especially suspect. Investment data in this handbook thus should be considered only as rough orders of magnitude. Some of the sources use book value (normally original cost less depreciation) as a basis for valuing foreign investment; others use current market prices of plant and equipment to the extent that data can be developed. Because of the worldwide inflation and conservative accounting practices, book values are almost certain to be appreciably lower than market or replacement values, especially in the extractive industries, which dominate foreign investment in Africa. Book values are known at least in the accounting sense; market values can only be "guesstimated." Even in determining book value, significant differences of approach can give a wide range of dollar values. For example, book values depend on which particular accounting system is used for valuing minerals in the ground and for treating exploration costs.

The OECD's Development Assistance Committee, a principal source of investment data presented in this handbook, recognizes "substantial uncertainties" about its estimates of the level of foreign investment in African countries.

Firms in developed countries, in principal, use net book values as a basis for the evaluation of their foreign investment. . . . For most D.A.C. countries, **no** company surveys are available and the estimates have been prepared on the basis of capacity, annual turn-over, etc., or by using estimates of other authors, the bases of which are not known in detail. In other cases, incomplete company surveys have had to be supplemented by estimates arrived at in a similar way. To the extent that these figures have any validity at all, they may be approaching **market values** more than the **book values** used in company surveys. This implies problems of comparability of the estimates.¹ (Emphasis added.)

The nationality of investors sometimes is difficult to assign, notably in the case of multinational firms. Some multinational firms have effective management control in one country, major share-holding interests in another, minor share-holding interests in a third, and the company headquarters in a fourth. Relationships among subsidiaries located across country borders add to the confusion, as does the foreign residence of nationals who manage or control the firms.

¹ Part III of "Stock of Private Direct Investments by D.A.C. Countries in Developing Countries, End 1967," Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, 1972.

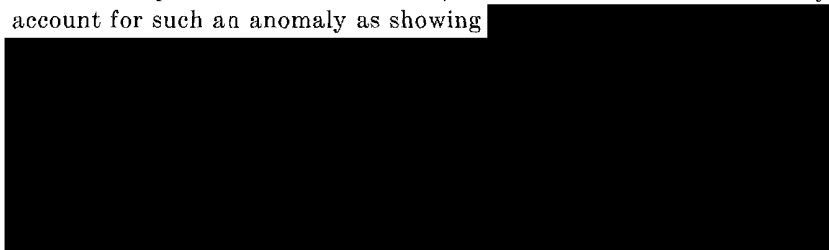
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Other common problems are revealed in the US Embassy assessment of Nigerian statistics on foreign investment:

The Nigerian Central Bank prepares the only official estimates of the book value of foreign investment. . . . These Central Bank estimates are considerably lower than past informal Embassy estimates, apparently largely because the Central Bank data reflect much higher rates of depreciation. Nevertheless, this factor alone can hardly account for such an anomaly as showing

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² State. Lagos, A-67, 6 Apr 1973. U.

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