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7 August 1979

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

FOUO No. 644

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

FOUO No. 644

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FRENCH-AFRICAN TRADE STATISTICS GIVEN

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Jun 79 pp 1653-1660

[Article by Pierre Platon: "Trade Between France and Africa in 1978"]

[Text] Trade Between Industrial Countries and the African Nations in 1978

For many years now, we have tried to inform our readers annually about the foreign trade of the main industrial countries with Africa during the past year, apart from the "special issues" we devote to the economic and trade relations of given industrial countries with the African continent.

In 1979 we will publish a series of articles on the trade between the main industrial countries and Africa in 1978, beginning with a study of French-African trade.

Edited by our colleague Pierre Platon, the head of our Studies Department, these articles are based on the copy machine reports of customs figures on foreign trade for each country considered, and we would stress that we are presenting an original comparative work, drafted and reviewed reflectively, based on the raw material offered by the customs statistics.

(Author's note: The very numerous statistical references contained in this study were taken from the official figures on French foreign trade. Certain totals, having to do in particular with the geographical distribution of trade by continents and some groupings of products by categories, are our own work. The figures have been rounded off with a positive or negative margin of variation, barring error, of less than 50,000 French francs.)

France's foreign trade in 1978 involved a total operational volume of about 713 billion French francs (712 billion 995 million), of which 368 billion 401 million French francs (51.67 percent) represented imports, and 344 billion 594 million French francs (48.33 percent) exports.

Thus on the overall level we can see a substantial disparity between income and expenditures, since exports balanced imports only to the extent of 93.5 percent.

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The table headed COM-FA-A shows that during the 14-year period between 1965 and 1978, inclusive, the French trade balance consistently showed a deficit on the international level. The average coverage of imports by exports came to 91.81 percent, with a peak at 96.9 percent in 1972 and low point at 86.4 percent in 1969 and 1976. The 1978 figure was 93.5 percent.

We see that between 1965 and 1978, inclusive, the volume of French foreign trade in current values multiplied by 7 (+608 percent). The acceleration was noticeable in particular after 1974, when inflationary factors precipitated the increase in both income and expenditures. A very slight gap can be seen between the increase in imports (+621 percent) and that of exports (+595 percent). In fact, our foreign sales brought us a little less than our purchases abroad cost us.

This was due to general considerations, such that a detailed examination of the trade covering the whole of the period between 1965 and 1978 would doubtless suggest substantial corrections or interesting explanations. Unfortunately, it is not possible within the limitations of this study to undertake such an examination. Our study will be limited to the year 1978.

Distribution of Trade by Continents

The table headed COM-FA-B shows the continental distribution of France's foreign trade. The various nations played the following roles (in percentage):

	(1) Import	(2) Export
(3) Europe .....	64.42 %	68.22 %
(4) Asia .....	18.26 %	8.51 %
(5) Afrique .....	7.78 %	12.79 %
(6) Amérique .....	10.46 %	9.84 %
(7) Océanie et divers .....	1.08 %	0.64 %

Key:

- |            |                                  |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Imports | 5. Africa                        |
| 2. Exports | 6. America                       |
| 3. Europe  | 7. South Sea Islands and various |
| 4. Asia    |                                  |

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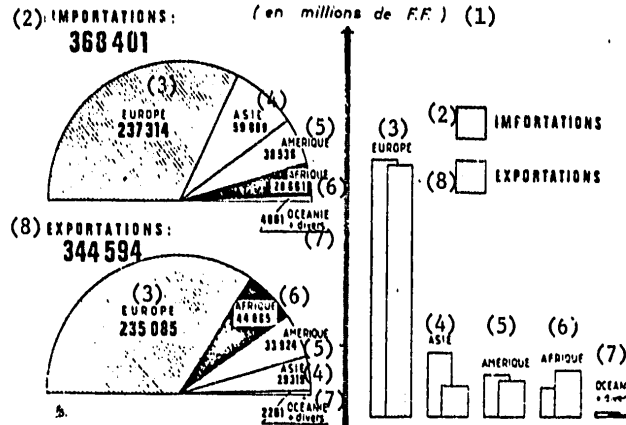


Table COM-FA-1. French Foreign Trade in 1978

Key:

- 1. In millions of French francs
- 2. Imports
- 3. Europe
- 4. Asia
- 5. America
- 6. Africa
- 7. South Sea Islands and various
- 8. Exports

	(1) Importations françaises (CAF)	(2) Exportations françaises (FOB)	(3) Couverture exp. imp. (%)
1965 .....	61 059	49 633	97.2
1966 .....	58 498	53 782	91.9
1967 .....	81 251	56 198	91.8
1968 .....	89 029	82 723	90.9
1969 .....	90 023	77 759	88.4
1970 .....	106 190	99 641	93.8
1971 .....	117 997	113 970	96.6
1972 .....	136 741	131 483	96.9
1973 .....	166 123	159 714	96.1
1974 .....	264 651	220 213	86.5
1975 .....	231 209	223 362	96.6
1976 .....	308 012	266 228	89.4
1977 .....	346 207	311 550	90
1978 .....	368 401	344 594	93.5

Table COM-FA-A. French Foreign Trade Between 1965 and 1978  
(In Millions of French Francs)

Key:

- 1. French imports (CIF)
- 2. French exports (FOB)
- 3. Coverage of imports by exports in percentage



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Preponderant Role of Europe

The substantial role played by Europe in French trade, both incoming and outgoing, will immediately be seen. The percentage of exports is higher than that of imports, but on the level of values, there is a slight deficit to the detriment of France. The table headed COM-FA-C reveals the privileged position occupied by the FRG, Italy and the Benelux countries as suppliers and clients. Great Britain, Holland and Sweden are also outstanding partners. On the balance level, apart from the FRG, in trading with whom France shows a deficit (85.5 percent coverage) and Holland (81.7 percent), trade operations with Italy show perfect compensation (100.7 percent) and trade with the Benelux countries and Great Britain shows a surplus (+4.3 and +23 percent). For the Common Market countries as a whole, the French deficit is modest (-4.54 percent), since the 7 other countries in the community compensate in great part for the deficits existing for the German-Dutch group.

	Imports	%	Exports	%
TOTAL (1)	388 401	100	344 894	100
- Europe (2)	237 314	64,42	235 085	68,22
dont: (3)				
CEE (4)	189 550		180 977	
Pays de l'Est (5)	11 564		13 161	
Autres pays d'Europe (6)	36 200		40 947	
- Asie (7)	59 889	16,26	29 319	8,51
dont: (4)				
Proche-Orient .. (4)	43 266		18 563	
Asie centrale (5)	2 789		3 815	
Extrême-Orient (6)	13 834		8 941	
- Afrique (7)	28 661	7,78	44 060	12,79
dont: (8)				
Afrique du Nord (8)	(8 965)		(20 202)	
Afrique de l'Ouest fran-				
cophone (9)	(5 602)		(8 340)	
Autres pays de				
l'Afrique de l'Ouest (10)	(4 617)		(4 439)	
Zone équatoriale				
et australe (11)	(4 008)		(4 872)	
(11)	(5 468)		(6 212)	
- Amérique (12)	38 536	10,46	33 924	9,84
dont: (13)				
Amérique du Nord (13)	(29 560)		(22 112)	
Amérique centrale (14)	(2 941)		(7 851)	
Amérique du Sud (15)	(6 027)		(3 961)	
- Océanie et divers (16)	4 001	1,08	2 201	0,64

Table COM-FA-B. Geographic Distribution of French Imports and Exports in 1978 (In Millions of French Francs)

Key:

- |                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Total                       | 5. East European countries  |
| 2. Europe                      | 6. Other European countries |
| 3. Of which:                   | 7. Asia                     |
| 4. European Economic Community | 8. Near East                |

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- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 5. Central Asia, including China                           | 11. East and Southern Africa      |
| 6. Far East  | 12. Western hemisphere            |
| 7. Africa  | 13. North America                 |
| 8. North Africa  | 14. Central America               |
| 9. French-speaking West Africa                             | 15. South America                 |
| 10. Other West African countries<br>in the equatorial zone | 16. South Sea Islands and various |

(a) Fournisseurs		(b) Clients	
1. Allemagne féd. ....	70 010	1. Allemagne féd. ....	59 820
2. Italie .....	37 377	2. Italie .....	37 636
3. Bénélux .....	34 064	3. Bénélux .....	35 558
4. États-Unis .....	26 879	4. Grande-Bretagne ..	24 960
5. Pays-Bas .....	23 010	5. États-Unis .....	19 248
6. Grande-Bretagne ..	20 297	6. Pays-Bas .....	18 789
7. Arabie séoudite ..	18 338	7. Suisse .....	14 147
8. Espagne .....	11 167	8. Espagne .....	8 294
9. Irak .....	9 473	9. Algérie .....	6 913
10. Suisse .....	8 855	10. URSS .....	6 551
11. Japon .....	7 411	11. Maroc .....	4 302
12. Suède .....	5 713	12. Iran .....	3 999
13. URSS .....	5 626	13. Arabie séoudite ..	3 919
14. Iran .....	5 403	14. Côte d'Ivoire .....	3 809
15. Nigeria .....	4 191	15. Nigeria .....	3 797
16. Abou Dhabi .....	3 472	16. Suède .....	3 769
17. Brésil .....	3 434	17. Tunisie .....	3 377
18. Afrique du Sud ..	3 401	18. Canada .....	2 834
19. Côte d'Ivoire .....	3 264	19. Autriche .....	2 823
20. Algérie .....	3 204	20. Japon .....	2 752

Table COM-FA-C. The Leading 20 Suppliers and Clients of France in 1978 (In Millions of French Francs)

Key:

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. Suppliers         | b. Clients           |
| 1. FRG               | 1. FRG               |
| 2. Italy             | 2. Italy             |
| 3. Benelux countries | 3. Benelux countries |
| 4. United States     | 4. Great Britain     |
| 5. Holland           | 5. United States     |
| 6. Great Britain     | 6. Holland           |
| 7. Saudi Arabia      | 7. Switzerland       |
| 8. Spain             | 8. Spain             |
| 9. Iraq              | 9. Algeria           |
| 10. Switzerland      | 10. USSR             |
| 11. Japan            | 11. Morocco          |
| 12. Sweden           | 12. Iran             |
| 13. USSR             | 13. Saudi Arabia     |
| 14. Iran             | 14. Ivory Coast      |
| 15. Nigeria          | 15. Nigeria          |
| 16. Abu Dhabi        | 16. Sweden           |
| 17. Brazil           | 17. Tunisia          |
| 18. South Africa     | 18. Canada           |
| 19. Ivory Coast      | 19. Austria          |
| 20. Algeria          | 20. Japan            |

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It would be well to stress the high rank (Table COM-FA-C) of Spain and Switzerland, but also to remember that the balance position is very different (+59.8 percent to the benefit of France with Switzerland, -25.7 percent to its detriment with Spain).

In trade with the USSR France shows a surplus (+16.4 percent).

Japanese Influence in Asia

The figures pertaining to Asia (Table COM-FA-B) reflect a considerable increase of imports as compared to exports, due both to the ill-compensated supplies of oil from the Middle East and the abnormal disparity found between Japan's sales to France (7 billion 400 million French francs) and those of France to Japan (2 billion 750 million).

In fact, for the Near East we note very limited coverage of imports by exports (only 38.3 percent). This is explained by the massive shipments of oil from Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Abu Dhabi, etc, against which there were no comparable purchases of French goods (balance: 74 percent for Iran, 21.37 percent for Saudi Arabia, 23.8 percent for Iraq, 35.25 percent for Kuwait, 7.49 percent for Abu Dhabi, 6.74 percent for Qatar, etc.

In the Far Eastern zone, the situation with Japan is worrisome (rate of coverage, 37.13 percent for France), while French trade with the other countries in this region shows a surplus in almost all cases (except Taiwan): 132 percent for Hong Kong, 141.7 percent for South Korea, 217.7 percent for North Korea, 143 percent for the Philippines, 120.9 percent for Singapore, 2,112.3 percent for Vietnam. A slight imbalance exists for Malaysia, from which France buys rubber and tin. The balance in Central Asia is, as a whole, favorable to France.

Two-Thirds of Western Hemisphere Trade Is With U.S.

The Western Hemisphere constitutes a relatively modest supplier and client. Seven or eight countries play the determining role.

	(1) Imports (Millions FF)	(2) Exports (Millions FF)	(3) Couverture export/import pour France (%)
(4) États-Unis .....	26 879	19 248	( 71.6)
(5) Brésil .....	3 435	2 193	( 63.8)
(6) Canada .....	2 645	2 834	(107.1)
(7) Argentine .....	1 517	874	( 57.6)
(8) Venezuela .....	395	1 499	(379.5)
(9) Mexique .....	422	1 408	(333.6)
(10) Martinique .....	526	1 278	(243 )
(11) Guadeloupe .....	479	1 302	(271.8)

Key:

1. Imports in millions of French francs
2. Exports in millions of French francs

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- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 3. French coverage of imports by exports in percentage | 7. Argentina   |
| 4. United States                                       | 8. Venezuela   |
| 5. Brazil  | 9. Mexico      |
| 6. Canada  | 10. Martinique |
|  | 11. Guadeloupe |

The imbalance with the United States, Brazil and Argentina is considerable, the trade with Venezuela, Mexico, the French West Indies and a large number of small Central or South American nations enables France to compensate for this deficit in part.

Serious Imbalance in Trade With Africa

Where French-African trade is concerned, the tables of figures and the graphics contained in this study reveal an imbalance to the detriment of the black continent.

It will be noted (Table COM-FA-B or Graph COM-FA-2) that on the continental level, it is only Africa which currently enables France to show a surplus balance, and a large surplus at that. This was not the case at the beginning of the decade. For example in 1970 (see Graph COM-FA-2), it was Africa which showed a surplus, although very small it is true (+3.57 percent).

In 1975, the African countries had a deficit of 41.37 percent in the trade balance with France, which comes to the same as saying their sales covered their purchases only to the extent of 58.63 percent.

The situation has improved a little, but is still very unfavorable: 66.81 percent coverage in 1977 and only 65.04 percent in 1978.

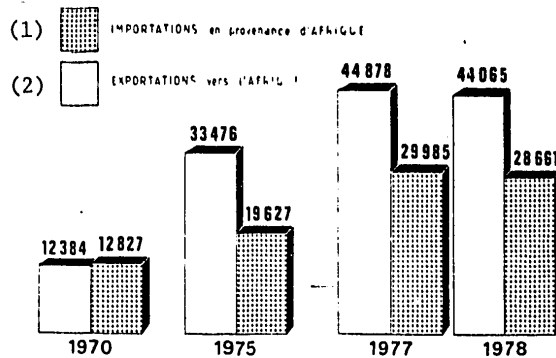
This phenomenon becomes especially serious if one takes into account the major purchases of hydrocarbons France makes in Africa.

Of the 42 countries found on the list seen in Tables COM-FA-D and COM-FA-E, only 5 showed a surplus balance in trade with France in 1978: Nigeria (110.4 percent coverage), Gabon (129.44 percent), Zaire (129.55 percent), South Africa (124 percent), and Zambia (758.02 percent).

The other 37 nations had a more or less serious deficit (the coverage of imports by exports by the nation in question is shown in parentheses): Niger (99.4 percent), Central African Empire (90.2), Ivory Coast (85.7), Sudan (81), Liberia (80.6), Comoro Islands (78.29), Malawi (77.71), Ethiopia (75.04), Libya (71.16), Mauritania (69.58), Cameroon (69.35), Madagascar (68.93), Burundi (68.54), Senegal (64.61), Mauritius (60.89), Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea (60.61), Rwanda (56.73), Morocco (54.67), Ghana (54.12), Algeria (46.33), Tanzania (43.13), Mali (41.47), Kenya (34.21), Reunion (31.37), Mozambique (30.63), Uganda (25.86), Togo (25.83), Tunisia (25.56), Congo (22.82), Angola (17.37), Chad (16.42), Sierra Leone (14.97), Egypt (14.04), Upper Volta (10.19), Benin (8.74), Somalia (7.74), and Djibouti (1.04).

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This table needs no comment. It would be interesting to see in each given case whether the African country has nothing to sell for France or whether, for various reasons, France does not purchase what that country could offer it. Unfortunately such a study would have to be of considerable length. We must, alas, limit ourselves to generalities.



Graph COM-FA-2. French-African Trade Balance (In Millions of French Francs)

Key:

- 1. Imports from Africa
- 2. Exports to Africa

French Purchases From Africa

Energy Products

The bulk of French purchases from the African countries involves energy products (10 billion 680 million French francs, i.e. 37.26 of the import total). The main suppliers (in millions of French francs) have been Nigeria (4,022.2), Algeria (2,973.3), Libya (1,716.2), South Africa (1,041.8), Gabon (578.5), Egypt (187.9), Tunisia (82.9), Congo (44.9), and Cameroon (30.9). It should be noted that one of the suppliers sells only crude oil to France. That nation is South Africa, which supplies category 27 deliveries of anthracite and pit coal (6,920,894 tons totaling 1 billion 17 million French francs) and some processed petroleum products (heavy oils and kerosene). Sales of hydrocarbons accounted for 99.96, i.e. almost all, of Libya's exports to France. For Nigeria, the percentage was 95.97 percent and that for Algeria 92.8 percent.

Coffee, Tea, Spices

The second category in value, in terms of French imports of African products, comes within category 09 of the Brussels Nomenclature, including

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coffee, tea, cloves, vanilla, various spices, etc. Within this category, coffee ranks first. Some 30 countries share in supplying it. The main ones are the following (with value in millions of French francs and, in parenthesis, the tonnage): Ivory Coast, 1,229.1 (81,399 tons), Cameroon, 463.1 (29,595 tons), Zaire, 437.4 (30,362 tons), Madagascar, 191.3 (10,364 tons), Uganda, 185 (13,086 tons), Central African Empire, 118.5 (8,459 tons), Kenya, 103.8 (5,651 tons), and Ethiopia, 60.5 (3,474 tons). These countries are followed by Liberia, with 35.6 million francs, the Congo with 34.3, Tanzania with 25.5, Rwanda with 22.7, Burundi with 20.6, Angola with 18.6, Togo with 13 and the Comoro Islands with 12.4, etc.

It would be well to note that for some countries the items in category 09 are widely varied, and do not involve coffee alone. For Madagascar, for example, the 10,364 tons of goods purchased by France included 9,080 tons of coffee, 538 tons of pepper, 394 tons of vanilla, 258 tons of cloves, and 94 tons of various other products.

Within category 09 in the Brussels Nomenclature, Morocco exported to France 527 tons of pimientos worth 4 million French francs.

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T: milliers de tonnes (1)  
 V: millions de francs français (2)

	1970		1976		1977		1978	
	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V
Afrique du Nord espagnole (3)	18,9	22,5	-	-	-	0,2	-	0,2
les Canaries (4)	-	-	5,8	20,4	6,5	27,0	7	31,1
Maroc (5)	2 548,1	1 178,1	1 844,4	1 780,9	2 220,4	2 144,2	2 680,1	2 351,5
Algérie (6)	28 537,4	3 539	8 180	3 183,4	7 259,5	3 894,3	6 276,6	3 202,6
Tunisie (7)	653,2	240	858,3	648,3	1 034,8	940	874,4	863,4
Libye (8)	17 846	1 523	2 073,8	804,3	2 887,2	1 513,5	3 532,2	1 716,9
Egypte (9)	797,7	178	182	180,9	317,5	314,9	476,5	394,1
Soudan (10)	40,7	57	129,7	342,6	107,8	347,4	131,8	404,7
Mauritanie (11)	1 958,4	126,7	2 164,3	204,1	2 543,7	262,8	2 141,1	183,4
Malï (12)	17,2	31,9	13,9	41,5	37,7	189,1	34,8	182,4
Haute-Volta (13)	8,8	20	14,2	46,1	11,9	75,8	5,7	38,7
Niger (14)	89,2	130	18,2	238,4	5,3	425,2	8,7	584,3
Tchad (15)	23,7	69	8,5	47,2	10	81,5	6,8	50,3
Sénégal (16)	673,2	501,6	822,8	1 028,5	994,1	1 349	587,1	898,6
Gambie (17)	5,7	6,5	5,3	15,5	18,7	82,3	14,5	53,1
Cap-Vert (18)	-	-	-	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,2	1
Guinée-Bissau (19)	-	0,4	-	0,1	5,3	20,5	1	2,8
São Tomé et Príncipe (20)	-	-	-	0,2	0,1	1,7	0,2	2,7
Guinée (21)	6,4	9,3	655,3	52,7	1 623,9	220,3	1 781	247,3
Sierra-Léone (22)	13	3,7	0,2	1,9	1,1	11,5	2,4	9,1
Libéria (23)	1 878,8	114,8	2 064,1	220,3	2 244,8	298	1 982,3	280
Côte d'Ivoire (24)	750,7	1 062,3	702,2	1 638,6	861	3 790,4	823,4	3 264,4
Ghana (25)	15,1	22,4	15,1	42,5	24,1	115,2	8,5	80,1
Togo (26)	808,2	119,2	725,4	284,5	813,1	266,1	715,5	188,4
Bénin (ex-Dahomey) (27)	44,5	88,6	15,1	60,9	6,7	53,3	8,5	33,1
Nigeria (28)	5 398,4	685,8	9 151	3 831	8 422,7	4 614	8 498,1	4 191,2
Cameroon (29)	208,3	416	232,9	838,2	219,4	1 061,5	307,3	1 302,8
Centrafrique (30)	33,6	113,6	38,8	103,6	26,2	242,6	29,7	188,1
Guinée équatoriale (31)	-	0,1	1	0,6	8,8	11,9	0,4	4,3
Gabon (32)	2 504,2	480,5	2 336,8	1 055	2 749,7	1 829,6	2 078	1 597,7
Congo-Brazzaville (33)	102,7	53,2	605,8	254,4	172,2	166,6	143,7	143,9
Zaïre (34)	82	393,9	83,2	321	60,7	812,2	59,5	670,3
Rwanda (35)	0,3	1,8	2,2	19,1	2,8	65	1,5	29,5
Burundi (36)	0,5	2,5	2,8	15,5	1,4	27,5	1,3	20,7
Angola (37)	382,3	37,9	418,2	83	7,4	48,2	6,2	21,8
Éthiopie (38)	6,8	25,1	22,7	56,4	18,9	101,2	6,5	78,2
Djibouti (39)	0,2	0,6	8,1	22	0,5	4,7	-	1,7
Somalie (40)	1	3,8	0,1	1,2	0,2	1,9	0,3	2,4
Kenya (41)	8	14,4	9,9	49,4	24,8	138	22,2	144,4
Ouganda (42)	1,2	3,6	9,4	48,3	9,1	210,9	13,4	188,8
Tanzanie (43)	24,7	29,2	8	29,5	7,1	53,9	23,2	68,4
Île Maurice (44)	-	-	8,1	81,9	19,2	142,2	37,3	134,5
Seychelles (45)	-	-	-	0,1	-	0,4	-	0,1
Ste-Hélène (46)	8,1	2,5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Territ. brit. de l'Inde (47)	-	-	4,5	5,8	-	-	-	-
Mozambique (48)	23,6	26	84,9	43,6	30,8	43,1	48,3	45
Madagascar (49)	202,4	296,1	217,2	380,2	141,9	627,2	142,7	423,2
Comores (50)	3	12,2	0,5	16,7	0,2	22,4	0,4	27,4
Mayotte (51)	-	-	-	-	-	2,9	-	3
La Réunion (52)	231,8	246,7	174,1	310,3	210,8	381,4	233	456,5
Zambie (53)	66,6	524,7	64,8	337,4	68,7	445,1	55,8	359,3
Rhodésie (54)	0,1	12,9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi (55)	3,9	4,1	8,9	27,2	9,8	35,1	10,1	35
Afrique du Sud (56)	715	416,6	1 507	1 234,3	5 951,8	2 470,2	8 818,7	3 400,8
Botswana (57)	-	-	0,1	0,1	0,9	9,5	5,5	58,8
Swaziland (58)	-	-	2,9	5,4	6,1	9,8	13,8	20,2
Lesotho (59)	-	-	-	-	-	2,4	-	2,8
Totaux en valeurs (60)	12 826,5	-	19 627,1	-	29 984,6	-	28 660,7	-

Table COM-FA-D. French Imports From African Countries

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## Key:

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. T: thousands of tons         | 31. Equatorial Guinea              |
| 2. V: millions of French francs | 32. Gabon                          |
| 3. Spanish North Africa         | 33. Congo-Brazzaville              |
| 4. Canary Islands               | 34. Zaire                          |
| 5. Morocco                      | 35. Rwanda                         |
| 6. Algeria                      | 36. Burundi                        |
| 7. Tunisia                      | 37. Angola                         |
| 8. Libya                        | 38. Ethiopia                       |
| 9. Egypt                        | 39. Djibouti                       |
| 10. Sudan                       | 40. Somalia                        |
| 11. Mauritania                  | 41. Kenya                          |
| 12. Mali                        | 42. Uganda                         |
| 13. Upper Volta                 | 43. Tanzania                       |
| 14. Niger                       | 44. Mauritius                      |
| 15. Chad                        | 45. Seychelles                     |
| 16. Senegal                     | 46. Saint Helena                   |
| 17. Gambia                      | 47. British Indian Ocean Territory |
| 18. Cape Verde                  | 48. Mozambique                     |
| 19. Guinea-Bissau               | 49. Madagascar                     |
| 20. Sao Tome and Principe       | 50. Comoros                        |
| 21. Guinea                      | 51. Mayotte                        |
| 22. Sierra Leone                | 52. Reunion                        |
| 23. Liberia                     | 53. Zambia                         |
| 24. Ivory Coast                 | 54. Rhodesia                       |
| 25. Ghana                       | 55. Malawi                         |
| 26. Togo                        | 56. South Africa                   |
| 27. Benin (formerly Dahomey)    | 57. Botswana                       |
| 28. Nigeria                     | 58. Swaziland                      |
| 29. Cameroon                    | 59. Lesotho                        |
| 30. Central African Republic    | 60. Total                          |

## Metal Ores

Rather widely varied metal ores come from 14 countries, first and foremost Gabon, for which the total value was 541.1 million French francs (335,825 tons, including 334,399 of manganese and 1,426 of uranium); Niger, with 408.4 million French francs (1,294 tons of uranite); South Africa, with 380.2 million (1,543,337 tons, including 1,087,240 tons of iron, 395,074 tons of manganese, 388 tons of uranium, 57,022 tons of chromium, 92 tons of wolfram, 766 tons of titanium, 659 tons of antimony, 705 tons of zirconium, 1,007 tons of iron and steel dross, and 354 tons of various ores); Guinea, with 229.2 million (1,764,056 tons of aluminum ores); Mauritania, with 180.1 million (2,139,969 tons of iron ore); Morocco, with 153.6 million (82,317 tons, including 33,601 tons of manganese, 29,858 tons of lead ore, 7,320 tons of zinc ore, 627 tons of antimony ore, 9,726 tons of cobalt ore, and 1,185 tons of various residues); Liberia, with 121.9 million (1,886,172 tons of iron ore); and Madagascar, with 35.6 million (77,511 tons of chromite). The other less important suppliers are led by Rwanda, Sudan, Algeria, Zaire and Congo.



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Cacao

Fourteen African countries sell cacao to France, with 6 exporting quantities worth more than 10 million French francs: Ivory Coast, with a total of 869.2 million (47,545 tons); Cameroon, with 363.9 million (19,721 tons); Nigeria, with 119.1 million (6,512 tons); Ghana, with 73 million (4,398 tons); Togo, with 16.3 million (839 tons); and Madagascar, with 15.7 million (970 tons). The other less important suppliers are led by Zaire, Liberia, Benin, Sao Tome and Principe, Congo, Tanzania, Gabon and the Central African Empire. The Ivory Coast and Cameroon, naturally, occupy a special position (78 percent of the French purchases in value).

Textiles

The total purchases in the textile sector came to about 1 billion 250 million French francs. The raw or semi-processed materials (cotton, wool and thread or fabrics made of these fibers, sisal and other sacking fabrics) account for about 71 percent of the imports. Manufactured articles come from only five or six African countries in which the textile industries are relatively numerous and prosperous.

There are some 15 suppliers of raw cotton (bulk or waste), the following being the principal ones: Mali, with a total of 104.7 million French francs (17,239 tons); Egypt, with 97 million (9,886 tons); Ivory Coast, with 39.5 million (6,165 tons); Chad, with 36.7 million (5,595 tons); Cameroon, with 29.9 million (4,841 tons); Upper Volta, with 25.4 million (4,232 tons); Central African Empire, with 25.3 million (4,286 tons); Senegal, with 19.7 million (3,080 tons); Benin, with 14.4 million (2,619 tons); Sudan, with 11.1 million (1,298 tons); Togo, with 7.3 million (1,495 tons); Niger, with 3.5 million (552 tons); and Nigeria, with 2.7 million (426 tons).

Cotton thread imported from Africa (1,155 tons) comes above all from Egypt, Senegal, Ivory Coast and Morocco.

The cotton fabric imported (9,145 tons, worth 153.9 million French francs) is essentially unbleached, except for 1,176 tons of colored thread from Tunisia and 221 tons from the Ivory Coast, as well as 30 tons of printed material of Moroccan origin. The 6 most important suppliers are the Ivory Coast with 35.7 million (2,111 tons); Tunisia, with 30.3 million (1,741 tons); Madagascar, with 23.3 million (1,465 tons); Cameroon, with 19.6 million (1,089 tons); Morocco, with 17.6 million (1,062 tons); and Egypt, with 10.5 million (727 tons). They are followed by Chad (335 tons), Benin (243 tons), Togo (235 tons), Mauritius (82 tons), and Senegal (35 tons).

The supplies of wool (293 million francs) come exclusively from South Africa (20,488 tons worth 291.6 million) and Kenya (173 tons, worth 1.4 million).

Other textile materials (flax, grass cloth and above all sisal) came to 16,935 tons worth 38.5 million francs, from Madagascar (8,010 tons, worth

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17.5 million), Tanzania (5,547 tons, worth 13.6 million), Egypt (flax and grass cloth totaling 1,397 tons, worth 5.5 million), and Kenya (731 tons, worth 1.8 million).

Manufactured textile articles (other than cotton or silk thread or fabric) were mainly the following:

Clothing articles: 4,460 tons worth 282 million francs (Morocco, 2,404 tons; Tunisia, 1,800 tons; Mauritius, 550 tons; Cameroon, 117 tons; Ivory Coast, 99 tons; Senegal, 27 tons; Benin, 8 tons; and Madagascar, 3 tons);

Knitted articles: 2,575 tons worth 179 million francs (mainly Morocco, with 1,172 tons; Tunisia with 777 tons; and Mauritius with 609 tons);

Artificial and synthetic fabrics: 1,030 tons, worth 26.3 million francs (basically Morocco, with 988 tons);

Carpets, embroidery, quilts, rope and string: 1,985 tons, worth 44.3 million francs (mainly Tanzania, with 1,364 tons, and Morocco, with 441);

Various articles and sacking products: 2,050 tons, worth 17.7 million francs (including 527 tons for Tunisia, 505 for Morocco, 388 for Egypt, and 380 for Ivory Coast).

	(1) 1978		(3) (Situation 1970)	
	Rang	Valeur	Rang	(Valeur)
4) Nigeria .....	1	4 181.2	5	( 665.8)
5) Afrique du Sud .....	2	3 400.6	9	( 416.6)
6) Côte d'Ivoire .....	3	3 284.4	4	(1 062.3)
7) Algérie .....	4	3 203.6	1	(3 532.1)
8) Maroc .....	5	2 381.6	3	(1 178.1)
9) Libye .....	6	1 716.9	2	(1 523.1)
1) Gabon .....	7	1 697.7	8	( 480.5)
11) Cameroun .....	8	1 302.8	10	( 416.1)
12) Sénégal .....	9	899.8	7	( 501.6)
13) Tunisie .....	10	863.4	14	( 240.1)
14) Zaire .....	11	870.3	11	( 393.9)
15) Niger .....	12	684.3	16	( 130.1)
16) Zambie .....			6	(524.7)
17) Madagascar .....			12	(296.1)
18) La Réunion .....			13	(246.7)
19) Égypte .....			15	(176.1)

Table COM-FA-F. 1978 Classification of the 12 Main African Suppliers of France (In Millions of French Francs)

Key:

- 1. Rank
- 2. Value
- 3. 1970 situation
- 4. Nigeria

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- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 5. South Africa | 13. Tunisia    |
| 6. Ivory Coast  | 14. Zaire      |
| 7. Algeria      | 15. Niger      |
| 8. Morocco      | 16. Zambia     |
| 9. Libya        | 17. Madagascar |
| 10. Gabon       | 18. Reunion    |
| 11. Cameroon    | 19. Egypt      |
| 12. Senegal     |                |

Fruits, Wood, Raw Metals

Fruits (bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits, etc) ranked sixth in France's imports from Africa in value. The 6 main suppliers are the Ivory Coast (339 million francs), Morocco (308), South Africa (215.7), Cameroon (134), Tunisia (117.1) and Algeria (54.9).

The main suppliers of wood (1 billion 120 million francs) are Gabon (430.1 million), Ivory Coast (404.7 million), Cameroon (107.4 million), Liberia (79.8 million), and Congo (46.5 million).

Among the suppliers of non-organic chemical products there are first and foremost three producers of natural uranium: South Africa, with 2,016.3 tons worth 556.8 million francs; Niger, with 441.6 tons worth 149.2 million; and Gabon, with 86 tons worth 12.9 million.

Raw metals (copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, chromium, tin, etc), purchases of which totaled 750 million francs, come mainly from Zambia (359.2 million), Zaire (172.5 million) and South Africa (148 million).

Four African countries export products in category 25 of the Brussels Nomenclature to France, in particular natural phosphates and cement: Morocco (393 million francs), South Africa (63.6 million), Tunisia (58.7 million), and Senegal (56.3 million).

Oleaginous Crops, Vegetables and Sugar

Peanut, palm and olive oils (740 million francs) are sold mainly by Senegal (373.5 million, peanut oil), Sudan (131.9 million, peanut oil), South Africa (67.7 million, various), Tunisia (51.4 million, olive oil), Ivory Coast (32.9 million, palm oil), Gambia (30.2 million, peanut oil), and Mali (24.9 million, peanut oil).

A very major supplier of vegetables, Morocco, sold a total of 135,887 tons worth 445.1 million francs. There are three or four other substantial suppliers: Senegal (30.5 million), Algeria (15.4 million), Egypt (15.2 million), Kenya (13.5 million), and Tanzania (13.3 million).

Ten African countries export sugar to France: Reunion (228,308 tons, worth 407.8 million francs), Madagascar (24.8 million), Mauritius (24.8 million), Mozambique (11.8 million), and Malawi (9.6 million). There are five less

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important suppliers: South Africa (4 million), Morocco (3.7), Kenya (3.1), Egypt (2.3), and Angola (1.2).

1. Produits énergétiques (chap. 27) .....	10 600
2. Café, thé, épices (chap. 09) .....	3 045
3. Minerais métallurgiques (chap. 26) .....	2 070
4. Cacao et dérivés (chap. 18) .....	1 885
5. Textiles (chap. 60-63) (dont : coton brut (440), laine brute (293), autres fibres (742) et ouvrages .....	1 475
6. Fruits divers (chap. 08) .....	1 220
7. Bois et ouvrages (chap. 44) .....	1 120
8. Produits chimiques inorganiques (chap. 28) .....	830
9. Métaux bruts (non ferreux) (chap. 74-81) .....	750
10. Huiles et graisses (chap. 15) .....	740
11. Sel, soufre, phosphates naturels, ciment (chap. 25) .....	730
12. Légumes et plantes alimentaires (chap. 07) .....	570
13. Sucres et sucreries (chap. 17) .....	490
14. Conserves végétales (légumes ou fruits) (chap. 20) .....	410
15. Métaux précieux, gemmes (chap. 71) .....	400
16. Graines oléagineuses et autres (chap. 12) .....	380
17. Produits de la mer frais ou secs (chap. 03) .....	345
18. Conserves de poisson ou de viande (chap. 16) .....	225
19. Cuir, peaux et ouvrages (chap. 41-42) .....	185
20. Tourteaux et aliments pour animaux (chap. 23) .....	160
21. Caoutchouc (chap. 40) .....	145
22. Vins et rhums (chap. 22) .....	135
23. Engrais (chap. 31) .....	130
24. Animaux et produits animaux autres que poisson (non conservés) (chap. 01-02-05) .....	120
25. Huiles essentielles et parfums (chap. 33) .....	105
26. Tabacs (chap. 24) .....	95
27. Gommés, baumes, résines... (chap. 13) .....	80
28. Afts, liège et matières pour la fabrication du papier (chap. 46-47) .....	45
29. Chaussures (chap. 64) .....	30
30. Autres produits ou ouvrages .....	405
Total .....	28 661

Table COM-FA-H. Main French Imports From Africa (1978--According to the Brussels Nomenclature, Rounded Figures in Millions of French Francs)

Key:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Energy products (category 27)  | 7. Wood and wood products (category 44)                    |
| 2. Coffee, tea, spices (category 09)  | 8. Non-organic chemical products (category 28)             |
| 3. Metallurgical ores (category 26)   | 9. Raw metals (non-ferrous) (categories 74-81)             |
| 4. Cacao and byproducts (category 18)   | 10. Oils and fats (category 15)                            |
| 5. Textiles (categories 50-63), including raw cotton (440), raw wool (293), other fibers (742) and products | 11. Salt, sulfur, natural phosphates, cement (category 25) |
| 6. Various fruits (category 08)   | 12. Vegetables and food plants (category 07)               |
|   | 13. Sugar and confectionery goods (category 17)            |
|   | 14. Canned vegetables (vegetables or fruits) (category 20) |

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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 15. Precious metals and gems (category 71)                 | 23. Fertilizers (category 31)   |
| 16. Oleaginous and other grains (category 12)              | 24. Animals and animal products excluding fish (not canned) (categories 01-02-05) |
| 17. Fresh or dried seafoods (category 03)                  | 25. Essential oils and perfumes (category 33)                                     |
| 18. Canned fish or meat (category 16)                      | 26. Tobacco (category 24)   |
| 19. Hides, leather and leather products (categories 41-42) | 27. Gums, ointments and resins (category 13)                                      |
| 20. Oil cake and animal feed (category 23)                 | 28. Esparto, cork and materials for the manufacture of paper (categories 46-47)   |
| 21. Rubber (category 40)                                   | 29. Shoes (category 64)   |
| 22. Wines and rums (category 22)                           | 30. Other products or items   |

Other Imports

The following are the largest suppliers of other French imports coming from Africa, given in order of importance in Table COM-FA-H (in millions of French francs):

Canned vegetables (total, 410): Morocco (262.4), Ivory Coast (99), Tunisia (16.7), Kenya (9.2), South Africa (9.1).

Precious metals and gems (total, 400): South Africa (392.7), Central African Empire (4.7).

Oleaginous grains (category 12 in the Brussels Nomenclature) (total, 360): Sudan (177.7), South Africa (46.5), Cameroon (24.4), Gambia (21.7).

Fresh fish and crustaceans (total, 345): Senegal (143.7), South Africa (39.4), Morocco (38.9), Ivory Coast (30.7), Tunisia (28.9), Gabon (19.2), Mozambique (18.9).

Canned meat and fish (total, 225): Senegal (135.5), Ivory Coast (96.1), Morocco (78.4), Madagascar (7.3).

Hides, leather and leather products (total, 185): 26 suppliers, including Nigeria (35.6), South Africa (29.4), Algeria (11.7), Sudan (11), Niger (9.2), etc.

Oil cake (total, 160): Senegal (97.9), Sudan (23.9), Mali (8.7), Morocco (7.8), Cameroon (5.6).

Rubber (total, 145): Cameroon (58.6), Ivory Coast (31.7), Liberia (27.7), Zaire (16.4).

Wines and rums (total, 135): Algeria (62.5), Morocco (25.1), Tunisia (24.8), Reunion (17.3).

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Fertilizers (total, 130): Tunisia (79.5), Morocco (36.2), Senegal (8.7).

Animal products (total, 120): Botswana (56.1), Madagascar (35.6), Morocco (16.6), South Africa (6).

Essential oils and perfumes (total, 105): Egypt (25.2), Reunion (21.8), Comoros and Mayotte (17.4), Madagascar (16.7), Tunisia (10.1), Ivory Coast (7.8).

Tobacco (total, 95): Algeria (24.1), Malawi (19.2), Central African Empire (17.6), Cameroon (15.1), Ivory Coast (9.4).

Gums, ointments and resins (total, 60): Sudan (40.3), Mali (6.9), Senegal (2.6), Somalia (2.1).

Esparto, cork and materials for the manufacture of paper (total, 45): Morocco (22.9), South Africa (18.9), Swaziland (9), Tunisia (6.3).

Shoes (total, 30): Tunisia (24.7).

French Sales to Africa

French exports to Africa came to 44.1 billion French francs in 1978, including 34 billion in products or materials destined to or capable of serving equipment purposes. Table COM-FA-I shows the main categories of goods exported (in value).

1. Machines non électriques (chapitre 84 de la NdB) .....	8 577
2. Matériel routier de transport (chap. 87) .....	6 962
3. Produits alimentaires, boissons, tabacs (chap. 01-04 et 07-24) .....	5 320
4. Produits chimiques, plastiques, caoutchouc (chap. 28 à 40 inclus) .....	4 685
5. Métaux communs (chap. 73 à 81 inclus) .....	4 370
6. Machines et matériels électriques (chap. 85) .....	4 270
7. Engins de transport non routier (chap. 86, 88 et 89) .....	2 275
8. Textiles, chaussure, coiffure (chap. 50 à 65 inclus) .....	1 710
9. Appareils de mesure, précision et horlogerie (chap. 90 et 91) .....	1 055
10. Papier non imprimé et imprimé (chap. 48 et 49) .....	992
11. Ouvrages en métaux communs (chap. 82 et 83) .....	812
12. Produits énergétiques (chap. 27) .....	700
13. Pierre, céramique et verre (chap. 68 à 70 inclus) .....	685
14. Sel, ciment etc. (chap. 25) .....	352
15. Bois et assimilés (chap. 44 à 47 inclus) .....	205
16. Perles, bijoux etc. (chap. 71) .....	155
17. Divers .....	740
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>44 065</b>

Table COM-FA-I. Main French Exports to Africa (Brussels Nomenclature) (In Millions of French Francs)

Key:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Non-electrical machines (category 84)             | 3. Food products, beverages, tobacco (categories 01-04 and 07-24)     |
| 2. Automotive transportation equipment (category 87) | 4. Chemical, plastic and rubber products (categories 28-40 inclusive) |

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- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 5. Common metals (categories 73-81 inclusive)                                 | 11. Common metal products (categories 82 and 83)           |
| 6. Electrical machines and equipment (category 85)                            | 12. Energy products (category 27)                          |
| 7. Transportation equipment (other than for roads) (categories 86, 88 and 89) | 13. Stone, ceramics and glass (categories 68-70 inclusive) |
| 8. Textiles, shoes, headgear (categories 50-65 inclusive)                     | 14. Salt, cement, etc (category 25)                        |
| 9. Measuring, precision and watchmaking apparatus (categories 90 and 91)      | 15. Wood and similar products (categories 44-47 inclusive) |
| 10. Printed and unprinted paper (categories 48 and 49)                        | 16. Pearls, jewels, etc (category 71)                      |
|   | 17. Various  |

Machines and Mechanical Apparatus

The largest figure (8 billion 577 million francs) pertains to equipment in category 84 of the Brussels Nomenclature (machines and mechanical equipment). This category includes in particular pumps, compressors and non-electric motors, industrial machinery for all secondary activities, the agro-food sector, quarry installations and machine tools. It also involves, naturally, ventilating, refrigerating and air-conditioning equipment, home sewing or washing machines, including some models requiring no electricity.

The leading purchasers of machines and mechanical apparatus produced in France were in descending order of value of the purchases in millions of French francs: Algeria (1,937.7), Tunisia (785.7), Morocco (779.6), South Africa (712.9), Ivory Coast (628.7), Egypt (478.8), Nigeria (444.6), Libya (438.8) and Cameroon (300.7). They were followed by Gabon (262.4), Togo (220.5), Senegal (185.5), Sudan (169.9), Niger (134.9), Reunion (119.4), Zaire (119), and Madagascar (103.2). The other purchasers bought less than 100 million francs' worth of equipment.

Transportation Equipment

In second place in French exports to Africa were automotive vehicles: tractors, buses, passenger and commercial vehicles, light and heavy trucks, special vehicles, trailers, motorcycles, bicycles and their spare parts. Sales came to 6 billion 962 million francs and involved 54 countries, i.e. almost all those included in these statistics. Two of these nations purchased equipment worth more than a billion francs. They were Nigeria (1,342,900,000) and Algeria (1,022,800,000). Three other nations made purchases in excess of 500 million francs. They were Morocco (727,700,000), Libya (715,700,000) and Ivory Coast (580,500,000). Apart from these extraordinary clients, Tunisia (347,900,000), Egypt (223 million), South Africa (218 million), Senegal (207,600,000), Cameroon (180 million), Reunion (178,500,000), Gabon (108,300,000) and Niger (106,100,000) could be mentioned.

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Other transportation equipment played a somewhat less outstanding role:

River or maritime transport equipment . . . 1 billion 267 million francs  
 Railroad equipment . . . . . 554 million francs  
 Air transport equipment . . . . . 453 million francs

	1978		(3)(Situation 1970)	
	(1) Rang	(2) Valeur	Rang	(Valeur)
4 Algérie .....	1	6 913	1	(3 124,2)
5 Maroc .....	2	4 301,5	2	(1 191 )
6 Côte d'Ivoire .....	3	3 809	4	( 931,9)
7 Nigeria .....	4	3 798,9	15	( 184,1)
8 Tunisie .....	5	3 377,4	6	( 601,3)
9 Afrique du Sud .....	6	2 742,3	3	(1 049,7)
10 Egypte .....	7	2 485,8	10	( 352,7)
11 Libye .....	8	2 412,9	14	( 237,2)
12 Cameroun .....	9	1 878,6	5	( 616,4)
13 Réunion .....	10	1 456,4	9	( 472,3)
14 Sénégal .....	11	1 392,3	7	( 507,2)
15 Gabon .....	12	1 234,3	11	( 261,9)
16 Madagascar .....			8	(484,9)
17 Zaïre .....			12	(251,6)

Table COM-FA-G. 1978 Classification of the 12 Main African Clients of France (In Millions of French Francs)

Key:

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Rank           | 10. Egypt      |
| 2. Value          | 11. Libya      |
| 3. 1970 Situation | 12. Cameroon   |
| 4. Algeria        | 13. Reunion    |
| 5. Morocco        | 14. Senegal    |
| 6. Ivory Coast    | 15. Gabon      |
| 7. Nigeria        | 16. Madagascar |
| 8. Tunisia        | 17. Zaïre      |
| 9. South Africa   |                |

Purchases of maritime equipment involved two nations basically: South Africa (814.6 million francs) and Liberia (255.4 million). Sales to the other nations were relatively modest. Among the more important were Libya (38 million), Cameroon (29.6 million), Algeria (25.8 million) and Egypt (25.3 million).

Railroad equipment went mainly to Algeria (178.7 million), Cameroon (96.9), Ivory Coast (84.3), Tunisia (52.1), Congo (31), Benin (26.2), Mali (12.5), Morocco (12.3), and Gabon (11.9).



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Food Products

French sales of food products to Africa (including beverages and tobacco) came to a total of 5 billion 320 million French francs in 1978, but two sectors accounted for 56.9 percent of this total. They were: 1) grains and products derived from grains (1 billion 960 million); and 2) sugar and confectionery products (1 billion 66 million).

The African countries mainly purchased from France products in categories 10 and 11 of the Brussels Nomenclature (grains and flours), with a total value of 1 billion 812 million francs. Excluding Egypt (581.4 million), the African clients did not exceed 100 million francs in their purchases: Ivory Coast (98.9), Morocco (98.9), Cameroon (98.3), Tunisia (86.3), Senegal (82.5), Algeria (79.7), etc. The deliveries were rather irregularly distributed, as follows (in millions of francs):

	(1) Céréales (chap. 10)	(2) Farines, etc. (chap. 11)
(3) Égypte .....	178.3	403.1
(4) Côte d'Ivoire .....	85	13.9
(5) Maroc .....	98.7	0.2
(6) Cameroun .....	39.8	58.5
(7) Tunisie .....	84.9	1.4
(8) Sénégal .....	77.3	5.2
(9) Algérie .....	70.5	9.2

Key:

- |                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Grains (category 10)           | 5. Morocco  |
| 2. Flours and meals (category 11) | 6. Cameroon |
| 3. Egypt                          | 7. Tunisia  |
| 4. Ivory Coast                    | 8. Senegal  |
|                                   | 9. Algeria  |

The presence of large mills in North Africa or Black Africa are such that the majority of imports are unprocessed grains, but this is not always the case.

Purchases of refined bakery or pastry products (147 million francs) involved mainly Nigeria (57), Reunion (18), and Ivory Coast (13.5).

French sugars and confectionery goods were purchased in 1978 by more than 90 percent of the African countries, and in particular by Nigeria (478.2 million francs), Morocco (81.1), Egypt (70.8), Sudan (60.9), Tunisia (36.8), and Cameroon (31). However, Kenya (29.1), Sierra Leone (26.9), Mauritania (26.2), Djibouti (25.1), Ivory Coast (24.8), Togo (24.4), and Ghana (20.6) are also regular customers.

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T : milliers de tonnes (1)  
V : millions de francs français (2)

	1970		1976		1977		1978	
	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V
Afrique du Nord espagnole (3)	132,1	107,2	48,9	29,2	41,5	42,7	1	15,2
Canaries (4)	—	—	42,9	141,4	101,3	198,1	88,9	198,5
Maroc (5)	581,2	1 191	1 508,5	3 411,7	934,8	4 719,3	931,9	4 301,5
Algérie (6)	1 041,4	3 124,2	1 748,2	8 071,2	1 64,9	8 786,1	922,3	8 913
Tunisie (7)	252,4	601,3	484	2 178,2	544,9	2 611,1	773,6	3 377,4
Libye (8)	190,2	237,2	283	1 730,7	224,1	1 948,4	204,7	2 412,9
Égypte (9)	585,3	352,7	1 287,8	1 907,8	625,9	1 959	1 025,3	2 485,8
Soudan (10)	8,2	30,4	31	143	61,7	524,3	109,3	500
Mauritanie (11)	50,5	98,3	100,4	429,8	118,7	506,1	78,5	263,5
Mali (12)	36,5	90,9	65,6	285,3	50,9	362,7	77,9	391,8
Haute-Volta (13)	45,8	107,5	37,2	239,3	80,5	381,8	88,6	379,6
Niger (14)	34,5	133,3	71,4	269,3	88	462,8	128	587,8
Tchad (15)	23,9	100,8	20,4	159,9	42,2	261,3	42	308,3
Sénégal (16)	424,2	507,2	318,8	988,8	434,3	1 459	357,9	1 392,3
Gambie (17)	2	3,3	3,8	11,4	16,7	27,8	18,2	32,8
Cap-Vert (18)	—	—	8,3	7,5	49,5	31,4	40,7	33,2
Guinée-Bissau (19)	7,5	7,8	8,3	9,1	4,2	20,5	6	20,5
São Tomé et Príncipe (20)	—	—	0,1	1,2	3,8	9,9	3,8	11,9
Guinée (21)	148	104	96,6	172,2	137,6	270,1	121,7	408
Sierra-Léone (22)	20,8	25,5	14	40,8	19,1	49,4	28,1	60,8
Libéria (23)	99,2	115,8	287,2	1 003,3	560,2	1 727,4	201,8	347,4
Côte d'Ivoire (24)	553,8	931,9	754,2	1 750,3	983,8	3 236,8	1 318,9	3 809
Ghana (25)	64,1	74	32,4	108,4	39,5	138,3	97,3	148
Togo (26)	32,9	95,8	78,6	277,5	136,9	484,3	177,8	729,4
Bénin ex-Dahomey (27)	49,4	147,8	55,8	234,8	77,4	307,2	121,8	378,7
Nigeria (28)	108,5	184,1	438,7	1 982	862,4	3 675,4	1 232,8	3 796,9
Cameroun (29)	286,2	816,4	425,9	1 020,8	710,3	1 576	732,9	1 878,8
Centrafrique (30)	35,4	117,4	18,8	126,6	43,3	230,7	50	208,3
Guinée équatoriale (31)	7,5	7,8	4,7	10,4	0,1	3,3	0,3	3,7
Gabon (32)	102,1	281,9	297,2	1 435,6	583,4	2 023,2	280,5	1 234,3
Congo-Brazzaville (33)	82,2	237,9	115,4	559,8	139,1	631,3	108,4	630,6
Zaïre (34)	73,7	251,5	67,5	588,4	60,8	472,8	48,8	517,4
Rwanda (35)	1,8	6,2	6,1	28,5	4,9	37,4	8,9	52
Burundi (36)	2,8	9,8	1,4	19,7	4,2	29,1	3,4	30,2
Angola (37)	48,4	96,1	57,2	156,9	52,9	162,7	20,9	126,1
Éthiopie (38)	7,1	28,1	34,8	61,7	18,9	68,7	90,3	104,2
Djibouti (39)	18,4	55,3	22	161,8	29	130,2	37,7	163,1
Somalie (40)	2,7	6,2	15,2	31,7	24,5	35,4	18,3	31
Kenya (41)	25,4	71,8	11,1	85,8	65,8	374,4	68,2	309
Ouganda (42)	3,9	18,3	1,4	11	7,8	47,7	2,6	35,2
Tanzanie (43)	8,4	49,3	23,8	47,3	7,8	105,1	36,5	138
Ile Maurice (44)	—	—	38,2	98,8	48	197,3	38,2	208
Seychelles (45)	—	—	0,5	3,5	0,8	7,4	2,8	15,2
Ste Héleine (46)	33,3	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Territ. brit. de l'Inde (47)	—	—	0,4	—	—	—	0,1	0,2
Mozambique (48)	31,4	77,9	17	89,2	81,3	107,1	58,4	146,9
Madagascar (49)	181,3	484,9	139,8	530,5	93,9	589,5	113,2	614
Comores (50)	15,9	22,6	8,4	33,8	5,3	38,6	18,4	35
Mayotte (51)	—	—	—	—	1,5	9,2	1,1	11
Réunion (52)	147,1	472,3	170,2	904,7	221,5	1 293,6	238,4	1 455,4
Zambie (53)	19,8	61,4	14,8	75,8	15,7	65,7	6,2	47,4
Rhodesie (54)	0,5	1,6	—	0,6	0,1	0,8	0,1	0,9
Malawi (55)	1,7	5,8	0,9	9,1	1,7	12,6	1,7	23,9
Afrique du Sud (56)	244,6	1 049,7	208,3	1 814,6	178,6	2 437,6	238,2	2 742,3
Botswana (57)	—	—	—	—	—	0,5	0,1	4,3
Swaziland (58)	—	—	0,1	0,4	—	0,2	—	0,1
Lesotho (59)	—	—	0,1	0,5	—	—	—	1,7
Totaux en valeurs (60)	12 384	—	33 475,8	—	44 878,3	—	44 064,7	—

Table COM-FA-E. French Exports to African Countries

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Key:

- |                                 |                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. T: thousands of tons         | 31. Equatorial Guinea                |
| 2. V: millions of French francs | 32. Gabon                            |
| 3. Spanish North Africa         | 33. Congo-Brazzaville                |
| 4. Canary Islands               | 34. Zaire                            |
| 5. Morocco                      | 35. Rwanda                           |
| 6. Algeria                      | 36. Burundi                          |
| 7. Tunisia                      | 37. Angola                           |
| 8. Libya                        | 38. Ethiopia                         |
| 9. Egypt                        | 39. Djibouti                         |
| 10. Sudan                       | 40. Somalia                          |
| 11. Mauritania                  | 41. Kenya                            |
| 12. Mali                        | 42. Uganda                           |
| 13. Upper Volta                 | 43. Tanzania                         |
| 14. Niger                       | 44. Mauritius                        |
| 15. Chad                        | 45. Seychelles                       |
| 16. Senegal                     | 46. St. Helena                       |
| 17. Gambia                      | 47. British Indian Ocean Territories |
| 18. Cape Verde                  | 48. Mozambique                       |
| 19. Guinea-Bissau               | 49. Madagascar                       |
| 20. Sao Tome and Principe       | 50. Comoros                          |
| 21. Guinea                      | 51. Mayotte                          |
| 22. Sierra Leone                | 52. Reunion                          |
| 23. Liberia                     | 53. Zambia                           |
| 24. Ivory Coast                 | 54. Rhodesia                         |
| 25. Ghana                       | 55. Malawi                           |
| 26. Togo                        | 56. South Africa                     |
| 27. Benin (formerly Dahomey)    | 57. Botswana                         |
| 28. Nigeria                     | 58. Swaziland                        |
| 29. Cameroon                    | 59. Lesotho                          |
| 30. Central African Republic    | 60. Total                            |

Other food or semi-food products exported to Africa were in decreasing order of importance (in millions of French francs):

(1)	Produits laitiers et fermiers .....	620
(2)	Boissons .....	367
(3)	Huiles et graisses animales ou végétales .....	360
(4)	Animaux sur pied ou viande .....	137
(5)	Conserves de viande ou de poisson .....	115
(6)	Légumes frais .....	95
(7)	Tabacs bruts ou fabriqués .....	90
(8)	Tourteaux et provendes .....	83
(9)	Conserves de légumes ou de fruits .....	74
(10)	Fruits frais .....	58
(11)	Graines oléagineuses ou autres .....	42
(12)	Poissons, crustacés ou mollusques frais .....	30
(13)	Produits dérivés du cacao .....	27
(14)	Cafés et produits excitants .....	19
(15)	Produits alimentaires divers .....	176

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Key:

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Dairy and farm products          | 8. Oil cake and fodder                   |
| 2. Beverages                        | 9. Canned vegetables and fruit           |
| 3. Animal and vegetable oil and fat | 10. Fresh fruit                          |
| 4. Live animals and meat            | 11. Oleaginous and other grains          |
| 5. Canned meat and fish             | 12. Fresh fish, crustaceans and mollusks |
| 6. Fresh vegetables                 | 13. Cacao products                       |
| 7. Raw or processed tobacco         | 14. Coffee and stimulants                |
|                                     | 15. Various food products                |

Leading Food Product Clients

Among the leading purchasers the following could be mentioned (sums in millions of francs):

For dairy products: Ivory Coast (94.7 million), Algeria (82.6), Egypt (69.1), Reunion (64.2), Senegal (50.5), Morocco (24.3).

For beverages: Nigeria (66.2 million), Ivory Coast (57.4), Reunion (28.8), Cameroon (25.3), Gabon (23.5), Benin (16.7), and Morocco (16.6).

For oils and fats: Algeria (121.6 million), Morocco (39.9), Tunisia (38.2), Egypt (31.2).

For live animals and meats: Reunion (46 million), Morocco (26.7), Algeria (20.9).

For canned animal products: Reunion (27 million), Nigeria (16.8), Gabon (9.8), Ivory Coast (8.7).

For fresh vegetables: Algeria (17.5 million), Tunisia (15.2), Morocco (11.8), Ivory Coast (10.8).

For tobacco: Benin (17 million), Upper Volta (6.7), Tunisia (6.4), Reunion (6.3).

For oil cake and fodder: Algeria (18.2 million), Reunion (17.1), Tunisia (6.5).

For canned vegetables: Reunion (16.7 million), Nigeria (10.8), Ivory Coast (8.4), Gabon (6.3), Libya (5.2).

For fresh fruits: Libya (17.4 million), Senegal (8), Egypt (7.1).

For oleaginous grains in category 12: Tunisia (27.8 million), Libya (5.3).

For fresh fish, crustaceans and mollusks: Ivory Coast (13.7 million), Reunion (7.6), Gabon (2.4).

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For cacao products: Reunion (9.5 million), Ivory Coast (3.9), Nigeria (2.8).

For coffee, tea and spices: Reunion (3.7 million), South Africa (2.9), Libya (2.3), Morocco (2.1).

For various products (category 21): Nigeria (27.6 million), Reunion (19.3), Algeria (13.7), Tunisia (13.7), Ivory Coast (13.3), Morocco (12.4).

Chemical Products

Chemical products (categories 28-40 inclusive) represent a sizable export category for France (4 billion 885 million French francs). The categories in greatest demand are the following (in millions of francs):

1)	.. les produits pharmaceutiques (chap. 30) .....	1 564
2)	- les caoutchoucs (chap. 40) .....	699
3)	- les plastiques (chap. 39) .....	670
4)	- les produits organiques (chap. 28) .....	276
5)	- les produits inorganiques (chap. 28) .....	262
6)	- les produits de parfumerie et toilette (chap. 33) .....	249
7)	- les colorants, peintures et vernis (chap. 32) .....	185
8)	.. les savons, lessives, etc. (chap. 34) .....	143
9)	- les engrais (chap. 31) .....	107
10)	- les produits photo, cinéma (chap. 37) .....	86
11)	- les explosifs et allumettes (chap. 36) .....	64
12)	- les matières albuminoïdes et colles (chap. 35) .....	35
13)	et bien entendu les produits divers (dont insecticides et désinfectants) du chapitre 38 .....	566

Key:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Pharmaceutical products (category 30)          | 8. Soaps, cleaning products, etc. (category 34)  |
| 2. Rubber (category 40)                           | 9. Fertilizers (category 31)   |
| 3. Plastics (category 39)                         | 10. Photographic and film products (category 37)   |
| 4. Organic products (category 29)                 | 11. Explosives and matches (category 36)   |
| 5. Non-organic products (category 28)             | 12. Albuminoids and glues (category 35)  |
| 6. Cosmetic products and toiletries (category 33) | 13. And, naturally, various products (including insecticides and disinfectants) in category 38 |
| 7. Dyes, paints and varnishes (category 32)       |  |

The main clients for the leading categories of these products were as follows (in millions of francs):

Pharmaceuticals: Algeria (493.4 million), Ivory Coast (184.4), Tunisia (138.4), Reunion (100.8), Cameroon (100), Morocco (86.4), Senegal (62.8), Benin (39.4).

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Various: Egypt (89.3 million), Morocco (71.2), Algeria (62.2), Sudan (34.8), Cameroon (30.4), South Africa (29), Tunisia (28.6).

Rubber: Nigeria (96.3 million), Algeria (73.2), Libya (63.1), Tunisia (63), Ivory Coast (50.2), Morocco (41.4), Cameroon (32.8), Gabon (27.9), South Africa (24.6), Madagascar (23.4), Reunion (20.7).

Plastics: Algeria (95.9 million), Ivory Coast (89.9), Morocco (74.8), Tunisia (67.8), South Africa (54), Cameroon (44.6), Nigeria (42.1), Sudan (40.6).

Organic products: Morocco (63.3 million), Ivory Coast (37.1), South Africa (31.8), Algeria (30), Egypt (25.4).

Non-organic products: Cameroon (30.9 million), Morocco (27.8), Ivory Coast (20.3), Guinea (19.3), South Africa (18.8), Nigeria (18.2), Tunisia (17.6), Morocco (14.7).

Cosmetic goods and toiletries: Egypt (30.2 million), Ivory Coast (23), Reunion (21.6), South Africa (18.4), Cameroon (13.4), Libya (11.1), Morocco (10.4).

Dyes and paints: Morocco (28.4 million), Tunisia (24.2), Ivory Coast (17.1), Reunion (13.7), Nigeria (11.2), Senegal (10.7), South Africa (10.3).

Soaps and cleaning agents: Reunion (27.3 million), Gabon (13.5), Ivory Coast (13.2), Morocco (9.3), Libya (9.1).

Fertilizers: Morocco (24.3 million), Reunion (17.2), Ivory Coast (12.8).

Photographic and film products: Morocco (13.8 million), Algeria (11.3), Ivory Coast (9.5), Tunisia (7.6), Reunion (7.5).

Explosives, etc.: Tunisia (8.1 million), Gabon (6.6), Congo (6.2), Niger (5.4).

Glues: Morocco (5.6 million), Algeria (5.1), Cameroon (4).

Common Metals

French sales of common metals to Africa (4 billion 370 million francs) involved iron, castings and steel (3 billion 872 million) to the extent of 88.6 percent of the total, the other 11.4 percent being other metals (498 million).

The main purchasers of ferrous metals were Algeria (869.1 million), Morocco (437), Ivory Coast (434.5), Tunisia (429), Nigeria (272.2), Cameroon (214.5), Egypt (168.2), Gabon (135), Senegal (110.7), Libya (93.8), South Africa (89.3).

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Non-ferrous metals (above all aluminum and copper) involved in particular the Ivory Coast (83.4 million), Algeria (77.7), Morocco (66.8), Tunisia (65.9), Nigeria (26), Cameroon (24.8), South Africa (20.5), Madagascar (16.7), Egypt (16.5), Gabon (16.2), Tanzania (14.6), and Reunion (12.6).

Electrical Machines and Equipment

A dozen countries contributed basically to raising the total of French sales of electrical equipment to Africa to 4 billion 270 million francs, including both elements for power plants and current installation equipment. The following might be mentioned: Algeria (682.9 million), Morocco (600.4), Tunisia (382.9), Ivory Coast (374.7), Libya (316), South Africa (314), Egypt (265.8), Nigeria (170.6), Senegal (134.7), Zaire (133.6), Cameroon (106.2), Reunion (100.8), Gabon (100.6).

Textiles and Shoes

French sales of textile articles, shoes, and headgear to the African countries came to 1 billion 710 million francs, involving in particular Tunisia (259 million), Morocco (255.5), Reunion (131), Algeria (127.5), Ivory Coast (124.6), Egypt (112.9), Cameroon (88.6), Guinea (76.4), Senegal (63.9), Gabon (62).

The main categories were:

Synthetic and artificial fibers: 410 million francs including: Tunisia (82.6), Morocco (79.5), Algeria (36), Ivory Coast (34.2), Madagascar (19.9), Cameroon (19.2), Senegal (17.9).

Cotton: 193 million, including: Guinea (40.3), Tunisia (38.1), Morocco (30.1), Algeria (10.8).

Ribbon, velvet, etc.: 109 million, including: Tunisia (27.9), Morocco (24.6), Ivory Coast (10.5).

Carpets, quilts, string: 158 million, including: Tunisia (30.8), Morocco (21.5), Algeria (20.3), Ivory Coast (18.4), Cameroon (13).

Knitted goods: 137 million, including: Tunisia (30.5), Reunion (19.5), Algeria (12.1), Morocco (11.1), Ivory Coast (10).

Clothing: 211 million, including: Reunion (49.5), Gabon (21.2), Libya (17.3), Tunisia (16), Ivory Coast (14.7), Cameroon (13.5), Guinea (10.1).

Shoes: 210 million, including: Libya (57.1), Reunion (24.7), Ivory Coast (16.3), Cameroon (16.3), Gabon (12.2).

Headgear: 30 million francs.

Various textile articles: 252 million francs.

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Measuring, Precision and Watchmaking Equipment

Measuring, control, industrial precision, scientific or medical equipment found a considerable market (970 million francs). Sales of watchmaking equipment fell short of 100 million (84).

A very heavy demand for measuring equipment is seen in Algeria (183.7 million), Libya (183.4), Morocco (95.9), South Africa (82.7), Tunisia (74.1), Ivory Coast (42.8), Gabon (35.4), Egypt (34.9), Cameroon (32.2), Nigeria (31.6), Senegal (23.7), and Reunion (23.2).

Watchmaking equipment was above all sold to Nigeria (9.8 million), Mauritius (8), Senegal (7.6), and in the North African countries--Morocco (6.2), Algeria (4.8), Tunisia (4.6), and Libya (4.1).

Printed and Unprinted Paper

Exports of unprinted and printed paper were almost equal in value (498 and 493 million francs). The 10 leading purchasers for the 2 categories together were as follows (in millions of francs):

	(1) Non imprimés	(2) Imprimés
(3) Côte d'Ivoire .....	81.2	77.8
(4) Algérie .....	48.3	78.4
(5) Maroc .....	33.3	68.1
(6) Cameroun .....	48.4	32.4
(7) Sénégal .....	32.8	36.3
(8) Tunisie .....	33.6	28.4
(9) Réunion .....	32.2	23.8
(10) Gabon .....	22.2	17.6
(11) Afrique du Sud .....	9.6	29.9
(12) Congo .....	22.1	7.3

Key:

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Unprinted paper | 7. Senegal       |
| 2. Printed paper   | 8. Tunisia       |
| 3. Ivory Coast     | 9. Reunion       |
| 4. Algeria         | 10. Gabon        |
| 5. Morocco         | 11. South Africa |
| 6. Cameroon        | 12. Congo        |

Other Goods Exported to Africa

The other categories of French exports to Africa came to a total of 3 billion 650 million French francs in 1978. The following were the main ones with the listing of the most important clients for each (in millions of francs):



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Common metal products: 812 million, including: Algeria (155.7), Ivory Coast (93.4), Morocco (85.1), Tunisia (64.6), Cameroon (47.7), Gabon (44.7), Nigeria (43.7), Congo (32.2), Reunion (30), Senegal (28.3), South Africa (21), Egypt (20.6).

Energy products: 700 million, including: Nigeria (238.2), Morocco (62.3), Ivory Coast (55), Cameroon (41.3), Senegal (40.4), Canary Islands (28.3), Egypt (24.6), Algeria (23.3).

Stone and ceramics: 352 million, including: Algeria (45.5), Morocco (39.5), Ivory Coast (34.1), Egypt (29.1), Nigeria (27.7), Tunisia (27.7), South Africa (20.5).

Glass: 333 million, including: Nigeria (55.7), Egypt (33.8), Algeria (31.3), South Africa (26.8), Ivory Coast (26.5), Morocco (22.7), Tunisia (22.4).

Salt, cement, etc. (category 25): 352 million, including: Ivory Coast (76.4), Algeria (57.9), Tunisia (47.1), Cameroon (38.8), Nigeria (35.5).

Wood and similar materials: 182 million, including: Egypt (33.4), Algeria (20.7), Morocco (19.4), Tunisia (16.9), Nigeria (16.8), Gabon (16).

Proximity and the French Language as Factors

At the end of a study in which the statistical figures are particularly abundant, it is well to stress two factors which exert a considerable influence on the trade between France and Africa:

Their nearness in terms of geography, and

Use of the French language by these nations.

The closest North African nations--Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya and Egypt--which, in large part thanks to oil, provide 30 percent of French supplies, purchase from France various products and articles totaling 19 billion 702 million francs, accounting for 44.7 percent of French exports to Africa. This percentage comes to 67.5 percent if to the 5 countries mentioned above we add the most accessible West African nations (from Mauritania to Nigeria, inclusive).

For the French-speaking countries the figures (in millions of French francs) are as follows:

	Imports	Exports	Balance for Africa
French-speaking nations formerly administered by France	16,213.2	24,466.4	55.02%
Other French-speaking countries	855.1	820.8	104.18%
Total	17,068.3	30,287.2	56.35%

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The imbalance seen is above all affected by the trade with the three North African countries--Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco (French imports--6 billion 419 million; exports--14 billion 592 million; coverage for Africa--44 percent). For the other French-speaking countries taken together, the rate of coverage comes to about 67.9 percent, which is still very low.

Finally, it can be observed that in 1978 the French-speaking countries accounted for 69 percent of the value for African customers of France, while France received from these countries 60 percent of its supplies coming from Africa.

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INTER AFRICAN AFFAIRS

TRICONTINENTAL MEETING ON INCREASING COOPERATION SCHEDULED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Jun  
79 p 1643

[Editorial: "Pleading for a 'Tricontinental'"]

[Text] In a year's time an exposition will be held at the Palais de la Defense in Paris on the theme of Expansion-Cooperation 1980-1990 between Africa, Europe, and the member nations of the Arab League, with the aim of contributing to the development of exchanges between these three groups of countries.

Introducing this exposition during a press conference on 18 June organized by the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Michel Poniatowski, a former minister, took pains to disclose the deep significance of it. Without doubt, the obvious economic complementarity between Africa, Europe, and the Arab states is made even clearer now that the modern world is being shaken by storms, the most apparent being the oil crisis and the monetary disorder. However, beyond the economic prospects, it is in reality a political idea based on the solidarity of their destinies that must be urging these three units to strengthen their ties, as President Giscard d'Estaing explained when he stated in Kigali: "It is necessary for future world balance that all the countries of Western Europe, Africa, and the Near East think about ways to more closely join their destinies. The approach we are planning is basically political."

International life since the end of World War II has been marked by bipolarization, that is to say, the development of relations between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. The emergence of China has marked the beginning of a change toward multipolarization, which should be increased as the weight and influence of subcontinents such as India and Latin America are felt.

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As for Europe, it has still not formed itself into a pole truly capable of assuring its political and economic independence. It is even more fragile in that it is, contrary to the two other superpowers, practically out of major mineral resources and thus depends to a great extent on other countries for its energy and raw materials. Africa, as Michel Poniatoski stressed in his latest book, \* "represents less than 10 percent of the world population. The income per inhabitant is less than half the income of South America. The part it plays in international exchanges is small. But its resources are not exploited and its potential is immense." As for the states of the Arab League, they too are not very developed but their financial surpluses engendered by their petroleum production assure them of an increasingly prominent role in international politics and economics.

Nevertheless, none of these three major groups of countries is in a position to resist on its own the supremacist attempts of the two superpowers or to really make its independence respected. The pact proposed by Valery Giscard d'Estaing and which Michel Poniatoski, in his press conference, christened with the name "Tricontinental," should give them the means for this and should permit them to insure each other of political protection.

The establishment of this "Tricontinental" seems to Michel Poniatoski to be the only answer that is both "serious and useful" to the challenge of the United States and the Soviet Union which, since they have the essential resources in raw materials and energy, are satisfied with the existing order and "it is not in their interest to let Africa and Europe strengthen each other and thus permit the autonomous development of Africa and the independence of Europe. The American and Russian leaders do not look favorably upon the appearance of a new pole of forces, a political and economic competitor, which is capable of jeopardizing the equilibrium between them which they had such difficulty achieving."\*\*

The "Tricontinental" thus offers the only alternative that is possible for Europe, the Arab States, and Africa, which each year needs 15 billion dollars in investments to assure its development and which now receives only 3 billion. Europe today has an unemployed industrial capacity of 30 percent, that is to say, very much on the same order of size as the United States had after peace was signed in 1945. It was thanks to this "supercapacity" that America was able to offer Europe the Marshall Plan

\*"The Future Is Not Written Down Anywhere," Albin Michel, editor.

\*\*[ibid.

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and thus permit it to commence its economic recovery. The enterprise thus benefited both Europe and the United States. Michel Poniatoski now invites Europe to launch a vast "Marshall Plan" in favor of Africa, with the Arab oil producers sharing in the financing of the plan. This plan, free from all political discrimination and from any idea of dependence by one partner on the others, may, according to Michel Poniatoski, "constitute the revolutionary act that could change the course of history."\* The stakes would then justify overriding the fears of investors in Africa and the strict short-term research for the best yield of petrodollars placed in Western, and particularly American, banks. Lacking such an initiative, Michel Poniatoski sees no future for the three groups of countries concerned other than dependence and the collapse of their economies.

One of the aims of "Expansion-Cooperation 1980-1990" will be, of course, to permit the economic partners involved to meet each other and to examine the problems they face, but it will also be to organize numerous meetings which will allow the African and Arab ministers to make known their country's position on questions of their choice and to discuss major current topics during conferences led by experts of international renown, including African, Arab, and European leaders.

It will probably seem clear to them that it is in the interests of the European Nine, whose industrial positions are increasingly threatened in foreign markets, and of Africa, which on the level of industrialization shows a widening gap which separates it from the most developed nations of the Third World, that is to say, those of Latin America and Southeast Asia, to strengthen a cooperation justified as much by their geographic proximity as by the complementarity of their resources. It is no doubt also in the interests of the Arabs to become more closely allied, both with Africa and with a Europe that is expanding in the south toward the Mediterranean basin, that constitutes their main economic partner, and that cannot be a threat to their independence since it prefers dialogue, as is proved by the negotiations that the EEC will begin with the OPEC nations, to a policy of gunboats.

It remains for France to persuade its partners in the EEC that the Euro-African-Arab dialogue is the key to independence for them and to prepare themselves to face up to the United States and Japan, which are apparently not well disposed to accept an organization of an economic nature in which they risk losing their privileged positions.

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\*Ibid.

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Expansion-Cooperation 1980-1990 will take place from 9 to 18 June 1980 at the SNIT [expansion unknown], Paris La Defense. The chairman of the organization committee is Michel Poniatowski. The office of the commissioner-general (CNIT, rue Carpeaux, 92806 Puteaux) is in the hands of Emmanuel Ollive.

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INTER AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FRUIT, VEGETABLE EXPORTS OF SAHEL NATIONS REPORTED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Jun 79 p 1667

[Article: "Out-of-Season Fruit and Vegetable Exports by the Sahel States (As of the End of April)"]

[Text] In its bulletin No 5 of February, COLEACP [Liaison Committee of Out-of -Season Tropical Fruits and Vegetables From ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific] States] published a report on the fruit and vegetable exports of the Sahel countries at mid-season. This report showed an 18 percent decrease in the tonnage exported from December 1978 to February 1979, compared to the same period in the preceding season. The reasons for this fall-off were mainly a result of the poor weather conditions (late rains followed by hot winds) that prevailed during the beginning of 1979.

Senegal was the country most affected and, according to the results available at the end of February, fruit and vegetable exports have decreased by close to 70 percent in relation to the estimates established at the beginning of the season.

COLEACP thus considered it timely to carry out a new study of the situation in the light of the results obtained at the end of April, in order to see whether the decrease during the first half of the season had been able to be made up. This was the objective of the table below published in the Committee's latest bulletin, which shows on the one hand the tonnage of fruit and vegetables actually exported by plane as of the end of April and on the other hand the export estimates for the whole season (December to June):

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Fruit and Vegetable Exports by Plane  
From West African Countries  
December 1978 to April 1979  
(in tons)

	Mali	Upper Volta	Senegal	Niger	Total
December 1978	20	140	350	-	510
January 1979	140	485	460	250	1,335
February 1979	200	340	742	240	1,522
March 1979	400	250	1,100	220	1,970
April 1979	600	60	1,200	110	1,970
Total to 30 April	1,360	1,275	3,852	820	7,307
Estimate for season	2,320	2,350	12,000*	900	17,570

\*Total to be exported by plane and ship

Let us point out, to begin with, that this table deals only with tonnage exported by plane; for enclosed countries like Mali, Upper Volta, and Niger, which are forced to make all exports by plane, the results at the end of April are comparable as they stand with the campaign estimates. On the other hand, consignments by ship must be taken into account for Senegal before evaluating to what extent the export plan has been achieved.

From studying this table, the following observations can be made regarding each of the countries concerned.

Niger had exported 820 tons of melons and green beans as of the end of April. At that time, the season for green beans had ended and the season for melons would end 2 weeks later. It follows that the above-mentioned tonnage is a good indication of the overall results of the season, which should be approximately 850 tons exported. Compared to the estimates of 900 tons, which SONIPRIM [expansion unknown] gave at the beginning of the season, it is remarkable to note that the objectives were achieved for the 1979-1980 season with a gap of only 5 percent between the estimates and the achievements.

Upper Volta exported 1,275 tons of fruit and vegetables between December 1978 and April 1979. Practically all of this tonnage was for first-class green beans and string beans, since the export of mangoes did not start until the last 2 weeks of April. The results of the season for green beans must then be placed at approximately 1,250 tons exported, which compared to the 2,000 tons estimated, means that only 60 percent



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of the export objective was achieved. It is much too early to discuss the subject of mangoes in this report; let us mention merely that Upper Volta plans to export 350 tons by mid-July.

Mali had exported 1,360 tons of fruit and vegetables by the end of April 1979. This tonnage included about 600 tons of sweet peppers and 30 tons of green beans, the remainder, about 730 tons, being made up of mangoes. Compared to the estimates established at the beginning of the season, which called for 800 tons of sweet peppers to be exported, only 75 percent of the objective was achieved. The reason for this decline is a result of the unfavorable climatic conditions, which affected production; in fact, two heatwaves, one at the end of January and the other in the second half of February, destroyed the standing peppers and, in spite of cooler weather at the beginning of March, which allowed for a certain amount of compensation, the overall deficit for the whole season could not be overcome before shipments were terminated at the end of March.

With regard to mangoes, the export season started at the beginning of March under the most favorable conditions; the tonnage exported increased rapidly as can be seen from the rate of shipments by DC8 Cargo plane (25 to 26 tons of freight per flight): in March, an average of three to four cargo flights per week; in April, five cargo flights per week. Since the end of April and at least until the end of May, the flight frequency has been one cargo plane per day, which shows the spectacular increase in mango exports from Mali. These exports had already amounted to 730 tons by the end of April; it thus appears that the objective of 1,500 tons exported in 1979 will be achieved, if not exceeded, given that the season extends until the end of July.

Solely for those belonging to COLEACP, the imports of mangoes from Mali as of 17 May amounted to 721 tons, distributed as follows: COLEACP members: Germany, 116.5 tons; France, 398 tons; Belgium, 49 tons; Netherlands, 157.5 tons. Already, the purchase of 300 tons guaranteed by COLEACP has been achieved and even greatly surpassed, as is indicated by the above-mentioned tonnages.

Export of mangoes from Mali, 1974-1978: 1974, 445 tons; 1975, 415 tons; 1976, 465 tons; 1977, 590 tons; 1978, 1,050 tons; 1979, 2,000 tons (estimated).

According to these figures, it can be observed that after stagnating at the level of 450 tons for three consecutive years, the export of mangoes from Mali has seen a spectacular increase beginning in 1978 (up 78 percent compared to 1977). The interim, mid-season results make it

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seem hopeful that in 1979 the exceptional growth rate of the preceding year will be maintained. This quite remarkable development is a result of the joint efforts of OPAM [Malian Agricultural Products Office] at the production stage and of COLEACP with its importer-members in Europe. To this must be added, since mid-April 1979, the favorable results of the promotional efforts organized by COLEACP to acquaint a growing number of consumers with the mango.

Senegal exported 3,850 tons of fruit and vegetables by plane between December 1978 and April 1979: sweet peppers, green beans, and melons formed the main portion of the consignments, supplemented by tomatoes and pimentos. Although the tonnage is substantially lower than the export estimates established at the beginning of the season (10,000 tons by plane plus approximately 2,000 tons by ship), the main reason must be sought in the poor climatic conditions suffered during production. The delayed rains in December and January completely destroyed two waves of seedlings. It was not until March and April that the exports of fruit and vegetables were ready to leave Dakar: 1,100 and 1,200 tons per month. The accumulated delay could not be made up in May and June, since the season for producing melons and sweet peppers was already over. In these circumstances, Senegal's export objectives can only be 50 percent achieved for the current season.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BOKASSA CONTACTING SOVIETS THROUGH LIBYA--Bokassa I, whom his former friends are abandoning, is trying to delay his abdication; he has contacted the Kremlin through the Libyans. [Text] [Paris PARIS MATCH in French 27 Jul 79 p 68]

BOAD LOANS--On 5 July the BOAD [West African Development Bank] approved three loans totalling 1,746 million CFA francs. The first was a one billion CFA franc loan for ASECNA [Agency for Safety of Aerial Navigation in Africa and Madagascar] projects to build airports in its eight member-states and to finance air navigation and meteorological systems. The other loans included: 374 million CFA francs to finance telephone expansion in Togo and 372 million to develop the Kou Valley in Upper Volta. [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 20 Jul 79 p 2040]

ECOWAS YEARBOOK--ECOWAS will in the next few months publish in French and English a yearbook containing political, administrative, economic and commercial information about its 16 member-states. The publication, issued in Lome, will be available for purchase at the ECOWAS Summit scheduled to take place in Lome in May 1980. [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 20 Jul 79 p 2040]

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CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

**BOKASSA DENIES ASSASSINATION OF 100 STUDENTS**

Paris PARIS-MATCH in French 1 Jun 79 pp 58-71

[Interview with CAE Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa by PARIS-MATCH correspondent Roger Holeindre in Bangui, date not given]

[Text] I have just returned from Central Africa where I interviewed Jean-Bedel Bokassa, whose replies to my questions are shown here. You will see that I pulled no punches in my interrogation. For 15 hours, I was the sole representative of the French -- if not of the world -- press on the scene. When I heard the reports over France Inter International radio of Amnesty International's charges that dozens of children had been slain on Bokassa's orders, with confirmation of the report by the Central African ambassador to Paris (who had resigned), I immediately launched my own investigation right there in Bangui. It is true that on 18 and 19 April there had been roundups of student protestors in many neighborhoods. Those picked up were freed on 20 April. Some women waiting at the prison gates did not find the children they expected to be released. Many found the missing children at home: they had fled and hidden to escape the police. Many students crossed the river to seek refuge in the town of Zongo, in Zaïre. I scoured the neighborhoods of Bangui, interviewed Africans on both sides of the issue, and whites both indifferent and concerned: and I never found any two consonant versions of what had happened. In the African quarters, I walked through the streets, went into the café and into the thronged dance-halls. Never did I meet one mother of a "murdered" child. Nowhere could I find a common

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mass grave of victims. Nobody I could find had any knowledge of having seen hundreds or even dozens of corpses. Nobody was able to give me the least shred of concrete evidence. I hope that light will eventually be brought to bear on this whole business. Perhaps reliable men will come forward with irrefutable evidence or photographs. Up to now, nothing whatever has emerged. Roger Holeindre.

Roger Holeindre: Your Majesty, there are many rumors circulating in Europe over the disorders and the deaths of students in the Central African Empire. How do things stand today in your empire?

Jean-Bedel Bokassa: As of today, the situation is completely calm throughout the Empire, and everybody is quietly going about his business. That mini-uprising would in any case never have taken place had it not been fomented from outside and led inside by people who had no right, as guests of this country, to do so. The whole thing is being blown out of proportion now because of Amnesty International's campaign of lies, and its statements with no prior investigation to back them up. We have twice invited this agency to come here, and the door is still open. Its sole sources of information are Central African students in Paris, totally cut off from their country, first by physical distance, and secondly by political indoctrination which causes them to lose their grasp of African realities, and to accept only what is known as the very familiar Marxist agit-prop. All these people are after is to get themselves talked about. They dream only of Marxism, of revolution, instead of buckling down to their studies which would be helpful to the CAE and to all of Africa.

R.H. What, in your view, is the root of these troubles?

J.-B.B. The extremists want everything. If they don't get what they want, they change the system -- or try to. Their methods are student agitation, manipulation of the embittered, and lying press campaigns. This is nothing new, but never has it reached such heights of perfection in poisoning the atmosphere. The immediate roots of these disturbances are in the government's order requiring all high school and college students to wear uniform shirts and trousers. Troublemakers took this as a pretext for stirring up agitation on 18, 19, and 20 January 1979. It is true that there had been delay in payment of scholarship stipends and student allowances. It is also true that a lot of government employees were also waiting for their paychecks. The Central African government admitted those facts; it also admitted that some of the demands were reasonable, and those demands were eventually met. All of which goes to prove that the so-called uniform issue was merely a pretext.

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R.H. Were there many victims among the demonstrators?

J.-B.B. There were victims on both sides. There is a French proverb which says that if you want to make an omelette, you have to break eggs. The university and high school students, manipulated and egged on by troublemakers, wanted to smash the police. The police broke up the demonstration, as they would have done in any country in the world. The Central African Empire, like every other developing country, lacks specialized riot-control police. They cost too much. We were therefore obliged to call in the army, as was done in Europe not so very long ago. This, furthermore, was the first time in its history that the Central African Empire has had to call upon its army.

'It's All a Shameful Maneuver...'

Any unbiased observer can tell you that the Central African army stepped in only after a great many policemen had been pelted with rocks or wounded by arrows and spears. Our police stood for hours and hours facing rioting high school and college students, who had not the slightest hesitation in bringing small children along with them. The police had only their helmets and their nightsticks. Finally, the government had to call in the troops. The soldiers were armed with M.a.s. 36s, without ammunition. They were all young draftees. They, too, were met with showers of rocks. The instigators were shouting, "Pry up the cobblestones! Get them with cobblestones!" One European was spotted several times moving among the demonstrators, giving them advice and orders. He has been sent back to Europe. I never allowed his name to be published, because I did not want to get him into trouble at home. What other country would have done that?

R.H. Your detractors sometimes compare the Central African Empire with Uganda. What is your reaction to these specific instances?

J.-B.B. There again, it's all a shameful maneuver. Uganda is Uganda, and always will be. The Central African Empire is the Central African Empire, and always will be. It is impossible for truthful men who know Africa to compare these two countries, today or yesterday. Such detractors insult me personally, just as they insult the Central African Empire, where people live in freedom, as do all foreigners in our country. Tourism is free in Central Africa. Anybody may go where he likes. The patrolled game preserves are open, and foreign visitors travel back and forth the country at will. The Central African government and I, the Emperor, have always been concerned with maintaining civil peace, and have always respected foreigners who live and work here. There are more than 3,500 French nationals in Central Africa: has a single one of them ever charged that

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the same law does not apply to all, European or Central African? It is an easy thing, back in Europe, for people who don't know either Central Africa or Uganda to talk about the two countries and say that they are just alike. What man who knows Africa -- yes, I ask you -- what man who knows Africa can say that the horrors reported in Uganda have anything whatsoever to do with Central Africa? To do so is shameful, and dishonors those who stoop to such means.

R.H. Some people say you have illegally amassed a fortune. What do you think of that?

J.-B.B. I have 40 years of work behind me. For years, I commanded this country's army. For 13 years I have headed its government. I farm my family's ancestral holdings, with large-scale planting and livestock raising. I am president of the Central Africa Cattlemen's Association. It's all out there in the open: I have nothing to hide. It's all right here in Central Africa. I have no bank accounts in France or Germany or even in Switzerland. Several hundred regularly paid workers are employed on the Beringo estates, and some of them commute to work every morning by bus from Bangui. You yourself saw what I showed you for PARIS-MATCH... the farm, with my skilled French cadres. There is a small sawmill, too, a foundry where they make pots and pans, a furniture factory, a modern slaughterhouse, a restaurant, a service station, a rice-polishing plant, a little coffee roasting plant -- it's all there, on the Beringo estate right here in Central Africa. Everything I do, I do for my country, in my country; I don't build anywhere else, in America or in Europe. Yes, I do own houses in France, but France is my second home. When I go there, I live simply. If I sometimes go there as Emperor of Central Africa, I must do so for the honor of my people.

R.H. Many foreign observers feel that by nationalizing all Central African businesses, you dealt a hard blow to the nation's economy. Do you think they are right or wrong?

J.-B.B. I haven't nationalized anything. There was nothing to nationalize. Yes, I mean it: there was nothing to nationalize. The state has set up some para-national corporations, of the kind you will find in a great many nations. They work more or less well, according to the skill of the men running them, but here again, this is not a phenomenon confined to the Central African Empire. The comparison must be made on a global, a world-wide scale between a kind of economic liberalism, sometimes blind, and a kind of socialism, as it is applied in many independent African countries. At the time, furthermore, there were no investors. There still are none today. And then, for Africa, this kind of socialism has long been the dream, the hope of the very students you have trained for us. Only the ones coming back from Russia are no longer socialists. They have had time

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to understand what it means. The rest, like a good many students all over the world, are idealists, utopians, with ideas that are sometimes respectable, but utterly unrealistic, especially in Africa.

R.H. What is your vision of Africa in the future?

J.-B.B. Tomorrow, the African continent will be a deeply troubled region because Marxism has sown hatred in all the old territories that once were occupied by European powers. These Marxists and extremists believe that everything in Africa belongs to them and that they can do as they like with this tremendous continent and its still undreamed-of riches. They will try to bring down any regime that will not bow to their will by bringing out this continent ideologies or struggles with which African has nothing whatever to do. It is very strange to see through the insults and lies heaped upon me today, to look beyond myself and out onto the Empire and the Central African people, and to perceive the dangers that threaten Africa. To achieve political ends, is it permitted to tell whatever lies you like about anybody at all? In deals like these, everybody is manipulating everybody else. Amnesty International has been manipulated by Central African students in Paris, who in turn are manipulated by Marxists. That destabilization of Africa which was fortunately thwarted last year at Kolwezi, thanks to President Giscard d'Estaing, is being tried again right now through the Central African Empire as the keystone, in view of its geographical situation, which lies across the path of those who would like to use our soil to sow guerrilla rebellion everywhere. They know that so long as Bokassa is there, that won't work. There you have where Africa stands today, and what it may well be tomorrow if anarchy carries the day.

R.H. Do you think, your majesty, that the francophone group of African states provides an example for all of Africa?

J.-B.B. That is a complex problem, in that these state freely chose their political concepts and their way of managing their affairs. They therefore do not act in concert, because often their political concepts are different and their interests divergent. I think that meetings like the one in Kigali are a good thing, and that holding them frequently can help the French-speaking countries to get to know one another better on a one-on-one basis, and hence to size one another up better so as to be able to work together in the future, to the great advantage of all Africa, a continent which is seeking its identity as it travels the stony path of the 20th century, where modernism has failed to bring people what high-minded leaders had promised.

R.H. President Giscard d'Estaing has just decided that France will cancel the debts of the poorest of the developing countries. What do you think of that gesture?



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J.-B.B. The Central African Empire was one of the first countries to send a message of support to President Giscard d'Estaing. The debts in question are debts that were incurred since the end of the colonial era. Their cancellation should restore healthy public finance in each of these states and enable them to get a fresh start. President Giscard d'Estaing's move was a humanitarian gesture which the Central African Empire deeply appreciates. Central Africa has always felt, and will continue to feel, a deep fraternal bond with France, where so many of our people have fallen, both during the 1914-1918 war and in the war of 1939-45 for the freedom of the world and for the liberation of what we too, in those days, called our mother country. There are those who assert that Africans were routinely sent to fight France's wars for it; but it is, and always will be, a matter of pride to us that we were volunteers.

'Our Army Will Never Attack Anybody'

H.R. Your majesty, Africa is on the move. Your frontiers are very long and surrounded with countries that are either hostile to you ideologically or plagued with domestic unrest. Is your army capable of coping with all these perils?

J.-B.B. Absolutely not. Our army was never set up or equipped to fight a war. It is a token army. If it is forced to fight anyway, it will fight bravely. What is certain is that it will never attack anybody outside the boundaries of our territory. The Central African Empire maintains good relations with its neighbors, and is committed to respect the sovereignty of neighboring and friendly countries. We know what lies on the other side of our borders, along the river and elsewhere. We know all about the subversive work the Cubans are engaged in, and the dealings in which they are involved. The Central African Empire's neutrality bothers a lot of people with evil and hegemonic intent these days.

R.H. Your majesty, if you had only one wish to make for your empire, what would it be?

J.-B.B. I have only one wish: I want this Empire to be and to remain the cradle of Central Africans. A man has only one country. He must love it and defend it. All my wishes are summed up in this one: that the Central African Empire may know peace and progress -- social, cultural, and economic.

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CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

BRIEFS

REPORTED COUP PLAN--In order to dethrone Emperor Bokassa I some Central African military personnel in exile reportedly are planning an airborne commando operation against the Beringo imperial palace located 80 km from Bangui, the country's capital. The logistical means are reportedly assembled already. The French Government may not be averse to the replacement of the "impossible" Bokassa by the former prime minister, Ange Patasse. On this score, the latter is supposedly in agreement with Sylvestre Bangui, ambassador of the Central African Empire in Paris, who joined the opposition. [Text] [Paris VALEURS ACTUELLES in French 18 Jun p 17] 2662

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GABON

BRIEFS

CCCE PALM OIL LOAN--The Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE), a French entity, granted a loan of 102 million French francs (5.1 billion CFA) to the Republic of Gabon on 27 June. This covers partial financing for a palm oil complex which includes 6,000 hectares of palm trees in the Lambarene region, an oil factory with a 30-ton capacity, housing and infrastructure for the personnel in the complex. This program, whose total cost is estimated at 232 million French francs (11.6 billion CFA), will be carried out by AGROGABON, a mixed company grouping the government of Gabon, private Gabonese investors and 2 Belgian technical partners specializing in tropical industrial agriculture. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 13 Jul 79 p 1991]

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GHANA

INTERMEDIARY COCOA HARVEST WILL NOT FULFILL EXPECTATIONS

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 13 Jul 79 p 1985

[Text] Kwame Pianim, executive chairman of the Cocoa Marketing Board of Ghana, announced at the beginning of July that the intermediary cocoa harvest which begins on the 15th of this month will only yield between 8,000 and 9,000 tons of cocoa, not 12,000 or 13,000 tons as had been recently estimated.

However, according to Pianim, the Cocoa Marketing Board believes it will succeed in honoring all its obligations on the international market despite the decrease in production. With the 159,000 tons registered until the end of June, shipments are ahead of schedule. Thus, 70 percent of the production has already been delivered to the ports, and the remaining 17 percent [as published]--or approximately 40,000 tons--is underway from the fields to the urban warehouses.

The chairman of the Board nevertheless acknowledged that transportation of the cocoa was, as usual, affected by some difficulties: Poor road conditions and lack of materiel and spare parts, but that the system had been, on the whole, satisfactory and that there had been no shortage of fuel.

Moreover, he said that the doubling of the purchase price--which went to 80 cedis per 30 kgs--has been a fatal blow for cocoa smuggling, especially to Togo and the Ivory Coast. During this year's main harvesting campaign, the total amounts smuggled would thus be 18,000 tons, while the average in previous years had been 35,000 tons.

Pianim mentioned the measures adopted before the recent coup d'etat, which were aimed at stimulating production and he expressed the hope that it will reach 400,000 tons per year again. However, this goal seems to be quite distant at this point; the International Cocoa Organization has provisionally predicted that the 1978-1979 production will be only 255,000 tons. (It must be noted that previous to this dizzying decrease, this same organization had estimated production for 1975-1976 at 396,000 tons and for 1971-1972 at 470,000 tons).

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MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM PRICE INCREASES--On 12 July two decrees increased petroleum product and derivatives prices by 43 to 64 percent. Super grade increased from 103 to 160 Malagasy francs [FMG] (+55 percent), regular from 90 to 145 FMG (+60 percent), lighting oil from 53 to 77 FMG (+45 percent), gas-oil from 53 to 76 FMG (+43 percent) and standard domestic bottled gas from 1,520 to 2,500 FMG (+64 percent). The price per barrel delivered at the Tamatave refinery is now 21.86 dollars, whereas it was 13 dollars in January 1977. Madagascar spends about 10 billion FMG a year for oil supplies which come mainly from Iraq. The consequence of the latest increase is 100 percent rise in the price of public transportation, bus tickets rising from 10 to 20 FMG. Madagascar will have to increase research to find petroleum substitutes, notably alcohol from sugar cane and manioc, exploitation of Sakoa coal deposits to run its thermal power plants and construction of mini-hydro-electric dams wherever possible. [Excerpts] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 20 Jul 79 p 2057]

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MALAWI

BRIEFS

KARONGA DIESEL POWER STATION--ESCOM [Electricity Supply Company of Malawi] has recently completed a diesel electric power station at Karonga, thus helping to extend Malawi's electricity network an additional 100 miles to the north. This unit has two 120-kilowatt generators and one of 30 kilowatts. [Excerpt] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 20 Jul 79 p 2056]

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MALI

BRIEFS

BUDGET DEFICIT DOWN--Col Amadou Baba Diarra, who was minister of finance and trade until the 28 June formation of the new Malian Government, declared, in bidding farewell to the ministry cadres on 7 July in Bamako, that "Mali's budgetary deficit, which amounted to nearly 11 billion Malian francs in the preceding budget, has been brought provisionally down to 700 million francs" this year. He specified that the real year-end deficit, which should be approximately 1.5 billion without outside assistance, can be explained by the "imponderables of the situation to which all countries returning to a normal institutional life are subject." Moreover, the former minister noted that in regard to Mali's foreign indebtedness, the amount has been decreased from 40 to 29 billion, and he stated that "the health of Mali's balance of payments is steadily improving." [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 20 Jul 79 p 2043]

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL DELEGATION TO BRAZIL--For the first time since independence in 1975, Mozambique will send a government delegation to Brazil on an official visit. This delegation, which includes eight officials and is headed by Antonio Almeida Matos, deputy minister of foreign trade, should arrive around the 20th of July and should remain in Brazil for 12 days. It will visit Rio de Janeiro, Brasilia and Salvador-de-Bahia. It is reported from Brasilia that this visit is eagerly expected in Brazilian diplomatic circles since it constitutes one more step toward reinforcing the ties between Brazil and the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa. Such a rapprochement recently took place with Angola, which has sent to Brazil two important diplomatic and trade missions since the beginning of this year. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 13 Jul 79 p 2002]

ROMANIAN LOCOMOTIVES--Within the framework of their investment program, the Mozambican railroads ordered 32 1,200-hp locomotives and spare parts from Romania, for a total of 435,000 contos (10 percent of which is for spare parts). Of the locomotives, 22 will be used in Maputo and 10 in Nacala. This order follows the purchase of 25 locomotives from Brazil, for a total \$20,000, with the first deliveries having been made at the beginning of this year, as well as the purchase of railroad cars from the local COMETAL-MOMETAL company. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 13 Jul 79 p 2002]

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NIGER

BRIEFS

BADEA GRANTS LOAN--The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) granted a loan to Niger of \$7 million on 3 July. This loan, redeemable in 15 years and bearing interest at the rate of 7 percent per year, is assigned to the construction of a complex (coal mine and a thermal power plant), which will permit the production of energy in the northeastern part of the country to be improved. It is in this area that the uranium mines of Arlit and Akouta are located and where five other mining centers are to be opened between now and 1985. [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 18 Jul 79 p 43]

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RHODESIA

BRIEFS

FRONTLINE STRATEGY FOR PF--Zimbabwe nationalists have reportedly suffered major military setbacks and found the area of operation in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia increasingly constricted. Such is the pessimistic conclusion of a confidential report drafted at the end of May by a team of Frontline States military experts and submitted to the OAU Liberation Committee in Dar es-Salaam. According to the experts, two steps must be immediately taken: the organization must increase its financial assistance and real cooperation must be established between the two wings of the Patriotic Front [PF] which still engage in armed confrontations inside Rhodesia. [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 18 Jul 79 p 21]

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SENEGAL

BRIEFS

1979-1980 BUDGET--The Senegalese National Assembly approved on 7 June 1979 the 1979-80 budget which totals 166 billion CFA francs compared to 178.48 billion for 1978-79. The operating budget aggregates 106 billion francs as against 103.4 billion in 1977-78. The capital budget comes to 24 billion francs compared to the previous 33 billion. Finally, the special Treasury accounts which round off the budget total 36 billion CFA francs. In the operating budget it is the Ministry of National Education which has the largest allocation with 17.936 billion CFA francs (that is, 16.2 percent of the aggregate budget). Indicative of the importance that it assigns to this ministry, the government announced that housing allowances for elementary schoolteachers would rise from 12,000 CFA francs to 25,000 CFA francs beginning in July 1979. The credits of the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications were also raised and the Radio House plan was lengthily discussed. Similarly, the Ministry for Women's Affairs was granted an allocation that is more likely to promote the government's policy in this area. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs saw a slight increase in its budget (up 0.48 percent) as did the Ministry of Public Health (up 7 percent) and Urban Affairs (up 12 percent). So, too, did the Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research, and Culture. In contrast, the Ministry of Interior (down 2.12 percent), Armed Forces [no figure given], Human Resources (down 7 percent), and Tourism (down 6 percent) had their budgetary credits reduced. The [total] approved budget is down compared to that of the fiscal year underway: It reflects in effect a resolve to provide every possible chance for the rehabilitation plan. We shall provide more details on the breakdown of the budget by ministry in a forthcoming issue. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 15 Jun 79 p 1601] 2662

NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION--A National Population Commission was established in Senegal to better integrate demographic data in the prospects of development. Its creation which was approved on 6 June 1979 during a Cabinet meeting flows from the determination made after the last demographic census taken in April 1976 that Senegal's population

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was at least 15 percent above earlier estimates and that its rate of increase (2.6 percent at least) was significantly higher than the 2.2 percent noted since the country's independence in 1960. Senegal's population is now 5.4 million inhabitants and, according to the assumed growth rate, its annual increase is of 156,000 inhabitants. This increase will be of 200,000 persons by 1996 and between 262,000 and 351,000 persons in 2016. Accordingly, the data provided by the latest census called for a downward revision of per capita income, the school enrollment rate, public health facilities available per inhabitant, and average consumption. Furthermore, on the basis of the assumed growth rate, between now and 1996 it would be necessary to double the cereal production, multiply by a factor of eight the rice crop within 20 years, and produce at least 172,000 tons of sugar. Finally, the rapid increase in the economically active population poses acutely in the long run the problem of finding work for the young in the job market. The National Population Commission will have to transmit before July 1980, date for drawing up the Sixth Development Plan, a preliminary report on all these subjects. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 15 Jun 79 p 1601] 2662

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