

DESA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
ANNUAL REQUESTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

25 JAN 1973 - 28 MAY 1975

[1 STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL]

VP/WG SEPT 2014

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ORIGINAL ORDER

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ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

JUN 25 1975

AB/EB

AB

Mr. I. Radovic, Officer-in-Charge
Africa Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation
ESA

28 May 1975

TE 311/1 CEAF

A. Alagappan, Assistant Director
Water Resources Branch, CNRET

CAF 75 003 National Study of Water Resources

Project Preparatory Mission

Reference is invited to our memo of 6 May 1975 commenting on the above request of the government of the Central African Republic.

This is to inform you that Mr. Bouchardeau will participate, as a UNDP consultant, together with Mr. Berthelot, UNDP Technical Adviser, in a mission to C.A.R. to review and revise the project document. The proposed revision will be in the line of our comments of 6 May.

Mr. Bouchardeau will leave New York on 29 May at 10 am and will arrive at Bangui on 30 May at 2:35 am. He will be back in New York at the end of next week.

The terms of reference of the mission will be forwarded to you by UNDP as soon as they are finalized.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

WF(2)

WF. (Basic Data CAF/75/001)

MAY 29 1975

S. Wickremesinghe/jb

M. Geoffroy Robson, Chef par intérim, Service
pour le développement de l'énergie et des mines,
CRNET

27 Mai 1975

10152/226CAF

KL
Kylin Chhor, Chargé de la section des ressources
physiques, Service pour l'Afrique, BCT

TE 311/1 CONF

République Centrafricaine - Projets de recherches minières

Nous vous remercions de votre memorandum ainsi que les documents de projets
du 20 Mai 1975.

Nous venons maintenant de recevoir un appel de M. *Anders Klum* Groeneveld Meijer, Area
Officer du PNUD, qui pourra se résumer comme suit :

- L'exécution du projet portant sur la recherche minière dans le département de la Vakaga sera définitivement exclue pour le présent.
- Par contre, un projet de recherches minières dans le Sud-Ouest et éventuellement dans le Sud-Est serait sans doute appuyé par le PNUD. Un tel projet, d'après M. Klum, devra débiter par le truchement d'un budget préparatoire. La phase préparatoire sera d'une durée d'un an et chiffrée approximativement à une centaine de milliers de dollars. Pendant cette phase préparatoire les activités se borneront à la construction et l'installation d'un laboratoire. Le personnel international comprendra un Directeur de Projet ainsi qu'un Chimiste, comme d'ailleurs prévu dans le document d'assistance préparatoire transmis par votre memorandum du 20 Mai 1975. De plus, le Directeur de Projet aura comme tâche, entre autres, de préparer le document du projet définitif.

Avant d'entamer une correspondance officielle entre le BCT et le PNUD concernant l'exécution du projet de recherches minières dans le Sud-Ouest, M. Klum a suggéré à ce que M. van de Graaff se mette en contact avec M. W. Groeneveld Meijer (maintenant de retour à New York) afin de mettre au point les grandes lignes de l'assistance à proposer au Représentant Résident. A ce sujet nous vous rappelons le memorandum du 16 Janvier 1975 du PNUD ainsi que notre memorandum en date du 30 Janvier 1975 (copies jointes).

.....

Nous vous saurions gré de nous communiquer, si possible dans la quinzaine, le résultat des discussions entre M. van de Graaff et M. Groeneveld Meijer ainsi que les recommandations techniques afin que nous puissions en saisir officiellement le PNUD.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

Knapp/pk

cleared: Mr. Al-Futaih
Mr. I. Radovic
Mr. N. Falzon
Mr. K. Watts

c.c. Mr. N. Falzon
Mr. Djermakoye (chron)

RECORDS CONTROL

28. MAY 1975

JUN 25 1975

23 mai 1975

TE 311/1 CEAF

Monsieur,

Objet: Demande d'Assistance du Fonds Spécial des Nations Unies
(Résolution 3202 (S-VI) présentée par le Gouvernement
de la République Centrafricaine en matière d'infrastructure
des transports

Je vous remercie de votre lettre du 4 avril 1975, sur le sujet sous référence. Elle a retenu toute notre attention, et confrontée au rapport de mission de M. Mademba Sy appelle les commentaires suivants:

Fonds Spécial des Nations Unies

En réponse à la demande d'assistance du Gouvernement de la République Centrafricaine en matière d'infrastructure des transport auprès du Fonds Spécial des Nations Unies, nous avons consulté nos collègues du Fonds. Nous avons été informés que tandis qu'il y a certainement une base pour la considération d'une demande d'assistance telle que celle de la République Centrafricaine, selon la Résolution 3202 (S-VI) le Conseil d'Administration du Fonds Spécial n'a pas encore défini les critères exacts à être appliqués aux demandes d'assistance afin d'arriver à une décision pour la répartition des fonds.

En plus, comme vous le savez déjà sans doute, les fonds ne sont pas encore disponibles aux Nations Unies, et c'est pourquoi Monsieur Mademba-Sy a suggéré à ses interlocuteurs centrafricains de demander l'intervention des organismes chargés de l'Opération "Sahel" (CILSS et UNSO de Ouagadougou) pour les achats de matériels (suggestion d'ailleurs reprise par le Ministre du Plan dans sa conclusion). Il est indéniable que, coupée de toute communication fluviale pendant cinq mois de l'année, tributaire d'un médiocre réseau routier pour son approvisionnement par le Cameroun, et par sa position enclavée, la République Centrafricaine pourrait être considérée comme victime de la sécheresse.

Transport Fluvial et Routier

La diversité et le volume des requêtes présentées par les autorités centrafricaines à M. Mademba-Sy ont amené la Section des Transport de notre Centre pour les ressources naturelles, l'énergie et le transport à proposer l'envoi urgent à Bangui d'une mission de deux experts (en économie des Transports et en navigation fluviale) (référence nos cables 112 du 18 avril, 146 du 7 mai et 148 du 9 mai).

Monsieur Gamil Hamdy
Représentant Résident du PNUD
Boite Postale 872
Bangui, République Centrafricaine

Cette mission en outre répond également à votre demande exprimée dans le paragraphe 11 de la lettre en référence où vous souhaitez voir un consultant définir et formuler d'une manière précise l'ampleur et la nature des interventions, leur financement, et la liaison de notre action avec les Aides Bilatérales. Cette mission est urgente car, effectuée en période des eaux à l'étiage, elle permettra une plus juste appréciation des problèmes.

Les demandes formulées par les autorités centrafricains et les propositions du rapport de M. Mademba-Sy confirment les premières conclusions présentées par M. de Courcy, expert des Nations Unies à Bangui, qui dans sa monographie indique, en particulier pour les transports fluviaux, la nécessité des actions suivantes:

1. réorganisation de l'Agence de Navigation (ACCF)
2. Aménagement des port du Haut Oubangui
3. Aménagement du Port de Zinga

Les problèmes de réorganisation du secteur des Transports de la RCA sont immenses et urgents pour le secteur fluvial. Ils n'ont pas échappé au Gouvernement. Sa demande actuelle d'ajouter un second conseiller à l'ACCF nous paraît pertinente et ne se substitue pas aux demandes présentées au F. A.C.

Quant à la nécessité de réaliser des liaisons opérationnelles entre les différents systèmes d'Aide, nul ne nous paraît plus qualifié et mieux situé que vous même pour remplir ce rôle.

Transport Ferroviaire

Nous avons noté avec intérêt considérable les développements les plus récents en ce qui concerne la construction de la voie ferroviaire Bangui-Yaoundé, et précisément l'intervention du Gouvernement de la République Française (notamment l'intention de M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Président de la République Française, à Bangui, le 6 mars dernier), à prêter l'assistance qui aidera la mise en route de cette entreprise qui représente un but prioritaire de la RCA.

Nous ne sommes pas, néanmoins à présent en position de faire des commentaires plus approfondies sur la voie ferrée Bangui-Yaoundé que celles qui font sujet du rapport de M. de Courcy. Nous ne pouvons que noter que la voie ferroviaire proposée, afin d'apporter le plus grand bénéfice, dépendra du développement du terminus, c'est à dire le port de Douala.

Nous sommes bien sûr très conscients des implications politiques de cette entreprise et c'est dans cet esprit que l'on peut souhaiter qu'un organisme tel que le PNUD se livre à un étude globale des problèmes de transport en Afrique Centrale en s'attachant en particulier aux relations existants entre la construction des voies Transgabonaise, Transcamerounaise, et Transcentrafricaine, avec les améliorations à être apportées au port de Douala.

Je vous prie d'agréer, cher Monsieur Handy, l'expression de ma considération très distinguée.

Issoufou Saidou Djermakoye
Secrétaire Générale Adjoint
Commissaire à la Coopération Technique

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

MAY 21 1975

14 mai 1975

TS 311/1 CGAF

Objet: Projet PNUD CAF 75 003 A 01 01
"Etude Nationale des Ressources Hydrauliques en
République Centrafricaine".

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Je vous prie de trouver ci-après quelques notes résumant et complétant l'entretien que vous avez eu le 14 mai avec M. Berthelot et moi-même au sujet du projet "Etude Nationale des Ressources Hydrauliques en R.C.A.". Les points essentiels évoqués ont été les suivants:

1. Dans l'ensemble la requête du gouvernement est bien présentée et met en relief la nécessité de pousser d'urgence et très activement les études et recherches concernant les ressources hydrauliques du pays - ceci concerne:

a) Les transports - soit la navigation sur le fleuve, (seuil de Zinga, prévision des crues, balisage, aménagements du chenal navigable).

-
Soit les voies terrestres (chemin-de-fer et routes) (construction des passages de rivières, ponts,

b) La production d'énergie (construction d'autres centrales que celle de Boali).

c) L'agriculture (développement de l'irrigation, surtout dans le nord du pays).

2. Du fait qu'il apparait comme un préliminaire essentiel au développement économique et au désenclavement du pays, le projet a été étudié avec le plus grand intérêt par le PNUD qui s'efforcera de passer à sa réalisation dans les plus brefs délais.

3. Dans le détail le PNUD et le CNRET (Centre sur les Ressources Naturelles, l'Energie et les Transports) ont cependant trouvé quelques points

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur
de la République Centrafricaine auprès des
Nations Unies
New York, New York

faibles dans la requête du gouvernement. Très brièvement résumés notre réaction est la suivante:

4. Le document dans sa forme actuelle met un accent exagéré sur les études hydrologiques et sur les inventaires. Dans notre esprit le projet devrait déboucher sur des résultats beaucoup moins académiques et beaucoup plus utiles à la réalisation du développement économique du pays que le gouvernement est en train de s'efforcer de promouvoir.

Dans ces conditions il apparaît que les objectifs principaux du projet devraient être:

- a) L'établissement d'un plan directeur à long terme d'utilisation des ressources hydrologiques, ou tout au moins, si le plan paraissait trop ambitieux, l'élaboration dans ses grandes lignes d'une stratégie de l'utilisation des eaux, c'est-à-dire d'une certaine "politique de l'eau".
- b) Définition de projets d'utilisation des ressources hydrauliques qui devraient être réalisés en priorité dans les divers domaines ci-dessus énumérés. Dans le cadre du projet actuel certains projets pourraient être éventuellement poussés au stade de la préfaisabilité, en particulier ceux relatifs aux aménagements hydroélectriques et aux aménagements hydroagricoles par exemple.
- c) Réalisation des études physiques et des études économiques devant servir de base à l'établissement du plan directeur et des projets particuliers. (Donc les études devront être moins générales que celles prévues dans la requête, et mieux orientées vers des buts concrets).

5. La "politique de l'eau" du gouvernement ne pourra être conçue utilement et effectivement appliquée, que si l'autorité gouvernementale qui en sera chargée appartient aux plus hautes instances d'une part, et que si l'Institution à laquelle sera confiée l'exécution des instructions ministérielles a une réelle autorité. A première vue le bureau de l'eau tel qu'il est actuellement présenté ne répond pas à ces caractéristiques.

Le problème institutionnel se doublera de problèmes juridiques et législatifs qu'il y aura également lieu de considérer, pour que le système assurant le meilleur emploi des ressources hydrauliques soit vraiment efficace.

6. La formation du personnel centrafricain dans tous les domaines relatifs à l'utilisation des eaux apparaît également comme primordial. Le projet devrait donc donner une place importante à la formation sur le terrain et par le moyen de bourses d'études à l'étranger.

7. Il y aura lieu d'étudier très soigneusement comment les activités de ce projet s'articuleront avec les activités d'autres projets de l'assistance internationale ou bilatérale, ceci d'autant plus que son but serait précisément de créer un organisme de coordination des études, recherches et réalisations dans le domaine de l'hydraulique à l'échelle nationale.

Les idées et suggestions ci-dessus ont évidemment besoin d'être élaborées et discutées et ne sont pas considérées comme péremptoires. C'est dans cet esprit qu'une mission en R.C.A. d'experts a été suggérée pour rédiger le document du projet dans sa forme définitive.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, l'expression de ma haute considération.

A. Bouchardeau
Conseiller Technique
Centre des Ressources Naturelles,
Energie et Transport

ORIGINAL DIRECT

M. Knapp/pd

cc: Mr. Bouchardeau

RECORDS CONTROL

MAY 15 1975

TE 311/1 CEAF

13 mai 1975

Monsieur,

Sujet: CAF/75/003 Etude National des Ressources Hydrauliques
en République Centrafricaine

Nous accusons réception de votre lettre du 4 avril adressée à Monsieur Watts dans laquelle vous nous envoyez la proposition du projet cité en rubrique.

Nous avons consulté notre bureau organique et voudrions vous offrir les commentaires suivants:

L'objectif à long terme du projet ("mise au point d'un plan rationnel d'utilisation des ressources en eau") et la méthode préconisée pour parvenir à cet objectif (établissement d'un inventaire complet et précis des ressources hydrauliques et de leurs utilisations possibles) nous sont apparus parfaitement justifiés. Il ne fait pas de doute que l'aménagement des ressources hydrauliques de la R.C.A. pour la navigation, la production d'énergie électrique et l'irrigation ainsi que le franchissement des cours d'eau par les voies de communications sont des impératifs prioritaires du développement économique et que par conséquent des études complètes des ressources hydrauliques s'imposent de toute urgence.

Dans le détail le projet présente des points discutables. On peut douter de l'autorité du "bureau de l'eau" tel qu'il est actuellement conçu dans le document de projet.

Un bureau semblable, créé au Tchad il y a plus de 20 ans n'a pratiquement jamais eu aucun pouvoir, même pas consultatif. A notre avis un tel organisme doit être rattaché à un ministère très influent par exemple soit le premier ministre, soit le ministre du plan, qui sera à même d'arbitrer les conflits d'utilisation des ressources hydrauliques, et de décider d'une politique d'ensemble de cette utilisation.

De plus, à notre avis, le document, dans sa forme actuelle, met un accent exagéré sur l'inventaire des ressources hydrauliques alors qu'un projet de cette importance devrait directement aboutir, à sa conclusion, à des réalisations pratiques, et par conséquent comprendre une part d'études techniques plus grande.

Monsieur Camil Hamdy
Représentant Résident du PNUD
Boîte postale 872
Bangui, République Centrafricaine

Il y aura donc lieu, en accord avec les autorités centrafricaines d'orienter un peu différemment les activités du projet. Ceci demandera des délibérations avec les ministres intéressés qui n'aboutiront que progressivement à la solution garantissant un résultat efficace.

Il est recommandé que UNDP organise au plus tôt une mission en R.C.A. pour aider le Gouvernement à formuler le document de projet dans sa forme définitive.

Puisque les activités prévues dans ce projet entrent en majorité dans le domaine de compétence de UN/OTC il est recommandé qu'un des consultants participant à la mission appartienne au CNRET. Monsieur Bouchardeau est proposé pour cette mission qui pourrait avoir lieu du 26 au 30 mai 1975.

Nous vous serions donc reconnaissants de nous faire savoir par cable si cette mission proposée de Monsieur Bouchardeau vous conviendrait afin de faire le procédures nécessaires à ce voyage.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur Hamdy, l'expression de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Abdulaziz Al-Futaih
Chef par intérim
Section des Ressources Physiques
Service pour l'Afrique, BCT

RECORDS CONTROL

MAY 21 1975

TE 311/1 CEM

1975 MAY 12 PM 8:02

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UNDEVPRO

BANGUI (CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC) =

150 HANDY CAF/75/003 RESSOURCES HYDRAULIQUES ENVOYONS PAR VALISE
COMMENTAIRES SUR PRODOC RECU VOTLET 4 AVRIL ET PROPOSONS MISSION
BOUCHARDEAU 26 AU 30 MAI AFIN DISCUTER SUITE CE PROJET.

RECONNAISSANTS VOTRE ACCORD CABLE=

ALFUTAIH+

COL 150 CAF/75/003 4 26 30+

9 May 1975

A. Al-Futaih

2728

ESA/OTC

KC 000 960 000 7

TE 311/1 CEAF

RECORDS CONTROL

MAY 13 1975 2435

UNDEVPRO

BANGUI (CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC)

HANDY FURTHER OURCAB OF SEVEN MAY RELATED TO YOURLET 734 TO DJERMAKOYE.
GRATEFUL YOUR EARLY REPLY BECKERICH AND BRADANOVICH MISSION AS WE UNDERSTAND ONSET
RAINY SEASON AND CHANGE RIVER CONDITIONS WILL SOON DIMINISH CONSIDERABLY USEFULNESS
MISSION.

ALFUTAIH

cc: Mr. C. Mademba-Sy
Mr. P. Beckerich
Mr. Bradanovich
Mr. J. Mikolaj
Mr. J. Ditchburn

C. Mademba-Sy (by phone)

A. Al-Futaih, Acting Chief
Physical Resources Projects Section, AB/OTC

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

Miss M. Knapp

A.F. 14/5
MAY 24 1975

TO: Mr. A. Al-Futaih, Acting Chief
A: Physical Resources Section, Africa Branch, OTO

THROUGH: Mr. Norbert Falzon, Assistant Director in charge
S/C DE: of Transport and Cartography Branch, CNRET

FROM: Jan Mikolaj, Chief
DE: Transport Section, CNRET

SUBJECT: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: Request for Assistance in the field of
OBJET: Transport

DATE: 8 May 1975

REFERENCE: ~~TO 311/1 CEAF~~

RECEIVED
14 MAY 1975
PR/SECTION FOR AFRICA/OTC

TO 311/1 CEAF

1. Reference the request of the Government of the Central African Republic for assistance in the field of transport, dated 31 March 1975, forwarded by the UNDP Resident Representative in Bangui with his communication of 4 April 1975 addressed to Mr. Djermakoye.

2. The Government is requesting assistance in River and Road Transport, which are the main arteries of their international transport.

3. River Transport: Assistance is needed in infrastructure of the River Ports of Bangui, Zingua-Mongoumba, the upgrading of their present facilities, and possible future expansion, as well as a study for assistance to the river fleet and to the agency in charge of river transport.

4. Road Transport: This pertains to the route which is a transport artery through the Cameroun. It complements the river and is more heavily used when the river is at a low level. Entailed is a study of the present facilities of this artery in the Central African Republic and probably at the port of Douala in the Cameroun, and the necessary assistance that could be provided by the UN.

5. The Central African Republic is a land-locked country, and river transport is at present very heavily used by the Republic and by Chad, which is also a land-locked country and uses the port of Bangui. Conditions at the river ports, of which Bangui is the main one, and the transport facilities on the rivers, seriously hamper the movement of goods on which these countries depend. Moreover, during the dry season, when the waters are at a low level, road transport and the port of Douala in the Cameroun become more heavily loaded, causing many problems to beset this route.

6. We have already recommended that a team of 2 experts from the Transport Section (Mr. Bradanovic and Mr. Beckerich) be sent to the Central African Republic, not later than the third week in May, to study the technical assistance required - immediate as well as medium-term - and assist the Government in the preparation of the project document. The timing of this mission is very important, as such work on the river can only be undertaken during the dry season when the waters are at a low level, and that period ends in June.

- WF -

/...

We feel that this mission should be followed by a team of experts who would study the transport problems of the two land-locked countries, Chad and Central African Republic, and look at the complex of land-locked and transit countries in this part of the continent to determine the future action to be taken by the UN in respect of long-term assistance. One aspect of such assistance would be the linking of the railroad of the Central African Republic with the railroad of a transit country (our memo of 1 April 1975 to Mr. Radović refers). However, a follow-up mission for preparatory assistance would have to await the report of our two experts.

The prompt action of OTC, therefore, in expediting this mission would be very much appreciated. The mission to the Central African Republic could be combined with the mission to Chad to assist the Government in river transport, which has been requested through the UNDP Resident Representative, and would therefore entail a minimum of expenses.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

RECORD CONTROL
MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. A. Al-Futaih, Acting Chief
A: Physical Resources Projects Section
Africa Branch, OTC

DATE: 6 mai 1975

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

REFERENCE: TE 311/1 CEA

FROM: A. Alagappan, Assistant Director
DE: Water Resources Branch, CNRET

SUBJECT: République Centre Africaine CAF/75/003/A/01/01
OBJET: Etude Nationale des Ressources Hydrauliques en
République Centrafricaine

Nous vous prions de trouver ci-après nos commentaires sur le document du projet ci-dessus qui vous a été envoyé par le représentant résident le 4 avril 1975.

1. L'objectif à long terme du projet ("mise au point d'un plan rationnel d'utilisation des ressources en eau") et la méthode préconisée pour parvenir à cet objectif (établissement d'un inventaire complet et précis des ressources hydrauliques et de leurs utilisations possibles) nous sont apparus parfaitement justifiés. Il ne fait pas de doute que l'aménagement des ressources hydrauliques de la R.C.A. pour la navigation, la production d'énergie électrique et l'irrigation ainsi que le franchissement des cours d'eau par les voies de communications sont des impératifs prioritaires du développement économique et que par conséquent des études complètes des ressources hydrauliques s'imposent de toute urgence.

2. Dans le détail le projet présente des points discutables. On peut douter de l'autorité du "bureau de l'eau" tel qu'il est actuellement conçu dans le document de projet.

Un bureau semblable, créé au Tchad il y a plus de 20 ans n'a pratiquement jamais eu aucun pouvoir, même pas consultatif. A notre avis un tel organisme doit être rattaché à un ministère très influent par exemple soit le premier ministre, soit le ministre du plan, qui sera à même d'arbitrer les conflits d'utilisation des ressources hydrauliques, et de décider d'une politique d'ensemble de cette utilisation.

De plus, à notre avis, le document, dans sa forme actuelle, met un accent exagéré sur l'inventaire des ressources hydrauliques alors qu'un projet de cette importance devrait directement aboutir, à sa conclusion, à des réalisations pratiques, et par conséquent comprendre une part d'études techniques plus grande.

3. Il y aura donc lieu, en accord avec les autorités centrafricaines d'orienter un peu différemment les activités du projet. Ceci demandera des délibérations avec les ministres intéressés qui n'aboutiront que progressivement à la solution garantissant un résultat efficace.

../..



4. Il est recommandé que UNDP organise au plus tôt une mission en R.C.A. pour aider le gouvernement à formuler le document de projet dans sa forme définitive.

Puisque les activités prévues dans ce projet entrent en majorité dans le domaine de compétence de UN/OTC il est recommandé qu'un des consultants participant à la mission appartienne au CNRET. Mr. Bouchardeau est proposé pour cette mission qui pourrait avoir lieu du 26 au 30 mai 1975.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

17-4g
PB: IH

Le 16 avril 1975

M. A. Al-Futaih, Chef par interim
Section des projets concernant les
ressources physiques
Service de l'Afrique, BCT
M. Norbert Falzon, Fonctionnaire chargé du
Centre pour les Ressources Naturelles, l'Energie
et les Transports
Jan Mikolaj, Chef
Section des Transports

TE 311/1 CENT

Demande d'assistance au Fonds Spécial des Nations Unies présentée par
le Gouvernement de la République Centrafricaine en matière d'infrastructure
des transports.

1. Nous accusons réception de votre memorandum du 10 avril 1975 et des
pièces jointes comme suit:

- lettre du Représentant Résident du 4 avril 1975 à M. I. Djermakoye
- lettre de M. Mokodopo du 31 mars 1975 au Représentant Résident
- lettre de M. Boundio du 6 mars 1975 à M. C. Mademba-Sy.

2. Nous avons étudié le contenu de cette correspondance, de laquelle nous
déduisons que les termes de la mission des conseillers techniques M. Bradanovic
et Beckerich en République Centrafricaine peuvent s'énoncer comme suit:

- Discussions avec les représentants du Gouvernement sur les questions
relatives au transport fluvial.
- Reconnaissance sur le fleuve Oubangui des seuils impraticables à la
navigation en période d'étiage.
- Etude des documents existants tels que chartes hydrographiques, données
hydrologiques.
- Discussions avec l'Agence Centrafricaine de Communications fluviales sur
tout problème affectant la navigation sur le fleuve.
- Revue générale de la mission avec les autorités compétentes.
- Rédaction du Document Relatif au Projet.

3. Il est entendu que la rédaction de ce document se fera au retour des
deux conseillers techniques au Siège des Nations Unies.

drafted: M. Knapp/cs

RECORDS CONTROL
APR 21 1975

CL: Mr. Al-Futaih

CL: Mr. Radovic

CC: Mr. Falzon

ORIGINAL DIRECT

15 avril 1975

TE 311/1 CEAF

OBJET: Demande d'assistance au Fonds Spécial des Nations Unies
(Résolution 3.202) présentée par le Gouvernement de la
République Centrafricaine, en matière d'infrastructure des
transports.

Cher M. Hamdy:

J'accuse réception de votre lettre du 4 avril 1975 concernant la demande d'assistance au Fonds Spécial des Nations Unies en matière d'infrastructure des transports et vous en remercions. Nous sommes en consultation avec nos collègues du bureau organique et nous vous tiendrons au courant de la suite qui sera donnée à cette demande.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur Hamdy, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Issoufou Saidou Djermakoye
Secrétaire-Général Ajoint
Commissaire à la Coopération Technique

M. Gamil Hamdy
Représentant Résident
Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement
en République Centrafricaine
B.P. 872
Bangui, République Centrafricaine

~~REPARTITION~~

Drafted: M. Knapp/cs

CC: Hartvelt (UNDP)
Alagappan

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

APR 17 1975

CAF 75/003: Etude Nationale des
Ressources Hydrauliques

15 avril 1975

TE 311/1 CEAF

Cher Monsieur Hamdy:

Nous accusons réception de votre lettre du 4 avril concernant le projet cité en rubrique et vous en remercions.

Nous avons transmis ledit document à notre bureau organique pour commentaires, lesquels vous seront transmis dès réception par notre service.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur Hamdy, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués.

A. Al-Fgtaih, Chef par Intérim
Section des Ressources Physiques
Service pour l'Afrique
Bureau pour la Coopération Technique

M. Gamil Hamdy
Représentant Résident
Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement
en République Centrafricaine
B.P. 872
Bangui, République Centrafricaine

drafted: M. Knapp/cs

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

APR 14 1975

10 April 1975

Mr. N. Falzon
Officer-in-Charge
Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and
Transport

Mr. A. Al-Futaih, Acting Chief
Physical Resources Projects Section
Africa Branch, OTC

TO 311/1 CONF

Demande d'assistance au Fonds Spécial des Nations Unies présentée par le Gouvernement de la République Centrafricaine en matière d'infrastructure des transports.

1. Veuillez trouver ci-joint la lettre du 4 avril de M. Hamdy à M. Djermakoye concernant le sujet en rubrique.
2. Nous vous serions reconnaissants de nous indiquer votre agrément sur ce projet, et si oui, de préparer d'urgence un document de projet pertinent à ce travail.

drafted: M. Knapp/cs

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

APR 14 1975

10 April 1975

Mr. A. Alagappan, Chief
Water Resources Development Center
Water Resources Section, CNRET

TE 311/1 CEAF

Mr. A. Al-Futaih, Acting Chief
Physical Resources Projects Section
Africa Branch, OFC

CAF 75/003: Etude Nationale des Ressources Hydrauliques

1. Veuillez trouver ci-joint copie d'un document de projet reçu sous couvert de la lettre du Représentant Résident en date du 4 avril, 1975.
2. Nous vous serions reconnaissants de recevoir vos commentaires dans les meilleurs délais concernant ce nouveau projet proposé.

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



→ Mr. Falzon
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT

TÉLÉPHONE : 20 - 73

RECORDS CONTROL
NATIONS UNIES

2249
CABLES : UNDEPRO

BANGUI 24 1975

BOITE POSTALE : 872

RÉPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE

Mr. VAN LAETHEM
Secrétaire Général Adjoint
pour les Affaires Economiques
et Sociales
NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10.017

Avec les Compléments
du

Représentant Président

action completed
10/23/5
~~46 311/1~~
~~CCAT~~
TE 311 / 1 CBAT

~~Mr. Baum~~

~~Mr. Kolay~~

~~Mr. Hadenbasy~~

4.4.75



NATIONS UNIES

Bangui

BOITE POSTALE 872

REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE

REFERENCE :

ORG/130/2 : 734

ATTENTION PERSONNELLE & URGENTE

4 Avril 1975

Cher Monsieur Djermakoye,

Objet : Demande d'assistance au Fonds Spécial des Nations Unies (Résolution 3.202) présentée par le Gouvernement de la République Centrafricaine, en matière d'infrastructure des transports

1. J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-joint une copie de la lettre n°0671 datée du 31 Mars 1975, du Ministre du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale, accompagnant une note établie par le Ministre Délégué à la Présidence Chargé de l'Organisation de la Sécurité des Transports fluviaux et terrestres, à l'attention de Monsieur Mademba-Sy, Conseiller Interregional de l'OTC, datée du 6 Mars 1975.
2. Ainsi que vous le constaterez, cette note récapitule un certain nombre d'actions pour lesquelles le Gouvernement de la République Centrafricaine accorde une haute priorité. Ces priorités ont été mises en relief au cours des discussions que Monsieur Mademba-Sy a eues avec les responsables centrafricains.
3. Les requêtes du Gouvernement que couvre l'ensemble de cette note à Mr. Mademba-Sy, se situent dans le cadre du Programme de Mesures Spéciales (Résolution 3202-SVI) et plus particulièrement dans la perspective de financement du "Fonds Spécial" établi au 1er Janvier 1975 et dont la responsabilité a été confiée par le Secrétaire Général à Monsieur Van Laethem, Secrétaire Général Adjoint pour les Affaires Economiques et Sociales.
4. L'assistance demandée à cet effet par le Gouvernement Centrafricain répond aux critères de base suivants :

.../...

Mr. Issoufou Djermakoye
Secrétaire Général Adjoint
Commissaire pour la Coopération Technique
Nations Unies
New York

(i) elle s'adresse à un problème de la plus haute priorité qui est celui du désenclavement. Problème qui constitue une entrave d'autant plus sérieuse à l'expansion de l'économie du pays qu'il a été aggravé par la crise économique et monétaire mondiale et par le problème de l'énergie.

(ii) Cette assistance s'étend principalement à des opérations d'investissements mais aussi à une assistance technique sous forme de services d'experts.

5. Il est heureux que Monsieur Mademba-Sy ait pu passer en revue avec les responsables centrafricains l'ensemble de leurs besoins dans le domaine des transports fluviaux et terrestres, et qu'il ait également envisagé la possibilité d'une assistance des Nations Unies sous forme de participation à la réalisation des études de factibilité du chemin de fer.

6. Il convient de noter que Monsieur Mademba-Sy a eu également l'occasion de rencontrer des responsables des assistances bilatérales en République Centrafricaine et surtout de l'Ambassade de la République Fédérale d'Allemagne, qui a conclu récemment un accord avec la République Centrafricaine portant sur la consolidation de l'ACCF pour un montant de \$ 5.000.000, détaillé comme suit :

- achat de : 1 pousseur
- 17 petits pousseurs
- 16 barges

Il serait donc souhaitable d'analyser les liaisons opérationnelles qui doivent s'instituer entre les requêtes du Gouvernement pour financement du Fonds Spécial et celles présentées à, et approuvées par, la RFA.

7. Il est également utile de noter les besoins exprimés en assistance technique pour le renforcement de la gestion de l'ACCF et de la Compagnie Nationale des Transports Routiers. Là aussi le FAC s'est engagé à fournir douze techniciens à l'ACCF, dont un élément de haut niveau qui agirait en tant que Conseiller du Directeur Général en matière de gestion. Cette aide serait le résultat d'une étude entreprise par le FAC sur les problèmes de gestion, d'organisation et de personnel de l'ACCF. Il faudrait donc analyser ici aussi, tant sur le plan des objectifs que des liaisons et justifications opérationnelles, l'adjonction d'un second expert des Nations Unies en matière de gestion.

8. Il est, comme vous savez, absolument nécessaire que toute demande d'assistance fasse d'abord l'objet d'un document de projet dûment formulé. Je vous saurais donc gré d'inviter Monsieur Mademba-Sy à préparer ces documents suivant les formats ordinaires et à nous les adresser dans les meilleurs délais afin qu'ils soient étudiés par les autorités centrafricaines qui devront à leur tour nous les transmettre officiellement pour suite à donner, tout au moins en ce qui concerne la participation éventuelle du PNUD.

.../...

9. Au sujet de cette participation, il y aurait lieu d'étudier l'équilibre des dépenses futures sur fonds CIP/PNUD, car dans notre Plan de Gestion nous avons déjà programmé sur demande du Gouvernement un emprunt de l'ordre de \$ 2.000.000 sur la prochaine période de planification. Le plafond d'emprunt ne saurait être dépassé sans danger de déséquilibre sérieux pour le programme PNUD/RCA de 1977-1981.

10. A cet égard, compte tenu des contraintes financières du CIP et des critères élargis du Fonds Spécial qui, contrairement au Fonds d'Urgence, admettent le financement d'opérations d'assistance technique prioritaires, je vous serais reconnaissant de m'informer des possibilités de financement sur l'enveloppe des mesures spéciales de l'ensemble de l'assistance requise par le Gouvernement sous couvert de la présente.

11. Compte tenu également de la nécessité d'étudier en détail l'ensemble de cette requête, il serait utile que l'UN/OTC nous envoie un Consultant pour formuler et définir d'une manière précise l'ampleur et la nature des interventions, ainsi que leur impact au niveau du financement sous forme de projets détaillés et de budgets d'assistance et de contrepartie. Ce Consultant aurait également à étudier les liaisons de ce programme avec ceux des aides bilatérales pour une utilisation rationnelle des fonds que le système des Nations Unies mettra éventuellement à la disposition de la République Centrafricaine sur crédits du "Fonds Spécial".

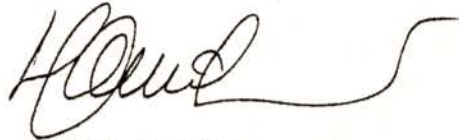
12. Ainsi que vous le constaterez dans la lettre du Ministre du Plan, ce programme est présenté partiellement en substitution de celui qui a fait l'objet de la requête de Juillet 1974, et dont une partie importante a été, comme je l'ai indiqué plus haut, insérée dans le programme du PNUD. Nous n'avons pas reçu d'autres requêtes officielles du Gouvernement comme semble l'indiquer la note du Ministère de Tutelle à Monsieur Mademba-Sy.

13. Je voudrais terminer cette note en faisant référence à la mission dirigée par Monsieur Lantenois (Sofrerail), que nous avons eu l'occasion de recevoir sur initiative du Chef de Mission d'Aide et de Coopération française à Bangui. Vous vous souviendrez que lors de vos discussions avec le Ministre du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale, au cours de votre dernière visite en RCA, il avait été proposé que la mission Lantenois établisse des termes de référence détaillés pour l'étude de factibilité du chemin de fer Bangui/Yaoundé. J'ai plus tard reçu confirmation du Chef de Mission d'Aide et de Coopération, qu'en fait, ces vues coïncidaient avec les objectifs de la mission Lantenois qui n'étaient pas simplement d'actualiser l'étude de 1971, mais aussi de préparer le document de projet (termes de référence et spécifications) de la grosse étude de factibilité du chemin de fer qui doit suivre. Nous gardons bien entendu un contact étroit avec la MAC à Bangui sur l'avancement de ces travaux. Mais indépendamment de nos efforts conjoints (MAC/PNUD/Bangui) à l'échelle locale, serait-il possible à vos services d'entrer en contact avec le Ministère de la Coopération Française à Paris afin d'obtenir le rapport Lantenois auquel, nous l'espérons, les termes de référence de l'étude de pré-financement du chemin de fer Bangui/Yaoundé seront attachés.

.../...

14. Compte tenu de l'importance que le Gouvernement accorde au chemin de fer, il serait peut-être utile que votre bureau, qui est officiellement saisi par les autorités compétentes de la RCA, puisse assurer une coordination pour le système des Nations Unies, au niveau des Sièges de l'Aide bilatérale française et des autres sources possibles de financement, notamment pour le PNUD et pour la Banque Mondiale, avec Messieurs Wolff, Chef de la Division d'Afrique Centrale du PNUD, et Chauffournier, Vice-Président de la Banque Mondiale, pour toutes dispositions prises déjà et/ou envisagées quant au chemin de fer Bangui/Yaoundé.

En attendant votre réponse aux recommandations contenues dans la présente, je vous prie d'agréer, Cher Monsieur Djermakoye, l'expression de ma très haute considération./.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Gamil Hamdy', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Gamil Hamdy
Représentant Résident

MINISTERE DU PLAN, DE LA COOPERATION
INTERNATIONALE ET DES STATISTIQUES

SECRETARIAT GENERAL
DIRECTION DE L'EXECUTION DES PROJETS

REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE
Unité - Dignité - Travail

N° 0671 /MPCIS-SG-DEP.3.-

Bangui, le 31 Mars 1975

Monsieur le Représentant Résident,

La République Centrafricaine, pays enclavé, a ressenti durement les effets de la sécheresse de ces dernières années, notamment dans le domaine des transports fluviaux et terrestres.

L'Agence Centrafricaine des Communications Fluviales qui assure 80% de nos importations et exportations par le fleuve a vu ses activités paralysées pendant six mois de l'année en 1974. Cette année, l'étiage du fleuve fait présager une situation identique.

Le manque de moyens adéquats de remplacement par la route, la voie ferrée ou la voie aérienne pose de sérieux problèmes à notre pays pour son développement harmonieux dans le cadre de l'Opération BOKASSA.

C'est donc avec beaucoup d'espoir que nous avons accueilli la venue de Monsieur MADEMBA-SY, Conseiller inter-régional en matière de transports, Expert des Nations Unies qui a séjourné à BANGUI du 27 Février au 6 Mars 1975. Au cours de son séjour Monsieur MADEMBA-SY a été reçu en audience par Son Excellence Jean-Bedel BOKASSA, Président à Vie, Maréchal de la République Centrafricaine et quelques Membres du Gouvernement dont notamment le Ministre chargé des Transports.

Au cours des divers entretiens, l'accent a été mis particulièrement sur le désenclavage de la République Centrafricaine. Une note, dont vous trouverez ci-joint copie et qui faisait le point des besoins de la République Centrafricaine en matière de transports en vue de libérer ce pays de sa situation d'enclavement a été remise à Monsieur MADEMBA-SY.

.../...

Monsieur le Représentant Résident
du Programme des Nations Unies
pour le Développement

B A N G U I

J'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer, par la présente ces besoins en vous priant instamment d'en saisir les autorités compétentes de votre Siège afin qu'une solution soit apportée à nos problèmes dans le cadre de l'aide des Nations Unies aux pays les plus durement touchés par les effets de la sécheresse et de la crise économique actuelle.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Représentant Résident, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

J.P. MOKODORO

MINISTERE DELEGUE A LA PRESIDENCE
CHARGE DE L'ORGANISATION ET DE LA
SECURITE DES TRANSPORTS FLUVIAUX
ET TERRESTRES

REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE
Unité-Dignité-Travail

DIRECTION GENERALE DES TRANSPORTS

-- N_O_T_E --

Pour Monsieur Claude MADEMBA-SY
CONSEILLER INTER-REGIONAL - EXPERT DES
NATIONS UNIES SUR LES PROBLEMES DES TRANS-
PORTS EN REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE ET L'AIDE
A APPORTER PAR LE P.N.U.D.

Pays sans littoral, la République Centrafricaine a particulièrement souffert de la sécheresse de ces dernières années et la situation risque d'empirer au cours des années à venir si des mesures d'urgence ne sont pas prises. La situation spécialement critique de 1974 nous a permis de nous rendre compte à quel point les transports conditionnaient toutes l'économie nationale.

Pendant les cinq (5) premiers mois de l'année 1974, toute l'économie du pays a été paralysée à cause de l'impossibilité de navigation sur le fleuve OUBANGUI et l'absence de moyens de transports routiers et aériens de remplacement.

Dans le cadre de l'aide des Nations Unies aux pays les plus affectés par la crise économique actuelle qu'il soit tenu compte de cette situation particulière et que certaines mesures soient prises dans le domaine des transports en plus des mesures à moyen et long terme qui seront prises ultérieurement. Ces mesures d'urgence seraient les suivantes :

1°) TRANSPORTS FLUVIAUX

- Renforcement de la flotte marchande de l'Agence Centrafricaine des Communications Fluviales, afin de permettre l'exportation et l'importation des produits pendant la courte période des hautes eaux.

- En effet, les activités de l'Agence Centrafricaine des Communications Fluviales se situent entre Juin et Décembre de chaque année. Il faut donc évacuer pendant cette période le maximum des produits à l'import et l'export. Les moyens actuels de l'Agence Centrafricaine des Communications Fluviales (A.C.C.F.) ne lui permettent pas de faire face à ce trafic et notamment en ce qui concerne le transport des hydrocarbures et de bois, d'où la nécessité de renouveler la flotte provenant des achats des anciennes unités C.G.T.A.E. estimée à 3 Milliards de francs CFA et la flotte de transport bois (flotte Sangha bois) composée de micropousseurs évalués à un milliard cinq cent millions (1 500 000 000) francs CFA.

.../...

- Réalisation à Bangui de 50 m de quai lourd et installation d'une grue de 40 tonnes, d'un gros porteur de 10 fourchettes (hyster) de 8 karry-crane et 4 tracteurs indispensables aux chargements et déchargements de colis lourds (grumes, containers) en temps record afin d'éviter l'immobilisation des bateaux.

- Construction du port de MONGOUMBA (et ZINGA) pour permettre de recevoir les bateaux ne pouvant passer le seuil de ZINGA pendant les basses eaux.

- Extension de la base Navale de KOLONGO afin de permettre un fonctionnement rationnel et l'entretien sur place des unités fluviales de l'Agence Centrafricaine des Communications Fluviales.

Assistance technique d'un expert du P.N.U.D. pour la gestion financière de la Compagnie.

2°) TRANSPORTS ROUTIERS

Pendant la période des basses eaux, le transport ne peut se faire que par la route entre MONGOUMBA (ou ZINGA) et BANGUI d'une part, entre DOUALA et BANGUI d'autre part.

Il conviendrait donc de mettre à la disposition de la Compagnie Nationale des Transports Routiers (C.N.T.R.) les moyens devant lui permettre d'assurer le complément des Transports en partie réalisés par l'Agence Centrafricaine des Communications Fluviales.

0 0

0

L'aide à apporter par les Nations Unies à notre pays peut se résumer comme suit :

A/ - CABINET DU MINISTRE (Bureau d'Etudes)

- Un conseiller (Economie des Transports), en remplacement de Monsieur De Courcy.
- un second Conseiller (expert en droit maritime et fluvial).

B/ - AGENCE CENTRAFRICAINE DES COMMUNICATIONS FLUVIALES (A.C.C.F.)

- voir transports fluviaux

C/ - TRANSPORTS ROUTIERS

a) COMPAGNIE NATIONALE DES TRANSPORTS ROUTIERS (C.N.T.R.)

- Achat de cinq (5) véhicules Mercedes de 12 tonnes pour évacuation par la route des marchandises de

.../...

ZINGA à BANGUI via BOKANGA et PISSA pendant la période des basses eaux.

- Achat de 3 camions remorques pour enlèvement direct de DOUALA ou de N'GAOUNDERE à BANGUI pour suppléer l'ACCF (Transports Fluviaux) pendant la période des basses eaux.
- Achat enfin de 25 bus pour assurer le transport urbain à BANGUI.
- Mise à la disposition de la C.N.T.R. d'un Expert en Gestion d'Entreprise et d'un important lot de matériel de rechange.

b) OFFICE NATIONAL D'AFFRETEMENT (O.N.A.F.)

- Construction de 7 gites d'étape d'accueil des Transporteurs sur les axes internationaux, dont 3 de grande importance :

KAGABANDORO (Crampel) - BOUAR - BOSSANGOA

et 4 de moyenne importance :

BERBERATI - MONGOUMBA - BAMBARI et BANGASSOU

- Construction des gares routières secondaires dans les autres préfectures non précitées (BOALI - M'BAIKI - MOBAYE - N'DELE - BIRAO-BRIA-OBO-BOZOUN).

Ces projets ont déjà été adressés au P.N.U.D. dans un document fourni par le Ministère du Plan. Le Ministre insiste sur le fait que les aides éventuelles du P.N.U.D. ne soient pas remboursables et que ces projets soient relancés dans le prochain plan d'aide du P.N.U.D.

A ces aides et ces projets d'investissements, il faut ajouter le projet de construction du Chemin de Fer BANGUI- OCEAN ATLANTIQUE dont le coût de réalisation s'élève à 80 Milliards de francs CFA environ.

Ce projet est primordial pour la République Centrafricaine, car c'est le Chemin de Fer qui lui permettra d'être entièrement désenclavée et le Gouvernement Centrafricain qui recherche les sources de financement demande avec la plus grande instance à l'Organisation des Nations Unies dont il est membre à part entière d'y apporter sa contribution effective.

Bangui, le 6 Mars 1975

Le MINISTRE DELEGUE A LA PRESIDENCE
CHARGE DE L'ORGANISATION ET DE LA
SECURITE DES TRANSPORTS FLUVIAUX
ET TERRESTRES

H.P. B O U N D I O

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT

TÉLÉPHONE : 20.73
20.41

RÉFÉRENCE



NATIONS UNIES

Bangui
BOITE POSTALE 872
RÉPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE

CABLE : UNDEVPRO BANGUI
TÉLEX UNDEVPRO 5268 R. C. - BANGUI

APR 24 1975

Le 4 Avril 1975

Cher Monsieur Watts,

Objet : Transmission de la proposition du projet CAF
75/003 "Etude Nationale des ressources hydrauliques" ainsi que d'une note d'évaluation.

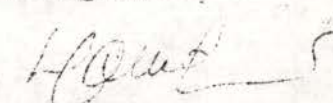
.....

Conformément aux prévisions de notre plan de gestion du Programme du PNUD en République Centrafricaine, je vous prie de bien vouloir trouver ci-joint 1 copie(s) de la proposition du projet CAF 75/003 "Etude Nationale des Ressources Hydrauliques", accompagnée d'une note d'évaluation du Représentant Résident.

Nous envisageons de discuter ce document avec les Ministères intéressés dans le courant de la semaine qui vient.

Je vous serais reconnaissant de me faire part de vos remarques et commentaires préliminaires sur les propositions contenues dans ces deux documents, dans les meilleurs délais.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Cher Monsieur Watts, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.


Gamil Hamdy
Représentant Résident

Monsieur WATTS
Directeur Adjoint de la
Coopération Technique
Service pour l'Afrique
O T C

NEW YORK

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

TELEPHONE : 20-73
20-41



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

CABLE : UNDEVPRO BANGUI
TELEX UNDEVPRO 5268 RC - BANGUI

NATIONS UNIES

Bangui
BOITE POSTALE 872

REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE

17 January 1975

REFERENCE : PRO/300/MP : 136

RECORDS CONTROL

FEB 13 1975

PA

TE 311/1 CONF

MR Wade
12/1/75
completed
J.W.

Dear Mr. *Watts*

Subject : CAR Country Programme Management Plan

.....
We take pleasure in enclosing herewith 5 copies of the above mentioned document.

1. Actions anticipated for the month of January 1975 are generally under way and follow-up is being carried out by normal correspondence and channels.
2. The Management Plan covers the full year 1975 and we are maintaining separate record of actions foreseen beyond.
3. Although prepared taking into view (i) the CAR programmes' financial capacity and growth potentialities and (ii) the constraints in programme implementation and related delays, the MP assumes an accelerated rate of programme delivery. Thus, in some instances, where this office feels it is in a position to expect faster action, delays foreseen have been reduced intentionally to a reasonable minimum.
4. A relatively large number of appraisal and formulation missions have been scheduled in the first six months of 1975 involving agencies at an early stage of "pipeline promotion". A large measure of progress in programme development is conditional upon the Agencies ability to react swiftly and adequately to missions fielding requirements. Performance in this respect has been quite satisfactory in 1974.
5. In addition to part I and part II and related addenda, the document contains warning notices for each expert post to be filled during the MP period (part IV refers). It is hoped that these notices will assist the services concerned at Agencies headquarters in expediting recruitment action. They will be independently sent on a monthly basis but will be incorporated in the MP every six months. We urge that a special effort be made by the Agencies' substantive offices and recruitment services concerned to expedite the submission of candidatures and to accelerate the recruitment process taking into account the very serious delays that have already occurred in this respect. Particular attention is drawn not only to essential experts' posts but also to the long standing vacancies in associate experts postings.

Monsieur K. WATTS
OTC
NEW YORK

BULK ENCLOSURE
FILED SEPARATELY

BULK ENCLOSURE
FILED SEPARATELY

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20-41



NATIONS UNIES

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REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

CABLE : UNDEVPRO BANGUI
TELEX UNDEVPRO 5268 RC - BANGUI

REFERENCE :

- 2 -

6. It is also intended to make available to the Agencies in our next MP similar information on the status of fellowships and on equipment ordering and procurement for each project.
7. Part II of the Management Plan has been subdivided by agencies for practical purposes.
8. The Pipeline information sheets (part III) were prepared in French as they should serve as the first step towards project formulation. We had no time to produce translations.
9. A French version of our Management Plan will also be issued soon.
10. Changes and additions made to the proposed MP format were introduced with the hope of providing executing agencies with a few practical means of identifying shortcomings in programme implementation rapidly and taking corrective action.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Gamil Hamdy'.

Gamil Hamdy
Resident Representative

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO:
A:Mr. Robert J. Crooks, Director
Office of Technical Cooperation

DATE: 30 September 1974

THROUGH:
S/C DE:FROM:
DE:Leon Tabah, Director
Population DivisionSUBJECT:
OBJET:United Nations Participation in an Inter-Agency Mission to
the Central African Republic

REFERENCE: SO 322 CEAF

TE 311/1 CEAF

RECEIVED

7 OCT 1974

HR/AB/OTC

Pac/Pence locate -
7/10

1. This is with reference to Mr. Salas' memorandum of 31 July 1974 to you regarding the mounting of an inter-agency mission to the Central African Republic to formulate a programme of assistance in the field of maternal and child health comprising both the health aspects and the population aspects of the question.

2. I am pleased to inform you that Mr. P. Sankar Menon, Senior Population Affairs Officer in the Population Division, will participate in this mission on behalf of the United Nations. As you know, Mr. Menon is uniquely well-qualified to undertake a mission of this nature, having had many years of experience in population matters including a number of previous missions to Africa.

I would appreciate your informing us

3. It would be helpful if the UNFPA could let us know as soon as possible the names of the other participants in the mission and the exact dates. We should also appreciate receiving any additional background material and information, if such exists, so as to permit our contributing to terms of reference for the mission.

RECEIVED

1 OCT 1974

DIRECTOR, OTC

Mr. Watts

Miss Weidner

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO:

A:

FOR ACTION

POUR SUITE A DONNER

FOR APPROVAL

POUR APPROBATION

FOR SIGNATURE

POUR SIGNATURE

PREPARE DRAFT

PROJET A REDIGER

FOR COMMENTS

POUR OBSERVATIONS

MAY WE DISCUSS?

POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?

YOUR ATTENTION

VOTRE ATTENTION

AS DISCUSSED

COMME CONVENU

AS REQUESTED

SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE

NOTE AND FILE

NOTER ET CLASSER

NOTE AND RETURN

NOTER ET RETOURNER

INFORMATION

POUR INFORMATION

Selas' memorandum apparently
not received here —

contacted Mr. TRAINER (EXT. 5392)
(Mr. Selas' office)

Mr N/A ~~Diage~~ will send us
a copy of it.

Date:

8 ' X

CR. 13 (7-73)

FROM:

DE:

Pascale

M E S S A G E

FOR:
POUR :

FROM:
DE :

Telephone No.:
No de téléphone :

Extension:
Poste :

Room No.:
No de bureau :

RETURNED YOUR CALL

VOUS A RAPPELÉ(E)

WILL CALL YOU AGAIN

VOUS RAPPELLERA

WOULD LIKE YOU TO CALL

VOUDRAIT QUE VOUS L'APPELIEZ

CAME TO SEE YOU

EST VENU(E) VOUS VOIR

WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU

VOUDRAIT VOUS VOIR

Message received from Mr. [illegible] on [illegible] at [illegible] hours.

(SPEAKER) CONTACTED MR. [illegible] (Mr. [illegible] office)

Mr. [illegible] will send a copy of it.

Received by - Reçu par :

Date:

Time - Heure :

[Signature]

8:10

A.L.N'Diaye/mhs

RECEIVED

11 OCT 1974

HR/AB/C

cl: Mr. El Heneidi
Dr. Sadik

CC: Mr. H'Diaye
CAF Desk Of.
Reader's
Chron.

Mr. Robert J. Crooks, Director
Office of Technical Cooperation
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

31 July

74

FPA 551 CAF/GEN

Hafael M. Salas
Executive Director

877

Possible UNFPA support to Central African Republic

....
....
Please find attached copy of a letter from the UNDP Resident Representative together with copy of a letter from the Government of Central African Republic requesting UNFPA to field a project identification and formulation mission to visit the country and assist the government in preparing a programme of activities to strengthen maternal and child health services and other activities related to population.

UNFPA is favourably disposed to supporting activities in the above areas and we are currently proceeding with the preparation of the mission which we believe could take place tentatively some time in November. The mission will consist of representatives from WHO, UNICEF, UNITED NATIONS and will be led by a representative from UNFPA.

The main purpose of the mission, as we visualize it, would be to prepare in collaboration with the government a project document in accordance with UNFPA/19 "Instructions for Preparation of Project Request" which will justify and describe in sufficient details UNFPA inputs to the proposed activities with a clearly prepared work plan reflecting the calendar phasing of activities and the corresponding phasing of expenditures as well as the details of the Government's counterpart contribution in cash and in kind. Detailed terms of reference, date of departure and duration of the mission will be communicated to your office in due course.

It would be appreciated very much if you could send us your comments on the proposal and also any suggestion you may wish to make at this time regarding the terms of reference of the mission.

We look forward to hear from you at your convenience.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. Kai Mortensen, Officer-in-Charge
A: Human Resources Projects Section
Africa Branch, OTC

DATE: 29 August 1974

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

REFERENCE: SO 322 CEAF

FROM: Miguel Gel, Officer-in-Charge
DE: Population Programmes and Projects Office
Population Division

SUBJECT: UN Participation in Mission to the Central African Republic
OBJET:

HR/AB/OTC

1. This is with reference to Mr. Salas' memorandum of 31 July 1974 to Mr. Crooks regarding the fielding of a WHO/UNICEF/UN/UNFPA mission to the Central African Republic to formulate a comprehensive MCH/population programme.

2. We are extremely interested in participating in such a mission but wish to consult with Mr. Tabah and others of our colleagues who are presently in Bucharest attending the World Population Conference. We will forward further comments and the name of a suggested participant in the mission at an early date.

Awaiting Tabah's views 1:11 Monday.

*cc: O'Brien
Goldberg
Schor
Wibmer
file*

74-33 (AUGUST)

APPROVED PROJECT
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

RECORDS CONTROL

OCT 9 1974

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

SD/0754

IRS/AB/OTC

For approval

T6 311/1 C8AF

This five-year social development project for the Central African Republic has been approved for financing under the Regular Programme (minutes SA:72-1 (OCTOBER); SA:72-4 (NOVEMBER); 73-77 (OCTOBER); 73-56 (DECEMBER); 74-12 (MARCH); and 74-26 (JUNE)).

It is proposed to create a new budget line under the Project personnel component for an "Expert in Community Development". The post will be financed from project savings as follows:

(a) 1974 - Budget line RP 071-075-1 "Consultants" will be reduced by \$9000 and budget line RP 025-075-1 "Agricultural Volunteer" will be reduced by \$1000. This \$10,000 will be utilized to finance the expert in community development for four months (September - December 1974), under allotment account RP 040-075-1.

(b) 1975 and 1976 - Budget line 013-075-1 "Community Development" will be reduced by \$30,000 in each of these two years, with these funds being utilized to finance twelve man-months for the expert in community development in both 1975 and 1976.

These modifications will permit the recruitment of Mr. P. Mahieu (France), accepted by the Government, who will commence his assignment in September 1974 for an initial period of twelve months.

The substantive Office has been consulted and agrees.

The Human Resources Projects Section, Africa Branch recommends approval.

Revised PSD to be issued.

Approved:


R. J. Crooks, Director
Office of Technical Co-operation

Date:

13/8/74

RECORDS CONTROL

JUN 17 1974

REGISTRY FILE COPY

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DRAFTER:

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FOODAGRI

FILE No:

TE 311/1

ROME (ITALY)=

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FOR UN/OTC PROCEED RECRUITMENT HYDRAULIC EXPERT POST. GRATEFUL
RECEIVE JOB DESCRIPTION AND FINANCIAL AUTHORIZATION SUFFICIENT
TIME IN ADVANCE IMPLEMENTATION TARGET DATE=

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1974 JUN -6 PM 7:07

UNITED STATES
CABLE OPERATIONS

EU 2 (FAO) BANGUI 41 5/6/74

RECORDS CONTROL
JUN 10 1974

RECEIVED

6 JUN 1974

PR/SECTION FOR AFRICA/OTC

LTF

UNDEVPRO

NEWYORK USA

TE 311/1 CCAF

EU 3 (FAO) BANGUI 41 5/6/74

LTF

UNATIONS

NEWYORK USA

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| INCOMING | |
| ACTION | |
| TO | Mr. R. Radtke |
| FILE | Mr. A. Fatah / Mr. N. N. / Mr. N. N. / Mr. N. N. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ACTION COMPLETED |
| INITIALS | I. N. |
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gm 5/11/74
6/6/74

EU 4 (FAO) BANGUI 41 5/6/74

LTF

FOODAGRI

ROME ITALIE

New project.
Titre:
Renforcement du Bureau
d'Etudes et de Coordination
du Ministère de l'Agriculture.

DP106 DOOKINGUE 128 WATTS MISC485 HARTMANS GLAD CONFIRM PRODOC
CAF/74/001 BUREAU ETUDES ET COORDINATION SIGNED FIRST JUNE BY
JEAN-PAUL MOKODOPO MINISTER OF PLANNING BEHALF CAR GOVERNMENT
BOUKARI DJOBO RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE ADINTERIM BEHALF UNDP
UN/OTC FAO.

HANDY

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UNDEVPRO 5268RC0

FAO Project with -
an expert in Hydraulic
from UN -
C. C. Camara
7/6/74

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

MAR 12 1974

F.B.

FBoumechal/ac

Mr. Simon Goldberg, Director
Statistical Office

7 March 1974

TE 311/1 CENF

Kenneth Watts, Deputy Director
Africa Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

"Enquête Budget et Consommation des Ménages"

...

1. Please find attached copy of "résumé du projet" from the Government of the Republic of Central Africa, together with copy of a self-explanatory covering letter from the Resident Representative dated 8 February 1974, on the abovementioned subject.

2. We should be grateful to receive your comments concerning this document.

KW

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

f B
FBoumechal/ac

Mr. Simon Goldberg, Director
Statistical Office

MAR 12 1974

7 March 1974

Kenneth Watts, Deputy Director
Africa Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

TE 311/1 CEAF

Enquête budget et consommation des ménages

- ...
1. We regret the delay in forwarding to you the project document from the Government of the Republic of Central Africa on the abovementioned subject.
 2. We should be grateful to receive your comments, if any, concerning the proposed project.

Rh

RECORDS CONTROL

FEB 25 1974

REGISTRY FILE COPY

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FILE No:

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TE 311/ Ceaf

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BALUMA

COL 56 CAF/72/011 ++

UNATION 82731

UNDVPRO 5268RC.....

*cc. ~~REP~~ Moncada } for info
Robinson
Sent 1.5.73.*

REGISTRY FILE COPY

DRAFTER: *[Signature]*

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UNDEVPRO

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UNITED NATIONS
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UNDEVPRO

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DRAFTER:

FILE No:

Gordon
TE 311/1 CEAF

UNITED NATIONS
CARTE
13 MAR 16 13:58

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

R. Gordon/mm

MAR 23 1973

clearance: J. Weidlund *JW*

cc: Mrs. Robinson

Mr. Kannan TARS

J.B. Jeffrey-Coker, ECA

TE 311/1 CEAF

le 8 mars 1973

Cher Monsieur,

Budget et Consommation des Ménages

... Je vous adresse ci-joint six exemplaires du curriculum vitae du candidat suivant au poste de Statisticien "Budget et Consommation des Ménages":

Minh BUI QUANG (Viet-Nam)

Je vous serais reconnaissant de bien vouloir soumettre cette candidature à l'approbation du Gouvernement.

Dès que vous connaîtrez la position du Gouvernement, je vous prie de me la cabler.

Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

KW

-9. MAR. 1973

Kenneth Watts
Directeur Adjoint a.i.
Service pour l'Afrique
Bureau de la Co-opération Technique

M. Salfo Balima
Représentant Résident du PNUD
Boîte Postale 872
Bangui
République Centrafricaine

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

TÉLÉPHONE : 20 - 73
20 - 41



NATIONS UNIES
Bangui
BOITE POSTALE 872
REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT

FEB 15 1973
CABLE : UNDEVPRO BANGUI
TÉLEX UNDEVPRO 52788 K C BANGUI
ACTION

RÉFÉRENCE 8.1. : 318

Bangui, le 6 février 1973

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| TO: | M. Albuquerque |
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | - Action Completed |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - Acknowledged |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | - No Action Required |
| INITIALS | MM |

TE 311/1 CEAF

Madame,

Objet : Projet CAF/72/011
Enquête budget et consommation des Ménages
Candidature de M. M. DRIRA

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre
n° TE/311/1 CEAF du 26 janvier 1973, relative à la candi-
dature de M. M. Drira.

Je vous confirme les termes de mon télex n° 08 de
ce jour. Vous avez dû recevoir entre temps ma lettre n° 282
du 1er février 1973, par laquelle je vous transmettais
celle du Ministre du Plan, de la Coopération Internationale
et des Statistiques, approuvant la candidature de M. M. DRIRA.

Je vous prie de tout faire pour accélérer le recrute-
ment de l'intéressé.

Veuillez agréer, Madame, l'assurance de ma considéra-
tion distinguée.

Le Représentant Résident

S. Albert Balima

Madame Sheila Albuquerque
Chef -Secteur pour l' Afrique
Bureau de la Coopération Technique
Nations Unies
NEW YORK - N.Y 10017

M. Van Der Most/ds

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

cc; Mr. Goldberg
Mrs. Robinson

Mr. P.K. Kannan, Recruitment Officer
TARS

1 February 1974

TE 311/1 CEAF

Jane Weidlund, Chief
Human Resources Section, Africa Branch
OTC

CAF/72/011 - Assistance with Survey of Household Consumption
CAF -200-002-TA (Statistician Adjoint)

With reference to Mr. Goldberg's memorandum of 24 January concerning the recruitment of Mr. Mahmoud DRIRA (Tunisia), I should be grateful if you would suspend the offer made to the latter, and also any current recruitment for post CAF-200-002-TA, circulated on 22 September 1972, pending consultation on our part with the field.

The reasons for this are contained in paragraph 3 of the memo cited. We expect to arrive at a revision of the job description, and to re-initiate recruitment against a date to be agreed upon. Mr. Drira could be advised of the reasons for the suspension (and possibly subsequent cancellation) of the offer upon receipt of concurrence from the field with the steps described.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

DZ/eds

c.c. Mr. Howard / Miss Albuquerque
Mrs. Wilmington

25 January 1973

Mr. A. Hatami,
Recruitment Officer, TAHS

JAN 29 1973

TE311/1CEAF

Dudley Madawela, Acting Chief
Regional and Community Development Section

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: Community Development Project

..... In accordance with the revised project document, one Expert in Community Development Training and Programming and one Associate Expert in Women's Activities are to be added to the above project. Job descriptions for both posts are attached.

We would appreciate your processing these job descriptions and referring to us the applications of suitable candidates. We also hope to be able to suggest some possible candidates from among those who are already known to us.

Since it is important that the project be strengthened by the addition of these experts as soon as possible, we would greatly appreciate your cooperation in expediting recruitment procedures.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

TE 311/1 CEAF

RECORDS CONTROL

AUG 21 1974

SUMMARIES OF ECONOMIC DATA

| | | |
|-------------|---|---------------|
| Country | : | Liberia |
| Latest Year | : | 1972 |
| Compiled | : | February 1974 |

Fifth Year/Number 44

Country: Liberia

Population: 1970 = 1,523,000; Growth Rate around 3 per cent per annum.
mid. 1971 (Est) = 1,571,500 with 72 per cent in the rural
areas. mid. 1972(Est) = 1,620,000.

Wage Employment: About 90,000 in 1965.

| <u>Employment Enquiries</u> | Sept. 1969 | Sept. 1970 | Sept. 1971 | Sept. 1971 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Enterprises 20 or more employees | 46,259 | 46,627 | 46,632 | 43,932 |
| Government employees | 18,367 | 19,633 | 19,145 | 18,657 |
| Total | <u>64,626</u> | <u>66,269</u> | <u>65,777</u> | <u>62,589</u> |
| <u>Annual Averages</u> | | | | |
| Agriculture | | 23,163 | 23,071 | 21,621 |
| Mining | | 11,183 | 11,077 | 10,877 |
| Government | | 19,362 | 20,711 | 18,538 |
| Other | | <u>12,136</u> | <u>11,547</u> | <u>12,115</u> |
| Total | | <u>65,844</u> | <u>66,406</u> | <u>63,151</u> |

There were a total of 166,000 persons working in the money economy in 1969.

| <u>GDP Money Economy only</u> (in million dollars) | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> | <u>1972</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| at current market prices | 340.8 | 361.0 | 378.5 | 396.6 | 417.5 | 448.1 | 483.9 |
| at current factor cost | 319.8 | 339.0 | 357.0 | 376.6 | 396.2 | 418.9 | 450.6 |
| <u>Total GDP (Estimates)</u> | | | | | | | |
| at current market prices | 370.8 | 392.0 | 408.5 | 432.6 | 450.5 | ... | ... |
| at current factor cost | 349.8 | 370.0 | 387.0 | 412.6 | 429.2 | ... | ... |

The average rate of increase of the monetary economy from 1966 to 1971 was 5.6 per cent at market prices and 5.5 per cent at factor cost. In 1972 the growth rate is estimated at 7.1 per cent at current factor cost.

Possible Economic Outturn for 1973

Exports were forecast at 290 million dollars for 1973 reflecting an increase of 46 million over 1972. Rubber and timber prices rose sharply in 1973 and those of iron ore also increased.

Iron ore exports through Monrovia Free Port from January to September 1973 reached 9.65 million tons compared with 8.36 million tons in the previous year. It was estimated that timber exports in 1973 could reach 20 million dollars after only 8.2 million in 1972.

Coffee exports increased to 6,518 tons in 1973 worth \$6.3 million, cocoa exports were 2,342 tons valued at \$1.4 million and palm products were worth \$2.5 million (5,600 tons of oil and 5,700 tons of residues).

The Government budget in 1973 totalled \$83 million compared with 78 million in 1972.

Overall the gains to the GDP in 1973 would have come from higher export earnings of the major products - iron ore, rubber, timber, coffee and possibly diamonds. There was probably some increase in iron ore output and also higher timber and coffee production. Rubber output was reduced slightly.

At constant prices the GDP probably rose by about 4 per cent in 1973 and at current prices by more than 10 per cent.

Currency and Exchange Rate - Liberia uses a dollar on a par with the US dollar.

| <u>Energy - Electricity</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> | <u>1972</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Production (million kwh) | 341.9 | 468.0 | 573 | 632 | 700 ^{a/} | 750 ^{a/} | 800 ^{a/} |
| Installed capacity ('000 kw) | 164.0 | 190.2 | 213.0 | 224.1 | ... | 225.2 | 300.4 |
| Production PUA (mn kwh) ^{b/} | 118.2 | 166.4 | 188.4 | 224.0 | 276.9 | 303.0 | 337.6 |
| Capacity PUA (mw) | | | | | | 82.0 | 157.2 |

^{a/} Estimates only based on public utility production.

^{b/} From Monrovia system (= 94 per cent of PUA production).

A new 15,000 kw gas turbine generator was installed and in operation by early 1969 and in 1970 a further 15 mw gas turbine was installed at Bushrod Island. As a result of a loan agreement in June 1970 the IBRD has lent \$7.4 million for 2 x 15 mw gas turbines and the expansion of the Mt Coffee Hydro-Electric project to add a 17 mw hydro generator. In 1971 a loan was obtained for a fourth 17 mw turbine at this project.

At the end of 1971 Mount Coffee had 2 x 17 mw hydro units and Bushrod had 43 mw from 2 gas turbines and 6 diesel units. The total PUA capacity was 82.0 mw including 77 mw at Monrovia, and private plant capacities were 143.2 mw. There was a large increase in PUA capacity in 1972 and the Monrovia Power System had 150 mw at the end of the year.

Petroleum

In 1972 there were three oil concession holders but up to that time no significant developments had occurred. The concession areas totalled 10,600 square kilometres.

Refinery Production

In 1972 138.9 million gallons were produced including 108.4 million gallons of gas oil and fuel, 20 million gallons of gasoline and 9.4 million gallons of jet fuel and kerosene.

| <u>Mineral Production</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> | <u>1972</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Iron ore (million long tons) | 16.5 | 17.3 | 19.2 | 21.1 | 23.4 | 22.9 | 24.7 |
| Diamond (exports) ('000 carats) | 555 | 569 | 793 | 836 | 826 | 739 | 880 |

Employment in iron mining included 9,769 Liberians in 1972 compared with 9,965 in 1971. There were also 1,185 foreigners in 1972 and 1,210 in 1971.

Iron ore provides the most important export from Liberia and the statistics for 1966 to 1972 are as follows:

| | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> | <u>1972</u> |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Iron ore exports | | | | | | | |
| (mn long tons) | 16.3 | 17.2 | 18.9 | 20.3 | 23.2 | 20.9 | 22.6 |
| (mn \$) | 106.3 | 115.1 | 118.3 | 137.1 | 150.7 | 160.6 | 182.7 |

Gold is produced in small quantities and deposits of barites, bauxite, manganese, kyanite and other minerals exist. The deposits of barites and kyanite are already known to be commercially expbitable. In 1966, 5,671 troy ounces of gold were produced, in 1967, 4,892 ounces and in 1968, 2,106 ounces. There was a further sharp decline in 1969 and production was only about 500 ounces. In 1971 gold purchases were 1,449 ounces or 8.6 per cent higher than in 1970.

In November 1967 a 52 million dollar iron ore washing and pelletising plant went into operation for one of the major iron ore companies in Liberia to increase that company's production from 8 to 10 million tons a year. The plant's capacity was 2 million tons of pellets a year. A further 1 million tons pelletising plant went into operation in February 1971.

Capacity has been increasing in the two iron ore mining developments and by September 1972 one mine had increased its concentrator capacity to 6 million tons. The other mining company started preparation to begin exploitation in the Tokadeh area to mine 1,500,000 tons cf iron ore a year beginning in 1973.

In 1972 production of pellets was 4 million tons, of washed fines was 12.1 million tons and of concentrates was 6.4 million tons.

A large scale minin_g venture to cost US\$200 million and to produce 10 million tons a year wasbbeing studied in 1969. This mine at Wologesi needs a railway for the evacuation of the ore. In 1972 the indications were that the project would be delayed possibly for some years.

Agriculture Production - rubber is the major commercial crop whilst coffee, cocoa and palm kernels are also produced. Rice production is substantial but does not meet the local demand which has to be filled by imports.

Rubber - in 1966, 271,269 acres were planted to this crop of which 155,957 acres were mature and 115,322 acres immature. By 1972 there were 281,200 acres planted with 185,100 acres in production.

| <u>Rubber Production</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> | <u>1972</u> |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (in metric tons) | 52,900 | 60,700 | 64,300 | 63,996 | 78,064 | 82,100 | 81,800 |

Total employment of Liberians in the rubber industry was estimated at 45,000 in 1971. This industry provides nearly half the total paid employment in Liberia.

Rubber is Liberia's second most important export commodity and exports were worth 32.5 million dollars in 1971, having reached a new record level of 36.2 million dollars in 1970. The export quantity reached 186,500,000lbs in 1971 but prices were 15 per cent lower. In 1972 exports were 182.9 million lbs worth only 29.0 million dollars. There was a substantial price increase in 1973.

Rice - Production has been estimated at between 60,000 and 120,000 tons of rice. Rice imports ranged from 32,500 metric tons to 46,300 tons in the four years 1964 to 1967; they were 45,500 tons in 1968 and fell to 27,800 tons in 1969 but reached 49,000 tons in 1970 and increased further to 54,000 metric tons in 1971.

The cost of the 42,770 metric tons of rice imported in 1972 was \$7.49 million.

Oil Palms, Coffee and Cocoa - These products are grown mainly to produce export crops. Palm oil is being sold on the local market whilst palm kernels are exported. In 1967 Liberia became a member of the International Coffee Agreement to facilitate its external trade.

Purchases by the Liberian Produce Marketing Corporation:

| | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|--------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | (in long tons) | | | | | | |
| Coffee | 8,162 | 4,060 | 5,558 | 4,623 | 5,141 | 5,284 | 3,287 |
| Palm kernels | 11,783 | 13,284 | 12,051 | 11,795 | 13,672 | 15,098 | 11,544 |
| Cocoa | 1,490 | 1,710 | 1,828 | 1,920 | 2,078 | 2,526 | 2,659 |

Exports (including rubber)

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Rubber (million lbs) | 121.9 | 138.0 | 142.6 | 143.2 | 183.9 | 186.5 | 182.9 |
| Coffee (" ") | 19.6 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 10.9 | 12.2 | 12.3 |
| Cocoa (" ") | 3.4 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 7.0 |
| Palm kernels(mn lbs) | 29.8 | 30.8 | 26.6 | 25.1 | 29.2 | 36.7 | 9.9 |

Two private palm plantations started operations in 1970. One has 5,000 acres planted and in production, the other 3,000 acres. However the first export of palm oil is not expected until 1977.

| | FAO Published Statistics | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Livestock | 1965/6 | 1966/7 | 1967/8 | 1968/9 | 1969/70 | 1970/1 |
| Cattle (head) | 24,000 | 25,000 | 26,000 | 27,000 | 28,000 | 30,000 |
| Pigs (") | 71,000 | 75,000 | 78,000 | 80,000 | 82,000 | 83,000 |
| Sheep (") | 135,000 | 140,000 | 145,000 | 147,000 | 150,000 | 156,000 |
| Goats (") | 125,000 | 130,000 | 135,000 | 137,000 | 139,000 | 140,000 |

The herds of livestock are small and imports of meat and live animals were valued at 2.0 million US dollars in 1970; imports of dairy products were 1.0 million US dollars.

Fishing - the weight of the total catch increased from 4,000 metric tons in 1963 to 22,500 tons in 1969. The number of fishing boats had increased to 44 in 1970. Distribution of frozen fish throughout Liberia is well established with a system of refrigerator trucks and cold storage plants. Shrimp beds have been located and about 700 tons were caught between September 1969 and July 1970. In 1971 fish production by two companies was 13,000 metric tons.

Forestry - In 1966 there were eleven logging enterprises in operation and log and lumber production statistics are as follows:

| <u>Lumber</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1966/7</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> | <u>1972</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Production (million board feet) | 14.5 | 18.0 | ... | 53.7 | ... | 60.0 ^{a/} | ... |
| Exports (million board feet) | 3.0 | ... | 7.2 | 33.0 ^{a/} | 32.0 ^{a/} | 49.4 ^{a/} | ... |
| Exports (million cubic feet) | - | - | 1.12 | 5.27 | 4.98 | 7.23 | 7.97 |
| Exports (million dollars) | ... | ... | 1.42 | 6.94 | 5.72 | 7.24 | 8.16 |

a/ Estimates.

Increased production has followed the opening in 1967 of the 105 mile road from Greenville to Tchien which passes through previously untouched national forests. An agreement with one of the major iron ore company (LAMCO) which permits the use of its railroad to transport logs to the Port of Buchanan has also stimulated production.

It had been forecast that timber exports in 1972 would be worth 20 million dollars.

Manufacturing Industry - this sector contributed 60.9 million US dollars to the GDP at market prices in 1971 compared with 56.9 million from agriculture, etc. and 109.4 million dollars from mining and quarrying. The Government operates an open door policy to try to stimulate the development of manufacturing industry. The free enterprise system is emphasized, there are no exchange controls or quantitative restrictions and the Investment Incentive Code of 1966 provides that exemptions from duties on imported materials and from income tax for 5 to 10 years may be granted to approved manufacturing enterprises. Such enterprises may also be allowed to import construction materials and equipment free of duty.

By the end of 1967 about 20 enterprises had been granted such incentives and four new applications were processed and approved in 1968.

There is a Development Corporation and also an Industrial Development and Investment Bank to assist the development of industry.

New large-scale industries in 1967 which were under construction were a cement clinker grinding plant with an annual capacity for 125,000 tons of cement and also a petroleum refinery with a capacity for 10,000 barrels daily. The cement plant called for an investment of 2 million US dollars and the refinery an investment of 11 million US dollars. The cement plant was opened in January 1968 and the oil refinery began production in November 1968.

The Development Corporation has as its policy to interest local and foreign entrepreneurs in particular projects. In 1970 the list of projects being promoted included a canning factory, glass manufacturing, the production of edible oils using palm and coconut oil, an asbestos cement factory, the production of soluble coffee and flour milling. It was hoped to start most of these projects over the next few years.

One project of considerable significance to Liberia would be an iron and steel plant based on local iron ore to serve a number of West African countries. Such a project has been discussed at meetings of countries in the sub-region on a number of occasions but there are no positive developments in connection with this plant. Liberia's own iron and steel market is small and most of the products from an integrated iron and steel plant would require to be exported. An exhaustive study of this project was made in 1968.

In 1970 it was announced that a fully integrated tyre plant would be built by Firestone in Liberia.

The 1972 Economic Survey refers to three new plants which began commercial production in 1971 these were a tobacco factory, a battery manufacturing company and a biscuit plant. The total of manufacturing establishments had reached 28.

| <u>Transport - Roads</u> | <u>1961</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1972</u> |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | (in miles) | | |
| Total Primary and secondary roads | <u>900</u> | <u>2,207</u> | <u>2,373</u> | <u>2,632</u> | <u>2,718</u> |
| Roads built by concessionaires ^{a/} | ... | ... | 1,250 | 1,250 | |

^{a/} Such as rubber estates, iron ore mines, etc.

The 1972 total roads included 1,215 miles of primary and 1,503 miles of secondary roads. The overall mileage of roads was 4,098.

During 1972, 113 miles of road were under construction of which 44 miles were completed. The 113 miles included the Medina-Robertsport road (28.4 miles) the Harrisville-Compound No.2 road (15 miles) and the Johnsonville-Bensonville road (10 miles).

| <u>Road Motor Vehicles</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1972</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total registered | 11,732 | 15,036 | 19,701 | 21,136 | 23,210 | 22,173 |
| Private cars & taxis | 7,390 | 10,567 | 12,373 | 13,233 | ... | 12,204 |
| Buses | 1,447 | 1,986 | 2,785 | 2,995 | ... | 2,569 |
| Trucks | 2,795 | 3,483 | 4,543 | 4,908 | ... | 4,730 |
| Other | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,670 |

The number of imported vehicles reached 3,846 in 1971 compared with 2,744 in 1968, 3,080 in 1969 and 3,548 in 1970. There was a fall to 3,291 in 1972.

Railway - There is a railway line from one of the major iron ore mines to the Port of Buchanan. It is operated by LAMCO and has been used for traffic other than iron ore to assist other sectors of the economy. Timber, oil and rubber were some of the products carried in 1967. In 1968, 534 railroad cars shipped logs and general cargo compared with 371 in 1967. In the financial year ending in 1971, 1,315 railroad cars carried logs and general cargo.

Ports - Monrovia is the most important port, and this port and Buchanan, Greenville and Harper handle virtually all the seaborne trade of Liberia.

| <u>Traffic Statistics</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> ^{a/} | <u>1971</u> | <u>1972</u> |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Monrovia</u> | | | | | (in thousand tons) | | |
| <u>Cargo Loaded</u> | | | | | | | |
| Iron ore | 8,434 | 9,394 | 9,996 | 9,924 | 12,092 ^{b/} | 10,867 | 11,145 |
| Other | 140 | 133 | 140 | 144 | 160 ^{b/} | 161 | 152 |
| <u>Cargo Unloaded</u> | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum products | 225 | 178 | 261 | 292 | 437 ^{b/} | 510 ^{b/} | 600 |
| Other | 377 | 371 | 335 | 377 | 505 ^{b/} | 573 ^{b/} | 372 |
| Total | <u>9,176</u> | <u>10,076</u> | <u>10,732</u> | <u>10,737</u> | <u>13,194</u> | <u>12,111</u> | <u>12,370</u> |
| <u>All Ports</u> | | | | | | | |
| <u>Cargo Loaded</u> | | | | | | | |
| Iron ore | 16,400 ^{b/} | 17,100 ^{b/} | 18,600 | 20,447 | 23,113 ^{b/} | 20,899 ^{b/} | 22,471 ^{b/} |
| Other | 185 ^{b/} | 185 ^{b/} | 158 | 203 | 310 ^{b/} | 370 ^{b/} | 400 ^{b/} |
| Total | <u>16,585</u> | <u>17,285</u> | <u>18,758</u> | <u>20,650</u> | <u>23,423</u> | <u>21,269</u> | <u>22,871</u> |
| <u>Cargo Unloaded</u> | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum products | 249 ^{b/} | 232 ^{b/} | 365 | 426 | 584 ^{b/} | 657 ^{b/} | 620 ^{b/} |
| Other | 429 ^{b/} | 430 ^{b/} | 445 | 592 | 710 ^{b/} | 639 ^{b/} | 687 ^{b/} |
| Total | <u>678</u> | <u>662</u> | <u>810</u> | <u>1,018</u> | <u>1,294</u> | <u>1,396</u> | <u>1,307</u> |
| Grand Total | <u>17,263</u> | <u>17,947</u> | <u>19,568</u> | <u>21,668</u> | <u>24,717</u> | <u>22,665</u> | <u>24,178</u> |

a/ 2,240lb or 40 cubic feet

b/ Part estimated.

The growth in cargo handled has occurred principally in iron ore exports which are shipped from Monrovia and Buchanan.

In April 1969 a World Bank loan was being sought for dredging Monrovia's free port to allow larger ore carriers to enter. A loan of \$3.6 million for port improvements was granted by the IBRD in June 1969.

In 1970 it was reported that a loan of US\$15 million had been agreed for the construction of a harbour at Harper in Maryland County.

Air Transport

In 1967 there were 36 light aircraft operating in Liberia and in 1968 38 light aircraft. The national carrier was Liberian Airways. In 1973 the airline was reorganised under the name of Air Liberia. It will have 15 aircraft including two DC airliners and two Fokker F.27's.

Roberts International Airport, Traffic Statistics

| | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> | <u>1972</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Passenger arrivals and | | | | | | | |
| departures | 41,672 | 43,076 | 45,930 | 50,683 | 53,005 | 61,797 | 53,652 |
| Passengers in transit | 55,207 | 49,333 | 48,211 | 45,063 | 42,268 ^{a/} | 46,500 ^{a/} | ... |
| Air cargo (metric tons) | 1,125 | 1,012 | 1,054 | 1,254 | 1,384 | 1,746 | 1,576 |
| Mail (metric tons) | 157 | 153 | 170 | 171 | 191 | 174 | 194 |

a/ Part estimated. b/ Provisional.

In 1970 it was reported that a 30-year loan worth nearly 4 million dollars had been granted by the U.S.A. to be used for the development of Robertsfield Airport. The runway is to be extended by 2,000 feet and various landing and navigational aids installed. This work was underway in 1971/72.

Postal Services

| <u>Mail handled</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> | <u>1972</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Foreign air mail ('000) | <u>2,077</u> | <u>2,078</u> | <u>2,106</u> | <u>2,187</u> |
| Total mail ('000) | <u>4,048</u> | <u>4,051</u> | <u>4,130</u> | <u>4,714</u> |
| Parcels (") | ... | 43.3 | 61.1 | 48.4 |

Construction of a new post office complex was completed at Monrovia in 1971.

Telecommunications

| <u>Telephone lines</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> | <u>1972</u> |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 3,330 | 3,360 | 3,360 |

The number of chargeable telegrams was 148,738 in 1971 or 65 per cent more than in 1970. There were 6 public telegraph circuits channels in use in 1971 linking Monrovia to the USA and Europe.

Tourism - little information is available but in 1967 it was decided that this sector should be developed urgently to earn foreign currency. A report in 1974 referred to the tourist industry being in its infancy but Liberia was attracting large numbers of black Americans. In 1973 there were 324 hotel beds including 209 at the Hotel Ducar in Monrovia. This hotel was due to be improved and expanded. An 80 bed hotel was being finished in January 1974.

| <u>External Trade</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> | <u>1972</u> |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <u>Summary</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Exports & re-exports | 135.4 | 150.5 | 158.8 | 169.0 | 195.9 | 213.7 | 224.0 | 244.4 |
| Imports | <u>104.8</u> | <u>113.7</u> | <u>125.2</u> | <u>108.5</u> | <u>114.7</u> | <u>149.7</u> | <u>162.4</u> | <u>178.7</u> |
| Surplus | <u>30.6</u> | <u>36.8</u> | <u>33.6</u> | <u>60.5</u> | <u>81.2</u> | <u>64.0</u> | <u>61.6</u> | <u>65.7</u> |

Principal Exports

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Iron ore | 96.0 | 106.3 | 115.1 | 118.3 | 137.1 | 150.7 | 160.6 | 182.7 |
| Diamonds | 1.4 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| Rubber | 29.0 | 27.0 | 26.6 | 25.6 | 30.8 | 36.2 | 32.5 | 29.0 |
| Coffee | 1.7 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.6 |
| Palm kernels | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.4 |
| Cocoa | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Logs | - | - | - | 1.4 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 8.2 |
| Explosives | ... | ... | ... | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.7) | 3.5 | 5.6 |
| Other domestic | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 2.0) | | |
| Re-exports | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 6.1 |

a/ Provisional.

Major Imports

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|
| Meat and live animals | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Dairy produce and eggs | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Fish, etc. | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Cereals, etc. | 7.8 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 10.5 | 7.3 | 12.5 |

| Major Imports (cont'd) | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Fruit and vegetables | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Sugar and honey | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Other foodstuffs | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| Beverages | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Tobacco and products | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Petroleum products | 8.2 | 10.1 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 9.3 |
| Pharmaceuticals | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.7 |
| Chemical fertilizers | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Other chemicals | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 6.5 |
| Rubber manufactures | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| Paper and products | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Textiles | 5.6 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 9.5 |
| Iron and steel | 3.6 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 5.9 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Metal manufactures | 5.8 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 13.5 |
| Electrical apparatus | 8.0 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 10.5 |
| Other machinery | 12.7 | 13.5 | 18.2 | 15.1 | 20.5 | 26.1 |
| Transport equipment | 14.2 | 12.4 | 10.6 | 9.4 | 11.5 | 13.5 |
| Clothing | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 3.9 |
| Footwear | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Furniture | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 |

a/ Preliminary estimates.

| Imports by Commodity Groups | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Food and live animals | 17.8 | 16.9 | 18.3 | 14.6 | 21.4 | 24.4 | 25.5 |
| Drink and tobacco | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| Crude materials inedible | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Mineral fuels and lubricants | 10.3 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 9.5 | 11.7 | 12.0 |
| Animal and vegetable oils and fats | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| Chemicals | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 9.9 |
| Manufactures class ^{d/} by material | 23.9 | 29.2 | 24.2 | 29.0 | 37.9 | 35.2 | 40.6 |
| Machinery and transport equipment | 31.9 | 36.0 | 29.4 | 36.6 | 50.1 | 54.9 | 63.4 |
| Other manufactures | 13.9 | 20.5 | 11.0 | 14.5 | 12.7 | 15.1 | 18.2 |
| Other | 3.7 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Total | 113.7 | 125.2 | 108.5 | 114.6 | 149.7 | 162.4 | 178.7 |

Main Trading Partners

| | Imports | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| U.S.A. | 50.6 | 55.0 | 43.4 | 38.7 | 46.4 | 51.9 | 54.2 |
| West Germany | 12.8 | 15.1 | 10.1 | 16.3 | 21.7 | 15.6 | 20.7 |
| Italy | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.1 |
| Belgium | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| France | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Netherlands | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 16.2 | 13.0 | 9.6 |
| United Kingdom | 10.6 | 8.8 | 13.3 | 9.7 | 11.1 | 14.5 | 16.4 |
| Japan | 7.5 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 10.7 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 13.9 |
| Sweden | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 7.6 |
| African countries | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 3.4 |

Main Trading Partners

| <u>Main Trading Partners</u> | <u>Exports</u> | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> | <u>1972</u> |
| U.S.A. | 52.3 | 47.5 | 43.9 | 54.2 | 49.5 | 49.8 | 50.4 |
| West Germany | 42.5 | 44.6 | 33.0 | 45.5 | 38.1 | 41.4 | 42.0 |
| Italy | 11.5 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 16.9 | 22.1 | 28.7 | 43.8 |
| Belgium | 8.2 | 11.0 | 15.3 | 13.3 | 14.7 | 11.7 | 15.8 |
| France | 7.8 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 12.1 | 14.3 | 12.2 | 13.3 |
| Netherlands | 8.5 | 8.0 | 23.6 | 17.6 | 32.6 | 33.6 | 35.4 |
| United Kingdom | 12.7 | 14.1 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 14.0 | 7.6 | 5.7 |
| Japan | 2.2 | 1.8 | 7.2 | 12.3 | 16.0 | 24.7 | 18.7 |
| Sweden | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| African countries | 0.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.8 |

Foreign Aid

| | <u>(in million US dollars)</u> | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
| Total loans | 16.8 | 16.2 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 18.1 |
| Total grants | 13.3 | 13.3 | 11.6 | 9.0 | 10.8 | 13.3 | 11.3 |
| Grand total | 30.1 | 29.5 | 18.9 | 15.8 | 16.5 | 19.0 | 29.4 |
| Less Debt repayment | 3.6 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 11.2 | 14.2 |
| Net total | 26.5 | 26.0 | 13.2 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 15.2 |

Balance of Payments (in million dollars)

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|
| <u>Current Account</u> | | | | | |
| <u>Merchandise</u> | | | | | |
| Exports fob | +158.8 | +169.0 | +195.9 | +213.7 | +224.0 |
| Imports cif | -108.5 | -108.5 | -114.6 | -149.7 | -162.6 |
| Travel (net) | - 2.5 | - 2.7 | - 2.6 | - 2.7 | .1 |
| Investment Income (net) | - 62.3 | - 64.2 | - 62.4 | - 65.5 | ... |
| Government (net) | - 17.1 | - 15.3 | - 13.0 | - 13.4 | - 16.6 |
| Non Liberian Labour (net) | - 33.2 | - 33.3 | - 28.2 | - 28.0 | ... |
| Transfers-private | + 3.5 | + 3.8 | + 4.2 | + 5.0 | + 6.1 |
| Transfers-Government | + 13.3 | + 11.6 | + 9.0 | + 10.8 | + 13.3 |
| Total (net) | - 64.7 | - 39.6 | - 11.7 | - 29.8 | - 29.0 ^{a/} |
| <u>Capital & Monetary</u> | | | | | |
| Government capital | + 11.9 | - 0.9 | - 1.9 | - 4.0 | - 4.8 |
| SDR's | - | - | - | + 2.3 | + 4.0 |
| Monetary (net) | - 0.7 | 3.3 | - 5.5 | - 10.9 | + 2.6 |
| Total (net) | + 11.2 | + 2.4 | - 7.4 | - 12.6 | + 1.8 |
| Private capital ^{b/} | + 53.5 | + 37.2 | + 19.1 | + 42.4 | + 27.2 |

a/ Rough estimate only

b/ Balancing item

Prices

| <u>Prices</u> | <u>Consumer Prices Index</u> | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>Monrovia (September-November 1964=100)</u> | | | | | | | |
| | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> | <u>1972</u> |
| Average | 101.4 | 105.0 | 109.6 | 113.9 | 125.2 | 126.0 | 126.1 | 131.0 |

Education

| | 1965 | 1966 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| <u>Enrolments</u> | | | | | | |
| Primary & pre-primary | 83,171 | 108,030 | 105,097 ^{a/} | 105,880 ^{b/} | 111,877 ^{c/} | 135,479 |
| Secondary | 8,406 | 11,551 | 14,374 | 15,494 | 17,803 | 20,604 |
| Vocational & technical | 809 | 915 | 1,225 | 887 | 762 | 1,116 |
| Primary teacher training | 307 | 377 | ... | 390 | 290 | 245 |

| Higher Education | 1965 | 1966 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Teacher training | 165 | 174) | 1,229 | 1,109 | 1,199 | 1,393 |
| Other | 520 | 909) | | | | |
| Total | 93,378 | 121,920 | 121,925 | 123,760 | 130,931 | 158,837 |

- a/ Primary only, there were also 25,112 children at Kindergarten schools.
b/ Primary only, there were also 14,365 children at Kindergarten schools.
c/ Primary only, there were also 16,891 children at Kindergarten schools.

In 1968 there were 395 students abroad in 18 countries on Government fellowships and the total in 1970 was 320. In 1969 there were 471 students abroad on fellowships.

There were 46 preprimary schools in 1971, 860 primary schools and 215 secondary schools. Of the total enrolments of 158,837 in 1972 52,222 or one-third were girls.

In the 1971 Economic Survey some basic weaknesses in the education system are listed, these include (1) inadequate number of schools in the light of mounting enrolments (2) quantitative expansion has taken place at the expense of quality (3) inadequacy and irrelevancy of textbooks (4) inadequate numbers of trained teachers and too many expatriate teachers.

In 1973 the total enrolments at primary and preprimary schools were 148,730 and in secondary schools were 25,940. Projections to 1980 show totals of 238,830 and 47,514 respectively.

| Health - Facilities & Personnel | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|---------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| Hospitals | ... | 32 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Clinics | ... | 258 | 240 | 246 | 312 | 312 |
| Hospital beds ^{a/} | ... | 2,132 | 2,216 | 2,216 | 2,363 | 2,383 |
| Doctors | 85 | 107 | 113 | 112 | 114 | 121 |
| Dentists | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Pharmacists | 11 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nurses & midwives | 677 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 884 ^{b/} |

a/ Does not include private nursing homes nor the beds in clinics; the total of beds was shown as 3,434 in 1967.

b/ There were also 400 unregistered nurses.

In 1967 a new 250 bed hospital was being built which together with the Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts was to form the National Medical Centre. In 1969 there were 32 hospitals with 2,216 beds excluding the 250 bed hospital being constructed and due to begin operations in 1971.

The college of medicine took its first students in 1968 and the goal is 20 students a year until 100 are studying. The course is 7 years including 2 years premedical training. In 1972 there were 56 premedical students and 33 medical students but many were foreigners.

The Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts trains nurses, health assistants and environmental health workers. There were 25 graduates in 1970 and 107 students. Nurses are also trained at the Firestone Medical Centre, Cuttington College and at four country hospitals. Midwives are trained at a maternity centre.

The National Medical Centre was further developed in 1968 and arrangements were made to turn the complex over to the Government to commence medical services in 1970.

Public Finance (figures in million US dollars)

| Summary | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|--|------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| Current revenue | 57.7 | 59.6 | 63.4 | 69.8 | 75.7 | 81.7 | 87.8 |
| Current expenditure | 51.2 | 53.1 | 54.4 | 56.1 | 55.1 | 63.8 | 61.8 |
| Capital receipts | 20.7 | 20.0 | 7.3 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 19.7 |
| Capital expenditure | 27.2 | 26.5 | 16.3 | 18.5 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 28.1 |
| Total revenue | 78.4 | 79.6 | 70.7 | 74.6 | 82.1 | 90.1 | 107.5 |
| Total expenditure | 78.4 | 79.6 | 70.7 | 74.6 | 78.3 | 87.0 | 89.9 |
| <u>Current Revenue</u> | | | | | | | |
| Direct taxes | 18.9 | 19.5 | 21.5 | 26.4 | 28.3 | 29.0 | 29.6 |
| Export taxes | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Indirect taxes | 21.7 | 22.8 | 22.6 | 25.5 | 26.7 | 30.1 | 33.3 |
| Other revenue | 5.4 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 14.3 |
| Grants from abroad | 11.0 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 11.8 | 9.7 |
| Total | 57.7 | 59.6 | 63.4 | 69.8 | 75.7 | 81.7 | 87.8 |
| <u>Current Expenditure</u> | | | | | | | |
| Wages and salaries | 26.1 | 29.0 | 30.9) | 43.7 | 43.4 | 52.1 | 51.4 |
| Other consumption | 13.4 | 12.4 | 11.6) | | | | |
| Transfers & subsidies | 5.8 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| Interest on public debt | 5.9 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Total | 51.2 | 53.1 | 54.4 | 56.1 | 55.1 | 63.8 | 61.8 |
| <u>Capital Receipts</u> | | | | | | | |
| Current surplus | 6.5 | 6.5 | 9.0 | 13.7 | 20.6 | 17.9 | 26.0 |
| Grants from abroad | 2.3 | 1.8 | - | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Loans | 16.8 | 16.2 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 18.1 |
| IMF (net) | 1.6 | 2.0 | - | -3.0 | -0.9 | 1.2 | - |
| Total | 27.2 | 26.5 | 16.3 | 18.5 | 27.0 | 26.3 | 45.7 |
| <u>Capital Expenditure</u> | | | | | | | |
| <u>Capital Formation</u> | | | | | | | |
| Education | 1.0 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Health | 1.4 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Agriculture | - | 0.3 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Power | 12.0 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.4 | - | - |
| Transport, etc | 8.2 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 10.0 |
| Other | 0.5 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 2.5 |
| Sub-total | 23.1 | 23.0 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 14.1 | 12.0 | 13.9 |
| Repayment public debt ^{a/} | 3.6 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 11.2 | 14.2 |
| Financial transactions | 0.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 27.2 | 26.5 | 16.3 | 18.5 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 28.1 |
| ^{a/} Or sinking fund. | | | | | | | |
| <u>Functional Expenditure^{a/}</u> | | | | | | | |
| Education | 12.8 | 13.5 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 10.6 | | |
| Health | 5.3 | 7.0 | 9.7 | 7.2 | 4.8 | | |
| Power | 12.2 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.4 | | |
| Agriculture | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.6 | | |
| Communications | 10.7 | 10.6 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 7.6 | | |

Functional Expenditure^{a/}(cont'd)

| | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Defence | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| Justice and police | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 3.6 |
| Debt interest | 5.9 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.3 |
| Other | 20.4 | 26.8 | 22.8 | 26.4 | 28.5 |
| Total | <u>74.8</u> | <u>76.1</u> | <u>65.0</u> | <u>66.5</u> | <u>69.2</u> |
| Repayment public debt | 3.6 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 9.1 |
| Grand total | <u>78.4</u> | <u>79.6</u> | <u>70.7</u> | <u>74.6</u> | <u>78.3</u> |

a/ Current and capital account.

In 1970 there was a Development Programme of the Government of 29.46 million dollars of which 5.90 million only was to be locally financed. This programme was as follows:

| <u>Sector</u> | <u>1970 Development Programme</u> <u>Financing</u> | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|
| | <u>Foreign</u> | <u>Local</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| | (in million dollars) | | |
| General government | 1.40 | 1.02 | 2.42 |
| Highways and city streets | 1.66 | 0.78 | 2.44 |
| Water, sanitation | 4.02 | 0.36 | 4.38 |
| Other community development | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.09 |
| Education | 2.93 | 1.36 | 4.29 |
| Health | 3.04 | 0.15 | 3.19 |
| Other social development | 1.79 | 0.31 | 2.10 |
| Agriculture | 1.27 | 0.52 | 1.79 |
| Mineral resources | 1.25 | 0.13 | 1.38 |
| Power | 1.35 | 0.07 | 1.42 |
| Civil aviation | 2.42 | - | 2.42 |
| Harbours | 2.12 | 0.07 | 2.19 |
| Other economic development | 0.24 | 1.12 | 1.36 |
| Total | <u>23.58</u> | <u>5.90</u> | <u>29.48</u> |

In 1970 and 1971 foreign aid to development projects was 16.5 and 19.0 million dollars respectively. The United States of America was the biggest aid donor.

Public Debt - The total debt outstanding at September 1965 was 141.4 million US dollars and interest outstanding at that date totalled 43.9 million US dollars.

Since 1964 the apparent increase in the debt has been as follows:

| (in million US dollars) | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Increase in loans | 15.0 | 16.8 | 16.2 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 18.1 |
| Repayment ^{a/} | 5.1 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 11.2 | 14.2 |
| Net increase | 9.9 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 1.6 | -1.3 | -3.4 | -5.5 | 3.9 |
| Public debt interest | 5.1 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.0 |

a/ Or sinking fund

| December | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Banking and Finance | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
| Commercial Banks | (in million US dollars) | | | | | | |
| Demand deposits | 13.70 | 13.57 | 12.57 | 18.86 | 21.16 | 20.48 | 22.46 |
| Time & saving deposits | 12.94 | 12.57 | 14.98 | 12.62 | 20.93 | 24.50 | 28.44 |
| Government deposits | 5.41 | 13.22 | 11.03 | 8.90 | 12.10 | 7.81 | 11.94 |
| Credit in Liberia | 37.75 | 44.21 | 44.37 | 43.54 | 54.57 | 57.42 | 64.35 |
| (of which to Government) | (19.91) | (23.52) | (21.78) | (14.59) | (18.33) | (17.90) | (16.93) |
| Net foreign assets | -10.16 | -7.34 | -9.91 | -7.54 | -8.09 | -10.01 | -6.83 |
| Development | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
| Gross Investment by | (in million US dollars) | | | | | | |
| Major Investors | | | | | | | |
| Public sector | 21.3 | 23.1 | 23.0 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 14.1 | 12.0 ^{b/} |
| Iron ore concessionnaires | 21.3 | 25.7 | 42.2 | 11.7 | 10.4 | ... | 40.9 ^{b/} |
| Agricultural concessionnaires | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | ... | ... | ... | 3.9 ^{c/} |
| Total including other (A) | 49.0 | 56.0 | 76.0 | ... | 52.3 ^{a/} | 80.5 ^{a/} | 101.3 ^{a/} |
| GDP at market prices (B) | 341.0 | 370.8 | 392.0 | 408.5 | 436.6 | 447.5 | 481.1 |
| Proportion (A) of (B) | | | | | | | |
| (in per cent) | 14.1 | 15.1 | 19.4 | ... | 12.3 | 18.0 | 21.1 |
| a/ Gross fixed capital formation | | | | | | | |
| b/ Mining and quarrying | | | | | | | |
| c/ Agriculture etc. | | | | | | | |
| | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
| Import of machinery and transport equipment | 31.9 | 36.0 | 29.4 | 36.6 | 50.1 | 54.9 | 63.4 |

The level of imports in 1971 and 1972 suggests a relatively high level of development activity in those years.

National Accounts (figures in million US dollars)

Industrial Origin of GDP at Current Factor Cost

| Sector | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 ^{a/} | 1971 ^{b/} |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 74.5 ^{a/} | 78.9 ^{a/} | 82.7 ^{a/} | 81.1 ^{a/} | 78.9 | 78.7 | 54.3 |
| Mining and quarrying | 86.8 | 87.2 | 91.3 | 103.5 | 116.0 | 118.0 | 104.3 |
| Manufacturing | 10.4 | 12.0 | 13.7 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 20.5 | 56.2 |
| Public sector enterprises | 7.0 | 7.6 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 12.0 ^{a/} | | |
| Construction | 10.6 | 15.1 | 19.4 | 16.0 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 25.0 |
| Transport and communications | 15.9 | 17.9 | 17.1 | 21.3 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 17.9 |
| Commerce | 43.8 ^{a/} | 50.8 ^{a/} | 54.5 ^{a/} | 54.9 ^{a/} | 57.8 | 63.2 | 71.6 |
| Ownership of dwellings | 13.4 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 15.3 | 53.4 | 60.7 | 89.6 |
| Other | 34.3 | 36.3 | 36.9 | 38.7 | | | |
| Total monetary economy | 296.7 | 319.8 | 339.0 | 357.0 | 376.6 | 396.2 | 418.9 |
| Subsistence activities | 31.0 | 30.0 | 31.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 ^{a/} | 30.0 ^{a/} | 33.0 ^{a/} |
| GDP at current factor cost | 327.7 | 349.8 | 370.0 | 387.0 | 406.6 | 426.2 | 451.9 |
| Indirect taxes (net) | 19.3 | 21.0 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 20.0 | 21.3 | 29.2 |
| GDP at current market prices | 347.0 | 370.8 | 392.0 | 408.5 | 426.6 | 447.5 | 481.1 |
| Depreciation provisions | 35.6 | 39.6 | 43.7 | 49.8 | 47.4 | 49.6 | 68.8 |
| Net domestic product at market prices | 311.4 | 331.2 | 348.3 | 359.2 | 379.2 | 397.9 | 412.3 |

National Accounts (figures in million US dollars) (cont'd)

| Sources of Income | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 ^{a/} | 1971 ^{b/} |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Operating surpluses | 137.5 | 149.1 | 158.1 | 155.2 | 178.5 | 187.9 | 139.9 |
| Subsistence | 31.0 | 30.0 | 31.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 ^{a/} | 30.0 ^{a/} | 33.0 ^{a/} |
| Net indirect taxes | 19.3 | 21.0 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 20.0 | 21.3 | 29.2 |
| Return to labour | 123.6 | 131.1 | 137.2 | 142.5 | 150.7 | 158.7 | 210.2 |

a/ Estimates only

b/ Prepared on a different basis to earlier years.

The breakdown of the monetary GDP at Market Prices and at Factor Cost from 1969 to 1971 was as follows:

| | <u>GDP at Current Market Prices</u> | | | <u>GDP at Factor Cost</u> | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
| Agriculture, forestry | | | | | | |
| fishing | 79.8 | 83.5 | 56.9 | 78.9 | 78.7 | 54.3 |
| Mining & quarrying | 118.2 | 125.3 | 109.4 | 116.0 | 118.0 | 104.3 |
| Manufacturing | 20.8 | 21.8 | 60.9 | 15.4 | 20.5 | 56.2 |
| Construction | 18.1 | 19.0 | 26.2 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 25.0 |
| Commerce | 64.0 | 67.1 | 80.1 | 57.8 | 63.2 | 66.8 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 6.5 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 4.8 |
| Communications | 25.6 | 26.8 | 18.7 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 17.9 |
| Banking and real estate | 4.2 | 4.4 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 7.6 |
| Government services | 50.3 | 51.6 | 55.3 | 50.3 | 51.6 | 55.3 |
| Other services | 9.0 | 11.3 | 27.9 | 6.9 | 10.7 | 26.7 |
| Total | <u>396.6</u> | <u>417.5</u> | <u>448.1</u> | <u>376.6</u> | <u>396.2</u> | <u>418.9</u> |
| Uses of Resources | | | | | | |
| Private consumption | 198.2 | 203.9 | 214.1 | | | |
| Government consumption | 43.7 | 45.3 | 52.1 | | | |
| Gross Fixed Capital Formation | 52.3 | 80.5 | 101.3 | | | |
| Increase in stocks | 21.2 | 23.8 | 18.9 | | | |
| Net Exports | 81.2 | 64.0 | 61.7 | | | |
| Total | <u>396.6</u> | <u>417.5</u> | <u>448.1</u> | | | |

a/ Estimates

Sources:

Liberia National Income, 1964-66, 1967, 1970
Economic Survey, 1967, 1968, 1969, (draft for 1970), 1971, 1972
Annual Report of Department of Planning and Economic Affairs 1967/68, 1969/70.
Liberian Development Corporation Report 1969/70
Statistical Newsletter, August 1968
Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, Dec. 1970, May 1971
March 1972, May 1973
Journal of Commerce and Industry, April-June 1967, Jan.-June 1970
Report of Treasury Department, October 1964 to Sept. 1965
National Public Health Service Annual Report 1969/70

Sources: (cont'd)

Liberia

External Trade 1965-67, 1969, 1970.

Bureau of Natural Resources and Surveys Annual Report 1969/70, 1970/1.

A collection of useful information published by Department of Information and Cultural Affairs in 1966.

Annual Report of Department of Agriculture 1969/70.

Information from Director of Statistics (for 1968 to 1970).

Rubber Planters Bulletin: May/June 1971.

FAO:

Production Yearbook 1971.

Press Reports

Note: Liberia uses imperial weights and measures and some US measures. Conversion of the measures mentioned in this summary is as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 long ton of 2,240 lb | = 1,0161 metric tons |
| 1 US gallon | = 3.785 litres |
| 1 acre | = 0.4047 hectares |
| 1 pound (lb) | = 0.4536 kilograms |
| 1 foot | = 0.3048 metres |
| 1 mile | = 1.6093 kilometres |
| 1 barrel | = 0.1590 cubic metres |
| 35,3147 cubic feet | = 1 cubic metre |

RECORDS CONTROL

NOV 30 1973

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

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SUMMARIES OF ECONOMIC DATA

Country : Central African Republic
Latest year : 1971
Compiled : January 1973

Fourth year/Number 28

Country: Central African Republic

Population: Est. Mid-1971 = 1 640 000. Growth rate = 2.2 per cent per annum.

Wage employment: 1966 = 47,852 excluding the army and police.

GDP at Current market prices : 1964 = 39,100 million CFA francs
1965 = 39,400 million CFA francs
1967 = 46,600 million CFA francs

(By 1970 it had been hoped to raise the GDP to 53,000 million CFA francs and a figure of 52,400 million has been quoted for that year). The new target for 1975 is 65,000 million CFA francs.

Possible Economic Outturn in 1972

The agriculture season in 1971/72 based on the available data produced lower cotton and coffee crops than in 1970/71. Seed cotton production was 46,260 tons in 1971/72 after 53,599 tons in 1970/71 while coffee production appears to have been reduced from 10,500 tons to about 7,000 tons.

Diamond exports were higher in the first half of 1972 at 323,000 carats worth 1,952 millions CFA francs compared with 254,000 carats valued at 1,754 million CFA francs in the first half of 1971.

The Government budget estimates show a fall from 12,540 million CFA francs in 1971 to 11,680 million in 1972.

It seems likely that the Central Africa Republic will have another year in which the GDP is either stagnant or declining in 1972.

Currency and exchange rate - the CFA franc is used which from January 1959 to August 1969 had an exchange rate of 246.85 = US\$1. In August 1969 the franc was devalued and the new exchange rate was 277.71 CFA francs = US\$1, effective from 1st September 1969. This lasted until December 1971 when after revaluation 255.79 CFA frs = 1US dollar.

Development plans - Intermediate 1965-1966, Four Year 1967-1970; a Five Year Plan covering 1971 to 1975 was under consideration in 1971.

| <u>Energy : Electricity</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Production (million kWh) | 21.3 | 24.6 | 28.2 | 34.5 | 41.3 | 46.7 | 47.3 |
| Installed capacity ('000 kW). | 8.3 | 9.8 | ... | ... | ... | 13.6 ^{a/} | ... |

a/ Unofficial source.

In 1969 virtually all production was hydroelectric. The capacity of the power station of Boali in Bangui was 7,000 KW in 1966, there was an additional thermal plant with a capacity of 1,160 kW at Bangui and a thermal plant of 1,600 kW at Bouar.

Additional equipment for 4,750 kW had been expected to be installed at Bangui during the period of the plan to 1970. A new plant was actually inaugurated in December 1969 which completed the electrical requirements for the capital. In 1971 it was reported that an important new power station would be built on the River Boili, and the first stone of this project was laid in September 1972.

Mineral Production - diamonds are the only important mineral produced in the CAR. Production and export figures for the years since 1965 are as follows:-

Diamonds

| | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Production (carats) | 536,810 | 540,550 | 520,628 | 609,360 | 535,317 | 493,600 | 468,100 |
| Exports (carats) | 503,906 | 552,451 | 507,641 | 634,627 | 536,790 | 481,353 | 455,400 |
| Exports (million CFA francs) | 3,470 | 4,062 | 3,533 | 4,681 | 4,123 | 3,456 | 3,067 |

Production increased substantially from 113,295 carats in 1961 to 609,400 in 1968. In the development plan it had been hoped to increase production to 640,000 carats by 1970 and to reduce the relative importance of the small worker production to be able more easily to obtain taxes on production. This policy does not seem to have been effective and production since 1969 has fallen significantly.

Some small proportion of the diamonds mined are cut in the CAR and 7,800 carats were so treated in 1966 to produce 3,800 carats of cut stone.

Geological research and mineral prospecting had been scheduled to cost between 717 and 827 million CFA francs in the four years to 1970 with 220 million CFA francs being spent by Sociétés Diamantaires and 247 million by the Direction des Mines et de la Géologie (DMG). Uranium was of particular interest.

The DMG was to prepare a general inventory of economic minerals of specific interest; gold, iron ore, copper, tin are among minerals for which indications are already known to exist.

In 1968 an agreement was signed with France for a uranium treatment plant. The CAR has uranium deposits in the Bakouma area. A major industrial complex including a chemical factory was to have been built, and 2,500 million CFA francs invested. This plant had been expected to be in production in 1972 to produce 1,200 tons of uranium concentrates a year but some doubt has been expressed in recent press reports as to when the project will be developed. In 1971 a report refers to a possible pilot

plant if laboratory tests on a new method of production were successful. However in 1972 an agreement was signed with an American company regarding the exploitation of the Bakoume uranium deposits. Production could start in 1977. The report which refers to this item also mentions that the French Atomic Energy Commissariat has renounced its engagements.

Agricultural production : coffee, cotton and rubber were the more important agricultural products exported in 1969; cassava and sorghum are classed as traditional consumption crops whilst other crops include maize, potatoes, vegetables, groundnuts, sesame and rice. Palm products are obtained from the forests and cocoa beans on a very limited scale. Production statistics up to 1970/71 are compared below with the targets for 1974/75 :-

| <u>Product</u> | <u>Production</u> | | | <u>Target</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 1965/66 | 1966/67 | 1970/71 ^{a/} | 1974/75 |
| | (in metric tons) | | | |
| Cassava (slices) ^{b/} | 250,000 | 250,000 | 330,000 | 500,000 |
| Millet and sorghum | 54,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 65,000 |
| Maize | 30,000 | 35,000 | 45,000 | 90,000 |
| Sweet potatoes and yams | 40,000 | 40,000 | 60,000 | 73,000 |
| Seed cotton | 24,500 | 39,800 | 60,000 | 110,000 ^{c/} |
| Groundnuts in shell | 72,000 | 60,000 | 67,500 | 100,000 |
| Roselle | 100 | ... | 500 | 2,000 |
| Sesame | 7,500 | 9,500 | 14,000 | 30,000 |
| Rice paddy | 6,500 | 7,000 | 12,500 | 20,000 |
| Coffee | 11,400 | 9,300 | 15,000 | 25,000 |
| Cocoa | 20 | ... | 30 | ... |
| Palm oil | ... | ... | 15,000 | 20,000 |
| Rubber | 1,100 | 1,100 | 900 | 1,200 |
| Tobacco | 665 | 700 | 1,000 | 2,600 |

^{a/} Estimates only.

^{b/} The weight of the crop before treatment appears to be four times as great.

^{c/} Minimum.

The exports of agricultural products since 1965 were as follows:-

| <u>Exports</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971^{a/}</u> |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | (in metric tons) | | | | | | |
| Coffee | 7,638 | 11,322 | 9,136 | 8,218 | 9,092 | 8,504 | 6,500 |
| Cocoa | 19 | 19 | 23 | 14 | 20 | 28 ^{a/} | ... |
| Tobacco | 473 | 581 | 629 | 816 | 669 | 786 ^{a/} | 530 |
| Oil seeds | 5,959 | 2,859 | 2,277 | 3,372 | ... | ... | ... |
| Rubber | 886 | 1,221 | 803 | 1,035 | 785 | 517 | 300 |
| Cotton lint | 8,937 | 8,020 | 11,998 | 15,254 | 17,194 | 14,090 | 11,000 |

^{a/} Estimates only.

Seed cotton production from 1966/67 has been as follows:-

| | <u>1966/7</u> | <u>1967/8</u> | <u>1968/9</u> | <u>1969/70</u> | <u>1970/71</u> | <u>1971/72</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Seed cotton (in tons) | 39,764 | 49,040 | 57,824 | 58,744 | 53,599 | 46,272 |
| Cotton lint (" ") | 14,724 | 18,000 ^{a/} | 21,215 | 21,441 | 12,753 | 16,781 |

| <u>Coffee production</u> | <u>1969/70</u> | <u>1970/71</u> | <u>1971/72^{a/}</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Amount sold (in tons) | 12,359 | 10,463 | 6,500 |

^{a/} Estimate.

In 1972 it was reported that a FED aid worth 26,4 million French francs had been granted for cotton and coffee development over a substantial area of the country.

Livestock: Herds (in '000)

| | <u>1964/5</u> | <u>1965/6</u> | <u>1966/7</u> | <u>1967/8</u> | <u>1970/71</u> |
|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Cattle | 450 | 450 | 450 | 462 | 515 |
| Pigs | 20 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 50 |
| Sheep | 110 | 112 | 113 | 115 | ... |
| Goats | 550 | 500 | 520 | 510 | ... |
| Chickens | 900 | 900 | 900 | 1,000 | ... |

Recorded slaughterings at Bangui were 30,700 cattle in 1968 and 24,700 in 1969. There was a fall to 5,500 in 1970 but some recovery to 12,500 head in 1971. In the first 6 months of 1972 the total reached 14,399.

The objectives of the development plan to 1970 were to increase the number of cattle in particular to 500,000 head and to raise the quantity of milk sold from 550,000 litres to 1,100,000 litres. For poultry it was proposed to supply 75,000 day old chicks to breeders in 1970. The cattle target was achieved and the new target for 1975 is 685,000 head.

These measures are designed to enable the CAR to supply a higher proportion of the meat and dairy products required and to improve dietary levels.

Fishing - the CAR imports considerable quantities of fish each year, the estimate for 1970/71 is 17,300 tons mainly from Chad.

Forestry - in 1965 forests in CAR covered more than 3 million hectares of which 1,200,000 hectares at a minimum were exploitable. On the basis of 30 cubic metres per hectare the minimum exploitable timber was 36 million cubic metres or spread over 60 years 600,000 cubic metres per annum. One particular problem holding up this exploitation was the long distance to the coast ports.

In the development plan to 1970 the objectives were to cut 400,000 cubic metres giving 320,000 cubic metres of usable rough timber; 210,000 cubic metres of this would be worked internally and 110,000 cubic metres

exported in the rough. For the later plan to 1975 the objective is to fell 800,000 cubic metres a year and to export 165,000 tons a year by 1975.

| <u>Timber production</u> (in cubic metres) | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1969/70</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Trees felled | 169,962 | 201,454 | 315,000 | 380,000 |
| Sawn timber | 74,158 | 51,901 | 55,000 | 66,600 |

Sawn timber production had been expected to double by 1973 and the progress to 1970 suggests that this target could be achieved.

Between 1966 and 1970 the export of timber increased from 10,679 tons to 46,064 tons.

| <u>Exports</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971^{a/}</u> |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | | | (in metric tons) | | | | |
| Rough logs | 6,565 | 5,169 | 7,653 | 12,839 | ... | ... | ... |
| Timber simply worked | 5,176 | 5,510 | 7,668 | 8,156 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | <u>11,741</u> | <u>10,679</u> | <u>15,321</u> | <u>20,995</u> | <u>42,774</u> | <u>46,046</u> | <u>43,000</u> |

a/ Estimate only.

Manufacturing industry - The existing industries serve the limited markets of the CAR and Southern Chad, some establishments process agricultural products for export and some small portion of the diamonds mined is also processed.

In 1966 industry was made up of the units shown below, (excluding cotton ginning and other agricultural processing and diamond cutting):-

| | <u>1966</u> | <u>Employees</u> | <u>Units</u> |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | <u>Production</u> | | |
| | (million CFA francs) | | |
| Food and drink | 1,242 | 398 | 8 |
| Textiles and clothing | 935 | 917 | 3 |
| Wood industries | 852 | 1,439 | 7 |
| Construction materials | 30 | 52 | 2 |
| Chemical products | 525 | 422 | 9 |
| Engineering | 520 | 614 | 6 |
| Printing works | a/ | 105 | 2 |
| Total (rounded) | <u>4,100</u> | <u>3,950</u> | <u>37</u> |

a/ Included in chemical sector.

Output of certain major items together with the production capacities in 1965 was as follows:-

| Item | Unit | Capacity | Production | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
| Beer | ('000hl) | 180 | 114.7 | 111.1 | 94.6 | 101.7 | 110.2 | 118.6 |
| Wood | ('000m ³) | 60 | 48 | 47 | 52 | 55 | 57 | 48 |
| Blankets | ('000) | 400 ^{a/} | ... | ... | 70 | 223 | 140 | 96 |
| Cotton | | | | | | | | |
| fabrics (mn metres) | | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 9.7 | 12.8 | 15.0 | 13.4 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Unbleached | | | | | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Dyed cloth | | | | | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| 'Pagne' | | | | | 2.3 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.1 |
| Prints | | | | | 2.5 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Other | | | | | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| ...Clothing ('000 pieces) | ... | | 750 | 850 ^{b/} | 964 | 1,041 | ... | ... |
| ...Bicycles (number) | | 12,000 | 8,000 | ... | 5,346 | 7,742 | ... | ... |
| ...Autocycles (number) | | 7,200 | 2,800 | ... | 7,966 | 5,769 | ... | ... |
| Aluminium | | | | | | | | |
| holloware (tons) | | 350 | 125 | ... | 150 | 122 | ... | ... |
| Cotton seed | | | | | | | | |
| oil (tons) | | ... | 540 | 246 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Groundnut oil (tons) | | ... | 900 | 1,073 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Soap (tons) | | 4,000 | 3,000 | 2,629 | 3,158 | 2,299 | 3,279 | 2,939 |
| Paints (") | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 452 | ... | ... |
| Plastic | | | | | | | | |
| bottles ('000) | | 2,000 | 700 | 818 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

a/ 1968.

b/ Estimates.

In 1969 1,215,000 litres of groundnut oil were produced.

During the development plan period to 1970 investments in industry had been expected to total 5,700 million CFA francs. The major project was a new textile plant costing 2,600 million CFA francs to be in production in 1967 and to be producing 6 million metres of fabrics, 400,000 blankets, 200 tons of cotton wool and 2,500,000 metres of bandages annually.

Other projects of importance were a new abattoir at Bangui costing 620 million CFA francs, and an oil and soap works to cost 630 million francs. Much of the balance of investment expenditure was for extensions and studies. The existing Bangui abattoir was originally designed for 10,000 head of livestock but handled 27,000 head (mainly cattle) in 1969. The new abattoir would have a capacity for 40,000 head of cattle which would eventually be doubled.

A dairy at Sarki treated 500,000 litres of milk in 1969 and was hoping to treat 1,000,000 litres in 1970 producing butter, cheese and cream.

The cotton textile complex mentioned above was inaugurated early in 1968 and it became the biggest single industrial concern in CAR. At the end of 1968 2,330 million francs CFA had been invested and 16,000 spindles and 320 looms installed.

In February 1968 an industrial complex consisting of an oil works, a soap factory, a flour mill and an animal food factory was inaugurated. It was built 11 miles from Bangui and cost 600 million CFA francs. The capacities are:-

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Oil works | - This will require 7,500 tons groundnuts, cotton grains, palm products and sesame seed per year. |
| Soap | - Capacity 3,000 tons. |
| Animal foodstuffs | - 5,000 tons |
| Flour mill | - Can treat 25 tons of wheat per day. |

In 1970 the flour mill produced 5,291 tons or less than the 5,436 tons of flour of 1969.

In 1970 the capacity of the leading brewery was 180,000 hectolitres.

In the development plan the value of production had been expected to increase from 7,650 million to 14,260 million CFA francs by 1970 with most of the increase coming from foodstuffs and textiles including cotton ginning. The seed cotton production figures given earlier and the increase in textile production suggest that a considerable increase in production was actually obtained.

In 1968 the capacity for cotton ginning was 60,000 tons of seed cotton. In February 1969 four cotton ginneries which had been modernized were inaugurated. Their capacities had been increased to handle 9,500 tons of seed cotton each during the 5 month season. In August 1970 plans were drawn up for the extension of the cotton ginnery at Alindao and the building of a new factory at Guiffa to treat 12 to 13,000 tons a year. The total capacity would increase by nearly 20,000 tons.

In 1969 Bata opened a more modern shoe factory (having taken over an older plant) and forecast production in 1970 was 375,000 pairs of plastic shoes, 228,000 pairs of leather shoes and 157,000 pairs of rubber shoes.

In 1970 a plant was inaugurated to produce linen and sacks for packing from roselle with a capacity of 1,000 tons a year; about 250 million CFA francs had been invested.

Two new textile projects were to be developed following an agreement signed in 1970, these were a spinning and weaving works (1,000 ton capacity) to produce unbleached cloth and another plant to finish 2 million metres of wax fabrics. The two projects would involve 1,600 million CFA

francs of investments and were expected to be in production by the end of 1971. In 1971 the wax finishing factory had been expected to start production at a rate of 1.2 million yards a year.

In 1970 a project for a cement factory based on local deposits (1.7 million tons of limestone) was being studied. In 1971 a project for a cigarette factory was reported. It was started in December 1970 and would be in production in 1972 producing 250 tons of cigarettes a year.

Projects under study in 1970/71 were a brick factory, an iron foundry and a ceramics factory. A marble factory and glass works were also mentioned.

Transport - Roads : at the end of 1966 there were 5,080 kilometres of national roads, 2,908 kilometres of regional roads and 11,290 kilometres of rural tracks. Only a small portion of the national roads were actually tarmaced and part of the emphasis of the plan to 1970 had been to try to improve the more important roads.

All the principal priority roads totalling 2,118 kilometres were to be remetalled over a five year period.

The national road linking Bangui to Chad was maintained by the Agence Trans-équatoriale des Communications (an interstate body) and in its development plan to 1970 the CAR had proposed that the route Bangui-Damara-Batangafo-Tchad be abandoned in favour of the route Bangui-Damara-Sibut-Grampel-Tchad which was about the same length and tarring of the portion Damara-Sibut could be considered.

In 1969 a loan of 4.2 million US dollars from the IDA was reported for the reconstruction and maintenance of a road of 102 kilometres in length linking Bangui and Mbaiki. This tarmac road was inaugurated in 1971, construction having started in 1970.

In 1970 the World Bank made another loan of 4.3 million dollars for road maintenance.

| <u>Road Transport Statistics</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | (in metric tons) | | | |
| <u>Freight carried</u> | | | | | | |
| Leaving CAR for Chad | 56,900 | 78,300 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Entering CAR from Chad | 28,300 | 37,700 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 85,200 | 116,000 | | | | |
| Leaving CAR for Cameroon | 261 | 437 | 480 | 175 | - | - |
| Entering CAR from " | 3,252 | 3,212 | 4,238 | 4,272 | 4,251 | 7,099 |
| Total | 3,513 | 3,649 | 4,718 | 4,447 | 4,251 | 7,099 |

Because of its river port of Bangui giving access to the Oubangui and Congo rivers, the CAR acts as a transit territory for Chad.

Motor vehicles : at the end of 1965 there were approximately 9,000 vehicles in use of which 40 per cent were light vehicles, 40 per cent were pick-ups and vans and 20 per cent were lorries and other heavy vehicles. In 1969 there were an estimated 5,000 passenger cars and 6,000 commercial vehicles in use.

Import Statistics of Road Motor Vehicles

| | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971^{a/}</u> |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Private vehicles | | | | | | | |
| (number) | 250 | 428 | 492 | 575 | 565 | 551 | 440 |
| Lorries (number) | 582 | 551 | 475 | 693 | 606 | 560 | 450 |
| Tractors (") | 34 | 24 | 22 | 54 | 54 | 38 | 25 |

^{a/} Part estimated.

Waterways - the Oubangui and Congo rivers provide a transport link regularly navigable along 1,200 kilometres giving access to the railhead at Brazzaville in the Congo from where the railway runs to Pointe Noire on the coast. This route was the most economical for heavy products between Bangui and the sea.

Since 1959 the Agence Transéquatoriale des Communications managed the Port of Pointe Noire, the railway from Pointe Noire to Brazzaville, the river port of Brazzaville, the river transport service linking Brazzaville to Bangui and the upkeep of the road from Bangui for Fort Archambault and Fort Lamy. In 1969 the Port of Bangui was taken over by the CAR Government.

Traffic costs to and from Bangui have been kept stable since 1959. There has been a tendency for the traffic carried to increase since 1959 and from 1964 to 1971 traffic handled at the ports of Bangui and Salo was as follows:-

| <u>Port of Bangui</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969^{a/}</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | (in metric tons) | | | | | | |
| <u>CAR traffic</u> | | | | | | | |
| Unloaded | 83,400 | 102,300 | 132,200 | 136,800 | 148,000 | 173,500 | 135,900 |
| Loaded | 24,300 | 29,800 | 31,200 | 31,700 | 30,600 | 46,700 | 41,100 |
| <u>Chad traffic</u> | | | | | | | |
| Unloaded | 16,800 | 26,800 | 24,500 | 35,800 | 20,000 | 26,300 | 24,000 |
| Loaded | 24,200 | 15,400 | 24,600 | 27,200 | 35,000 | 28,500 | 12,800 |
| Total | <u>158,700</u> | <u>174,300</u> | <u>212,500</u> | <u>231,500</u> | <u>233,600</u> | <u>275,000</u> | <u>213,800</u> |
| <u>Port of Salo</u> | 7,000 | 8,600 | 8,000 | 8,900 | 7,800 | 17,100 | ... |

^{a/} Part estimated.

In 1970 and 1971 the tonnages of coffee and cotton from the CAR leaving the port of Bangui were as follows:-

| (in tons) | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Coffee | 11,723 | 8,022 |
| Cotton | 23,918 | 18,026 |

Air Transport - Air Bangui and Air Centrafrique operated one DC3 and two light aircraft in 1966. The UTA and Air Afrique served the inter-African routes and the international routes to and from Bangui. In 1967 a new runway at the Bangui-Mpoko airport built for four engined jet aircraft was due to be opened for service. Other aerodromes in CAR are of varying sizes, nine can cater for DC4 type aircraft, 15 for DC3 aircraft and 13 for lighter aircraft.

During the development plan period the local airlines had expected to purchase more aircraft and certain aerodromes were to have been improved.

Air Traffic Statistics

| <u>Bangui Airport</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Passengers handled | | | | | | | |
| (number) | 24,775 | 21,202 | 30,410 | 38,704 | 32,296 | 43,038 | 42,101 |
| (incl. in transit) | (2,918) | (1,977) | (6,457) | (9,959) | (6,037) | (11,072) | (8,090) |
| Freight handled | | | | | | | |
| (tons) | 2,548 | 3,070 | 4,085 | 5,244 | 5,016 | 7,040 | 6,097 |
| Mail handled (tons) | 310 | 150 | 146 | 185 | 626 | 641 | 156 |
| <u>Other Airports</u> | | | | | | | |
| Passengers (number) | 7,249 | 2,881 | 3,558 | 3,533 | 3,143 | 3,374 | 3,118 |
| (incl. in transit) | (3,531) | (555) | (907) | (654) | (828) | (828) | (956) |
| Freight handled | | | | | | | |
| (tons) | 272 | 118 | 131 | 113 | 122 | 73 | 69 |

Tourism - The CAR has three large huntings areas covering about one third of the country; antelopes, buffalo, elephants, giraffe, hippotamus, lions and rhinoceros are amongst animals to be found in these areas.

In 1966 there were five hotels with 157 rooms in Bangui and there were smaller hotels elsewhere.

The objective for tourism in the development plan to 1970 was to increase the number of tourists from about 50 in 1966 to 3,000 in 1970.

Safaris were to be organized and a new 100 room hotel built at Bangui. Total investment expenditure had been expected to be 450 million CFA francs in the four years 1967-1970.

In 1971 extensions costing 120 million CFA francs were started to a hotel in Bangui.

| <u>External trade (figures in million CFA francs)</u> | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| <u>Summary</u> a/ | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> ^{d/} |
| Exports b/ | 7,141 | 6,507 | 7,591 | 7,166 | 8,816 | 9,196 | 8,494 | 7,500 |
| Imports b/ | 7,370 | 6,776 | 8,623 | 10,908 | 9,820 | 9,766 | 9,492 | 8,650 |
| Balance b/ | -229 | -269 | -1,032 | -3,742 | -1,004 | -569 | -998 | -1,150 |

External trade (figures in million CFA francs) (cont'd)

| <u>Summary</u> ^{a/} | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> ^{d/} |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Exports to | | | | | | | | |
| UDEAC ^{c/} | ... | 318 | 549 | 724 | 556 | 481 | 504 | ... |
| Imports from | | | | | | | | |
| UDEAC ^{c/} | ... | 817 | 1,266 | 1,232 | 1,313 | 1,502 | 1,825 | ... |
| Balance ^{c/} | ... | -499 | -717 | -508 | -757 | -1,021 | -1,321 | ... |
| Overall net balance | ... | -768 | -1,749 | -4,250 | -1,761 | -1,321 | -2,319 | ... |

^{a/} As published in CAR Statistical publications for 1964 to 1967, in UDEAC Statistical publications for 1968 and as reported in the Banque Centrale publications for 1969 and 1970.

^{b/} Excluding UDEAC trade

^{c/} Products subject to the 'taxe unique'.

^{d/} Rough estimates only.

There is in addition some unrecorded trade and some part of the imports is exported to Chad but is not recorded as such.

The total trade for 1968 including estimates for unrecorded trade was exports 9,897 million CFA francs, imports 12,577 million CFA francs, giving a deficit of 2,680 million francs CFA.

| <u>Major exports</u> ^{a/} | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Coffee | 1,977 | 1,006 | 1,798 | 1,436 | 1,215 | 1,404 | 1,864 | 1,700 ^{b/} |
| Sesame seed | 93 | 122 | 33 | 53 | ... | 4 | - | - ^{b/} |
| Tobacco | 39 | 45 | 53 | 141 | 197 | 156 | 200 ^{b/} | 130 ^{b/} |
| Rubber | 105 | 95 | 130 | 73 | 83 | 92 | 59 | 30 ^{b/} |
| Wood and timber | 160 | 161 | 158 | 210 | 299 | 627 | 517 | 500 ^{b/} |
| Cotton | 1,387 | 1,236 | 1,114 | 1,635 | 2,066 | 2,382 | 1,896 | 1,450 ^{b/} |
| Diamonds | 3,062 | 3,512 | 4,062 | 3,533 | 4,681 | 4,123 | 3,456 | 3,067 |

^{a/} As published in CAR and UDEAC Statistical publications but excluding UDEAC trade, similar figures are shown in EEC foreign trade statistics (up to 1967).

^{b/} Rough estimates only.

| <u>Exports to UDEAC countries</u> ^{c/} | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> ^{d/} |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Soap | ... | ... | 38 | 107 | 98 | ... |
| Cotton fabrics | ... | ... | 238 | 206 | 133 | 234 |
| Motor cycles and auto cycles | ... | ... | 27 | 122 | 155 | 123 |

^{c/} As published by CAR or UDEAC but relates only to items subject to 'taxe unique'.

^{d/} Excludes Chad.

| <u>Principal imports</u> | <u>CAR Statistics</u> | | | | | | | <u>Jan-Aug</u> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> |
| Wheat flour | 150 | 156 | 205 | 377 | 165 | 207 | 135 | 87 |
| Milk & milk product | 124 | 121 | 147 | 165 | 162 | 141 | 153 | 103 |
| Alcoholic drinks | 273 | 142 | 281 | 326 | 357 | 365 | 372 | 195 |
| Other food, drink & tobacco | 526 | 498 | 746 | 758 | 892 | 942 | 1,083 | 657 |
| Cement | 121 | 92 | 230 | 243 | 223 | 37 | 3 | - |
| Petroleum fuel & lubricants | 311 | 426 | 613 | 719 | 663 | 762 | 108 | 62 |
| Pharmaceuticals | 152 | 129 | 202 | 345 | 218 | 237 | 227 | 165 |
| Other chemicals | 353 | 333 | 439 | 646 | 676 | 734 | 654 | 362 |
| Rubber & plastic products | 271 | 278 | 317 | 383 | 333 | 299 | 420 | 222 |
| Paper & products | 178 | 187 | 208 | 194 | 277 | 257 | 264 | 120 |
| Textiles | 1,318 | 1,035 | 1,047 | 1,188 | 1,213 | 1,123 | 1,095 | 525 |
| Clothing | 250 | 124 | 149 | 189 | 154 | 162 | 135 | 36 |
| Footwear | 210 | 116 | 90 | 37 | 52 | 70 | 63 | 26 |
| Common metals & works | 688 | 609 | 828 | 921 | 699 | 682 | 903 | 440 |
| Machinery a/ | 571 | 696 | 584 | 2,101 | 954 | 1,080 | 1,264 | 705 |
| Electrical apparatus | 367 | 368 | 561 | 613 | 590 | 789 | 691 | 477 |
| Road motor vehicles b/ | 689 | 731 | 743 | 708 | 966 | 805 | 949 | 488 |
| Other transport equipment | 241 | 215 | 480 | 291 | 553 | 429 | 324 | 424 |

a/ Includes tractors.

b/ May exclude certain types of road vehicles included in other transport equipment.

Trading partners (as shown in EEC foreign trade statistics for 1964 to 1967, UDEAC statistics for 1968 and CAR statistics for 1969 and 1970).

| <u>Country</u> | <u>Imports</u> | | | | | | | <u>Jan-Aug</u> |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> |
| France | 4,309 | 4,089 | 4,600 | 6,071 | 4,899 | 5,325 | 5,484 | 3,234 |
| West Germany | 497 | 385 | 623 | 930 | 933 | 696 | 741 | 296 |
| Other EEC countries | 674 | 507 | 582 | 976 | 1,080 | 848 | 863 | 670 |
| United Kingdom | 326 | 285 | 275 | 258 | 374 | 409 | 265 | 171 |
| USA | 370 | 371 | 329 | 362 | 439 | 466 | 529 | 274 |
| Morocco | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 | 134 | 45 | 25 |
| Senegal | 144 | 76 | 53 | 37 | 28 | 6 | 22 | 25 |
| Zaire | 115 | 75 | 108 | 204 | 225 | 72 | 93 | 50 |
| Curacao | - | - | 158 | 111 | 1 | 11 | 13 | 2 |
| Venezuela | 77 | 132 | 125 | 89 | - | - | - | - |
| Japan | 56 | 110 | 172 | 261 | 184 | 178 | 201 | 77 |
| Hong Kong | 86 | 68 | 58 | 52 | 50 | 74 | 76 | 35 |
| Chad | a/ | a/ | a/ | a/ | a/ | 49 | 70 | 27 |

a/ Shown in UDEAC trade later.

Trading partners (cont'd)

| Country | Exports | | | | | Jan-Aug | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
| France | 3,319 | 2,454 | 2,841 | 3,031 | 3,352 | 4,706 | 4,225 | 2,932 |
| West Germany | 108 | 72 | 85 | 92 | 147 | 176 | 344 | 243 |
| Other EEC countries | 627 | 717 | 791 | 316 | 501 | 1,045 | 1,322 | 702 |
| United Kingdom | 372 | 459 | 592 | 136 | 242 | 248 | 146 | 90 |
| USA | 1,078 | 861 | 1,431 | 2,153 | 2,783 | 814 | 20 | 39 |
| South Africa | 77 | 77 | 64 | 104 | 98 | 137 | 48 | 7 |
| Morocco | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 20 | 14 | 22 | - |
| Zaire | 28 | 30 | 13 | 41 | 36 | 42 | 49 | 34 |
| Japan | 29 | 34 | 42 | 131 | 62 | 152 | 365 | 13 |
| Hong Kong | - | 97 | 159 | - | ... | 94 | 16 | 6 |
| Israel | 1,358 | 1,409 | 1,496 | 994 | 1,490 | 1,339 | 1,265 | 494 |
| Chad | a/ | a/ | a/ | a/ | a/ | 330 | 457 | 136 |

a/ Shown in UDEAC trade later.

Trade with UDEAC countries a/

| | Imports | | | | | Exports | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 |
| Cameroon | 108 | 416 | 580 | 661 | 681 | 12 | 96 | 86 | 238 | 246 |
| Congo (Brazzaville) | 1,130 | 778 | 673 | 817 | 1072 | 34 | 56 | 131 | 187 | 215 |
| Gabon | 16 | 24 | 21 | 22 | 72 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 54 | 43 |
| Chad b/ | 12 | 16 | 39 | - | - | 492 | 557 | 328 | - | - |

a/ CAR or UDEAC statistics.

b/ For 1969 and 1970 shown in general trade series.

Main imports and exports of CAR to UDEAC countries

| Imports | 1970 | Exports | 1970 |
|------------|------|------------------|------|
| Sugar | 250 | Cotton prints | 168 |
| Cigarettes | 313 | Autocycles, etc. | 139 |
| Cement | 219 | | |
| Soap | 113 | | |
| Shoes | 176 | | |
| Clothing | 158 | | |

Balance of Payments (figures in million CFA francs)

| Current Account | 1970 | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|
| | Receipts | Payments |
| Merchandise | 13,727 | 10,997 |
| Services | 1,795 | 9,631 |
| Investment income | 42 | 608 |
| Government | 1,740 | 1,783 |
| Private transfers | 1,179 | 1,546 |
| Public transfers | 3,599 | 720 |
| Total | 22,082 | 25,285 |
| Balance | -3,203 | |

Balance of payments (figures in million CFA francs) (cont'd)

| <u>Capital & Monetary</u> | <u>1970</u> | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | <u>Receipts</u> | <u>Payments</u> |
| Private capital | 4,015 | 2,844 |
| Government capital | 215 | 290 |
| Monetary (net) | 153 | - |
| Central Bank (net) | 47 | - |
| Total | 4,430 | 3,134 |
| Balance | +1,296 | |
| Errors & omissions | +1,907 | |

| <u>Summary of Payments</u> | <u>1964/5</u> | <u>1965/6</u> | <u>1966/7</u> | <u>1967/8</u> | <u>1968/9</u> | <u>1969/70</u> | <u>1970/71</u> |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Public transactions | +2,200 | +1,600 | +1,700 | +1,500 | +1,600 | +2,100 | +2,400 |
| Private " | -2,400 | -1,300 | -2,400 | -2,500 | -1,100 | -2,800 | -3,500 |
| Net balance | -200 | +300 | -700 | -1,100 | +500 | -700 | -1,100 |

| <u>Bank external assets</u> | <u>30 June</u> | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> |
| Central Bank | 1,171 | 1,841 | 1,561 | 596 | 960 | 419 |
| Commercial Banks | 188 | -148 | -333 | -389 | -106 | -269 |
| Total | 1,359 | 1,693 | 1,228 | 207 | 854 | 150 |

Prices: Consumer price index

| <u>Bangui family (Base 1st May 61 = 100)</u> | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|
| | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>Jan-July 1969</u> |
| Average | 124.2 | 135.9 | 139.7 | 142.3 | 149.2 | 149.0 |

European family in Bangui (1963 = 100)

| <u>July</u> | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> |
| | 121.1 | 121.2 | 125.6 | 135.1 | 139.7 | 148.5 |

Wholesale price index

| <u>Bangui (1958 = 100)</u> | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> |
| Average | 147.8 | 148.3 | 154.8 | 158.0 | 159.9 | 165.9 |

At July 1972 the index was 188.9.

Education

| <u>Enrolments</u> | <u>1964/65</u> | <u>1965/66</u> | <u>1966/67</u> | <u>1968</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Primary schools | 119,565 | 128,436 | 148,845 | 156,178 |
| Secondary schools | 3,662 | 3,340 | 4,668 | 5,730 |
| Teacher training | 459 | ... | 195 | 211 |
| Technical schools | 759 | ... | 771 | 1,341 |
| Higher education abroad | 72 | ... | 87 | ... |
| Other abroad | 147 | ... | 418 | ... |

By 1969/70 a further 450 classes for primary education had been planned of which number 300 were to be provided in 1966/67. For secondary education 50 new classes had been planned by 1970.

The long-term aim was universal primary education but in 1965/66 the proportion of children 7-14 at school was 48 per cent.

| <u>Health : Facilities and Staff</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1968</u> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Doctors | 40 | 42 |
| Dentists | 2 ^{a/} | 1 |
| Midwives | 17 ^{a/} | 20 ^{a/} |
| Nurses | 588 | 477 |
| Health inspectors | 35 | ... |
| Hospital beds | 2,244 | 3,595 |

^{a/} There were also 67 'traditional birth attendants' in 1966 and 75 in 1968.

In 1966 there were 79 posts for doctors, pharmacists, midwives and state registered nurses filled by technical assistance personnel, the CAR having only 5 trained doctors, amongst the indigenous population and three of these had diplomas from Dakar. Some 23 medical students and two pharmaceutical students were studying abroad in 1965.

The 2,244 hospital beds in 1966 were in 2 general hospitals, 42 medical centres and one leprosy centre. The higher total in 1968 covers 2 general hospitals, 39 maternity centres, 2 specialised hospitals and 47 medical centres.

Investment totalling 802 million CFA francs were proposed in the development plan to 1970, and of this sum 588 million was for improvements to the hospital at Bangui. At this hospital a 200-bed maternity wing, a children's wing (100 children) and a surgical wing with 100 beds were to be built together with subsidiary facilities.

Facilities in other centres were also being improved; a clinic was proposed for Bangui and money was also to be spent developing water supplies and for nurses living quarters (for training) at the Bangui hospital.

In 1970 a convention was signed with France which covered the provision of doctors and health personnel, the complete modernization of the hospital at Bangassou and the improvement of that at Bangui.

Public finance (figures in million CFA francs)

| <u>Summary</u> | <u>Estimates</u> | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> | <u>1972</u> |
| Ordinary revenue | 7,858 | 9,253 | 9,633 | 10,750 | 11,306 | 12,539 | 11,680 |
| Ordinary expenditure | 7,628 | 9,912 | 10,245 | 11,220 | 11,224 | 11,155 | 10,421 |
| Extraordinary receipts | 874 ^{a/} | 1,166 | 95 | - | - | - | - |
| Capital expenditure | 1,104 ^{a/} | 489 | 260 | 429 | 860 | 1,385 | 1,259 |
| Total receipts | 8,732 | 10,419 | 9,728 | 10,750 | 11,306 | 12,539 | 11,680 |
| Total expenditure | 8,732 | 10,401 | 10,505 | 11,649 | 12,084 | 12,540 | 11,680 |

^{a/} Excludes 230 million from ordinary budget.

Note : There are projects financed in toto or partially from external aid which are not covered in the above summary table, especially from 1970 onwards.

| <u>Ordinary revenue</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> | <u>1972</u> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Direct taxes | 1,405 | 1,930 | 2,054 | 2,663 | 2,973 | 3,629 | 3,629 |
| Indirect taxes | 5,194 | 4,866 | 5,392 | 5,913 | 6,044 | 5,957 | 5,889 |
| Aid | - | 675 | 630 | 400 | 415 | 550 | 400 |
| Other receipts | 1,259 | 1,782 | 1,557 | 1,774 | 1,874 | 2,403 | 1,762 |
| Total | 7,858 | 9,253 | 9,633 | 10,750 | 11,306 | 12,539 | 11,680 |
| <u>Ordinary expenditure</u> | | | | | | | |
| Public debt | 105 | 167 | 405 | 510 | 555 | 828 | 985 |
| Education & youth | 1,399 | 1,369 | 1,307 | ... | ... | ... | 1,808 |
| Health & social | | | | | | | |
| affairs | 690 | 644 | 654 | ... | ... | ... | 607 |
| Defence | 588 | 946 | 1,109 | ... | ... | ... | 1,227 |
| Internal affairs & | | | | | | | |
| justice | 769 | 581 | 616 | ... | ... | ... | 940 |
| Ministry of | | | | | | | |
| Development | 631 | 765 | 833 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Internal transfers | 1,422 ^{a/} | 1,097 | 1,115 | ... | ... | ... | 829 |
| Transfers to external | | | | | | | |
| bodies | | 1,064 | 1,207 | ... | ... | ... | 385 |
| Other expenditure | 2,124 | 3,279 | 2,999 | ... | ... | ... | 3,650 |
| Total | 7,912 | 9,912 | 10,245 | 11,220 | 11,224 | 11,155 | 10,421 |

a/ Includes other items of expenditure.

Note: The figures for 1966 may not be strictly comparable with those for 1967 and later.

Total indirect taxes were 5,404 million CFA francs in 1968 and approximately 5,580 million in 1969; direct taxes were 2,287 million CFA francs in 1968 and approximately 2,830 million in 1969.

| <u>Additional information</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> | <u>1972</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Personnel expenditure | 5,691 | 4,662 | 4,509 | 4,611 | 5,733 | 5,550 | 5,800 |
| Equipment | | 2,060 | 2,301 | 2,073 | 1,858 | 1,652 | 1,473 |
| Common expenditure | ... | ... | ... | 1,730 | 1,493 | 1,400 | 895 |
| Works (maintenance) | 410 | 457 | 516 | 456 | ... | ... | 156 |
| <u>Extraordinary receipts</u> | | | | | | | |
| From French budget | 100 | - | - | | | | |
| Loans - total | 320 | 535 | 95 | | | | |
| From ordinary budget | 230 | - | - | | | | |
| From reserves | - | 227 | - | | | | |
| Other receipts | 454 | 404 | - | | | | |
| Total | 1,104 | 1,166 | 95 | | | | |

| | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|--------------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Capital expenditure | 225 | 99 | 70 | ... | ... | | |
| Buildings | 125 | - | - | ... | ... | | |
| Infrastructure | 167 | - | - | ... | ... | 593 ^{a/} | 432 ^{a/} |
| Large items of equipment | 96 | 71 | 49 | ... | ... | | |
| Rural economy | 376 | 180 | 63 | ... | ... | 700 ^{b/} | 803 ^{b/} |
| Participations | | 139 | 78 | ... | ... | | |
| Contributions | 110 | - | - | ... | ... | 92 | 24 |
| Loans | 1,104 | 489 | 260 | 429 | 860 | 1,385 | 1,259 |
| Total (incl. others) | | | | | | | |

a/ Governments own projects.

b/ Contributions to projects financed by external aid.

Finance and banking (figures in million CFA francs)

| Central Bank | December | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
| Currency on issue | 3,572 | 3,782 | 3,946 | 4,489 | 4,839 | 5,232 | 5,098 |
| External assets | 2,507 | 1,588 | 1,172 | 1,161 | -540 | -1,286 | -175 |
| Money supply | | | | | | | |
| Currency a/ | 3,327 | 3,479 | 3,687 | 4,222 | 4,668 | 4,955 | 4,904 |
| Sight deposits a/ | 2,015 | 1,822 | 2,105 | 2,810 | 1,918 | 2,345 | 2,282 |
| Loans to the economy | | | | | | | |
| From the Commercial Banks | 3,553 | 3,828 | 4,433 | 4,929 | 5,576 | 6,227 | 4,765 |
| From the Central Bank | 1,706 | 2,369 | 2,947 | 3,717 | 5,264 | 5,315 | 4,776 |
| From the Treasury | 569 | 752 | 640 | - | 89 | 877 | 788 |
| Commercial Banks and Post Office | | | | | | | |
| Bank sight deposits a/ | 2,015 | 1,822 | 2,105 | 2,810 | 1,918 | 2,345 | 2,282 |
| Bank time deposits a/ | 206 | 413 | 442 | 481 | 765 | 677 | 721 |
| Post office deposits | 108 | 92 | 104 | 125 | 121 | 155 | 143 |

a/ Held by individuals and enterprises.

Development : The four year plan to 1970 gave the following breakdown of proposed investment expenditure:-

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | Total |
|--|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | (in million CFA francs) | | | | |
| Research & studies | 871 | 878 | 851 | 655 | 3,255 |
| Rural development | 1,285 | 1,769 | 1,747 | 1,790 | 6,581 |
| Mining and industry | 4,159 | 1,609 | 1,385 | 1,475 | 8,628 |
| Economic infrastructure | 1,542 | 1,597 | 1,817 | 1,520 | 6,476 |
| Social & administrative infrastructure | 2,080 | 3,045 | 2,409 | 2,359 | 9,839 |
| Training | 451 | 1,081 | 293 | 218 | 2,043 |
| Total | 10,388 | 9,979 | 8,492 | 8,017 | 36,876 |

Development (cont'd)

Of particular interest are the following items:-

| | <u>Total 1967-1970</u> |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Agricultural research institute | 1,007 |
| Studies for communications | 603 |
| Cotton production | 617 |
| Coffee production | 565 |
| Palm oil plantation | 373 |
| Pepper plantation | 290 |
| Tobacco cultivation | 365 |
| Regional rural programmes | 1,517 |
| Mining extensions | 1,000 |
| New developments in mining | 800 |
| New abattoir | 620 |
| Plywood factory | 400 |
| Textile complex ICCA | 2,600 |
| Chemicals (soap and oil works) | 630 |
| For construction industry | 400 |
| Improvement Bangui Port | 307 |
| Road development | 3,495 |
| Tourist development | 451 |
| Private transport equipment | 700 |
| Commerce | 747 |
| Schools & colleges | 2,591 |
| Bangui hospital | 588 |
| Urban affairs | 3,675 |
| Housing | 3,480 |
| Public debt | 637 |

The plan was expected to be financed by funds totalling 14,098 million CFA francs from national sources and 21,357 million CFA francs from external sources. The division between public and private investment was:-

| | <u>1967-1970 Plan</u> | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | <u>Private investment</u> | <u>Public investment</u> |
| | <u>(in million CFA francs)</u> | |
| National sources of finance | 5,834 | 8,264 |
| External sources | 4,273 | 17,084 |
| Total | 10,107 | 25,348 |
| | | 35,455 |

These totals do not cover the full total of planned investments.

Amongst external sources of finance the more important public sources were:-

| | <u>(million CFA francs)</u> |
|--|-----------------------------|
| FAC (Fonds d'Aide et de coopération) | 4,364 |
| CCCE (Caisse Centrale de coopération économique) | 2,188 |
| FED (Fonds Européen de développement) | 6,929 |
| UN (United Nations) | 2,847 |

Over 90 per cent of the finance forecast for this plan was actually obtained.

In the new plan 1971-1975, the GDP is expected to reach 65,000 million CFA francs by 1975 as a result of investments totalling 10,000 million francs a year.

Priority in the plan will be placed on agriculture and stockbreeding (which together represent 80 per cent of the country's production) and on the organization of agricultural marketing. The transport sector will be improved in the fields of road, river and air particularly to assist agriculture. Emphasis in the plan will also be placed on the educational sector and on mineral exploration.

Imports of machinery and transport equipment (in million CFA francs)

| | <u>EEC Statistics</u> | | | <u>CAR Statistics</u> | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971^{a/}</u> |
| Machinery | 698 | 616 | 2,096 | 954 | 1,080 | 1,264 | 1,100 |
| Electrical apparatus | 383 | 501 | 578 | 590 | 789 | 691 | 700 |
| Road motor vehicles | 830 | 876 | 823 | 966 | 805 | 949 | 75 |
| Other transport equipment | 111 | 280 | 150 | 553 | 429 | 324 | 600 |
| Total | <u>2,022</u> | <u>2,273</u> | <u>3,647</u> | <u>3,063</u> | <u>3,103</u> | <u>3,228</u> | <u>3,150</u> |

a/ Estimate based on 8 months trade.

National Accounts : 1964

Value added at factor cost
(million CFA francs)

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Agriculture | 15,387 |
| Diamonds | 2,159 |
| Food industries | 899 |
| Textiles | 363 |
| Other industries | 1,721 |
| Construction | 1,117 |
| Transport | 749 |
| Services | 1,492 |
| Commerce | 5,848 |
| Public enterprises | 1,168 |
| Total | <u>30,903</u> |

Administrative salaries

5,979 a/

a/ Includes 2,760 million from foreign administrations (mainly the French Army and French technical assistance).

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