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FOREIGN TRADE NEWSLETTER

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FOREWORD

The Foreign Trade Newsletter is prepared in the Trade Section of the Economic Commission for Africa.

The information published has been so far almost entirely based on reports in newspapers and periodicals; the secretariat cannot therefore be responsible for inaccuracies or deficiencies. It is hoped that it will be increasingly possible to publish information received directly from member States, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Trade at its first session that the secretariat should be kept informed on a regular basis by individual African governments of significant developments in trade and payments.

This issue includes material received from July 1966 to October 1966, inclusive.

The geographical names in the Newsletter do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

DEVELOPMENTS AT A GLANCE

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Agreements Between African Countries

Cameroon - Guinea

A trade and payments agreement, aimed at the strengthening of commercial relations between the two countries, was signed in July 1966.

Guinea annually exports nearly 100,000 tons of aluminium to the Cameroon valued at Fr. CFA 1 million, utilized by the Edea aluminium plant. Cameroon will be shortly exporting 237 tons of cotton seeds to Guinea, to start up new plantations for the supply of a recently-opened textile mill.

(Africa, Paris, 12/7/66)

Cameroon - United Arab Republic

A new trade agreement was signed on 19 August 1966 between Cameroon and the United Arab Republic, replacing a previous agreement concluded in December 1961. Trade between the two countries, non-existent before 1961, now amounts to half a milliard Fr. CFA, and it is hoped that the volume of trade will continue increasing as a result of the new agreement.

Under the terms of the agreement, Cameroon and UAR are committed to accord each other all facilities for export and import of commodities stipulated in the agreement, notably as regards the granting of import-export licences in conformity with the regulations in force in each country. The agreement also provides for reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment, and the organization of trade centres and exhibitions in the two countries.

At present trade between the two countries consists mainly of exports of aluminium, coffee and cocoa from Cameroon to the UAR and of exports of cement, rice and sugar in the opposite direction.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 27/8/66; Africa, Paris, 23/8/66)

Central African Republic - Congo (Kinshasa)

A trade agreement was recently concluded between the Central African Republic and Congo (Kinshasa).

The contracting parties undertake to grant each other the necessary facilities for the exportation and importation of certain commodities included in two lists annexed to the agreement.

List A consists of exports from the Democratic Republic of the Congo: tea, cement, and fibro-cement products, galvanized sheets, paints, varnishes and siccatives, perfumery, footwear, plastic manufactures, margarine, refractory material (éternit), records, casks, bottles and cans, cycle tyres and tubes, copper wire, wood products, iron and plastic tubes. List B consists of exports from the Central African Republic: kola, pimento, wood, cotton, groundnuts, sesame, rubber, printed fabrics, hides and skins, household utensils, bricks, ceramics, polished granite, industrial gas, wood products, tobacco, wax, honey, dairy products, cheese.

The lists of products can be modified by a mixed commission established for the purpose of examining any difficulties arising from the operation of the agreement, and of submitting proposals for the expansion of trade between the two countries.

The contracting parties undertake to grant each other import and export licences, according to demand, in conformity with their respective legislations and taking account of previous commitments. Payments are to be made in conformity with the exchange control regulations in force in the two countries, in convertible currencies.

The agreement provides for reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment with respect to customs duties and equivalent taxes on exports and imports. However, the MFN clause does not apply to preferences which (a) are accorded

Central African Republic - Congo (Kinshasa) (continued)

or may be accorded to neighbouring countries for the purpose of facilitating border traffic; (b) derive from customs union or free trade area arrangements concluded or to be concluded; and (c) result from special treatment granted to certain countries in the framework of assistance in kind, foreign exchange or credits provided by these countries.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 27/8/66; Sub-regional Office, Kinshasa)

Congo (Kinshasa) - Tunisia

It has been announced in the Tunisian Journal Officiel of August 23-26 that the trade agreement concluded in 1964 between the two countries has been renewed for a further year from May 30, 1966.

Quotas under the agreement remain unchanged, and all imports will be made "according to needs."

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 30/9/66)

Ivory Coast - Tunisia

An additional protocol defining the application of the trade agreement of December 1965 was signed between the Ivory Coast and Tunisia on 12 October 1966.

The protocol provides for importation of agricultural products, mining products and handicrafts into the Ivory Coast, in return for Tunisian imports of food products including bananas, coffee and cocoa.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 22/10/66)

Morocco - United Arab Republic

A trade agreement between the United Arab Republic and Morocco was signed on 2 June 1966.

Morocco - United Arab Republic (continued)

Moroccan exports to the UAR will include foodstuffs, wool, explosives, phosphates, meat and vehicle chassis. The UAR will export to Morocco textiles, books, petrol, footwear, films, raw cotton, tyres, lorries and prefabricated wooden buildings.

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 9/9/66)

Sudan - United Arab Republic

A protocol for the amendment of the customs agreement of 8 November 1959 between the Sudan and the UAR has been issued recently.

Many categories of goods are entirely exempted from customs duties. Other reductions range from 20 to 80 per cent.

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 1/7/66)

Agreements Between African and Other Countries

Dahomey - Switzerland

A trade agreement has been concluded between Dahomey and Switzerland, incorporating the exchange of goods, protection of investments and technical co-operation. The agreement is valid until 31 December 1967, and thereafter renewable by mutual consent.

Exports from Dahomey to Switzerland will include groundnuts, palm oils, copra, teak, cotton, fruits and spices. Swiss exports to Dahomey will consist of dairy produce, chemicals, textiles, mechanical and electrical products, photographic apparatus and watches.

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 29 July 1966)

Mauritania - USSR

A trade agreement was signed between Mauritania and the Soviet Union on 17 October 1966. Under the terms of the agreement the Soviet Union will supply Mauritania with rolling mill machinery and equipment, cotton textiles, medicines and chemical products. In return Mauritania will provide groundnuts, gum arabic and dates.

At the same time a protocol was signed for the supply of Soviet machinery and equipment worth over CFA Francs 16 million for the period 1967-1969, of which 40 per cent would be covered by Mauritanian goods.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 22/10/66)

Morocco - Austria, Benelux, Denmark, Finland, Spain

Country	Signed	Renewed	Validity	Remarks
Austria	1958	1/4/66	1 year	Quotas remain unchanged
Benelux	1958	1/7/66	1 year	Quotas remain unchanged
Denmark	1961	1/7/66	1 year	Quotas remain unchanged
Finland	1963	1/6/66	1 year	Quotas remain unchanged and only a few values
Spain	1962	1/7/66	1 year	Quotas remain unchanged

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 8/7/66
30/9/66; 19/8/66)

Sudan - USSR

Under a long-term agreement concluded between the Sudan and the USSR, the lists of goods to be exchanged for the years 1965-1967 are given below:

Sudan - USSR (continued)

List of exports from the USSR to the Sudan

	Unit	1965	1966	1967
Machines and equipment (trucks and passenger motor-cars, tractors, agricultural and road building machinery, excavators, power, pumping and compressing and construction equipment, ships and ships' equipment, aeroplanes, helicopters, aircraft equipment, equipment for the light, food and printing industries, sewing machines, tools, bearings and spare parts	£S 1,000	800	1100	1400
Roller iron and steel	1,000 tons	15	16	17
Rails		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Oil and petroleum products tanks		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chemical goods	£S 1,000	40	70	100
Automobile tyres and tubes	1,000 sets	2	5	10
Sawn timber	1,000 cubic metres	45	45	45
Newsprint	Tons	100	200	300
Sugar	1,000 tons	30	45	50
Cotton and other piece-goods	Mil.m.	12	12	12
Medicines, medical instruments and equipment	£S 1,000	40	60	80
Watches	1,000 pieces	5	10	15
Movie and photographic cameras and accessories	£S 1,000	4	6	8
Other goods (goods for cultural and household use, films, books, periodicals and other goods)		200	200	200

List of exports from the Sudan to the USSR

Cotton	1,000 tons	10	12	15
Skins	1,000 tons	100	100	100
Oil seeds/groundnuts, etc.	1,000 tons	5	6	7
Dates	Tons	300	300	300
Gum Arabic	£ 1,000	10	14	19
Other commodities (medical herbs, handicrafts wares, films, books and periodicals	£ 1,000	10	15	20

Note: P.M. = pro memoria.

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 15/7/66)

Tanzania - Japan

It has been announced that as a result of a recent visit to Tanzania by a Japanese trade delegation, Japan has undertaken to buy over 200 million shillings worth of Tanzanian goods during the current year and in 1967. Japanese purchases would include cotton, coffee, sisal, hides and skins, and maize.

(Africa, Paris, 19/8/66)

Tunisia - Austria, Benelux, Japan, Pakistan, Rumania, Spain

Country	Signed	Renewed	Validity	Remarks
Austria	1961	1/5/66	1 year	Quotas remain unchanged
Benelux	1958	1/4/66	1 year	Quotas remain unchanged
Japan	1960	1/4/66	1 year	Tunisian exports: vegetables and other foodstuffs, lead and mercury, carpets, and handicraft products. Japanese exports: tea, textiles, motor cycles, fishing vessels, radios, toys, photographic apparatus and footwear.
Pakistan	1965	1/4/66	1 year	Quotas remain unchanged
Rumania	1964	1/5/66	1 year	Quotas remain unchanged
Spain	1961	1/4/66	1 year	Quotas remain unchanged

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 15/7/66; 9/9/66; 30/9/66; 7/10/66)

United Arab Republic - Mexico

Details were published of the trade agreement between Mexico and the United Arab Republic signed on 23 October 1963, and ratified on 24 March 1966.

United Arab Republic - Mexico (continued)

The agreement has been operating provisionally from the date of signature and continues in force for additional yearly periods unless terminated by either party with three months' notice.

The agreement provides, with certain specified exceptions, for unconditional and unlimited most-favoured-nation treatment on a reciprocal basis and for payments in respect of bilateral trade to be effected in any freely convertible currency agreed upon by both parties.

Annexed to the agreement are two lists of goods. List A covers probable imports into Mexico from the UAR: raw cotton of more than 23 mm, dried dates, natural silk cloth, raw linen (flax), linen tow, wine, privet powder (alhena), cigarettes, essential oils for perfumes, cinematograph films and music records.

List B includes probable imports into the UAR from Mexico: sugar, tobacco, coffee, petroleum and its products, metals, meats, machinery, cinematographic films, chemical and pharmaceutical products, iron and steel tubing, oxide of zinc and electrical equipment.

These lists do not exclude the possible interchange of other goods not included in the lists.

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 14/10/66)

United Arab Republic - Spain

It has been announced that a protocol to the payments agreement of 26 October 1960 between the Spanish Exchange Control Institute and the Central Bank of Egypt was signed on 21 May 1966.

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 19/8/66)

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE, CREDITS AND INVESTMENTS

International Organizations

EEC (European Development Fund)

The Commission of the European Economic Community (EEC) has approved the financing of several projects in the Associated African States, endorsed by the European Development Fund (EDF), as follows:

Training

A global allocation to finance the training programme of the Associated States for the academic year 1966-67.

$4,800,000 to provide 1,630 scholarships in the area of economic, agricultural and technical training, and professional training for women.

$54,000 to provide 20 Government employees with five months in-service training in the various departments of the Commission of the EEC.

$148,000 to finance a seminar programme, consisting of 30 seminars affecting approximately 1,500 participants.

Burundi

$260,000 for surveys of the two principal roads in Burundi with a view to improvement of the road from Bugarama to the Rwanda frontier (80 km) and the Muramvya-Gitega stretch (49 km) of the Bujumbura-Gitega road.

$400,000 for geological and mineral exploration in the sedimentary terrain of the Ruzizi plain which may contain hydrocarbons, coal, salt, etc.

Central African Republic

$2,025,000 for drainage of the cattle-raising area of about 150,000 hectares at Bambari, and the establishment of a cattle-breeding ranch.

EEC (continued)

Central African Republic (cont.)	$563,000 to expand the National School of Administration, founded in 1963 with funds from the national budget. The school provides training for middle and higher level administrative officers and the extension should enable the school to carry out its programme of training approximately 600 officers in 20 years.
	$1,641,000 for construction of water supply and distribution for the towns of Fouar and Bambari.
	$560,000 for the second installment of aid to production, concerning cotton (structural improvements and price support) and coffee (fertilizer, insecticides and other materials).
Congo (Brazzaville)	$3,200,000 for the planting of selected palm trees in the Congo basin.
	$1,360,000 for establishment of two cattle-raising farms at Lhoma and Louila, including import of 2,400 cows, preparation of pastures and roads, provision of housing equipment and necessary materials, and of expert staff.
Congo (Kinshasa)	$761,000 for the training of the senior staff (200 officials) of the Congo Transport Board (OTRACO) and for a study of training requirements for medium level staff.

EEC (continued)

Congo (Kinshasa) (continued)	$3,750,000 for a six-year programme of agricultural development in East Kasai, involving the regrouping under supervision of 14,000 families of farmers on selected lots for the cultivation of foodstuffs and cotton.
	$2,000,000 for construction of two bridges on the Lubilash and Luilu rivers, and improvement of access and connecting roads between the capital and the main provincial economic centers of Eastern Kasai.
	$7,000,000 for construction of an asphalted road (126 km) to link the diamond mining center of Mbujimayi with the station of Mwene-Ditu on the railway between Fort-Franqui and Elisabethville.
	$3,183,000,000 for agricultural development in Katanga, in particular of tobacco and a number of food crops, and to increase the income and improve the diet of the 8,500 families of planters in the area. The operation will last five years.
Ivory Coast	$2,034,000 to construct and equip a National College of Agronomy, which will train 24 agricultural engineers and 35 agricultural technicians each year, and will also be open to students from other African countries.
	$1,000,000 for construction of two palm-oil plants at Eloka and Toumanguie.

EEC (continued)

Mali	$1,652,000 for the second annual installment of aid to production including price support for cotton, groundnuts and rice and structural improvements in connection with these crops (fertilizers, insecticides and the training of supervisors).
Mali-Upper Volta	$5,500,000 for the modernization of roads between Kontiala and Kimparana in Mali and Bobo-Dioulasso in Upper-Volta. This is an inter-state operation joining the main highway systems in the two countries, 118 km of the new road being in Upper-Volta and 190 km in Mali.
Rwanda	$220,000 for road surveys concerning access to Gatumba bridge, a stretch of 15 km linking Gitarama and Ruhengeri and completing the north-south road axis, and the shortest and most direct link (95 km) from Kigali to the Uganda border by way of Byumba and Gatuna.
	$420,000 for geological and mineral exploration, mainly for cassiterite in the parkland of Kagera.
Senegal	$587,000 for construction of two bridges in Lower Casamance to overcome the geographical isolation of the Casamance area and to launch economic integration with Gambia.
Togo	$1,053,000 for asphalting Atakpamé-Palimé and Atakpamé-Badou roads (180 km).

EEC (continued)

Upper-Volta — $427,000 for construction of a training centre for girls in Ouagadougou.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 13/8/66; International Financial News Survey, Washington, 26/8/66 and 16/9/66; Europe, Brussels, 2/7/66)

United Nations - Specialized Agencies

Kenya - IBRD

The World Bank has agreed to grant the Kenya Government a further loan of £50,000 to finish tarring the 75-mile road between Mombasa and Malindi, which is now expected to be completed towards the end of 1967.

(Overseas Review, London, September 1966)

Nigeria - IBRD

The halfway point in the construction of Nigeria's Kainji Dam on the Niger River, begun two years ago and scheduled to be completed in September 1968, has been reached.

Financing has been largely accomplished by means of loans from the World Bank ($82 million), the U.S. ($14 million), Canada, the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands, and private commercial banks, both British and American. Nearly $73 million has been spent so far.

The dam, which is located about 600 miles from the Gulf of Guinea at the southern end of Kainji Island in the heart of Northern Nigeria, will create a lake 85 miles long and 20 miles wide. Power from Kainji will be supplemented by another dam and 500 mw. power station to be built at Jebba, which will also complete navigational control of the river, and by another project in the Shiroro Gorge of the tributary Kaduna River.

Nigeria - IBRD (continued)

The Kainji project, which includes an auxiliary dam, navigation locks, a transmission system, and attendant installations in addition to the main dam and power station, will cost an estimated $208 million and will rank with the Volta River Project in Ghana and the Kariba Dam in Rhodesia as one of the largest undertakings of its kind in sub-Saharan Africa.

As the key project of the 1962-68 Nigerian Development Plan, the Kainji Project is expected to provide substantial benefits to the growing Nigerian economy, including the eventual establishment of a national grid to supply electricity to the whole country; improvement of flood control and navigation of the Niger River from ocean ports in the Niger Delta - Warri Burutu and Port Harcourt - up to the Nigeria-Dahomey border; irrigation for agriculture; and promotion of the inland fishing industry.

The Kainji Dam locks, the downstream improvements, and the lake created by the dam will permit considerable improvement of national and international waterway navigation.

(International Commerce, Washington, 19/9/66)

Nigeria - IBRD

It is reported that Nigeria and the World Bank have entered into a loan agreement of £9,488,000 for various road projects.

(Overseas Review, London, October 1966)

Tanzania - IBRD

A survey of a new road from Iringa to Tunduma, on the Zambian border, is at present being undertaken by the Stanford Research Institute, and a team from Tanzania left for Washington in September 1966 to negotiate a

Tanzania - IBRD (continued)

contract for the construction of the road. It is hoped that the World Bank will contribute to the financing of this project.

Also, a team of experts in agriculture, education and road construction from the World Bank are to spend five weeks in Tanzania to study future economic development needs. The World Bank's major assistance to Tanzania since independence has been a £1-1/2 million credit for the expansion of secondary education.

(Overseas Review, London, October 1966)

Zambia - IBRD

The World Bank has approved a loan equivalent to $17.5 million to Zambia for the improvement of sections of two of the country's most important trunk roads: the Great East Road linking Lusaka with the Eastern Province and neighbouring Malawi, and the Great North Road linking the center of the country with the Northern Province and Tanzania. The roads are key international routes and traverse important agricultural areas. Their improvement will reduce transport costs substantially, provide quicker and more reliable transport for both passengers and freight, increase the effectiveness of public administration, and improve communications between the outlying provinces with the more developed center of the country.

As a land-locked country heavily dependent on exports and imports, Zambia must have reliable access to the sea, as well as good internal transportation network to facilitate economic growth. Zambia's best developed link to the sea is the Rhodesian Railways, owned jointly by Zambia and Rhodesia, which extends from the Copperbelt through Rhodesia to the Mozambique ports of Beira and Lourenço Marques, both a distance of 1,500 miles. There are three alternative rail or rail-water routes to ports in Angola, the Congo (Kinshasa) and Tanzania. Zambia's trunk road network also connects with the transport system of Tanzania and Malawi which provide outlets to the sea.

Zambia - IBRD (continued)

Traditionally the greater part of Zambia's copper exports and all its petroleum imports have been transported over the Rhodesian Railways. Since the unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia, this traffic pattern has changed and Zambia has been faced with an emergency transport problem. Much of the exports and imports are now being transported over alternate routes, with heavy truck traffic using the Great North Road and the Great East Road to reach Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania, and via the Malawi Railway, the port of Beira.

The project is scheduled for completion by the end of 1969 at a total cost of $29 million. The Bank loan of $17.5 million will cover the estimated foreign exchange requirements, and the local currency costs will be met by the Government of Zambia through budgetary appropriations. The loan will be for a term of 20 years and bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Amortization will begin in July 1970. This loan is the first operation by one of the World Bank group of institutions in Zambia since it achieved independence in 1964.

(Africa, Paris, 20/9/66; International Financial News Survey, Washington, 23/9/66)

Kenya - IDA

The International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, has approved a credit equivalent to $7 million to the Government of Kenya to assist in expanding Kenya's secondary education system.

The project is for the construction of new, and expansion of existing, general secondary, technical and teacher training institutions and for the purchase of furniture and equipment.

Since Kenya's population is widely scattered and most teachers are from areas other than those in which they teach, the project will include

Kenya - IDA (continued)

provision where necessary of student boarding facilities and staff houses. The project covers all expected capital investment for these types of schools in Kenya in the next three and a half years.

The total cost of the project is estimated at $9.7 million. The IDA credit of $7 million will cover all the estimated foreign exchange costs and a part of the local expenditure. The remainder will be provided by the Government of Kenya which is also establishing within the Ministry of Education a special project implementation unit to ensure the smooth and efficient execution of the project.

(Africa, Paris, 23/8/66)

Malagasy Republic - IDA

The International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, has approved a credit equivalent to $10 million to the Malagasy Republic for a road project. This is the first operation in the Malagasy Republic by one of the World Bank group of institutions. The credit will help to finance the reconstruction to modern standards of two sections of road totalling 100 miles, and a feasibility study and engineering of an additional eight miles, including a large bridge. The road sections will complete a 375-mile trunk highway from Tananarive, the capital, to Majunga, the principal port of trade.

Economic development has been hampered by the island's distance from world markets, by the sparse population in many areas, and by the lack of adequate transportation and marketing arrangements. Railways serve only limited areas; coastal navigation and air transport are important. Highway transport is still relatively undeveloped, although it has expanded rapidly in the last decade. Less than half of the road network of about 18,600 miles is all-weather, and even these roads are inadequate for present

Malagasy Republic - IDA (continued)

traffic. Under its new development programme, the Government plans to build and improve over 4,900 miles of roads by the end of 1968. Completion of the Tananarive-Majunga highway has been given high priority.

(UN Press Release IB/1798, New York, 29/7/66)

Malawi - IDA

The International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, has approved a credit equivalent to $490,000 for engineering services connected with improving two of the most important roads in Malawi. One road, which is part of the country's main north-south artery, extends from Zomba to Lilongwe, the major market center for agricultural produce from the central region. The other road extends westward from Lilongwe to the border of Zambia.

The credit is for 10 years, repayable in semi-annual installments, after a two-year grace period, with a service charge of 3/4 of 1 per cent. If an IDA credit is extended in due course for the construction of the roads involved, the engineering credit would be refunded out of the proceeds of the construction credit.

(International Financial News Survey, Washington, 14/10/66)

Mali, Senegal - IDA

The International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, has approved credits equivalent to $9 million to Senegal and of $9.1 million to Mali for the rehabilitation and modernization of the railways. The mainline of the Senegal Railways connects with the Mali Railway, providing the principal route for Mali's export-import trade. The IDA credits will help to finance track improvements, the purchase of diesel locomotives, freight cars, and other rolling stock, as well as the

Mali, Senegal - IDA (continued)

purchase of signalling and telecommunications material and equipment. IDA funds will also finance the services of consultants to carry out a detailed traffic cost study and of technicians to assist the railways in the improvement and maintenance of tracks.

The project is scheduled for completion in mid-1969, at a total cost estimated at the equivalent of $13.9 million to Senegal and of $11.1 million to Mali. The credit will finance 65 per cent of the total for Senegal and most of the foreign exchange cost for Mali.

The Governments of Mali and Senegal will relend the proceeds of the IDA credit to Senegal Railways and the Mali Railway at 6 per cent interest, repayable over 30 years, including a grace period of 3 years.

(International Financial News Survey, Washington, 7/10/66)

Tunisia - IDA

The International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, has approved its second credit, of $13 million, for the establishment of schools in Tunisia. The first credit, of $5 million, was granted in 1962. There is particular urgency as regards the development of secondary education in order to overcome the shortage of middle level labour force and to allow a sufficient number of students to enter university. The projects include the construction and equipping of 15 secondary schools and three agricultural training centers, as well as the equipping of 16 other secondary schools. There will be 19,700 new places offered to students, that is, 40 per cent more than the total foreseen in secondary schools during the current Four-Year Plan. The equipping of 16 school establishments will assure to 27,000 students an education of a

Tunisia - IDA (continued)

better quality and more training facilities. The total cost of the project is estimated at $19.76 million, and IDA's credit will cover two-thirds of the cost.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 24/9/66)

Note: The standard terms of IDA credits are as follows. The credits are repayable annually, after a ten-year grace period, at 1 per cent of the principal for ten years and at 3 per cent for the remaining thirty years. There is no interest, but a service charge of 3/4 of 1 per cent per annum is paid on the amounts withdrawn and outstanding to meet IDA's administrative costs.

Senegal - IFC

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), an affiliate of the World Bank, is joining with European and Senegalese investors to finance a $12.4 million fertilizer plant, the first to be established in West Africa. The plant, which will manufacture a range of complex fertilizers and superphosphates, will be built near Dakar in Senegal by the Société Industrielle d'Engrais au Sénégal. The main sponsor is the Potasses d'Alsace group of France, one of the world's largest potash producers and an important manufacturer of complex fertilizers in Europe. Senegal's economy is based primarily on agriculture, particularly on the growing of peanuts for export. In order to increase the productivity of the agricultural sector, the Senegalese Government has for some time been encouraging the use of fertilizers by providing technical assistance, loans, and subsidies. As a result, fertilizer consumption has increased rapidly and consistently from 4,400 tons in 1960 to 42,000 tons in 1965 and is expected to reach 53,000 tons in 1966.

At present Senegal exports rock phosphate and imports finished fertilizers to meet the requirements of local farmers. The new plant will utilize local rock phosphate together with imported sulphur, ammonia and

Senegal - IFC (continued)

potash to produce complex fertilizers. In addition to supplying domestic needs, SIES plans to produce limited amounts of complex fertilizers and triple superphosphates for export, mainly to neighbouring West African countries.

IFC's total commitment, its first in Senegal, is for a maximum of $3.4 million, including an equity investment of about $1 million and a long-term loan of $2.4 million, repayable over eight years beginning in 1970. Other financial institutions expected to participate in the project include the European Investment Bank (a long-term loan of $2.4 million), the Senegalese National Development Bank (BNDS)--drawing on credit facilities to be provided by the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique ($2 million)--and two French Government institutions, Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération ($1.2 million) and Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique.

Share capital will account for approximately $4.45 million of the total investment. The largest holding, $970,000, will be that of the Société Sénégalaise d'Engrais et de Produits Chimiques, a subsidiary of Potasses d'Alsace and two other French concerns. IFC will rank next, and other important shareholders will include Salzdetfurth A.G., a leading German fertilizer manufacturer, BNDS, and Société Sénégalaise de Phosphates de Thiès, a subsidiary of the French chemical concern Pechiney-Saint-Gobain. Smaller equity investments will be held by a number of European and Senegalese firms and by four commercial banks in Senegal.

(International Financial News Survey, Washington, 2/9/66; Africa, Paris, 26/8/66)

Ghana - IMF

The International Monetary Fund has granted Ghana a further loan amounting to Cedi 20.8 million, to be used mainly in clearing the arrears of short-term trade bills.

(Overseas Review, London, October 1966)

Morocco - IMF

The International Monetary Fund has approved a stand-by arrangement for the Government of Morocco authorizing drawings up to the equivalent of $50 million over a period of 12 months, beginning 23 September 1966. This succeeds a one-year stand-by arrangement of $45 million approved in September 1965 (under which no drawings were made). It will provide support for the efforts of the Moroccan authorities to maintain financial equilibrium and to advance the country's economic development.

Owing to the prolonged drought in 1966, a substantial increase in food imports is expected. The new stand-by arrangement will assist the authorities in limiting the use of trade and payments restrictions, and will also permit Morocco to continue its present efforts to liberalize the country's foreign trade and to maintain the basis for further relaxation of restrictive practices.

Morocco's quota in the Fund was recently increased to $75.6 million, and its outstanding drawings currently total the equivalent of $7.22 million.

(International Financial News Survey, Washington, 7/10/66)

Sudan - IMF

The International Monetary Fund has approved a stand-by arrangement under which the Government of the Sudan can draw up to the equivalent of $28.5 million over the next 12 months. The arrangement will support the efforts of the national authorities to reduce existing pressures on resources and to lay the ground for achieving internal and external equilibrium. This will provide the basis for accelerating the nation's development effort in the next fiscal year, beginning on 1 July 1967.

A major reorientation of cotton marketing policy, now in progress, is intended to promote exports and to relieve financial pressures associated with accumulated stocks. The stabilization programme also includes measures

Sudan - IMF (continued)

to reduce the level of bank financing of the public sector and to limit credit expansion in the private sector. It will aim at reducing restrictions on current international payments as well as limiting reliance on bilateral payments arrangements. The stand-by arrangement provides a secondary line of reserves immediately available to Sudanese authorities in the event of temporary foreign payments difficulties.

The Sudan's quota in the Fund was recently increased to $57 million, and its outstanding drawings currently total the equivalent of $24.7 million.

(International Financial News Survey, Washington, 23/9/66)

Sierra Leone - FAO

An agreement concerning agricultural development in Sierra Leone has been signed between that country and FAO. This agreement involves a total investment of 390,000 Leones, of which 21,300 will be provided by FAO. A team of international experts and Sierra Leone technicians will collaborate in the execution of this project over the next two years.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, October 1966)

Algeria - Special Fund

The UN Special Fund has loaned 1.4 million dinars to a Swedish firm for the purpose of evaluating the quantity of Algerian natural gas which it might be possible to dispose of in foreign markets and the means of assuring its disposal, whether through gaslines or tanker boats.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 17/9/66)

Malawi - Special Fund

The UN Special Fund will contribute $1.6 million for a pre-investment agricultural survey of the Lower Shire Valley and Lilongwe areas, to be undertaken by FAO. The Malawi Government contribution will be $1 million, mostly in the form of services. The project is divided into three main parts:

(a) Preparation of a submission on a land settlement and reorganization scheme involving about 500,000 acres in the Lilongwe area;

(b) Preparation of a submission on rain-fed cotton farming in the Lower Shire Valley;

(c) A longer term study and preparation of a submission on irrigation possibilities in the Lower Shire Valley. The first two parts of the project will be completed by early 1967 and the third will take about two years.

(Overseas Review, London, October 1966)

Ghana - UNDP

The United Nations Development Programme will grant $1.5 million towards improving Accra's water supply and sewerage system. The Government of Ghana will provide £202,333 in kind, by way of buildings and administrative personnel.

A five-man UN team has already examined the project, the first phase of which was completed last December, also with the help of UNDP.

(Africa, Paris, 19/8/66)

Kenya - UNDP

Kenya and the United Nations have concluded an agreement worth over £1 million to promote development in Kenya's rangelands.

The project, to last five years, will cost £1,325,000, of which Kenya will contribute £675,000 and the UN £650,000. The UN will also provide 14 international experts to advise Kenyan officials.

(Africa, Paris, 28/10/66)

Malagasy Republic - UNDP

A financial agreement amounting to FMG 279 million was signed on 19 October 1966 between the Malagasy Republic and the United Nations Development Programme for the realization of a study project on agricultural development in the Farafangana region, on the east coast, at a total cost of over FMG 400 million.

This project concerns the development and diversification of tropical agriculture in that region, in the framework of the Five-Year Development Plan and taking account of world economic perspectives. It is intended that a team of Malagasy experts would eventually take over from the team of international experts.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 29/10/66)

Senegal - UNDP

Two agreements have been recently concluded between the United Nations Development Programme and Senegal. Under the first agreement UNDP will grant

Senegal - UNDP (continued)

$950,000 to help finance a programme to co-ordinate applied research in the treatment, storing, packing and marketing of foodstuffs. The programme will be first concerned with groundnuts, millet, fish and meat, and will later be extended to fruits and vegetables.

Under the second agreement, the Special Fund will finance pre-feasibility studies of the Gouina Dam, to last about two and a half years, at a cost of Fr. CFA 312.2 million.

Previous projects carried out in Senegal with financial assistance of the Special Fund included hydraulic studies (Fr. CFA 1,135 million, of which 207 million was contributed by the Senegalese Government), and studies of the use of the waters of the Senegal River in the valleys as well as of a project for the resumption of water transport between Senegal and Mali.

(Africa, Paris, 25/10/66)

Sierra Leone - UNDP

At the request of the Sierra Leone Government, an international team of fisheries experts, under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme, is expected to arrive at the beginning of next year to begin a five-year development survey of Sierra Leone's fishing industry, aimed at improving fishing at all levels and helping local fishermen.

During the survey efforts will be made to improve on fishing boats and nets used by fishing industries and by local fishermen. The team will work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and it is hoped that local fishermen and fishing experts will be trained during the survey.

(Overseas Review, London, October 1966)

Upper Volta - UNDP

A recently signed agreement between Upper Volta and the United Nations Development Programme concerns a project of studies of mining development in north-east Upper Volta and the associated transport aspects.

The study includes the evaluation of the importance and quality of manganese deposits at Tambao, and of the calcium deposits at Tin Hrassin with a view to possible production of cement. At the same time, an examination will be made of all technical and economic factors concerning the viability of a railway from Tambao to Ouagadougou (353 km).

The participation of the UN Special Fund amounts to $ 455.5oo (Fr. CFA 111,597,000). The Upper Volta Government will contribute Fr. CFA 7,299,000 in cash and Fr. CFA 11,566,000 in kind. The UN is in charge of the execution of the programme, in collaboration with technical and administrative services in the Upper Volta.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 29/11/66)

Chad - World Food Programme

On 19 August 1966 an agreement was signed between the Chad Government and the World Food Programme for extending the land restoration project and the provision of school meals in the Préfecture du Lac.

The initial agreement, signed on 1 June 1964, concerned the supply of 5,880 tons of wheat delivered free at Fort Lamy. The proceeds of the sale of this wheat to the Grands Moulins du Tchad were used to buy 3,000 tons of millet, 11 tons of corn, 500 tons of meat, 260 tons of sugar, 82 tons of oil, 700 cases of tea and 16 tons of salt on the local market to feed the peasants of the Préfecture du Lac and their families working on the construction of dykes for polders, and also to supply school canteens to encourage school attendance.

Chad - World Food Programme (continued)

The extension agreement signed on 19 August 1966 stipulated the delivery of 7,000 tons of wheat spread over three years. This additional assistance will make it possible to increase the surface of land reclaimed from Lake Chad, and to embark upon irrigation and drainage work inside certain polders. The World Food Programme's total participation in the project will amount to about Fr. CFA 592 million. OXFAM has also participated to the extent of Fr. CFA 14.5 million.

The Government of Chad will supply engineers and managers, will ensure transport of the food supplies and the operation of pumping stations and vehicles, and will be in charge of the spending and administration of the funds. The Development Bank will pre-finance the purchase of food. Chad's participation in the total execution of the project is estimated at Fr. CFA 250 million.

It is expected that under the project 25,000 hectares of land providing three annual crops will be recovered. This would not only provide Chad with its flour requirements within the next two years, but also open up the possibility of creating a dehydrated vegetable industry for export, long-fibre cotton cultivation by irrigation, and additional meat production.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 27/8/66)

United Arab Republic - World Food Programme

The World Food Programme will contribute to an irrigation and drainage project in the UAR an equivalent of $4.25 million. The area involved in the project was previously watered by river floods, but following construction of the Aswan Dam artificial irrigation has become necessary.

(Africa, Paris, 26/8/66)

Governments and Government Agencies

Rwanda - Belgium

The financial and technical assistance agreement between Rwanda and Belgium was renewed on 27 September 1966.

Belgian aid for 1967 will be 180 million Rwanda francs, the larger part of it to be distributed as follows:

-RF 22 million for agriculture and livestock farming;

-RF 56 million for the improvement of Kigali's airport;

-RF 32 million for construction of housing for civil servants.

Aid will be also given towards the improvement of tourist facilities (a 200-room hotel is actually under construction in Kigali) as well as for teaching at and modernization of Kigali hospitals.

In 1967, Belgium will maintain 222 technicians in Rwanda, including 105 teachers, 16 agricultural experts, and military experts. Also, 35 new scholarships have been granted for 1966-67 which bring the total to 96 scholarships awarded to Rwanda, and 38 civilian and 65 military trainees will be accommodated in Belgium.

Finally, Belgium will co-operate with international financial aid to Rwanda, with the participation of the IMF. Belgium will accord to Rwanda 75 million Belgian francs for the importation of Belgian products, of which 30 million will be a grant and 45 million in the form of a loan, repayable in five years beginning 1 November 1969.

(Africa, Paris, 4/10/66; Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 15/10/66)

East Africa - Canada

Canada is to send $60,000 worth of printing equipment to the East African Common Services Organization, as a contribution to an intensive literacy campaign in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

Previously Canada had donated 80 tons of paper and paper stock to EACSO and a publication adviser was also loaned to the East African Literature Bureau in Nairobi.

The new printing equipment will be used to print primers, readers, follow-up literacy materials in a number of African languages and adult education text books.

(Africa, Paris, 27/9/66)

Zambia - Canada

The Canadian Government has announced that it will grant Zambia £160,000 in economic aid, primarily for use in road development.

(Overseas Review, London, October 1966)

Mali - China (Mainland)

A new Chinese loan of $3 million has been accorded to Mali. Part of this was used to pay Mali's debt to Senegal (port, railway and transit charges), and for delivery of petrol.

China has also offered Mali 16 tons of material for 40 primary schools, to furnish the physics, chemistry and natural history classes. Three Chinese professors teach at the Bamako lycée for girls.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 3/9/66; Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, September 1966)

Tanzania - China (Mainland)

The Government of Tanzania recently signed contracts with the Government of China for the supply of technical expertise, equipment and finance for the construction of a new textile mill. The total value of equipment and materials, which will include spinning, weaving, printing and dyeing equipment, will amount to $5.6 million, while the other aspects of aid are expected to total $0.18 million. Tanzanian nationals will be trained for posts at various levels of production, management and technical administration.

(International Financial News Survey, Washington, 21/10/66)

Niger - China (Taiwan)

Under a co-operation agreement concluded between Niger and China (Taiwan), the latter is to make available a credit of over £1 million for a period of five years. The money is to be used to extend rice production in Niger, with the assistance of Chinese technicians and material.

(Africa, Paris, 23/9/66)

Malawi - Denmark

An agreement was signed in August 1966 under which Denmark will make an interest-free loan of £750,000 to Malawi. Three-quarters of the loan, to be repaid in 15 years, is for the purchase of capital goods in Denmark, and 25 per cent is untied. Under the agreement Carlsberg Breweries of Copenhagen will build in Malawi a brewery producing 15 million bottles of beer a year.

(Overseas Review, London, September 1966)

Ivory Coast - Federal Republic of Germany

The West German Government has agreed to put at the disposal of the Ivory Coast a credit of DM 15 million. The purpose of this credit is to finance the construction of the San Pedro port.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, October 1966)

Malawi - Federal Republic of Germany

A new financial aid agreement was signed on 8 August 1966 between representatives of the Governments of Malawi and West Germany. The credit, totalling DM 7.2 million, will be used to finance the construction of roads and canals.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, September 1966)

Mali - Federal Republic of Germany

The Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to grant capital aid totalling $1.3 million to Mali for a water supply project on the edge of the Sahara. Under the project, 24 deep wells will be sunk at Gourma to tap water for cattle grazing in the area. Furthermore, spare parts valued at $330,000, for the country's state-owned trucks, have been received as the first installment of a grant from the German Government.

(International Financial News Survey, Washington, 24/6/66)

Morocco - Federal Republic of Germany

Under the terms of an agreement signed on 13 September 1966, the Federal Republic of Germany has granted to Morocco a credit of DM 59.5 million for an airport, road construction, and other projects concerning tourist development.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, October 1966)

Uganda - Federal Republic of Germany

The West German Government has offered a further loan of almost £536,000 to Uganda, under the existing financial aid agreement. This will enable Uganda to complete the reconstruction of a main road between Kampala and Mbarara in Western Uganda.

The total road project has been financed by the West German Government at a cost of £1.5 million. Since the signing of a financial aid agreement in 1964, West Germany has granted Uganda aid totalling £4.1 million.

(Africa, Paris, 28/10/66)

Cameroon - France

A financial agreement was concluded on 13 July 1966 between France and Cameroon. Under the agreement France is to grant Fr. CFA 619 million for the realization of projects in the fields of sanitation and social development. The principal projects can be summarized as follows:

- control against cocoa rotting (Fr. CFA 50 million) covering an area of 10,000 hectares of cocoa plantation and allowing planters to buy the necessary equipment and anticryptogamic products;
- construction of silos and cotton granaries in North Cameroon, involving construction of 60 brick warehouses and 165 metal silos;
- complementary studies for the development of the Piemont-Mandara and the Guider region (Fr. CFA 6 million);
- extension of the central telephone exchange of Douala (3,000 telephone lines);
- preliminary study against bilharzia and supply of nivaquin against malaria;
- construction of the Buéa Lycée (second phase);

Cameroon - France (continued)

- construction and equipment of 100-room pavilion and one foyer in the university city;
- supply and installation of a 10-kilowatt transmitter for the Douala radio station.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 23/7/66)

Central African Republic - France (FAC)

An agreement concerning the financing of the extension of the Port of Bangui was signed on 17 September 1966.

Under the agreement the Fonds d'aide et de coopération (FAC) will grant Fr. CFA 105 million for the construction of wharfs. In the second stage CAISCOP will put at the disposal of the Central African States a loan of Fr. CFA 80 million for the construction of hangars and the acquisition of two mobile cranes. The execution of these projects will be entrusted to an inter-state organ, the Transequatorial Communications Agency.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, October 1966)

Central African Republic - France (FAC)

On 5 July 1966 the Fonds d'aide et de coopération (FAC) allocated a credit of Frs.6 million to the Central African Republic to finance the following activities:

- Frs. 905,000 for rural development in Kemo Gribingui until 1970, aimed at increasing cotton production;
- Frs. 1,615,000 for development activities in Upper Sangha, to revive agricultural production with the object of alleviating the economic imbalance in the area due to widespread character of diamond mining;

Central African Republic - France (FAC) (continued)

-Frs. 3,300,000 for animal husbandry projects including a centre for poultry-raising and for the supply of small livestock, a dairy survey, an experimental cattle-shed, and an animal food plant;

-Frs. 28,000 for aerial photography related to a study of town planning and cadastral surveys for all the prefectures and sub-prefectures of the Central African Republic, with the exception of Bangui and Berberati.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 16/7/66)

Chad - France

France has granted new financial assistance to Chad, amounting to Fr. CFA 528,354,750 following an agreement concluded on 9 September 1966 between the two Governments. This brings to 23 the number of Franco-Chadian conventions signed since 30 December 1959, and to Fr. CFA 7.6 milliard the total of French financial aid given during that period.

The principal operations financed by the new credits are as follows (in millions Fr. CFA):

-construction of a maternity ward at Fort-Lamy (129.7);
-construction of an educational establishment for ladies at Fort-Lamy (79.51);

-hydraulic studies of Ouaddai, Biltine and part of Ennedi (80);

-assistance to endemic services (68.4);

-development of fishery on Lake Chad (39.5);

-intensification and modernization of cotton cultivation (38.4); and

-agricultural education and training (30.2).

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 17/9/66)

Dahomey - France (FAC)

The Fonds d'aide et de coopération (FAC) extended on 5 July 1966 a credit totalling Frs. 10,045,000 to Dahomey for the financing of certain economic and social development projects, as follows:

- development of production, including palm oil plantation (Frs. 2,916,000); cotton cultivation (Frs. 748,000); and provision of administrative staff for the north-east and central districts (Frs. 4,456,000);

- social development: equipment of hospitals at Cotonou and Porto-Novo, and the campaign against tuberculosis and endemo-epidemic diseases (Frs. 925,000);

- administrative improvements, including the reorganization and mechanization of public accounting in the country (Frs. 1,000,000).

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 16/7/66)

Gabon - France (FAC)

The Fonds d'aide et de coopération (FAC) accorded on 5 July 1966 Fr. CFA 535,500,000 to Gabon, to be divided among the following projects:

- Fr. CFA 71,850,000 for rural development in the Ngounie region; an agricultural research programme; and development of fishery in the northern lakes of Moyen-Ogooué;

- Fr. CFA 254 million for infrastructure including a study of the deviation of the Libreville-Lambaréné-Kango road; supply of equipment for and a study of the organization of the Libreville public works; development of transmitting stations at Libreville and Franceville; energy studies (of the Mbei and of the extension of the water supply network at Port-Gentil);

Gabon - France (FAC) (continued)

- Fr. CFA 114,700,000 for public health (campaign against endemic diseases, mobile medical units, and maternity and child welfare); equipment for vocational training centres at Port Gentil and Libreville;
- Fr. CFA 95 million for studies of chromite deposits, of the presence of gold-bearing seams, preparation of a geological map of Makokou-West.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 16/7/66)

Ivory Coast - France (FAC)

The Fonds d'aide et de coopération (FAC) has agreed to participate in a number of projects in the Ivory Coast, as follows:

- Frs. 880,000 for the construction and equipment of a cotton-linting factory at Borondiali, and Frs. 1,500,000 for hangars to store the cotton and its by-products;
- Frs. 1,620,000 (credit) for urban and road projects in San Pedro, and for road building in the South-West region;
- Frs. 3,330,560 for the establishment of a bureau for professional training.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 16/7/66)

Senegal - France

Two financial aid agreements were signed between Senegal and France on 5 July 1966. Under the terms of the first agreement, France will grant the Government of Senegal Fr. CFA 552.8 million for the financing of the following projects included in Senegal's second Four-Year Plan (in millions of CFA francs):

Senegal - France (continued)

-Geological map of the Senegal River region (19.1);

-Agricultural research in the Senegal River valley (12.5);

-Teak and gmelina plantations (60);

-Pre-feasibility study of the development of 30,000 hectares of rice fields in the Senegal River delta (110);

-Telecommunication studies (11);

-Hydrological studies in connexion with the provision of water supply for Dakar (21.2);

-Supply of road maintenance equipment (150), including five bulldozers, four fillers, four motorgraders, nine tractors, nine steam rollers, and twelve lorries for the upkeep of tarmac roads;

-Neuro-surgery hospital wing for Dakar-Fann hospital centre;

-Supply of medicines and equipment for endemic disease control (60);

-Technical assistance for Senegal's transport administration (20).

Under the second agreement, France will make a loan of Fr. CFA 75 million to Senegal, repayable in five years at 1 per cent interest, for the purchase of agricultural equipment for the 30,000 hectares of rice fields being developed by the Société d'aménagement et d'exploitation du Delta (S.A.D.E.).

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 9/7/66
and 16/7/66)

Togo - France (FAC)

Two financial agreements were signed on 5 September 1966 between Togo and France. One is a direct subsidy from the French budget, and the other from the Fonds d'aide et de coopération (FAC). These subsidies amounting to Fr. CFA 250 million, represent the first installment for 1966 of French participation in the execution of Togo's Five-Year Plan. The main projects are (in million CFA Fr.):

-Experimentation in food crop cultivation (72.5);

-Experimentation in cocoa and coffee cultivation (19.1);

-Establishment of manioc cultivation (49.15);

-Study of water supply at Dapango (3.5).

Several other projects are foreseen, notably Fr. CFA 30 million for purchase of medicines; Fr. CFA 10 million for supply of printing material and vehicles for the Togo-Press; and Fr. CFA 14.3 million for housing.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 10/9/66)

Upper Volta - France (FAC)

A financial agreement was signed on 20 August 1966 between Upper Volta and the Fonds d'aide et de coopération (FAC), involving an amount of Fr. CFA 241.26 million.

This is the first installment of FAC credits for the financial year 1966 for the execution of various projects undertaken by the Government of the Upper Volta: an experimental agricultural hydraulics station; extension of groundnut cultivation and improvement of techniques for the cultivation of foodstuffs, development and the modernization of agriculture in the Black Volta region; distribution of improved cotton seed; con-

Upper Volta - France (FAC) (continued)

struction of 4,200 metres of wells through self-help; breeding of fish in seven dams; construction of a leather drier at Bobo-Dioulasso; and establishment of an integrated medical team at Ouahigouya.

Protocols have been also signed certifying the completion of action taken under financial agreements concluded in 1961 and 1962, under which close on Fr. CFA 140 million of investment credit were placed at the disposal of Upper Volta.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 27/8/66)

Cameroon - Italy

An agreement concerning a study of the development of hydro-electricity of the Natchigal waterfall situated on the Sanaga River has been concluded between Cameroon and the Electroconsult Company of Milan. The total investment involved is Fr. CFA 38 million.

Under the economic and technical co-operation agreement of 1962, the Italian Government will contribute Fr. CFA 16 million and the participation of Cameroon and the Electroconsult Company will be Fr. CFA 13 and 9 million respectively. These studies, lasting 20 months, should determine the possibilities of constructing a dam and a hydro-electric power station destined to supply Yaoundé and its environs. At present, the electric current used in the Cameroon capital comes from thermal power. At its lower stream, the Sanaga River already supplies the hydro-electric station at Edea.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 23/7/66)

Somalia - Italy

The Italian Government is to make a grant of over $100 million to Somalia to help the economic and social development of the country.

(Africa, Paris, 22/7/66)

Kenya - Japan

An agreement offering Kenya £2 million for economic development has been signed between representatives of the Japanese and Kenyan Governments. Repayment will be over 18 years, with a five-year grace period, at 5-3/4 per cent. Further details of the loan will be embodied in a loan agreement to be concluded shortly between the Kenya Government and the Export-Import Bank of Japan. The loan is expected to be used mainly in projects developing and processing primary products to achieve increased export earnings.

(Overseas Review, London, October 1966)

Nigeria - Japan

Nigeria has accepted a loan of £10 million from Japan for the purpose of rectifying the unfavourable trade imbalance with that country. The loan is repayable in 18 years, including a grace period of 3 years, and carries an interest rate of 5.75 per cent per annum.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 15/10/66)

Tanzania - Japan

It has been announced that Japan has extended £2 million worth of "yen-credit" to Tanzania, to be used for financing of industrial projects, particularly for processing primary products into exportable goods.

The credit is to be repaid in 18 years, including a five-year grace period, at 5.75 per cent interest.

(Africa, Paris, 12/8/66)

Uganda - Japan

Japan has undertaken to grant a yen credit equivalent to £1 million, to be provided by the Export-Import Bank of Japan, to the Government of

Uganda - Japan (continued)

Uganda. It carries an interest rate of 5.75 per cent per annum to be repaid over 18 years including an initial five-year period of deferment. Projects to be financed by the credit will involve the development of production and processing of primary products.

(Afro-Asian Economic Review, Cairo, September 1966; Africa, Paris, 22/7/66)

Mali - Korea (North)

A factory situated at Djikoroni, in the suburbs of Bamako, entirely financed by North Korea, will produce plates and dishes, sanitary material, earthenware, tiles and cement.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, September 1966; Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 3/9/66)

Morocco - Kuwait

Two loan agreements have been recently concluded between Morocco and the Kuwait Economic Development Fund.

The first agreement involves a sum of 1,350,000 Kuwait dinars for the development of the Tessaoud area, and the second an amount of 2.7 million Kuwait dinars for agricultural development in the Beni-Mousson region, south-east of Casablanca.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, September 1966)

Ivory Coast - Netherlands

An agreement for the creation of a rural technical centre at Daloa was signed between the Ivory Coast and the Netherlands Government on 30 July 1966.

Ivory Coast - Netherlands (continued)

The Centre will train teaching instructors and craftsmen, in metal-working, auto-mechanics, bricklaying, woodwork and furniture-making. The Netherlands will supply the necessary equipment, and provide the teaching staff and management of the Centre for the first three years, whereupon the Ivory Coast will take full charge of the Centre.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, October 1966)

Kenya - Norway

A bilateral agreement was signed between Kenya and Norway, under which the Norwegian Government will finance the building of a nurse training centre at Thika at the cost of £150,000.

The project provides for the construction of classrooms and a health centre. The Norwegian Government will also supply the equipment and will provide three teachers for the school.

(Africa, Paris, 30/8/66)

Kenya - Scandinavia

The Kenya Government is to receive over £3 million in aid from the Scandinavian co-operative movement to build its own co-operative organization. In addition, 25 Scandinavian field advisers are expected to arrive in Kenya by January 1967 to study Kenya's needs and later to draw up a programme for co-ordinating co-operative activities.

(Africa, Paris, 30/8/66)

Botswana (Bechuanaland) - United Kingdom

Following negotiations on Bechuanaland's economic problems and future aid requirements, the British Government has assured the Government of Bechuanaland that budgetary and development aid and technical assistance

Botswana (Bechuanaland) - United Kingdom (continued)

would continue to be provided by the United Kingdom after Bechuanaland achieved independence. In order to help the country to meet immediate requirements, the United Kingdom will make available, between the date of independence 30 September 1966 and 31 March 1967, the undrawn balance of Bechuanaland's current grant allocation from the Colonial Development and Welfare funds, together with the unissued balance of the budgetary grant already agreed for the financial year 1966-67. The Bechuanaland Government has also been informed of the scale and nature of the financial contribution that the United Kingdom will be able to make after March 1967.

(International Financial News Survey, Washington, 16/9/66)

Ghana - United Kingdom

The U.K. Government plans to make a five-year topographical survey of North Ghana, costing about £250,000. The survey will be made under the auspices of the U.K.-Ghana technical assistance co-operation agreement.

(Africa, Paris, 21/10/66)

Algeria - USSR

Wide-ranging aid agreements have been concluded between Algeria and the Soviet Union.

The first agreement is connected with the construction of a large thermo-electric power station near Annaba. This will run on natural gas, and will provide energy for a number of plants which are planned for the region. The agreement also covers the building and equipment of a brandy distillery, which will eventually also produce liqueurs on a basis of Algerian wines, thus utilizing a considerable share of Algeria's annual wine harvest.

Algeria - USSR (continued)

Other agreements will cover the supply by the Soviet Union of equipment for prospecting oil, as well as experts and technicians who will work with the Algerian National Company for the Transport and Marketing of Hydrocarbons (SONATRACH). Soviet aid will also enable the Algerian Government to set up a professional training school for mining and metallurgy, and a hundred or so scholarships for Algerians who wish to follow specialized studies will be granted between 1967 and 1970.

Furthermore, the Soviet Union will provide experts to work out plans for the full utilization of the iron mines at Gara-Djebilet, which were recently nationalized.

Algeria will deliver iron and wine to the USSR, who has agreed to buy a great part of the production which will come from the factories to be built under Algerian-Soviet co-operation agreements.

(Africa, Paris, 12/8/66)

Ghana - USSR

The £300,000 Tarkwa gold refinery will begin to process locally-produced gold next year. Machinery for the factory is being shipped from the Soviet Union, who will also supply experts and technicians to man the factory.

(Overseas Review, London, October 1966)

Mali - USSR

The Soviet Union will give Mali aid totalling $500,000 for the construction of a Centre for political studies.

Under an agreement signed on 28 July 1966, the Soviet Union is also helping Mali to set up a cement factory with an annual capacity of 30,000 tons, of which 10,000 tons is to be for export. The factory will be installed at Diamon, in the Kayes region.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 3/9/66; Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, September 1966)

Morocco - USSR

An economic co-operation agreement has been concluded between Morocco and the Soviet Union, in October 1966.

The Soviet Union will supply Morocco with equipment and will co-operate with that country in the field of radio-television; will help Morocco to construct a metallurgical complex for the manufacture of agricultural machines in Casablanca; and will contribute toward the establishment of a scientific centre for the training of a thousand technicians for the complex.

Among other projects foreseen by the agreement are the exploitation of zinc mines near Bou-Madine; the construction of a hydro-electric plant on the Dra River; and exploration of iron ore sources near Nador.

(Le Monde, Paris, 29/10/66)

Mauritania - United States

An American-Mauritanian agreement for the development of tourism in the Atar (400 km north-east of Nouakchott), was signed on 9 September 1966. The agreement stipulates that Mauritania and the United States will invest together Fr. CFA 10 million in this project, the U.S. share being Fr. CFA 4,336,600 in the form of a grant. The U.S. will construct a small airport at Chinguetti. Several resting-places or hotels will be constructed or repaired.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, October 1966)

Rwanda - United States

U.S. assistance to Rwanda is provided under two agreements. The first agreement, in the process of execution, involves the delivery of 100 tons of powdered milk, 5,000 tons of flour and 1,000 tons of soya oil, worth $1.3 million. The second agreement stipulates delivery of trucks, tyres, Rwanda - United States (continued)

spare parts and plastics, worth $1 million. The Rwanda Government will keep the proceeds of the sales of the products under the first agreement. The proceeds from the second agreement can be devoted, with the consent of the U.S., to the economic development of the country.

A previous agreement was concluded between the U.S. and Rwanda two years ago for the construction of a water filtration plant, but work on this project will only start at the end of 1966.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 13/8/66)

Senegal - United States

The United States and Senegal have concluded an agreement under which the U.S. will provide 124 vehicles worth $231,000 for the C.E.R. (Centres d'expansion rurale).

Another agreement between the two countries involves a loan of $50,000 to Senegal for various projects already in progress including the inauguration of a university course in economics to be offered to university students during the holidays preceding their last school year.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 9/7/66)

Cameroon - United States (AID)

The United States Agency for International Development (AID) is financing Fr. CFA 10 million of the cost of a fishery and fish processing survey in the Cameroon. The Transworld Sea Food Incorporated of New York will pay the full cost of the survey, if it decides to invest in the project which would include the processing, freezing and exporting of shrimps and other seafoods. The total cost is estimated at about Fr. CFA 39,725,000.

(Overseas Review, London, October 1966)

Ethiopia - United States (AID)

Ethiopia plans the construction of a dam and power station on the Finchaa River, and a transmission line between the site and Addis Ababa, to provide 100,000 kilowatts of power to the Addis Ababa inter-connected power complex. The electricity from the new dam, expected to be built in five years, will bring Ethiopia's total production of electricity to a total of 729 million Kw.

Construction of the dam will be open to bids from U.S. contractors, with Ethiopian firms sub-contracting minor portions of the project. Turbines, generators and other electrical equipment will be bought in the United States.

A $21.7 million loan to the Ethiopian Electric and Light Power Authority, a statutory corporation of the Ethiopian government, authorized by the Agency for International Development (AID), will cover all foreign exchange costs. Local costs of approximately $6 million will be financed by EELPA.

The borrower will repay the Government in Ethiopian dollars within 25 years from the date of the first disbursement. The Ethiopian Government will repay AID in U.S. dollars over 40 years, including a grace period of 10 years, at 1 per cent interest during the first 10 years and 2.5 per cent thereafter.

(International Commerce, Washington, 1/8/66; Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, October 1966)

Ivory Coast - United States (AID)

The U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) has recently contributed to certain projects undertaken in the Ivory Coast, as follows:

-Development studies: consisting mainly of a two-year study of soils and forest research in the south-west of the country. More than $6 million has been allocated towards this project and for the implementation of certain previous projects.

Ivory Coast - United States (AID) (continued)

-Development loans: two loans, one for purchase of road maintenance equipment, the other for the Ivoirian Industrial Development Bank, amounting to more than $6 million.

-"Food for Peace" programme: more than $5 million was granted for several projects, including the construction of five rural technical centres (Man, Abengourou, Adzopé, Yamoussoukro, Daloa) and for the Yamassoukro airport.

Furthermore, $468,845 was placed at the disposal of Ivoirian businessmen in the form of long-term loans. Also, two regional projects (vaccination campaign against measles and campaign against animal plague) financed by AID, will be of benefit to the Ivory Coast.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 20/8/66)

Liberia - United States (AID)

The Liberian Government has signed a development agreement with the United States Agency for International Development (AID) with a view to opening up the country's South-Eastern region.

Widespread surveys of the region will be undertaken with a view to developing forestry resources and a network of roads, as well as providing for improvements to the ports of Buchanan, Greenville and Harper. An amount of $700,000 will be provided by AID to finance the survey.

(Africa, Paris, 12/7/66)

Mauritania - United States (AID)

Mauritania and the United States have concluded a financial agreement for the financing of two proposed dams in the Tagnat region in central Mauritania. The credits, amounting to Fr. CFA 2.9 million will be made available through the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID).

(Africa, Paris, 30/9/66)

Nigeria - United States (AID)

The contract for the construction of the Ikom-Calabar road in the Eastern Region has been awarded to an American firm, Reynolds-Brezina-Brown Joint Venture Ltd. Funds for the construction of the road are to be provided by the United States Agency for International Development (AID) as a loan to the Government of Eastern Nigeria.

(Overseas Review, London, October 1966)

Sudan - United States (AID)

The United States Agency for International Development (AID) has approved a $3,325,000 development loan and a local currency loan of $761,000 to a private Sudanese corporation. The funds will assist in financing the cost of constructing and equipping a modern durra processing plant in Khartoum.

The recently formed corporation is controlled by the Agricultural Products Refining Corp., a U.S. company which owns 51 per cent of the Sudanese firm's voting stock.

The development loan is repayable in U.S. dollars over 15 years including a three-year grace period on principal repayments, at 5-1/2 per cent interest per annum. The local currency loan, whose funds were generated from sales of wheat to the Sudan, is also repayable in 15 years, including a three-year grace period, in Sudanese pounds, at 7 per cent interest per annum.

Durra will be refined under modern wet milling processes to produce starch, glucose, dextrose, vegetable oil and animal-feed by-products. The designed capacity of the plant is 70 metric tons of durra per day and it is estimated that during seven years of plant operation, net foreign exchange savings of some $4 million will accrue to the Sudan through the domestic production of glucose and starch which are now imported.

(Africa, Paris, 26/8/66; Overseas Review, London, September 1966)

Zambia - United States (AID)

Zambia and the United States have concluded an Investment Guarantee Agreement under which the United States Government, through the Agency for International Development (AID), will guarantee new capital investments made in Zambia by American nationals and companies. At the same time the Zambian Government will recognize the interest of the United States Government in such investments.

(Overseas Review, London, September 1966)

Ethiopia - United States (EXIMP Bank)

The Ethiopian Government guaranteed a loan of $3.7 million negotiated with the Export-Import Bank in favour of the Company for Hotel Development of Ethiopia, destined to finance the construction of the Hilton Hotel in Addis Ababa. The total investment amounting to $15,862,500 is to be provided by a company whose principal shareholders are the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Development Bank, Ethiopian Airlines, and chain of Ras Hotels.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, October 1966)

Food for Peace

The U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development have announced Food for Peace agreements or amendments to agreements providing for the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities in the amounts shown below:

Botswana (Bechuanaland) - $3,582,000 for nonfat dry milk and vegetable oil; $1,340,000 for corn for cattle.

Congo (Dem. Rep.) - $4,090,000 for corn, cotton, and tobacco.

Food for Peace (continued)

Ghana	- $7,460,000 for cotton, edible vegetable oil, grain sorghum, rice, tobacco, wheat flour, and yellow corn.
Ivory Coast	- $1,786,000 for rice.
Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda	- $3,574,000 for wheat.
Morocco	- $2,388,000 for cotton; $12,821,000 for wheat or wheat flour; $5,810,000 for wheat.
Tunisia	- $8,130,000 for barley, feedgrains, and wheat.

(International Financial News Survey, Washington, 14 October 1966)

Ghana - Yugoslavia

A new £400,000 slaughter-house situated at Tema is about to commence operations. Pre-financed by Yugoslavia, it will replace the existing Accra slaughter-house.

(Overseas Review, London, September 1966)

Mali - Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia has given Mali a credit of $1,500,000, spread over two years, of which $750,000 can be drawn immediately. The old Malian debt, for the same amount, is extended to 1968. A dozen Yugoslav experts and technicians are shortly expected in Bamako.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 3/9/66; Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, September 1966)

Nigeria - Yugoslavia

It is reported that Yugoslavia has offered a long-term loan of £3.6 million to Nigeria, to help its industrial and economic development.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, October 1966)

Private Organizations

North Africa

Algeria - United States

Two important agreements have been signed between the Algerian National Company for the Transport and Marketing of Hydrocarbons (SONATRACH) and two American banks and one American firm in Algeria.

Under the terms of the first agreement the Bank of America and Manufacturers Hanover Trust have granted Sonatrach a loan of $15 million. The loan is guaranteed by the Algerian Development Bank.

Two previous loans have been made to Sonatrach, one for £18.5 million (see FTNL Nos. 9 and 10) and the other for 7.5 million dinars (see FTNL No. 12), destined to finance the third Algerian pipeline, constructed by the British firm John Brown Constructors Ltd., and inaugurated in March 1966. The second phase of work actually in progress concerns the technical installations and will allow an increase in the annual throughput from 10 million tons to 17 million tons of petroleum.

Furthermore, Sonatrach and Varel Manufacturing Company of Dallas have concluded an agreement under which Sonatrach assumes a 65 per cent participation in the Varel-Africa Company. This participation is in form of an increase in the capital which will allow the Varel Company of Algeria to increase and diversify its production.

The Varel-Africa Company is specialized in the fabrication and assembly of drilling tools of all dimensions.

(Le Monde, Paris, 27/10/66)

North Africa (continued)

Morocco - Iran

A new company for the exploitation of bitumen in Morocco, the "Sebima," was recently formed by S.A.M.I.R. (Société marocaine de raffinage) and S.C.P. (Société chérifienne des pétroles). The new company will be in charge of marketing the products of the asphalt plant at Mohammedia, near Casablanca, whose construction started in August 1966. The plant is a joint Moroccan-Iranian enterprise, between S.A.M.I.R. and the Pars-Oil Company of Iran.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, October 1966)

Morocco - Italy

It is reported that an Italian firm will construct a chemical factory at Kenitra. Construction will begin in 1967 and will take two years to complete. The factory will produce annually 14,000 tons of soda, 12,000 tons of bicalcic phosphate for the manufacture of fertilizers and 10,000 tons of polyvinyl chloride for production of plastic materials. It will employ 600 workers, and the investment involved is about DH 74 million.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 22/10/66)

Morocco - United States

It is reported that the Aluminium Co. of America (ALCOA) and another U.S. company, specialized in the manufacture and marketing of aluminium and fluor-spar, are to associate with two Moroccan companies in the industrial exploitation of the El Hamineur fluor-spar deposits.

The construction of a flotation plant, producing 50,000 tons of fluor-spar annually, will cost DH 5 million and allow to employ several hundred workers. The exploitation of this mineral is expected to produce a revenue of DH 8 million annually.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, October 1966)

North Africa (continued)

Tunisia - Federal Republic of Germany

A loan agreement was signed between Tunisia and the Kreditanstalt Bank of Frankfurt. The purpose of the loan, totalling 4 million dinars, is to finance the construction of the harbour of Goulette.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 22/10/66)

United Arab Republic - France

An agreement concerning exports of UAR agricultural products to France signed in Cairo by the authorities of the United Arab Republic and representatives of a number of French firms, is the first of its kind to be concluded between French private interests and the UAR. The agreement stipulates that, beginning in July 1966, 42 hectares in the vicinity of Alexandria will be placed at the disposal of the French firms, to be used by them for raising vegetables and fruits for sale in France. Next year, a further 84 hectares will be allocated for the same purpose. The agreement also provides for the assignment of six French agricultural experts to the UAR and for imports of French seeds, fertilizers, and insecticides. The firms concerned will undertake to transport the produce to the French market. Prices will be fixed according to world market prices.

(International Financial News Survey, Washington, 29/7/66)

United Arab Republic - Italy

A new agreement was signed between the UAR and the Italian petroleum company, ENI, on 20 July 1966. The UAR Government and ENI at present hold 50 per cent of the shares in the Compagnie Orientale de Pétroles d'Egypte (COPE), and ENI has been prospecting for oil in the UAR since 1959. In recent months there have arisen some points of controversy, e.g. concerning the transfer abroad of ENI profits in the UAR that have been frozen for a considerable time.

North Africa (continued)

United Arab Republic - Italy (continued)

The present agreement provides for increasing COPE's capital from £E 10 million ($23 million) to £E 16 million on a 50-50 basis by both parties. ENI would pay its share partly out of the frozen profits and partly in foreign currencies. The agreement also provides for a new ENI loan of £E 8 million to be invested in oil prospecting. This loan, which is repayable over five years, carries an interest rate of 2 per cent.

COPE produces about 5 million tons of crude oil annually, i.e., about 80 per cent of total UAR oil output.

(International Financial News Survey, Washington, 12/8/66)

United Arab Republic - United States

An Egyptian company has signed an agreement with the U.S.-owned Pan American Oil Company to exploit the Moragande oil field in the Gulf of Suez. The agreement will be submitted to the authorities in charge for approval.

According to the terms of the agreement, the two companies will form a new firm called the "Suez Gulf Oil Company." The president will be an Egyptian and one of the two directors an American. The Moragande oil field will produce 150,000 barrels a day.

(Africa, Paris, 25/10/66)

West Africa

Ghana - Federal Republic of Germany

Experts from Germany have arrived to assist in establishing a cattle-breeding station at Bolgatanga in the Upper Region to supply the meat factory located there. Meanwhile, a new £900,000 township is to be constructed at nearby Zuarungu to house the employees of the factory.

(Overseas Review, London, October 1966)

West Africa (continued)

Guinea - United States

An agreement has been recently reached between the Guinea Government and the American companies Alcan Aluminium, Ltd. and Harvey Aluminium Inc. for the exploitation of bauxite deposits at Boké. Under the terms of the agreement, Alcan undertakes to participate in the development of bauxite deposits in Guinea, through the acquisition of 17.5 per cent of the shares held by Harvey Aluminium in the Bauxite Company of Guinea, a mixed society to which Harvey had subscribed 51 per cent of capital and the Guinea Government 49 per cent.

Alcan also undertakes to buy from the company which will exploit the Boké deposits 1,200,000 tons of bauxite annually for the first five years and 1,400,000 tons annually for the following 15 years. Alcan will participate in the financing of equipment representing a total investment of $30 million, for the production of 3 to 5 million tons of bauxite annually.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 29/10/66)

Ivory Coast - Federal Republic of Germany

The project of establishing a paper factory in the Ivory Coast, undertaken by Krupp of Germany, is expected to be started in 1967. Construction has been entrusted to a French company, already active in the Ivory Coast, and production is expected to start in the second quarter of 1969. The factory will cover the country's needs in cartons (15,000 tons) and paper (10,000) excluding printing paper.

The Ivory Coast Government is expected to retain a majority of shares in this project. Initial investment will amount to between Frs. CFA 4.5-5 milliard, and may eventually be increased to Fr. CFA 8 milliard.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, October 1966)

West Africa (continued)

Ivory Coast - Federal Republic of Germany, Turkey

A consortium of German enterprises, led by S.A.R.L. Voith Heidenheim Brenz, near Dusseldorf, concluded in September 1966 an agreement with the Société d'état turque Tuerkiye Slueloz ve Kagit Fabrikalari Isletmsi (SEKA) for the construction of a paper factory at Caycuma. Scheduled for completion in 1969, the factory will produce annually 60,000 tons of cellulose, 25,000 tons of chemical cellulose and 60,000 tons of paper bags. The cost of the construction is estimated at DM 150 million.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, October 1966)

Ivory Coast - Japan

An agreement has been concluded between the Ivory Coast and a Japanese firm, Nichibo Co., Ltd., under which the latter is to help establish a factory, Société industrielle et textile de Côte-d'Ivoire.

The new factory, which will be erected either at Bouaké or Dimbokro--construction to commence in 1967--will enter into production in 1968 and will manufacture textiles for local consumption from domestically-produced cotton.

Finance is provided in the following proportions: 30 per cent by Nichibo, 30 per cent by the Compagnie commerciale hollando-africaine, 35 per cent by the Ivoirian government and 5 per cent by the Société cotonnière de France et d'Outer-mer.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 8/10/66)

Liberia - United States

It has been announced that a $10 million oil refinery with a daily output of 10,000 barrels is planned to start production in May 1968.

West Africa (continued)

Liberia - United States (continued)

The refinery, work on which is to begin at the end of 1966, will be run by the Liberian Refining Company, formed by two American companies, the Sunray Oil Company, which owns 51 per cent of the shares, and the Hydrocarbon Research Incorporated.

(Africa, Paris, 30/8/66)

Mauritania - United States

Planet Oil and Mineral Corporation of Wilmington, Delaware, will shortly begin prospecting for hydrocarbons off the coast of Mauritania and in the area lying between Nouakchott and the Spanish Sahara border. Total initial investment in this project, financed mainly with credit from Allen and Company of New York, amounts to $1.5 million.

(International Financial News Survey, Washington, 7/10/66)

Nigeria - Federal Republic of Germany

It is reported that a West German firm has agreed to finance a loan for the construction of an £8 million shopping center in Lagos for the Lagos Executive Development Board.

(Overseas Review, London, September 1966)

Nigeria - United Kingdom

The Wolfson Foundation has announced grants of £500,000 for a children's wing at the Lagos University Medical School and of £20,000 for an engineering lecture theatre at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

(Overseas Review, London, September 1966)

Central Africa

Angola - Denmark

A Danish firm is making a loan equivalent to Esc. 132 million ($4.6 million) to Mineira do Lobito, the principal mining company in Angola. The loan will be used to finance the construction of an adjunct harbor to the port of Mossamedes, the present outlet for iron ore from the Cassinga mines, which are owned by Mineira do Lobito. The loan, which is for seven years with interest at 6 per cent per annum, is guaranteed by the Portuguese Government and has been approved by the Danish National Bank. The Danish company is part of a consortium of firms led by Krupp of Germany, which in March 1961 guaranteed Esc. 1.3 billion for mining and for railway and port construction in connection with the mines at Cassinga, Cuima, and other sites in Angola. The proposed dock will allow trains to unload iron ore at the rate of 1,500 tons an hour and will accommodate ore carriers of up to 100,000 tons. The Cassinga mines have reserves of about 120 million to 150 million tons of iron ore (further prospecting may increase this estimate) and should produce about 6 million tons of iron ore annually by 1968. The United Kingdom, other European countries, and Japan are the main customers. The Portuguese Government participates to the extent of 10 per cent in the capital of the mines.

(International Financial News Survey, Washington, 16/9/66)

Cameroon

A protocol to the establishment agreement concerning the construction of a cement factory in North Cameroon - which was signed in May 1965 - has been concluded between representatives of the Cameroon Government and "Cimencam."

Under this protocol, the company undertakes to construct a clinker grinding plant with a capacity of 100,000 tons in the Douala region. The

Central Africa (continued)

Cameroon (continued)

necessary investment for the construction of this factory is estimated at about Fr. CFA 1,300 million.

Negotiations were carried out jointly by the Cameroon Government and the Union financière internationale pour le développement de l'Afrique.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 29/10/66)

Cameroon

The Cameroon Government has concluded an establishment agreement with the Gulf Oil Company, which is expected to invest up to Fr. CFA 1 milliard in an exploration programme. If this is successful, the company would proceed, in the second stage, to exploitation of hydrocarbons.

The Cameroon guarantees the company legislative and fiscal stability in its exploration, exploitation and transport of hydrocarbons, and freedom of disposal of the extracted hydrocarbons and related substances.

The Gulf Oil, which is the third petroleum exploration firm accepted in Cameroon, enjoys a 16 year permit for mineral exploitation, renewable every four years.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, October 1966)

Cameroon - Peru

It has been announced that a quinine bark factory is to be established in Cameroon. This follows an agreement signed recently between the Cameroon Government and a group of Peruvian business promoters.

(Overseas Review, London, October 1966)

Central Africa (continued)

Central African Republic

An agreement was signed on 16 July 1966 between the Government of Central African Republic and the Industrial and Agricultural Company of Niari (SIAN). It stipulates the creation of a company called Société industrielle centrafricaine des produits alimentaires et derives (SICPAD), with the purpose of creating and managing an industrial complex consisting of a vegetable oil plant, a soap factory, a flour mill, and cattle-food manufacture. The company's registered capital will be fixed at Fr. CFA 75 million, divided equally between the Centrafrican Government, and SIAN and a group of commercial companies installed in the C.A.R. The total investment is expected to rise to Fr. CFA 550 million, through a 10-year loan from the Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau and medium term supplier's credit from Krupp. The industrial complex which is expected to enter production at the end of 1967, would treat annually 7,500 tons of oil-seed (groundnut, sesame, palm, cotton) and 6,000 tons of wheat, and produce 1,280 tons of table oil, 2,110 tons of soap, 4,500 tons of flour and 1,200 tons of cattle-food.

The Government has undertaken to take all the necessary measures to assure the company a sufficient supply of primary products and to encourage the harmonization of production with the existing vegetable oil and soap factories, two of which supply both the Central African and Chad markets.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 23/7/66)

East Africa

Ethiopia - India

The Oil & Soap Industries S.C., a private firm with Ethiopian and Indian capital, envisages the establishment in Addis Ababa of an oil and

East Africa (continued)

Ethiopia - India (continued)

soap factory. The factory will produce 6,000 tons of soap annually, as well as edible oils, glycerine, and, later, food products. The Oil & Soap Industries has a capital of Eth. $1 million.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, October 1966)

Kenya - India

A Calcutta firm will collaborate in the establishment of a light engineering complex in Kenya for the manufacture of safety razor blades, safety razors, wood and metal cutting saws, and agricultural implements.

The Indian collaborator will subscribe to the capital of the new Kenyan company to be incorporated for this purpose in the form of Indian machinery and equipment worth about £1,000,000. Necessary technical know-how for the setting up and running of the proposed complex will also be made available.

This is the seventh project to come up in Kenya with Indian collaboration. The joint ventures approved earlier include a cotton textile mill, a gripe-water factory, a pharmaceutical plant, a woollen textile mill and a factory for the manufacture of fluorescent fixtures and accessories.

(Indo-African Trade Journal, August 1966)

Kenya - India

It is reported that a mill to supply the equivalent of Kenya's total requirements in knitting wools is to be established in Eldoret in early 1967. Capital and technical "know-how" is to be provided by Raymond Woollen Mills Limited, Bombay.

(Overseas Review, London, October 1966)

East Africa (continued)

Kenya - Italy

The Italian firm Bruno Parenti is to start Kenya's first fibre and woollen factory.

The Italians have put up £100,000 for the factory, which will be East Africa's major private enterprise under joint African, Asian and European ownership. Production is expected to begin early next year.

(Africa, Paris, 15/7/66)

Kenya - United States

A new factory for the manufacture of a wide range of plastic products including a new type of plastic chair made of polyproplene, has started production in Mombasa. The factory, which cost £500,000, was established by Dodhia Plastics International, Ltd., a recently-formed company working in collaboration with Good Shoes Ltd. and Philips Petroleum Company of America.

(Marches Tropicaux, Paris, 3/9/66)

Uganda - United Kingdom

It is reported that Rothmans have concluded an agreement with the Government of Uganda to set up a tobacco factory in that country.

(Overseas Review, London, October 1966)

Zambia

It is reported that four petroleum companies are interested in the construction of an oil refinery and a pipeline which would meet the needs of Zambia in petroleum.

East Africa (continued)

Zambia (continued)

These companies are: one French, one German and two British: I.M.E.G. (International Management and Engineering Group) and Lonrho (London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company) which own 50 per cent of the Beira-Umtali pipeline and the Rhodesian refinery at Feruka.

The construction of the refinery and pipeline would cost about £20 million.

(Industries et Travaux d'Outre-mer, Paris, September 1966)

Zambia - Italy

It is reported that the Italian petroleum company, ENI, is to sign a contract worth £20 million for the construction of a pipeline connecting Zambia and Tanzania. This pipeline would start in Dar-es-Salaam and terminate at Ndola in the Zambian copperbelt.

(Marchés Tropicaux, Paris, 22/10/66)

Investment Code

Algeria

Algeria's Ministry of Finance recently outlined the country's new investment code, which is designed to attract both Algerian and foreign private capital and to define the role of private capital in Algeria's economic development. Approved projects will become eligible for tax relief on the basis of a sliding scale and for other concessions. Among other privileges, tax relief is given in the form of either total or partial exemption from land taxes and from taxes on industrial and commercial profits. Moreover, the new code will permit delays in payment of customs duties. In granting these concessions, the Algerian National Investment

Investment Code (continued)

Algeria (continued)

Commission will take into consideration additional employment to be created by prospective enterprises, possibilities of improving skills of workers, and geographical location in the country.

Annual repatriation of profits is authorized for up to 15 per cent of a foreign company's capital invested in an Algerian enterprise. The Minister has given assurances that private industry would be nationalized only when there was an overriding national need to do so, and that compensation would be paid in full and the proceeds allowed to be transferred abroad within nine months.

(International Financial News Survey, Washington, 11/11/66)

Free Trade and Investment Zone

United Arab Republic

The United Arab Republic has announced adoption of the "Port Said Free Zone Law," which establishes a Free Zone Authority empowered to fix the boundaries of the Zone, and administer it as a separate entity.

The Zone will be exempt, as far as foreign trade and investment are concerned, from UAR customs duties and other commercial laws and regulations relating to imports, exports and foreign investment in the UAR.

The legislation (Law No. 51 of 1966) provides the basic legal framework for developing the Free Zone, calls for issuance of the necessary decrees to implement the project, and outlines the principal advantages to be offered traders and investors.

Foreign goods entering into or departing from the Free Zone for foreign destinations will not be subject to any customs duties or other regulations, Free Trade and Investment Zone (continued)

United Arab Republic (continued)

except bonding duties and other regulations adopted by the Free Zone Authority specifically for administering the Free Zone.

Existing UAR import and export duties and other regulations are to apply at the time the goods are moved from the Free Zone to destinations within the UAR, or the reverse.

There are no restrictions on the length of time goods may be kept in the Zone; but goods of foreign origin may not be diverted to personal use or consumption inside the Zone.

The Free Zone Authority will decide what projects are to be undertaken to provide storage facilities, industrial processing and assembly plants, and consumer goods and services required by workers employed in the Zone. Foreign capital invested in these projects will be exempt from UAR laws regarding foreign investment. Salaries paid to foreign personnel employed in the Zone are to be exempt from UAR income taxes, and up to half of such salaries may be transferred abroad in the same currency received by the employee.

The Free Zone Authority will prepare annual budgets covering expenditures incurred in operating the Free Zone; regulate the movement of goods, currency, and people to and from the Zone; authorize industrial and commercial ventures to be undertaken in the Zone by public or private interests; acquire land or buildings, and levy taxes.

In addition to allocating funds which the government makes available, the Zone Authority will derive revenue from such taxes as it may levy in the Zone, as well as from such local or foreign loans as may be granted

Free Trade and Investment Zone (continued)

United Arab Republic (continued)

for commercial or industrial undertakings in the Zone. All Zone Authority funds are to be regarded, in the eyes of the UAR Government, as private funds.

The Free Zone, initially to cover an area of six million square meters on the east side of the Suez Canal just south of Port Fuad, may be expanded by the Zone Authority until it encompasses all of the Governorate of Port Said.

(International Commerce, Washington, 3/10/66)

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, CUSTOMS TARIFFS AND EXPORT DUTIES

North Africa

Morocco

The general import programme for 1966 was published in the Bulletin Officiel of 4 May 1966. It contains two lists of goods, List A (quotas corresponding to expected needs, adaptable in the light of actual requirements) and List L (limitative quotas).

Goods covered by List A fall under 55 different product categories; the total value indicated is 550 million dirhams. Among the quotas concerned are (figures in million dirhams): various equipment, machinery and apparatus, 163; various agricultural and food products, 130 (e.g., edible oils and fats; seed potatoes; tobacco and manufactures thereof); vegetable and man-made textile fibres; yarns of synthetic fibres, 54; various chemicals, fertilizers, disinfectants, etc., 57; basic plastic materials, rubber and rubber goods, 33; spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles and cycles, 45; electric machinery and equipment, 52; non-ferrous base metals and manufactures thereof, 8.5.

The limitative list includes 83 product groups for a total value of 276 million dirhams. Among the products concerned are: various textile fibres (wool, cotton and man-made fibres), yarns and fabrics, 52; various agricultural and food products (preserved milk; butter and cheese; raw coffee; pepper and spices), 48; mineral fuels (esp. crude petroleum and petroleum products), 41; timber and sawn wood, 22; wood pulp, paper and cardboard, 20; tractors and parts, 17.5; various motor vehicles, 28; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 26.5; pharmaceuticals, 7; and rubber tyres and tubes for motor vehicles (sizes not subject to quota) and for bicycles, 515.

(GATT International Trade Forum (Supplement), Geneva, August 1966)

North Africa (continued)

Morocco

The Moroccan Bulletin Officiel of 29 June 1966, 3 August 1966 and 7 September 1966, published details of modifications to the table of customs duties (ad valorem) levied on imports into Morocco. The new rates came into effect as from 4 July, 8 August and 12 September 1966, respectively.

Tariff No.	Description	Tariff General	Tariff Working
39-01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerized, and whether or not linear (for example, phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyds, polyallylesters and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones):		
	E. In the form of plates, sheets, film and strip:		
	1. Thread, leaf and bands comprising saturated polyester core, metallized under vacuum, coloured, of a width of more than 5 mm. and of a thickness:		
	(a) less than or equal to 25 microns...	50	Free
	(b) of more than 25 microns...........	50	25
	2. Other:		
	(a) Non-saturated polyesters...........	50	35
	(b) Other............................	50	25
40-05	Plates, sheets and strip, of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber, other than smoked sheets and crepe sheets of Heading Nos. 40-01 and 40-02; granulated natural or synthetic rubber, in the form of blends prepared for vulcanization; blends known as "mélanges-maîtres," comprising unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber, with the addition, before or after coagulation, of carbon black (with or without mineral oils) or silicic anhydride (with or without mineral oils), in all forms:		

North Africa (continued)

Morocco (continued)

Tariff No.	Description	Tariff General	Tariff Working
40-05 (cont.)	A. Plates, sheets and strip, of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber, other than smoked sheets and crepe sheets of Heading Nos. 40-01 and 40-02:		
	I. Strip of a thickness of 2 to 3 mm. comprising a sheet of parallel carbon steel thread, entirely coated with unvulcanized rubber, for use in making tyre casing and imported as orders for industrial concerns specializing in this particular business............	30	Free
	II. Other..............................	30	15
	B. Granulated natural or synthetic rubber, in the form of blends prepared for vulcanization..............................	30	15
	C. Blends known as "mélanges-maîtres," comprising unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber, with the addition, before or after coagulation, of carbon black (with or without mineral oils) or silicic anhydride (with or without mineral oils)........................	30	15
71-14	Other articles of precious metal or rolled precious metal:		
	A. Articles for technical or laboratory use	30	10
	B. Handbags, clasps, etc., whether or not set with real pearls, stones and synthetic or other gems..................	150	100
73-40 B 11	Sheet, cut to shape, for use in the manufacture of refrigerating equipment of Heading No. 84-15 imported as orders for industrial concerns specializing in this particular business and taken directly to the factory, evidence of such use being subsequently required......................	50	10
73-40 B 12	Other..................................	50	30

North Africa (continued)

Morocco (continued)

Tariff No.	Description	Tariff General	Tariff Working
82-05	Interchangeable tools for hand tools, for machine tools or for power-operated hand tools (e.g. for pressing, stamping, dressing, drilling, tapping, threading, boring, broaching, milling, cutting, turning, morticing or screw driving), including dies for wire-drawing, extrusion dies for metal, and rock drilling bits, of which the working part is:		
	A.Of common metal:		
	1. Tools for drilling or boring:		
	(a) Miners' drills................	20	10
	(b) Other..........................	20	10
	2. Other.............................	20	10
	B.Of metallic carbide:		
	1. Tools for drilling and boring:		
	(a) Miners' drills................	20	7.5
	(b) Other..........................	20	7.5
	2. Other.............................	20	10
	C.Of diamond or of diamond agglomerate:		
	1. Tools for drilling or boring.......	20	5
	2. Other.............................	20	5
	D.Of other materials....................	20	10
87-09	Motor-cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars, side-cars of all kinds:		
	A.Motor-cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, of a cylinder capacity:		
	I.Less than or equal to 50 cc.,imported:		
	(a) Assembled, whether or not complete	50	35
	(b) Disassembled or unassembled.		
	1. In SKD form..................	50	25
	2. In CKD form..................	50	17.5
	II.More than 50 cc....................	50	25
	B.Side-cars of all kinds...............	50	25

North Africa (continued)

Morocco (continued)

Tariff No.	Description	Tariff General	Tariff Working
92-12	Gramophone records and other sound recordings; matrices for the production of records, prepared record blanks, film for mechanical sound recordings, prepared tapes, wires, strips and like articles of a kind commonly used for recording sound:		
	A. Prepared but not recorded:		
	I. 35 mm. films..........................	40	10
	II. Professional magnetic strip of a nominal width of 6.25 mm. and a minimum length of 750 metres, wound on metallic cores, presented in sealed packages in accordance with specifications S.N. 402R of Radiodiffusion Television Marocaine.................	40	10
	III. Magnetic tapes for use as information holders for electronic computers, comprising a band of flexible plastic material, coated with iron oxide, of a width of 12.65 mm., a thickness of 0.048 mm. and a length of 365 or 750 meters, the tapes being wound on spools contained in cases of plastic material.............................	40	10
	IV. Other................................	80	60
	B. Recorded..............................	80	60

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 5/8/66, 9/9/66, 7/10/66)

Sudan

According to an announcement by the Sudanese Ministry of Commerce, the import licensing policy has temporarily been made more restrictive. Import licences will, for the time being, be issued only for essential goods, e.g. raw materials, spare parts, and medicines; various agricultural implements, e.g. insecticides and fertilizers, are also understood to fall within this category.

(GATT International Trade Forum, September 1966)

North Africa (continued)

United Arab Republic

By a Decree of 23 May 1966, the United Arab Republic has exempted cement imports from customs duty, fiscal charges and consumption tax. The customs duty levied previously was 25 or 30 per cent according to category.

(GATT International Trade Forum, Geneva, September 1966)

Tunisia

It has been announced in the Tunisian Journal Officiel of 23-26 August 1966, that the following items are included in the list of prohibited imports into Tunisia:

Tariff No.	Description
Ex 28.01	Halogens: chlorine.
28.06	Hydrochloric acid and chlorosulphonic acid: (A) Hydrochloric acid.
Ex 73-36	Stoves (including stoves with subsidiary boilers for central heating), ranges, cookers, grates, fires and other space heaters, gas-rings, plate warmers with burners, wash boilers with grates or other heating elements, and similar equipment, of a kind used for domestic purposes, not electricity operated, and parts thereof, of iron or steel: (B) Appliances burning liquid fuel. (C) Appliances burning gaseous fuel, including those burning both gas and liquid fuel.

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 30/9/66

Tunisia

By a decree dated 25 March 1966 the Tunisian authorities have suspended the customs duty on imports of certain oils and fats (under tariff positions 15.02, 15,07E, 15,10 and 15,12) required for the production of soap; the suspension is valid until 31 December 1966.

(GATT International Trade Forum (Supplement), Geneva, August 1966)

West Africa

Dahomey

It has been announced that the following quotas have been opened for the import of goods for the period 1 July 1966 to 31 December 1966:

Quota No.	Description	Quota values ('000 French francs)
1	Dairy produce	40
2	Cereals other than wheat	1,250
3 and 4	Drinks other than whisky and gin	300
	Spirits and liqueurs	875
5	Sugars and sugar confectionery	40
6	Hops	112.5
	Cereal flour	500
	Imported fish	1,600
	Miscellaneous edible preparations	287.5
7	Tobacco and cigarettes	1,250
8 and 9	Cements	1,000
	Non-ferrous metals	250
10	Petroleum products	3,225
11 to 14	Foreign matches	125
	Chemical products (except matches)	175
15	Printed fabrics and printing costs	825
16	Non-printed fabrics	1,000
17	Jute and jute sacks	1,000
18	Knitted goods	60
19	Kitchen and household ware, tools and cutlery	600
20	Refrigerators and air-conditioners	360
	Various other products	650
21	Various articles of equipment	875
22 and 23	Vehicles, tractors, motor-cycles, cycles	600
24	Miscellaneous	500

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 21/10/66)

Gambia

The Customs Tariff (Amendment No. 4) Notification, 1966, published in the Gambia Gazette of 8 September 1966, amends with effect from that date the First Schedule to the Gambia Customs Tariff as follows:

West Africa (continued)

Gambia (continued)

Tariff No.	Tariff Description	Rate of Duty	
		Preferential	General
60.04	Undergarments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized:		
	A. Singlets..................	Each £0 1s.0d. or 32%	Each £0 1s.2d. or 35%
	B. Shirts....................	Each £0 1s.6d. or 22½%	Each £0 1s.8d. or 25%
	C. Other.....................	22½%	25%
61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments	22½%	25%
61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments..............	22½%	25%
61.03/04	Undergarments:		
	A. Shirts....................	Each £0 1s.6d. or 22½%	Each £0 1s.8d. or 25%
	B. Singlets, vests...........	20%	22½%
	C. Other.....................	22½%	25%

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 7/10/66)

Ghana

The First and Second Schedules to the Ghana Customs Tariff are amended, as below, and became effective from 20 July 1966.

FIRST SCHEDULE - IMPORT DUTIES

A. General Rates

Tariff No.	Tariff Description	Rate of Duty
02.01	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading No. 01.01, 01.02, 01.03, 01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen....the lb.	C0.05
02.02	Dead poultry (that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls) and edible offals thereof (except liver), fresh, chilled or frozen..................the lb.	C0.05

West Africa (continued)

Ghana (continued)

Tariff No.	Tariff Description	Rate of Duty
02.03/04	Other meat and edible meat offals (including poultry liver), fresh, chilled or frozen; poultry liver, salted or in brine....the lb.	C0.05
02.06	Meat and edible meat offals (including poultry and game but excluding poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked:	
	A. Pig meat other than bacon and ham..the lb.	C0.01
	B. Other................................the lb.	C0.05
03.01	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen:	
	A. Exceeding 20 cm. in length.........the lb.	C0.05
	B. Other....................................	5%
03.02	Fish, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.the lb.	C0.05
03.03	Crustaceans and molluscs, whether in shell or not, fresh (live or dead), chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried; crustaceans, in shell, simply boiled in water.........the lb.	C0.05
16.01	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood.......................the lb.	C0.05
16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal..................................the lb.	C0.05
16.04	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes:	
	A. Caviar and caviar substitute...............	50%
	B. Other................................the lb.	C0.05
24.02	Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences:	
	A. Cigars and cheroots.................the lb.	C11.00
	B. Cigarettes...........................the lb.	C10.00
	C. Other (including snuff).............the lb.	C8.00
27.09/10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations:	

West Africa (continued)

Ghana (continued)

Tariff No.	Tariff Description	Rate of Duty
27.09/10 (cont.)	A. Crude or partly refined oils (including topped crudes)...........................	50%
	B. Other:	
	(1) Motor spirit, including products ordinarily used as such (petrol, gasoline), petroleum ether, petroleum benzene and petroleum naphtha...............the gal.	C0.39
	(2) White spirit (turpentine substitutes)...	10%
	(3) Kerosine (excluding aviation turbine fuel)..........................the gal.	C0.12
	(4) Jet fuel (aviation turbine fuel) other than kerosine...................the gal.	C0.39
	(5) Diesel and gas oils and other distillate fuels.....................the gal.	C0.17
	(6) Furnace oil and other residual fuel oils.............................the gal.	C0.17
	(7) Lubricating oils................the gal.	C0.24
	(8) Lubricating greases (including solidified lubricating oils)........the lb.	C0.03
	(9) Other (including special purpose oils, n.e.s.).........................	50%
41.02/08	Leather (including chamois-dressed leather; parchment-dressed leather, patent and imitation patent leather and metallized leather:	
	A. Sole leather (bellies and shoulders).......	20%
	B. Other....................................	50%
47.01/02	Pulp derived by mechanical or chemical means from any fibrous vegetable material; waste paper and paperboard; scrap articles of paper or of paperboard, fit only for use in paper making......................................	10%
50.01/03	Silk-worm cocoons, raw silk (not thrown) and silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, silk noils and pulled or garnetted rags)......................................	10%
52.01	Metallized yarn, being textile yarn spun or covered with metal by any process............	10%

West Africa (continued)

Ghana (continued)

Tariff No.	Tariff Description	Rate of Duty
53.01/05	Sheep's or lambs' wool and other animal hair, whether or not carded or combed, and waste of such wool or of animal hair whether or not pulled or garnetted (including pulled or garnetted rags)...........................	10%
54.01/02	Flax and ramie, raw or processed but not spun, flax tow, ramie noils and waste of flax or of ramie (including pulled or garnetted rags)...	10%
55.01/02	Cotton, not carded or combed; cotton linters...	10%
55.03	Cotton waste (including pulled or garnetted rags), not carded or combed.......................	10%
55.04	Cotton, carded or combed......................	10%
56.01/04	Man-made fibres (discontinuous) and waste (including yarn waste and pulled or garnetted rags) of man-made fibres (continuous or discontinuous), whether or not carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning; continuous filament tow................................	10%
57.01/04	True hemp (cannabis sativa), Manila hemp (abaca) (musa textilis), jute and other vegetable textile fibres, raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of such fibres (including pulled or garnetted rags or ropes):	
	A. Jute, raw..................................	5%
	B. Other......................................	20%
60.03	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, babies' bootees, sockettes and the like, knitted, or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized..............................the pair	C0.40 or 75%
60.06	Knitted or crocheted fabric and articles thereof, elastic or rubberized (including elastic knee-caps and elastic stockings):	
	A. Fabric...............................the lb.	C0.30 or 75%
	B. Stockings.........................the pair	C0.40 or 75%
	C. Other articles............................	75%
61.10	Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, socks and sockettes, not being knitted or crocheted:	
	A. Stockings, socks and sockettes.....the pair	C0.40 or 75%
	B. Other......................................	100%

West Africa (continued)

Ghana (continued)

Tariff No.	Tariff Description	Rate of Duty
73.01	Pig iron, cast iron and spiegeleisen, in pigs, blocks, lumps and similar forms............	10%
73.02	Ferro-alloys.................................	10%
73.03	Waste and scrap metal of iron or steel........	10%
73.04/05	Shot and grit, wire pellets, powder and sponge, of iron or steel...........................	10%
73.06	Puddled bars and pilings; ingots, blocks, lumps and similar forms, of iron or steel...	10%
73.07	Blooms, billets, slabs and sheets bars (including tin-plate bars), of iron or steel; pieces roughly shaped by forging, of iron or steel.	10%
73.10	Bars and rods (including wire rod), of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision-made); hollow mining drill steel:	
	A. Reinforcing rods including binding rod...............................the ton	C24.00 or 25%
	B. Other.....................................	50%
73.11	Angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished; sheet piling of iron or steel whether or not drilled, punched or made from assembled elements................	25%
73.28	Expanded metal, of iron or steel..............	10%
74.01/02	Copper matte; unwrought copper (refined or not); copper waste and scrap; master alloys.	10%
76.01	Unwrought aluminium; aluminium waste and scrap	20%
87.02	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials (including sports motor vehicles, other than those of heading No. 87.09):	
	A. Ambulances................................	Free
	B. Dumpers...................................	Free
	C. Other.....................................	30%

West Africa (continued)

Ghana (continued)

Tariff No.	Tariff Description	Rate of Duty
87.03	Special purpose motor lorries and vans (such as breakdown lorries, fire-engines, fire-escapes, road sweeper lorries, snow-ploughs, spraying lorries, crane lorries, searchlight lorries, mobile workshops and mobile radiological units), but not including the motor vehicles of heading No. 87.02:	
	A. Mobile road sweepers and sprayers, and other mobile vehicles of a kind used in the construction and maintenance of roads or in the clearing of land..................	Free
	B. Mobile dispensaries........................	Free
	C. Refuse collectors..........................	Free
	D. Fire engines...............................	Free
	E. Mobile workshops...........................	Free
	F. Other......................................	30%

FIRST SCHEDULE - PART B

1. Goods admissible at concessionary duty rates, etc.:

Tariff No.	For the Manufacture of	Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
B.18	Textile fabrics and textile manufactures	(1) Yarn...................the lb.	C0.06 or 10% whichever is the less
		(2) Chemicals (including starch) and colouring materials.......	5%
		(3) Fabrics (including hessian cloth) in the piece, provided the Comptroller is satisfied that similar materials are not being manufactured locally ....the sq. yd.	C0.25 or 50%
		(4) Knitted (including interlock) or crocheted fabric...the lb.	C0.20 or 50%

West Africa (continued)

Ghana (continued)

FIRST SCHEDULE - PART B (continued)

2. Goods admissible at concessionary duty rates when imported by manufacturers approved by the Comptroller:

Tariff No.	For the Manufacture of	Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
B.101	All goods........	(1) Commercial packing containers of the following description (but subject to the Comptroller's satisfaction that similar containers are not made in Ghana); glass bottles, jars, and pots; containers wholly or partly of base metal or paperboard.........................	$7\frac{1}{2}$%
		(2) Materials which are in the opinion of the Comptroller:	
		(a) Basic materials............	5%
		(b) Other materials............	10%
B.102	Commercial packing of paper, paperboard or of plastic material	All materials (except building board).........................	10%
B.106	School stationery namely exercise books, notebooks, jotters, drawing books, mapping books, registers and log books.	Paper in large rolls or sheets falling within Heading No. 48.01/02........................	Free

3. Other goods admitted conditionally at concessionary duty rates:

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Condition	Rate of Duty
	Delete the item relating to Foodstuff (Tariff No. B.203).		
B.205	Refrigerator and air conditioner parts	Suitable solely for use as such	20%

West Africa (continued)

Ghana (continued)

SECOND SCHEDULE
Exemptions

Delete and substitute the following new sub-paragraph:
F.59 Foodstuffs:

(a) West African raw foodstuffs and garri but excluding meat, alcoholic beverages and fish.

Note: The symbol C should read in the schedule as ¢ for Cedi.

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 5/8/66)

Ivory Coast

~~It~~ has been announced that the following quotas have been opened for import of goods for July to December 1966.

Quota No.	Description	Values ('000 CFA francs)
1	Milk products	12,000
4A	Various drinks except beer	115,000
4B	Wines in bulk	10,000
5	Other sugars and confectionery	5,000
6A	Fresh fruit and vegetables	30,000
6B	Foodstuffs (other products)	40,000
7	Tobacco	50,000
9	Mineral and metal products	15,000
11	Pharmaceuticals, colouring matters and insecticides.	30,000
12	Plastics materials	15,000
13	Rubber and tyres	8,000
14	Chemical products	25,000
16	Non-printed fabrics, blankets	55,000
18	Knitted goods, clothing, second-hand clothing	25,000
19	Kitchen and household ware, tools and cutlery	150,000
20	Table 12. Air conditioners and refrigerators	110,000
	Table 13. Office machinery	40,000
	Table 14. Domestic radio equipment	20,000
	Table 15. Photographic equipment	25,000
	Table 16. Watches and clocks	15,000
	Table 17. Other mechanical and electrical equipment.	45,000
22	Cycles and motorcycles	5,000
24	Miscellaneous	100,000

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 1/7/66)

West Africa (continued)

Liberia

A new customs tariff is reported to have entered into force in Liberia in April 1966. The tariff nomenclature has been modified for some products. The rate of duty shown for most items includes the basic customs duty, to which have been added the import duties set out in part 2 of the Tariff-Law, i.e. the 15% customs surcharge, the luxury tax, and the 5% road construction duty. The customs duty is reported to have been increased for certain items.

(GATT International Trade Forum (Supplement), Geneva, August 1966)

Mauritania

On 2 May 1966, the Mauritanian authorities announced the opening of global quotas for 1966 for 24 product groups, for a total value of some 56 million French francs.

The largest quotas are for: mechanical appliances and parts (24.5); motor cars, cycles and parts (8.5); tractors and parts (2.5); miscellaneous food preparations (10.0); petroleum products (2.5); chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastics and rubber (2.5); salt, cement, sulphur, coal and non-ferrous metals (1.6); knitwear (1.3); cotton fabrics (0.4); tobacco (0.4); household articles, tools, etc. (0.5).

(GATT International Trade Forum (Supplement), Geneva, August 1966)

Nigeria

It has been announced that as from 6 June 1966, a specific import licence is required for the importation of wheat flour into Nigeria from all sources, while wheat and spelt (including meslin) unmilled can be imported freely.

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 1/7/66)

West Africa (continued)

Nigeria

The First and Second Schedules to the Nigerian Customs Tariff have been amended by the Customs Tariff (Duties and Exemptions) (No. 2) Order 1966, as below, and became effective from 18 June 1966.

SCHEDULE 1

Tariff Item No.	Main Description of the Goods and Sub-Item No.	Amendment
03.02	Fish, salted, in brine, dried or smoked: B and C	Delete all the expressions in the columns "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty" and substitute: "B. Other................50%"
20.07	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit: A and B	Delete all the expressions in the column "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty" and substitute: "A. Fruit cordials and squashes..............75% B. Fruit juices; grape must; fruit syrups.....66-2/3% C. Vegetable juices.....40%"
21.03/07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included (for example, mustard, sauces, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings, soups and broths, natural yeasts, prepared baking powders): B	Delete the rate of duty and substitute "75%"
22.09	*Spirits (other than those of heading No. 22.08); liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as "concentrated extracts") for the manufacture of beverages	Delete all the expressions in the column "Rate of Duty" and insert the following in the columns "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty": "A. Bitters, brandy, gin, schnapps and whisky.....the gallon £10 10s.0d. B. Other...the gallon £10 10s.0d. or 100%"

West Africa (continued)

Nigeria (continued)

Tariff Item No.	Main Description of the Goods and Sub-Item No.	Amendment
23.01/07	Residues and waste of the food industries (for example, inedible meat or fish flour and meal; greaves; bran, sharps and other milling residues; beet-pulp, bagasse and other waste from sugar, brewing, distilling or starch industries; oilcake and other residues (except dregs) from oil extractions; wine lees; argol; vegetable products, not elsewhere specified or included, of a kind used for animal food; sweetened forage and other prepared animal fodder): B	Delete all the expressions in the columns "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty" and substitute: "B. Fishmeal imported not for human consumption....10% C. Other............33-1/3%"
24.01	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	Delete all the expressions in the column "Rate of Duty" and insert the following in the columns "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty": "A. Imported for the manufacture of cigarettes by any person licensed to manufacture cigarettes under the provisions of the Customs and Excise Management Act, 1958 ......the lb. £0 15s.3d. B. Other.the lb. £1 0s.0d."
28.01/58	Chemical elements, inorganic chemical compounds and other products specified in Notes 1 and 2 to this Chapter: C	Delete all the expressions in the columns "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty" and substitute: "C. Sodium carbonate (soda ash): (1) Imported by a manufacturer (other than a soap manufacturer) approved in that behalf by the Ministry..33-1/3% (2) Other..the cwt.£3 0s.0d."

West Africa (continued)

Nigeria (continued)

Tariff Item No.	Main Description of the Goods and Sub-Item No.	Amendment
39.01/06	Artificial resins (including run gums and ester gums) and artificial plastic materials; regenerated cellulose; cellulose acetate and other derivatives of cellulose; hardened casein, gelatin and other hardened proteins; vulcanized fibre, chlorinated rubber and other chemical derivatives of natural rubber; silicones; polysobutylene; other high polymers (including alginic acid and its salt and esters); linoxyn: D and E	Delete all the expressions in the columns "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty" and substitute: "D. Tiles............66-2/3% E. Polyethylene films..50% F. Other............33-1/3%"
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No. 51.01/03: A and B	Delete all the expressions in the columns "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty" and insert "the sq. yard £0 3s. 0d. or 50%" in the rate of duty column
55.07/09	Woven fabrics of cotton: C	Delete the sub-heading; renumber D and E as C and D
56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste): A and B	Delete all the expressions in the columns "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty" and insert "the sq. yard £0 3s. 0d. or 50%" in the rate of duty column
62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles: A and B	Delete all the expressions in the columns "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty" and substitute: "A. Towels: (1) Of an area greater than one-third of a square yard....the sq. yard £0 4s.0d. or 50% (2) Other..........50% B. Mosquito nets......20% C. Other..............50%"

West Africa (continued)

Nigeria (continued)

Tariff Item No.	Main Description of the Goods and Sub-Item No.	Amendment
62.03	Sacks and bags, of a kind for the packing of goods: B(2)	Delete all the expressions in the columns "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty" and substitute: "(2) Other: (a) Imported for the packing of goods by an importer approved in that behalf by the Ministry ...each £0 0s. 2d. (b) Other..each £0 1s. 4d. or 33-1/3%"
68.13	Fabricated asbestos and articles thereof (for example, asbestos board, thread and fabric; asbestos clothing, asbestos jointing) reinforced or not, other than goods falling within heading No. 68.14; mixtures with a basis of asbestos and mixtures with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate, and articles of such mixtures: B(1)	Delete the rate of duty and substitute: "the pair......... ...£0 12s. 0d. or 40%"
73.21	Structures, complete or incomplete, whether or not assembled, and parts of structures (for example, hangers and other buildings, bridges and bridge-sections, lock-gates, towers, lattice masts, roofs, roofing frameworks, door and window frames, shutters, balustrades, pillars and columns), of iron or steel; plates, strip, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures, of iron or steel: A	Delete all the expressions in the column "Tariff Description" and substitute: "A. Identifiable parts imported for the construction of ships and other vessels by a local boatyard approved in that behalf by the Ministry"

West Africa (continued)

Nigeria (continued)

Tariff Item No.	Main Description of the Goods and Sub-Item No.	Amendment
73.40	Other articles of iron or steel: B	Delete all the expressions in the column "Tariff Description" and substitute: "B. Specialized fittings or parts imported for the construction of ships and other vessels by a local boatyard approved in that behalf by the Ministry"
74.19	Other articles of copper: A	Delete all the expressions in the column "Tariff Description" and substitute: "A. Identifiable fittings and parts imported for the construction of ships and other vessels by a local boatyard approved in that behalf by the Ministry"
82.01	Hand tools, the following: spades, shovels, picks, hoes, forks and rakes; axes, bill hooks and similar hewing tools; scythes, sickles, hay knives, grass shears, timber wedges and other tools of a kind used in agriculture, horticulture or forestry: A and B	Delete all the expressions in the columns "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty" and substitute: "A. Identifiable parts....5% B. Matchets.............10% C. Other.................20%"
84.06	Internal combustion piston engines: B(3)(a)	Delete all the expressions in the column "Tariff Description" and substitute: "(a) For (2) imported for the construction of ships and other vessels by a local boatyard approved in that behalf by the Ministry"

West Africa (continued)

Nigeria (continued)

Tariff Item No.	Main Description of the Goods and Sub-Item No.	Amendment
84.07/08	Other engines and motors (including hydraulic motors): D	Delete the rate of duty and substitute: "100%"
84.24	Agricultural and horticultural machinery for soil preparation or cultivation (for example, ploughs, cultivators, seed and fertilizer distributors); lawn and sports ground rollers: C	Delete the sub-item
84.25	Harvesting and threshing machinery; straw and fodder presses; hay or grass mowers; winnowing and similar cleaning machines for seed, grain or leguminous vegetables and egg-grading and other grading machines for agricultural produce (other than those of a kind used in the bread grain milling industry falling within heading No. 84.29): A and B	Delete all the expressions under "A" and "B" in the columns "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty" and substitute against the main item........."Free"
84.26	Dairy machinery (including milking machines): A and B	Delete all the expressions under "A" and "B" in the columns "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty" and substitute against the main item........."Free"
84.27/28	Other agricultural and horticultural machinery (including machinery of a kind used in wine or cider making, fruit juice preparation or the like); poultry-keeping and bee-keeping machinery; germination plant with mechanical or thermal equipment; poultry incubators and brooders: A and B	Delete all the expressions under "A" and "B" in the columns "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty" and substitute against the main item..."Free"

West Africa (continued)

Nigeria (continued)

Tariff Item No.	Main Description of the Goods and Sub-Item No.	Amendment
84.63/65	Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearings, gears and gearings (including friction gears and gearboxes and other variable speed gears), flywheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches and shaft couplings; gaskets and similar joints of metal sheeting combined with other material (for example, asbestos, felt and paperboard) or of laminated metal foil; sets or assortments of gaskets and similar joints, dissimilar in composition, for engines, pipes, tubes and the like, put up in pouches, envelopes or similar packings, machinery parts, not containing electrical connectors, insulators, coils, contacts or other electrical features and not falling within any other heading in this Chapter: A(1)	Delete all the expressions in the column "Tariff Description" and substitute: "(1) Imported for the construction of ships and other vessels by a local boatyard approved by the Ministry"
85.08/09	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines, and dynamos and cut-outs for use therewith; electrical lighting and signalling equipment, windscreen wipers, defrosters and demisters, for cycles or motor vehicles: B	Delete all the expressions in the column "Tariff Description" and substitute: "B. Dynamos for marine inboard engines imported for the construction of ships and other vessels by a local boatyard approved in that behalf by the Ministry"

West Africa (continued)

Nigeria (continued)

Tariff Item No.	Main Description of the Goods and Sub-Item No.	Amendment
87.01	Tractors (other than those falling within heading No. 87.07, whether or not fitted with power take-offs, winches or pulleys: A	Delete all the expressions in the column "Tariff Description" and substitute: "A. Ordinarily employed in the construction and maintenance of roads or the clearing of land; agricultural tractors"
87.02	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials (including sports motor vehicles, other than those of heading No. 87.09: D(1), (2), (3) and (4)	Delete all the expressions in the columns "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty" and substitute: "*D. Components for passenger cars imported CKD (completely knocked down) for local assembly by a manufacturer approved in that behalf by the Ministry....15% less than the rate applicable to a similar vehicle imported assembled as in A above E. Trucks and lorries: (1) Assembled....33-1/3% *(2) Imported CKD for local assembly by a manufacturer approved in that behalf by the Ministry..28⅓% F. Other..............33-1/3% *For the purposes of C(2)(a), D and E(2) the rate of duty applicable to such imported replacement equipment like tyres and batteries and such other parts as may be deemed by the Ministry from time to time to be available locally, shall apply to such components as may be imported with other CKD components."

West Africa (continued)

Nigeria (continued)

Tariff Item No.	Main Description of the Goods and Sub-Item No.	Amendment
87.03	Special purpose motor lorries and vans (such as breakdown lorries, fire-engines, fire-escapes, snowplough, spraying lorries, crane lorries, search-light lorries, mobile work-shops and mobile radiological units), but not including the motor vehicles of heading No. 87.02: A and B	Delete all the expressions in the columns "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty" and substitute: "A. Road sweepers and sprayers; mobile dispensaries; vehicles specially built and equipped for fire fighting ....Free B. Other..............33-1/3%"
89.01/03	Ships, boats, tugs, launches, lighters and other vessels not falling within any of the following headings of this Chapter; light vessels, fire floats, dredgers, floating cranes and other special purpose vessels; floating docks: (a) A and B	Delete all the expressions in the columns "Tariff Description" and "Rate of Duty" and substitute: "A. Ships and other vessels: (1) Over 250 gross tons..Free (2) Other: (a) Pleasure craft, touring launches and commercial craft of a range not exceeding 100 feet in length ....50% (b) Other, except where the Ministry is satisfied that they cannot be built in Nigeria.. ....33-1/3% B. Hull, bare, imported for the construction of ships and other vessels by a local boat-yard approved in that behalf by the Ministry........20%"

(b) Proviso:

Delete the Proviso at the end of Chapter 89, and substitute:

"*Provided that when condemned or handed over for breaking up, duty shall be paid at the rate applicable at the time."

West Africa (continued)

Nigeria (continued)

SCHEDULE 2

Schedule 2 to the Customs Tariff Act 1965 (which relates to exemption from import duties of Customs) is amended:

(a) by the deletion of Item 11 and the substitution therefor of the following:

"11. Fire alarm, detection, extinguishing and fighting machinery, apparatus and appliances."

(b) by the deletion of Item 30 and the substitution therefor of the following:

"30. Ships and other vessels:

(1) Over 250 gross tons in size;

(2) Not exceeding 250 gross tons in size imported assembled or in sections to be assembled, where the Ministry is satisfied that they cannot be built in Nigeria and the Board is of the opinion that they are not of the type used mainly for pleasure.

Provided that whenever any ship or other vessel admitted under this exemption is condemned or handed over for breaking up, duty shall be paid at the rate applicable at the time."

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This Order has the following effects:

(a) SCHEDULE 1

Full Tariff Item No.	Description of Goods	Effect of the Order
24.01	Unmanufactured tobacco	Reduces the duty on tobacco imported for the manufacture of cigarettes by licensed manufacturers from £1.0s.0d. to £0 15s.3d. the lb.

West Africa (continued)

Nigeria (continued)

EXPLANATORY NOTES (continued)

Full Tariff Item No.	Description of Goods	Effect of the Order
87.01	Tractors	Abolishes the duty on agricultural tractors.
87.02D	Components for passenger cars imported CKD	Clarifies the meaning of the sub-heading; no change in rate of duty.
87.03A	Special purpose vehicles	Provides for vehicles specially built and equipped for fire fighting.

(b) SCHEDULE 2

It removes from Item 11 vehicles built and equipped for fire fighting now provided for under Tariff No. 87.03A which is more appropriate.

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 8/7/66)

Senegal

Global quotas for imports into Senegal in 1966 were announced in May. The total amount involved is about 55 million French francs.

The agriculture and food sector is the largest one, accounting for 20 million FF (various food and food preparations, 15.1; beverages, 2.4; tobacco, raw and manufactured, 2.5). The quotas provided for chemical products and products of the allied industries (pharmaceuticals, paints, insecticides, fertilizers, soaps, photographic material, etc.) amount to 2.9 and those for plastic materials to 1.4 million FF. Textile products (cotton and synthetic fabrics, jute sacks, and knitwear) account for 12.2 and various manufactured goods (household goods of metal; leather and paper goods; carpets; cordage, cables, etc.; made-up clothing, shoes and

West Africa (continued)

Senegal (continued)

hats; china-ware and glassware; furniture, toys, etc.) for 12.3 million FF. The quotas covering office equipment; various electrical equipment and apparatus (radio receivers, refrigerators and air conditioners) and photo equipment, etc., total 5.5 million FF.

(GATT International Trade Forum (Supplement), Geneva, August 1966)

Senegal

With effect from 1 July 1966, Senegal has carried through a reform of the turnover tax. The rates of the tax levied on imports have been increased to 13.5%, and to 33% for certain non-essential goods. It is calculated on the value of the goods after payment of customs duty and taxes. No significant changes have been made in the list of exemptions; among the exempted products are fruit, vegetables, cereals, milk, certain bread, and newsprint. At the same time the statistical tax was raised from 2 to 3%.

The compensatory import tax (corresponding to the transaction tax) has also been increased slightly. The new rates are (previous rates in brackets): Normal rate: 20.6% (20). Reduced rates: 2.1% (2); 6.2% (6). Higher rate: 30.9% (30).

A new domestic tax (taxe intérieure) on the consumption of certain food products and beverages was introduced also on 1 July. The following products are affected: green tea, 100 CFA francs/100 kg.; cola nut, 10 CFA francs/kg. net; carbonated soft drinks, 1 CFA franc/litre (or fraction of litre).

(GATT International Trade Forum, Geneva, September 1966)

West Africa (continued)

Senegal

Following a decision by the Committee of the West African Customs Union (12 March 1966), Senegal has increased the rate of the statistical duty from 2 to 3%.

The list of exemptions has subsequently been modified by a decree of 3 May. It now includes milk powder in all types of packing. Tea, cereals (except seeds) and flour have been deleted from the list, as well as private parcels.

(GATT International Trade Forum (Supplement), Geneva, August 1966)

Sierra Leone

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1966, published in a Supplement to the Sierra Leone Gazette on 15 June, repeals and replaces, with effect from that date, the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act. The new First Schedule is as follows:

THE FIRST SCHEDULE
Import Duties

Item No.	Goods	Unit	Tariff
1	Aerated and mineral waters................	Imp. gal.	Le 0.35
2	Aircraft, etc.:		
	(a) Aircraft and accessories and parts thereof		3½% ad val.
	(b) Instruments, lighting apparatus and equipment and ground signs imported solely for use on landing places for aircraft for assistance in air navigation...............		3½% ad val.
3	Apparel:		
	(a) Cardigans, jerseys, pullovers, shirts and blouses....................	doz.	Le 2.65 or 35% ad val. whichever is higher
	(b) Singlets, chemises, undervests and similar garments including petticoats and slips.................	doz.	Le 1.00 or 35% ad val. whichever is higher

West Africa (continued)

Sierra Leone (continued)

Item No.	Goods	Unit	Tariff
3 (cont.)	(c) Discarded clothing accepted as such by the Comptroller of Customs......	lb.	Le 0.27
4	Arms of all types including firearms and airguns and ammunition............		50% ad val.
5	Asphalt:		
	(a) Pitch..............................	100 lb.	Le 0.46
	(b) Tar................................	100 Imp.gal.	Le 2.75
6	Bags for use in the exportation of West African produce..................	100 lbs.net	Le 7.70
7	Beer and ale...........................	Imp. gal.	Le 2.30
8	Bicycles and tricycles.................		11% ad val.
9	Bakery products excluding cabin bread...		60% ad val.
10	Broadcast receivers excluding batteries.		30% ad val.
11	Candles, night light and tapers.........	100 lb.	Le 1.65
12	Carriages, carts and wagons:		
	(a) Motor cars (including dual purpose vehicles such as station wagons and kit cars), motorcycles and trailers for use with motor cycles, including accessories, tools and implements (but not spare parts) imported with such motor cars, motor cycles and trailers and included in the purchase price of the same:		
	(1) Not exceeding 2,000 c.c........		33-1/4 ad val.
	(2) Exceeding 2,000 c.c. but not exceeding 2,500 c.c............		50% ad val.
	(3) Exceeding 2,500 c.c...........		60% ad val.
	(b) Motor vehicles (except motor cars and motor cycles) and trailers (except trailers for use with motor cycles) including accessories, tools and implements (but not spare parts) imported with such motor vehicles and trailers and included in the purchase price of the same.......................		21.5% ad val.
	(1) Parts & accessories for vehicles		25% ad val.

West Africa (continued)

Sierra Leone (continued)

Item No.	Goods	Unit	Tariff
13	Cement..................................	Ton	Le 3.30 or 22% ad val. whichever is higher
14	Cider and perry..........................	Imp. gal.	Le 1.00
15	Cinematograph films: Provided that no Customs duty shall be charged on the importation into Sierra Leone of: (a) Any cinematograph film, slide, or sound recordings of an educational, cultural or scientific character which is certified by the Board of Control appointed under the Cinematograph Exhibition Ordinance to be of such character, or (b) any cinematograph film (with or without sound track, and whether imported in negative form, exposed and developed or in positive form printed and developed) depicting recent events and imported by an educational, cultural or scientific organization approved by the Board of Control appointed under the Cinematograph Exhibition Ordinance.	100 ft.	Le 0.25
16	Concentrates and essences which in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs are imported for the purpose of manufacturing aerated and mineral waters and soft drinks:		
	(a) Concentrates and essences - alcoholic........................	lb.	Le 6.00
	(b) Concentrates and essences - non-alcoholic....................	lb.	Le 3.00

West Africa (continued)

Sierra Leone (continued)

Item No.	Goods	Unit	Tariff
17	Confectionery...........................		60% ad val.
18	Crown corks.............................	gross corks	Le 1.00
19	Cordage and twine.......................		8% ad val.
20	Doors - wooden..........................		44% ad val.
21	Dynamite and cognate substances for mining purposes but excluding gun-powder.............................	100 lb.	Le 5.00
22	Eggs, fresh.............................	100 doz.	Le 16.50
23	Footwear, plastic moulded or riveted...	pair	Le 0.50 or 35% ad val. whichever is higher
24	Fireworks including Bengal matches.....		45% ad val.
26	Furniture, wooden or partly of wood....		55% ad val.
27	Grease including solidified lubricating oil..................................	100 lb.	Le 2.15
28	Gunpowder...............................	100 lb.	Le 30.00
29	Holloware, domestic of base metal......		20% ad val.
30	Implements and tools (excluding kitchen utensils):		
	(a) Agricultural and horticultural....		2-3/4% ad val.
	(b) Artisans and labourers............		2-3/4% ad val.
31	Jewellery, including imitation jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares...		65% ad val.
32	Lamps and lanterns (excluding electric and parts thereof)....................		22-1/2% ad val.
33	Machinery, plant and equipment as specified:		
	(a) Electric lighting and power for industrial purposes...............		2-3/4% ad val.
	(b) Marine............................		8-1/4% ad val.
	(c) Mining and gold dredging, special duty vehicles such as dumpers exclusively for mining and accepted as such by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise................		2-3/4% ad val.
	(d) Other industrial and manufacturing		2-3/4% ad val.

West Africa (continued)

Sierra Leone (continued)

Item No.	Goods	Unit	Tariff
33 (cont.)	(e) Rail tramway and rolling stock (as the last term is defined under Section 2 of the Marampa Railway and Harbour Works Construction Ordinance (Cap. 136) not particularly exempted in the Second Schedule)..		2-3/4% ad val.
	(f) Water boring......................		2-3/4% ad val.
	(g) Identifiable accessories, appliances and parts which are for use exclusively with any machinery and plant detailed in item 20(a) to (f)....		11% ad val.
	(h) Notes: (i) The term machinery means machines consisting of a combination of moving parts and mechanical elements which may be put in motion by physical or mechanical force, admitted as such by the Comptroller of Customs. (ii) The term plant means the prefabricated fixtures, but not including buildings admitted as such by the Comptroller of Customs.		
34	Manures of all kinds, insecticides, fungicides, vermin killers and disinfectants; and all other substances which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied are imported exclusively for use as manures or as remedies for diseases of, or preventives of insects attacks on plants and animals..............................		2-3/4% ad val.

West Africa (continued)

Sierra Leone (continued)

Item No.	Goods	Unit	Tariff
35	Matches in boxes containing 80 match sticks or less (matches in boxes containing a greater quantity than 80 matches, each to be charged in proportion)............................	gross	Le 0.90
	Note: For the purpose of this item four books of matches shall be regarded as a box provided each book contains not more than 20 matches.		
36	Mattresses:		
	(a) Spring and spring interior mattresses..........................		55% ad val.
	(b) Hair and fibre mattresses.........		30% ad val.
37	Meat fresh, including game & poultry...	lb.	Le 0.05
38	Mosquito netting, including mosquito nets, made up of mesh not larger than 12 by 12 to the square inch; and mosquito proof gauze made up of mesh not larger than 18 by 18 to the square inch		2-1/2% ad val.
39	Musical instruments:		
	(a) Radiograms, pickups, gramophones and gramophone records............		60% ad val.
	(b) Other excluding broadcast receivers		50% ad val.
40	Nails, excluding roofing nails.........	cwt.	Le 4.50 or 35% ad val. whichever is higher
41	Newsprint............................	ton	Le 3.00
42	Oils:		
	(a) Fuel............................	100 Imp.gal.	Le 16.50
	(b) Illuminating......................	100 Imp.gal.	Le 11.00
	(c) Lubricating......................	100 Imp.gal.	Le 11.00
	(d) Motor spirit......................	100 Imp.gal.	Le 22.00
	(e) Fuel, landed in bond and later transferred to vessels engaged in coastal trade by routes other than inland navigable waterways for use solely as bunker oil..............	100 Imp.gal.	Le 0.10

West Africa (continued)

Sierra Leone (continued)

Item No.	Goods	Unit	Tariff
43	Optical instruments and apparatus: projectors, cameras, binoculars, telescopes, photographic and cinematographic apparatus and parts thereof and unexposed cinematograph and photographic films..................................		50% ad val.
44	Painters' colours and materials:		
	(a) Paints..........................	Imp. gal.	Le 2.20 or 44% ad val. whichever is higher
	(b) Colours, paint oils, polishes, lacquers, liquid driers and varnishes......................		11% ad val.
45	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations (including petroleum jelly perfumed but not including dentifrices, mouth washes, toilet soap or articles liable to duty as spirits)............		75% ad val.
46	Piece-goods - woven (excluding narrow woven fabrics and special purpose fabrics):		
	A. Wholly of cotton:		
	(1) Bleached......................	100 sq. yd.	Le 5.50
	(2) (1) Coloured, dyed and printed (other than imitation gara dyed)......................	100 sq. yd.	Le 8.75
	(2) Imitation gara dyed........	100 sq. yd.	Le 20.00
	(3) Grey unbleached (excluding American grey commonly known as tent cloth)..................	100 sq. yd.	Le 5.50
	(4) Velveteen and other pile fabrics		30% ad val.
	(5) Interlock fabrics...............	100 lb.	Le 5.50
	(6) Fents..........................	100 lb.	Le 22.00
	(7) American grey commonly known as tent cloth.....................	100 sq. yd.	Le 3.30

West Africa (continued)

Sierra Leone (continued)

Item No.	Goods	Unit	Tariff
46	Piece goods, etc.:		
(cont.)	B. Wholly of wool......................		40% ad val.
	C. (1) Wholly of silk or synthetic fibres excluding fents.........	100 sq. yd.	Le 10.00 or 45% ad val. whichever is higher
	(2) Fents.........................	100 lb.	Le 25.00 or 45% ad val. whichever is higher
	D. Piece goods, etc.: Made up of mixtures in any proportion of two or more different fibres, fibres of metallized fibres, elastic fabrics.....	100 sq. yd.	Le 10.00 or 45% ad val. whichever is higher
	E. Piece goods, etc.: Other...............................		45% ad val.
47	Printing machines, parts and appliances, printing inks, and printing materials (except printing paper) admitted as such by the Comptroller of Customs..........................		2-3/4% ad val.
48	Rubber tyres for vehicles, including inner tubes and rubber and rubber compounds used in the retreading of tyres		11% ad val.
49	Salt, common, excluding table salt.....	ton	Le 3.30
50	Sewing machines.......................		16-1/2% ad val.
51	Soap:		
	(a) Toilet...........................		36-1/2% ad val.
	(b) Other............................		22-1/2% ad val.
52	Spirits:		
	A. Potable:		
	(1) Brandy.........................	Imp. gal.	Le 26.25
	(2) Whisky.........................	Imp. gal.	Le 25.25
	(3) Gin............................	Imp. gal.	Le 23.00

West Africa (continued)

Sierra Leone (continued)

Item No.	Goods	Unit	Tariff
52 (cont.)	Spirits (cont.) A. Potable (cont.)		
	(4) Rum, liqueur and other potable spirits........................	Imp. gal.	Le 24.00
	(5) Spirituous medicinal preparations containing not more than 10% of pure alcohol and not specifically exempted under the Second Schedule............		37-1/2% ad val.
	B. Spirits non-potable:		
	(a) Methylated spirit when the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied that the spirit is intended solely for industrial, medicinal or scientific purposes, and not intended for sale......	Imp. gal.	Le 0.34
	(b) Methylated spirit, other.......	Imp. gal.	Le 7.50
	(c) Perfumed toilet preparations, washes and dentifrices.........	Imp. gal.	Le 12.00 or 75% ad val. whichever is higher
	(d) Other non-potable spirits......	Imp. gal.	Le 0.20
	Note: Any liquor containing not more than 1% by weight of pure alcohol shall be deemed to be non-alcoholic.		
53	Stationery with printed letterhead.....		45% ad val.
54	Stout and porter.......................	Imp. gal.	Le 1.67
55	Sugar..................................	ton	Le 41.20
56	Tiles - concrete, terrazo for floors...		50% ad val.
57	Timber roughly sawn not otherwise worked	cu. ft.	Le 0.35 or 30% ad val. whichever is higher
58	Tobacco:		
	(a) Unmanufactured....................	lb.	Le 0.40
	(b) Manufactured:		
	(1) Cigars.........................	lb.	Le 2.00
	(2) Cigarettes.....................	lb.	Le 4.00
	(3) Snuff..........................	lb.	Le 1.09
	(4) Other manufactured tobacco....	lb.	Le 1.50

West Africa (continued)

Sierra Leone (continued)

Item No.	Goods	Unit	Tariff
59	Umbrellas and parasols..................	each	Le 0.65 or 36% ad val. whichever is higher
60	(a) Vessels, including lighters, boats, canoes, trawlers, and steam and other launches for commercial use imported with their necessary fittings and tackle such as masts, oars, sails, anchors, chains, and fishing nets and gear therefor. Materials for use in the construction or repair of all such vessels when admitted as such by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise...................		8-1/4% ad val.
	(b) Vessels, used for pleasure........		10% ad val.
61	Water tanks and vats and ready-made spare parts........................		2-3/4% ad val.
62	Wines:		
	(a) Sparkling........................	Imp. gal.	Le 11.75
	(b) Still wines imported in bottles..	Imp. gal.	Le 4.75
	(c) Still wines imported in barrels for local bottling..............	Imp. gal.	Le 2.00 or 40% ad val. whichever is higher
63	Wood preservatives: Creosote, solignum and other wood preservatives and preparations for waterproofing..................		8-1/4% ad val.
64	Yarn:		
	(a) Of artificial silk or natural silk	100 lb.	Le 6.25
	(b) Of cotton........................	100 lb.	Le 5.50
	(c) Of wool..........................	100 lb.	Le 16.50
65	All edibles, groceries, provisions, condiments and other articles ordinarily used as food for human consumption not in this Schedule particularly enumerated or in the Second Schedule particularly exempted..........................		13-3/4% ad val.

West Africa (continued)

Sierra Leone (continued)

Item No.	Goods	Unit	Tariff
66	All other articles not in this Schedule particularly enumerated or in the Second Schedule particularly exempted....		36-1/2% ad val.

The Second Schedule (Table of Exemption from import duty) is amended by the same act as follows:

(a) by deleting para (3)(b) and para. (7)(a) of item 33;
(b) by deleting para. (C) of item 47.

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 1/7/66)

Upper Volta

On 19 May 1966 the Upper Volta authorities published the import programme for 1966.

Global quotas are provided for imports from countries outside the franc-zone for a total value of 7.5 million French francs. Among the products concerned are: textile fabrics, printed or not; motor vehicles including motor-cycles, bicycles; tractors with spare parts; handtools; photographic and cinematographic equipment and accessories; optical and musical instruments.

As regards imports from EEC countries (except France), several products have been liberalized, e.g. crude and refined groundnut oil and palm oil; chapter 34 (except for ordinary soap); certain printed fabrics of man-made fibres; all kinds of footwear; clocks and watches.

(GATT International Trade Forum (Supplement), Geneva, August 1966)

Central Africa

Angola

The duties on the following items in the Customs Tariff of Angola, approved by Decree Law No. 3440, have been modified as of 16 August 1966:

48.01.05 - Esc. 3.20 per kilogramme
48.01.07 - Esc. 4.00 per kilogramme
48.01.09 - Esc. 5.00 per kilogramme

The following note is added at heading 48.01 of the Customs Tariff:

So long as the industry established in the Province does not produce these goods or the quantity produced does not satisfy the needs of consumption, the duties on the following items shall be as indicated.

48.01.05 - 10 per cent ad val.
48.01.07 - 25 per cent ad val.
48.01.09 - 30 per cent ad val.

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 7/10/66)

Angola

It has been announced that, effective 30 April 1966, the following production and consumption taxes will be levied on the goods listed below, for consumption in Angola whether produced in the Province or imported, whatever the origin.

(a)	Soft drinks and soda-waters....................per bottle	0.4 Esc.
(b)	Prepared brandies and other spirits..........per litre	10.0 Esc.
(c)	Sparkling wines..................................per litre	10.0 Esc.
(d)	Other wines, including those with added tonic, bitter or aperitif substances...............per libre	5.0 Esc.
(e)	Fermented alcoholic beverages, not included under (c) and (d) above except beer...........per litre	1.0 Esc.
(f)	Alcoholic beverages not included under (b) to (e), up to 12.5 degrees...............per litre	1.5 Esc.
	For each additional half degree, the tax is increased by...........................per litre	0.5 Esc.
(g)	Alcoholic beverages not specified in the Import Tariff, or included under (b) to (f)..per litre	10.0 Esc.

Central Africa (continued)

Angola (continued)

(h) Beer..per litre	0.6 Esc.
(i) Fabrics of natural silk, pure or mixed, in the piece or manufactures thereof....................	20% ad val.
(j) Tulle, of natural silk and artificial or synthetic fibres, pure or mixed, in the piece or manufactures thereof..	20% ad val.
(k) Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or applications thereof..	20% ad val.
(l) Carpets and hangings of silk, artificial or synthetic fibres, wool or other hair..........................	20% ad val.
(m) Statuettes, of any material..........................	20% ad val.
(n) Cigar cases, cigarette cases, matchboxes, snuff boxes and purses....................................	20% ad val.
(o) Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, except milk products prepared with cocoa and biscuits..	20% ad val.
(p) Liquid perfumes, cosmetics and beauty creams..........	20% ad val.
(q) Brief-cases, hand-bags, ladies' bags, cases and boxes when submitted without the objects they are intended to hold, suitcases and similar articles fitted for containing toilet articles and suitcases, not specified, of natural or artificial leather, paperboard, vulcanized fibre, fabrics or sheets of artificial plastic materials..............................	20% ad val.

The taxes on alcoholic beverages set out in the above list, do not cover ordinary wines known as "maduros" and "verdes."

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 8/7/66)

Cameroon

By a decree of 6 June 1966, the authorities of the Federal Republic of Cameroon have unified customs and excise duties in West and East Cameroon with effect from 1 July 1966; the transitional regime is thus terminated and the UDEAC tariff applicable in full.

The import turnover tax (TCA) at a rate of 10% of the duty-paid value, which was previously suspended in West Cameroon, is now levied

Central Africa (continued)

Cameroon (continued)

throughout the Federation, as well as some other taxes (loading and unloading taxes, municipal tax, phytosanitary tax, veterinary tax). The 4% transaction tax levied in West Cameroon is abolished, as well as the 16% compensatory duty, which was levied on imports passing from West to East Cameroon (cf. Ref. P-050).

(GATT International Trade Forum, Geneva, September 1966)

Congo (Brazzaville)

It has been announced that the following global quotas have been opened for the import of goods for the period 1 June 1966 to 31 May 1967:

Description	Quota values in thousands of French francs
Dairy produce	1,801.8
Beers	550
Ordinary and sparkling wines	1,300
Other alcoholic beverages	1,775.5
Miscellaneous food products	7,266.2
Manufactured tobacco	338.2
Other miscellaneous products	1,246.3
Pharmaceuticals	242
Plastics materials	90.7
Soaps, waxes, photographic and cinematographic products, chemical products	364.6
Printed fabrics	1,450
Printing costs for fabrics	644.4
Non-printed fabrics, blankets	2,383
Jute bags and sacks	1,290
Hosiery and knitted goods	1,651
Tools, cutlery and various metal products	1,936
Refrigerators, sewing machines, typewriters, etc., electrical apparatus	1,888
Utility vehicles - less than three tons	3,000
more than three tons	750
Cycles and motor cycles	363
Miscellaneous	2,400

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 16/9/66)

Central Africa (continued)

Congo (Kinshasa)

It is reported that the statistical tax has been increased from 1 per cent to 3 per cent as of April 15, 1966, in addition to various amendments to import duties.

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 15/7/66)

Gabon

To comply with stipulations issued by the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC), Gabon has abolished, with effect from 1 April, certain taxes levied on imports, i.e. the 3 per cent road construction levy, the 3 per cent stamp duty and the special 15 per cent tax levied on some non-essential goods.

(International Trade Forum, Geneva, September 1966)

Rwanda

Following recent devaluation of the Rwanda franc, the Rwandan authorities have revised their import tariff, particularly as regards the rates of the import tax; the customs duties will, however, remain the same. The import tax is intended to help protect the economy against undue fluctuations.

It is further reported that, as from 1 July 1966, Rwanda has reduced the rates of customs duty levied on all imports from EEC countries by 15 per cent.

(GATT International Trade Forum, Geneva, September 1966)

UDEAC

Following various decisions by the Steering Committee of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) taken on 10 March and 10 June 1966, several changes have been introduced in the rates of import duties

Central Africa (continued)

UDEAC (continued)

and turnover tax levied in the five member countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon (cf. Ref. P-050).

The turnover tax (TCA) in Gabon has been suspended for the year 1966 for imports of fruit and vegetables (BTN Chapters 7 and 8).

The import duty applied by the Customs Union has been reduced from 35 to 25% for cut flowers (06.03.00). Lead arsenite for use in horticulture and agriculture (in packings containing at least 1 kg.) has been exempted from both import duty and TCA (respectively 25 and 10%). The import duty on mechanized agricultural and horticultural machinery, under item 84.24, has been reduced from 30 to 5% and the TCA abolished. Mechanized machinery and implements under item 84.25 (except lawn mowers) have been fully exempted from both duty and tax. The import duty levied on cigarettes has been increased from 1,400 to 1,700 CFA francs per kg. net. On the other hand, the import duty levied on aniseed liqueurs has been reduced from 2,500 to 2,000 CFA francs per litre of pure alcohol.

(GATT International Trade Forum, Geneva, September 1966)

East Africa

East African Common Market (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania)

It has been announced that, following the tariff increases of 7 April 1966, the three East African countries have increased the customs and excise duties levied on certain products with effect from 16 June 1966.

The new rates are 37-1/2% (or specific minimum duty) for colours and colouring agents for the food, beverages, and cosmetics industries and for soap, soap powders, etc. It is 30% (+7-1/2% suspended) in the case of coffee extracts and essences. The tariffs for certain electric lamps,

East Africa (continued)

East African Common Market (continued)

black steel nuts and washers, brushes for painting, etc. were also raised to 30% (or specific min. duty), while those for insulated electric cable, for copper and other wire, and for certain pipe fittings and manhole covers, were fixed at 15%. The new duty for round steel bars for reinforcing concrete is 175 sh./ton or more, depending on the price. The rate applicable to radio receivers is 50%. In Kenya the duty on crude petroleum and certain light oils (item 99 b) is sh. 1.50 per imp. gallon; the corresponding rate in Tanzania and Uganda is sh. 2.05 per imp. gallon.

Tanzania further raised the duty on sugar from 20 to 21 sh./100 lb., while Uganda fixed a 37-1/2% duty for several processed foods (meat, meat products, bacon, ham; butter, cheese; salmon and other fish; breakfast cereals; jams, marmalades, etc., fresh and processed fruit and vegetables; confectionery; macaroni; tomato puree). The same rate applies also to some industrial goods (ready mixed paints, lacquers, etc.; jewellery; gramophones, radiograms, tape recorders, etc.; and to enamel holloware).

The three countries are further reported to have introduced a consumption tax on gasoline (sh. 0.20/gallon) and aviation fuel (sh. 0.10/gallon).

(International Trade Forum, Geneva, September 1966)

Ethiopia

By Decree No. 313/1966 the Ethiopian Government has exempted the following cereals from import duties: barley, dhurra, dukum, maize, millet and wheat. Flour of all kinds of cereals is also admitted free of duty.

(GATT International Trade Forum (Supplement), Geneva, August 1966)

East Africa (continued)

Malagasy Republic

With effect from 16 July 1966, a special authorization is required for imports from all sources to Madagascar of the following products (the decree does not affect the more expensive types of product, the price limit indicated being quoted c.i.f., duty not paid):

- Shoes (above French size 27 for men, above size 24 for women; price below FMG 1,600 and 1,500 respectively, per pair);
- Blankets of cotton, wool or other fabrics, price less than FMG 500/kg;
- Biscuits, not containing cocoa, price below FMG 400/kg;
- Toffees, not containing cocoa, price less than FMG 400/kg.

(GATT International Trade Forum, Geneva, September 1966)

Malawi

Certain Customs tariff changes have been announced by the Malawi Government, with effect from 11 June 1966 (65), 22 July 1966 (251) and 30 September 1966 (78, 110, Ex 113), as follows:

Item		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
65 Clothing: By the deletion of paragraphs (a) and (e) and the substitution therefor of the following paragraphs-- (d) Ready made trousers, slacks, jeans and shorts	ad val or per garment	40% £0.5s. 6d.	30% £0.3s. 0d.	30% £0.3s. 0d.	20% £0.2s. 0d.

whichever duty shall be the greater

East Africa (continued)

Malawi (continued)

Item		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
65 (cont.)	Clothing (cont.) (e) Women's and girls' outer garments, n.e.e. ad val or per garment	40% £0.5s. 6d.	30% £0.3s. 0d.	30% £0.3s. 0d.	20% £0.2s. 0d.
		whichever duty shall be greater			
78	(a) Rope, cordage and twine weighing not more than 1 lb. per 50 yards, composed of nylon or cotton or rayon with any fibres other than nylon......ad val	30%	20%	Free	Free
110	(3) Springs, metal: Furniture, upholstery and mattress.............ad val	10%	5%	Free	Free
Ex 113	Specialized fittings and fixtures, other than locks, for doors or windows of metal.ad val	20%	12½%	10%	Free
251	Footwear: (a) Wholly or mainly of plastic or plastic coated textile material....ad val or per pair	30% £0.6s. 0d.	20% £0.5s. 0d.	20% £0.5s. 0d.	10% £0.4s. 9d.
		whichever duty shall be the greater			

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 8/7/66, 7/10/66, 21/10/66)

Mauritius

The following tariff amendments have been announced by Mauritius:

East Africa (continued)

Mauritius (continued)

Serial No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Tariff: General Rate	Tariff: Preferential Rate
011-04	Poultry, killed or dressed..........	100 kilos	Rs.20.00	Rs.15.00
012-01.1	Bacon and ham......................	100 kilos	Rs.20.00	Rs.15.00
025-01	Eggs in the shell..................	Each	Rs.0.02	Rs.0.02
026-01	Natural honey......................	Kilo	Rs.0.75	Rs.0.30
031-01.2	Fish, fresh or frozen, other........	100 kilos	Rs.30.00	Rs.30.00
031-03.1	Crustacea and molluscs: fresh, chilled, frozen.....................	Ad val.	20%	20%
053-02.2	Fruit, fruit peel, other than candied peel, parts of plants, drained, glazed or crystallized, flavoured or not..................	Ad val.	50%	35%
032-01.2	Crustacea and mollusc: in airtight containers.......................	100 kilos	Rs.35.00	Rs.30.00
062-01	Sugar confectionery and other sugar preparations (except chocolate confectionery).....................	Ad val.	50%	35%
073-01.1	Chocolate confectionery and articles made of chocolate, except cocoa powder, butter and paste, n.e.s............................	Ad val.	50%	35%
074-01	Tea................................	Kilo	Rs.2.40	Rs.2.10
112-01.1	Wine, still, in cask or any vessel exceeding one litre in capacity:			
	(i) up to 14 degrees by Gay Lussac's alcoholometer.........	Hectolitre	Rs.230.00	Rs.225.00
	(ii) over 14 degrees and not exceeding 15 degrees.................	Hectolitre	Rs.310.00	Rs.310.00
	(iii) over 15 degrees and not exceeding 16 degrees.................	Hectolitre	Rs.350.00	Rs.350.00
	(iv) over 16 degrees - for each additional degree or fraction of a degree up to 22 degrees...	Hectolitre	Rs.27.00	Rs.27.00

East Africa (continued)

Mauritius (continued)

Serial No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Tariff General Rate	Tariff Preferential Rate
112-01.2	Wine, still, in bottles:			
	(i) up to 14 degrees by Gay Lussac's alcoholometer........	Per litre	Rs.2.30	Rs.2.30
	(ii) over 14 degrees and not exceeding 15 degrees..................	Per litre	Rs.3.10	Rs.3.10
	(iii) over 15 degrees and not exceeding 16 degrees..................	Per litre	Rs.3.50	Rs.3.50
	(iv) over 16 degrees................	Per litre	Rs.3.90	Rs.3.90
	Any liquor containing more than 22 degrees shall pay duty as spirits.			
112-01.3	Wines, sparkling:			
	(i) in bottles exceeding 2 litres.	Per litre	Rs.7.50	Rs.7.50
	(ii) in bottles not exceeding 2 litres...........................	Doz.btls.	Rs.180.00	Rs.180.00
	(iii) in bottles not exceeding 1 litre...........................	Doz.btls.	Rs.90.00	Rs.90.00
	(iv) in bottles not exceeding 1/2 litre......................	Doz.btls.	Rs.45.00	Rs.45.00
	(v) in bottles not exceeding 1/4 litre......................	Doz.btls.	Rs.23.00	Rs.23.00
	Beer (including ale, stout, porter) and other fermented cereal beverages in bottles or other containers:			
112-03.1	(i) not exceeding 1 litre.........	Per doz.	Rs.7.00	Rs.6.00
112-03.2	(ii) not exceeding 3/4 litre......	Per doz.	Rs.5.25	Rs.4.50
112-03.3	(iii) not exceeding 1/2 litre......	Per doz.	Rs.3.50	Rs.3.00
112-03.4	(iv) not exceeding 1/4 litre......	Per doz.	Rs.1.75	Rs.1.50
112-03.5	In bulk................................	Hectolitre	Rs.52.00	Rs.45.00
	Distilled alcoholic beverages (spirits), plain or compounded:			
112-04.1	(i) When a certificate is produced to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs that the spirits have been matured in			

East Africa (continued)

Mauritius (continued)

Serial No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Tariff: General Rate	Tariff: Preferential Rate
112-04.1 (cont.)	Distilled alcoholic bev. (cont) wood for not less than three years	Per litre at proof as ascertained by Syke's hydrometer	Rs.31.75	Rs.31.75
112-04.2	(ii) other plain or compounded spirits		Rs.34.25	Rs.34.25
121-01.1	Tobacco, unmanufactured, not butted or stemmed	Kilo	Rs.70.00	Rs.70.00
121-01.2	Tobacco, unmanufactured, butted or stemmed	Kilo	Rs.72.00	Rs.72.00
122-01	Cigars and cheroots	Kilo	Rs.70.00	Rs.70.00
122-02	Cigarettes	Kilo	Rs.100.00	Rs.100.00
122-03.1	Snuff	Kilo	Rs.70.00	Rs.70.00
122-03.3	Tobacco manufactured for human consumption (smoking, chewing), n.e.s.	Kilo	Rs.70.00	Rs.70.00
122-03.4	Goorakoo and imitations or substitutes for tobacco	Kilo	Rs.70.00	Rs.70.00
251-01.1	Old newspapers in bags or bales as merchandise	100 kilos	Rs.17.00	Rs.16.00
272-05	Salt (including salt put up for retail sale)	100 kilos	Rs.20.00	Rs.18.00
313-01	Motor spirit (gasoline and other light oils for similar uses), including gasoline blending agents	Hectolitre	Rs.35.20	Rs.35.20
551-01	Essential vegetable oils	Ad val.	50%	40%
551-02.1	Synthetic perfume materials and concentrates and enfleurage greases and mixtures of alcohol and essential oils	Ad val.	50%	40%

East Africa (continued)

Mauritius (continued)

Serial No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Tariff General Rate	Preferential Rate
551-02.2	Synthetic flavour materials and concentrates and mixtures of alcohol and essential oils when the alcoholic content exceeds 40%..	Per litre at proof as ascertained by Syke's hydrometer	Rs.22.00	Rs.22.00
551-02.3	Synthetic flavour materials and concentrates and mixtures of alcoholic and essential oils n.e.s. (including natural or synthetic concentrates for the manufacture of mineral waters).....	Ad val.	30%	15%
552-01.2	Perfumery, cosmetics and other toilet preparations, except soaps..	Ad val.	65%	55%
552-03.1	Waxes, polishes, paste, powder and similar preparations for polishing and preserving wood and for polishing and cleaning tiles and cement floors............................	Ad val.	50%	50%
552-03.2	Waxes, polishes, paste, powder and similar preparations for polishing and preserving leather, metal, glass or other materials, n.e.s....	Ad val.	30%	30%
591-03.2	Fireworks commonly known as crackers or cannons and all similar varieties, which produce loud detonations............................	~~Ad val.~~ ~~Rs~~ per kilo	? % Rs.6.00	? % Rs.6.00
591-03.3	Fireworks, n.e.s.....................	Ad val.	75%	75%
591-03.4	Pyrotechnical articles, n.e.s........	Ad val.	25%	25%
599-02.1	Weedkilling preparations including sodium chlorate and sodium trichloroacetate.....................	Ad val.	20%	20%

East Africa (continued)

Mauritius (continued)

Serial No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Tariff General Rate	Tariff Preferential Rate
612-09	Manufactures of leather, n.e.s......	Ad val.	50%	35%
629-01	Rubber tyres and tubes for vehicles other than aircraft................	Ad val.	50%	22.5%
629-09	Manufactures of soft and hard rubber, n.e.s........................	Ad val.	30%	22.5%
632-03.2	Builders' woodwork (including doors, sashes, blocks and strips for parquet and other flooring, and ready cut wooden parts of buildings), n.e.s............................	Ad val.	40%	40%
642-09.1	Cigarette papers cut to size for cigarettes........................	Ad val.	100%	100%
657-01	Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, mats, matting and tapestries of wool or fine hair.........................	Ad val.	40%	20%
657-02	Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, mats, matting and tapestries of textile fibres other than wool or fine hair	Ad val.	20%	20%
657-03	Carpeting, carpets, floor rugs, mats, matting of vegetable plaiting materials (including coconut matting), n.e.s............................	Ad val.	20%	20%
657-04	Linoleum and similar products.......	Ad val.	20%	20%
661-02	Cement............................	100 kilos	Rs.1.30	Rs.0.60
662-01.1	Bricks and tiles of brick, earth or of ordinary baked clay..........	Per 1,000 Ad val.	10%	10%
662-02.1	Wall tiles and floor tiles except those of brick, earth or of ordinary baked clay....................	Ad val.	10%	10%
664-08	Sheet and plate glass, tinned, silvered or coated with platinum, not further worked....................	Ad val.	55%	30%
665-09.1	Mirrors and looking glasses.........	Ad val.	55%	30%
673-01.1	Plate and plated ware...............	Ad val.	50%	30%

East Africa (continued)

Mauritius (continued)

Serial No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Tariff General Rate	Preferential Rate
673-01.2	Jewellery of gold, silver and platinum group metals and goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares, n.e.s., including set gems (except watch cases)...............	Ad val.	62.5%	47.5%
699-01.1	Metal doors and windows.............	Ad val.	45%	40%
699-01.2	Other finished structural parts made of iron or steel, including assembled structures, n.e.s........	Ad val.	30%	25%
699-02.1	Finished structural parts made of aluminium, including assembled structures..........................	Ad val.	25%	25%
699-02.2	Finished structural parts made of non-ferrous base metals, n.e.s., including assembled structures.....	Ad val.	25%	25%
712-04	Lawn mowers, with or without motors............................	Ad val.	50%	50%
721-04.3	Radio apparatus for telegraphy, telephony and radar (including broadcasting, transmission and reception equipment with amplifiers of all types, thermionic and electronic tubes and valves, photo-electric cells, supersonic or electromagnetic echo sounding apparatus and detectors) and parts thereof......................	Ad val.	35%	20%
721-06.1	Electrothermic apparatus, comprising stoves and household appliances and parts thereof..................	Ad val.	40%	20%
721-12.1	Portable electric domestic appliances............................	Ad val.	50%	30%
721-13	Insulated cables and wire for electricity.......................	Ad val.	30%	15%
732-02	Motor cycles, complete (including all types of motorized cycles) and side-cars, complete............	Ad val.	55%	25%

East Africa (continued)

Mauritius (continued)

Serial No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Tariff: General Rate	Tariff: Preferential Rate
812-02	Sinks, wash basins, bidets, baths and other sanitary and plumbing fixtures and fittings of ceramic and other materials except metal...	Ad val.	40%	15%
812-03.1	Sinks, wash basins, bidets, baths and other sanitary and plumbing fixtures and fittings of metal, enamelled........................	Ad val.	40%	15%
812-03.2	Sinks, wash basins, bidets, baths and other sanitary and plumbing fixtures and fittings of metal, not enamelled........................	Ad val.	47.5%	25%
812-04	Lighting fixtures of all materials (electric light fixtures and fittings and parts thereof, lamps and lanterns).........................	Ad val.	35%	20%
821-01	Wood furniture and fixtures.........	Ad val.	40%	40%
821-09.1	Furniture and fixtures of rattan and basketware......................	Ad val.	40%	40%
831-01.1	Travel goods (trunks, suitcases, travelling bags, dressing cases, shopping bags, haversacks, packs and similar articles) of leather, imitation leather or plastic.......	Ad val.	50%	35%
831-02.1	Handbags, wallets, purses, pocket books and similar articles of leather, imitation leather or plastic..........................	Ad val.	50%	35%
841-02.1	Pyjamas, knit or made of synthetic fibres, knitted or silk............	Ad val. or specific	75% or Rs.3.00 per suit	25% or Rs.2.00 per suit
841-02.2	Pyjamas, knit or made of knitted fabrics of other materials.........	Ad val. or specific	40% or Rs.2,00 per suit	15% or Rs.1.50 per suit

East Africa (continued)

Mauritius (continued)

Serial No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Tariff General Rate	Tariff Preferential Rate
841-04.1	Pyjamas, other than knitted, of silk or synthetic fibres...........	Ad val. or specific	75% or Rs.3.00 per suit	25% or Rs.2.00 per suit
841-04.2	Pyjamas, other than knitted, of other materials....................	Ad val. or specific	40% or Rs.2.00 per suit	15% or Rs.1.50 per suit
841-05.1	Shirts of silk or synthetic fibres excluding those commonly known as T shirts.......................	Ad val. or specific	75% or Rs.2.50 each	25% or Rs.2.25 each
841-05.2	Shirts of other materials excluding those commonly known as T shirts...	Ad val. or specific	40% or Rs.1.35 each	15% or Rs.1.25 each
864-01	Watches, watch movements, cases and other parts of watches (including marine chronometers and instrument panel clocks)................	Ad val.	45%	40%
891-01	Phonographs (gramophones) including record players....................	Ad val.	45%	25%
891-02	Phonographs (gramophone) records....	Ad val.	45%	25%
899-02.1	Matches in boxes or any form of container containing not more than 60 matches.........................	Per gross containers	Rs.7.80	Rs.7.80
899-02.2	Matches in boxes or any form of container containing over 60 and not more than 110 matches..............	Per gross containers	Rs.12.00	Rs.12.00
899-02.3	For every additional 60 matches or part of 60 matches.................	Per gross containers	Rs.7.80	Rs.7.80

East Africa (continued)

Mauritius (continued)

Serial No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Tariff General Rate	Tariff Preferential Rate
899-08.1	Mechanical (electrical) refrigerators self-contained units, household....	Ad val.	45%	25%
899-99.9	Manufactured articles, n.e.s........	Ad val.	20%	20%
029-09.2	Ice cream and ice lollies...........	Ad val.	50%	35%
029-09.3	Dairy products, n.e.s. (ice cream powders, dehydrated products, etc.)	Ad val.	25%	10%
673-02.1	Rosaries and religious medals except those made entirely of precious materials..................	Ad val.	25%	10%
673-02.2	Imitation jewellery, n.e.s. (jewellery not of precious or semi-precious materials)................	Ad val.	62.5%	47.5%
699-22.1	Gas stoves, furnaces (not for central heating), grates and ranges of metal..........................	Ad val.	45%	22.5%
699-22.2	Stoves, furnaces (not for central heating), grates and ranges of metal (not electric), n.e.s........	Ad val.	37.5%	15%
732-01	Passenger road motor vehicles, complete, other than buses for use as public service vehicles or motor cycles:			
	(a) of a value for duty purposes not exceeding Rs.8,000..........	Ad val.	72.5%	42.5%
	(b) of a value for duty purposes not exceeding Rs.10,000.........	Ad val.	77.5%	47.5%
	(c) other.........................	Ad val.	82.5%	52.5%
732-03.1	Buses for use as public service vehicles.........................	Ad val.	47.5%	17.5%
732-03.2	Trucks, lorries and road motor vehicles, complete, n.e.s..........	Ad val.	60%	30%
732-04	Chassis with engines mounted for vehicles listed in:			
	732-01(a).........................	Ad val.	72.5%	42.5%
	732-01(b).........................	Ad val.	77.5%	47.5%
	732-01(c).........................	Ad val.	82.5%	52.5%

East Africa (continued)

Mauritius (continued)

Serial No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Tariff General Rate	Tariff Preferential Rate
732-05.1	Chassis with engines mounted when proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been imported for buses for use as public service vehicles............	Ad val.	47.5%	17.5%
732-05.2	Chassis with engines mounted for vehicles listed in 732-03.2........	Ad val.	60%	30%
821-02.1	Beds, metal mattresses, fittings and parts thereof.................	Ad val.	62.5%	40%
821-02.2	Metal furniture and fixtures, n.e.s. (including metal office cabinets)..	Ad val.	62.5%	40%
821-09.2	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.s. (including mattresses and mattress supports not included in item 821-02.1)........................	Ad val.	40%	40%
899-14.1	Balls, nets and posts for football, volleyball and basket ball.........	Value	Free	Free
899-14.2	Sports goods, n.e.s. (not including arms and ammunition)...............	Ad val.	25%	25%
899-15.3	Amusement machines of a type usually set up in places of public entertainment..........................	Ad val.	50%	30%
899-15.4	Toys and games, n.e.s...............	Ad val.	25%	5%
899-99.1	Lighters of all kinds...............	Ad val. or specific	60% or Rs.4.00 per lighter	40% or Rs.3.25 per lighter
899-99.2	Spare parts and accessories of lighters not including flints......	Ad val.	60%	40%

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 30/9/66)

East Africa (continued)

Uganda

With effect from 15 June 1966, import of goods of any class into Uganda without a licence is prohibited.

During a transitional period imports will nevertheless be admitted without a licence for all classes of goods that were not subject to licensing prior to 15 June. An exception applies, however, to the following products for which a licence is required immediately: bicycle tyres and tubes; corrugated metal sheets; distempers; footwear; and paints.

Import licences will be issued only to companies or firms and individuals incorporated and resident in Uganda.

It is reported that the purpose of the licensing arrangements is not to restrict imports, but to enable the Government to keep informed of all goods entering the country.

(GATT International Trade Forum (Supplement), Geneva, August 1966)

Zambia

The Zambian Government enacted the Customs and Excise (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1966, on 2 September 1966.

The two main purposes to the Act are:

(1) To alter the basis of assessment of all dutiable goods. Previously Zambian duty was assessed on the "domestic value" of the goods, which was roughly the wholesale price in the country of origin plus charges up to f.o.b. stage. Duty will now be assessed on the actual f.o.b. price at the place where the goods are finally loaded for export to Zambia; and

(2) To abolish the blanket mark-up on goods originating from state trading countries.

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 30/9/66)

East Africa (continued)

Zambia

Certain Customs tariff changes have been announced by the Zambian Government, with effect from 1 July (Ex 15, Ex 32, 207), 22 July (86, 103, 118, 119, 129, 143, 154, 231) and 21 September 1966 (65, 87, 119) respectively. The items affected and the new rates of duty are as follows:

Tariff Item	Goods	Duty
Ex 15	Corn and grain (not including infants' foods, patent or proprietary foods, or corn and grain prepared as vegetables):	
	(a) Wheat:	
	(i) In the grain..............................	Free
Ex 32	Milk (including cream) fresh, condensed or preserved:	
	(a) Full cream:	
	(i) Dried......................................	Free
	(iii) Other....................................	Free
	(b) Skimmed or separated.........................	Free
65	Clothing:	
	(f) Underwear (including T shirts, that is, garments of the under-vest type with a crew neck collar and short sleeves of the coat or welt type):	
	(iii) Other, including T shirts.......ad val.	30%
	or per garment	£0 3s.0d. whichever duty be the greater
	(g) Shirts and jacket shirts:	
	(i) of textile fabric, knitted or crocheted.......................ad val.	30%
	or per garment	£0 6s.0d. whichever duty be the greater
	(ii) other..............................ad val.	30%
	or per garment	£0 4s.0d. whichever duty be the greater

East Africa (continued)

Zambia (continued)

Tariff Item	Goods	Duty
65 (cont.)	Clothing (cont)	
	(j) Cardigans, jerseys, pullovers, lumber jackets, blouses and similar garments, knitted or crocheted ad val.	30%
	or per garment	£0 3s.0d. whichever duty be the greater
86	(1) Bicycles, tricycles and motor cycles, not being toys:	
	(a)(i) Bicycles and tricycles.................	Free
	(ii) Spare parts and accessories therefor, but not including electric lamp bulbs, tyres and tubes, when imported separately....................	Free
	(b) Motor cycles not being motor vehicles equipped with reverse gear; and sidecars:	
	(i) Motor cycles and sidecars.....ad val.	10%
	(ii) Chassis for motor tricycles and sidecars, etc........................	Free
	(iii) Parts and spare parts and accessories, n.e.e.................ad val.	10%
87	(2) Nails, wire...........................ad val.	15%
	or per lb.	£0 0s.1½d. whichever duty be the greater
103	(1) Internal combustion engines, their parts, equipment and accessories, n.e.e., not being designed specially for aircraft:	
	(a) Engines specially constructed for stationary use...........................	Free
	(b) Engines specially designed for attachment to pedal cycles.........................	Free
	(c) Other engines, imported separately,ad val.	10%
	(d) Accessories and auxiliary equipment not elsewhere provided for in this item, etc................................ad val.	10%

East Africa (continued)

Zambia (continued)

Tariff Item	Goods	Duty
118	(a)(ii) Mowers, not being agricultural machines, and garden rollers..................ad val.	30%
119	(2) Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, implements and material, n.e.e. (b) Electrical domestic appliances, including vacuum cleaners, floor polishers and food mixers........................ad val.	30%
	The following tariff items have been deleted from the tariff: Tariff items 306; 309; 312; 314; and 317.	
	(c) Other...............................ad val.	20%
129	Motor vehicles and trailers therefor: (a) Passenger: (i) Motor cars including coupe-imps, station wagons, safari vans, general purpose vehicles and motor caravans.....ad val.	A rate per centum calculated by adding 20 to the product of the figure representing the value for duty purposes expressed in pounds multiplied by .020.
	(ii) Coaches, omnibuses, minibuses and similar vehicles having in the opinion of the Controller a normal constructed seating capacity at the time of importation of not less than 13 adult persons including the driver...ad val.	10%
143	(3) Washing and ironing machines including wringers, not industrial............ad val.	30%

East Africa (continued)

Zambia (continued)

Tariff Item	Goods	Duty
154	(b) Wireless and television broadcast receivers; radio gramophones; electrical record players; electrical sound amplifiers; electrical sound reproducing and recording machines; cabinet loudspeakers; chassis, complete or incomplete; and cabinets, imported separately; n.e.e.: (ii) Other..............................ad val.	40%
207	Tallow, animal and vegetable, includine oleine	Free
231	Medicinal preparations, n.e.e..................	Free

(Board of Trade Journal, London, 22/7/66, 29/7/66, 14/10/66)

Zanzibar

The Zanzibar authorities have announced that import licences would in future be needed for cement, bicycles, gunny sacks, tea, blankets, matches, beer and thermos flasks, with effect from 1 July 1966.

(Africa, Paris, 1/7/66)

BANKING AND CURRENCY

Ghana

On 2 September 1966, the Bank of Ghana announced that the National Liberation Council had approved the introduction of a new cedi with effect from 23 February 1967. The rate for the new cedi would be ¢ 1 = 10s. 0d. ($1.40), compared with the present rate of ¢ 1 = 8s. 4d. The new notes will be in denominations of 1, 5, and 10 cedis; there will be no 50-cedi or 100-cedi notes.

(International Financial News Survey, Washington, 23/9/66)

Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania

An initial par value for the Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania shillings, at 1 shilling equals US $0.14, has been established by agreement between the three Governments and the International Monetary Fund. The new currencies will gradually replace, at par, the East African shilling issued by the East African Currency Board.

The parities of the three shillings in terms of gold and in terms of the U.S. dollar of the weight and fineness in effect on 1 July 1944 are as follows: 0.124414 gram of fine gold per shilling; 250.000 shillings per troy ounce of fine gold; 7.14286 shillings per U.S. dollar; 14.0000 U.S. cents per shilling.

(International Financial News Survey, Washington, 5/8/66, 19/8/66, 16/9/66)

Liberia

It is reported from Monrovia that Liberia intends to replace its present currency, the U.S. dollar, by a national currency of the same par value. All 5, 10 and 20 cent coins should - according to the report -

Liberia (continued)

be replaced in the course of this year by national coins of an aluminium alloy. The banknotes would be replaced subsequently within a period of five years.

(GATT International Trade Forum, Geneva, September 1966)

Mali

New banknotes have been put into circulation in Mali. The new notes were exchanged at par against the old Mali francs over a period of ten days, beginning on 16 October 1966. In a nation-wide broadcast announcing the decision to change the currency, the Minister of Finance stated that the former notes had to be changed because they were old and had been in circulation for four years. The external parity of the Mali franc and all other monetary regulations remain unchanged.

(International Financial News Survey, Washington, 11/11/66)

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION IN AFRICA

West Africa

Entente Council - Mutual Aid and Loan Guarantee Fund

The five States members of the Entente Council (Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Niger, Upper Volta and Togo) adopted on 9 June 1966 a convention establishing the Mutual Aid and Loan Guarantee Fund (Fonds d'Entraide et de Garantie des Emprunts). The object of the Fund is "to provide maximum security to foreign capital investments, to co-ordinate and harmonize the efforts of member States with a view to assuring accelerated and homogeneous economic growth, and to extend to the financial field the political solidarity of the member States through the creation of a multi-lateral guarantee organism."

With the new arrangement, the Solidarity Fund, created in 1959 by four of the five[1] States, has ceased to exist. The Solidarity Fund, which was established with a different purpose in mind, was maintained by a 10 per cent contribution from customs revenues. The revenue of the Fund, intended to supplement the budgetary resources of the member States, was distributed in a proportion of 5/16th for each country, other than the Ivory Coast, which received 1/16th.

The Mutual Aid and Loan Guarantee Fund will extend a financial guarantee to loans raised or contracted by each member State and its agencies or private organizations in the five countries. If, for instance, an industrial project is contemplated in one of these countries, the Government would have to approve it and submit the project file to the Management Committee of the Fund. The latter, upon approval of the project,

1/ Togo did not join the Entente Council until June 1966.

West Africa (continued)

Entente Council - Mutual Aid and Loan Guarantee Fund (continued)

will guarantee any foreign loans involved for payment of the principal and interest, and will reimburse the foreign creditors in case of the inability of the enterprise in question to honour its obligations. Preference will be given to development projects of interest to several member States.

When the Fund acquires sufficient reserves, it will be in a position to fulfill its role of mutual assistance in the form of financing certain infrastructure projects and, in general, assist investments in the territories of member States, thus in a certain measure reducing the need for external aid.

The resources of the Fund have been fixed, for the first two years, at Fr. CFA 650 million, composed of the following subscriptions: Fr. CFA 500 million for the Ivory Coast, Fr. CFA 42 million each for Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta, and Fr. CFA 24 million for Togo. The subscriptions for the next five years will be fixed by the Administrative Council of the Fund, composed of the Heads of State of the five countries. The regular resources of the Fund can be supplemented by grants and subsidies, by revenue from the investment of funds placed in French francs with the International Bank of West Africa (B.I.A.O.), and by commissions from bill guarantees.

(L'Economie, Paris, 28/10/66)

East Africa

Tanzania - Zambia

It has been announced that in return for certain rights, Zambia is to lend the East African Railways and Harbours Administration an amount of £2-1/2 million to improve port facilities in Dar-es-Salaam and Mtwara.

East Africa (continued)

Tanzania - Zambia (continued)

There have been suggestions that Mtwara, which was developed to serve the groundnuts scheme, should be given over to handling mainly Zambia traffic.

(Overseas Review, London, October 1966)

Tanzania - Zambia

The Governments of Tanzania and Zambia have decided to establish an abattoir refrigeration plant and ancillary processing units in Mbeya Region for the purpose of creating an export market in beef from Tanzania to Zambia.

(Overseas Review, London, October 1966)

COMMODITY NEWS

Coffee

International Coffee Agreement

A recent meeting of the International Coffee Agreement was held in London from 22 August to 6 September 1966. The meeting found it impossible to take substantive decisions on such subjects as the fixing of production goals, the policy relative to stocks, production control and diversification of coffee-based economies towards other crops. But it did decide to set up a high level standing working group composed of four importing members and seven exporting members together with the Executive Director. The working group is to assemble complete information on which a comprehensive picture of each member country's coffee economy can be built up and is then to make specific recommendations to the Executive Board of the Council on which the latter can take effective decisions on quotas, production goals, diversification, stock policy and the control of production.

A first step towards the necessary reduction of world production has taken the form of a stipulation that, additional export authorizations having been given to a number of countries with over-production and stock problems, the waivers for the third and fourth quarters of the coffee year shall only be granted if the member countries concerned either set aside 20% of the foreign exchange proceeds of such supplementary sales and use it for diversification out of coffee or they must set aside an amount of coffee from their stocks equal to the total waiver for the coffee year and hold it at the disposal of the Executive Director of the ICO. The 18 African and Central American countries are to receive export "waivers" of 2,078,000 bags. In effect this is a transfer of quotas from the other countries (largely Brazil) which have accepted a 4 per cent cut in their quotas.

Coffee (continued)

International Coffee Agreement (continued)

Another new departure in this year's arrangements is the introduction of a selective adjustment of export quotas according to demand. This deals with two former causes of dissatisfaction: the claim of the Robusta growers that the present quotas are not sufficient to meet the demand of the "instant coffee" manufacturers for their variety of coffee; major importers, in particular the USA, have complained in the past that the quota arrangements of the agreement did not always provide them with the varieties of coffee they required. Under the new arrangements for selectivity, the coffee market will be divided into four separate sections, each with a prescribed price range. Overall basic export quotas are left at the same level as in 1965-66 (43.7m. bags) but with a small "special export authorization" of 1.083m. bags to be divided pro rata.

A trigger mechanism will be operated separately for each of the varietal groups (Colombians, other milds, unwashed Arabicas and Robustas) in a manner similar to the way the system was used last year as a single operation for all varieties. If the price for any of the four varieties remains for 15 consecutive market days above or below the 4 cents range of the prescribed limits for that variety, the overall quota for that sort of coffee will be increased or decreased by 2-1/2%. So long as increased demand pushes up the price for a particular variety of coffee in successive periods of 15 days, the overall quota can go on being increased by this mechanism. But if the reverse occurs, successive reductions can only be made to overall quotas until such time as the supplement covered by waivers and the special export authorization have been expunged; the basic quota figures for each group (aggregating 43.7m. bags) cannot be interfered with.

The International Coffee Council approved the admission of Kenya and Honduras to membership of the Organization. The result is that all

Coffee (continued)

International Coffee Agreement (continued)

the major coffee producers are now members. In return for the selective quota arrangements described above, which should have the effect of sending on to the market the varieties of coffee that consumers are demanding, importer countries have agreed to limit their imports from non-member countries to the amount of their pre-agreement imports.

In order to strengthen the certificates-of-origin system and check members' compliance with their quota obligations, adhesive coffee export stamps are to be issued to members to an amount corresponding with their current quotas. Each certificate of origin will have to bear a number of stamps corresponding with the weight of coffee stated in the certificate.

(Quarterly Economic Review, London, September 1966; Commonwealth Producer, London, September/October 1966)

Kenya

Kenya has been admitted as a member of the International Coffee Agreement and has been allocated an initial quota of 516,835 bags. The annual quota has been fixed at 485,384 bags. In addition, for this year only, Kenya has been given a waiver of 227,407 bags and 31,451 bags as a special bonus - a total of 744,242 bags for the coming year. Before 1 July 1967, an International Coffee Organization mission will study the coffee industry in Kenya to enable the ICA to establish the basic quotas in subsequent years.

Coffee, which is the leading cash-earner for thousands of peasant farmers and the country's foremost export crop, has been declared a "special crop," and an authority has been appointed for it, similar to the Kenya Tea Development Authority which has been one of the most progressive agents for fostering and promoting the crop among small-holders.

Coffee (continued)

Kenya (continued)

About £1,250,000 is to be spent on building new coffee processing facilities and extending existing ones to help growers, particularly co-operatives, to cope with increasing coffee production, which is expected to rise by some 20,000 tons in the next four years. The finance is to be provided by short-term loans provided by a consortium of banks through the Coffee Marketing Board.

(Overseas Review, London, October 1966)

Cotton

United Arab Republic

The Minister of Economy and Planning of the United Arab Republic recently outlined the country's cotton policy for the 1966-67 marketing season. The three principal features of this policy are that cotton will be sold at competitive world prices; that uniform prices will be charged to all buyers; and that there will be no connection between exports of cotton and imports of other goods, i.e., there will be no hidden pricing by means of barter deals.

Basic export prices announced for the 1966-67 season are the same as last year's prices for some types of cotton and lower for other types. An additional charge amounting to 7.5 tallaris (i.e., LE 1.50 = $3.45) per cantar (1 cantar = 50 kilograms) will be levied to cover the expenses incurred in preparing cotton for shipment abroad. This charge compares with a similar one of 7.75 tallaris levied last year. A warehousing charge equal to 1/2 of 1 per cent will apply to all cotton exported after March 1967.

The Minister of Agriculture announced that four new superior varieties of cotton would be distributed to farmers this year to be substituted for varieties now grown. Beginning in 1967-68, a fifth new variety, Giza 155, Cotton (continued)

United Arab Republic (continued)

would be distributed. This variety is considered to be as much as 15 per cent superior to any other known variety and, according to present plans, will eventually replace all other types of cotton in the United Arab Republic.

(International Trade Forum, Geneva, September 1966)

Tin

Third International Tin Agreement

The Third International Tin Agreement entered into force provisionally on 1 July 1966; it will be definitely in force once seven producer countries and sixteen consumer countries have deposited their ratification instruments. All members of the previous Agreement have accepted the new one; the United States remains outside.

The basic principles of the operation of the Agreement are the same. As announced by the International Tin Council on 6 July, the price bracket represented by the floor and ceiling prices has, however, been raised from £1,000 and £1,200 respectively, per long ton, under the old Agreement, to £1,100 and £1,400. This increase is expected to encourage production sufficiently to meet demand and to allow the buffer stock to fulfil its price regulating functions.

For operational purposes, the price bracket is broken down into three bands:

(a) £1,100-1,200/l.ton: the buffer stock manager may buy if he thinks this necessary to hold up the price.

(b) £1,200-1,300/l.ton: the manager can take no action.

(c) £1,300-1,400/l.ton: he may sell if he thinks this necessary to prevent prices from rising.

Tin (continued)

Third International Tin Agreement (continued)

Additional financial resources have been made available to the buffer stock manager under the new agreement of up to £30 million, or the equivalent of some 25,000 tons; the stock had previously been depleted.

(GATT International Trade Forum, Geneva, September 1966)

Wheat

International Wheat Agreement

The International Wheat Agreement of 1 August 1962, which was due to expire (after prolongation) on 31 July this year, has now been extended by protocol for a further one-year period. No change of substance was made in the agreement, but it is hoped that a wider agreement will be adopted next year, after the conclusion of discussions on the cereals market within the framework of the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations. The ten major exporting countries and 39 of the major importing countries are parties to the present Agreement.

(GATT International Trade Forum, Geneva, September 1966)

MEETINGS AND PUBLICATIONS

ECA Trade Meetings

Two joint meetings of the ECA Working Party on Intra-African Trade and OAU *ad hoc* Committee of Fourteen on Trade and Development took place in 1966.

The first meeting was held in Addis Ababa from 28 March to 2 April 1966 (the report of the meeting is available as ECA document E/CN.14/349).

The meeting concerned itself with a general review of activities in trade and customs; a review of relations of African States with UNCTAD; and the consideration of a model convention for trade co-operation in Africa.

The main recommendations of the meeting related to the adoption of Brussels Tariff Nomenclature by countries that had not yet adopted it; promotion of transit trade in West Africa; acceptance by member States of the principle of standardization and simplification of trade documents and action related thereto; resumption of customs training courses; convening of a top-level customs seminar in 1967 and, in general, organization of African training programmes in the field of trade and customs, including trade intelligence and trade promotion; liberalization of intra-African trade; equitable distribution of benefits from economic and trade co-operation among African countries; and industrial co-operation on a sub-regional basis, especially regarding allocation of industries.

An extraordinary meeting of the Joint ECA/OAU Working Party on Trade was held in Geneva from 22 to 26 August 1966, for the purpose of formulating the African position at the second UNCTAD Conference, scheduled early in 1968 (the report of the meeting is available as ECA document E/CN.14/361).

ECA Trade Meetings (continued)

The meeting discussed the African position at the second UNCTAD Conference, the pre-UNCTAD meeting of all developing countries, the UNCTAD Conference agenda, and African representation in UNCTAD, and requested that the following points be placed on the agenda for the second UNCTAD Conference: the question of the position of the less developed among developing countries; the establishment of export-oriented industries in Africa and other developing countries; a review and evaluation of advantages that developing countries might expect from preferences; the question of adjustment in developed countries resulting from market disruption consequent upon the granting of preferences to developing countries; shipping, insurance and tourism, especially concerning the establishment of African merchant marines, improving port installations and related technical assistance and training of personnel. The principle of an international fiscal system suggested by the secretariat was accepted.

ECA Publications

A number of papers, which might be of interest to the readers of the FTNL, were prepared by the ECA secretariat for the two meetings, as follows:

(1) General Review of Activities in Trade and Customs (E/CN.14/WP.1/3 and Corr.1 and 2);

(2) Elements of a Model Convention for Sub-regional Common Markets in Africa (E/CN.14/WP.1/1 and Add.1);

(3) Questionnaire on Intra-African Trade (E/CN.14/WP.1/5 and Add.1, 2 and 3);

(4) Relevance of UNCTAD to Africa's Trade Problems (E/CN.14/WP.1/4 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1);

(5) African Approach to the Second UNCTAD Conference (E/CN.14/WP.1/2 and Add.1).

ECA Publications (continued)

In presenting an analysis of the various elements which might be included in a model convention for trade co-operation in Africa, stress was laid on the fact that the trade aspects, while a necessary component of the overall arrangements, must be considered as only one among the totality of measures required for successful economic co-operation in Africa. Also discussed were the lessons of experience of post-war efforts at trade co-operation in Latin America, Asia and Africa, and a comparison was made of the relevant clasues of various international treaties.

The two papers related to UNCTAD, included a survey of the main dimensions and characteristics of Africa's exports and the nature of some of the impediments confronting them in the markets of the developed countries; discussion of the various proposals for tackling international commodity problems including compensatory financing and of the operation of the existing commodity agreements; a review of prospects for certain leading African primary products; and an examination of the characteristics of exports of manufactures from Africa and of some of the problems involved in their expansion.

EXCHANGE RATES

NATIONAL CURRENCY PER US DOLLAR

Country	Unit	Rate
Algeria	Dinar	4.937
Angola	Escudo	28.75
Burundi	RB franc	87.50
Cameroon	CFA franc	246.85
Central African Republic	CFA franc	246.85
Chad	CFA franc	246.85
Congo (Brazzaville)	CFA franc	246.85
Congo (Kinshasa)	C franc	180.00 1/
Dahomey	CFA franc	246.85
Ethiopia	Eth. dollar	2.50
Fr. Somaliland	Djibouti franc	214.39
Gabon	CFA franc	246.85
Gambia	G£	.3571
Ghana	Cedi	.8571
Guinea	G franc	246.85
Ivory Coast	CFA franc	246.85
Kenya	E.A. Sh.	7.143
Liberia	US dollar	1.00
Libya	L£	.3571
Madagascar	CFA franc	246.85
Malawi	M£	.3571
Mali	M franc	246.85
Mauritania	CFA franc	246.85
Mauritius	Rupee	4.762

EXCHANGE RATES (continued)

Country	Unit	Rate
Morocco	Dirham	5.06
Mozambique	Escudo	28.75
Niger	CFA franc	246.85
Nigeria	N£	.3571
Reunion	CFA franc	246.85
Rhodesia	£	.3571
Rwanda	RB franc	100.00
Senegal	CFA franc	246.85
Sierra Leone	Leone	.7143
Somalia	Sh. Somalo	7.143
Sudan	S£	.3482
Tanzania	E.A. Sh.	7.143
Togo	CFA franc	246.85
Tunisia	Dinar	0.525
Uganda	E.A. Sh.	7.143
UAR	£E	.4348
Upper Volta	CFA franc	246.85
Zambia	Z£	.3571

Source: UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, August 1966.

1/ Official selling rate.