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Nairobi, Kenya, 30 November - 4 December 1970

COUNTRY INFORMATION SHEET

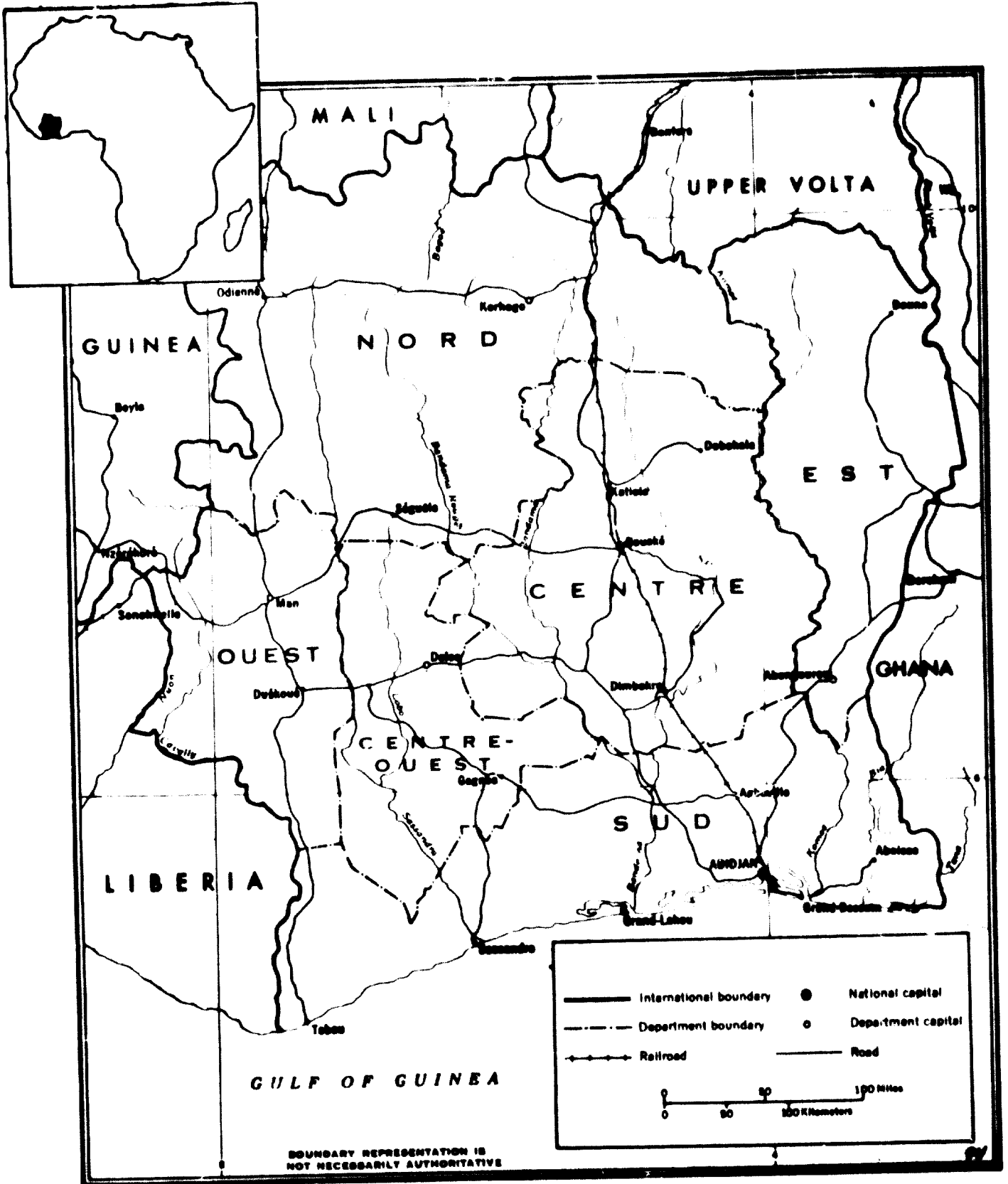
IVORY COAST

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# IVORY COAST



Doc 55371 3-68

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

A. THE COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE

1) ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY:

- a) **AREA:** 127,520 sq. miles (330,280 sq. km)
- b) **GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE:** The Ivory Coast has the Gulf of Guinea on the south, Ghana on the east, Mali and Upper Volta in the north and Liberia and Guinea in the west. It is a flat country running into rocky lagoons in the west. The mountain in the northwest near the Guinea frontier rises to nearly 4,000 feet. The climate is equatorial in the south; tropical in the north with an intermediate zone.
- c) **POPULATION:** 4.56 million (1968 estimate) with average annual rate of increase of 3 to 3.5% of which 1% from immigration.
- d) **LANGUAGES:** The large number of ethnic groups produce a multitude of languages. The official language is French.
- e) **MAIN CENTRES:** The Ivory Coast is divided into six departments each one run by a prefect. The capital cities of these departments are as follows:
- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| South: Abidjan (500,000) | North: Korhogo (24,000) |
| Centre: Bouake (105,000) | Centre West: Daloa      |
| West: Man (52,000)       | East: Abengourou        |
- f) **TRANSPORT FACILITIES:** There are about 1,173 km of railwayline linking the Ivory Coast and the Upper Volta from Abidjan to Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou.
- There are 38,850 km of roads: 1,137 km of tarred road, 18,000 km of earth roads and 24,000 km of tracks.
  - Abidjan is the biggest seaport. 4.1 million tons of traffic were carried in 1967. From 1970 the port of Sassandra and a few other small ports will be relayed by the port of San Pedro.
  - The airport of Abidjan - Port Bouet - is International Class A and it can be used by jets. Bouaké is class B. Man, Daloa, Tabou, Sassandra, Korhogo, Grand Bereby and San Pedro are Class C.

- 2) POLITICAL STATUS: The constitution provides for an indivisible Republic which is lay and democratic. It is independent since August 1960 and it is a Presidential type system. The Ivory Coast was admitted to UN in 1960. She is party of the Entente Council of States, of OCAM and OAU and of the Associated African States linked to the EEC. Many International Organizations have representatives including UNDP, IBRD, FAO, UNICEF, ADB and UNESCO.

- Sources:
- Year book of National Accounts Statistics 1968.
  - Africa 69/70 - The editorial staff of "Jeune Afrique".
  - A.I.D. Data book - Africa 1969.
  - EUROPA year book 1969.
  - I.B.R.D. Memorandum on the Economic Situation and Prospects 1968.

B. BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

1) ECONOMIC INDICATORS:

a) NATIONAL CURRENCY: The national currency is CFA Franc.  
US\$1 = CFAF 275.

b) GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT:  
Per Capita: US\$ 237 at current prices (1966)  
Primary Sector: 33.0  
Secondary Sector: 19.0  
Transport, Trade, Services: 47.4  
Rate of growth, 1960 - 1966  
7.1% (at current prices) 8.8% at constant prices.

c) PER CAPITA INCOME: US\$ 203 (1966)

d) CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: The cost of living Index 1960 = 100  
Tradition type family: 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968  
112.4 113.9 117.0 121.9 124.7 131.5

e) BALANCE OF PAYMENTS:	1966 in billion CFA Francs	Average annual Increase % 1964-66
Total Exports	89.1	10%
Total Imports	68.6	2.5%
Trade Balance	20.5	45%
Services	- 6.5	
Total	14.0	
Investment Income Payment	- 8.4	
Private Transfer Payments	- 8.7	
Balance of Current Account	- 3.1	32%
Balance of Capital Account	+ 10.2	
Change in Foreign Assets (+ = increase)	+ 3.7	
Net Errors and Omissions	- 3.4	

2) NATURAL RESOURCES:- Ivory Coast is the world's fourth largest producer of both coffee and cocoa.

- Forests are 65,000sq. miles (53% of area)
  - Animal husbandry is confined almost entirely to the highlands of the interior.
  - Diamonds, about half of which are gem stones, are the most important of the minerals mined.
- Deposits of manganese have a proven workable reserve of 1 million tons and almost 180,000 tons were produced in 1966.

3) LABOUR FORCE: Over 85% of population engaged in agriculture, forestry and livestock raising. In 1968 there are 250,000 wageearners. 35% to 40% of the male African labour comes from neighbouring countries.

4) ORIGIN OF GDP: in billion CFA Francs at current prices.

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966/Prel.</u>	<u>1966/Prel.</u> %
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	75.5	38.0	88.4	85.8	89.6
Manufacturing, Mining	16.7	8.4	20.4	21.5	24.6
Construction	9.1	4.5	11.0	12.8	14.5
Electricity, Gas, Water	3.3	1.7	3.5	4.9	9.6
Transport, Storage	14.3	7.2	17.8	19.4	22.3
Commerce	50.2	25.1	63.5	55.6	59.5
Public Administration	20.2	10.1	24.4	25.6	27.7
Other Services	<u>9.9</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>14.8</u>
GDP	199.2	100.0	241.2	239.6	262.6
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

5) MAIN INDUSTRIES: Industrial Production has gone up by four or five times since 1960. The main products are:

Food Products: Amounts to nearly 30% of the total value of production:

8 rice mills produce 13,000 tons a year. Flour milling production is between 47,000 and 54,000 tons a year. Processing of coffee and cocoa, instant coffee, fish and sardine canning, breweries, mineral waters, canned pineapple 72,000 tons, dairy products. A sugar refinery is also planned for 1970.

Textiles: 4 cotton ginning factories, 1 cotton spinning and weaving factory, 3 cotton-printing plants, 7 garments and hat making factories, 2 sisal and jute-weaving plants.

The development of this industry calls for 4 new cotton ginning factories, and 1 synthetic fibre factory.

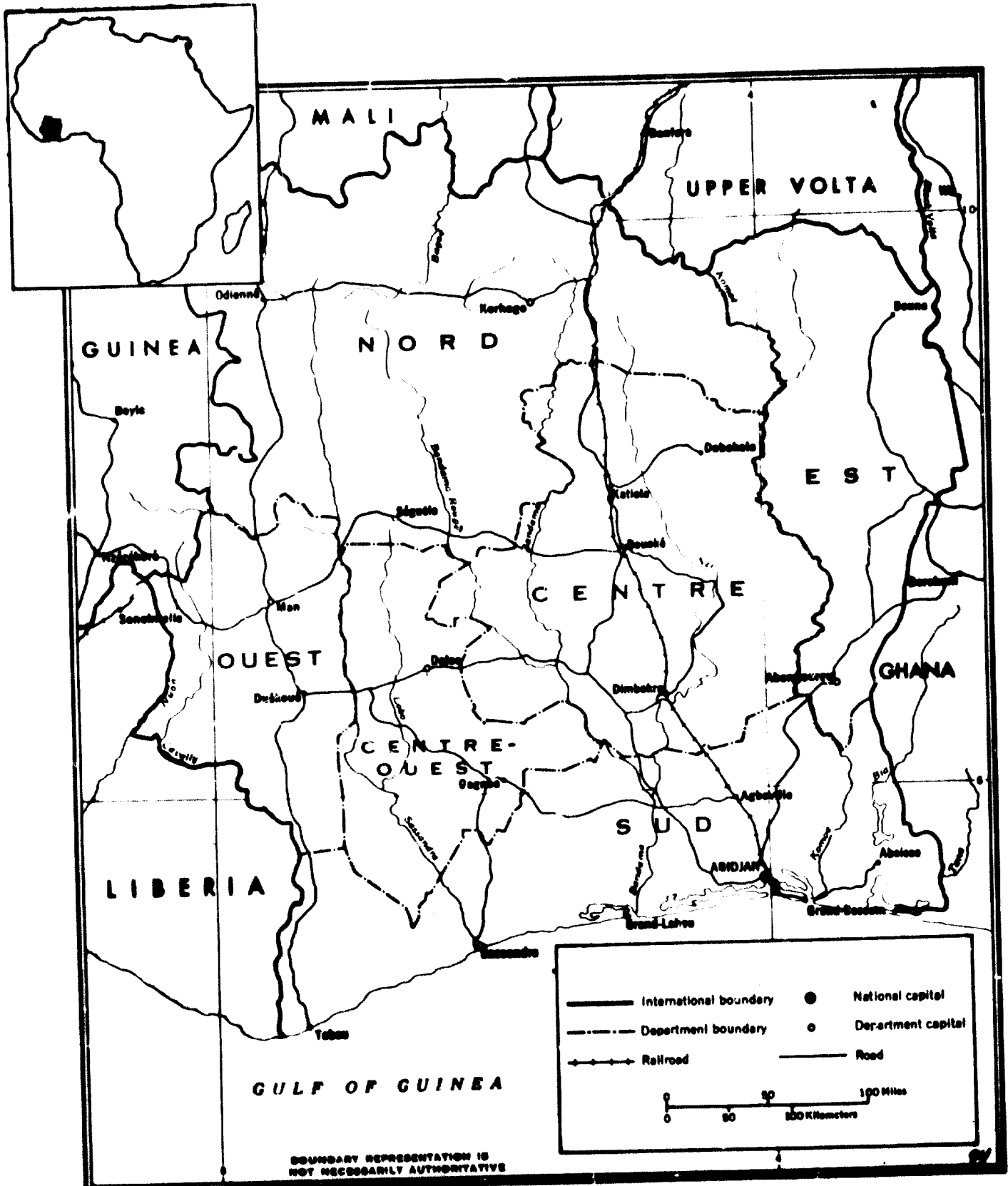
Chemicals: 20 factories for fertilisers, soap, detergents, paints varnish and insecticides. 3 factories producing plastic and household goods. Small factories producing perfume.

Building: The total production of the timber industry in 1966 was 316,000 cubic meters and in 1967, 235,000 cubic meters. On the plan is a paper pulp factory.

Mechanical: There are 3 boat builders. Factories producing trailers and agricultural machinery, cisterns, metal boxes and cans, bicycles, radio receivers, television sets and radio telephones. Vehicles are assembled locally produced 2,100 in 1967.

Leather and rubber: One shoe factory made 3 million pairs in 1967; 4 latex processing plants; one factory making latex products; one tyre retread factory; one leather tannery.

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C. DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- 1) INVESTMENTS: The interim plan, originally covering the years 1967-69, has been extended through 1970, and a new Five year plan is expected to be put into effect early in 1971.

The tentative projection of GDP at Market Prices is as follows: (billion CFA francs at 1965 prices)

	<u>1965</u> Actual	<u>1966</u> Preliminary	<u>1970</u> P r o j e c t e d	<u>1975</u> P r o j e c t e d	<u>1980</u> P r o j e c t e d
<b>Agriculture:</b>					
Traditional crops and live-stock	42.3	39.8	49.4	58.6	68.4
Export crops	31.3	35.0	41.3	53.5	68.0
Forestry	8.9	8.9	9.5	9.0	8.0
Fishing	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Total Agricultural Sector	84.4	85.6	102.5	125.5	151.0
Mining	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	2
Manufacturing	21.5	23.6	35.0	58	93
Construction	12.8	14.2	17.0	25	31
<b>Services:</b>					
Power and Water	4.9	9.6	15.5	26	44
Transport	19.4	21.4	23.0	42	50
Commerce	55.6	57.0	74.0	99	130
Other Services	14.0	14.2	16.5	25	32
<b>Financial Intermediaries, Government Agencies, Households</b>					
	<u>25.6</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>35.0</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>75</u>
GDP at Market Prices	239.6	254.1	320.0	453	608
	=====	=====	=====	===	===

- 2) SOURCES OF FINANCING: The Ministry of planning has prepared only tentative projection of the public investment level for the 1971-1980 period. The tentative projection of the financing of public investments is as follows: (in billions of CFAF, 1965 prices)

	<u>6 Years</u> <u>1960-65</u> actual	<u>5 Years</u> <u>1966-70</u> estimated	<u>5 Years</u> <u>1971-75</u> projected	<u>5 Years</u> <u>1976-80</u> projected
<u>Total public investments</u>	<u>97.9</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>214</u>
Government savings	52.8	75	99	104
Savings of public enterprises	19.5	14	17	22
Foreign grants	<u>14.9</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Total non-loan financing</u>	<u>87.2</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>127</u>
Local borrowing	.7	1	4	9
Foreign soft loans	9.5	5	20	20
Conventional borrowing abroad	9.4	9	25	58
Of which: San Pedro	(-)	(6.5)	(-)	(-)
Bandama	(-)	(1.0)	(17)	(-)
Other	<u>(9.4)</u>	<u>(1.5)</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>(58)</u>
Total loan financing	19.6	15	49	87
	=====	=====	=====	=====

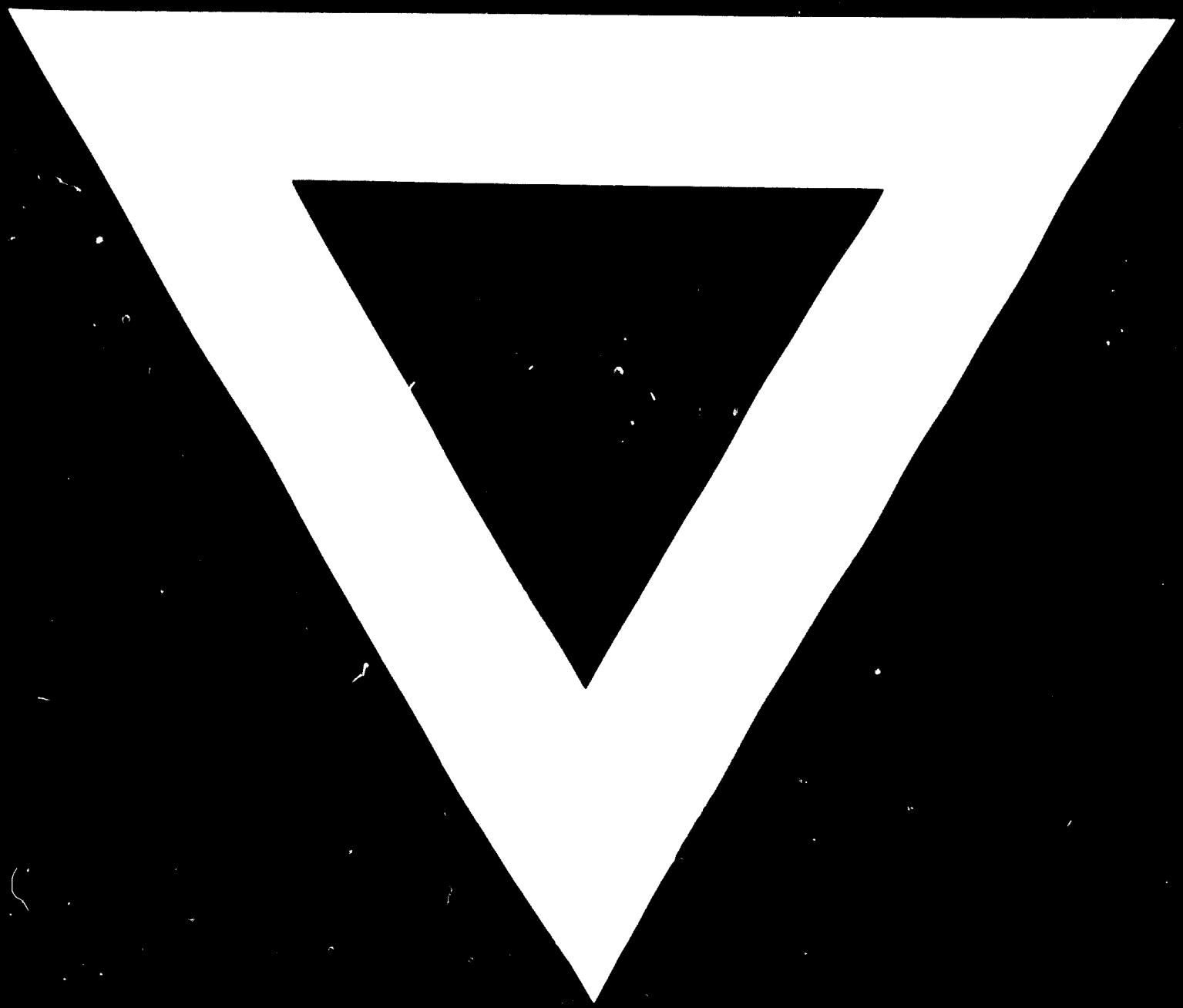
The tentative projections elaborated by the Ministry of planning foresee private investments increasing from 10.6 percent of GDP in 1965 and 1970 to 11 percent in 1975. Nevertheless, in the past, private national savings were generally sufficient to finance private investments (both averaging about 12% of GDP), and net private capital inflow was small.



3) VALUE OF EXPORTS; MAIN PRODUCTS: (in millions of CFA francs)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1967</u> Value in %
Coffee	24,472	31,724	25,890	30,233	25,423	31.7
Cocoa	11,281	14,530	10,915	13,144	13,878	17.3
Timber	12,447	17,858	18,471	18,592	21,777	27.2
Bananas	3,188	3,120	2,796	2,823	3,048	3.7
Palm kernels	287	342	515	276	n.a.	-
Fresh Pineapple	129	197	205	302	441	.5
Canned Pine- apple	577	797	908	1,288	1,625	2.0
Pineapple Juice	318	382	373	365	n.a.	-
Natural Rubber	42	181	319	646	887	1.0
Cola nuts	364	668	955	1,082	1,109	1.3
Diamonds	389	455	454	440	404	.5
Manganese	448	498	750	774	473	.6
Vehicles and spare parts	173	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Metals and miscellaneous metal products	152	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.2
Textiles	141	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Other	<u>2,104</u>	<u>3,749</u>	<u>5,867</u>	<u>6,694</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	
Grand total	<u>56,818</u>	<u>74,501</u>	<u>68,420</u>	<u>76,659</u>	<u>80,263</u>	<u>100.0</u>





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