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22815

Research Report

Malaysia - Ghana - Cote d'Ivoire

A Research for AAITPC

Asia Africa Investment & Technology Promotion Centre

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Contents

Malaysia- Ghana-Cote d'Ivoire

Brief summary of Trade

MALAYSIA – Country Report

1. Malaysia – Global Trade 1995 - 2002 (Jan-Aug)
Malaysia's Trade with APEC 1995-2002 (Jan-Aug)
Exports & Imports in RM bn value, Growth rate% and Trade Balance
2. Malaysia's Global Trade by Region 2000 – 2002 (Jan-Aug)

Data on 2000-2002 (Jan-Aug) Trade value in RM/US\$ bn and Growth % :
with APEC
with ASEAN
with Muslim Countries, Developing 8
with European Union -15
with G-15: Group of developing countries
with Latin America Southern Cone Common Market
with North America Free Trade Area
with Organisation of the Islamic Conference
with South Countries
with The Commonwealth
with AFRICA- Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western Africa
with ASIA-Central, North East, South, South East and West of Asia
with Europe-Eastern & Western Europe.
3. Trade with APEC individual countries 2000-2002 (Jan-Aug) , % share and % change.
4. Trade with ASEAN individual countries 2000-2002 (Jan-Aug) % share
5. Malaysia's Top 20 Major Import Origins 2000-2002 (Jan-Aug) (Country)
6. Malaysia's Top 20 Export Destinations 2000-2002 (Jan-Aug) (Country)
7. Malaysia Exports by Sectors-2000-2002 (Jan-Aug)
Manufactured, Agricultural and Mining Goods, in value RM million, Share%, Change %
8. Malaysia's Trade with Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana 1997-2001
Total imports/exports and Growth % year on year (increase/decrease)
9. Malaysia- Country information / Statistics and Data

Key Data - Malaysia

Table Nos.

- 1) Population
- 2) Gross Domestic Product by economic activity (current prices)
- 3) Gross Domestic product by Type of Expenditure (current prices)
- 4) Gross Domestic Product by economic activity (at constant 1987 prices)

- 5) Federal Government Revenue (RM million)
- 6) Federal Government Operating Expenditure (RM million)
- 7) Federal Government Development Expenditure (RM million)
- 8) Federal Government Domestic Debt (RM million)
- 9) External Debt -National Debt (RM million)
- 10) External Reserves (RM million)
- 11) Broad Money , M3 (RM million)
- 12) Income Tax Collected (RM million)
- 13) Assets and Liabilities of Bank Negara Malaysia (RM million)
- 14) Exchange Rates
- 15) Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange
- 16) Transport & Communication-
Arrivals & Departure of Ocean-going vessels in foreign trade ('000 N.R.T)
- 17) Cargo Loaded and Discharged at Principal Ports (Metric tonnes)
- 18) Telecommunications info (No. of subscribers)
- 19) Air Traffic- Cargo Handled-Discharged (tonnes)
- 20) Air Traffic- Cargo Handled-Loaded (tonnes)
- 21) Consumer Price Index –Selected countries comparison (%change)
- 22) Per Capita Gross National Income (GNI) at market prices
US\$ per capita –Selected countries GNI comparison
- 23) Production of Major products (unit of quantity)
- 24) Production of Minerals (unit of quantity)
- 25) Electricity Generation (Million KWH)
- 26) Electricity Supplied and Consumed (Value in RM million and units)
- 27) Industrial Production Index- Mining, Manufacturing & Electricity
- 28) Index of Industrial Production–Manufacturing Sector (1993=100)
- 29) Balance of Payments (NET- RM million)
- 30) External Trade-Imports and Exports by SITC section. (RM million)
- 31) Imports of Major and Selected Commodities (RM million and volume)
- 32) Exports of Major and Selected Commodities (RM million and volume)
Primary agricultural products
Metal & Minerals,
Forestry products,
Selected manufactured products
- 33) Principal statistics on employment

GHANA –Country Report

1. Malaysia's Bilateral Trade With GHANA (RM Million) 1990 – 2002 (Jan – Aug)

2. Bilateral Trade with Malaysia 1997-2001
EXPORTS
 - a) SITC 2-digit Trends by commodity (Value-RM) 1999–2001 Status -3 year total ranking, Share % to exports - 1/1 pg
 - b) SITC 9-digit Top 10 commodity plus subgroup 1997–2001 Value in RM/US\$, quantity, unit of measure. - 1/4 pgIMPORTS
 - a) SITC 2-digit Trends by commodity (Value-RM) 1999–2001 Status -3 year total ranking, Share % to exports - 1/1 pg
 - b) SITC 9-digit Top 10 commodity 1997–2001 - 1/3 pg

3. Trade with Malaysia –SITC 2 & 3 Digits –Export & Import
Export
 - a) SITC 2-digit 1999-2002 (Jan – Aug), Growth % Year-on Year - 1/2 pg
 - b) SITC 3-digit 1999-2002 (Jan – Aug), Share % Year Total - 1 pgImport
 - a) SITC 2-digit 1999-2002 (Jan – Aug), Growth % Year-on Year - 1 pg
 - b) SITC 3-digit 1999-2002 (Jan – Aug), Share % Year Total - 1 pg

4. GHANA- Country Information/Statistics and Data
GHANA Fact -1/8 pg
Ghana - Country information -1/15 pg
 1. Bank lending is still weak
 2. Agriculture
 - New cocoa shipment will be delayed
 - Livestock development gets a boost
 - Trawling for fish is reserved for Ghanaians
 3. Industry and mining
 - Pioneer Aluminium factory is taken over by broker
 - Textile industry faces hard times
 - Government's asked to give up its Golden share in Ashanti Goldfields
 - Golden Star is to buy the Wassa gold mine
 - A cyanide spill puts gold mines under pressure
 4. Economic performance
 - GDP growth stalls
 - Inflation remains high
 - Regional Trends
 5. Economic sectors-Agriculture, forestry and fishing
 - Recovery of the cocoa sector
 - Long-term changes in the cocoa sector
 - Cocoa sector reform strategy
 - Forestry
 6. Mining and semi-processing
 - Goldfields

- Diamonds-a history of corruption and smuggling
- Ghana is a major producer of manganese
- Bauxite has potential
- 7. Manufacturing production-Mixed results
- 8. Financial Services
 - Reforms of the banking system
 - Competition has increased
 - Banks remain risk-averse
 - Non-bank financial sector is relatively undeveloped
- 9. A fledgling stockmarket
 - Volatile returns
- 10. Other services
 - Tourism draws investment
 - Retail
- 11. External Sector- Trade in goods
 - Exports have been recovering
 - Direction and composition of trade 2000 (US\$'000)
 - Imports are influenced by exchange rate policy
 - Main Trading partners,2000
- 12. Invisibles and the current account
 - Net private transfers have increased
- 13. Capital flows and foreign debt
 - Aid flows were generous during the late 1980s
 - Ghana has a good record on debt service
- 14. Direct and portfolio investment
- 15. Foreign reserves and the exchange rate
- 16. New population statistics are published

Data – Tables

- 1/8 pg

1. Population
2. Electricity generation and consumption (bn kwh)
3. Gross domestic product by sector (C bn at constant 1993 prices)
4. Gross domestic product by expenditure (C bn at constant 1993 prices)
5. Government finances (C m)
6. Gross domestic product (5 change year on year)
7. Interest rates
8. Money supply
9. Consumer price indices (1995=100; % change year on year)
10. Production of main food crops ('000 tonnes)
11. Mineral production ('000 tonnes, Unit of measure)
12. Manufacturing production (volume indices 1977=100)
13. Ghana stock exchange
14. Exports (Cocoa beans, cocoa products, Gold & Timber-Quantity)
15. Main trading partners-Export destination and Import origins
16. Balance of payments (US\$ m)
17. Net official development assistance (US\$ m)
18. External debt (US\$ m)
19. Exchange rates
20. Foreign reserves

COTE D'IVOIRE – Country report

1. Malaysia's Bilateral Trade With Cote d'Ivoire (RM Million) 1990 – 2002 (Jan – Aug)
2. Bilateral Trade with Malaysia 1997-2001
 - EXPORTS
 - a) SITC 2-digit Trends by commodity (Value-RM) 1999–2001 Status -3 year total ranking, Share % to exports - 1/1 pg
 - b) SITC 9-digit Top 10 commodity plus subgroup 1997–2001 Value in RM/US\$, quantity, unit of measure. - 1/4 pg
 - IMPORTS
 - a) SITC 2-digit Trends by commodity (Value-RM) 1999–2001 Status -3 year total ranking, Share % to exports - 1/1 pg
 - b) SITC 9-digit Top 10 commodity 1997–2001 - 1/3 pg
3. Trade with Malaysia –SITC 2 & 3 Digits –Export & Import
 - Export
 - a) SITC 2-digit 1999-2002 (Jan – Aug), Growth % Year-on Year - 1/2 pg
 - b) SITC 3-digit 1999-2002 (Jan – Aug), Share % Year Total - 1/3 pg
 - Import
 - a) SITC 2-digit 1999-2002 (Jan – Aug), Growth % Year-on Year - 1/2 pg
 - b) SITC 3-digit 1999-2002 (Jan – Aug), Share % Year Total - 1/2 pg
4. COTE D'IVOIRE - Country Information /Statistics and Data
 - Cote d'Ivoire Fact -1/7 pg
 - Country Information -1/23 pg
 1. Security risk in Cote d'Ivoire
 - Armed conflict
 - Political unrest
 - Violent crime
 - The army returns to barracks
 2. UNDP, Human Development
 - A multi ethnic population
 - Demographic pressures
 - Comparative Human development indicators
 - A poor quality of life for the majority
 3. Education and Health
 - Education system in crisis
 - Poor Healthcare provision
 - Threat of AIDS
 4. Natural Resources and the environment
 - A fertile country
 5. Transport,communication & Internet
 - The road needs an overhaul
 - Traffic congestion
 - A railway to Mali & Nigeria is planned
 - Many airlines stop their services
 - Abidjan is a busy regional port

- Telecommunications sector expanding fast
- The media and internet are flourishing
- 6. Energy provision
 - Electricity generating capacity is high
 - Energy balance, 2000
 - Oil exports to Nigeria
- 7. Economy- Main economic indicators 2001
- 8. Cocoa is King
- 9. The giant of the Franc Zone
- 10. Economic policy
 - Little room for economic manoeuvre
 - Public finances
 - Poverty alleviation
 - Mr. Konan Bedie's poor legacy
 - Little progress under General Guei
 - The IMF resumes its US\$366m PGRF
- 11. Government finances
 - Clearing Domestic arrears is a priority
 - A short lived return to prosperity
 - A tradition of low inflation
 - Decentralization is underway
- 12. Economic sectors-Agriculture, forestry and fishing
 - Agriculture provides a livelihood for the majority
 - Food crop production
 - Export crop production
 - Marketing reforms in the cocoa sector
 - A return to price stabilization
 - Timber is a major export
 - Fishing is transformed
- 13. Mining and semi-processing
 - Oil production is to triple
 - Gold and diamond mining
 - Nickel & iron
- 14. Manufacturing
 - Manufacturing has a mixed record
 - A dynamic agro-processing industry
 - Cotton and textiles are restructured
 - The government sells its stake in rubber
- 15. Construction
 - Big projects come to a halt
 - 12 Big public works projects
- 16. Financial services
 - The banking sector is in good health
 - A regional stock exchange opens in 1998
- 17. Other services
 - Plans to boost tourism
- 18. A well developed commercial sector
- 19. External sector-Trade in goods
 - A comfortable trade surplus
 - The EU is the main trading partner
- 20. Capital flows and foreign debt
 - FDI falls by 67%
 - A heavy debt burden

Limited access to global markets
HIPC debt relief

21. Foreign reserves and the exchange rate
Regional reserves increase
The devaluation of 1994

DATA

Table Nos.

- 1/10 pg

1. Population
2. Transport statistics
3. Electricity production and consumption ('000 kwh)
4. Petroleum production and consumption
5. Government finances (CFAfr bn)
6. Money, credit, interest rates (M1,M2)
7. Gross domestic product (current prices)
8. Gross domestic product by expenditure at current prices
9. Gross domestic product by sector –CFAfr bn at current prices)
10. Consumer price inflation (1995=100)
11. Produces prices for selected commodities (Cocoa, coffee, cotton)
12. Food crop production ('000 tonnes)
13. Production of main cash crops-Cocoa, coffee, cotton (seed), and rubber
14. Gold, oil and gas production in quantity
15. Industrial production
16. Construction statistics ('000 tonnes)
17. Stockmarket indicators
18. Exports FOB 1995-2000 (CFAfr bn)
19. Imports CIF 1995-2000 (CFAfr bn)
20. Main Exports / Imports ('000 tonnes)
21. Main trading partners (Countries ; US\$ m)
22. Balance of payments IMF estimates (US\$ m)
23. Balance of payments National estimates (CFAfr.bn)
24. Net Official Development assistance (US\$ m)
25. External debt – World Bank Estimates (US\$ m)
26. Reserves
27. Exchange rates

Introduction

The Asia-Africa Investment and Technology Promotion Centre (AAITPC-The Hippalos Centre) has initiated a collaboration understanding with Y. Bhg. Tan Sri Dato' Soong Siew Hoong, Hon. Secretary General of the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia in which the latter accepted the collaboration with AAITPC on 30th September 2002.

A general outline of the collaboration with UNIDO's AAITPC Project curtails the following work schedule or plan:-

- 1) Reverse Delegate program
- 2) Preparatory Mission to Ghana & Cote d'Ivoire
- 3) Research on Trading with Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire
- 4) Workshop on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
-for African Investment Promotion Agencies only (Schedule: December 2003)
- 5) Investment seminars (Schedule: January/February 2003)

We would like to further outline the items 1,2 and 3 above for understanding how this research report initiated.

a) Reverse Delegate program (Schedule: October to December 2002)

A delegate from Malaysia in search of investment is hosted in a potential targeted African country's Investment Promotion Agency for a period of 3 months.

The objective is to provide the delegate time to identify opportunities for investment and collect, verify and collate investment related information from that country. After which he should be able to disseminate those information or input back to potential investors in Malaysia.

The aspiration of this program is to enable the investor country to employ their own perspective to search for investment opportunities from those targeted countries, in this case, Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire.

b) Preparatory Mission to Destinations (2 weeks Mid-November)

A Preparatory Mission of about 2 weeks to be organized to visit the two targeted African countries. The officers of the counterpart associations/chambers will be sponsored by this project for their trips on the condition that the same officer will be assigned throughout the period of collaboration.

The mission is primarily aimed at enabling officers of counterparts to fully prepare for promoting Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire, as a country attractive for investors, offering their investment opportunities and eventually to identify targeted and potential investor, hopefully to be able to approach individually and as an identified market potential.

c) Research on Trading with Ghana & Cote d'Ivoire (Beginning November)

On this subject, The AAITPC Project considers to order out to counterpart association for a research to identify such potential investors in the country.

The report as its product is expected to cover the following items:

- a) Outline of Ghana & Cote d'Ivoire as potential investment destinations,
- b) Existing Investors and Outline of Investments
- c) Exporters/Importers in past 5 years to and from the above countries,
its commodities traded, quantity and value.
- d) Potentiality of Investment and Re-investment and its condition.

Sub-Contract Research Work to ACCCIM

A subsequent sub-contract with a new set of terms of reference for the above research work dated 5th September 2002 was offered to ACCCIM on 2nd October 2002 by En. Mohd Tahir Jamhari, National Project Coordinator, AAITPC, Kuala Lumpur and further communicated from UNIDO by fax on 9th October 2002. The Report is prepared following the above terms of reference, supplying information based on whatever available.

The information according to the terms are to have contents comprising of :-

- a) Statistics report on Exports to-, & Imports from-, Malaysia (the researcher country) with Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire. (5-year period from 1997-2001, broken-down to group of commodities, SITC/HS codes).
- b) Comments and Observations on the Export and Import Statistics with respect to
 - i) trends and its reasons
 - ii) significance of the countries as a trading partner to Malaysia
- c) Identification of top ten exporters to and importers from, Malaysia, Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire in the year 2000-2001 together with:
 - i) description of commodities traded (exports/imports)
 - ii) quantity traded (exports/imports)
 - iii) amount traded (exports/imports)
 - iv) contact address and profile of the trader (exporters/importers)
- d) Comments /Observations of researcher on potentiality of the exporters/importers so identified to consider investment in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire.

These comments are aimed to identify possibility of local value addition in both the countries for their commodity exported to Malaysia by the exporters or vice versa for the current importers from Malaysia to study local value addition in Ghana or Cote d'Ivoire instead of importing as raw form.

Following that development, this research work is conducted in connection with the Asia-Africa Investment and Technology Promotion Centre Project of UNIDO wherein both Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire will be focused as destination of investment from the research country of Malaysia.

The work is delegated to Alexander Lee CF, one of the committee member of The International Trade and Industry committee of ACCCIM where Tan Sri Dato' Soong Siew Hoong is the Chairman. The research is done based on the above research sub-contract terms of reference and every effort is made to gather as much information deemed relevant and of interest to the potential delegates or investor who might need to refer to these information . However it must be noted that the time given for such a research was quite limited.

The researcher with ACCCIM activated to coordinate the research work by processing information available from the Department of Statistics Malaysia, Malaysian External Trade and Development Corporation (Matrade), Resource & Research Centre, Matrade Library, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), International Trade Centre, the CIA World Fact Book, Economic Intelligence Unit and other Trade Directories and internet surfing to acquire those information.

Purpose of Report for Trade information and references.

The researcher has compiled these information with the aim that it will benefit the user to understand both the designated countries of Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire with the relevant reference materials in sections. Each section will be able to help identify the potential markets with in-depth knowledge of goods traded and potential exports or imports. The user will find accordingly the following information to facilitate a better understanding of the country's trade records, bilateral trade with Malaysia, records, tables and information of exports and imports:-

- a) SITC/HS 2-digits – 3 yr. trends 1999-2002 (commodity, growth % and value and share%)
- b) SITC/HS 9-digits - 5 yr. Top 10 commodity traded 1997-2001 (value, quantity and measure)
- c) SITC 2 & 3-digits -Trade with Malaysia 1999-2002
(Jan-Aug, Prod. groups, value, %growth)
- d) Country information , Key data or Facts
- e) Reference Reports information (reproduction for easy reference)
- f) Country statistics and data available.

We hope the information will help to identify the right potential investment opportunities or develop future trade partners for Malaysians, especially members of the Chambers itself, and people of the designated target countries. In the collaboration work to help promote investments from Malaysia to both Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire we are identifying the major commodity mostly traded bilaterally with the hope on the assumption that fruitful investment to some extent follows export/import trade volume. This will be the main motivating factor for investment to be activated whereby adaptation for local value addition or local production in these countries to lower overall costs for trade and source materials and goods.

Limitations to identifying Top 10 Exporters or Importers

As to the identification of the top 10, Exporters and Importers, for the commodity traded, we find it not immediately possible to identify them specifically or categorized as being in the top 10. As references were made to the trade directories available for Malaysia, Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire we try to identify contacts whom we believe are possible potentials based on their interests indicated for exports/imports of the commodity, their capacity, exports and experience. It will be unfair to say that there are the top 10 companies or organizations as data are not available. These are limitations in which we apologize to inform. The researcher feel that these contacts should be expanded by the prospective investor.

The research data available and its information were processed, collated and presented accordingly in 4 main sections namely:

Section 1 – Malaysia-Ghana-Cote d'Ivoire

Introduction

Findings of the report – Malaysia – Ghana – Cote d'Ivoire

Brief summary of Trade for Malaysia, Malaysia with Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire

Contacts & References

Section 2 – Malaysia

Country report for Malaysia

Malaysia's global trade, trade with regions, APEC, ASEAN, AFRICA etc.

Top 20 export destinations and import origins selected, major exports by sectors,

Country key data, Statistics on reference tables featuring data ranging from Population,

GDP, production, production indices, to exports or imports of selected commodities

(Period 1997-2000/2001) and other relevant data etc.

Section 3 – Ghana

Country report for Ghana-its bilateral trade with Malaysia,
Bilateral trade with Malaysia 1997-2001
Export & Import Trends 2-digit SITC/HS codes (1999-2001),
9-digit SITC/HS Codes-5year-Top 10 commodity by value, quantity and unit of measure,
SITC 2 & 3 digits trade with Malaysia according to subgroup, share% or growth %
Ghana Facts, Reference information
Statistics on reference tables featuring data ranging from population, GDP,
interest rates, production, exports, trading partners and other relevant data etc.

Section 4 – Cote d'Ivoire

Country report for Cote d'Ivoire-its bilateral trade with Malaysia,
Export & Import Trends 2-digit SITC/HS codes (1999-2001),
9-digit SITC/HS Codes-5year-Top 10 commodity by value, quantity and unit of measure
SITC 2 & 3 digits trade with Malaysia according to subgroup, share% or growth %
Cote d'Ivoire Facts, Reference information
Statistics on reference tables featuring data ranging from population, GDP,
interest rates, production, exports, trading partners and other relevant data etc.

The majority of the report are tabulated for easy reference. Our findings are based from these data pertaining to the trends and its possible reasons, value, growth potential, most frequently traded commodity, significance of the country as a trading partner to Malaysia. The trade records will enable the user or investor to identify the potential of investment opportunities for the targeted industry, country or source more contacts for that industry or commodity.

We hope that this report will serve its purpose and shall be glad that the objectives of the collaboration work with AAITPC will become a success.

Working towards promoting benefits for Malaysian investors, exporters and importers. We hope to be able to inculcate a new mindset for development for potential new and non-traditional markets for made in Malaysia goods, check for new sources of supply and lowering overall cost of business to benefit a win-win smart partnership with the countries that Malaysia deals with.

Best regards on behalf of ACCCIM and with sincere salutations from the researcher.

Alexander Lee
Committee member
International Trade & Industry Committee
Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry

Dated: 12th November 2002.

Research Report

Malaysia - Ghana - Cote d'Ivoire

Brief summary of Trade

Findings of the Report-

Malaysia

Malaysia had export trade growth of 6.51% in 1996 valued at RM 197.03 billion and continue to grow the following years from 12.11% in 1997 valued at RM220.89 billion to 29.73% in 1998 with a value worth RM286.56 billion despite of the Asian financial crisis in 1997/1998. This could be attributed to the Malaysian Ringgit exchange to the US from US\$1: 2.5081(1995) to US\$1: 2.8132 and US\$1:3.9229 in 1997 and 1998 respectively. This became a bargain for importers of Malaysian commodity and goods as the purchasing power of the US dollar had increased by 55%.

The growth continued in 1999 (12.21%) to 2000 (16.08%) improving exports valued at RM 373.27 billion until many other International issues from the USA such as, the September 11 terrorist attack, Enron, Worldcom disclosures, and the aftermath of the terrorist shock which shook the global market in 2001/2002 resulting in Malaysia's export to decline by 10.41% recording exports value dropping back to RM334.42 billion. (Please refer: Malaysia's Global Trade table 1995-2002 Jan-Aug)

The majority of export commodity growing significantly (refer table 29-External trade-exports) are:-

SITC	Commodity with RM billion value as priority	1997 (RM billion)	2000 (RM billion)	% change
7	Machinery and transport Equipment	RM123.98	RM233.33	188%
6	Manufactured Goods	RM 19.87	RM 25.89	130%
8	Miscellaneous manufactured item	RM 19.33	RM 29.88	154%
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants	RM 17.94	RM 35.78	199%
4	Animal and Vegetable oils and fats	RM 13.00	RM 12.91	-0.7%
2	Crude materials, inedible	RM 10.10	RM 10.30	102%
5	Chemicals	RM 7.88	RM 14.30	181%
0	Food	RM 5.30	RM 6.48	122%
1	Beverages and tobacco	RM 0.58	RM 1.214	210%
9	Miscellaneous transaction and commodities	RM 2.73	RM 3.208	117%
	Total Exports	RM220.89	RM373.307	169%

The growth rate recorded averagely a 23% yearly increase from 1997-2000

The majority of imported commodity growing significantly (refer table 29-External trade-imports) are:-

SITC	Commodity with RM billion value as priority	1997 (RM billion)	2000 (RM billion)	% change
7	Machinery and transport Equipment	RM132.93	RM195.71	147%
6	Manufactured Goods	RM 28.73	RM 32.98	115%
5	Chemicals	RM 15.38	RM 22.54	146%
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	RM 11.62	RM 17.92	154%
0	Food	RM 10.08	RM 11.39	113%
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants	RM 6.41	RM 14.96	233%
2	Crude materials, inedible	RM 5.49	RM 7.18	130%
1	Beverages and tobacco	RM 0.661	RM 0.708	107%
4	Animal and Vegetable oils and fats	RM 0.493	RM 0.604	122%
	Total Imports	RM 220.935	RM312.363	141%

The growth rate recorded averagely a 13.7% yearly increase from 1997-2000

Malaysia -Ghana-Cote d'Ivoire -Report Findings

Total exports and imports

(RM billion)	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total exports:	RM220.89	RM286.6	RM321.6	RM373.3	RM334.4
Total imports:	RM220.94	RM228.1	RM248.5	RM312.3	RM280.7
Total Trade:	RM441.83	RM514.69	RM570.04	RM685.6	RM615.11
Trade surplus:	-RM0.05	RM58.44	RM73.08	RM60.9	RM 53.7

Malaysia registered a positive trade balance, recording surpluses since 1998 up to 2001 with records of surpluses indicated in the above table.

Reflecting the effects of the global slowdown, in 2001 declines were recorded for total trade by 10.2% to RM615.1 billion, in exports by 10.4 % to RM334.4 billion and in imports by 9.9 % to RM280.7 billion in 2001.

Major export products during the period 2000/2001(refer table: Malaysia Exports by sector) were :

Exports in RM billion and % share of total exports

	2000	% Share	2001	%Share
Electrical and electronic products	RM219.58	58.8 %	RM189.37	56.6%
Liquefied natural gas	RM12.692	3.4 %	RM12.694	3.8%
Crude petroleum	RM14.838	4.0 %	RM11.396	3.4%
Chemical and chemical products	RM14.278	3.8 %	RM14.376	4.3%
Palm oil	RM12.344	3.3 %	RM11.731	3.5%
Wood products	RM11.158	3.0 %	RM 9.756	2.9%
Machinery, appliances and parts	RM10.826	2.9 %	RM10.934	3.3%
Textile and clothing	RM10.265	2.8 %	RM 8.887	2.7 %
Sub Total	RM305.981	82.0%	RM269.144	80.5%
Total exports	RM373.3	100%	RM334.4	100%

Record of Percentage decline for year 2001 in each sector:

Electrical and electronic products	(-13.8%)
Wood products	(-12.6%)
Textile & clothing	(-13.4%)
Saw logs & sawn timber	(-29.7%)
Crude petroleum	(-14.9%)
Palm oil	(-5.0%)
Rubber products	(-4.5%)
Manufactures of metal	(-6.6%)

Products that registered positive growth percentage:

Optical and scientific equipment	(+14.5%)
Iron and steel products	(+23.2%)
Chemical & chemical products	(+0.7%)
Machinery appliances & parts	(+1.0%)
Beverages & tobacco	(+7.9%)
other vegetable oil	(+13.5%)
Metalliferous ores and metals	(+26.0%).

Manufacturing output

Manufacturing output had declined by 6.6 % in the year 2001. The decline was due to the contraction in the output of the export-oriented industries, which were affected adversely by the global slowdown. Nevertheless, the manufacturing sector remained a major contributor to GDP at 31.5 %, with a share of 82.6 % of total exports and 27 % of total employment.

Exports of manufactured goods amounted to RM276.2 billion of the total exports. Exports of electrical and electronics products, which comprised 56.6 % of the total exports, recorded a decline of 13.8 % to RM189.4 billion. Amongst manufactured products, those which recorded increases in exports were chemicals and chemical products, (by 0.7 % to RM14.4 billion) machinery; appliances and parts, (by 1 % to RM10.9 billion); and optical and scientific equipment, (by 14.6 % to RM7.8 billion). Exports of iron and steel products increased substantially by 23.2 % to RM2.9 billion.

While export oriented industries contracted by 10.2 %, domestic oriented industries were more resilient, growing by 7.4 %. The growth was due mainly to the strong expansion in the transport equipment, food manufacturing and construction-related industries. Measures undertaken by the Government to raise disposable incomes, and the introduction of the fiscal stimulus packages, had succeeded in strengthening domestic demand, which helped to sustain growth in the domestic oriented industries.

The transport industry led the expansion, with a growth of 20.6 %, contributed largely by the increase in the production of passenger cars (22.7 %), as well as commercial vehicles (5.2 %).

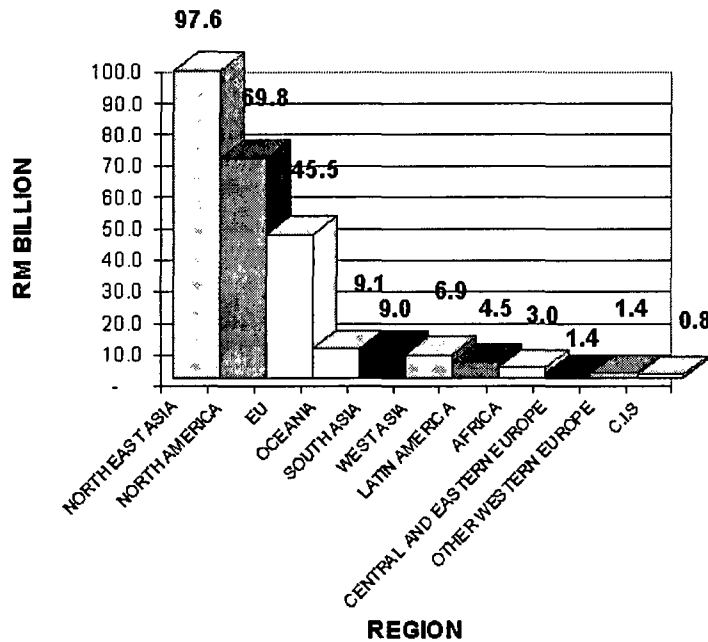
Performance in 2002

For the first four months of 2002, Malaysia's total exports and imports amounted to RM111.6 billion and RM96.2 billion, respectively, resulting in a trade surplus of RM15.4 billion. Since November 1997, Malaysia has registered trade surpluses for 54 consecutive months.

Major trading partners

Major export markets:

MALAYSIA'S TOTAL EXPORT BY REGION IN 2001



Share/Total exports	2000	2000
	Value (RM m)	% Share/exports
Asean	99,063.1	26.5
USA	76,584.0	20.5
EU	51,025.6	13.7
Japan	48,741.7	13.1
Subtotal	275,414.4	73.8
Total exports	373,307.3	100.0
South countries excluding Singapore	67,966.7	21.1

	2000	% share/exports	2001	% share/exports
Africa	2,989.9	0.008009	3,014.1	0.008071
Ghana	90.83	0.000243	77.0	0.000206
Cote d'Ivoire	34.39	0.000092	24.2	0.000065

With special reference to Africa where it recorded a total trade volume of RM4.296 billion in 2001, and exports of RM3.014 billion, Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire contributed to only RM77 million and RM24.2 million to Malaysian exports with total trade value of RM91.1 million and RM57.2 million respectively.

The top twelve export destinations were United States of America, Singapore, Japan, Netherlands, Taiwan, Hong Kong, China, Thailand, Taiwan, Republic of Korea, United kingdom Australia and Germany which accounted for 82.08% of Malaysia's total exports in 2001

USA, is the largest trader with a share of 18.3% of the total trade, followed by Japan (16 %), Singapore (15 %), the People's Republic of China (4.7 %) and Taiwan (4.6 per cent).

Exports to major destinations declined in 2001

While total trade with other major markets declined, trade with the People's Republic of China improved by 22 per cent to RM29 billion from RM23.8 billion in 2000. It emerged as the fourth largest trading partner, moving up from the seventh position in 2000.

Exports to the following markets increased:

- China (+26.18%)
- France (+29.80%)
- Mexico (+2.51%)

Exports to USA decreased by 11.63% in 2001 from 2000. The decrease was mainly due to decline in exports of electrical and electronic products (-13.8%), textiles and clothing (-13.4%), wood products (-12.6%), manufactures of metal (-6.6%) and rubber products (-4.5%). Exports of electrical and electronic products made up more than 2/3 of total exports to USA. Imports from USA decreased by 13.34% to RM44.84 billion in 2001 from RM51.74 billion in 2000.

Exports to ASEAN countries decreased by 15.09% from RM99.03 billion to RM84.09 billion in 2001, mainly because of decline in exports to Singapore and Thailand. However, exports to Brunei increased by 8.3%, to RM1.04 billion in 2001.

Exports to Singapore decreased by 17.36% from RM68.57 billion to RM56.67 billion. The decrease was mainly due to decline in major products such as electrical and electronic products and refined petroleum products.

Exports to Thailand, the second largest market in ASEAN, decreased by 5.27%, with a total export value of RM12.77 billion compared to RM13.48 billion in 2000. This was mainly due to decrease in major export products of electrical and electronic products, crude petroleum and saw logs and sawn timber. These three products constituted about 60% of total exports to Thailand.

Exports to Japan, the third largest market 2001, declined by 8.75% to RM44.5 billion, as a result of decline in exports of electrical and electronic products, LNG, chemicals and chemical products, optical and scientific equipment and machinery, appliances and parts.

China was the sixth largest export market in 2001 with an impressive record of gaining 26.18% growth. The growth from RM11.51 billion to RM 14.52 billion was mainly due to exports of chemical and chemical products, palm oil and iron and steel to China

Exports to European Union declined by 3.6% to RM45.46 billion mainly due to the decrease in exports to Netherlands by 1.2%, Germany 16.81% and Belgium 28.08%. Together they absorbed RM25.74 billion or 56.6% of total exports to EU.

Exports to France in the EU increased by 29.8% from RM2.75 billion to RM3.57 billion in 2001. Exports to West Asia increased by 7.9% to RM6.89 billion.

Malaysia Imports

Total imports in 2001 amounted to RM280.69 billion, a decrease of 9.88%.

Imports by major item. (RM million)

Major Import Items	2002 (August)			2002 (Jan-August)			2001		
	Value (RM Million)	Share (%)	Change ¹ (%)	Value (RM Million)	Share (%)	Change ² (%)	Value (RM Million)	Share (%)	Change ³ (%)
Electrical & electronics products	13,537.19	50.3	3.6	98,596.06	49.2	13.2	132,061.18	47	-14.8
Machinery, appliances and parts	2,398.93	8.9	7.5	17,730.21	8.8	-12.2	28,918.18	10.3	-8.1
Chemicals	1,930.43	7.2	-3.8	14,263.21	7.1	0.5	20,724.64	7.4	-7.4
Manufactures of metal	972.5	3.6	-4	7,331.81	3.7	1.2	10,507.78	3.7	-14.4
Iron and steel products	876.8	3.3	7.1	6,519.77	3.3	6.2	9,313.43	3.3	6.4
Optical and scientific	868.51	3.2	3.6	5,856.28	2.9	-9.9	9,288.94	3.3	-4.4
Transport equipment	741.38	2.8	-2.8	8,250.46	4.1	31	8,993.28	3.2	-2.8
Refined petroleum	671.58	2.5	-18.3	5,039.94	2.5	2.3	6,969.97	2.5	-16.5
Food	441.25	1.6	-18.8	3,564.39	1.8	-6.4	5,858.61	2.1	14.7
Textiles and clothing	415.28	1.5	-1	2,887.98	1.4	-2.7	4,266.59	1.5	-15.3

Note : % share is share of total trade/exports/imports/total investments

¹ % change is change over previous period

² % change is change over corresponding period of previous year

³ % change is change over previous year

Sources : Department of Statistics

Imports for 2001 had been substantially reduced with major decline in Electrical & electronics (-14.8%), manufactures of metal, refined petroleum and textiles & clothing all recorded similar double digit decline in value of imports. The only two items that showed an increase is Food (+14.7%) and iron and steel (+6.4%). The causes for this decline is again undoubtedly the same reason for decline in exports due to the global slowdown as well as the aftershock of the terrorist attack in New York.

Overall regional import trade had declined. The APEC countries' total trade declined by 13.34% from RM254.58 billion (2000) to RM 220.62 billion. Japan who has a 24.48% share in total imports, dropped from RM65.51 billion to RM54 billion registering a drop of 17.57% with value worth RM11.51 billion. Singapore having 16% share of total imports registered the biggest drop in percentage term of 21% equivalent to RM9.39 billion from RM44.70 billion (2000) to RM35.31 billion (2001). For USA (20.33% of total imports) the figure dropped too at 13.34% taking out RM6.9 billion out of a total import of RM51.74 billion (2000) to only RM44.84 billion (2001). Hong Kong was not spared recording a drop of 15.97% valued at RM1.37 billion. These 4 countries contributed to a total of 64.08% of Total imports.

Countries that register positive growth of imports to Malaysia are China (+17.34%), Mexico (+12.5%), New Zealand and Brunei (+44.8%) recording volume of RM14.46 billion, RM0.6 billion, RM1.3 billion and RMRM0.02 billion respectively representing 7.42% of total imports.

Regions that record positive imports to Malaysia were D8 Muslim countries, G-15 developing countries, EU, Latin America, OIC, South countries, Southern Africa, South & West Asia and finally Western Europe. (Refer table Malaysia's global trade by region)

Malaysia -Ghana-Cote d'Ivoire -Report Findings

Malaysia's Trade with African countries

TRADE WITH AFRICAN COUNTRIES	2001 (RM Million)				% of Total Trade	2000 (RM Million)				% of Total Trade
	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trade Balance		Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trade Balance	
1 South Africa	973.1	880.3	1,853.40	92.8	43.14	951.5	860.97	1,812.47	90.53	40.97
2 Egypt	797.7	37.5	835.2	760.2	19.44	854.55	59.08	913.63	795.47	20.65
3 Nigeria	184.7	16.2	200.9	168.5	4.68	186.48	29.94	216.42	156.54	4.89
4 Mauritius	148.5	2.5	151	146	3.51	173.5	4.26	177.76	169.24	4.02
5 Kenya	77.4	28.7	106.1	48.7	2.47	119.44	30.37	149.81	89.07	3.39
6 Ghana	77	14.1	91.1	62.9	2.12	90.87	14.55	105.38	76.28	2.38
7 Tanzania	60.9	23.2	84.1	37.7	1.96	50.86	44.55	95.41	6.31	2.16
8 Algeria	116.6	6.8	123.4	109.8	2.87	74.83	20.02	94.85	54.81	2.14
9 Cote D'Ivoire	24.2	33	57.2	-8.8	1.33	34.39	52.88	87.27	-18.49	1.97
10 Morocco	59.6	8.8	68.4	50.8	1.59	62.15	23.9	86.05	38.25	1.95
11 Libya	14.7	4.9	19.6	9.8	0.46	16.86	60.75	77.61	-43.89	1.75
12 Tunisia	45.5	43.4	88.9	2.1	2.07	33.93	40.87	74.8	-6.94	1.69
13 Sudan	74.1	0.9	75	73.2	1.75	61.41	4.66	66.07	56.75	1.49
14 Zambia	3.4	48.6	52	-45.2	1.21	1.11	37.26	38.37	-36.15	0.87
15 Ethiopia	23.4	8.6	32	14.8	0.74	24.27	12.3	36.57	11.97	0.83
16 Togo	18.2	6.1	24.3	12.1	0.57	23.8	10.42	34.22	13.38	0.77
17 Zimbabwe	43.1	20.5	63.6	22.6	1.48	11.41	19.02	30.43	-7.61	0.69
18 Liberia	2	5.6	7.6	-3.6	0.18	6.55	23.82	30.37	-17.27	0.69
19 Congo	3.5	0.7	4.2	2.8	0.1	22.39	0.08	22.47	22.31	0.51
20 Mali	5.3	15	20.3	-9.7	0.47	1.3	20.44	21.74	-19.14	0.49
21 Djibouti	17.4	0.13	17.53	17.27	0.41	19.68	0.63	20.31	19.05	0.46
22 Lesotho	18.9	nil	18.9	18.9	0.44	20.15	0	20.15	20.15	0.46
23 Madagascar	27.8	4.6	32.4	23.2	0.75	16.53	3.25	19.78	13.28	0.45
24 Mozambique	17.7	0.7	18.4	17	0.43	15.86	0.07	15.93	15.79	0.36
25 Seychelles	8.1	0.2	8.3	7.9	0.19	14.82	0.52	15.34	14.3	0.35
26 Namibia	52.9	2.7	55.6	50.2	1.29	14.07	0.96	15.03	13.11	0.34
27 Somalia	9.9	0.1	10	9.8	0.23	14.43	0.01	14.44	14.42	0.33
28 Mauritania	24.2	0.8	25	23.4	0.58	12.45	0.62	13.07	11.83	0.3
29 Cameroon	13.8	8.7	22.5	5.1	0.52	5.86	6.7	12.56	-0.84	0.28
30 Rwanda	0.2	6.6	6.8	-6.4	0.16	0.41	11.15	11.56	-10.74	0.26
31 Zaire	4.6	7.6	12.4	-2.8	0.29	6.74	4.17	10.91	2.57	0.25
32 Benin	12.1	3.3	15.4	8.8	0.36	6.4	2.91	9.31	3.49	0.21
33 Malawi	2.5	4.2	6.7	-1.7	0.16	2.45	6.5	8.95	-4.05	0.2
34 Uganda	9.2	5.2	14.4	4	0.34	2.32	6.6	8.92	-4.28	0.2
35 Burkina Faso	0.001	10.4	10.401	-10.399	0.24	1.08	7.27	8.35	-6.19	0.19
36 Sierra Leone	5.8	0.8	6.6	5	0.15	6.98	0.99	7.97	5.99	0.18
37 Angola	13.7	0.004	13.704	13.696	0.32	7.06	0	7.06	7.06	0.16
38 Senegal	4.4	5.1	9.5	-0.7	0.22	6.81	0.03	6.84	6.78	0.15
39 Gambia	3.3	3.6	6.9	-0.3	0.16	1.66	3.79	5.45	-2.13	0.12
40 Eritrea	0.8	1	1.8	-0.2	0.04	1.21	3.37	4.58	-2.16	0.1
41 Swaziland	4.3	3.9	8.2	0.4	0.19	0.71	3	3.71	-2.29	0.08
42 Gabon	2.9	3.2	6.1	-0.3	0.14	3.06	0.28	3.34	2.78	0.08
43 Niger	2.2	3.4	5.6	-1.2	0.13	2.28	0.43	2.71	1.85	0.06
44 Equatorial Guinea	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	2.22	0	2.22	2.22	0.05
45 Botswana	2.8	0.1	2.9	0.58	0.07	1.48	0.12	1.6	1.36	0.04
46 Comoros	0.8	neg	0.8	0.1	0.02	0.71	0.24	0.95	0.47	0.02
47 Central African Rep.	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.04	0.01	0.16	0.2	0.36	-0.04	0.01
48 Sao Tome & Principe	0.4	0.2	0.04	-0.04	0.001	0.23	0.06	0.29	0.17	0.01
49 Cape Verde	0.1	nil	0.1	0.1	nil	0.23	0.02	0.25	0.21	0.01
50 Chad	neg	0.002	0.002	-0.002	0.00005	0.22	0.01	0.23	0.21	0.01
51 Burundi	0.1	0.21	0.31	-0.11	0.01	0.02	0	0.02	0.02	0.0005
52 Western Sahara	nil	0.005	0.005	-0.005	nil	0.01	0.004	0.01	0.002	0.0002
53 Guinea-Bissau	neg	0.004	0.004	-0.004	nil	0	0.001	0.001	-0.001	0.00002
TOTAL	3,014.10	1,282.60	4,296.10	1,728.80	100	2,989.90	1,434.00	4,423.90	1,555.80	100

Trade with African countries - Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire

Malaysia' total trade with Africa amounted to RM4.296 billion with exports valued at RM2.99 billion (2000) and RM3.014 billion in 2001 registering an overall increase in exports by 0.81%. However total trade with Africa dropped by RM127.8 million or 2.89% with Ghana dropping by 13.55% from RM105.38 million to RM91.1 million. Similarly for Cote d'Ivoire the total trade has dropped from RM87.27 million to RM57.2 million registering a decline by more than 34.5%

The exports figures has also dwindled from RM90.83 million to RM77.0 million for Ghana and from RM 34.39 million to RM 24.2 million for Cote d'Ivoire registering a decline of 15.23% and 29.6% respectively.

Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire are positioned 6th and 9th from the African trading countries chart above Ghana's country share is about 2.12 % share of total trade with Cote d'Ivoire sharing only 1.33% of Malaysia's total trade with African countries.

GHANA

From the period 1997-2000, Malaysia exports to Ghana has been gaining from RM18.26 million (1997) to RM90.87 million in 2000 with a slight decline in 2001 to RM76.98 million recording a decrease by 15.29%

The majority of exports to Ghana in 2001 were (refer S.I.T.C. 2-digit export trends 1999-2001):-

Exports in RM million	2001	(%change) 2000	1999	
• Miscellaneous manufactured goods	RM33.53	(+1,448%)	RM2.16	RM5.05
• Vegetable Fats and Oils,	RM10.43	(+214.4%)	RM3.3	RM5.54
• General Industrial machinery and equipment	RM10.52	(+148.6%)	RM4.23	RM1.76
• Chemical Materials and products nes,	RM2.01	(+ 1,814%)	RM0.105	RM0.316
• Electrical machinery, apparatus & parts,	RM5.03	(-39.79%)	RM8.36	RM16.35
• Metal manufactures	RM3.04	(-59.07%)	RM7.42	RM16.34
• Telecommunication & sound recording equipment	RM2.04	(-69.0%)	RM6.56	RM10.95
• Articles of apparel & clothing	RM1.504	(+29.4%)	RM1.16	RM1.22
• Special industrial machinery	RM1.316	(+286%)	RM0.34	RM0.611

Ghana imported from UK (US\$255m), US (US\$191m) and Germany (US\$118m) worth of goods. These were mainly in Food, Beverages, Tobacco, Machinery including electric, Chemicals, Mineral fuels, Transport equipment, Iron & steel, Textiles fibres, yarn, paper and manufactures of non metallic mineral material, other metals and scientific instruments. Ghana imports most of its oil (about 10% of total imports of US\$2,833m) from Nigeria. Togo, its neighbour is also its main trading partner.

As Malaysia can be an alternative source for Ghana it is envisage that much export promotion and marketing has to be done to tap the potential of Malaysia's exports to Ghana. As can be seen with the substantial growth potential in manufactured goods, vegetable fats and oils, Chemicals and special industrial machinery sector it can further increase the chances for Ghanaian importers to look at Malaysia seriously for its capital goods and machinery purchase, food substitution, mineral fuel and chemicals usage rather than to buy traditionally from UK, US or Germany.

Malaysia's Import from Ghana

Malaysia's Import from Ghana decreased from a total of RM23.2 million in 1999 to RM14.1 million in 2001.

Cocoa beans, raw or roasted is the main commodity imported. It represents 89.4% of total imports in 2001 valued at RM12.6 million compared to RM21.37 million (1999) and RM13.06 million (2000). Other commodity imports are quite limited such as wood & railway sleepers of wood (RM0.506 million), shea nuts (Karite nuts) (RM0.75 million in 1999) and face veneer sheets and aluminium waste & scrap .

(Please refer SITC 2 digits-Trends by commodity 1999-2001)

Gold is Ghana's most important source of foreign exchange. Manganese made Ghana among one of the world's largest exporter where it increased the production to 895,669 metric tones in 2000. Ghana exported Gold(US\$622m), Manganese (US\$23m), Cocoa beans (US\$437m), timber (US\$175m) and non-traditional exports & others (US\$569m) in 2000. The above mentioned exports contributed to 98% of the total fob exports of Ghana (US\$1861). Please refer to Ghana information , external sector, trade and direction of trade in 2000 figures.

Ghana's trading partner is mainly UK, US, Germany, Netherlands, Nigeria and Togo. Total exports to UK (US\$395.8m), US (US\$204.5m) and Germany (US\$80.2m) are mainly gold, cocoa, cocoa butter, wood & manufactures, aluminium and manufactures including scraps.

Malaysia should look into the potential of tapping into these markets especially gold for its jewellery trade. Cocoa beans represented more than 92% share of imports from Ghana to Malaysia valued at more than RM47 million for the 3-year total period 1999-2001. It should be noted that however volume has decreased over the years from RM21.4 million (1999) to RM 12.6 million in 2001. (refer Imports from Ghana, SITC 2-digit trends by commodity 1999-2001)

COTE D'IVOIRE

From the period 1997-2000, Malaysia's exports to Cote d'Ivoire had been decreasing slightly from RM34.61 million (1997) to RM33.94 million in 2000 with a 28.81% decline in 2001 to RM24.16 million.

The majority of exports to Cote d'Ivoire in 2001 (refer S.I.T.C. 2-digit export trends 1999-2001) were:-

Exports in RM million	2001	(%change)	2000	1999
• Miscellaneous edible products & preparations	RM17.02	(-17.36%)	RM20.60	RM 11.24
• General Industrial machinery and equipment,	RM 1.86	(-36.24%)	RM 2.91	RM 3.68
• Vegetable Fats and Oils,	RM 1.07	(-39.29%)	RM 1.77	RM 3.94
• Telecom. and sound recording equipt.	RM 1.10	(-13.48 %)	RM 1.28	RM 3.71
• Special industrial machinery	RM 0.38	(-88.84%)	RM 3.37	RM 1.02
• Electrical machinery, apparatus & parts	RM 0.27	(+497.0%)	RM0.045	RM 2.73
• Metal manufactures , nes	RM 0.61	(+28.8%)	RM0.472	RM 0.86
• Rubber manufactures, nes	RM 0.025	(-94.94%)	RM 0.499	RM 2.76
• Furnitures and parts, bedding etc	RM 0.462	(-15.1%)	RM 0.544	RM 0.936

Malaysia -Ghana-Cote d'Ivoire -Report Findings

In 2000, Cote d'Ivoire major imports amounted to CFAFr1770.5 billion (US\$2.486 billion) based on US\$1:712CFAfr.

The major import items are:-

	CFAFr bn	US\$ m
Capital equipment	265.8	377.3
Raw material & semi-finished products	862.8	1,212
of which:		
petroleum products	112.8	158
Foodstuff, beverage, tobacco	307.1	431
Other consumer goods	314.7	442
Total	1,770.51	2,487

Malaysia's export trade with Cote d'Ivoire concentrated on edible products especially palm oil, filled milk and foodstuff. Other products include general industrial machinery, air conditioner machines, telecommunications, sound recording equipment, special industrial machinery, rubber manufactures and electrical machinery apparatus not elsewhere specified.

Malaysia's Import from Cote d'Ivoire

Import from Cote d'Ivoire decreased from a total of RM67.34 million in 1999 to RM33 million in 2001. The commodity imports are quite limited to cotton, (89%) or RM129.6million for a 3-year period from 1999-2001. Coffee, cocoa, tea and spices valued at RM6.3 million (4.34%), Electrical machines, parts, Photographic apps., Clocks represented another RM2.87 million (1.98%). (refer SITC 2 digits-Trends by commodity 1999-2001)

The majority of imports from Cote d'Ivoire (refer SITC 2-digit Import Trends by commodity 1999-2001) were:

Imports in RM million	2001	(%change)	2000	1999
• Cotton, not carded or combed	RM26.60	(-31.0%)	RM38.67	RM64.3
• Coffe, Tea, Cocoa, spices	RM1.43	(57.21%)	RM3.34	RM1.56
• Electrical machinery, apparatus & parts,	RM2.05	(+196%)	RM0.69	RM0.135
• Photographic apps, clocks	RM1.42	(+1,600%)	RM0.084	RM0.00
• Fertilisers	RM0.51	(+100%)	RM 0.00	RM0.00

Cote d'Ivoire is the world's largest producer of cocoa, and Africa's largest producer of coffee. Production of cocoa was projected to reach 1.28m tonnes in 2001/02, coffee production at 170,000 tonnes and cotton, in which the country is becoming a leading producer in the zone, reaching 360,000 tonnes for 2001/02. With this in mind Malaysia should look into these area again for development.

The total exports fob of Cote d'Ivoire amounted to CFAfr 2,572.7 billion (approx.US\$3.613 billion) based on US\$1:712CFAfr. The export items are:-

	CFAfr bn	US\$ m
Cocoa & cocoa products	734	1,031
Petroleum & products	523	734
Timber & products	239	335
Coffee & products	214	300
Fish (tuna)	85.2	120
Cotton	105	147
Others	720.3	1,011
Total	2572.7	3,613

Malaysia -Ghana-Cote d'Ivoire -Report Findings

Percentage of Trade with Malaysia

		2001	%age	2000	1999
Ghana	Total trade (RM million)	RM 91.07	(0.00014)	RM104.49	RM 94.1
Cote d'Ivoire		RM 57.15	(0.00009)	RM 79.15	RM101.39
Ghana	Total imports (RM million)	RM 14.09	(0.00005)	RM13.62	RM 23.20
Cote d'Ivoire		RM32.98	(0.00011)	RM45.21	RM 67.35
Ghana	Total exports (RM million)	RM 76.98	(0.00023)	RM90.87	RM 71.21
Cote d'Ivoire		RM24.16	(0.00007)	RM33.94	RM 34.04
Malaysia	Total Trade (RM billion)	RM 615.11	(100%)	RM684.73	RM570.04
(100%)					
	Total imports (RM billion)	RM280.69	(100%)	RM311.46	RM248.48
(100%)					
	Total exports (RM billion)	RM334.42	(100%)	RM373.27	RM321.56
(100%)					

As can be seen from the above tables, trade with Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire is still very much untapped and represent a very small turnover with Malaysia in terms of total trade percentage.

In order to create trade potential and investment for the trader to look into these two countries for investment, then one has to look at the actual 9-digit SITC/HS code product to identify the actual trade between Malaysia and the destined countries import and export figures. (Please refer to Imports, Exports tables for 2-, 3, and 9-digit SITC/HS codes for reference of product most frequently traded and their trends in terms of value, growth potential, %share to trade, quantity and unit of measure for the product /commodity indicated. Also refer to the individual country statistics and data to identify its major trade and partners.)

Conclusion.

We believe that the country of Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire has potential for investment as both the countries are developing with a population of 16.4m ad 20.2m with GDP purchasing power parity per capita of US\$1,980 and US\$1,550 respectively (2001 estimates).

Ghana offers opportunities from Gold, Bauxite, manganese and diamond activity including aluminium, jewellery and diamond trade. The country exported US\$1,945m in 1999 and US\$1,861 m in 2000 of which gold, cocoa beans, timber and manganese represented US\$1,257 or 67% of exports. The other non traditional exports and others were worth US\$569m. Malaysia imported more than RM47m worth of cocoa beans from1999-2001.

Ghana has a diversified industrial base covering aluminium smelting, timber and agriculture processing, brewing and cement manufacture, oil refining, textiles, electricals pharmaceuticals mining and many other industries.

Cocoa is Ghana's most important agriculture export and accounts for 30-40% of total exports. Other non-traditional exports accounting for 14% of export earnings are agriculture and agro processing particularly fish products and pineapples.

Ghana imports US\$2,833 m in the same year with major trading partners from UK, US, Germany, Netherlands, Nigeria and Togo. Products are mainly Food, Beverages, Tobacco, Machinery including electric, Chemicals, Mineral fuels, Transport equipment, Iron & steel, Textiles fibres,

Malaysia -Ghana-Cote d'Ivoire -Report Findings

yarn, paper and manufactures of non metallic mineral material, other metals and scientific instruments.

Malaysia should be able to identify suitable products for trade as these are some of the products in which Malaysia can excel. Ghana imported from Malaysia, RM33.24m worth of other printed matter in 2001 and RM51.5m for an aircraft in 2000 alone. Others are air conditioners, palm oil, telephone and telegraph cables etc.

Malaysia had already made inroads into Ghana with Telekom Malaysia investing their interests much earlier. Investors have to be aware however that the exchange rates for the Ghanaian cedis have been recording fluctuations from 1996 at US\$1:1,637.20 to US\$1:5,321.70 (2000) and end 2000 at US\$1: 7,143 cedis and the bank interests rates

Agriculture dominates Cote d'Ivoire's economy accounting for 25% of GDP and employing 80% of the labour force. The country offer opportunities for cocoa as the world's largest producer accounting for 40% of the global supply. The country supplies robusta coffee, as Africa's largest producer, and ranks 4th or 5th in world production. Cotton is also becoming important as the country is seen to be a future leading producer in the Franc zone. Besides these petroleum products, timber products, Fish (tuna) are exports offered and a growing market.

Cote d'Ivoire exported CFAfr2,573 billion (US\$1,031 million) worth of which cocoa & products, petroleum & products, timber & products, coffee & products, Fish (tuna) and cotton account for a total of CFAfr1,900.2 billion (US\$2,667 million) or 74% of exports. Malaysia should be to tap into these market as cocoa, coffee and fish processing are opportunities.

Imports for Cote d'Ivoire stands at a value of CFAfr1,770.51billion (US\$2,487 million) mostly comprising of capital goods valued at CFAfr 265.8 billion (US\$377.3 million) representing 15% of total imports, raw materials & semi finished products CFAfr 862.8 billion (US\$1,212 million) of which petroleum products, foodstuff, beverages, tobacco and other consumer goods contributed to CFAfr734.6 billion (US\$1,031 million) representing 41.5% of total imports.

Malaysia is exporting mainly edible products such as palm oil, filled milk, condensed, sweetened , of more than RM48.8 million from 1999-2001 and foodstuff.The other noticeable products are air conditioners of window or wall type, machinery, telecommunication sound recording equipment electrical and special industrial machinery.

Malaysia's major imports from Cote d'Ivoire is cotton which represents more than 89.04% of total imports from the country from the period of 1999-2001 amounting to more than RM129.6 million, Cocoa beans was the second major import item with some coffee together worth around RM6.3 million. Other noticeable imports include electrical machinery apparatus & parts, potographic apparatus, clocks, and fertilizers.

Exchange rates for the country recorded historically showed as follows: US\$1: 583.7 (1997), US\$1: 712.0 (2000 and US\$1: 733.0 (2001) CFAFr to per currency unit of US\$ averagely.

We believe that there is more room for development from the research and development of trade between these countries and Malaysia. Apart from the recent development in the country on the military coup we believe the possibility of future trade still remain as opportunities which can be materialized. With that we conclude our research.

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Malaysia -Ghana-Cote d'Ivoire -Report Findings

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NUTS & DRIED FRUITS

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Contact Person: KENNY LEE
Bank: R.H.B. BANK BHD., JALAN IPOH,
KUALA
Business Activity: ID
IMPORTS:
FRUITS & VEGETABLES

WIN-INNPEG PROMOTIONS
16, JALAN KEDAH, CANNING GARDEN
IPOH, PERAK 31400
MALAYSIA
E-mail Address: win2473@asia.com
Telephone: (60) 5-549 5617
Contact Person: GORDON PETER FEHR
Business Activity: I
IMPORTS:
MILK & MILK POWDER

THY B. ENTERPRISE
31A, JL.REJANG 10, SETAPAK JAYA
53300 KUALA LUMPUR, FEDRL. TER.
MALAYSIA

E-mail Address: thy_b@hotmail.com
Internet Site:
www.ecplaza.net/Thy_B_Enterprise
Telephone: (60) 19-362 79 36
Fax: (60) 3-223 90 51
Contact Person: BEN LAU
Business Activity: I
IMPORTS:

CANNED/TINNED FOOD

THYE HUA T CHAN SDN. BHD.
368-3-12A, BELLISA ROW J./BERMA
10350 PENANG
MALAYSIA

Telephone: (60) 4-228 8123
Fax: (60) 4-228 8180
Contact Person: NG SHENG SHENG
Established: 1978
Employees: 60
Bank: HONG KONG BANK
Business Activity: IWDA
IMPORTS:
LEGUMES
SOYBEANS
CORN/MAIZE
FLOUR
FRUITS & VEGETABLES
STARCHES

TRADE COM
PASIR GUDANG
81700 JOHOR BHARU, JOHOR
MALAYSIA
E-mail Address: tradecom@pd.jaring.my
Telephone: (60) 19-760 0565
Fax: (60) 7-388 6295
Contact Person: RAY
Business Activity: I
IMPORTS:
SUGAR

UPCOMEX TRADING
MENARA PROMET 22-02
50250 KUALA LUMPUR
MALAYSIA
Telephone: (60) 3-466 8867
Fax: (60) 3-345 6355
Business Activity: ID
IMPORTS:
OIL SEEDS

VESTMAX CORPORATION
L/40-A, LIB, BAZAAR, PUSAT BANDAR
DAMANSARA, 50490 KUALA LUMPUR
MALAYSIA
Telephone: (60) 3-255 3461
Fax: (60) 3-255 3462
Contact Person: ZAINAL BIN OMAR
IMPORTS:
DAIRY PRODUCTS
OIL SEEDS

VESTMAX CORPORATION
L/40-A, LIB, BAZAAR, PUSAT BANDAR
DAMANSARA, 50490 KUALA LUMPUR
MALAYSIA
Telephone: (60) 3-255 3461
Fax: (60) 3-255 3462
Contact Person: ZAINAL BIN OMAR
IMPORTS:
DAIRY PRODUCTS

FRUIT & VEGETABLE JUICES
COCOA

YEO HIAP SENG
7, JALAN TANDANG
46050 PETALING JAYA, SELG.D.E.
MALAYSIA
Telephone: (60) 3-791 0233
Fax: (60) 3-792 2730
Business Activity: ID
IMPORTS:
LEGUMES

SEAFOOD & FISH
FRUIT & VEGETABLE JUICES

YOON HIN SDN. BHD.
LOT 17233/4, OAKLAND IND'L.PK.
70200 SEREMBAN, NEGRI SEMBILAN
MALAYSIA
Telephone: (60) 6-762 2057/733
Fax: (60) 6-762 1740
Contact Person: DAVID & STEPHEN
CHOONG
Established: 1940
Employees: 80
Bank: HONK KONG BANK MALAYSIA BHD.
Business Activity: IEWDAO
IMPORTS:
FOOD & FOOD PRODUCTS (GENERAL)
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (GENERAL)
NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

YUSUF TAIYOOB SDN. BHD.
P.O. BOX 146, 14 LEBUH KING
10710 PENANG
MALAYSIA
E-mail Address: yuta@yuta.po.my
Telephone: (60) 4-262 7227
Fax: (60) 4-261 8284
Contact Person: YUSUF TAIYOOB
Established: 1987
Employees: 10
Bank: ABN AMRO BANK BHD.
Business Activity: IW
IMPORTS:
YEASTS
FLOUR
SUGAR
NUTS & DRIED FRUITS
SPICES, SEASONINGS & FLAVORINGS
LEGUMES
DAIRY PRODUCTS

SULAMAS SDN. BHD.
A 12-G, JALAN SS 15/8A
47500 SUBANG JAYA
MALAYSIA
Telephone: (60) 3-735 8130
Fax: (60) 3-735 7292
Contact Person: SIOK HOCK SENG
Established: 1987
Employees: 12
Business Activity: IW
IMPORTS:
DIETETIC FOODS

SUVANNA TARAKA SDN. BHD.
BOX 533, LT. 1, 17 WISMA CENTRL.
JLN.AMPANG, 50450 KUALA LUMPUR
MALAYSIA
Telephone: (60) 3-216 22 564/9
Fax: (60) 3-216 22 539
Contact Person: ALEX LOW
Business Activity: I
IMPORTS:
COOKING OIL

SYARIKAT KIM SUN ENTERPRISES
39 GREEN RD. THREE, GREEN GARD.
11600 PENANG
MALAYSIA
E-mail Address: peky@pd.jaring.my
Telephone: (60) 4-287 4182
Fax: (60) 4-281 9272/3 5488
Contact Person: PEK KIM SUN
Established: 1978
Employees: 3
Bank: PUBLIC BANK BHD.
Business Activity: IEA
IMPORTS:
CANNED/TINNED FOOD

TAKASO RUBBER PROD. SDN.BHD.
N.4/5, LORONG JEL.(2), TAM.SUN.
JOHOR, 84000 MUAR JOHOR
MALAYSIA
Telephone: (60) 9-961 9366
Fax: (60) 9-951 6333
Contact Person: MICHELLE L. DE SILVA
Business Activity: I
IMPORTS:
FOOD ADDITIVES & FOOD COLORINGS

TAKASO RUBBER PROD. SDN.BHD.
N.4/5, LORONG JEL.(2), TAM.SUN.
JOHOR, 84000 MUAR JOHOR
MALAYSIA
Telephone: (60) 9-961 9366
Fax: (60) 9-951 6333
Contact Person: MICHELLE L. DE SILVA
Business Activity: I
IMPORTS:
FOOD ADDITIVES & FOOD COLORINGS

BUSINESS ACTIVITY: (1) IMPORTER (A) AGENT (D) DISTRIBUTOR (S) SERVICE SECTOR

(W) WHOLESALER (E) EXPORTING (M) MANUFACTURING (R) RETAIL (O) OTHER

Aboso Royal Ltd

Tunisia House,
PO Box 6132, Accra North
Tel: +233 (31) 667098
Fax: +233 (31) 401563
Contact: G Boateng Streetor
(Chairman & MD)
Activity: Production, import,
export
of rice, sugar, agriculture
products
building, construction, gold
mining.

Agricare Ltd

Tanoso Kilometre 7,
Kumasi-Sunyani Rd
PO Box 3934 Kumasi
Tel: +233 (51) 50093
Fax: +233 (51) 50126
E-mail:
agricare@gh2.africaonline.com.gh
Contact: SB Apeadu (MD)
Activity: Manufacture, import
Export of animal feeds
Supplements and
veterinary products

Agricultural Engineers Ltd

PO Box 12127 Accra North
Tel: +233 (21) 228260
Fax: +233 (21) 230481
Contact: Dr PA Kuranchie
(MD)
Activity: Manufacture of food
plant
and agriculture machinery and
implements

Ashanti Furniture Company

PO Box 1570 Accra
Tel: +233 (21) 228522
Fax: +233 (21) 773829
Contact: Francis Binamant
(MD)
Activity: Manufacture and
wholesale trade of furniture

Ashanti Goldfields Co. Ltd

Gold House,
Patrice Lumumba Road
PO Box 2665 Accra
Tel: +233 (21) 772190
Fax: +233 (21) 775947
Email: erenstab@ashanti.net
Website: www.ashantigold.com
Contact: Richard K Peprah
(Chairman)
Sam E Jonah (Group MD)
Activity: Gold mining &
exploration

Ashanti Timber Co. Ltd.

PO Box 920 Kumasi
Tel: +233 (51) 22885
Fax: +233 (51) 26153
Contact: Rabiell Khalil (MD)
Activity: Export Trade timber

Bedora Enterprises

PO Box 5903, Makota Area
Okashie, Accra North
Tel: +233 (21) 663607
Fax: +233 (21) 222234
Contact: Ahmed Al Hassan
(Chairman)
Activity: Import, export food
products, scrap metal export

Cashpro Company Ltd.

PO Box CT309
Cantonments, Accra
Tel: +233 (21) 772004
Fax: +233 (21) 779084
Email:
cashpro@cashpro-gh.com
Contact: A Ahwoi (MD)
Activity: Commodity trading,
Cocoa and coffee

CFAO (Ghana) Ltd.

PO Box 70, Accra
Tel: +233 (21) 664111
Fax: +233 (21) 668584
Contact: M Anglade
(Chairman & MD)
Activity: Import, export trade
In motor vehicles &
Consumer products

FAN Milk Ltd

PO Box 6460
Accra North
Tel: +233 (21) 224732
Fax: +233 (21) 221951
Email: fml@fanmilk-gh.com
Contact: JB Jeppesen (MD)
Activity: Production of
Dairy products, ice cream,
yogurt
Fruit drinks, lollies

FFI Ltd

Kojo Thompson Rd
PO Box 933 Accra
Tel: +233 (21) 220689
Fax: +233 (21) 220689
Contact: J. Newman (CEO)
Activity: import, export in
rubber, canned fruits and
sugar

Ghana Agro Food Co. Ltd.

PO Box 11345 Tema
Tel: +233 (22) 204121
Fax: +233 (22) 204107
Email:
gafco@africaonline.com.gh
Contact: H D Baehr
(Chairman)
Dr. Joerg Ahrens, (GM)
Activity: Tuna canning
wheat nilling, feed milling
and fishmeal production.

Ghana Bauxite Co. Ltd.

Private Mail Bag,
Ministry Post Office, Accra
Tel: +233 (21) 664287
Fax: +233 (21) 669497
Contact: B. Adoo (M.D.)
Activity: Bauxite mining co.

Ghana Cocoa Board

PO Box 933 Accra
Tel: +233 (21) 221212
Fax: +233 (21) 667104
Email:
cocobod@africaonline.com.gh
Contact: J. Newman (CEO)
Activity: Cocoa and Coffee
production and export

Ghana National Manganese Corporation

Private Mail Bag, Tema, Accra
Tel: +233 (21) 666607
Fax: +233 (21) 666562
Contact: E.T Oklah (MD)
Activity: Manganese mining

Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

Private Mail Bag, Tema, Accra
Tel: +233 (22) 206020
Fax: +233 (22) 205449
Email: gnpc@ncs.com.gh
Website: www.gnpc.com.gh
Contact: T Tsikita (CEO)
Activity: Petroleum production,
exploration and distribution

Ghana National Procurement Agency

PO Box, Accra North
Tel: +233 (21) 228321
Fax: +233 (22) 221049
Email:
gnpa@africaonline.com.gh
Website: www.gnpa-ghana.com
Contact: Richard Bansah (CEO)
Activity: Import Export trading agency. Rice, sugar sheanuts and coffee

Ghana Timber Export

Development Board
PO Box 515 Takoradi
Tel: +233 (31) 22922
Fax: +233 (31) 23339
Email: timbod@ghana.com
Contact: SK Appiah (MD)
Activity: Export development For timber.

Glamour Group of Co. (Ghana) Ltd)

Kojo Thomson Road,
PO Boc 932, Accra
Tel: +233 (21) 664367
Fax: +233 (21) 662959
Email:
glamour@africaonline.com.gh
Contact: Kishin J Khubchandani (MD)
Activity: Import, export and retail

Logs and Lumber Ltd

PO Box 3344, Kumasi
Tel: +233 (51) 25227
Fax: +233 (51) 23624
Contact: Avedis Jeghalian (MD)
Activity: Production and export timber products

Meacham Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

PO Box 9991, Airport, Accra
Tel: +233 (21) 235563
Fax: +233 (21) 235609
Email: meacham@ighmail.com
Contact: Isaac Acheampong (Chairman, MD)
Activity: Manufacture & distributor pharmaceutical products

NABB Brothers Ltd.

Accra Central,
PO Box 3382, Accra
Tel: +233 (21) 666936

Fax: +233 (21) 666938
Contact: J E Ansah (MD)
Activity: Import & export food products

Nana Gyima Co. Ltd.

Appinpia Street
PO Box 1178 Kumasi
Tel: +233 (51) 5297
Fax: +233 (51) 24739
Contact: Mark Anthony Mensah (Chairman, MD)
Activity: ilmport & export trade In motor vehicles, parts, Electrical products, raw farm Products, pharmaceuticals Alcoholic beverages

Nestle Ghana Ltd.

PO Box 1739, Accra
Tel: +233 (21) 500701
Fax: +233 (21) 501195
Email: meacham@ighmail.com
Contact: A Porshet (MD)
Activity: Production of condensed and evaporated dairy products, coffee, tea beverages, chocolate & confectionary

Ocean Fisheries Ltd

PO Box 8105, Accra North
Tel: +233 (21) 228233
Fax: +233 (21) 228199
Contact: Mrs. Beatrice Badson (Executive Chairlady)
Activity: Import and export of fish products

Precious Mineral Marketing Corporation

PO Box M108, Accra
Tel: +233 (21) 664931
Fax: +233 (21) 662586
Email: pmmc@ghana.com
Contact: RD Dampthey (MD)
Activity: Marketing of diamonds & gold, production and sale of jewellery

Tema Oil Refinery Ltd

PO Box 599, Tema
Tel: +233 (22) 302881
Fax: +233 (22) 302884
Contact: W S Parker (MD)
Activity: Oil refinery co. Producing petrol, aviation fuel, kerosene and diesel

Tema Steel Company

PO Box 320, Tema
Tel: +233 (22) 302386
Fax: +233 (22) 304908
Email:
tscl@africaonline.com.gh
Contact: M Prasad (MD)
Activity: Steel production

Volta Aluminium Co. Ltd.

PO Box 625, Tema
Tel: +233 (21) 231004
Fax: +233 (21) 231429
Contact: Winton R Helton (MD)
Activity: Aluminium production

West African Mills Co. Ltd.

PO Box 218/257, Takoradi
Tel: +233 (31) 225111
Fax: +233 (31) 23394
E-mail: wamco@ghana.com
Contact: Jelle Kuiper (MD)
Activity: Cocoa processing

Western Veneer & Lumber Co. Ltd.

PO Box 99, Takoradi
Tel: +233 (31) 23561
Fax: +233 (31) 22661
Contact: Samir S Masri (MD)
Activity: Production and export of logs and lumber

Country Report

Malaysia

Country Global Trade

**Bi-lateral Trade with
Cote d'Ivoire & Ghana**

Statistics & Data

MALAYSIA'S GLOBAL TRADE

Value: RM/ (US\$) billion

Year	Exports Value	Growth Rate (%)	Imports Value	Growth Rate (%)	Total Trade Value	Growth Rate (%)	Trade Balance Value
1995	184.99 (73.76)	20.18	194.34 (77.48)	24.64	379.33 (151.24)	22.43	-9.36 (-3.73)
1996	197.03 (78.32)	6.51	197.28 (78.42)	1.51	394.31 (156.73)	3.95	-0.25 (-0.10)
1997	220.89 (78.52)	12.11	220.94 (78.54)	11.99	441.83 (157.06)	12.05	-0.05 (-0.02)
1998	286.56 (73.48)	29.73	228.12 (58.49)	3.25	514.69 (131.97)	16.49	58.44 (14.98)
1999	321.56 (84.62)	12.21	248.48 (65.39)	8.92	570.04 (150.01)	10.75	73.08 (19.23)
2000	373.27 (98.23)	16.08	311.46 (81.96)	25.35	684.73 (180.19)	20.12	61.81 (16.27)
2001	334.42 (88.01)	-10.41	280.69 (73.87)	-9.88	615.11 (161.87)	-10.17	53.73 (14.14)
* 2001 (Jan - Aug)	223.58 (58.84)		187.91 (49.45)		411.48 (108.28)		35.67 (9.39)
* 2002 (Jan - Aug)	231.55 (60.93)	3.57	200.35 (52.72)	6.62	431.90 (113.66)	4.96	31.20 (8.21)

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exchange rate : 1995 (US\$ 1 = RM 2.5081) 1999 (US\$ 1 = RM 3.8)
 1996 (US\$ 1 = RM 2.5158) 2000 (US\$ 1 = RM 3.8)
 1997 (US\$ 1 = RM 2.8132) 2001 (US\$ 1 = RM 3.8)
 1998 (US\$ 1 = RM 3.9229)

MALAYSIA'S TRADE WITH APEC 21 (RM billion)

Value: RM/ (US\$) billion

Year	Exports Value	Growth Rate (%)	Imports Value	Growth Rate (%)	Total Trade Value	Growth Rate (%)	Trade Balance Value
1995	144.08 (57.45)	19.84	152.97 (60.99)	23.77	297.05 (118.44)	21.83	-8.88 (-3.54)
1996	154.48 (61.40)	7.21	156.45 (62.19)	2.28	310.93 (123.59)	4.67	-1.98 (-0.79)
1997	170.70 (60.68)	10.50	174.75 (62.12)	11.69	345.45 (122.80)	11.10	-4.05 (-1.44)
1998	211.73 (54.29)	24.03	187.96 (48.19)	7.56	399.69 (102.48)	15.70	23.76 (6.09)
1999	243.78 (64.15)	15.14	203.88 (53.65)	8.47	447.66 (117.81)	12	39.90 (10.50)
2000	294.91 (77.61)	20.98	254.58 (66.99)	24.87	549.49 (144.60)	22.75	40.33 (10.61)
2001	262.79 (69.16)	-10.89	220.62 (58.06)	-13.34	483.41 (127.21)	-12.03	42.18 (11.10)
* 2001 (Jan -Aug)	175.79 (46.26)		147.19 (38.73)		322.98 (84.99)		28.60 (7.53)
* 2002 (Jan - Aug)	185.53 (48.82)	5.54	163.91 (43.13)	11.35	349.44 (91.96)	8.19	21.63 (5.69)

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exchange rate : 1995 (US\$ 1 = RM 2.5081)
 1996 (US\$ 1 = RM 2.5158)
 1997 (US\$ 1 = RM 2.8132)
 1998 (US\$ 1 = RM 3.9229)
 1999 (US\$ 1 = RM 3.8)
 2000 (US\$ 1 = RM 3.8)
 2001 (US\$ 1 = RM 3.8)

MALAYSIA'S GLOBAL TRADE BY REGION

Value: RM/(US\$) billion

REGION	2000			2001			2001 Growth (%)	2002(Jan-Aug)		
	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Trade	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Trade		Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Trade
ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION-21	294.91 (77.61)	254.58 (66.99)	549.49 (144.60)	262.79 (69.16)	220.62 (58.06)	483.41 (127.21)	-12	185.53 (48.82)	163.91 (43.13)	349.44 (91.96)
ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS - 10	99.03 (26.06)	74.94 (19.72)	173.97 (45.78)	84.09 (22.13)	63.54 (16.72)	147.63 (38.85)	-15.1	61.26 (16.12)	46.20 (12.16)	107.45 (28.28)
DEVELOPING 8 (MUSLIM COUNTRIES)	10.87 (2.86)	9.52 (2.51)	20.39 (5.37)	11.16 (2.94)	9.53 (2.51)	20.69 (5.44)	1.50	7.98 (2.10)	7.06 (1.86)	15.04 (3.96)
EUROPEAN UNION - 15	51.02 (13.43)	33.53 (8.82)	84.55 (22.25)	45.46 (11.96)	36.08 (9.49)	81.54 (21.46)	-3.6	28.24 (7.43)	22.55 (5.94)	50.79 (13.37)
GROUP OF 15 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	20.23 (5.32)	13.79 (3.63)	34.02 (8.95)	17.55 (4.62)	14.37 (3.78)	31.93 (8.40)	-6.1	12.54 (3.30)	9.42 (2.48)	21.95 (5.78)
LATIN AMERICAN SOUTHERN CONE COMMON MARKET	1.69 (0.44)	1.25 (0.33)	2.94 (0.77)	0.87 (0.23)	1.90 (0.50)	2.78 (0.73)	-5.4	0.66 (0.17)	0.96 (0.25)	1.61 (0.42)
NORTH AMERICA FREE TRADE AREA	82.02 (21.58)	53.72 (14.14)	135.75 (35.72)	72.21 (19.00)	46.58 (12.26)	118.79 (31.26)	-12.5	52.09 (13.71)	35.45 (9.33)	87.55 (23.04)
ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE	18.27 (4.81)	15.50 (4.08)	33.77 (8.89)	18.77 (4.94)	15.94 (4.19)	34.71 (9.13)	2.80	13.50 (3.55)	9.94 (2.62)	23.44 (6.17)
SOUTH COUNTRIES	67.93 (17.88)	55.85 (14.70)	123.78 (32.57)	65.60 (17.26)	57.33 (15.09)	122.93 (32.35)	-0.7	50.29 (13.23)	44.50 (11.71)	94.79 (24.94)
THE COMMONWEALTH	107.21 (28.21)	63.81 (16.79)	171.02 (45.01)	88.76 (23.36)	55.01 (14.48)	143.77 (37.83)	-15.9	61.43 (16.17)	36.36 (9.57)	97.79 (25.73)
AFRICA	3.00 (0.79)	1.42 (0.37)	4.42 (1.16)	3.05 (0.80)	1.29 (0.34)	4.34 (1.14)	-1.8	2.53 (0.67)	0.74 (0.20)	3.28 (0.86)
CENTRAL, AFRICA	0.05 (0.01)	0.01 (0.00)	0.06 (0.02)	0.04 (0.01)	0.02 (0.01)	0.06 (0.02)	-1.8	0.04 (0.01)	0.01 (0.00)	0.05 (0.01)
EASTERN, AFRICA	0.49 (0.13)	0.18 (0.05)	0.67 (0.18)	0.47 (0.12)	0.16 (0.04)	0.63 (0.17)	-6	0.50 (0.12)	0.10 (0.02)	0.54 (0.14)
NORTHERN, AFRICA	1.11 (0.29)	0.21 (0.06)	1.32 (0.35)	1.11 (0.29)	0.10 (0.03)	1.21 (0.32)	-8.3	1.00 (0.28)	0.10 (0.01)	1.10 (0.29)
SOUTHERN, AFRICA	0.97 (0.26)	0.86 (0.23)	1.84 (0.48)	1.05 (0.28)	0.89 (0.23)	1.94 (0.51)	5.40	0.70 (0.17)	0.50 (0.14)	1.19 (0.31)
WESTERN, AFRICA	0.38 (0.10)	0.16 (0.04)	0.54 (0.14)	0.38 (0.10)	0.12 (0.03)	0.49 (0.13)	-9.3	0.30 (0.09)	0.10 (0.02)	0.39 (0.10)

MALAYSIA'S GLOBAL TRADE BY REGION

Value: RM/(US\$) billion

REGION	2000			2001			2001			2002(Jan-Aug)		
	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Trade	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Trade	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Trade	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Trade
ASIA	219.94 (57.88)	201.99 (53.16)	421.93 (111.03)	197.67 (52.02)	176.43 (-46.43)	374.10 (98.45)	139.02 (36.58)	128.76 (33.88)	267.78 (70.47)	(11.30)		
CENTRAL, ASIA	0.01 (0.00)	0.01 (0.00)	0.03 (0.01)	0.02 (0.01)	0.01 (0.00)	0.02 (0.01)	0.01 (0.00)	0.02 (0.01)	0.03 (0.01)	(33.30)		
NORTH-EAST, ASIA	103.81 (27.32)	117.83 (31.01)	221.64 (58.33)	97.65 (25.70)	102.83 (-27.06)	200.48 (52.76)	66.53 (17.51)	77.55 (20.41)	144.09 (37.92)	(9.50)		
SOUTH, ASIA	10.53 (2.77)	3.03 (0.80)	13.56 (3.57)	9.02 (2.37)	3.19 (-0.84)	12.21 (3.21)	6.40 (1.70)	1.80 (0.48)	8.26 (2.17)	(10.00)		
SOUTH-EAST, ASIA	99.03 (26.06)	74.94 (19.72)	173.97 (45.78)	84.09 (22.13)	63.54 (-16.72)	147.63 (38.85)	61.26 (16.12)	46.20 (12.16)	107.45 (28.28)	(15.10)		
WEST, ASIA	6.56 (1.73)	6.18 (1.63)	12.74 (3.35)	6.89 (1.81)	6.86 (-1.81)	13.75 (3.62)	4.78 (1.26)	3.17 (0.83)	7.95 (2.09)	7.90		
EUROPE	54.20 (14.26)	39.16 (10.31)	93.36 (24.57)	50.28 (13.23)	41.23 (-10.85)	91.51 (24.08)	30.70 (8.08)	25.80 (6.79)	56.49 (14.87)	(2.00)		
EASTERN, EUROPE	1.48 (0.39)	1.44 (0.38)	2.91 (0.77)	2.21 (0.58)	1.11 (-0.29)	3.32 (0.87)	1.34 (0.35)	0.96 (0.25)	2.29 (0.60)	14.10		
WESTERN, EUROPE	52.72 (13.87)	37.72 (9.93)	90.44 (23.80)	48.07 (12.65)	40.12 (-10.56)	88.18 (23.21)	29.36 (7.73)	24.84 (6.54)	54.20 (14.26)	(2.50)		

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

Value: RM/(US\$) billion

MALAYSIA'S GLOBAL TRADE BY REGION- TRADE WITH APEC (20 COUNTRIES)

Country	Total exports						Total imports						Trade Balance								
	2000		2001		2002 (Jan-Aug)		2000		2001		2002 (Jan-Aug)		2000		2001		2002 (Jan-Aug)				
	RM bil (US\$ bil)	Share (%)	RM bil (US\$ bil)	Share (%)	Change (%)	Share (%)	RM bil (US\$ bil)	Share (%)	RM bil (US\$ bil)	Share (%)	Change (%)	Share (%)	RM bil (US\$ bil)	Share (%)	Change (%)	Share (%)	RM bil (US\$ bil)	Share (%)	Change (%)	Share (%)	
1 USA	76.58 (20.20)	25.97	67.67 (17.80)	25.75	-11.63	49.33 (13.00)	51.74 (13.60)	20.33	44.84 (11.80)	20.33	-13.34	20.90	24.84 (6.50)	20.90	-8.07	20.90	24.84 (6.50)	20.90	-8.07	20.90	15.07 (4.00)
2 Singapore	68.57 (18.00)	23.25	56.67 (14.90)	21.56	-17.36	40.15 (10.60)	44.70 (11.80)	17.56	35.31 (9.30)	16.01	-20.99	14.90	23.88 (6.30)	14.90	-10.56	14.90	23.88 (6.30)	14.90	-10.56	14.90	15.73 (4.10)
3 Japan	48.77 (12.80)	16.54	44.50 (11.70)	16.93	-8.75	25.87 (6.80)	65.51 (17.20)	25.73	54.00 (14.20)	24.48	-17.57	21.61	-16.74 (-4.4)	21.61	43.26	21.61	-16.74 (-4.4)	21.61	43.26	21.61	-9.54 (-2.5)
4 Hong Kong	16.85 (4.40)	5.71	15.30 (4.00)	5.82	-9.23	11.98 (3.20)	8.56 (2.30)	3.36	7.19 (1.90)	3.26	-15.97	3.22	8.30 (2.20)	3.22	-2.28	3.22	8.30 (2.20)	3.22	-2.28	3.22	6.69 (1.80)
5 China	11.51 (3.00)	3.90	14.52 (3.80)	5.53	26.18	12.63 (3.30)	12.32 (3.20)	4.84	14.46 (3.80)	6.55	17.34	9.14	-0.81 (-0.2)	9.14	107.74	9.14	-0.81 (-0.2)	9.14	107.74	9.14	-2.35 (-0.6)
6 Thailand	13.48 (3.50)	4.57	12.77 (3.40)	4.86	-5.32	10.02 (2.60)	11.99 (3.20)	4.71	11.12 (2.90)	5.04	-7.22	5.00	1.50 (0.40)	5.00	9.93	5.00	1.50 (0.40)	5.00	9.93	5.00	1.83 (0.50)
7 Taiwan	14.19 (3.70)	4.81	12.12 (3.20)	4.61	-14.6	8.78 (2.30)	17.51 (4.60)	6.88	15.93 (4.20)	7.22	-9.02	6.96	-3.32 (-0.9)	6.96	-14.82	6.96	-3.32 (-0.9)	6.96	-14.82	6.96	-2.62 (-0.7)
8 Republic of Korea	12.46 (3.30)	4.23	11.16 (2.90)	4.25	-10.49	7.25 (1.90)	13.93 (3.70)	5.47	11.24 (3.00)	5.09	-19.29	6.39	-1.46 (-0.4)	6.39	94.34	6.39	-1.46 (-0.4)	6.39	94.34	6.39	-3.21 (-0.8)
9 Australia	9.21 (2.40)	3.12	7.80 (2.10)	2.97	-15.33	5.09 (1.30)	6.05 (1.60)	2.38	5.94 (1.60)	2.69	-1.79	2.18	3.16 (0.80)	2.18	-41.29	2.18	3.16 (0.80)	2.18	-41.29	2.18	1.52 (0.40)
10 Indonesia	6.48 (1.70)	2.20	5.94 (1.60)	2.26	-8.4	4.51 (1.20)	8.62 (2.30)	3.39	8.52 (2.20)	3.86	-1.23	3.88	-2.14 (-0.6)	3.88	-20.51	3.88	-2.14 (-0.6)	3.88	-20.51	3.88	-1.85 (-0.5)
11 Philippines	6.56 (1.70)	2.22	4.89 (1.30)	1.86	-25.4	3.50 (0.90)	7.56 (2.00)	2.97	6.99 (1.80)	3.17	-7.57	3.78	-1.00 (-0.3)	3.78	-108.91	3.78	-1.00 (-0.3)	3.78	-108.91	3.78	-2.70 (-0.7)
12 Mexico	2.40 (0.60)	0.81	2.46 (0.60)	0.94	2.51	1.44 (0.40)	0.54 (0.10)	0.21	0.60 (0.20)	0.27	12.50	0.21	1.86 (0.50)	0.21	0	0.21	1.86 (0.50)	0.21	0	0.21	1.09 (0.30)
13 Canada	3.04 (0.80)	1.03	2.08 (0.50)	0.79	-31.68	1.33 (0.30)	1.44 (0.40)	0.57	1.13 (0.30)	0.51	-21.53	0.52	1.60 (0.40)	0.52	-40.87	0.52	1.60 (0.40)	0.52	-40.87	0.52	0.48 (0.10)
14 Vietnam	1.81 (0.50)	0.61	1.80 (0.50)	0.69	-0.29	1.69 (0.40)	1.73 (0.50)	0.68	1.21 (0.30)	0.55	-30.21	0.47	0.07 (0.00)	0.47	694.99	0.47	0.07 (0.00)	0.47	694.99	0.47	0.93 (0.20)
15 New Zealand	1.35 (0.40)	0.46	1.13 (0.30)	0.43	-16.44	0.72 (0.20)	1.14 (0.30)	0.45	1.30 (0.30)	0.59	14.14	0.50	0.21 (0.10)	0.50	-181.52	0.50	0.21 (0.10)	0.50	-181.52	0.50	-0.10 (0.00)
16 Brunei	0.96 (0.30)	0.33	1.04 (0.30)	0.39	7.52	0.65 (0.20)	0.01 (0.00)	0.01	0.02 (0.00)	0.01	44.80	0.01	0.95 (0.30)	0.01	7.00	0.01	0.95 (0.30)	0.01	7.00	0.01	0.64 (0.20)
17 Russian	0.28 (0.10)	0.10	0.50 (0.10)	0.19	75.62	0.40 (0.10)	0.73 (0.20)	0.29	0.52 (0.10)	0.23	-28.92	0.28	-0.45 (-0.1)	0.28	95.22	0.28	-0.45 (-0.1)	0.28	95.22	0.28	-0.07 (0.00)
18 Chile	0.19 (0.10)	0.07	0.30 (0.10)	0.12	57.53	0.07 (0.00)	0.36 (0.10)	0.14	0.18 (0.00)	0.08	-48.55	0.04	-0.16 (0.00)	0.04	174.77	0.04	-0.16 (0.00)	0.04	174.77	0.04	0.00 (0.00)
19 Papua New Guinea	0.14 (0.00)	0.05	0.11 (0.00)	0.04	-25.7	0.08 (0.00)	0.05 (0.00)	0.02	0.03 (0.00)	0.02	-26.93	0.01	0.10 (0.00)	0.01	-25.1	0.01	0.10 (0.00)	0.01	-25.1	0.01	0.00 (0.00)
20 Peru	0.05 (0.00)	0.02	0.05 (0.00)	0.02	-7.54	0.04 (0.00)	0.09 (0.00)	0.04	0.07 (0.00)	0.03	-26.43	0.01	-0.04 (0.00)	0.01	49.26	0.01	-0.04 (0.00)	0.01	49.26	0.01	0.00 (0.00)
TOTAL	294.91 (77.60)	100.00	262.79 (69.20)	100.00	-10.89	185.53 (48.80)	254.58 (67.00)	100.00	220.62 (58.10)	100.00	-13.34	163.91 (43.10)	40.33 (10.6)	100.00	4.59	100.00	40.33 (10.6)	100.00	4.59	100.00	21.63 (5.70)

Note : Rank based on Total Exports 2001

MALAYSIA'S TRADE WITH ASEAN COUNTRIES

MALAYSIA'S GLOBAL TRADE BY REGION

Value: RM/(US\$) billion

Country	2000			2001			2002 (Jan-Aug)					
	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Trade	Total Exports (%)	Total Imports (%)	Total Trade (%)	Total Exports (%)	Total Imports (%)	Total Trade (%)	Total Exports (%)	Total Imports (%)	Total Trade (%)
Singapore	68.57 (18.05)	44.70 (11.76)	113.27 (29.81)	56.67 (14.91)	35.31 (9.29)	91.98 (24.21)	62.31	40.15 (10.57)	24.43 (6.43)	64.58 (17.00)	52.88	60.10
Thailand	13.48 (3.55)	11.99 (3.15)	25.47 (6.70)	12.77 (3.36)	11.12 (2.93)	23.89 (6.29)	16.18	10.02 (2.64)	8.19 (2.16)	18.22 (4.79)	17.74	16.95
Indonesia	6.48 (1.71)	8.62 (2.27)	15.11 (3.98)	5.94 (1.56)	8.52 (2.24)	14.46 (3.80)	9.79	4.51 (1.19)	6.35 (1.67)	10.86 (2.86)	13.75	10.11
Philippines	6.56 (1.73)	7.56 (1.99)	14.12 (3.72)	4.89 (1.29)	6.99 (1.84)	11.88 (3.13)	8.05	3.50 (0.92)	6.20 (1.63)	9.70 (2.55)	13.42	9.02
Vietnam	1.81 (0.48)	1.73 (0.46)	3.54 (0.93)	1.80 (0.47)	1.21 (0.32)	3.01 (0.79)	2.04	1.69 (0.45)	0.77 (0.20)	2.46 (0.65)	1.66	2.29
Brunei	0.96 (0.25)	0.01 (0.00)	0.98 (0.26)	1.04 (0.27)	0.02 (0.01)	1.06 (0.28)	0.72	0.65 (0.17)	0.01 (0.00)	0.66 (0.17)	0.02	0.62
Myanmar	0.88 (0.23)	0.26 (0.07)	1.14 (0.30)	0.75 (0.20)	0.30 (0.08)	1.05 (0.28)	0.71	0.59 (0.16)	0.19 (0.05)	0.78 (0.21)	0.42	0.73
Cambodia	0.27 (0.07)	0.06 (0.02)	0.34 (0.09)	0.23 (0.06)	0.07 (0.02)	0.30 (0.08)	0.20	0.13 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)	0.18 (0.05)	0.11	0.17
Lao PDR	0.01 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.01 (0.00)	0.01 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.01 (0.00)	0.01	0.01 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.01 (0.00)	0.00	0.01
Total	99.03 (26.06)	74.94 (19.72)	173.97 (45.78)	84.09 (22.13)	63.54 (16.72)	147.63 (38.85)	100.00	61.26 (16.12)	46.20 (12.16)	107.5 (28.28)	100	100

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

MALAYSIA'S TOP 20 MAJOR IMPORT ORIGINS

Value: RM/(US\$) billion

	COUNTRY	2000		2001			2002 (Jan-Aug)
		RM bil (US\$ bil)	Share (%)	RM bil (US\$ bil)	Share (%)	(2001/2000) % Change	RM bil (US\$ bil)
1	JAPAN	65.51 (17.24)	21.03	54.00 (14.21)	19.24	-17.57	35.42 (9.32)
2	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	51.74 (13.62)	16.61	44.84 (11.80)	15.98	-13.34	34.26 (9.02)
3	SINGAPORE	44.70 (11.76)	14.35	35.31 (9.29)	12.58	-20.99	24.43 (6.43)
4	TAIWAN	17.51 (4.61)	5.62	15.93 (4.19)	5.68	-9.02	11.40 (3.00)
5	CHINA	12.32 (3.24)	3.96	14.46 (3.80)	5.15	17.34	14.98 (3.94)
6	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	13.93 (3.66)	4.47	11.24 (2.96)	4.00	-19.29	10.47 (2.75)
7	THAILAND	11.99 (3.15)	3.85	11.12 (2.93)	3.96	-7.22	8.19 (2.16)
8	GERMANY	9.28 (2.44)	2.98	10.42 (2.74)	3.71	12.30	7.13 (1.88)
9	INDONESIA	8.62 (2.27)	2.77	8.52 (2.24)	3.03	-1.23	6.35 (1.67)
10	HONG KONG	8.56 (2.25)	2.75	7.19 (1.89)	2.56	-15.97	5.28 (1.39)
11	PHILIPPINES	7.56 (1.99)	2.43	6.99 (1.84)	2.49	-7.57	6.20 (1.63)
12	UNITED KINGDOM	6.08 (1.60)	1.95	6.87 (1.81)	2.45	13.02	4.14 (1.09)
13	AUSTRALIA	6.05 (1.59)	1.94	5.94 (1.56)	2.12	-1.79	3.57 (0.94)
14	FRANCE	5.14 (1.35)	1.65	4.34 (1.14)	1.55	-15.54	2.72 (0.72)
15	IRELAND	2.61 (0.69)	0.84	3.80 (1.00)	1.35	45.62	1.92 (0.51)
16	SWITZERLAND	3.64 (0.96)	1.17	3.56 (0.94)	1.27	-2.02	1.98 (0.52)
17	INDIA	2.75 (0.72)	0.88	2.94 (0.77)	1.05	6.82	1.61 (0.42)
18	ITALY	2.09 (0.55)	0.67	2.86 (0.75)	1.02	36.93	1.68 (0.44)
19	NETHERLANDS	2.20 (0.58)	0.71	2.47 (0.65)	0.88	12.25	1.64 (0.43)
20	SAUDI ARABIA	2.40 (0.63)	0.77	2.42 (0.64)	0.86	0.65	1.06 (0.28)
	OTHER COUNTRIES	26.78 (7.05)	8.60	25.46 (6.70)	9.07	-4.93	15.93 (4.19)
TOTAL IMPORTS		311.46 (81.96)	100.00	280.69 (73.87)	100.00	-9.88	200.35 (52.72)

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note : Rank based on Imports 2001" % "change is change over preceding year

MALAYSIA'S TOP 20 EXPORT DESTINATIONS

Value: RM/(US\$) billion

	COUNTRY	2000		2001			2002 (Jan-Aug)
		RM bil (US\$ bil)	Share (%)	RM bil (US\$ bil)	Share (%)	(2001/2000) % Change	RM bil (US\$ bil)
1	USA	76.58 (20.15)	20.52	67.67 (17.81)	20.24	-11.63	49.33 (12.98)
2	SINGAPORE	68.57 (18.05)	18.37	56.67 (14.91)	16.95	-17.36	40.15 (10.57)
3	JAPAN	48.77 (12.83)	13.07	44.50 (11.71)	13.31	-8.75	25.87 (6.81)
4	NETHERLANDS	15.62 (4.11)	4.18	15.43 (4.06)	4.61	-1.2	8.45 (2.22)
5	HONG KONG	16.85 (4.44)	4.52	15.30 (4.03)	4.57	-9.23	11.98 (3.15)
6	CHINA	11.51 (3.03)	3.08	14.52 (3.82)	4.34	26.18	12.63 (3.32)
7	THAILAND	13.48 (3.55)	3.61	12.77 (3.36)	3.82	-5.32	10.02 (2.64)
8	TAIWAN	14.19 (3.73)	3.80	12.12 (3.19)	3.62	-14.6	8.78 (2.31)
9	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	12.46 (3.28)	3.34	11.16 (2.94)	3.34	-10.49	7.25 (1.91)
10	UNITED KINGDOM	11.57 (3.04)	3.10	8.78 (2.31)	2.63	-24.09	5.50 (1.45)
11	AUSTRALIA	9.21 (2.42)	2.47	7.80 (2.05)	2.33	-15.33	5.09 (1.34)
12	GERMANY	9.34 (2.46)	2.50	7.77 (2.04)	2.32	-16.81	5.04 (1.33)
13	INDIA	7.31 (1.92)	1.96	5.99 (1.58)	1.79	-18.04	4.13 (1.09)
14	INDONESIA	6.48 (1.71)	1.74	5.94 (1.56)	1.78	-8.4	4.51 (1.19)
15	PHILIPPINES	6.56 (1.73)	1.76	4.89 (1.29)	1.46	-25.4	3.50 (0.92)
16	FRANCE	2.75 (0.72)	0.74	3.57 (0.94)	1.07	29.80	3.22 (0.85)
17	UAE	3.26 (0.86)	0.87	3.17 (0.83)	0.95	-2.99	2.04 (0.54)
18	BELGIUM	3.53 (0.93)	0.94	2.54 (0.67)	0.76	-28.08	1.45 (0.38)
19	MEXICO	2.40 (0.63)	0.64	2.46 (0.65)	0.74	2.51	1.44 (0.38)
20	CANADA	3.04 (0.80)	0.82	2.08 (0.55)	0.62	-31.68	1.33 (0.35)
	OTHER COUNTRIES	29.78 (7.84)	7.98	29.30 (7.71)	8.76	-1.6	19.83 (5.22)
	TOTAL EXPORTS	373.27 (98.20)	100.00	334.42 (88.00)	100.00	-10.41	231.55 (60.90)

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note : Rank based on Exports 2001

" % "change is change over preceding year

MALAYSIA EXPORTS BY SECTORS

DESCRIPTION	2000			2001			2002 (Jan - Aug.)		
	RM Mil (US\$ Mil)	Share (%)	Change (%)	RM Mil (US\$ Mil)	Share (%)	Change (%)	RM Mil (US\$ Mil)	Share (%)	Change (%)
MANUFACTURED GOODS	308994.8	82.8	16.3	276202.3	82.6	-10.6	192272.1	83.0	
Electrical & Electronic Products	(81314.4)			(72684.8)			(50597.9)		
Chemicals & Chemical Products	219583.0	58.8	18.5	189373.2	56.6	-13.8	132190.8	57.1	
	(57785.0)			(49835.1)			(34787.0)		
Machinery, Appliances & Parts	14278.2	3.8	37.9	14375.8	4.3	0.7	10819.9	4.7	
	(3757.4)			(3783.1)			(2847.3)		
Wood Products	10825.9	2.9	12.8	10934.2	3.3	1.0	7606.5	3.3	
	(2848.9)			(2877.4)			(2001.7)		
Textiles & Clothings	11157.6	3.0	2.9	9756.4	2.9	-12.6	6691.5	2.9	
	(2936.2)			(2567.5)			(1760.9)		
Optical & Scientific Equipment	10265.3	2.8	10.1	8887.3	2.7	-13.4	5450.4	2.4	
	(2701.4)			(2338.8)			(1434.3)		
Manufactures Of Metal	6811.3	1.8	40.9	7801.4	2.3	14.5	5275.7	2.3	
	(1792.5)			(2053.0)			(1388.3)		
Rubber Products	6870.5	1.8	7.9	6414.5	1.9	-6.6	4339.4	1.9	
	(1808.0)			(1688.0)			(1141.9)		
Processed Food	4720.8	1.3	-7.4	4506.3	1.3	-4.5	3039.0	1.3	
	(1242.9)			(1185.9)			(799.7)		
Iron & Steel Products	3736.4	1.0	5.9	3960.4	1.2	6.0	2952.9	1.3	
	(983.3)			(1042.2)			(777.1)		
Non-metallic Mineral Products	2346.4	0.6	16.6	2891.2	0.9	23.2	1925.9	0.8	
	(617.5)			(760.8)			(506.8)		
Transport Equipment	2567.7	0.7	14.7	2487.2	0.7	-3.1	1854.2	0.8	
	(675.7)			(654.5)			(487.9)		
Paper & Pulp Products	2975.2	0.8	-43.1	2426.4	0.7	-18.4	2017.6	0.9	
	(782.9)			(638.5)			(530.9)		
Beverages & Tobacco	1396.3	0.4	23.0	1319.1	0.4	-5.5	917.8	0.4	
	(367.5)			(347.1)			(241.5)		
Petroleum Products	1207.0	0.3	15.7	1302.0	0.4	7.9	810.6	0.4	
	(317.6)			(342.6)			(213.3)		
Other Manufactures	1128.9	0.3	55.6	800.8	0.2	-29.1	361.7	0.2	
	(297.1)			(210.7)			(95.2)		
	9124.2	2.4	12.6	8966.0	2.7	-1.7	6018.4	2.6	
	(2401.1)			(2359.5)			(1583.8)		

DESCRIPTION	2000			2001			2002 (Jan - Aug.)		
	RM Mil (US\$ Mil)	Share (%)	Change (%)	RM Mil (US\$ Mil)	Share (%)	Change (%)	RM Mil (US\$ Mil)	Share (%)	Change (%)
AGRICULTURAL GOODS									
Palm Oil	24679.4 (6494.6)	6.6	-16.1	21294.7 (5603.9)	6.4	-13.7	16916.9 (4451.8)	7.3	
Saw Logs & Sawn Timber	12344.1 (3248.5)	3.3	-29.3	11731.4 (3087.2)	3.5	-5.0	10145.1 (2669.8)	4.4	
Other Vegetable Oil	6581.3 (1731.9)	1.8	2.6	4628.7 (1218.1)	1.4	-29.7	3099.6 (815.7)	1.3	
Cereal	201.4 (53.0)	0.1	-29.0	228.6 (60.2)	0.1	13.5	203.9 (53.6)	0.1	
Other Agricultures	16.1 (4.2)	0.0	-14.0	14.2 (3.7)	0.0	-12.0	12.2 (3.2)	0.0	
MINING GOODS									
LNG	5536.4 (1457.0)	1.5	5.3	4691.9 (1234.7)	1.4	-15.3	3456.2 (909.5)	1.5	
Crude Petroleum	35557.4 (9357.2)	9.5	57.3	32493.2 (8550.8)	9.7	-8.6	18858.4 (4962.7)	8.1	
Refined Petroleum Products	12691.9 (3340.0)	3.4	67.2	12694.1 (3340.6)	3.8	0.0	6639.0 (1747.1)	2.9	
Tin	14837.7 (3904.6)	4.0	46.3	11396.3 (2999.0)	3.4	-23.2	7431.5 (1955.7)	3.2	
Metalliferous Ores And Metal	7240.2 (1905.3)	1.9	80.1	7604.4 (2001.1)	2.3	5.0	4214.4 (1109.1)	1.8	
Scrap	516.6 (135.9)	0.1	-9.6	525.5 (138.3)	0.2	1.7	394.7 (103.9)	0.2	
Crude Fertilizers & Crude Minerals	113.6 (29.9)	0.0	-10.4	143.1 (37.7)	0.0	26.0	95.5 (25.1)	0.0	
Other Mining	156.6 (41.2)	0.0	1.4	121.6 (32.0)	0.0	-22.4	82.6 (21.7)	0.0	
OTHERS	0.9 (0.2)	0.0	40.2	8.2 (2.2)	0.0	847.9	0.6 (0.2)	0.0	
TOTAL EXPORTS	4038.7 (1062.8)	1.1	5.3	4429.8 (1165.7)	1.3	9.7	3500.4 (921.2)	1.5	
	373270.3 (98229.0)	100.0	16.1	334420.0 (88005.3)	100.0	-10.4	231547.7 (60933.6)	100.0	



Malaysia

Country Information

Statistics & Data

KEY DATA - MALAYSIA

[As at 31 October 2001]

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u> ^p	
POPULATION ⁽¹⁾			
Mid-year Population (million)	23.27	23.80	
VITAL STATISTICS (per thousand)	<u>2000</u> ^p	<u>2001</u> ^p	
Crude Birth Rate	24.5	23.5	
Crude Death Rate	4.4	4.4	
Crude Rate of Natural Increase	20.1	19.1	
Infant Mortality Rate	7.9	7.9	
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH - (number of years)	<u>2000</u> ^p	<u>2001</u> ^p	
Males	70.2	70.3	
Females	75.0	75.2	
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT/GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2001</u>
		<i>Suku 1</i>	<i>Suku 2</i>
		<i>1st Qtr.</i>	<i>2nd Qtr.</i>
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (current prices) (RM million)	340,706	82,051	82,609
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant 1987 prices (RM million)	209,365	51,723	52,241
GDP Growth Rate (constant 1987 prices) (%)	+ 8.3	+ 3.1	+ 0.5
Gross National Income (GNI) (current prices) (RM million)	312,152	76,312	..
Per Capita GNI (current prices) (RM)	13,418

(1) These population estimates are based on the 2000 Population and Housing Census data which had been revised based on under-enumeration rates.

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>2002</u> ⁽²⁾
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (RM million)			
Balance on Current Account	+ 31,959	+ 25,070	+ 28,676
EXTERNAL TRADE (RM million)	<u>2000</u> ^p	<i>January - August</i>	
		<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Total Exports	373,307	242,481	223,798
Total Imports	312,364	204,884	187,905
Balance of Trade	60,944	37,597	35,893

KEY DATA - MALAYSIA (CONT'D)

<i>MAJOR EXPORTS (RM million)</i>	<u>2000</u> ^p	<i>January - August</i>	
		<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
<i>Electrical and Electronic Products(3)</i>	219,558	141,417	125,184
<i>Palm Oil and Palm Oil - Based Products</i>	14,500	10,726	9,727
<i>Crude Petroleum</i>	14,241	8,766	8,175
<i>Timber (Saw Logs & Sawn Timber)</i>	5,509	3,776	2,569
<i>Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories(3)</i>	8,587	5,626	5,294
<i>Rubber</i>	2,571	1,752	1,298
<i>Wood Manufactures (Plywood & Veneer)</i>	4,430	2,879	2,633
<i>Liquefied Natural Gas</i>	11,300	7,345	7,796
<i>Other Manufactured Goods and Articles (3)</i>	42,755	27,849	27,879

(2) Estimate and forecast from Economic Report 2001/2002, Ministry of Finance.

(3) These commodities do not include transactions valued 'below RM 5,000'

PRODUCTION

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u> ^p
<i>Paddy ('000 tonnes)</i>	1,944.2	2,036.6	2,142.1
<i>Logs ('000 cu. metres)</i>	21,672	21,888	23,074
<i>Sawn Timber ('000 cu. Metres)</i>	5,115	5,231	5,589
<i>Liquefied Natural Gas ('000 tonnes)</i>	15,450	15,390	15,169

	<i>January - August</i>		
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u> ^p
<i>Rubber ('000 tonnes)</i>	615.2	419.8	359.6
<i>Crude Palm Oil ('000 tonnes)</i>	10,842.1	7,551.1	8,527.2
<i>Crude Oil ('000 barrels)</i>	249,159	167,073	162,831

<i>CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (% change)</i>	<i>January - September</i>	
	<u>2000/1999</u>	<u>2001/2000</u>
MALAYSIA	1.6	1.5
Peninsular Malaysia	1.7	1.6
Sabah	0.6	0.7
Sarawak	1.5	0.9

KEY DATA - MALAYSIA (CONT'D)

	<u>2000/1999</u>	<u>January - September</u> <u>2001/2000</u>	
<i>PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (% change)</i>			
<i>Domestic Economy</i>	3.1	- 4.6	
<i>Local Production</i>	3.6	- 5.6	
<i>Imports</i>	1.1	- 0.1	
		<u>2000/1999</u>	<u>January - August</u> <u>2001/2000</u>
<i>INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (% change)</i>			
<i>Overall Index</i>		19.2	- 2.2
<i>Mining</i>		- 0.3	2.4
<i>Manufacturing</i>		25.0	- 4.2
<i>Electricity</i>		6.1	9.4
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2001</u>
<i>EMPLOYMENT</i>			
		<i>Suku 1</i>	<i>Suku 2</i>
		<i>1st Qtr.</i>	<i>2nd Qtr.</i>
<i>Total Labour Force ('000)</i>	9,616.1	9,801.2	9,848.4
<i>Employed ('000)</i>	9,321.7	9,414.0	9,487.6
<i>Unemployed ('000)</i>	294.4	387.2	360.8
<i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	3.1	4.0	3.7
<i>EXCHANGE RATES</i>			
		<i>Average for Period</i>	
<i>RM Per Unit of Foreign Currency :</i>	<u>2000</u>	<u>January - September</u> <u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
<i>U.S. Dollar</i>	3.8000	3.8000	3.8000
<i>Pound Sterling</i>	5.7637	5.8529	5.4706
<i>Singapore Dollar</i>	2.2046	2.2135	2.1349
<i>Deutsche Mark</i>	1.7959	1.8321	1.7412
<i>RM Per 100 Units of Foreign Currency :</i>			
<i>Japanese Yen</i>	3.5272	3.5484	3.1475
<i>Thai Baht</i>	9.4897	9.7338	8.5373
<i>Philippine Pesos</i>	8.6388	8.9494	7.4938
<i>Indonesia Rupiahs</i>	0.0456	0.0471	0.0374

Reference Table 1-Population

MID-YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES BY ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX

(' 000)	1991	1995	2000	2001(p)	
<i>Total</i>	18,547.2	20,689.3	23,274.7	23,795.3	
<i>Malaysian Citizens</i>	17,744.2	19,376.6	21,889.9	22,528.9	
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Social Indicators</i>					
<i>Annual Population Growth Rate (%)</i>	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
<i>Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)</i>	105	105	105	105	105
<i>Number of Telephones (Per 100 Population)</i>	19.6	25.8	26.2	19.2(p)	n/a
<i>Number of Motor Vehicles(Per 100 Populatio</i>	36.3	39.5	41.2	43.7	45.6
<i>Consumer Price Index (% Change)</i>	3.5	2.7	5.3	2.8	1.6
<i>Per Capita Gross National</i>	4,543	4,376	3,093	3,238	3390(e)
<i>Income (GNI) at Market Prices (US\$)</i>					

LIFE EXPECTANCY BY SEX

	1998 ^P	1999 ^P	2000 ^P	2001 ^P
<i>At birth : Male</i>	69.7	69.9	70.2	70.3
<i>At birth : Female</i>	74.7	74.9	75.0	75.2

Reference Table 2- Gross Domestic Product

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES

<i>Kind of Economic Activity</i> (RM Million)	1996	1997	1998	1999(a)	2000(b)
<i>Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing</i>	29,638	31,283	37,706	32,615	29,243
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	16,598	19,432	19,055	20,899	34,746
<i>Manufacturing</i>	70,646	79,974	81,525	94,694	116,814
<i>Construction</i>	16,641	18,474	14,507	13,987	14,080
<i>Electricity, Gas and Water</i>	6,560	7,726	9,188	9,827	10,510
<i>Transport, Storage and Communication</i>	16,761	18,762	19,433	20,478	22,279
<i>Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and</i> <i>Restaurants</i>	37,794	41,529	43,169	43,807	46,261
<i>Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and</i> <i>Business Services</i>	32,716	38,210	37,774	38,129	38,748
<i>Government Services</i>	17,216	18,704	18,335	20,360	22,695
<i>Other Services</i>	17,051	18,743	19,996	21,138	21,811
<i>Less : Imputed Bank Service Charges</i>	16,057	19,858	22,760	22,052	22,307
<i>Plus : Import Duties</i>	8,169	8,815	5,316	6,459	5,826
<i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	253,732	281,795	283,243	300,340	340,706

Reference table 3- GDP by Expenditure

EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE
AT CURRENT PRICES

	1996	1997	1998	1999(a)	2000(b)
<i>Type of Expenditure (RM Million)</i>					
Government final consumption expenditure	28,178	30,341	27,670	33,467	36,231
Private final consumption expenditure	116,794	127,783	117,718	124,751	145,220
Change in stocks	-2,579	-398	-427	340	4,111
Gross fixed capital formation	107,825	121,494	75,982	66,490	87,144
Exports of goods and services	232,358	262,885	327,836	365,401	427,548
Less: Imports of goods and services	228,843	260,310	265,536	290,109	359,548
Expenditure on GDP at purchasers' prices	253,732	281,795	283,243	300,340	340,706
Net factor income payments from abroad	-11,801	-15,095	-15,321	-20,888	-28,554
Gross National Income (GNI)	241,931	266,699	267,923	279,452	312,152
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (RM)	11,429	12,310	12,080	12,304	13,418

(a) Estimates. (b) Preliminary.

Reference Table-4 GDP (Constant price)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CONSTANT
1987 PRICES

<i>Kind of Economic Activity (RM million)</i>	1996	1997	1998	1999(a)	2000(b)
Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	17,889	18,010	17,512	17,575	17,687
Mining and Quarrying	14,040	14,305	14,357	13,977	14,416
Manufacturing	53,387	58,788	50,900	57,761	69,867
Construction	8,610	9,522	7,241	6,926	6,996
Electricity, Gas and Water	6,441	6,070	6,745	7,334	7,886
Transport, Storage and Communication	13,208	14,764	14,720	15,557	16,694
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	27,297	29,484	28,489	29,240	30,949
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	20,220	24,044	23,583	24,895	26,161
Government Services	12,004	13,041	13,180	14,195	14,395
Other Services	13,793	14,760	15,036	15,433	15,662
Less: Imputed Bank Service Charges	10,954	13,759	13,956	14,896	16,090
Plus: Import Duties	7,356	7,684	4,430	5,319	4,742
GDP at purchasers' prices	183,292	196,714	182,237	193,317	209,365

(a) Estimates. (b) Preliminary.

Reference Table 5- Government Revenue

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE					
<i>(RM Million)</i>					
	1997	1998	1999	2000(a)	2001(b)
A. Total direct taxes	30,432	30,015	27,247	29,156	34,256
<i>Companies</i>	16,688	17,294	15,742	13,905	16,862
<i>Individuals</i>	6,429	6,900	6,419	7,015	7,277
<i>Petroleum</i>	3,861	4,046	2,856	6,010	8,220
<i>Others</i>	3,454	1,775	2,230	2,226	1,897
B. Total indirect taxes	23,195	15,320	18,100	18,017	18,300
<i>Petroleum</i>	1,024	563	611	996	1,023
<i>Other export duties</i>	29	60	59	36	29
<i>Import duties and surtax</i>	6,524	3,868	4,720	3,599	3,318
<i>Excise duties</i>	6,054	3,586	4,723	3,803	3,916
<i>Sales tax</i>	6,167	3,845	4,488	5,968	6,269
<i>Service tax</i>	1,475	1,447	1,459	1,701	1,734
<i>Other indirect taxes</i>	1,922	1,951	2,040	1,914	2,011
C. Total non-tax revenue	12,109	11,374	13,330	14,691	16,455
D. Total Revenue (A+B+C)	65,736	56,709	58,677	61,864	69,011

(a) Estimates. (b) Revised estimate

Source: Ministry of Finance

Reference Table 6- Government Operating Expenditure

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING EXPENDITURE					
<i>RM Million</i>					
	1997	1998	1999	2000(a)	2001(b)
(i) By Object	44,665	46,765	46,699	56,547	61,132
<i>Emoluments</i>	13,182	13,984	14,436	16,357	16,921
<i>Pensions and gratuities</i>	3,638	3,658	3,792	4,187	4,891
<i>Debt service charges</i>	6,425	6,928	7,941	9,055	9,768
<i>Grants and transfers to State Governments</i>	1,541	1,715	1,513	2,077	2,161
<i>Supplies and services</i>	6,363	5,212	6,074	7,360	9,983
<i>Subsidies</i>	974	1,149	1,136	4,824	4,137
<i>Others</i>	12,542	14,119	11,807	12,687	13,271
(ii) By Sector	44,665	46,765	46,699	56,547	61,132
<i>Security</i>	6,607	5,897	6,107	6,958	7,695
<i>Social services</i>	15,051	15,062	16,612	18,784	20,645
<i>Economic services</i>	4,125	4,087	4,213	6,637	6,269
<i>General administration</i>	5,927	5,617	5,490	8,401	6,652
<i>Others</i>	12,955	16,102	14,276	15,767	19,871

(a) Estimated actual. (b) Revised estimate.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Malaysia.

MALAYSIA DATA

Reference Table 7- Government Development Expenditure

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

RM Million

	1997	1998	1999	2000(a)	2001(b)
1 Security	2,314	1,380	3,122	2,332	2,842
Defence	1,814	1,017	2,792	1,854	2,288
Internal security	500	363	330	478	554
2 Social Services	4,919	5,783	6,936	11,076	14,618
Education	2,521	2,915	3,865	7,099	9,630
Health	449	716	836	1,272	1,098
Housing	735	1,030	1,081	1,194	1,922
Others	1,214	1,122	1,154	1,511	1,968
3 Economic Services	7,501	9,243	8,969	11,639	11,614
Agriculture and rural development	1,105	960	1,088	1,183	2,314
Public utilities	1,496	1,968	1,850	1,517	878
Trade and industry	1,285	3,227	2,798	3,667	4,380
Transport	3,578	3,062	2,893	4,863	3,986
Communication	4	3	289	228	12
Others	33	23	51	181	44
4 General administration	1,015	1,697	3,587	2,894	2,984
5 Total	15,749	18,103	22,614	27,941	32,058

(a) Estimated actual. (b) Revised estimate.

Source : Ministry of Finance, Malaysia.

Reference Table 8- Government Domestic Debt

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC DEBT

Nominal value in RM Million

Domestic Debt	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(a)
Treasury Bills	4,320	4,320	4,320	4,320	4,320
Banking Institutions	1,849	3,925	3,678	3,720	4,166
Bank Negara Malaysia	-	34	-	-	-
Others	2,471	361	642	600	154
Investment Certificates	4,150	2,750	2,000	2,000	4,000
Government Securities	66,910	66,262	75,012	78,336	89,050
Public Sector	4,698	4,284	4,156	3,970	2,703
Employees Provident Fund	38,754	38,068	45,670	51,757	61,476
National Savings Bank	2,045	1,377	1,190	909	1,025
Bank Negara Malaysia	176	154	131	90	84
Banking Institutions	11,365	12,650	15,289	12,313	12,374
Insurance Companies	5,447	5,256	5,307	6,094	6,652
Others	4,425	4,473	3,269	3,203	4,736
Other Domestic Borrowings	3,831	3,636	6,865	9,094	9,435
Domestic Debt	79,211	76,968	88,197	93,750	106,805

(a) Estimated actual

Source : Ministry of Finance, Malaysia.

Reference Table 9- External Debt

NATIONAL DEBT	Nominal value in RM Million				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(a)
External Debt	5,159	6,472	7,693	11,076	12,040
External market loans	5,159	6,472	7,693	11,076	12,040
United States	2,153	3,311	3,230	7,175	6,115
Japan	2,108	2,466	4,002	3,448	3,192
Germany	-	-	-	-	-
Others	898	695	461	453	2,733
External project loans	5,312	6,480	7,231	7,293	6,780
Multilateral	2,503	4,360	5,188	5,004	4,788
Bilateral	2,809	2,120	2,043	2,289	1,992
Suppliers' Credit	-	-	-	-	-
NFPEs (b)	29,239	52,467	53,231	58,641	59,651
Public sector	39,710	65,419	68,155	77,010	78,471
Private sector	32,973	62,081	62,717	63,300	62,717
Short-term debt	25,151	43,257	32,149	22,845	17,633
National debt	97,834	170,757	163,021	163,155	158,821

(a) Estimated actual. (b) Non-Financial Public Enterprises.
Source : Ministry of Finance, Malaysia.

Reference Table 10- External Reserves

EXTERNAL RESERVES OF MALAYSIA

Items	RM Million				
	End of Period				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
a. Bank Negara Malaysia	70,030.5	59,133.0	99,438.1	117,264.5	113,565.0
Special drawing rights	427.7	478.9	793.9	330.3	418.7
International Monetary Fund reserve position	1,738.2	1,622.0	2,379.2	3,168.2	3,310.9
Gold and foreign exchange	67,864.6	57,032.1	96,265.0	113,766.0	109,835.4
b. Other official reserves	88.0	132.6	129.9	126.5	116.5
c. Gross official reserves(a+b)	70,118.5	59,265.6	99,568.0	117,391.0	113,681.5
d. Net official reserves	70,102.6	59,255.4	99,554.3	117,370.0	113,657.8
e. Net foreign assets of commercial banks	-17,358.6	-24,674.0	-13,258.0	-1,852.4	2,727.8
f. Net external reserves(d+e)	52,744.0	34,581.4	86,296.3	115,517.6	116,386

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Reference Table 11- Broad Money M3

Items	RM Million				
	End of Period				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BROAD MONEY, M3					
<i>Total</i>	329,707.6	390,809.3	401,459.2	434,590.1	456,496.3
<i>Currency in circulation</i>	18,819.5	21,158.7	17,982.3	24,000.8	22,052.3
<i>Demand deposits of private sector</i>	42,207.6	42,287.6	36,544.4	48,947.5	56,570.6
<i>Broad Quasi - Money</i>	268,680.5	327,363.0	346,932.5	361,641.8	377,873.4
Factors Affecting M3					
<i>Net Claims on Government</i>	-9,235.2	-8,725.4	-21,015.8	-18,767.4	-14,379.5
<i>Claims on Government</i>	18,178.9	20,034.8	25,229.1	22,322.7	25,648.9
<i>Government Deposits</i>	27,414.1	28,760.2	46,244.9	41,090.1	40,028.4
<i>Claims on the Private Sector</i>	357,226.3	447,586.7	451,705.4	444,909.0	470,472.5
<i>Loans</i>	324,811.0	406,877.7	397,220.6	380,377.3	398,126.5
<i>Securities</i>	32,415.3	40,709.0	54,484.8	64,531.7	72,346.0
<i>Net External Sector</i>	60,272.5	43,484.2	94,640.1	124,685.8	126,687.2
Bank Negara Malaysia	70,014.6	59,122.8	99,424.4	117,243.4	113,541.4
<i>Banking System</i>	-9,742.1	-15,638.6	-4,784.3	7,442.4	13,145.8
<i>Net Other Influences</i>	-78,556.0	-91,536.2	-123,870.5	-116,237.3	-126,283.9

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Reference Table 12- Income Tax collected

ASSESSMENTS MADE AND INCOME TAX COLLECTED

RM Million

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Number of assessments</i>	2,078,697	2,151,297	2,198,130	1,849,738	1,913,064
<i>Tax assessed</i>	23,008.8	26,602.8	28,373.6	28,079.6	10,202.2
<i>Gross tax collected</i>	22,937.2	27,224.5	28,375.4	25,194.8	27,119.2
<i>Less repayment</i>	1,416.2	1,487.0	2,161.5	1,500.6	2,181.0
<i>Net tax collected</i>	21,521.0	25,737.5	26,213.9	23,694.2	24,938.2

Source: Inland Revenue Board

Reference Table 13- Bank Negara Liabilities

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

Items	RM Million				
	End of Period				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
LIABILITIES					
<i>Paid-up Capital</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>General reserve fund</i>	2,984.2	3,212.4	3,580.3	3,580.3	4,492.6
<i>Other reserves</i>	42.9	42.9	28,342.9	27,007.4	22,102.9
<i>Currency in circulation</i>	21,065.6	24,532.3	20,547.4	30,483.1	26,708.9
<i>Deposits:</i>	66,719.1	78,063.0	69,011.1	81,906.3	85,186.2
<i>Financial institutions</i>	49,427.4	65,197.7	34,650.5	61,343.6	58,153.2
<i>Federal government</i>	11,107.6	10,545.3	25,281.3	18,513.5	17,845.3
<i>Others</i>	6,184.1	2,320.0	9,079.3	2,049.2	9,187.7
<i>Bank Negara bills and bonds</i>	4,967.9	909.0	3.8	378.8	7,085.0
<i>Allocation of special drawing rights</i>	505.4	505.7	744.0	724.4	688.4

	MALAYSIA DATA				
Other liabilities	353.4	1,556.0	2,380.3	2,867.3	2,544.1
Total	96,738.5	108,921.3	124,709.8	147,047.6	148,908.1
ASSETS					
Gold and foreign exchange	67,864.6	57,032.1	96,264.9	113,765.9	109,835.5
IMF reserve tranche position	1,738.2	1,622.0	2,379.3	3,168.2	3,295.3
Holdings of special drawing rights	427.7	478.9	793.9	330.3	418.7
Malaysian government papers	3,117.6	3,728.7	1,072.4	94.4	125.5
Other assets	23,590.4	46,059.6	24,199.3	29,688.8	35,233.1
Total	96,738.5	108,921.3	124,709.8	147,047.6	148,908.1

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Reference Table 14- Exchange rates

COMMERCIAL BANKS : EXCHANGE RATES OF RINGGIT MALAYSIA

Currency	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Average for Period					
Ringgit Malaysia per unit of foreign currency					
U.S. dollar	2.5158	2.8132	3.9229	3.8000	3.8000
Pound Sterling	3.9290	4.6134	6.4955	6.1498	5.7637
Special Drawing Rights	3.6526	3.8649	5.3188	5.1967	5.0125
Singapore Dollar	1.7843	1.8856	2.3434	2.2424	2.2046
Deutsche Mark	1.6731	1.6217	2.2307	2.0743	1.7959
Swiss Franc	2.0385	1.9421	2.7082	2.5348	2.2538
Ringgit Malaysia per 100 units of foreign currency					
Japanese Yen	2.3143	2.3216	3.0040	3.3513	3.5272
Hong Kong Dollar	32.53	36.34	50.64	48.98	48.77
Thai Bahts	9.9489	9.2016	9.5635	10.0499	9.4897
Philippine Pesos	9.6213	9.5538	9.5980	9.7263	8.6388
Indonesia Rupiahs	0.1084	0.1008	0.0404	0.0489	0.0456

Note: US\$ rates are the average of buying and selling interbank rates at noon. Rates for foreign currencies other than US\$ are cross rates derived from the rates of such foreign currencies against the US\$ and the RM/US\$.

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Reference Table 15- KLSE Exchange

KUALA LUMPUR STOCK EXCHANGE (KLSE) - VOLUME AND TRADED VALUE (MAIN BOARD)

Counter	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Volume (million units)					
Consumer Products	5,044	4,285	2,633	2,932	1,739
Industrial Products	7,794	8,468	4,759	9,315	6,940
Construction	2,680	5,423	5,551	7,007	4,567
Trading/Services	9,101	10,847	13,581	20,792	14,880
Finance	5,705	9,816	9,749	11,005	7,986
Hotels	740	1,155	257	561	145
Properties	8,885	11,417	6,731	10,568	5,766
Plantations	1,958	2,347	1,846	1,501	1,919
Mining	708	532	312	475	332
Trusts	75	98	41	40	24
Loans	4,517	6,899	6,278	14,548	14,895
Value (RM millions)					
Consumer Products	35,731	24,064	7,276	9,512	10,239
Industrial Products	51,823	53,015	8,592	18,169	23,859
Construction	20,645	27,978	9,721	16,539	14,339
Trading/Services	63,133	60,894	38,749	57,829	64,585
Finance	36,565	51,730	20,038	32,738	36,680
Hotels	2,246	3,388	234	735	163
Properties	40,075	43,216	6,874	15,829	10,806
Plantations	10,342	16,559	5,264	4,166	5,484
Mining	7,190	2,932	515	937	812
Trusts	146	139	27	40	23
Loans	9,851	13,090	2,544	13,403	19,920

Source : The Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange Investors Digest.

Reference Table 16- Transport & Communication-Ocean going vessels

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF OCEAN-GOING VESSELS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN TRADE AT SELECTED PORTS, MALAYSIA, 2000

Ports	Arrivals	('000)	Departures	('000)
	Number	N.R..T	Number	N.R..T
Port Klang	10,829	73,050	9,667	64,624
Port of Penang	4,013	21,151	3,821	20,995
Port of Pasir Gudang
Port Dickson	446	2,803	433	2,720
Port of Kuantan	774	5,651	764	5,196
Port of Kuching	1,559	3,003	1,313	2,242
Port of Bintulu	2,024	14,534	2,331	15,432
Rajang Ports(a)	1,623	3,793	1,638	3,551
Port of Miri	764	2,619	822	2,799
Port of Kota Kinabalu	1,326	2,470	1,324	2,458
Port of Sandakan	1,192	3,408	1,192	3,403
Port of Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan	611	3,885	611	3,885
Port of Tawau	1,040	2,455	1,041	2,459

(a)Include ports at Sibul, Bintangor, Sarikei and Tg. Mani.

Source : Marine Department, Peninsular Malaysia.

Marine Department, Sarawak.

Sabah Port Authority.

Marine Department, Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan.

Reference Table 17- Transport & communications

CARGO LOADED AND DISCHARGED AT PRINCIPAL PORTS, PENINSULAR MALAYSIA, 2000 Page 8

(Metric Tonnes)

Ports	Loaded	Discharged
Port Klang	21,051	29,336
Port of Penang	4,798	8,743
Port of Johore	12,450	12,086
Port Dickson	2,394	5,333
Port of Kuantan	2,784	2,811

Source : Penang Port Commission.
Port Klang Authority.
Johore Port Authority, Kuantan Port Authority and
Marine Department Negeri Sembilan.

Reference Table 18- Telecommunications info

TELECOMMUNICATIONS STATISTICS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Items					
<u>Number of telephone subscribers</u>					
Residential	2,695,882	3,009,884	3,184,560	3,215,725	3,363,425
Business	1,014,989	1,144,309	1,139,145	1,154,631	1,210,477
Total	3,710,871	4,154,193	4,323,705	4,370,356	4,573,902

Source: Telekom Malaysia Berhad

Reference Table 19- Air Traffic--Cargo handled-Discharged

AIR TRAFFIC STATISTICS (CONT'D)

Region	Year	Cargo Handled (Tonnes)		
		Discharged		
		Domestic	International	Total
Malaysia	1996	71,817	196,652	268,469
	1997	69,741	225,041	294,782
	1998	48,474	209,587	258,061
	1999	42,774	260,880	303,654
	2000	56,273	287,216	343,489
Peninsular Malaysia	1996	35,478	191,889	227,367
	1997	29,356	219,696	249,052
	1998	28,837	203,605	232,442
	1999	21,068	257,552	278,620
	2000	20,366	284,178	304,544
Sabah	1996	16,659	1,964	18,623
	1997	21,100	1,569	22,669
	1998	12,925	4,988	17,913
	1999	14,327	1,985	16,312
	2000	17,605	1,389	18,994
Sarawak	1996	19,680	2,799	22,479
	1997	19,285	3,776	23,061
	1998	6,712	994	7,706
	1999	7,379	1,343	8,722
	2000	18,302	1,649	19,951

Reference Table 20-Air Traffic -Cargo handled-Loaded
AIR TRAFFIC STATISTICS (cont'd)

Region	Year	Cargo Handled (Tonnes)		
		Loaded		Total
		Domestic	International	
Malaysia	1996	66,110	206,837	272,947
	1997	76,122	246,420	322,542
	1998	54,007	212,696	266,703
	1999	62,501	274,824	337,325
	2000	58,325	360,564	418,889
Peninsular Malaysia	1996	48,726	204,223	252,949
	1997	54,435	236,339	290,774
	1998	25,301	208,762	234,063
	1999	28,440	271,994	300,434
	2000	35,197	357,128	392,325
Sabah	1996	12,107	2,003	14,110
	1997	15,206	9,031	24,237
	1998	15,733	1,771	17,504
	1999	17,688	1,103	18,791
	2000	14,356	2,106	16,462
Sarawak	1996	5,277	611	5,888
	1997	6,481	1,050	7,531
	1998	12,973	2,163	15,136
	1999	16,373	1,727	18,100
	2000	8,772	1,330	10,102

Reference Table 21-CPI-Selected countries comparison

Consumer Price Index (% Change)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Malaysia	3.5	2.7	5.3	2.8	1.6
Indonesia	6.5	11.1	77.6	2.0	9.4
Thailand	5.9	5.6	8.1	0.3	1.6
Philippines	9.0	5.9	9.7	6.7	4.4
Singapore	1.4	2.0	-0.3	0.0	1.3
Brunei Darussalam	2.0	1.7	-0.4	-1.0	1.2
Vietnam	4.5	3.6	9.2	0.1	-1.6
Myanmar	16.3	29.7	51.5	18.4	1.7
Japan	0.1	1.8	0.6	-0.3	-0.7
Republic of Korea	4.9	4.5	7.5	0.8	2.3
United States of America	2.9	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.2
United Kingdom	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.0

Reference Table 22-CPI-Selected countries GNI

Per Capita Gross National Income (GNI) at Market Prices (US\$)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Malaysia	4,543	4,376	3,093	3,238	3,390
Indonesia	1,149	1,110	680	653	728
Thailand	3,014	2,458	1,781	1963(p)	..
Philippines	1,200	1,168	926	1,051	..
Singapore	25,165	26,599	22,250	22,917	24,485
Brunei Darussalam	..	15,483	15,313	15,454	..
Vietnam	311	320	330(e)	370(e)	..
Myanmar	2,910	3,686	4,035
Japan	36,954	33,715	30,559	32230(e)	..
Republic of Korea	11,380	10,307	6,742	8,581	..
United States of America	29,496	31,055	32,476	34,023	36,158
United Kingdom	20,067	20,710	21,400	22640(e)	..

Reference Table 23-Production major products

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR PRODUCTS

Products Unit of Quantity (in Tonnes unless specified)	Production				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Sweetened condensed milk	190,607	174,673	154,096	165,119	156,766
Milk powder prepared as infant food	19,240	16,545	18,137	15,456	20,528
Full cream powdered milk	37,967	41,347	31,084	38,732	48,573
Milk drinks ('000 Litres)	67,344	77,228	72,101	75,038	88,713
Canned pineapple	30,274	31,114	23,453	21,168	18,253
Canned fish	19,444	19,479	18,915	16,378	18,224
Frozen shrimps/prawns	14,451	15,119	16,544	18,376	17,595
Crude coconut oil	16,409	14,154	12,615	9,955	11,301
Margarine	28,141	26,572	25,842	23,911	18,987
Blended cooking oil	64,238	86,637	94,404	87,560	68,299
Whole rice	357,293	345,500	337,761	379,632	369,188
Broken rice	42,161	48,558	54,793	36,026	41,928
Wheat flour	692,257	720,240	713,617	760,704	706,439
Biscuit	114,878	107,017	109,306	122,380	117,886
Refined sugar	1,116,515	1,155,320	1,072,750	1,225,842	1,234,065
Mixed poultry feeds	1,441,305	1,674,459	1,749,584	1,969,085	2,202,391
Carbonated sweet beverage ('000 Litres)	341,177	339,547	278,083	196,053	223,227
	Unit	1997	1998	1999	2000
Non-carbonated sweet beverage	'000 Litres	173,800	140,279	155,264	179,902
Cigarettes	Tonne	20,236	18,410	15,504	27,271
Cotton yam (pure and mixed)	Tonne	80,226	88,920	92,917	90,110
Cotton cloth	'000 Metres	176,832	170,116	181,094	187,489
Trousers - male's	'000 No.	16,093	15,825	13,463	15,709
Shirts - male's	'000 No.	33,230	37,250	36,693	39,739
Blouses	'000 No.	17,173	18,547	24,392	25,549
Dresses	'000 No.	5,449	4,092	5,278	7,418
Veneer sheets	Cu. Metre	1,264,862	1,142,399	1,247,926	1,287,430
Blockboard	Cu. Metre	199,962	148,175	122,376	180,522
Plywood	Cu. Metre	4,513,206	3,672,659	3,700,803	3,739,750
Timber mouldings	Cu. Metre	240,852	192,250	178,988	183,752
Dressed timber	Cu. Metre	56,292	75,618	99,763	81,578
Herbicides (liquid)	'000 Litre	35,059	26,226	37,179	41,846
Herbicides (non-liquid)	Tonne	2,184	1,469	1,841	1,606
Fertiliser (Includes urea)	Tonne	1,282,588	1,343,275	1,275,684	1,489,696
Emulsion paints	'000 Litres	84,893	66,268	67,362	72,474
	Unit	1997	1998	1999	2000
Gloss paints	'000 Litres	20,894	14,225	16,370	16,008

MALAYSIA DATA

Undercoats	'000 Litres	4,800	3,653	3,485	3,571
Primers	'000 Litres	11,888	6,658	7,118	6,676
Toilet soap	Tonne	25,104	28,126	30,774	35,227
Soap powder (detergents)	Tonne	112,552	90,947	95,294	107,145
Kerosene	Tonne	2,242,758	2,183,850	2,057,513	2,533,092
Liquefied petroleum gas	Tonne	1,352,585	1,410,014	1,572,531	1,918,810
Fuel oil	Tonne	3,152,656	2,389,666	1,797,515	1,863,838
Diesel/gas oil	Tonne	6,791,966	5,973,558	5,861,241	7,715,725
Gasoline (motor spirit)	Tonne	2,394,627	2,391,946	2,999,814	2,612,395
Pneumatic tyres (all types)	'000 No.	13,716	13,567	13,518	13,642
Inner tubes (all types)	'000 No.	15,135	11,836	11,466	12,566
Rubber R.S.S. (all types)	Tonne	3,150	(a)	(a)	(a)
Standard Malaysian Rubber (all grades)	Tonne	805,404	830,711	872,109	944,596
Processed latex	Tonne	228,406	216,927	220,392	217,771
Rubber sheets	Tonne	4,612	4,775	5,355	5,621
Rubber compounds	Tonne	25,683	22,044	21,620	21,584
Rubber bands	Tonne	5,484	7,337	7,381	9,553
Iron and steel bars and rods	Tonne	3,373,586	1,902,709	2,260,584	2,583,621
Galvanised iron sheets	Tonne	338,411	235,480	269,116	295,904
Welded iron and steel pipes, tubes and fittings	Tonne	758,348	501,027	637,597	723,755
Tin cans and all other tins	'000 No.	1,641,957	1,299,346	1,332,962	1,409,577
Iron and steel drums	'000 No.	4,588	3,011	3,719	3,926
Galvanised iron and steel wire	Tonne	102,676	78,142	54,631	52,317
Wire mesh and netting ('000 Sq. Metre)		91,899	59,517	57,184	58,277
Household refrigerators	Number	249,334	206,170	194,326	215,310
Room air-conditioners	Number	2,116,585	1,293,184	1,178,585	1,879,651
Television sets	Number	7,773,960	8,035,434	7,610,851	10550521
Radios	'000 No.	33,491	30,265	32,957	36,348
Semi-conductors (Number (million))		7,432	8,951	9,959	16,373
Electronic transistors (Number (million))		13,530	13,545	13,230	17,519
Integrated circuits (Number (million))		12,571	11,622	14,902	21,424
Telephone and telegraph cables	Tonnes	24,278	17,201	40,571	89,401
Insulated wires and cables	Tonnes	122,293	80,864	74,841	73,673
Passenger cars below 1600 c.c.	Number	289,432	134,327	228,113	248,652
Passengers cars 1600 c.c. and above	Number	72,701	14,873	29,998	52,106
Commercial vehicles	Number	94,977	19,693	44,951	55,721
Motor cycles and scooters	Number	423,627	249,046	271,841	273,558

Reference Table 24-Production minerals

PRODUCTION OF MINERALS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(p)
<i>Mineral</i>					
Tin-in-concentrates (Tonnes)	5,174	5,065	5,756	7,340	6,307
Copper concentrates (Tonnes)	87,220	80,675	53,001	20,726	-
Bauxite (Tonnes)	218,680	279,066	160,271	222,724	123,270
Iron ore (Tonnes)	325,114	269,087	375,512	337,462	258,553
Kaolin (Tonnes)	209,562	183,937	167,412	209,125	225,139
Raw gold (grams)	1,393,151	3,556,151	2,590,715	3,241,454	4,025,855
Gold ('000 grams)	1,436	931	804	208	-
Silver ('000 grams)	9,720	9,647	7,285	2,744	4,477
Barite (Tonnes)	17,458	2,608	1,333	11,651	7,274
Crude oil ('000 barrels)	261,938	260,563	264,641	252,155	249,159
Natural gas (MMSCF)	1,188,122	1,364,246	1,358,500	1,442,395	1,598,325
Ilmenite (Tonnes)	244,642	167,504	124,689	127,695	124,801
Struverite (Tonnes)	265	391	521	675	696
Monazite (Tonnes)	618	688	517	1,147	818
Zircon (Tonnes)	4,511	4,050	3,057	1,763	3,642

Source : Department of Minerals and Geoscience, Malaysia.
Petroleum Nasional Berhad
(PETRONAS).

(a) By-product as contained in copper concentrates. (b) By product from gold mine.

(c) Crude and condensate.

(d) Net Production = Gross Production of Natural Gas (Associated Gas and Non-Associated Gas) less Re-injected and Flared.

(e) MMSCF - Million Standard Cubic Feet.

Reference Table 25-Electricity generation

ELECTRICITY GENERATED

Million KWH

Type	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Public Installations</i>					
Steam Stations	14,753.2	14,699.6	13,819.4	13,312.1	12,240.4
Diesel Stations	1,135.1	1,401.2	1,864.4	1,809.0	2,048.9
Hydro Stations	5,138.7	3,917.1	4,799.3	7,459.8	6,835.0
Gas Turbines	29,313.9	37,036.8	37,986.3	37,945.9	43,574.4
Others	-	-	395.0	480.7	503.1
Total	50,340.9	57,054.7	58,864.4	61,007.5	65,201.8
<i>Private Installations</i>					
Steam Stations	247.4	265.5	275.0	274.2	290.4
Diesel Stations	998.8	258.9	228.1	186.3	161.4
Hydro Stations	-	-	-	-	-
Gas Turbines	824.5	828.9	892.4	921.1	860.9
Others	407.8	266.4	211.1	157.0	164.4
Total	2,478.5	1,619.7	1,606.6	1,538.6	1,477.1
Total					
Steam Stations	15,000.6	14,965.1	14,094.4	13,586.3	12,530.8
Diesel Stations	2,133.9	1,660.1	2,092.5	1,995.3	2,210.3
Hydro Stations	5,138.7	3,917.1	4,799.3	7,459.8	6,835.0
Gas Turbines	30,138.4	37,865.7	38,878.7	38,867.0	44,435.3
Others	407.8	266.4	606.1	637.7	667.5
Total	52,819.4	58,674.4	60,471.0	62,546.1	66,678.9
<i>Type (PENINSULAR MALAYSIA)</i>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Public Installations</i>					
Steam Stations	14,753.2	14,699.6	13,819.4	13,312.1	12,240.4
Diesel Stations	4.8	4.8	-	-	-
Hydro Stations	4,124.3	3,193.3	4,195.0	6,558.9	5,871.2
Gas Turbines	27,548.2	34,464.4	35,996.0	36,062.2	41,419.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	46,430.5	52,362.1	54,010.4	55,933.2	59,531.0
<i>Private Installations</i>					
Steam Stations	-	-	-	-	-
Diesel Stations	885.3	141.1	122.1	113.5	119.9
Hydro Stations	-	-	-	-	-
Gas Turbines	158.9	165.7	158.5	160.8	151.2
Others	407.8	266.4	211.1	157.0	164.4
Total	1,452.0	573.2	491.7	431.3	435.5
Total					
Steam Stations	14,753.2	14,699.6	13,819.4	13,312.1	12,240.4
Diesel Stations	890.1	145.9	122.1	113.5	119.9
Hydro Stations	4,124.3	3,193.3	4,195.0	6,558.9	5,871.2
Gas Turbines	27,707.1	34,630.1	36,154.5	36,223.0	41,570.6
Others	407.8	266.4	211.1	157.0	164.4
Total	47,882.5	52,935.3	54,502.1	56,364.5	59,966.5

MALAYSIA DATA

Reference Table 26-Electricity consumption
ELECTRICITY SUPPLIED AND CONSUMED

Transaction	1998		1999		2000
	Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit
	Million KWH	RM million	Million KWH	RM million	Million KWH
MALAYSIA					
Electricity Generated	60,471.0	(a)	62,546.1	(a)	66,678.9
Electricity Imported	-	-	-	-	-
Total Supply	60,471.0	(a)	62,546.1	(a)	66,678.9
Consumption of Electricity:-					
Own Consumption by Private Installations	1,505.9	(a)	1,528.2	(a)	1,463.8
Distribution by Public Installations by Type of Consumers:-					
(i) Domestic	9,847.0	2,320.1	9,821.1	2,304.0	10,865.5
(ii) Commercial	14,808.9	4,179.8	15,413.4	4,319.3	16,866.1
(iii) Industrial	25,938.7	5,533.3	28,580.3	6,257.7	32,533.8
(iv) Public Lighting	424.7	95.8	618.6	32.0	620.7
(v) Total	51,019.3	12,129.0	54,433.4	12,913.0	60,886.1
Electricity Exported	5.0	(a)	11.1	(a)	0.4
Losses in Transmissions and Statistical Discrepancies Total	7,940.8	(a)	6,573.4	(a)	4,358.6
	60,471.0	(a)	62,546.1	(a)	66,708.9

Reference Table 27-Industrial Production index
INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(1993 = 100)

Division Description	Weights	1997	1998	1999	2000
Overall index	100.00	156.1	144.9	158.0	188.3
Mining	22.15	122.3	123.6	119.7	119.4
Manufacturing	70.41	165.6	148.6	167.8	209.7
Electricity	7.44	167.3	173.0	179.7	190.7

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION - MANUFACTURING SECTOR (1993 = 100)

Group	Weights	1997	1998	1999	2000
Manufacturing	70.41	165.6	148.6	167.8	209.7
1 Food manufacturing	6.34	133.4	130.1	153.4	174.7
2 Beverage industries	0.63	147.2	129.9	126.6	134.2
3 Tobacco manufactures	0.86	129.8	118.0	99.8	174.9
4 Textiles	2.18	142.6	130.0	135.8	138.1
5 Wearing apparel except footwear	1.75	94.7	95.7	98.8	119.2
6 Footwear except vulcanised or moulded rubber or plastic footwear	0.08	71.5	46.2	41.3	75.9
7 Wood, wood and cork products, except furniture	5.42	121.1	107.4	99.6	103.6
8 Paper & paper products	1.19	136.7	124.8	140.8	162.0
9 Industrial chemicals	6.63	180.0	175.2	183.7	196.2
10 Other chemical products	1.67	140.4	123.1	134.9	150.5
11 Crude oil refineries	0.96	164.0	146.2	140.5	163.6
12 Miscellaneous products of petroleum & coal	0.29	133.8	115.4	132.5	175.5
13 Rubber products	3.72	143.9	153.4	159.3	165.7
14 Plastic products, n.e.c.	2.59	235.4	243.7	346.0	440.0
15 Glass and glass products	0.46	144.7	107.9	120.1	135.2
16 Non-metallic mineral products	2.97	175.7	129.1	131.0	159.2
17 Iron and steel basic industries	2.23	165.6	106.7	146.2	175.8
18 Non-ferrous metal basic industries	0.58	193.6	177.5	199.7	212.7
19 Fabricated metal products except	3.19	175.8	145.6	144.0	174.6

MALAYSIA DATA

<i>machinery & equipment</i>					
20 Machinery except electrical	2.94	153.3	99.7	103.9	150.6
21 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances & supplies	20.23	186.0	178.2	207.8	291.3
22 Transport equipment	2.57	228.0	109.1	167.4	199.3
23 Professional & scientific & measuring & controlling equipment, n.e.c.	0.95	117.2	117.5	116.6	133.7

Reference Table 28-Balance of payments
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET)

Item	1999	2000	2001 ^(a)	2002 ^(a)
Current account:	+ 47,895	+ 31,959	+ 25,070	+ 28,676
Goods	+ 86,049	+ 79,247	+ 69,175	+ 73,775
Services	- 10,701	- 11,212	- 7,694	- 7,013
Income	- 20,886	- 28,554	- 27,627	- 29,120
Current transfers	- 6,567	- 7,522	- 8,784	- 8,966
Capital & financial account	- 25,152	- 23,848	- 17,948	..
Errors and omissions	- 4,924	- 11,814	- 6,663	..
Overall balance	+ 17,819	- 3,703	459	..

Reference Table 29-External Trade

EXTERNAL TRADE

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND BALANCE OF TRADE

Period	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Imports cif	197,279.8	220,935.5	228,124.5	248,476.8	312,363.6
Exports fob	197,026.1	220,890.4	286,563.1	321,559.5	373,307.2
Balance of Trade	-253.7	-45.0	58,438.6	73,082.7	60,943.6

VALUE OF IMPORTS BY SITC SECTION

SITC Section

Imports	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
0 Food	9,089.6	10,083.6	10,514.2	10,873.0	11,393.4
1 Beverages and tobacco	498.6	661.1	596.3	682.0	708.1
2 Crude materials, inedible	4,963.6	5,496.9	5,723.8	6,224.6	7,180.9
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	5,221.8	6,413.1	6,991.9	7,488.8	14,964.3
4 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	262.9	493.5	1,040.6	1,056.3	604.2
5 Chemicals	13,331.1	15,379.0	16,275.1	18,790.3	22,542.0
6 Manufactured goods	26,451.6	28,729.0	25,059.0	28,467.3	32,979.1
7 Machinery and transport equipment	118,482.5	132,930.2	143,825.0	153,971.4	195,705.8
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9,499.8	11,615.7	11,884.6	12,872.7	17,918.4
9 Miscellaneous transactions and commodities	9,478.3	9,133.4	6,214.0	8,050.4	8,367.2
Total	197,279.8	220,935.5	228,124.5	248,476.8	312,363.6

MALAYSIA DATA

VALUE OF EXPORTS BY SITC SECTION

SITC Section	RM Million				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Exports</i>					
0 Food	4,722.8	5,304.9	6,193.6	6,229.3	6,476.9
1 Beverages and tobacco	577.0	746.8	924.9	1,046.5	1,214.6
2 Crude materials, inedible	10,759.4	10,102.1	9,312.8	9,910.4	10,298.6
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	15,884.8	17,943.9	17,661.6	22,480.0	35,776.5
4 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	11,726.8	13,000.0	21,386.1	18,280.0	12,929.5
5 Chemicals	6,255.8	7,878.0	9,961.9	10,353.0	14,298.8
6 Manufactured goods	18,289.9	19,870.6	23,819.2	24,242.8	25,896.0
7 Machinery and transport equipment	108,929.9	123,984.1	169,701.7	200,071.5	233,331.8
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	17,713.7	19,325.5	24,945.7	26,188.4	29,876.1
9 Miscellaneous transactions and commodities	2,166.0	2,734.6	2,655.6	2,757.7	3,208.4
Total	197,026.1	220,890.4	286,563.1	321,559.5	373,307.2

Reference Table 30-Imports-Major commodity

IMPORTS OF MAJOR AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

Description	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Milk and Cream, Powder</i>					
Import volume (100 kilogram)	1,314,250	1,220,510	1,050,720	1,261,480	1,322,440
Import value (RM million)	741.5	738.4	760.0	772.4	868.8
Unit value c.i.f. (RM per 100 kilogram)	564.2	605.0	723.3	612.2	657.0
<i>Wheat</i>					
Import volume ('000 tonnes)	1,096.2	1,069.9	1,056.3	1,289.1	1,145.5
Import value (RM million)	679.3	607.2	734.3	818.2	710.9
Unit value c.i.f. (RM per tonne)	619.7	567.6	695.2	634.7	620.6
<i>Rice</i>					
Import volume ('000 tonnes)	577.5	646.5	657.9	611.4	594.1
Import value (RM million)	537.5	701.3	910.5	718.9	689.3
Unit value c.i.f. (RM per tonne)	930.8	1,084.7	1,384.0	1,175.7	1,160.3
<i>Maize</i>					
Import volume ('000 tonnes)	2,370.0	2,745.1	2,066.9	2,492.7	2,390.2
Import value (RM million)	1,130.1	1,144.3	987.5	1,114.3	1,088.4
Unit value c.i.f. (RM per tonne)	476.8	416.8	477.8	447.0	455.4
(a) Includes Skimmed Milk.					
<i>Raw Beet & Cane Sugar</i>					
Import volume ('000 tonnes)	1,090.1	1,141.8	1,038.7	1,157.9	1,186.7
Import value (RM million)	781.1	878.6	1,051.1	972.3	963.8
Unit value c.i.f. (RM per tonne)	716.6	769.6	1,011.9	839.7	812.1
<i>Crude Petroleum</i>					
Import volume ('000 tonnes)	1,397.0	1,256.0	1,929.0	3,247.0	6,963.0
Import value (RM million)	464.6	473.5	680.2	1,357.4	5,000.3
Unit value c.i.f. (RM per tonne)	332.5	377.0	352.7	418.0	718.1
<i>Petroleum Products</i>					
Import volume ('000 tonnes)	8,173.0	9,244.0	8,667.0	7,969.0	9,487.0
Import value (RM million)	3,781.5	4,679.2	4,938.5	4,568.4	8,200.0
Unit value c.i.f. (RM per tonne)	462.7	506.2	569.8	573.3	864.4
<i>Flat-Rolled Products of Iron or Steel</i>					
Import volume ('000 tonnes)	3,840.2	4,383.7	2,185.8	3,410.9	2,959.0
Import value (RM million)	4,991.1	5,910.5	4,021.0	4,928.2	4,985.2
Unit Value c.i.f. (RM per tonne)	1,299.7	1,348.3	1,839.6	1,444.9	1,684.7

IMPORTS OF MAJOR AND SELECTED COMMODITIES (CONT'D)

Description	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
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MALAYSIA DATA

<i>Excavator, Leveller, Bulldozer, etc.</i>					
<i>Import volume (Number)</i>	18,457	9,744	432	1,467	3,751
<i>Import value (RM million)</i>	1,995.1	1,158.7	68.8	207.1	469.4
<i>Unit value c.i.f. (RM per unit)</i>	108,096.5	118,917.1	159,288.6	141,199.7	125,141.6
<i>Machinery and Equipment Specialised for Particular Industries and Parts</i>					
<i>Import value (RM million)</i>	6,359.4	6,635.5	5,535.5	5,218.3	9,119.0
<i>Parts and Accessories for Office Machines and Automatic Data Processing Equipment</i>					
<i>Import value (RM million)</i>	7,362.9	10,220.3	10,188.4	10,365.7	11,523.5
<i>Telecommunication Equipment, Parts and Accessories</i>					
<i>Import value (RM million)</i>	7,752.3	8,382.1	7,611.9	8,194.1	12,114.8
<i>Electrical Apparatus</i>					
<i>Import value (RM million)</i>	6,755.4	7,363.8	9,429.4	10,296.7	13,988.4
<i>Thermionic Valves and Tubes, Photocells, etc.</i>					
<i>Import value (RM million)</i>	42,333.9	45,812.0	64,220.0	74,273.1	94,303.6
<i>Electrical Machinery and Apparatus</i>					
<i>Import value (RM million)</i>	4,743.6	5,262.4	5,584.8	6,332.4	9,974.6
<i>Motor Cars, Completely Knocked Down</i>					
<i>Import volume (Number)</i>	290,268	363,201	145,217	263,606	273,814
<i>Import value (RM million)</i>	2,794.9	2,579.8	1,173.8	2,244.4	2,631.1
<i>Unit value c.i.f. (RM per unit)</i>	9,628.5	7,363.7	8,082.9	8,514.2	9,609.1
<i>Aircraft & Associated Equipment and Parts</i>					
<i>Import value (RM million)</i>	3,516.9	4,822.9	7,062.3	4,131.9	1,809.2
<i>Ships, Boats and Floating Structures</i>					
<i>Import value (RM million)</i>	2,345.7	3,687.5	4,372.8	2,379.8	785.3

Reference Table 31-Exports-Major commodity (cont'd)

PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Rubber</i>					
<i>Export volume ('000 tonnes)</i>	980.4	1,018.2	988.9	983.7	978.0
<i>Export value (RM million)</i>	3,509.9	2,970.7	2,828.7	2,343.5	2,571.3
<i>Unit value f.o.b. (sen per kilogram)</i>	358.0	291.7	286.0	238.2	262.9
<i>Palm Oil (a)</i>					
<i>Export volume ('000 tonnes)</i>	7,362.1	7,591.3	7,521.5	8,964.1	8,863.3
<i>Export value (RM million)</i>	9,502.9	10,817.0	17,799.1	14,475.2	9,948.0
<i>Unit value f.o.b. (RM per tonne)</i>	1,290.8	1,424.9	2,366.4	1,614.8	1,122.4
METALS AND MINERALS					
<i>Crude Petroleum</i>					
<i>Export volume ('000 tonnes)</i>	17,495.0	15,872.0	18,071.0	17,725.0	16,672.0
<i>Export value (RM million)</i>	7,211.8	7,068.6	7,535.4	9,306.4	14,240.9
<i>Unit value f.o.b. (RM per tonne)</i>	412.2	445.3	417.0	525.1	854.2
<i>(a) Includes Crude and Processed.</i>					
<i>Petroleum Products</i>					
<i>Export volume ('000 tonnes)</i>	6,179.0	6,259.0	6,240.0	7,106.0	8,059.0
<i>Export value (RM million)</i>	2,582.4	2,819.7	2,643.2	4,013.7	7,235.3
<i>Unit value f.o.b. (RM per tonne)</i>	417.9	450.5	423.6	564.8	897.8
<i>Liquefied Natural Gas</i>					
<i>Export volume ('000 tonnes)</i>	12,908.0	15,068.0	14,627.0	15,042.0	15,430.0
<i>Export value (RM million)</i>	4,745.9	6,259.5	5,952.4	7,002.4	11,300.1
<i>Unit value f.o.b. (RM per tonne)</i>	367.7	415.4	407.0	465.5	732.3

MALAYSIA DATA

FORESTRY PRODUCTS

Saw Logs(b)

Export volume ('000 cu. metres)	6,985.0	6,396.0	5,418.0	6,738.0	6,485.0
Export value (RM million)	2,281.9	2,345.8	1,865.8	2,662.9	2,489.0
Unit value f.o.b. (RM per cu. metre)	326.7	366.8	344.4	395.2	383.8

Sawn Timber

Export volume ('000 cu. metres)	3,748.0	3,067.0	2,675.0	2,789.0	2,876.0
Export value (RM million)	3,120.2	2,775.5	2,519.6	2,802.6	3,020.4
Unit value f.o.b. (RM per cu. metre)	832.4	904.9	942.0	1,004.8	1,050.3

SELECTED MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

Wood Manufactures (Plywood and Veneer)

Export value (RM million)	4,858.5	4,668.9	3,962.0	4,774.1	4,430.1
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Parts and Accessories for Office Machines
and Automatic Data Processing Equipment

Export value (RM million)	12,261.3	14,937.3	24,561.4	41,223.9	48,491.4
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Television Receivers, Colours

Export value (RM million)	5,241.7	4,597.8	5,262.6	5,428.4	7,643.5
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Radio Broadcast Receivers

Export value (RM million)	7,712.7	6,897.9	7,946.2	9,392.5	9,820.3
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Sound Recorders and Reproducers,
Including Television Images

Export value (RM million)	6,965.5	6,278.4	7,436.3	6,901.9	9,019.1
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Telecommunications Equipment, Parts and Accessories

Export value (RM million)	9,981.6	22,543.5	14,680.0	15,895.1	22,768.7
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Thermionic Valves and Tubes, Photocells, etc.

Export value (RM million)	35,509.2	40,887.3	54,493.1	65,478.9	71,110.8
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Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories

Export value (RM million)	5,977.4	6,888.6	9,006.7	8,559.2	8,586.7
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Reference Table 32-Exports-Major commodity (cont'd)

EMPLOYMENT

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS ON EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

	1998	1999	2000	2001 Suku 1 1 ^{st.} Qtr.	2001 Suku 2 2 ^{nd.} Qtr.
Total Labour Force (in thousands)	8,883.6	9,151.5	9,616.1	9,801.2	9,848.4
Number Employed (in thousands)	8,599.6	8,837.8	9,321.7	9,414.0	9,487.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.2	3.4	3.1	4.0	3.7
Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	64.3	64.2	65.5	65.5	65.3

Country Report

Ghana

Bi-lateral Trade with Malaysia

Country Information

Statistics & Data

Malaysia's Bilateral Trade With GHANA (RM Million)

Year	Exports Value	Growth Rate (%)	Imports Value	Growth Rate (%)	Total Value	Trade Growth Rate (%)	Trade Balance Value
1990	1.29		0.62		1.92		0.67
1991	2.86	121.59	1.67	167.38	4.53	136.52	1.19
1992	6.75	136.03	1.68	0.47	8.43	86.05	5.07
1993	7.58	12.22	1.59	-5.34	9.17	8.73	5.99
1994	10.15	33.92	1.51	-4.9	11.66	27.19	8.64
1995	9.72	-4.17	6.38	322.47	16.11	38.16	3.34
1996	9.81	0.91	8.24	29.12	18.05	12.09	1.57
1997	18.26	86.09	15.18	84.19	33.44	85.22	3.08
1998	55.80	205.58	17.53	15.52	73.34	119.31	38.27
1999	71.21	27.62	23.20	32.30	94.41	28.74	48.01
2000	90.87	27.60	13.62	-41.29	104.49	10.67	77.25
2001	76.98	-15.29	14.09	3.48	91.07	-12.84	62.88
* 2001 (Jan -Aug)	31.42		13.97		45.39		17.44
* 2002 (Jan - Aug)	58.19	85.21	26.26	87.95	84.45	86.05	31.92

INTERIM DATA FOR JAN - AUG 2002

IMPORT and EXPORT
Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana

Period 1997-2001

MALAYSIA IMPORTS		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
Cote d'Ivoire	RM	90,451,590	137,613,498	67,346,836	45,210,910	32,983,284					
%age increase/decrease		25.07	52.14	-51.06	-32.87	-27.05					
	USD	32,152,563	35,079,532	17,722,852	11,897,608	8,679,812					
			9.10	-49.48	-32.87	-27.05					
Ghana	RM	15,179,184	17,534,654	23,199,155	13,620,584	14,094,006					
%age increase/decrease			15.52	32.30	-41.29	3.48					
	USD	5,395,700	4,469,819	6,105,040.8	3,584,364	3,708,949					
			-17.16	36.58	-41.29	3.48					
Malaysia Imports Total	(RM '000)	220,935,469	228,124,473	248,476,822	311,458,868	280,691,098					
%age increase/decrease			3.25	8.92	25.35	-9.88					
	USD	78,535,287	58,151,998	65,388,637	81,962,860	73,866,078					
			-25.95	12.44	25.35	-9.88					
EXPORTS		*Rate at 2.8132/US		Rate at 3.8/USD		Rate at 3.8/USD		Rate at 3.8/USD		Rate at 3.8/USD	
		*1997	1998	1999	2000	2001					
Cote d'Ivoire	RM	34,610,832	32,885,511	34,038,303	33,942,758	24,163,764					
%age increase/decrease		235.44	-4.98	3.51	-0.28	-28.81					
	USD	12,303,012	8,382,959	8,957,448	8,932,305	6,358,885					
			-31.86	6.85	-0.28	-28.81					
Ghana	RM	18,260,695	55,806,030	71,214,053	90,869,064	76,976,070					
%age increase/decrease		86.09	205.61	27.61	27.60	-15.29					
	USD	6,491,076	14,225,708	18,740,540.3	23,912,912	20,256,861					
			119.16	31.74	27.60	-15.29					
Malaysia Exports Total	(RM '000)	220,890,443	286,563,118	321,559,536	373,270,315	334,420,024					
%age increase/decrease			29.73	12.21	16.08	-10.41					
	USD	78,519,282	73,048,795	84,620,930.5	98,229,030	88,005,269					
		*Rate at 2.8132/US	-6.97	15.84	16.08	-10.41					

MALAYSIA		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
IMPORTS	(RM '000)	220,935,469	228,124,473	248,476,822	311,458,868	280,691,099
%age increase/decrease			3.25	8.92	25.35	-9.88
	USD	78,535,287	58,151,998	65,388,637	81,962,860	73,866,079
			-25.95	12.44	25.35	-9.88
EXPORTS	(RM '000)	220,890,443	286,563,118	321,559,536	373,270,315	334,420,024
%age increase/decrease			29.73	12.21	16.08	-10.41
	USD	78,519,282	73,048,795	84,620,930.5	98,229,030	88,005,270
			-6.97	15.84	16.08	-10.41
Total Trade	(RM '000)	441,825,912	514,687,591	570,036,358	684,729,184	615,111,123
%age increase/decrease			16.49	10.75	20.12	-10.17
	USD	157,054,568	131,200,793	150,009,568	180,191,890	161,871,348

Exchange Rate

1997 1USD:RM3.8132

1998 1USD:RM3.9229

1999 1USD:RM3.80

2000 1USD:RM3.80

2001 1USD:RM3.80

Ghana

**Bi-lateral Trade
with
Malaysia
1997-2001**

MALAYSIA EXPORTS TO GHANA - S.I.T.C. 2-Digits Trends by commodity from Year 1999-2001		Share % to Total Exports								
Item Pos. No.	SITC Code	HS Code	Commodity Description	Year 1999	Year 2000	Growth rate(%)	Year 2001	Growth rate(%)	3-year total	Share % to Total Exports
1	89	39/49	Misc Manufactures Goods, Nes	5,048,859	2,166,024	(57.1)	33,531,272	1,448	40,747,546	17.04
2	77	85	Electrical Machine, App Parts, Nes	16,346,611	8,358,561	(48.9)	5,032,923	(39.79)	29,738,006	12.44
3	69	73/76	Metal Manufactures, Nes	16,339,488	7,422,257	(54.6)	3,038,107	(59.07)	26,799,738	11.21
4	76	85	Telecomm & Sound Recording Equipmt, ETC	10,955,278	6,562,900	(40.1)	2,037,992	(68.95)	19,556,061	8.18
5	42	15	Fixed Vegetable Fats & Oil	5,540,113	3,320,505	(40.1)	10,438,169	214.4	19,298,787	8.07
6	74	84	General Industrial Machine & Equipmt, Nes	1,762,869	4,229,451	139.9	10,515,844	148.6	16,508,453	6.91
7	84	40/61	Articles of Apparel & Clothing Acc	1,221,627	1,162,344	(4.9)	1,504,203	29.4	3,888,199	1.63
8	71	84/85	Power Generating Machiners & Equipmt	942,651	802,427	(14.9)	1,155,215	44.0	2,900,322	1.21
9	64	48	Paper, Board & Art of Paper & Pulp of Paper	2,365,953	366,054	(84.5)	52,762	(85.6)	2,784,599	1.16
10	4	19	Cereals, Cereal Prepn	1,801,189	554,030	(69.2)	423,815	(23.5)	2,778,941	1.16
11	59	35/38	Chemical Materials & Products, Nes	316,075	105,107	(66.7)	2,011,698	1,814	2,434,627	1.02
12	72	84	Special Industrial Machinery	611,523	341,430	(44.2)	1,316,540	285.6	2,269,734	0.95
13	93	98	Special Tranction Not Classified Accord GT	819,596	483,912	(41.0)	642,696	32.8	1,946,196	0.81
14	82	94	Furniture & Parts, Bedding, ETC	1,094,685	397,518	(63.7)	355,294	(10.6)	1,847,423	0.77
15	9	15/19/21	Misc, Edible Products & Prepn	362,257	528,685	45.9	824,508	56.0	1,715,552	0.72
16	54	29/30	Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Prod.	269,356	312,708	16.1	816,716	161.2	1,398,957	0.59
17	57	39	Plastics in Primary Form	511,185	443,745	(13.2)	166,396	(62.5)	1,121,250	0.47
18	79	88	Aeroplanes and other aircraft, transport	0.00	52,300,000	(100)	1,710	(100)	52,301,710	21.88
Cumulative value in Year (RM)				66,309,315	89,857,658	35.5	73,865,860	(17.8)	230,032,833	96.23
As Percentage of total exports (%)				93.11	98.89		95.96		96.22	
Others				4,904,738	1,011,406		3,110,210		9,026,354	3.78
TOTAL EXPORTS TO GHANA				71,214,053	90,869,064		76,976,070		239,059,187	100.00

Please note that the top 10 commodity exported contributed to 69.02% of total imports to Ghana based on 2-digit SITC/HS Codes For item no. 18, due to an extraordinary order for aeroplanes a 21.88% contribution to exports was recorded (for 3-year total exports), this item itself contributed to RM52.3 million (57.5%) to year 2000 total exports of RM90.87 million. As a result it indicates an overall year-on year growth of 35.5% over 1999.

Taking that amount out of account in 2000, the total imports had actually dropped dramatically to only RM 38.57m which means a drop by 46% of 1999 exports excluding aeroplanes.

MALAYSIA EXPORTS - Top 10 by VALUE & commodity in Year 1997						Sub grp Rate:1US:2.8132		Unit of measure
Status	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Total Value (US\$)	Quantity		
1	881219000	900719000	Cinematographic Cameras-Film>16mm Width/Double-8mm	1,362,816	484,436	6.00		Unit
2	575410000	390910000	Urea Resins, Thiourea Resins, in Primary Forms	1,359,629	483,303	744,000		Kg
3	741850000	841932000	Dryers, For Wood, Paper Pulp, Paper Or Paperboard	1,312,536	466,563	4		Unit
4	741510000	841510000	Air Conditioning Machines Window/Wall Types Self-Cont	702,929	249,868	868		Unit
5	'048429000	190530000	Sweet Biscuits; Waffles and Wafers	546,972	194,431	206,602		Kg
6	845129101	611190000	Babies Garments & Clothing Access, Knitted/Crocheted Other	551,380	195,997	18,692		Unit
7	'091090510	151790510	Solid Mixtures or Preparations of Vegetable Fats or Oils	540,160	192,009	295,05		Tonne
8	759970000	847330000	Parts & Accessories For Automatic Data Processing Machines	469,269	166,810	2,812		Kg
9	764320900	852520900	Other Transmission Apparatus Incorporating Reception Apparatus	463,680	164,823	4.00		Unit
10	728520000	847790000	Parts For Other Machinery For Moulding or Otherwise Forming	450,078	159,988	21,200		Kg
			Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 Exports by commodity in Year	7,759,449	2,758,229			
			Percentage of total exports (%)	42.5				
11	Others			10,501,246				
12	Total Exports to Ghana			18,260,695	6,491,076			

MALAYSIA EXPORTS - Top 10 by VALUE & commodity in Year 1998						Sub grp Rate:1US:3.9229		Unit of measure
Status	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Total Value (US\$)	Quantity		
1	764910000	851790000	Parts for Electrical apparatus for line telephonic/line telegraphic	13,235,457	3,373,896	90,827.80		Kg
2	773170120	854460120	Power Transfer wire,cable, bars,strips etc, insulated>1000V	6,904,386	1,760,021	817,630		Kg
3	422290990	151190990	Palm oil in packings of a weight exceeding 20 kg	6,594,851	1,681,116	2,618		Tonne
4	741510000	841510000	Air conditioning m/c Window or wall types, self contained	3,199,407	815,572	4,056		Unit
5	'048429000	190530000	Sweets, biscuits,,waffles and wafers	1,874,227	477,766	413,786		Kg
6	764119000	851719000	Videophones	1,782,502	454,384	44,000		Unit
7	773149191	854449191	Telephone & telegraph cables, not fitted with connectors, <80 V	1,467,637	374,120	229,520		Kg
8	845129101	611190000	Babies' garments and clothing accessories,knitted or croc.	1,187,366	302,676	19,253		Unit
9	575430900	390930900	Other amino-resins in primary forms	923,901	235,515	421,000		Kg
10	431220960	151620960	Palm kernel olein hydrogenated and RBD	902,280	230,003	301,880		Tonne
			Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 Exports by commodity in Year	38,072,014	9,705,069			
			Percentage of total exports (%)	68.2				
11	Others			17,729,016				
12	Total Exports to Ghana			55,801,030	14,224,433			

MALAYSIA EXPORTS - Top 10 by VALUE & commodity in Year 1999							Sub grp	Rate:1US:3.8	Unit of
Status	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Total	Value (US\$)	Quantity	measure	
1	69111900 69112290 69112290 69119990 69969090	73081090 73082090 73082090 73089090 73269090	Other bridges and bridge-sections of iron or steel Other towers & lattice masts of iron or steel Other towers and lattice mast of iron or steel Others eg. plates, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes Other articles of iron and steel	2,077,751 5,733,661 5,733,661 2,093,243 5,156,740	20,795,056	546,777 1,508,858 1,508,858 550,853 1,357,037	391 1,394 1,394 422 1,395,37	Tonne Tonne Tonne Tonne Tonne	
2	76411900 76491000 76491000	85171900 85179000 85179000	Videophones Parts for Electrical apparatus for line telephonic/line telegraphic Parts for electrical apparatus for line telephonic/line telegraphic	2,157,473 7,795,393 7,795,393	17,748,259	567,756 2,051,419 2,051,419	52,570 140,083 140,083	Unit Kg Kg	
3	77220000 77312090 77314919 77314992 77315919 773170120	85340000 85442090 85444919 85444992 85445919 854460120	Printed circuit Other coaxial cable and electric conductors Telephone & telegraph cables, not fitted with connectors, <80 V Other insulated electric wire cable not fitted with connectors <80V Other telephone and telegraph cables, plastic insulated Power Transfer wire, cable, bars, strips etc, insulated>1000V	1,223,539 1,096,074 4,071,069 1,095,018 2,210,361 5,254,769	14,950,830	321,984 288,441 1,071,334 288,163 581,674 1,382,834	3,200,000 197,305 553,441 196,156 227,281 720,732	Unit Kg Kg Kg Kg Kg	
4	422290910 422290990	151190910 151190900	Palm oil in packings of a weight not exceeding 20 kg Palm oil in packings of a weight exceeding 20 kg	1,537,716 4,002,397	5,540,113	404,662 1,053,262	769 2,205	Tonne Tonne	
5	89219000 893219110	490199000 392290110	Other printed matter Flushing cisterns equip with mechanism of plastics	3,784,743 1,008,101	4,792,844	995,985 265,290	265,217 103,964	Unit Unit	
6	642390000	482090000	Other stationery, book covers of paper or paperboard	2,096,722		551,769	291,062	Kg	
7	048429000	190530000	Sweet Biscuits; Waffles and Wafers	1,740,664		458,069	422,343	Kg	
8	741510000 743670200	841510000 842129200	Air conditioning m/c Window or wall types, self contained Filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus for use in veg. oil industry	768,547 246,294	1,014,841	202,249 64,814	779 96	Unit Unit	
			Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 Exports by commodity in Year	68,679,329		3,996,101			
			Percentage of total exports (%)	96.4					
9	Others			2,534,724					
	Total Exports to Ghana			71,214,053		18,740,540			

MALAYSIA EXPORTS - Top 10 by VALUE & commodity in Year 2000

Status	SITC Code		HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Sub grp		Unit of measure	
	SITC Code	HS Code				Total	Value (US\$)		Quantity
1	792400000	880240000	880240000	Aeroplanes and other aircraft of an unladen weight > 15000Kg	51,300,000		13,500,000	1.00	Unit
2	691122900	730820900	730820900	Other towers & lattice masts of iron or steel	4,255,810		1,119,950	1,068,61	Tonne
	691199990	730890990	730890990	Other EG plates, rods, angles, shapes, sections tubes or like	1,894,059		498,437	495	Tonne
	699690900	732690900	732690900	Other articles of iron and steel	375,748	6,525,617	98,881	86	Tonne
3	773149191	854449191	854449191	Telephone & telegraph cables, not fitted with connectors, <80 V	5,291,091		1,392,392	729,265	Kg
	773159220	854459220	854459220	Power Transfer wire, cable, bars, strips etc. plastic insulated	1,215,194	6,506,285	319,788	47,104	Kg
4	764170000	851750000	851750000	Other apparatus for carrier-current line systems or for digital line system	492,722		129,664	322	
	764910000	851790000	851790000	Parts for Electrical apparatus for line telephonic/line telegraphic	5,105,050	5,597,772	1,343,434	48,625	Kg
5	741510000	841510000	841510000	Air conditioning m/c Window or wall types, self contained	3,758,411		989,056	4,219	Unit
6	422290990	151190990	151190990	Palm oil in packings of a weight exceeding 20 kg	2,825,567		743,570	2,125,08	Tonne
	422290910	151190910	151190910	Palm oil in packings of a weight NOT exceeding 20 kg	300,738	76,844,390	79,142	243	Tonne
7	893219110	392290110	392290110	Flushing cisterns, equipped with their mechanism, of plastics	1,354,747		356,512	101,532	Unit
8	845129101	611190000	611190000	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, knitted or croc.	1,018,978		268,152	126,468	Unit
9	713230000	840820000	840820000	Engines of a kind used for propulsion of motor vehicles	685,520		180,400	1,311	Unit
10	048429000	190530000	190530000	Sweet Biscuits; Waffles and Wafers	554,030		145,797	195,935	Kg
				Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 Exports by commodity in Year	80,427,665		21,165,175		
				Percentage of total exports (%)	88.5				
11	Others				10,441,399				
12	Total Exports to Ghana				90,869,064			23,912,912	

MALAYSIA EXPORTS - Top 10 by VALUE & commodity in Year 2001									
Item No.	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Sub grp Total	Rate:1US:3.8 Value (US\$)	Quantity	Unit of measure	
1	892190000	490199000	Other printed matter	32,242,014		8,484,741	2,834,199	Unit	
	893219110	392290110	Flushing cisterns equipped with their mechanism, of plastics	668,752	32,910,766	175,987	37,924	Unit	
2	741510000	841510000	Air conditioning m/c Window or wall types, self contained	9,567,648		2,517,802	11,472	Unit	
	741552900	841582900	Air conditioners, incorp. a refrigerator unit for other uses	575,520	10,143,168	151,453	778	Unit	
3	422290910	151190910	Palm oil in packings of a weight NOT exceeding 20 kg	4,084,416		1,074,846	2,827	Tonne	
	422290990	151190990	Palm oil in packings of a weight exceeding 20 kg	5,718,805	9,803,221	1,504,949	4,681	Tonne	
4	773149191	854449191	Telephone & telegraph cables, not fitted with connectors, <80 V	3,311,973		871,572	500,380	Kg	
	773180000	854470000	Optical fibre cables	704,274	4,016,247	185,335	418	Kg	
5	691122900	730820900	Other towers & lattice masts of iron or steel	2,213,985		582,628	17,551	Tonne	
	691199990	730890990	Other EG plates, rods, angles, shapes, sections tubes or like	516,800	2,730,785	136,000	60	Tonne	
6	591100910	380810910	Mosquito coils	1,534,284		403,759	442,465	Kg	
	592298000	350691000	Adhesives based on rubber or plastics(inclu. Artificial resins)	447,018	1,981,302	117,636	40,653	Kg	
7	764111000	851711000	Line telephone sets with cordless hand sets	736,440		193,800	19,000	Unit	
	764810900	852790900	Other reception apparatus	505,056	1,241,496	132,909	80	Unit	
8	845129101	611190000	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, knitted or croc.	1,134,387		298,523	121,952	Unit	
	711210900	840410900	Other auxiliary plant for use with boilers	528,200		139,000	1	Unit	
	713230000	840820000	Engines of a kind used for propulsion of motor vehicles	598,363	1,126,563	157,464	1,229	Unit	
10	431220982	151620982	Palm stearin RBD	638,517		168,031	853	Tonne	
11	724540000	844590000	Other machines for preparing textile fibres	628,140		165,300	117	Unit	
12	931000990	980000900	Transactions below RM5000	504,199		132,684			
			Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 Exports by commodity in Year	66,858,791		17,594,419			
			Percentage of total exports (%)	86.9					
13	Others			10,117,279					
	Total Exports to Ghana			76,976,070		20,256,861			

MALAYSIA IMPORTS FROM GHANA - S.I.T.C. 2-Digits Trends by commodity from Year 1999-2001											
Item	SITC Code	HS Code	Commodity Description	Year 1999	Year 2000	Growth rate(%)	Year 2001	Growth rate(%)	3-year total	Share % to Total Imports	
1	07	18	Cocoa Beans, Whole Or Broken, Raw or Roasted	21,368,294	13,059,986	(38.9)	12,601,503	(4)	47,029,783	92.371	
2	24	44	Wood, simply worked & Railway sleepers of wood	444,993	73,519	(83.5)	506,049	588.32	1,024,561	2.0123	
3	22	12	Shea nuts (Karite nuts)	750,004	0.00	(100.0)	0.00	0.00	750,004	1.4731	
4	63	44	Face Veneer Sheets, of other Wood, of a thickness n	341,737	0.00	(100.0)	0.00	0.00	341,737	0.6712	
5	28	76	Aluminium Waste and Scrap	151,353	87,284	(42.3)	0.00	0.00	238,637	0.4687	
6	23	40	Rubber Scrap & Cup Lump	0.00	121,654	100.0	14,050	(88.45)	135,704	0.2665	
7	77	85	Electrical switcher, relays, circuits Nes	0.00	0.00	0.00	43,462	100.00	43,462	0.0854	
8	73	84	Drilling Machines, other than Numerically Controlled	41,876	0.00	(100.0)	0.00	0.00	41,876	0.0822	
9	57	39	Others Acrylic Polymers in Form of Dispersion	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,552	100.0	30,552	0.0600	
10	58	39	Fittings	0.00	33,056	100.0	0.00	(100.0)	33,056	0.0649	
11	93	98	Transaction below RM5000	79,655	234,535	194.4	126,438	(46)	440,628	0.865	
			Cumulative value in Year (RM)	23,177,912	13,610,034	(41.3)	13,322,054	(2.1)	50,110,000	98.42	
			As Percentage of total exports (%)	99.91	99.92		94.52		98.42		
12	Others			21,243	10,550		771,952		803,745		
			TOTAL IMPORTS FROM GHANA	23,199,155	13,620,584		14,094,006		50,913,745	100.00	

MALAYSIA IMPORTS-Top 10 Imports by VALUE & commodity in Year 1997				Rate:1US:2.8132		Unit
Status	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Value (US\$)	Quantity
1	072100000	180100000	Cocoa Beans, Whole or Broken, Raw Or Roasted	14,338,714	5,096,941	3,812,500
2	288230000	760200000	Aluminium Waste and Scrap	254,124	90,333	68
3	248419990	440729990	Tropical Wood-other forms/other species,O/T Kempas, Keruing	130,775	46,486	75
4	634129100	440890100	Face veneer sheets/other wood, thickness not 6 mm	101,357	36,029	13,255
5	248492400	440792400	Wood,sawn-thickness exceeding 6mm,Beech (fagus SPP) sawn Lgth	97,892	34,797	68
6	231290971	400129971	Rubber Scrap & Cup Lump	83,750	29,770	31,580
7	248200940	440710940	Coniferous wood, Sawn Lengthwise, thickness-6mm other Species	74,365	26,434	43
8	248414900	440724900	Tropical Wood-other forms/Virola, Mahogany,imbuia/Balsa	49,223	17,497	41
9	931000400	980000400	Used personal effects	27,191	9,666	270
10	072320000	180320000	Cocoa Paste, wholly or partly defatted	21,753	7,732	16,600
			Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 Imports by commodity in Year	15,179,144	5,395,686	
			Percentage of total imports (%)	100.0		
11	Others			40		
12	Total Imports from Ghana			15,179,184	5,395,700	

MALAYSIA IMPORTS-Top 10 Imports by VALUE & commodity in Year 1998				Rate:1US:3.9229		Unit
Status	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Value (US\$)	Quantity
1	072100000	180100000	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	15,036,104	3,832,905	1,999,360
2	223702000	120792000	Shea Nuts (Karite Nuts)	1,897,916	483,804	1,048,894
3	634129100	440890100	Face Veneer Sheets-other wood,thickness not > 6 mm	342,511	87,311	44,947
4	248300200	440910200	Rounded woods, Coniferous	69,748	17,780	30
5	248300200	440729490	Rounded woods, coniferous	52,243	13,317	21
6	931000500	980000500	Used Household Effects	39,057	9,956	3,637
7	231290971	400129971	Rubber Scrap & Cup Lump	35,266	8,990	16,030
8	764939900	852990900	Parts O/T Aerials/Aerial Reflectors,O/T -Television & Radio	15,960	4,068	20
9	778789900	854389000	Machines & Apparatus, having Individual Functions, NES	15,580	3,972	2
10	778790000	854390000	Parts For Electrical Machines and Apparatus	15,200	3,875	100
			Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 Imports by commodity in Year	17,519,585	4,465,978	
			Percentage of total imports (%)	99.9		
11	Others					
12	Total Imports from Ghana			17,534,654	4,469,819	

MALAYSIA IMPORTS-Top 10 Imports by VALUE & commodity in Year 1999							
Status	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Value (US\$)	Quantity	Unit of measure
1	072100000	180100000	Cocoa Beans, Whole Or Broken, Raw or Roasted	21,368,294	5,623,235	4,000.39	tonne
2	223702000	120792000	Shea Nuts (Karite nuts)	750,004	197,369	512,648.00	kilo
3	634129100	440890100	Face Veneer Sheets, of other Wood, of a thickness not>6 mm	341,737	89,931	79.73	cubic metric
4	248409490	440729490	Other Wood	255,616	67,267	143.39	cubic metre
5	288230000	760200000	Aluminium Waste and Scrap	151,353	39,830	40.38	tonne
6	248300200	440910200	Rounded Woods, Coniferous	92,883	24,443	32.23	cubic metre
7	248401400	440791400	Sawn lengthwise	67,129	17,666	29.27	cubic metre
8	731430000	845929000	Drilling Machines, other than Numerically Controlled	41,876	11,020	1	Unit
9	931000500	980000500	Used Household Effects	33,821	8,900	7,040.00	kilo
10	248409400	440799449	Other Wood	29,365	7,728	15.6	cubic metre
Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 Imports by commodity in Year				23,132,078	6,087,389		
Percentage of total imports (%)				99.7			
11	Others						
12	Total Imports from Ghana			23,199,155	6,105,041		

MALAYSIA IMPORTS-Top 10 Imports by VALUE & commodity in Year 2000							
Status	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Value (US\$)	Quantity	Unit of measure
1	072100000	180100000	Cocoa Beans, Whole or Broken, Raw or Roasted	13,059,986	3,436,838	3,181.98	tonne
2	931000400	980000400	Used Personal Effects	129,274	34,019	10,200	kilo
3	231290971	400129971	Rubber Scrap & Cup Lump	121,654	32,014	12	cubic metre
4	288320000	760200000	Aluminium Waste and Scrap	87,284	22,969	24	tonne
5	931000500	980000500	Used Household Effects	66,603	17,527	15,358	kilo
6	248402400	440792400	Sawn Lengthwise	42,079	11,073	15,88	cubic metre
7	581700000	391740000	Fittings	33,056	8,699	1,434	kilo
8	248200940	440710940	Coniferous wood, sawn lengthwise, of a thickness 6mm other species	31,440	8,274	11,73	cubic metre
9	931000990	980000900	Transactions below RM5,000	27,569	7,255	-	unit of one
10	931000190	980000100	Mail bags	11,089	2,918	114	cubic metre
Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 Imports by commodity in Year				13,610,034	3,581,588		
Percentage of total imports (%)				99.9			
11	Others			10,550			
12	Total Imports from Ghana			13,620,584	3,584,364		

MALAYSIA IMPORTS-Top 10 Imports by VALUE & commodity in Year 2001							
Status	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Value (US\$)	Quantity	Unit of measure
1	072100000	180100000	Cocoa Beans, Whole Or Broken, Raw Or Roasted	12,601,503	3,316,185	2,900.00	tonne
2	247529395	440399395	Others	469,275	123,493	458	cubic metre
3	034285000	030377000	Sea Bass, Excluding Livers and Roes, Frozen	396,104	104,238	12,821	kilo
4	874770000	903040000	Instruments & Apparatus, specially designed-Telecom.	250,000	65,789	129	Unit
5	743670200	842129200	Filtering & Purifying Machinery & App.use-Veg. Oil Industry	65,246	17,170	3	Unit
6	931000990	980000900	Transactions Below RM5,000	37,296	9,815	-	unit of one
7	248409490	440729490	Others Wood	36,817	9,689	15,69	cubic metre
8	248300200	440910200	Rounded Woods, Coniferous	36,774	9,677	14	cubic metre
9	931000400	980000400	Used Household Effects	30,300	7,974	19,000	kilo
10	575290910	390690910	Others Acrylic Polymers in Form of Dispersion	30,552	8,040	10,500	kilo
Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 Imports by commodity in Year				13,953,867	3,672,070		
Percentage of total imports (%)				99.0			
11	Others			140,139			
12	Total Imports from Ghana			14,094,006	3,708,949		

Malaysia - Ghana

Trade with Malaysia

SITC 2 & 3 Digits

Malaysia's Exports To GHANA (RM)

	Interim data for Jan-Aug 2002					
	1999	2000	Growth	2001	Growth	2002(01-08)
	Value	Value	(%)	Value	(%)	Value
0 FOOD & LIVE ANIMALS	2,244,010	1,082,715	-51.75	1,248,323	15.30	526,228
04 CEREALS,CEREAL PREPN	1,801,189	554,030	-69.24	423,815	-23.5	246,504
06 SUGAR,SUGAR PREPN, HONEY	80,564	0	-100	0	0	0
07 COFFEE,TEA,COCOA,SP ICES	0	0	0	0	0	57
09 MISC.EDIBLE PRODUCTS & PREPN	362,257	528,685	45.94	824,508	55.95	279,724
1 BEVERAGES & TOBACCO	70	266	280	0	-100	0
11 BEVERAGES	42	144	242.90	0	-100	0
12 TOBACCO & TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	28	122	335.70	0	-100	0
2 CRUDE MATERIALS, IN EDIBLE EXPT FUELS	88,066	0	-100	0	0	0
24 CORK AND WOOD	88,066	0	-100	0	0	0
3 MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS & RELATED MATER	10,158	0	-100	0	0	0
33 PETROLEUM,PETRO. PROD. & RELATED MATERIALS	10,158	0	-100	0	0	0
4 ANIMAL, VEG. OILS, FATS & WAXES	6,223,904	3,630,189	-41.67	11,151,475	207.19	4,178,282
42 FIXED VEGETABLE FATS & OILS	5,540,113	3,320,505	-40.06	10,438,169	214.35	3,464,976
43 ANIMAL, VEG. FATS, OILS PROCESSED, NES	683,791	309,684	-54.71	713,306	130.33	713,306
5 CHEMICALS, RELATED PRODUCTS, NES	1,554,409	1,172,000	-24.6	3,559,288	203.69	1,715,896
51 ORGANIC CHEMICALS	0	0	0	83,600	0	83,600
53 DYEING, TANNING & COLOURING MATERIALS	121,224	130,452	7.61	143,225	9.79	106,035
54 MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PROD.	269,356	312,708	16.09	816,716	161.18	243,310
55 ESSENTIAL OILS & PERFUME; CLEANSING MAT.	80,146	0	-100	1,769	0	1,769
57 PLASTICS IN PRIMARY FORM	511,185	443,745	-13.19	166,396	-62.5	156,541
58 PLASTIC, NON-PRIMARY FORM	256,423	179,988	-29.81	335,884	86.61	208,618
59 CHEMICAL MATERIALS & PRODUCTS, NES	316,075	105,107	-66.75	2,011,698	1814	916,023
6 MANUFD GOODS CLASSIFIED BY MATERIALS	20,605,094	8,129,528	-60.55	3,955,502	-51.34	3,192,594
62 RUBBER MANUFACTURES, NES	468,422	168,882	-63.95	283,965	68.14	25,589
63 CORK & WOOD MANUFACTURES	26,125	61,429	135.10	85,462	39.12	47,500
64 PAPER, PBOARD & ART. OF PAPER & PULP OF PAPER	2,365,953	366,054	-84.53	52,762	-85.59	0
65 TEXTILE YARN, FABRIC & RELATED PROD.	501,649	105,206	-79.03	0	-100	0
66 NON-METAL MINERAL MANUFACTURES, NES	174,400	0	-100	81,607	0	44,880
67 IRON AND STEEL	680,128	5,700	-99.16	20,558	260.67	20,558
68 NON-FERROUS METALS	48,929	0	-100	15,960	0	15,960
69 METALS MANUFACTURES, NES	16,339,488	7,422,256	-54.57	3,415,188	-53.99	3,038,107

Malaysia's Exports To GHANA (RM)

S ITC -2 Digit	Interim data for Jan-Aug 2002						
	1999 Value	2000 Value	Growth (%)	2001(01-08)		2002(01-08)	
				Value	Growth (%)	Value	Growth (%)
7 MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	31,400,820	72,265,995	130.10	20,551,861	13,910,859	12,514,682	-10.04
71 POWER GENERATING MACHINERY & EQUIPT	942,651	802,427	-14.88	1,155,215	886,031	852,913	-3.74
72 SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	611,523	341,430	-44.17	1,316,540	1,070,076	799,541	-25.28
73 METALWORKING MACHINERY	210,628	62,396	-70.38	103,330	103,330	493,574	377.67
74 GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINES & EQUIPT, NES	1,762,869	4,229,451	139.90	10,515,844	6,137,685	8,932,515	45.54
75 OFFICE MACHINES & ADP. MACHINES	182,868	170,473	-6.78	182,176	7,452	290,644	3800.20
76 TELECOMM. & SOUND RECORDING EQUIPT, ETC	10,955,278	6,562,900	-40.09	2,037,992	1,093,053	808,231	-26.06
77 ELECTRICAL MACHINES APP., PARTS, NES	16,346,611	8,358,561	-48.87	5,032,923	4,469,811	64,248	-98.56
78 ROAD VEHICLES (INCL. AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	388,392	438,357	12.86	206,131	141,711	273,016	92.66
79 OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPT	0	51,300,000	0	1,710	1,710	0	-100
8 MISC. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	8,267,926	4,104,459	-50.36	35,866,925	7,622,833	3,365,788	-55.85
81 PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS, FITTINGS ETC	705,562	261,962	-62.87	306,904	306,904	0	-100
82 FURNITURE & PARTS; BEDDING, ETC.	1,094,685	397,518	-63.69	355,294	182,848	210,633	15.20
83 TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS & SIM. CONTAINERS	10,500	0	-100	0	0	0	0
84 ARTICLES OF APPAREL & CLOTHING ACC.	1,221,627	1,162,344	-4.85	1,504,203	673,292	1,592,066	136.46
87 SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT & APP., NES	125,133	73,291	-41.43	134,252	134,252	0	-100
88 PHOTOGRAPHIC APP & SUPPLIES; CLOCKS	61,560	43,320	-29.63	35,000	0	0	0
89 MISC. MANUFACTURED GOODS, NES	5,048,859	2,166,024	-57.1	33,531,272	6,325,537	1,563,089	-75.29
9 GOODS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND	819,596	483,912	-40.96	642,696	269,809	675,963	150.53
93 SPECIAL TRANSACTION NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORD'G	819,596	483,912	-40.96	642,696	269,809	675,963	150.53
TOTAL	71,214,053	90,869,064	27.60	76,976,070	31,416,501	58,186,465	85.21

Malaysia's Imports From GHANA (RM)

	SITC 2-Digit						Interim data for Jan-Aug 2002			
	1999	2000	Growth	2001	Growth	2001(01-08)	2002(01-08)	Growth	Growth	
	Value	Value	(%)	Value	(%)	Value	Value	(%)	(%)	
0 FOOD & LIVE ANIMALS	21,374,770	13,059,986	-38.9	13,015,893	-0.34	12,997,607	24,367,114	87.47		
00 LIVE ANIMALS OTHER THAN ANIMALS OF DIV. 03	0	0	0	18,286	0	0	5,401	0	0	
03 FISH, CRUSTACEANS & AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES	0	0	0	396,104	0	396,104	0	-100	-100	
05 VEGETABLES & FRUIT	6,476	0	-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	
07 COFFEE, TEA, 0000A, SPICES	21,368,294	13,059,986	-38.88	12,601,503	-3.51	12,601,503	24,361,713	93.32	93.32	
2 CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE EXPT FUELS	1,346,350	282,457	-79.02	556,916	97.17	520,142	385,914	-25.8		
22 OIL SEED & OLEAGINOUS FRUITS	750,004	0	-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23 CRUDE RUBBER (INCL. SYNTHETIC & RECLAIMED)	0	121,654	0	14,050	-88.45	14,050	0	-100	-100	
24 CORK AND WOOD	444,993	73,519	-83.48	542,866	638.40	506,092	385,914	-23.8	-23.8	
28 METALLIFEROUS ORES & METAL SCRAP	151,353	87,284	-42.33	0	-100	0	0	0	0	
5 CHEMICALS, RELATED PRODUCTS, NES	0	33,056	0	30,552	-7.58	30,552	217,160	610.80		
51 ORGANIC CHEMICALS	0	0	0	0	0	0	116,223	0	0	
57 PLASTICS IN PRIMARY FORM	0	0	0	30,552	0	30,552	100,937	230.40	230.40	
58 PLASTIC, NON-PRIMARY FORM	0	33,056	0	0	-100	0	0	0	0	
6 MANUFD GOODS CLASSIFIED BY MATERIALS	341,737	10,550	-96.91	0	-100	0	5,395	0		
63 CORK & WOOD MANUFACTURES	341,737	0	-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	
65 TEXTILE YARN, FABRIC & RELATED PROD.	0	10,550	0	0	-100	0	0	0	0	
69 METALS MANUFACTURES, NES	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,395	0	0	
7 MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	56,643	0	-100	108,708	0	101,664	881,299	766.90		
72 SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	650,282	0	0	
73 METALWORKING MACHINERY	41,876	0	-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	
74 GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINES & EQUIPT, NES	0	0	0	65,246	0	65,246	0	-100	-100	
76 TELECOMM. & SOUND RECORDING EQUIPT, ETC	5,320	0	-100	0	0	0	123,553	0	0	
77 ELECTRICAL MACHINES APP., PARTS, NES	0	0	0	43,462	0	36,418	53,164	45.98	45.98	
78 ROAD VEHICLES (INCL. AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,300	0	0	
79 OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPT	9,447	0	-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8 MISC. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	0	0	0	255,499	0	250,000	7,022	-97.2		
87 SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT & APP., NES	0	0	0	250,000	0	250,000	7,022	-97.2	-97.2	
89 MISC. MANUFACTURED GOODS, NES	0	0	0	5,499	0	0	0	0	0	
9 GOODS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND	79,655	234,535	194.44	126,438	-46.09	73,939	399,394	440.20		
93 SPECIAL TRANSACTION NOT CLASSIFIED	79,655	234,535	194.44	126,438	-46.09	73,939	399,394	440.20	440.20	
TOTAL	23,199,155	13,620,584	-41.29	14,094,006	3.48	13,973,904	26,263,298	87.95		

MALAYSIA'S EXPORT TO GHANA BY SITC 3 DIGIT (MILLION)

SITC	SITC Description	1999		2000		2001		2002		Share (%)	(Jan - Aug)	
		value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)		value	Share (%)
653	FABRICS,WOVEN, MAN-MADETEX.MAT. (EXPT SPECIAL FABR.)	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
657	SPECIAL YARN, TEXTILE FABRIC & RELATED PROD.	0.50	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
664	GLASS	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
665	GLASSWARE	0.16	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.05
673	FLAT-ROLLED PROD. OF IRON/NONIRON STEEL NOT CLAD, PLATED/COATED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
675	FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF ALLOYSTEEL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
677	RAILS & RAILWAY TRACKCONSTRUCTN MAT. OF IRON/STEEL	0.62	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
678	WIRE OF IRON/STEEL	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
679	TUBES, PIPES & HOLLOW PROFILES, ETC. OF IRON, STEEL	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
682	COPPER	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
684	ALUMINIUM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
691	METALLIC STRUCTURES NES	10.70	15.02	6.86	7.54	3.30	4.29	2.94	9.36	0.00	0.55	0.94
693	WIRE PROD. (EXPT INSULATED ELEC. WIRING) & FENCING GRILLS	0.13	0.18	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
694	NAILS, SCREWS, NUTS, ETC. OF IRON, STEEL, COPPER/ALUMINIUM	0.16	0.23	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.07
695	TOOLS	0.12	0.17	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.02
699	MANUFACTURES OF BASEMETAL, NES	5.23	7.34	0.43	0.47	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.15	0.00	0.63	1.08
711	STEAM GENERATING BOILERS, ETC.	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.53	0.69	0.53	1.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
713	INTERNAL COMBUSTION PISTON ENGINES & PARTS ETC.	0.88	1.23	0.76	0.84	0.63	0.81	0.36	1.14	0.00	0.48	0.82
716	ROTATING ELECTRIC PLANT & PARTS, NES	0.07	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.64
721	AGRI. MACHINES, EXPT TRACTORS	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.15	0.24	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
723	CIVIL ENGINEERING & CONTRACTORS' PLANT & EQUIPT	0.06	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
724	TEXTILE & LEATHER MACHINES & PARTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.82	0.63	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
726	PRINTING, BOOK BINDING MACHINES & PARTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.03
727	FOOD-PROCESS MACHINES NONDOMESTIC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	1.25
728	OTH MACHINES PARTS, SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR IND.	0.55	0.78	0.21	0.23	0.38	0.50	0.37	1.19	0.00	0.06	0.10
731	METAL REMOVAL WORK TOOLS OROTH MATERIAL	0.19	0.27	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
733	MACHINE - TOOLS FOR METAL-WORKING W/OUT REMOVING METAL	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
735	PARTS, NES, FOR MACHINE-TOOLS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
737	METALWORKING MACHINERY NES & PARTS	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.49	0.85
741	HEATING, COOLING EQUIPMENT & PART	1.00	1.40	4.05	4.46	10.30	13.38	5.92	18.84	0.00	7.70	13.24
742	PUMPS FOR LIQUIDS & PARTS	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
743	PUMPS NES, CENTRIFUGES & PARTS	0.61	0.86	0.13	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
744	MECHANICAL HANDLING EQUIPT & PARTS	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.19	0.24	0.19	0.59	0.00	1.19	2.04
745	OTH NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, TOOL, & PARTS, NES	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.07
747	TAPS, COCKS, VALVES, ETC FOR PIPES, TANKS ETC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
748	TRANSMISSIONS SHAFTS, ETC & PARTS	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00

MALAYSIA'S EXPORT TO GHANA BY SITC 3 DIGIT (MILLION)

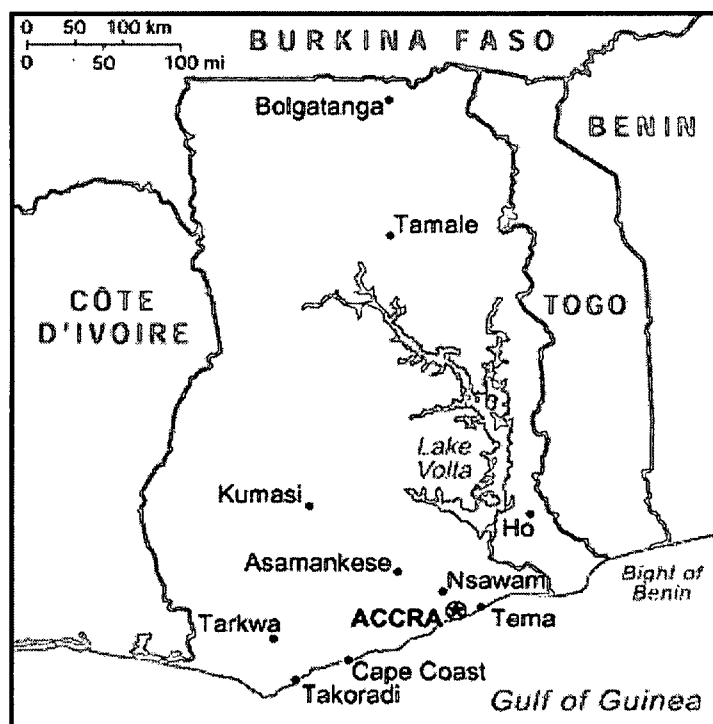
SITC	SITC Description	1999		2000		2001		2001		2002	
		value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)
749	NON-ELECTRIC MACHINERYPARTS,ETC	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
751	OFFICE MACHINES	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
752	AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSINGEQUIPT	0.15	0.22	0.07	0.08	0.18	0.24	0.01	0.02	0.24	0.41
759	PARTS&ACC., FOR OFFICEMACHINES	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.09
761	TELEVISION RECEIVERS ETC	0.40	0.56	0.60	0.66	0.26	0.33	0.12	0.38	0.09	0.16
762	RADIO-BROADCAST RECEIVERS	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
763	SOUND RECORDER, PHONOGRAPH	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.46
764	TELECOMM. EQUIPT PARTS NES	10.50	14.75	5.78	6.36	1.78	2.31	0.97	3.10	0.45	0.77
772	ELECTRICAL SWITCHERRELAYS,CIRCUITS NES	1.96	2.75	0.61	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
773	ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTINGEQUIPMENT, NES	13.76	19.32	7.05	7.76	4.14	5.38	3.80	12.11	0.06	0.11
775	DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL & NON-ELECTRICAL EQUIPT, NES	0.08	0.11	0.41	0.45	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00
778	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY & APPARATUS NES	0.55	0.78	0.28	0.31	0.88	1.14	0.65	2.08	0.00	0.00
781	PASSENGERS MOTOR VEHICLESEXP BUS	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
784	PARTS,TRACTORS,MOTOR VEHICLES	0.29	0.40	0.35	0.39	0.21	0.27	0.14	0.45	0.24	0.41
785	CYCLES,M-CYCLES,NON MOTORIZED& MOTORIZED;INVALID CAR	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.06
786	TRAILERS,SEMI-TRAILER,ETC	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
792	AIRCRAFT ,ASSOCIATED EQUIPT	0.00	0.00	51.30	56.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
813	LIGHTNG FIXTURES & FITTINGS,NES	0.71	0.99	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.40	0.31	0.98	0.00	0.00
821	FURNITURE & PARTS;CUSHIONS,ETC.	1.09	1.54	0.40	0.44	0.36	0.46	0.18	0.58	0.21	0.36
831	TRUNK,SUIT-CASES,BAG,ETC	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
842	WOMEN' & GIRLS' CLOTHING,NOTKNITTED	0.19	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
845	ART. OF APPAREL, OF TEXTILEFABRICS, NES	0.97	1.36	1.02	1.12	1.13	1.47	0.51	1.62	0.88	1.51
848	CLOTHING,NON TEXTILES;HEADGEAR	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.16	0.37	0.48	0.16	0.52	0.71	1.23
872	MEDICAL, DENTAL, SURGICAL,INSTRUMENTS, NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.40	0.00	0.00
874	MEASURING,ANALYS'G,CONTROL'G INSTRU.ETC, PARTS	0.13	0.18	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00
881	PHOTOGRAPH APPARATUS & EQUIPT, NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
882	PHOTOGRAPHIC,CINEMATOGRAPHICSUPPLIES	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
892	PRINTED MATTER	3.78	5.31	0.68	0.75	32.26	41.91	5.42	17.24	0.47	0.80
893	ARTICLES,NES,OF PLASTICS	1.15	1.62	1.48	1.63	1.22	1.59	0.86	2.73	1.10	1.88
894	BABY CARRIAGE,TOYS,GAMES & SPORT' G GOODS	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
895	OFFICE & STATIONERY SUPPLIES,NES	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.15	0.00	0.00
898	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,ETC.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
899	MISC. MANUFACTURED GOODS, NES	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
931	SPECIAL TRANSACTION NOTCLASSIFIED ACCORD' G TO KIND	0.82	1.15	0.48	0.53	0.64	0.83	0.27	0.86	0.68	1.16
	TOTAL	71.21	100.00	90.87	100.00	76.98	100.00	31.42	100.00	58.19	100.00

Ghana

Country Information

Statistics & Data

Ghana



Source: World Fact Book

Introduction Background:

Formed from the merger of the British colony of the Gold Coast and the Togoland trust territory, Ghana in 1957 became the first country in colonial Africa to gain its independence. A long series of coups resulted in the suspension of the constitution in 1981 and the banning of political parties. A new constitution, restoring multiparty politics, was approved in 1992. Lt. Jerry RAWLINGS, head of state since 1981, won presidential elections in 1992 and 1996, but was constitutionally prevented from running for a third term in 2000. He was succeeded by John KUFUOR.

Geography Location:

Western Africa, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, between Cote d'Ivoire and Togo

Geographic coordinates:

8 00 N, 2 00 W

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 239,460 sq km
land: 230,940 sq km
water: 8,520 sq km

Land boundaries:

total: 2,094 km
border countries: Burkina Faso 549 km, Cote d'Ivoire 668 km, Togo 877 km

Coastline:

539 km

Maritime claims:

contiguous zone: 24 NM
territorial sea: 12 NM
continental shelf: 200 NM
exclusive economic zone: 200 NM

Climate:

tropical; warm and comparatively dry along southeast coast; hot and humid in southwest; hot and dry in north

Terrain:	mostly low plains with dissected plateau in south-central area
Elevation extremes:	<i>lowest point:</i> Atlantic Ocean 0 m <i>highest point:</i> Mount Afadjato 880 m
Natural resources:	gold, timber, industrial diamonds, bauxite, manganese, fish, rubber, hydropower
Land use:	<i>arable land:</i> 16% <i>permanent crops:</i> 7% <i>other:</i> 77% (1998 est.)
Irrigated land:	110 sq km (1998 est.)
Natural hazards:	dry, dusty, northeastern harmattan winds occur from January to March; droughts
Environment - current issues:	recurrent drought in north severely affects agricultural activities; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; poaching and habitat destruction threatens wildlife populations; water pollution; inadequate supplies of potable water
Environment - international agreements:	<i>party to:</i> Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands <i>signed, but not ratified:</i> Marine Life Conservation
Geography - note:	Lake Volta is the world's largest artificial lake
People	
Population:	20,244,154 <i>note:</i> estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2002 est.)
Age structure:	<i>0-14 years:</i> 40.4% (male 4,116,600; female 4,063,654) <i>15-64 years:</i> 56.1% (male 5,625,397; female 5,723,786) <i>65 years and over:</i> 3.5% (male 338,352; female 376,365) (2002 est.)
Population growth rate:	1.7% (2002 est.)
Birth rate:	28.08 births/1,000 population (2002 est.)
Death rate:	10.31 deaths/1,000 population (2002 est.)
Net migration rate:	-0.74 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2002 est.)
Sex ratio:	<i>at birth:</i> 1.03 male(s)/female <i>under 15 years:</i> 1.01 male(s)/female <i>15-64 years:</i> 0.98 male(s)/female <i>65 years and over:</i> 0.9 male(s)/female <i>total population:</i> 0.99 male(s)/female (2002 est.)
Infant mortality rate:	55.64 deaths/1,000 live births (2002 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:	<i>total population:</i> 57.06 years <i>female:</i> 58.51 years (2002 est.) <i>male:</i> 55.66 years

Total fertility rate:	3.69 children born/woman (2002 est.)
HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:	3.6% (1999 est.)
HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:	340,000 (1999 est.)
HIV/AIDS - deaths:	33,000 (1999 est.)
Nationality:	<i>noun:</i> Ghanaian(s) <i>adjective:</i> Ghanaian
Ethnic groups:	Black African 98.5% (major tribes - Akan 44%, Moshi-Dagomba 16%, Ewe 13%, Ga 8%, Gurma 3%, Yoruba 1%), European and other 1.5% (1998)
Religions:	indigenous beliefs 21%, Muslim 16%, Christian 63%
Languages:	English (official), African languages (including Akan, Moshi-Dagomba, Ewe, and Ga)
Literacy:	<i>definition:</i> age 15 and over can read and write <i>male:</i> 75.9% <i>female:</i> 53.5% (1995 est.) <i>total population:</i> 64.5%
People - note:	there are 9,500 Liberians, 2,000 Sierra Leoneans, and 1,000 Togolese refugees residing in Ghana (2002)
Government	
Country name:	<i>conventional long form:</i> Republic of Ghana <i>conventional short form:</i> Ghana <i>former:</i> Gold Coast
Government type:	constitutional democracy
Capital:	Accra
Administrative divisions:	10 regions; Ashanti, Brong-Ahafo, Central, Eastern, Greater Accra, Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Volta, Western
Independence:	6 March 1957 (from UK)
National holiday:	Independence Day, 6 March (1957)
Constitution:	new constitution approved 28 April 1992
Legal system:	based on English common law and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Suffrage:	18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:	<i>chief of state:</i> President John Agyekum KUFUOR (since 7 January 2001); Vice <i>head of government:</i> President John Agyekum KUFUOR (since 7 January 2001); Vice President Alhaji Aliu MAHAMA (since 7 January 2001); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government <i>cabinet:</i> Council of Ministers; president nominates members subject to approval by Parliament <i>elections:</i> president and vice president elected on the same ticket by popular vote for four-year terms; election last held 7 and 28 December 2000 (next to be held NA December 2004) <i>election results:</i> John Agyekum KUFUOR elected president in runoff election; percent of vote - John KUFUOR 56.4%, John Atta MILLS 43.6%

Legislative branch:	unicameral Parliament (200 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve four-year terms) <i>elections:</i> last held 7 December 2000 (next to be held NA December 2004) <i>election results:</i> percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - NPP 100, NDC 92, PNC 3, CPP 1, independents 4
Judicial branch:	Supreme Court
Political parties and leaders:	Convention People's Party or CPP [Nii Noi DOWUONA, general secretary]; Every Ghanaian Living Everywhere or EGLE [Owuraku AMOFA, chairman]; Great Consolidated Popular Party or GCPP [Dan LARTY]; National Convention Party or NCP [Sarpong KUMA-KUMA]; National Democratic Congress or NDC [Dr. Huudu YAHAYA, general secretary]; New Patriotic Party or NPP [Samuel Arthur ODOI-SYKES]; People's Convention Party or PCP [P. K. DONKOH-AYIFI, acting chairman]; People's Heritage Party or PHP [Emmanuel Alexander ERSKINE]; People's National Convention or PNC [Edward MAHAMA]; Reform Party [Kyeretwie OPUKU, general secretary]
Political pressure groups and leaders:	NA
International organization participation:	ABEDA, ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, MINURSO, MONUC, NAM, OAS (observer), OAU, OPCW, UN, UNAMSIL, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNITAR, UNMEE, UNMIBH, UNMIK, UNMOP, UNMOT, UNU, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTrO
Flag description:	three equal horizontal bands of red (top), yellow, and green with a large black five-pointed star centered in the yellow band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia; similar to the flag of Bolivia, which has a coat of arms centered in the yellow band
Economy - overview:	Well endowed with natural resources, Ghana has roughly twice the per capita output of the poorer countries in West Africa. Even so, Ghana remains heavily dependent on international financial and technical assistance. Gold, timber, and cocoa production are major sources of foreign exchange. The domestic economy continues to revolve around subsistence agriculture, which accounts for 36% of GDP and employs 60% of the work force, mainly small landholders. Excessively expansionary monetary and fiscal policy prior to the 2000 elections led to accelerating inflation in early 2001. A depressed cocoa market and continued weak growth in non-traditional exports led to disappointing growth in 2001. Ghana opted for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) program in 2002.
GDP:	purchasing power parity - \$39.4 billion (2001 est.)
GDP - real growth rate:	3% (2001 est.)
GDP - per capita:	purchasing power parity - \$1,980 (2001 est.)
GDP - composition by sector:	<i>agriculture:</i> 36% <i>industry:</i> 25% <i>services:</i> 39% (2000 est.)

Population below poverty line:	31.4% (1992 est.)
Household income or consumption by percentage share:	<i>lowest 10%: 2.4%</i> <i>highest 10%: 29.5% (1998)</i>
Distribution of family income - Gini index:	39.6 (1998)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	25% (2001 est.)
Labor force:	9 million (2000 est.)
Labor force - by occupation:	agriculture 60%, industry 15%, services 25% (1999 est.)
Unemployment rate:	20% (1997 est.)
Budget:	<i>revenues: \$1.603 billion</i> <i>expenditures: \$1.975 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (2001 est.)</i>
Industries:	mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, aluminum smelting, food processing

Industrial production growth	3.8% (2000 est.)
Electricity - production:	5.92 billion kWh (2000)
Electricity - production by source:	<i>fossil fuel: 30.41%</i> <i>hydro: 69.59%</i> <i>other: 0% (2000)</i> <i>nuclear: 0%</i>
Electricity - consumption:	5.484 billion kWh (2000)
Electricity - exports:	422 million kWh (2000)
Electricity - imports:	400 million kWh (2000)
Agriculture - products:	cocoa, rice, coffee, cassava (tapioca), peanuts, corn, shea nuts, bananas; timber
Exports:	\$1.94 billion (f.o.b., 2000)
Exports - commodities:	gold, cocoa, timber, tuna, bauxite, aluminum, manganese ore, diamonds
Exports - partners:	Togo, UK, Italy, Netherlands, Germany, US, France (1998)
Imports:	\$2.83 billion (f.o.b., 2000)
Imports - commodities:	capital equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs
Imports - partners:	UK, Nigeria, US, Germany, Italy, Spain (1998)
Debt - external:	\$5.96 billion (2001 est.)
Economic aid - recipient:	\$6.9 billion (1999)
Currency:	cedi (GHC)
Currency code:	GHC
Exchange rates:	cedis per US dollar - 7,195 (January 2002), 7,170.76 (2001), 5,455.06 (2000), 2,669.30 (1999), 2,314.15 (1998), 2,050.17 (1997)
Fiscal year:	calendar year

Communications

Telephones - main lines in use:	240,000 (2001)
Telephones - mobile cellular:	150,000 (2001)
Telephone system:	<i>general assessment:</i> poor to fair system; Internet accessible; many rural <i>domestic:</i> primarily microwave radio relay; wireless local loop has been installed <i>international:</i> satellite earth stations - 4 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); microwave radio relay link to Panaftel system connects Ghana to its neighbors
Radio broadcast stations:	AM 0, FM 49, shortwave 3 (2001)
Radios:	12.5 million (2001)
Television broadcast stations:	10 (2001)
Televisions:	1.9 million (2001)
Internet country code:	.gh
Internet Service Providers (ISPs):	12 (2000)
Internet users:	200,000 (2002)
Railways:	<i>total:</i> 953 km <i>narrow gauge:</i> 953 km 1.067-m gauge; undergoing major rehabilitation (2001 est.)
Highways:	<i>total:</i> 38,940 km <i>paved:</i> 9,346 km (including 30 km of expressways) <i>unpaved:</i> 29,594 km (2001)
Waterways:	1,293 km <i>note:</i> Volta, Ankobra, and Tano Rivers provide 168 km of perennial navigation for launches and lighters; Lake Volta provides 1,125 km of arterial and feeder waterways
Pipelines:	0 km
Ports and harbors:	Takoradi, Tema
Merchant marine:	<i>total:</i> 7 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 16,450 GRT/22,097 DWT <i>ships by type:</i> petroleum tanker 2, refrigerated cargo 5 <i>note:</i> includes some foreign-owned ships registered here as a flag of convenience: Brazil 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1, Spain 1 (2002 est.)
Airports:	12 (2001)
Airports - with paved runways:	<i>total:</i> 7 <i>2,438 to 3,047 m:</i> 1 <i>1,524 to 2,437 m:</i> 4 <i>914 to 1,523 m:</i> 2 (2001)
Airports - with unpaved runways:	<i>total:</i> 5 <i>1,524 to 2,437 m:</i> 1 <i>914 to 1,523 m:</i> 2 <i>under 914 m:</i> 2 (2001)

Military

Military branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police Force

Military manpower -
military age:

18 years of age (2002 est.)

Military manpower -
availability:

males age 15-49: 5,045,355 (2002 est.)

Military manpower -
fit for military
service:

males age 15-49: 2,799,292 (2002 est.)

Military manpower -
reaching military
age annually:

males: 213,237 (2002 est.)

Military
expenditures -

\$35.2 million (FY01)

Military
expenditures -
percent of GDP:

0.7% (FY01)

Disputes -
international:

none

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade; major transit hub for Southwest and Southeast Asian heroin and, to a lesser extent, South American cocaine destined for Europe and the US

Economic trends

Bank lending is still weak

Although the economy has started to recover slowly, interest rates have only started to fall appreciably in the second half of 2001, and credit growth to the private sector still remains weak. Whereas credit extended to public institutions rose by 78.8% in January-August 2001, credit to the private sector only increased by 10.9%, well below the rate of inflation. There were also considerable differences between different sectors in the growth of credit.

* The sectors that saw the greatest growth in credit included agriculture, forestry and fisheries, commerce and finance, manufacturing, transport, storage and communications, and construction.

* The sectors that experienced falls in credit included mining and quarrying, exports and imports, and cocoa marketing. However, credit for cocoa marketing is likely to improve significantly as various constraints in the sector are overcome (see Agriculture), as should credit to the allimportant trade sector as the value of the cedi continues to stabilise and exports are boosted by the greater competitiveness of the cedi.

Agriculture

New cocoa shipments will be delayed

There are indications that cocoa deliveries in the 2001/02 agricultural year (October-September) may be delayed. Three months into the year, shipments to buyers in Europe and North America have barely begun. Because of years of low prices, many buyers in Ghana, are unable to participate in the current buying campaign. Under Ghana's transitional privatisation programme, the few licensed buyers have purchased cocoa from farmers at prices fixed by the state, which limits their ability to profit when world prices are low. As part of its plans to gradually phase in a free-market regime, Ghana has issued a few export licences to a number of buyers who are allowed to compete with the state-owned cocoa board (Cocobod). These exporters buy beans from farmers, with money borrowed from banks, but when world prices fall below the prices they have paid, they face financial problems. Because of this, many buyers have opted not to participate in foreign sales of cocoa.

The problems faced by buyers are illustrated by the current financial woes of Cashpro (Cashpro Company, once known as Cashew and Spices Products, is wholly owned by Ghanaian entrepreneurs and engages in the purchase and marketing of agricultural produce). Cashpro, which bought 10% of the 2000/01 crop, now has debts of about US\$4m. Banks are said to be reluctant to lend to the trader until it repays its debts from last year. Thus, the company is unable to participate in cocoa buying this year. In 2000/01 Cashpro borrowed some US\$18.9m from financial institutions, but has been unable to pay back about one-third of it. A major problem for Cashpro is that it has been unable to recover money it lent to farmers for them to buy fertiliser, because they considered it a gift rather than a loan. In Western region, where Cashpro has a strong presence, farmers are refusing to sell to other buyers and are waiting for Cashpro's return. In addition to cash-flow problems, the industry is also facing a severe shortage of sacks. Under the old regime, Cocobod purchased all of the cocoa crop, providing farmers with sacks in which to transport the beans. However, with the advent of privatisation, gaps in the supply chain are beginning to appear.

Livestock development gets a boost

The African Development Fund (ADF) has approved a loan of 19.58m units of account (UA; US\$25.23m) to finance the Livestock Development Project in Ghana. The aims of the project are to reduce poverty, improve food security and reduce imports in an environmentally sustainable manner. The project seeks to increase the income of smallholder livestock and dairy farmers, processors and traders in 25 districts countrywide. It aims to reduce the mortality rate of various types of livestock by at least 30%, by supporting livestock breeding stations and promoting sustainable, improved livestockbreeding and disease surveillance.

It also aims to improve livestock productivity through improved nutrition (by increasing the production of forage crops) and improved animal husbandry (by training smallholders). The project is expected to provide short- and medium-term credits for financing, production, processing and marketing. The loan is to be used to finance the entire foreign-exchange cost and part of the local currency expenditure of the project whose total cost is estimated at UA22.07m (US\$28.44m).

Trawling for fish is reserved for Ghanaians

Trawling for fish in Ghana's territorial waters is now reserved solely for Ghanaians, under a new fisheries law passed by parliament. The law, currently awaiting presidential assent, also stipulates that 50% of investment in tuna fishing is reserved for Ghanaians, compared with 25% previously. The intention is to raise annual fish production from 400,000 tonnes to 500,000 tonnes; and in the area of tuna production the government is inviting foreign participation to increase annual production from 70,000 tonnes to 100,000 tonnes. The total catch landed at Tema fishing harbour has declined in recent years, from 64,000 tonnes in 1999 to 59,000 tonnes in 2000 (though it rose slightly to 62,000 tonnes in 2001).

Industry & mining

Pioneer Aluminium Factory is taken over by broker

Strategic Africa Securities (SAS), a licensed dealing member of the Ghana Stock Exchange, has announced its intention to take over Pioneer Aluminium Factory (PAF), a manufacturing company listed on the stock exchange. SAS has offered to buy 4,485,000 PAF shares at C616 per share from shareholders. SAS would thereby increase its shareholding in the company from 47.82% to 75%. Recent acquisitions of large blocks of shares by brokers in listed companies such as Camelot and Enterprise Insurance Limited have raised concerns about conflict of interest, as the same brokers have to advise clients about these companies. Private companies contemplating listing on the Ghana Stock Exchange have expressed fears of losing control of their companies to large brokerage firms. So far, the Securities and Exchange Commission appears not to have exercised its authority in the matter.

Textile industry faces hard times

Members of the textile, garments and leather industry have warned that any further increase in electricity charges could lead to the collapse of the textiles industry. The industry, which recorded a total production volume of 129m metres per year in the 1970s, now produces 46m metres. Employment in the sector has dropped from over 25,000 in the 1970s to a little over 7,000, leading to huge losses in revenue to government from sales, personal and company taxes. High duty charges on imported raw materials and spare parts are gradually crippling the industry. This situation is likely to force the few investors in the sector to relocate to neighbouring countries where the investment climate may be more favourable. The high costs of inputs, utilities, and high interest rates on loans are a major disincentive to textile companies. Currently, smuggled goods account for about 45% of the domestic textile market.

Gov't is asked to give up its golden share

Pressure is building on government to give up its "golden share" in Ashanti Goldfields. At the time of the company's privatisation in 1994, the government took a golden share, which gives it a veto over major decisions, such as the disposal of material assets including mining leases. Ashanti Goldfields Company (AGC) argues that the golden share might have made sense when Ashanti's operations revolved around the Obuasi mine in Ghana, whereas AGC is now a multinational company with mining interests in several countries including Guinea, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. According to the top management of AGC, the golden share is having a negative impact on the share value of the company -- the share price is now US\$3.50, compared with an initial price of US\$20 in 1994 -- which is especially unacceptable given that the government is a minority shareholder in AGC with a 20% stake.

In particular, the company believes that the golden share creates a negative perception among its mostly institutional investors which see it as a barrier to any possible takeover. Critics of AGC contend that the company's recent problems, including poor corporate governance in the past, an overhang of debt, high operating costs and the hedging crisis of 1999, have been responsible for the weak performance of the company's shares and that no evidence exists that the golden share is responsible for the poor stock price (October 2001).

The Ghanaian government has stated that it has no immediate plans to abandon the golden share, but officials have suggested that the government would be willing to do so if Ashanti persuaded Ghanaians it was necessary. Ghanaians have tended to think of Ashanti as a national heirloom, and the golden share as the last defence against a feared, foreign take-over. It is believed that the instinct of the president, John Kufuor, is to relinquish the golden share, but he is concerned that opponents might try to turn public feeling against the government over the issue. Ashanti company officials would not comment on the effect further delay in resolving the issue might have on the company's efforts to refinance US\$219m of

convertible bonds. Ashanti's cash position is not strong enough to withstand the level of cash redemptions that would be likely if its share price fails to recover by 2003, when the bonds mature. In an attempt to repair its balance sheet, the company has reached a conditional agreement with creditors to extend the maturity of the bonds by five years. But one of the conditions of the agreement is that the government lets go of the golden share.

Golden Star is to buy the Wassa gold mine

A Denver-based company, Golden Star Resources, has emerged as the buyer for the Wassa gold mine in Ghana, which was offered for sale by its owners earlier in 2001 after operating problems curtailed production which in turn made debt repayment difficult. Golden Star has reached agreement with Satellite Goldfields and the latter's creditors to acquire the mine for US\$9m plus royalties. Wassa lies 35 km east of Golden Star's existing operations at Bogoso and Prestea and is expected to give the company critical mass in Ghana by raising its consolidated gold output to over 230,000 oz per year by 2003.

A cyanide spill puts gold mines under pressure

The environmental impact of gold mining in Ghana again came to the fore in October, when cyanide from a leaking pipeline belonging to Goldfields Ghana spilled into a river at Tarkwa, a town in Western region. The river is a source of drinking water for thousands of people. Although there has been no loss of human life, the Environmental Protection Agency has come under severe public criticism for its alleged poor monitoring of the activities of mining companies in Ghana. The affair is likely to lead to renewed calls for a review of the country's mining laws, which critics claim are ineffective in both stopping, and punishing problems of this nature. Critics also point out that surface mining in Ghana has left much of the landscape in some mining areas, including farmland, scarred by deep pits and tunnels. In some mining communities skin and respiratory diseases are common. As a result, mining companies are likely to come under renewed pressure to conform to international environmental management practices

Economic performance

GDP Growth stalls

Since 1983 the Ghanaian economy has undergone several changes in economic management and environment, due to the introduction of various policies and programmes designed to reverse the economic decline that has affected the country since the 1970s. The result was that GDP grew strongly between 1983 and 1993. GDP continued to grow strongly in 1995-99 with an annual average of 4.4% (refer to reference table 6 for historical data on GDP growth). However, the GDP growth rate slowed in 2000 to 3.7%, which was 1.3 percentage points below the targeted growth rate of 5% and 0.7 percentage points lower than the 4.6% achieved in 1999.

2000 was a difficult year for the economy. The continuing depressed prices of Ghana's primary commodities on the world market constrained the country's foreign-exchange earnings. In addition, only about one-third of the government's projected inflows of international donor assistance were realised. This, coupled with weak economic fundamentals, culminated in the resurgence of inflation, an unprecedented depreciation of the cedi against the major currencies and soaring government borrowing, which kept interest rates very high, thus crowding out private-sector borrowers. The situation badly affected agriculture, which continues to dominate the economy, accounting for about 36% of total real GDP over the last five years, and industry. The agricultural sector grew by 2.1% in 2000, compared with 3.9% in 1999 and 5.1% in 1998. Industry recorded an unimpressive growth rate of 3.8% in 2000, compared with 4.9% in 1999. The poor performance of the industrial sector reflects the disappointing performance displayed by all the subsectors—manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, and electricity, water and gas. Growth in the services sector has fluctuated markedly from one year to another. In 2000, however, owing to high interest rates, services performed fairly well, with a growth rate of 5.4% compared with 5% in 1999.

Gross domestic product

(% real change)

	1999	2000	Annual average 1996-2000
Agriculture	3.9	2.1	4.1
Industry	4.9	3.8	4.6
Services	5.0	5.4	5.4
GDP	4.4	3.7	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Services; budget statement, 2001

Inflation remains high

The early part of the 1990s were characterised by rising levels of inflation; the year-end inflation rate peaked at 59.5% in 1995. The government's aim of halting the rising trend in inflation, both to restore macroeconomic stability and to stay within the financial limits agreed with the IMF, compelled the central bank to tighten monetary policy, with the result that inflation fell to annual averages of 14.6% in 1998 and 12.4% in 1999. However, inflation went up to 40.5% by the end of 2000, wiping out the improvements made in 1999.

The high level of inflation recorded in 2000 was propelled by the non-food index, which grew 20.8% in December 1999 to 54.2% by the end of 2000, an increase of 33.4% percentage points. An increase in the rate of value-added tax by 25%, to 12.5%, in June added to the increase in the price of goods. The government also imposed a 20% special tax on "non-essential" imported goods, further escalating inflation. The increase in global fuel prices and the depreciation of the cedi continued to be the driving force behind the rise in inflation: the high cost of local food items was the result of the impact of price rises in the non-food sector\$

Inflation (% change)

	2000	1996-2000
Consumer prices	25.2	24.5

Source: Bank of Ghana. Regional

trends

Before the 1980s governments focused capital investment on projects in southern Ghana, where the political elite lives. Moreover, the bulk of Ghana's natural resources-gold, timber and cocoa-as well as its industry and commerce are in Western, Central, Ashanti and Accra regions. Ghana's railway, system, which runs in a triangle linking Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi-Takoradi, well illustrates the country's trade orientations.

Northern Ghana-Upper West, Upper East and Northern regions-is the main area producing staple foods. These regions were heavily neglected until the Provisional National Defence Council came to power in 1981. The government has since invested heavily in the area, partly out of a desire to compensate for. previous governments' neglect and partly because donors wanted to see more even regional development. Investment in northern Ghana paid off politically for the National Democratic Congress, which won most of the northern vote in the 1996 and 2000 elections. The investment included extending the national electricity grid, rehabilitating north- south roads and greater expenditure on education. The NPP government is expected to continue courting the northern vote with development projects. Several years ago, Northern region suffered violent ethnic clashes, largely over access to land, but tensions have eased recently, partly as a result of increased security measures.

Economic sectors .

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Agriculture accounts for over 30% of GDP and employs around 60% of the workforce. However, despite this its growth has historically lagged behind other sectors of the economy and been highly unpredictable, as most farming is reliant on rainfall. In recent years, however, agricultural growth has improved, averaging some 4% per year, thanks to strong expansion in the cocoa and forestry subsectors. Although most of the year- to-year trends are attributable to weather, the longer-term improvement in performance can be attributed to changes in public policy. As part of its broader economic reforms, the government has removed food price controls, raised cocoa prices paid to producers and boosted extension services. According to estimates in the World Bank's African Development Indicators the area under permanent crops has grown steadily from an estimated 2.7m ha in 1990 to 3.6m ha in 1998, average annual growth of 3%.

However, yields of food crops have shown disappointing growth; only cassava and millet yields have improved much in the past decade. This seems to be a result of low investment and poor technology. The removal of subsidies on fertilisers and other agricultural inputs has also had an effect on several crops. (See Reference table 10 for more data on the main food crops.)

Recovery of the cocoa sector

Cocoa is Ghana's most important agricultural export, and normally accounts for 30-40% of total exports. Most cocoa is produced by around 1.6m peasant farmers on plots of less than 3 ha in the forest areas of Ashanti, Brong-Ahafo, Central, Eastern, Western and Volta regions. In the early 1960s Ghana was the world's largest producer of cocoa, with an average annual output of 450,000 tonnes, but output fell to an all-time low of 159,000 tonnes in the 1983/84 crop year (October-September). It has since recovered significantly, reaching over 400,000 tonnes in the 1997/98 season. This fell back to about 390,000 tonnes in 1998/99, but the 1999/2000 season appears set to move well past the 410,000 tonne mark. Much of the recovery in cocoa production can be attributed to higher producer prices, which the government has been steadily increasing since the mid-1980s. This offered stronger incentives to increase planting area and also discouraged outward smuggling. There has been significant donor and government involvement in the provision of seedlings to replace trees lost to age and bad weather. Ghana's tree stock is ageing: only 13% of trees are 16-23 years old, the age of peak output. As trees do not produce marketable fruit before they are ten years old, many farmers are unwilling or unable to make the long-term investment without assistance; the government and donors feel they have a part to play in such investment. However, Ghanaian yields remain relatively low at just 450 kg/ha for the highest-yielding variety, about half of the 800-1,000 kg/ha attained in Malaysia. Although Ghanaian cocoa is of high quality, it has also proved to be particularly susceptible to black pod disease, and weaknesses in distribution networks have sometimes led to crop damage.

Long-term changes in the cocoa sector

Private cocoa buyers have been allowed to operate in the domestic market since 1992, but the state-owned Ghana Cocoa Board (Cocobod) has a monopoly on external marketing and still dominates domestic purchasing through its Produce Buying Company (PBC). However, there have been some complaints that private buying has led to quality control problems in post-harvest production. The government and Cocobod officials have argued that the reform process should be slowed down until such problems have been solved.

In this context, the reform of the cocoa sector in neighbouring Cote d'Ivoire, where all cocoa markets were liberalised in 1999, will be watched closely. Nevertheless, in late 1999 the PBC was partly privatised through the offer of shares to the public. However, the uptake was poor, primarily because of weak investor interest at a time of low international prices for cocoa.

Cocoa sector reform strategy

The government has introduced major reforms in the cocoa sector, but much more is planned, aiming to boost total production from about 400,000 tonnes in recent years to 500,000 tonnes by 2004 and 700,000 tonnes by 2009. The main strategic points are the following. The price paid to producers is to be raised by 2 percentage points per year, reaching 70% of the fob price by 2004/05. There is to be a programme of mass spraying with pesticides. Private cocoa buying companies, including the PBC, are allowed to export up to 30% of their purchases in the 2000/01 season. Older cocoa farms are being rehabilitated and encouraged to use high-yielding varieties.

The government will help to organise a revolving credit fund for farmers. Feeder roads to marginal areas will be upgraded to improve access by private buyers, thus reducing the reliance on the PBC as a buyer of last resort. Taxes on cocoa are to be reduced from 29% in 1998 to 15% in 2004.

Forestry

More than one-third of the total land area of Ghana is covered by forest, not all of it suitable for commercial exploitation. Commercial forestry, concentrated in Western region in southern Ghana, has been the third largest foreign-exchange earner in recent years, with revenue of US\$172m in 1998. Since 1983 the industry has undergone substantial changes, supported by aid and commercial credits, which have focused on forestry management, research and equipment for logging, saw-milling and manufacture. The old Ghana Timber

Marketing Board has been disbanded and replaced by two bodies: the Timber Export Development Board, which is responsible for marketing and pricing, and the Forest Products' Inspection Bureau, which monitors contracts and maintains quality standards. The programme has succeeded in increasing foreign-exchange earnings, but has contributed to the depletion of forest reserves. During the 1980s around 2% of forest cover per year was lost. The government has had to make difficult choices between preservation and the need for hard currency: it banned exports of 18 species of timber in 1989 and has since extended the list, but plans to phase out log and lumber exports altogether have been shelved. The current strategy is a package of incentives and penalties to encourage exporters to increase value added. Although there are signs that this has happened recently, lack of funds, managerial skills, technical expertise and marketing facilities remain significant constraints.

Mining and semi-processing

Gold dominates the mining sector and is Ghana's most important source of foreign exchange. The diamond, manganese and bauxite sectors are recovering after contracting during the economy's decline in the 1970s. (Reference table 11 provides further information on mineral production.) Reforms have quadrupled gold output Ghana's gold reserves lie in Ashanti region, which has large resources, and in Western and Central regions, where much alluvial mining takes place. Ashanti Goldfields Company (AGC) has long been the country's largest producer; a series of expansion programmes more than quadrupled output at its Ghanaian operations from 300,000 oz in 1985 to nearly 1.3m oz in 1999. AGC used to account for 90% of Ghanaian production, but its dominance has been eroded to about 50% by growth in other mines, including the Teberebie mine, Ghanaian Australian Goldfields and Billiton Bogosu.

Gold output (fine oz)		1997	1998(a)
Ashanti Goldfields Company		1,039,967	1,233,820
Teberebie		238,804	250,641
Billiton Bogosu		108,388	122,587
Small-scale miners		64,729	70,203
Goldfields Ghana		53,771	135,769
Barnex	(Prestea)	33,483	n/a
Bonte		34,839	35,135
Total	incl others	1,643,378	2,308,155

(a) Estimates.

Source: Ghana Minerals Commission.

Ashanti Goldfields

AGC is Ghana's largest company, an international gold mining and exploration group with seven producing mines in four African countries- Ghana, Guinea, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The mines, in which the group has interests, have 43m oz of measured and indicated gold resources and 25 active exploration projects in six African countries. The company is listed on six international stock exchanges.

Although Ghana's largest company and a major international mining company, Ashanti has run into trouble in recent years because of its hedging operations designed to protect the cash flow from its gold mining operations from fluctuations in the price of gold. Ashanti's hedging activities principally involve long-term spot deferred forward sales, together with the use of option contracts. The contracts are written with leading international bullion banks. Unfortunately, the rapid rise in the gold price in late September 1999 caused the negative mark-to-market value of Ashanti's hedge book to increase suddenly to levels that significantly exceeded Ashanti's margin limits. This exceptional increase exposed Ashanti to the risk of margin calls, which far exceeded the company's available liquidity and threatened its solvency. Since October 1999 the company has been operating under short-term standstill arrangements with its counterparties, under which the counterparties agree temporarily to waive their right to call for margin payments. These short-term arrangements have highlighted the need to reach a satisfactory long-term arrangement with its counterparties. Financial constraints forced it to sell part of its operations in Tanzania, but it is still a major global player.

Diamonds-a history of corruption and smuggling

Ghana's diamond reserves lie mainly in the Birim basin. The sector has had an unfortunate history, characterised not only by corruption and smuggling but also by poor management at the former state-owned Ghana Consolidated Diamonds (GCD). GCD figures suggest that output in 1978 was 1.4m carats, declining steadily to less than 140,000 carats per year by the end of the decade. A reorganisation at GCD, which was privatised in the early 1990s, has not returned output to the earlier highs. Rather, output has fluctuated significantly in recent years, from around 294,000 carats in 1995 to some 240,000 carats in 1997. Small-scale miners are thought to produce a sizeable amount each year, possibly more than the large-scale mines. However, extensive illegal mining and a thriving parallel market at Akwatia's Diamond Junction makes it difficult to measure small-scale output with accuracy.

Ghana is a major producer of manganese

Ghana is one of the world's largest exporters of manganese. The Ghana Manganese Company, which is the sole producer of manganese in Ghana, increased production from 541,400 tonnes to 895,669 metric tonnes in 2000.

Bauxite has potential

Ghana also has bauxite reserves, but only a small proportion is currently mined, at Bui. The sole producer of bauxite in the country, Ghana Bauxite, recovered strongly from a slump in 1999 to register a significant growth in production of 42.7% in 2000 over 1999. The production of bauxite in 2000 was 503,825 tonnes, compared with 353,100 tonnes in 1999 and 408,600 tonnes in 1998. The Volta Aluminium Company (Valco) does not process Ghanaian bauxite into alumina, but uses imported raw materials from Jamaica.

Manufacturing production (1977=100 unless otherwise indicated)

	% weighting	1997	1998
Food products	15.00	109.3	110.3
Beverages	8.11	123.9	124.0
Tobacco & tobacco products	7.75	53.1	53.6
Textiles, clothes & leather goods	13.71	55.5	55.9
Sawmill & wood products	7.22	105.0	105.0
Paper products & printing	1.94	54.1	54.3
Petroleum products	19.00	7.3	56.6
Chemical products	6.56	159.8	159.8
Cement products	2.98	241.8	240.8
Iron & steel products	3.25	590.5	413.4
Electrical equipment & appliances	1.34	67.8	61.5
Overall index (incl others)	100.00	101.0	103.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Quarterly Digest of Statistics. Ghana has a broad and diverse industrial base

For a Sub-Saharan African country of its size, Ghana has a relatively broad and diverse industrial base, covering aluminium smelting, timber and agricultural processing, brewing, cement manufacture, oil refining, textiles, electricals, pharmaceuticals, mining and many others. The impetus for this came from the government led by Kwame Nkrumah's Convention People's Party (CPP) which, in the years following independence, sought to create a self-sufficient diversified industrial base. However, poor planning and inappropriate policies starved many viable industries of foreign exchange for spare parts, while keeping unviable plants afloat with subsidies and protective policies. By 1982 only 21% of industrial capacity in medium and large factories was in use. (Reference table 12 gives historical manufacturing production statistics.)

Mixed results

The economic recovery programme introduced in 1983 had a mixed effect on the manufacturing sector. Falling subsidies and exposure to competition forced businesses to rationalise and improve performance, but many were forced to close down. Still, capacity utilisation rates recovered from 35% in 1987 to 40% the following year and 44.5% in 1992 (the latest year for which data are available). Sectors showing the most improvement were textiles, garments, metals, plastics and non-ferrous metal manufactures.

Manufacturing growth was sluggish in 1994 and 1995, recording less than 2% growth per year, but it has picked up since then, recording a 7.5% rise in 1996. In 1998 manufacturing was hit by energy shortages (See Energy provision and use), and most factories were forced to run below capacity. Steel and aluminium producers, which rely heavily on power supplies, were hit particularly hard. Manufacturing performance declined severely in 2000, with a growth rate of only 0.5%, as a result of the severe depreciation of the cedi, which raised the cost of imported raw materials significantly, and the high cost of credit.

Financial services

Reforms of the banking system

Financial services have improved with the introduction of a stockmarket, the Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE), and several new financial institutions. The improvements began with the financial sector adjustment programme of 1989, under which the banking sector was forced to clean up its balance sheets and the government took over bad loans. New legislation prescribed minimum capital requirements and capital adequacy ratios and improved the regulatory and supervisory framework. In December 1998 the sector's assets (including those of the Bank of Ghana, the central bank), totalled C5.6trn (US\$2.2bn) up from C4.6trn in December 1997 and C3trn in December 1996. Four institutions, Ghana Commercial Bank (GCB, the country's largest), Standard Chartered Bank, Social Security Bank (SSB) and Barclays accounted for around 58% of the assets.

Competition has increased

Since 1992, privatisation and the arrival of seven new commercial banks have brought increased dynamism to the sector. The seven new commercial banks are Trust Bank, Prudential Bank, International Commercial Bank, Metropolitan and Allied Bank, Amalgamated Bank, Stanbic Bank and Unibank. Merchant banking has also expanded in recent years, and four players now compete for business. Merchant Bank Ghana, Ecobank Ghana and CAL Merchant Bank are well established, and First Atlantic Merchant Bank, the most recent arrival, opened for business in 1996.

The government has sold off equity in several wholly or partly state-owned banks. After some difficulty finding an active investor for SSB, a consortium of fund managers, led by a UK-based company, Blakeney Asset Management, built up a controlling 51% stake in 1997 and hired a technical partner, Allied Irish Bank, to enhance SSB's management and services. GCB's privatisation had a promising start in February 1996, when the initial public offering was heavily oversubscribed, but the government has had difficulty attracting a strategic investor. The government still plans to sell off at least two more institutions, National Investment Bank and Agricultural Development Bank. Both were founded as development banks but now operate more as commercial banks. In 2000 two state owned banks, Bank for Housing and Construction and Ghana Co-operative Banks were declared insolvent and liquidated.

Banks remain risk-averse

Competition has brought some benefits. Commercial banks have introduced many new products, including ATMs and credit card services, and have improved the turnaround time for cheque clearing and cashing. However, the banks have a limited appetite for lending to small and medium-sized local businesses, which has caused some local resentment. This situation has been exacerbated by government issues of low-risk high-yielding debt, which has produced a safe avenue for bank investments, accommodating risk-averse lending policies. The government is expected to reduce its domestic borrowing in coming years, suggesting that banks may have to build up stronger relations with local private clients. Nevertheless, margins in the retail banking sector between lending and deposit rates have remained wide, averaging over 10% in recent years. In contrast, tough competition has driven merchant banks' margins down to around 4%.

Non-bank financial sector is relatively undeveloped

The non-bank financial sector is growing and diversifying, although it remains relatively small. In the area of securities and capital markets, Ghana has three discount houses: CDH Discount, which was established in 1987, the Securities Discount Company (SDC), which was established in 1991, and Fidelity Discount House, which was established in 1998. Since the opening of the Ghana Stock Exchange, several stockbrokers have become established, and legislation introduced in 1999 will open the way for unit trusts and more varied financial instruments. Databank Ghana operates as an investment bank, providing financial advisory and stock-broking services.

There are now 19 insurance companies, compared with fewer than ten in 1993, although the industry remains dominated by two state firms. The government is preparing one of them, State Insurance Company, for privatisation. Ghana also has mortgage companies, including the Home Finance Company, building societies, at least one venture capital company and three leasing companies.

A fledgling stockmarket

The Ghana Stock Exchange was established in 1989 and began trading in corporate equities, bonds and government securities in 1990. The Securities Industries Law, which governs the GSE, called for a Securities Regulatory Commission to oversee and regulate the bourse, which was finally established in 1998 and renamed the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The GSE has 22 listed companies, and a market capitalisation which dropped from US\$916m in 1999 to US\$502m in 2000 because of the drastic fall in the value of cedi. However, its capitalisation figure is misleading because of the dominance by Ashanti Goldfields. AGC accounts for about 57% of market capitalisation, though its shares are mostly traded on other exchanges. Liquidity remained extremely low, at only 1.4%, in 2000, compared with 2.2% in 1999 and down from nearly 5% in 1998, which was the best year on record.

Ghana Stock Exchange, end-2000	
Listed companies	22
Market capitalisation	
C bn	3,655
US\$ m	502
Turnover ratio (\$)	1.4
All-share index (% change)	
Cedi terms	16.6
US\$ terms	-29.5
Price/earnings ratio (av; %)	8.9

Source: Ghana Stock Exchang

Volatile returns

The GSE was very small until 1994, when the government divested around 30% of its equity in AGC and sizeable stakes in six other companies. The wellpublicised AGC divestment stimulated foreign and local interest in other Ghanaian equities. Despite more (albeit smaller) privatisations in 1995 and 1996, poor economic fundamentals undermined the GSE's attractions. Dynamism returned in 1997, when the falling rate of inflation and the government's postelection efforts to restore fiscal stability tempted some investors back to the GSE. Enthusiasm was maintained during 1998, and the domestic share index rose by 70%, or 63% in US dollar terms, making it the best performing market in Africa that year. In 1999 the macroeconomic environment deteriorated and the market soured, falling by 15% in local currency terms or 42% in US dollar terms-its worst year ever. Although the market recovered in 2000, its return of 16.6% in local currency terms was well below the inflation rate of 40.5% and the Treasury-bill rate of 38%. (For more details on the GSE, see Reference table 13.)

Other services

Tourism draws investment

Like many developing countries, Ghana produces few exportable services, although recent efforts to revive tourism have paid off to some extent. Ghana's hotel sector declined dramatically during the 1970s and 1980s but has been rehabilitated by large-scale private investment. Tourist attractions such as old slave forts and wildlife parks have also seen substantial investment. In particular, Ghana has targeted the African- American tourist market, including special "heritage tours" and other historical events aimed at the African diaspora. Official figures point to rapid growth in international tourist arrivals, growing from 257,000 in 1993 to 372,000 in 1999.

Retail

Although retail facilities in Ghana remain limited, urban areas are served by a range of outlets. There are a growing number of larger foreign outlets in Accra and more new investments are expected in the coming years. Rural areas typically have mainly informal markets or modest general stores.

Tourist arrivals and receipts

	Arrivals	Receipts	(US\$ m)
1993	256,680		205.62
1994	271,310		227.60
1995	286,000		233.20
1996	304,860		248.80
1997	325,438		265.59
1998	348,000		301.00
1999	372,000		342.00

Source: Bank of Ghana, Annual Report, 1999

External sector

Trade in goods

Ghana's trade profile is that of a poor developing country. It usually has a large trade deficit and is dependent on a few primary products-gold, cocoa and timber. This dependence is reflected in swings in export earnings according to the output of the key commodities and international price fluctuations.

Foreign trade, 2000 (US\$ m; fob)	
Exports	1,861
of which:	
gold	622
cocoa beans	437
timber	175
manganese	23
non-traditional exports & others	569
Imports	-2,833
Trade balance	-972

Source: EIU.

Exports have been recovering

Since 1991 the annual rate of growth in dollar export earnings has averaged 7.1%, but there have been sharp annual fluctuations ranging from -5.7% to 16.3%. In recent years the growth of timber and gold earnings has made Ghana less vulnerable to the market or weather conditions affecting cocoa. In 2000 cocoa accounted for only 23% of export earnings, compared with 53% in 1983. Gold's share has risen from around 15% in the mid-1980s to around 36% in recent years. (Reference table 14 gives data on Ghana's main exports.)

Non-traditional exports have also contributed to the diversification effort, growing from US\$1.9m in 1984 to US\$264m in 2000, accounting for around 14% of total export earnings. The main growth sectors include agriculture and agroprocessing industries, particularly fish products and pineapples. However, processed timber and aluminium products have also expanded. The weakening currency favoured non-traditional exports during the first half of the 1990s, but high interest rates and lack of capital have posed constraints. Since 1996 the government's use of the cedi as a nominal anchor against inflation has to some extent undermined the growth of non-traditional exports. But the recent weakness in the currency could give an important boost to the subsector.

Direction and composition of trade(a), 2000 (US\$ '000)

Direction and composition of trade(a), 2000 (US\$ '000)			
	UK	US	Germany
Derived exports			
Cocoa beans	32,744	55,495	23,587
Cocoa butter	11,556	10,354	1,143
Wood & manufactures	15,061	28,564	28,166
Mineral fuels	0	52,461	0
Precious stones & metals	250,777	41,831	34
of which:			
gold	250,485	915	0
Aluminium & manufactures(b)	10,019	3,875	11,799
Total incl others	395,842	204,513	80,206

	UK	US	Germany
Derived imports			
Food, drink & tobacco	20,617	36,191	6,484
of which:			
cereals & preparations	2,090	29,460	1,753
Textile fibres, yarn, fabrics & manufactures	8,199	5,425	7,904
Mineral fuels	39,944	10,853	984
Chemicals(c)	35,783	26,894	15,377
Paper & manufactures	3,935	798	2,373
Non-metallic mineral manufactures(d)	4,485	3,556	1,120
Iron & steel(b)	12,443	2,778	3,110
Other metals & manufactures(b)	6,344	1,911	4,993
Machinery incl electric	73,484	70,078	34,521
Transport equipment	14,229	14,175	28,898
Scientific instruments, etc	5,460	6,429	7,132
Total incl others	255,000	191,224	118,126

(a) Figures from partners' trade accounts. (b) Including scrap. (c) Including crude fertilisers and manufactures of plastics. (d) Including precious metals and jewellery.

Source: Global Trade Information Services, World Trade Atlas; UK HM Customs & Excise; US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Eurostat.

Despite attempts at price hedging, cocoa and gold both remain vulnerable to commodity price fluctuations. In the mid-1980s cocoa prices reached over US\$1/lb, but bottomed at 45 US cents/lb in the second quarter of 1993. They recovered, to average 76 US cents/lb during 1998, but fell again to average just 40.3 US cents/lb in 2000 as a result of rising global supply. Similarly, gold prices have experienced a long period of decline over the past two decades, with particularly sharp falls in recent years. Gold traded at just under US\$280/oz in 2000, down from over US\$490/oz in 1987 and US\$331/oz in 1997.

The mining and cocoa industries have both tried to encourage price stability: the mining companies by means of swaps and options, and Cocobod-the state-owned Cocoa Marketing Board-by trading on the futures exchange.

Imports are influenced by exchange rate policy

Though domestic demand primarily determines import levels, and international price trends for manufactured items have a key role in determining import values, exchange-rate policy also has a big influence. For example, expectations that the government would defend the cedi for much of early 1993 led to a rapid build-up in stocks and imports, and the relative stability of the currency in 1997 and 1998 allowed a more gradual increase in demand. Oil accounts normally for around 10% of total imports, and thus changes in international oil prices tend to have a limited impact on the import bill.

Main Trading partners, 2000 (a)

Exports to:	% of total	Imports from:	% of total
Togo	15	Nigeria	17
US	11	UK	10
UK	9	Netherlands	9
Netherlands	9	US	5
Germany	6	Germany	5

(a) Derived from partners' trade data and subject to a margin of error.

Source: IMF, Direction of Trade Statistic- Yearbook.

The bulk of Ghana's trade is with OECD countries (see Reference table 15 for historical data on Ghana's main trading partners). The main non-OECD trading partners are Nigeria, from which Ghana imports most of its oil, and neighbouring Togo. The UK has historically been Ghana's main supplier for many years, often providing more than 20% of Ghana's imports, together with Nigeria and the US. Ghana's main export markets are the UK, Togo, the US and the Netherlands.

Invisibles and the current account

Ghana's services and income accounts have traditionally been in deficit. The main outgoings are debt service and insurance and freight services, reflecting the decline of Ghana's once illustrious Black Star shipping company. Tourism receipts have grown to nearly US\$400m compared with US\$228 in 1994. (Balance-of-payments data are given in Reference tables 16 and 17.)

Current account, 2000 (a)	
(US\$ m)	
Merchandise exports fob	1,861
Merchandise imports fob	2,833
Trade balance	-972
Services balance	-112
Income balance	-127
Net transfers	682
Current-account balance	-529

(a) Preliminary estimates.

Source: EIU.

Net private transfers have increased

One of the fastest growing sources of foreign exchange is private transfers, reflecting the remittances from the large number of Ghanaians living abroad. Net private transfers have grown from US\$276m in 1996 to US\$496 in 2000, an annual growth rate of 16%. Anecdotal evidence suggests that they are often used to finance small businesses at home. Official transfers mainly comprise aid grants, which have averaged around US\$200m in recent years.

Capital flows and foreign debt

Aid flows were generous during the late 1980s

When the Provisional National Defence Council seized power in 1981 it was clear that large amounts of foreign aid would be required to achieve any significant improvement in the economy, as private lending had dried up. During the early 1980s Ghana was one of the first Sub-Saharan countries to carry through a structural adjustment programme. Donors saw Ghana as a test case and wanted to prove that their policy prescriptions worked. Anxious for a success story to set an example for the rest of Africa, donors granted Ghana large amounts of aid. Since Ghana's political transition to democracy in 1992, relations with donors have been mixed. Large amounts of aid have been forthcoming when the economic reform programme was on track, but donors have shown a readiness to suspend disbursements when the government has relaxed fiscal policy or fallen behind schedule on prescribed reforms. In 1999, official development assistance dropped drastically to US\$=607.5m from US\$700.9m in 1998. (See Reference table 18 for data on official development assistance.)

Relations with the IMF have also fluctuated. In the 1980s the IMF regarded Ghana as a model client and disbursed more than US\$775m in adjustment funds. Ghana "graduated" from IMF adjustment borrowing with great fanfare in 1991, but signed up for another enhanced structural adjustment facility (ESAF) in 1995. The programme was suspended in 1996, when it was clear that the government would overspend in the run-up to the elections. It was reactivated in March 1998, and a new three-year ESAF was agreed in May 1999. In November 1999 the IMF renamed and refocused the ESAF as a poverty reduction and growth facility. Ghana has continued to receive substantial aid flows under this new facility and the New Patriotic Party government has committed itself to meeting the targets stipulated under it.

Ghana has a good record on debt service

Ghana's external debt has more than quadrupled, from US\$1.4bn in 1980 to US\$6.9bn in 1999, according to the World Bank's Global Development Finance (see Reference table 19 for further data on external debt). However, the Bank of Ghana (the central bank) reported total external debt stocks of US\$6bn at the end of 2000. The difference seem to be the result of different interpretations of short-term debt, which the World Bank records as having more than doubled from US\$320m in 1990 to US\$711m in 1999. However, the Bank of Ghana contends that the figure was a more manageable US\$295m in 1998.

Nevertheless, the ratio of debt burden to exports seems to be easing. World Bank data show that the debt/earnings ratio has fallen from a peak of 400% in 1992, to around 263% in 1999. The debt-service ratio, which peaked at 50% of earnings in 1989, has come down to about 20% in recent years.

The National Democratic Congress administration improved perceptions of Ghana's country risk in the early 1990s, having cleared some debt arrears. This enabled the government to return to the international capital markets in 1991 for loans to pre-finance the annual cocoa crop and the oil requirements of the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation. In 1999 the Ghana Cocoa Board was able to secure a pre-trade loan of US\$300m from a consortium of international banks at competitive rates. In addition, Ashanti Goldfields Company has secured corporate facilities for use when required.

Direct and portfolio investment

After more than a decade of low and static flows, direct inward investment began to pick up in 1993. That year's inflow, at US\$125m, was more than five times the annual level of previous years. The following year it almost doubled to US\$233m, but it has been lower since and fell to just US\$56m in 1998. The fluctuations reflect the erratic levels of investment, particularly in mining projects, and inflows linked to privatisation. The data on portfolio flows are conflicting. The IMF's International Financial Statistics does not show any portfolio investment since the stock exchange opened. The World Bank's Global Development Finance shows no portfolio investment before 1993, but then records a massive US\$557m in 1994 when the government sold shares in Ashanti Goldfields, followed by a steady decline to just US\$15m in 1998. In 1993-95 current-account deficits were more than financed by net capital inflows, but the overall balance of payments in 1999-2000 has been negative.

Foreign reserves and the exchange rate

Having been kept artificially high for many years, the cedi was devalued and floated in stages after 1984. In 1987 the government introduced an auction system, and then in 1990 allowed foreign-exchange bureaux to be established. Since then foreign currency has been easy to acquire for relatively small transactions, but the imbalance between supply and demand has caused the cedi to depreciate significantly since 1992 (see Reference table 20 for historical exchange-rate data). In 1995 the government began to use the exchange rate as a nominal anchor against inflation. This strategy involved considerable intervention in the foreign-exchange market and slowed the nominal depreciation to 21% in 1996 and 23% in 1997. In 1998 the cedi was stable in nominal terms, falling by just 4% against the dollar. However, combined with an average rate of inflation approaching 20%, this translated into a sharp appreciation of the real exchange rate. In mid-1999 the cedi began a steep slide, losing more than 40% of its value in less than eight months. The cedi fell from C2,453:US\$1 in May 1999 to C3,467:US\$1 in December 1999. 2000 was also an extremely difficult year for the cedi: there was a very rapid slide in its value in the first eight months of the year, and by the end of August it had fallen by 46% against the US dollar, to reach C6,293:US\$1. Although the cedi's slide against the US dollar began to decelerate in the final quarter of the year (when it only depreciated by 3.7%), during the year as a whole the cedi depreciated by 52% against the dollar, falling from an annual average of C2,647:US\$1 in 1999 to C5,322:US\$1 in 2000. The cedi's slide has decelerated and the Economist Intelligence Unit forecasts that the annual average depreciation rate will be 26% in 2001 and 7% in 2002.

Exchange rate and foreign reserves, 2000

Ghana's external debt, national estimates, end -2000 (Source: Bank of Ghana.)

	(US\$ m)
Short-term debt	275
Medium-term debt	372
Non oil-related	79
Oil-related	11
IMF	282
Long-term debt	5,391
Bilateral	1,579
Multilateral	3,812
Total debt	6,038

C:US\$ (end-period)	7,143
C:US\$ (av)	5,322
Foreign-exchange reserves (US\$ m)	231.5
Total reserves excl gold (US\$ m)	232.1

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

New population statistics are published

Ghana's population was 18.8m in 2000, according to figures recently released by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS). The figure, which emerged out of the 2000 population and housing census, represents a 53% increase over the 1984 count of 12.3m. It also represents an average annual growth rate of 2.6%. This figure is higher the World Bank's average for less developed countries of 2%, but is the same as that for Sub-Saharan Africa and lower than the 2.9% average growth rate in West Africa. The growth rate in the 1984-90 period of about 2.9% is thought to be due to the mass return of Ghanaians and inflow of refugees in response to improvements in the economy. The fertility rate was 4.5 children per woman, compared with the average of 5.8 children in SubSahara African. If the growth rate continues to decline, Ghana's population is likely to be less than 24m at the next census in 2010.

Some Muslims have disputed the figures, arguing that they deliberately undercount the Muslim population in an effort to marginalise it. Of the 18,845,265 total population recorded in the census, Muslims number 2,939,861, only 15.6% of the total, whereas Christians are 69% and followers of traditional African religions 8.5% of the total. Sheikh Seebaway, of the Coalition of Muslim Organisations in Ghana, claimed that statistics for 2001 on the website of the Central Intelligence Agency put Muslims in Ghana at 30% of the population, Christians at 24% and followers of traditional religion at 38%, and that the same figures were provided in the 1995 edition of the American reference book Universal Almanac. He said that Ghana's population was around 21.4m, and not 18.8m as the statistical service claimed. He said that Muslims believed that these were not innocent errors, attributable to the administrative inadequacies usually associated with underdeveloped countries, but a deliberate attempt by the Ghana Statistical Service and its collaborators to understate the population of Muslims in Ghana in order to provide an official basis for their marginalisation. Such claims are common following most African censuses, where groups often claim to have been marginalised and hold up the publication of census data. Moreover, Sheikh Seebaway's argument fails to appreciate that the CIA's data are projections based on official sources.

COUNTRY STATISTICS AND DATA

GHANA

	Ghana Data					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Population and labour force						
Population (m; mid-year)	17.08	17.52	17.98	18.46	18.95	19.69
Population growth (%)	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7
Labour force (m)	8.03	8.24	8.45	8.68	n/a	

Source: World Bank, African Development Indicators; Ghana Statistical Service.

Reference table 2-Electricity generation and consumption (bn kwh)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Electricity generation and consumption						
Electricity generation	6,134	6,626	6,885	5,012	6,956	6,954
of which:						
Akosombo	5,094	n/a	n/a	3,166	4,289	5,557
Kpong	1,021	n/a	n/a	664	880	1,052
thermal plant	n/a	n/a	22	1,146	755	345
Electricity consumption	6,077	6,658	7,341	5,437	6,804	7,858
of which:						
Electricity Corporation of Ghana (ECG)	2,693	3,089	3,387	3,024	3,493	3,919
Volta Aluminium Company (Valco)	2,198	2,212	2,467	927	1,928	2505
Mines	654	718	748	714	696	630
Exports	285	348	422	460	326	392

Source: Volta River Authority.

Reference table 3-Gross domestic product by sector

Gross domestic product by sector (C bn; at constant 1993 prices)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture	1,590	1,658	1,746	1,811	1,849
Food crops & livestock	1,104	1,133	1,169	1,238	1,251
Cocoa	139	152	168	168	178
Forestry	115	140	170	164	182
Fishing	233	235	239	241	237
Industry	1,084	1,153	1,182	1,248	1,295
Mining & quarrying	244	258	268	282	286
Manufacturing	388	417	429	454	472
Electricity & water	118	130	117	127	132
Construction	334	348	367	386	405
Services	1,220	1,300	1,378	1,448	1,525
of which:					
transport, storage & communications	193	207	215	231	245
trade	273	299	314	338	352
finance	177	189	204	209	220
public administration	463	482	516	534	565
Net indirect taxes	456	422	435	450	473
GDP at factor cost	4,351	4,534	4,741	4,957	5,142

Sources: Ghana Statistical Service; IMF, Statistical Appendix 2000; Bank of Ghana Annual Report

Reference Table 4- Gross domestic product by expenditure

Gross domestic product by expenditure (C bn; at constant 1993 prices; % change year on year in brackets)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Private consumption	2,785 (n/a)	3,010 (8.1)	3,057 (1.6)	3,713 (21.50)	3,904 (5.1)
Central government consumption	583 (n/a)	588 (0.8)	593 (0.8)	593 (0.0)	519 (-0.12)
Total investment	1,027 (n/a)	941 (-8.4)	1,079 (14.7)	1,115 (3.3)	1,350 (21.1)
Exports of goods & services	814 (n/a)	829 (1.8)	1,188 (43.3)	1,237 (4.1)	1,354 (9.5)
Imports of goods & services	-1,210 (n/a)	-1,208 (0.2)	-1,566 (29.6)	-2,123 (35.6)	-2,380 (12.1)
GDP at market prices	3,999 (n/a)	4,160 (3.3)	4,351 (4.0)	4,534 (4.6)	4,747 (4.2)

Sources: Ghana Statistical Service; IMF, 1997

Sources: Ghana Statistical Service; IMF, Staff Country Report, 2000.

Reference table 5-Government finances

Government finances
(C m)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Revenue	2,219(a)	2,616(a)	3,339	3,702	5,385
Tax	1,711	2,069	2,729	3,089	4,415
Non-tax	288	376	448	310	396
Grants	78	67	162	302	574
Total expenditure	2,543	2,829	4,383	5,845	9,916
Current	1,861	2,290	2,861	2,238	7,310
Capital	682	539	1,522	3,607	2,606
Overall balance	-335(a)	-297(a)	-1,045	-2,143	-4,531
Financing	335	297	1,049	2,091	4,208
of which:					
external	-195	-430	376	973	1,811

(a) Does not sum in source.

(b) Provisional data

Sources: Ghana Statistical Service, Quarterly Digest of Statistics; Ghana Budget 2001

Reference table 6-Gross domestic product

Gross domestic product

(% change year on year in brackets)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Current prices (C bn)	7,753 (49.0)	11,339 (46.3)	14,113 (24.5)	17,157 (21.50)	20580 (19.90)
Constant 1993 prices (C m)	4,160 (4.00)	4351.0 (4.6)	4,534 (4.2)	4741.00 (4.60)	4952.00 (4.60)

Sources: Bank of Ghana, Annual Report.

Reference table 7-Interest rates

Interest rates year-end)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Central bank rate	45	45	37	27	27
Treasury bills	41.6	42.8	34.3	31.5	38
Commercial bank deposits	34.5	35.8	32	23.56	28.6

Sources: Bank of Ghana, Annual Report; IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Reference table 8-Money supply

Money supply

(C bn unless otherwise indicated; year-end)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Money (M1)	1,216	1,767	2,073	2,129	2,607
Quasi-money	587	856	1,234	1,714	2,714
Money (M2)	1,803	2,624	3,307	3,843	5,321
% change, year on year	32.6	45.5	26.1	16.2	38.4

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Reference table 9-Consumer Price indices

(1995=100; % change year on year in brackets)

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Consumer prices	187.43 (27.9)	214.84 (14.6)	241.5 (12.4)	302.34 (25.2)
Food prices(a)	103.5 (n/a)	119.8 (15.7)	127.65 (6.60)	158.63 (24.30)

Note. This table contains only four years of data, rather than the customary five, because a new consumer price index was introduced in 1997.

(a) Food prices have a weighting of 51.9% in the consumer price index.

Sources: IMF, International Financial Statistics; Ghana Statistical Service; EIU.

Reference table 10-Production of main food crops

Production of main food crops

('000 tonnes)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cereals	1,756	1,677	1,814	1,684	1,711
Maize	1,008	1,021	1,015	1,014	1,013
Rice	202	197	281	210	249
Millet	193	139	162	158	169
Guinea corn	353	320	355	302	280
Starchy staples	12,761	12,980	13,363	14,847	15,037
Cassava	7,111	7,150	7,171	7,845	8,107
Cocoyam	1,552	1,535	1,577	1,707	1,635
Yam	2,275	2,417	2,703	3,249	3,363
Plantain	1,823	1,878	1,913	2,046	1,932

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

Reference table 11-Mineral production

Mineral production

('000 tonnes unless otherwise indicated)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Gold ('000 kg)	51.3	48.3	53.5	72.9	72.1
Bauxite	513	383.4	500.7	408.6	353.1
Manganese	100	266.8	333.4	421	541.4
Diamonds ('000 carats)	622.7	714.3	585.5	869.4	648

Sources: Ghana Statistical Service, Quarterly Digest of Statistics; IMF, Country Report.

Reference table 12-Manufacturing production

Manufacturing production

(volume indices unless otherwise indicated;
1977=100)

	% weighting	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Food manufacturing	15	90.8	99.6	102.5	109.3	110.3
Beverages	8.1	109.4	109	116.2	123.9	124
Tobacco & tobacco products	7.8	53	52	53.1	53.1	53.6
Textiles & clothing	13.7	48	54.8	56.1	55.5	55.9
Timber	7.2	98.2	100.2	105.3	105.0	105
Paper & printing	1.9	47.1	45.1	49.3	54.1	54.3
Petroleum refining	19	94.4	101.4	103.5	7.3	56.6
Chemicals	6.6	129.8	140	148.2	159.8	159.8
Cement	3	217	258.1	258.9	241.82	240.8
Iron & steel	3.3	541.1	581.6	584.5	590.5	413.4
Non-ferrous metal	9.6	88.8	119.8	125.6	149.9	138.1
Cutlery & metal products	0.5	124	102.4	116.4	116.4	116.8
Electrical goods & appliances	1.3	29.8	42.9	53.5	67.8	61.5
Overall index incl others	100	101.2	109.9	115.0	101	103.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Quarterly Digest of Statistics.

Reference table 13-Ghana Stock Exchange

Ghana Stock Exchange (end-period unless otherwise indicated)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
No. of listed companies	21	21	21	22	22
Market capitalisation					
C bn	2,597	2,553	3,246	3,205	3,655
US\$ m	1,493	1,138	1,384	916	502
Turnover ratio (%)	1.1	3.7	4.8	2.2	1.4
Value of trading (period total)					
C bn	27.8	95.8	138.4	70.2	50.6
US\$ m	17	46.7	59.8	24.7	6.95
Local index)	360.8	511.7	868.3	736.2	857.98
% change	21	41.8	69.7	-15.2	16.6
Price/earnings ratio (av)	11.8	11.4	10.5	6.2	8.9

(a) GSE all-share index.

Sources: Standard & Poor's, Emerging Stock Markets Fact Book 2001; Ghana Stock Exchange.

Reference table 14-Exports

Exports (^{'000 tonnes unless otherwise indicated})	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cocoa beans	349.1	261.3	327.3	324.2	309.8
Cocoa products	45.4	53.3	48.4	36.5	19.3
Gold (^{'000 fine oz})	1,584	1,747	2,347	2,371	2,229
Timber (^{'000 cu metres})	365	442	416	433	498

Source: Bank of Ghana, Quarterly Economic Bulletin.

Reference table 15-Main trading partners

Main trading partners (US\$ m)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Exports fob	1,602	1,704	1,725	1,987	1,945
of which to:					
Togo	157	185	204	232	245
UK	235	268	202	233	224
Germany	192	154	159	134	99
US	184	163	145	140	183
Netherlands	54	43	127	152	194
France	125	127	116	102	81
Nigeria	47	52	59	64	63
Africa	240	272	297	336	374
Imports fob	2,537	3,185	3,285	3,419	3,305
of which from:					
UK	416	518	498	405	311
Nigeria	388	426	473	487	484
US	173	325	346	246	263
Germany	193	171	197	172	180
France	89	127	160	92	250
Cote d'Ivoire	101	136	149	277	293
Netherlands	128	97	129	150	162
South Africa	53	65	93	106	113
Africa	582	680	770	916	931

Source: IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook.

Reference table 16-Balance of payments

Balance of payments (US\$ m)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Goods: exports fob	1,431.2	1,570.1	1,489.9	2,090.8	2,116.6
Goods: imports fob	-1,687.8	-1,937.0	-2,128.2	-2,896.5	-3,228.1
Trade balance	-256.6	-366.9	-638.3	-805.7	-1,111.5
Services: credit	150.6	156.8	164.9	440.9	467.8
Services: debit	-432.7	-456.4	-505.0	-612.8	-610.5
Income: credit	13.7	23.5	26.7	26.7	15.0
Income: debit	-142.9	-163.4	-158.1	-163	-146.8
Net transfers	523.3	481.7	560.1	733.9	620.0
Current-account balance	-144.6	-324.7	-549.7	-380	-766.0
Net direct investment	106.5	120	82.6	55.7	17.0
Net portfolio investment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial balance	462.1	285.1	493.8	515.8	391.8
Net errors & omissions -	-66.7	19.2	82.7	28	326.3
Overall balance	250.8	-20.4	26.7	107.8	-47.9

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Reference table 17-Net official development assistance

Net official development assistance (a) (US\$ m)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Bilateral	358.6	348.9	291.9	374.5	355.6
of which:					
Japan	122.1	110	70.2	149	101.8
US	54	30	44	34.3	40.9
Germany	43.7	37.1	42.4	32.1	37.9
UK	20.9	33.6	38.1	64.6	91.8
Multilateral	298.2	302.7	188.6	324.1	247.7
of which:					
IDA	234.3	233.7	225.2	245.1	198.6
EU	53.8	73.7	24.6	32.5	25.6
IMF	-46.1	-61	-118.2	6.1	-15.2
Arab countries	-6.2	-2.4	8.5	2.3	4.2
Total incl others	650.5	649.2	489	700.9	607.5
of which:					
grants	346	312.3	271.1	343.6	366.5

(a) Disbursements minus repayments. Official development assistance is defined as grants and loans with a grant element of at least 25%, provided by OECD and OPEC countries with the aim of promoting development and welfare in the recipient country.

Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee, Geographical Distribution Financial Flows.

Reference table 18-External debt

External debt (US\$ m unless otherwise indicated)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total external debt	5,872	6,202	5,982	6,884	6,928
Long-term debt(a)	4,598	4,955	4,958	5,833	5,907
Short-term debt	625	705	677	717	711
of which:					
interest arrears on long-term debt	28	11	13	12	13
Use of IMF credit	649	543	347	334	310
Public & publicly guaranteed					
long-term debt	4,571	4,684	4,691	5,570	5,647
Official creditors	4,113	4,236	4,255	4,995	5,149
Multilateral	2,971	3,118	3,179	3,563	3,682
Bilateral	1,142	1,118	1,075	1,432	1,467
Private creditors	458	448	437	575	498
of which:					
bonds	0	0	0	0	0
banks	119	182	187	171	132
Total debt service	406	483	559	578	524
Ratios (%)					
Total external debt/GNP	92.5	90.4	88.6	91.8	90.8
Debt service/exports of goods & services	25.2	27.2	32.7	22.4	19.9
Short-term debt/total external debt	10.6	11.4	11.3	10.4	10.3
Concessional long-term debt/ total external debt	63.6	63.9	66.5	67.1	69.6

(a) Long-term debt is defined as having original maturity of more than one

Source: World Bank, Global Development Finance, 2000.

Reference table 19-Exchange rates

Exchange rates

(C per unit of currency unless otherwise indicated; annual averages)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
US\$	1,637.20	2,050.20	2,314.20	2,647.30	5,321.70
¢	2,554.35	3,356.33	3,832.49	4,283.29	7,941.01
DM	1,088.01	1,182.27	1,315.08	1,441.96	4,902.97
CFAfr	3.20	3.51	3.92	4.30	7.47
FFr	320.05	351.25	392.26	2,820.50	4,902.97
₦	15.05	16.94	17.68	23.24	49.38
Naira	20.21	24.55	27.15	28.67	52.33
SDR	2,376.90	2,821.20	3,139.80	3,620.10	7,019.50

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Reference table 20-Foreign Reserves

Foreign

(US\$ m; end-period)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Foreign exchange	801.5	n/a	292.8	379.1	231.5
SDRs	2.2	3.4	59.7	18.2	0.5
Reserve position in the IMF	25.0	23.4	24.5	56.5	0.0
Total reserves excl gold	828.7	n/a	377.0	453.8	232.1

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Country Report

Cote D'Ivoire

Bi-lateral Trade with Malaysia

Country Information

Statistic & Data

Malaysia's Bilateral Trade With COTE D'IVOIRE (RM Million)

Year	Exports Value	Growth Rate (%)	Imports Value	Growth Rate (%)	Total Value	Trade Growth Rate (%)	Trade Balance Value
1990	3.44		21.97		25.40		-18.53
1991	8.08	135.31	30.36	38.20	38.44	51.34	-22.27
1992	7.02	-13.15	21.91	-27.82	28.94	-24.74	-14.89
1993	6.66	-5.2	32.11	46.51	38.76	33.96	-25.45
1994	7.04	5.73	58.49	82.18	65.53	69.05	-51.46
1995	17.76	152.32	55.44	-5.22	73.20	11.70	-37.69
1996	10.32	-41.89	72.32	30.44	82.64	12.90	-62
1997	34.61	235.44	90.45	25.07	125.06	51.34	-55.84
1998	32.89	-4.98	137.61	52.14	170.50	36.33	-104.73
1999	34.04	3.51	67.35	-51.06	101.39	-40.54	-33.31
2000	33.94	-0.28	45.21	-32.87	79.15	-21.93	-11.27
2001	24.16	-28.81	32.98	-27.05	57.15	-27.8	-8.82
* 2001 (Jan - Aug)	16.20		25.70		41.90		-9.5
* 2002 (Jan - Aug)	14.06	-13.23	4.34	-83.11	18.40	-56.09	9.71

IMPORT and EXPORT
Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana

MALAYSIA IMPORTS		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Cote d'Ivoire	RM	90,451,590	137,613,498	67,346,836	45,210,910	32,983,284
	%age increase/decrease	25.07	52.14	-51.06	-32.87	-27.05
Ghana	USD	32,152,563	35,079,532	17,722,852	11,897,608	8,679,812
	%age increase/decrease	9.10	9.10	-49.48	-32.87	-27.05
Malaysia Imports Total	RM	15,179,184	17,534,654	23,199,155	13,620,584	14,094,006
	%age increase/decrease	15.52	15.52	32.30	-41.29	3.48
Malaysia Imports Total	USD	5,395,700	4,469,819	6,105,040.8	3,584,364	3,708,949
	%age increase/decrease	-17.16	-17.16	36.58	-41.29	3.48
Malaysia Imports Total	(RM '000)	220,935,469	228,124,473	248,476,822	311,458,868	280,691,098
	%age increase/decrease	3.25	3.25	8.92	25.35	-9.88
Malaysia Imports Total	USD	78,535,287	58,151,998	65,388,637	81,962,860	73,866,078
	%age increase/decrease	-25.95	-25.95	12.44	25.35	-9.88

EXPORTS		*Rate at 2.8132/US	Rate at 3.8/USD	Rate at 3.8/USD	Rate at 3.8/USD	Rate at 3.8/USD
		*1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Cote d'Ivoire	RM	34,610,832	32,885,511	34,038,303	33,942,758	24,163,764
	%age increase/decrease	235.44	-4.98	3.51	-0.28	-28.81
Ghana	USD	12,303,012	8,382,959	8,957,448	8,932,305	6,358,885
	%age increase/decrease	-31.86	-31.86	6.85	-0.28	-28.81
Malaysia Exports Total	RM	18,260,695	55,806,030	71,214,053	90,869,064	76,976,070
	%age increase/decrease	86.09	205.61	27.61	27.60	-15.29
Malaysia Exports Total	USD	6,491,076	14,225,708	18,740,540.3	23,912,912	20,256,861
	%age increase/decrease	119.16	119.16	31.74	27.60	-15.29
Malaysia Exports Total	(RM '000)	220,890,443	286,563,118	321,559,536	373,270,315	334,420,024
	%age increase/decrease	29.73	29.73	12.21	16.08	-10.41
Malaysia Exports Total	USD	78,519,282	73,048,795	84,620,930.5	98,229,030	88,005,269
	%age increase/decrease	-6.97	-6.97	15.84	16.08	-10.41

IMPORT and EXPORT
Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana

MALAYSIA		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
IMPORTS	(RM '000)	220,935,469	228,124,473	248,476,822	311,458,868	280,691,099
%age increase/decrease			3.25	8.92	25.35	-9.88
	USD	78,535,287	58,151,998	65,388,637	81,962,860	73,866,079
			-25.95	12.44	25.35	-9.88
EXPORTS	(RM '000)	220,890,443	286,563,118	321,559,536	373,270,315	334,420,024
%age increase/decrease			29.73	12.21	16.08	-10.41
	USD	78,519,282	73,048,795	84,620,930.5	98,229,030	88,005,270
			-6.97	15.84	16.08	-10.41
Total Trade	(RM '000)	441,825,912	514,687,591	570,036,358	684,729,184	615,111,123
%age increase/decrease			16.49	10.75	20.12	-10.17
	USD	157,054,568	131,200,793	150,009,568	180,191,890	161,871,348

Exchange Rate

1997 1USD:RM3.8132 2000 1USD:RM3.80
 1998 1USD:RM3.9229 2001 1USD:RM3.80
 1999 1USD:RM3.80



Cote d'Ivoire

Bi-lateral Trade
with
Malaysia
1997-2001

MALAYSIA EXPORTS TO COTE D'IVOIRE - S.I.T.C. 2-Digits Trends by commodity from Year 1999-2001														
Item	SITC Code	HS Code	Commodity Description	Year 1999	Year 2000	Growth rate(%)	Year 2001	Growth rate(%)	3-year total	Share % to Total imports				
1	09	15/19/21	Misc Edible Products & Prepn	11,241,716	20,599,429	83.2 (20.9)	17,023,260	(17.36)	48,864,405	53.03				
2	74	84	General Industrial Machine & Equipmt & Nes	3,679,660	2,911,364	(20.9)	1,856,396	(36.24)	8,447,420	9.17				
3	43	15/38	Animal, Veg, Fat, Oils Processed, Origin, Ine.	3,944,590	1,765,102	(55.3)	1,071,606	(39.29)	6,781,298	7.36				
4	76	85	Telekom & Sound Recording Equipmt, Etc	3,708,928	1,277,728	(65.5)	1,105,495	(13.48)	6,092,151	6.61				
5	72	84	Special Industrial Machinery	1,024,465	3,367,294	229	375,767	(88.84)	4,767,526	5.17				
6	62	40	Rubber Manufactures, Nes	2,759,237	498,750	(81.9)	25,237	(94.94)	3,283,224	3.56				
7	77	85	Electrical Machine, App, Parts, Nes	2,731,851	45,180	(98.3)	269,573	496.7	3,046,604	3.31				
8	69	73/76	Metal Manufactures, Nes	858,737	472,028	(45.0)	607,888	28.8	1,938,653	2.10				
9	82	94	Furniture & Parts, Bedding, Etc.	935,918	544,804	(41.8)	462,437	(15.1)	1,943,159	2.11				
10	75	84/90	Office Machines & ADP Machines	395,370	714,861	80.8	59,748	(91.6)	1,169,979	1.27				
11	42	15	Fixed Vegetable Fats & Oil	55,048	438,749	697	160,371	(63.4)	654,168	0.71				
12	54	30	Medical & Pharmaceutical Products	779,786	29,656	(96.2)	0	(100.0)	809,442	0.88				
13	89	39/49	Misc Manufactured Goods, Nes	267,191	176,638	(33.9)	142,581	(19.3)	586,410	0.64				
14	88	90/91	Photographic App., Equipmt & Supplies, Nes; clock	187,724	238,547	27.1	285	(99.9)	426,556	0.46				
15	93	98	Special Transaction Not Classified Accord GT	91,030	116,324	27.8	498,374	328.4	705,728	0.77				
			Cumulative value in Year (RM)	32,661,251	33,196,454	1.6	23,659,018	(28.7)	89,516,723	97.15 %				
			As %age of Total Exports	95.95 %	97.80 %		97.91 %							
16			Others	1,377,052	746,304		504,746		2,628,102	2.85				
			Total EXPORTS to Cote d'Ivoire	34,038,303	33,942,758	(0.3)	24,163,764	(28.8)	92,144,825	100.00				

Please note that the top 10 commodity exported contributed to 93.69% of total imports to Cote d'Ivoire based on 2-digit SITC/HS Codes

MALAYSIA EXPORTS TO COTE D'IVOIRE - Top 10 commodity by value (RM) in Year 1997				Rate 1US:2.8132		Unit
Status	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Value (US\$)	Quantity
1	42290990	151190990	Palm Oil in Packing of a weight exceeding 20 Kg.	23,462,642	8,340,197	15,799 tonne
2	741510000	841510000	Air Conditioners Machines Window or Wall Types	1,529,137	543,558	2,275 Unit
	741590900	841590900	Parts For Other Air Conditioners	644,289	229,024	59,826 Kg.
3	776110000	854011000	Cathoda-Ray Television picture tubes, Colour	1,378,142	489,884	8,180 Unit
4	727210000	847920000	Machinery for the extraction or prepn animal/fixed veg.fats/oil	913,169	324,602	316 Unit
5	098940210	190190210	Filled Milk, condensed,sweetened	690,217	245,349	279,521 Kg.
6	629110000	401410000	Sheath Contraceptives	663,474	235,843	44,520 Unit
7	761102119	852812119	Colour television receivers,main operated with Scream41.6cm	628,117	223,275	506 Unit
8	728425900	847759000	Other machine for Plastic Industries	556,041	197,654	1.00 Unit
9	762212000	852712000	Pocket size Radio Cassatte-Player	536,659	190,765	10,083 Unit
10	431311100	382311000	Stearic acid	479,674	170,508	225,000 tonne
			Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 commodity in Year	31,481,561	11,190,659	
			Percentage of total exports (%)	91.0		
11	Others			3,129,271	1,112,353	
12	Total exports to Cote d'Ivoire			34,610,832	12,303,012	

MALAYSIA EXPORTS TO COTE D'IVOIRE - Top 10 commodity by value (RM) in Year 1998				Rate 1US:3.9229		Unit
Status	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Value (US\$)	Quantity
1	098940210	190190210	Filled Milk, condensed,sweetened	10,078,551	2,569,158	3,411,408 Kg.
2	431319101	382319100	Palm Fatty Acid Distillate	5,185,991	1,321,979	3,186,176 tonne
3	629110000	401410000	Sheath Contraceptives	2,330,940	594,188	58,800 Unit
4	776110000	854011000	Cathode-Ray Television Picture Tubes, Colour	1,490,786	380,021	7,184 Unit
5	741840000	841931000	Dryers for agricultural products	1,073,721	273,706	3 Unit
6	728429000	847780000	Machinery-working Rubber/Plastic/manuf.products from materia	972,654	247,943	19 Unit
7	542930299	300490299	Medicament cont Substances-Ampouls/Similar for Retail Sale	557,705	142,167	259,614 Kg.
8	431220992	151620992	RBD Hydrogenated Palm Kernel Oil	672,292	171,376	210,000 Kg.
9	728550000	847990000	Parts for Machine and Mechanical Appliances	723,259	184,368	37,739 Kg.
10	091090510	151790510	Solid mixture or Prepn of Veg. Fat or Oil	580,496	147,976	22,204 tonne
			Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 commodity in Year	23,666,395	6,032,883	
			Percentage of total exports (%)	72.0		
11	Others			9,219,116	2,350,077	
12	Total exports to Cote d'Ivoire			32,885,511	8,382,959	

MALAYSIA EXPORTS TO COTE D'IVOIRE - Top 10 commodity by value (RM) in Year 1999							Rate:1US:3.8			
Status	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Grp-subtotal	Value (US\$)	Quantity	Unit		
1	098940210 098940220	190190210 190190220	Filled Milk, condensed, sweetened Filled Milk, condensed, unsweetened	10,377,182 864,534	11,241,716	2,730,837 227,509	3,927,124 365,851	Kg. Kg.		
2	431319101 431311100 431220960 431220990	382319100 382311000 151620960 151620990	Palm Fatty Acid Distillate Stearic acid Palm Kernel Olein, Hydrogenated and RBD Other animal or vegetable fats	2,870,225 575,349 436,696 62,320	3,944,590	755,322 151,408 114,920 16,400	2,630 256 116 20	tonne tonnr tonne tonne		
3	741510000 741590900 741552900	841510000 841590900 841582900	Air Conditioners Machines Window or Wall Types Parts For Other Air Conditioners Air Conditioners, Incorp A Refrigerator Unit for other uses	2,051,713 1,046,996 136,648	3,235,357	539,924 275,525 35,960	2,071 56,923.00 170	Unit Unit Unit		
4	629110000	401410000	Sheath Contraceptives	2,457,840	2,457,840	646,800	10,075,200	Unit		
5	776110000 776491000	854011000 854250000	Cathode-Ray Television Picture Tubes, Colour Electronic Micro-Assemblies	1,310,397 1,106,802	2,417,199	344,841 291,264	6,688 1,157	Unit Unit		
6	761102119	852812119	Colour Television Receivers, Mains Operated, with Screen	1,200,943		316,038	1,157	Unit		
7	697414000	732394000	Table, Kitchen or other Household Articles & Parts	769,511		202,503	129	tonne		
8	542930299	300490299	Other Medicaments Containing other Substances-Ampoule	749,341		197,195	302,894	Kilo		
9	728550000	847990000	Parts For Machines & Mechanical Appliances	718,259		189,016	37,988.98	kilo		
10	764939100	852990100	Part O/T Aerials & Aerial Reflectors For Television	699,752		184,145	13,714	kilo		
			Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 commodity in Year	27,434,508		7,219,607				
			Percentage of total exports (%)	80.6						
11	Others			6,603,795		1,737,841				
12	Total exports to Cote d'Ivoire			34,038,303		8,957,448				

MALAYSIA EXPORTS TO COTE D'IVOIRE - Top 10 commodity by value (RM) in Year 2000										Rate:1US:3.8	
Status	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Grp-subtotal	Value (US\$)	Quantity	Unit of measure			
1	098940210 098940220	190190210 190190220	Filled Milk, condensed, sweetened Filled Milk, condensed, unsweetened	19,305,628 1,293,801	20,599,429	5,080,428 340,474	7,179,280 530,966	Kg. Kg.			
2	728424000 728429000 728493900 728520000 728550000 728390000	847740000 847780000 847989900 847790000 847990000 847490000	Vacuum Moulding Machines/other Thermoforming Machine Machinery-Working Rubber/Plastics Manufacture of Products Machines & Mechanical Appliances having Individual Functions Parts Machinery, Moulding or other Forming Parts Machines & Mechanical Appliances Parts Stone Mineral Crushing/Sorting Machines	1,349,638 1,198,619 338,200 193,136 108,097 32,645		355,168 315,426 89,000 50,825 28,447 8,591	56 31 4 1,207 16,825 63	Unit Unit Unit Kilo Kilo Kilo			
3	741510000 741590900 741900900 741280000	841510000 841590900 841990900 841690000	Air Conditioners Machines Window or Wall Types Parts For Other Air Conditioners Parts For Machinery, Plant & Equipment Parts Furnace Burners, Mechanical Stokers, Grates, Ash Disch	2,413,328 219,453 80,712 21,052	2,734,545	635,086 57,751 21,240 5,540	3,062 9,478 6,375	Unit Kilo Kilo Unit			
4	431311100 431319101	382311000 382319100	Stearic acid Palm Fatty Acid Distillate	576,500 1,188,602	1,765,102	151,711 312,790	347 1,587	tonne tonne			
5	759970000	847330000	Parts & Accessories Automatic Data Processing Machines	706,401		185,895	510	Kg.			
6	764939100 764910000	852990100 851790000	Part O/T Aerials & Aerial Reflectors For Television Parts Electrical Apparatus-Line Telephonic/Line Telegraphic	569,081 277,426	846,507	149,758 73,007	10,736 765	Kg. Kg.			
7	629110000	401410000	Sheath Contraceptives	498,750		131,250	1,575	Unit			
8	762220900 762810110	852719900 852731110	Radio-Broadcast Receivers, Other than Portable Radio Receivers with Sound Recorders, Mains Operated Range	31,000 207,928	238,928	8,158 54,718	60 905	Unit Unit			
9	821171000 821310000 821510000	940171000 940310000 940330000	Upholstered Seats, With Metal Frames Metal Furniture of a Kind Used in Offices Wooden Furniture of a Kind Used in Offices	47,721 32,220 464,863	544,804	12,558 8,479 122,332	336 150 4,521	Unit Unit Unit			
10	881140000	900691000	Parts & Accessories For Cameras	238,547.00		62,776	135	Kg.			
			Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 commodity in Year	31,393,348		8,261,407					
			Percentage of total exports (%)	92.5							
11	Others			2,549,410		670,897					
12	Total exports to Cote d'Ivoire			33,942,758		11,417,642					

MALAYSIA EXPORTS TO COTE D'IVOIRE - Top 10 commodity by value (RM) in Year 2001							Rate: 1US:3.8	Unit
Status	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Grp-subtotal	Value (US\$)	Quantity	of measure
1	098940210	190190210	Filled Milk, condensed, sweetened	15,568,904		4,097,080	5,568,000	Kg.
	098940220	190190220	Filled Milk, condensed, unsweetened	1,331,133		350,298	530,966	Kg.
	098998000	210690800	Food Supplements	483	16,900,520	127	80	Kg.
2	741510000	841510000	Air Conditioning Machines Window/Wall Types Self-Cont.	998,970		262,887	1,264	Unit
	741860000	841939000	Dryers, For Other Uses	613,700	1,612,670	161,500	1.00	Unit
3	431311100	382311000	Stearic Acid	797,010		66,274	506	tonne
	431220960	151620960	Palm Kernel Olein, Hydrogenated & RBD	251,841		5,988	210	tonne
	431319210	382319210	Palm Acid Oil	22,755	1,071,606	136,401	733	tonne
4	761102119	852812119	Colour Television Receivers, Mains Operated Screen41.6c	518,324		128,581	1,542	Unit
	761102111	852812111	Colour Television Receivers, Mains Operated Screen41.6c	488,607		1,892	3.00	Unit
	761102900	852812900	Reception Apparatus-Television,W/N Incomp Radio-Broadcast	7,191	1,014,122	131,047	-	Unit
5	931000990	980000900	Transactions Below RM5,000	497,978		104	2.00	Unit
	931000190	980000100	Special provisions : Mail bags	396	498,374	89,505	3,042	Unit
6	821510000	940330000	Wooden Furniture of a Kind Used in Offices	340,120		56,028	3,150	Unit
7	778122912	850720912	6 Volts & 12 Voltaccumulators-Height 13cm	212,905		41,803	20,559	Kg.
8	694215000	731815000	Screw & Bolts, Whether or nuts or washers with Iron or Steel	158,850		1,413	197	Kg.
	694219000	731819000	Other Threaded Articles of Iron or Steel	5,371	164,221	32,760	12,600	Unit
9	695470000	820570000	Vices, Clamps & The Like	124,488		3,005	2.60	Kg.
	695700000	820600000	Tools-Hand Saws, Blades, Pincers, Pipe Cutters, Hand Tools	11,419	135,907	32,300	1,200	Kg.
10	091090510	151790510	Solid Mixtures or Preparations of Vegetable Fats Or Oils	122,740		5,808,733		tonne
			Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 commodity in Year	22,073,185				
			Percentage of total exports (%)	91.3				
11	Others			2,090,579		550,152		
12	Total exports to Cote d'Ivoire			24,163,764		6,358,885		

MALAYSIA IMPORTS FROM COTE D'IVOIRE - S.I.T.C. 2-Digits Trends by commodity from Year 1999-2001										
Item	SITC Code	HS Code	Commodity Description	Year 1999	Year 2000	Growth rate(%)	Year 2001	Growth rate(%)	3-year total	Share % to Total imports
1	26	52	Cotton, Not carded or combed	64,324,920	38,665,403	(39.9)	26,595,083	(31)	129,585,406	89.04
2	07	09	Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, spices	1,557,289	3,337,456	114	1,428,112	(57.21)	6,322,857	4.34
3	77	85	Electrical machines app. Parts, Nes	134,820	691,915	413	2,048,020	195.99	2,874,755	1.98
4	88	90	Photographic app, clocks	-	83,687	100	1,421,902	1,599.07	1,505,589	1.03
5	55	33	Essential oils and perfumes,cleansing material	-	879,892	100	-	(100.0)	879,892	0.60
6	53	32	Dyeing, Tanning and colouring materials	832,334	39,744	(95)	-	(100.0)	872,078	0.60
7	27	25	Crude fertiliser and crude minerals	-	815,925	100	-	(100.0)	815,925	0.56
8	93	98	Special Transaction not specified	51,008	4,285	(92)	331,715	7,641.3	387,008	0.27
9	56	31	Fertiliser, expt crude fertilisers	-	-	(100)	507,775	100.0	507,775	0.35
10	65	59	Textile yarn and related products	381,153	-	(100)	12,545	100.0	393,698	0.27
11	76	85	Telecom. and sound recording equipment etc.	-	-	(100)	174,971	100	174,971	0.12
12	89	95	Miscellaneous Manufactured goods, Nes	62,895	79,242	26	11,519	(85.5)	153,656	0.11
13	74	84	General industrial machines and equipment,Nes	-	153,520	100	-	(100.0)	153,520	0.11
14	68	74	Non ferrous metal	-	135,680	100	-	(100.0)	135,680	0.09
15	51	29	Organic chemicals	67,344,419	109,845	100	9,633	(91.2)	119,478	0.08
			Cumulative value in Year (RM)	<u>67,344,419</u>	<u>44,996,594</u>	<u>(33.2)</u>	<u>32,541,275</u>	<u>(27.7)</u>	<u>144,882,288</u>	<u>99.55 %</u>
			As %age of total exports	100.00 %	99.53 %		98.66 %			
16			Others	2,417	214,316		442,009		658,742	0.45
			TOTAL IMPORTS FROM COTE D'IVOIR	<u>67,346,836</u>	<u>45,210,910</u>		<u>32,983,284</u>		<u>145,541,030</u>	<u>100.00</u>

MALAYSIA IMPORTS FROM COTE D'IVOIRE-Top 10 Imports by VALUE & commodity in Year 1997				Rate:1US:2.8132		Unit
Status	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Value (US\$)	Quantity
1	263100000	520100000	Cotton, Not carded or combed	79,445,867	28,240,391	17,300,969
2	231290971	400129971	Rubber Scrap & cup lump	6,124,148	2,176,933	3,568,401
3	272320000	251020000	Natural Cal Phosphates,Nat.Alumn Cal Phos & Phosphatic Chalk, Ground	1,798,524	639,316	14,000
4	562310000	310420000	Potassium Chloride	1,707,410	606,928	6,500
5	272310000	251010000	Natural Cal.Phosphates,Nat.Alumn Cal.Phos & Phosphatic Chalk, Ungrd	592,025	210,445	4,000
6	231290962	400129962	Thick Blanket Crepe, Ambers	346,835	123,288	159,570
7	273132000	251612000	Granite,Merely cut by Sawing or otherwise Blks or Slabs-Rect/Sq.Shape	120,150	42,709	60
8	772590900	853690900	Other Apparatus for Other Uses	96,039	34,139	2,552
9	251520000	470329000	Semi-Bleached or Blea Non-coniferous Chemical woodpulp, Soda/Sulp Q/t	73,203	26,021	56,587
10	542220909	300339909	Other Medicaments of Two/more Constituents Cont.Hormones not/Ret Sales	55,657	19,784	480
			Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 Imports by commodity in Year	90,359,858	32,119,955	
			As Percentage of Imports (%)	99.90		
11	Others			91,732		
12	Total Imports from Cote d'Ivoire			90,451,590	32,152,563	

MALAYSIA IMPORTS FROM COTE D'IVOIRE-Top 10 Imports by VALUE & commodity in Year 1998				Rate:1US:3.9229		Unit
Status	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Value (US\$)	Quantity
1	263100000	520100000	Cotton, Not Carded Or Combed	115,436,248	29,426,253	17,291,329
2	072100000	180100000	Cocoa Beans, Whole or Broken, Raw or Roasted	21,284,403	5,425,681	2,834,291
3	652311000	520821000	WV Fabrics of Cotton,CTG85% or More by Weight Cotton Blea,Plain Weave	458,538	116,888	36,404
4	231290971	400129971	Rubber Scrap & Cup Lump	210,031	53,540	134,130
5	657731000	591110000	Textile Fabrics, Felt-Lined Woven Fab Coated. Covered/Laminated wth Rub	147,047	37,484	1,200
6	251520000	470329000	Semi-Blea/Blea non-Coniferous Chemical Woodpulp, Soda/Sulp Q/t Dis Gds	31,877	8,126	18,632
7	931000990	980000900	Transactions Below RM5.000	20,332	5,183	-
8	531110000	320411000	Disperse Dyes & Preparation Based Thereon	11,780	3,003	200
9	272320000	251020000	Natural Calcium Phosphates, Nat Alumn Cal Phos & Phosphatic Chalk, Grd	7,876	2,008	40
10	776370000	854140000	Photosensitive semicon-Ductor Device.incl.Photo Cells,W/n Asse Modules	5,366	1,368	1,000
			Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 Imports by commodity in Year	137,613,498	35,079,532	
			As Percentage of Imports (%)	100.00		
11	Others			0.00		
12	Total Imports from Cote d'Ivoire			137,613,498	35,079,532	

MALAYSIA IMPORTS FROM COTE D'IVOIRE-Top 10 Imports by VALUE & commodity in Year 1999				Rate: US\$3.8	Unit		
Status	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Value (US\$)	Quantity	of measure
1	263100000	520100000	Cotton, Not Carded or Combed	64,324,920	16,927,611	12,227,654	Kg.
2	072100000	180100000	Cocoa Beans, Whole Or Broken, Raw Or Roasted	1,437,380	378,258	301	tonne
3	532211000	320110000	Quebroacho Extract	832,334	219,035	180,000	Kg.
4	652311000	520821000	WV Fabrics Cotton, CTG 85%/More by Weight Cotton, Blea, Pln Weavc,	381,153	100,303	69,498	Sq.m
5	071110000	090111000	Coffee, Not Roasted, Not Decaffeinated	119,909	31,555	22,620	Kg.
6	778220000	853932000	Mercury Or Sodium Vapour Lamps; Metal Halide Lamps	75,819	19,952	8,592	Unit
7	931000990	980000900	Transactions Below RM5.000	51,008	13,423	-	Unit
8	894719000	950790000	Other Fishing, Hunting Or Shooting Requisites	38,568	10,149	79,900	Unit
9	772610900	853710900	Boards, Panels, Consoles & Other Bases, for a Voltages N.E.1000 V. Otr Uses	32,700	8,605	2,000	Unit
10	894711000	950710000	Fishing Rods	24,307	6,397	1,520	Unit
			Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 Imports by commodity in Year	67,318,098	17,715,289		
			As Percentage of Imports (%)	99.96	%		
11	Others			28,238			
12	Total Imports from Cote d'Ivoire			67,346,336	17,722,720		

MALAYSIA IMPORTS FROM COTE D'IVOIRE-Top 10 Imports by VALUE & commodity in Year 2000				Rate: US\$3.8	Unit		
Status	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Value (US\$)	Quantity	of measure
1	263100000	520100000	Cotton, Not Carded or Combed	38,665,403	10,175,106	8,133,067	Kg.
2	072100000	180100000	Cocoa Beans, Whole Or Broken, Raw or Roasted	3,185,228	838,218	873	tonne
3	272320000	251020000	Natural Calcium Phosphates, Nat Alum Cal Phos & Phosphatic Chalk, Ground	815,925	214,717	4,100	tonne
4	853390000	853390000	Pars of Resistors	599,142	157,669	4,371	Kg.
5	553201200	330491200	Face Powder	438,549	115,408	5,917	
6	553201000	330410000	Lip Make-up Preparations	277,580	73,047	2,159	
7	743670200	842129200	Filtering & Purifying Machinery & Apparatus for Use-Vegetable Oil Industry	153,520	40,400	5	Unit
8	072200000	180500000	Cocoa Powder, Not Containing Added Sugar or Other Sweetening Matter	152,963	40,253	295,534	Kg.
9	682121000	740311000	Cathodes & Sections of Cathodes of Refined Copper	135,680	35,705	19	tonne
10	516990000	294200000	Other Organic Compounds	109,845	28,907	610	Kg.
			Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 Imports by commodity in Year	44,533,835	11,719,430		
			As Percentage of Imports (%)	98.50			
11	Others			677,075			
12	Total Imports from Cote d'Ivoire			45,210,910	11,897,608		

MALAYSIA IMPORTS FROM COTE D'IVOIRE-Top 10 Imports by VALUE & commodity in Year 2001										
Item No.	SITC Code	HS Code	Description	Value (RM)	Rate:1US:3.8 Value (US\$)	Quantity	Unit of measure			
1	263100000	520100000	Cotton, Not Carded or Combed	26,595,083	6,998,706	5,361,233	Kg.			
2	072100000	180100000	Cocoa Beans, Whole or Broken, Raw or Roasted	1,428,112	375,819	399	tonne			
3	881115300	900653000	Other Cameras, For Roll Film of a Width of 35 MM	1,193,923	314,190	3,280	Unit			
4	776330000	854129000	Other Transistors	933,637	245,694	1,516,000	Unit			
5	776880000	854190000	Parts Diodes, Transis-tors & Sim.Semicond Devices, Photosensitive Devices	596,742	157,037	86	Kg.			
6	562390000	310490000	Other Potassic Fertilizers	507,775	133,625	1,000	tonne			
7	772610900	853710900	Boards, Panels, Consoles & Other Bases, Voltage N.E. 1000 V Other uses	336,507	88,554	48,000	Unit			
8	931000990	980000900	Transactions Below RM5.000	324,437	85,378	-	Unit			
9	884170000	900150000	Spectacle Lenses Of Other Material	154,736	40,720	18,768	Unit			
10	763810000	852540000	Still Image Video Cameras & Other Video Camera Recorders	152,263	40,069	100	Unit			
Cumulative sub-total value of Top 10 Imports by commodity in Year				32,223,215	8,479,793					
As Percentage of Imports (%)				97.70						
11	Others			760,069						
12	Total Imports from Cote d'Ivoire			32,983,284	8,679,812					

Malaysia - Cote d'Ivoire

Trade with Malaysia

SITC 2 & 3 Digits

Malaysia's Exports To COTE D'IVOIRE (RM)

S ITC-2 Digit	Interim data for Jan-Aug 2002					
	1999	2000	2001	2001(01-08)	2002(01-08)	Growth (%)
	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	(%)
0 FOOD & LIVE ANIMALS	11,241,716	20,599,429	17,091,380	11,289,158	5,964,012	-47.17
02 DAIRY PRODUCTS & BIRD EGGS	0	0	82	0	0	0
03 FISH, CRUSTACEANS & AQUATIC INVETEBRATES	0	0	65,500	0	33,000	0
06 SUGAR,SUGAR PREPN, HONEY	0	0	2,538	2,538	0	-100
07 COFFEE,TEA,COCOA,SPICES	0	0	0	0	135,307	0
09 MISC.EDIBLE PRODUCTS & PREPN	11,241,716	20,599,429	17,023,260	11,286,620	5,795,705	-48.65
4 ANIMAL, VEG. OILS,FATS & WAXES	3,999,638	2,203,851	1,231,977	983,572	1,452,408	47.67
42 FIXED VEGETABLE FATS & OILS	55,048	438,749	160,371	0	102,843	0
43 ANIMAL, VEG. FATS,OILS PROCESSED,NES	3,944,590	1,765,102	1,071,606	983,572	1,349,565	37.21
5 CHEMICALS, RELATED PRODUCTS, NES	1,001,999	442,299	148,316	99,454	202,959	104.07
51 ORGANIC CHEMICALS	0	195,320	0	0	0	-100
52 INORGANIC CHEMICALS	0	6,557	0	0	0	-100
53 DYEING, TANNING & COLOURING MATERIALS	10,944	0	0	0	5,746	0
54 MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PROD.	779,786	29,656	0	0	0	-100
55 ESSENTIAL OILS & PERFUME,CLEANSING MAT.	0	155,965	8,520	0	68,624	0
57 PLASTICS IN PRIMARY FORM	0	0	40,342	0	0	0
58 PLASTIC, NON-PRIMARY FORM	0	0	0	0	105,333	0
59 CHEMICAL MATERIALS & PRODUCTS, NES	211,269	54,801	99,454	99,454	23,256	-76.62
6 MANUFD GOODS CLASSIFIED BY MATERIALS	3,869,647	1,090,289	801,989	436,376	628,594	44.05
62 RUBBER MANUFACTURES, NES	2,759,237	498,750	25,237	25,237	9,217	-63.48
64 PAPER,P'BOARD & ART.OF PAPER & P'BOARD	13,591	0	134,995	40,679	204,261	402.13
65 TEXTILE YARN& RELATED PROD.	204,815	0	0	0	0	0
66 NON-METAL MINERAL MANUFACTURES, NES	33,267	0	9,549	9,549	0	-100
68 NON-FERROUS METALS	0	119,511	24,320	24,320	0	-100
69 METALS MANUFACTURES,NES	858,737	472,028	607,888	336,591	415,116	23.33
7 MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	11,568,294	8,522,977	3,776,425	2,633,216	4,620,596	75.47
71 POWER GENERATING MACHINERY & EQUIPT	18,977	208,550	91,757	8,646	202,266	2239.40
72 SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	1,024,465	3,367,294	375,767	358,537	821,416	129.10
73 METALWORKING MACHINERY	9,043	0	17,689	17,689	6,374	-63.97
74 GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINES & EQUIPT,NES	3,679,660	2,911,364	1,856,396	1,497,627	1,285,112	-14.19
75 OFFICE MACHINES & ADP. MACHINES	395,370	712,861	59,748	59,748	199,302	233.57

Malaysia's Exports To COTE D'IVOIRE (RM)

	SITC-2 Digit				Interim data for Jan-Aug 2002			
	1999	2000	2001	Growth (%)	2001(01-08)	2002(01-08)	Growth (%)	Value Jan-Aug
	Value	Value	Value		Value	Value		
76 TELECOMM. & SOUND RECORDING EQUIPT, ETC	3,708,928	1,277,728	1,105,495	-65.55	478,064	1,507,007	215.23	
77 ELECTRICAL MACHINES APP.,PARTS,NES	2,731,851	45,180	269,573	-98.35	212,905	599,119	181.40	
8 MISC. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	2,265,979	967,589	615,303	-57.3	502,272	582,249	15.92	
81 PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS, FITTINGS ETC	97,578	0	0	-100	0	0	0	
82 FURNITURE & PARTS; BEDDING, ETC.	935,918	544,804	462,437	-41.79	430,655	79,379	-81.57	
84 ARTICLES OF APPAREL & CLOTHING ACC.	210,398	0	0	-100	0	252,168	0	
85 FOOTWEAR	533,122	0	0	-100	0	0	0	
87 SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT & APP.,NES	34,048	7,600	10,000	-77.68	10,000	0	-100	
88 PHOTOGRAPHIC APP.NES;CLOCKS	187,724	238,547	285	27.07	285	36,448	12689	
89 MISC. MANUFACTURED GOODS, NES	267,191	176,638	142,581	-33.89	61,332	214,254	249.33	
9 GOODS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND	91,030	116,324	498,374	27.79	254,650	604,989	137.58	
93 SPECIAL TRANSACTION NOT CLASSIFIED	91,030	116,324	498,374	27.79	254,650	604,989	137.58	
TOTAL	34,038,303	33,942,758	24,163,764	-0.28	16,198,698	14,055,807	-13.23	

Malaysia's Imports from COTE D'IVOIRE (RM)

S ITC -2 Digit	Interim data for Jan-Aug 2002					
	1999	2000	2001	2002(01-08)	2002(01-08)	Growth
	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	(%)
0 FOOD & LIVE ANIMALS	1,559,726	3,338,191	1,503,923	1,440,401	151,719	-54.95
00 LIVE ANIMALS O/THAN ANIMALS OF DIV. 03	0	0	20,471	0	36,455	0
03 FISH, CRUSTACEANS & AQUATIC INVETEBRATES	0	0	43,051	0	3,874	0
05 VEGETABLES & FRUIT	2,437	0	12,289	12,289	61,523	400.63
07 COFFEE,TEA,COCOA,SPICES	1,557,289	3,338,191	1,428,112	1,428,112	0	-100
08 ANIMAL FEED STUFF (EXCL. UNMILLED CEREALS)	0	0	0	0	49,867	0
1 BEVERAGES & TOBACCO	0	1,485	0	0	0	0
12 TOBACCO & TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0	1,485	0	0	0	0
2 CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE EXPT FUELS	64,324,920	39,494,553	26,635,456	21,209,930	3,262,998	-84.62
23 CRUDE RUBBER (INCL. SYNTHETIC & RECLAIMED)	0	0	0	0	893,726	0
24 CORK AND WOOD	0	0	0	0	34,206	0
26 TEXTILE FIBRES & THEIR WASTE	64,324,920	38,665,403	26,595,083	21,209,930	1,515,164	-92.86
27 CRUDE FERTILIZER & CRUDE MINERAL	0	815,925	0	0	819,902	0
29 CRUDE ANIMAL,VEGETABLE MATERIALS	0	13,225	40,373	0	0	205.28
3 MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS & RELATED MATERIALS	0	0	7,106	7,106	0	-100
33 PETROLEUM, PROD. & RELATED MATERIALS	0	0	7,106	7,106	0	-100
5 CHEMICALS, RELATED PRODUCTS, NES	832,334	1,210,264	614,422	9,633	294,060	2952.00
51 ORGANIC CHEMICALS	0	109,845	9,633	9,633	0	-100
53 DYEING, TANNING & COLOURING MATERIALS	832,334	39,744	0	0	59,380	0
54 MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PROD.	0	135,592	22,330	0	104,400	0
55 ESSENTIAL OILS & PERFUME;CLEANSING MAT.	0	879,892	0	0	26,690	0
56 FERTILIZER,EXPT CRUDE FERTILIZERS	0	0	507,775	0	0	0
58 PLASTIC, NON-PRIMARY FORM	0	0	0	0	81,816	0
59 CHEMICAL MATERIALS & PRODUCTS, NES	0	45,191	74,684	0	21,774	0
6 MANUFD GOODS CLASSIFIED BY MATERIALS	381,153	154,795	36,773	24,228	137,601	467.94
62 RUBBER MANUFACTURES, NES	0	19,115	0	0	0	0
64 PAPER,P'BOARD & ART.OF PAPER &P'BOARD	0	0	0	0	15,128	0
65 TEXTILE YARN,FABRIC & RELATED PROD.	381,153	0	12,545	0	0	0
66 NON-METAL MINERAL MANUFACTURES, NES	0	0	18,087	18,087	30,780	70.18
67 IRON AND STEEL	0	0	0	0	46,247	0
68 NON-FERROUS METALS	0	135,680	0	0	0	0
69 METALS MANUFACTURES,NES	0	0	6,141	6,141	45,446	640.04

Malaysia's Imports from COTE D'IVOIRE (RM)

S ITC -2 Digit	Interim data for Jan-Aug 2002					
	1999		2000		2001	
	Value	Growth (%)	Value	Growth (%)	Value	Growth (%)
7 MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	134,820	527.08	845,435	527.08	2,336,960	176.42
74 GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINES & EQUIPT,NES	0	0	153,520	0	0	-100
75 OFFICE MACHINES & ADP. MACHINES	0	0	0	0	113,969	0
76 TELECOMM. & SOUND RECORDING EQUIPT, ETC	0	0	0	0	174,971	0
77 ELECTRICAL MACHINES APP.,PARTS,NES	134,820	413.21	691,915	413.21	2,048,020	195.99
8 MISC. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	62,875	157.54	161,929	157.54	1,516,929	836.79
81 PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS,FITTINGS ETC	0	0	0	0	32,574	0
82 FURNITURE & PARTS; BEDDING, ETC.	0	0	0	0	5,265	0
84 ARTICALES OF APPAREL & CLOTHING ACC.	0	0	0	0	11,247	0
87 SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT & APP.,NES	0	0	0	0	34,422	0
88 PHOTOGRAPHIC APP.;CLOCKS	0	0	83,687	0	1,421,902	1599.10
89 MISC. MANUFACTURED GOODS, NES	62,875	24.44	78,242	24.44	11,519	-85.28
9 GOODS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND	51,008	-91.65	4,258	-91.65	331,715	7690.40
93 SPECIAL TRANSACTION NOT CLASSIFIED	51,008	-91.65	4,258	-91.65	331,715	7690.40
TOTAL	67,346,836	-32.87	45,210,910	-32.87	32,983,284	-27.05
					25,698,673	
					4,341,440	-83.11

MALAYSIA'S EXPORT TO COTE D'IVOIRE BY SITC 3 DIGIT (MILLION)

SITC	SITC Description	1999		2000		2001		2001		(Jan - Aug)			
		value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	2001 value	Share (%)	2002 value	Share (%)
022	MILK, CREAM & MILK PRODUCTS/THAN BUTTER/CHEESE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
034	FISH, FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.23
061	SUGARS,MOLASSES,HONEY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
071	COFFEE,COFFEE SUBSTITUTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.96
091	MARGARINE & SHORTENING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.51	0.12	0.76	0.12	0.12	0.26	1.88
98	EDIBLE PRODUCTS & PREPNS,NES	11.24	33.03	20.60	60.69	16.90	69.94	11.16	68.92	11.16	68.92	5.53	39.35
422	FIXED VEG. FATS,OILS,CRUDE,REFINED NOT SOFT	0.06	0.16	0.44	1.29	0.16	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.73
431	ANIMAL,VEG FATS & OILS,PROCESSED,NES	3.94	11.59	1.77	5.20	1.07	4.43	0.98	6.07	0.98	6.07	1.35	9.60
512	ALCOHOLS,PHENOLS, PHENOL-ALCOHOLS & DERIVATIVES	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
522	INORGANIC CHEMICALS ELEMENTS,OXIDES & HALOGEN SALTS	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
533	PIGMENTS, PAINTS, VARNISHES & RELATED MATERIALS	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04
542	MEDICAMENTS (INCL. VETERINARYMEDICAMENTS)	0.78	2.29	0.03	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
551	ESSENTIAL OILS, PERFUME &FLAVOUR MATERIALS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.26
554	SOAP,CLEANSING & POLISHINGPREPN	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.23
574	POLYACETAL & POLYCARBONATE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
582	PLASTIC PLATE,SHEETS,FILM, FOIL & STRIP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.75
592	STARCH,INULIN & WHEAT GLUTEN;ALBUMINODIAL SUBSTANCES;GLUES	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.15	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00
598	MISC. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, NES	0.21	0.62	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.36	0.09	0.54	0.09	0.54	0.02	0.17
625	RUBBER TYRES,TREAD, FLAPS,INNER TUBES	0.30	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.16	0.03	0.16	0.00	0.00
629	ARTICLES OF RUBBER, NES	2.46	7.22	0.50	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07
642	PAPER & P' BOARD, SIZE & ART. OF PAPER/P- BOARD	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.56	0.04	0.25	0.04	0.25	0.20	1.45
653	FABRICS,WOVEN, MAN-MADETEX.MAT. (EXPT SPECIAL FABR.)	0.20	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
662	CLAY,REFRACTORY,CONSTRUCTIONMAT.	0.03	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
663	MINERAL MANUFACTURES,NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
665	GLASSWARE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00
682	COPPER	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
684	ALUMINIUM	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.15	0.00	0.00
691	METALLIC STRUCTURES NES	0.09	0.26	0.18	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
693	WIRE PROD.(EXPT INSULATEDELEC. WIRING) & FENCING GRILLS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00
694	NAILS, SCREWS, NUTS, ETC. OF IRON,STEEL,COPPER/ALUMINIUM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.68	0.07	0.46	0.07	0.46	0.12	0.86
695	TOOLS	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.14	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.59
696	CUTLERY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00
697	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPT OF BASEMETAL,NES	0.77	2.26	0.20	0.60	0.22	0.90	0.17	1.06	0.17	1.06	0.11	0.80
699	MANUFACTURES OF BASEMETAL,NES	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.18	0.07	0.27	0.07	0.41	0.07	0.41	0.10	0.70

MALAYSIA'S EXPORT TO COTE D'IVOIRE BY SITC 3 DIGIT (MILLION)

SITC	SITC Description	1999		2000		2001		2001		(Jan -Aug)	
		value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	2001 value	Share (%)
713	INTERNAL COMBUSTION PISTONENGINES & PARTS ETC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.38	0.01	0.05	0.20	1.44
716	ROTATING ELECTRIC PLANT &PARTS,NES	0.02	0.06	0.20	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
718	OTH POWER GENERATINGMACHINERY	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
724	TEXTILE & LEATHER MACHINES &PARTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.61
725	PAPER & PULP MILL MACHINES FORMANUF.OF PAPER ART.	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
727	FOOD-PROCESS MACHINES NONDOMESTIC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.08
728	OTH MACHINES PARTS,SPECIALIZEDFOR PARTICULAR IND.	1.02	3.01	3.22	9.49	0.38	1.56	0.36	2.21	0.72	5.16
731	METAL REMOVAL WORK TOOLS OROTH MATERIAL	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.05
737	METALWORKING MACHINERY NES &PARTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00
741	HEATNG,COOLING EQUIPMENT &PART	3.26	9.57	2.73	8.06	1.61	6.67	1.39	8.59	1.27	9.06
743	PUMPS NES,CENTRIFUGES & PARTS	0.42	1.23	0.10	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
745	OTH NON-ELECTRICMACHINERY,TOOL, & PARTS,NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.32	0.07	0.41	0.00	0.00
746	BALL OR ROLLER BEARINGS	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
747	TAPS,COCKS,VALVES,ETC FORPIPES, TANKS ETC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.30	0.03	0.20	0.01	0.04
748	TRANSMISSIONS SHAFTS, ETC &PARTS	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.15	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05
749	NON-ELECTRIC MACHINERYPARTS,ETC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
751	OFFICE MACHINES	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.00
752	AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSINGEQUIPT	0.18	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	1.14
759	PARTS & ACC., FOR OFFICEMACHINES	0.19	0.57	0.71	2.08	0.04	0.18	0.04	0.27	0.04	0.27
761	TELEVISION RECEIVERS ETC	1.20	3.53	0.12	0.36	1.01	4.20	0.45	2.80	0.92	6.54
762	RADIO-BROADCAST RECEIVERS	0.96	2.81	0.24	0.70	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.29
763	SOUND RECORDER, PHONOGRAPH	0.85	2.50	0.07	0.21	0.05	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
764	TELECOMM. EQUIPT PARTS NES	0.70	2.06	0.85	2.49	0.03	0.13	0.01	0.07	0.55	3.89
771	ELECTRICAL POWER MACHINERY &PARTS	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
772	ELECTRICAL SWITCHERRELAYS,CIRCUITS NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	3.43
773	ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTINGEQUIPMENT, NES	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
775	DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL & NON-ELECTRICAL EQUIPT, NES	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
776	TRANSISTORS,VALVES,ETC.	2.59	7.60	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.83
778	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY &APPARATUS NES	0.12	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.88	0.21	1.31	0.00	0.00
813	LIGHTNG FIXTURES &FITTINGS,NES	0.10	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
821	FURNITURE &PARTS;CUSHIONS,ETC.	0.94	2.75	0.54	1.61	0.46	1.91	0.43	2.66	0.08	0.56
848	CLOTHING,NON TEXTILES;HEADGEAR	0.21	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.79
851	FOOTWEAR	0.53	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
872	MEDICAL, DENTAL, SURGICAL,INSTRUMENTS, NES	0.03	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
874	MEASURING,ANALYS' G,CONTROL'G INSTRU.ETC. PARTS	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00

MALAYSIA'S EXPORT TO COTE D'IVOIRE BY SITC 3 DIGIT (MILLION)

SITC	SITC Description	1999		2000		2001		2002	
		value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)
881	PHOTOGRAPH APPARATUS & EQUIPT, NES	0.19	0.55	0.24	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
882	PHOTOGRAPHIC, CINEMATOGRAPHICS SUPPLIES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
884	OPTICAL GOODS NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
892	PRINTED MATTER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.25	0.02	0.01
893	ARTICLES, NES, OF PLASTICS	0.07	0.21	0.06	0.17	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.10
894	BABY CARRIAGE, TOYS, GAMES & SPORT' G GOODS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
895	OFFICE & STATIONERY SUPPLIES, NES	0.10	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.23	0.03	0.07
898	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.	0.10	0.30	0.12	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
931	SPECIAL TRANSACTION NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORD'G TO KIND	0.09	0.27	0.12	0.34	0.50	2.06	0.25	1.57
TOTAL		34.04	100.00	33.94	100.00	24.16	100.00	16.20	100.00
				14.06		0.60		4.30	

Source : Department Of Statistics, Malaysia

Compiled from Matrade Information :

MATRADE INTERIM DATA FOR JAN - AUG 2002

MALAYSIA'S IMPORT FROM COTE D'IVOIRE BY SITC 3 DIGIT (MILLION)

SITC	SITC Description	1999		2000		2001		2002		Share (%)	(Jan -Aug)	
		value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)		value	Share (%)
001	LIVE ANIMALS OTHER THAN ANIMALS OF DIV. 03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.84
034	FISH, FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
037	FISH, CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS, ETC. PREPARED, PRESERVED, NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
054	VEGETABLES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	1.42
056	VEG., PREPARED, PRESERVED, NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
057	FRUIT, NUTS EXCEPT OIL NUTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
071	COFFEE, COFFEE SUBSTITUTE	0.12	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
072	COCOA	1.44	2.13	3.34	7.38	1.43	4.33	1.43	0.00	5.56	0.00	0.00
081	ANIMAL FEED STUFF (EXCEPT UNMILLED CEREALS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	1.15
121	TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
231	NATURAL RUBBER, ETC. IN PRIMARY FORMS, SHEETS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
248	WOOD, SIMPLY WORKED & RAILWAY SLEEPERS OF WOOD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	20.59
263	COTTON	64.32	95.51	38.67	85.52	26.60	80.63	21.21	0.03	82.53	0.00	34.90
272	FERTILIZERS, CRUDE	0.00	0.00	0.82	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.00	18.89
292	CRUDE VEGETABLE MATERIALS, NES	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
334	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
515	ORGANO-INORGANIC, HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUND, NUCLEIC ACIDS & SALTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
516	OTHER ORGANIC CHEMICALS	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
531	SYNTH. ORGANIC COLOURING MATTER & COLOUR LAKES & PREPARED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.49
532	DYEING, TANNING EXTRACTS & SYNTH. TANNING MATERIALS	0.83	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
533	PIGMENTS, PAINTS, VARNISHES & RELATED MATERIALS	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.88
541	MEDICINES, PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MEDICAMENTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.02
542	MEDICAMENTS (INCLUDING VETERINARY MEDICAMENTS)	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	1.38
553	PERFUMERY, COSMETICS, TOILET PREPARED	0.00	0.00	0.88	1.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.61
562	FERTILIZER, EXCEPT CRUDE FERTILIZERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
583	MONOFILAMENT OF PLASTICS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	1.88
598	MISC. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, NES	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.23	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.50
629	ARTICLES OF RUBBER, NES	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
642	PAPER & PAPER BOARD, SIZE & ART OF PAPER/PAPER BOARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.35
651	TEXTILE YARN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
652	COTTON FABRICS, WOVEN	0.38	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
661	LIME, CEMENT & CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
663	MINERAL MANUFACTURES, NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.71
679	TUBES, PIPES & HOLLOW PROFILES, ETC. OF IRON, STEEL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00

MALAYSIA'S IMPORT FROM COTE D'IVOIRE BY SITC 3 DIGIT (MILLION)

SITC	SITC Description	1999		2000		2001		2002		(Jan -Aug)	
		value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)	value	Share (%)
682	COPPER	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
694	NAILS,SCREWS,NUTS,ETC.OFIRON,STEEL,COPPER/ALLUMINIUM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
696	CUTLERY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84
699	MANUFACTURES OF BASEMETAL,NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
743	PUMPS NES,CENTRIFUGES & PARTS	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
752	AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSINGEQUIPT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
759	PARTS & ACC., FOR OFFICEMACHINES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
762	RADIO-BROADCAST RECEIVERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00
763	SOUND RECORDER,PHONOGRAPH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.46	0.15	0.59	0.00	0.00
764	TELECOMM. EQUIPT PARTS NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00
772	ELECTRICAL SWITCHERELAYS,CIRCUITS NES	0.05	0.07	0.60	1.33	0.39	1.19	0.34	1.33	0.00	0.00
773	ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTINGEQUIPMENT, NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
776	TRANSISTORS,VALVES,ETC.	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.11	1.54	4.68	1.54	6.00	0.00	0.00
778	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY & APPARATUS NES	0.09	0.13	0.04	0.09	0.11	0.34	0.11	0.43	0.02	0.42
813	LIGHTNG FIXTURES & FITTINGS,NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
821	FURNITURE & PARTS;CUSHIONS,ETC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
845	ART. OF APPAREL, OF TEXTILEFABRICS, NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26
848	CLOTHING, NON TEXTILES;HEADGEAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00
874	MEASURING,ANALYS' G,CONTROL' G INSTRU,ETC, PARTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.13	0.00	0.00
881	PHOTOGRAPH APPARATUS & EQUIPT, NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	3.62	0.32	1.26	0.00	0.00
884	OPTICAL GOODS NES	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.19	0.57	0.19	0.73	0.06	1.49
885	WATCHES & CLOCKS	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.14	0.04	0.12	0.04	0.15	0.00	0.00
893	ARTICLES,NES,OF PLASTICS	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.47
894	BABY CARRIAGE,TOYS,GAMES & SPORT' G GOODS	0.06	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00
895	OFFICE & STATIONERY SUPPLIES,NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14
931	SPECIAL TRANSACTION NOTCLASSIFIED ACCORD' G TO KIND	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.33	1.01	0.22	0.86	0.32	7.27
	TOTAL	67.35	100.0	45.21	100.0	32.98	100.0	25.70	100.0	4.34	100.0

Source : Department Of Statistics, Malaysia
 Compiled from : MATRADE INTERIM DATA FOR JAN - AUG 2002



Cote d'Ivoire

Country Information

Statistics & Data

Cote d'Ivoire

Introduction
 Geography
 People
 Government
 Economy
 Communications
 Transportation
 Military
 Transnational Issues



Country name:

conventional long form:
 conventional short form:
 local short form:
 former:
 local long form:

Republic of Cote d'Ivoire
 Cote d'Ivoire
 Cote d'Ivoire
 Ivory Coast
 Republique de Cote d'Ivoire

Source:

*In general, information available as of 1 January 2002
 was used in the preparation of The World Factbook 2002.*

Introduction Cote d'Ivoire

Close ties to France since independence in 1960, the development of cocoa production for export, and foreign investment made Cote d'Ivoire one of the most prosperous of the tropical African states. Falling cocoa prices and political turmoil, however, sparked an economic downturn in 1999 and 2000. On 25 December 1999, a military coup - the first ever in Cote d'Ivoire's history - overthrew the government led by President Henri Konan BEDIE. Presidential and legislative elections held in October and December 2000 provoked violence due to the exclusion of opposition leader Alassane OUATTARA. In October 2000, Laurent GBAGBO replaced junta leader Robert GUEI as president, ending 10 months of military rule. In October 2001, President GBAGBO initiated a two-month-long National Reconciliation Forum, but its ability to conciliate Ivorians with one another remains unclear.

Geography Cote d'Ivoire

Location:	Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Ghana and Liberia
Geographic coordinates:	8 00 N, 5 00 W
Map references:	Africa
Area:	Total: 322,460 sq km ,water: 4,460 sq km;land: 318,000 sq km
Area - comparative:	slightly larger than New Mexico
Land boundaries:	total: 3,110 km
Border countries:	Burkina Faso 584 km, Ghana 668 km, Guinea 610 km, Liberia 716 km, Mali 532 km
Coastline:	515 km
Maritime claims:	continental shelf: 200 NM, exclusive economic zone: 200 NM territorial sea: 12 NM
Climate:	tropical along coast, semiarid in far north; three seasons - warm and dry (November to March), hot and dry (March to May), hot and wet (June to October)
Terrain:	mostly flat to undulating plains; mountains in northwest
Elevation extremes:	lowest point: Gulf of Guinea 0 m highest point: Mont Nimba 1,752 m
Natural resources:	petroleum, natural gas, diamonds, manganese, iron ore, cobalt, bauxite, copper, hydropower
Land use:	arable land: 9% ,permanent crops: 14%. other: 77% (1998 est.)
Irrigated land:	730 sq km (1998 est.)
Natural hazards:	coast has heavy surf and no natural harbors; during the rainy season torrential flooding is possible
Environment - current issues:	deforestation (most of the country's forests - once the largest in West Africa - have been heavily logged); water pollution from sewage and industrial and agricultural effluents
Environment - international agreements:	party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements
Geography - note:	most of the inhabitants live along the sandy coastal region; apart from the capital area, the forested interior is sparsely populated

People Cote d'Ivoire

Population:	note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July2002 est.)
Age structure:	0-14 years: 46% (male 3,874,651; female 3,847,080) 15-64 years: 51.8% (male 4,468,242; female 4,238,998) 65 years and over: 2.2% (male 185,306; female 190,507) (2002 est.)

Population growth rate:	2.45% (2002 est.)
Birth rate:	39.99 births/1,000 population (2002 est.)
Death rate:	16.74 deaths/1,000 population (2002 est.)
Net migration rate:	1.22 migrant(s)/1,000 population note: after Liberia's civil war started in 1990, more than 350,000 refugees fled to Cote d'Ivoire; by the end of 1999 most Liberian refugees were assumed to have returned (2002 est.)
Sex ratio:	at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female 15-64 years: 1.05 male(s)/female 65 years and over: 0.97 male(s)/female total population: 1.03 male(s)/female (2002 est.)
Infant mortality rate:	92.23 deaths/1,000 live births (2002 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:	total population: 44.72 years female: 46.03 years (2002 est.) male: 43.45 years
Total fertility rate:	5.61 children born/woman (2002 est.)
HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:	10.76% (1999 est.)
people living with HIV/AIDS:	1 million (2000)
deaths:	72,000 (1999 est.)
Nationality:	noun: Ivc adjective: Ivorian
Ethnic groups:	Akan 42.1%, Voltaiques or Gur 17.6%, Northern Mandes 16.5%, Krous 11%, Southern Mandes 10%, other 2.8% (includes 130,000 Lebanese and 20,000 French) (1998)
Religions:	Christian 20-30%, Muslim 35-40%, indigenous 25-40% (2001) note: the majority of foreigners (migratory workers) are Muslim (70%) and Christian (20%)
Languages:	French (official), 60 native dialects with Dioula the most widely spoken
Literacy:	definition: age 15 and over can read and write, total population: 48.5% male: 57 female: 40%
Government type:	republic; multiparty presidential regime established 1960
Capital:	Yamoussoukro; note - although Yamoussoukro has been the official capital since 1983, Abidjan remains the administrative center.
Administrative divisions:	58 departments (departements, singular - departement); Abengourou, Abidjan, Aboisso, Adiake, Adzope, Agboville, Agnibilekrou, Alepe, Bocanda, Bangolo, Beoumi, Biankouma, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Bouafle, Bouake, Bouna, Boundiali, Dabakala, Dabou, Daloa, Danane, Daoukro, Dimbokro, Divo, Duekoue, Ferkessedougou, Gagnoa, Grand-Bassam, Grand-Lahou, Guiglo, Issia, Jacquerville, Katiola, Korhogo, Lakota, Man, Mankono, Mbahiakro, Odiene, Oume, Sakassou, San-Pedro, Sassandra, Seguela, Sinfra, Soubre, Tabou, Tanda, Tiebissou, Tingrela, Tiassale, Touba, Toulepleu, Toumodi, Vavoua, Yamoussoukro, Zuenoula
Independence:	7 August (1960) (from France)
National holiday:	Independence Day, 7 August (1960)

Constitution:	3 November 1960; has been amended numerous times, last time 27 July 98
Legal system:	based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Suffrage:	18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:	<p>chief of state: President Laurent GBAGBO (since 26 October 2000); note - took power following a popular overthrow of the interim leader Gen. Robert GUEI who had claimed a dubious victory in presidential elections; Gen. GUEI himself had assumed power on 25 December 1999, following a military coup against the government of former President Henri Konan BEDIE</p> <p>head of government: Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and Development Affi N'GUESSAN (since 27 October 2000)</p> <p>cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president</p> <p>elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; election last held 26 October 2000 (next to be held NA 2005); prime minister appointed by the president</p> <p>election results: Laurent GBAGBO elected president; percent of vote - Laurent GBAGBO 59.4%, Robert GUEI 32.7%, Francis WODIE 5.7%, other 2.2%</p>
Legislative branch:	<p>unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (225 seats; members are elected in single- and multi-district elections by direct popular vote to serve five-year terms)</p> <p>elections: elections last held 10 December 2000 with by-elections on 14 January 2001 (next to be held NA 2005)</p> <p>note: a Senate is scheduled to be created in the next full election in 2005</p> <p>election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - FPI 96, PDCI-RDA 94, RDR 5, PIT 4, other 2, independents 22, vacant 2.</p>
Judicial branch:	Supreme Court or Cour Supreme consists of four chambers: Judicial Chamber for criminal cases, Audit Chamber for financial cases, Constitutional Chamber for judicial review cases, and Administrative Chamber for civil cases; there is no legal limit to the number of members
Political parties and leaders:	Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire-African Democratic Rally or PDCI-RDA [Aime Henri Konan BEDIE]; Ivorian Popular Front or FPI [Laurent GBAGBO]; Ivorian Worker's Party or PIT [Francis WODIE]; Rally of the Republicans or RDR [Alassane OUATTARA]; Union for over 20 smaller Democracy and Peace or UDPCI [Gen.Robert GUEI]; parties
Political pressure groups and leader	NA
International organization participation:	ACP, AfDB, CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ISO (correspondent), ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WADB (regional), WAEMU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTrO

Flag description:	three equal vertical bands of orange (hoist side), white, and green; similar to the flag of Ireland, which is longer and has the colors reversed - green (hoist side), white, and orange; also similar to the flag of Italy, which is green (hoist side), white, and red; design was based on the flag of France
Economy Cote d'Ivoire	
Economy - overview:	Cote d'Ivoire is among the world's largest producers and exporters of coffee, cocoa beans, and palm oil. Consequently, the economy is highly sensitive to fluctuations in international prices for these products and to weather conditions. Despite government attempts to diversify the economy, it is still largely dependent on agriculture and related activities, which engage roughly 68% of the population. After several years of lagging performance, the Ivorian economy began a comeback in 1994, due to the 50% devaluation of the CFA franc and improved prices for cocoa and coffee, growth in nontraditional primary exports such as pineapples and rubber, limited trade and banking liberalization, offshore oil and gas discoveries, and generous external financing and debt rescheduling by multilateral lenders and France. Moreover, government adherence to donor-mandated reforms led to a jump in growth to 5% annually during 1996-99. Growth was negative in 2000 and 2001 because of the difficulty of meeting the conditions of international donors, continued low prices of key exports, and post-coup instability. Political instability continues to impede growth.
GDP:	purchasing power parity - \$25.5 billion (2001)
GDP - real growth rate:	-1% (2001 est.)
GDP - per capita:	purchasing power parity - \$1,550 (2001 est.)
GDP - composition by sector	agriculture: 28% industry: 29% services: 43% (2000 est.)
Population below poverty line:	NA%
Household income or consumption by percentage share:	lowest 10%: 3.1% highest 10%: 28.8% (1995)
Distribution of family income	
Gini index:	36.7 (1995)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	2.5% (2000 est.)
Labor force:	68% agricultural (2000 est.)
Unemployment rate:	13% in urban areas (1998 est.)
Budget:	
Revenues:	\$1.72 billion
Expenditures:	\$2.4 billion, including capital expenditures of \$420 million
(2001 est.)	
Industries:	foodstuffs, beverages; wood products, oil refining, truck and bus assembly, textiles, fertilizer, building materials, electricity
Industrial production growth rate:	15% (1998 est.)

Electricity - production:	4.08 billion kWh (2000)
Electricity - production by source:	fossil fuel: 75.37%
	hydro: 24.63%
	other: 0% (1999)
	nuclear: 0%
Electricity - consumption:	2.57 billion kWh (2000)
Electricity - exports:	1.2 billion kWh (2000)
Electricity - imports:	0 kWh (1999)
Agriculture - products:	coffee, cocoa beans, bananas, palm kernels, corn, rice, manioc (tapioca), sweet potatoes, sugar, cotton, rubber; timber
Exports:	\$3.6 billion (f.o.b., 2001 est.)
Exports : (commodities:)	bananas, pineap, palm oil, cotton, fish (1999)
Exports - partners:	France 13%, US 8%, Netherlands 7%, Germany 7%, Italy 6% (1999)
Imports:	\$2.4 billion (f.o.b., 2001 est.)
Imports (commodities:)	food, consumer goods; capital goods, fuel, transport equipment, raw materials
Imports - partners:	France 26%, Nigeria 10%, China 7%, Italy 5%, Germany 4% (1999)
Debt - external:	\$13.3 billion (2000 est.)
Economic aid - recipient:	ODA, \$1 billion (1996 est.)
Currency:	Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XOF); note - responsible authority is the Central Bank of the West African States
Currency code:	XOF
Exchange rates:	Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US dollar - 742.79 (January 2002), 733.04 (2001), 711.98 (2000), 615.70 (1999), 589.95 (1998), 583.67 (1997); note - from 1 January 1999, the XOF is pegged to the euro at a rate of 655.957 XOF per euro
Fiscal year:	Calendar year
Communications	
Telephones - main lines in use	263,700 (2000)
Telephones - mobile cellular:	450,000 (2000)
Telephone system:	general assessment: well developed by African standards but operating well below capacity ,domestic: open-wire lines and microwave radio relay; 90% digitalized international: satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean); 2 coaxial submarine cables (June 1999)
Radio broadcast stations:	AM 2, FM 9, shortwave 3 (1998)
Radios:	2.26 million (1997)
Television broadcast stations:	14 (1999)
Televisions:	1.09 million (2000)
Internet country code:	.ci
Internet Service Providers (ISP)	5 (2001)
Internet users:	10,000 (2001)
Transportation Cote d'Ivoire	
Railways:	total: 660 km

narrow gauge: 660 km 1.000-meter gauge; 25 km double-track
 note: an additional 600 km of this railroad extends into Burkina Faso, ending at Kaya, north of Ouagadougou (2000 est.)
 Highways: total: 50,400 km
 pave unpaved: 45,511 km (1996)
 Waterways: 980 km (navigable rivers, canals, and numerous coastal lagoons)
 Ports and harbors:

Abidjan, Aboisso, Dabou, San-Pedro
 Airports: 36 (2001)
 Airports - with paved runways: total: over 3,047 m: 1
 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2
 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 (2001)
 Airports - with unpaved runway total: 1,524 to 2,437 m: 7
 914 to 1,523 m: 13
 under 914 m: 9 (2001)

Military Cote d'Ivoire

Military branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie, Republican Guard
 (includes Presidential Guard)
 Military manpower - military age:
 18 years of age (2002 est.)
 Military manpower - availability:
 males age 15-49: 3,963,166 (2002 est.)
 Military manpower - fit for military service:
 males age 15-49: 2,071,011 (2002 est.)
 Military manpower - reaching military age annually:
 males: 188,411 (2002 est.)
 Military expenditures - dollar figure:
 \$127.7 million (FY01)
 Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
 1.3% (FY01)

Transnational Issues Cote d'Ivoire

Disputes - international: none

Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis, mostly for local consumption;
 transshipment point for Southwest and Southeast Asian heroin to Europe and occasionally to the US, and for Latin American cocaine destined for Europe and South Africa

Security risk in Cote d'Ivoire

Armed conflict

A strike by police officers in January 2002 has served as a reminder to the administration of the level of discontent and general lack of discipline that pervades the country's paramilitary forces. The risk of another mutiny cannot be overlooked, although the authorities seem committed to improving working conditions in the army and paramilitary. Mr Gbagbo will probably be reluctant to take action against members of the security forces who are responsible for human rights violations. Gendarmes charged with complicity in the Yopougon massacre were acquitted because of a lack of evidence in August 2001.

Frequent in 2000 and 2001, rumours of coups have vanished. Security control was reinforced at borders after northerners were accused of supporting the January 2001 coup. There were also fears of armed incursions by pro-Guei disaffected soldiers based in his village, Gouessesso, near the border with Liberia (General Guei is said to have ties with Liberia's president, Charles Taylor). General Guei has now run out of money, however, making the continued existence of his former paramilitary unit, Red Brigade, unlikely. There is always a risk, however, that the Sierra Leone-Liberia conflict could spill over into Cote d'Ivoire, given the close proximity of refugee camps to its borders.

Political unrest

The risk of political unrest has greatly diminished since the 2001 forum of national reconciliation. The RDR, in particular, has stopped calling on its supporters to take to the streets. The risk of politico-ethnic clashes can no longer be dismissed, given the unprecedented scale of violence that the country went through in the aftermath of the October 2001 election. According to the government, more than 300 people were killed and 1,500 wounded in the period surrounding the 2000 presidential and legislative elections and the coup attempt in January 2001. Tensions are still high and could easily be revived with the approach of the 2005 elections.

Trade union militancy is likely to rise. The social truce that was negotiated in early 2001 has now expired and many sections of public administration have gone on strike to press their demands for higher wages.

Violent crime

Security risk in Cote d'Ivoire is high. Crime has surged and grown more violent since the December 1999 coup. About 40% of light weapons are still missing from the army warehouses. Four expatriates were killed in car hijacks in 2001. The rise of poverty is seen as the main cause behind the surge in petty crime. There is also evidence of some organised crime.

The army returns to barracks

Cote d'Ivoire's army has pledged loyalty to the new regime, and the newly appointed army chief-of-staff, General Mathias Doue, is well-respected within army ranks. The cohesiveness of the military is no longer a cause of concern (the army was plagued by internal division, discontent over pay and allowances and a general lack of discipline under General Guei's rule). A programme supported by the UN Development Programme has been launched to train armed forces about human rights and public freedoms in a bid to restore public trust in the institutions. According to the International Institute for Strategic Studies, the armed forces and paramilitary numbered 13,900 in 2001, which is low by regional standards.

Military personnel, mid-2001

Armed forces	8,400
Army	6,800
Navy	900
Air force	700
Paramilitary	5,500
Presidential guard	1,100
Gendarmerie	4,400
Total regular armed forces	13,900
Reserves	12,000
French forces	680

Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military Balance

2000/2001. Resources and infrastructure

Population indicators, 2000

Population (mid-year; m) -	14.8
Population growth rate (1995-2000; %)	1.78
Fertility rate (children per woman)	5.1
Life expectancy (at birth)	46.7
Urban population (% of total)	46
Projected population in 2015 (m)	21.5

Sources: UNFPA, The State of World Population; Report.

UNDP, Human Development

A multi-ethnic population

There are more than 50 different ethnic groups in Cote d'Ivoire. The four main groups-Akan, Kru, Mande and Voltaic-include several sub-groups. The Akan include the Abron, Baoule and Agni; the largest Kru population is the Bete; the Mande include the Malinke, Dioula, Yaoucouba and Gouro; and the Voltaic include the Senoufo. The influx from essentially Muslim northern countries has changed the country's religious composition over the years, and Muslims are now estimated to be the country's largest religious group, accounting for about 40% of the population. According to the most recent population census, the immigrant population totalled 3m in 1998, about 26% of the total population. Most of them are of Burkinabe, Ghanaian, Guinean, Malian or Liberian origin, although there are also large French and Lebanese communities, the latter engaged mainly in trade.

Demographic pressures

Cote d'Ivoire's population profile is that of a young country-an estimated 43% of the population is less than 15 years old. According to the UN's latest estimate, Cote d'Ivoire's population was 14.8m in mid-2000. Population growth is low by regional standards; it dropped significantly, from 4% in the 1970s to less than 2% in the late 1990s, as a result of falling fertility rates, lower immigration and more recently the effect of AIDS. Population density is also moderate, with an estimated 46 inhabitants per sq km in 1999, compared with 133 per sq km in Nigeria and 81 per sq km in Ghana. There is pressure on land, however, and clashes over land ownership have become more frequent over the years. Cote d'Ivoire has also become one of the most urbanised countries in West Africa: an estimated 46% of all Ivorians live in towns. Abidjan's population alone was estimated in 1998 at 3.5m, roughly a quarter of the country's population. (For historical data see Reference table 1.)

Comparative human development indicators (1999 unless otherwise indicated)

	Cote d'Ivoire	Mali	Burkina Faso	Nigeria	Ghana
Human Development Index	0.426	0.378	0.32	0.455	0.542
Real GDP per head (US\$, in PPP terms)	1,654	753	965	853	1,881
Life expectancy at birth (years)	47.8	51.2	46.1	51.5	56.6
Adult literacy rate (%)	45.7	39.8	23	62.6	70.3
Population with access to sanitation	n/a	69	29	63	63
Combined primary, secondary & tertiary education gross enrolment ratio (%)	38	28	23	45	42
Adults living with HIV/AIDS (%)	10.76	2.03	6.44	5.06	3.6
Population below poverty line(a) (%)	12.3	72.8	61.3	70.2	78.4

(a) US\$1 per head per day (1989-94).

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report, 2000.

A poor quality of life for the majority

In its 2001 Human Development Report, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) ranked Cote d'Ivoire 144th out of 162 countries, making it a low human development country. Economic recession through most of the 1980s and early 1990s led to a sharp fall in GDP per head. According to a 1995 survey by the Institut national de la statistique, the proportion of poor households rose from 11% in 1985 to 32.3% in 1993. Although the 1994 devaluation of the CFA franc benefited rural areas, the purchasing power of urban dwellers, especially civil servants, was curtailed significantly, and the proportion of poor households in Abidjan rose from 4.8% in 1993 to 20.1% in 1995. Low inflation and strong economic recovery from 1995 helped to boost income per head until 1999-2001, when real GDP growth turned negative. According to the UNDP, in 1999 GDP per head (in PPP terms) was relatively high for the region, at US\$1,654. Nevertheless, social services have deteriorated owing to a lack of funding. This is also confirmed by the last UNDP indices for education and life expectancy. According to the UNDP, in 1999 only 46% of Ivorians were literate (54% of men and 37% of women), compared with 70% of Ghanaians (79% of men and 62% of women).

The government has committed itself to poverty alleviation, adopting a World Bank-sponsored poverty reduction plan in mid-1997. A committee with representatives from government ministries, non-governmental organisations and civil society was set up to implement the programme. The government is expected to produce a poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) in 2002, following consultation with local NGOs and civil society.

Education and health

The education system in crisis

At a time of mounting fiscal difficulty, the Konan Bedie government was reluctant to sanction additional spending on education, despite funding from the World Bank. According to the UNDP, the net enrolment ratio (in percentage of relevant age group) was 58.3% in primary school in 1997, dropping to 34.1% in secondary school. Classes are overcrowded and the quality of teaching has deteriorated over the years, leading to low completion and pass rates. The impact of HIV/AIDS on the education system is alarming. According to a study conducted by UNAIDS and UNICEF, 70% of teachers' deaths in 1997 and 1998 are the result of the disease. This means that of around 1.7m primary school students, 23,000 children could have lost a

teacher to AIDS in 1999. In addition, sick leave has increased sharply, resulting in many lost man hours in the country's education sector. Plans to improve the national education system will start with the construction of new schools in 2002.

Poor healthcare provision

Healthcare provision is limited. According to the UN, the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 was 40.2% in 1999, compared with 27% in neighbouring Ghana. The UNDP estimated the population per doctor at 11,111 in 1991, and there was one nurse to every 3,226 people. The Konan Bedie administration launched an ambitious healthcare development programme, with a budget of CFAfr80.4bn (US\$157m), in 1996. The programme included the construction of 29 hospitals and more than 300 rural clinics, as well as the provision of 350 dispensaries and 450 maternal health centres. It aimed to reduce infant mortality from 90 deaths per 1,000 births in 1997 to 50 deaths per 1,000 births by 2005, extend vaccination to 90% of the population from the present 50% and increase average life expectancy to 60 years. The health sector is a priority under Mr Gbagbo's administration. There are also ambitious plans to set up a national health insurance system (Assurance Maladie Universelle, AMU).

The threat of AIDS

According to a report from UNAIDS, the international body co-ordinating the fight against AIDS, 760,000 people were infected with HIV in Cote d'Ivoire at the end of 1999. The infection rate among adults was said to be 10.8%, one of the highest in West Africa. About 72,000 people died of AIDS-related illness in the country in 1999 alone. An estimated 420,000 children aged 14 or younger, have lost their mother or both parents to AIDS since the beginning of the epidemic. The toll of the disease is certain to rise further, since an estimated two-thirds of sexually active Ivorians under the age of 24 are thought not to use condoms. This is partly because the government's response to the disease has been slow. The national Anti-AIDS Programme is due to be re-activated in 2002, with a US\$42m loan from the World Bank. Cote d'Ivoire has also negotiated cheaper treatments with leading pharmaceutical firms. The cost of treating AIDS patients is estimated at a prohibitive CFAfr300,000 (US\$400m) a month per person.

Natural resources and the environment A fertile country

Except for North-western region bordering Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire has an equatorial climate, with two rainy seasons, the longest being between May and July. The country's most fertile agricultural land, and its densest population concentration, lies along the south-eastern coastal strip, which is approximately 100 km deep. The area contains the country's principal oil palm, coconut, pineapple and banana plantations, as well as important rubber plantations. Further inland and to the west, occupying much of the southern half of the country, are the rich, but quickly diminishing, forest lands, where most cocoa and coffee is grown, together with the domestic food staples such as rice, cassava, plantain, yams and maize. Forested areas have dropped from 12m ha to 3m ha since 1960. Strict regulations restricting commercial logging and agricultural encroachment have been established. The continued use of wood charcoal as a source of energy has undermined efforts at reforestation. The northern half of the country, where savannah land becomes Sahelian in character, principally produces cotton, sugar, millet, sorghum, groundnuts and maize.

In terms of mineral resources, Cote d'Ivoire has proven reserves of 100m barrels of oil and 1.1 trn cu. m. of gas. Recoverable reserves are likely to rise, however, given the promising discoveries that have recently been made in some of the deep-water blocks. Apart from oil and gas, Cote d'Ivoire has substantial deposits of gold, iron and nickel. Total estimated reserves of nickel are estimated at 439m tonnes. The mostly unworked iron ore and bauxite reserves are estimated at 1.5bn tonnes and 1.2bn tonnes respectively, and manganese reserves are estimated at 35m tonnes.

Transport, communications & Internet

The road network needs an overhaul

Cote d'Ivoire has the most developed road network in West Africa, with about 50,000 km of classified roads, about 6,000 km of which are primary roads and 7,000 km secondary roads. Under-investment since the 1980s has left many roads in a poor state, and with hardly any maintenance work undertaken since 1999, some road sections have collapsed. The World Bank has resumed payments under the Cote d'Ivoire Programme d'ajustement sectoriel transport (CI-PAST), although the loan, worth US\$103m and expiring in December 2002, will probably need to be extended, since the cost of overhauling the road network, estimated at US\$39m before the World Bank suspended payments in early 2001, has now increased. A support fund, partly raised on fuel taxes, and an agency, Agence des gestions des routes (Ageroute), are expected to be in place by early 2003, to boost and co-ordinate private-sector activities in road work. There are plans to extend the country's only highway from Abidjan to Yamoussoukro, construct a toll expressway between Abidjan, Grand Bassam and San Pedro, and build a third bridge in Abidjan between Riviera and Marcory. Part of Mr Konan Bedie's "12 works" programme, these projects are to be financed and built primarily by private-sector firms on a build-operate-transfer basis. Contracts awarded before the 1999 coup are now obsolete and need to be renegotiated. Beside the need to extend and overhaul the road network, a major frustration for freight carriers over the past two years has been the rising number of police checkpoints on the roads (see Reference table 2 for transport statistics).

Traffic congestion

Another main priority in the World Bank's CI-PAST is to ease transport congestion in the commercial capital; Abidjan. There are an estimated 3.5m people living in Abidjan and its surroundings, which is equivalent to about 25% of the total population. Public transport provision has been outpaced by rapid urbanisation. The services of the 60%-state owned bus company, Societe des transports abidjanais (Sotra), are saturated, and plans to set up a privately owned bus company, Societe des transports urbains (Sotu) focusing on the densely populated areas, Yopougon and Abobo, have failed to materialise. There are an estimated 15,000 taxis in the capital. Mooted as one of the "12 works", the construction of an urban train system in Abidjan has been put on hold.

A railway to Mali and Nigeria is planned

The only railway in Cote d'Ivoire, built by the French, links Abidjan with Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso. The Societe ivoirienne des chemins de fer (SICF) was privatised in 1994, with a French-led consortium, Sitarail, now managing the line. There are plans to extend the railway line north-east to Bamako, the Malian capital, and north to Niamey, in Niger. Although more expensive and slow, railway freight is often preferred over road transport because time delivery is more reliable.

Many airlines stop their services

The modernisation and expansion of Abidjan's international airport was completed in 2000. Although the airport can now handle up to 2m passengers a year, plans to boost traffic have been thwarted by the December 1999 coup. The number of visitors dropped by 22% in 2000, with two companies, Lufthansa and British Airways, stopping their services to Abidjan. Other intercontinental routes were also lost with the closure of some now-defunct carriers, Sabena and Swissair. The liquidation of a regional carrier, Air Afrique, in January 2002 dealt another major blow. Aeria of France, which took over the management of the airport in 1997, could run into serious financial difficulties if the airport does not regain its position as the hub of West Africa by 2005.

There is considerable uncertainty concerning the revival of Air Afrique. Air France has agreed to rise its stake from 12% to 35% in a new company, Nouvelle Air Afrique, but the Air Afrique board of directors has ruled against the assignments of exclusive traffic rights-a condition put forward by the French carrier. Meanwhile, in October 2001 Air France, in consortium with the AIG African Infrastructure Fund, took up a 51% stake in domestic carrier, Nouvelle Air Ivoire; the remaining 49%

share is state-owned. Like most domestic carriers in the region, Nouvelle Air Ivoire has sought to seize a share of the regional network that Air Afrique's closure has freed for servicing. It plans to lease a small Fokker-28 to link Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali and Togo by March 2002. Another Fokker-28 may be leased later in 2002, to expand the regional routes to Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana and Niger. There are also plans to increase Nouvelle Air Ivoire's domestic traffic.

Abidjan is a busy regional port

The port of Abidjan, Port Autonome d'Abidjan (PAA), is the busiest in francophone West Africa. San Pedro is Cote d'Ivoire's second port. Whereas export activities were fuelled by bumper cocoa harvests in 2000, imports to PAA declined, reflecting a depressed domestic economy, political instability, and a series of dockers' strikes. Recovery was slow in 2001. Other neighbouring ports, most notably Tema (Ghana) and Lome (Togo), have seen their traffic rise over the past two years as a result. Nevertheless, loading and off-loading facilities at PAA are more competitive and providing police checkpoints on roads become less frequent, port activities are expected to return to their pre-2000 levels by 2002. The government plans to launch an invitation to tender for the management of the port's container terminal, Vridi, by mid-2002. An Anglo-Dutch consortium, led by P&O Nedlloyd, has been awarded a 30-year build-operate-transfer concession to build a new terminal on the other side of Abidjan's lagoon, in Locodjoro. The new terminal will double Abidjan's container-handling capacity. A free-trade zone will also be created. The project, which is estimated to cost US\$130m, has been criticised as over-ambitious, with dockers at PAA arguing that the Vridi terminal should be modernised instead. The government is to finance works to deepen and widen the Vridi canal and pay for the cost of displacing sections of the Locodjoro population. There are also plans to build a new bridge across the lagoon linking the Plateau business district with the Locodjoro area.

The telecommunications sector is expanding fast

The telecommunications sector has experienced extremely rapid growth since the granting of a first GSM licence and the government's sale of the national telecommunications company, Citelcom, to France Telecom in 1997. By end-2001 the now-renamed Cote d'Ivoire Telecom was operating 285,000 lines, compared with 120,000 at the time of privatisation. The state has retained 49% of the company. There are three mobile-phone companies currently operating in the country, Societe ivoirienne de mobiles (SIM, otherwise known as Ivoris), which is 85% owned by France Telecom, pan-African Telecel (80% owned by Egypt-based Orascom) and Cora de Comstar (partly owned by a US firm, Western Wireless). SIM is the market leader, counting some 309,000 subscribers by end-2001.

The media and Internet are flourishing

The Ivorian press is mostly a mouthpiece for political parties. Journalists have been accused of fuelling ethnic rivalry since 1999. Only the progovernment daily, *Fraternite-Matin*, which claims a circulation of 50,000, is a reliable source of information. Another daily, *Notre voie*, is owned by the pro-FPI *Nouvel Horizon* media group, while *Le National* is pro-PDCI-RDA and *Le Patriote* is pro-RDR. *Le Jour* is also pro-RDR. Radiodiffusion-Television ivoirienne (RTI) is a government-owned but nominally autonomous corporation, partly funded by advertising, which operates two television channels and a national radio service, broadcasting in French and local languages. The Internet in Cote d'Ivoire is well-developed by regional standards, with numerous cyber-cafes and domestic websites. Cote d'Ivoire Telecom's Internet service provider, *Aviso*, and *Africa-on-line* dominate the market, followed by *Afnet* and *Comet*. *Aviso* alone provided Internet access to some 7,000 subscribers as of end-2001.

Energy provision

Electricity generating capacity is high

Cote d'Ivoire is a net exporter of electricity. Gas-powered stations generate more than half of the country's annual production. The first gas-fired plant, Vridi II, was built in late 1995 near Abidjan. Another power station at Azito, in Abidjan's suburbs, began to supply electricity to the grid in 1999. The phased construction of a third turbine in Azito has been delayed pending a satisfactory rise in the domestic and regional demand for electricity and an extension of the national grid. Although they are no longer running at full capacity, hydroelectric plants (Ayame I and II, Kossou, Taabo, Buyo and Grah) still generate about 37% of the country's electricity. Fuel-powered individual generators are widely used.

Energy balance, 2000
(m tonnes oil equivalent)

	Oil	Gas	Coal	Elec. tricity	Other	Total
Primary production	1.00	1.35	0.00	0.45(a)	4.15	6.95
Imports	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
Exports	-3.50	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	-3.65
Primary supply	1.50	1.35	0.00	0.30(a)	4.15	7.30
Net transformation(b)	-0.20	-0.90	0.00	-0.03	-1.55	-2.68
Final consumption	1.30	0.45	0.00	0.27(c)	2.60	4.62

(a) Expressed as input equivalents on an assumed generating efficiency of 33%. (b) Transformation input and output, plus energy industry fuel and losses. (c) Output basis.

Source: Energy Data Associates.

The use of gas-fired electricity plants has turned the country into a regional exporter of electricity. Some 1,236 gwh were exported to Benin, Ghana and Togo in 2000, and the domestic grid was connected to Burkina Faso in 2001. Electricity production totalled 4,718 gwh in 2000, with domestic consumption estimated at 2,892 gwh. The government has made rural electrification a main priority, aiming at connecting 200 rural districts to the national grid every year. According to official estimates, less than 15% of the population living in rural areas has access to electricity, against 77% in urban areas and 88% in Abidjan. The Compagnie ivoirienne d'electricite (CIE), which is 51% owned by a subsidiary of France's Bouygues group, has a monopoly on electricity supply (see Reference table 3 for data on electricity production and consumption).

Oil exports to Nigeria

Oil is refined for domestic use, but is also exported to the region, even to oil-rich Nigeria, which has suffered persistent shortages of refined products. The Societe ivoirienne de raffinage (SIR), situated at Vitry near Abidjan, has a processing capacity of 60,000 barrels/day of crude oil. It produces petrol, diesel fuel and gas oil. Under a two-stage expansion programme, the refinery's capacity is to be raised to 80,000 b/d over the next five years. The government has sought to sell its 37% stake since 1999 and the tendering procedure was well under way before the coup took place. A consortium led by an Ivorian company, Octide Finance, in partnership with the French oil giant, TotalFinaElf, and the Anglo-Dutch company, Shell, were thought to be the front-runners. TotalFinaElf, Shell, Texaco and Mobil, both of the US, are currently minority shareholders in SIR. The new government has said that the privatisation of the refinery (including its tar producing subsidiary, Societe multinationale de bitume (SMB), will take place before the end of 2002. The petrol storage company, Gestoci, and the state hydrocarbons company, Petroci, are also to be privatised (see Reference table 4 for data on petroleum consumption).

Economy

Main economic indicators, 2001

Real GDP growth (%)	-0.9
Consumer price inflation (av; %)	4.4
Trade balance(a)(US\$ bn)	1.5
Foreign debt(a) (US\$ bn)	12.6
Exchange rate (CFAfr:US\$; av)	733
Population (m)	16.5

(a) Estimates.

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit.

Exchange rate (CFAfr:US\$; av)	733
Population (m)	16.5

(a) Estimates.

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit.

Cocoa is king

According to the most recent World Bank estimates, the agricultural sector, including forestry, accounted for 31.1% of GDP (at constant prices) in 1999. Cote d'Ivoire is the world's largest producer of cocoa, accounting for more than 40% of the global supply, and the country's economic growth tends to reflect fluctuations in revenue from this all-important crop. The country is also Africa's largest producer of robusta coffee, and ranks fourth or fifth in world production. The industrial sector, including construction, accounted for 24.8% of GDP in 1999. Manufacturing activities have expanded rapidly: a wide variety of consumer goods is produced for domestic use and export to the region. The production of petroleum products is a small but growing sector. Services are mostly led by trade and transport activities and accounted for 44% of GDP in 1999 (see Reference table 9 for GDP by sector).

On the expenditure side, private consumption absorbed around 65% of national income in 2000, and government consumption accounted for another 10%. Net trade of goods and services brings a positive, albeit small, contribution to GDP each year, while gross fixed investment remains low, dropping for the second consecutive year to 11.4% of GDP in 2000 (see Reference table 8 for a breakdown of GDP by expenditure).

The giant of the Franc Zone

Cote d'Ivoire is often dubbed the milk-cow of the West African Franc Zone, accounting for roughly 40% of total GDP produced in the Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine (UEMOA). In addition, immigrant workers' remittances from Cote d'Ivoire have become essential to landlocked economies, like Burkina Faso and Mali. Cote d'Ivoire faces some competition in the region from English-speaking Ghana and Nigeria. Nonetheless, it has strong advantages over Nigeria, which has suffered from inefficiency and poor macroeconomic performance, whereas Ghana, which also exports cocoa, has an industrial base far less diversified than Cote d'Ivoire's. In addition, the country benefits from a better-maintained and more developed road and port infrastructure than either Ghana or Nigeria.

Economic policy

Little room for economic manoeuvr

With a pegged exchange-rate regime and a monetary policy ruled by the regional central bank, Banque centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'ouest (BCEAO), the government relies on fiscal policy as the main instrument to achieve financial stabilisation (see Reference table 5 for data on public finances; see Reference table 6 for monetary statistics). The government borrowed lavishly in the late 1970s, when a combination of high cocoa prices and hopes for the oil sector-ultimately unfulfilled-created a false optimism. For this Cote d'Ivoire is still paying. In such context, the risk of accumulating domestic and external payment arrears to finance internal and external imbalances is high. The CFA franc was devalued once in 1994, setting off a new generation of reforms. In the meantime, the UEMOA established a set of convergence criteria that all member countries are to follow to reach economic integration by end-2002. The programme agreed with the IMF under the enhanced structural adjustment facility (ESAF), which –operated from 1994 to 1998, focused on the following:

Public finances: On the revenue side, rationalising the tax system, reducing dependence on export taxes, broadening the tax base, and harmonising external and regional custom duties within the newly formed UEMOA; on the expenditure side, limiting wage increases and reducing the number of civil servants, reorienting public expenditure towards primary healthcare and education, increasing capital spending, and eliminating domestic payment arrears.

Structural reforms: Accelerating privatisation, restructuring the public sector, reducing price controls, reducing government intervention in the cocoa and coffee sectors.

Poverty alleviation: Policies to achieve rapid growth in income per head, improved access to basic social services and measures targeted at the poorest segments of the population through labour-intensive public works projects.

UEMOA convergence criteria

The first-ranking criteria are:

- to achieve a balanced primary budget (overall budget on a commitment basis, excluding interest payments and externally financed capital expenditure);
- to keep average annual inflation below 3%;
- to keep total public debt below 70% of GDP;
- not to accumulate external payment arrears; and
- not to accumulate domestic payment arrears. The second-

ranking criteria are:

- to keep the public-sector wage bill below 35% of total fiscal receipts;
- to keep capital expenditure financed from domestic resources above 20% of total fiscal receipts;
- to maintain a current-account deficit (excluding grants) below 5% of GDP; and
- to keep total fiscal receipts above 17% of GDP.

Mr Konan Bedie's poor legacy

After expressing its broad satisfaction with the reforms, the IMF agreed a new three-year ESAF, worth US\$384m, in February 1998. However, fiscal slippage, transparency issues and the slow pace of reforms under the president, Henri Konan Bedie, prompted the IMF to withhold payments under the ESAF in early 1999. The IMF expressed its concern about fiscal slippage, in particular in public administration. In the meantime, the EU announced the suspension of its co-operation, after an audit into the use of its funds uncovered evidence of fraud. According to the audit, development programmes worth some C 27m (US\$25.2m) were seriously mismanaged and at least C;30m was estimated to have been embezzled (total EU aid in 1992-97 was C;72m). Malpractices included expenses that were unaccounted for, non-delivery of goods, delivery of faulty materials and over-invoicing. In mid-June 1999 the IMF concluded what seemed to be a promising Article IV consultation with Cote d'Ivoire. The government agreed to three conditions for the resumption of payments:

- * to comply with agreed spending limits and strengthen monitoring procedures;
- * to improve revenue collection by combating fraud and recovering state funds; and
- * to complete an audit of the commercial operations of the state commodity marketing board, the Caisse de stabilisation des prix agricoles (Caistab), and undertake an audit of the government's payment arrears to the private sector.

An IMF mission visited the country in November 1999, but no agreement was reached and negotiations remained stalled as a result.

Little progress under General Guei

With depressed world prices for cocoa severely affecting government revenue, and the IMF, World Bank and EU withholding budgetary support, General Robert Guei's transitional government clearly inherited a state in crisis in 2000. Although the transitional government showed some commitment to essential reforms, negotiations with the IMF over a staff-monitored programme failed in 2000 because of fiscal slippage and outstanding governance issues. The poor fiscal performance partly reflected depressed world commodity prices and a drop in the disbursement of external assistance since the December 1999 coup, but the Fund insisted that the main reasons for the slippage were excessive tax exemptions, fraud and weak expenditure control. Despite the government's efforts to tighten the budget, domestic and external payment arrears piled up and by end-2000 the Agence française de développement, the Banque africaine de développement and the World Bank had all withheld payments because of the government's failure to service its debt. All EU funds alleged to have been embezzled were meanwhile reimbursed. The transitional government's record on structural reform was also mixed. Despite progress in liberalising trade and the cocoa and coffee sectors, the privatisation programme remained stalled. Specifically, the government suspended the SIR privatisation shortly after seizing power, on the grounds that it lacked transparency and competitiveness.

The IMF resumes its US\$366m PGRF

The IMF announced its decision to approve a six-month staff-monitored programme (SMP) in June 2001, after two of its main conditions were met: a positive outcome to the EU-Cote d'Ivoire negotiations and the adoption of a trimmed budget for 2001. In the revised budget, fiscal revenue and grants were projected to total CFAfr1.07trn and CFAfr35.3bn respectively, and no budget support was included. All quantitative benchmarks concerning domestic tax revenue, the primary fiscal balance, and domestic and external payment arrears, were met under the SMP. The IMF expressed general satisfaction with progress after a mission to Cote d'Ivoire in November 2001, and resumed its financial assistance under a US\$366m poverty reduction and growth facility (PRGF). Measures for which the government was commended included:

Better public expenditure control, tighter fiscal control procedures, and measures to streamline and reinforce the tax structure, including the suppression of tax exemptions, the introduction of a single value-added tax (VAT) of 20%, and the adoption of a wider import tax base.

The absorption of a CFAfr40bn deficit of Societe ivoirienne de raffinage (SIR) following a rise in the price of petroleum products in February 2001

The reduction of the electricity sector deficit from CFAfr51.7bn to CFAfr14.8bn. Measures included a 10% rise in electricity tariffs, tax retrocession, debt recovery from Ghana's Volta River Authority (US\$7.5m has been paid out of a total US\$15m that is due), the regular payment of electricity bills by the state, and non essential cost-cutting measures.

A reduction in the export tax on cocoa beans, droit unique de sortie, to CFAfr160/kg in line with IMF recommendations-a sudden rise in tariffs in March had led to strong protests from cocoa grinders. The liquidation of the cocoa and coffee marketing agency, New Caistab, and the adoption of a new system of commercialisation for the sector.

Government finances, 2001 (CFAfr bn)

	Budget	Outturn(a)
Fiscal receipts	1,092.0	1,117.4
Direct	347.3	319.9
Indirect	744.7	797.5
Non-fiscal receipts	178.4	175.3(b)
External support	35.3	21.1
Total receipts	1,305.7	1,313.8
Recurrent expenditure	872.1	862.7
Wages	483.7	480.0
Others	388.4	382.7
Capital expenditure	261.0	99.5
Domestically funded	130.7	59.5(c)
Externally funded	130.3	40.0
Debt servicing	252.9	257.6
External debt	236.9	236.9
Domestic debt	16.0	20.7
Net lending	10.0	10.0
Total expenditure	1,396.0	1,229.8
Overall balance	-90.3	84.0

Preliminary estimates. (b) Including proceeds of CFAfr30bn from mobile phone licensing. (c) Including CFAfr4.5bn mobile in capital expenditure outside the consolidated investment budget.

Source: Ministere de l'economie et des finances. Clearing domestic

Clearing domestic arrears is a priority

The main priorities under the PRGF will be clearing external and domestic payment arrears (an audit in the government's domestic debt was undertaken in late 2001, indicating a total of CFAfr361bn of payment arrears); establishing a new framework for the liberalisation of the oil sector; reviving the privatisation programme; pushing through with the financial rehabilitation of the water utility and restructuring the state-owned postal savings system, Caisse d'epargne et de cheques postaux, the public-sector pension fund, Caisse generale de retraite des agents de l'Etat, and the state-owned bank, Caisse autonome d'amortissement. The re-organisation of the cocoa and coffee sectors will meanwhile continue, with the government planning to devise a more liberal marketing system in advance of the 2002/03 season, with the technical assistance of the World Bank. Public investment will focus mainly on basic health, primary education, roads and rural electrification. The government plans to draw up a final poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) by mid-2002, with a view to reaching decision point under the IMF-World Bank's heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative by end-2002-interim assistance should start in 2003. The World Bank has sanctioned the interim PRSP, which was released in mid-March 2002, as "providing a sound basis for its concessional assistance".

Gross domestic product
(% real change, year on year; market prices)

	Annual average	
	2001	1997-2001
GDP	-0.9	2.1

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit.

A short-lived return to prosperity

A deep recession gripped the country throughout most of the 1980s, induced by an overvalued currency, a fall in commodity prices and the high cost of servicing debts incurred in the 1970s. In 1991 the prime minister, Alassane Ouattara, introduced a harsh and unpopular adjustment programme supported by international donors. The 50% devaluation of the CFA franc in 1994 marked a turning point for the economy. Annual real GDP growth increased from 1.8% in 1994 to an average of 6.3% in 1995-1998. Industrial output grew between 9% and 13% annually, with strong growth also recorded in the primary sector, led by exports of cocoa, coffee, timber and oil. The economy also benefited from healthy rises in world coffee and cocoa prices since mid-1994, which combined with the devaluation to boost farm incomes.

With the benefits of the 1994 devaluation fizzling out, strained relations with external donors, and a new dip in world commodity prices, Cote d'Ivoire's economy started to slow down in 1998. In 1999, real GDP growth decelerated to 1.5%, as a result of a fall of 18% in world cocoa prices and a 32% fall in world coffee prices. The situation deteriorated further in 2000, when all external assistance was frozen following General Guei's coup, and world cocoa and coffee prices dropped by 22% and 39% respectively. Real GDP fell by 2.3% in 2000 as a result. It fell by a further 0.9% in 2001, reflecting continued political uncertainty and lower export crops (for which a recovery in world cocoa prices has failed to compensate). The IMF's approval of a PRGF in early 2002 should prompt bilateral donors to resume their external assistance. Economic recovery will be gradual, however. According to government projections, real GDP is to rise by 3% in 2002 and 4.5% in 2003 (see Reference tables 7, 8 and 9 for historical data on GDP).

A tradition of low inflation

Membership of the Franc Zone has helped to contain inflationary pressures through mechanisms to restrict the use of money to finance fiscal deficits. Annual average inflation of less than 5% was the norm in Cote d'Ivoire until 1994, when the devaluation forced the rate up to 26%. As the result of the government's firmness on public-sector wages and the strength of the French franc (and thus the CFA franc) against the dollar, inflation fell to 2.5% in 1996, averaging 2.9% in 1996-2000. Adding to the costs of economic recession, inflation accelerated to 4.4% in 2001, owing to rising oil prices, increased electricity tariffs, and the introduction of a higher VAT. This remained low by Sub-Saharan African standards, however (see Reference table 10 for historical data on consumer price inflation).

Inflation
(% change, year on year; av.)

	2001	1997-2001
Annual average		
Consumer prices	4.4	3.2

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics. Regional trends

Decentralisation is under way

Decentralisation has gained momentum under the administration of Laurent Gbagbo. Based on the French model, the number of administrative departments is to decrease to 56 (from 58), and the number of regions to 10 (from 19). The number of local councils will jump to 666 (from 198), with the creation of 400 rural communes and two districts (Yamoussoukro and Abidjan). However, decentralisation will only become a reality when power and resources are transferred to local authorities. Another change is the

transfer of public institutions to the official capital, Yamoussoukro, in the centre of the country. The first step was taken in January 2001, when parliament held its first sitting there. The government was previously in Abidjan, which remains the focus of most economic and political life. The village where the country's first president, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, was born, Yamoussoukro now features several prestigious buildings including the basilica of Notre Dame de la paix, one of the largest churches in the world, the cost of which has never been revealed. The other main provincial centres are the country's second major port, San Pedro, the country's second largest city, Bouake, and Korhogo, Man and, Daloa.

Economic sectors

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Agriculture provides a livelihood for the majority

For four decades, independent Cote d'Ivoire's relative prosperity and stability have relied on the success of its agriculture, which dominates the economy, accounting for more than 25% of GDP and employing about 80% of the labour force. The principal food crops are cassava, yams, sweet potatoes, maize, millet, sorghum, rice and plantains. Sugar cane is also produced for domestic use. Cereal import requirements, mostly wheat (270,000 tonnes in 2001 according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation) and rice (575,000 tonnes) are supplied on commercial -terms. Milled rice production peaked to 620,000 tonnes in 2001, owing to good rains and area expansion. This has raised hopes that rice self-sufficiency could be achieved as early as 2002 (national rice consumption requirements were put at 959,000 tonnes in 2001).

Food crop production, 2000/01 (agricultural year Oct-Sep; '000 tonnes)

Yam	2,981
Cassava	1,185
Paddy rice	976
Maize	797
Millet & sorghum	99.5

Source: Banque de France, La Zone franc, Rapport 2000.

The main cash crops are cocoa, of which Cote d'Ivoire is the world's largest producer, and coffee, of which it is Africa's largest producer and the fourth or fifth largest in the world. Together, cocoa and coffee account for 60% of the area under cultivation. They are mostly produced by smallholders. The main cocoa harvest takes place in October, with a smaller mid-season harvest in May. Annual production of cocoa has risen sharply since the mid-1990s to 1m tonnes or more (annual production levels for cocoa of 700,000-800,000 tonnes were the norm in the 1980s). Production reached a peak of 1.4m tonnes in 1999/2000, declining to 1.17m tonnes in 2000/01. Production is projected at 1.28m tonnes in 2001/02.

Cote d'Ivoire's coffee production reaches 250,000-300,000 tonnes in normal years. Coffee cultivation dropped from a peak of 379,000 tonnes in 1999/2000 to 295,000 tonnes in 2000/01. An all-time low production of 170,000 tonnes has been announced for 2001/02. World coffee prices have been depressed since 1999 owing to massive oversupply in the market. Palm oil and rubber are Cote d'Ivoire's two other traditional export crops, although their production has greatly declined over the years. Palm oil and rubber production totalled 254,000 tonnes and 95,000 tonnes in 2000 respectively. Cote d'Ivoire has become a leading producer of cotton in the Franc zone since the early 1990s, with a record crop of 360,000 tonnes announced for 2001/02.

Export crop production

	'000 tonnes	
	2000/01	2001/02(a)
Cocoa beans	1,170	1,275
Coffee beans	295	170
Cotton	255	360

(a) Preliminary estimates.

Sources: Ministere de l'economie et des finances; press reports.

Tropical fruit exports received a significant boost from the CFA franc devaluation in 1994, but have encountered some difficulties in the past two years. Exports of bananas, which totalled 242,000 tonnes in 1999, fell to 241,000 tonnes in 2000. Uncertainty prevails in this sector, since Cote d'Ivoire, like other African-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) countries, could lose its preferential access to the EU market—a quota of 162,500 tonnes—to the benefit of Latin American producers. Cote d'Ivoire is also a leading provider of pineapples to the EU market. However, exports declined in 2000 to 255,000 tonnes from 367,000 tonnes in 1999, because of poor irrigation and increased competition from Latin America (see Reference tables 11, 12 and 13 for data on agricultural producer prices and on cash crop and food crop production).

Marketing reforms in the cocoa sector

Following the disbanding of the agricultural marketing board, Caisse de stabilisation des prix des produits agricoles (Caistab), in January 1999, commercial arrangements in the cocoa sector remained in a state of flux until October 2001. At first, New Caistab, jointly owned by the government, farmers and exporters, was established to act as a regulator in a liberalised market. However, it proved inefficient and was also disbanded. The situation was stalled in 2000/01, because the government, farmers, exporters and multilateral donors were in dispute over which type of marketing regulation system to adopt. New regulatory bodies were finally set up in advance of the 2001/02 season. These are: The Bourse du café et cacao (BCC), which is 66% owned by farmers and 33%- owned by exporters. The BCC monitors the marketing season and fixes minimum producer prices every three months.

The regulatory authority, Autorite de regulation du café et cacao (ARCC). The ARCC manages a system of purchasing quotas, which are revised every three months..

Fond de regulation et de controle (FRC), which was formally set up in March 2002. The FRC finances the price stabilisation system through raising taxes on cocoa exports and forward selling.

There are concerns that the ARCC's use of purchasing quotas indirectly allows the state to keep control of the sector. The government has agreed to seek the technical expertise of the World Bank to devise a marketing system that will seek liberalisation but also ensure fair competition and provide some guarantee to farmers' revenue. Large foreign groups, most notably Cargill and Archer Daniels Midland (ADM) of the US, have taken dominant positions since the sector was liberalised (and purchasing licences were cancelled) in 1999, by offering prices to farmers that many medium-sized cocoa exporters and intermediate buyers could not match.

A return to price stabilisation

Stabilisation systems have been widely used in the past to protect farmers from world price fluctuations. The government sought to disband agricultural marketing boards throughout the 1990s, as years of poor management, coupled with insufficient financial provision against world price fluctuations, led to huge costs. The government took the final step of liberalising domestic cocoa prices in August 1999. This effectively put an end to the 37-year old stabilisation system, under which Caistab announced fixed prices to producers and exporters at the beginning of each season. The move coincided with a slump in world prices, however, leading to strong protests from farmers. The farmers' main demand was for the creation of a privately run price stabilisation system in 2001, following the creation of a Bourse du café et cacao (BCC). The indicative producer price announced by the BCC (CFAfr325/kg for October-December and CFAfr475/kg for January-March) made little difference to farmer income, however, since it coincided with a rebound in world cocoa prices; the average price received by farmers at the beginning of the 2001/2002 was reportedly CFAfr600-625/kg. In January 2002 the BCC announced a heavily subsidised minimum producer price for coffee beans (CFAfr200/kg) for the first time since the sector was liberalised in January 1999. Prices were previously set on a daily basis, with cif prices published every day in the country's major newspapers.

There is also talk of setting up a financial fund like that established in the cocoa and coffee sector to guarantee a minimum price to cotton growers. Officially guaranteed cotton prices were used until 1998, when a tripartite committee between the government, farmers and ginners was established to agree on a farm-gate price before each crop year (December- November). The committee was disbanded and

replaced by Intercoton, a price negotiating framework involving only farmers and ginners, in 2001. Genuine price liberalisation has yet to start, however, since the government has actually continued to fix a minimum producer price for seed cotton at the beginning of each season (CFAfr190/kg for 2001/02).

Timber is a major export

Although forestry resources have become seriously depleted, timber remains a major export in Cote d'Ivoire. A regulatory regime designed to promote processing activities has been developed. Export eligibility is tight to delimited concession areas and use of local-processing capacities. Only processed wood is exported as a result.

Main timber producers in Africa, 2000 (US\$ m; constant 1998 prices)

Cameroon	911
Gabon	623
Cote d'Ivoire	601
Ghana	442

Source: Economica.

Fishing is transformed

Since 1980 industrial fishing has been transformed, with large trawlers progressively being replaced by smaller boats. The total fish catch amounts to 80,000-100,000 tonnes/year. Industrial fishing accounts for up to 60,000 t/y, with the balance the product of traditional fishing, which is dominated by Ghanaians. The Ministry of Agriculture estimates that consumption, which was about 250,000 t/y in the early 1990s, reached 400,000 t/y in 2000.

Mining and semi-processing

Oil production is to triple

Espoir and Belier, the country's first offshore fields, were discovered in the 1970s. Oil production began in 1980, amid much optimism, but then tailed off and ceased completely in 1993 because of the high operating costs involved. However, hopes were rekindled the following year when the US-based United Meridian Corporation (UMC), which was later bought by Ocean Energy, announced the discovery of two major fields, Lion (oil) and Panthere (gas and condensates). A production-sharing agreement was signed between UMC and the government and production began in 1995, with oil production surging from 6,300 barrels/day in the first year to 15,930 b/d in 1996. The Panthere field, also operated by Ocean Energy, produces about 90 m cu ft/day. Another offshore gas field came on stream in mid-1999, with daily production of 65m cu ft. The project is operated by Foxtrot, a joint venture led by two US companies, Apache and Ocean Energy, and the French company Bouygues.

The Lion field is now running out of reserves and daily production was put at less than 6,000 b/d in the first nine months of 2001. This trend was reversed when Canadian Natural Resources (previously Ranger oil) resumed production at the Espoir field in February 2002, with an initial 8,500 b/d. Production is expected to peak at 28,000 b/d before the end of 2002. The minister for mines and energy, Leon Emmanuel Monnet, projects oil and gas production to reach 35,000 b/d and 150m cu ft/day by the end of 2002, a situation that he described as meaning that the country had reached the stage of self-sufficiency. Daily gas output, which currently averages 125m cu ft, is also set to increase.

Gold and diamond mining

Gold and diamond mining activities remain low-key when compared with neighbouring countries like Ghana and Mali, and, further afield, Sierra Leone. In the first quarter of 2001, Diamond production totalled 166,000 carats and gold production totalled 2,769 kg. The two main gold mining companies are Societe des mines d'Ity (SMI) which is 60% owned by the parastatal, Societe pour le developpement minier de la Cote

d'Ivoire (Sodemi) and Societe des mines d'Afema (Somiaf), which is 68% owned by Eden Roc of Canada and 32% by Sodemi. South Africa's Randgold purchased a 51% interest in two gold exploration concessions in the north-east in 1999 and has since been particularly active. A pre-feasibility study on expanding its Togon exploration project is due to be completed by mid-2002 (see Reference table 14 for gold, oil, and natural gas statistics).

Nickel and iron

Following tests in 1994 that indicated the presence of 54m tonnes of nickel ore in Sipilou and Goungoussou in North-western region, a Canadian company, Falconbridge, announced plans to invest US\$500m over five years, and in 1996 signed a production agreement with the government. Although still in the news, the project is at an early stage. A feasibility study on Sipilou is to be finalised in 2002. The government is reported to be actively seeking foreign investors to exploit the vast iron ore deposits at Mount Kalayo, in an area straddling Cote d'Ivoire's borders with Guinea and Liberia.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing has a mixed record

By the standards of Sub-Saharan Africa, Cote d'Ivoire's manufacturing base is well-diversified; agro-industry is its most solid performer. Import substituting industries greatly benefited from the 1994 devaluation, and the output of agro-processing, textiles and clothing and construction materials showed its fastest year-on-year growth. Agro-industry also benefited from government plans to increase the local processing of cocoa beans, coffee, rubber, raw cotton, oil palm, and fruit and vegetables. However, the growth of manufacturing activity decelerated sharply in 1999, reflecting depressed consumer demand and flagging investment. It turned negative in 2000, the biggest downturn taking place in construction (see Reference table 15 for an index of manufacturing production).

Manufacturing (% change, year on year)

Annual average	2000	1996-2000
Annual production	-0.8	5.0

Sources: Institut national de la statistique; IMF, International Financial Statistics.

A dynamic agro-processing industry

Since privatisation started in the early 1990s, agro-industry has attracted by far the most foreign interest, and therefore has undergone a massive overhaul in recent years. Cocoa grinding is the leading activity. The government hopes to raise the share of the annual cocoa crop (about 1m-1.2m tonnes) that is processed locally to at least 50%. Cote d'Ivoire's current grinding capacity is 350,000 tonnes. The main grinders are subsidiaries of the US commodities giants Archer Daniels Midland (ADM) and Cargill (Micao and Unicao respectively), the Swiss group Barry Callebaut (Saco) and Cantalou cemoi of France (Cemoi). ADM and Cargill's presence in Cote d'Ivoire as cocoa grinders is recent. ADM bought a majority share in the Ivorian group Sifca in 2000. Unicao, Sifca's main cocoa processing plant, can process 86,000 tonnes of cocoa a year. Cargill processing plant in Yopougon, Abidjan became operational in October 2000. It has an annual grinding capacity of 65,000-100,000 tonnes of cocoa beans.

Other agro-industrial goods include coffee, sugar, cotton, milk, palm oil fruit cans and processed fish. Beverages and tobacco are also manufactured locally. The government has heavily disengaged from the sector, although it still holds some minority shares in some former parastatals. Most of them are quoted on the regional stock exchange, Bourse regionale des valeurs mobilieres (BVRM), including Societe ivoirienne des tabacs (Sitab, tobacco), Nestle-Cote d'Ivoire (instant coffee), and Palm-Cote d'Ivoire (palm oil). Most food products processed in Cote d'Ivoire are exported in the sub-region.

Cotton and textiles are restructured

The textile parastatal, Compagnie ivoirienne de developpement des textiles (CIDT), was split into three blocks in October 1998. The government has been hoping to hand over 80% of the state-owned textile enterprise, CIDTNouvelle, to the farmers' co-operative, Union regionale des entreprises cooperatives de la zone des savanes de Cote d'Ivoire (URECOS-CI), as the final step of liberalisation. However, URECOS-CI has so far been unable to raise the necessary capital. CIDT-Nouvelle has four ginning mills, with a total capacity of 103,000 tonnes and a silk mill. The other two cotton processing companies are Compagnie cotonniere ivoirienne (LCCI), which is 80%-owned by the Swiss-based group Aiglon, of Malian origin, and Societe Ivoire Coton, owned by the Aga Khan group and the Belgian group Reinhart. LCCI opened a new mill, near Korhogo, in May 2001.

With a capacity of 100,000 tonnes, the new plant is the biggest cotton ginnery in West Africa. This puts the country's total ginning capacity at 460,000 tonnes, which largely matches domestic seed cotton production. Previously, because of a lack of ginning capacity, raw cotton sometimes had to be stored for long periods in less than optimal conditions.

Investment opportunities in textiles could rise, if Cote d'Ivoire becomes eligible for the US African growth opportunity act (AGOA) in 2002. Henan Youbiao Textile of China, in partnership with an Ivorian entrepreneur, Coulibaly Kassoum, is to invest US\$9m in a new textile factory in Korhogo.

The government sells its stake in rubber

In 1995 the government sold 60% of the Societe des caoutchoucs de GrandBereby to a Belgian consortium, having sold its 45% holding in the second largest rubber producer, Societe africaine de plantation d'heveas (SAPH), to a local firm, Octide, a year earlier. To improve productivity, in late 1997 the government announced plans to establish 600 small family-run rubber plantations, to be grouped into units of 3,000 ha, each with its own on-site processing plant.

Construction

Big projects come to a halt

Once booming, activity in the construction sector was hit by the economic recession in 2000-01, when most projects in housing and infrastructure (expansion and maintenance) were brought to a halt. A slow recovery is expected in 2002, as donor-funded public investment projects-mostly road works resume. Some of the big infrastructural projects mooted under Mr Konan Bedie are unlikely ever to materialise. Others, such as the construction of a toll bridge in Abidjan and extension works at the Port Autonome d'Abidjan, are due to be re-launched. The demand for housing is high, particularly in Abidjan. Yamoussoukro could become an important market for construction in the next few years, as public institutions are transferred to the administrative capital. About 500,000 tonnes of cement are produced and exported to the sub-region each year, mostly by the Societe ivoirienne de ciments et materiaux and Societe de ciment et de materiaux de Cote d'Ivoire, both owned by the Swiss firm Hodlencim (see Reference table 16 for construction statistics).

Mr Konan Bedie's 12 public works projects

Commercialisation and extension of Abidjan airport

Completion of the toll highway between Abidjan and Yamoussoukro
 Construction of a toll expressway between Abidjan and Grand-Bassam
 Construction of a toll bridge between Riviera and Marcory in Abidjan
 Building of a third thermal power station in Azito
 Construction of a new bus station in Abidjan
 Building of a slaughterhouse in Abidjan-Anyama
 Establishment of an exhibition park in Abidjan
 Construction of a toll bridge between Sud and Banco in Abidjan
 Building of an urban train system in Abidjan
 Construction of a toll bridge in Jacquelineville
 Construction of an Olympic stadium. Financial services

The banking sector is in good health

The banking sector in Cote d'Ivoire was successfully overhauled under a structural adjustment programme financed by the World Bank in the 1990s. The largest commercial banks are Societe generale de banques en Cote d'Ivoire (SGBCI), which is 55% owned by the Societe Generale of France, and Banque internationale pour le commerce et l'industrie de la Cote d'Ivoire (BICICI), which is 56% owned by Banque Nationale de Paris- Paribas. Both banks are quoted on the regional stock exchange, BRVM. The third-largest bank is the Banque internationale d'Afrique de l'ouest (BIAO), followed by the Societe ivoirienne de banques (SIB), which is 51%- owned by Credit Lyonnais, also of France. Formerly state-owned, an 80% share of the BIAO was sold to Banque Belgoise-the African banking subsidiary of the Belgian-Dutch financial group Fortis-in February 2000, an indication of the sector's good health despite the country's political and economic crisis.

Both SIB and BIAO have plans to enter the BRVM. Other commercial banks active in Cote d'Ivoire include Citibank, BNP-Paribas, Bank of Africa, and Ecobank. There are two specialised state-owned financial institutions, the Caisse autonome d'amortissement (agriculture), and the Banque de l'habitat (housing).

Despite a well-developed sector, the loan portfolio, the bulk of which is seasonal agricultural loans and export credits, is poorly diversified. In addition, the cost of borrowing has remained high, partly reflecting the reluctance by the regional central bank, Banque centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'ouest (BCEAO), to ease monetary policy in an environment of falling world interest rates. The average base lending rate in the country was put at 10.25% in September 2001, a 0.5 percentage point increase on September 2000. The mortgage rate charged by the Banque de l'habitat was meanwhile cut by 0.5 percentage point to 5.75% in 2001. The average savings rate was left unchanged at 3.5% in 2001. With average inflation at 4.3% that year, this meant a negative savings rate in real terms.

A regional stock exchange opens in 1998

The BRVM began trading in September 1998 after many delays, replacing the old Abidjan stock exchange, the Bourse des valeurs d'Abidjan. The BRVM serves the eight countries of the West African Franc Zone, Union economique et monetaire ouest-africaine (UEMOA). The privatised Senegalese telecommunications company Sonatel is the most important of the 40 companies listed (most of the others being Ivorian) and accounts for a substantial share of day-to-day trading. The bourse has been particularly sensitive to political and economic developments in Cote d'Ivoire. The composite index has dropped by 27% since the 1999 coup-from 92.3 (base 100 in September 1998) in end-1999 to 68.9 in September 2001. Market capitalisation has also fallen-from CFAfr1,015bn in 1998 to CFAfr749bn in September 2001. According to the BRVM director-general, Jean Paul Gilet, the regional bourse is expected to receive a boost in 2002, as confidence returns and investment resumes. The low level of trading (US\$300,000 is the daily, average) should also improve with new listings, but much of that hinges on further privatisation in the member countries of the UEMOA. The last companies to enter the BRVM were Abidjan Catering and Nouvelles Editions Africaines after their privatisation in 2000. (See Reference table 17 for historical stockmarket data.)

Other services

Plans to boost tourism

The tourism industry remains under-developed despite great potential. The number of tourists visiting Cote d'Ivoire reached 300,000 in 1998, following a government-led promotion campaign, major renovation of international standard hotels and the arrival of charter companies, such as Nouvelles Frontieres, in the mid-1990s. Hotel and other tourism facilities tend to concentrate around the commercial capital, Abidjan (including its sea resort, Grand-Bassam), and to a lesser extent the administrative capital, Yamoussoukro. There is great scope for leisure tourism development along the country's 560-km coastline. Away from the beaches, there are plans to develop eco-tourism centred on the country's vanishing tropical forests. The room capacity is estimated at 6,500 for the whole country. The 100%-state-owned Hotel Ivoire, which is operated by Inter-Continental Hotels, is the biggest hotel in the country, with 750 rooms, a 2,100-seat auditorium, a leisure complex, a casino and five restaurants.

The Societe nationale ivoirienne des travaux (Sonitra) is to complete the rehabilitation and expansion of the hotel by October 2002. Business tourism is expected to peak in 2004, when Abidjan is to host the 23rd congress of the Universal Postal Union, bringing in an estimated 3,000 participants over two weeks.

A well-developed commercial sector

Cote d'Ivoire has a large and well-developed commercial sector. Much smallscale retailing and trading remains in the informal sector. Lebanese-run companies are particularly active in wholesale trade. Such business networks also play a role in the export of commercial and consumer goods throughout the region

External sector

Trade in goods

A comfortable trade surplus.

Cote d'Ivoire's trade surplus has increased significantly since the currency devaluation in 1994, hovering between US\$1.7bn and US\$1.9bn in the past five years. Trade patterns remain highly vulnerable to external factors, namely weather conditions and world price fluctuations. There have been some efforts to add value to the country's exports by promoting processing activities over the years. Agro-industrial exports (including cocoa and coffee products, palm oil and canned fish) amounted to just under 12% of total exports in 2000. A single commodity, cocoa, is by far the largest source of foreign- exchange earnings, accounting for up to 40% of total exports in normal years (earnings were unusually low in 2000 owing to a fall in world cocoa prices). Petroleum products and crude oil form the second-largest export category, accounting for about 15% of total exports. Oil earnings are generally just enough to pay for crude oil imports, from Nigeria, and other fuel products. As a result, fluctuations in world oil prices are largely neutralised in Cote d'Ivoire's current-account balance. The remaining 45% of the country's export base is relatively well-diversified, including (in descending order) processed timber, coffee beans and products, cotton, canned fish, palm oil, textile and cement. Cote d'Ivoire will benefit from non-reciprocal and preferential dutyfree access to European markets under the EU-African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) convention until at least 2004. Cote d'Ivoire also qualifies for preferential treatment under the US generalised systems of preference (GSP) for a selected number of its products. The country is likely to become eligible for the US Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) in the course of 2002. This will give the country, along with another 42 Sub-Saharan African countries, dutyfree and quota-free access to the US market for products so far categorised as "sensitive", most notably textiles (see Reference tables 18, 19 and 20 for historical data on exports and imports).

Trade in goods, 2000 (CFAfr bn)

Exports fob	2,573
of which:	
cocoa & products	734
petroleum & products	523
timber & products	239
coffee & products	214
Imports cif	1,771
Capital goods	266
Intermediate goods	883
of which:	
crude oil	485
Consumer goods	622
of which:	
food	307

Despite being endowed with some natural resources and having a well diversified manufacturing base by Sub-Saharan African standards, the country still needs to buy a wide selection of goods from abroad. This includes crude oil, petroleum products, industrial raw materials, food, feedstuff and beverages, capital equipment and other consumer goods (including US\$67m in pharmaceutical products). The demand for imports of capital equipment and Consumer goods has remained depressed since real GDP growth turned negative in 1999, falling by 21% in US dollar terms in 2000. This largely explains why the trade surplus remained close to US\$1.8bn that year, despite a 15% fall in export earnings.

The EU is the main trade partner

Despite the government's wish to diversify the country's pattern of trade, Cote d'Ivoire's trade reflects its historical ties with European ex- colonial powers. In 2000 the EU took an estimated 43% of all trade; France, the former colonial power, accounted for 17%. Trade links are also strong between the country and Nigeria, with Nigeria providing up to 25% of all the country's imports (mostly oil) in 2000 (see Reference table 21). The government is seeking to develop closer trade links with the eight-member francophone union, Union economique et monetaire ouest- africaine (UEMOA), of which the country is a member. The UEMOA has been a custom union since January 2000, when all member countries dropped intra- regional duties and adopted a common external tariff (CET). As the largest and most diversified economy of the zone, Cote d'Ivoire should largely benefit from the union, having the largest manufacturing base and well- developed road infrastructure (enterprises in landlocked countries like Burkina Faso have found it hard to compete with both foreign and Ivorian competitors since adopting the CET). Plans for a similar custom union exists within the Nigerian-dominated Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Main trading partners, 2000

Exports to	(% of total)
France	15.3
Netherlands	10
US	8.5
Mali	5.9
EU	45.6
UEMOA	18.5
Imports from:	
Nigeria	24.8
France	18.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	3.8
Italy	3.4
EU	39.1
UEMOA	0.8

Source: IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics.

Current account, national estimates, 2000 (CFAfr bn)

Goods: exports	2,829
Goods: imports	-1,575
Trade balance	1,254
Net services	-555
Net income	-485
Net transfers	-263
Current-account balance	-49

Source: Banque centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'ouest (BCEAO).

Movements in invisibles are difficult to assess.

Despite a solid trade surplus, Cote d'Ivoire's current-account balance remains firmly in the red, although the overall picture differs greatly across sources as a result. The IMF recently released a revised and updated balance-of-payments series for Cote d'Ivoire. Whereas the Fund reports a current-account deficit of US\$120.5m in 1999, in its annual report on the Franc Zone, the Banque de France reports a current-account surplus of CFAfr96.2bn (US\$156.2m). For 2000 the Banque de France reports a deficit of CFAfr49.4bn (US\$69.4m); according to the Fund, it was only US\$12.9m. Although such discrepancies can partly be explained by the use of different definitions, it also demonstrates weaknesses in the country's balance-of-payments accounting and, more generally, difficulties with the compilation of data on invisible inflows and outflows, despite recent efforts made by both the Ivorian authorities and by the regional central bank to strengthen the statistical base (see Reference tables 22 and 23).

The bulk of services comes from transport, Cote d'Ivoire being the main transit hub for West Africa. According to the IMF's Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook, freight outflows linked to the import of goods are ten times higher than the total income earned by Ivorian shippers and carriers, with net freight outflows put at US\$450m in 1998. The same applies to other transport and passenger services. Travel, which is also an important component of services, is also in deficit, partly reflecting low tourism activities in the country. This, combined with government and other services, contributed to a US\$780m service deficit in 2000.

Net income outflows accounted for US\$660m in 2000. This mostly reflects the repatriation of profits from foreign countries based in Cote d'Ivoire (US\$865m in 1998, according to the IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook). External public debt service also contributes to the deficit, albeit at a lower scale (US\$458m in 1999, according to the World Bank's Global Development Finance).

EU co-operation was gradually resumed in June 2001, prompting an immediate disbursement of C;30m (US\$25.7m) for projects in the social and private sectors. The commodity price stabilisation facility, Stabex, was reactivated in September 2001, with a further disbursement of some C;70m. The EU agreed to return to full co-operation with Cote d'Ivoire in February 2002, indicating satisfaction over the Ivorian government's commitment to national reconciliation and constitutional rule. The negotiation of a new financial package under the ninth European Development Fund could lead to the release of some C;400m over a three-to four-year period. The EU conditions for renewed assistance for Cote d'Ivoire were:

- * opening the political system to all parties, starting with free and fair local elections in March;
- * speeding up actions taken against those responsible for human rights violation since the December 1999 coup;
- * ensuring that the armed forces remain neutral and respect human rights,
- maintaining an independent and neutral judiciary system;
- respecting freedom of expression; and
- fighting xenophobia and improving conditions for foreign residents. Immigrants send home up

to US\$600m a year

With an estimated 3m-4m immigrants living in the country, workers' remittances account for the largest part of private transfers outflows (US\$569m in 1998, according to the IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook), which public transfer inflows have failed to compensate over the years. Evidence suggests that workers remittances have declined since 1999, partly reflecting lower income on cocoa farms and partly owing to the departure of thousands of foreigners after a new wave of xenophobic attacks in the country. In addition, flows of overseas development assistance (ODA) remain largely unpredictable, especially in the long term. This is evidenced by a succession of good years, such as the post- devaluation period and the 1998 IMF deal, and bad years, such as the post December 1999

coup period. According to OECD data, external grant's fell continuously from US\$608m in 1998 to US\$311m in 2000. Donors are expected to come back with generous grant packages in 2002 (see Reference table 24 for figures on net official development assistance).

Capital flows and foreign debt

FDI falls by 67%

Although net foreign direct investment (FDI) rose strongly after the devaluation, from US\$78m in 1994 to US\$415m in 1997 and US\$380m in 1998, the country continues to rely heavily on other sources of capital flows to finance its current-account deficit. Net FDI has dropped significantly since the December 1999 coup, from US\$324m in 1999 to US\$106m in 2000, an indication of low confidence in the country's political stability among foreign investors. FDI inflows are expected to resume in the later part of 2002, as external donors return and the economy picks up. In the 1996-2000 period, the bulk of foreign investment (mostly French) took place in oil exploration, electricity, telecommunication, export-processing activities (mostly agro-industry) and transport. The main investment opportunity likely to arise in 2002 will be that of the privatisation of the oil refining company, Societe ivoirienne de raffinage (SIR). Despite the opening in 1998 of a regional stockmarket, Bourse regionale des valeurs mobilieres (BRVM), both portfolio investment inflows and outflows are relatively insignificant, amounting to about US\$10m each in 2000, according to the IMF. Most enterprises quoted on the BRVM are Ivorian.

A heavy debt burden

Cote d'Ivoire has long suffered from a heavy debt burden, reflecting the country's extravagant borrowing during the late 1970s and early 1980s. Loan disbursements have fallen behind principal repayments since 1997, after three years of unusually high external assistance following the 1994 devaluation. At the same time, however, the stock of external debt has declined continuously since 1996. According to the World Bank's Global Development Finance, total external debt was US\$13.2bn in 1999, 30% down on 1996 and equivalent to 118.7% of GDP. A deal with the IMF in February 1998 resulted in two major debt-restructuring deals that year: one with the London Club of commercial creditors, which, under a complex buy-back arrangement, transformed all commercial debt (US\$2.5bn) into bonds; and the other with the Paris Club of official, bilateral creditors, which annulled about 80% of official debt service. Altogether, the stock of external debt was reduced by US\$3.9bn, and arrears of both interest and principal were cancelled.

Limited access to global capital markets

According to the World Bank, public and publicly guaranteed external debt (excluding IMF) accounted for US\$9.7bn in 1999, 42.4% of which was owed to bilateral, official creditors, 32.5% to multilateral lenders, and 25.2% to commercial lenders. The private sector's stock of external debt remained small in comparison, amounting to US\$1.8bn in 1999. This reflects Cote d'Ivoire's limited access to global capital markets. At the same time, the government has sought to pursue a prudent borrowing policy over the years, by favouring loans on a long-term, highly concessional basis. The total debt stock's effective maturity was estimated at 15.2 years in 1999, while the effective interest rate was put at 4.9%. About 52% of the country's stock of external debt was contracted in US dollars.

HIPC debt relief

In mid-1998 Cote d'Ivoire became eligible for debt relief under the IMF World Bank's heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative. The total assistance to be provided to Cote d'Ivoire by all of its external creditors was to reduce the country's external debt burden by US\$345m in net present value terms, translating into debt-service relief over time of close to US\$800m, but decision point was postponed when the Fund suspended its programme with the country in early 1999. Following the conclusion of a new facility with the IMF in March 2002, interim HIPC assistance is expected to start by early 2003 (see Reference table 25 for historical data on debt and debt service).

It is important to note that the bulk of the country's balance of payment deficit has been financed through means of exceptional financing—mostly debt relief and rescheduling, but also since 1999, external debt payment arrears over the years. According to official estimates, external payment arrears increased by CFAfr32bn in 1999; CFAfr190bn in 2000 and CFAfr162bn in 2001. This reflects a deterioration in the country's terms of trade and a freeze in external assistance after the coup. The government is committed to restore relations with the country's creditors, however, and all payment arrears to multilateral lenders were paid back by early 2002. The government is expected to negotiate fresh debt rescheduling and relief schemes with the Paris Club of official, bilateral creditors and the London Club of commercial lenders by mid-2002.

Foreign reserves and the exchange rate Regional

reserves increase

Cote d'Ivoire's international reserves (excluding gold) soared from US\$2.3m at end-1993 to US\$529m in 1995, following the devaluation of the CFA franc. In July 2001 foreign reserves were estimated at US\$767.7m (see Reference table 26 for historical data on foreign reserves). This was equivalent to about two and half months of import cover. In practice, however, Cote d'Ivoire's domestic level of official reserves has little significance, since UEMOA member countries pool their foreign currency in the operations account of the Banque centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'ouest (BCEAO), held at the French Treasury. In addition, the French Treasury allows the operations account to be in deficit, which guarantees the convertibility of the CFA franc at all times (although the convertibility of the CFA franc has been restricted to physical transactions since 1993 to stem capital flight). In return, all UEMOA countries, including Cote d'Ivoire, are required to hold 65% of their foreign assets in the BCEAO operations account, which is now euro-denominated.

The devaluation of 1994

The overvaluation of the CFA franc became a chronic problem for all countries in the zone in the 1980s. By 1991 the exchange rate in Cote d'Ivoire was thought to be overvalued by perhaps 60%, and free convertibility resulted in growing capital flight. France's decision that it could no longer defend the CFA franc's existing value, in the face of rising losses by the Treasury and growing pressure for a major devaluation from the IMF and the World Bank, made such an event inevitable. The 50% devaluation, to CFAfr100:FFr1, happened on January 12th 1994. There were rumours of a second devaluation with the advent of the EU's common currency in January 1999, but the CFA franc was pegged unchanged at a rate of CFAfr655.957:C;l. In line with the euro, the CFA franc lost about 20% of its value against the US dollar between 1999 and 2001. Despite the smooth introduction of euro notes and coins in January 2002, the currency is set to remain weak against the US dollar in 2002, before strengthening in 2003 (see Reference table 27 for historical exchange rates).

Reference table 1-Population

Population	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Population (m)	14.2	14.7	15.3	15.9	16.4	16.4
% change	3.9	3.3	4.1	3.9	3.1	

Source: Banque centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'ouest.

Reference table 2 -Transport statistics

Transport statistics

('000 tonnes, unless otherwise stated)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Port of Abidjan						
Total freight	11,968	14,901	14,491	15,440	15,337	15,951
Exports	7,714	6,431	5,857	5,144	5,536	6,762
Imports	4,254	8,470	8,634	10,296	9,801	9,189
Rail						
Passengers ('000)	70.00	291.00	271.00	220.00	182(a)	221
Freight	112	448	536	606	581(a)	851
Air transport						
Passengers ('000)	883	894	1,036	1,173	1,264	1,078
Freight	22	17	18	20	23	20

(a) As of end-September.

Source: Institut national de la statistique.

Reference table 3-Electricity production and consumption

Electricity production and consumption

('000 kwh)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Net domestic production	2,915	3,221	3,976	3,988	4,784	4,718
of which:						
hydroelectric	1,776	1,777	1,868	1,366	1,209(a)	1,755
Domestic consumption	2,130	2,309	2,516	2,812	2,968(a)	2,892
Exports	332	436	951	593	1,013(a)	1,236

(a) Preliminary estimate.

Source: Ministere de l'economie et des finances.

Reference table 4-Petroleum production and consumption

Petroleum production and consumption

(m tonnes unless otherwise indicated)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999(a)	2000
Production	3,266.9	3,495.8	3,404.4	3,767.7	3,779.1	3,511.4
Consumption	1,211.6	1,062.8	1,178.8	1,270.2	1,283.3	1,004.6
of which:						
petrol (m cu metres)	208.5	224.9	221.6	220.5	212.1	175.6
gas-oil (m cu metres)	448.6	513.0	576.6	637.9	674.5	606.1
diesel fuel	25.8	28.6	27.9	25.6	31.6	20.5
fuel oil	47.2	60.5	54.2	62.3	61.1	53.8

(a) Preliminary estimates.

Source: Direction de la conjoncture et de la prevision economique.

Reference table 5-Government finances

Government finances (CFAfr bn)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999(a)	2000(a)
Total revenue	1,138.3	1,272.5	1,372.2	1,439.2	1,336.5	1,267.2
Taxes	897.4	1,040.7	1,112.9	1,142.2	1,149.1	1,076.0
Non-tax revenue	205.9	191.3	215.2	246.5	122.5	164.5
Grants	35.0	40.5	44.1	50.5	64.9	26.7
Total expenditure	1,322.6	1,385.1	1,494.5	1,557.4	1,522.2	1,380.7
Recurrent	1,042.5	1,081.1	1,122.2	1,101.5	1,169.7	1,188.3
of which:						
salaries	346.3	389.6	408.1	415.2	425.3	449.8
foreign interest payments	301.7	286.5	264.6	251.7	263.0	308.1
domestic interest payments	41.5	35.7	38.6	34.6	35.6	28.9
Capital	280.1	304.0	372.3	455.9	352.5	192.4
of which:						
externally financed	121.5	139.0	130.7	151.1	149.7	100.7
Primary balance(b)	245.4	308.1	267.4	268.7	197.7	268.6
Balance (commitments basis)	-184.3	-112.6	-122.4	-118.2	-185.7	-113.5
Increase in arrears	-72.0	-89.0	69.0	-142.0	32.4	277.6
of which:						
external arrears	7.0	2.0	121.0	-121.0	32.0	189.8
Balance (cash basis)	-256.3	-201.6	-53.4	-260.2	-18.7	164.1
Financing	285.8	98.6	125.5	106.8	227.5	-173.8
Domestic	84.0	-66.6	63.8	59.4	213.5	-150.4
External	201.8	165.2	61.7	47.4	14.0	-23.4
of which:						
new loans	364.3	283.4	164.8	320.6	145.0	129.1
Financing gap	29.5	-103.0	72.1	-153.4	208.8	-9.7

(a) Estimates. (b) Excluding grants, interest payments and some capital expenditure financed externally
Source: Banque de France, Comite monetaire de la Zone franc, La Zone franc, Rapport annuel.

Reference table 6-Money, credit and interest rates

Money, credit and interest rates (CFAfr bn unless otherwise indicated; end-period)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Money (M1)	944.5	966.4	1,080.0	1,219.3	1,198.0	1,154.0
% change, year on year	18.2	2.3	11.8	12.9	-1.7	-3.7
Quasi-money	485.3	519.6	527.7	485.1	477.7	489.3
Money (M2)	1,429.8	1,486.0	1,607.7	1,704.4	1,675.7	1,643.3
% change, year on year	18.1	3.9	8.2	6.0	-1.7	-1.9
Foreign assets (net)	58.1	62.3	100.5	113.5	24.8	73.5
Domestic credit	1,540.1	1,593.1	1,722.9	1,811.5	1,789.8	1,709.8
% change, year on year	12.2	3.4	8.1	5.1	-1.2	-4.5
of which:						
claims on central government	510.1	540.0	540.1	610.1	675.1	547.6
claims on private sector	1,016.0	1,038.7	1,169.4	1,186.7	1,100.5	1,149.5
Discount rate (%)	7.50	6.50	6.00	6.25	5.75	

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Reference table 7-Gross domestic product

Gross domestic product (current prices)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total					
US\$ bn	10.0	10.8	10.6	11.4	11.1
CFAfr bn	4,987.7	5,548.2	6,176.2	6,704.0	6,833.6
% real change	7.1	6.9	6.6	5.6	1.5
Per head					
US\$	702.1	737.7	691.6	714.6	676.8
% real change	3.1	3.5	2.4	1.6	-1.6

Sources: Banque de France, La Zone franc, Rapport annuel; Banque centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'ouest (BCEAO), Notes d'information et statistiques.

Reference table 8-Gross domestic product by expenditure

Gross domestic product by expenditure (CFAfr bn at current prices; % of total in brackets)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Private consumption	3,366.6 (67.5)	3,528.0 (63.6)	3,920.8 (63.5)	4,114.4 (61.4)	4,213.7 (61.7)	4,294.7 (63.9)
Government consumption	606.0 (12.1)	714.4 (12.9)	739.1 (12.0)	778.5 (11.6)	915.0 (13.4)	831.1 (12.4)
Gross fixed investment	746.2 (15.0)	708.0 (12.8)	921.0 (14.9)	1,194.5 (17.8)	1,030.7 (15.1)	768.6 (11.4)
Exports of goods & services	2,051.0 (41.1)	2,504.8 (45.1)	2,692.0 (43.6)	2,762.7 (41.2)	2,751.3 (40.3)	3,053.7 (45.4)
Imports of goods & services	1,782.1 (35.7)	1,906.4 (34.4)	2,096.7 (33.9)	2,145.8 (32.0)	2,077.1 (30.4)	2,227.0 (33.1)
GDP	4,987.7	5,548.8	6,176.2	6,704.3	6,833.6	6,721.1

Source: Banque de France, La Zone franc, Rapport annuel.

Reference table 9- Gross domestic product by sector

Gross domestic product by sector (CFAfr bn at current prices; factor cost; % of total in brackets)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1,437.3 (30.2)	1,550.7 (29.2)	1,650.9 (27.9)	1,832 (28.40)	1,714 (26.10)	1883.30 (28.50)
Industry	867.0 (18.2)	1,027.9 (19.4)	1,216.4 (20.6)	1363.80 (21.20)	1457.40 (22.10)	1522.90 (23.00)
Mining	8.0	17.8	19.4	16.60	22.10	27.30
Manufacturing	748.0	891.1	1,053.0	1,202.4	1,260.1	1062.7
Electricity & water	111.0	119.0	144.0	144.8	175.2	181.2
Construction	131.0 (2.8)	196.4 (3.7)	285.0 (4.8)	319.8 (5.0)	343.1 (5.2)	251.7
Transport, storage & communications	469.0 (9.8)	489.0 (9.2)	536.6 (9.1)	565.9 (8.8)	598.1 (9.1)	730.8
Services & trade	1,444.0 (29.6)	1,570.0 (29.6)	1,748.7 (28.7)	1,850.0 (29.3)	1,929.4 (30.3)	3224.1 (48.6)
Public administration & other services	414.0 (8.7)	474.9 (8.9)	478.7 (8.1)	513.3 (8.0)	538.0 (8.2)	564.0
GDP at factor cost	4,762.2	5,308.9	5,916.3	6,445.3	6,580.3	6,635.3

Source: BCEAO, Notes d'information et statistiques.

Reference table 10-Consumer price inflation

Consumer price inflation
(1995=100; period averages)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Index(a)	102.5	106.6	111.6	112.5	115.2	120.3
% change, year on year	2.5	4.0	4.7	0.8	2.4	4.4

(a) African worker and skilled employee families, Abidjan.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Reference table 11-Producer prices for selected commodities

Producer prices for selected commodities(a)
(CFAfr/kg)

1995/96(b)	1995/96(b)	1996/97(b)	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000
Cocoa	320	320	450	460	265
Coffee	700	500	442	552	393
Cotton	155	170	180	200	173

(a) Crop season Oct-Sep. (b) Prices at end-season.

Source: Banque de France, La Zone Franc, Rapport annuel.

Reference table 12- Food crop production

Food crop production
('000 tonnes)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cereals	1,690	1,494	1,963	1,870	1,832	1,495
of which:						
paddy rice	1,045	833	1,287	1,197	1,162	687
maize	552	569	576	573	571	693
Roots & tubers	4,803	4,974	5,095	5,017	4,996	3904
of which:						
yam	2,880	2,924	2,986	2,921	2,923	1,957
cassava	1,641	1,653	1,699	1,692	1,673	1,841

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation, Production Yearbook.

Reference table 13-Production of main cash crops

Production of main cash crops(a)
('000 tonnes)

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01
Cocoa	1,265	1,130	1,090	1,175	1,300	1027.2
Coffee	177	323	311	130	270	123.6
Cotton (seed)	222	265	337	360	240	290
Rubber	91	108	108	86	145	n/a

(a) Agricultural season Oct-Sep.

Source: Banque de France, La Zone franc, Rapport annuel.

Reference table 14- Gold, oil and gas production

Gold, oil and gas production

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Gold (kg)	2,008	2,054	2,485	1,995	2,967	3,444
Oil (1000 barrels)	2,294	5,815	5,266	3,806	3,547	2,578
Natural gas (BTU bn)	800	16,497	27,063	33,349	39,367	41,690

Source: Banque de France, La Zone franc, Rapport annuel.

Reference table 15-Industrial production

Industrial production

(1984/85=100; seasonally adjusted; % change, year on year in brackets)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Textiles & clothing	117.0 (31.5)	118.5 (1.3)	139.0 (17.3)	192.0 (38.1)	184.0 (-4.2)	124.3
Agro-industry	106.5 (-3.2)	115.8 (8.7)	124.5 (7.5)	135.8 (9.1)	148.5 (9.4)	141.8 (-4.5)
Construction materials	134.3 (11.9)	162.0 (20.7)	233.0 (43.8)	246.5 (5.8)	251.1 (1.9)	207.0 (-17.6)
Timber	77.0 (-8.3)	69.0 (-10.4)	65.0 (-5.8)	79.0 (21.5)	78.0 (-1.3)	68.3 0.4
Total manufacturing(a)	112.0 (2.8)	119.3 (6.5)	133.3 (11.7)	156.3 (17.3)	156.5 (0.2)	142.8 (8.8)
Electricity & water	155.0 (20.2)	171.0 (10.3)	205.8 (20.4)	208.8 (1.5)	243.3 (16.5)	242.5 (-0.3)
Total industry excl mining	118.5 (4.5)	126.5 (1.1)	144.2 (1.1)	163.8 (1.1)	168.8 (1.0)	157.2 (-0.9)
Petroleum & mineral extraction	32.8 (993.3)	77.5 (136.3)	71.5 (-7.7)	53.8 (-24.8)	55.0 (2.2)	47.5 (-13.6)
Total industry	105.5 (8.8)	119.8 (13.6)	133.8 (11.7)	148.8 (11.2)	153.0 (2.8)	141.0 (-7.8)

(a) Industry excluding petroleum & mineral extraction, electricity & water.

Source: Institut national de la statistique, Bulletin trimestriel.

Reference table 16-Construction statistics

Construction statistics

('000 tonnes, unless otherwise stated)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Production index (1985=100)	122.00	132.00	167.50	181.50	206.50	166.00
% change	n/a	8.20	26.90	8.40	13.80	(-19.5)
Clinker imports	970.8	1064.8	1184.1	1238.4	1408.0	1,215.6
Cement exports	439.2	485.7	478.7	505.9	538.3	628.6

Source: Institut national de la statistique, Bulletin trimestriel.

Reference table 17-Stockmarket indicators

Stockmarket indicators(a)

(CFAfr bn; end-period unless otherwise stated)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
No. of listed companies	28	31	35	35	38	40
market capitalisation	425.0	516.6	756.1	1015.9	990.9	822.9
Trading value (av)	574.5	981.5	1272.6	1,925.3	4,451.9	2362.7
Stock price index (1985=100)	277	358	438	n/a	n/a	n/a
BRVM-10(b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	94.10	97.10	83.6
BRVM Composite(c)	n/a	n/a	n/a	97.80	91.30	79.9

(a) On September 16th 1998 the Abidjan Stock Exchange (ASE) was replaced by the regional stock exchange, Bourse regionale des valeurs mobilieres (BRVM). (b) The BRVM-10 is an index of the ten most active shares. (c) The BRVM Composite is the index of all shares quoted on the BRVM (September 1998=100).

Source: Bourse regionale des valeurs mobilieres.

Reference table 18-Exports fob

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(a)
Exports fob (CFAfr bn)						
Cocoa & products	996.3	816.0	868.5	971.1	972.5	734.1
Petroleum & products	193.4	324.7	317.6	255.8	333.9	473.6
Coffee & products	199.2	151.8	219.5	233.9	128.5	214.9
Timber & products	202.5	162.0	160.2	182.7	166.4	239.6
Fish (tuna)	106.9	110.7	126.0	121.5	86.6	85.2
Cotton	69.0	58.7	77.3	98.7	92.6	105
Others	105.0	554.4	653.2	670.1	867.8	720.3
Total	1,872.3	2,178.2	2,422.3	2,533.8	2,648.3	2,572.7

Source: Direction generale des douanes.

Reference table 19-Imports cif

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(a)
Imports cif (CFAfr bn)						
Capital equipment	331.9	324.8	327.1	378.4	395.6	265.8
Raw materials & semi-finished products	469.4	556.8	593.3	610.6	645.5	882.8
of which:						
petroleum products	234.5	333.1	296.5	262.5	328.7	112.8
Foodstuffs, beverages &: tobacco	263.3	256.1	311.6	371.2	344.2	307.1
Other consumer goods	311.5	305.7	374.9	407.6	366.9	314.7
Total	1,376.1	1,443.4	1,606.9	1,767.8	1,752.2	1770.5

Source: Direction generale des douanes.

COTE D'IVOIRE DATA

Reference table 20-Main exports and imports

Main exports and imports ('000 tonnes)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(a)
Exports						
Cocoa beans	741.3	1054.0	992.9	895.7	1113.2	1113.5
Coffee beans	144.8	148.5	260.2	237.8	117.6	342.7
Crude oil	284.5	753.1	735.2	463.7	436.0	341.1
Petroleum products	2122.5	2942.6	2440.9	2717.6	3110.4	2668.1
Cotton	88.1	73.4	93.6	122.3	131.2	160.7
Cement	439.2	485.8	478.7	505.9	538.3	n/a
Imports						
Rice	318.0	266.1	424.0	509.9	422.6	420.6
Wheat	259.0	192.3	243.7	291.9	244.7	257.3
Crude oil	2920.7	3084.0	2959.3	3612.5	3660.0	3187.1
Petroleum products	n/a	1,090.0	435.0	893.6	958.2	633.1

Source: Direction generale des douanes.

Reference table 21-Main trading partners

Main trading partners (US\$ m)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Exports to:						
France	747	721	717	749	602	538
US	163	349	310	397	365	352
Netherlands	537	713	548	536	308	300
Germany	208	935	202	213	292	300
Mali	151	184	202	212	224	204
Italy	308	242	218	257	217	172
EU	2,311	3,135	2,209	2,235	1,947	1,603
Imports from:						
France	930	705	739	854	868	505
Nigeria	372	533	429	319	316	661
Italy	126	131	119	156	163	91
US	165	166	168	148	120	89
China(a)	58	54	63	65	253	67
EU	1,708	1,500	1,401	1,607	1,607	1,041

(a) Including Hong Kong.

Source: IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics.

Reference table 22-Balance of payments, IMF estimates

Balance of payments, IMF estimates (US\$ m)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Goods: exports fob	3,806	4,446	4,299	4,575	4,661.4	3,972.9
Goods: imports fob	-2,430	-2,622	-2,480	-2,705	-2,766.1	-2,175.5
Trade balance	1,376	1,824	1,819	1,870	1,895.2	1,797.4
Services: credit	531	566	532	550	586.0	435.5
Services: debit	-1,376	-1,444	-1,368	-1,474	-1,459.0	-1,215.8
Income: credit	190.0	171.0	167.0	170.0	162.6	141.0
Income: debit	-976	-940	-895	-880	-919.0	-801.4
Current transfers: credit	278	56	50	51	136.8	74.2
Current transfers: debit	-514	-547	-548	-599	-522.7	-443.8

COTE D'IVOIRE DATA

Current-account balance	-492	-314	-242	-313	-120.5	-12.9
Direct investment in Cote d'Ivoire	212	269	341	435	323.7	105.9
Direct investment abroad	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Inward portfolio investment	10	27	31	39	13.5	10.1
outward portfolio investment	-8	-19	-15	-14	-28.7	-9.8
Other investment assets	-323	-254	-278	-324	-353.6	-191.4
Other investment liabilities	21	-719	-534	-669	-532.1	-588.4
Financial balance	-300	-967	-797	-846	-577.2	-673.6
Capital account credit	291	50	40	36	17.4	16.9
Capital account debit	0	0	0	0	-3.6	-2.2
Capital account balance	291	50	40	36	13.8	14.6
Net errors & omissions	36	-36	65	171	-23.9	59.6
overall balance	-254	-997	-593	-639	-707.8	-612.3
Exceptional financing	n/a	871.5	594.3	660.6	606.3	733.6
Movement of reserves	-325	-76	-10	-238	109.7	-82.5
Use of IMF credit & loans	181	138	-22.3	168.8	-8.2	-38.8

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Financing (- indicates inflow)

Reference table 23-Balance of payments, national estimates

Balance of payments, national estimates (CFAfr bn)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Goods: exports fob	1,899.7	2,274.4	2,598.1	2,636.4	2,790.2	2,828.6
Goods: imports fob	1,213.1	1,341.4	1,551.7	1,535.1	1,556.6	1,574.7
Trade balance	686.6	933.0	1,046.4	1,101.3	1,233.6	1,253.9
Net services	-421.9	-447.4	-524.7	-541.4	-549.2	-555.4
of which:						
freight	-204.5	-178.8	-208.3	-228.3	-228.9	-245.5
Net income	-392.5	-393.1	-389.8	-418.6	-425.1	-484.7
of which:						
public debt servicing	-339.5	-286.5	-264.6	-251.7	-263.0	-279.2
Net transfers	-118.0	-175.3	-222.1	-231.8	-245.0	-263.2
Private sector	-219.2	-242.6	-264.1	-281.4	-285.3	-277.7
Public sector	101.2	67.3	42.0	49.6	40.3	14.5
Current-account balance	-245.8	-82.8	-90.2	-90.5	14.3	-49.4
Capital transfers	35.2	24.2	23.6	19.8	17.6	10.4
Net direct investment	105.7	137.7	242.5	243.9	154.9	87.3
Net portfolio investment	6.6	2.9	-6.2	13.2	4.7	4.7
Other investment	-55.7	-251.2	-286.0	-254.3	-472.6	-403.8
Capital-account balance	91.8	-86.4	-26.1	22.6	-295.4	-301.4
Exceptional financing	230.0	191.5	182.9	69.1	228.2	413.2
Change in arrears	7.0	2.1	120.9	-120.9	32.4	189.9
Debt rescheduling	223.0	189.4	62.0	334.4	195.8	223.4
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	-144.4	0.0	0.0
Net errors & omissions	7.4	-8.7	-23.4	-15.0	-15.0	15.0
Overall balance	83.9	13.6	43.2	-13.8	-67.9	77.4
Movement of reserves	-83.9	-13.6	-43.2	13.8	67.9	-21.6

Source: BCEAO, Notes d'information et statistiques.

COTE D'IVOIRE DATA

Reference table 24-Net official development assistance

Net official development assistance(a)	(US\$ m)					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Bilateral	726.6	449.2	232.7	489.3	365.6	250.1
of which:						
France	516.0	300.3	133.7	190.9	201.3	156.3
Japan	54.2	58.1	33.4	40.0	56.1	23.4
Germany	74.2	34.0	21.1	35.0	39.9	15.7
Canada	-1.4	0.0	1.0	45.5	18.8	13.9
Spain	-0.1	0.5	4.0	64.2	16.3	12.6
US	9.0	14.0	10.0	20.8	13.8	10.0
Netherlands	0.0	0.4	5.5	23.3	10.2	n/a
Multilateral	485.8	515.1	212.8	309.0	80.2	101.2
of which:						
International Development Association	226.2	234.8	140.1	189.7	52.8	75.4
IMF	180.7	138.4	0.0	0.0	-8.2	-39.3
EU	55.4	104.1	41.4	42.4	8.1	3.0
UN High Commissioner for Refugees	11.2	12.4	11.9	9.6	9.6	7.7
African Development Fund	1.2	17.2	6.8	58.0	7.0	42.8
Total	1212.4	964.3	445.6	799.2	448.3	351.9
of which:						
grants	576.2	605.7	403.9	608.3	452.0	311.3

(a) Disbursements minus repayments. Official development assistance is defined as grants and loans with at least a 25% grant element, provided by OECD and OPEC member countries and multilateral agencies and administered with the aim of promoting development and welfare in the recipient country; aid from the former Soviet bloc is excluded.

Source: OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients.

Reference table 25-External debt, World Bank estimates

External debt, World Bank estimates
(US\$ m unless otherwise indicated)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Public & publicly guaranteed					
long-term debt	11,902	11,367	10,427	10,800	9,699
Official creditors	9,217	8,787	7,906	8,302	7,256
Bilateral	5,317	5,122	4,605	4,812	4,108
Multilateral	3,900	3,665	3,301	3,491	3,148
Private creditors	2,685	2,580	2,521	2,497	2,443
of which:					
banks	2,630	2,526	16	17	15
Private non-guaranteed long-term debt	2,660	1,849	2,071	1,833	1,596
Short-term debt	3,910	5,805	2,661	1,576	1,256
of which:					
interest arrears on long-term debt	1,020	953.00	87	9	8
IMF credits	427	503	450	644	620

COTE D'IVOIRE DATA

Total external debt	18,899	19,524	15,609	14,852	13,170
of which:					
long-term debt	14,562	13,216	12,498	12,632	11,295
Principal repayments	625	860	838	670	832
Interest payments	421	487	521	713	618
of which:					
short-term debt	23	37	105	96	70
Total debt service	1,046	1,347	1,360	1,384	1,449
Ratios (%)					
Total external debt/GNP	209.9	199.5	159.8	142.2	126.3
Debt-service ratio(a)	23.1	26.4	27.2	26.1	26.2
Short-term debt/total external debt	20.7	29.7	17.1	10.6	9.5
Concessional long-term loans/ long-term debt	24.2	24.6	28.9	33.3	33.6

Note. Long-term debt is defined as having original maturity of more than one year.

(a) Debt service as a percentage of earnings from exports of goods and services.

Source: World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Reference table 26-Reserves

Reserves (US\$ m unless otherwise indicated; end-period)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Foreign exchange	604.40	618.10	855.00	626.60	666.20
SDRs	1.20	0.00	0.20	3.40	1.30
IMF reserve position	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.40
Reserves excl gold	605.80	618.40	855.50	630.40	667.80
Gold(a)	16.70	13.60	13.10	13.10	n/a
Total reserves incl gold	622.50	632.00	868.60	643.50	n/a
Gold (m fine troy oz)	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.045	n/a

(a) September. Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Reference table 27-Exchange rates

Exchange rates

(period averages; CFAfr per currency unit)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
US\$	583.70	590.1	615.7	712.0	733.0
SDR	769.90	778.2	812.1	939.1	966.9

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.