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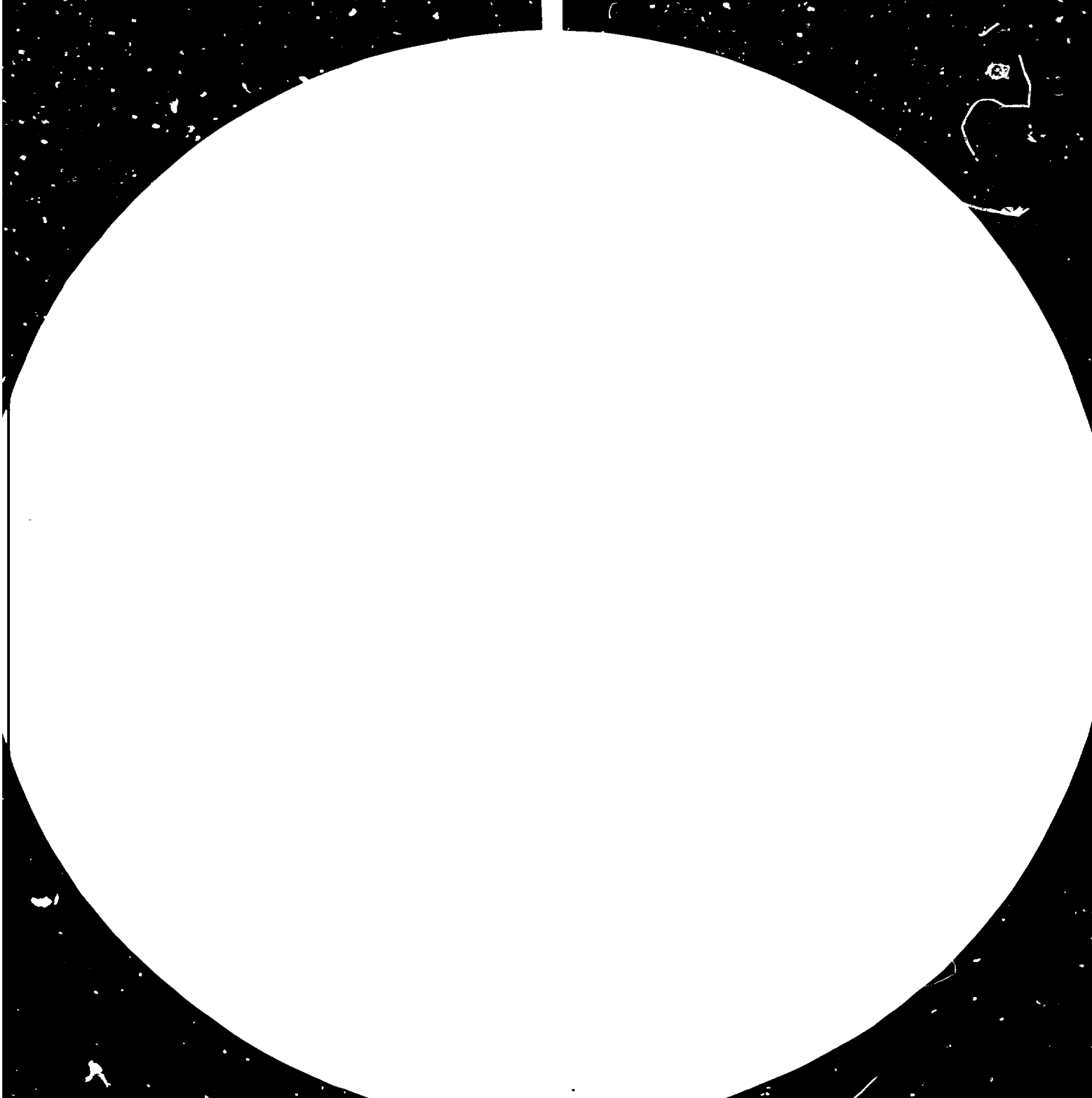
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Resolution Test Chart (NBS 1963-A)

Resolution Test Chart (NBS 1963-A)

Resolution Test Chart (NBS 1963-A)

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COUNTRY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE IVORY COAST*

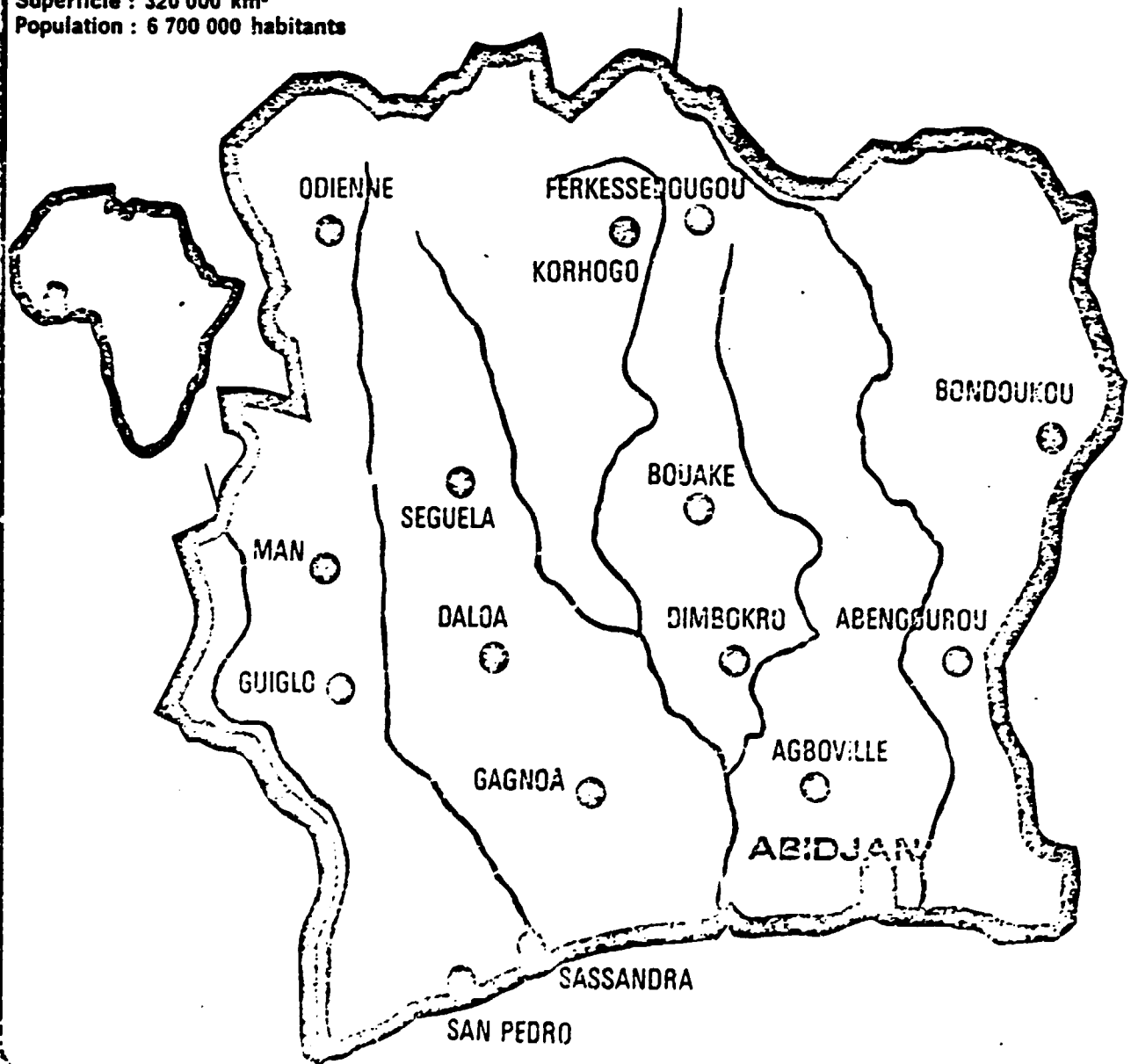
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COTE D'IVOIRE

Capitale : ABIDJAN
Superficie : 320 000 km²
Population : 6 700 000 habitants



PREFACE

The International Centre for Industrial Studies, Regional and Country Studies Section, has undertaken, under its 1979-1980 work programme, the preparation of a series of Country Industrial Development Profiles. These profiles are desk studies, providing statistical and economic analyses of the industry sector, its growth, present status and future prospects. It is hoped that the profiles will provide analyses of use to programming technical assistance, industrial redeployment and investment co-operation activities.

This profile on the United Republic of the Ivory Coast is based on documents, reports and studies available at UNIDO Headquarters. No field survey has been undertaken and some of the data on industry are not up-to-date.

The views or comments contained in this document do not reflect those of the Ivorian Government nor do they officially commit the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to any particular course of action.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND	1
Brief overall review	1
The backbone of the economy	5
Agriculture	5
External trade	6
II. PROSPECTS AND POTENTIAL FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	7
Raw material endowment	7
Energy potential	7
Physical infrastructure	8
Population and labour force	9
Supporting elements of industrial development	10
Industrial climate	10
Investment code	10
Institutional environment	11
Financial infrastructure	12
State revenues and foreign aid	13
III. IMPACT OF THE SECONDARY SECTOR	16
Scope of manufacturing	16
Induction factors of industrial growth	19
Sectoral problems	20
Status and development plans of industrial branches	21
Agro-industries	21
Food processing	22
Fish processing	23
Beverages	23
Tobacco	24
Vegetable oil processing	24
Wood processing	24
Leather and foot wear	25
Textiles	25
Chemical and petrochemical industries	25
Building material industry	26
Mechanical, metallurgical and electrical engineering	27
Paper industry	27
UNIDO co-operation	27
STATISTICAL ANNEX	29
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	53

EXPLANATORY NOTE

References to dollars (\$) are to United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

The monetary unit in the Ivory Coast is the CFA franc (CFAF). By mid-1979 the value of the CFAF in relation to the United States dollar was US \$1 = CFAF 218.65

Totals in tables may not add precisely because of rounding. In tables, three dots (...) indicate that data are not applicable. A dash (-) is equivalent to zero.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Brief overall review

Modest after World War II, the Ivorian economy started flourishing considerably in the early 1950s. The construction of the Vridi Canal and the transformation of the Abidjan port in a deepwater harbour are generally considered to be the starting point of this change. Their stimulus was such that the hitherto relatively insignificant economy experienced an annual growth rate of 8 per cent between 1950 and the year of independence, 1960. The following decade was even more successful. It saw the economy grow at 11 per cent per annum, a remarkable performance which made some observers speak of an Ivorian "miracle".

The expansion was brought about by different factors, in particular the decision of the Government to realize prosperity in a pragmatic way. The measures adopted in this connexion included a very liberal investment code, which is said to be one of the least restrictive in the world. Furthermore, decision was taken to diversify agriculture with the assistance of the European Economic Community and also to promote light industries capable of replacing traditional imports from Senegal where the colonial administration had once implanted factories to serve the whole French West African region. Cheap labour, especially immigrants from the neighbouring countries such as Guinea, Mali, Togo and Upper Volta, created also considerable momentum. Last but not least, the constant political stability facilitated the foreign promoters' willingness to invest in the Ivory Coast.

With the proliferation of industries following these measures, the GDP, which accounted for 142,600 million CFA francs in 1960, grew at a rate of 12 per cent yearly and totalled 1,111,000 million CFA francs in 1976. Given a 4 per cent inflation rate, the GDP thus grew at 8 per cent in real terms, thus putting the Ivory Coast at the top of the

African countries south of the Sahara. In the process, the related expenditures increased significantly. Consumption, for example, rose from 302 billion CFA francs in 1970 to 680 billion CFA francs in 1976. During the same period the gross capital formation increased from 84 billion to 240 billion, and exports of goods and services from 138 billion to 417 billion CFA francs. These absolute figures suggest a steady upward trend. In fact, the process was less satisfactory after 1972. In that year the growth rate reached only 6.8 per cent, dropped to 5.8 in 1973 and fell further to 2.9 per cent in 1974 as a result of the oil crisis combined with the worldwide recession. Thereafter, however, and thanks to the price boom of the main Ivorian export commodities (coffee and cocoa), the rate could again reach the 0 per cent level which the current five-year plan (1976-1980) envisages to exceed by nearly 3 per cent. With regard to the industrial origin of GDP, the largest contribution was and is still made by services, agriculture and industry. In 1972 they contributed 23 per cent, 22 per cent and 14 per cent respectively. More recent figures are not available, but there are indications that industry and agriculture gain in importance, whereas the share of services diminishes progressively thanks to the freezing of civil servants' recruitment. In some years the salaries of the latter represented up to 45 per cent of the budget expenditure.

A certain stagnation took place at the end of the 1960s, and neither the cheap immigrant labour force, the liberal investment code, the political stability, nor the construction of a new port, San Pedro, were enough to maintain the past investment boom. The main industrial opportunities had been exploited within one decade. Thereafter, growth slowed down and the hitherto principal attraction of private investment, high profits, started diminishing. At this stage one would have expected restriction measures. The Government, however, did not judge it necessary to reduce the fiscal and financial advantages of foreign investors who legally practiced capital repatriation and showed little interest in re-investment. Encouraged by the official liberal attitude, the 100,000 Europeans, of which 50 per cent are French, living in Abidjan, Bouaké, Dimbokro, Man and other towns went on repatriating a large amount of profits and private capital. Estimates put the outflow at about 15 00

17 per cent of GNP. The first impression in front of this situation is that only surpluses are affected. In fact, the transfer represents a continuing drain of the country's financial resources, a regrettable set of circumstances which the decision-makers try to compensate through mobilization of domestic savings and encouragement of national entrepreneurship.

The slowing down of foreign private investments put the Government in the obligation to reinforce its own contribution to the country's development - hence the increasing importance of public enterprises. During the 1971-1975 development plan the principal objectives were the maintenance of a high economic growth, the acceleration of public participation in development, promotion of rural development and creation of new job opportunities in the cities. Public investments represented 65 per cent of all national investments. By the end of the plan the capital accumulated in the 30 state enterprises totalled 14 billion CFA francs. In addition, the state held shares in 221 different companies, equivalent to 27.7 billion CFA francs or 24.5 per cent. Unfortunately, the public sector suffers from a lack of expertise and its efficiency is rendered difficult, if not impossible, due to mismanagement. The reform introduced in 1974 seems not to have provoked satisfactory improvement. The principal measure of the reform was the creation of an institute in charge of the central supervision of management in public enterprises. At the same time a new national accounts plan was introduced.

Both public enterprises and public participation necessitate yearly an increasing amount of capital. Efforts are made to mobilize domestic savings, the balance of trade is regularly positive and foreign assistance, particularly from France and the World Bank, is substantial. Still, these different sources seem not abundant enough to meet the somewhat ambitious objectives aimed at in the plans. Hence the necessity to borrow abroad in order to finance the investment budget which, in recent years, increased by over 580 per cent, jumping from 44.3 billion to 257.2 billion

CFA francs between 1974 and 1978. A large part of the public investment is devoted to restructuring and diversification of the economy. The major fields being promoted range from agriculture and industry through urban dwellings and transport to tourism and training. It appears, however, unlikely that the diversification efforts will produce the intended results as long as adequate solutions have not been found to specific problems related to skilled employment, regional concentration, income distribution, foreign ownership and so on. Commenting upon the country's diversification endeavours, the London Africa Research Bulletin^{1/} asserted that tangible results cannot be expected before the mid-1980s at the earliest. In view of the problems involved, the prediction seems rather optimistic. Be that as it may, the fact is that, despite the industrialization boom in the 1960s, the country's economic expansion remains heavily based on three primary commodities; coffee, cocoa and timber, which together total about 75 per cent of the export earnings. Nonetheless, the medium- and long-term economic prospects of the country are relatively bright if one considers the opportunities offered by the expansion of agriculture, fishing, mining and hydro-electric energy. The secondary sector dominated by industries producing consumer goods also have import saving potentials. The economic base was narrow at independence. The situation has radically changed since that time, and there is still room for improvement, the more that efforts are made to take full advantage of regional integration from which additional impetus is expected. Of particular interest in this connexion are the two groupings created in the mid-1970s: the Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The CEAO's members (the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta) agreed on greater co-operation in tariffs, trade, transportation and communications. ECOWAS, for which complete economic integration is scheduled for 1990, aims at promoting trade and strengthening the position of the members vis-à-vis the industrialized countries. The agreement was signed by the following 15 West African states: Benin, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta.

^{1/} Vol. 12, No. 3, 30 September 1975, p. 3614.

The backbone of the economy

Agriculture

Some 60 per cent of the estimated 3.9 million working population is engaged in the agriculture sector, whose output accounts for approximately three quarters of the export earnings. Cassava, yams, sweet potatoes, rice, maize, millet plantains, bananas and sorghum constitute the principal subsistence crops, whereas coffee, cocoa and pineapples are by far the most important cash crops. The 1975/76 yield of the latter was as follows:

	<u>Tons</u>
Coffee	309,471
Cocoa	234,636
Pineapples	155,000
Palm oil	135,000
Seed cotton	65,041
Latex rubber	16,800

Depending on changes in world market prices, the value of forestry products, especially timber, is sometimes higher than the value of either coffee or cocoa. This held true, for example, in 1973, when timber prices reached record levels and helped soften the negative effects of the oil crisis.

The population's nutrition is based on yams of which 2,200,000 tons were harvested in 1976. Also manioc (cassava) and plantain bananas are noteworthy; 1976 production amounted to 1,400,000 tons and 1,150,000 tons respectively. Despite the neighborhood of the sea and despite abundant rivers, fishing still plays a modest role. Traditional (35 per cent) and large-scale (65 per cent) fishing produce approximately 90,000 tons per annum, in particular tuna fish, for which the Ivory Coast is the leading African producer. The Abidjan port installations handle yearly about 70,000 tons of tuna fish. Because the overall catch is not sufficient, the country has to import fish from Europe and African countries such as Senegal and Mali in order to cover consumption estimated at 25 kilos per capita per annum. About 50 per cent of the local demand is covered by imports.

External trade

Unlike most African countries, the Ivory Coast regularly experiences a positive trade balance. From 33.3 billion in 1973 it increased by 301 per cent to 100.4 billion CFA francs in 1977. Two principal reasons explain this situation: a relatively high degree of self-sufficiency and a strong position of agriculture which makes possible a large volume of exports, principally to Western Europe, Japan, the USA and Africa. As already mentioned, coffee, cocoa, timber, vegetable oils and pineapples are the main export products. Their value represents more than 80 per cent of export earnings. On the import side the items include food, fuel, raw materials, semi-finished products, capital goods, especially industrial equipment and means of transportation. They are supplied by France and the other buyers of goods from the Ivory Coast.

Table 1 Evolution of trade balance
(in billions of CFA francs)

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Exports	190.9	291.8	254.6	392.9	529.9
Imports	<u>157.5</u>	<u>232.4</u>	<u>241.4</u>	<u>311.6</u>	<u>429.5</u>
Balance	33.3	59.4	13.2	81.3	100.4

Source: Quarterly Economic Review of Ivory Coast, Togo, Benin, Niger, Upper Volta. Annual Supplement 1978, London, 1978, p. 18.

Although not negligible, the positive trade balance is not substantial enough to compensate private capital transfers and the high services expenditures. As a result, the balance of current account is usually negative. Its deficit reached nearly 361 million in 1974, rose to 3307 million the year thereafter and dropped to 3178 million in 1976.

CHAPTER II

PROSPECTS AND POTENTIAL FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Raw material endowment

During the one and a half decade following independence the mining industry consisted only of two diamond mines at Séguéla and Tortiya with an annual production of 300,000 carats of high quality alluvial industrial stones. Also manganese was exploited; but its production which amounted to 180,000 tons in 1960 was discontinued five years later. From approximately 1 per cent in 1960 the sectoral contribution to GDP fell to 0.3 in 1974. Presently the share is even less since the diamond output now varies between 60,000 and 70,000 carats only, as a result of the closure of the Tortiya mine in 1975. None the less the sector is expected to gain in importance before the end of the 1980's. An international consortium under the leadership of the French firm BRGM intends to develop the Ity gold deposits. Of much more importance seems the project to exploit the 350 million tons iron ore deposits discovered near Man in the Mount Klahoyo region. Exploitation costs, estimated at about \$ 2 billion, have been shared among members of COMIFERCI, the consortium set up in 1974, which includes Japanese (40 per cent of the shares), British (20 per cent), American (15 per cent), French (10 per cent), Dutch (10 per cent) and Ivorian firms.

Other minerals such as zinc, nickel, titanium, vanadium are said to exist. So far two explorations have been crowned by success. Nickel reserves were discovered at Biankouma, and the Canadian Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. has shown interest in exploiting them. In 1974, Esso discovered an oil deposit offshore near Abidjan. The deposit is estimated at 75 million tons. Production is due to start in the course of 1980.

Energy potential

Up to the end of the 1960's the country's needs were mainly met by thermal power generated in the Abidjan and Vridi units. Owing to the

rapidly growing private and industrial requirements, which rose from 41 megawatts to nearly 300 megawatts between 1962 and 1969, it appeared soon evident that the available sources of energy would not keep abreast with the demand. Thermal power had consequently to be complemented hydro-electricity generation, and following construction of the Kossoudam on the Bandama river a plant producing 180 megawatts was commissioned by mid-1973. However, calculations revealed that available thermal and hydro-electric power would enable the responsible state company to meet the domestic demand up to 1979 only. Necessary action was therefore taken to secure additional energy from that time onwards. Four years after the Kossou dam whose construction had necessitated the displacement and resettlement of 120,000 Ivoirians, a second dam, Taabo on the same river, was commissioned. Its 210 megawatts capacity are supposed to be available from July 1979 on. Two other dams at Buyo and Soubre are under construction on the Sassandra river. Buyo's completion is scheduled for 1982. Its 190 megawatts capacity are intended to provide electric energy for the envisaged Mount Klahoyo iron mine and its foreseen pelletizing facilities.

Physical infrastructure

About 2,500 Km out of the 45,000 Km of classified roads and tracks, are tarred. As it is the case in most countries of the region, a good deal of the non-bitumized roads are impassable during the rainy season.

The respective capitals of the Ivory Coast and Upper Volta, Abidjan and Ouagadougou, are linked by 1,146 Km of railway. A large part of it, 625 Km, goes through the Ivorian territory. Projects include the modernization of the existing line and the construction of a 350 mineral line between San Pedro and Man in order to transport the iron ore from the Mount Klahoyo.

Apart from Nouadhibou in Mauritania which handles iron ore, Abidjan is the busiest harbour within francophone West Africa. In addition to the Ivory Coast it serves the land-locked Upper Volta and Mali. Port facilities are being extended and the Vridi canal enlarged. The second port, San Pedro, depends principally on the evolution of the timber industry, but its traffic will grow considerably if the project to develop

the south-western region is realized.

Both ports, Abidjan and San Pedro are equipped for international air traffic. There exists also various airports for medium-haul jet aircraft.

Population and labour force

Official estimates put the Ivorian population in the region of 7.3 million inhabitants including more than 1 million immigrants from neighbouring countries, 400,000 seasonal workers also from the neighbouring countries, 100,000 Lebanese and 100,000 Europeans of which 50 per cent are French. The annual growth rate of the population as a whole is estimated at 4 per cent, or threefold less than the growth rate of the urban population. Among the cities Abidjan, the capital, grows most rapidly. Its population rose by no less than 555 per cent in 18 years, jumping from 180,000 to nearly 1,000,000 in 1977.

Ten years after independence the economically active population was reported to be 2.3 million. It has increased since then to 3.9 million, but only 8.9 per cent have salaried jobs, whereas the remaining 91.1 per cent live from subsistence economy. Concentrated in and around Abidjan, the skilled work is still negligible. However, the number of skilled and semi-skilled Ivoirian workers increases progressively thanks to on-the-job training and to the expansion of technical schools.

Social problems, especially the rural exodus and the foreign employment constitute an important preoccupation of the Government. By trying to decentralize industry from the capital and by practicing a systematic rural development, the decision-makers hope to at least reduce the immigration from the villages. The problem of foreign employment seems more difficult to solve. Despite the appeals of the authorities the Ivorians show little interest thus far in the menial tasks accomplished by the majority of immigrants and seasonal African workers. As long as the economy remains buoyant it seems unlikely that this situation will change. But even in the case of economic stagnation Ivorians would probably prefer unemployment to menial tasks, a psychological attitude which can also be observed in industrialized countries such as France or Western Germany.

Supporting elements of industrial development

Industrial climate

The hitherto Ivorian industrial policy is characterized by the encouragement of the private sector. But the public sector industrial investment, first negligible and confined to a few branches, has increased in recent years as a result of the slowing down of private initiative. The private sector remains no less the most important inasmuch as various incentives and political stability continue to inspire the promoters' confidence. The relatively well developed physical and institutional infrastructure also exercises a positive influence on industrial development. By the same token, the freedom of capital transfer, the availability of cheaper labour force and hydro-electric energy have to be mentioned. Unlike other Africa countries such as Cameroon or Zaire the raw material resources of Ivory Coast are rather modest. This, however, does not prevent its agricultural sector from being one of the most prosperous in the region, thus constituting a strong base for industrial development.

Investment code

Issued in 1960, the Ivorian investment code, which has been revised several times since then, is the major instrument of the "planned liberalism" adopted by the Government. It offers incentives according to the importance and interest of the project in the frame of the general country's development. Priority is given to the following six different kinds of enterprises:

- i) real estate firms;
- ii) companies engaged in industrial cultivation and the related processing industries (sugar cane, sugar);
- iii) companies processing local vegetable and animal products (coffee, cocoa, fat products);
- iv) firms producing or assembling mass consumption articles (pencils, vehicles, fertilizer);
- v) mining companies, including petroleum research companies;
- vi) power producing companies.

The advantages of the "priority enterprises" include exemptions from duties on imports, taxes and other levies for a period of up to 10 years or even 25 years in the case of real estate companies. In some cases special advantages defined in an establishment agreement are granted. They guarantee tax stability for a period between 25 and 35 years.

The decisive role played by the Ivorian code in the process of industrial development has not prevented it from criticisms related for example to a too liberal application of the code and an inadequate supervision of the "priority enterprises". It has also been felt that the code discriminates against small enterprises to the benefit of large ones. Another weakness often pointed out is that in order to benefit from import duties, entrepreneurs are inclined to install new equipment more often than necessary. The 1976 revision has taken these and similar criticism into account, and it has introduced a number of changes. For example subsidies are no longer automatically granted to all industrial exports.

Institutional environment

The activities of the different official institutions dealing with industry are co-ordinated by the Ministries of Planning and Finance. Within the Ministry of Planning there are three such institutions:

- The Directorate of Industrial Development (DDI);
- the Department of Development Studies (DED);
- the Department of Regional Planning (DATAR).

DDI prepares annual reports on "priority enterprises". It also appraises the projects submitted by promoters for code advantages. DED is responsible for the preparation of the industry chapter to be included in the development plans. As for DATAR it deals with regional aspects of industry. Within the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the General Directorate of Economic Affairs and External Economic Relations (DGAEREE) handles import licencing, price control and trade negotiations. In addition to the mentioned institutions there exists an industrial promotion office, the BDI, which serves as a link between the Government and potential foreign investors. Local promoters get assistance from the National Promotion Office of the Ivorian Enterprise (OPEI). This

assistance, mostly directed to small business, is technical and managerial. The Center for Foreign Trade (CICE) promotes industrial exports.

Financial infrastructure

The credit and capital markets are supplied by a central bank, development and commercial banks as well as other financial institutions. As member of the West African Monetary Union (UMOA) the Ivory Coast shares the bank of issue, the Banque centrale des états de l'Afrique de l'ouest (BCEAO) with the other countries of the region. By means of its discount system, BCEAO controls the rates of interest and the distribution of credit. Among the four development banks only the Banque ivoirienne de développement industriel (BIDI) takes care of industrial promotion. The remaining deal either with agricultural investment (Banque nationale pour le développement agricole, BNDA) or with financing of public equipment and real estate (Banque nationale pour l'épargne et le crédit, BNEC; Crédit de Côte d'Ivoire, CCI). The commercial banks amount also to four. They provide short- and medium-term financing to all sectors including industry. With more than 35 per cent of total assets, the Société Générale de banques en Côte d'Ivoire (SGBCI) is by far the largest. It is a branch of the French Société Générale which holds the majority of the capital. Another French bank, Crédit Lyonnais, controls more than 67 per cent of the capital of the Société ivoirienne de banque (SIB). Entirely foreign-owned is the Banque internationale pour l'Afrique occidentale (BIAO). The fourth commercial bank, the Banque internationale pour le commerce et l'industrie (BICI), is a subsidiary of the Banque Nationale de Paris whose share in BICI accounts for 49 per cent. The holding status as of 1977 was as follows: ^{1/}

^{1/} Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens, N° 1664, 30 Sept. 1977, p. 19.

	National	Foreign
	(per cent)	
	<hr/>	
Development banks		
BNEC	100	-
CCI	87.6	12.4
BNDA	83.4	16.6
BIDI	21.1	78.9
Commercial banks		
BICI	51.0	49.0
SGBCI	34.7	65.3
SIB	32.5	67.5
BIAO	-	100.0

Other financial institutions include, inter alia, Citibank Côte d'Ivoire, Banque Real Côte d'Ivoire, Société Africaine de Financement, Compagnie Financière de Côte d'Ivoire and the Société Nationale de Financement. The latter institution acquires private enterprises' shares on behalf of the Government. Of particular interest is the fact that stock exchange operations started in Abidjan in 1976 with the quotation of 7 companies. The year thereafter the number of quoted firms rose to 11.

State revenues and foreign aid

The Ivorian public revenues derive from rather a complex system of taxation and duties. In 1975 they totalled more than 168 billion CFA francs of which indirect taxes contributed approximately 43 per cent, direct taxes 24 per cent, and custom duties 33 per cent. The largest contributor, indirect taxation, consists mainly of registration, taxes on services, gasoline, tobacco, beverage and value added tax. These revenues along with customs duties and direct taxation constitute the domestic resources which usually covers the recurrent budget, whereas the investment or development budget is financed by foreign aid and borrowing. The loans stem principally from the World Bank,

Table 2 Source of 1975 tax revenues

<u>Origin</u>	<u>Billion CFA fr.</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Direct taxation		
Income tax	28.19	16.74
Other	<u>12.25</u>	<u>7.27</u>
Subtotal	40.44	24.01
Customs duties		
Import duties	28.53	16.96
Export duties	<u>27.13</u>	<u>16.11</u>
Subtotal	55.66	33.05
Indirect taxation	72.31	42.94
Total revenues	168.40	100.00

Source: Business International S.A., Ivory Coast - Strategic Base for Developing West Africa, March 1977, p. 78.

which, from 1960 through 1975 granted a total of 259 million US \$ credit to the country. The European Development Fund, the European Investment Bank and the African Development Bank also make significant loans. France ranges on top of the list of bilateral donors. Also the Federal Republic of Germany, USA, Japan and Canada are among the countries providing a substantial bilateral assistance to Ivory Coast.

Table 3 Evolution of financial aid to Ivory Coast
(million CFA francs)

	1965	1970	1975
Grants	10,584	2,393	2,155
Loans	6,352	17,435	39,752

Source: Ministère du Plan, La Côte d'Ivoire en chiffres, édition 1977/1978, Abidjan 1978, p. 79.

As can be seen from the table, the evolution of grants and loans have followed opposite directions. During the period under review loans rose whereas grants decreased, a situation which usually occurs when the borrowing country experiences a certain prosperity.

Chapter III

IMPACT OF THE SECONDARY SECTOR

Scope of manufacturing

Stimulated, inter alia, by the Government decision to replace the Senegalese industry as supplier to the domestic and neighbouring countries markets, the Ivorian secondary sector experienced a spectacular expansion during the 1960's, and over the last one and a half decade, it grew at an annual rate of over 15 per cent. At the time when the country received independence from France there existed only 110 industrial enterprises, principally small- and medium-sized, with a total turnover of 13 billion CFA francs. The large majority of them, 47 per cent, were sawmills. By 1976 their number had increased to 484, and their turnover to 390 billion CFA francs. In the process, the size of the firms, particularly in the fields of textile and oil processing industries, had risen. Manufacturing value added per capita jumped from \$19 US to \$75 US between 1960 and 1976. Presently the sector provides employment to approximately 60,000 people whose salaries are estimated at more than 50 billion CFA francs. It contributes some 16 per cent to GDP, and about 24 per cent to total export earnings.

With a total of 18 branches, the Ivorian industrial activity appears relatively diversified. Most of the units deal with the processing of agricultural products, but there are noteworthy efforts to implant steel production and primary metal processing.

Table 4 Operational units in Ivory Coast as at 1976

<u>Branch of industry</u>	<u>Number of units</u>
Cereals and flour processing	113
Woodworking industries	96
Miscellaneous industries (cardboard, glass, print shops,	50
Chemical industries (excepted petroleum and rubber)	47
Textiles and clothing	36

Table 4 (cont'd)

Branch of industry	Number of units
Mechanical and electrical manufacturing	36
Canning and food processing	20
Construction and repair of transport equipment	16
Leather and shoe industry	16
Building materials production	14
Other food processing including tobacco	11
Beverages and ice production	8
Rubber working industry	5
Edible fats production	5
Mining industries	5
Petroleum refining	3
Water and electricity production	2
Steel production	1
Total	484

Source: Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens, No 1664, 30 September 1977, p. 25.

The mentioned units process local and/or imported raw materials. Those processing local raw materials include canned food, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, textiles, rubber, wood as well as oil and edible fats. They can be characterized as agriculture-linked. The imported raw materials on the other hand are non-agriculture based. They consist of chemicals, crude oil, fertilizers, mechanical and electrical components. Due inter alia to limited market opportunities and high transportation costs, the import-based industries tend to develop less quickly than those using local raw materials. Between 1965 and 1974 their respective value added rose from 5.5 billion to 26.7 billion CFA francs for the first group and from 6.3 billion to 32 billion CFA francs for the second one. Their different pace of expansion appears more distinctly if one compares the compound annual growth rate of the value added. In the years 1972-74

this rate amounted to about 37 per cent in the agriculture-based industries, whereas it reached only 19 per cent in the other ones.

Industrial exports with 1974 value accounting for 62,000 million CFA francs or 30 per cent of overall exports value, stem principally from eight groups of products: palm oil (16 per cent of 1974 total industrial exports value), cocoa products (14 per cent), wood products (14 per cent), pineapple products (8 per cent), ginned cotton (5 per cent), latex (3 per cent), instant coffee (2 per cent) and canned fish (2 per cent). The value of the mentioned items in total industrial exports varies between 75 and 80 per cent. Other main industrial exports include textiles, cement, fertilizers, insecticides, tobacco products, motor vehicles, essential oils and plastic articles.

A large majority of Ivorian industrial production is absorbed by the local market. As shown in the table below, only 5 branches out of 18 reach an export level beyond 50 per cent. The 5 mainly export-oriented branches include by decreasing order of importance, mining, food canning, rubber industries, vegetable oil processing and wood industries.

Table 5 Direction of Ivorian industrial production - 1975

Branch	Local market	Export
Steel production	100	-
Water and electricity	100	-
Beverages and ice	98	2
Cereal milling	97	3
Miscellaneous industries	96	4
Other mechanical and electrical industries	93	7
Other food industries and tobacco	90	10
Building materials	88	12
Leather and footwear	85	15
Chemical industry	82	18
Construction and repair of transport equipment	73	27
Textiles and related industries	71	29

Table 5 (cont'd)

Branch	Local market	Export
Petrochemical industry	57	43
Wood industries	49	51
Vegetable oil	37	63
Rubber industry	27	73
Food canning	6	94
Mining industry	-	100

Source: Based on Annex, Table I, p. 30.

Factors inducing industrial growth

A rapid development of agriculture, political stability, expatriate management and technicians, cheap local manpower, an ample supply of foreign capital, relatively adequate infrastructure and a very favourable investment code are among the main factors which influence favourably the Ivorian industrial development. Also important is the convertibility of the local currency, the CFA franc, which is used in most of the former French territories in Africa south of the Sahara. Thanks to franc convertibility foreign promoters are guaranteed repatriation of capital without exchange problems, a fact which constitutes an important element in decisions to invest in the Ivory Coast.

Industrial expansion would most probably not have occurred in the described spectacular way, had the country not benefited from the assistance of expatriate management and technicians. This kind of assistance is not specific to the Ivory Coast, but in the 1960's and even to date the number of expatriate managers and technicians, especially French, was and is probably more substantial than in any other country of the region except Senegal. This set of circumstances has its origins in the fact that, after independence, the Ivory Coast lacked badly medium and higher educated nationals able to benefit from technical training or to occupy managerial posts. During the colonial period the

administrative authorities were frequently seconded by Africans from other French territories such as Senegal, Togo and Dahomey (Benin), rather than by Ivorians. Since then the situation has changed due to the satisfactory improvement of local secondary and higher education opportunities.

One of the strongest stimulus to industrial development came from export-oriented agriculture, which created purchasing power. Thanks to the substantial earnings from agricultural exports, the country was in a position to increase its imports, in particular imports of raw materials and equipment necessary for industrial development.

Sectoral problems

The justified pride of the officials in view of the exceptional performance in the field of industry does not prevent them from being aware of different problems and bottlenecks which hamper further improvement. They relate, inter alia, to regional concentration, economic inefficiency, unemployment and foreign ownership.

An estimated 80 per cent of Ivorian industry is located in the capital Abidjan which, with its market, infrastructure, services and other facilities, provides by far the most attractive location in the country. The incentives offered to promoters prepared to establish their plant in a region other than Abidjan have proved, so far, to be inadequate. One of the 1971/75 plan targets was to reduce, through decentralization, Abidjan's contribution to overall manufacturing value added. According to the plan, this contribution, which accounted for 65 per cent in 1968, should not exceed 50 per cent in 1975. But the pursued objective could not be reached. Far from diminishing, Abidjan's share rose, and one year before the end of the plan, it amounted to 70 per cent. Decentralization efforts have nevertheless continued, not without success, as it seems. In particular the development of the new port San Pedro and its "hinterland" goes on in a satisfactory manner, and according to official reports, the establishment of agro-industrial complexes in Dimbokro and Ferkessedougu have proved to be encouraging.

However paradoxical it may sound, the fact is that the industrialization

process in Abidjan has provoked a great social problem: unemployment. Pushed by the hope to get a job, and attracted by the apparently easier life in the city, many thousands of people have been moving from rural zones to Abidjan. As a result, the population of the capital which in the early 1960's was about 200,000 now approaches 1,000,000. Needless to say that albeit the proliferation of industries, a very large number of the people living in the capital are unemployed. The phenomenon is common to nearly all African capitals, and despite their efforts to create new jobs, hardly one Government has so far found a satisfactory solution to it.

Of another nature is the problem of public enterprises efficiency. Despite increasing training opportunities the number of local managers is not yet satisfactory, as a result of which state-owned firms suffer seriously. Inefficiency and unprofitability characterize many of them. This is the conclusion of a study prepared by a French contractor at the Government request ^{1/}. As one of the major reasons for this situation the study indicates that the state corporations are usually run by men with civil service backgrounds, rather than those with commercial and managerial qualifications. It should, however, be noted that a new generation of actual managers is being trained. Meanwhile the rigid controls introduced by the Government are expected to keep losses within acceptable limits.

First considered as a welcome stimulus in the 1960's, foreign ownership has become meanwhile a matter of concern for the Ivorian decision-makers. At present the very large majority of the firms belongs to Europeans, in particular French. In order to reduce their influence the state has started increasing its own shares in these foreign firms. At the same time it encourages local entrepreneurship.

Status and development plans of industrial branches ^{2/}

Agro-industries

Agricultural production destined for further processing is by and large dominated by public interests. Foreign participation, mainly French,

1. See Africa South of the Sahara 1978-79, London, 1978, p. 459.

2. Table II of the Annex contains the survey of the industry and Table IV summarizes the industrial investments in the 1976-1980 Plan.

is of financial and technological nature. The main products whose share in external trade is considerable, include coffee, cocoa, rubber, sugar and rice. The current plan puts particular stress on the branch expansion expected to be brought about by the improvement of existing plants and the creation of new ones. The sugar industry plays an important role in this connexion. By the end of the plan 6 sugar complexes with a total production capacity of about 200,000 tons will be in operation in Ferkessedougou I and II, in Borotou, Marabadiassa as well as in Serebou and Zuenoula. The planned output will exceed by 100,000 tons the estimated local consumption at that time. The plan aims also at improving profitability of the gum tree culture, as well as at the expansion of the natural rubber production. A new plant is being established in Grand Bereby. It will enable to increase the production of natural rubber from presently 12,000 tons to about 22,000 tons. Furthermore, the plan foresees some 39 billion CFA francs and 17 billion CFA francs for the development of rice and cotton respectively. With its 150,000 tons output the only rice plant, SOERIZ, is not in the position to cover the local demand which, according to estimates, will amount to approximately 405,000 tons by 1980. Thanks to the expansion of CAPRAL and to the creation of new plants, the production of soluble coffee which was 2,400 tons in 1975 will increase to 18,000 tons in 1980. Also the production of treated cocoa beans realized by SACO is envisaged to rise from 35,000 tons to 90,000 tons during the same period. Other agro-industrial projects include the creation of a complex in Sinematiali (tomato concentrate, mango jam, vegetable), the establishment in N'Douci of a natural silk spinning mill and the creation in Abidjan of a unit to produce medicinal plant extracts.

Food processing

Nearly one-third of the turnover realized in Ivorian industry stems from food processing. As at January 1, 76 a total of 15,000 workers were engaged in the 146 enterprises of this sub-sector which is dominated by the breadmaking industry. Given this set of circumstances, the largest part of the output is directed to the local market. Nonetheless the exported output which ranges from canned fruit and vegetable to

treated coffee and cocoa experiences a sustained expansion. In the period between 1969 and 1975, for example, export earnings rose from 10,900 million CFA francs to 46,945 million CFA francs. There is at present only one mill, the Grands Moulins d'Abidjan (GMA), producing wheat flour. But its 118,000 tons installed capacity is large enough to meet the local demand up to 1980. Thereafter another unit is planned to be established in San Pedro. In the field of fruit and vegetable canning the plan aims at increasing existing capacity to 215,000 tons by 1980 and to 270,000 tons in 1985. Subject to satisfactory expansion of the local sugar industry, the plan envisages an increase in chocolate production from presently 5,000 tons to approximately 40,000 tons in 1985. Also foreseen is an increase of the production of soluble coffee to some 10,000 tons after 1980. This will necessitate the creation of new units since the only operational enterprise, CAPRAL, is working at nearly full capacity. In 1975 it produced 2,376 tons of soluble coffee. Other projects include, inter alia, the creation of two slaughter houses in Abidjan and Bouaké and the installation of a refuse treatment unit in Grand Bassam.

Fish processing

The sea food industry including fridge installations for ice production is still modest. In 1975 the branch realized a turnover of about 9 billion CFA francs or less than half of the comparative Senegalese output (23 billion CFA francs) in the same year. Two of the ten units engaged in the branch, SOGIP and SOCEF are fridge installations. The others deal with fish and/or shrimps processing. Exports, valued at nearly 3 billion CFA francs in 1975, consist principally of shrimps. In the same year fish imports were valued at 6.5 billion CFA francs. The current five-year plan has no specific programme for the branch.

Beverages

With its four enterprises, in which the public sector share represents only 5 per cent, the remaining 95 per cent being shared by French and Belgian firms, the beverage industry sub-sector can be considered as remarkably developed. Its installed production capacity

of more than one million hl. beer and 350,000 hl. carbonated drinks is equivalent to local demand. Although limited, the exportations increased satisfactorily in recent years. From 49 million CFA francs in 1973, export earnings rose to 127 million in 1975. The Plan included only one project, the establishment of a new brewery in Bouaflé. The unit which became operational in 1977/78, has an installed capacity of 150,000 hl. beer and 50,000 hl. carbonated drinks.

Tobacco

The interests of the only enterprise, processing Ivorian tobacco, Société Ivoirienne de tabacs (SITAB), are shared by France (50 per cent), the country itself (40 per cent) and Switzerland (10 per cent). The supply of tobacco processed by SITAB comes from industrial and traditional sources. Traditional production is estimated at 2,500 tons whereas industrial production amounts to some 1,300 tons. About 90 per cent of the SITAB output is absorbed by the local market and the remaining 10 per cent is exported to Niger, Senegal and France. The branch has no specific development programme for the time being.

Vegetable oil processing

Thanks to a considerable expansion of palm oil, for which the Ivory Coast has become the second largest exporter in Africa after Zaire, the export revenues of the sub-sector, still dominated by French interests (80 per cent), rose from 1,232 million CFA francs to 17,123 million CFA francs between 1970 and 1975. According to estimates, these exports represent about 70 per cent of the sub-sectoral output in volume, with the remaining 30 per cent directed to the local market. The general aim pursued by the Plan is to intensify and diversify the treatment of raw material inputs. In pursuance of diversification, a unit for the processing of oil from palm kernels and coconuts, is planned in Vridi.

Wood processing

As at January 1976 some 95 enterprises, mostly French, were engaged in the wood industry, which had a turnover totalling 21,272 million CFA francs in 1975. Only the cereal milling industry has a larger number of enterprises, 106. In terms of manpower, however, the wood sector employs by far the largest number of workers in the Ivorian industry as a whole,

namely 13,000 out of some 53,000. Apart from the 3 enterprises mentioned in Table II of the statistical annex, the branch consists principally of small units. Export products with a 1975 value amounting to about 11 million CFA francs include sawn items, veneers, peeled wood and logs. Presently only 40 per cent of log processing is done domestically. The Plan intends to reach a higher vertical integration by increasing to 60 per cent in 1980 and to 90 per cent in 1985 the amount of Ivorian logs used by local industry. Of a particular importance in this connexion is the establishment, in San Pedro, of a pulp and paper plant with an installed capacity of approximately 400,000 tons white pulp.

Leather and footwear

The branch is dominated by BATA SA Ivoirienne, a sub-company of the multinational company BATA. Also noteworthy are some 15 small units producing plastic footwear. The BATA company located in Abidjan employs about 800 workers, and its turnover amounts to approximately 2,800 million CFA francs. Part of the output is exported to Benin, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta. From 83 million CFA francs in 1970, export earnings increased to 472 million CFA francs in 1975. The Plan envisages growth in the leather industry.

Textiles

The textile and affiliated industry is one of the most dynamic in the Ivory Coast. Its turnover is the highest of the secondary sector (40,015 million CFA francs in 1975), and it employs the second largest number of workers (9,161 in the mentioned year). The capital shares are very diversified whereby the Ivorian interests, both public and private (38 per cent), are smaller than the foreign ones (62 per cent). The foreign capital is shared by French firms (31 per cent), Dutch firms (8 per cent) and firms from other countries such as Lebanon, Japan and USA. The exports, especially to the neighbouring countries rose from 3,296 million CFA francs in 1970 to 11,431 million CFA francs in 1975. The 77 billion CFA francs investment foreseen in the Plan are intended to increase the share of textile products in the total industrial exports from approximately 10 per cent in 1975 to more than 21 per cent

in 1980. To this end efforts are directed toward diversification of production and promotion of items containing a high level of local value-added. The different related projects include the establishment of a new cotton spinning mill in Bouaké, the setting-up in Dombokro of a second unit of the UTEXI textile complex, the realization in Agboville of a second unit of the COTIVO textile complex, the expansion of SOCITAS in Bouaké and the creation in Abidjan of a second ready-wear clothes unit by the BECI company.

Chemical and petrochemical industry

With some 50 main enterprises employing about 3,700 workers the chemical and petrochemical branch, exclusively located in Abidjan, is one of the most diversified in the Ivory Coast. Foreign interests are dominant in the petrochemical sector, with a 90 per cent share in the sector. The situation is slightly different in the chemical industry, in which 75 per cent of the capital is owned by foreign firms. The export evolution reflects a satisfactory expansion of the branch. In 1970 the export value of chemical and petrochemical items amounted to 658 million CFA francs; in 1975 this value had increased to 14,902 million CFA francs. Different projects foreseen in the Plan are intended to expand the branch further. They include, inter alia, the creation in Abidjan of units and factories for the production of soap, detergents, tooth paste, tyres and glass, the establishment in Yopougon of a unit for the production of plastic packaging bags and the setting-up in San Pedro of a tyre factory.

Building material industry

Nearly inexistent in 1960, the branch has experienced a remarkable development in recent years thanks to the road and house construction. It includes about 12 enterprises of which SICM (cement) and SCA (clinker) are the most important. As at 1975 the 12 enterprises employed 966 workers and they realized a turnover of nearly 10.5 billion CFA francs. Local consumption is estimated to grow at about 11 to 12 per cent per annum, a rate which leaves room for some exports. The export value of the building materials was 73 million CFA francs in 1970, and it in-

creased to 1,322 million CFA francs in 1975. The development programme of the branch envisages the extension of the SICM cement units in Abidjan and San Pedro.

Mechanical, metallurgical and electrical engineering

The activities of the branch, which includes some 90 enterprises employing about 8,000 workers, is characterized by the lack of any horizontal or vertical linkage. The turnover is important. In 1975 it represented approximately 60,000 million CFA francs. The development programme as defined by the Plan is twofold. In the short term it is envisaged to reinforce the existing activities, and in the long term to base integrated activities on the iron to be exploited in the Klahoyo region. The projects include, inter alia, the establishment in San Pedro of an iron metallurgy processing the local raw material, the extension of the IMCI rolling mill and the creation of a new unit for ship maintenance and repair.

Paper industry

Like most Ivorian industrial branches the paper industry is exclusively located in Abidjan. The modest activities of the existing 4 enterprises which are 80 per cent locally owned are limited to the production of copy books, paper sacks and cardboard boxes. In 1975 the 4 enterprises engaged in the branch realized a turnover of 950 million CFA francs.

UNIDO co-operation

As mentioned, the different Ivorian development plans prepared since independence have placed particular emphasis on the secondary sector, thus giving UNIDO the opportunity to intervene much more substantially than in most African countries south of the Sahara. Presently this assistance consists of four main projects (status of June 1979), with a total budget of more than 31.3 million, or some 8 per cent of the current IPF which amounts to 315 million. The assistance ranges from expertise and training through study tours to supply of equipment. The four operational UNIDO projects are summarized in the table below.

Table 6

Operational UNIDO projects in Ivory Coast as at June 1979

Title	Number	Budget (US \$)	Purpose
Assistance to industrial development	DP/IVC/78/001	1,119,032	industrial promotion
Assistance to Ivory Coast Standardization Office (BIN)	DP/IVC/78/002	126,900	elaboration of a national standardization policy
Regional Center for the promotion of African enterprises in the member states of the "Conseil de l'Entente" Preparatory Assistance	DP/RAF/76/023	67,800	establishment of a regional center
Studies on the industrialization of the central region	DP/IVC/76/001	18,000	project of identification
	Total	1,341,732	

Source: Central Information Unit of the Industrial Operations Division, UNIDO.

Nearly all industrial projects included in the development plan ending 1980 will be expanded. Investment up to 1985 has already been budgeted (Annex, Table V), and as in the past, it can be assumed that UNIDO will be expected to play an important role in the realization and expansion of these projects.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

Table I. Ivorian Industry Branches - 1975

Branch	Number of Firms	Number of Employees	Total Capital ^{a/}	Total Investment ^{a/}	Local Market	Turnover ^{a/} Export	Total
Mining	5	352	260	2,487	-	1,145	1,145
Cereal milling	106	5,725	3,330	9,725	26,576	711	27,287
Food canning	17	3,351	5,136	9,425	1,701	27,988	29,689
Beverages and ice	8	2,145	2,434	7,759	9,623	127	9,750
Vegetable oil	5	1,853	7,921	18,465	10,083	17,123	27,206
Other food industries and tobacco	11	1,655	1,554	12,731	9,327	996	10,323
Textiles and affiliated industries	34	9,161	12,499	27,084	28,584	11,331	40,015
Leather and footwear	17	775	447	1,472	2,719	472	3,191
Wood industries (estimations)	95	13,050	...	19,000	10,466	10,806	21,272
Petrochemical industries	3	327	1,130	8,788	19,651	14,902	34,553
Chemical industries	46	3,379	3,672	11,544	19,799	4,430	24,229
Rubber industries	6	629	4,365	1,293	723	1,929	2,652
Building materials	12	966	1,270	5,602	9,005	1,222	10,227
Steel production	1	136	200	751	1,900	-	1,900
Construction and repair of transport equip.	15	1,920	1,804	3,808	11,220	4,242	15,462
Other mechanical and electrical industries	35	2,690	4,125	5,164	15,230	1,184	16,414
Miscellaneous industries	40	1,617	1,213	2,938	7,638	348	7,984
Water and electricity	2	3,031	2,857	68,467	20,035	-	20,035
Total	<u>458</u>	<u>52,762</u>	<u>54,217</u>	<u>216,503</u>	<u>203,778</u>	<u>99,056</u>	<u>302,834</u>

^{a/} In million CFA francs

Source: Ministère du Plan, La Côte d'Ivoire en Chiffres, Edition 1977-1978, Abidjan, 1978, p. 163.

Table II. Survey of Ivorian Industry, December 1976 - Holdings

Company	Location	Year established	Total (millions CFAfr)	Capital				
				Public	National Private	French	Foreign	Other
				(percentages)				
<u>1. Primary industries</u>								
<u>1.1. Agro-industries</u>								
Ets Escarre	Korhogo	1934	229	-	-	100	-	-
Sté africaine de plantations d'hévéas, SAPH	Abidjan	1956	3,364	60	-	40	-	-
Cie des caoutchoucs de Pakidié, CCP	Abidjan	1960	623	-	-	48	-	52
Consortium des agrumes et plantes à parfums de CI, COCI	Sassandra	1969	195	46	4	35	-	15
Sté pour le développement des plantations de cannes à sucre, de l'industrialisation et la commercialisation du sucre SODISUCRE	Abidjan	1971	1,438	100	-	-	-	-
Sté de riziculture, SODERIZ	Abidjan	1970	75	100	-	-	-	-
Sté d'études et de réalisation pour l'industries caféière et cacaoyère, SERIC	Abidjan	1972	540	55	45	-	-	-
Cie ivoirienne pour le développement des textiles, CIDI	Bouaké	1974	1,200	55	45	-	-	-
Sub-total			7,664	60	3	33	-	4

Table II. (contin'd)

Company	Location	Year established	Total (millions CFA fr)	Capital			
				National		French	Foreign
				Public	Private			Other
				(percentages)			
<u>1.2. Food processing</u>							
Sté africaine de conserverie, SAFCO	Tiassalé	1950	278	-	-	100	-
Sté des ananas de la CI, SALCI	Abidjan	1952	943	24	16	60	-
Sté africaine de cacao, SACO	Abidjan	1956	1,732	35	-	40	25
Cie africaine de préparations alimentaires et diététiques, CAPRAL	Abidjan	1959	1,300	27	-	73	-
Les grands moulins d'Abidjan, GMA	Abidjan	1962	2,000	-	-	100	-
Confiserie Abidaner	Abidjan	1962	50	-	-	100	-
Sté ivoirienne de produits laitiers, IVOIRLAIT	Abidjan	1962	45	-	-	100	-
Sté abidjanaise de gérance et d'exploitation commerciale, SAGECO	Abidjan	1962	50	-	-	100	-
Cie ivoirienne de produits alimentaires, CIPA	Abidjan	1967	375	-	-	100	-
Ind. de transformation des produits agricoles, API	Abidjan	1968	675	67	-	33	-
Sté africaine de biscuiterie, SABI	Abidjan	1968	50	-	50	50	-
Sté ivoirienne d'ananas et de conserves alimentaires, SIACA	Abidjan	1973	293	55	3	4	38
Chocolaterie-confiserie de CI, CHOCODI	Abidjan	1975	450	14	35	41	-
		Sub-total	8,300	23	4	67	6

Table II. (contin'd)

Company	Location	Year established	Total (millions CFA fr)	Capital				
				National		Foreign		
				Public	Private	French	Other	
<u>1.3. Fish processing</u>								
Sté de conserves de CI, SCODI	Abidjan	1960	200	-	-	100	-	
Industrialisation de la pêche, SOGIP	Abidjan	1961	50	-	-	-	100	
Sté de construction et d'exploitation d'installations frigorifiques en CI, SOCEP	Abidjan	1962	180	45	25	30	-	
Sté Amerger	Abidjan	1967	50	-	-	100	-	
Fabrique ivoirienne de Nuoc - Mam, FINUMA	Abidjan	1968	55	47	47	6	-	
Sub-total			535	20	13	57	10	
<u>1.4. Beverages</u>								
Sté des brasseries de CI, BRACADI	Abidjan	1949	1,081	7	4	61	18	
Sté des boissons hygiéniques de CI, SOBOCI	Abidjan	1949	250	-	-	100	-	
Sté de limonaderies et brasseries d'Afrique, SOLIBRA	Abidjan	1955	600	-	-	-	100	
Sté des brasseries de Bouaké, SBB	Bouaké	1971	450	-	-	100	-	
Sub-total			2,381	3	2	70	25	

Table II. (contin'd)

Company	Location	Year established	Total (millions CFA fr)	Capital				
				National		Foreign		
				Public	Private	French	Other	
<u>1.5. Tobacco</u>								
Sté ivoirienne des tabacs, SITAB	Bouaké	1975	912	18	22	50		10
<u>1.6. Vegetable oil processing</u>								
Plantations et huileries de la CI, PHCI	Cosrou	1954	250	25	-	75		-
SODEPALM	Abidjan	1963	400	100	-	-		-
Blohorn SA	Abidjan	1969	4,027	-	-	100		-
Sté ivoirienne de trituration de graines oléagineuses et de raffinage d'huile végétale, TRITIURAF	Abidjan	1973	650	65	20	15		-
	Sub-total		5,327	16	3	81		-
<u>1.7. Wood processing</u>								
Cie des scieries africaines, SCAP	Gd. Bassam	1918	740	-	-	100		-
Sté ind. et forestière de CI, STFCI	Abidjan	1955	250	-	-	-		100
Cie ind. du bois, CIB	Abidjan	1962	150	-	-	-		100
Sté ind. ivoirienne des bois, SIBOIS	Abidjan	1963	410	-	-	70		30
Ets Georges Jacob	Abidjan	1972	330	-	-	100		-
Sté ivoirienne de transformation des bois, SIMPRABOIS	Abengourou	1973	220	-	40	40		20

Table II. (contin'd)

Company	Location	Year established	Total (millions CFA fr)	Capital			
				National		Foreign	
				Public	Private	French	Other
Sté des bois transformés d'Afrique, BTA	Abidjan	1974	182	-	-	51	49
Complexe ind. de bois de buyo, HATIKVAH	Abidjan	1974	650	-	100	-	-
	Sub-total		2,932	-	25	52	23
		<u>1.8. Leather and footwear</u>					
BAVA	Abidjan	1962	450				
		<u>1.9. Textiles</u>					
Ets. R. Gonfreville, ERG	Bouaké	1943	1,457	25	33	42	-
Manufacture de toiles et bâches, MATOBA	Abidjan	1954	18	-	-	-	100
Sté des impressions sur tissus de CI, ICODI	Abidjan	1961	1,700	30	2	50	12
Sté africaine de bonneterie, SAB	Abidjan	1962	200	-	-	-	100
Filature-tissage-sacs CI, FILTISAC	Abidjan	1965	300	25	-	-	75
Sté de filature et tissage, SOFITES	Bouaké	1966	100	-	-	100	-
Sté ivoirienne de textiles artisanales et synthétiques, SOCI TAS	Bouaké	1966	333	35	-	65	-
Sté UNWAX	Abidjan	1967	750	-	-	-	100

Table II. (contin'd)

Company	Location	Year established	Total (millions CFA fr)	Capital			
				National		Foreign	
				Public	Private	French	Other
Sté ind. textile de CI, SOTEXI	Abidjan	1967	350	20	15	35	30
Sté de transformation ind. de produits agricoles, SOTRIPA	Abidjan	1968	110	-	100	-	-
Manufacture ivoir. de confection enfantine, MICE	Abidjan	1971	30	-	100	-	-
Sté ivoir. des textiles, SIVOITEX	Abidjan	1971	200	-	-	-	100
Cotonnière ivoirienne, COTIVO	Abidjan	1972	2,400	-	4	96	-
Union textile de CI, UTEXI	Abidjan	1972	2,000	13	7	28	52
Sté ind. de filature, confection et de textile, FILCOTEX	Abidjan	1973	110	-	-	-	100
Blue Bell CI, BBCI	Abidjan	1974	200	-	-	-	100
Sté de lingerie CI, SOLINCI	Bouaké	1974	25	-	50	50	-
	Sub-total		10,358	21	11	31	37
<u>2. Chemical and petrochemical industries</u>							
Sté tropicale des allumettes, SOTROPAL	Abidjan	1959	240	40	-	60	-
La Silicate de CI, SCI	Abidjan	1959	5	-	-	50	50
Manufacture ivoirienne de plastique africain, MIPA	Abidjan	1960	60	-	-	100	-

Table II. (contin'd)

Company	Location	Year established	Total (millions CFA fr)	Capital			
				National		French	Foreign
				Public	Private			Other
Sté ind. moderne de parfumerie, SIMOPA	Abidjan	1961	90	-	-	100	-
Sté ivoir. d'oxygène et d'acétylène, SIVOA	Abidjan	1961	473	30	-	70	-
Sté ivoir. de peintures et colorants, SIPEC	Abidjan	1961	300	-	-	97	3
Sté abidjanaise d'expansion chimique, SAEC	Abidjan	1961	210	-	-	88	12
Manufacture de reconditionnement de pneumatiques, MRP	Abidjan	1961	200	20	22	58	-
Sté afric. de fabrication de formulation et de conditionnement, SOFACO	Abidjan	1961	200	-	29	71	-
Sté ivoir. de raffinage, SIR	Abidjan	1962	1,000	30	-	30	40
POLY-PLAST	Abidjan	1962	150	-	50	-	50
Sté afric. de produits chimiques et de synthèse, SAPROCSY	Abidjan	1963	50	-	15	85	-
SEWARD Côte d'Ivoire	Abidjan	1964	40	-	-	100	-
Sté ivoir. d'engrais, SIVENG	Abidjan	1965	660	35	3	33	29
Sté ivoir. pour la fabrication de lubrifiants, SIFAL	Abidjan	1966	70	-	-	20	80
Manufacture de caoutchouc de la CI, MACACI	Abidjan	1966	178	-	8	92	-

Table II. (contin'd)

Company	Location	Year established	Total (millions CFA fr)	Capital				
				National		Foreign		
				Public	Private	French	Other	
Sté Allibert	Abidjan	1967	350	-	8	92	-	
Lubrifiants Texaco, LUBTEX	Abidjan	1968	100	-	-	-	100	
Sté africain de produits chimiques Shell, SAPCS	Abidjan	1969	100	-	-	100	-	
Sté plastiques et élastomères de la CI, PECE	Abidjan	1969	40	-	15	85	-	
Union Carbide de CI, UCCI	Abidjan	1969	1,069	-	-	-	100	
Sté ivoirienne de fabrication de colles et dérivés, SIFACOL	Abidjan	1969	140	-	100	-	-	
Sté d'extrusion et de tissage de CI, SETCI	Abidjan	1969	100	-	-	100	-	
Sté ivoir. de peintures et laques, IPL	Abidjan	1971	120	-	-	100	-	
Sté de transformation ind. de CI, SOTICI	Abidjan	1972	90	-	-	40	60	
Cie gén. ivoir. de piles électriques, COGIP	Abidjan	1972	70	-	49	51	-	
Sté ivoirienne de soufflage et emballage plastique, SISEP	Abidjan	1972	35	-	-	65	-	
Cie ind. ivoir. de filets de pêche, COFPECHE	Abidjan	1973	30	-	25	75	-	
Sub-total			6,170					
				- Chemicals	14	11	58	17
				- Petrochemicals	9	1	35	55

Table II. (contin'd)

Company	Location	Year established	Total (millions CFA fr)	Capital			
				National		Foreign	
				Public	Private	French	Other
3. Building material industry							
Sté abidjanaise de carrelage, SACAR	Abidjan	1958	45	-	-	-	100
Sté ivoir. de ciments et matériaux, SICM	Abidjan	1962	252	-	-	100	-
Sté de briqueteries de CI, SOBRI CI	Abidjan	1965	200	75	-	16	9
Sté des ciments d'Abidjan, SCA	Abidjan	1965	180	40	-	60	-
Sté Marbrindustrie	Abidjan	1965	15	-	-	-	100
CEHAM-ANTEN	Abidjan	1970	300	35	-	-	65
Sté ivoir. du marbre et du granit, IMG	Abidjan	1973	75	-	-	100	-
STIPOREX-IVOIRE	Abidjan	1973	10	20	-	-	80
	Sub-total		1,077	29	-	42	29
4. Mechanical, metallurgical and electrical engineering							
Sté des ateliers métalliques et d'entreprises de Laon-Afrique, SAMFLA	Abidjan	1951	180	-	-	100	-
Atelier de rectification de CI, ARCI	Abidjan	1951	27	-	-	100	-
Cie abidjanaise de réparations navales et de travaux industriels, CARONA	Abidjan	1953	400	-	-	100	-

Table II. (contin'd)

Company	Location	Year established	Total (millions CFA fr)	Capital			
				National		Foreign	
				Public	Private	French	Other
Sté ivoirienne d'entreprise et de construction métallique, SIMERCOM	Abidjan	1956	70	37	-	67	-
Fermetures Mischler de CI, FMCI	Abidjan	1956	63	-	-	100	-
Sté de tréfileries et clouteries de la CI, SOTRECO	Abidjan	1957	150	-	-	100	-
Sté ivoirienne d'emballages métalliques, SIEM	Abidjan	1960	656	13	-	87	-
Manufacture africaine de cycle, MAC	Abidjan	1960	320	-	-	100	-
Abidjan-Industrie, ABI	Abidjan	1960	240	10	87	3	-
Sté africaine radioélectrique, SAR	Abidjan	1960	60	-	-	100	-
Ateliers métallurgiques de bâtiment, AFB	Abidjan	1960	35	-	-	100	-
Cie ivoir. de l'aluminium, IVOIRAL	Abidjan	1961	344	-	-	100	-
Sté africaine de fabrication des automobiles Renault, SAFAR	Abidjan	1961	320	-	23	77	-
Sté d'études et de réalisations industrielles d'Abidjan, SERIA	Abidjan	1961	75	-	-	100	-
Strafor-Afrique	Abidjan	1962	101	8	-	92	-
Sté africaine d'emballages métalliques, MECANEMBAL	Abidjan	1962	70	-	-	100	-

Table II. (contin'd)

Company	Location	Year established	Total (millions CFA, fr)	Capital				
				National		Foreign		
				Public	Private	French	Other	
Ets Delpech	Abidjan	1965	20	-	-	100	-	
Sté ivoir. de fabrication et de montage automobile, SIFMA	Vridi	1966	210	-	-	100	-	
Industries métallurgiques de la CI, INCI	Abidjan	1967	200	40	-	60	-	
Sté ivoir. de montage et d'exploitation automobile, SIMEA	Abidjan	1968	500	34	15	51	-	
Manufacture ivoir. d'articles de ménage, MIAM	Abidjan	1968	185	10	-	-	-	90
Sté de galvanisation de tôles en CI, TOLES-IVOIRES	Abidjan	1969	350	-	25	20	-	55
Ateliers et forges de l'Ebrié	Abidjan	1969	20	25	-	50	-	25
Sté Chausson-Afrique	Abidjan	1970	110	20	-	80	-	
Ateliers navals de CI, ANCI	Abidjan	1972	40	-	-	100	-	
Sté ivoir. de cables, SICABLE	Abidjan	1976	185	35	5	60	-	
<u>5. Paper industry</u>								
Comptoir ivoirien des papiers, CIP	Abidjan	1968	80	-	100	-	-	
Sté africaine de fabrication et d'impression de cahiers, SAFICA	Abidjan	1968	30	-	100	-	-	

Table II. (contin'd)

Company	Location	Year established	Total (millions CFA fr)	Capital			
				National		Foreign	
				Public	Private (percentages)	French	Other
Sté nationale de conditionnement, SONACO	Abidjan	1975	300	100	-	-	-
Sté ivoirienne d'emballage, SIVEM	Abidjan	1975	160	10	21	20	49
		Sub-total	570	55	25	5	15

Source: Ediafric, L'industrie africaine en 1976. Paris, 1977, tome 1, pp. 17-75.

Table III. 1975 Turnover and Output of Ivorian Industries

Company	Turnover (millions CFA fr)	Product	Production capacity	Production
<u>1. Primary industries</u>				
<u>1.1. Agro-industries</u>				
Ets Escarre	111	cotton seed	20,000 t	8,200 t
SAPH	1,400	rubber	...	10,018 t
CCP	540	latex	4,500 t	4,254 t
COCI	217	concentrated juice	800 t	650 t
SOIERIZ	25,000	paddy rice	165,000 t	130,000 t
SCIESUCRE	931	refined sugar	60,000 t	21,752 t
SERIC	5,500	coffee	42,000 t	33,000 t
CIDT	9,643	cotton seed	80,000 t	59,938 t
		cotton staple	32,000 t	23,931 t
<u>1.2. Food processing</u>				
SAFCO	1,157	canned pineapples	25,000 t	20,000 t
SALCI	5,100	treated pineapples	120,000 t	85,500 t
		canned pineapples	55,000 t	37,823 t
SACO	10,830	cocoa beans, treated	40,000 t	34,776 t
CAPRAL	7,800	soluble coffee	2,500 t	2,376 t
GMA	6,350	wheat flour	118,000 t	89,500 t
ABIDANER	200 (1974)	sweets	24t/day	...
		chewing gum	9t/day	...
IVOIRLAIT	356	milk products	6,000 t	2,245 t
SAGECO	1,250	bread	20,000 t	12,000 t
CI PA	660	pasta	16.5t/day	1,480 t
		sweets	4.5t/day	450 t
		biscuits	4 t/day	1,450 t
API	5,000	cocoa beans, treated	20,000 t	14,000 t
SABI	178	biscuits	7t/day	542 t
SIACA	1,900	treated pineapples	70,000 t	39,000 t
CHOCODI	...	chocolate	7,000 t	3,500 t
<u>1.3. Fish processing</u>				
SCODI	2,200	tuna fish	3,000 t	9,000 t
SCGIP	220	fish, stocked	1,600t/day	17,000 t
SCCEF	536	ice	45,000 t	15,000 t

Table III, (contin'd)

Company	Turnover (millions CFA fr)	Product	Production capacity	Production
AMERGER	200	shrimps	800 t	300 t
FINUMA	50	fish	...	...
<u>1.4. Beverages</u>				
BRACODI	4,900	beer	450,000 hl	315,000 hl
SOBOCI	1,500	carbonated beverages	300,000 hl	175,000 hl
SOLIBRA	5,100	beer	500,000 hl	365,000 hl
		carbonated beverages	250,000 hl	125,000 hl
SBB	984	carbonated beverages	50,000 hl	42,000 hl
		beer	100,000 hl	60,000 hl
		ice	40t/day	4,800 t
<u>1.5. Tobacco</u>				
SITAB	7,500	cigarettes	160 million packs	131 million packs
		cigars	75 million	66 million
<u>1.6. Vegetable oil processing</u>				
PHCI	691	palm oil stems, treated	64,000 pieces	30,000 t
		palm oil	12,000 t	6,290 t
		palm kernels	3,200 t	1,480 t
SOEPALM	13,283	palm oil stems, treated	...	...
BLOHORN	11,264	vegetable oil	40,000 t	38,000 t
		soap	50,000 t	21,000 t
		margarine	11,000 t	700 t
TRITURAF	1,500	cotton seed triturated	60,000 t	36,000 t
<u>1.7. Wood processing</u>				
SCAF	2,850	sawn items	32,000 m ³	11,560 m ³
		veneers	23,000 m ³	7,800 m ³
SIFCI	2,537	peeled wood	35,000 m ³	...
OIB	650	sawn items	...	16,018 m ³
SIBOIS	1,221	sawn items	11,300 m ³	...
		veneers	14,300 m ³	9,400 m ³

Table III. (contin'd)

Company	Turnover (millions CFA fr).	Product	Production capacity	Production
G. JACOB	1,300 (1973)	veneers	8,000 m ³	...
		laths	5,000 m ³	...
		doors	40,000 pieces	...
SINTRABOIS	200	sawn items	15,000 m ³	...
		veneers	3,600 m ³	...
BTA	200	peeled wood	7,000 m ³	4,400 m ³
HATIKVAH	...	sawn items	36,000 m ³	...
		veneers	22,000 m ³	...
<u>1.8. Leather and footwear</u>				
BATA	1,440	shoes	5 million pairs	3.8 million pairs
<u>1.9. Textiles</u>				
ERG	8,200	fabric	5.5 million metres	3.6 million metres
		spun fabric	6,000 t	5,400 t
		woven material	4,500 t	4,100 t
MATOBA	220 (1973)	canvas	...	...
ICODI	4,200	printed fabric (fancy print)	20 million metres	20 million metres
SAB	1,080	hosiery	130,000 pieces/month	400 t
FILTISAC	1,300	sacks	6 million	5.6 million
SOFITIS	542	sacks	2 million	1.7 million
SOCITAS	2,100	spun synthetics	3 million metres	2.6 million metres
UNIWAX	...	fabric	12 million yards	...
SCOTEXI	5,800	printed fabric	30 million metres	30 million metres
		dyed fabric	6 million metres	3.3 million metres
SOTRIPA	529	hygienic articles	300 t	...
MICE	450	ready-made clothes	980,000 pieces	740,000 pieces
SIVCITEX	...	towels	1.3 million pieces	...
		blankets	900,000 pieces	...

Table III. (contin'd)

Company	Turnover (millions CFA fr)	Product	Production capacity	Production
COTIVO	...	fabric	6,000 t	...
UTEXI	...	fabric	6,000 t	...
FILCOTEX	398	hosiery	500 t	400 t
BBCI	...	ready-wear clothes	500,000 pieces	...
SOLINCI	149	brassières	572,000 pieces	84,000 pieces
<u>2. Chemical and petrochemical industries</u>				
SOTROPAL	992	matches	200 million boxes	152 million boxes
SCI	432	glassy silicate	6,000 t	4,500 t
MIPA	344	household articles	3,500 t	...
		footwear	6,000 t	...
		misc. articles	1,500 t	...
		biros	18 million	...
SIMOPA	750	talcum powder	400 t	...
		vaseline	400 t	...
		perfumery products	200,000 l	...
SIVOA	990	oxygen	1.8 million m ³	654,000 m ³
		acetylene	350,000 m ³	192,000 m ³
SIPEC	419	paint	200t/month	2,500 t
SAEC	1,000	paint	5,000 t	3,000 t
MRP	740	retreaded tyres	80,000 pieces	60,000 pieces
SOFACO	2,600	pesticides	10,000 t	9,000 t
SIR	32,000	petroleum products	2 million tons	1.49 million tons
POLY-PLAST	700	plastic products	3,000 t	1,600 t
SAPROCSY	730	washing powder	12,000 t	1,900 t
		cleaning powder	2,000 t	250 t
		detergents	1,600 t	350 t
		bleach	800 t	35 t
SEWARD	700	perfumery products	2,000 t	...
SIVENG	3,400	fertilizers	62,000 t	55,000 t
SIFAL	1,805	lubricants	17,000 t	15,000 t
MACACT	326	rubber products	750 t	585 t

Table III. (contin'd)

Company	Turnover (millions CFA fr)	Product	Production capacity	Production
ALLIBERT	1,413	plastic products	2,500 t	2,200 t
LUBTEX	1,200	lubricants	18,000 t	12,000 t
SAPCS	1,652	pesticides	2,5 million l	2,2 million litres
PECI	326	synthetic foams	1,000 t	...
UCCI	1,400	batteries	100 million pieces	32 million pieces
SIPACOL	420	glue	1,200 t	...
SETCI	460	polypropylene products	800 t	702 t
SOTICI	700	PVC tubes	4,000 t	1,250 t
COGIP	620	batteries	15 million pieces	14,5 million pieces
SISEP	315 (1974)	plastic products	...	...
COFIPECHE	...	nylon nets	...	...
<u>3. Building materials</u>				
SACAR	120 (1974)	paving stones	150,000 m ²	55,000 m ²
SICM	3,254	cement	525,000 t	313,000 t
SOBRICI	145	bricks	...	19,800 t
SCA	4,700	clinker	650,000 t	460,800 t
MARBRINDUSTRIE	128	marble and granite	...	7,426 m ²
CERAM-ANTEN	279	mosaics	192,000 m ²	142,000 m ²
		crockery and paving stones	550,000 m ²	30,000 m ²
IMG	1,122	concrete products	132,000 t	69,000 t
SIPOREX	...	concrete	55,000 m ³	40,000 m ³
<u>4. Mechanical, metallurgical and electrical engineering</u>				
SAMELA	2,300	iron-works	3,000 t	2,300 t
ARCI	248	mechanics	...	...
CARENA	1,423	sheet steel	100t/month	...
SIFERCOM	525	metall construction	2,000 t	1,400 t
FMCI	...	metallic doors	40,000 m ²	...
SOTREC	302	galvanised wires	3,000 t	3,000 t
SIEM	5,525	metallic boxes	200 million boxes	150 million boxes
XAC	1,095	bicycles	...	34,757 pieces

Table III. (contin'd)

Company	Turnover (millions CFA fr).	Product	Production capacity	Production
ABI	305	cast-iron, bronze	1,000 t	500 t
		air-conditioners	3,000 pieces	1,500 pieces
		manual pumps	1,000 pieces	850 pieces
		peeling machines	800 pieces	600 pieces
SAR ^{1/}	460 (1974)	radios	250,000 pieces	100,000 pieces
AMB	950	foundry articles	7,500 m ² /month	60,000 m ²
IVOIRAL	2,074	iron sheets	6,000 t	5,826 t
		household articles	390 t	384 t
SAFAR	4,000	car assembling	7,000 pieces	3,111 pieces
SERIA	264	road equipment	200 pieces	...
STRAFOR	161	radiators	12,000 pieces	4,692 pieces
		batteries	50,000 pieces	20,228 pieces
MECANEMBAL	1,242	metallic boxes	5 million pieces	3,6 million pieces
		plastic bottles	7 million pieces	4,7 million pieces
		barrels	0.5 million pieces	0.2 million pieces
DELPECH	125(1974)	metallic furniture	...	...
SIFMA	...	trailers	...	350 pieces
IMCI	2,995	concrete iron	26,000 t	13,000 t
SIMEA	4,800	lorry assembling	...	4,200 pieces
MIAM	1,600	household articles	2,000 t	1,000 t
TOLES-IVCIRE	1,900	iron sheets	20,000 t	10,500 t
EBRIE	153 (1973)	baby push-chairs	...	...
ANCI	116	navy repair	...	...
SICABLE	1,100 (1977)	cables	2,000 t	...

Table III. (contin'd)

Company	Turnover (millions CFA fr).	Product	Production capacity	Production
<u>5. Paper industry</u>				
CIP	485	copy books	40 million pieces	30 million pieces
SAFICA	249 (1974)	copy books	300 t	180 t
SONACO	...	cardboard boxes	...	8.5 million pieces
SIVEM	...	paper sacks	10 million pieces	...

1/ Activities terminated in 1976

Source: Ediafric, L'industrie africaine en 1976. Paris, 1977, tome 1, pp. 17-76

Table IV. Industrial Investments in the 1976-1980 Plan

Branch	Total investment ^{1/}	Value added ^{1/}			Export value ^{1/}			Employment		
		1975	1980 target	1985 target	1975	1980 target	1985 target	1975	1980 target	1985 target
Water and power production	149.3	11.0	17.0	35.5	-	-	-	2,500	3,700	5,000
Mining	130.0	1.0	1.0	26.5	1.3	1.5	53.0	400	350	3,900
Agro-industries and food processing	76.0	32.3	61.0	104.3	44.5	79.0	139.0	15,800	22,000	30,000
Paper and miscellaneous industries	76.0	2.8	5.0	21.0	1.2	2.0	30.0	1,700	2,200	3,800
Textiles and related industries	45.0	17.5	41.3	66.0	12.0	47.0	90.0	10,000	17,800	27,000
Metal processing, electrical and electrical engineering	45.0	13.4	22.5	34.7	10.5	14.5	2.0	8,200	11,750	18,000
Chemical industry	25.0	25.5	42.0	70.0	24.5	34.5	60.0	4,500	7,000	11,000
Wood industry ^{2/}	20.0	7.5	19.2	29.5	13.0	30.0	45.0	10,500	16,000	22,000
Building material industry	8.5	4.2	7.5	10.5	1.8	2.5	4.0	966	...	...

^{1/} In billion CFA francs; ^{2/} Excluding paper pulp and charcoal.

Source: Ivory Coast, Ministry of Planning (Ed.), Summary of the Five Year Economical, Social and Cultural Plan 1976-1980. Abidjan, 1975, pp. 34-37 and Ediafric (Ed.), L'industrie africaine en 1976, Paris, 1977, tome i, passim.

Table V. Areas of Possible UNIDO Co-operation with Regard to the Current Development Plan, and up to 1985

Sub-sector	Budget 1976-80 (billion CFA francs)	Budget 1980-85
<u>Food processing and agro-industries</u>	76	120
Coffe, cocoa and corn processing		
Rice, oil and flower mills		
Sugar production		
<u>Textiles and related industries</u>	45	32
Cotton seeding		
Spinning and weaving		
Synthetic fibers production		
Modernization of finished textile industry		
Ready-wear clothing and hosiery		
Integrated leather industry		
<u>Wood industries</u>	20	23
Sawing, veneer peeling and veneer slicing		
<u>Chemical industries</u>	25	30
Oil refinery		
Tyre manufacturing		
Fertilizer production		
Pharmaceutical production		
Fatty products development (margarine, glycerol etc.)		

Table V. (continued)

Sub-sector	Budget 1976-80	Budget 1980-85
	(billion CFA francs)	
<u>Building material industries</u>	8.5	9.5
Cement production		
Hollow glass production		
<u>Metal processing mechanic, electrical and electronical engineering</u>	35	10
Paper mill		
Research activities in printing and graphic sector		

Source: Ivory Coast, Ministry of Planning (Ed.), Summary of the Five Year Economical, Social and Cultural Plan 1976-1980, pp. 35 - 37.

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