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15923

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Distr.
LIMITED
PPD.6
6 October 1986
ENGLISH

**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT REVIEW
SERIES**

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Prepared by the
Regional and Country Studies Branch

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**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT REVIEW
SERIES**

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Preface

This series of industrial development reviews on developing countries is prepared by the UNIDO Regional and Country Studies Branch of the Research and Studies Division.

The reviews provide a survey and brief analyses of the respective country's industrial sector, as an information service to relevant sections within UNIDO and other international agencies as well as aid agencies in developed countries concerned with technical assistance to industry. It is expected that the reviews will prove a handy, useful information source also for policy-makers in the developing countries as well as for industrial entrepreneurs, financiers and economic researchers.

The reviews draw primarily on information and material available at UNIDO headquarters from national and international statistical publications as well as data contained in the UNIDO data base. Since up-to-date national statistical data usually are not complete, it is evident that the reviews will need to be updated periodically. To supplement efforts under way in UNIDO to improve the data base and to monitor industrial progress and changes on a regular basis, it is hoped that the appropriate national authorities and institutions in the respective countries and other readers will provide UNIDO with relevant comments, suggestions and information. Such response will greatly assist in updating the reviews.

The present Review was prepared on the basis of information available at UNIDO headquarters at the beginning of 1986. It is divided into two rather distinct parts. Chapters 1 and 2 are analytical in character, giving first a brief overview of the country's economy and its manufacturing sector and then a more detailed review of the structure and development of its manufacturing industries. Chapter 3 contains various kinds of reference material on national plans and policy statements relevant to industrial development, on the more important governmental and other institutions involved in industrial development and on the country's natural, human and financial resources for

industrial development. The Review also contains relevant basic indicators and graphical presentation of manufacturing trends as well as statistical and other appendices.

It should be noted that the reviews are not official statements of intention or policy by Governments nor do they represent a comprehensive and in-depth assessment of the industrial development process in the countries concerned.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Regional classifications, industrial classifications, trade classifications and symbols used in the statistical tables of this report, unless otherwise indicated, follow those adopted in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook.

Dates divided by a slash (1984/85) indicate a crop year or a financial year. Dates divided by a hyphen (1984-85) indicate the full period, including the beginning and end years.

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

In tables:

Three dots (...) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported;
A dash (-) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible;
A blank indicates that the item is not applicable;
One dot (.) indicates that there is insufficient data from which to calculate the figure;
Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Basic indicators and graphical illustrations of manufacturing trends contained in this Review are based on data sourced from the UNIDO data base, international organizations, commercial and national sources.

The following abbreviations are used in this document:

b/d	barrels a day
BIDI	Banque Ivoirienne de Développement Industriel
BNCI	Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie
CAPEM	Centre for Assistance and Promotion of National Enterprises
CPAF	African Financial Community Franc
CICE	Centre Ivoirien du Commerce Extérieur
CIDI	Compagnie Ivoirienne pour le Développement des Textiles
CIRES	Cashiers Ivoiriens de Recherche Economique
CPDCs	Centrally Planned Developed Countries
EEC	European Economic Community
EPAs	Public Administration Institutions
GDP	gross domestic product
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
MVA	manufacturing value added
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SOMAPI	Fonds National d'Investissement

BASIC INDICATORS 1
The economy

GDP (1985): CFAF 2,996 billion
 Population (1985): 10.2 million persons
 Labour force (1983): 4.493 million
 GNP per capita (1984): \$610
 GDP per capita (1985): \$669^{a/}

Growth rate of GDP: 1960-70 1970-75 1975-80 1981 1982 1983
 (per cent) 7.9 5.6 7.4 0.2 -3.9 -4.4

1984 1985 1986^{a/}
 -2.8 4.2 3.2

Sectoral Composition of GDP: 1960 1970 1980 1983
 (percentage)

Agriculture 43.5 27.2 25.8 26.7
 Secondary sector 14.1 21.5 23.4 22.8
 Manufacturing 4.0 13.2 11.7 10.9
 Services 42.1 51.3 50.7 50.4

Annual average inflation rate: 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985
 (per cent) 14.7 8.8 7.4 4.3 4.3 5.0

Currency exchange rate: 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 Dec. May
 (CFAF equivalents to \$1) 211.3 271.7 328.6 381.1 437.0 1985 1986
 378.0 349.0

^{a/} Forecast.

BASIC INDICATORS 2
Resources and transport infrastructure

Major agricultural commodities (1984): ('000 tonnes)	Yams (2,350), sugar cane (1,800), cassava (800), cocoa beans (440), rice (396), coffee (85)		
Fishery production (1983): ('000 tonnes)	Marine fish (79), fresh water and diadrons (12), shellfish (2)		
Forestry production (1983): ('000 cubic metres)	Sawlog (4,088), fuelwood and charcoal (7,192), industrial round wood (4,647), saw wood and panels (966)		
Livestock (1984): (number, '000)	Sheep (1,400), goats (1,400), cattle (760), pigs (410)		
Mineral resources:			
Diamonds production ('000 metric carats)	<u>1978</u> 10	<u>1979</u> 37	<u>1980</u> 40
Gas reserves (1986):	3,500 million cubic feet		
Production of crude petroleum (1985):	22,500 b/d		
Energy production: ('000 tonnes)			
Wood	2,150 (1980)		
Petroleum	1,100 (1983)		
Hydroelectricity	977 million kWh (1983)		
Roads:	46,580 km, of which 3,694 paved (1982)		
Commercial vehicles	28,000 (1981)		
Railways:	1,179 km (1982)		
Freight carried	631 million tons per km (1981)		
Ports:	Abidjan, San Pedro		
Airports:	Abidjan (international) and 13 others		

BASIC INDICATORS 3
Foreign trade and balance of payments

Exports:	Total value (1985):	CFAF 1,300 billion
	Main goods (1984): (CFAF '000)	Cocoa (396.9), coffee (183.4), petroleum products (98.1), timber products (78.4)
	Main destinations (1983):	
	EEC	CFAF 410 billion
	Other Western European countries	CFAF 37 billion
	Eastern Europe	CFAF 24 billion
	Africa	CFAF 145 billion
	America	CFAF 106 billion
	Asia	CFAF 46 billion
Imports:	Total value (1985):	CFAF 750 billion
	Main goods (1983): (CFAF '000)	Metal and machinery (185), petroleum products (130), food and tobacco (122), chemicals, rubber and paper (79), textiles (26), building materials (17)
	Main origins (1983):	
	EEC	CFAF 360 billion
	Other Western European countries	CFAF 42 billion
	Eastern Europe	CFAF 6 billion
	Africa	CFAF 120 billion
	America	CFAF 51 billion
	Asia	CFAF 105 billion
	Balance of payments (1984): (current account deficit)	\$200 million
	Foreign currency reserves (31 January 1985):	\$5.9 million
	External public debt (1985):	\$6.3 billion
	Debt service (1986):	\$1,282 billion 32 per cent of total export earnings

a/ Provisional.

BASIC INDICATORS 4
The manufacturing sector

Manufacturing value added:	\$638 million (1983)					
Value added per capita:	CFAF 31,000					
Industrial production:	CFAF 599 billion (1984)					
Employment in manufacturing:	81,600 (1985) ^{a/}					
Percentage of total labour force:	1.8					
Growth of MVA: (per cent)	<u>1960-70</u>	<u>1970-80</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
	12.4	9.1	-6.1	-9.9	-11.5	8.5
Sectoral composition of manu- facturing value added (per cent):	<u>1975</u>	<u>1983</u>				
Food products	19.0	30.6				
Textiles	24.9	25.2				
Wooden products	8.4	2.7				
Other	47.7	41.5				
Trade in manufactures: ^{b/}						
Total value - Exports	\$221,826 (1983)					
- Imports	\$1,044,400 (1983)					
Share of manufactures:						
- In total exports	10.7 per cent					
- In total imports	57.6 per cent					

a/ Estimate.

b/ SITC 5-8 less 68.

BASIC INDICATORS 5
Trade in manufactured goods

In 1983

Manufactured exports:^{a/} \$886.7 million

Composition of manufactured exports: Petroleum products (22.1), cocoa butter
(percentage) and cocoa paste (11.4), wood, shaped
or simply worked (7.7), chemicals (5.1),
textiles (5.0)

Destinations: Developing countries (42.8), USA (5.7),
(percentage) EEC (30.1), Japan (3.0), CPDCs (1.0),
Other (17.4)

Manufactured imports:^{a/} \$1,398.4 million

Composition of manufactured imports: Chemicals (13.6), machinery and
(percentage) transport equipment (32.2), manufac-
tures classified by material^{b/} (22.9),
other (31.3)

Origins: Developing countries (18.4), USA (4.6),
(percentage) EEC (60.1), Japan (5.6), Other (11.3)

a/ Total manufactures based on the definition of trade in manufactures covering a list of 148 specifically identified SITC 3-digit or 4-digit codes comprising a wide range of processing stages of manufactured goods. This definition is broader than SITC 5-8 less 68.

b/ SITC 6.

BASIC INDICATORS 6
Inter-country comparison of selected indicators

	Unit	Cameroon	<u>Côte d'Ivoire</u>	Nigeria	Senegal
<u>I. Demographic indicators</u>					
Population (mid-1984)	millions	9.9	<u>9.9</u>	96.5	6.4
Population growth (1973-84)	per cent per annum	3.1	<u>4.5</u>	2.8	2.8
Infant mortality (1984)	per 1,000	92	<u>106</u>	110	138
Area (1983)	thousand km ²	475	<u>322</u>	924	196
Density (1983)	persons per km ²	21	<u>31</u>	104	33
<u>II. Economic indicators</u>					
GDP (1983)	\$ million	7,800	6,690	73,450	2,390
GNP per capita (1983)	\$	820	<u>710</u>	770	260
Average annual growth of GDP (1973-1983)	per cent	7.1	<u>3.7</u>	0.7	2.6
Agriculture (1983)	per cent of GDP	22	<u>26.7</u>	27	17
Industry (1983)	per cent of GDP	35	<u>22.9</u>	20	28
Manufacturing (1983)	per cent of GDP	11	<u>10.9</u>	4	18
Services (1983)	per cent of GDP	43	<u>50.4</u>	43	55
Exports of goods and non-factor services (1983)	per cent of GDP	32	<u>46</u>	16	29
Gross domestic investment (1983)	per cent of GDP	26	<u>13</u>	12	15
External public debt (1983)	per cent of GNP	31.3	<u>107.5</u>	17.0	69.4
<u>III. Industrial Indicators</u>					
MVA (1982)	\$ million 1975	715	<u>1,204</u>	4,252	640
Share of MVA in GDP (1983)	per cent	11	<u>10.9</u>	4	18
Average annual growth of MVA (1973-1983)	per cent	13.5	<u>5.0</u>	8.5	4.1 ^{g/}
Share of manufactured exports in total exports (1982) ^{b/}	per cent	7.5	<u>10.7</u>	0.30 ^{g/}	19.5 ^{d/}
MVA contribution to world MVA (1981)	per cent	0.02	0.04	0.18	...

g/ 1970-1981. b/ SITC 5 to 8 less (67 + 68). g/ 1979. d/ 1981.

Executive Summary

The economy of Côte d'Ivoire rebounded well in 1985, chiefly as a result of favourable agricultural performance, after three consecutive years of declining economic growth. The general resumption of growth is expected to continue at a low pace in 1986 as volatile export earnings and certain underlying weaknesses of the economy constrain growth prospects.

During the first two decades following independence in 1960 Côte d'Ivoire achieved rapid economic growth, led by expansion in the cultivation of plantation crops for exports. The boom of its two principal export crops, cocoa and coffee, ended in 1981 when prices on the world market fell sharply. About 55 per cent of the country's export earnings still come from cocoa and coffee, despite efforts to diversify the economy. The highly volatile world markets for commodity exports cause sharp fluctuations in government revenue and cloud growth prospects. Although agriculture is the main source of income, the country is not self-sufficient in food production. The country's rising debt-service obligations coupled with volatile cash crop earnings cause financial constraints.

The importance of the manufacturing sector has declined since 1970 and now generates around 11 per cent of GDP. Manufacturing is concentrated on processing agricultural products. Agro-food industries, textiles, clothing and footwear industries increased their output significantly until 1980. A few products in the above category could sustain the pace of expansion in the early 1980s when financial constraints affected many enterprises, leading to underutilization of capacity in textile industry, restructuring of some sugar complexes, major cutbacks in employment and salary reductions. However, in 1985 the manufacturing sector began to benefit from higher agricultural output and international economic recovery. The Government hopes to sustain the recovery through a series of policy reforms.

Within the manufacturing sector there has been substantial structural change. The share of food products in total MVA increased from 19 per cent in 1975 to 30.6 per cent in 1983. Despite a sharp decline suffered by the textile industry during the second half of the 1970s, the industry could

contribute around 25 per cent of MVA in 1983. The share of wood industry fell sharply from 8.4 per cent in 1975 to 2.7 per cent in 1983, while the chemical industry increased its contribution from 3.1 per cent to 6.1 per cent during the same period.

The industrial sector is dominated by a few large enterprises mostly concentrated at Abidjan. The bulk of technology, finance and management skills originate in developed countries. The heavy dependence on external finance and technology is supposed to have alienated the production process with capital-intensive techniques and alien skill-mix, limiting industry's capacity to absorb labour force.

Yet manufacturing employment doubled from 33,350 to 67,170 during 1970-80 and was expected to increase further to 81,600 in 1985. While the food industry, petroleum industries and certain branches of mechanical and electrical engineering industries increased their contribution to employment significantly, employment growth in the wood industry fell short of targets. Labour productivity appears to have increased most in the wood and building materials industries, which showed marginal increase in employment. Other industries seem to have relied more on an increase in employment than on labour productivity to generate growth.

While the wage costs do not appear to be a serious constraint on the profitability of manufacturing firms, the material costs have been rising. The average ratio of MVA to gross output for the manufacturing sector during 1970-82 was significantly below the ratio for a representative group of developing countries in 1970 and 1978, affecting the manufacturing sector's capacity to generate investible surpluses. As to the financial performance of manufacturing enterprises, the highest gross profit rates existed in the petroleum refineries, transport equipment, electrical machinery, paper, printing and food industries. Economizing on material costs is likely to be of considerable significance for improving the economic efficiency of manufacturing enterprises in Côte d'Ivoire.

Products destined for export, e.g., fruit juice and preserves, coffee and cocoa processing, oils and fats, wood, textiles and rubber, have grown more

rapidly since 1972 than industries producing for the domestic market. However, domestic market-oriented industries responded positively to the challenge of growing domestic demand. During periods of rapid economic growth domestic production grew much faster than imports except in the case of chemical and metal products.

Although Côte d'Ivoire was expected to emerge as West Africa's main refinery centre, the oil industry has only partly fulfilled the envisaged targets and initial plans. The high extraction costs as well as the recent fall in oil prices inhibit the prospects for Côte d'Ivoire becoming a new oil exporter. Companies discouraged by technical problems in oil exploration seem to count on the country's abundant deposits of gas.

There has been considerable external participation in the development of Côte d'Ivoire industry. Most enterprises have foreign partners. The bulk of the technology and capital transfers have been made by foreign enterprise partners. In recent years Côte d'Ivoire has been trying to channel resources to industries geared to export. The Government endeavours to improve industry's performance and competitiveness through a structural adjustment programme.

Sommaire^{a/}

L'économie de la Côte d'Ivoire a connu en 1985 une bonne reprise, due principalement aux résultats positifs enregistrés dans l'agriculture, après trois années marquées par un recul de la croissance économique. En 1986, le redémarrage général de la croissance devrait se poursuivre lentement, les perspectives de progrès étant quelque peu limitées par le caractère irrégulier des recettes d'exportation et certaines faiblesses intrinsèques de l'économie.

Pendant les deux premières décennies suivant son accession à l'indépendance, en 1960, la Côte d'Ivoire a vu son économie se développer rapidement, grâce en particulier à l'expansion des cultures pour l'exportation. L'essor constaté pour les deux principales d'entre elles - le cacao et le café - s'est arrêté en 1981 avec la brusque chute des prix sur le marché mondial. Environ 55 % des recettes d'exportation du pays continuent à provenir de ces cultures, malgré les efforts visant à diversifier l'économie. La grande instabilité des marchés mondiaux pour les exportations de produits de base a pour conséquences de fortes fluctuations dans les recettes de l'Etat et un assombrissement des perspectives de croissance. L'agriculture est la principale source de revenu, mais le pays n'est pas autosuffisant en ce qui concerne la production alimentaire. L'augmentation du service de la dette et l'irrégularité des recettes provenant des cultures marchandes entraînent diverses contraintes financières.

Le secteur manufacturier voit son importance décliner depuis 1970, et sa part dans le PIB est aujourd'hui d'environ 11 %. Ses activités sont axées sur la transformation des produits agricoles. Les industries agro-alimentaires et les industries des textiles, de l'habillement et de la chaussure ont considérablement accru leur production jusqu'en 1980. Pour quelques produits de ces secteurs, le rythme d'expansion a pu se maintenir au début des années 80 alors que bon nombre d'entreprises pâtissaient de contraintes financières entraînant une sous-utilisation de la capacité (textiles), des mesures de restructuration (certains complexes sucriers), un net recul de

a/ Une version française de l'étude résumée ici paraîtra prochainement.

l'emploi, et des réductions de salaire. Toutefois, en 1985, le secteur manufacturier a commencé à bénéficier de l'accroissement de la production agricole et de la relance économique internationale. Le gouvernement espère maintenir la reprise grâce à un certain nombre de réformes.

Des changements structurels considérables se sont produits au sein du secteur manufacturier. La part des produits alimentaires dans la VAM totale est passée de 19 % en 1975 à 30,6 % en 1983. Malgré le net recul qu'il a connu entre 1975 et 1980, le secteur textile a pu assurer environ 25 % de la VAM en 1983. La part de l'industrie du bois est tombée de 8,4 % en 1975 à 2,7 % en 1983, tandis que celle de l'industrie chimique augmentait, passant de 3,1 % à 6,1 % pendant la même période.

Le secteur industriel est dominé par quelques entreprises pour la plupart fixées à Abidjan. La technologie, les capitaux, et les compétences en matière de gestion proviennent pour l'essentiel de l'étranger. On attribue à cette lourde dépendance financière et technique par rapport à l'extérieur, l'orientation du processus de production vers les techniques à forte intensité de capital et l'emploi de spécialistes étrangers, qui a limité la capacité de l'industrie à absorber la main-d'oeuvre.

Cependant, l'emploi dans le secteur manufacturier a doublé de volume entre 1970 et 1980, passant de 33 350 à 67 170 personnes, et l'on s'attendait à le voir atteindre le chiffre de 81 600 travailleurs en 1985. L'industrie alimentaire, les industries du pétrole et certaines branches de la construction mécanique et électrique ont fortement accru leur contribution à l'emploi, tandis que le secteur du bois est à cet égard resté en deçà des objectifs fixés. La productivité du travail a augmenté surtout dans les industries du bois et des matériaux de construction, où l'accroissement de l'emploi a été marginal. D'autres secteurs, au contraire, paraissent avoir compté davantage sur l'accroissement de l'emploi que sur la productivité de travail comme facteur de croissance.

Les coûts salariaux ne semblent pas constituer une contrainte grave pour la rentabilité des entreprises manufacturières, tandis que les coûts des matériaux ont augmenté. Le rapport moyen de la VAM à la production brute pour

le secteur manufacturier entre 1970 et 1982 a été nettement inférieur au même rapport pour un groupe représentatif de pays en développement en 1970 et 1978, avec des conséquences négatives sur la capacité de ce secteur à créer des excédents investissables. En ce qui concerne les résultats financiers des entreprises manufacturières, c'est dans les secteurs des raffineries de pétrole, du matériel de transport, des machines électriques, du papier, de l'imprimerie et des industries alimentaires qu'ont été réalisés les taux de bénéfice brut les plus élevés. Les économies sur les coûts des matériaux vont probablement jouer un grand rôle dans l'amélioration de la rentabilité des entreprises manufacturières ivoiriennes.

Dans le domaine des produits destinés à l'exportation - notamment jus et conserves de fruits, café, cacao, huiles et graisses, bois, textiles, caoutchouc - la croissance a été depuis 1972 plus rapide que dans les industries travaillant pour le marché intérieur. Celles-ci ont cependant bien réagi devant l'expansion de la demande intérieure. Pendant les périodes de rapide croissance économique, la production intérieure s'est accrue beaucoup plus vite que les importations, sauf pour les produits chimiques et les ouvrages en métaux.

On s'attendait à ce que la Côte d'Ivoire devienne le principal centre ouest-africain de raffinerie, mais l'industrie pétrolière n'a pu qu'en partie atteindre les objectifs fixés et remplir les plans initiaux. Les coûts élevés d'extraction et la récente baisse du prix du pétrole compromettent les chances qu'a la Côte d'Ivoire de se placer parmi les pays exportateurs de pétrole. Les entreprises découragées par les problèmes techniques posés par l'exploration pétrolière semblent compter sur les abondants dépôts de gaz du pays.

Le développement de l'industrie ivoirienne a bénéficié d'une forte participation extérieure. La plupart des entreprises ont des partenaires étrangers, qui assurent l'essentiel des transferts de techniques et de capitaux. Au cours des dernières années, la Côte d'Ivoire s'est efforcée d'acheminer des ressources vers les industries travaillant pour l'exportation. Le gouvernement s'emploie à améliorer les performances et la compétitivité de l'industrie grâce à un programme d'ajustement des structures.

1. THE ECONOMY OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

1.1 Recent economic trends

The economy of Côte d'Ivoire grew by 4 per cent in 1985, after suffering negative growth rates between 1982 and 1984. Economic recovery has been most marked on the output of Côte d'Ivoire's principal export cash crops.^{1/} The 1984/85 cocoa crop of 552,000 tonnes was the highest ever, exceeding the previous season's output by 135,000 tonnes. The 1985/86 coffee crop is expected to maintain the output level of 300,000 tonnes produced during 1984/85. The 1985/86 cotton crop is also forecast to be similar to last season's 215,700 tonnes. Production of natural rubber is to be around 47,000 tonnes in 1986, up from 39,000 tonnes in 1985. Sugar output is expected to rise from 111,500 tonnes in 1984/85 to 138,000 tonnes in 1985/86. With huge exports of cocoa and coffee the country recorded a trade surplus of \$1,484 million in 1985.

Despite recent success in increasing production, volatile cash crop earnings seem to afflict economic prospects. Low prices of virtually all commodity exports, excepting coffee, on the world market affect the short-term development prospects, and a moderate real GDP growth rate of 3.2 per cent is forecast for 1986. Government efforts are directed towards sustaining the renewed growth and providing greater security against the vagaries of world commodity prices. In July 1986 Côte d'Ivoire accepted the essential elements of a new International Cocoa Agreement to stabilize world cocoa prices.^{2/}

^{1/} With 26 per cent of world output, Côte d'Ivoire ranks as the world's largest cocoa producer. It is the world's fourth largest coffee producer after Brazil, Colombia and Indonesia. Cocoa and coffee account for about 55 per cent of export earnings. The country's cocoa plantations have suffered from climatic difficulties for several months in 1986. The consequence has been a fall in production estimated at between 50,000 and 75,000 during 1985/86.

^{2/} Côte d'Ivoire previously declined to join the Cocoa Agreement which came in to effect in 1980. The consuming countries indicated that they would not accept a new agreement without the participation of Côte d'Ivoire. The achievement of a new International Cocoa Agreement came at the fifth attempt after a series of failures to reach a five-year pact to stabilize cocoa prices.

Côte d'Ivoire's total external public debt was estimated at around \$6,300 million in 1985. Debt service totals \$1,282 million in 1986, representing 32 per cent of projected export earnings compared with 21 per cent in 1985. Debt service seems to remain a heavy burden during the second half of the 1980s. The country is now seeking a multi-year rescheduling agreement for 1986-89 with the London Club and a two-year rescheduling (1986-88) with the Paris Club. The World Bank, which represents around 90 per cent of aid pledges from international agencies in 1986, approved a \$250 million third structural adjustment loan (SAL) in June 1986. The loan aims at assisting Côte d'Ivoire in restructuring its current spending commitments and improving the investment programme. A new 12-month IMF standby credit worth \$70.8 million was approved in June 1986. New IMF and World Bank loans seem to provide a mark of confidence in Côte d'Ivoire's economic policies and to encourage financial assistance from multilateral and bilateral sources.

The country commenced offshore oil production in 1980. The current estimated output of 22,500 barrels a day (b/d) fell far short of earlier projections of 300,000 b/d by 1985. Hopes of an oil boom were raising in the early 1980s, but a sharp fall in oil prices added to existing problems in offshore exploration. Although oil exploration and drilling are tending to halt, many companies are counting on offshore associated and non-associated gas reserves which are estimated to be around 3,500 million cubic feet, enough to maintain production of 55 million cubic feet a day for 20 years.

The draft 1986 budget submitted in January 1986 projects an investment level which is one-third higher than 1985's CFAF^{1/} 87,600 million (\$239.3 million). Import tariffs have been revised and export incentives introduced to make industry more competitive.

Although one of the best years (1985/86) for agriculture on record has helped Côte d'Ivoire rebound from economic crisis, the country still imports

^{1/} African Financial Community Franc.

substantial quantities of rice, wheat, fish and other food items to feed its people. The Government hopes to achieve self-sufficiency in rice, an important import item, by 1987. It would enable the Government to save around \$100 million a year on foreign exchange.

After a few years of economic recession the economy is passing through a recovery phase with a modest growth rate of real GDP. In view of the country's heavy reliance on a few export products, which often caused instability in export earnings and economic growth, diversification of the economy remains the main priority area to sustain stable economic growth.

1.2 Economic structure

Côte d'Ivoire has achieved one of the highest living standards among African countries south of the Sahara; its per capita GNP in 1982 was equivalent to \$950. However, it fell to \$610 in 1984 in consequence of the high rate of population growth (largely due to immigration) and decelerating economic growth rates during 1982-84.

Table 1 presents information on the sectoral origin of GDP during 1960-83. The share of agriculture in GDP declined from 43.7 per cent in 1960 to 26.2 per cent in 1983. The main areas of production developed before independence (1960) were coffee, cocoa (introduced later) and wood. These three products accounted for 86 per cent of exports. The opening of the Vridi canal in 1959 gave the country its first deep-water harbour, the port of Abidjan. This caused increasing economic concentration at Abidjan and encouraged the development of an industrial pole in the immediate vicinity of the port.

As early as 1960, the Government attempted to implement a vigorous policy of agricultural diversification, both sectoral and geographic. It promoted the development of other agricultural products for export (palm kernels, pineapple, rubber) and particularly cotton, sugar and rice in the north. The Government's attempt to diversify agricultural production has been hindered partly by external demand for its dominant export products, to which large numbers of small farmers who were concentrating on those products responded positively.

Table 1. Distribution of GDP by sector of origin, 1960-83 (selected years)
(percentage)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1983
Agriculture	43.7	35.9	27.2	28.7	25.7	26.8
Mining	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.1
Manufacturing	4.0	6.9	10.5)	13.1	11.7	10.9
Handicrafts	4.0	3.2	2.7)			
Water and electricity	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	3.2	3.7
Construction	4.8	5.4	6.7	6.6	8.6	5.1
Services	42.1	47.0	51.5	49.8	50.6	50.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources: Comptes de la Nation; budgets économiques.

The share of manufacturing (including handicrafts) in GDP has been declining since 1970. The sector accounted for around 11 per cent of GDP in 1983 compared with 13.2 per cent in 1970 and 8 per cent in 1960. The industrial sector consists mainly of large modern enterprises established by the State and by foreign interests to manufacture either goods for mass consumption or exportable processed products of domestic agricultural origin. The sector also includes small-scale and quasi-handicraft enterprises established by local private initiative.

The service sector is very heterogeneous. It includes, first of all, a modern high-income sector located principally at Abidjan. There was very rapid growth in this sector during the boom years, which may now become a burden on production activities because of the large amount of resources it absorbs. The service sector also includes traditional informal activities in which incomes and productivity are low and service activities in the suburbs of Abidjan.

The domestic savings ratio was at a relatively high level around 1970, 22 per cent, sufficient to finance domestic investment. However, because most industrial and commercial enterprises were under foreign ownership, mostly French, and because the Government decided to open up the economy and allow participation by foreign investors, almost a quarter of domestic savings was channelled out of the country in the form of wage transfers (CFAP 5.6 billion in 1963, CFAP 148 billion in 1983) and dividends (CFAP 4.7 billion in 1963,

CFAF 35 billion in 1978 and CFAF 19 billion in 1983). The Government subsequently started to finance public investment by means of foreign loans, rather than from domestic savings, creating the problem of debt.

The Government has not only allowed entry to foreign enterprises, but has become an entrepreneur itself as the domestic private sector initiative was inadequate. The Government's share of the registered capital of enterprises was CFAF 16.7 billion out of a total of CFAF 61.6 billion (27.1 per cent) in 1976; and CFAF 102.5 billion out of CFAF 199.2 billion (51.4 per cent) in 1982. There was a considerable expansion in State investment in the production sector following the sharp increase in agricultural export earnings from 1976 to 1978.

Public investment since 1979 shifted slightly towards support for agricultural activities (which in the main were left to the producers' initiative), but more strongly towards the infrastructure (communications networks and urban development at Abidjan) and towards industry. After concentrating on production for the local market in the 1960s, industrial investment (public, in particular) was aimed more at increasing the value added content of agricultural products for export.

1.3 Overview of the manufacturing sector

The manufacturing sector in Côte d'Ivoire is characterized by the predominance of large-scale enterprises, weak inter-industry linkages (particularly between foreign and small-scale local enterprises), high proportion of foreign ownership and enterprises and concentration of industries in the Abidjan area. The manufacturing sector is based mainly on the processing of cocoa, coffee, timber and other agricultural commodities. Agro-industry, accounting for around 60 per cent of industrial output, is vulnerable to crop fluctuations caused by natural hazards.

Agro-food industries encompass 16 coffee bean hulling units (325,000 tonnes a year), 4 cocoa processing factories (110,000 tonnes a year), 6 sugar complexes (2 million tonnes a year), ^{1/} beverage factories (2 million

^{1/} Two sugar complexes were closed in April 1984 with a view to restructure the productive process for processing other crops.

hectolitres a year), oil mills (1.2 million palm clusters a year), and industries producing canned pineapple, tomato, mango, tuna, and animal feed. Government policy is to process 25 per cent of the cocoa crop. Four companies with a combined capacity of 110,000 tonnes a year of cocoa beans and 1,000 workers generated a turnover of \$150 million in 1985. Further expansion of this industrial activity is limited by the fact that cocoa crops are unlikely to expand beyond 550,000 tonnes a year and by a policy of processing only 25 per cent of the cocoa crop (sub-grade beans).

Table 2 shows the structure of industrial activities in 1982. There were 723 industrial enterprises employing 63,000 persons with a turnover of more than CFAF 12 million. This can be compared with the only 110 industrial companies, including 47 sawmills, existing in 1960. Foodstuffs, wood processing and textiles are among the most important industries. Tobacco, leather and beverages are also manufactured. It can be seen that 687 of those 723 enterprises had invested less than CFAF 2 billion, 684 had a turnover of less than CFAF 5 billion and 628 had less than 100 employees. The number of "large" enterprises was thus less than 100. The classification of enterprises by branch reflects the structure of the Côte d'Ivoire economy: most enterprises are engaged in processing export products (wood, coffee, cocoa, canned fruit and fish) or meeting the demand for mass consumer goods (textiles, shoes). The range of products for export is fairly different from that for the local market. Certain export products are increasingly consumed at home (wood, vegetable oil), and some products primarily intended for the local market (cotton goods, sugar) have been exported in recent years.

In 1980, 103,100 persons were employed in handicrafts and the traditional sector, half of them in rural areas and half in cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants, including 27,500 at Abidjan (see Appendix Table A-3). Small- and medium-scale enterprises employ 4,800 persons, mostly in bakeries, the wood industry and printing. The handicrafts sector and the small and medium enterprises are important mainly because of the numbers they employ and because the goods and services they produce are well suited to the needs and purchasing power of most of the population; furthermore, these are sectors that require a modest level of investment and the small size of the production units makes it easy for them to adapt to a small, scattered market.

Table 2. State of industrial activities, October 1982

Branches	No. of enter-prises	Reg. Capital (CFAP million)	Cumulative investment (CFAP million)	Turnover (CFAP million) a/		Employment		Wages plus salaries/ (CFAP million)			
				Sales in Côte d'Ivoire	Exports Total	Other African	Non-African Total				
Grain and flour	230	9,936	48,708	51,829	101,019	152,848	3,903	3,944	143	7,990	7,004
Food preservation and preparation	23	12,446	32,630	12,162	81,337	93,499	3,560	1,742	101	5,373	8,423
Beverages and ice products	9	5,736	29,136	36,511	230	36,741	2,590	582	106	3,278	6,309
Edible fats	5	8,937	34,350	32,387	21,924	54,311	1,657	883	45	2,585	3,266
Other food industries and tobacco	14	68,941	85,587	44,307	6,033	50,340	5,518	553	250	6,331	8,674
Textiles and clothing	40	20,490	56,722	90,541	38,469	129,010	10,853	529	222	11,604	17,345
Leather and footwear industry	35	1,077	4,819	6,301	1,471	7,772	886	191	44	1,121	1,750
Wood industry	107	11,500	43,000	27,789	26,894	54,683	5,695	3,765	193	9,653	7,065
Petroleum refining and derivatives	4	14,458	162,742	83,163	93,037	176,200	916	31	22	919	4,679
Chemical industries	55	11,031	34,135	63,868	8,155	72,023	3,427	812	188	4, 27	9,648
Rubber industry	6	7,062	4,331	1,267	7,323	8,590	505	159	62	726	698
Building materials	20	4,680	11,164	25,113	1,850	26,963	725	358	61	1,144	2,582
Iron and steel and primary processing of metals	1	400	1,441	828	0	828	102	14	1	117	261
Transport equipment	21	3,635	7,408	27,010	632	27,642	1,448	358	110	1,916	4,163
Other mechanical and electrical engineering	38	7,430	20,690	43,274	4,304	47,578	2,795	686	174	3,655	7,784
Miscellaneous industries	115	3,162	9,467	21,824	1,080	22,904	1,783	313	108	2,204	3,919
Total	723	190,911	585,970	568,174	393,758	961,952	46,343	14,900	1,830	63,093	93,510

Sources: Chambre d'industrie, L'industrie ivoirienne en 1982.

a/ For the previous 12 months.

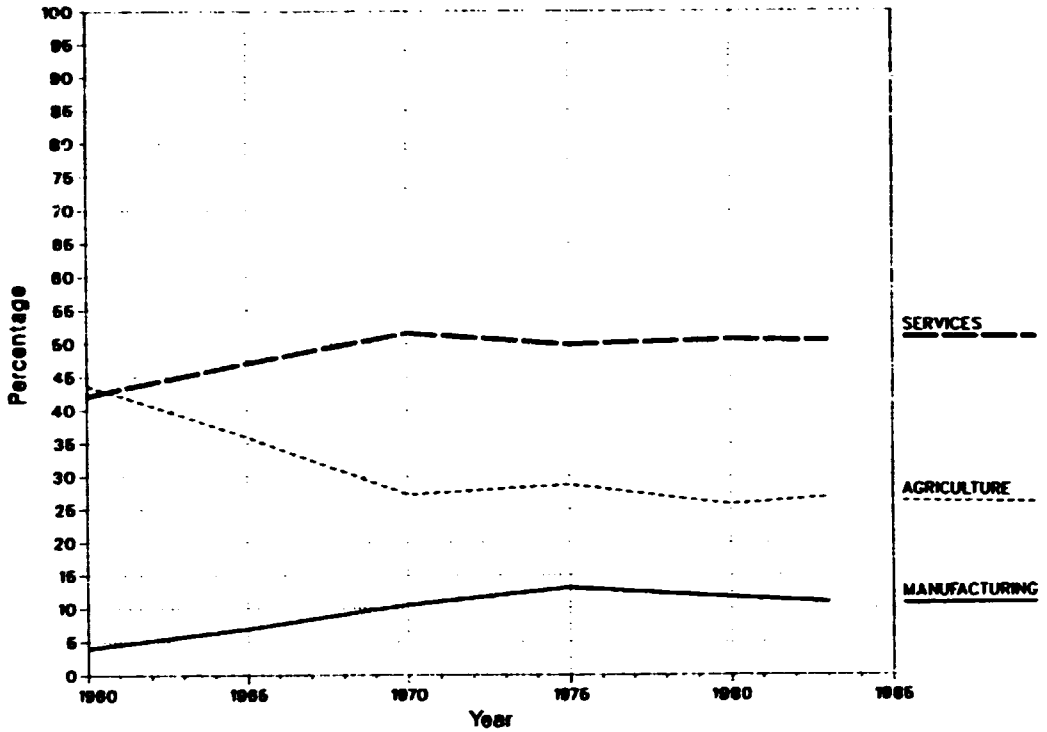
The industrial development to which the country devoted a major share of the economic surplus derived from agriculture after 1960 was not designed primarily to build up an integrated industrial structure. The country is all the more dependent on external sources of investment. It has contracted excessive debts for investment purposes and would rely even more on its agriculture to balance external transactions.

New industrial investment projects include a textile factory, to be located at Katiola. It is expected to cost CFAF 28 billion and would employ 2,600 persons. A dairy products factory at a total cost of CFAF 2 billion would provide 250 jobs. It is to be built in Abidjan. A latex treatment factory is to be built in Gagnoa. Despite the slump in the oil market, the country's Oil Refining Company (SIR) has signed a contract with the US oil group Chevron to process 800,000 tonnes of crude oil, most of it imported from Nigeria. The refined products would be exported entirely to neighbouring countries. A sugar packing factory and three industrial alcohol plants are to be located at Abidjan. There are plans to open a gold mine at Ity and to build an ammonia factory using offshore gas as a raw material. Plans to rehabilitate and expand the palm oil industry are under way.

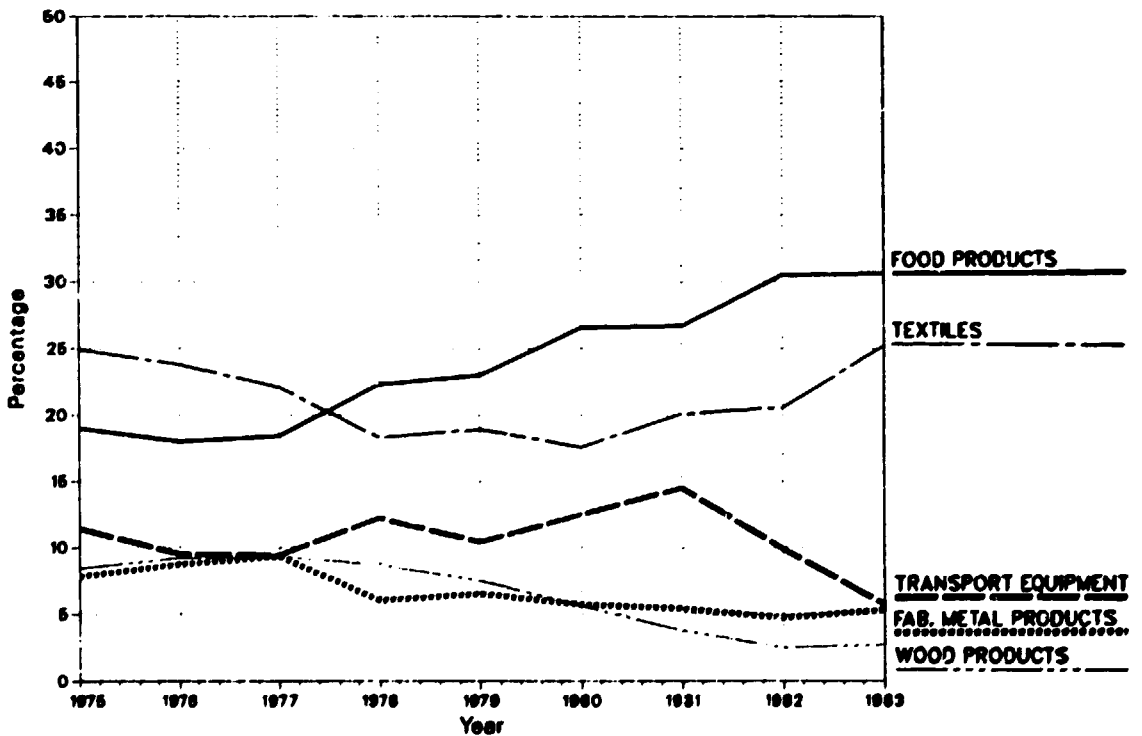
Since 1981 the Government has been trying to promote industrial development through a series of industrial reforms aimed at making industry more diversified and competitive. The main reforms supported by two World Bank structural adjustment loans totalling \$500 million are: revision of import tariffs (came into force on 1 January 1985); a five-year decreasing import tariff scale; a five-year decreasing scale of import sur-charge system; export premiums limited initially to agro-industry, fertilizers, textiles and timber products; a new investment code encouraging the creation of small businesses, especially those located outside Abidjan and processing local raw materials for export; and tax reforms encouraging the establishment of firms outside Abidjan to achieve balanced industrial development.

MANUFACTURING TRENDS

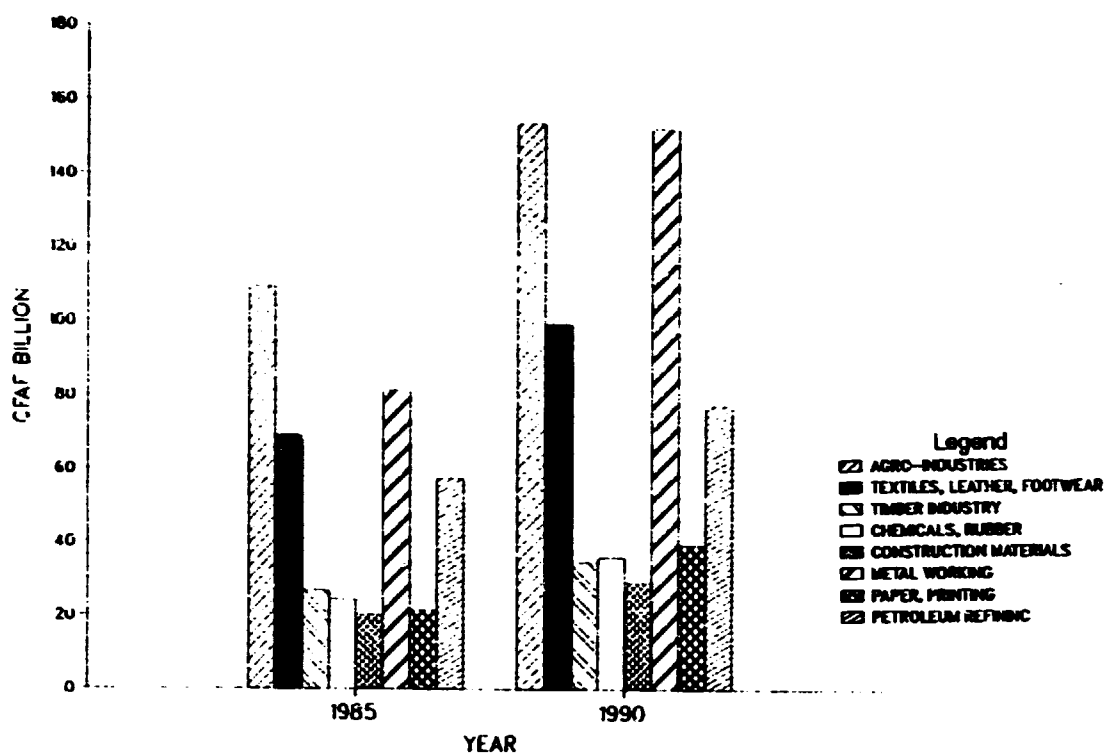
DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTOR, 1960-1983
(at current prices)



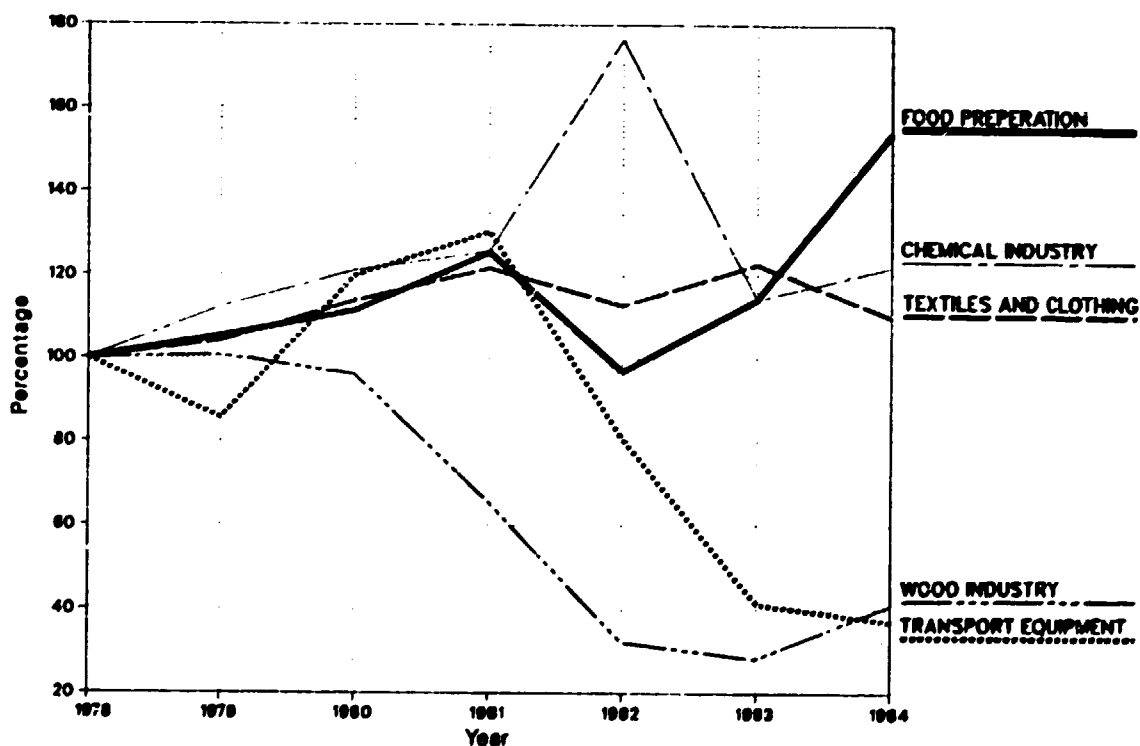
SHARES OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN MVA, 1975-1983
(in constant 1980 prices)



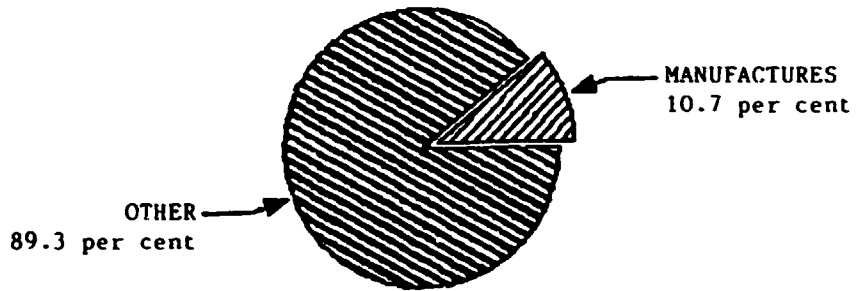
PROJECTED MVA BY BRANCH OF MANUFACTURING, 1985 AND 1990



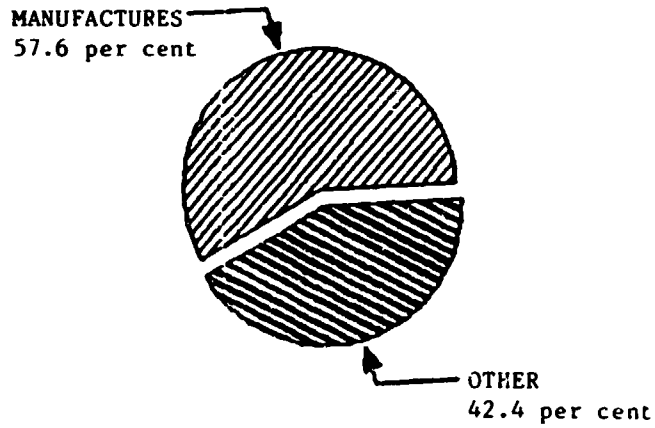
INDICES OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT, SELECTED INDUSTRIES, 1979-1984
(1978=100)



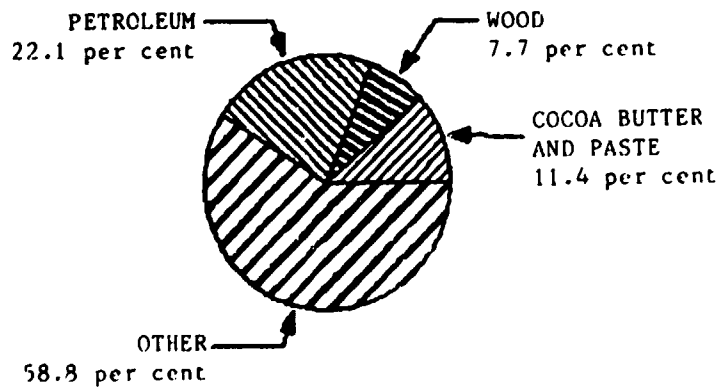
SHARE OF MANUFACTURES
IN TOTAL EXPORTS
1983



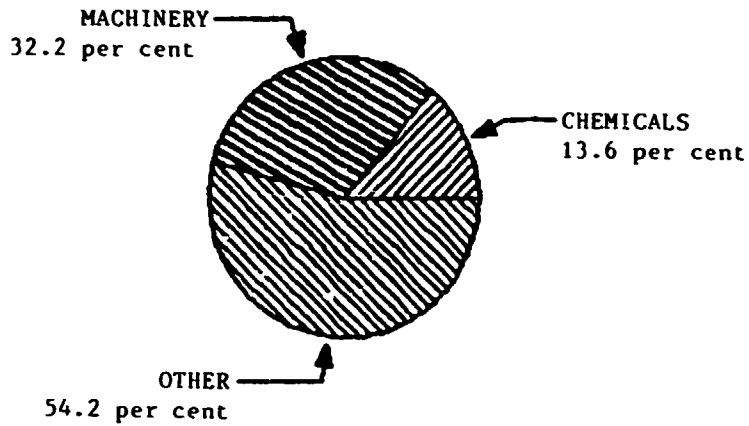
SHARE OF MANUFACTURES
IN TOTAL IMPORTS
1983



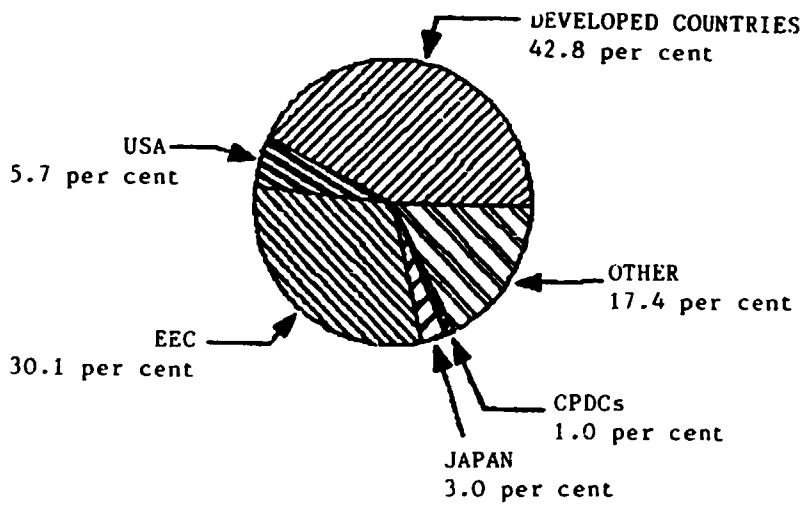
COMPOSITION OF MANUFACTURED
EXPORTS
1983



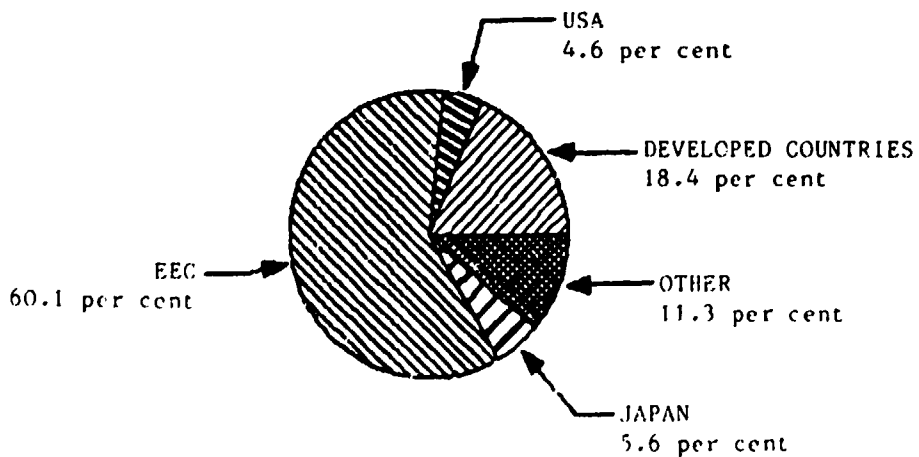
COMPOSITION OF MANUFACTURED IMPORTS
1983



DESTINATION OF MANUFACTURED EXPORTS
1983



ORIGIN OF MANUFACTURED IMPORTS
1983



2. STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

2.1 Growth and structural change

The manufacturing sector recorded an average annual growth rate of 12.4 per cent in the 1960s and 9.1 per cent in the 1970s. Some of the most successful manufacturing activities were cereal processing, pineapple canning, palm products, cocoa and tuna fish processing. The textile, leather and shoe making industries benefitted from substantial investment. After two decades of buoyant growth the manufacturing sector suffered declining growth rates during 1981-84.

Table 3 presents indices of industrial production during 1979-84. Agro-food industries, textiles, clothing, leather and footwear industries increased their output significantly until 1980. A few products in the above category could sustain the pace of expansion in the early 1980s when recession affected several enterprises. The physical output of grain and flour, food and tobacco increased significantly until 1982. However, food preservation and preparation, beverages and ice products, edible fats, textile clothing, leather and footwear suffered sharp declines in output during 1981-82. The wood industry stagnated in the early 1980s and declined sharply until 1983. The number of firms involved in the industry were planned to be halved.

The trend presented in Table 3 seems to be consistent with value added growth rates presented in Appendix Table A-4 which shows that real MVA, measured in constant 1980 prices, registered a 16.7 per cent growth rate in 1979/80 and suffered negative rates of growth in the successive three years ending 1982/83. Food products grew at an average annual rate of 8.6 per cent during 1975/76-1982/83. Wood products, including furniture, suffered two-digit negative growth rates during the same period. Non-industrial chemical products grew at an average annual rate of 12.8 per cent. A quick glance at Table A-4 reveals the rapid growth of many manufacturing industries until 1979/80 and sharp decline suffered by a large number of industries in the early 1980s.

Financial constraints and soaring debt-servicing burden reduced the prospects of many industrial and construction firms, which began feeling the

Table 3. Indices of industrial output, selected industries, 1979-84
(1978 = 100)

Industry	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Grain and flour	142.7	206.1	235.2	264.2	126.0	160.0
Food preservation and preparation	105.2	111.4	125.4	96.8	114.2	154.0
Beverages and ice products	119.2	127.5	107.4	99.1	108.9	95.0
Edible fats	102.7	130.3	125.0	108.3	117.7	145.0
Other food industries and tobacco	122.8	169.4	169.3	187.9	154.0	122.0
Textiles and clothing	104.1	113.8	121.6	112.7	122.6	110.0
Leather and footwear industry	91.5	101.2	109.8	92.7	102.0	91.0
Wood industry	100.6	96.0	65.3	32.1	28.2	41.0
Petroleum refining and derivatives	114.3	130.0	96.4	106.2	105.9	118.0
Chemicals	112.3	121.0	125.7	176.4	114.3	122.0
Rubber industry	97.6	89.5	90.2	88.3	83.1	84.0
Building materials	132.2	145.0	151.2	117.5	63.6	53.0
Iron and steel, primary processing of metals	113.7	150.1	60.8	22.5	25.0	...
Transport equipment	85.5	119.0	130.3	80.6	41.3	37.0
Other mechanical and electrical industries	110.1	113.3	108.7	88.6	83.6	171.0
Miscellaneous industries	109.9	122.9	138.5	77.6	99.6	81.0

Source: Ministry of Planning and Industry, Directorate for Statistics.

crisis more severely than ever before. Textile firms had to operate well below capacity, with some forced to close. State sugar company Sodesucre introduced a complete shift of strategy, closing two of its complexes with a view to convert them to other food production. The construction industry also suffered negative growth rates. There were major cutbacks in employment and salary reductions for many public sector workers. In 1985 the manufacturing sector began to benefit from higher agricultural output, international economic recovery and the Government's policy reforms. The Government hopes

to sustain the recovery from three years of recession through a series of policy reforms.

Although efforts to diversify the economy since independence failed to produce the anticipated results, the manufacturing sector has undergone substantial structural change. The share of food products in total MVA increased from 19 per cent in 1975 to 30.6 per cent in 1983. The relative importance of textiles declined during the second half of the 1970s, but the industry could regain its original share of MVA (about 25 per cent in 1975) in 1983. Concurrent with the stagnating and declining growth trends of wood industry, its share of MVA declined from 8.4 per cent in 1975 to 2.7 per cent in 1983, while rapidly growing non-industrial chemicals increased their share of MVA from 3.1 per cent to 6.1 per cent during the same period. The share of transport equipment in MVA was halved over a 9-year period (Table 4).

The share of petroleum refineries in MVA fell from 2.3 per cent in 1975 to 1.9 per cent in 1973. Côte d'Ivoire attempted to emerge as West Africa's main refinery centre by processing oil imported from Nigeria, Angola and Zaire. Production of refined petroleum and derivatives increased significantly during 1979-80. After a sharp fall in production during 1981, output increased markedly in 1982. Côte d'Ivoire's oil fields are relatively small and geographically complex and located in deep waters. US-based Philips Petroleum's discovery of Espoir field in 1979 came soon after the collapse of world cocoa and coffee prices. Hopes of an oil boom were high and it was expected to make up for the loss of cocoa and coffee revenues. However, technical problems led to the closure of two of the five wells in 1983, and others have failed to maintain production levels. The 1985 output was estimated at 22,500 barrels a day. The slowdown in the oil industry began well before the sharp fall in oil prices. A couple of years ago there were about 20 oil service companies. Currently only three oil service companies seem to be operative.

The chemical industry, representing about 8.6 per cent of MVA in 1983, recorded a steady growth during 1979-82. The production of rubber decelerated during the same period. Société Africaine de Plantations d'Heveas (SAPH) produced 23,945 tonnes of rubber in 1984/85. Production is growing steadily at Société des Caoutchoucs de Grand-Bessey (SOGB). Côte d'Ivoire's third

Table 4. Composition of manufacturing value added (at 1980 prices), 1975-83
(percentages)

Description (ISIC)	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING(300)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food products(311)	19.0	18.9	18.4	22.3	23.0	26.6	26.7	30.5	30.6
Beverages(313)	3.3	3.9	4.7	4.0	4.7	4.4	3.9	4.0	5.0
Tobacco(314)	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.7
Textiles(321)	24.9	23.8	22.1	18.3	18.9	17.6	20.1	20.6	25.2
Wearing apparel,except footwear(322)	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.7
Leather products(323)	1.4a/	1.5a/	1.6a/	1.7a/	1.4a/	1.3a/	1.3a/	1.8a/	1.5a/
Footwear,except rubber or plastic(324)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood products,except furniture(331)	8.4	9.2	9.3	8.7	7.5	5.8	3.8	2.5	2.7
Furniture,except metal(332)	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.2
Paper and products(341)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing and publishing(342)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	...	...	...
Industrial chemicals(351)	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	3.5	2.5
Other chemicals(352)	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.1	5.2	4.9	5.3	8.4	6.1
Petroleum refineries(353)	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9
Misc. petroleum and coal products(354)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Rubber products(355)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Plastic products(356)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pottery, china, earthenware(361)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Glass and products(362)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other non-metallic mineral prod.(369)	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.0
Iron and steel(371)	0.4b/	0.6b/	0.5b/	0.6b/	0.4b/	0.5b/	0.2b/	0.1b/	0.1b/
Non-ferrous metals(372)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fabricated metal products(381)	7.8	8.7	9.3	6.0	6.5	5.7	5.4	4.7	5.3
Machinery,except electrical(382)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4
Machinery electric(383)	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7
Transport equipment(384)	11.4	9.5	9.4	12.2	10.4	12.5	14.5	9.9	5.7
Professional & scientific equipm.(385)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Other manufactured products(390)	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.9	4.6	5.6	3.6	5.0
TOTAL MANUFACTURING IN THOUSANDS US \$	633362	662274	714625	731922	730221	852300	800205	721114	638123

Source: Statistics and Survey Unit, UNIDO. Based on data supplied by the UN Statistical Office, with estimates by the UNIDO Secretariat.

Note: TOTAL MANUFACTURING is the sum of the available components and does not necessarily correspond to ISIC 300 total.

Footnotes: a/ 3230 includes 3240.

b/ 3710 includes 3720.

rubber producer, Compagnie des Caoutchoucs du Pahidie, produces an estimated output of 5,000 tonnes a year. Industries engaged in the production of building materials have suffered a sharp setback since 1982. Currently the industry is in a depressed state.

The production index of transport equipment fell from 130.3 (1978 = 100) in 1981 to 37.0 in 1984. During the boom years of the 1970s demand for vehicles rose by 20 per cent annually, peaking at 23,300 registrations in 1978. It dropped to 8,100 in 1984. There are signs of recovery and registration for vehicles is currently rising by 10 per cent. However, local vehicle assembly is constrained by the small domestic market.

The matrix of intersectoral exchanges presented in Appendix Table A-6 indicates that with the exception of purchases of agricultural products for the canning factories and grain milling intersectoral transactions in industries are low in terms of domestically produced goods.^{1/} Despite considerable inter-industry differences, industry-wise sales to other sectors indicate that agriculturally-based export industries have the potential to create strong linkage effects. Other intersectoral transactions consist mainly of purchases of energy, transport and services.

Agro-industry is vulnerable to crop fluctuations caused by variable rainfall and frequently exposed to the highly volatile commodity prices on the world market. Despite recent successful negotiation of the International Cocoa Agreement, prices of cocoa do not seem to stabilize due to substantial increase in stocks in 1986. World cocoa stocks are too high and are still rising (around 550,000 tonnes during 1985/86 season compared with 420,000 tonnes during 1984/85 season). Although coffee prices on the world market remain well below the January 1986 peaks, a renewed trend seems likely and would be beneficial to Côte d'Ivoire. World stock of sugar has been growing for four years and prices are falling to an all-time low. Côte d'Ivoire face problems as a producer of natural rubber as prices are likely to remain depressed. Yet there are signs that the worse may be over.

^{1/} The matrix includes imports which account for one-third of purchases from other sectors.

2.2 Performance and efficiency

During the 1970s MVA grew rapidly, but employment within the manufacturing sector tended to outpace MVA growth. As Table 5 shows, the rate of growth of employment exceeded that of MVA in every year over the period 1975/76 - 1978/79. In 1979/80 MVA growth was significantly greater than the growth of employment but subsequently the rate of contraction of manufacturing output has exceeded the fall in employment within this sector. It is therefore clear that labour productivity has declined significantly during the past decade.

Table 5. Growth of MVA and manufacturing employment, 1975/76 - 1981/82
(percentage)

	MVA growth	Growth of manufacturing employment
1975/76	4.9	9.8
1976/77	7.9	8.1
1977/78	2.4	2.8
1978/79	-0.2	5.2
1979/80	10.7	5.8
1980/81	-6.1	-3.4
1981/82	-9.9	-2.7

Sources: BCEAO, Statistiques économiques et monétaires;
Plan quinquennal 1981-85.

Some indications of the financial performance of manufacturing enterprise is presented in Table 6. It is clear that the gross profits to value added ratio is high. It averaged 71.4 per cent over a 13-year period with a standard deviation of only 2.5 per cent. UNIDO has estimated the average value of the gross profit to value added ratio for a representative group of 26 developing countries as 67 per cent in 1970 and 66 per cent in 1978. On the other hand the average ratio^{1/} was estimated as 80 per cent for Nigeria

^{1/} UNIDO, Industry in a Changing World, New York, 1953, p.242.

Table 6. Performance of the manufacturing sector, 1970-82

	Value added per employee ^{a/}	Ratio of value added to gross output	Ratio of gross profit to value added
1970	1,412,654	0.42	0.73
1971	1,531,327	0.43	0.74
1972	1,700,587	0.43	0.75
1973	1,659,499	0.38	0.72
1974	2,133,571	0.38	0.75
1975	1,893,416	0.31	0.70
1976	2,104,740	0.30	0.70
1977	2,765,982	0.30	0.74
1978	3,014,862	0.29	0.71
1979	3,355,089	0.31	0.69
1980	4,003,781	0.32	0.70
1981	4,066,536	0.29	0.67
1982	4,784,445	0.29	0.69

Source: UNIDO data base.

a/ In current prices.

over the period 1970-80^{1/} and 81 per cent for Ghana for the period 1970-84.^{2/} The experience of Côte d'Ivoire in this regard cannot therefore be described as typical for West Africa. Moreover, for Nigeria and Ghana the value added to gross output ratio is in the range of 45 per cent to 50 per cent during the period 1973-83, while the average of this ratio for Côte d'Ivoire is only 34 per cent and there is a discernable declining trend. This would lead to the conclusion that whereas rising wage costs were not a major constraint on the profitability of manufacturing firms in Côte d'Ivoire, unit material costs were certainly rising during this period and this increase significantly affected the capacity of the manufacturing sector to generate re-investible surpluses. The average value added to gross output ratio for the Côte d'Ivoire manufacturing sector during 1970-82 was significantly below

1/ UNIDO, Industrial Development Review Series, Nigeria, IS.557, pp.19-20.

2/ UNIDO, Industrial Development Review Series, Ghana (forthcoming).

the value of this ratio estimated by UNIDO for a representative group of developing countries during 1970-78.^{1/}

Table 7 presents a disaggregated view of the financial performance of the manufacturing branches in Côte d'Ivoire. It shows that the highest gross profit rates existed in the petroleum refineries (ISIC 353), transport equipment (ISIC 384), electrical machinery (ISIC 383), paper and printing (ISIC 341/42) and food manufacturing branches (ISIC 311/12). Some of these branches, such as petroleum refineries and food manufacturing, had high material costs, indicating that net returns were not high. The electrical

Table 7. Performance of manufacturing branches, 1970, 1975 and 1982

ISIC	Value Added to Gross Output Ratio			Gross Profit to Value Added Ratio		
	1970	1975	1982	1970	1975	1982
Food products, etc.	0.33	0.24	0.24	0.81	0.75	0.65
Beverages	0.61	0.46	0.45	0.64	0.62	0.59
Tobacco	0.33	0.24	0.24	0.81	0.75	0.65
Textiles	0.43	0.38	0.36	0.60	0.60	0.64
Wearing apparel, except footwear	0.43	0.38	0.36	0.60	0.60	0.64
Leather products and footwear, except rubber or plastic	0.40	0.34	0.45	0.55	0.41	0.62
Wood products, except furniture	0.39	0.29	0.27	0.12	0.21	0.54
Furniture, except metal	0.39	0.29	0.27	0.12	0.21	0.54
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	0.63	0.28	0.28	0.71	0.63	0.52
Chemicals and plastic products	0.36	0.26	0.20	0.52	0.54	0.41
Petroleum refineries, miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	0.70	0.37	0.20	0.97	0.97	0.90
Rubber products	0.30	0.13	0.12	0.72	0.30	0.25
Potters, china, earthenware, glass and products, other non metallic mineral products	0.34	0.26	0.22	0.78	0.59	0.60
Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals	0.26	0.25	0.35	0.81	0.77	0.50
Fabricated metal products	0.33	0.34	0.32	0.66	0.67	0.60
Machinery, except electrical	0.33	0.34	0.32	0.66	0.67	0.60
Machinery, electrical	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.66	0.67	0.60
Transport equipment	0.34	0.30	0.49	0.86	0.69	0.89
Other manufactured products	0.54	0.39	0.75	0.77	0.63	0.84

Source: UNIDO data base.

^{1/} UNIDO, Industry in a Changing World, p.215. The value of the corresponding ratio for the sample of developing countries was 42 per cent in 1978.

machinery branch was the only one which enjoyed low material costs and high gross profit ratio throughout the period. There is also some indication that the interbranch dispersion of gross profit rates declined over the period 1970-82^{1/} and the association between the dispersion of gross profit and value added ratio has also weakened over time. This would indicate that whereas labour costs are relatively stagnant, material costs are increasingly affecting gross profit margins. Firms with substantial gross profit rates find that expenditure on material costs tends to significantly reduce the capacity to re-invest. Economizing on material costs, particularly on the cost of imported material inputs, is thus likely to be of considerable significance as a means for improving the economic efficiency of the manufacturing enterprises of Côte d'Ivoire.

2.3 Exports and imports of manufactures

The industries producing goods for export are the food industry (fruit juice and preserves, coffee and cocoa processing, oils and fats) and the rubber, wood and textile industries (local cotton). Since 1972, these have developed more rapidly than industries producing for the domestic market. Manufactured exports accounted for 20 per cent of industrial production in 1960 and 44 per cent in 1980.

Thus, manufactured exports rose faster than exports in general; they amounted to 1 per cent of total exports in 1960 and 10.7 per cent in 1983. Appendix Table A-8 shows export figures for the various branches of industry from 1974 to 1981-82, and also the share of exports in total sale in 1981-82. These figures reflect the sharp increase in the prices of the main agricultural export products. They also reflect the attempt to increase the value added content of national resources. Exports of cotton and textiles increased steadily; admittedly, the amount of cotton that is processed locally has dropped in recent years, but might be increased in the future. Sugar exports were to have been a major component of the diversification programme, especially since they affect the north of the country and because the product is processed

1/ Mean of the 1970 distribution = 0.73 and standard deviation = 0.21; mean of the 1982 distribution = 0.69 and standard deviation = 0.15.

to a relatively high degree before export. This programme encountered a setback due to high production costs. Nevertheless, sugar exports developed well in the early 1980s. The production of rubber for export (planting and industrial processing) has developed steadily but represents only a small portion of exports.

The country's petroleum imports, which were around 2 million tonnes before domestic production started, have been reduced by half and the country exports an amount equivalent to refined products. Through its export tax policy, the Government is attempting to increase the proportion of wood that is sawn and worked locally. However, the decline of the building industry in trading partner countries limits the development of this industry and its exports.

Table 8 presents more recent data pertaining to Côte d'Ivoire's exports. Cocoa (including cocoa beans) and coffee accounted for 55.3 per cent of total exports in 1984. Other important export items in 1984 included petroleum products (8.3 per cent), timber products (6.6 per cent), unprocessed timber (3.6 per cent), crude oil (3.2 per cent), cotton (2.9 per cent), palm oil (1.4 per cent), rubber (1.3 per cent) and sugar (0.3 per cent). During 1983/84 there was a significant growth in exports of crude oil, cocoa beans, palm oil and processed cocoa.

Table 8. Growth and composition of exports, 1982-84

	Value (CFAF '000 million)			Percentage increase		Percentage share		
	1982	1983	1984	1982/83	1983/84	1982	1983	1984
Cocoa beans	163.2	162.8	396.9	-0.2	143.8	21.8	20.4	33.5
Coffee	152.2	159.5	183.4	4.8	15.0	20.4	20.0	15.5
Petroleum products	79.2	76.6	98.1	-3.3	28.1	10.6	9.6	8.3
Timber products	69.1	70.3	78.4	1.7	11.5	9.2	8.8	6.6
Processed cocoa	39.6	43.3	75.0	9.3	73.2	5.3	5.4	6.3
Unprocessed timber	28.7	40.8	43.1	42.2	9.6	3.8	5.1	3.6
Crude oil	18.2	14.7	38.1	-19.2	159.2	2.4	1.8	3.2
Cotton	18.0	31.9	34.0	77.2	6.6	2.4	4.0	2.9
Palm oil	9.1	8.5	16.3	-6.6	91.8	1.2	1.1	1.4
Rubber	7.0	10.9	15.1	55.7	38.5	0.9	1.4	1.3
Sugar	6.3	4.2	3.3	-33.3	-69.0	0.8	0.5	0.3
Other	159.6	173.3	202.6	10.5	18.1	21.0	21.7	17.1
Total	747.5	796.8	1,164.3	6.6	48.6	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Africa Economic Digest, 7 June 1986.

In the present international context, the Côte d'Ivoire has access to two fairly distinct export markets. The main one, which takes three quarters of its exports, is that of the developed countries to which the Côte d'Ivoire exports tropical products processed to varying degrees. It is difficult for Côte d'Ivoire to further develop its traditional exports to the markets due to the saturating demand for tropical products and fierce competition from the industrialized and the newly-industrializing countries. The second, quite different market in terms of product range is that of its immediate neighbours, for which the Abidjan area is a pole of development.

It is interesting to compare the growth of domestic production for the local market with that of imports of the same products. Although the categories are not entirely comparable, Table 9 shows how the two categories developed from 1974 to 1980. While prices of imported goods probably rose

Table 9. Growth of domestic production and manufactured imports, selected products, 1974-80
(CFAP billion)

	<u>Imports</u>			<u>Production for domestic market</u>		
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Average annual growth rate</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1979/1980</u>	<u>Average annual growth rate</u>
	CFAP billion		(per cent)	CFAP billion		(per cent)
Food products and tobacco	43	78	10.4	42	142	22.5
Textiles and footwear	17	38	14.3	21	76	23.9
Chemicals	32	116	23.9	37	97	17.4
Building materials	9	23	16.9	6	24	25.9
Metals	13	33	16.9	2	3	6.9
Transport equipment	32	79	16.2	9	27	20.1
Mechanical and electrical engineering	49	152	20.7	9	41	28.7
Other industrial products	12	35	19.5	4	19	29.6
Total for industrial products (excluding wood)	207	561	10.1	129	429	22.2
Percentage share of market	62	57		38	43	

Source: Chamber of Industry.

faster than those of domestic products, there was higher growth in domestic production than in imports. Imports rose sharply in the years of rapid growth. A part of these increases was only nominal, but it is nevertheless true that industry in Côte d'Ivoire responded to the challenge of rapid growth in domestic demand. Over the whole period, imports grew faster than domestic production only in the case of products such as chemicals and metals, for which the country had few resources. With respect to the main products, however, domestic production grew much faster than imports: food and tobacco, 22.5 per cent compared with 10.4 per cent; textiles and footwear, 23.9 per cent compared with 14.3 per cent; building materials, 25.9 per cent compared with 16.9 per cent. In real terms the difference would be distinctly more marked.

Appendix Table A-9 presents the shares of exports and imports classified according to level of processing. In terms of percentage shares the data suggest that no significant change occurred in the composition of various categories of exports and imports, classified according to level of processing, during 1975-83. All categories of imports and exports suffered negative growth rates between 1980 and 1983. A huge share of non-processed goods for further processing (58 per cent in 1983) in exports reveals the country's potential for resource-based industrial development and the scope for expanding manufacturing activities in processing raw materials and goods for final use.

2.4 Ownership and investment patterns

In 1960 the domestic manufacturing sector was at an early stage of development. To wait for domestic private initiative to build up an industrial sector would have seriously delayed the country's industrial development. In view of the Government's initial choice in favour of an open, liberal economy, industry had indeed to be competitive. High importance was therefore attached to foreign investment in industrial growth. Investors were attracted by the country's political stability and the absence of exchange controls.

Table 10 shows the distribution of the authorized capital of enterprises between 1976 and 1982. The authorized capital of State enterprises totalled CFAF 102.5 billion in 1982, representing 51.5 per cent of the total authorized

Table 10. Distribution of authorized capital of enterprises, 1976-82
(CFAF billion)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percentage		
								1978	1980	1982
Côte d'Ivoire (State)	16.7	29.1	31.4	36.8	94.7	100.1	102.5	33.1	52.7	51.5
Côte d'Ivoire (Private)	6.9	10.4	11.1	15.0	19.8	25.2	27.2	11.7	11.0	13.6
France	25.2	31.4	32.3	36.3	38.5	41.1	39.8	34.0	21.4	20.0
Switzerland	3.2	3.5	5.5	6.2	6.9	7.0	6.7	5.8	3.8	3.4
USA	2.7	2.3	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	1.8	1.6
Lebanon	1.1	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.2	2.4	1.8	2.1
Benelux	1.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.9	1.7	1.6
United Kingdom	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.5	4.3	1.2	1.2	2.2
Germany, Federal Republic of	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.6
Japan	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4
Italy	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4
Other countries	2.2	3.4	3.2	5.2	5.3	4.1	5.3	3.3	2.9	2.7
Total	61.6	87.4	95.0	113.6	179.8	191.7	199.2	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Chambre d'Industrie: L'industrie ivoirienne en 1982.

capital of enterprises. It grew at an average annual rate of 35.3 per cent between 1976-82. France accounted for 20.0 per cent of the total CFAF 199.2 billion authorized capital of enterprises, compared with 51.5 per cent by the State in 1982. Other countries had made investments in Côte d'Ivoire amounting to CFAF 29.7 billion (30.7 per cent) in 1982. Côte d'Ivoire private sector owned only 27.2 billion, or 13.6 per cent of the total capital of the industrial enterprises in the same year.

The role of the State as an investor originated from a French law passed on 30 April 1946. Some State companies were established before independence: Crédit de Côte d'Ivoire in 1955, SATMACI in 1958. Two laws concerning State-owned and semi-public companies were promulgated in 1962 and were later superseded by a law passed on 5 November 1970. The purpose of establishing the public enterprises was primarily to compensate for lack of domestic private sector initiative. Several such enterprises were set up with assistance from the French Government or French public bodies.

The public and para-public enterprises consist of several types:

State-owned companies are few in number (17 in 1977, 7 in 1980). Their capital is entirely held by the State. They are engaged in industrial and commercial activities such as: palm oil, petroleum operations and sugar production.

Semi-public companies. In the early 1980s, the State held a substantial share in 140 companies in semi-public companies, including inter alia:

- 12 in the agro-food industries;
- 9 in the textile industries;
- 10 in the mechanical and metallurgical industries;
- 5 in the rubber and plastic industries; and
- 7 in other industries.

The para-public enterprises have absorbed large amounts of capital in return for a relatively modest contribution to employment and value added; this is partly because of the nature of their productive processes. In the

agricultural sector, para-public enterprises were producing one third of the commercial crop output around 1980, and were also supervising village-scale production; they included the public electrical power monopoly, the principal transport companies and four large construction companies. Agriculture, transport and communications and energy absorbed 95 per cent of para-public investment in the period 1975-1980. However, there are projects in the agricultural sector that have a strong industrial component; for example, the SODESUCRE project covers not only plantations but also cane processing and sugar refining. Its share of investment in the para-public sector increased from 10 per cent in 1975 to 46 per cent in 1980. By contrast, the share that goes to industry proper is very small, apart from the participation by the Société Nationale de Financement (SONAFI) in semi-public enterprises.

Management of the para-public sector was already a problem in the early 1970s, and a number of measures had been taken towards the end of the decade. The purpose was to restore the sector's financial equilibrium by closing down certain enterprises, by providing for stricter State control, or State disengagement in the case of others. The closure of two of the six SODESUCRE complexes in April 1984 improved the financial situation in the para-public sector.

The public investment provided for in the 1985 budget was very low: CFAF 88 billion, compared to 313 billion in 1980. However, the 1981-1985 national Plan accorded great importance to the energy, transport and agriculture sectors, in which there is much State intervention, and to productive investments rather than to infrastructure.

Because of a policy designed to increase the participation of Côte d'Ivoire nationals in capital and industrial employment, the proportion held by foreigners is tending to decline; the opening of a financial market at Abidjan is intended to attract domestic savings towards financing domestic industry. The foreign share seems likely to decrease in the future, probably because there is little opportunity to establish large enterprises, while quasi-handicraft enterprises seem capable of further development.

Apart from the financial crisis which caused a drop in public and para-public investments during 1982-85, there are other reasons for the

stagnation of investment. High-yield investments were based on the expanding domestic market after 1960, on the processing products for exports and on the development of agro-industrial complexes for the export market after 1970. But there have been few such profitable investment opportunities for almost ten years. The products that previously developed fastest now tend to stagnate. Since 1980, petroleum had been relied upon to fill the breach; after three or four years of large-scale investment, petroleum output has become sufficient to supply the country's needs, but more was hoped for and it is doubtful whether further investment is possible.

Table 11 shows declining levels of investment in many industrial branches in recent years. It partly reflects the gradual slackening of industrial growth during 1982 and 1983. Recent trends in the general pattern of investment are presented in Table 12. Public investment fell by 4.1 per cent in 1985 while private investment declined by 2.1 per cent, reflecting the adverse developments in the industrial sector. The Government attempts to provide a coherent incentive system to encourage private investment.

Table 11. Industrial investment by branch of industry, 1980-83
(CFAP million)

Industries	1980	1981	1982	1983
Extractive industries	1.094	94	29	...
Petroleum ^{a/}	63.749	134.133	150.257	109.452
Agro-industries	18.796	9.125	7.197	7.087
Wood	4.637	3.742	3.326	3.872
Fish	1.327	269	170	508
Construction and public works ^{b/}	14.513	27.662	12.358	6.685
Chemicals	3.378	3.633	2.649	2.038
Mechanical	2.586	3.418	1.433	1.829
Transport equipment	845	1.014	923	1.594
Food industry	30.808	24.958	15.707	15.002
Textiles and clothes	3.089	2.825	4.697	6.473
Household goods	2.308	1.853	1.547	2.035
Total	147.130	212.726	200.293	156.651
^{a/} Of which petroleum refining and products	46.304	52.152	36.233	16.640
^{b/} Of which construction materials	205	252	139	142

Source: Centrale des Bilans, 1983.

Table 12. Recent trends in investment by ownership status, 1982-85
(CFAF billion)

	1982	1983	1984	1985
Public investment	286	288	196	188
Including: Government	168	170	110	97
Public enterprises	119	118	87	91
Private investment	253	192	192	188
Including: Petroleum investments	146	85	77	85
Other	107	107	115	103
Including: Private enterprises	68	69	75	65
Individual enterprises	13	13	15	15
Households	22	22	22	20
Banks and insurance companies	4	3	3	3
Total	540	480	388	376

Source: Bulletin d'Afrique Noire, 24 January 1985.

The endeavour to attract local private investors to undertake viable industrial activities which satisfy national objectives calls for substantial changes in economic, legislative and social policies. The success of the decisive changes would depend primarily on the degree of liberty placed at the private initiative and on the framework decided by the public authorities for the rational exploitation of resources under a favourable industrial environment.

Côte d'Ivoire's economic environment is indeed favourable in the context of economic liberalism with a strong external orientation. Under the pretext of infant industry argument, however, tariff and administrative barriers towards entry of imported competitive products remain decisive for the creation of certain industrial activities attractive to investors who seek high returns from projects with short gestation periods.

2.5 Size and geographical distribution

The manufacturing sector in Côte d'Ivoire comprises a relatively small number of large enterprises (mostly foreign owned and managed firms), a large number of medium- and small-sized modern sector firms and a large number of informal sector activities. Available data pertaining to investment, turnover and employment reveal the predominance of large enterprises in the industrial sector (see Table 13). The four largest enterprises accounted for 67 per cent of accumulated investment in 1982. Three enterprises, which come under the category of firms employing workers ranging from 2,500 to 6,000, account for 23 per cent of the total turnover. Of the 727 firms surveyed in 1982, 628 firms employed less than 100 workers each, 54 enterprises employed 100-250 workers and 45 enterprises employed more than 250 workers. Detailed lists of leading industrial enterprises are included in Appendix C.

The informal sector employed some 130,000 persons in 1984, which was more than half the employment in the secondary sector and more than double the employment of the modern industrial sector. Spinning mills, weaving and tailoring absorb around 31 per cent of employment in the informal sector, followed by processing of agricultural products (23 per cent), repairing and construction of transport material (11 per cent). The major part of productive and service activities in the informal sector are attuned to the basic needs of the lower-income groups. It appears that artisanal and traditional activities would register an average annual growth rate of 6 per cent in the next ten-year period. This rate is higher than the rate of employment creation (3.7 per cent) envisaged for the modern industrial sector during 1981-85, but lower than the urban population growth rate (8 per cent). In view of its importance in industrial employment, various measures have been tailored in favour of production activities in the informal sector. The new measures include, inter alia, improved technology and training.

Large modern sector firms are heavily concentrated at Abidjan. About two-thirds of enterprises is located in Abidjan and around 10 per cent in the country's second largest city, Bouake. Economic factors determining location of industries seem to favour some decentralization towards balanced industrial development. The wood industries are located close to the raw material source. Agro-food industries are established on the basis of nearness to raw

Table 13. Principal industrial enterprises,^{a/} 1982

By accumulated investment				By turnover				By employment			
Investment per enterprise CFAP billion	No. of enterprises	Total investment CFAP billion	%	Turnover per enterprise CFAP billion	No. of enterprises	Total turnover CFAP billion	%	Workers per enterprise	No. of enterprises	Total workers Thousands	%
A. Over 200	1	312.4	29	a. Over 30	3	243.8	23	1. 2,500 - 6,000	3	11.6	17
B. 50 - 200	3	403.0	38	b. 20 - 30	8	191.0	18	2. 1,000 - 2,500	6	8.7	13
C. 10 - 50	4	59.7	6	c. 10 - 20	13	173.2	16	3. 500 - 1,000	14	10.2	15
D. 5 - 10	12	85.8	8	d. 5 - 10	19	139.2	13	4. 250 - 500	22	7.6	11
E. 2 - 5	20	69.2	6	e. Less than 5	684	318.9	30	5. 100 - 250	54	8.8	13
F. Less than 2	687	143.8	13					6. Less than 100	628	21.5	31
Total	727	1,074.0	100		727	1,066.2	100		727	68.4	100

Source: Chambre d'Industrie: L'industrie ivoirienne en 1982.

a/ Including extraction of ores and minerals, electricity and water.

materials; they are relatively well distributed although some food industries (beverages, rice products, etc.) are set up close to major consumer areas. Some industries could be developed in areas known for handicraft tradition. Regional dispersal of industries depends primarily on the creation of transportation links. The Government attempts to create industrial estates to avoid regional imbalance in industrial development.

Special areas for locating manufacturing activities in Côte d'Ivoire can be classified into four types: industrial zones, artisanal zones, artisanal estates and reserved areas. Industrial zones, situated at Abidjan or interior of the country, provide facilities for formal industrial activities. Artisanal zones are areas where small enterprises are located, whereas artisanal estates are exclusively for promoting manufacturing activities, including informal activities, undertaken by small artisans. Reserved areas are those identified and reserved for developing new industrial zones.

The first industrial zone, Koumassi, was established in Abidjan during 1967/68. In 1968/70 the second industrial zone was created in Vridi. In response to increasing demand for industrial zones, the Yopougon industrial zone was created in 1974/75. The situation concerning the area allotted and the level of occupation in these three industrial zones are as follows:

<u>Industrial zone</u>	<u>Area allotted</u>	<u>Area occupied</u>	<u>Area for further development</u>
Koumassi	120 ha	120 ha	Nil
Vridi	360 ha	360 ha	Nil
Yopougon	650 ha	150 ha	500 ha

In the interior of the country 11 industrial zones have been identified. Of these, Bouake industrial estate is the largest covering 1,200 ha with 50 per cent of the area already occupied. The Ministry of Industry has been making feasibility studies to create industrial zones in 14 more villages. There are four artisanal estates which encompass 2-8 hectare areas for promoting small activities. Seven areas have been identified and reserved for the creation of additional industrial estates.

3. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, PLANS, INSTITUTIONS AND RESOURCES

3.1 Industrial policies and plans

The pattern of industrial development widely pursued during the ten-year period since independence in 1960 was commonly known as the "import substitution" phase which essentially referred to the policy of reserving the domestic market for local products. Using external finance, technology and management skills, industries were set up behind moderate protective tariffs. This pattern of industrial development relied extensively on foreign private initiative. The import substitution phase took place in the context of a relatively simple system of incentives, a generous Investment Code, and uniform tariff system, with little recourse to quantitative import restrictions.

Following the initial phase of import substitution, higher protection was introduced through a reform of the customs code in 1973, which introduced tariff escalation according to the level of processing and imposed quantitative restrictions on imports, with generous exceptions on intermediate inputs. This policy encouraged investment in consumer goods industries, but discouraged local production of intermediate goods.

Although these policies helped the industrial sector generate a high pace of expansion, they led to the development of inefficient activities which were unable to compete on non-protected markets. The growth potential was restricted at a time when opportunities for exports within the West African Economic Community (CEAO) regional markets (which had been already exploited) and sales to non-regional markets became crucial to sustain the expansion of the country's industrial base.

With the launching of the Five-Year Plan, 1971-75, the second phase of industrialization commenced towards processing domestic raw materials for export. Until the late 1960s the country's agricultural export activity had been devoted almost entirely to cocoa, coffee and plantain. Since then there has been a decisive change towards diversification of agricultural crops. The Government's objectives of agricultural diversification were linked to the potential for creating agriculture-related industries.

Agro-industries, textiles and wood industries benefitted from the changing industrial strategy during the Plan period (1971-75). By 1978/79 there were 21 enterprises in the food canning and processing industries, including three fruit and juice canneries, one tuna fish cannery, one shell fish freezing plant, a soluble coffee plant and a cocoa semi-processing plant. As part of the export-oriented industrialization strategy two large cotton textile complexes were set up: UTEXI, with a production capacity of 12,000 tonnes of cotton cloth per annum, and COTIVO, with a planned capacity of 9,000 tonnes per annum.

The Five-Year Plan for 1976-80 aimed at reducing regional imbalances in favour of the northern and the southwestern regions. The Government had to borrow heavily from external sources to finance industrial projects. The heavy dependence on external finance, technology and management skills resulted in the emergence of production processes with a bias towards capital-intensive techniques and alien skill-mix, limiting industry's capacity to absorb the growing urban labour force.

In the early 1980s the economy of Côte d'Ivoire passed through a series of economic crises and the industrial sector was no exception to the general deteriorating trend. There was a marked contraction in the domestic demand for industrial products as a result of falling purchasing power. Under-utilization of existing production capacity and problems relating to maintenance, spare parts and falling industrial investment culminated in poor performance of industries. Export-oriented industries suffered a setback in the face of increasing competition and protectionist measures in export markets.

The difficulties encountered by the industrial sector forced the Government to embark on an industrial restructuring programme. The new orientations were spelled out in the Five-Year Plan, 1981-85. Within the framework of a new Structural Adjustment Programme, a new industrial policy was tailored to redress the manufacturing sector. The Structural Adjustment Programme was designed to encompass four main areas - modernization of agriculture, increased dynamism of economic agents, promotion and modernization of artisanal and traditional activities and increased use of national human resources. The industrial development priorities were aimed at:

- increasing the scale of processing local resources, chiefly agricultural;
- promoting inter-industry integration;
- improving industrial competitiveness both to satisfy the needs of the domestic market and to penetrate external markets;
- increasing the participation of local capital and labour in industrial development;
- giving priority to the satisfaction of local market needs as well as regional market needs which constitute promising market areas;
- avoiding regional imbalance in industrial development; and
- promoting small-scale industries and artisan activities.

The Plan envisaged a 7 per cent average annual growth rate of MVA during 1980-85. Specific growth targets for the main branches of the secondary sector are given in Table 14. A new master plan for industrial development is currently under preparation with assistance from UNIDO.

Table 14. 1981-1985 Plan: Projected growth trend in manufacturing value added, 1980-90
(in CFAF billion at 1980 prices)

	1980	1985	1990	1980-1985 growth rate per annum (per cent)
Agro-industries	77.4	109.2	153.6	7.1
Textiles, leather, footwear	47.5	69.2	99.2	7.8
Timber industry	18.5	26.8	34.6	7.7
Chemicals, rubber	18.6	24.3	35.9	5.5
Construction materials, quarries	17.0	20.2	29.1	3.5
Metal working, mechanical and electrical industries, transport equipment, repairs	55.0	81.3	152.2	8.1
Paper industry, printing, sundry industries	15.0	21.4	39.5	7.4
Petroleum refining	<u>43.6</u>	<u>57.5</u>	<u>77.3</u>	<u>5.7</u>
Total	292.6	409.9	621.4	7.0

Source: 1981-1985 Plan, p. 159.

The Structural Adjustment Programme launched in 1981 attempted to create a favourable environment in pursuit of achieving the above objectives in the industrial sector. It included restructuring of 7 State enterprises, privatization of 15 State enterprises, and modifying the status of other enterprises. Towards the end of 1984 the Government introduced a complete reform of industrial incentives with a view to encouraging competitive industries.

The Investment Code adopted on 8 November 1984 aims at promoting small industries (rather than large projects), regional decentralization (outside Abjidan) and at steering the course of industrial development towards external markets. It is accompanied by a programme of rehabilitation of public industrial enterprises. To accelerate the export drive it introduces a premium for exports for an amount tantamount to the tariff protection granted to the industrial sector.

A revision of the tariff system which came into effect on 12 March 1985 aims at establishing a uniform effective tariff protection regime with a prime objective of harmonizing the rate of protection accorded to manufactured products as against discriminating protection according to the levels of processing. It is expected to inject a new sense of dynamism which would facilitate increased competitiveness of enterprises in domestic and external markets.

There has been a progressive and concerted application of new measures on an experimental basis. The first phase of these measures, introduced in January 1986, encompasses agro-industry, wood and textiles. In September 1987 these measures will be applied to industries producing chemicals, construction materials, electricity, paper boxes, etc. It appears that the new measures would favour industries utilizing local raw material resources, particularly those benefitting from the export incentives. It is expected to boost exports in three priority sectors, namely agro-industries (processed fish, coffee extracts, chocolate, processed ananas and processed cocoa), textile industry (particularly unbleached and to a lesser extent printed ready-made clothes) and wood industries (essentially plywood, moulding and parquets).

The new industrial policy expects all enterprises to restructure and adapt to the changing conditions of competition. The development prospects

depend upon industry's new role in overcoming certain underlying weaknesses that continue to constrain the process of industrialization.

3.2 Main constraints inhibiting industrial development

Market constraints

Industrial expansion in Côte d'Ivoire continues to be limited by the size of market. The limited absorptive capacity of the small domestic market poses problems to an industrial structure dominated by large enterprises which rely heavily on economies of scale. The narrow domestic market does not permit viable production units of intermediate goods industry (notably chemical and metallurgical industries). Côte d'Ivoire would need to count on regional markets for expanding industrial activities in the production of intermediate goods by seizing the opportunities stemming from new tariff reforms. Imports of intermediate and capital goods constitute one of the principal reasons for the weak inter-industry linkage within the industrial sector.

Weak inter-industry linkages

The weak inter-industry linkages are further accentuated by the fact that the volume of sub-contracting within the manufacturing sector is weak and almost zero in many branches of manufacturing. Apart from agro-industry, textiles and wood industries, the industrial sector is relatively little integrated with industries supplying local intermediate goods. The costs in terms of foreign exchange of imported raw materials, expatriate salaries, insurance and financial cost for external capital are very high for all industries including certain activities for processing local resources (sugar).

Heavy dependence on foreign capital and technology

The manufacturing sector in Côte d'Ivoire has been experiencing a process of "unequal exchange" due to the country's heavy dependence on foreign capital and technology which tend to concentrate on the production of capital- and skill-intensive goods in a relatively capital- and skill-scarce environment. The relatively high remuneration to imported management skills, profit taking and surplus extraction seem to have worked to the detriment of Côte d'Ivoire

as a host country. The development of capital goods industry has not been pursued by foreign firms which prefer to invest in sectors with high profitability, partly by supplying European markets with processed products based on local resources. The neglect of foreign firms to train local people to take over management positions has tended to further limit the role of foreign capital to contribute to sustained development. The choice of imported technology created a production structure which had relatively little job generating effect.

While there has been a predominance of French investment, there is now a tendency towards geographical diversification of foreign capital as a result of the Government's deliberate policy to diversify foreign investment. The participation of private domestic entrepreneurs has been limited to less than 10 per cent of total capital invested in industry. The Government attempts to direct private savings towards industrial investments. National entrepreneurs have been supported by the creation of the Office of Promotion of Ivorian Enterprises (OPEI), and the Centre for Assistance and Promotion of National Enterprises (CAPEN).

Efforts are under way to improve and encourage the innovative talents of young persons in the country. In order to expose the public to technical research findings capable of industrial application the Salon Ivorien de l'Invention (SINOVA) attempts to co-ordinate the activities of researchers and investors. SINOVA has three main objectives:

- encouraging activities of an inventive and innovative nature at the national level;
- promoting the industrial property rights as the determining factor for the application of research results; and
- initiating a fruitful dialogue among industrialists, researchers, innovators and financial organizations for exchanging ideas about their mutual needs.

A code of invention is under study for the promotion of innovative activities. This code would make provision for material aid to small- and medium-scale enterprises, investors, independent innovators and to inventors holding innovative projects with appropriate technology suitable to national needs.

Financial constraints

Industrial external debt increased from CFAF 0.99 billion in 1980 to CFAF 1.84 billion in 1983. Petroleum, construction and food processing industries accounted for 86.7 per cent of total industrial debt. The industrial sector has been passing through a liquidity crisis. Substantial public sector deficits and arrears resulted in increasing difficulties in meeting debt-servicing obligations. These adverse developments seem to have curtailed the ability of the banking system to finance industrial development. Some specialized institutions have undergone a major financial and management restructuring to make the financial system more responsive to the needs of the industrial sector.

3.3 Institutional framework for industrial finance

The institutional framework for industrial finance comprises 13 commercial banks (of which five are branches of foreign banks), six specialized banks (the former development banks) and nine non-banking finance companies. Of the six specialized ex-development banks, Banque Ivoirienne de Développement Industriel (BDI) and Compagnie Financière de la Côte d'Ivoire (COFINCI) are specialized in lending to the industrial sector, catering mainly to the needs of larger projects.

Encouraged by the policies of the Central Bank, the commercial banks have played a significant role in providing both working capital and investment finance to industry. The four oldest banks, Société Générale de Banques en Côte d'Ivoire, Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest, Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie - Côte d'Ivoire and Société Ivoirienne de Banques, still dominate the system by accounting for two-thirds of total credits. These four banks are still affiliated to French banks.

Assistance to small- and medium-scale enterprises

Development of small- and medium-scale enterprises has long been regarded as a means of promoting Ivorian entrepreneurship, employment generation and a more balanced regional development.

Apart from financial assistance provided by commercial banks, the small- and medium-scale enterprises obtain credit from Crédit de la Côte d'Ivoire (CCI). CCI was established in 1955. Since 1975 it has been providing financial assistance to artisans and small- and medium-scale enterprises. As of September 1982 loans granted to small enterprises represented 10 per cent of CCI's total investment (\$141 million). Although CCI acts as a channel for financial assistance to small enterprises by supplementing the efforts of the World Bank, the overall institutional status and technical assistance operations would need considerable strengthening.

The Office for the Promotion of Ivorian Enterprises (OPEI) was established in 1968 as a public institution with an industrial and commercial character under the Ministry of Planning. Apart from training and technical assistance to Ivorian entrepreneurs, OPEI was expected to help prepare investment projects financed by local commercial and investment banks. In 1980 OPEI was merged with the Office of Industrial Development (BDI), which had been providing advisory assistance to larger enterprises. In 1982 it was reorganized as the Centre for Assistance and Promotion of National Enterprises (CAPEN). CAPEN's effective operation has been constrained by reduced financial and operational autonomy.

The Credit Guarantee Fund for Ivorian Enterprises (FGCEI) was created in 1968 to facilitate the promotion of Ivorian enterprises by guaranteeing short- and medium-term bank loans. The Fund became ineffective due to lack of resources and support from commercial banks. In February 1981 the Fund was integrated with the Autonomous Amortization Fund. Aided by Société Nationale de Financement (SONAFI) the Special Fund for the Small and Medium Sized Enterprises was created in 1970. It modified the status of SONAFI in favour of small- and medium-scale Ivorian enterprises.

The specialized institutions for financial and technical assistance to small enterprises performed inadequately due to inefficient management, lack of co-ordination, inadequate controls and the absence of well defined priorities. As the above institutions remained below expectations, State intervention and assistance is sought at various levels:

- at the level of promoting small- and medium-scale enterprises by helping departments in charge of artisanal problems;
- at the level of training through the creation of technical information centres; and
- at the level of financing through the development banks with agreements of credit lines specifically designed to meet the requirements of artisans, small- and medium-scale enterprises.

3.4 Resources for industrial development

Natural resources

Agriculture continues to provide a strong resource base for industrial development. The southern part of the country, previously covered with tropical forest, is favourable for the production of coffee, cocoa, palm oil, rubber, bananas, pineapples, etc. This zone, which was initially under-populated, has received a considerable flow of immigration. The north of the country is a savannah zone. This area, traditionally more populous than the south, can scarcely support its population. Since independence, the Government has striven to find development possibilities for it. Cotton-growing has been extended since the 1960s. Large-scale sugar-growing projects were launched in this zone about 1975, but profitability remains a problem. There is now a resurgence in rice-growing to satisfy the country's requirements. Table 15 illustrates the growth trends in the production of major agricultural commodities during 1961-84.

Most agricultural products are used as industrial raw materials. The Government's aim is to achieve maximum value added in agricultural exports: coffee and cocoa processing, food canning and palm oil extraction. Until recently, its policy had been to build large-scale industrial units based on the country's natural resources: tyres, paper and sugar. These industries require large capital and technology input, but provide few employment opportunities and therefore do not contribute greatly to utilizing the country's main resource: its economically active population.

The development of coffee, cocoa shrubs, etc. has gone ahead in a virtually uncontrolled way, to the detriment of the forest. It is no longer possible to put new land under crops as in the past. Cultivation could be

Table 15. Production of major primary commodities, 1961-84 (selected years)

	Unit	1961	1965	1970	1975	1982	1983	1984
Major commodities								
Cocoa beans	'000 tonnes	81	113	179	231	360	405	440
Sawlog	'000 cubic metres	1,304	2,554	3,548	3,960	4,106	4,088	...
Coffee, green	'000 tonnes	97	273	280	270	250	270	85
Rice, paddy	'000 tonnes	156	250	316	496	400	398	396
Yams	'000 tonnes	1,150	1,300	1,551	2,172	2,250	2,320	2,350
Sugar cane	'000 tonnes	...	...	...	115	2,150	2,550	1,800
Sawnwood	'000 cubic metres	114	258	338	510	748	805	...
Pulp	'000 tonnes	...	...	...	...	244	244	...
Cassava	'000 tonnes	460	500	540	630	800	800	800

Source: FAO, Country Tables: Basic Data on the Agricultural Sector, 1985.

more intensive. Environmental management would need to take the ecological problems into consideration.

Forest resources used to cover some 15 million hectares, which had declined to a mere 9 million in 1966 and 3.6 million in 1980 and now show signs of depletion. In any event, in a few years forestry operations will scarcely be able to continue as in the past and the survival of the timber industry will be in jeopardy.

The country's lagoons and rivers and its sea coast provide possibilities for fisheries. Fish production reached 93,000 tons in 1983.

Côte d'Ivoire has very limited mineral resources - at least according to present geological knowledge. Some minerals could be exploited (gold, iron), but viability is very uncertain. The only mineral resource exploited today is petroleum. It is produced offshore at relatively high cost and merely covers the country's needs. In 1985 the country produced 22,500 b/d of crude petroleum. Gas reserves are estimated at 3,500 million cubic feet (1986).

Infrastructure and energy

For 25 years, Côte d'Ivoire has used its investment capability largely to establish infrastructure. However, infrastructural facilities in outside regions of the country remain poor, while development is increasingly concentrating on Abidjan.

As regards transport, two deep-water ports have been opened: Abidjan and San Pedro. A railway line connects Abidjan to the north, and a good road network covers the whole country. Apart from the international airport at Abidjan there are a number of provincial airports.

The primary source of energy used to be wood (2.15 million tons consumed in 1980). Today petroleum is also used (consumption slightly over 1 million tons in 1983), as well as hydroelectricity (production nearly 1 billion kWh in 1983). The drought in 1983 jeopardized hydroelectric production.

Human resources

The population is increasing rapidly as a result of high birth rate and immigration. According to estimates, the population reached 10.2 million in 1985. In 1980, the total population was 8.26 million and its growth rate was 4.3 per cent. At this rate, the population would reach 12.57 million in 1990.

In the northern savannah, because of rural-urban migration, the population is hardly increasing. In the forest zone, population growth is tending to drop off, despite immigration, being estimated at less than 2 per cent per annum. On the other hand, the population is growing at a rate of 10 per cent per annum at Abidjan and 9 per cent at Bouaké. At this rate, the two cities will have 65 per cent of the total population in 1990. The present crisis may, however, be slowing down the rates of migration into the towns. Owing to the age structure of the population and, above all, immigration, the economically active population represented only 53 per cent of the total population in 1980.

The State has devoted considerable resources to training. In the 1976-1980 Plan, 40 per cent of the operating budget and 10 per cent of the

investment budget, making a total of 5.7 per cent of the gross national product in 1975 and 7.6 per cent in 1979, were used for this purpose. Although the illiteracy rate was 55 per cent among men (aged 15 and over) and 76 per cent among women in 1980, the enrolment rate in primary education was 92 per cent among boys and 60 per cent among girls in that year. Almost 3 per cent of students went on to university and further education. However, in 1981, 61 per cent of students were studying arts and law. As a result of the crisis and the need to orient students towards the most useful subjects, the Government restricted the number of scholarships. In 1982, 7,500 students were receiving scholarships. The problem of finding employment for young graduates is becoming increasingly serious.

In general, while labour is becoming scarce in rural areas and recruitment progressively more difficult, there is abundant labour in the main cities, particularly Abidjan. It is difficult to assess the extent of unemployment because of the large role played by the informal sector, but unemployment is certainly increasing rapidly.

The involvement of foreign personnel in industrial activities in the early stages of development was inescapable as the local manpower, with relatively little orientation for industrial jobs, could not meet the requirements of an expanding manufacturing sector with large enterprises attuned to capital and skill-intensive technologies. Today the situation is little different as new entrants with diplomas enter the employment market. A great number of new entrants are most often without professional qualifications and specific skill. This explains partly the lack of industrial employment-oriented education in Côte d'Ivoire. Of the 270,000 pupils enrolled in the secondary and higher levels of education in 1984, only 41,538 were enrolled for professional courses in establishments affiliated to the Ministry of Technical Training and Professional Education. Around 4,000 students underwent courses pertaining to industrial jobs. A greater part of the Ivorians, who aspire higher positions in factories, are being educated in developed countries. An important step has been initiated towards training the local youth for employment. The Government makes it compulsory for enterprises to participate in training programmes designed for the adaptation to the changing needs of the industrial employment environment.

Financial resources

Savings designed to finance investment come, above all, directly or indirectly, from the proceeds of exports. As it happens, the country's principal exports are suffering from severe fluctuations in prices and harvests. Producer prices are regulated by a stabilization fund (CSSPPA). Since the resources of this fund have to a large extent been used to finance industrial investment, the latter suffers greatly from these fluctuations. It is not only the rate of operations that is affected; these fluctuations have also posed serious problems for the restructuring of the production apparatus, particularly in industry. Market prospects are changing and jeopardize the return on investments.

Overall, since 1960, domestic savings had been adequate to finance investment, but an increasing outflow of these savings left the country as wage transfers and dividends. In addition, the amount required to service the foreign debt is at present greater than domestic savings.

The self-financing capacity of enterprises is relatively low. Although it covered more than two-thirds of investments at the beginning of the period, this proportion fell to a very low level in the 1976-78 peak investment period. The public sector ("government") made sufficient savings to cover its investments. The escalated level of investments made during 1976-78 partly accounts for the current financial crisis. If internal resources can today finance an increasing proportion of public investment, this is because of the difficulty in obtaining loans and the need to reduce investments. Individual businessmen and households account for one quarter of the savings - enough to finance their investments which, up to 1980, represented a tenth of the total investment.

Holdings of available financial resources within the country have so far tended to offer them at short term, which makes it difficult for them to be used for financing investment. In addition, high interest rates abroad led to a drain on deposits until BCEAO raised its rates. Moreover, in order to encourage domestic savings to finance enterprises inside the country, the Government has opened a stock exchange at Abidjan.

3.5 The role of technical co-operation in industrial development

There has been considerable external participation in the development of Côte d'Ivoire industry. Most enterprises have foreign partners. The bulk of the technology and capital transfers have been made by foreign enterprise partners. In the sphere of technical assistance to industry, UNIDO is currently involved in four technical co-operation projects including assistance to industrial development planning (phase IV). UNIDO technical assistance to industry also encompasses techno-economic study for the production of moulded panels from coconut fibres and the strengthening of a centre for management training.

The World Bank, France's Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique, the UK's Commonwealth Development Corporation and the European Investment Bank (EIB) are the chief donors to the country's fifth palm oil project beginning in 1986. The project costs \$185 million and the above donors have agreed to provide about \$13.4 million each. Contracts amounting to \$61 million are being tendered for equipment and inputs as well as contracts for processing mills.

In March 1986 the Organization of African Unity (OAU) decided to establish a centre for research into the tropical forest resource potential as well as the wider issue of tropical deforestation. The Government of Côte d'Ivoire has offered to provide the location for a centre to expand a research programme and to reinforce co-operation among research institutes in the region.

Aided by the Norwegian Government and co-ordinated by FAO with logistical and technical support, the world's third fish information centre is to be set up in Côte d'Ivoire to collect information on the demand and supply of fish and fish products. It is expected to open new markets for fish products in and outside the region, facilitate the transfer of technology and attract new investment. The country is also working on a pilot shrimp breeding project with financial assistance provided by European Development Fund and France.

Japan has given CFAF 1.4 billion worth of equipment to the Regional Maritime Academy located in Abidjan. Additional financial support came from UNDP, France, Norway, Republic of Korea and from the African Development

Bank. A large number of trainees in merchant marine would benefit from specialized training.

Future technical assistance to industry could focus primarily on supporting structural changes in industry that would promote and improve inter-industry linkages. Priority could be accorded to industries that would diversify the process of industrialization. Development of rubber, wood industry, intermediate inputs, engineering goods and simple capital goods merit special attention. Special emphasis would be needed for developing small-scale industries and improving institutional support in the fields of financing, extension services, training and marketing arrangements. Technical assistance is also needed in manpower planning and for developing national skills compatible with managerial requirements in industry.

At the regional level, private manufacturing enterprises have shown interest in signing co-operation agreements with firms in the neighbouring countries. Co-operation between countries in the region (already started in the case of cement production and shipping transportation) could open up new industrial production possibilities that would not be available at the country level.

Appendix A

Statistical Tables

Table A-1. Gross national product by type of economic activity, 1970-83
(CFAF billion)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	113	118	125	159	193	240	285	380	456	530	572	627	643	709
Mining and quarrying	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	7	5	4	27	55	83
Manufacturing	55	61	71	78	108	109	131	165	185	216	260	274	289	288
Electricity, gas, water	5	5	6	6	9	13	14	17	18	23	70 ^{a/}	88 ^{a/}	98 ^{a/}	97 ^{a/}
Construction	28	33	32	34	38	55	74	109	145	160	190	157	144	136
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	85	77	79	96	160	149	268	448	447	404	...	...	...	...
Transport, storage and communications	32	37	42	52	64	72	86	98	135	143	160	172	180	182
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	28	33	38	44	49	56	67	97	126	160				
											809 ^{b/}	813 ^{b/}	915 ^{b/}	984 ^{b/}
Commercial and non-commercial services	42	45	46	55	67	80	99	106	138	174				
GNP, excluding customs duties	387	410	440	527	688	777	1,025	1,422	1,657	1,816	2,064	2,157	2,314	2,479
GNP at purchase price	415	440	472	566	739	835	1,114	1,539	1,783	1,945	2,222	2,323	2,493	2,649

Sources: Ministry of Planning (Côte d'Ivoire), Les comptes de la Nation, Budgets économiques.

a/ Including petroleum refining.

b/ Including commerce.

Table A-2. Annual sectoral growth rates, 1976-83
(percentage)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 ^{a/}	1983 ^{b/}
Agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry	3.1	-3.0	4.9	1.2	7.8	7.8	4.0	1.1
Industry	14.1	8.4	-1.3	5.9	9.0	-2.2	-0.5	-3.5
Electricity and water	0.9	26.7	9.0	35.1	5.3	4.6	-6.0	2.5
Construction	23.9	29.0	23.0	-2.4	-12.7	-19.7	-15.7	-10.2
Transport	13.4	5.2	6.3	12.2	7.6	-6.5	-5.0	-2.9
Other commercial services	10.7	-1.7	16.9	-0.3	7.8	-0.7	-4.0	-4.8
Non-commercial services	9.0	6.6	7.1	7.9	5.3	3.5	1.4	5.0
TOTAL GDP	12.0	4.7	9.9	1.9	5.2	0.2	-3.3	-1.1
Imports of goods and services	23.1	25.7	14.9	-2.7	0.2	-6.7	-2.8	-11.2
Total resources	14.9	10.3	11.2	0.7	3.8	-1.8	-3.1	-4.4
Final domestic demand	15.6	18.3	13.3	--	0.9	-3.2	-6.0	-5.4
including: consumption by households	12.2	9.9	10.1	-1.3	4.5	0.8	-3.5	-3.8
investment	22.4	42.7	22.3	-9.6	-12.7	-11.6	-9.1	-13.4
Exports of goods and services	15.0	-7.8	6.6	2.6	13.3	2.8	6.2	-1.5
Total	14.9	10.3	11.2	0.7	3.8	-1.8	-3.1	-4.4

^{a/} Estimated.

^{b/} Forecast.

Sources: Ministry of the Economy and Finance, *Extrait de loi des finances pour la session 1983: Rapport économique et financier.*

Table A-3. Employment in craft and traditional activities, 1980

Branch of activity	Total	Rural areas and towns under 1,000 inhabitants	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants	Abidjan
Charcoal, firewood	15,000	15,000	...	...
Mulling, bakery, biscuits	3,200	1,400	1,800	1,000
Slaughtering	500	500	...	...
Fish smoking	24,000	20,000	4,000	2,500
Beverages and ice products	700	400	300	200
Oil extraction	500	400	100	...
Attieké, processing of roots and tubers	500	300	200	100
Cotton ginning, spinning, weaving	6,200	6,000	200	...
Tailoring, dressmaking	32,000	9,000	23,000	11,800
Mattresses, cushions, rugs	500	...	500	300
Dyeing, printing	1,000	...	1,000	200
Leather, footwear	600	200	400	200
Wood (cases, packing, carpentry, joinery)	7,500	2,700	4,800	3,000
Repair of tyres, inner tubes	1,100	400	700	400
Ceramics	2,200	2,200	...	...
Building materials ("banco" (daub) with plaited or vegetable matter, concrete products	1,500	1,000	500	300
Metal recovery	500	200	300	200
Construction and repair of transport equipment (boats, cars, cycles)	11,300	3,800	7,500	4,200
Other mechanical industries (metal construction, repairs, etc.)	4,900	1,700	3,200	1,900
Arts and crafts				
Musical instruments and various	1,000	1,000	...	...
Basketmakers	500	300	200	100
Sculptors (wood and ivory)	900	600	300	200
Painters, binders	400	200	200	100
Jewellers	1,600	400	1,200	300
Total - industrial activities	103,100	52,700	50,400	27,500

Source: Plan quinquennal de développement 1981-85, Tome II Vol. I, p.402.

Table A-4. Annual growth rates of real manufacturing value added, 1975-83
(percentages on the basis of values in 1980 US\$ constant prices)

ISIC	ISIC-description	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	###/###
311	Food products	3.8	5.5	24.1	2.8	35.1	-6.0	3.2	-11.3	...	8.6
313	Beverages	22.8	30.0	-13.2	17.7	7.5	-16.0	-7.1	-9.0	...	30.4
314	Tobacco	6.8	17.7	4.3	-9.3	13.6	-10.0	5.6	-3.2	...	2.3
321	Textiles	0.0	0.0	-15.2	3.4	8.7	7.0	-7.5	8.1	...	0.1
322	Wearing apparel, except footwear	14.5	12.7	11.3	0.0	26.6	-34.0	-33.3	6.8	...	-2.7
323A	Leather products	13.3	13.8	10.3	-21.2	7.5	0.0	19.0	-26.9	...	1.0
331	Wood products, except furniture	14.5	9.5	-3.6	-14.3	-12.3	-37.0	-39.7	-5.3	...	-15.2
332	Furniture, except metal	13.5	13.6	10.4	8.1	25.0	-10.0	-83.3	-6.7	...	-13.2
342	Printing and publishing	5.6	9.3	6.1	-1.1	16.3	...	...	...	...	6.4
351	Industrial chemicals	-2.5	6.1	-18.9	-6.1	7.5	4.0	40.4	-35.6	...	-0.8
352	Other chemicals	8.3	13.5	23.7	26.0	8.7	3.0	41.7	-35.6	...	12.8
353	Petroleum refineries	6.3	3.9	5.7	-21.4	13.6	-26.0	10.8	-1.2	...	-3.5
354	Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
355	Rubber products	15.4	12.0	10.7	-3.2	11.1	-1.0	-17.2	13.4	...	3.6
356	Plastic products	13.8	12.2	12.0	2.2	5.3	16.0	-31.9	40.8	...	5.3
361	Pottery, china, earthenware	12.0	8.3	11.0	5.9	-6.5	46.0	-15.1	-27.4	...	4.8
362	Glass and products	12.2	9.1	11.7	6.0	40.8	57.0	-42.0	1.1	...	11.2
369	Other non-metallic mineral products	11.1	8.6	10.5	7.1	11.1	3.0	-21.4	-45.7	...	-0.4
371A	Iron and steel	33.8	1.1	26.1	-32.4	33.3	-59.0	-63.4	13.3	...	-16.5
381	Fabricated metal products	15.7	15.3	-33.8	8.9	2.0	-11.0	-21.3	-1.4	...	-6.9
382	Machinery, except electrical	13.7	13.3	11.2	14.6	-56.1	-36.0	190.6	-16.8	...	-3.2
383	Machinery electric	9.3	11.9	24.2	12.2	8.7	9.0	-16.3	-11.2	...	6.6
384	Transport equipment	-13.2	6.8	33.3	-15.5	40.8	9.0	-36.5	-49.3	...	-1.8
385	Professional & scientific equipment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
390	Machinery electric	14.0	12.3	12.3	9.8	11.1	13.0	-42.5	24.6	...	4.2
300	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	4.6	7.9	2.4	-0.2	16.7	-6.1	-9.9	-11.5	...	1.1

SOURCE: UNIDO Data Base; Information supplied by the United Nations Statistical Office, with estimates by the UNIDO Secretariat.

##/ The initial- and/or the end-year of the trend-growth, is always the first and/or the latest year shown in the year-to-year-growth.

NOTE: TOTAL MANUFACTURING is the sum of the available components and does not necessarily correspond to SIC 300

FOOTNOTES:
a/ 3230 3240.
b/ 3710 3720.

Table A-5. Employment trends in major sectors of economic activity, 1975 and 1985

Sector of economic activity		1975	1985	Average annual growth rate (percentage)
Primary	Modern	64,200	76,000	1.7
	Traditional	1,975,000	2,716,000	3.2
	Total	2,039,200	2,792,000	3.2
Secondary	Modern	92,070	137,700	4.1
	Informal	120,450	209,130	5.7
	Total	212,520	346,830	5.0
Service sector	Modern	209,000	351,000	5.3
	Informal	258,350	448,180	5.7
	Total	467,350	799,180	5.5
Total	Modern	365,270	564,700	4.5
	Informal and traditional	2,353,800	3,373,310	3.7
	Total	2,719,070	3,938,010	3.8

Source: French Ministry of External Affairs, Bilan national de l'emploi en Côte d'Ivoire, 1982.

Table A-6. Resources and utilization of goods and services, by branches of activity, 1980
(CFAF billion)

	Purchases from other sectors										Sales to other sectors						Final uses													
	1-4 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	Petroleum products 16	Chemicals and rubber 15-16	Mechanical and electrical products 20	17-19, 21 Other industrial sectors 9-13,	22, 23 Electricity, gas, water, construction	Transport and communications 24	Services 25-31	Total	Wages	Operating surplus	Net tax	Value added	Imports (including customs)	Trade margins	Total resources	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries 1-4	Manufacturing industries 5-21	Electricity, gas, water, construction 22-23	Transport and communications 24	Services 25-31	Total	Final consumption including:	Consumption for own use	Investment	Exports, f.o.b.	Total			
Food crops, hunting (1), fisheries (4)	35.3	1.9	2.0	1.8	3.8	...	0.8	3.1	48.9	5.2	324.6	0.4	320.1	39.5	32.2	473.6	31.5	60.0	...	...	0.9	96.9	373.6	233.0	...	...	0.9	377.2	
Agriculture for export industries (2)	0.3	4.7	16.2	2.7	10.0	0.4	0.9	7.3	36.2	39.5	304.8	-6.7	226.3	54.4	103.0	433.6	0.3	64.8	...	...	0.7	87.2	18.2	4.7	...	...	0.7	379.7	366.4
Forestry (1)	...	5.4	2.1	11.3	3.6	0.4	26.3	8.9	37.8	3.7	18.4	24.7	39.8	0.2	0.9	118.8	...	17.7	...	...	...	17.7	5.9	4.8	...	...	...	106.2	106.1
Orce and minerals (3)	...	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.4	5.1	1.9	3.1	0.7	5.7	95.0	0.3	106.0	...	93.0	0.8	...	...	...	102.7	...	...	...	...	0.1	6.2
Grain processing for flour (6)	20.7	2.7	0.2	1.0	14.3	1.4	0.8	2.1	42.8	0.6	3.0	0.4	14.2	20.7	9.4	87.0	7.7	11.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	67.7
Canned and prepared foods (7)	99.0	0.0	0.4	4.4	9.3	1.1	3.2	2.7	89.5	5.7	19.4	...	25.1	37.2	26.3	183.9	...	7.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67.6	140.2
Other food products (8-10)	23.4	4.5	3.9	4.8	20.1	2.0	1.0	6.6	76.4	1.7	17.2	15.1	54.1	32.0	48.2	226.3	3.4	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76.3	188.4
Textiles (11)	32.2	2.3	8.8	3.1	30.6	2.9	3.8	3.5	69.3	7.3	16.5	4.0	37.3	42.0	34.4	184.2	1.3	30.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.7	137.7
Leather and footwear (12)	...	...	2.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	4.1	1.0	1.0	2.4	2.2	9.1	5.2	29.6	...	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	19.7
Wood industry (13)	33.0	3.2	0.0	2.4	8.7	1.1	1.4	3.8	32.4	0.2	0.9	7.5	18.3	4.5	1.3	38.8	...	7.4	17.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.8	27.4	
Petroleum products (14)	...	34.2	2.8	2.8	24.9	0.3	0.3	3.6	118.9	2.6	3.6	5.0	9.3	47.0	63.0	260.1	12.0	31.6	21.7	60.8	17.0	182.4	64.3	...	...	...	49.1	99.7	
Chemicals (15), rubber (16)	3.0	0.8	29.0	2.4	6.8	1.4	1.3	5.4	52.0	6.9	7.0	2.4	16.9	91.4	41.9	206.9	29.3	32.9	13.4	0.2	9.5	106.2	70.2	...	...	...	16.2	96.7	
Building materials, glass (17)	...	0.3	0.2	0.6	13.8	1.1	0.3	1.4	10.9	2.7	2.1	1.4	6.2	20.0	0.7	63.7	...	13.1	40.1	0.2	1.1	37.1	3.0	...	...	...	2.8	6.6	
Transport equipment (18)	...	0.7	1.0	0.7	34.0	0.6	0.0	4.7	47.3	16.8	8.4	3.2	22.3	106.1	31.6	210.4	5.1	41.6	6.3	29.2	9.7	91.9	60.7	...	...	...	70.4	118.5	
Machinery and electrical products (20)	...	0.5	2.9	11.2	14.5	0.7	0.9	4.1	24.9	3.1	5.4	1.9	12.4	70.2	17.2	129.8	1.7	42.3	26.3	3.2	19.4	94.6	17.7	...	...	...	5.8	31.3	
Other industries (18 and 21)	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.5	12.0	0.4	0.4	2.4	17.9	3.1	3.4	3.9	12.4	70.2	17.2	129.8	1.7	42.3	26.3	3.2	19.4	94.6	17.7	...	...	...	5.8	31.3	
Electricity, gas, water (22)	...	5.7	3.0	3.8	1.8	1.4	1.2	4.6	18.8	11.3	5.6	34.4	2.7	...	...	55.5	0.5	11.0	2.0	3.6	10.9	37.6	17.1	...	...	...	0.8	17.9	
Construction (23)	...	16.6	12.4	41.9	91.4	70.5	12.3	54.0	311.9	80.4	47.5	21.1	140.9	4.1	...	409.9	0.6	7.0	17.3	1.3	35.8	117.7	1.0	...	...	...	306.1	1.0	340.2
Transport and communications (24)	...	66.8	9.2	3.4	31.6	4.8	37.3	32.3	181.9	93.6	61.8	4.3	119.7	37.4	...	365.0
Business (27)	...	6.3	0.0	4.3	17.0	9.2	82.0	31.6	172.3	103.7	131.0	42.7	181.1	...	-332.6
Services (25-30, 28-33)	...	3.1	11.3	8.4	26.4	37.0	45.5	24.6	137.0	202.7	33.4	32.9	405.0	126.9	...	648.0	17.8	47.0	35.4	33.5	200.2	187.7	475.8 ^{a/}	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	176.3	143.1	106.2	130.8	676.9	133.2	201.3	382.2	3,755.2	749.0	946.0	273.9	1,992.0	1,092.0	6.1	4,780.3	245.0	612.3	336.7	182.0	407.4	1,737.6	1,712.2	364.3	...	...	...	97.7	403.2

Source: Ministry of Planning, Les Comptes de la Nation, 1980.
a/ Including CFAF 357.6 billion for administrative services to public administrations.

Table A-7. Growth of turnover by branch of manufacturing, 1970-1981/82
(CFAF billion)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976/76	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Grains and flour	7,916	8,621	9,084	11,239	19,482	27,287	31,441	38,180	39,947	69,261	112,848	152,848
Food preservation and preparation	13,107	13,319	14,130	16,025	26,129	29,689	36,735	56,986	82,246	75,283	69,902	84,576
Beverages and ice products	4,393	5,386	5,757	6,273	7,707	9,750	11,730	16,388	21,674	28,465	30,584	34,688
Edible fats	4,723	6,454	7,484	10,932	24,439	27,206	22,269	26,365	35,556	36,988	43,908	45,062
Other food industries and tobacco	3,671	4,376	5,384	6,719	7,873	10,323	15,814	22,744	24,925	32,079	39,701	48,032
Textiles and clothing	13,442	16,088	20,378	23,596	29,813	40,015	44,454	61,483	70,290	83,784	99,177	103,461
Leather and footwear industry	1,461	1,665	1,844	1,941	2,328	2,691	3,028	2,906	3,281	4,837	6,523	7,772
Wood industry	10,252	9,747	10,298	15,604	23,000	21,272	25,854	33,196	40,162	44,123	47,842	49,849
Petroleum refining and derivatives	5,714	6,617	9,475	10,934	30,305	34,553	40,231	52,751	54,645	68,562	97,620	131,974
Chemical industries	9,248	9,543	11,780	13,626	20,339	24,229	27,278	33,595	42,155	51,030	61,534	62,051
Rubber industry	1,556	1,659	1,674	2,803	3,463	2,652	3,799	4,423	5,475	6,248	8,268	8,841
Building materials	3,851	4,430	5,325	5,998	6,780	10,227	11,126	14,194	18,341	21,727	23,916	25,571
Iron and steel, primary processing of metals	337	324	347	1,620	1,794	1,900	2,480	3,842	5,025	5,282	2,946	3,556
Transport equipment	4,122	6,327	7,541	9,647	12,161	15,462	17,191	24,522	27,455	28,881	28,200	26,604
Other mechanical and electrical industries	5,196	7,752	10,038	9,973	12,907	16,414	20,478	25,992	31,094	37,544	44,545	47,578
Miscellaneous industries	2,510	3,308	3,822	4,600	6,641	7,984	8,895	10,982	13,407	15,341	19,803	20,193
Total	91,486	105,776	124,301	151,532	237,161	281,654	324,963	428,549	515,678	609,395	737,247	860,260

Source: Chambre d'Industrie, L'Industrie ivoirienne en 1982.

Table A-8. Exports by branch of industry, 1974-82
(CFAF billion)

	1974	1975	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Exports as percentage of sales in 1981-82
Grains and flour	3.3	6.3	7.4	6.8	4.9	30.6	70.2	119.9	101.0	66
Food preservation and preparation	24.9	28.0	36.0	51.3	75.1	66.1	60.6	72.9	81.3	87
Beverages and ice products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	...
Edible fats	16.7	17.1	10.9	11.2	13.4	14.2	18.1	13.9	21.9	40
Other food industries and tobacco	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	5.4	11.1	6.0	11
Textiles and clothing	11.2	11.4	10.5	20.1	17.5	27.0	28.9	31.0	38.5	30
Leather and footwear industry	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.5	19
Wood industry	14.5	10.8	14.0	17.6	19.0	16.1	21.4	23.5	26.9	49
Petroleum refining and derivatives	9.8	14.9	12.4	15.1	22.3	32.2	55.5	80.2	93.0	52
Chemical industries	5.0	4.4	4.8	5.7	6.2	6.6	8.7	8.6	8.2	11
Rubber industry	2.7	1.9	3.0	3.0	4.1	4.7	6.4	6.8	7.3	85
Building materials	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	...	...	...	0.9	1.9	6
Iron and steel, primary processing of metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.3	...	...
Transport equipment	3.0	4.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.6	2
Other mechanical and electrical engineering	3.7	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.0	3.3	3.0	4.3	10
Miscellaneous industries	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	5
Total	99.8	103.6	105.3	137.0	168.0	203.3	281.8	375.2	393.8	41
Exports as a Percentage of sales	42	37	32	32	33	33	38	44	41	

Source: Chambre d'Industries, L'industrie ivoirienne en 1982.

Table A-9. Shares of exports and imports classified according to level of processing, 1975 and 1983,
and trend growth rates, 1975-80 and 1980-83

CLASSES	E X P O R T S				I M P O R T S			
	CLASS SHARE OF TOTAL		CLASS GROWTH RATE		CLASS SHARE OF TOTAL		CLASS GROWTH RATE	
	(PERCENTAGE)		(PERCENTAGE)		(PERCENTAGE)		(PERCENTAGE)	
	1975	1983	1975-1980	1980-1983	1975	1983	1975-1980	1980-1983
A : Non-processed goods for further processing	61.05	57.99	22.88	-12.49	15.66	17.20	10.58	-21.51
B : Processed goods for further processing	15.41	14.77	19.79	-7.96	10.28	8.92	17.48	-11.06
C : Non-processed goods for final use	3.25	2.73	8.44	-21.40	4.28	5.75	20.18	-8.96
D : Processed goods for final use	20.28	24.51	14.12	-1.20	69.78	68.12	26.34	-10.98
Sum of classes: A+B+C+D in 1000 current US\$		1181569		2062862		1126523		1805333
Total trade SITC 0-9 in 1000 current US\$		1181569		2067671		1126523		1813508

SOURCE: UNIDO data base; Information supplied by the United Nations Statistical Office, with estimates by the UNIDO Secretariat.

Note: Calculations are based on current us dollar prices.

Sum of classes and Total trade figures should be identical. Discrepancies or zero values are due to lack of countries' trade reporting in general, but especially at the 3-, 4- and 5-digit SITC level.

Table A-10. Product mix of traded manufactured goods, 1975, 1982, 1983^{*/}

SITC DESCRIPTION OF TRADE GOODS	E X P O R T S				I M P O R T S			
	1975	1982	1983	1983	1975	1982	1983	1983
	PERCENT IN TOTAL	PERCENT MANUFACTURES	PERCENT MANUFACTURES	(1000 US \$)	PERCENT IN TOTAL	PERCENT MANUFACTURES	PERCENT MANUFACTURES	(1000 US \$)
01 Meat and meat preparations	0.024	0.053	0.047	417	0.964	1.653	1.180	16507
02 Dairy products and eggs	0.040	0.150	0.095	841	2.307	3.643	3.647	50996
032 Fish n.e.s. and fish preparations	2.618	4.816	5.859	51958	0.206	0.240	0.240	3355
0422 Rice, glazed or polished not otherwise worked	0.006	0.000	0.007	60	0.111	6.460	6.744	94306
046 Meal and flour of wheat or of meslin	0.005	0.003	0.021	183	0.071	0.120	0.118	1645
047 Meal and flour of cereals, except above	0.003	0.001	0.003	29	0.032	0.087	0.093	1307
048 Cereals preparat. & starch of fruits & vegetab.	0.106	0.618	0.540	4788	0.748	0.664	0.688	9616
052 Dried fruit	0.013	0.012	0.108	959	0.007	0.009	0.010	134
053 Fruit, preserved and fruit preparations	7.136	2.151	1.250	11086	0.065	0.061	0.063	886
055 Vegetables, roots & tubers, preserved or prepared	0.036	0.014	0.007	65	0.425	0.524	0.489	6842
06 Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	0.073	2.871	1.883	16695	3.325	0.228	0.292	4088
0713 Coffee extracts, essences, concentrates & similar	2.504	4.388	4.303	38156	0.011	0.013	0.029	406
0722 Cocoa powder, unsweetened	0.194	0.049	0.114	1007	0.000	...	0.000	0
0723 Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	15.173	11.722	11.441	101453	0.000	0.000	0.000	2
073 Chocolate and related food preparations	0.002	1.147	1.123	9982	0.078	0.036	0.041	569
074 Tea and mate	0.000	0.000	0.005	46	0.047	0.115	0.118	1646
081 Feeding-stuff for animals	1.512	0.856	1.099	9749	0.117	0.130	0.167	2340
09 Miscellaneous food preparations	0.032	0.961	1.908	16919	0.554	1.437	1.641	22945
11 Beverages	0.170	0.127	0.122	1086	2.241	1.786	1.442	20163
122 Tobacco manufactures	0.640	2.126	0.352	3122	0.465	0.341	0.223	3116
2219 Flour and meal of oil seeds, nuts, kernels	0.000	...	0.000	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	3
231 Crude rubber, synth. & reclaimed(excl.SITC 2311)	0.001	0.000	0.001	9	0.037	0.041	0.019	273
243 Wood, shaped or simply worked	8.761	6.770	7.780	68995	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
251 Pulp and waste paper	0.029	0.026	0.023	200	...	0.005	0.004	55
2627 Wool or other animal hair, carded or combed	...	...	...	...	...	0.026	0.009	127
2628 Wool tops	...	...	0.000	1	0.000	0.000	...	...
2629 Waste of wool and other animal hair n.e.s.	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.000	...	...
263 Cotton	3.876	5.890	9.353	82938	0.027	0.001	0.002	24
266 Synthetic and regenerated(artificial) fibres	0.014	0.000	0.000	0	0.058	0.159	0.180	2513
267 Waste materials from textile fabrics(incl.rags)	0.001	0.005	0.002	13	0.170	0.015	0.031	437
332 Petroleum products	15.146	25.777	22.065	195672	1.150	5.067	6.307	88195
4 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	11.377	4.574	5.336	47316	0.300	0.211	0.280	3920
411 Animal oils and fats	0.048	0.030	0.014	120	0.134	0.011	0.004	60
421 Fixed vegetable oils, soft(incl.SITC 422)	11.266	4.521	5.308	47071	0.155	0.183	0.248	3462
431 Animal and vegetable oils and fats processed	0.063	0.024	0.014	124	0.011	0.016	0.028	398

Table A-10 (continued)

SITC DESCRIPTION OF TRADE GOODS	E X P O R T S				I M P O R T S			
	1975	1982	1983	1983	1975	1982	1983	1983
	PERCENT IN TOTAL	PERCENT MANUFACTURES	PERCENT MANUFACTURES	(1000 US \$)	PERCENT IN TOTAL	PERCENT MANUFACTURES	PERCENT MANUFACTURES	(1000 US \$)
5 Chemicals	4.539	3.349	5.092	45159	11.652	13.272	3.854	190940
51 Chemicals elements and compounds	0.246	0.295	0.344	3053	2.811	2.628	2.673	37379
52 Tar and chemicals from coal, petroleum, nat. gas	0.001	0.002	0.002	14	0.025	0.035	0.053	741
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	0.176	0.151	0.156	1383	0.904	0.908	0.769	10749
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	0.128	0.104	0.073	644	2.433	3.489	3.959	55368
55 Essential oils and perfume materials	0.729	1.035	1.335	11840	0.877	0.735	0.746	10429
56 Fertilizers, manufactured	0.695	0.598	1.921	17038	1.254	0.936	1.022	14296
57 Explosives and pyrotechnic products	0.003	0.004	0.001	5	0.098	0.129	0.106	1482
58 Plastic materials, regenerated cellul. & resins	0.130	0.583	0.492	4364	1.670	2.234	2.481	34699
59 Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	2.431	0.576	0.759	5819	1.580	2.178	1.845	25797
6 Manufactured goods classified by material	13.728	12.844	12.082	107145	28.682	24.606	22.927	320630
61 Leather manufactured n.e.s. & dressed fur skins	0.005	0.023	0.007	60	0.163	0.149	0.145	2025
62 Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	0.287	0.095	0.089	786	2.403	1.714	1.508	21064
63 Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	2.542	2.497	2.679	23758	0.103	0.073	0.075	1045
64 Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	0.277	0.851	0.964	8550	3.514	3.031	3.160	44194
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	6.258	5.338	5.041	44700	6.401	5.854	4.288	59968
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	2.324	1.629	1.757	15581	4.012	4.092	3.549	49626
67 Iron and steel	0.626	0.756	0.601	5331	5.545	4.237	4.060	56772
68 Non-ferrous metals	0.413	0.217	0.139	1230	1.252	1.276	1.262	17648
69 Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	0.995	1.438	0.806	7149	5.289	4.181	4.883	68288
7 Machinery and transport equipment	10.087	6.599	5.596	49622	38.438	31.473	32.183	450061
71 Machinery, other than electric	3.186	3.519	2.261	20048	18.420	10.683	10.153	141991
72 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	0.993	1.204	0.997	8837	6.739	6.007	7.204	100740
73 Transport equipment	5.907	1.875	2.338	20736	13.279	14.783	14.826	207330
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2.155	2.099	2.383	21130	7.711	7.582	7.180	100416
81 Sanitary, plumbing, heating & lightning fixtures	0.035	0.044	0.016	138	0.505	0.425	0.330	4613
82 Furniture	0.113	0.039	0.032	286	0.510	0.561	0.439	6135
83 Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	0.079	0.052	0.040	355	0.140	0.120	0.117	1631
84 Clothing	0.631	0.731	0.812	7200	1.262	0.556	0.563	7876
85 Footwear	0.439	0.547	0.564	5003	1.007	0.707	0.727	10170
86 Professional, scient. & controll. instruments	0.218	0.246	0.331	2939	1.367	1.261	1.261	17633
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	0.639	0.440	0.587	5208	2.920	3.952	3.744	52358
TOTAL MANUFACTURES	438470	939389	886781	902392	1612149	1398462	1044400	1813508
TOTAL: SITC 5-8 LESS 68 a/	131963	231772	221825	769122	1219703	1044400	1813508	
TOTAL TRADED GOODS: SITC 0-9	1181569	2287949	2067671	1126523	2183727			

Note: Data and SITC descriptions refer to SITC revision 1.

a/ This table is based on the definition of trade in manufactures covering a list of 148 specifically identified SITC 3-digit or 4-digit codes comprising a wide range of processing stages of manufactured goods.

a/ Definition of trade in manufactures SITC 5-8 less 68 is one of the most often found.

It covers only items recognized as exclusively manufactured goods, i.e. with a high level of manufacturing content.

Source: UNIDO data base; information supplied by the United Nations Statistical Office.

Table A-11. Destination of exports of manufactures by branches, 1983^{*/}

SITC DESCRIPTION OF TRADE GOODS	WORLD TOTAL (1000 US\$)	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (PERCENT)	DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES				CENTRALLY PLANNED DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (PERCENT)
			TOTAL (PERCENT)	USA (PERCENT)	EEC (PERCENT)	JAPAN (PERCENT)	
01 Meat and meat preparations	417	17.35	10.37	0.26	0.87	0.00	0.00
02 Dairy products and eggs	841	91.28	0.72	0.00	164.88	0.00	0.02
032 Fish n.e.s. and fish preparations	51958	0.13	99.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6-22 Rice, glazed or polished not otherwise worked	60	89.55	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meat and flour of wheat or of meslin	183	99.99	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00
Meal and flour of cereals, except above	29	65.43	8.10	2.44	130.55	0.00	0.00
Cereals preparat. & starch of fruits & vegetab.	4788	98.84	0.82	0.00	19.92	0.00	0.00
Dried fruit	959	0.15	99.48	2.71	031.01	0.00	0.00
Fruit, preserved and fruit preparations	11086	10.09	89.87	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00
Vegetables, roots & tubers, preserved or prepared	65	18.48	32.23	686.23	026.92	0.00	0.00
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	16695	28.47	71.49	0.00	95.25	0.00	0.00
Coffee extracts, essences, concentrates & similar	38156	56.83	43.17	0.88	0.75	0.08	0.00
Cocoa powder, unsweetened	1007	35.04	64.96	483.56	602.70	422.64	0.00
Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	101453	0.07	91.16	1.00	8.45	0.00	8.77
Chocolate and related food preparations	9962	3.70	96.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
074 Tea and mate	46	98.69	1.06	0.00	885.28	0.00	0.00
081 Feeding-stuff for animals	9749	1.38	98.62	0.48	1.97	0.00	0.00
09 Miscellaneous food preparations	16919	98.54	1.42	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00
11 Beverages	1086	75.50	6.99	0.00	79.67	0.00	0.00
122 Tobacco manufactures	3122	71.11	27.71	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
2219 Flour and meal of oil seeds, nuts, kernels	0	13.75	86.25	796.74	153.19	0.00	0.00
231 Crude rubber, synth. & reclaimed(excl. SITC 2311)	9	50.28	49.02	154.60	874.27	3.00	0.00
243 Wood, shaped or simply worked	68995	11.38	68.41	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.03
251 Pulp and waste paper	200	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2628 Wool tops	1	100.00	0.00	0.00	678.83	024.64	0.00
263 Cotton	82938	28.77	57.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
266 Synthetic and regenerated(artificial) fibres	0	88.11	11.89	0.00	772.20	0.00	0.00
267 Waste materials from textile fabrics(Incl. Rags)	13	79.21	12.66	588.87	547.57	303.83	0.00
332 Petroleum products	195672	64.97	13.32	0.60	15.69	0.06	0.04
4 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	47316	32.33	67.58	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.07
411 Animal oils and fats	120	2.48	97.52	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.00
421 Vegetable oils soft(Incl. SITC 422)	47071	32.49	67.49	2.38	65.11	0.00	0.00
431 Animal and vegetable oils and fats processed	124	0.30	72.05	179.96	054.96	0.06	27.66

SITC DESCRIPTION OF TRADE GOODS	WORLD TOTAL (1000 US\$)	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (PERCENT)	DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES				CENTRALLY PLANNED DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (PERCENT)
			TOTAL (PERCENT)	USA (PERCENT)	EEC (PERCENT)	JAPAN (PERCENT)	
5 Chemicals	45159	89.37	9.05	0.00	3.88	0.00	0.00
51 Chemicals elements and compounds	3053	41.71	57.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
52 Tar and chemicals from coal, petroleum, nat. gas	14	100.00	0.00	0.00	413.00	0.00	0.00
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1383	74.27	4.59	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.01
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	644	98.36	1.56	34.41	281.02	0.00	0.00
55 Essential oils and perfume materials	11840	79.70	17.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
56 Fertilizers, manufactured	17038	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
57 Explosives and pyrotechnic products	5	75.06	24.94	10.15	284.39	1.37	0.00
58 Plastic materials, regenerated cellul. & resins	4364	99.53	0.36	0.04	3.50	0.00	0.00
59 Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	6819	96.62	2.92	39.65	467.49	0.54	0.00
6 Manufactured goods classified by material	107145	59.26	34.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61 Leather manufactured n.e.s. & dressed fur skins	60	65.39	7.06	27.71	82.24	35.94	0.00
62 Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	786	88.23	11.07	272.23	259.33	0.00	0.00
63 Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	23758	41.87	58.10	1.71	0.21	0.00	0.00
64 Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	8550	23.23	5.34	0.62	220.99	0.18	0.00
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	44700	55.96	43.28	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	15581	99.89	0.07	0.15	2.60	0.00	0.00
67 Iron and steel	5331	88.34	11.53	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00
68 Non-ferrous metals	1230	96.54	3.26	5.00	204.97	0.01	0.00
69 Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	7149	60.92	37.51	38.57	147.12	0.84	0.04
7 Machinery and transport equipment	49622	71.06	28.36	3.16	11.79	0.10	0.00
71 Machinery, other than elect	20048	59.28	39.62	4.05	13.26	0.02	0.00
72 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	8837	58.57	40.69	4.29	22.72	0.09	0.00
73 Transport equipment	20736	87.76	12.22	4.39	37.92	0.09	0.00
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	21130	56.42	43.15	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
81 Sanitary, plumbing, heating & lightning fixtures	138	76.84	23.06	0.04	34.19	0.00	0.00
82 Furniture	286	64.09	16.90	0.00	2.21	0.00	0.00
83 Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	355	97.78	2.13	0.27	788.45	0.00	0.00
84 Clothing	7200	11.67	88.33	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
85 Footwear	5003	99.58	0.07	15.88	10.15	0.16	0.00
86 Professional, scient. & controll. instruments	2939	53.39	46.55	3.90	31.05	0.30	0.00
TOTAL manufactures	886781	42.78	49.20	5.73	30.13	3.02	1.02
TOTAL: SITC 5-8 LESS 68 a/	221826	67.55	28.98	2.97	24.35	0.05	0.00
TOTAL traded goods: SITC 0-9	2067671	21.14	72.55	12.45	50.88	2.61	3.02

Note: Data and SITC descriptions refer to SITC revision 1.

a/ This table is based on the definition of trade in manufactures covering a list of 148 specifically identified SITC 3-digit or 4-digit codes comprising a wide range of processing stages of manufactured goods.

a/ Definition of trade in manufactures SITC 5-8 less 68 is one of the most often found.

It covers only items recognized as exclusively manufactured goods, i.e. with a high level of manufacturing content.

Source: UNIDO data base; information supplied by the United Nations Statistical Office.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to the fact that countries report trade to/from "unspecified areas".

Table A-12. Origin of imports of manufactures by branches, 1983*/

SITC DESCRIPTION OF TRADE GOODS	WORLD TOTAL (1000 US\$)	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (PERCENT)	DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES				CENTRALLY PLANNED COUNTRIES (PERCENT)
			TOTAL (PERCENT)	USA (PERCENT)	EEC (PERCENT)	JAPAN (PERCENT)	
01 Meat and meat preparations	16507	9.60	86.88	0.04	275.35	0.00	0.00
02 Dairy products and eggs	50996	0.03	90.16	0.01	0.40	0.13	9.52
032 Fish n.e.s. and fish preparations	3355	53.77	44.31	63.11	0.10	0.01	0.16
0422 Rice, glazed or polished both wise worked	94306	97.75	2.25	0.25	0.78	0.00	0.00
046 Meal and flour of wheat or meslin	1645	0.49	99.50	0.45	78.87	0.02	0.00
047 Meal and flour of cereals, except above	1307	0.04	99.95	5.84	714.33	0.11	0.00
048 Cereals preparat. & starch of fruits & vegetab.	9616	1.26	98.24	0.06	0.56	0.00	0.00
052 Dried fruit	134	40.91	47.01	26.18	458.58	0.95	0.38
053 Fruit, preserved and fruit preparations	886	7.74	86.78	3.84	646.84	0.36	0.00
055 Vegetables, roots & tubers, preserved or prepared	6842	1.92	94.65	0.14	56.73	0.00	1.03
06 Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	4088	4.26	95.00	0.00	9.89	0.00	0.00
0713 Coffee extracts, essences, concentrates & similar	406	0.04	99.50	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
0722 Cocoa powder, unsweetened	0	0.00	100.00	0.00	119.84	0.00	0.00
0723 Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	2	0.00	100.00	14.04	001.58	0.00	0.00
073 Chocolate and related food preparations	569	0.19	89.15	0.02	8.01	0.01	0.00
074 Tea and mate	1646	94.45	2.78	0.00	81.78	0.00	0.00
081 Feeding stuff for animals	2340	42.02	57.58	8.77	717.22	1.89	0.00
09 Miscellaneous food preparations	22945	0.35	98.93	0.26	45.16	0.01	0.00
11 Beverages	20163	15.93	83.93	0.31	13.91	0.00	0.03
122 Tobacco manufactures	3116	5.72	93.96	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
2219 Flour and meal of oil seeds, nuts, kernels	3	0.00	100.00	216.19	935.89	35.42	0.00
231 Crude rubber, synth. & reclaimed(excl.SITC 2311)	273	11.64	88.15	0.00	3.60	0.00	0.00
243 Wood, shaped or simply worked	0	0.00	100.00	0.00	270.77	0.00	0.00
251 Pulp and waste paper	55	0.00	100.00	0.00	228.82	0.00	0.00
2627 Wool or other animal hair, carded or combed	127	0.00	100.00	0.00	5.32	0.00	0.00
263 Cotton	24	71.40	28.60	35.38	139.28	484.72	0.00
266 Synthetic and regenerated(artificial) fibres	2513	0.00	100.00	17.28	0.09	0.00	0.00
267 Waste materials from textile fabrics(incl.rags)	437	0.00	99.99	510.23	995.29	0.19	0.00
332 Petroleum products	88195	62.49	37.50	0.16	4.03	0.00	0.00
4 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3920	5.20	94.48	0.01	1.53	0.00	0.00
411 Animal oils and fats	60	0.00	100.00	217.94	1.40	0.00	0.00
421 Fixed vegetable oils, soft(incl.SITC 422)	3462	5.65	94.05	0.03	4.99	0.00	0.00
431 Animal and vegetable oils and fats processed	398	2.06	97.39	440.17	679.11	105.29	0.00

Table A-12 (continued)

SITC DESCRIPTION OF TRADE GOODS	WORLD TOTAL (1000 US\$)	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (PERCENT)	DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES				CENTRALLY PLANNED DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (PERCENT)
			TOTAL (PERCENT)	USA (PERCENT)	EEC (PERCENT)	JAPAN (PERCENT)	
5 Chemicals	190940	3.11	90.38	0.54	14.37	0.99	1.23
51 Chemicals elements and compounds	37379	2.31	94.90	0.00	1.98	0.00	1.94
52 Tar and chemicals from coal, petroleum, nat. gas	741	0.00	100.00	16.15	068.61	82.67	0.00
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	10749	7.89	89.43	1.43	420.59	0.00	0.32
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	55368	1.08	84.05	0.50	14.87	0.00	0.00
55 Essential oils and perfume materials	10429	1.91	96.96	48.70	38.27	0.00	0.02
56 Fertilizers, manufactured	14296	3.25	86.31	0.10	9.56	0.00	10.41
57 Explosives and pyrotechnic products	1482	0.00	95.21	39.87	864.39	121.87	3.60
58 Plastic materials, regenerated cellul. & resins	34699	5.45	92.72	7.05	56.53	0.29	0.09
59 Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	25797	4.20	93.74	68.50	693.44	36.32	0.03
6 Manufactured goods classified by material	320630	16.89	77.20	0.00	0.35	0.00	1.57
61 Leather manufactured n.e.s. & dressed fur skins	2025	9.68	56.16	66.06	578.70	151.88	0.00
62 Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	21064	6.83	89.25	0.10	4.22	0.01	1.46
63 Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	1045	4.39	90.79	965.66	546.52	15.27	1.25
64 Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	44194	6.64	92.59	3.01	59.16	2.76	0.53
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	59968	28.11	52.17	0.48	38.48	1.14	3.33
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	49626	40.81	56.53	2.45	81.34	6.59	1.98
67 Iron and steel	56772	9.37	87.27	0.10	22.57	0.04	1.28
68 Non-ferrous metals	17648	23.51	76.34	18.80	263.98	5.26	0.00
69 Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	68288	4.32	92.81	40.96	447.62	83.42	1.13
7 Machinery and transport equipment	450061	6.71	90.20	4.15	22.06	2.06	0.32
71 Machinery, other than electric	141991	2.08	94.20	3.27	48.34	7.11	0.22
72 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	100740	3.61	90.44	4.63	136.74	37.33	0.47
73 Transport equipment	207330	11.39	87.35	1.37	33.69	3.00	0.32
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	100416	9.26	82.01	0.03	3.03	0.04	0.81
81 Sanitary, plumbing, heating & lightning fixtures	4613	12.21	80.81	8.63	115.13	1.11	3.92
82 Furniture	6135	0.61	98.04	0.21	8.41	0.51	0.00
83 Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	1631	17.64	34.83	2.87	267.55	5.11	1.49
84 Clothing	7876	26.26	64.56	0.08	67.69	0.00	1.23
85 Footwear	10170	29.20	56.39	11.78	112.85	24.20	0.17
86 Professional, scient. & controll. instruments	17633	1.36	88.59	6.47	225.73	20.09	2.31
TOTAL manufactures	1398462	18.38	77.30	4.57	60.08	5.55	1.04
TOTAL: SITC 5-8 LESS 68 a/	1044400	9.14	85.69	5.57	65.47	7.37	0.92
TOTAL traded goods: SITC 0-9	1813508	29.58	65.89	3.98	51.13	4.49	0.82

Note: Data and SITC descriptions refer to SITC revision 1

a/ This table is based on the definition of trade in manufactures covering a list of 148 specifically identified SITC 3-digit or 4-digit codes comprising a wide range of processing stages of manufactured goods.

a/ Definition of trade in manufactures SITC 5-8 less 68 is one of the most often found.

It covers only items recognized as exclusively manufactured goods, i.e. with a high level of manufacturing content.

Source: UNIDO data base; Information supplied by the United Nations Statistical Office.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to the fact that countries report trade to/from "unspecified areas".

Table A-13. Average apparent consumption of selected manufactures, 1981-83

Product grouping and commodity (ISIC)	Unit	Average apparent consumption per 1000 inhabitants	Imports | Exports		Average annual production	Growth rate of apparent consumption
			As percentage of apparent consumption			
			1981-1983	1981-1983		
FOOD PRODUCTS						
Raw sugar (311801)	W	10 48	0 0	73 0	155867	20 82
Refined sugar (311804)	W	9 68	10 1	1 8	83333	2 85
Cocoa powder (311907)	W	2 02	0 0	6 7	185221	1 23
Cocoa butter (311910)	W	0 42	1 0	35 5	18424	-4 88
Chocolate and chocolate products (311913)	W	0 38	5 8	183 8	8980	41 04
Prepared animal feeds (312201)	W	3 76	5 0	0 0	30887	12 83
OILS AND FATS						
Oils and fats of animals, unprocessed (311507)	W					
Oils of vegetable origin (311510*)	W	19 40	0 6	52 1	252333	15 57
TEXTILES						
Wool yarn, pure and mixed (321103)	W	0 00	101 4	1 4	0	-25 91
Cotton yarn, pure and mixed (321109)	W	1 80	7 6	12 2	17072	13 80
Cotton woven fabrics (321128)	S	15543 08	20 3	14 7	12600000	2 63
Woolen woven fabrics (321134)	W	7 51	100 2	0 2	0	5 14
Knitted fabrics (321301)	S					
FOOTWEAR						
Footwear, excluding rubber footwear (324000)	P	901 59	26 3	9 5	6440000	-2 78
WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS						
Veneer sheets (331110)	V	7 52	0 1	38 5	90000	24 05
Particle board (331122)	V	0 58	12 2	15 4	5000	3 58
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS						
Wood pulp, mechanical (341101)	W	28 12	0 0	0 0	244000	2028 28
Pulp of fibres other than wood (341104)	W	0 00	100 0	0 0	0	161 07
Wood pulp, dissolving grades (341107)	W	0 00			0	
Wood pulp, sulphate and soda (341110)	W	2 57	0 4	0 0	2200000	197 98
Wood pulp, sulphite (341113)	W	0 58	0 8	0 0	50000	275 23
Wood pulp, semi-chemical (341116)	W	0 00			0	
Newsprint (341118)	W	0 28	100 2	0 2	0	13 85
Other printing and writing paper (341122)	W	0 87	100 7	0 7	0	-9 25
Kraft paper and kraft paperboard (341125)	W	3 69	100 2	0 2	0	7 32
Other paper and paperboard (341131)	W	2 48	100 2	0 2	0	60 17
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS						
Methanol (methyl alcohol) (351121)	W	0 00	108 2	9 2	0	-24 99
Glycerine (glycerol) (351125)	W					
Chlorine (351145)	W	0 01	100 4	0 4	0	6 42
Sulphuric acid (351147)	W	0 34	81 6	3 5	6270	66 86
Nitric acid (351149)	W	0 00	105 7	0 7	0	-4 78
Zinc oxide (351154)	W	0 00	100 6	0 6	0	-2 65
Titanium oxides (351155)	W	0 03	108 0	0 0	0	-1 85
Lead oxides (351157)	W	0 01	100 0	0 0	0	-16 14
Ammonia (351158)	W					
Caustic soda (351159)	W					
Soda ash (351168)	W					
Hydrogen peroxide (351171)	W					
Calcium carbide (351173)	W					
Dyestuffs, synthetic (351174)	W	0 10	101 3	1 3	0	1 87
Vegetable tanning extracts (351175)	W					
Nitrogenous fertilizers (351201)	W	1 23	92 7	14 8	2333	0 12
Phosphatic fertilizers (351204 + 351207)	W	1 10	104 9	33 2	2683	6 01
Potassic fertilizers (351210)	W	3 07	100 1	0 1	0	4 00
Insecticides, fungicides, etc (351216)	W	0 91	70 6	22 8	4081	-4 53
Rubber, synthetic (351301)	W	0 03	128 1	0 0	0	7 87
Non-cellulosic staple and tow (351304)	W	0 11	100 0	0 0	0	18 99
Regenerated cellulose (351331)	W					

***** continued

Table A-13 (continued)

Product grouping and commodity (ISIC)	Unit	Average apparent consumption per 1000 inhabitants	Imports | Exports		Average annual production	Growth rate of apparent consumption
			As percentage of apparent consumption			
		1981-1983	1981-1983	1981-1983	1981-1983	1975-1983
PETROLEUM REFINERIES						
Motor gasoline (353007A)	W	28 86	33 8	28 8	241000	4 10
Kerosene (353013A)	W	18 86	10 7	9 3	168000	22 03
Distillate fuel oils (353019A)	W	30 08	12 8	6 7	372887	-6 82
Residual fuel oils (353022A)	W	35 47	33 8	118 8	862887	-7 83
Lubricating oils (353025A)	W					
Liquefied petroleum gas (353037A)	W	2 21	52 8	5 3	10000	12 78
GLASS AND CEMENT						
Glass bottles and containers (362010B)	W					
Cement (36204)	W	184 11	50 3	12 3	980333	-0 38
IRON AND STEEL						
Pig iron (371007 + 371010)	W	0 00	100 0	0 0	0	8 11
Wire rods (371028)	W	1 48	100 0	0 0	0	18 80
Angles, shapes and sections (371035)	W	0 86	108 7	50 7	0	-3 84
Plates (heavy), over 4.75 mm (371040)	W	0 36	104 8	0 8	0	-0 88
Plates (medium), 3 to 4.75 mm (371043)	W	0 18	100 8	0 8	0	-4 38
Plates and sheets, < 3 mm (371046 + 371049 + 371052)	W	2 21	100 8	0 8	0	4 38
Tinplate (371055)	W	2 83	102 4	2 4	0	8 20
Railway track material (371087)	a/ W	0 17	274 3	174 3	0	-40 83
Wire, plain (371070)	W					
Tubes, seamless (371078)	a/ W	1 37	123 0	23 0	0	82 87
Tubes, welded (371079)	W					
Steel castings in the rough state (371085)	W					
Steel forgings (371088)	W					
NON-FERROUS METALS						
Copper, refined, unwrought (372004)	W					
Copper bars, rods, angles, etc (372010 + 372013)	W	0 08	100 0	0 0	0	21 17
Copper plates, sheets, strip and foil (372018)	W	0 00	105 4	8 4	0	-14 82
Copper tubes and pipes (372019)	W	0 02	100 8	0 8	0	0 84
Aluminium, unwrought (372022)	W					
Aluminium bars, rods, angles, etc (372025 + 372026)	W	0 07	100 2	0 2	0	28 87
Aluminium plates, sheets, strip etc (372031)	W					
Aluminium tubes and pipes (372034)	W	0 02	101 3	1 3	0	-5 48
Lead, refined, unwrought (372037)	W					
Zinc, unwrought (372043)	W	0 47	100 0	0 0	0	13 89
Zinc plates, sheets, strip and foil (372048)	W	0 00	103 0	3 0	0	-28 15
Tin, unwrought (372048)	W					

Source: Statistics and Survey Unit, UNIDO.

Based on data supplied by the UN Statistical Office, with estimates by the UNIDO Secretariat.

Note: ISIC 311510* consists of 311510 + 311513 + 311516 + 311519 + 311522 + 311525 + 311528 + 311531 + 311534 + 311537.

Growth rates have been calculated on the basis of available annual data over the period indicated.

Footnotes: a/ Data for 1983 not available.

Table A-14. Budgetary revenue and expenditure, 1975-85
(CFAP billion)

	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Regular budget								
Original budget	127	277	338	376	421	435	429	418
Amended budget	127	305	338	378	411	435	405	...
Income budgeted								
Direct taxes	23	63	85	105	96	104	109	105
Indirect taxes	96	204	238	255	306	312	300	295
Others	7	10	15	16	18	19	20	18
Expenditure budgeted								
Debts	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Public authorities	3	6	6	6	7	7	6	6
Services	67	148	186	209	240	259	235	242
Joint expenditure	29	63	68	73	79	74	80	71
Transfers, interventions	26	59	75	85	92	92	105	97
Investment budgeted								
	54	239	313	272	292	224	242	88
Income budgeted								
Domestic resources, including CSSPPA ^{a/}	28	153	205	152	53	40	40	36
External resources	9	65	161	109	18	...	...	...
	27	87	107	120	239	184	202	51
Expenditure budgeted								
Economic development		70				69	65	33
Support for economic development		63				67	71	21
Social development		37				48	46	22
Cultural development		39				29	33	5
Accompanying development		29				27	24	7

Source: Bulletin de l'Afrique Noire, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances,
Budget spécial d'investissement et d'équipement.

^{a/} Caisse de stabilisation des produits agricoles (Farm produce stabilization fund).

Table A-15. Energy generation and consumption, 1972-83

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Electricity (million kWh)												
Generation:												
- Hydroelectric	226	168	277	383	343	222	167	730	1,352	1,730	1,728	977
- Thermal	466	628	577	579	771	1,020	1,251	853	391	148	221	989
Total	692	796	854	962	1,114	1,242	1,418	1,583	1,744	1,878	1,950	1,966
Consumption:												
- Low voltage	253	302	296	350	375	435	485	633	705	728	805	838
- High voltage	310	359	382	440	513	597	674	769	869	892	898	934
<u>Petroleum products</u>												
Production (thousand tons)									400	480	650	1,100
Consumption:												
- Kerosene, motor spirit, gas oil (thousand cubic metres)	497	531	513	558	666	729	814	851	858	825	863	812
- Fuel oil (million tons)	158	183	201	213	269	361	418	332	211	135	137	338

Sources: BCEAO, Statistiques économiques et monétaires, 1982 and 1983 Reports; United Nations, Yearbook of World Energy Statistics, various issues.

Table A-16. Economically active population, 1975, 1980 and 1985

Location	<u>Population, 1975</u>		<u>Population, 1980</u>		<u>Population, 1985^{a/}</u>		Mean annual growth rate 1980-85
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Rural areas	2,259,660	65.0	2,538,595	57.2	2,705,966	49.2	1.3
Urban areas	1,214,416	35.0	1,896,356	42.8	2,791,830	50.8	8.0
- Including Abidjan	567,721	16.3	974,868	22.0	1,530,630	27.8	9.4
Savannah	1,027,876	29.6	1,135,343	25.6	1,240,491	22.6	1.8
Forest	2,446,200	70.4	3,299,608	74.4	4,257,314	77.4	5.2
Total	3,474,076	100.0	4,434,951	100.0	5,497,805	100.0	4.4

Source: France, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bilan national de l'emploi en Côte d'Ivoire, 1982.

a/ Projections.

Table A-17. Human resources: training, 1970-81

	1970	1975	1979	1980	1981
Illiteracy rate (15 years and over)					
(per cent)					
- Men				55.2	
- Women				76.0	
Enrolment ratio (per cent)					
- First level	63	64	76		
- Second level	9	13	20		
- Third level	0.9	1.2	2.2	2.9	2.8
Number of pupils (students) (thousands)					
- First level	503	673	954		
- Second level (general)	65	104	174		
- Second level (vocational)	5	23	40	38	39
- Third level	4.4	7.2	14.4	19.6	18.7
Including:					
Arts				6.9	6.3
Law				3.7	5.2
Social sciences				2.6	0.7
Commercial and business administration				1.1	0.7
Science				1.6	1.3
Medicine				1.3	1.4
Engineering, architecture				1.0	1.8
Technical				1.4	0.8

Source: UNESCO, Statistical yearbook 1984.

Table A-18. Credits to economic sectors, 1980-83
(CFAF million, 31 December)

	<u>Short-term credits</u>				<u>Medium- and long-term credits</u>			
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1980	1981	1982	1983
Farming, forestry and fishing	23,345	24,944	26,860	28,220	11,408	10,083	13,746	13,655
Mining and quarrying	4,410	6,518	8,312	5,360	4,150	14,038	15,284	14,258
Manufacturing	95,351	104,361	114,659	124,687	89,139	98,780	86,177	91,021
Electricity, gas, water	1,627	2,331	3,921	13,215	23,493	25,744	26,132	22,777
Construction	41,002	31,163	39,090	45,713	10,567	9,312	8,374	7,681
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants, hotels	217,978	291,233	267,622	290,411	29,236	19,556	22,985	22,999
Transport, storage and communication	24,437	23,899	27,462	33,221	30,439	34,487	33,130	32,637
Insurance, real estate and business	30,812	15,857	15,375	22,788	50,807	64,099	58,038	54,372
Community, social and personal services	10,045	9,615	11,733	15,482	20,514	21,808	23,723	25,532
Total	449,007	509,921	515,034	579,097	269,753	297,907	287,589	284,932

Source: BCEAO, Rapport annuel.

Appendix B

The approved and/or operational technical co-operation projects of UNIDO
(approved = PAD issued)

Republic of COTE D'IVOIRE

Backstopping

Responsibility

<u>(Spec.Act.Code)</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Project Title</u>
IO/PLAN (31.2.A)	TF/IVC/82/001	Associate expert (multifund to DP/IVC/83/005)
IO/PLAN (31.2.A)	DP/IVC/83/005**	Assistance au développement industriel - phase IV (continuation of DP/IVC/79/006)
IO/AGRO (31.7.A)	SI/IVC/84/801	Techno-economic study for the production of moulded panels from coconut fibres
IO/TRNG (31.5.A)	DP/IVC/85/003	Renforcement du Centre ivoirien de gestion des entreprises

* Large-scale project (= total allotment \$150,000 or above).

** Total allotment \$1 million or above.

Appendix C: Leading industrial enterprises

Table C-1. Leading industrial companies in Côte d'Ivoire, 1985

The following are some of the largest companies in terms of either capital investment or employment:

Allibert: 1967; cap. 350m. francs CFA; mfrs of plastic and leather goods.

BATA SA Ivoirienne: 1963; cap. 450m. francs CFA; manufacture and sale of footwear and plastic products.

Blohorn SA: 1971; cap. 5,034m. francs CFA; management of industrial complex for processing oil-seeds; production of palm oil and products derived from it, including soap, margarine and glycerine.

Compagnie Africaine de Préparations Alimentaires (CAPRAL): 1959; cap. 2,400m. francs CFA; production of Nescafé coffee.

Compagnie Ivoirienne de l'Aluminium (IVOIRAL): 1961; cap. 388.7m. francs CFA; mfrs of aluminium products.

Compagnie Ivoirienne pour le Développement des Textiles (CIDT): 1974; cap. 7,200m. francs CFA; 55 per cent state-owned; development of cotton production, cotton ginning.

Compagnie des Scieries Africaines (SCAF): 1918; cap. 740m. francs CFA; production of sawn wood, veneers, prefabricated wooden houses, plywood and particle boards.

La Cotonnière Ivoirienne (COTIVO): 1972; cap. 3,500m. francs CFA; textile complex at Agboville.

Esso Côte d'Ivoire SA: 1965; cap. 300m. francs CFA; distribution of petroleum products.

Ets R. Gonfreville (ERG): 1921; cap. 2,186m. francs CFA; spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing of cotton textiles; clothing mfrs.

Ets Jean Abile-Gal SA (JAG): 1959; cap. 1,200m. francs CFA; coffee roasting and production of soluble coffee; treatment of cocoa.

Filatures, Tissages, Sacs Côte d'Ivoire SA (FILTISAC): 1965; cap. 656m. francs CFA; 25 per cent state-owned; mfrs of jute bags and cloth.

La Forestière Equatoriale: 1928; cap. 353m. francs CFA; holding company for various forestry and development projects.

Grands Moulins d'Abidjan (GMA): 1963; cap. 2,000m. francs CFA; flour milling and production of animal feed.

Industrie de Transformation des Produits Agricoles (API): 1968; cap. 900m. francs CFA; marketing of cocoa products, processing of cocoa beans.

Table C-1 (continued)

Industries Métallurgiques de la Côte d'Ivoire (IMCI): 1967; cap. 400m. francs CFA; metal-rolling, manufacture of metal and metallurgical products.

Produits de Cacao de la Côte d'Ivoire (PROCCACI): cap. 1,550m. francs CFA; 60 per cent state-owned; processing of cocoa beans.

Société Africaine de Fabrication des Automobiles Renault (SAFAR): 1961; cap. 500m. francs CFA; assembly of Renault vehicles.

Société Africaine de Plantations d'Ilévés (SAPH): 1956; cap. 3,364m. francs CFA; 60.4 per cent state-owned; production of rubber on 24,000 ha of plantations.

Société des Ananas de la Côte d'Ivoire (SALCI): 1951; cap. 1,226m. francs CFA; pineapple growing and canning at Ono.

Société des Brasseries de Bouaké (SBB): 1971; cap. 600m. francs CFA; manufacture, bottling and marketing of beer and soft drinks.

Société des Caoutchoucs de Grand-Bereby (SCGB): 1979; cap. 21,602m. francs CFA; rubber plantations and treatment of latex; 94.8 per cent state-owned.

Société des Ciments d'Abidjan (SCA): 1965; cap. 600m. francs CFA; 40 per cent state-owned; cement mfrs.

Société de Conserves de Côte-d'Ivoire (SCODI): 1960; cap. 300m. francs CFA; tuna canning.

Société d'Etude et de Développement de la Culture Bananière: 1959; cap. 334m. francs CFA; cultivation of bananas and limes.

Société d'Etudes et de Réalisation pour l'Industrie Caféière et Cacaoyère (SERIC): 1969; cap. 540m. francs CFA; development of coffee and cocoa industries.

Société d'Exploitation de Produits de la Côte-d'Ivoire (SEPC): 1927; cap. 720m. francs CFA; wood production; mfrs of building materials and furniture.

Société de Galvanisation de Tôles en Côte-d'Ivoire (TOLES-IVOIRE): 1969; cap. 864.5m. francs CFA; mfrs of galvanized corrugated sheets and other roofing materials.

Société de Gestion Financière de l'Habitat (SOGEFIHA): 1963; cap. 2,792m. francs CFA; development of urban and rural housing.

Société des Impressions sur Tissus de Côte-d'Ivoire (ICODI): 1961; cap. 2,550m. francs CFA; textile printing; 30 per cent state-owned.

Société Industrielle Textile de Côte d'Ivoire (SOTEXI): 1967; cap. 350m. francs CFA; textile bleaching, dyeing and printing at Abidjan.

Société Ivoirienne de Ciments et Matériaux (SICM): 1962; cap. 504m. francs CFA; cement mfrs.

Table C-1 (continued)

Société Ivoirienne d'Emballages Métalliques (SIEM): 1960; cap. 1,180m. francs CFA; mfrs of cans.

Société Ivoirienne d'Engrais (SIVENG): 1965; cap. 2,152m. francs CFA; fertilizer factory at Abidjan.

Société Ivoirienne de Montage et d'Exploitation Automobile (SIMEA): 1968; cap. 500m. francs CFA; motor vehicle assembly and production.

Société Ivoirienne de Raffinage (SIR): 1962; cap. 13,000m. francs CFA; 47.5 per cent state-owned; petroleum refinery.

Société Ivoirienne des Tabacs (SITAB): cap. 2,394m. francs CFA; 14 per cent owned by SONAPI; mfrs of cigarettes and cigars.

Société de Limonaderies et Brasseries d'Afrique (SOLIBRA): 1955; cap. 1,500m. francs CFA; mfrs of beer, lemonade and ice at Abidjan, Bouaflé and Yopougou.

Société Nationale Ivoirienne de Travaux: 1963; cap. 2,272m. francs CFA; 55 per cent state-owned; building and construction.

Société Nouvelle Sifca: 1964; cap. 1,000m. francs CFA; processing of cocoa and coffee.

Sté Plantations et Huileries de Côte d'Ivoire: 1954; cap. 250m. francs CFA; 71 per cent owned by Group Blohorn; production of palm oil from own plantations.

Sté Tropicale des Allumettes (SOTROPAL): 1959; cap. 240m. francs CFA; manufacture of matches.

Union Carbide-Côte d'Ivoire (UCCI): 1969; cap. 838.2m. francs CFA; mfr of dry batteries and manganese milling operation.

UNIWAX: 1967; cap. 1,000m. francs CFA; mfrs of wax prints on fabric.

Source: Africa South of the Sahara, Europa Publications Ltd., 1986.

Table C-2. Major industrial enterprises by value added in Côte d'Ivoire, 1981-83
(MVA above 1 billion CFAF, values in billion CFAF)

(N. FCFA)	Branch of industry	1981	1982	1983
EECI.....	Electrical energy	39.926	35.574	38.734
CIDT.....	Cotton	12.018	10.554	26.796
SITAB.....	Tobacco	11.663	13.477	16.548
PALMINDUSTRIE..	Vegetable oil	8.152	10.497	12.854
BLOMORN-HSL....	Vegetable oil	7.814	8.724	12.441
SODESUCRE.....	Sugar	14.473	-	11.864
SOLIBRA.....	Beverages	9.278	9.130	9.394
CONFREVILLE....	Textiles	9.098	10.300	7.373
CAPRAL.....	Coffee processing	4.606	5.282	6.228
COTIVO.....	Textiles	4.281	5.118	4.674
UTEXI.....	Textiles	3.855	4.797	4.404
BRACODI.....	Beverages	5.311	5.301	4.387
SAPH.....	Rubber	3.460	3.172	4.204
UNICAFE.....	Coffee processing	3.791	3.844	3.830
CARENA.....	Shipbuilding	2.538	3.467	3.722
TRITURAF.....	Vegetable oil	1.879	2.771	3.472
NOVALIM.....	Other agro-industries	3.065	2.720	3.200
SIVENG.....	Fat	1.597	2.774	3.095
UNIWAX.....	Textiles	2.994	3.466	2.625
SACO.....	Cocoa processing	3.592	2.794	2.600
PROCACI.....	Cocoa processing	1.424	1.112	2.587
GMA.....	Cereals	3.315	1.902	2.167
SIEM.....	Metal products	1.717	1.939	2.130
SCA.....	Cement	1.523	2.066	2.129
UCCI.....	Electrical goods	2.670	2.874	2.114
SOCIAT S.....	Clothing	1.775	2.222	1.979
SOTEXICODI.....	Textiles	-	-	1.920
SICM.....	Cement	1.472	1.617	1.835
SCODI.....	Fish processing	1.164	1.393	1.786
SIVOA.....	Compressed air	1.164	1.257	1.764
SAEC.....	Paint	2.043	1.728	1.702
BATA.....	Footwear	1.603	1.647	1.687
FILTISAC.....	Leather	1.625	2.203	1.519
SAFAR.....	Auto assembly	965	1.197	1.431
SOBOCI.....	Beverages	1.207	1.654	1.404
MECANEMBAL.....	Metallic packing	1.248	1.632	1.336
SICABLE.....	Electrical articles	902	1.052	1.272
TOLES - IVOIRE.	Metal products	1.828	1.746	1.195
SII.....	Printing	945	1.137	1.158
IVOIRAL.....	Metal products	787	1.104	1.126
UIFA.....	Coffee processing	1.485	832	1.118
DECORTICAF.....	Coffee processing	932	1.079	1.101
SIM.....	Cement	940	1.080	1.090
SOTROPAL.....	Matches	1.178	1.145	1.072
CHOCODI.....	Cocoa processing	1.007	812	1.041
SOTACI.....	Metal products	698	1.002	1.037
ABI.....	Mechanical products	1.071	1.035	1.033
NIAM.....	Metal products	953	832	1.000

Source : Centrale des Bilans 1983.

Table C-3. The seventeen major industrial enterprises in the agro-industry sector in Côte d'Ivoire, 1983/84

Enterprise	Branch of industry	Turnover (CFAF Millions)	Production (tons)	Investment (CFAF Millions)	Employment
HSL Blohorn	Vegetable oil	42.711	116.748	n.d.	1.300
SITAB	Tobacco	32.300	179,2 (packets)	6.115	890
Palminindustrie	Palm oil	26.500	244.375	80.000	14.510
Sodesucre	Sugar	21.200	110.114	214.000	4.875
Solibra	Beverages	19.000	1.030.000 (hl)	15.500	1.900
Capral	Instant coffee	17.640	6.320	5.300	396
Saco	Cocoa processing	17.200	27.000	16.000	303
Novalim	Other food industries	13.300		4.000	452
Scodi	Fish processing	11.509	20.517	2.300	783
PFCI	Fish processing	9.500	16.500	n.d.	300
Bracodi	Beverages	9.200	250.000 (hl)	6.850	995
Procaci	Cocoa processing	8.900	23.000	4.600	476
Api	Cocoa processing	8.100	10.000	2.800	212
GMA	Cereals	6.570	166.000	2.164	223
Chocodi	Cocoa processing	6.300	6.000	1.400	129
Trituraf	Vegetable oil	5.000	61.300	3.500	380
Unicafé	Coffee	4.450	43.680	12.000	324

Source: Ministère de la Coopération (Republique Française), Industrialization des Pays d'Afrique Sub-Saharienne, le Cas de la Côte d'Ivoire, Société pour le Développement Economique et Social (SEDES), Juin 1986.

Table C-4. The ten major industrial enterprises in textiles and clothing in Côte d'Ivoire, 1983/84

Enterprise	Branch of industry	Turnover (CFAF Millions)	Production	Investment (CFAF Millions)	Employment
CIDI	Cotton	43,600	87,000 t	14,000	3,327
Erg	Spinning - weaving printing	19,400	64 million m	12,900	3,000
Sotexicodi	Printing	13,600		5,300	415
Uniwax	Printing	12,000	11.5 million m	4,900	890
Cotivo	Weaving - printing	10,223	22.1 million m	7,300	1,600
Utexi	Spinning - weaving	6,500		6,800	1,238
Socitas	Clothing	3,800	4.1 million m	4,500	392
Filtisac	Leather	2,500	7.5 million bags	2,500	704
BBCI	Clothing	2,300	800,000 pieces	630	226
Sofitex	Spinning - weaving	1,700	2 million m	650	95

Source: Ministère de la Coopération (Republique Française), Industrialization des Pays d'Afrique Sub-Saharienne, le Cas de la Côte d'Ivoire, Société pour le Développement Economique et Social (SEDES), Juin 1986.

Table C-5. The eight major industrial enterprises in the wood industry in Côte d'Ivoire, 1983/84

Enterprise	Branch of industry	Turnover (CFAF Millions)	Investment (CFAF Millions)	Employment
Sawmill Agnibi-lekrou	Primary processing	4,600	1,900	534
SIFCI	Primary processing	4,500	2,700	1,050
SCAF	Secondary processing	4,200	1,700	1,047
CIB	Primary processing	4,000	1,700	610
Sawmill Jacob	Primary processing	2,900	2,500	1,200
EFBA	Primary processing	2,600	2,100	484
Tribois	Primary processing	2,500	1,000	215
SITB	Secondary processing	2,500	1,500	300

Source: Ministère de la Coopération (Republique Française), Industrialization des Pays d'Afrique Sub-Saharienne, le Cas de la Côte d'Ivoire, Société pour le Développement Economique et Social (SEDES), Juin 1986.

Table C-6. The eleven major industrial enterprises in the chemicals and para-chemical industry in Côte d'Ivoire, 1983/84

Enterprise	Branch of industry	Turnover (CFAF Millions)	Production	Investment (CFAF Millions)	Employment
SIR	Refinery	176,100	1,615,807 t	22,500	883
SMB	Asphalt	155,700	167,100 t	6,000	103
Siveng	Fertilizer	9,493	76,898 t	6,881	310
Sifal	Oil	6,600	18,400 t	400	53
SCCI	Compound	5,000	12,000 t	1,000	50
Lubtex	Oil	5,000	15,000 t	330	39
Shell Chimie	Insecticides	4,000	5,600,000 t	935	53
Cosmivoire	Soap	2,900	9,200 t	928	124
Seward	Cosmetics	2,800	1,800 t		102
Allibert	Plastics	2,400	3,400 t	1,500	264
Sivoa	Compressed air	2,158	1,350,000 m ³	370	102

Source: Ministère de la Coopération (Republique Française), Industrialization des Pays d'Afrique Sub-Saharienne, le Cas de la Côte d'Ivoire, Société pour le Développement Economique et Social (SEDES), Juin 1986.

Table C-7. The fifteen major industrial enterprises in the metallurgical, mechanical and electrical branches in Côte d'Ivoire, 1983/84

Enterprise	Branch of industry	Turnover (CFAF Millions)	Production	Investment (CFAF Millions)	Employment
SIEM	Metal products	7,400	195 million boxes	2,800	440
SAFAR	Auto assembly	7,046	2,633 vehicles	1,500	262
CARENA	Shipbuilding	6,150	-	3,286	600
STAR AUTO	Auto assembly	6,000	130 trucks	-	240
UCCI	Electrical goods	4,500	Batteries	1,750	412
TOLES IVOIRE	Metal products	4,200	10,000 t	1,300	145
IVOIRAL	Metal products	3,200	1,600 t	1,720	144
ABI	Metal products	3,168	Various goods	1,600	320
SOTACI	Metal products	3,160	11,300 t	1,623	94
WONDER CI	Electrical goods	2,900	12,000 batteries	-	225
MAC	Bicycle assembly	2,500	24,700 cycles	-	177
NELCI	Electrical goods	2,500	Radio-cassettes	2,500	150
MIAM	Metal products	2,200	Household goods	1,114	650
SERIA	Copper products	2,000	Copper products	590	140
SICABLE	Electrical goods	2,800	2,100 of cables	1,832	94

Source: Ministère de la Coopération (Republique Française), Industrialization des Pays d'Afrique Sub-Saharienne, le Cas de la Côte d'Ivoire, Société pour le Développement Economique et Social (SEDES), Juin 1986.

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