United States International Trade Commission

U.S. Trade and Investment With Sub-Saharan Africa

Second Annual Report

Investigation No. 332-415
USITC Publication 3476
December 2001

U.S. International Trade Commission

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U.S. Trade and Investment With Sub-Saharan Africa

Investigation No. 332-415

Second Annual Report

Publication 3476 **December 2001**

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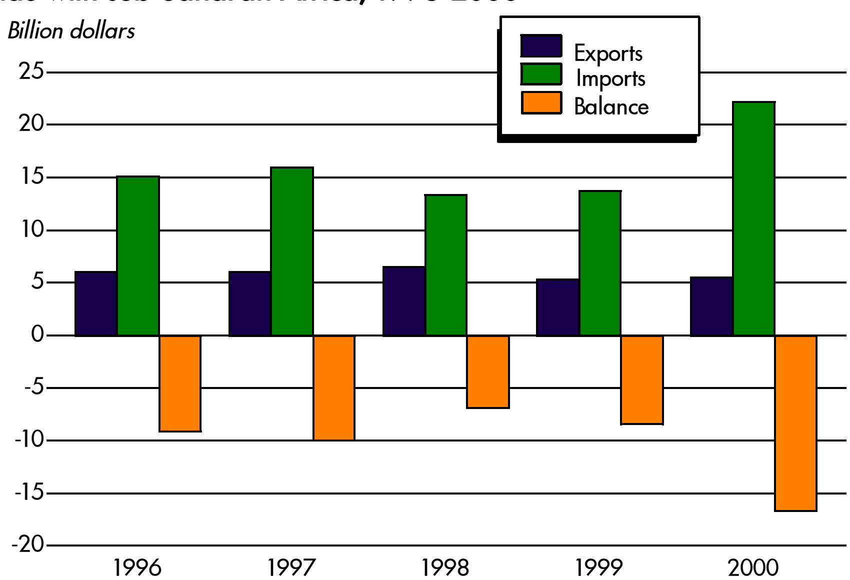
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the second report in a five-year series requested by the United States Trade Representative in April 2000. This report provides for the year 2000, or the most recent year for which data are available: (1) total U.S.-sub-Saharan Africa trade and investment flows by selected major sectors and regional trade groups; (2) economic profiles for each of the 48 sub-Saharan African countries, including information on trade and economic policy and commercial activities that significantly affect bilateral trade and investment with the United States; (3) information on the changing trade and economic activities within the individual African countries; and (4) an assessment of the progress in regional integration in Africa. Data sources include: the World Bank, the World Trade Organization (WTO), The Economist Intelligence Unit, and other international organizations and multilateral banks. In addition, information supplied by U.S. embassy officials and U.S. government agencies is used in the study.

U.S.-sub-Saharan Africa trade

- In 2000, a very large increase in U.S. imports from, and a small increase in exports to, sub-Saharan Africa resulted in a 97.8 percent increase in the long-standing U.S. trade deficit with the region. The 2000 deficit measured $16.7 billion (Figure ES-1), with much of its increase due to an 88-percent

Figure ES-1
U.S. trade with sub-Saharan Africa, 1996-2000

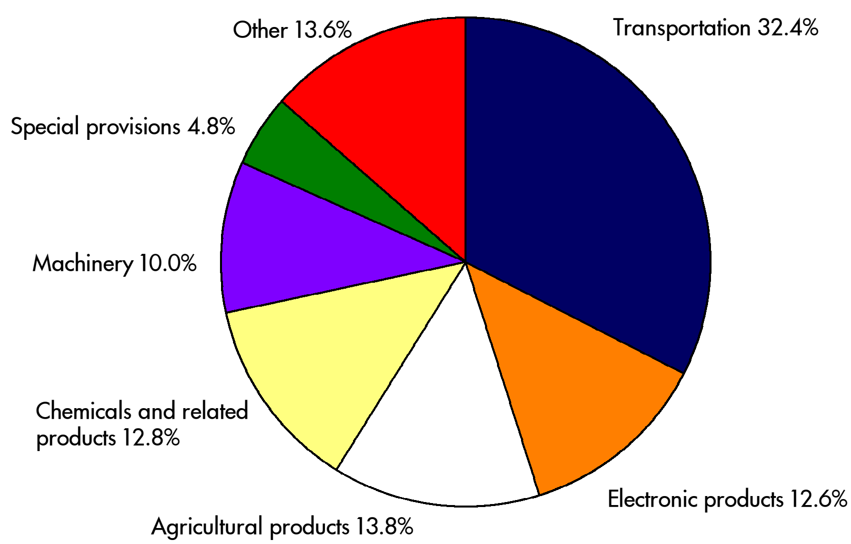


Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

increase in U.S. imports of oil and energy-related products. Excluding trade in petroleum, the U.S. trade deficit with the region increased by 134 percent from $1.6 billion in 1999 to $3.8 billion in 2000.

- U.S. merchandise exports to sub-Saharan Africa increased from $5.3 billion in 1999 to $5.6 billion in 2000. The largest U.S. exports to sub-Saharan Africa were transportation equipment (32.4 percent share), electronic products (12.6 percent), agricultural products (13.8 percent), and chemicals and related products (12.8 percent) (figure ES-2). The largest increases in U.S. exports to the region were in transportation equipment ($101.0 million) and chemicals and related products ($99.6 million). U.S exports of electronic products to the region decreased by $64.6 million in 2000.

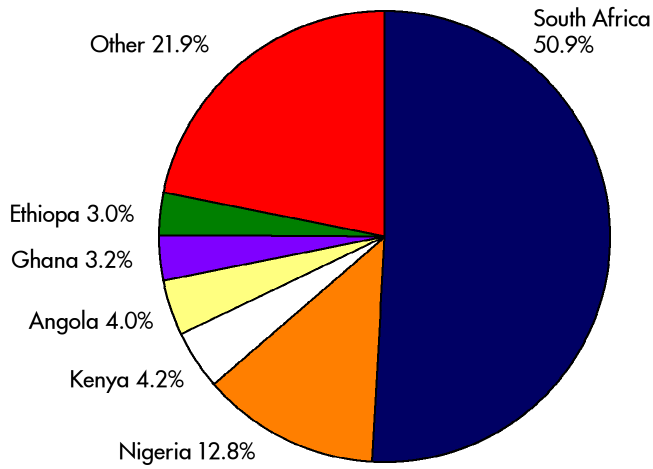
Figure ES-2
U.S. exports to sub-Saharan Africa by commodity sectors, by share, 2000



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

- The largest U.S. export markets in the region continued to include South Africa (50.9 percent), Nigeria (12.8 percent), Kenya (4.2 percent), Angola (4.0 percent), and Ghana (3.2 percent) (figure ES-3).

Figure ES-3
Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. exports to major trading partners, 2000

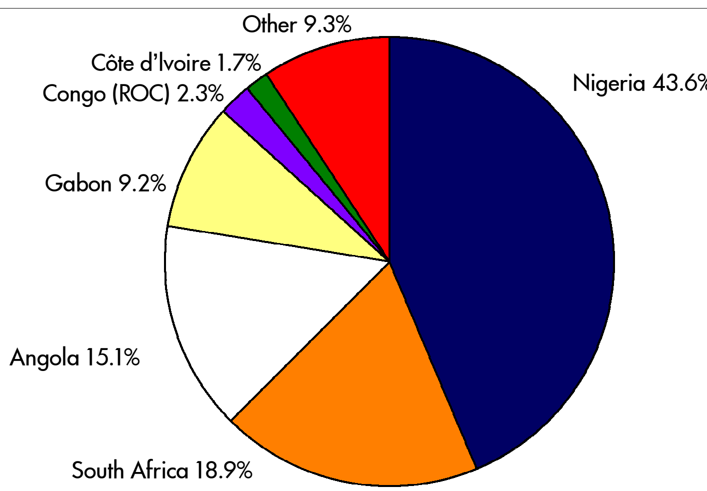


Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

- Total U.S. merchandise imports from the region increased 61.5 percent to $22.2 billion. This increase was mainly due to a $7.0 billion (87.7 percent) increase in U.S. imports of energy-related products from the region. Nigeria alone contributed $5.0 billion to the increase in U.S. imports with a 134.0 percent increase in sales of Nigerian oil and energy-related products to the United States.

- The largest U.S. import suppliers in the region included Nigeria (43.6 percent), South Africa (18.9 percent), Angola (15.1 percent), and Gabon (9.2 percent) (figure ES-4).

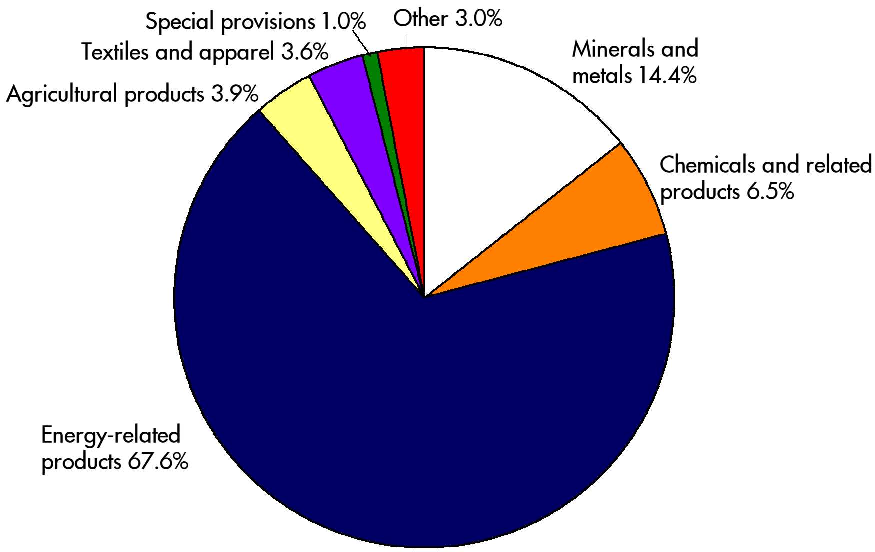
Figure ES-4
Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. imports from major trading partners, 2000



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

- Major U.S. import sectors from the region include energy-related products (67.6 percent share), minerals and metals (14.4 percent), and chemical and related products (6.5 percent). Total U.S. imports from the region increased in all major categories, with the exception of footwear, transportation equipment, and miscellaneous manufactures (figure ES-5).

Figure ES-5
U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa, by commodity sectors, by shares, 2000



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

- The largest U.S. trading partners in the region were, ranked by two-way trade, Nigeria ($10.4 billion in 2000, up from $4.8 billion in 1999), South Africa ($7.0 billion in 2000, up from $5.6 billion in 1999), Angola ($3.6 billion in 2000, up from $2.6 billion in 1999), and Gabon ($2.2 billion in 2000, up from $1.6 billion in 1999).

- Imports from sub-Saharan Africa that entered the United States under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) increased by 45.2 percent in 2000 to $3.9 billion. The largest share of GSP imports from the region came from Angola (72.4 percent share, or $2.8 billion) in part due to a measure implemented in 1997 that made crude oil imports from least developed beneficiary countries GSP-eligible. Angola especially benefitted from this change. In 2000, GSP imports also increased 29.8 percent from South Africa and 52.7 percent from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC).

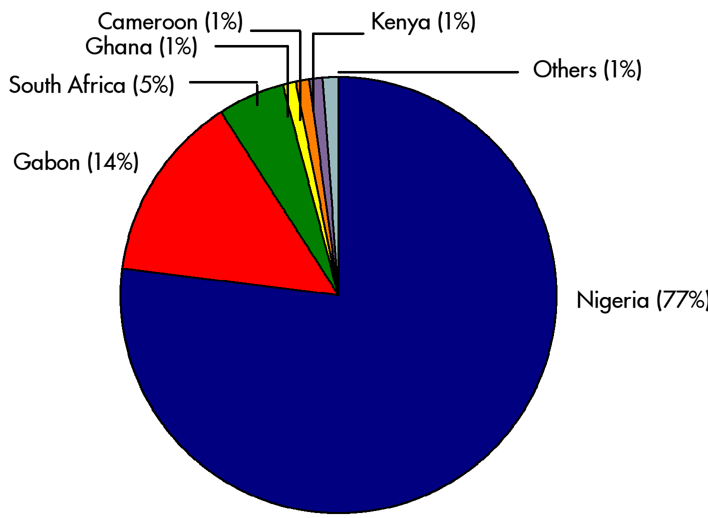
- The United States is a net exporter of services to Africa, posting a cross-border trade surplus of $2.0 billion in 1999, up from $1.6 billion in 1998. Large U.S. service export sectors include tourism, professional services, and education. Total U.S. cross-border exports of services to Africa reached $4.7 billion in 1999, accounting for 1.8 percent of total U.S. services exports.

Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)

- The first U.S. imports the AGOA were in January 2001. During the first half of 2001, the U.S. imports covered under AGOA totaled $3.0 billion.

- The principal suppliers under AGOA were Nigeria ($2.3 billion), Gabon ($448.5 million), and South Africa ($135.5 million). Other AGOA suppliers imports in the first half 2001 included Ghana ($18.9 million), Cameroon ($16.2 million), and Kenya ($16.1 million).

Figure ES-6
U.S. AGOA imports by country shares, first half 2001

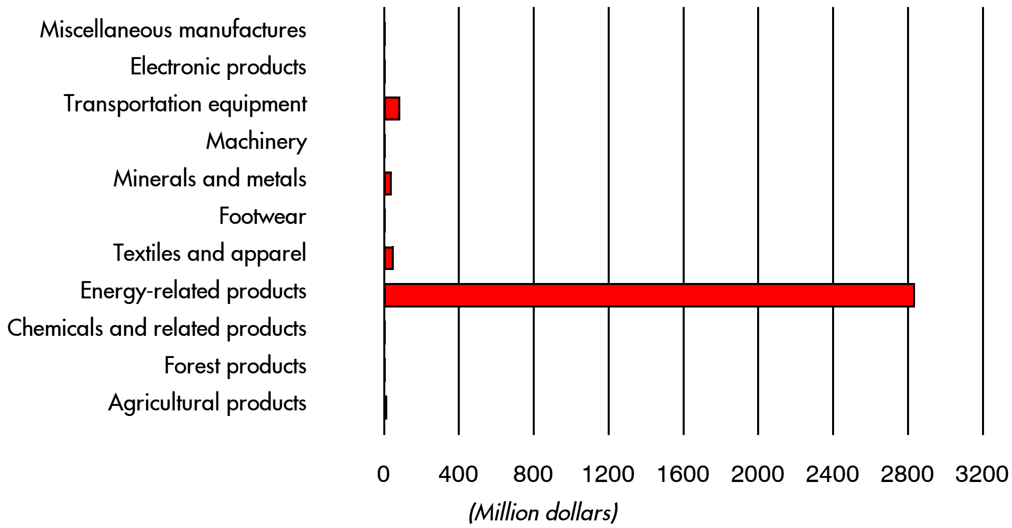


Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S.Department of Commerce.

- U.S. imports under AGOA consisted primarily of energy-related products. U.S. imports of energy-related products during the first half 2001 totaled $2.8 billion, 94.2 percent of the AGOA total. The remaining AGOA imports consisted of much smaller quantities of textiles and apparel, minerals and metals, agricultural products, transportation equipment, and footwear.

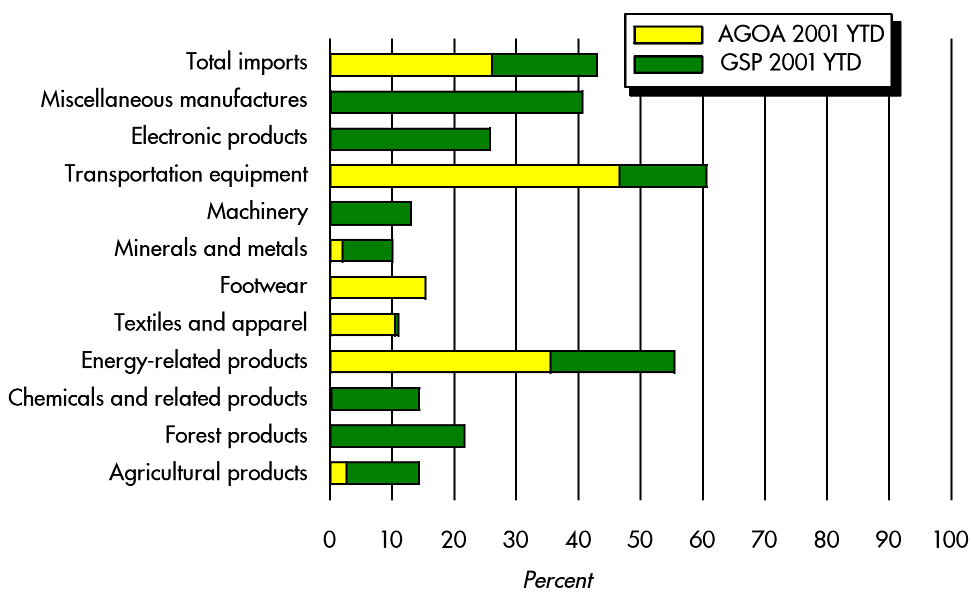
- Imports under AGOA accounted for 26.0 percent of total U.S. imports from the region during the first half of 2001. The highest coverage under AGOA was for imports of transportation equipment (46.5 percent of total sector imports), followed by energy-related products (35.4 percent), footwear (15.3 percent), and textiles and apparel (10.5 percent).

Figure ES-7
U.S. AGOA imports by sector, first half 2001



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure ES-8
U.S. AGOA and GSP coverage by sector: percent of total sector imports from sub-Saharan Africa, first half 2001



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Foreign Investment

- Foreign investment (from all sources) in sub-Saharan Africa decreased 31.0 percent in 2000, reversing a 5-year period of 5.6 percent average annual growth. Countries in the region received an estimated $8.2 billion in foreign private investment in 2000, significantly lower than the all-time peak of $11.8 billion received in 1999. The decrease is primarily due to a 78.6 percent decrease in portfolio equity investment.

- Countries in sub-Saharan Africa received $7.3 billion in net foreign direct investment in 2000, a $600-million (7.5 percent) decline from 1999. The largest recipients of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the region included Angola, South Africa, and Nigeria (with a 61.0 percent share collectively).

- U.S. direct investment flows to the region totaled $77 million in 2000, or less than 0.1 percent of total U.S. direct investment abroad. In 2000, U.S. direct investment flows to sub-Saharan Africa decreased by 92.3 percent. The decline is mainly due to a 91.6 percent decrease in flows to South Africa, and a 73.9 percent decrease in flows to Nigeria. The largest recipients of U.S. direct investment in sub-Saharan Africa in 2000 were Angola (32.5 percent) and South Africa (20.7 percent). U.S. holdings are principally in the petroleum sector in Angola and Nigeria, and in the mining and manufacturing sector in South Africa.

Regional Integration

- During 2000, there was continued progress towards economic integration within ECOWAS, COMESA, SACU, WAEMU, and EAC. There was slow progress within SADC in implementing the free trade area. SACU negotiators have been unable to resolve outstanding issues regarding textiles/apparel and overall market access.

- SACU continues to deliberate on how to revise the revenue-sharing program. A major problem includes a delay for members in receiving their repayments from the common customs pool. South Africa collects all the revenue on tariffs and excise taxes, determines tariff and trade policy and then shares the revenue with other members. South Africa has proposed that a new revenue sharing formula be based on each country's intra-SACU imports.

- During 2000, many COMESA members continued to face armed conflict. However, members have taken several steps in preparation for a free-trade area, such as implementing tariff reductions, eliminating nontariff barriers, application of remedial and safeguard measures and rules of origin. In addition, COMESA has adopted a four-phased monetary harmonization program aimed at achieving full monetary union by 2025.

- The East African Community was inaugurated on January 15, 2001 and has made some progress e towards economic integration. Member countries agreed that Kenya would establish zero-rate tariffs on its imports from Uganda and Tanzania and that the latter two countries would establish a diminishing 10 percent tariff on their imports from Kenya over a period of four years.

Country Profiles

- A large number of the countries in the region have begun to implement economic reforms, including rationalizing tariffs and exchange rates, privatizing state-owned enterprises, liberalizing trade and investment regimes, ending costly subsidies, and reducing barriers to trade and foreign investment.

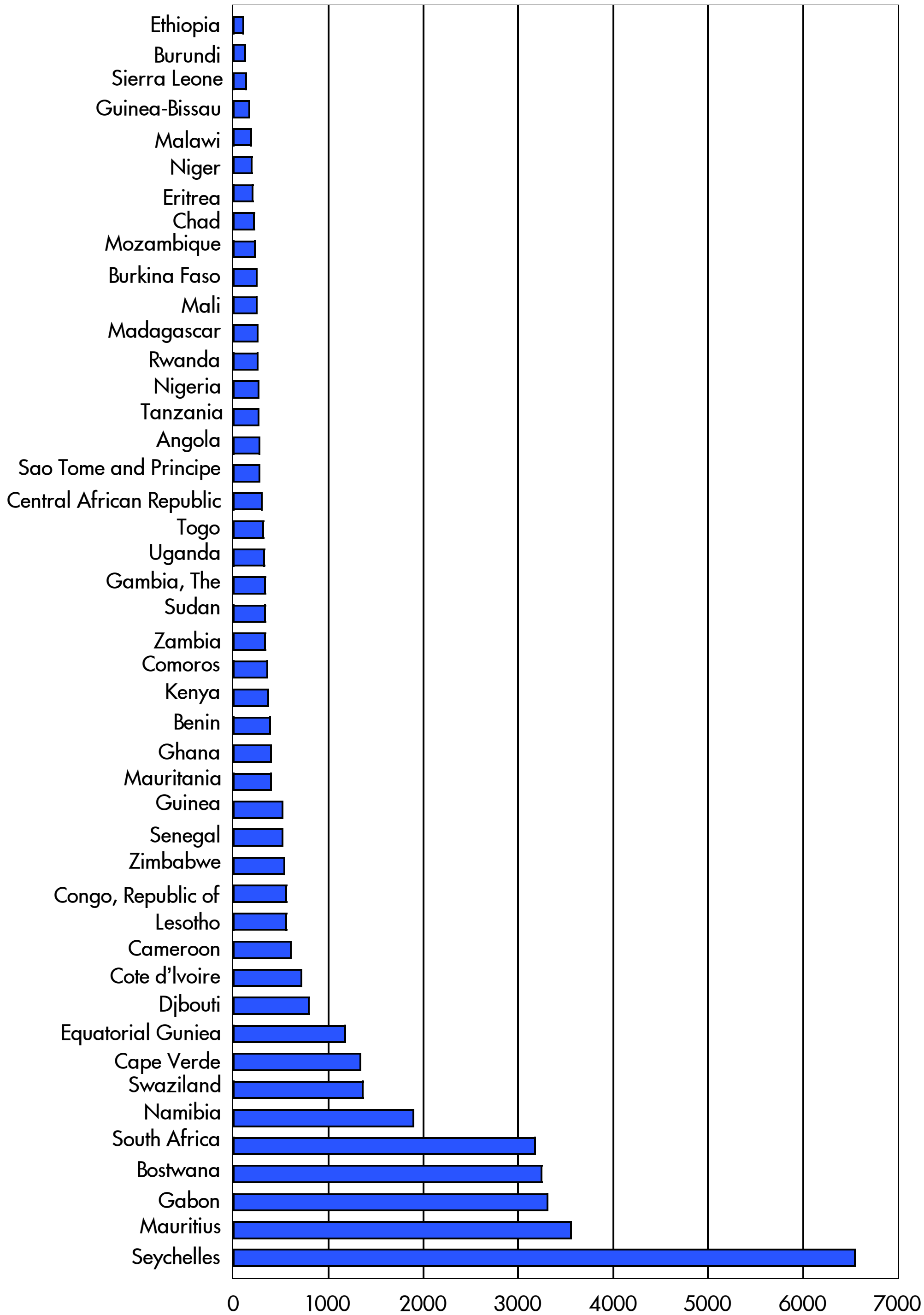
- The average gross national product per capita in sub-Saharan Africa was $492 in 1999, down from $513 in 1998, and $539 in 1997. There were 9 countries in the region with more than twice the average per capita income, and 11 countries with less than half the regional average (figure ES-9). The highest per capita income levels in 1999 were in Seychelles, Mauritius, Gabon, Botswana, and South Africa. The lowest per capita incomes were in Ethiopia, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Niger, Eritrea, and Chad.

- Most of sub-Saharan Africa (42 of 48 countries) are WTO Members or are involved in WTO activities as observers. Thirty-eight governments in sub-Saharan Africa are WTO Members, two others have accession working parties established (the Seychelles and Sudan), and another two are observers that have not as yet elected to accede to the WTO (Cape Verde and Ethiopia). Two other Sub-Saharan African countries that are not now WTO Members (Equatorial Guinea and São Tome and Principe) previously applied the 1947 GATT provisions on a *de facto* basis.

- Debt burdens, corruption, and the lack of transparency in the region continue to impede both growth and sustainable economic development.

- Most of the economies of sub-Saharan Africa are small, fragile, and isolated. Many are beset by armed conflicts and disease that continue to deplete limited government resources and exact a heavy toll on the people and the infrastructure of the region.

Figure ES-9
GNP per Capita, U.S. dollars, 1999



Source: World Bank, *African Development Indicators, 2001.*

Multilateral Assistance to sub-Saharan Africa

- Lending commitments made by the World Bank to countries in sub-Saharan Africa reached $1.8 billion in 2000. The International Development Association (IDA) launched ACT Africa, a new program to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS. The World Bank will now use the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper as part of its new poverty reduction strategy to increase recipient participation and accountability. The World Bank Group's the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) provided guarantees or coverage for six projects in sub-Saharan Africa, totaling $288 million, and the International Finance Cooperation (IFC) supported approximately $1.2 billion in financing for projects in sub-Saharan African countries during FY 2000.

- In 2000, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) lent 141.8 million special drawing rights (SDR) ($187.0 million) in Standby Arrangements to sub-Saharan Africa. The Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility lent a total of SDR 739 million ($974.6 million). During FY 2000, the IMF recast Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility as the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility.

- The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries debt relief initiative (HIPC) was enhanced to make more resources available faster for debt relief. Six countries in sub-Saharan Africa qualified for an estimated $7.1 billion (in nominal terms over time from all creditors) of debt relief in fiscal year 2000.

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Organization of the Report

This is the second report in a second five-year series documenting U.S.-sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) trade and investment flows.[1] In a letter dated April 12, 2000,[2] the United States Trade Representative (USTR) asked the U.S. International Trade Commission (Commission or USITC) to submit, annually for 5 years, a report that provides:

- an analysis of U.S.-Africa merchandise trade and services trade flows;
- country-by-country profiles of the economies of each SSA country, including information on major trading partners, and a summary of the trade and investment climates in each;
- a summary of U.S. foreign and total direct investment and portfolio investment in SSA;
- information on SSA privatization efforts;
- updates on progress in regional integration in SSA, including statistics on U.S. trade with the major regional groupings;
- a description of the U.S. tariff structure for imports from Africa; and
- a summary of multilateral and U.S. bilateral assistance to SSA countries.

The request letter acknowledged that the information included in the USITC reports would be useful in USTR's work and also in meeting any additional reporting requirements stemming from legislation then under consideration by the U.S. Congress.[3]

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[1] In a letter dated June 5, 1996, the United States Trade Representative asked the U.S. International Trade Commission (the Commission) to submit, annually for 5 years, the specified report. The first series of reports evolved from section 134 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA), which directed the President to develop a comprehensive trade and development policy for the countries of Africa, and to report to the Congress annually for 5 years on the steps taken to carry out that mandate. The Statement of Administrative Action approved by the Congress in the URAA broadly outlined the Administration's plans for this work, and the assistance needed from the Commission for the President to fulfill this assignment. The series consisted of five reports, produced over the period 1995-1999. See USITC, *U.S.-Africa Trade Flows and Effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements and U.S. Trade and Development Policy*, Fifth Annual Report, USITC pub. 3250, October 1999.

[2] See Appendix A.

[3] The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), Public Law 106-200, was approved by Congress in May 2000 and signed into law by the President on May 18, 2000.

The report contains four chapters and two appendices. Chapter 1 presents information on U.S. merchandise and services trade with sub-Saharan Africa. Included in the treatment of merchandise trade is a discussion of the U.S. tariff structure for imports from the SSA region and U.S. imports under existing preferential programs.[4] The services trade analysis includes information on cross-border and affiliate transactions. Chapter 2 addresses foreign investment (both direct and portfolio investment) in the SSA region. The chapter also updates the coverage of integration initiatives in the region provided in the last USITC report.[5] Chapter 3 contains country profiles for each of the 48 countries of SSA. The profiles present basic economic data and also include a synopsis of the trade and investment climate of each country. Chapter 4 is a compilation of multilateral and U.S. bilateral assistance to the sub-Saharan region in 1999. The formal request from the USTR to the Commission for this study is included in appendix A. Relevant statistics on U.S.-SSA trade are included in appendix B.

Approach

The data included in the report generally cover either calendar year or fiscal year 2000, depending on availability. In cases where it is useful to show a trend, data for 1996 through 2000 are provided. Developments in economic, trade, and commercial policies cover the period from January 2000 through mid-2001, when possible.

New to the report this year are online web-pages dedicated to data on trade covered under the new Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Regularly updated trade tables on AGOA trade and all other trade with sub-Saharan Africa are available at the USITC website *http://reportweb.usitc.gov/africa*. These tables will provide year-to-date statistics that update the information contained in certain tables of the published report. The website will be automatically updated with quarterly data as the data becomes available from the U.S. Department of Commerce (USDOC).

Numerous data sources were used to compile the information in this report. Annual data on the value of U.S. exports to, and imports from, sub-Saharan Africa were obtained from the USDOC. Data on U.S. investment flows to sub-Saharan Africa were obtained from USDOC and the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury). Information on major developments in the WTO likely affecting U.S.-sub-Saharan African trade flows was collected from the WTO and other public data sources.

[4] Under the terms of AGOA, further preferences are authorized for designated countries of the SSA region. Future reports in this series will present information on imports under these new preferences.

[5] In addition, the previous series of reports included information on progress on regional integration in SSA. See, for example, USITC, *U.S.-Africa Trade Flows and Effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements and U.S. Trade and Development Policy*, Fifth Annual Report, Inv. No. 332-360, USITC pub. 3250, Oct. 1999, pp. 2-22 through 2-34.

Information on U.S. trade and economic activities potentially affecting U.S.-sub-Saharan African trade and investment flows was collected from USDOC, the U.S. Department of State (State), Treasury, the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Eximbank), the Overseas Private Insurance Corporation, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (TDA), and other relevant U.S. agencies.

Data on trade and economic policy changes in countries in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as information on multilateral project lending, were obtained from USDOC, the U.S. Department of State, the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Economist Intelligence Unit. In addition, U.S. embassies in the region provided important trade and investment information.

Scope of the Report

As requested by USTR, only the countries of sub-Saharan Africa are covered by this report. Figure 1 shows the 48 countries of sub-Saharan Africa covered in this investigation. The countries are:

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
The Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Republic of the Congo
Rwanda
São Tomé and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Figure 1
Map of sub-Saharan Africa

The illustration of the map in this figure is an artistic representation of the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. It is not drawn to scale, nor is it intended to depict political or geographical boundaries.

All of these countries are classified by the World Bank as developing countries. However, although the countries of sub-Saharan Africa share many common characteristics, they vary widely in terms of population, size, geography, natural resources, stage of development, and political stability.[6]

This report also discusses U.S. trade flows with the following regional and subregional organizations: the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU), and the Tripartite Commission for East African Cooperation (EAC). At the request of the USTR, the report also discusses the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC).

[6] See USITC, *U.S.-Africa Trade Flows and Effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements and U.S. Trade and Development Policy*, First - Fifth Annual Reports, USITC publications 3000, 3250, pp. 1-4.

List of Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
CACEU	Central African Customs and Economic Union
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community
CFA	Communauté Financière Africaine
CMA	Common Monetary Area
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DROC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EAC	Tripartite Commission for East African Cooperation
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	Gross domestic product
GSP	U.S. Generalized System of Preferences
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDR	Special Drawing Rights (IMF)
TRIPS	Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UDEAC	l'Union Douaniere et Economique de l' Afrique Centrale
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USTR	United States Trade Representative
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

CHAPTER 1
U.S. Merchandise and Services Trade With Sub-Saharan Africa

This chapter discusses U.S.-sub-Saharan Africa merchandise trade from 1996 to 2000, and services trade from 1995 to 1999 (the most recent year for which data on services are available). Trade is analyzed by trading partner and by major commodity sector, and for the region as a whole. Discussion of U.S. merchandise imports includes analysis of the U.S. tariff structure for goods from sub-Saharan Africa, as well as the imports covered under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Data beginning with 1990 are available in prior Commission reports.[1]

U.S. Merchandise Trade

Figure 1-1 shows trends in U.S.-sub-Saharan Africa merchandise trade from 1996 to 2000. Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the region increased by 45.6 percent during 1999-2000, from $19.1 billion to $27.8 billion.[2] The increase in trade was mainly due to a 61.5 percent increase in U.S. imports from the region, from $13.8 billion in 1999 to $22.2 billion in 2000. Sharply increased U.S. imports were due to an 87.7 percent increase in imports of energy-related products and a 35 percent increase in nonpetroleum related products.[3] Imports from Nigeria, a major oil-exporting country, increased by 132 percent. U.S. exports to sub-Saharan Africa increased 4.3 percent in 2000 to $5.6 billion. The result was a U.S. trade deficit of $16.7 billion with the region in 2000, an increase of 97.8 percent over the deficit in 1999. U.S. nonpetroleum exports increased 4.6 percent to $5.5 billion. Nonpetroleum trade with sub-Saharan Africa is presented in Figure 1-2.

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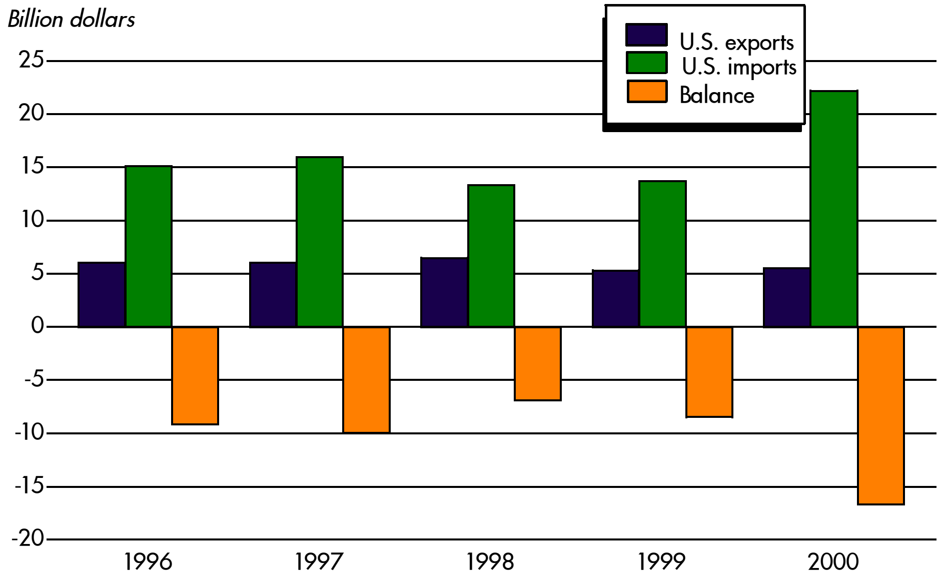
[1] For data series beginning in 1990, see USITC, *U.S.-Africa Trade Flows and Effects, First Report*, USITC pub. 2938, January 1996, table 2-1, p. 2-2.

[2] This report analyzes changes in U.S. merchandise trade on a value basis. A principal reason is that aggregate trade data by quantity are generally not available. Consequently, it is possible (if prices change significantly) for the value of trade to change considerably, but the quantity of trade to remain the same. Where possible, this report also provides trade information on a quantity basis.

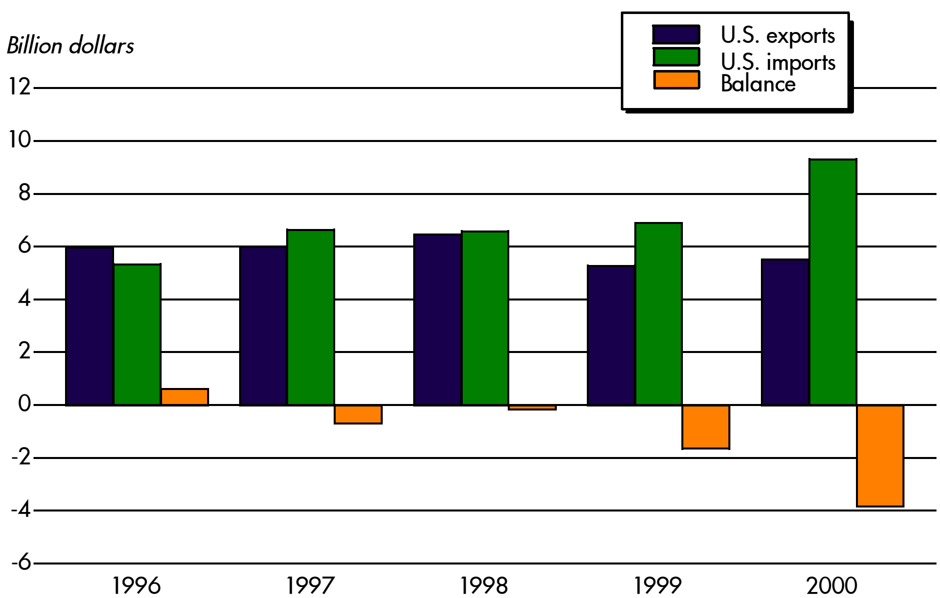
[3] Quantity data on sub-Saharan African oil exports are limited, but the U.S. Department of Energy does have information on 2000 trade with Nigeria, the largest oil producer in the region, and supplier of 9.9 percent of U.S. imported crude oil. In 2000, Nigerian crude exports to the United States averaged 865,000 barrels per day, which is approximately 30 percent more barrels per day than in 1999. Given the sharp rise in oil prices during 2000, the conclusion is that the value of U.S. imports of petroleum products from sub-Saharan Africa was higher in 2000 due to both higher prices and higher quantities. U.S. Department of Energy website, found at Internet site *www.doe.gov,* retrieved Sept. 27, 2001.

Figure 1-1
U.S. trade with sub-Saharan Africa, 1996-2000



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 1-2
U.S. nonpetroleum trade with sub-Saharan Africa, 1996-2000

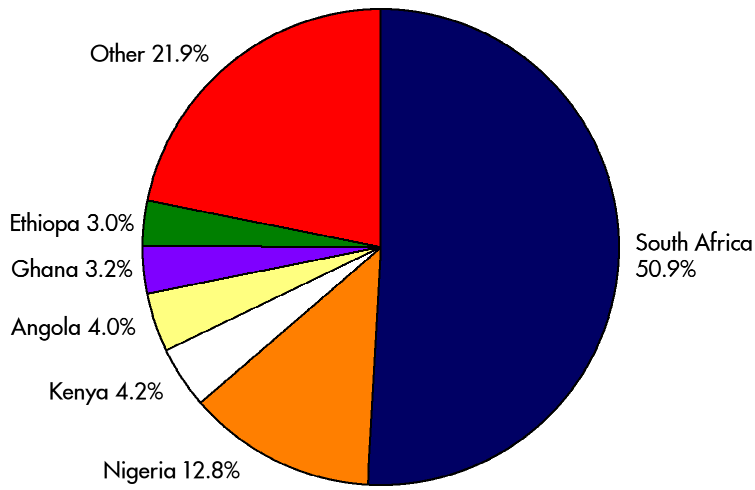


Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. Merchandise Exports

Figure 1-3 presents U.S. exports to sub-Saharan Africa by trading partner. The largest U.S. market continued to be South Africa, which accounted for 50.9 percent of U.S. merchandise exports to the region, up from a 44.9 percent share in 1999. Other large U.S. export markets included Nigeria (12.8 percent of the total), Kenya (4.2 percent), Angola (4.0 percent), Ghana (3.2 percent), and Ethiopia (3.0 percent). Kenya, which became the third largest market for U.S. exports following a 25.8 percent increase in 2000, which included an 82.4 percent increase in purchases of U.S. transportation equipment.

Figure 1-3
Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. exports to major trading partners, 2000



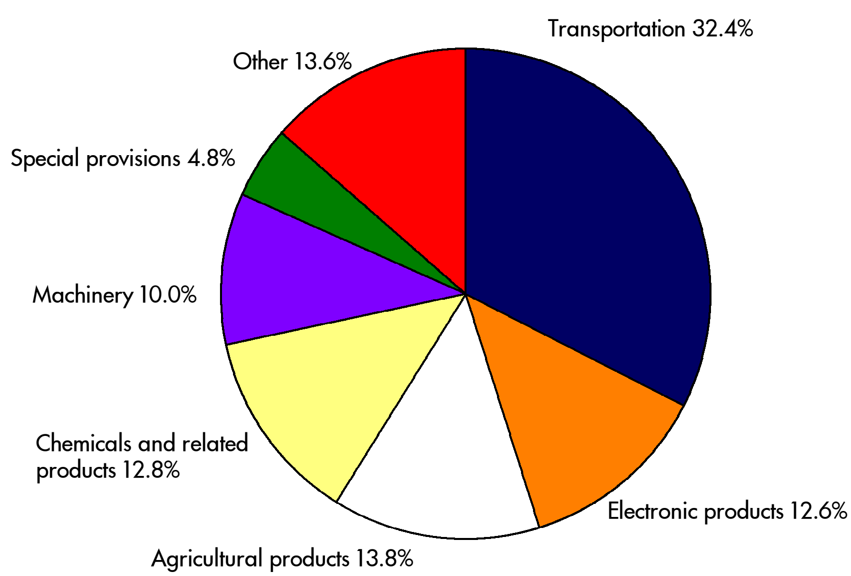
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

A total of twenty-four countries in the region increased purchases of U.S. merchandise exports in 2000, while another 24 recorded a decrease. The largest increases in U.S. exports in 2000 were to South Africa ($435.5 million, or 18.2 percent), Nigeria ($88.4 million, or 14.2 percent), Kenya ($48.3 million, or 25.8 percent), Congo (ROC) ($34.4 million, or 73.4 percent), and Mozambique ($24.1 million, or 71.1 percent). The largest decreases in U.S. exports to the region in 2000 were to Equatorial Guinea ($126.4 million decrease, or 57.2 percent), Namibia ($116.4 million, or 59.7 percent), Madagascar ($90.7 million, or 85.5 percent), and Ghana ($52.3 million, or 22.6 percent).

Ranked by percentage change in U.S. merchandise exports in 2000, the largest increases were to Eritrea (339.1 percent increase, or $12.5 million), Chad (301.6 percent, or $8.1 million), Comoros (187.7 percent, or $0.5 million), Swaziland (106.5 percent, or $4.0 million), and Niger (93.9 percent, or $17.3 million). The largest percent decreases in U.S. exports to the region included those to Madagascar (85.5 percent decrease, or $90.7 million), Guinea-Bissau (65.2 percent, or $0.5 million), Rwanda (60.2 percent, or $28.6 million), Namibia (59.7 percent, or $116.4 million), and Togo (59.1 percent, or $15.1 million).

As shown in figure 1-4, transportation equipment accounted for the largest share of U.S. merchandise exports to the sub-Saharan region, accounting for 32.4 percent of the total in 2000, compared with 31.8 percent in 1999. U.S. exports of electronic products accounted for 12.6 percent of all U.S. exports to the region, down from 14.5 percent in 1999. Agricultural products accounted for 13.8 percent of the total in 2000, compared to 13.7 percent in 1999. Chemicals and related products increased to 12.8 percent from 11.4 percent in 1999, while machinery exports accounted for 10.0 percent in 2000, down from 9.8 percent in 1999.

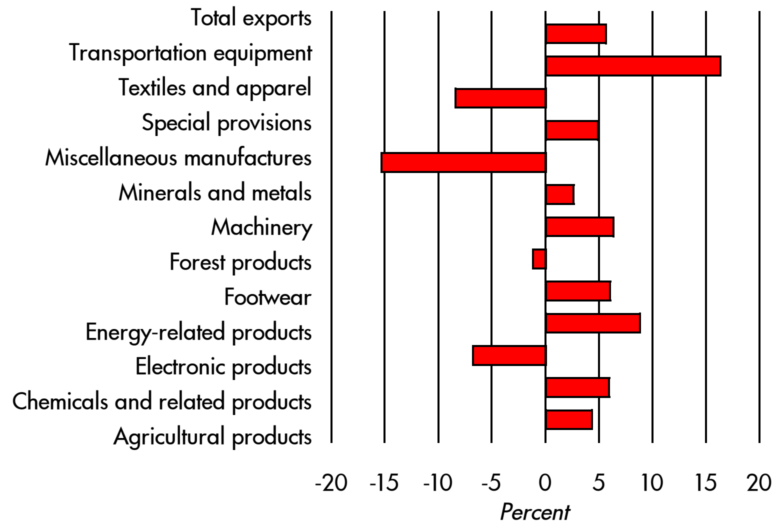
Figure 1-4
U.S. exports to sub-Saharan Africa by commodity sectors, by share, 2000



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In absolute terms, U.S. merchandise export sectors with large increases to the sub-Saharan Africa region in 2000 included transportation equipment (up $101 million, or 5.9 percent), chemicals and related products ($100 million, or 16.4 percent), agricultural products ($41 million, or 5.6 percent), and machinery ($33 million, or 6.3 percent). U.S. exports of electronic products to the region decreased by $65 million, or 8.5 percent. U.S. export growth rates by commodity sector are presented in figure 1-5. Table 1-1 provides data on U.S.-sub-Saharan Africa exports

Figure 1-5
U.S. exports to sub-Saharan Africa: Growth rates by commodity sectors, 2000



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

and imports by major commodity sector for 1996-2000. Table 1-2 shows the major U.S. commodity exports to sub-Saharan Africa at the six-digit level of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) for this same period.

U.S. Merchandise Imports

U.S. merchandise imports from sub-Saharan Africa increased by $8.5 billion (61.5 percent) in 2000, following a 2.9 percent increase in 1999. Figure 1-6 shows U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa by trading partner. Nigeria was the largest supplier of U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa, with $9.7 billion in sales (mostly of oil) to the United States, representing 43.6 percent of U.S. imports from the region in 2000. South Africa ranked second, with $4.2 billion in sales and a 18.9 percent share. Third was Angola, with $3.3 billion in sales, representing a 15.1 percent share. U.S. imports from Gabon totaled $2.0 billion, and from Congo (ROC), $0.5 billion.

Nigeria contributed the largest absolute increase in U.S. imports from the region ($5.5 billion increase, or 132.0 percent), mainly due to a 134.0 percent increase ($5.0 billion) in U.S. imports of Nigerian oil and energy-related products, and a 120.0 percent increase ($514.8 million) in imports of Nigerian chemical-related products. U.S. imports from South Africa increased $1.0 billion (31.7 percent) as a result of increases in sales of minerals and metals (up 34.7 percent, or $732.0 million). Other

Table 1-1
Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000[1]

(Million dollars)

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:					
Agricultural products	892	756	781	728	769
Forest products	204	205	194	155	159
Chemicals and related products	689	741	678	610	710
Energy-related products	241	224	203	150	158
Textiles and apparel	205	207	178	146	136
Footwear	14	17	15	17	14
Minerals and metals	278	248	258	222	219
Machinery	779	842	801	522	555
Transportation equipment	1,699	1,708	2,186	1,700	1,801
Electronic products	721	762	843	768	703
Miscellaneous manufactures	64	76	94	69	73
Special provisions	260	282	291	245	266
Total	6,046	6,069	6,521	5,332	5,563
U.S. imports for consumption:					
Agricultural products	858	915	919	833	875
Forest products	114	102	106	110	141
Chemicals and related products	526	836	762	849	1,454
Energy-related products	10,694	11,014	7,964	8,001	15,016
Textiles and apparel	396	471	568	622	789
Footwear	1	1	1	3	1
Minerals and metals	2,178	2,269	2,600	2,637	3,201
Machinery	79	68	79	128	178
Transportation equipment	71	80	105	201	185
Electronic products	52	31	35	56	58
Miscellaneous manufactures	58	87	90	99	97
Special provisions	101	120	130	211	217
Total	15,128	15,996	13,359	13,750	22,213
U.S. merchandise trade balance:					
Agricultural products	34	-159	-138	-105	-106
Forest products	90	103	88	45	18
Chemicals and related products	163	-95	-84	-239	-744
Energy-related products	-10,453	-10,790	-7,761	-7,850	-14,859
Textiles and apparel	-191	-264	-391	-476	-653
Footwear	13	16	14	13	13
Minerals and metals	-1,901	-2,021	-2,342	-2,416	-2,982
Machinery	700	774	722	394	376
Transportation equipment	1,628	1,628	2,081	1,500	1,616
Electronic products	669	731	808	712	645
Miscellaneous manufactures	6	-11	4	-30	-24
Special provisions	159	162	161	34	49
Total	-9,082	-9,926	-6,838	-8,418	-16,649

[1] Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 1-2
Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. exports, by major commodity items, 1996-2000

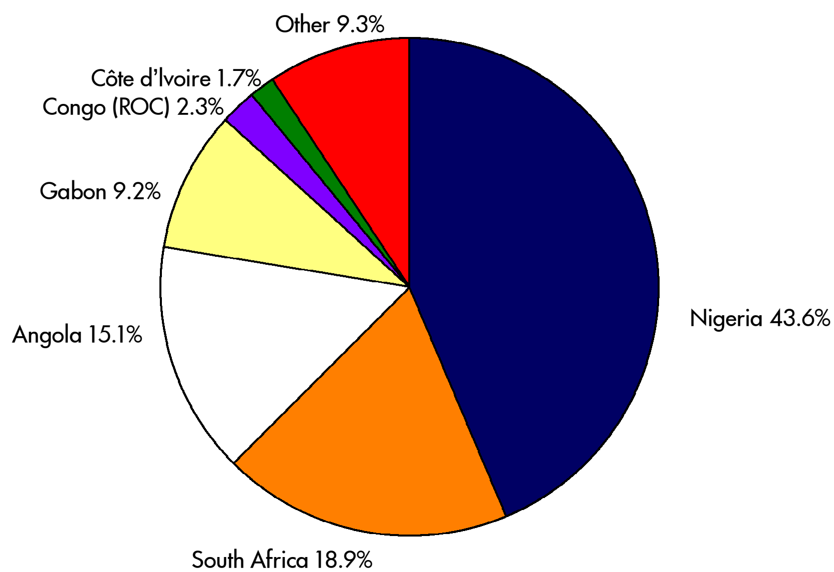
(Million dollars)

Schedule B No.	Description	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
8802.40	Airplanes and other aircraft nesoi, of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg	172	131	583	423	540
8431.43	Parts for boring or sinking machinery, nesoi	490	419	425	276	303
1001.90	Wheat (other than durum wheat), and meslin	372	223	250	251	300
9880.00	Estimate of non-canadian low value export shipments; compiled low value shipments to canada; and shipments not identified by kind to canada	213	216	218	170	183
8803.30	Parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesoi	112	156	171	134	127
8708.99	Parts and accessories for motor vehicles, nesoi	90	54	101	39	89
8802.30	Airplanes and other aircraft nesoi, of an unladen weight exceeding 2,000 kg but not exceeding 15,000 kg	81	91	84	127	80
8473.30	Parts and accessories for automatic data processing machines and units thereof, magnetic or optical readers, transcribing machines, etc., nesoi	61	72	90	84	71
6309.00	Worn clothing and other worn textile articles	92	109	88	67	60
2713.12	Petroleum coke, calcined	52	55	48	59	58
1006.30	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	105	78	61	67	53
8907.90	Floating structures (for example, tanks, cofferdams, landing-stages, buoys and beacons), except inflatable rafts	1	17	1	1	53
8525.20	Transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus for radiotelephony, radiotelegraphy, radiobroadcasting or television	26	39	58	51	49
8471.80	Automatic data processing units, n.e.s.o.i.	42	37	61	47	46
8431.41	Buckets, shovels, grabs and grips for derricks, cranes, bulldozers, angledozers, graders, scrapers, borers, extracting, etc. machinery	15	10	7	33	46
3100.00	Fertilizers (exports only; includes crude fertilizers from other areas)	56	59	21	47	43
8431.49	Parts and attachments, nesoi, for derricks, cranes, self-propelled bulldozers, graders etc. and other grading, scraping, etc. machinery	107	89	115	43	41
8703.23	Passenger motor vehicles with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine, cylinder capacity over 1,500 cc but not over 3,000 cc	24	27	36	32	39
8479.89	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, nesoi	28	36	36	24	37
8704.10	Dumpers (dump trucks) designed for off-highway use	67	98	66	35	34
1507.90	Soybean oil, and its fractions, refined but not chemically modified	31	17	16	16	34
8701.20	Road tractors for semi-trailers	38	14	17	23	31
8421.39	Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for gases, nesoi	8	8	6	2	30
0207.14	Chicken cuts and edible offal (including livers) frozen	22	31	21	18	30
4901.99	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, nesoi	21	24	22	25	30
	Subtotal	2,327	2,112	2,601	2,095	2,409
	All other	3,719	3,958	3,920	3,237	3,155
	Total	6,046	6,069	6,521	5,332	5,563

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to total shown. The abbreviation "nesoi" stands for "not elsewise specified or included."

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 1-6
Sub-Sharan Africa: U.S. imports from major trading partners, 2000



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

countries showing large dollar increases of sales to the United States in 2000 included Angola (increased $1.0 billion, or 42.4 percent, due to increased sales of energy-related products); Gabon (up $525.0 million, or 34.7 percent, mainly due to energy-related products); and Equatorial Guinea (up $1.1 billion or 281.1 percent, due to a 351.1 percent increase in sales of energy-related products).

U.S. imports from several sub-Saharan African countries declined significantly. This included Guinea (down $27.0 million, or 23.4 percent); Zimbabwe ($22.0 million, or 16.3 percent); Zambia ($20.1 million, or 53.2 percent); and Congo (DROC) ($19.7 million, or 8.5 percent). For additional data, see appendix table B-3.[4]

Table 1-3 shows the major U.S. commodity imports from sub-Saharan Africa at the six-digit level of the HTS for 1996-2000. Imports of energy-related products totaled $15.0 billion in 2000, and accounted for 67.6 percent of all U.S. imports from the region (figure 1-7), down from 58.2 percent in 1999. The second-largest import

[4] Table B-3 presents changes in sectoral trade between 1996 and 2000 for the 10 largest sub-Saharan Africa trading partners of the United States, based on total trade turnover (exports plus imports).

Table 1-3
Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. imports, by major commodity items, 1996-2000

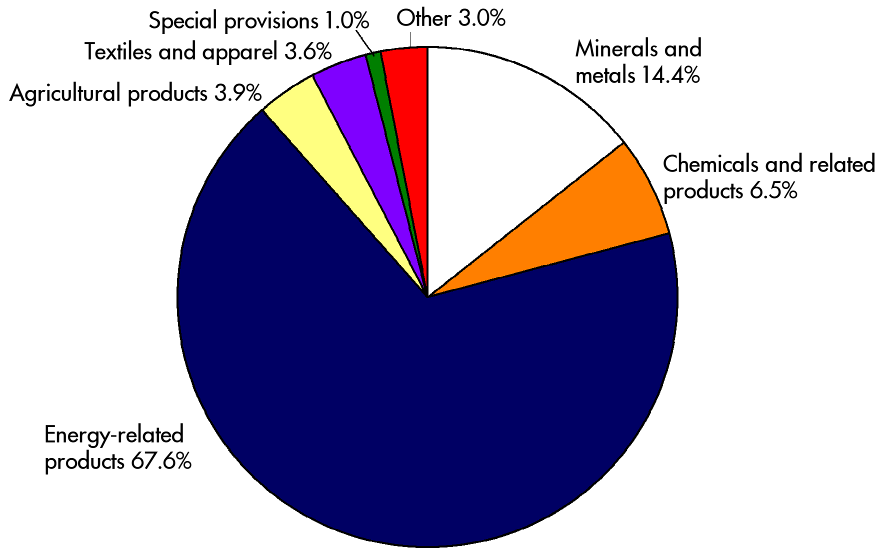
(Million dollars)

Schedule B. No.	Description	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
2709.00	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude	8,461	7,516	5,279	5,002	8,723
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals (other than crude) and products therefrom, nesoi, containing 70% (by weight) or more of these oils	1,313	1,815	1,470	1,827	4,146
7110.11	Platinum, unwrought or in powder form	554	584	655	549	745
2713.11	Petroleum coke, not calcined	356	616	361	382	691
2711.29	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons in a gaseous state, nesoi (other than natural gas)	268	456	360	361	690
7110.21	Palladium, unwrought or in powder form	99	103	197	277	409
2901.22	Propene (propylene)	39	117	107	148	275
7102.31	Diamonds, nonindustrial, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	294	268	220	284	273
1801.00	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	294	198	338	296	270
2711.12	Propane, liquefied	102	212	192	175	259
2901.21	Ethylene (ethene)	13	90	82	109	256
7110.31	Rhodium, unwrought or in powder form	60	45	110	116	252
9801.00	Imports of articles exported and returned, not advanced in value or condition; imports of animals exported and returned within 8 months	93	111	117	194	195
6203.42	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton, not knitted or crocheted	81	109	138	154	193
2620.90	Ash and residues nesoi, containing metals or metallic compounds nesoi	147	154	186	186	168
7102.39	Diamonds, nonindustrial, worked, including polished or drilled	81	133	108	83	150
6110.20	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, vests and similar articles of cotton, knitted or crocheted	54	63	80	91	140
2711.14	Ethylene, propylene, butylene and butadiene, liqified	55	83	52	61	132
7202.41	Ferrochromium, containing more than 4% (wt.) carbon	80	78	98	104	121
6204.62	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton, not knitted or crocheted	22	46	84	112	116
2902.20	Benzene	61	110	70	55	92
2901.10	Acyclic hydrocarbons, saturated	29	61	59	84	83
2902.44	Mixed xylene isomers	11	55	38	42	83
6205.20	Men's or boys' shirts of cotton, not knitted or crocheted	84	76	77	76	78
2902.70	Cumene (isopropylbenzne)	28	42	43	57	78
	Subtotal	12,678	13,141	10,522	10,825	18,618
	All other	2,450	2,855	2,837	2,925	3,595
	Total	15,128	15,996	13,359	13,750	22,213

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to total shown. The abbreviation "nesoi" stands for "not elsewise specified or included."

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 1-7
U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa, by commodity sectors, by shares, 2000



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

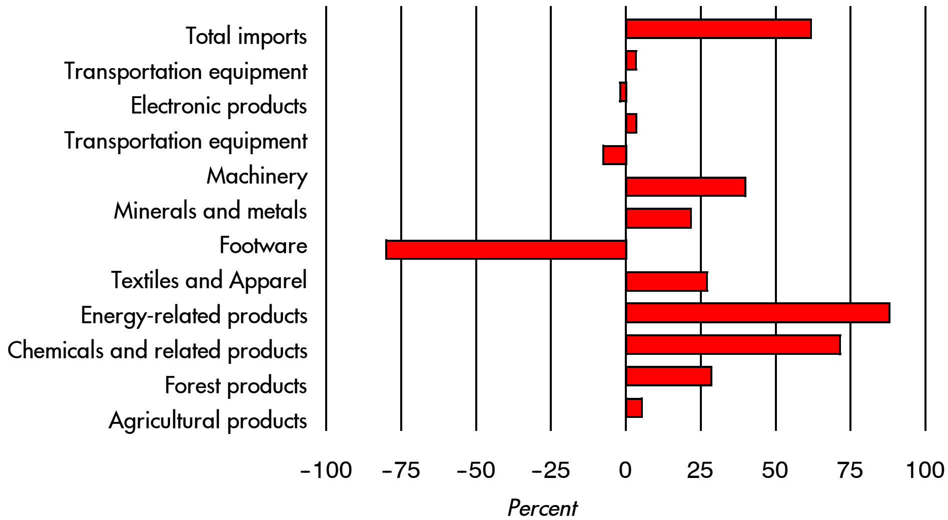
commodity was minerals and metals ($3.2 billion), which accounted for a 14.4 percent share in 2000, compared with 19.2 in 1999. Chemicals and related products ($1.5 billion) comprised 6.5 percent of the total.

In absolute terms, the largest increase in U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa in 2000 came from energy-related products (up $7.0 billion, or 87.7 percent). Far smaller increases were measured for imports of chemicals and related products (up $605 million, or 71.2 percent), and minerals and metals ($564.0 million, or 17.6 percent). Small decreases of U.S. imports from the region were recorded for transportation equipment ($15.5 million), footwear ($2.7 million), and miscellaneous manufactures ($2.1 million). Growth rates by commodity sectors are shown in figure 1-8.

U.S. tariff treatment accorded to sub-Saharan Africa

U.S. tariff treatment currently accorded to the products of sub-Saharan African countries is of three types: normal trade relations (NTR) status, Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), and the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). This chapter presents the trade data recorded under each of the programs; details of developments in GSP and AGOA are discussed in chapter 4.

Figure 1-8
U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa: Growth rates by commodity sectors, 2000



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S.Department of Commerce.

Normal trade relations status

Table 1-4 shows the value of all U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa by type of duty treatment in 1999 and 2000. The dutiable value of such imports in 2000 was $9.3 billion, up from $4.9 billion in 1999. The average ad valorem equivalent (AVE) rate of duty on all imports, whether dutiable or duty-free, was 0.8 percent in 2000, a decrease from 1.08 percent in 1999. On dutiable imports, the average ad valorem equivalent rate of duty was 1.9 percent in 2000, down from 3.1 percent in 1999. Calculated duties of $177.6 million were paid on these dutiable imports in 2000, an increase from $148.5 million in 1999.[5]

Table 1-4
U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa by duty treatment, 1999-2000
(Millions dollars)

	1999	2000
Total imports	13,749.7	22,212.6
Dutiable	4,872.0	9,321.7
Duty-free	8,877.7	12,890.9

Source: Compiled from official statistics from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

All sub-Saharan African countries are eligible for U.S. NTR customs treatment.[6] As a result, products of these countries can enter the U.S. customs territory at the rates of

[5] Official trade statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.
[6] Products of all countries other than those enumerated in HTS general note 3(b) are accorded general rates of duty. For further information on U.S. tariff treatment in general see USITC, *The Year in Trade 2000: Operation of the Trade Agreements Program*, Publication 3428, June 2001, p. 5-15.

duty set forth in the "general" rates of duty column of the HTS. Many of these general rates of duty are subject to previously proclaimed annually staged reductions,[7] while other general rates were reduced to free as of January 1, 1995, or reached their final stage as of January 1, 1999. These concessions were granted by the United States during the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. The 2000 general rates of duty represent the sixth stage of duty reductions.[8]

Generalized System of Preferences

The GSP program authorizes the President to grant duty-free access to the U.S. market for certain products that are imported from designated countries and territories.[9] The program is authorized by title V of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2461 et seq.). It has been enhanced to allow duty-free-treatment for certain products when imported only from countries designated as least-developed beneficiary developing countries. AGOA (discussed in more detail below) provides additional preferential treatment to designated beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries.

Certain products are ineligible for duty-free entry under the GSP. These include textile and apparel articles subject to textile agreements; products determined by Congress or the President to be import-sensitive; and products inelegible for duty-free entry due to the application of the so-called competitive need limits.[10] However, the competitive need limits do not apply to any country designated as a least-developed beneficiary developing country. Of the 38 countries so designated, 28 are in sub-Saharan Africa.

Table 1-5 presents data on major U.S. import suppliers under GSP for the period 1996-2000. U.S. GSP imports from sub-Saharan Africa increased by 45.2 percent in

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[7] See annex D to Presidential Proclamation 6763 of Dec. 23, 1994, "To Implement the Trade Agreements Resulting from the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, and for Other Purposes," 60 F.R. 1007, 1420 *et seq.* (Jan. 4, 1995).

[8] General duty rates apply to goods that are wholly produced or obtained in a given country, and to goods produced in a given country from domestic materials and components. For shipments, involving third-country inputs or processing, rules of origin must be applied to determine if the country claiming origin should indeed be considered the source of the product for tariff and trade data purposes. To determine whether particular goods are "products of" such countries, the U.S. Customs Service applies the rules of origin set forth in its regulations together with the judicially developed principle of substantial transformation. For more details, see USITC, *The Year in Trade 2000: Operation of the Trade Agreements Program*, pub. 3428, June 2001, p. 5-15.

[9] GSP is authorized under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Many industrialized countries offer such nonreciprocal tariff preferences to developing countries, with the intention of aiding their economic development and diversifying and expanding their production and exports. For further information on the U.S. GSP program, see USITC, *The Year in Trade 2000: Operation of the Trade Agreements Program*, pub. 3428, June 2001, p. 5-15.

[10] Competitive need limits See 19 U.S.C. 2463(c).

Table 1-5
Sub-Saharan Africa: Major U.S. import suppliers under the Generalized System of Preferences, 1996-2000

Rank	Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000 share of total
		Million dollars, customs value					*Percent*
1	Angola	([1])	668.1	1571.3	2008.6	2843.7	72.4
2	South Africa	429.4	449.8	551.7	449.4	583.2	14.9
3	Congo (DROC)	.6	15.9	58.8	113.8	173.8	4.4
4	Eq. Guinea	([1])	13.0	26.1	7.8	136.3	3.5
5	Zimbabwe	72.5	79.8	81.5	75.3	61.3	1.6
6	Malawi	7.7	29.3	16.4	24.7	23.2	.6
7	Cote d'Ivoire	9.0	9.4	11.2	9.3	22.3	.6
8	Ghana	1.5	3.4	7.5	9.6	13.5	.3
9	Swaziland	13.8	25.3	4.2	8.0	12.0	.3
10	Mozambique	12.4	16.1	9.2	.1	10.7	.3
	Subtotal	547.1	1310.1	2337.9	2706.6	3879.9	98.8
	All other	41.1	67.6	47.7	53.2	45.2	1.2
	Total	588.2	1377.6	2385.7	2759.8	3925.1	100.0

[1] Less than $50,000.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

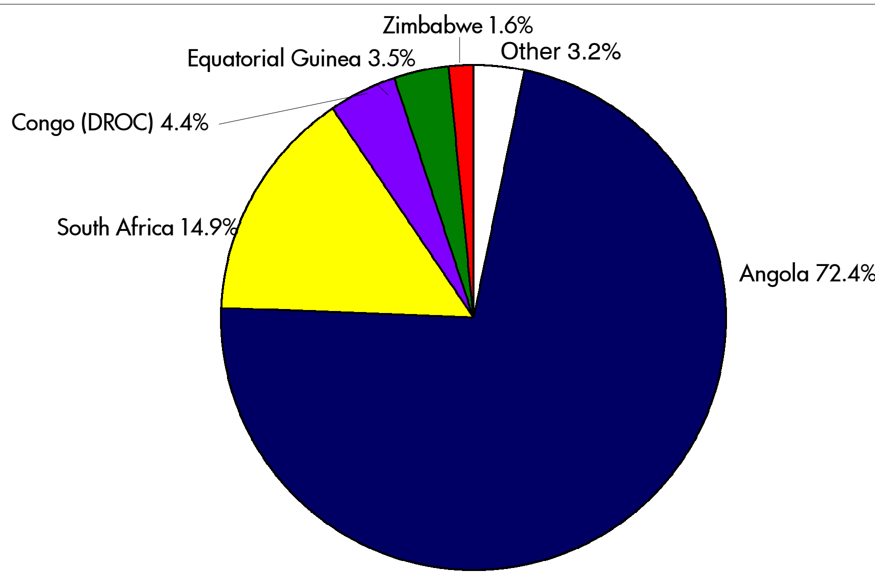
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

2000 to $3.9 billion. This follows 15.7 percent, 73.2 percent, and 134.2 percent increases in 1999, 1998, and 1997, respectively.[11]

Angola accounted for the largest share of GSP imports from the region (72.4 percent), with U.S. imports increasing 41.6 percent in 2000, from $2.0 billion to $2.8 billion. GSP imports from South Africa increased 29.8 percent in 2000 to $0.6 billion and a 14.9 percent share of the total (figure 1-9). GSP imports from Congo (DROC) increased 52.7 percent in 2000, resulting in a 4.4 percent share of the region's total. Equatorial Guinea accounted for 3.5 percent of the total GSP imports to the United States.

As shown in figure 1-10, energy-related products accounted for the largest share of total GSP imports, increasing from 69.4 percent in 1998 and 76.7 percent in 1999 to 80.2 percent in 2000. In 2000, GSP imports of energy-related products increased 48.8 percent to $3.1 billion.

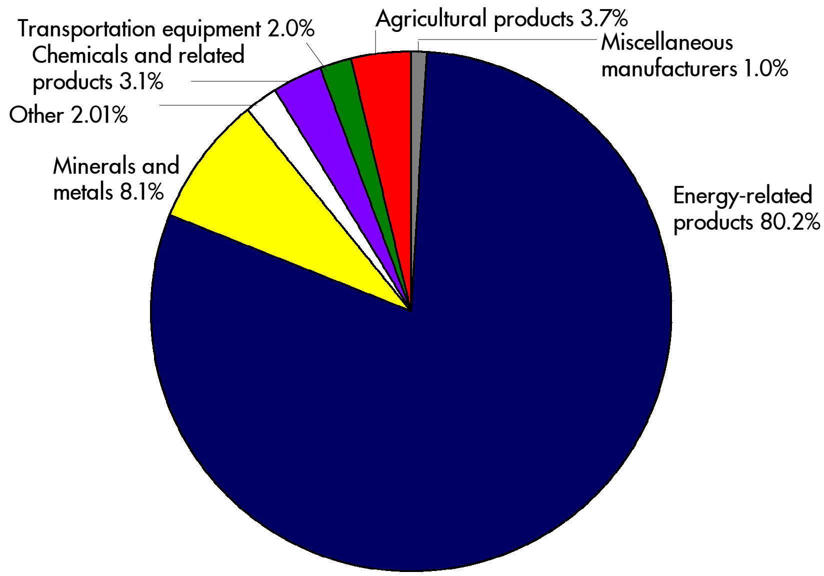
Figure 1-9
GSP imports from sub-Saharan Africa, by trading partners, 2000



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[11] Much of the increase in GSP imports in 1997 and 1998 resulted from a measure implemented in 1997 that made crude oil imports from lesser developed beneficiary countries (LDBCs) GSP-eligible. Angola especially benefitted from this change.

Figure 1-10
GSP imports from sub-Saharan Africa, by sectors, 2000



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Approximately 17.7 percent of all imports from sub-Saharan Africa in 2000 were covered under the GSP program. Sectors with the highest coverage under GSP included transportation equipment (41.5 percent), miscellaneous manufactures (39.6 percent), electronic products (36.9 percent), and energy-related products (21.0 percent). As table 1-6 indicates, sectors with little or no coverage under GSP include footwear (virtually none) and textiles and apparels (0.4 percent of total sectoral imports).

African Growth and Opportunity Act

AGOA provides expanded trade benefits for eligible sub-Saharan African countries under Title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000. Beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries receive duty-free and quota-free U.S. market access for almost all products through the GSP program for 8 years beginning on October 1, 2000, without the GSP competitive needs limits. AGOA also offers preferential treatment for qualifying textile and apparel articles, described in more detail in the next section. In addition, the Act creates a new U.S.-sub-Saharan Africa Trade and Economic Cooperation Forum, which is designed to organize regular discussions between the U.S. Government, U.S. firms, African policymakers, and firms in sub-Saharan Africa.

Table 1-6
Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. imports under GSP, value and shares of imports, by sectors, 1996-2000

GSP imports	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Value *(1,000 dollars)*				
Agricultural products	123,080	151,650	105,027	107,608	143,819
Forest products	12,846	16,580	17,885	18,528	23,051
Chemicals and related products	83,115	116,196	132,513	99,063	120,052
Energy-related products	([2])	699,093	1,654,993	2,116,732	3,148,638
Textiles and apparel	1,977	2,617	2,491	2,632	2,723
Footwear	([1])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Minerals and metals	228,703	233,353	274,029	265,456	318,284
Machinery	58,094	53,959	65,577	15,455	31,585
Transportation equipment	36,885	40,018	58,395	72,437	76,830
Electronic products	11,292	12,841	13,168	23,197	21,504
Miscellaneous manufactures	32,248	51,342	61,597	38,740	38,623
Total	588,238	1,377,648	2,385,674	2,759,847	3,925,110
	Percent of total sectoral imports				
Agricultural products	14.34	16.57	11.43	12.92	16.44
Forest products	11.29	16.31	16.89	16.90	16.38
Chemicals and related products	15.80	13.89	17.39	11.67	8.26
Energy-related products	([2])	6.35	20.78	26.46	20.97
Textiles and apparel	.50	.56	.44	.42	.35
Footwear	.03	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Minerals and metals	10.50	10.28	10.54	10.07	9.94
Machinery	73.40	78.95	82.73	12.10	17.71
Transportation equipment	51.90	50.02	55.82	36.07	41.47
Electronic products	21.54	41.28	37.62	41.13	36.86
Miscellaneous manufactures	55.29	58.88	68.25	38.94	39.64
Total	3.89	8.61	17.86	20.07	17.67

[1] Less than 0.005 percent

[2] Not available.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the total shown.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

AGOA beneficiary countries

The countries designated by the President as beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries under the AGOA are: Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone,[12] South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

A subset of these countries has been designated as lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries under the AGOA. They are: Benin, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.[13]

AGOA eligibility requirements

AGOA requires the President to consider, among other things, whether applicant countries are making progress toward:

- establishing a market-based economy and the rule of law,
- eliminating barriers to U.S. trade and investment,
- implementing economic policies to reduce poverty,
- protecting internationally recognized worker rights, and
- implementing a system to combat corruption.

Additional rules require that the applicant countries

- do not engage in activities that undermine U.S. national security or foreign policy interests,
- do not engage in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights,
- do not provide support for acts of international terrorism, and
- have implemented policies to reduce child labor.[14]

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[12] In the Presidential Proclamation, the President authorized the USTR to separately determine the effective date of Sierra Leone's designation as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country under AGOA. This measure is designed to address the unique domestic political situation in Sierra Leone. See USTR, "Africa Growth and Opportunity Act Fact Sheet," found at Internet address *www.ustr.gov*, retrieved Aug. 15, 2001.

[13] Ibid.

[14] Ibid.

The President is authorized to provide GSP (duty-free) treatment for selected products from beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries if, after receiving advice from the U.S. International Trade Commission, he determines that the products are not import-sensitive in the context of imports from these countries. [15]

Textile and apparel provisions

The AGOA authorizes duty-free treatment under the GSP for imports of qualifying apparel from eligible Sub-saharan African countries for 8 years beginning on October 1, 2000. The AGOA also provides for the elimination of existing U.S. quotas on imports of textiles and apparel from SSA countries, and allows imports of such goods from all SSA countries to enter free of quota during the 8-year period.[16] The AGOA authorizes such preferential treatment for qualifying apparel articles from SSA countries, within 30 days after these countries (1) have adopted an effective visa system and related procedures to prevent unlawful transshipments and the use of counterfeit documents, and (2) have implemented and follow, or are making substantial progress toward implementing and following, certain customs procedures that assist the U.S. Customs Service in verifying the origin of the products. As of September 30, 2001, the countries declared eligible for the AGOA apparel provision included Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, South Africa, and Swaziland.[17]

In general, the AGOA provides for duty-free and quota-free treatment for apparel assembled in SSA countries from U.S. fabrics and yarns. The AGOA also provides SSA countries with preferential treatment for (1) knit-to-shape sweaters in chief weight of cashmere or containing 50 percent or more by weight of wool measuring 18.5 microns in diameter or finer (merino wool); (2) apparel wholly assembled from fabric or yarn not available in commercial quantities in the United States; and (3) handloomed, handmade, and folklore articles.

The AGOA also authorizes preferential treatment for a specified amount of imports of apparel made in SSA countries from fabrics that are produced in SSA countries of U.S. or SSA yarns (regional fabrics). Imports of such apparel from SSA countries are subject to an annual cap beginning on October 1, 2000, equal to 1.5 percent of the total quantity of U.S. apparel imports in the preceding 12-month period, and rising in each of the seven succeeding 1-year periods in equal increments, to 3.5 percent in the

[15] Ibid.

[16] The United States will eliminate quotas on textiles and apparel from all WTO member countries as of Jan. 1, 2005. Imports of textiles and apparel from non-WTO countries will continue to be subject to control under section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956.

[17] 66 F.R. 7836 (Kenya), 66 F.R. 8440 (Mauritius), 66 F.R. 14242 (Madagascar), 66 F.R. 14425 (South Africa), and 66 F.R. 21192 (Lesotho). Also see U.S. Department of Commerce AGOA website, found at Internet address http://agoa.gov, retrieved Sept. 27, 2001.

final 1-year period beginning on October 1, 2007.[18] A special rule allows apparel entered under the cap from lesser developed SSA countries to be made of third-country fabrics (other than U.S. or SSA fabrics) for the first 4 years, through September 30, 2004.[19] Apparel of regional or third-country fabrics covered by the cap are subject to a surge mechanism, under which the U.S. Secretary of Commerce may suspend duty-free treatment on any such article whenever the Secretary determines that the article is being imported in such increased quantities as to threaten or cause serious damage to the U.S. industry.

U.S. imports under AGOA [20]

The first U.S. imports entered the United States under the AGOA in January 2001. As shown in table 1-7, during the first half of 2001, the countries supplying the most U.S.

Table 1-7
Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. imports under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), Jan.-June 2000, Jan.-June 2001

(Thousands dollars)

Imports	GSP		AGOA	GSP and AGOA
	Jan.-June 2000	Jan.-June 2001	Jan.-June 2000	Jan.-June 2001
Nigeria	0	172	2,334,907	2,335,079
Gabon	10	18	448,483	448,501
South Africa	272,739	260,193	135,497	395,690
Ghana	7,456	5,839	18,945	24,784
Cameroon	1,573	293	16,248	16,541
Kenya	1,719	1,738	16,149	17,887
Others	1,620,147	1,665,436	36,594	1,702,030
Total	1,903,644	1,933,689	3,006,823	4,940,512

Source: Complied from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[18] Assuming that all U.S. apparel imports from SSA countries would have entered under the cap in calendar year 1999, the SSA countries would have filled 60 percent of the cap of 212 million square meter equivalents (SMEs), based on total apparel imports of 14.1 billion SMEs and those from SSA countries of 128.2 million SMEs.

[19] The AGOA defines a lesser developed SSA country as one that had a per capita gross national product of less than $1,500 in 1998, as measured by the World Bank. All but six SSA countries (Botswana, Gabon, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, and South Africa) meet the definition of a lesser developed country.

[20] Data in this report covers U.S. trade with Africa during the year 2000. Given the importance of the AGOA program, however, this chapter includes limited 2001 year-to-date trade statistics under AGOA. Up-to-date AGOA statistics are available from the Commission's online Africa data website, *http://reportweb.usitc.gov/africa/*. This site is maintained by Commission staff, and makes the most recent quarterly trade data available on trade with Africa. The AGOA section of this website is new to this year's report.

imports under AGOA included Nigeria ($2.3 billion), Gabon ($448.5 million), and South Africa ($135.5 million). Other recorded AGOA imports in the first half of 2001 came from Ghana ($18.9 million), Cameroon ($16.2 million), and Kenya ($16.1 million).

AGOA imports were, by far, dominated by U.S. purchases of energy-related products (table 1-8). U.S. imports of energy-related products during the first half 2001 totaled $2.8 billion, 94.2 percent of the AGOA total. The remaining AGOA imports comprised much smaller quantities of textiles and apparel, minerals and metals, agricultural products, transportation equipment, and footwear.

Table 1-8
Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. imports under the Generalized System of Preferences and the African Growth and Opportunity Act, by sectors, Jan.-June 2000, Jan.-June 2001

(Thousands dollars)

Imports	GSP		AGOA	AGOA and GSP
Imports	Jan.-June 2000	Jan.-June 2001	Jan.-June 2000	Jan.-June 2001
Agricultural products	61,074	49,307	11,646	60,953
Forest products	10,080	14,400	0	14,400
Chemicals and related products	60,693	61,749	715	62,464
Energy-related products	1,540,768	1,599,169	2,832,567	4,431,735
Textiles and apparel	1,181	1,948	46,089	48,037
Footwear	0	0	177	177
Minerals and metals	146,186	135,493	33,991	169,484
Machinery	17,429	18,395	0	18,395
Transportation equipment	42,304	24,705	81,579	106,284
Electronic Products	8,434	6,836	0	6,836
Miscellaneous manufactures	15,496	21,687	60	21,747
Total	1,903,644	1,933,689	3,006,823	4,940,512
	(Percent of total sector imports)			
Agricultural products	11.7	11.6	2.7	14.3
Forest products	14.2	21.6	0.0	21.6
Chemicals and related products	8.9	14.1	0.2	14.3
Energy-related products	22.4	20.0	35.4	55.4
Textiles and apparel	0.3	0.5	10.5	11.0
Footwear	0.0	0.0	15.3	15.3
Minerals and metals	9.9	8.0	2.0	10.0
Machinery	21.7	13.0	0.0	13.0
Transportation equipment	47.3	14.1	46.5	60.5
Electronic Products	32.8	25.7	0.0	25.7
Miscellaneous manufactures	34.0	40.5	0.1	40.7
Total	18.4	16.8	26.1	42.8

Source: Complied from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

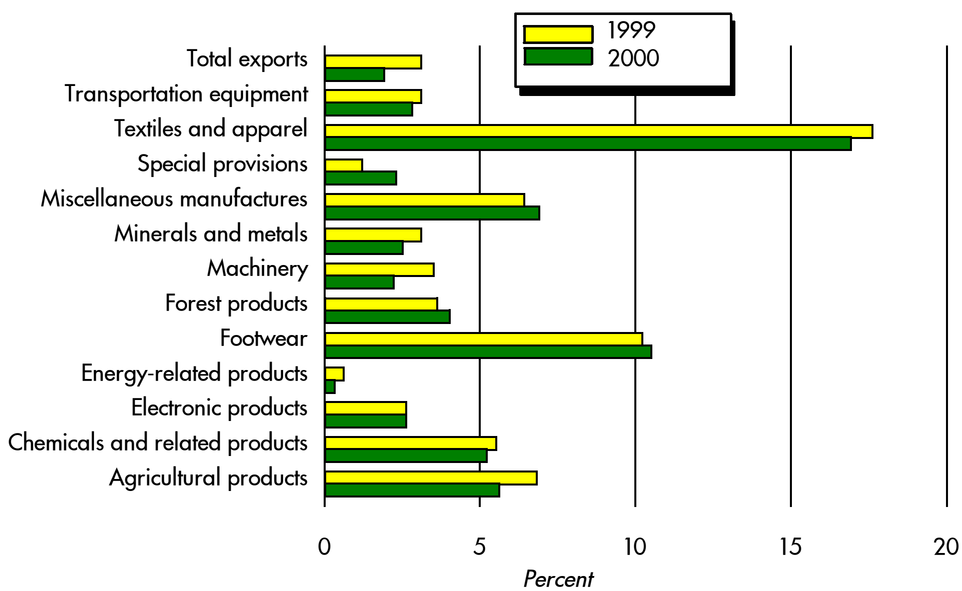
Imports under AGOA accounted for 26.0 percent of total U.S. imports from the region during the first half of 2001. The highest coverage under AGOA was for imports of transportation equipment (46.5 percent of total sector imports), followed by energy-related products (35.4 percent), footwear (15.3 percent), and textiles and apparel (10.5 percent). Coverage under GSP and AGOA is also presented in table 1-7.

Average Tariffs and Dutiable Values

Average trade-weighted tariff (ATWT) rates on U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa in 1999 and 2000 are shown in figure 1-11. The overall ATWT rate for all U.S. merchandise imports from the region was 1.9 percent in 2000, down from 3.1 percent in 1999. The highest average tariffs were on textile and apparel products (16.9 percent), footwear (10.5 percent), agricultural products (5.6 percent), and miscellaneous manufacturing (6.9 percent). The lowest average tariffs were on energy-related products (0.3 percent), machinery (2.2 percent), special provisions (2.2 percent), and electronic products (2.6 percent).

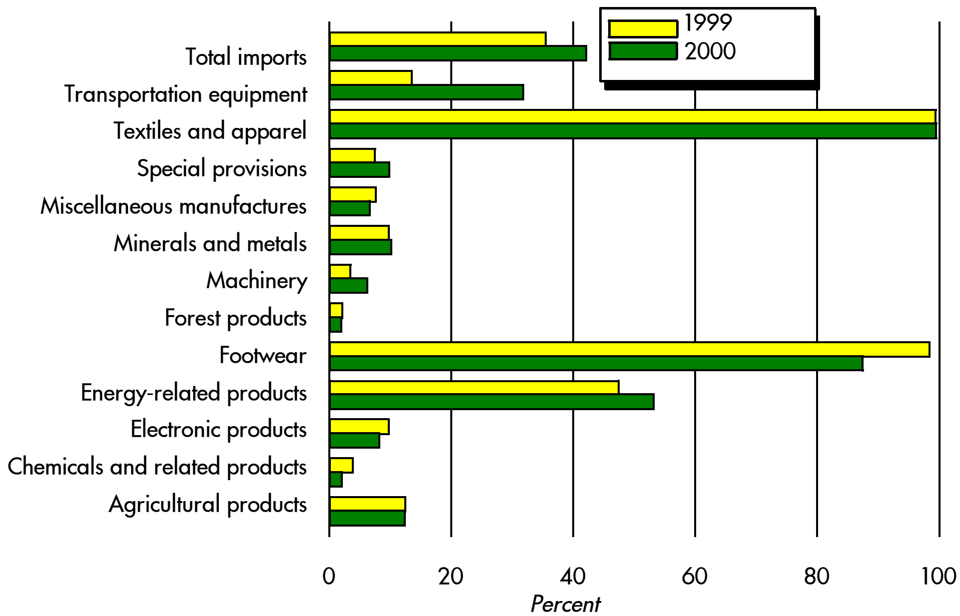
In 2000, 42.0 percent of U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa were subject to import duties (figure 1-12), up from 35.4 percent in 1999, 38.2 percent in 1998, and 48.1

Figure 1-11
Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. trade-weighted average tariffs, 1999-2000



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 1-12
Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. dutiable imports by share of sector imports, 1999-2000



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

percent in 1997. Almost all imports of footwear (87.4 percent) and textile and apparel products (99.4 percent) were dutiable. The portion of sector imports that is dutiable for other products ranges from 1.9 percent for forest products to 53.1 percent for energy-related products.

Trade Balance

In 2000, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit with sub-Saharan Africa increased by $8.2 billion (97.8 percent) to $16.7 billion, compared with a deficit of $8.4 billion in 1999 and $6.8 billion in 1998. Excluding petroleum, the U.S. trade deficit with the region increased by $2.2 billion (133.6 percent), from $1.6 billion in 1999 to $3.8 billion in 2000. The nonpetroleum trade deficit totaled $0.1 billion in 1998 and $0.7 billion in 1997.[21]

The sub-Saharan African country with which the United States had the largest trade deficit in 2000 was Nigeria, measured at $9.0 billion, up from $3.5 billion in 1999, followed by Angola ($3.1 billion in 2000, up from $2.1 billion in 1999), Gabon ($2.0 billion in 2000, up from $1.5 billion in 1999), South Africa ($1.4 billion in 2000, up

[21] Data were compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

from $0.8 billion in 1999), and Congo (ROC) ($0.4 billion in 2000 and $0.4 billion in 1999). The United States had trade surpluses with many sub-Saharan African countries, including Ethiopia ($0.1 billion), Kenya ($0.1 billion), and Senegal ($0.1 billion).

On a sectoral basis, the largest U.S. trade deficit in the sub-Saharan Africa region occurred in energy-related products, with a deficit of $14.9 billion in 2000, up from $7.9 billion in 1999 and $7.8 billion in 1998. Second was minerals and metals, with a deficit of $3.0 billion in 2000, up from $2.4 billion in 1999 and $2.3 billion in 1998. The U.S. trade deficit in textiles and apparels increased from $476 million in 1999 to $653 million in 2000, while the deficit for chemicals and related products increased from $239 million in 1999 to $744 million in 2000.

Several sectors showed a U.S. trade surplus in the region. The U.S. surplus in transportation equipment measured $1.6 billion in 2000, up from $1.5 billion in 1999. Electronic products registered a $645 million surplus in 2000, down from a $712 million surplus in 1999. Other significant U.S. trade surpluses were in machinery products ($376 million), forest products ($18 million), and special provisions ($48 million). The U.S. trade surplus in footwear was $13.4 million in 2000 and $14 million in both 1998 and 1999.

U.S. Services Trade

Services are provided to foreign customers through cross-border trade and affiliate transactions.[22] Data regarding cross-border services trade with the African continent are available through 1999. There are no data specific to the sub-Saharan Africa region, and country-specific data are only available for South Africa. Data on sales by African-based affiliates of U.S. firms extend only through 1998, with country-specific data limited to affiliates located in South Africa and Nigeria. Country-specific information pertaining to sales by U.S.-based affiliates of African firms is available only for firms with parent companies in South Africa.

In 1999, affiliate transactions accounted for 55.9 percent of total U.S. service sales worldwide, and for 60.4 percent of U.S. purchases from all foreign providers.[23] With trade, relative to affiliate transactions, reflects the minimal presence of business respect to Africa, however, cross-border trade accounted for 65.7 percent of U.S. services sales, and 93.0 percent of U.S. purchases.[24] The prominence of cross-border

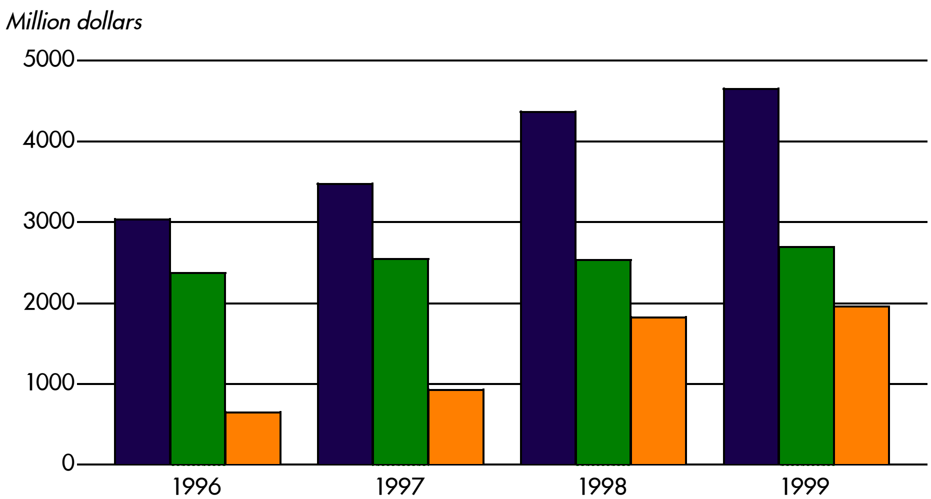
[22] When a service, or the providers or purchasers of a service cross national borders, the sale is a cross-border transaction. When a service provider establishes a commercial presence in a foreign market, sales are called affiliate transactions.
[23] USDOC, BEA, *Survey of Current Business,* Oct. 2000, p. 119.
[24] Ibid., pp.132-133, 159.

incentive necessary to draw multinational corporations to many sub-Saharan Africa economies.

Cross-Border Transactions

The United States is a net exporter of services to Africa, posting a cross-border trade surplus of $2.0 billion in 1999.[25] This represents a 7.0 percent increase from 1998, when the bilateral surplus measured $1.8 billion (figure 1-13).[26] U.S. cross-border exports of services to Africa totaled $4.7 billion in 1999, accounting for 1.8 percent of total U.S. service exports. U.S. service exports to Africa increased by 6.6 percent in 1999, slower than the average annual growth rate of 20.0 percent during 1996-98. Export growth was led by 54.9-percent increase in computer service exports and 35.5-percent increase in passenger transport exports (table 1-9).[27] In absolute terms, exports of tourism grew most, by $134 million, followed by education services, $77 million, and financial services, $51 million.[28]

Figure 1-13
U.S. cross-border trade in services with Africa: Exports, imports, and trade balance, 1996-98



	1996	1997	1998	1999
Exports	3046	3484	4372	4660
Imports	2380	2550	2540	2699
Balance	656	934	1832	1961

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, Oct. 2000, pp. 132-133.

[25] USDOC, BEA, *Survey of Current Business*, Oct. 2000, pp. 132-133.
[26] Ibid.
[27] USDOC, BEA, *Survey of Current Business,* Oct. 2000, pp. 134-157.
[28] Ibid.

Table 1-9
Total Africa and South Africa: U.S. cross-border service exports, 1996-99

(Million dollars)

Service	Africa Total 1996	Africa Total 1997	Africa Total 1998	Africa Total 1999	South Africa 1996	South Africa 1997	South Africa 1998	South Africa 1999
Tourism	766	1,054	1,183	1,317	285	370	386	386
Passenger transport	77	65	31	42	7	([1])	([1])	([1])
Freight transport and port services	450	389	491	418	84	132	77	97
Royalties and license fees	237	232	328	403	164	160	188	268
Education	359	400	431	508	35	36	37	39
Insurance[2]	5	7	1	-18	1	4	3	2
Telecommunications	109	143	447	478	51	60	69	80
Financial services	101	128	230	281	26	27	39	45
Business[3]	752	825	940	935	104	117	120	154
Advertising	1	3	3	3	([4])	1	([4])	([4])
Computer	22	35	34	52	12	23	17	30
Database	39	45	51	60	([5])	30	35	40
Research and development	14	19	20	17	5	4	3	6
Mgmt./Consulting/PR	146	135	146	142	8	12	14	9
Legal services	10	8	8	7	8	4	5	4
Construction-related services	235	300	371	368	10	9	7	19
Industrial engineering	([5])	42	([5])	29	([5])	([4])	([4])	4
Equipment-related services	130	65	145	31	8	16	12	8
Other professional services	([5])	173	([5])	226	([5])	19	26	([4])
Other[6]	190	241	290	296	86	122	([1])	([1])
Total[7]	3,046	3,484	4,372	4,660	843	1,004	1,056	1,238

[1] Not available.

[2] Insurance exports are defined as difference between premiums received from foreign policy-holders and claims collected by foreign policy-holders.

[3] Data also reflect professional and technical services.

[4] Less than $500,000.

[5] Data have been suppressed to avoid disclosure of individual company operations.

[6] Includes intra-corporate transactions; i.e., U.S. parent firms' receipts from foreign-based affiliates, and U.S.-based affiliates' receipts from foreign parent firms. Large shares of these receipts are in exchange for financial, computer and information, and transportation services. Also includes expenditures of foreign governments and international organizations in the United States, and expenditures of foreign residents employed temporarily in the United States.

[7] Due to rounding and suppression of individual company data, figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, Oct. 2000, pp. 134-157.

U.S. cross-border imports of services from Africa totaled $2.7 billion in 1999 (table 1-10) or 1.5 percent of total U.S. service imports.[29] Cross-border imports of services increased by 6.3 percent in 1999, a marked departure from average annual growth of 3.3 percent during 1996-98. Faster-than-average import growth was principally due to growth in freight transport service imports (30.9 percent) and education service imports (17.9 percent).[30] In absolute terms, freight transport and port services, and tourism increased most, by $51 million and $16 million, respectively.[31]

Overall, tourism was the leading U.S. service export to Africa in 1999, accounting for 28.3 percent of service exports, followed by business services (20.1 percent), and education services (10.9 percent).[32] Tourism is by far the largest component of U.S. cross-border service imports from Africa, accounting for 44.5 percent of the total. Other important categories of U.S. service imports included passenger transport service fares, accounting for 18.2 percent of the total, and telecommunication services, with a 12.4 percent share.[33]

The largest U.S. services trading partner among sub-Saharan African countries is South Africa, accounting for 26.6 percent of U.S. cross-border service exports, and 32.1 percent of cross-border service imports from Africa in 1999.[34] Tourism comprised the largest share of U.S. service exports to South Africa in 1999 (31.2 percent), followed by royalties and license fees (21.6 percent), and business services (12.4 percent).[35] Tourism and passenger transport services accounted for 32.7 percent and 35.6 percent of U.S. service imports from South Africa, respectively, in 1999.

Affiliate Transactions[36]

In 1998, majority-owned African affiliates of U.S. firms recorded sales of services totaling $2.4 billion (figure 1-14). U.S. consumers purchased $210 million of services from African-owned affiliates operating in the United States, leading to an affiliate transactions surplus of $2.2 billion with Africa. Sales by U.S.-owned affiliates in Africa grew by 14.0 percent over 1997, while purchases from affiliates of African parents decreased by 21.0 percent from the previous year. As a result, the U.S. surplus in affiliate transactions grew by 19.0 percent from 1997 to 1998.

[29] Ibid.
[30] USDOC, BEA, *Survey of Current Business,* Oct. 2000, pp. 137, 148-149.
[31] USDOC, BEA, *Survey of Current Business,* Oct. 2000, p. 137.
[32] USDOC, BEA, *Survey of Current Business,* Oct. 2000, pp. 134-157.
[33] Ibid.
[34] Ibid.
[35] USDOC, BEA, *Survey of Current Business,* Oct. 2000, pp. 137, 141, and 157.
[36] USDOC, BEA, *U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Preliminary 1998 Estimates,* table III-F-17, and *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Preliminary 1998 Estimates,* table E-13.

Table 1-10
Total Africa and South Africa: U.S. cross-border service imports, 1996-99

(Million dollars)

Service	Africa Total 1996	Africa Total 1997	Africa Total 1998	Africa Total 1999	South Africa 1996	South Africa 1997	South Africa 1998	South Africa 1999
Tourism	1,300	1,269	1,185	1,201	268	272	362	283
Passenger transport	286	435	484	490	124	239	273	308
Freight transport and port services	177	147	165	216	18	29	36	64
Royalties and license fees	6	18	4	5	6	11	2	5
Education	26	33	39	46	7	5	6	8
Insurance[2]	3	5	3	1	([1])	-1	-1	0
Telecommunications	346	345	357	334	52	54	60	57
Financial services	18	37	51	59	7	9	10	11
Business[3]	152	171	159	170	20	21	21	28
Advertising	6	6	8	5	3	3	5	3
Computer	([1])	1	2	1	([1])	1	([1])	([1])
Database	([1])	4	([1])	([1])	([1])	1	([1])	([1])
R&D	25	26	([4])	28	2	1	1	6
Mgmt./Consulting/PR	35	34	([4])	([4])	1	2	1	2
Legal services	5	6	8	10	2	2	2	3
Construction-related services	31	24	26	27	([1])	([1])	([1])	1
Industrial engineering	([1])	3	2	3	0	([1])	0	([1])
Equipment-related services	1	1	1	1	([1])	([1])	1	([1])
Other professional services	50	65	68	([4])	11	10	10	13
Other[5]	66	90	93	177	41	86	157	102
Total[6]	2,380	2,550	2,540	2,699	543	725	855	866

[1] Less than $500,000.

[2] Insurance imports are the difference between premiums paid to foreign insurers and claims received by U.S. policy-holders. Imports are entered as credits on the balance of payments when claims received by U.S. policy-holders exceed premiums paid to foreign insurers.

[3] Data also reflect professional and technical services.

[4] Data have been suppressed to avoid disclosure of individual company operations.

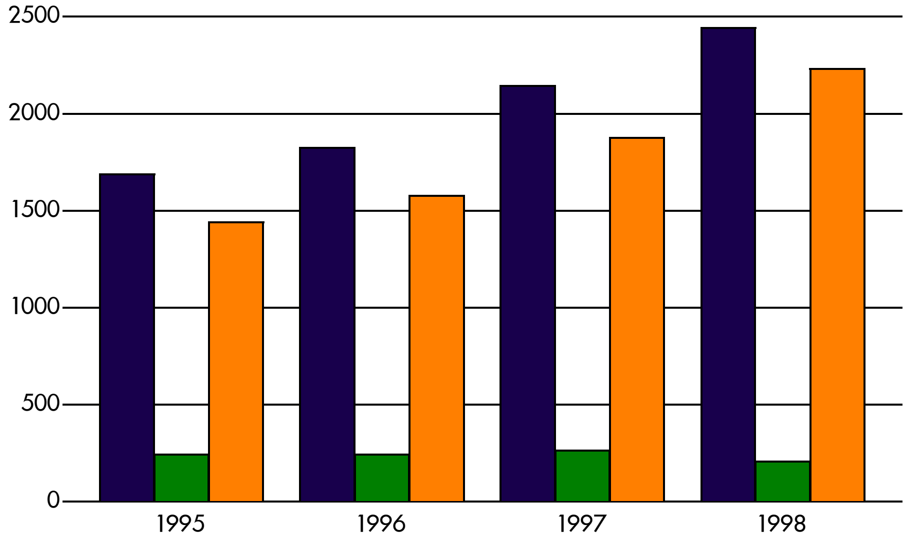
[5] Includes intra-corporate transactions; i.e., U.S. parent firms' payments to foreign-based affiliates, and U.S.-based affiliates' payments to foreign parent firms. Also includes earnings of foreign residents who are employed temporarily in the United States.

[6] Due to rounding and suppression of individual company data, figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, Oct. 2000, pp. 134-157.

Figure 1-14
Affiliate transactions in services with Africa, 1995-98

Million dollars



	1995	1996	1997	1998
Sales	1690	1826	2144	2444
Purchases	246	247	266	210
Balance	1444	1579	1878	2234

Source: USDOC, BEA, *Survey of Current Bussiness*, Oct. 2000, pp. 134-157.

Limited information regarding affiliate transactions in services is reported for South Africa and Nigeria[37] (table 1-11). Sales of services by U.S. majority-owned affiliates in South Africa were $1.1 billion in 1998, or 45.7 percent of total sales by U.S. affiliates in Africa. The United States recorded a surplus of $968 million on affiliate transactions with South Africa in 1998. U.S.-owned affiliates in Nigeria accounted for $253 million of sales in 1998, or 10.4 percent of total U.S. affiliate sales to Africa.

[37] Information pertaining to sales by U.S. affiliates of Nigerian firms is not available.

Table 1-11
Sales through U.S.-owned affiliates and purchases from African-owned affiliates, 1995-98

(Million dollars)

Item	Total Africa				South Africa				Nigeria			
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998
U.S. Sales	1,690	1,826	2,144	2,444	530	663	960	1,118	142	174	216	253
U.S. Purchases . . .	246	247	266	210	169	173	194	150	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Balance	1,444	1,579	1,878	2,234	361	490	766	968	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])

[1] Not available.

Source: USDOC, BEA, *U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Preliminary 1998 Estimates*, table III-F-17; USDOC, BEA, *U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Revised Estimates*, various issues, table III-F-17; USDOC, BEA, *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Preliminary 1998 Estimates*, table E-13; and USDOC, BEA, *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Revised Estimates*, various issues, table E-13.

CHAPTER 2
Foreign Investment and Regional Integration

Investment in Sub-Saharan Africa

Overview

In the 1990s, many countries in sub-Saharan Africa began to reform their economies, strengthen macroeconomic management, liberalize domestic markets and trade, privatize state-owned enterprises, ease restrictions on private investment (including foreign investment), and open financial markets.[1] Foreign investment flows to Africa grew from 4 percent of global investment flows to developing countries in 1990 to 24.4 percent in 2000.[2] The ratio of private investment to GDP, however, continues to be lower in sub-Saharan Africa than in Latin America and Asia. One factor affecting investment into sub-Saharan Africa has been the level of internal conflict in many of the African nations, including Angola, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe.[3]

According to a 2000 survey of transnational corporations by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), African countries in general offer better investment prospects than their prevailing image, which is that they are inhospitable to business.[4] The survey identified South Africa as the most attractive market in sub-Saharan Africa for foreign investment, followed by Nigeria, Ghana, and Côte d'Ivoire. South Africa also topped the list of countries in sub-Saharan Africa expected to make the most progress in improving their business environments in the near future, followed again by Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria. The United Nations survey suggested that tourism, telecommunications, petroleum, and mining are the industries currently offering the best opportunities for foreign direct investment (FDI) in Africa.[5] The survey also identified growth and size of local markets, access to regional markets, and profitability as the major determinants of FDI. One third of the TNCs that responded indicated that they intended to increase their investment in Africa

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[1] The World Bank, "The Climate for Private Sector Development in Africa," found at Internet address *www.worldbank.org*, retrieved June 15, 2000.

[2] The World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2001*, country tables, May 2001.

[3] World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2001*, analysis and summary tables, p. 211.

[4] United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), *World Investment Report (WIR) 2000*, (Geneva:2000), pp. 45-47.

[5] Ibid

during the next 3 to 5 years, while a majority expect to maintain their current level of investment.[6]

Many countries in sub-Saharan Africa have taken measures to attract and facilitate foreign investment. Many have created specialized agencies for this purpose (table 2-1). For example, all 14 members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) have established investment agencies, and as of 2001, investment promotion agencies from 24 sub-Saharan African countries are members of the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA).[7]

Table 2-1
Investment agencies in sub-Saharan Africa

Country	Investment agencies
Cape Verde	Center for Investment and Export Promotion (Promex)
Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire Investment Promotion Center (CEPICI)
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Investment Authority
Ghana	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC)
Kenya	Kenya Investment Promotion Centre (KIPC)
Lesotho	Lesotho National Development Corporation
Malawi	Malawi Investment Promotion Agency (MIPA)
Mauritius	Mauritius Industrial Development Authority
Mozambique	Mozambique — Investment Promotion Centre
Nigeria	Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission
Reunion	Comité de Pilotage de l'Industrie de la Réunion
Seychelles	Seychelles International Business Authority (SIBA)
South Africa	Trade and Investment South Africa (ISA) Sub-national: • Centre for Investment and Marketing in the Eastern Cape (CIMEC) • Gauteng Economic Development Agency • KwaZulu-Natal Marketing Initiative (KMI) • Mpumalanga Investment Initiative (under construction) • Northern Province Investment Initiative • West Coast Investment Initiative • Western Cape Investment and Trade Promotion Agency (WESGRO)
Swaziland	Swaziland Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Tanzania	Tanzania Investment Centre
Uganda	Uganda Investment Authority
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Investment Centre
Zambia	Zambia Investment Centre (ZIC)

Source: IPAnet, found at Internet address: *http://www.ipanet.net*, retrieved July 12, 2001; U.S. Department of State, FY 2001 Country Commercial Guide: Cape Verde, p. 6.

[6] UNCTAD, "WIR 2000," Geneva: 2000, pp. 43-45

[7] WAIPA is an organization of agencies whose prime function is to promote investment in any jurisdiction. It serves as a forum for these agencies, provides networking opportunities, and facilitates the exchange of best practices. World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA), "WAIPA Members," found at Internet address http://www.waipa.org, retrieved July 9, 2001.

Privatization in Sub-Saharan Africa

In 1999, foreign investment accounted for $418 million, or 51.2 percent, of the total proceeds from privatization activities in sub-Saharan Africa.[8] Excluding countries for which data was not available, sub-Saharan Africa earned a total of $694 million in revenues from privatization in 1999 (table 2-2).[9] In 1999, privatized public enterprises in sub-Saharan Africa were mainly in the transportation, telecommunications, power, and financial services sectors. South Africa was the largest recipient of privatization proceeds in 1999, with $235 million, or 34 percent of regional receipts. South Africa sold 20 percent of South African Airways to Swissair. Senegal and Cape Verde sold stakes in their power companies to foreign consortia, while Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda sold interests in the telecommunications sector to foreign investors. The governments of Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, and Madagascar also divested interests in the banking sector.[10] More detailed information on specific countries is provided in the country profile section of chapter 3 of this report.

Table 2-2
Sub-Saharan Africa: Privatization revenues by country, 1994-99
(Millions of dollars)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
							(Percent)
Côte d'Ivoire	19	74	103	263	94	27	-71.28
Ghana	476	87	186	68	21	39	85.71
Kenya	19	13	137	24	30	62	106.67
Mozambique	2	26	38	21	29	(1)	(1)
Nigeria	24	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
South Africa	(1)	(1)	122	1,287	247	235	-4.86
Tanzania	5	77	13	16	111	21	-81.08
Uganda	24	47	30	20	15	8	-46.67
Zambia	14	69	30	302	409	(1)	(1)
Zimbabwe	13	75	(1)	110	(1)	20	(1)
Other	9	5	86	238	402	282	-29.85
Total	605	473	745	2,348	1,356	694	-49.04

[1] Not available.

Source: The World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2001, Analysis and Summary Tables*, p. 188.

Global Investment Trends

Countries in sub-Saharan Africa received an estimated $8.2 billion in foreign private investment in 2000,[11] a 31-percent decrease from the all-time peak of $11.8 billion

[8] World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2001*, analysis and summary tables, pp. 189-190.

[9] Ibid., p. 188.

[10] Ibid.

[11] The latest country-specific data available for sub-Saharan Africa are for 1999. Only aggregate data are available for 2000.

received in 1999 (table 2-3).[12] This is in stark contrast to the average annual growth of 5.6 percent during the preceding five years. Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for only 5.9 percent of investment flows to developing countries in 2000, less than one half of the 15.6 percent level in 1999. The decline in total private investment flows was due primarily to a decrease of 78.6 percent in portfolio equity investment. While recent country-specific data on global private investment flows to sub-Saharan Africa are unavailable, the World Bank reports that investment flows to South Africa, which accounted for 44.2 percent of total investment flows into the region in 1999, also declined in 2000.[13]

Table 2-3
Sub-Saharan Africa: Foreign private investment inflows, 1990-2000

	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	(Billion dollars)								*(Percent)*
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Net FDI	0.9	3.4	4.6	5.2	8.3	6.3	7.9	7.3	-7.5
Portfolio equity investment	0.0	0.9	4.9	2.0	1.5	0.7	3.9	0.8	-78.6
Total foreign investment	0.9	4.3	9.5	7.2	9.8	7.0	11.8	8.2	-30.9
All developing countries									
Net FDI	24.3	90.0	107.0	131.5	172.6	176.8	185.4	178.0	-4.0
Portfolio equity investment	3.7	35.2	36.1	49.2	30.2	15.6	34.5	47.9	38.9
Total foreign investment	28.0	125.0	143.1	180.6	202.8	192.3	219.9	225.9	2.7
	(Percent)								
Sub-Saharan Africa as share of developing countries									
Net FDI	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.8	3.6	4.3	4.1	
Portfolio equity investment	0.1	2.4	13.5	4.1	5.0	4.4	11.3	1.7	
Total foreign investment	3.9	6.3	17.8	8.1	9.8	7.9	15.6	5.9	

Source: World Bank, Global Development Finance 2001, country tables, CD-ROM.

[12] Percentage changes are calculated using unrounded data; World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2001*, Country Tables, on CD-ROM.

[13] World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2001*, analysis and summary tables, p. 188.

Global foreign direct investment

Countries in sub-Saharan Africa received $7.3 billion in net foreign direct investment in 2000,[14] a $600-million, or 7.5-percent, decline from 1999[15] (table 2-3). In 1999, the year for which the most recent country-specific data are available, Angola, South Africa, and Nigeria were the top FDI recipients in 1999 (table 2-4). These three

Table 2-4
Sub-Saharan Africa: Top recipients of FDI flows, 1998-99

	Country	1998	1999	Change
		($ million)		(Percent)
1	Angola	1,114	2,471	121.8
2	South Africa	550	1,376	150.2
3	Nigeria	1,051	1,005	-4.4
4	Mozambique	213	384	80.3
5	Sudan	371	371	0.0
6	Cote d'Ivoire	435	350	-19.5
7	Uganda	210	222	5.7
8	Gabon	211	200	-5.2
9	Tanzania	172	183	6.4
10	Lesotho	265	163	-38.5

Source: The World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2001, country tables*, CD-ROM.

countries received 31.1 percent, 17.3 percent and 12.6 percent, respectively, of total direct investment flows to the region.[16]

FDI flows to sub-Saharan Africa are unevenly distributed. In 1999, Angola, South Africa, and Nigeria collectively accounted for $4.9 billion, or 72.1 percent, of FDI flows to sub-Saharan Africa while the next five countries combined received 22.7 percent (table 2-4). Although the oil sector attracted large direct investment flows to Angola and Nigeria, about one half of FDI flows to sub-Saharan Africa in 1995-2000 went to non-oil producing countries, in sectors such as light manufacturing, agriculture, and utilities.[17]

In 1999, the United States surpassed France as the largest source of FDI in Africa, followed by the United Kingdom. Germany and the Netherlands have also increased their direct investment in sub-Saharan Africa.[18]

[14] The latest country-specific data available for sub-Saharan Africa are for 1999. Only aggregate data are available for 2000.

[15] Percentage changes are calculated using unrounded data; World Bank, *Global Development Finance (GDF) 2001*, country tables, CD-ROM.

[16] World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2001*, country tables," CD-ROM.

[17] World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2001*, analysis and summary tables," p. 212.

[18] UNCTAD, *WIR 2000*, p. 43-45

Global foreign portfolio investment

Portfolio equity funds in Africa are channeled through stock exchanges in Africa, as well as through mutual funds managed and traded overseas. Portfolio equity flows to sub-Saharan Africa declined by 78.6 percent in 2000, to $835 million. In 1999, flows to sub-Saharan Africa had surged by 472.5 percent to $3.9 billion, from $657 million in 1998 (table 2-5). In 1999, South Africa accounted for $3.8 billion, or 98.9 percent, of equity flows to sub-Saharan Africa (table 2-3).[19]

Table 2-5
Sub-Saharan Africa: Top recipients of foreign portfolio equity flows, 1998-99

	Country	1998	1999	Change
			($ million)	*(Percent)*
1	South Africa	619	3,855	522.8
2	Ghana	15	19	26.7
3	Côte d'Ivoire	6	8	33.3
4	Mauritius	8	6	-25.0
5	Kenya	4	5	25.0
6	Zimbabwe	3	4	33.3
7	Nigeria	2	2	0.0

Source: The World Bank, *Global Development Finance (GDF) 2001, Country Tables*, CD-ROM.

Many stock exchanges are in operation in sub-Saharan Africa, some of which were created or significantly reformed in the 1990s (table 2-6).[20] The Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) in South Africa, the largest and the most active on the continent, had 678 domestic listed companies and a market capitalization of $222 billion in 2000.[21] JSE accounted for 92 percent of the total market capitalization of all exchanges in Sub-Saharan Africa in 1998.[22] Additional information on sub-Saharan African stock exchanges is provided in table 2-6.

In recent years, many mutual funds have added African shares to diversify their emerging market holdings. Some mutual funds are dedicated solely to African stocks or, more exclusively, to South African stocks. All the funds have significant South African exposure, estimated at one-half of Sub-Saharan African content for pan-African funds.[23]

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[19] The World Bank, "GDF 2001, Country Tables," pp. 38 and 492.

[20] MBENDI Information Services, "Africa's Stock Exchanges," found at Internet address *http://mbendi.co.za/exaf.htm*, retrieved July 14, 2000.

[21] Ibid. and U.S. Embassy Cape Town, "An Overview of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE)," found at Internet address *http://usembassy.state.gov/southafrica*, retrieved July 13, 2001.

[22] International Finance Corporation (IFC), *Emerging Stock Markets Factbook 1999*, p. 308.

[23] Bhinda N., Griffith-Jones S., Leape J. and M. Martin, "Private Capital Flows to Africa: Perception and Reality," Forum on Debt and Development (FONDAD), (The Hague: 1999), pp.32-33.

Table 2-6
Stock exchanges in sub-Saharan Africa, 2000

Country	No. of listed companies	Market capitalization	Comments
	(Million dollars)		
Botswana	14	724	Established in 1995.
Bourse Régionale des Valeurs Mobilières	40	5,143 (1998)	Created in September 1998. Serves Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.
Ghana	21	1,384	Established in 1990.
Kenya	58	2,024	The Nairobi Stock Exchange was open to foreign investors in 1995. Established in 1954.
Malawi	3	([1])	Established in 1996.
Mauritius	40	1,849	Established in 1990.
Mozambiqe	([1])	([1])	Established in 1999.
Namibia	38	429	Established in 1992.
Nigeria	191	2,556	Established in 1960.
South Africa	678	221,979	The Johannesburg Stock Exchange was established in 1887. Significant reforms and modernization occurred in 1995.
Sudan	([1])	([1])	The Khartoum Stock Exchange was established in 1994.
Swaziland	5	471.2	Established in 1990.
Tanzania	([1])	([1])	Established in 1998.
Uganda	([1])	([1])	Established in 1997.
Zambia	8	301	Lusaka Stock Exchange was established in 1994.
Zimbabwe	69	4,870	Established in 1896, and opened to foreign investment in 1993.

[1] Data unavailable.

Source: MBENDI Information Services, *Africa's Stock Exchanges*, found at Internet address *http://mbendi.co.za/exaf.htm*, retrieved July 12, 2001; and International Finance Corporation, *Emerging Stock Data Base*, Nov. 1999, various pages, found at *www.ifc.org,* retrieved July 14, 2000.

U.S. Investment

U.S. Direct Investment in Sub-Saharan Africa

U.S. direct investment flows to sub-Saharan Africa totaled $77 million in 2000, or less than 0.1 percent of total direct investment abroad. In 2000, U.S. direct investment in sub-Saharan Africa decreased by 92.3 percent, compared to a 2.3-percent decline in total U.S. direct investment worldwide.[24] The decline in U.S. direct investment in Africa was largely due to a 91.6-percent decrease in flows to South Africa and a 73.9-percent increase in direct investment outflows from Nigeria, from $161 million in 1999 to $280 million in 2000 (a country profile of Nigeria is presented in chapter 3). If outflows from Nigeria are excluded, U.S. direct investment flows to the rest of the continent show a 69.3-percent decline in 2000. Angola received the largest share of U.S. direct investment flows to sub-Saharan Africa with 32.5 percent, followed by South Africa with 20.7 percent.

The U.S. direct investment position in Africa totaled $7.5 billion in 2000, representing a 4-percent decrease from 1999.[25] South Africa hosts 37.8 percent of U.S. assets in sub-Saharan Africa, followed by Angola with 17.7 percent, and Nigeria with 17.2 percent. U.S. holdings are principally in the petroleum sector in Angola and Nigeria, and in the mining and manufacturing sectors in South Africa.[26]

U.S. Portfolio Investment in Sub-Saharan Africa

Few sub-Saharan African companies list their stocks on U.S. exchanges. U.S. portfolio investment in sub-Saharan Africa is largely channeled through mutual funds managed by U.S. investment companies. As noted, these funds integrate stocks of sub-Saharan African companies with those of other emerging markets, or concentrate exclusively on sub-Saharan African stocks, with substantial South African exposure. For example, Calvert South Africa Fund is wholly invested in South Africa.[27] Sub-Saharan African stocks generally experienced a significant decline in 2000. For example, the Calvert South Africa Fund declined by 7.6 percent in value during the year ended June 30, 2001.[28] Morgan Stanley's Africa Investment Fund posted a 25.3 -percent loss during the year ended March 31, 2001.[29]

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[24] USDOC, BEA, "U.S. Direct Investment Abroad," found at Internet address, http://www.bea.doc.gov/, retrieved July 12, 2001.

[25] USDOC, BEA, "U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Country detail for position, capital flows, and income, 2000," found at Internet address, *www.bea.doc.gov,* retrieved July 5, 2001

[26] USDOC, BEA, "U.S. Direct Investment Position Abroad on a Historical-Cost Basis, 1997," found at Internet address *www.bea.doc.gov/bea*, retrieved July 19, 2000.

[27] Calvert Group, Calvert South Africa Fund, found at Internet address *www.calvertgroup.com*, retrieved July 5, 2001.

[28] Ibid.

[29] Morgan Stanley, "Morgan Stanley Africa Investment Fund, Inc.," found at Internet address http://www.morganstanley.com/institutional/investmentmanagement//, retrieved July 5, 2001.

U.S. government programs to encourage investment in sub-Saharan Africa

The United States encourages trade and investment in sub-Saharan Africa. As part of the AGOA, Congress enacted measures designed to promote trade and private investment in sub-Saharan Africa.[30] The law provides for U.S. assistance to sub-Saharan African countries to achieve the following trade and investment objectives:

1) strengthening and expanding the private sector in sub-Saharan Africa,
2) encouraging increased trade and investment between the United States and sub-Saharan Africa,
3) reducing barriers to trade,
4) expanding U.S. assistance to regional integration efforts in sub-Saharan Africa,
5) negotiating free trade areas,
6) establishing a trade and investment partnership between the United States and sub-Saharan Africa, and
7) establishing a United States/sub-Saharan Africa Economic Cooperation Forum.

As noted in chapter 1, thirty-four sub-Saharan African countries were declared eligible to benefit under AGOA in October 2000. In addition, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, and South Africa were declared eligible to export apparels into the United States, in 2001 in accordance with AGOA's apparel provision.[31] Further details of the AGOA are presented in chapter 1 of this report.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) provides programs in 41 of the 48 countries in sub-Saharan Africa.[32] In 1999, OPIC provided $200.5 million in loans to projects in Equatorial Guinea, Ghana and South Africa, and $6.3 million in political risk insurance to support projects in Angola, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe. These projects focused principally on the petroleum, manufacturing, and hotel sectors.[33] OPIC also administers several equity funds designed to provide capital to projects in Africa. The "New Africa Infrastructure Fund," a $350-million private equity fund, focuses on basic infrastructure needs such as telecommunications, transportation, and power in

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[30] African Growth and Opportunity Act, P.L 106-200, 2000, Library of Congress, found at Internet address http://thomas.loc.gov/, retrieved July 20, 2000. See also USITC, *U.S.-Africa Trade Flows and Effects of the Uruguay Round Agreement and U.S. Trade and Development Policy, Fourth Annual Report*, Oct. 1998, Publication No. 3139, for background information on the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

[31] African Growth and Opportunity Act, found at Internet address *www.agoa.gov*, retrieved July 11, 2001.

[32] Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), "2000 Annual Report," Washington, DC:2001, found at Internet address *www.opic.gov*, retrieved July 13, 2001.

[33] OPIC, "2000 Annual Report."

sub-Saharan Africa. The "Modern Africa Growth and Investment Fund" of $150 million provides equity capital to private companies seeking to expand their operations regionally. In addition, OPIC administers $120 million of the "Global Environment Emerging Markets Fund II," and $300 million of the "Aqua International Partners Funds" intended for Africa.[34]

The United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), allocated $22 million in fiscal year 2000 for the Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) program, which provides technical assistance to African countries wishing to reform their economic policies in order to improve the trade and investment environment.[35] The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (TDA) provides assistance by financing feasibility studies to promote U.S. investment. In 2000, TDA provided $1.95 million in assistance to six countries in sub-Saharan Africa, including about $398,000 for regionwide investment projects.[36]

Regional Integration in Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa has one of the highest number of regional groupings in the developing world. Table 2-7 outlines the major groupings in sub-Saharan Africa and their membership in 2000.

Progress on Regional Integration in 2000[37]

During 2000, there was continued progress towards economic integration within the major regional groups in sub-Saharan Africa, described in table 2-8. There was slow progress in implementing the free trade area within SADC. SACU negotiators have been unable to resolve outstanding issues regarding textiles/apparel and overall market access.SACU continues to deliberate on how to revise the revenue-sharing program. A major problem includes a delay for members to receive their repayments from the common customs pool. South Africa collects all the revenue on tariffs and excise taxes, determines tariff and trade policy and then shares the revenue with other members. South Africa has proposed that a new revenue-sharing formula be based on each country's intra-SACU imports.

During 2000, many COMESA members continued to face armed conflict. However, with regard to trade, members took several steps in preparation for the free trade area such as implementing tariff reductions, eliminating nontariff barriers, and applying remedial and safeguard measures and rules of origin. In addition, COMESA has

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[34] OPIC, "OPIC's president calls for stronger business partnerships with Africa," press release, Mar. 17, 1999, found at Internet address *www.opic.gov*, retrieved May 5, 1999.

[35] USAID, Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) Program, found at Internet address *www.usaid.gov/regions/afr/atrip-overview.html*, retrieved July 11, 2001.

[36] U.S. Trade Development Agency (USTDA), *Annual Report 2000*, found at Internet address *www.tda.gov,* retrieved July 12, 2001

[37] References for this section are found after Tables 2-8 through 2-15.

adopted a four-phased monetary harmonization program aimed at achieving full monetary union by 2025.

Table 2-7
Major regional groups in sub-Saharan Africa and membership, 2000

Regional Group	Members
ECOWAS - Economic Community of West African States	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo
WAEMU - West African Economic and Monetary Union	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo
COMESA - Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	Angola, Burundi, Comoros, DROC, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe (Mozambique and Lesotho withdrew in 1997. Tanzania left in 2000).
SADC - Southern African Development Community	Angola, Botswana, DROC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe
SACU - Southern African Customs Union	Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland
EAC - Tripartite Commission for East African Co-operation	Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda
IGAD - Intergovernmental Authority on Development	Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda
IOC - Indian Ocean Commission	Comoros, France (representing the French Overseas Department of Reunion), Madagascar, Mauritius, and Seychelles

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, World Bank, and African Development Bank.

The East African Community was inaugurated on January 15, 2001 and some progress was made towards economic integration. It was agreed that Kenya would establish zero-rate tariffs on its imports from Uganda and Tanzania and that the latter two countries would establish a diminishing 10 percent tariff on their imports from Kenya over a period of 4 years.

The remaining organizations continue to move forward towards cooperation in southern Africa. ECOWAS moved towards a wider monetary union and the six member countries committed themselves to reducing their budget deficits during 2000. IGAD continues to focus on peace initiatives in the region. The IOC has a number of cooperative projects in progress and has a new chair, Mauritius, as of January 1, 2001.

Table 2-8
Regional economic integration in the Community of West African States (ECOWAS), 2000

Members:
Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo

Population:
214 million (1999)

GNP:
$63.2 billion (1999)

Goals:
Free Trade Area; full economic and monetary union.

Status and structure:
ECOWAS was established in 1975. Its aim is to establish a customs union among its 16 member states that will institute the free circulation of goods, services, labor, and capital within the ECOWAS area. In 1979, a trade liberalization program was launched to reduce and eliminate tariffs within ECOWAS. By January 1990, tariff and nontariff barriers (e.g. quotas, licenses, prohibitions, and administrative barriers) were eliminated on agricultural products ("unprocessed and traditional craft products") affecting primarily livestock, agricultural, forestry and fishery products, meat, and certain textile fibers. Import duties on industrial products are to be reduced at a rate ranging from 10 to 16.6 percent per year, over a period of 6 to 10 years. After acheiving full FTA, there will be three separate groups of countries within the ECOWAS area, grouped according to level of industrial development and situation regarding transportation systems.

A rules-of-origin regime does not apply to agriculture exports but does apply to manufactured exports in order to receive preferential treatment, where the competent authority in the exporting member state must issue a certificate of origin. More than 300 industrial products have been approved for this origin regime under the ECOWAS Treaty. Domestic content requirements apply to receive this certificate: at least 60 percent local inputs must be incorporated or, if less, domestic value-added must be at least 40 percent of the f.o.b. price.

The ECOWAS Treaty was revised in 1993 to establish a common market to permit the free movement of goods, services, labor, capital, right of residence and establishment.

ECOBANK, which began operations in 1988 with 10 percent ownership by ECOWAS, now has affiliates in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, and Togo.

Recent developments:

A ministerial level meeting and Heads of State meeting were held in April 2001 in Abuja, Nigeria. The leaders declared their intention to proceed to monetary union among the non-CFA franc countries by January 2003. This would be the first step towards a wider monetary union including all the ECOWAS countries by 2004. The six countries committed to reduce central banking financing of budget deficits to 20 percent of the previous year's government revenue; reduce budget deficits to 10 percent of the previous year's government revenue; reduce budget deficits to 4 percent of GDP by 2003; create a Convergence Council to help coordinate macroeconomic policies; and to set up a common central bank. Although there have been previous attempts to advance monetary cooperation, political problems and other economic priorities have inhibited progress. The recent initiative has been bolstered by the election in 1999 of a democratic government in Nigeria, the largest economy in the region.

Other issues addressed at the meetings in April 2001 were the escalating military and humanitarian crisis along the common borders of Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. ECOWAS leaders also examined the situation in Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone.

Table 2-8—*Continued*
Regional economic integration in the Community of West African States (ECOWAS), 2000

U.S. trade with ECOWAS countries, 1996-2000

(Thousand dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
U.S. exports	1,650,234	1,652,882	1,548,091	1,283,488	1,340,533
U.S. imports	6,662,128	6,627,581	5,346,318	4,937,443	10,426,389
U.S. trade balance ..	-5,011,894	-4,974,699	-3,798,227	-3,653,955	-9,085,856

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce data; World Bank, *World Bank Development Report 1999*; various U.S. Department of State telegrams; and *Africanews Online*, various editions; *Business Africa*, various issues; Panafrican News Agency; IMF; and the International Finance Corporation.

Table 2-9
Regional economic integration in the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU or UEMOA), 2000

Members:
Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo

Population:
56 million (1999)

GNP:
$23.5 billion (1999)

Goals:
Harmonize legislative and cooperative relations among WAEMU members and surrounding countries, as well as international financial institutions. Follow through with common market and collective commercial policy goals as well as coordinated monetary policies. Elimination of tariffs on goods within WAEMU by January 2000.

Status and structure:
In 1992, member countries of the West African Monetary Union (WAMU) set out to transform their monetary arrangement into a genuine economic union. These countries now participate in the CFA franc zone [Communauté Financière Africaine] based on the French franc and an "operations account" with the French Treasury to facilitate trade with France. The arrangement is the West African Monetary and Economic Union (WAEMU). In January 1994, member countries ratified the Treaty establishing the WAEMU with the aim of creating an economic union operating a common market with free movement of goods, services, capital, and labor, as well as ultimately the convergence of fiscal policies, harmonization of tax legislation, and a common investment policy. The Treaty provides for common sectoral policies as well as a customs union.

In December 1995, the member countries concluded a preferential trade agreement that institutes a transitional tariff regime pending establishment of the customs union. This Agreement set out the regime and customs procedures applying to the movement of goods within WAEMU. In January 1998, the WAEMU Customs Union entered into force, involving a common external tariff with countries whose 1995 tariff and non-tariff measures exceeded those of WAEMU member countries.

The common external tariff became operative on January 1, 2000. The leaders also adopted the convergence, stability and solidarity pact as well as the additional protocol to the treaty. The draft treaty on a regional parliament was discussed.

Member state reliance on tariff revenues is planned to be offset by a transitional but temporary tax on imports from outside WAEMU. Members' proposed privatizations in strategic sectors such as textiles, transportation, and agriculture have been slow.

Recent developments:
WAEMU has made significant progress towards integration. As of January 2000, the WAEMU common external tariff, with rates not to exceed 22 percent, took effect. However, adherence to the tariff structure is not consistent throughout the region. WAEMU has established a common accounting system and a regional stock exchange. Intra-regional trade does not appear to have expanded greatly.

Table 2-9—*Continued*
Regional economic integration in the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU or UEMOA), 2000

U.S. trade with WAEMU countries, 1996-2000

(Thousand dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
U.S. exports	305,284	348,678	337,240	276,950	290,354
U.S. imports	441,666	318,167	441,967	398,508	397,343
U.S. trade balance	-136,382	30,511	-104,727	-151,558	-106,989

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce data; World Bank, World Bank Development Report 1999; various U.S. Department of State telegrams; USTR, "U.S. Trade and Investment Policy for Sub-Saharan Africa and Implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act," and Africanews Online, various editions; Business Africa, various issues; Panafrican News Agency; IMF; and the International Finance Corporation.

Table 2-10
Regional economic integration in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), 2000

Members:
Angola, Burundi, Comoros, DROC, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. (Mozambique and Lesotho withdrew in 1997. Tanzania left in 2000.)

Population:
320 million (1999)

GNP:
145.3 billion (1999)

Goals:
Regional free trade area by October 31, 2000 and a customs union by 2004. Eleven members have declared their intent to participate. A common external tariff and common tariff barriers, free movement of capital and common investment, and a common currency leading to a monetary union.

Status and structure:
In 1982, the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) entered into force. In December 1994, the COMESA succeeded the PTA. The PTA was designed as a stepping stone to the FTA, which is in turn leading to a customs union in 2004. Under the PTA, COMESA members were to reduce their import tariffs on intra-COMESA trade by 60 percent in 1993 to 100 percent in 2000 to comply with the FTA. Eleven of COMESA's 21 members have indicated their willingness to join the FTA. The FTA is a reciprocal arrangement. Goods from countries not participating in the FTA will be subject to the tariffs that FTA members apply to non-COMESA countries unless lower tariffs can be agreed between FTA members and nonmembers on a bilateral basis.

The COMESA Treaty aims to promote economic cooperation and development in all areas of economic activity. This includes trade liberalization for goods; steps towards the free movement of services, capital, and labor; and cooperation in various policy areas, including money and finance, agriculture and industry, communications, energy, environment, health, tourism, and transport. The COMESA member countries agreed to progressively reduce and eliminate tariff and nontariff barriers to trade among themselves, targeting a phaseout of all customs duties by 2000 and the establishment of a common external tariff by 2004. Ultimately, an Economic Community for Eastern and Southern Africa would permit free movement of goods, services, capital, and labor.

Nontariff barriers on imports from member countries are to be eliminated on entry into force of the Treaty, with possible exceptions allowed based on safety, security, infant industry, or balance-of-payments difficulties. Emergency actions, such as safeguard, anti-dumping and countervailing measures, are allowed for limited periods, for example, up to 1 year for safeguard measures. Cooperation regarding customs managements, and the harmonization of trade documents and procedures is another aim.

COMESA's efforts have been far reaching and effective. The organization has created a strong cross-border initiative; trade in the region has grown from $300 million to $2.7 billion in 10 years. Rules of origin have been simplified and a single customs structure has been established. COMESA is establishing a safe-skies regime - the Safe Africa Skies Group (SASG). So far, six countries have signed letters of intent.

SADC and COMESA have limited cooperation and coordination, yet overlapping priorities and rivalries have hindered economic integration for both groups. Armed conflict continues to plague COMESA as many members (such as Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Angola, and Democratic Republic of the Congo) are either at war with each other or are experiencing internal conflicts. COMESA members do not try to use the group as a means of resolving those disputes. Another problem for some members is the potential loss of customs revenue due to PTA and FTA implementation.

Table 2-10—*Continued*
Regional economic integration in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), 2000

Recent developments
The fifth summit of COMESA held during May 17-19, 2000 reaffirmed the commitment of members states to the scheduled launching of a free trade area on October 31, 2001. The summit urged all member states to take the necessary domestic steps to implement the FTA. The summit also granted Namibia and Swaziland additional time up to October 31 to negotiate with COMESA's Bureau of Council on how to reconcile their commitments to SACU with their obligations under COMESA.

The summit also achieved some progress on issues such as dispute resolution, rule-of-origin requirements and the removal of nontariff barriers. COMESA has adopted a manual of guidelines on the issuance and verification of the COMESA certificate of origin. USAID has agreed to fund a study on nontariff barriers, which will help address this problem. The first COMESA regional economic conference held in February 2000 was deemed to be a "resounding success." A second conference was held in Cairo in 2001. Investor roadmaps have been completed for nine member countries. Preparatory work continues for a regional competition policy; the COMESA business community forum; sub-regional women in business information centers; the COMESA Iron and Steel Industry Association; and an e-commerce information network for industry.

In preparation for the FTA, COMESA has taken steps to address several issues: 1) implementing tariff reductions: several member states have published, but not implemented tariff reductions; 2) eliminating nontariff barriers: 3) application of remedial and safeguard measures: it has been noted that there is ambiguity regarding COMESA treaty's provisions for remedial and safeguard measures; 4) loss of customs revenue: the potential loss of customs revenue as a result of preferential and free-trade area implementation is a significant concern to COMESA members; 5) rules of origin: a product must meet the COMESA rules of origin requirements in order to qualify as a COMESA product for FTA treatment. Egypt is objecting to the initial 35 percent value added standard and is seeking an increase to 45 percent.

In addition, the COMESA summit adopted a four-phased monetary harmonization program aimed at achieving full monetary union by 2025. COMESA is currently in the second-phase and agreed that member states should introduce limited currency convertibility among themselves and implement appropriate monetary and fiscal policies to underpin overall stabilization efforts.

U.S. trade with COMESA countries,* 1996-2000

(Thousand dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
U.S. exports	4,206,624	4,866,424	4,080,936	4,210,374	4,254,630
U.S. imports	4,516,213	5,062,624	4,044,957	4,241,667	5,586,833
U.S. trade balance	-309,589	-196,200	-35,979	-31,293	-1,332,203

* Does not include trade with Egypt.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce data; World Bank, *World Bank Development Report 1999*; various U.S. Department of State telegrams; and *Africanews Online*, various editions; *Business Africa*, various issues; Panafrican News Agency; IMF; the International Finance Corporation; and the *Economist Intelligence Unit*, various reports, 2000-2001.

Table 2-11
Regional economic integration in the Southern African Development Community (SADC), 2000

Members:
Angola, Botswana, DROC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Invitations to Kenya and Uganda were extended in August 1997; as of 2001, these two countries were not members.

Population:
183 million (1999)

GNP:
$164.7 billion (1999)

Goals:
The SADC Free Trade Area was launched on September 1, 2000. At that time, the eleven member states began reduction of tariffs spread out over an 8-year period on all but sensitive products which are subject to twelve year reduction schedules. Goals are to promote mutually beneficial economic cooperation and integration, and to promote cross-border investment and trade as well as freer movement within the region of factors of production, goods, and services.

Status and structure:
In 1992, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) replaced the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). SADC aims to promote regional cooperation and economic integration, with the ultimate objective of a single regional common market with a common currency to spur economic growth and development. SADC develops policies that reduce and eliminate barriers to the free movement of goods, services, capital, and labor, as well as mobilizing support for national and regional projects.

SADC promotes sectoral cooperation within the region, such as in communications, energy, industry, mining, tourism, and transport, and runs projects partially financed by foreign sources. Certain specific sectoral tasks are apportioned to particular members, e.g. South Africa is in charge of coordinating SADC's finance and investment, Namibia coordinates work in fisheries, and Botswana holds the seat of the SADC Secretariat.

The SADC Treaty provides for the creation of a regional development bank and a regional Parliament. The SADC is governed by a policymaking body (the Summit of Heads of State and Government), along with a Council of Ministers, and a secretariat based in Gabronne, Botswana. The SADC Treaty provides for a protocol to exercise a trade tribunal to adjudicate disputes between members that arise from the Treaty in a final and binding manner.

In August 1996, member countries signed four protocols dealing with (1) illicit drug trafficking; (2) energy; (3) transport, communications, and meteorology; and (4) trade. The Trade Protocol was to be finalized by 1997, but only Mauritius had signed by 1998. The Trade Protocol came into effect September 1, 2000, having been ratified by all member states. The Protocol seeks to establish a free trade area in the SADC region, providing for the reduction and elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers within 8 years of entry into force. It sets out a rules-of-origin regime that requires goods to be wholly produced in the member States, with either mineral products extracted from the ground or sea-bed of the member States, and similar strictures. Sensitive products and sectors in each member country will be considered by the Committee of Ministers on trade matters addressing the implementation of the trade protocol. More broadly, however, the interrelationship between SADC and SACU has been reported to pose difficulties, with the SADC being a free trade agreement with separate external tariff regimes and SACU on the other hand being a customs union with a common external tariff.

In 1999, SADC's Council of Ministers approved moving forward to negotiate a U.S.-SADC regional Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA). The SADC Secretariat was to be the chief negotiating point.

Table 2-11—*Continued*
Regional economic integration in the Southern African Development Community (SADC), 2000

The main challenge for SADC is eliminating nontariff barriers, which are more pervasive and detrimental within the region than tariff barriers. After ratification of the trade protocol, small and medium-sized businesses producing for local markets may experience short- and medium-term adjustment difficulties. The main problem with Trade Protocol negotiations is the effect that tariff-free SADC exports to the stronger economies of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland, (BLNS) and South Africa will have on the weaker SADC economies. Member countries would have to raise internal taxes to compensate for lost customs revenue after Trade Protocol implementation. Projected inclusion of SADC members in the EU-South Africa free trade agreement is raising concern that the SADC will not be able to contend with high-tech EU competition. Other obstacles for SADC are dispute settlement, sanitary and phytosanitary measures for agricultural trade and the issuance of certificates of origin. In addition, tariff schedules for key sectors such as sugar, fuels, autos and electronics have yet to be worked out.

2000 developments:
The SADC trade protocol entered into effect on September 1, 2000. SADC has made slow progress in implementing the FTA since that date. As of March 2001, 11 signatories had ratified the agreement and 8 had submitted their instruments of implementation. Negotiators met in December 2000, but were unable to resolve outstanding issues concerning textiles/apparel and overall market access. These issues pit SACU's wealthiest members against the poorest ones and pit South Africa against its SACU partners.

Regarding textiles and apparel, the least developed signatories (Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia or MMTZ) claim that the textile and apparel import quotas offered by South Africa and its BLNS partners (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland) are inadequate. In addition, South Africa is at odds with its SACU partners over tariff treatment for such imports. South Africa favors an immediate zero tariff, whereas the BLNS countries prefer a gradual tariff phase-down.

As a part of the market access debate, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland on the one hand, and Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, and Zambia on the other are demanding reciprocal concessions from each other on textile and apparel quotas.

Negotiators have yet to settle on product-specific rules of origin for coffee, wheat flour, plastics, electrical appliances and motor vehicles. UNCTAD is helping to facilitate further negotiations on these product categories and a technical committee will be established to address the vehicle issue.

The institutional framework for the FTA is slowly taking shape. The SADC Secretariat's new trade implementation unit which is responsible for assisting members in implementing the FTA is operating. SADC countries, with the assistance of USAID, are beginning to form interagency task forces to oversee implementation of the FTA at the national level.

In March 2001 a restructuring of SADC was approved, and it was launched in August 2001. Under the restructuring, 19 separate sector coordinating units will be clustered into four directorates.

U.S. trade with SADC countries, 1996-2000

(Thousand dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
U.S. exports	3,794,764	3,583,983	4,234,359	3,117,875	3,392,682
U.S. imports	5,939,315	6,474,855	6,181,509	6,508,730	8,587,365
U.S. trade balance	-2,144,551	-2,890,872	-1,947,150	-3,390,855	-5,194,683

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce data; World Bank, *World Bank Development Report 1999*; various U.S. Department of State telegrams; and *Africanews Online*, various editions; *Business Africa,* various issues; Panafrican News Agency; IMF; the International Finance Corporation and *Economist Intelligence Unit*, various reports 2000-2001.

Table 2–12
Regional economic integration in the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU), 2000

Members:
Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland

Population:
48 million (1999)

GNP:

$142.0 billion (1999)
Goals:
To promote free trade and cooperation on customs matters among the member states. Provides common pool of customs, excise and sales duties, according to the relative volume of trade and production in each country. To transfer power from current SACU administrator South Africa to the newly formed SACU Secretariat.

Status and structure:
On March 1, 1970, the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) agreement entered into force, replacing the 1910 Customs Union arrangements that linked the former British protectorates of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland with South Africa. Namibia joined independently in July 1990, following its *de facto* participation under South African administration in years prior.

The SACU aims to encourage economic development and diversification, in particular for the least developed member countries. Members apply the customs, excise, sales, antidumping, countervailing, and safeguard duties, as well as related laws, set by South Africa to goods imported into the common customs area from countries outside the SACU. Under the current SACU Agreement, the Common External Tariff is managed by South Africa for all of SACU.

Members may not impose duties or quantitative restrictions on goods from the SACU area. Nor may members impose duties on imports from other SACU members that are of foreign origin. Duties are collected at the place of entry into the common customs area, following which these goods are given duty-free circulation within the SACU area. However, each member has its own legislation concerning quantitative restrictions on goods imported from outside the SACU area. Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland, but not South Africa, may apply additional duties or increase duties for the protection of infant industries. The SACU agreement also provides for non-discriminatory transport rates and freedom of transit within the common customs area. SACU members may enter into separate trade agreements with a country outside the common customs area, provided the terms of such agreements do not conflict with the SACU agreement.

A number of member countries have nonetheless been dissatisfied with the existing arrangements since the late 1970s. They consider certain aspects of the SACU Agreement to be outdated and seeking a greater democratization of the institutional structure. Issues that must be resolved include structuring the new SACU secretariat and revising the revenue-sharing program. Disputes over how to redo the revenue sharing formula and regarding the powers to be given to the new Secretariat are slowing negotiations. Under the current program, South Africa collects all the revenue on tariffs and excise taxes, determines tariff and trade policy, and then shares out the revenue to the other members. Current problems include a delay (sometimes up to 2 years) for members to receive their repayments from the common customs pool. But eliminating the excise tax from the shared tax pool could lead to members states imposing varying border tax rates thus discouraging harmonization. Under the current revenue-sharing formula South Africa makes up 82 percent of the region's trade but receives a disproportionate 18 percent of the customs revenue. South Africa has proposed that a new revenue sharing formula be based on each country's intra-SACU imports.

Table 2–12—*Continued*
Regional economic integration in the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU), 2000

SACU is underpinned by a common monetary area. The Rand Monetary Area (RMA) formally replaced an informal money and currency agreement between South Africa, Lesotho, and Swaziland in December 1974. In July 1986, the Common Monetary Area (CMA) replaced the RMA. In February 1992, the CMA was replaced by the Multilateral Monetary Agreement (MMA) once Namibia officially joined the CMA, following its *de facto* participation when under South African administration. Like the SACU Agreement regarding trade, the MMA aims to achieve monetary stability in the region, better economic and financial cooperation among member States for sustained economic development, and to encourage the advancement of the less developed members. The Common Monetary Area Commission administers the MMA for the member countries.

Recent developments:
In January 2000, the SADC free trade area was delayed because of a disagreement over rules of origin between South Africa and SACU. SACU felt that stricter rules of origin were needed to prevent the region from becoming a dumping ground for cheaper goods from other parts of the world. In textiles, SACU proposed a compromise whereby countries would be allowed to continue exporting imported fabric for a period of 3 years. During this time countries would transform their industries, develop their own domestic sources of supply, or find other textile sources from within the region. In terms of the free trade agreement SACU members will remove all tariffs within 5 years of the agreement coming into effect. The remaining SADC members will gradually phase out tariffs over a period of 8 years, but only starting once the agreement has been in place for a period of at least 4 years.

Officials from SACU met for 2 days in February 2000 to develop a new trading arrangement for SACU. Outstanding issues include a new formula to determine the various shares of income from the common customs revenue pool, institutions to administer the union and new policies. The five SACU members and Mauritius will lead other members of SADC in implementation of the finance and investment protocol. The protocol will facilitate cross-border payments in the SADC region beginning in 2004.

U.S. trade with SACU countries, 1996-2000

(Thousand dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
U.S. exports	3,111,883	3,000,943	3,589,573	2,626,700	2,947,736
U.S. imports	2,469,505	2,712,921	3,249,907	3,388,355	4,479,084
U.S. trade balance ..	642,378	288,022	339,666	-761,655	-1,531,348

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce data; World Bank, *World Bank Development Report 1999*; various U.S. Department of State telegrams; and *Africanews Online*, various editions; *Business Africa*, various issues; Panafrican News Agency; IMF; and the International Finance Corporation.

Table 2-13
Regional economic integration in the East African Community (EAC), 2000

Members:
Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Rwanda and Burundi invited to participate in 1999.

Population:
83 million (1999)

GNP:
$25.4 billion (1999)

Goals:
Ultimate goal is free trade zone.

Status and structure:
In 1967, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania formed the East African Community (EAC); however, it collapsed in 1977 after persistent disagreements over a variety of financial and political issues. To revive economic links, the three countries established the Commission for East African Cooperation 1995. The EAC was recreated on November 30, 1999. Priority areas of cooperation and coordination include fiscal and financial policies; immigration controls; tariffs, customs procedures and other trade barriers; standards; air, road, rail, and water transport; and postal services and telecommunications.

On November 30, 1999, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania signed the East African Community Treaty, which laid the administrative foundation for future talks on regional integration, with the long terms goals of creating a common market and federation. However, the three nations failed to agree on substantive measures to increase cross-border trade, although the EAC sets a 4-year deadline for conclusion of a trade protocol. The EAC is expected to evolve into an organization that will resemble the structure of COMESA. EAC's administrative provisions establish a biannual council of ministers and cooperation committee, as well as a court of justice and a 27-nation legislative assembly responsible for budgeting and auditing.

EAC Treaty eventually will establish zero tariff rates between the EAC members, but to protect revenue and infant industries, a 10 percent surcharge will be permitted on exempted products. After treaty ratification, EAC members will be able to issue a single common passport that will facilitate travel throughout the region. Rwanda has applied for membership in hopes of obtaining lower transportation costs and increased regional trade. Once the EAC Treaty is signed, Rwanda is expected to become the additional member. Burundi is expected to join as well.

EAC countries are experiencing a regional economic slump, and it is difficult for these small economies to grow in isolation from other regional groups. Bureaucratic obstacles and revenue problems for some of the EAC members will most likely prevent full elimination of internal tariffs. Problems with free trade area include the following: Kenya dominates the zone economically since the vast majority of goods move from Kenya to Tanzania and Uganda, and there is little trade between Tanzania and Uganda; differing levels of duty and taxation complicate universal elimination; a common external tariff (necessary for an effective free trade area) would mean Tanzania and Uganda would have to forfeit revenue-generating import taxes; and elimination of internal EAC duties would increase trade between the countries. Another problem, as of January 2001, is mistrust that both Uganda and Tanzania have regarding Kenyan proposals in the areas of tourism and agriculture. Both countries fear that Kenya will receive the bulk of proceeds from ventures in these sectors. For example, Tanzania is concerned that most toursits would opt to visit Kenyan game parks, resulting in a disproportionate share of revenue being realized by Kenya.

Recent developments
In June 2000, the Tanzanian cabinet approved the EAC treaty, allowing the document to move forward in the Parliament for ratification. Ratification was not expected before the end of the year.

Table 2-13—*Continued*
Regional economic integration in the East African Community (EAC), 2000

In January 2001, the Government of Kenya suggested gradually phasing out all intra-EAC tariffs over a period of 5 years. Both Uganda and Tanzania oppose this action. Following the inauguration of the EAC on January 15, some progress was made towards economic integration at a ministerial meeting held in Nairobi 2 weeks later. It was agreed that Kenya would establish zero-rate tariffs on its imports from Uganda and Tanzania and that the latter two countries would apply a diminishing 10 percent tariff on their imports from Kenya for a period of 4 years.

U.S. trade with EAC countries, 1996-2000

(Thousand dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
U.S. exports	167,588	321,424	292,047	272,290	306,727
U.S. imports	134,392	178,995	146,245	160,895	173,746
U.S. trade balance ..	33,196	142,429	145,802	111,395	132,981

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce data; World Bank, *World Bank Development Report 1999*; various U.S. Department of State telegrams; and Africanews Online, various editions; Business Africa, various issues; Panafrican News Agency; IMF; the International Finance Corporation and the *Economist Intelligence Unit* and.U.S. Department of State telegram, "Kenya: East African Community - Back to the Future," message reference no. 00582, prepared by U.S. embassy, Nairobi, Jan. 25, 2001.

Table 2-14
Regional economic integration in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), 2000

Members:
Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Uganda

Population:
117 million (1999)

GNP:
$33.1 billion (1999)

Goals:
To promote economic cooperation and regional integration to combat the effects of drought and desertification, and to address political and social issues, including conflict prevention and resolution.

Status and structure:
Main focus of the group is on transportation and communications infrastructure cooperation. Regional roadways are in ill repair, and members are favoring rail line rehabilitation to improve transit and transport. The Addis-Djibouti railroad is to be commercialized by Ethiopia and Djibouti. Regional fighting between Somalia and Sudan has caused disruption in the organization.

Recent developments:
In 2000, IGAD was involved in activities to facilitate the peace process in Somalia and Sudan. Matters of conflict prevention, management, and resolution are handled at the highest political level within the organization.

In March 2001, Sudan and Kenya called for the immediate convening of a summit of IGAD to kick-start the peace process on Southern Sudan. The two sides agreed to convene an emergency Summit for the IGAD member states within the IGA initiative for peace in Southern Sudan. The summit should convene "as soon as possible." The IGAD initiative also involves Ethiopia, Eritrea and Uganda.

U.S. trade with IGAD countries, 1996-2000

(Thousand dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
U.S. exports	289,157	404,041	360,446	408,970	464,902
U.S. imports	152,236	223,316	168,926	157,392	168,183
U.S. trade balance . . .	136,921	180,725	191,520	251,578	296,719

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce data; World Bank, *World Bank Development Report 1999*; various U.S. Department of State telegrams; and *Africanews Online*, various editions; *Business Africa*, various issues; Panafrican News Agency; IMF; and the International Finance Corporation.

Table 2-15
Regional economic integration in the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), 2000

Members:

Comoros, France (representing the French Overseas Department of Reunion), Madagascar, Mauritius, and Seychelles

Population:

73 million (1999) (includes France)

GNP:

$17.7 billion (1999)

Goals:

To promote regional cooperation, particularly in economic development. Strengthen political and strategic dialogue with the hope of achieving representation in the EU. To represent IOC members' interests in other regional and international organizations and associations. Eventual tariff reduction among members.

Status and structure:

In 1982, the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) was established to promote cooperation between the islands of the Indian Ocean in the economic, social, cultural, agricultural, scientific, and other fields. Its members are Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoros and Reunion Island (French Overseas Department). Regarding trade, the IOC aims to carry out the "Programme Regional Integré de Dévelopement des Echanges" (PRIDE) which concerns trade in goods and services among the IOC member states. The program seeks to promote intra-regional trade by removing trade barriers and facilitating import payments, and hopes to contribute toward the better integration of the markets of the IOC Member States. This project was scheduled to enter into force by 1995.

Organizes annual regional trade fairs. Has received aid from the EU for over 20 developmental projects.

Obstacles:

Geographic distances between members and island conditions equate to high transportation and communication costs that can interfere with exchanges of goods, people and communication. IOC's mandate is limited by its budget even with the inclusion of French (Reunion) funds. The group also experiences an irregular payment of dues as well as the inability to pay qualified staff members.

2000 developments:

As of July 2000, the following projects were in progress: Regional Environmental Program, Regional Tourism Program, Regional Program for Eradication of the Fruit Fly, Integrated Regional Program for the Development of Exchanges, University of the Indian Ocean Program, and Regional Oil Spill Contingency Planning Project. The following projects were being finalized: Regional Handicraft Program, Foreign Trade Statistics Program, Meteorological Program, Regional Tuna Fishing Program and International Transit Centre.

As of February 2001, Mauritius had been elected to chair the IOC for the next year at its council of ministers' meeting being held in Antananarivo, Madagascar. The new chairman is expected to give a new orientation to regional cooperation during his tenure. According to the chairman, there should be an Indian oceanic identity, a unique passport and free movement of persons throughout the region. Partnership should be based on the principles of equity and equilibrium regarding regional cooperation and equal redistribution of projects for countries of the region.

Table 2-15—*Continued*
Regional economic integration in the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), 2000

U.S. trade with IOC countries,* 1996-2000

(Thousand dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
U.S. exports	13,679,850	15,165,042	16,720,912	17,799,820	18,959,336
U.S. imports	18,185,260	20,428,472	23,713,638	25,746,204	29,890,068
U.S. trade balance . . .	-4,505,410	-4,963,430	-6,992,726	-7,946,384	-1,090,732

* Data does not include France (representing Réunion).

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce data, compiled by USITC staff; World Bank, World Bank Development Report 1999; various U.S. Department of State telegrams; and Africanews Online, various editions; Business Africa, various issues; Panafrican News Agency; IMF; and the International Finance Corporation.

CHAPTER 3
Country Profiles

This chapter presents economic data on the 48 countries of sub-Saharan Africa. It consists of three sections. The first section briefly discusses the region as a whole, making comparisons between countries and identifying some common factors affecting the economic conditions in several groups of countries. The second part explains the data sources and indicators chosen for the 48 country profiles, and also includes a glossary of terms used throughout the chapter. Finally, the last section includes brief profiles of each of the 48 countries.

Regional Overview

The average gross national product per capita in sub-Saharan Africa was $492 in 1999, down from $513 in 1998, and $539 in 1997.[1] A total of 9 countries in the region had more than twice the average per capita income, and 11 countries with less than half the regional average. The highest per capita income levels in 1999 were in Seychelles, Mauritius, Gabon, Botswana, and South Africa. The lowest per capita incomes were in Ethiopia, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Niger, Eritrea, and Chad. Figure 3-1 presents the per capita GNP for each country in the region.

Population growth and literacy rates are cited as two important development indicators.[2] The sub-Saharan African nations with the highest annual population growth rates in 2000 included Burkina Faso (8.6 percent), Gabon (8.3 percent), Equatorial Guinea (4.7 percent), Guinea-Bissau (3.5 percent), and Liberia (3.4 percent). Countries with little or no population growth in 2000 included Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia, and Sierra Leone. Population growth rates are shown in figure 3-2.

Countries with the highest literacy rates in sub-Saharan Africa include Zimbabwe, South Africa, Mauritius, Lesotho, Equatorial Guinea, Namibia, and Kenya (all 80 percent literacy or above). Countries with the lowest literacy rates include Niger, Burkina Faso, Senegal, the Gambia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Benin, and Chad (each with literacy rates below 40 percent).[3] Literacy rates are shown in figure 3-3.

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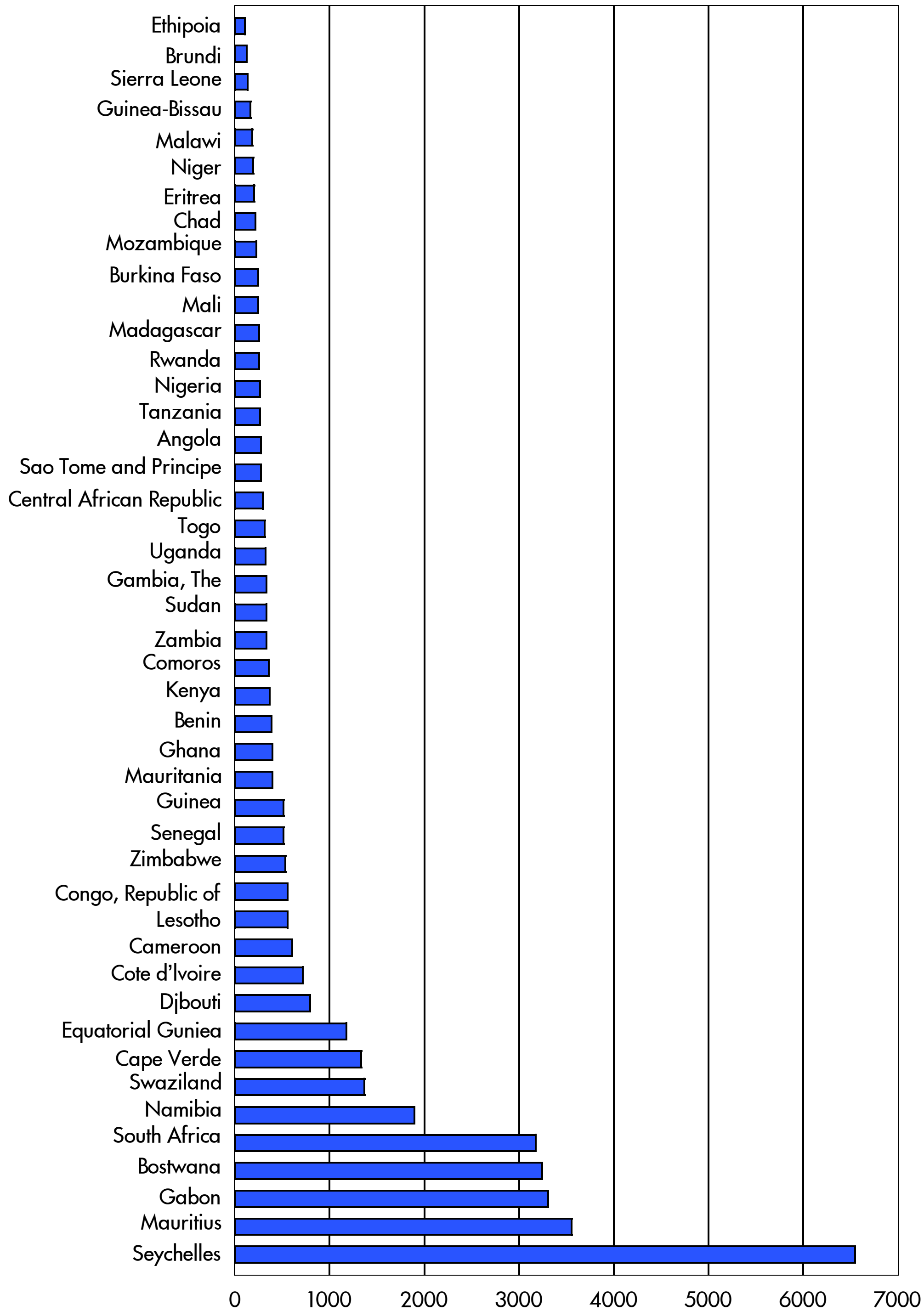
[1] World Bank data are only available through 1999. T*he Economist Intelligence Unit* is used in this chapter to provide more current data on the individual country profiles.

[2] World Bank, *African Development Indicators 2001*, p.9.

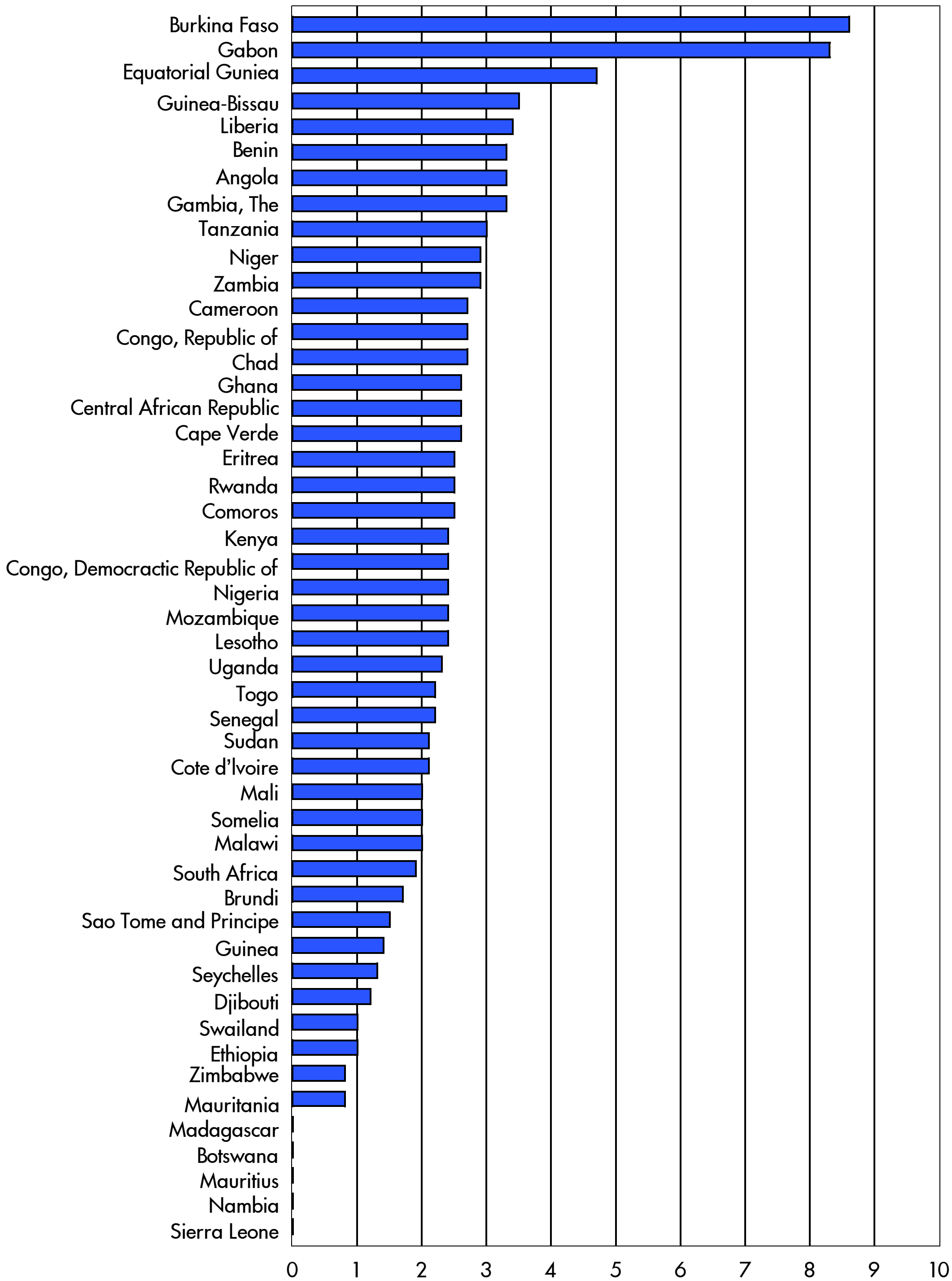
[3] Literacy rates for several sub-Saharan African countries were not available: Angola, Gabon, Guinea, São Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, and Somalia.

Figure 3-1
GNP per Capita, U.S. dollars, 1999



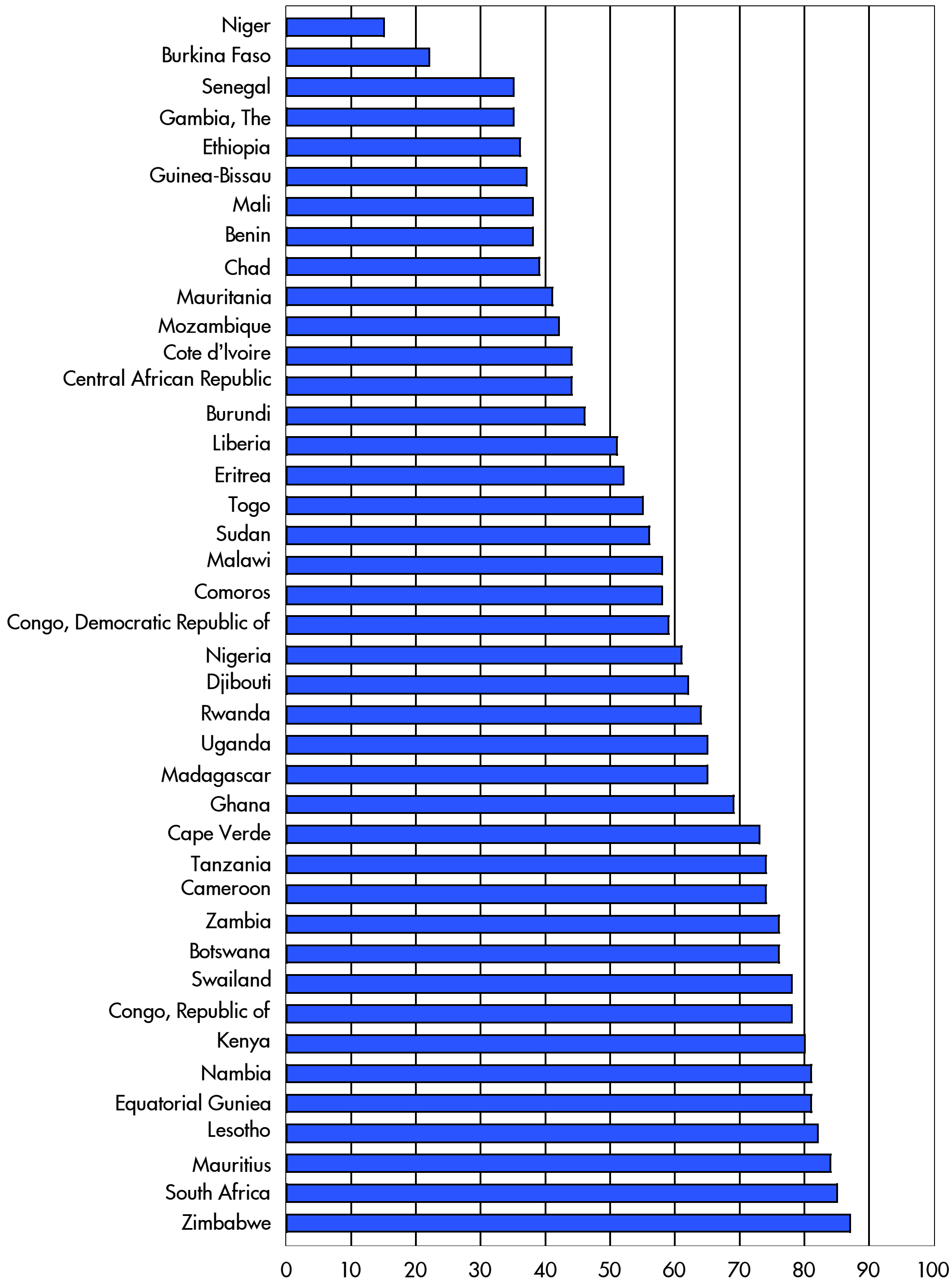
Source: World Bank, *African Development Indicators, 2001.*

Figure 3-2
Population growth: Annual percent change, 1999-2000



Source: *The Economist Intelligence Unit*, various reports, 2001.

Figure 3-3
Literacy Rage: Percent of age-15 and higher who can read, 1999



Source: World Bank, *African Development Indicators, 2001.*

The five highest income nations remain diverse. Seychelles ($6,540 per capita gross national product), an island nation with only 75,000 people, has a very small and limited domestic market, relying heavily on a well-developed tourist industry that employs up to 30 percent of the labor force and accounts for up to 70 percent of hard currency earnings. Mauritius ($3,550 per capita GNP) has an economy heavily reliant on the export of sugar and textiles, though services such as tourism, offshore business, and financial services are also growing. Gabon ($3,300 per capita GNP) is endowed with a sizable supply of natural resources, with oil being one of the mainstays of the economy. Botswana ($3,240 per capita GNP) is a small country with a population of only 1.5 million. Though subsistence farming and cattle raising provide a livelihood for more than 80 percent of the population, Botswana's economy relies heavily on the production of exports of one commodity – diamonds. Botswana's mines produce approximately 20 percent by weight and (40 percent by value) of the world's annual diamond supply. Finally, South Africa ($3,170 per capita GNP) is the most advanced and broadly based economy in Africa. South Africa has developed an array of economic sectors, including mining, manufacturing, services, and agriculture.

Nigeria and Angola experienced a surge in export earnings in 2000 because of the recovery in oil prices, but each of these countries has continued to experience other problems. Nigeria's economy continues to be very much a dual economy: a modern segment dependent on a capital-intensive petroleum industry, and a traditional agricultural and trading sector. Despite the good year for the oil sector, Nigeria is still rated by the World Bank as one of the 20 poorest nations in the world. Angola also has significant energy exports, but decades of civil war have prevented stable growth. Subsistence agriculture provides the main livelihood for 85 percent of the Angolan population, and the government budget placed defense and spending on internal order above all other budget items.

Many of the poorest sub-Saharan African economies share similar characteristics, including dependence on agriculture and the prevalence of social conflicts. Ethiopia's economy ($100 per capita GDP) revolves around agriculture, which employs about 80 percent of the population. Recent obstacles to Ethiopian growth have been a regional drought and conflicts with neighboring Eritrea. Burundi, the eighth poorest country in world, has an economy predominantly dependent on agriculture, and has suffered through inadequate rainfall, civil war, large displacement of its people, and continuing political instability. Agriculture in Burundi has had additional problems, including fire, disease, seed shortages, and low commodity prices. Sierra Leone ($130 per capita GNP) has substantial mineral, agricultural, and fishery resources, but continues to experience internal conflict and poor economic performance. The major source of hard currency in Sierra Leone is found in diamond mining. However, civil war between the government and the Revolutionary Front has resulted in the displacement of more than 2 million people (over one-third of the population), many of whom are now refugees in neighboring countries.

Table 3-1 classifies the 48 sub-Saharan African countries by income levels, type of exports, and level of indebtedness. The World Bank classifies economies by income

Table 3-1
Classification of sub-Saharan African economies by income and region, 1998

Low-Income	Lower-middle-income	Upper-middle-income
Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, ROC, Cote d'Ivoire, DROC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guineau-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Cape Verde, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Namibia, Swaziland	Botswana, Gabon, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa

Exporters of non-fuel primary products	Diversified/oil exports	Exporters of services
Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Namimbia, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leonne, South Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles

Severely, indebted	Moderately indebted	Less-indebted
Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigerm Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia	Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Comoros, The Gambia, Senegal, Zimbabwe	Botswana, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland

Source: World Bank, *World Development Report* 1998-99.

level, type of export, and level of indebtedness.[4] More complete details on individual countries are presented in the separate country profiles, and in appendix B, tables B-1 through B-3.

Tariff Structure

Most of sub-Saharan Africa (42 of 48 countries) are WTO Members or are involved in WTO activities as observers.[5] Thirty-eight governments in sub-Saharan Africa are WTO Members, two others have accession working parties established (the Seychelles and Sudan), and another two are observers that have not as yet elected to accede to the WTO (Cape Verde and Ethiopia).[6] Two other Sub-Saharan African countries that are not now WTO Members (Equatorial Guinea and São Tome and Principe) previously applied the 1947 GATT provisions on a *de facto* basis.

Despite the WTO participation, accurate tariff information for sub-Saharan Africa is scarce. In the countries for which data is available, tariffs appear likely to hinder, rather than facilitate, international trade. Many of these countries resort to excessive and prohibitive tariffs; prohibitive, excessive, and multiple additional charges; and do not promote the transparency needed to reduce uncertainty for traders.

Data Availability and Comparability

Tariff information for sub-Saharan Africa in this report has been taken primarily from the WTO, UNCTAD, and the World Bank. These include the–

- WTO on the results of the Uruguay Round, CD-ROM
- WTO Trade Policy Reviews (CD-ROM and from the WTO website at *www.wto.org*)
- UNCTAD TRAINS for Windows database CD-ROM[7]
- World Bank *World Development Indicators 2001*[8]

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[4] World Bank, *World Development Report 1998/99*, p. 251.

[5] The following six governments are neither WTO Members nor observers– Comoros, Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, and Somalia. However, under the GATT 1947, a number of these countries were described as "countries to whose territories the GATT has been applied and which now, as independent States, maintain a *de facto* application of the GATT pending final decisions as to their future commercial policy." These are Cape Verde, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, São Tome and Principe, and Seychelles. See GATT, "Annex II: GATT membership and officers (April 1994)," *GATT Activities 1993*, Geneva, Aug. 1994, pp. 157-159.

[6] WTO observers must begin accession proceedings within 5 years of becoming observers.

[7] TRAINS indicates the Trade Analysis Information System.

[8] The World Bank, found at Internet address *www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2001/pdfs/tab6_6.pdf.* Information from this site can differ slightly at times from the information available on the World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2001* CD-ROM.

The coverage of different sub-Saharan Africa countries varies among these sources, but no source covers all 48 countries. The WTO database of the Uruguay Round results covers 38 countries–the broadest coverage– whereas the UNCTAD TRAINS disc covers 16 countries, and the World Bank website covers 11, with some overlap involved among all three sources.

Comparability also varies among these sources. The tariff information from WTO national schedules of concessions and commitments is not on the same basis as the applied most-favored-nation (MFN) duty rates of a national tariff schedule. The WTO schedules represent market-access commitments made during the 1986-93 Uruguay Round trade negotiations, and reflect selected tariff-line bindings (tariff ceilings) based in 1995, rather than the applied tariff rates employed in daily commerce found in national tariff schedules.

Commitments in the WTO schedules are being phased in over various implementation periods, and so may not be the tariff rate currently prevailing. Market-access commitments for industrial products (HS 25 to 97) were phased in over five equal-rate reductions from the January 1, 1995, establishment of the World Trade Organization, and so were to enter formally into effect at the start of 1999.

However, market-access commitments for agricultural products are to be phased in over implementation periods that vary depending on a WTO Member's level of economic development:

- Developed country WTO Members had 6 years to phase-in their agriculture commitments,
- Developing country WTO Members have 10 years to phase-in their agriculture commitments, and
- Least developed country WTO Members were not required to make agricultural market-access commitments.

Consequently, although developed country agriculture commitments should formally be in place, beginning in 2001, developing countries have until 2005 to finish phasing in their agricultural market-access commitments. Moreover, least developed countries – the status prevailing in much of sub-Saharan Africa—were not required to make agricultural market-access commitments in the Uruguay Round.

On the other hand, the tariff information from the UNCTAD database and the World Bank website appears to be based on applied tariff rates. Thus, the WTO schedules cover the widest array of sub-Saharan countries, but reflect a higher tariff average (being bound rates) for incomplete coverage, compared to calculations derived from national tariff schedules where applied tariff rates typically prevail. In addition, the version or year of a tariff schedule may affect the utility of available tariff information as well. For example, South African tariff schedules for 1997, 1998, and 1999 may be available, but may in turn affect the five countries party to the Southern African Customs Union.

Other tariff information is available, but it adds to the mixture in terms of data comparability. The WTO Integrated Data Base PC CD-ROM (revision 4) provides tariff information for a very few sub-Saharan Africa countries (Madagascar, Mali, and Togo), but typically provides applied tariff rates.

In March 2001, the WTO revised its listing entitled "Tariff Information Available in the Secretariat."[9] It updates the list of available tariffs and their latest modifications as of March 8, 2001. It is drawn from three sources: national editions of the customs tariff, publications of the International Customs Bureau in Brussels, Belgium; and the German *Bundestelle fuer Aussenhandelsinformation* (BFAI). The list indicates that, although many sub-Saharan African governments have some, if not multiple, tariff schedules on file in Geneva, the WTO has no tariff information available for nonmembers such as Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, São Tome and Principe, and Somalia, nor for WTO observers such as Cape Verde and Ethiopia.

Glossary/Definitions

Definitions used in the country profiles include the following:

- Agriculture tariff averages are a simple average of HS chapters 1 to 24.
- Manufactures tariff averages are a simple average of HS chapters 25 to 99.
- The terms "manufactures," "industrial tariffs," and "nonagricultural tariffs" are interchangeable, referring to HS chapters 25 to 99 in aggregate.
- The term "charge" indicates the "Other Duties and Charges" column in WTO national schedules, encompassing both normal and special levies.
- ICB tariff schedules indicate those from the International Customs Bureau (Brussels, Belgium).
- BFAI tariff schedules indicate those from the Bundesstelle fur Aussenhandelsinformation-BFAI (Germany).
- The term "schedule anomaly" indicates that a national schedule entry was corrected for apparent errors.

[9] WTO, "Tariff Information Available in the Secretariat," revision, G/MA/TAR/3/Rev.6, Mar. 9, 2001.

Technical Notes

Standard measures are provided for each country profile, but because statistical methods, coverage, practices, and definitions differ widely, both among the 48 countries themselves and among different sources, full comparability cannot be assured. The data are drawn from sources thought to be the most authoritative, but many data sources are subject to considerable margins of error. The statistical systems in many developing countries are still weak, and this affects the availability and reliability of the data they report. To provide reasonably timely data for meaningful monitoring, the World Bank, the IMF, and other agencies also sometimes make estimates on the basis of available secondary information to fill critical gaps in national reporting.[10]

To facilitate cross-country comparisons, values of many national series have been converted from the national currencies to U.S. dollars, using the World Bank Atlas methodology.[11] Shares and ratios are always calculated using current price series. When GDP is used as the denominator for these calculations, it is always expressed at market prices.

Though not available for all countries, currency conversion factors are the annual exchange rates used by the World Bank to convert national currencies into U.S. dollars. For most countries, in most years, the conversion factor is identical to the average annual official exchange rate. However, where the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to international transactions, a more appropriate conversion factor is estimated. An alternative conversion factor is used when there are large differences between the official and effective transaction rates, when officially recognized multiple exchange rates have analytically significant spreads, or when exchange rates need to be adjusted to a fiscal year base. For example, where multiple exchange rates are maintained, a transaction-weighted rate is calculated. More complete statistical methodology for the statistics provided is available from the World Bank and the U.S. State Department.[12]

The use of currency conversion factors explains why often, the dollar value of GDP is not equal to the local currency value of GDP multiplied by the exchange rate.

Profiles of 48 Countries

Each country profile consists of two sections. The first section is a tabular and graphical summation of key social, economic, and trade indicators. The second section includes

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[10] World Bank, *African Development Indicators 2001*, Washington DC, December 1999, p. 2.

[11] Ibid., p. 11.

[12] World Bank, *African Development Indicators 2001*; U.S. State Department country commercial guides are available at the following web address: *http://state.gov*.

brief discussions of each country's economy, trade climate, privatization programs, and investment climate. Because the previous edition of this report included similar profiles of the 48 countries, this new edition will place emphasis on developments that have taken place in the last 12 months.[13] Information on the climate for services was scanty but is included, where available, as part of the trade climate discussion. Statistical data for the 48 countries are available from the Economist Intelligence Unit,[14] World Bank Africa Database,[15] as well as World Bank country profiles.[16] Text discussions of the economies of the 48 countries are also available through the U.S. Department of State, and the Economist Intelligence Unit. Data on the U.S. trade balance with individual African countries is from the U.S. Department of Commerce.[17]

[13] USITC, *U.S. Trade and Investment with Sub-Saharan Africa, First Annual Report*, Investigation No. 332-415, December 2000.

[14] *Economist Intelligence Unit* (EIU), various Country Profiles and Country Reports, 2001.

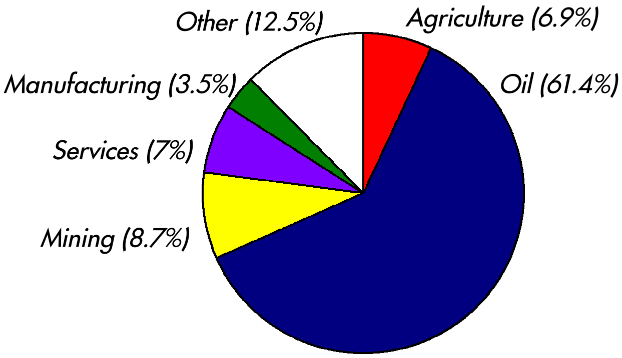
[15] Ibid.

[16] World Bank country profiles are available at the following web address: *http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/regions.htm*.

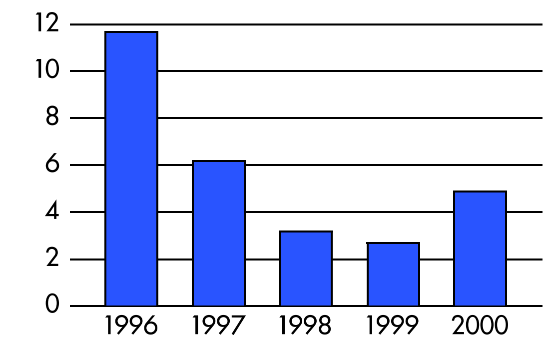
[17] See appendix table B-2 for trade data for each sub-Saharan African country.

ANGOLA

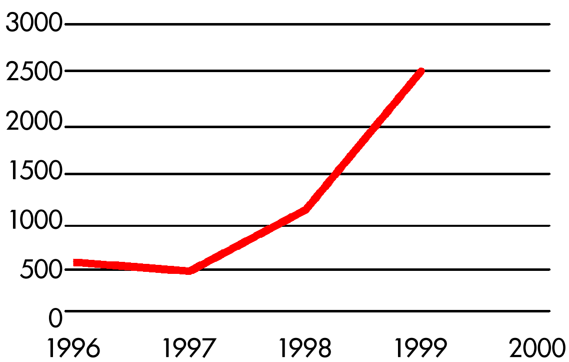
Origins of GDP



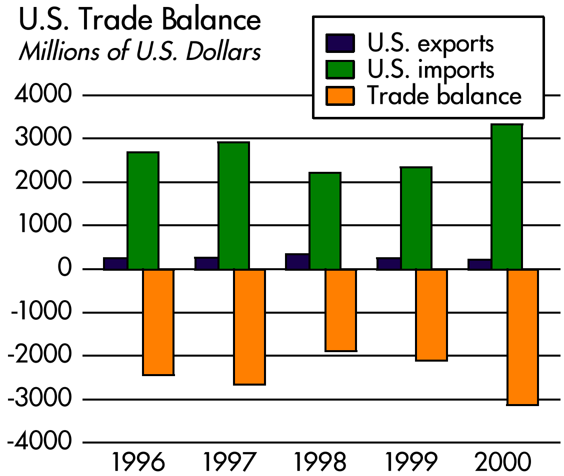
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal,Kz Mn)	2,947	10,970	49,939
GDP (US$ bn)	7.5	3.9	5.0
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	107	248	325
Population (mn)	12.0	12.4	12.7
Goods Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	3,543	4,970	7,790
Goods Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	2,079	2,287	2,470
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	1,464	2,683	5,320
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-1,011	-737	-160
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	203.5	496.1	1,077.1
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	11.2	10.9	10.8
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	30.1	21.9	16.9
Exchange Rate (Kz/US$)*	--	2.8	10.4

*New currency introduced in December 1999

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1996	
Crude Oil	4,328	Consumer goods	712
Diamonds	614	Capital goods	327
Refined petroleum products	75	Intermediate goods	299
Gas	10	Food	295

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Imports Sources	
United States	59.5%	South Korea	17.0%
South Korea	15.0%	Portugal	14.6%
Belgium/ Luxembourg	12.3%	United States	10.9%
China	8.2%	South Africa	8.8%
Taiwan	6.4%	France	7.7%

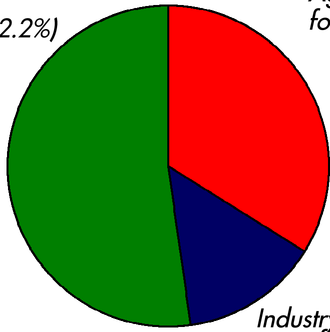
ANGOLA

Economic Profile	Though Angola has a rich endowment of natural resources (oil, gas, minerals), 20 years of conflict and poor fiscal and monetary management have been major obstacles for economic development. The war in Angola continues. Since September 1999, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) has had a military advantage over the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which has been gradually pushed to the east, away from the major urban centers and oil producing areas. Despite the continuing conflict, the MPLA has tried to introduce an economic program designed to foster stabilization. In the environment of war and instability, however, in April 2001, the government was forced to postpone national elections until 2002. In April 2000, the government agreed to a 9-month (April to December) staff monitored plan with the IMF. The austerity program aims to implement several fiscal, monetary, external sector, and structural reforms in an effort to encourage growth and poverty reduction in Angola. These reforms include an official study of the oil sector, an in-depth audit of the central bank, reduction in extra-budgetary spending and unauthorized payments, provision of essential utilities on a cost-recovery basis, an increase private sector participation in state owned enterprises, and an increase in spending on health an education. The rising price of oil (a major export) and a slowing of military operations have generated some optimism in 2001, but results under the IMF plan have been mixed. Historically, monetary policy in Angola has been very loose to fund unplanned and extra-budgetary expenditures. Changing this trend was slow in 2000 and 2001, and inflation remains high. Fiscal policy also has fallen behind the IMF targets, putting the renewal of IMF programs in Angola in question. Seeing that IMF deadlines would not be met, in November 2000, the IMF program was extended to June 2001. The new IMF program is basically the same as the previous one, though inflation targets were set to 150 percent (12-month change in prices) by mid-year 2001 and 75 percent by the beginning of 2002. It is questionable whether these targets are feasible for Angola to meet.
Trade Climate	To check inflation, Angola issued a new currency in December 1999 that will gradually replace the existing readjusted kwanza that was introduced in 1995 in the midst of a hyper-inflationary spiral that rendered its predecessor, the new kwanza, nearly worthless. The new currency removed six zeros from the old currency. A drop in oil prices during 1998 had an adverse affect on Angola and, along with the re-emergence of the civil war, placed Angola in a severe economic crisis. Angola's ability to raise funds from private financiers is limited and its credit rating is low. Angola is a member of COMESA and the WTO. A WTO Member, Angola has a 1991 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat. Angola's Uruguay Round schedule binds agriculture tariffs at 55 percent plus a 0.1 percent charge, and manufactures tariffs at 60 percent plus a 0.1 percent charge. It excepts 8 agriculture tariff lines with an average of 13.3 percent (10-15 percent range), and 13 manufactures tariff lines with an average of 80 percent (80-80 percent). Angola is not a member of major regional trading agreements. In December 2000, Angola concluded a 5-year agreement with UK-based Crown Agents to manage the Angolan Customs Service. The contract covers training and modernization of Customs, with the a gradual return to state management at the end of the contract. The goal is to increase revenues and transparency, and reduce corruption and smuggling. Crown Agents have been successful in a similar contract to managing the customs service in Mozambique, which resulted in a large increase in Mozambique's customs revenue.
Privatization	Recent developments in privatization include a statement in December 2000 by Finance Minister Julio Bessa that Angola has begun preparations for the sale of 51 percent of the state-owned Banco de Comercio e Industria (BCI). The final sale would be scheduled for completion by June 2002. Privatization of the other state bank, Banco de Poupanca e Credito, is also to be studied. Other privatizations recently discussed include the government possibly selling its 49 percent share of ANSA, a state-owned insurance company; and the sale of the government's 49 percent share of Sonangol's upstream and production division. Privatization of other Sonangol divisions have already been under discussion.
Investment Climate	In 1994, new foreign investment laws were passed to reduce barriers to investment and to provide the necessary protection and guarantees to attract new investors. To ensure that foreign companies are granted equal treatment, the Government enacted a new foreign investment law that opens up almost all sectors of the economy to foreign investment, permits private commercial banking, permits foreign participation in the

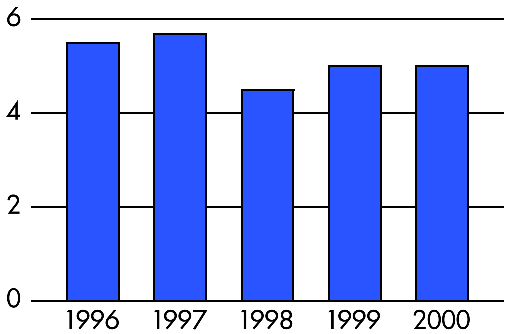
Investment Climate-Continued	mining sector, allows private investors to transfer dividends, profits, and proceeds from the sale of investments abroad, and offers special fiscal incentives to foreign investors who employ a high proportion of Angolans. Fiscal incentives also provide professional training and benefits equal to those provided to foreign employees, and investments of less than $5 million no longer need full cabinet approval. However, common practices, such as nontransparent regulation, arbitrary decision making, and corruption continue to undermine official government policy. Recent investment developments include several foreign investment projects in the diamond sector from Canada and Israel. The South African diamond company, De Beers, is renegotiating to re-enter diamond mining and marketing after being almost completely out of the market for a year. In addition, Sonangol has contracted with a South Korean company to construct a new oil refinery in Lobito, Angola. Sonangol is also seeking major financing for its oil operations. Finally, Houston Express air charter service launched the first direct air link between Angola and the United States.

BENIN

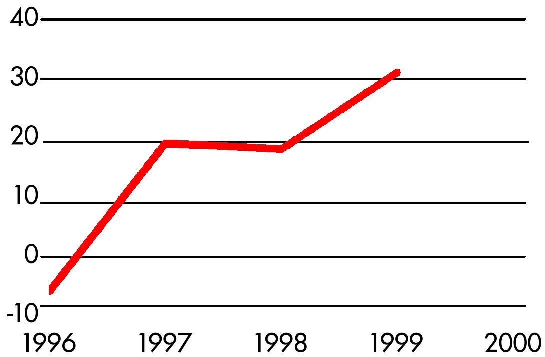
Origins of GDP



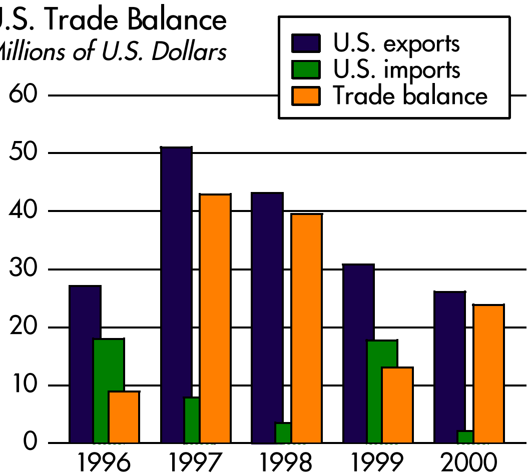
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, CFAfr bn)	1,360.8	1,453.1	1,600.3
GDP (US$ bn)	—	—	—
Real GDP Growth (%)	4.5	5.0	5.0
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	5.8	0.3	3.5
Population (mn)	5.97	6.1	6.3
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	414	404	376
Imports (US$ mn) (c.i.f.)	573	609	548
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-159	-205	-172
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-132	-140	-107
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	261.5	400.0	507.8
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	1,651	1,686	—
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	9.0	10.9	—
Exchange Rate (CFAfr/US$)	590.0	615.7	712.0

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Cotton	169	Food	211
		Capital goods	96
		Fuel	66

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

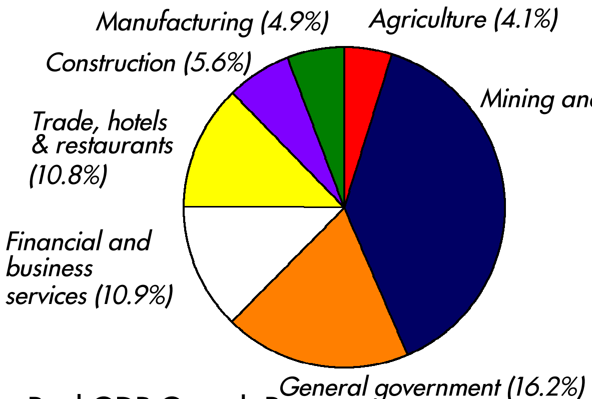
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Brazil	13.9%	France	38.2%
Libya	5.3%	China	16.5%
Indonesia	4.2%	United Kingdom	9.4%
Italy	3.8%	Côte d'Ivoire	4.9%

Benin

Economic Profile and Developments	Benin is a country with few natural resources. It has yet to build a modern road system, heavy industry, or a reliable source of energy. Agriculture dominates Benin's economy, accounting for 34 percent of GDP. Commercial crops, principally cotton, are produced for export, whereas food crops are grown for both internal consumption and export. In 2000, cotton production, which accounts for 90 percent of export earnings, increased by 8 percent. Benin also recorded a surplus in maize production, but harvests of sorghum, rice, and beans declined and demand was offset by imports. A drop in rainfall nationwide caused food output to decline by 2.9 percent in 2001 after growing by 12.5 percent in 2000. The re-export trade with Nigeria, Benin's second leading earner of foreign exchange, remain active because of improvements in the management of Cotonou port. The rate of real GDP growth is projected to increase from 5 percent in 2000 to 5.2 percent in 2001, stimulated by assistance from international donors, financial stability, and growing public investment. Average inflation is expected to decline to 3 percent despite higher fuel prices and the depreciation of the CFA franc against the U.S. dollar. Benin's trade deficit is expected to narrow in 2000-01 reflecting an increase in cotton exports and an unexpected downturn in oil prices. International donors are expected to continue providing extensive external assistance to Benin. Support from the Paris Club and other bilateral creditors has eased the external debt situation in recent years. Through the World Bank's Structural Adjustment Programs, $15 million in grants were earmarked for domestic infrastructure development. The World Bank approved an additional $460 million in assistance to support comprehensive debt reduction. Likewise, the IMF approved a three-year arrangement for Benin under the PRGF valued at $36 million to support the government's 2000-03 economic program. The recent accession by Benin to UEMOA's common external tariff eliminated many tariff barriers, however, accession will likely raise prices in the short terms as Benin raises its tariffs to UEMOA levels.
Trade Climate and Developments	A WTO Member, Benin has a 1992 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition its WTO schedule [XLVIII]. Benin's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 60 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 19 percent charge. Benin's WTO schedule binds three agriculture tariff lines at a higher 100 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 19 percent charge, manufactures at a 60 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 19 percent charge, and 24 manufactures tariff lines at a lower 50 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 19 percent charge. A limited World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Benin in 1998 at 11 percent. Benin is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS and WAEMU. Benin has been designated an AGOA lesser developped beneficiary country. In 2000, U.S. exports to Benin totaled $26.3 million consisting primarily of used clothing and textiles and soybean oil. U.S. imports from Benin totaled $2.3 million and consisted principally of petroleum oils and other oils from bituminous minerals.
Privatization	The number of state-owned companies has been cut from 130 in 1980 to 27 in 1999. Recent privatizations include SONACOP (oil), SCO (cement), and SOBEBRA (brewery). During 2001, the government announced plans to complete the privatization of SONAPERA (cotton), SBEE (water and electricity), and the port of Cotonou.
Investment Climate	The peaceful reelection of President Mathieu Kerekou in March 2001 is expected to insure political and economic stability in the near term. The new government pledged to continue the implementation of IMF-led policies despite not having a clear majority in Parliament. Civil service pay reforms and the privatization of state assets are areas of contention. Political instability in neighboring Côte d'Ivoire may have economic and political consequences for smaller counties like Benin. Foreign investment opportunities are tied to the government's privatization program. Benin's manufacturing sector has profited from new foreign capital inflows and several foreign companies have resumed production at cement and sugar joint ventures with Nigeria.

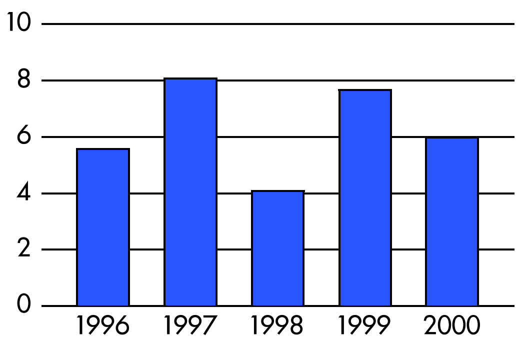
BOTSWANA

Origins of GDP



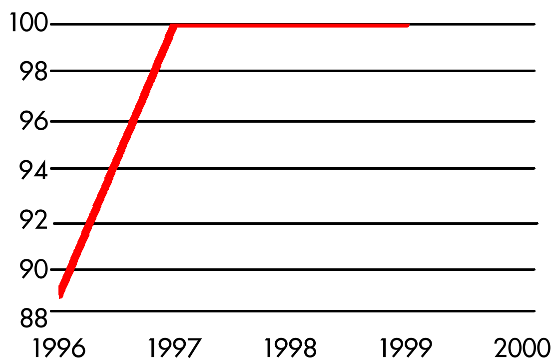
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



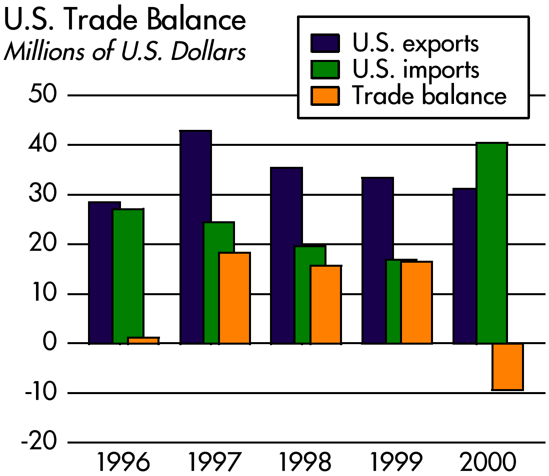
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal,P bn)	21.5	25.2	28.9
GDP (US$ bn)	5.1	5.5	5.7
Real GDP Growth (%)	4.1	7.7	6.0
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	6.7	7.1	8.6
Population (mn)	1.6	1.6	1.6
Goods Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	2,060.6	2,671.0	2,699.6
Goods Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	1,983.1	1,996.5	2,036.2
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	77.5	674.5	663.4
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	170.1	516.8	397.4
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	5,940.7	6,298.7	6,325.0
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	515.6	462.0	385
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	2.6	2.4	2.4
Exchange Rate (P/US$)	4.23	4.62	5.10

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Diamonds	2,099	Machinery & electrical goods	463
Vehicles	144	Food, beverages & tobacco	305
Copper-nickel	121	Vehicles & transport equipment	297
Textiles	54	Chemical & rubber products	203
Meat & meat Products	48	Metal & metal products	190

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

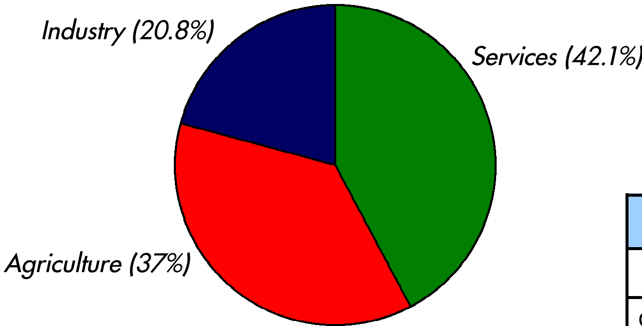
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
EFTA	85%	SACU	77%
SACU	10%	EFTA	9%
Zimbabwe	2%	Zimbabwe	4%

Botswana

Economic Profile	Botswana's large diamond deposits and its sound macroeconomic policies have enabled it to attain high growth rates. Nonetheless, Botswana's economic development has been limited by high levels of external debt, poverty, unemployment, and HIV/AIDS. Limited growth in the mining sector is expected to limit GNP growth to 4.8 percent in 2001-02 and 5 percent in 2002-03. Lower oil prices and a slowdown in the rate of depreciation of the pula against the U.S. dollar is expected to reduce inflationary pressure. The positive effects of falling fuel prices are partially offset by a reduction in diamond exports to the United States. Agricultural production is expected to contract during 2000-01 due to the continuing effects of the February 2000 floods. Demand for Botswanan beef in the EU may decline due to concerns over bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), but exports may grow instead because of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Europe. Growth in Botswana's manufacturing sector is expected to remain limited due to the number of closures and liquidations of major manufacturing corporations. Closures include a Hyundai vehicle manufacturing plant, which moved to South Africa; Eternal Botswana (a garment producer), the Motor Company of Botswana (November 2000) which previously produced Volvo S/V40 models; Haltek and Algo (a textiles manufacturer); and Tex Ltd. (a Hong Kong-based textile manufacturer). In July 2001, the IMF released $7 million to help Botswana fight poverty and the World Bank approved a $70 million water project that would alleviate an acute water shortage in the capital city. As a member of the SADC Trade Protocol, Botswana's monetary policy will continue to mirror that of South Africa. In 2000, U.S. exports to Botswana totaled $31.2 million and consisted principally of electric signaling equipment, TV and radio transmission equipment, and aircraft.
Trade Climate and Developments	A WTO Member, Botswana has a 1997 ICB tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition its WTO schedule [CI]. Effectively, Botswana applies the tariff schedule of the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU) according to the WTO Secretariat. Botswana's WTO schedule binds 7 agriculture tariff lines at a 20 percent tariff ceiling, and binds two manufactures tariff lines at a 20 percent tariff ceiling. The World Bank reports a 1993 SACU tariff schedule where Botswana as a member applied a 9.4 percent average agriculture tariff, and a 21.2 percent average manufactures tariff. A World Bank report estimated the average overall tariff in Botswana in 1996 at 11.1 percent. Botswana is a member of both SACU and SADC regional trading agreements. Botswana has been designated a beneficiary country under AGOA. The United States imports from Botswana totaled $40.5 million and consisted primarily of articles returned after having been exported (HTS 9801), clothing, jewelry, and diamonds. U.S. exports to Botswana totaled $31.2 million, and consisted primarily of special provisions and signaling and traffic control equipment.
Privatization	Botswana's privatization program remains stagnant, but the government continues to implement investor friendly policies. In April 2000, the Parliament passed a framework document to deal with the intended full or partial sale of approximately 15 parastatals. The privatization of Air Botswana has been delayed until 2002 giving the national airline additional time to consolidate its restructuring. In April 2000, the airline signed an agreement with U.S.-based International Finance Corporation to assist in the privatization process.
Investment Climate	Botswana is Africa's oldest multiparty democracy and its domestic political situation remains relatively stable. The government of Botswana's policy reflects investor friendly policies intended to attract foreign investment needed to diversify the economy away from a dependence on minerals. The government will emphasize the development of labor-intensive export-oriented industries as a means of ending its dependency on diamonds. Botswana is market friendly and open to foreign investment. The government actively acknowledges the need to increase both domestic and foreign investment to diversify its economy away from diamond mining. Private capital inflows have primarily gone into the development of Botswana's mining sector. In February 1999, Botswana abolished all exchange controls and the government has begun to combat crime, corruption, and improve the delivery of the judicial system. In March 2000, Botswana was given an international credit rating of A2 for long-term debt and Prime-1 (P1) for short-term debt by Moody's. The government announced that it was preparing a new Investment Code and Companies Act in April 2001.

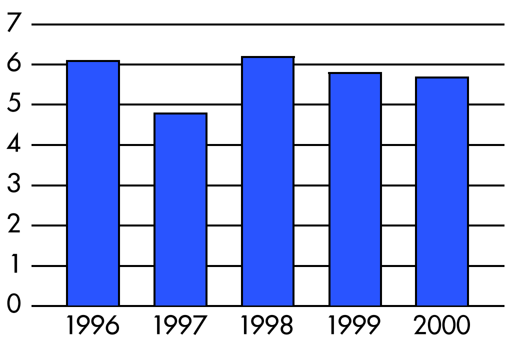
BURKINA FASO

Origins of GDP



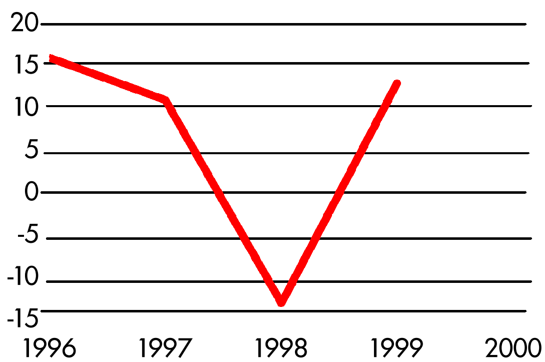
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



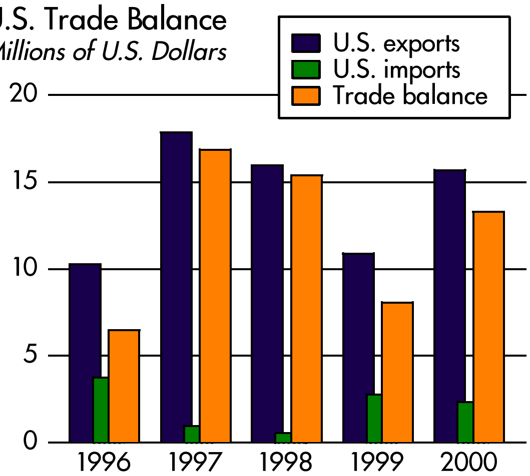
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators			
	1998	**1999**	**2000**
GDP (nominal,CFAfr bn)	1,522.3	1,594.0	1,670.0
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	6.2	5.8	5.7
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	5.2	-1.1	.3
Population (mn)	10.7	11.6	12.6
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	322.7	254.4	220.0
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	634.2	604.8	610.0
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-311.5	-350.4	-390
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-258.8	-323.9	-350.0
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	373.3	295.0	218.5
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	1,405	1,518	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	10.8	15.7	--
Exchange Rate (CFAfr/US$)	590.0	615.7	712.0

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million			
Main Exports, 1999		**Main Imports, 1999**	
Cotton	136	Capital Goods	204
Gold	15	Petroleum Products	81
		Food	74

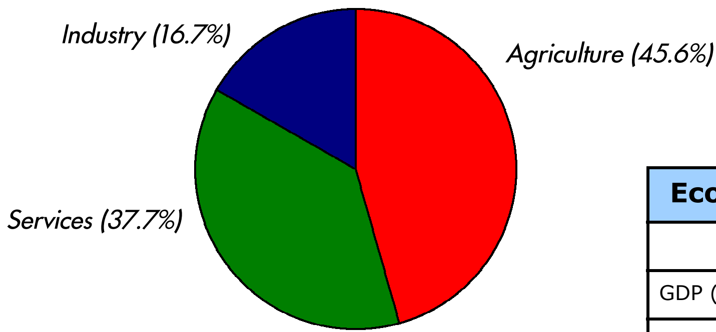
Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999			
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Italy	13.0%	Côte d'Ivoire	29.8%
France	10.4%	France	27.5%
Indonesia	8.4%	Spain	2.7%
Thailand	6.9%	Belgium/ Luxembourg	2.6%

Burkina Faso

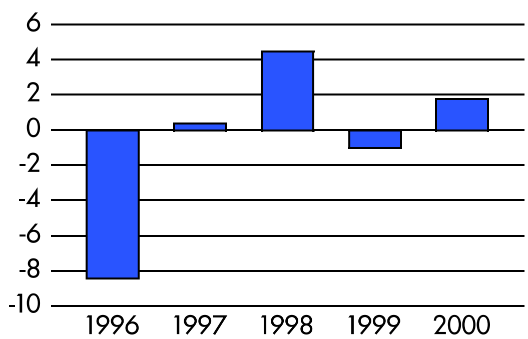
Economic Profile	Burkina Faso's economic policies rely heavily on international donor institutions. It received $700 million in debt-service payments from the World Bank (HIPC) and an additional $7 million from the IMF (PRGF) in 2001. Despite continued aid inflows, a decline in real GDP growth reflected the 2 years of domestic and regional instability, social and labor unrest, adverse weather conditions, the interruption of social services, increasing cost for imported oil, and a sharp decline in worker remittances. Agricultural production declined by 15 percent to 30 percent in 2000-01 due to prolonged droughts in the central and eastern parts of the country. In 2000, Burkina Faso initiated the second phase of the its national land management program having received significant funding from the World Bank. Following the government's decision to tighten up anti-smuggling measures and to introduce an import surtax, the domestic sugar industry began to recover. The government pledged to maintain a relatively tight fiscal policy and adhere to economic policy reforms agreed to with the IMF and the World Bank. For Burkina Faso to continue receiving disbursements from the IMF's $52 million financing package under HIPC, it must meet performance targets mandated in the 3-year agreement. In December 2000, the World Bank approved a $66.7 million credit to support the country's poverty reduction strategy. However, Burkina Faso's political instability has alienated many international donor agencies causing them to consider withholding future pledges of support.
Trade Climate and Developments	A WTO Member, Burkina Faso has a 1994 national tariff schedule, in addition its WTO schedule [XLVI]. Burkina Faso's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 100 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 50 percent charge, with the exception of previous GATT concessions. Burkina Faso's WTO schedule binds manufactures at a 100 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 50 percent charge, for goods in HS 45, 46, 47, and 49. The 1998 WTO trade policy review of Burkina Faso reports data that indicates that in 1997 Burkina applied a 30.8 percent average agriculture tariff (23.4 percent-to-33.2 percent range), and a 32.5 percent average manufactures tariff (25.9 percent-to-34.0 percent range), using HS nomenclature. However, a World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Burkina Faso in 1998 at 7.4 percent. Burkina Faso is a member of ECOWAS and WAEMU regional trading agreements. Many private companies have been hit hard by the drastic elimination of most tariffs on competing goods produced in other UEMOA countries. The government also raised prices on fuel three times during 2000 in response to higher world oil prices. In 2000, U.S. exports to Burkina Faso totaled $15.7 million and consisted principally of aircraft, rice, wheat or meslin flour, and used rope, twine, cable, and rags. U.S. imports from Burkina Faso totaled $2.5 million and consisted primarily of oilseeds and oleaginous fruits.
Privatization	In July 2000, the government added Bobo-Dioulasso, a UN-financed dairy, to the list of public companies for sale. Its Council of Ministers authorized the Privatization Commission in December 2000 to begin negotiations with a consortium led by the Aga Khan Foundation to buy a share in the recently partially-privatized Air Burkina. The constructions trades parastatal, Societe de Location de Material, was sold and the government announced in June 2001 that Rothchild & Company, affiliated with PriceWaterhouseCoopers and HSBC Equator Bank were chosen to oversee the bidding process for the privatization of telecommunications parastatal (ONATEL). Efforts to privatize the Societe de Hotels de la Gare (Ranhotel) and the Faso Fani textile factory are still underway. In June 2001, the government pledged that the following parastatals would soon be privatized: Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso Airports, the agricultural equipment company (CNEA), and the state-run cinema company (SONACIB).
Investment Climate	Burkina Faso is actively seeking direct foreign investment and private sector development. However, it has yet to make needed reforms in its court system and in its laws dealing with business and investment. Nonetheless, several foreign companies have made plans to invest in Burkina Faso. Siemens Telecommunications won a $10 million contract from network operator MSI Cellular Investments to supply the equipment and infrastructure for a Global System for Mobile Communications mobile network in Burkina Faso. During the first half of 2001, Occitane of France indicated that it would invest in shea butter production and Iris, a French construction company, announced plans to open an office in Ouagadougou.

BURUNDI

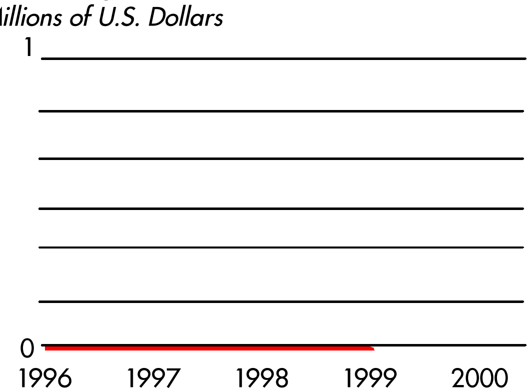
Origins of GDP



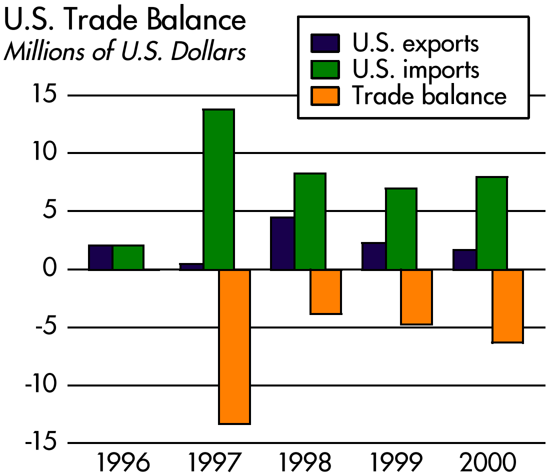
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal,Bufr bn)	421.5	460.2	582.0
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	4.5	-1.0	1.8
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	12.5	26.0	22.0
Population (mn)	6.31	6.42	6.53
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	64.0	56.4	32.2
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	123.5	93.5	110.0
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-59.5	-37.1	-77.8
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-59.6	-21.2	-62.0
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	65.5	47.9	37.0
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	1,119	1,123	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	61.2	62.9	--
Exchange Rate (Bufr/US$)	435.2	522.0	680.0

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Coffee	44.1	Intermediate goods	50.2
Tea	10.3	Capital goods	30.0
Manufactures	1.0	Consumption goods	37.4
Hides	0.1	Food	10.0

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

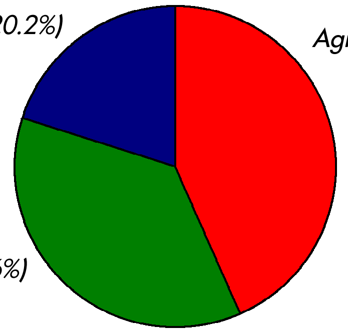
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Germany	17.2%	Belgium	20.2%
Belgium	14.4%	Zambia	11.2%
US	7.7%	Kenya	7.6%
France	5.6%	South Africa	5.0%
Switzerland	3.5%	France	4.3%

Burundi

Economic Profile	Burundi is the eighth poorest country in the world. Its economy contracted during 2000-01, but the rate of economic growth in 2001-02 is expected to increase due to an increase in foreign assistance. Real GDP is expected to grow by 4 percent during 2001-02. Poor rains, civil war, massive forced displacement of people, and political instability have acted to limit Burundi's economic growth. The country relies heavily on international donors for the reconstruction of its infrastructure. Agriculture accounted for nearly half Burundi's total GDP during 2000-01. Agriculture-dominated exports, suffered due to drought, insecurity, fires, diseases, and low commodity prices. A seed shortage also contributed to successive poor harvests of cereals and pulses, leaving food supplies dangerously low. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimated that overall food production declined by 3 percent during 1999-2000. Bilateral and multilateral donors pledged approximately $440 million in December 2000 for urgent humanitarian, rehabilitation, and long-term development needs of Burundi. The pledges were made with the understanding that Burundi needed to improve its security, reform its economic institutions, decentralize its government, improve education, and address health issues like HIV/AIDs. The World Bank has also prepared an interim strategy outlining its assistance to Burundi, including $35 million emergency economic recovery credit (EERC) for Burundi to be used to support social sector expenditures and provide access to foreign exchange for the private sector.
Trade Climate and Developments	A WTO Member, Burundi has no national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat other than its WTO schedule [LV]. Burundi's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 100 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 30 percent charge, with the exception of previous GATT concessions, and binds manufactures at a 100 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 30 percent charge, for goods in HS chapters 42, 43, 56, 66, and 88, except for previous GATT concessions. A World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Burundi in 1993 at 7.3 percent. Burundi is a member of COMESA regional trading agreements. Burundi held discussions in January 1999 regarding participation in EAC. Burundi is officially a member of COMESA, but it did not sign on to the Free Trade Agreement launched in Zambia in October 2000. In 2000, U.S. exports to Burundi totaled $1.7 million and consisted principally of parts for vehicles, hard rubber, and dried, shelled leguminous vegetables. U.S. imports from Burundi totaled $8 million and consisted primarily of coffee and exports of articles previously imported for repairs or alterations (HTS 9801).
Privatization	The government announced in February 2001 that it intends to sell 51 percent of the telecommunications parastatal (Onatel), while retaining 35 percent for the state.
Investment Climate	Despite signing of the Arusha peace accord signed in August 2000, Burundi's brutal civil war continued into 2001. Two main rebel groups have refused to participate in the peace process and remain its principal obstacles. Electric power lines were cut several times in Bujumbura during the second quarter of 2001 and the army was involved in heavy fighting in the suburbs in February before rebel forces were repulsed. Military forces opposed to the peace process attempted a coup in April 2001. The coup was suppressed, but President Buyoya was forced to end talks with rebel leaders.

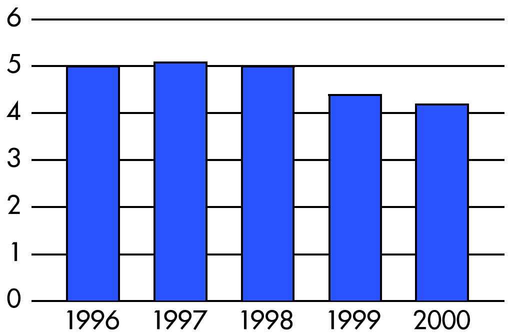
CAMEROON

Origins of GDP



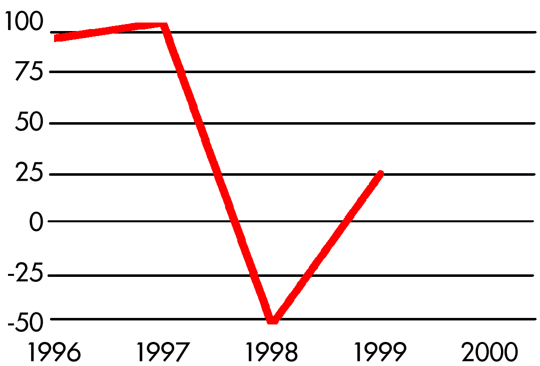
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



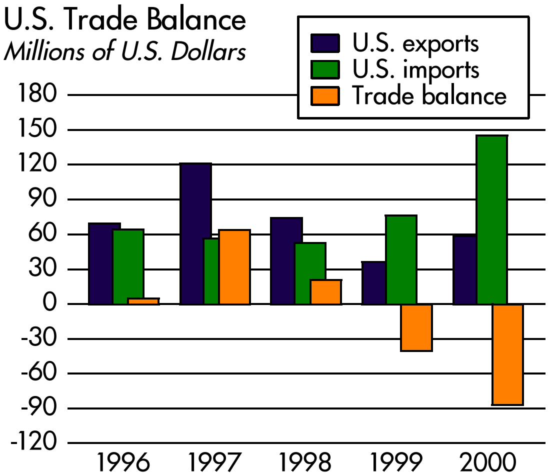
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, CfAfr bn)	5,238	5,744	5,986
GDP (US$ bn)	8.7	9.8	9.1
Real GDP Growth (%)	5.0	4.4	4.2
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	0.1	5.3	-0.6
Population (mn)	14.3	14.7	15.1
Goods Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	1,895	1,715	2,014
Goods Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	1,403	1,453	1,479
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	492	262	535
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-179	-413	-120
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	1.3	4.4	212.0
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	9.9	9.4	10.9
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	21.8	24.1	27.8
Exchange Rate (CFAfr/US$)	590.0	615.7	712.0

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 2000		Main Imports, 2000	
Oil	936	Manufactures	1,318
Timber & cork	407	Primary products	110
Cocoa	107	Fuel	51
Coffee	92		

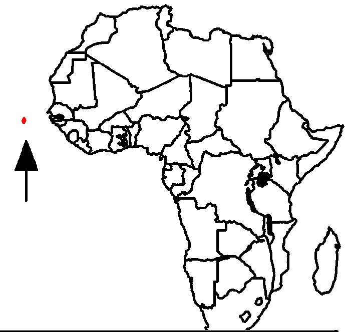
Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
France	22.0%	France	35.0%
Spain	13.9%	Germany	5.7%
Italy	12.3%	Italy	3.7%

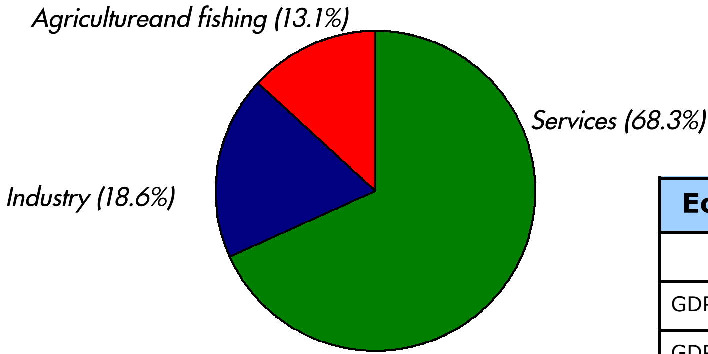
Cameroon

Economic Profile	Cameroon's economy posted 5 consecutive years of real economic growth averaging 4 percent to 5 percent annually. Real GDP growth is forecast to rise by 4.9 percent in 2001 and 5.4 percent in 2002. The government of Cameroon exceeded its PRGF targets for the clearance of government debt payment arrears to the banking system. The construction of the Chad-Cameroon oil pipeline, growing private investment in newly privatized industries, local wood processing, public-sector investment in infrastructure, and the rehabilitation of roads and the port of Douala are the principal sources of growth. Domestic demand also will be stimulated by continued assistance from international donors and by pay increases to civil servants. The country's current account deficit is expected to grow due to rising demand for imported capital goods and stagnant export earnings. Coffee and cocoa production declined in 2000-01 as international prices dropped and the CFA franc weakened against the U.S. dollar. Export earnings also were adversely affected by a fall in timber production because of more stringent domestic forestry protection regulations. In conjunction with the IMF and the World Bank, Cameroon has made substantial progress in implementing a meaningful economic reform program. The Government of Cameroon met the initial financial targets in its new 3-year HIPC program with the IMF program, but according to the World Bank, Cameroon's progress towards privatization and government reforms have been limited. Also, the World Bank and the IMF indicated that Cameroon needs an annual growth rate of at least 7 percent to significantly lower its poverty rates. The IMF and World Bank agreed to support a comprehensive debt reduction package for Cameroon under the HIPC valued at $2 billion and in December 2000, the IMF approved a 3-year, $144 million arrangement with Cameroon under the PRGF.
Trade Climate	A WTO Member, Cameroon has a 1998 national tariff schedule and a 1990 tariff schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition its WTO schedule [CIII]. Effectively, Cameroon applies the tariff schedule of the *CEMAC* according to the WTO Secretariat. A 1998 CEMAC tariff schedule is available at the WTO Secretariat. Cameroon's WTO schedule binds agriculture at an 80 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 230 percent charge, and 3 manufactures tariff lines at a 50 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 126.7 percent average charge (80 percent-to-150 percent range). Cameroon's WTO schedule cites the elimination of 19 tariff lines involving quantitative restrictions, and 2 tariff lines involving marketing taxes. The 2001 WTO trade policy review of Cameroon reports that in 2000 Cameroon applied a 23.7 percent average agriculture tariff (5 percent-to-30 percent range), and a 17.3 percent average manufactures tariff (0 percent-to-30 percent range); somewhat less recent UNCTAD information reports virtually identical averages and ranges. The World Bank reports a 1995 tariff schedule where Cameroon applies a 62.1 percent average agriculture tariff, and a 58.8 percent average manufactures tariff. However, a limited World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Cameroon in 1996 at 18.1 percent. Cameroon is a member of *CEMAC*. regional trading agreements. Cameroon has been designated a lesser developed beneficiary country under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Cameroon totaled $59 million and consisted principally of machinery and parts thereof; construction equipment; petroleum coke; and TV and radio frequency transmission equipment. U.S. imports from Cameroon in 2000 totaled $145.8 million, of which 78 percent was petroleum and petroleum products.
Privatization	Progress on the privatization of state-owned water and telephone utilities (CAMTEL), agro-industrial Cameroon Development Corporation (CDC), and Cameroon Airline (Camair) has stalled. The government announced that AES Sirocco of the United States has signed an agreement to acquire 56 percent of the national electricity company, SONEL (Societe Nationale d'Electricite du Cameroon).
Investment Climate	Corruption and mismanagement are widely cited as hindrances to foreign investment in the Cameroon. Standardization is at an early stage, and is only partially regulated. Cameroon is not a member of the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement and local companies receive preferential price margins and other preferences on all government procurement and development projects. Members of CEMAC banned certain meat products from all countries, including the United States, based on concerns over bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), also known as mad cow disease.

CAPE VERDE

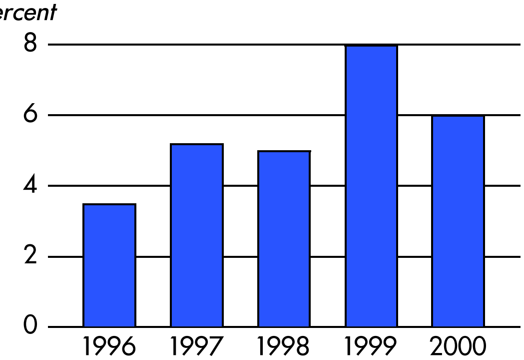


Origins of GDP



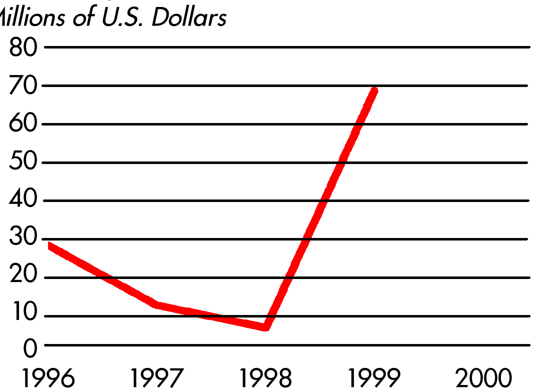
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



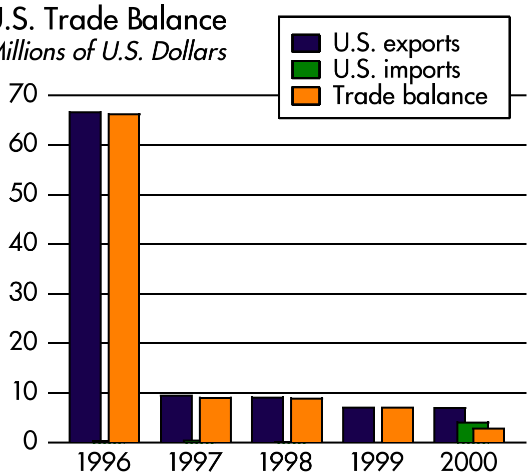
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, CVEsc bn)	48.7	53.0	59.4
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	5.0	8.0	6.0
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	4.3	4.3	-2.5
Population ($000)	414	423.0	434.2
Merchandise Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	32.7	35.0	40.0
Merchandise Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	218.3	220.0	250.0
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-185.6	-185	-210
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-58.0	-55.0	-80.0
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	37.2	60.4	37.0
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	243.7	288.8	300.0
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	9.9	--	--
Exchange Rate (CVEsc/US$)	98.2	102.7	115.6

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1998		Main Imports, 1998	
Fuels	17.1	Capital goods	132.3
Clothing & footwear	8.2	Food	79.4
Fish & fish products	1.8	Fuels	6.9

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

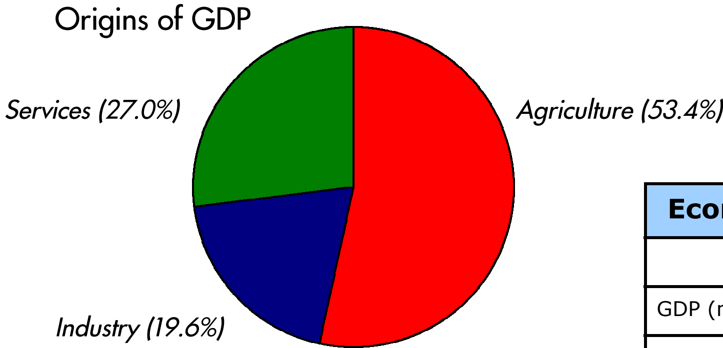
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Portugal	45.0%	Portugal	52.4%
UK	20.0%	Germany	7.1%
Germany	20.0%	France	3.9%
Guinea-Bissau	5.0%	UK	3.3%

Cape Verde

Economic Profile	Cape Verde's economy continued to struggle due to the effects of drought and a dependence on agriculture and fishing. Farming is severely limited by inadequate rainfall and extensive soil erosion. Consequently, nearly 90 percent of the country's food must be imported. For the first time since independence, Cape Verde reported a negative inflation rate in 2000. Deflation resulted from the falling prices of foodstuffs and beverages due to a relatively good agricultural season and to the liberalization of the food import sector, which stimulated competition. Declining oil prices during 2001-02 are expected to lower imported inflation and import costs and keep the average annual rate of inflation near 3 percent. The Cape Verde escudo is tied to the Portuguese escudo, which in turn, is tied to the euro. The completion of a new 3-year fishing agreement between Cape Verde and the EU stalled over the issue of payments and the number of ships allowed to fish in the country's exclusive economic zone.
Trade Climate	A non-acceding observer at the WTO, Cape Verde has no national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, and has no WTO schedule. No tariff averages were reported by multilateral institutions for Cape Verde. Cape Verde is a member of ECOWAS regional trading agreements. Cape Verde has been designated a lesser developed beneficiary country under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Cape Verde totaled $7.1 million and consisted primarily of turbojets, other gas turbines, and parts; and corn. U.S. imports from Cape Verde totaled $4.2 million, 66 percent of which were petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.
Privatization	In 1992, Cape Verde initiated a two-phase privatization program to sell off its state-owned companies. Phase Two began in 2000 and targeted 13 companies for privatization. Of those targeted state-owned companies, 10 have yet to be privatized. In October 2000, two state-owned fishery companies, Interbase and Salmar, were also put up for sale and the government announced the partial sale of former state-owned oil monopoly, Empresa Nacional de Combustives (Enacol). In December 2000, the government announced that it would sell its remaining 13 percent interest in Cabo Verde Telecom (CVT) and float its shares on the Stock Exchange. The national airline, Transportes Aereos de Cabo Verde (TAVC), is the next public company scheduled for privatization. Among those institutions to be privatized are commercial banks Caixa Economica De Cabo Verde (CECV) and the Commercial Bank of the Atlantic.
Investment Climate	Since1991, Cape Verde has been actively engaged in the democratization process, has committed to economic reforms, and sees the need to integrate the country into the global economy, primarily through foreign investment and export-oriented activities. Although the socialist party, Partido Africano de Indepencia de Cabo Verde (PAICV), unexpectedly won this year's Presidential and legislative elections in January 2001, little is expected to change in terms of the countries' political direction or its economic policy. In the near term, the party is expected to focus more attention on poverty, unemployment, and the country's debt. Reforms initiated previously are unlikely to be abandoned because many are far too advanced to be reversed and because they have brought tangible improvements to Cape Verde, whose average GDP per capita exceeded $1,200 in 1999, the highest in West Africa. Also, the country's dependence on international donors means that economic policy will remain under the influence of those institutions who want to see these reforms completed. The government has drafted new legislation to strengthen the enforcement of its intellectual property laws.

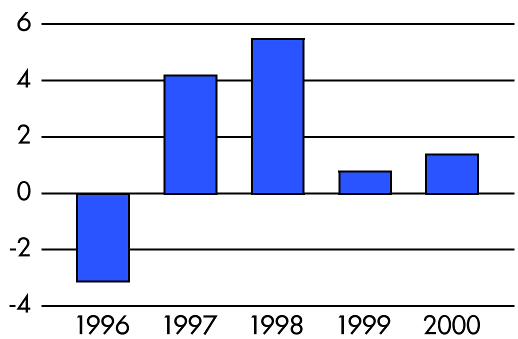
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Origins of GDP



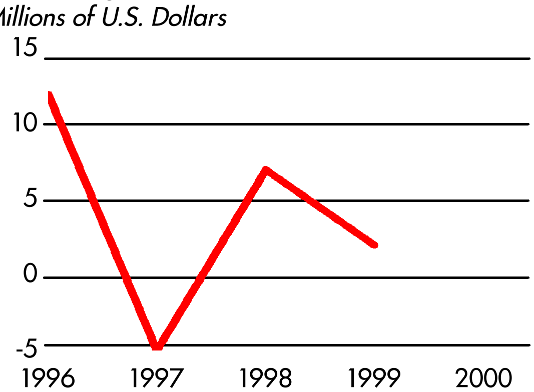
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



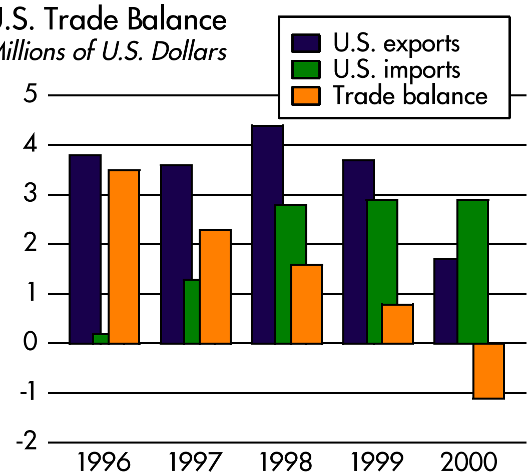
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, CFAfr bn)	615	637	666
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	5.5	0.8	1.4
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	-1.9	-1.5	3.1
Population (mn)	3.7	3.8	3.9
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	136	195	166
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	159	170	154
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-23	25	12
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-66	-80	--
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	146	136	133
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	924	913	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	19.6	12.1	--
Exchange Rate (CFAfr/US$)	590.0	615.7	712.0

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Diamonds	62	Capital goods	42
Timber	48	Fuel & energy	15
Cotton	16		
Coffee	14		

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

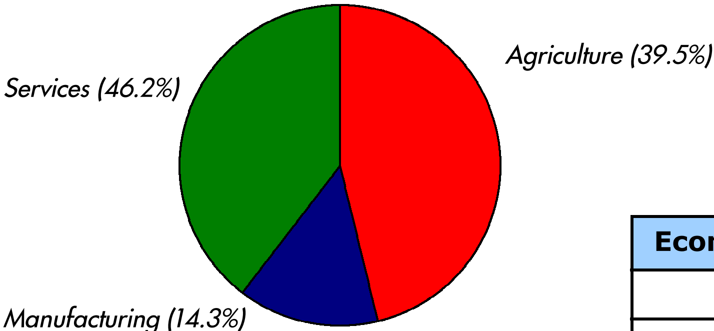
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Belgium/ Luxembourg	63.5%	France	34.6%
Spain	7.4%	Cameroon	13.2%
China	3.2%	Belgium	6.9%

Central African Republic

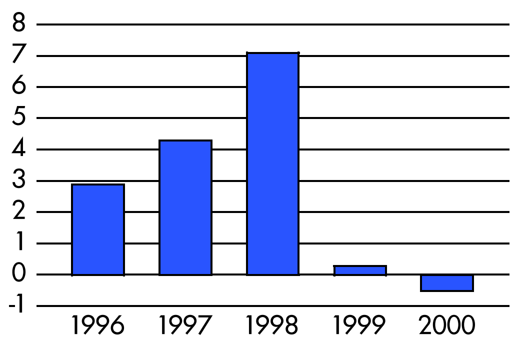
Economic Profile	Political and social unrest in the Central African Republic (CAR) limited economic growth during 2000-01. Any expansion in the country's economy will be fueled by strong demand from Asia and Europe for timber, the recovery in manufacturing and trade activities, and by improving world diamond markets. An upturn in world cotton prices is expected to lift cotton exports, which are the CAR's third largest foreign exchange earner after timber and diamonds. The Central African Republic's coffee production, however, has been in a crisis since 1998 due to declining international prices. To counter declining revenues, the government has acted in concert with the European Union to subsidize coffee producers. Since nearly 95 percent of all coffee produced is exported, many farmers have stockpiled their harvests hoping that prices will improve, whereas others have quit their farms altogether because of escalating operating costs. The IMF approved, in principle, the Central African Republic's second year PRGF in the amount of $26 million to support the government's economic reform program. Frequent fuel shortages continue to plague the country. Armed conflicts along its borders with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the current dry season, and periodic highjacking of fuel barges along the Oubangui river have caused shortages and have driven prices upwards. The government responded by raising fuel prices on gasoline and kerosene, which in turn gave rise to a black market in which suppliers often doubled and tripled the price of petroleum products. This has caused the Central African Republic to import fuel by overland transport from the Cameroon.
Trade Climate	A WTO Member, the Central African Republic has a 1998 national tariff schedule and a 1990 tariff schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition its WTO schedule [CIV]. Effectively, the Central African Republic applies the tariff schedule of the CEMAC according to the WTO Secretariat. A 1998 *CEMAC* tariff schedule is available at the WTO Secretariat. The Central African Republic's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 30 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 16 percent charge. Certain agriculture imports are banned (HS 53200. to 532.100) without authorization from the Health Ministry. The Central African Republic's WTO schedule binds 174 manufactures tariff lines at a 36 percent average tariff ceiling (20-70 percent range), plus a 16 percent average charge (5 percent-to-30 percent range). UNCTAD reports the Central African Republic applies a 23.2 percent average agriculture tariff (1percent-to-30 percent range), and a 17.3 percent average manufactures tariff (0 percent-to-30 percent range). But the World Bank also reports a 1997 national tariff schedule where the Central African Republic applies a 7.6 percent average agriculture tariff, and a 6.8 percent average manufactures tariff. However, a limited World Bank report estimated the average tariff in Cameroon in 1995 at 18.6 percent. The Central African Republic is a member of CEMAC regional trading agreements. The Central African Republic has been designated a lesser developed beneficiary country under AGOA. In 2000, the value of U.S. exports to the CAR totaled $1.8 million and consisted primarily of books, brochures, and leaflets; articles of aluminum; and radio frequency transmission and reception apparatus. U.S. imports from the CAR totaled $2.9 million and consisted principally of tobacco and diamonds.
Privatization	The government is proceeding with plans to privatize public utilities SNEC (water), SONEL (electricty), and CAMTEL (telecommunications). Petroca, the fuel importing and distribution parastatal was privatized in October 2000. Its activities were transferred to TotalFinaElf and Shell.
Investment Climate	ENERA, the state-owned electricity company, introduced 1-hour blackouts in various parts of Bangui in November 2000 to conserve on electricity. The company employs outdated hydroelectric generating facilities and lacks the funds to purchase more modern equipment. In February 2001, CEMAC banned certain meat products from all countries, including the United States based on concerns over bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), also known as mad cow disease. The government will soon adopt a new investment Code designed to be more open to foreign investment that will put the country's trade and investment policies more in line with other members of CEMAC. OCATEL, the parastatal telephone company, awarded a tender to Globecomm Systems (GSI) of New York in November 2000 to install a modern, digitized telephone network in the Central African Republic.

CHAD

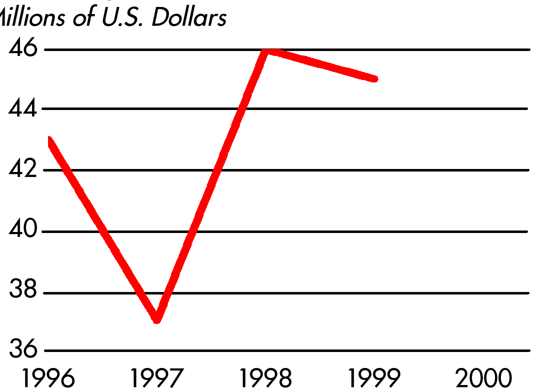
Origins of GDP



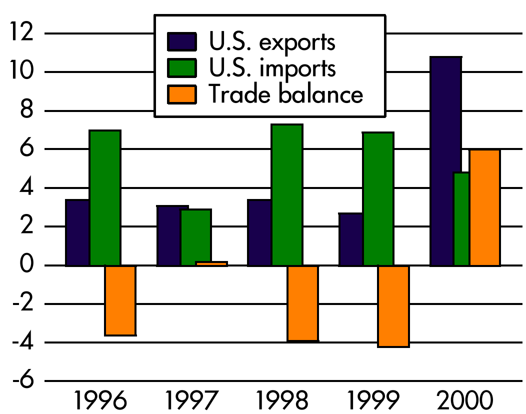
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, CFAfr bn)	989.0	931.2	971.4
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	7.1	0.3	-0.5
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	12.1	-8.0	3.8
Population (mn)	7.3	7.5	7.7
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	246	288	172
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	297	359	223
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-51	-71	-51
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-65.1	-12.8	--
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	120	95	111
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	1,092	1,142	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	9.2	10.3	--
Exchange Rate (CFAfr/US$)	590.0	615.7	712.0

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Cotton	78	Public sector	57
Livestock & meat	53	Petroleum sector	19

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

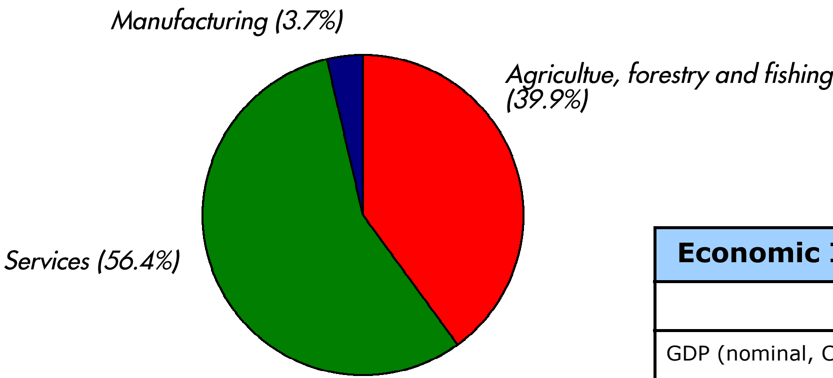
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Portugal	38.5%	France	40.5%
Germany	12.0%	Cameroon	13.0%
Australia	4.9%	Nigeria	11.6%
Brazil	4.4%	India	4.8%

Chad

Economic Profile	Chad is among the poorest countries in the world with more than 80 percent of the population living below the international poverty line of $1 per day. Erratic rainfall and declining agricultural production contributed to Chad's worst famine in years. After 2 years of stagnation, the economic outlook for Chad is expected to improve, although from a very low level. Chad's real GDP was estimated to have grown at 2 percent in 2000 and is projected to grow by 4.5 percent in 2002 if normal weather conditions return and if investment associated with the Chad-Cameroon Doba oil project gathers pace. The Ministry of Finance projected revenues for 2001 at $408 million and current revenues at $131 million. As fuel begins to flow in 2003 from the Chad-Cameroon Doba project, the government expects the economy to improve. Foreign donors are expected to provide $175 million in 2001 and finance 90 percent of Chad's investment budget. Chad's agricultural sector is constrained by high energy and transportation costs, a long-term water shortage, and limited seasonal production periods. In November 2000, Chad's Agriculture Minister appealed to the international community for an additional 12,650 tons of cereals and in March 2001, the World Food Program (WFP) responded with 27,000 tons of cereals. Meat production and processing cattle constitute Chad's largest source of export income, after cotton. Most cattle are exported live to Nigeria. Sales are limited to regional consumers because Chad lacks adequate meat-packing and laboratory facilities to meet health standards demanded by the EU. The World Bank approved the highly controversial oil project, involving oil exploration in Doba and the construction of a pipeline to Kribi in Cameroon. This pipeline is expected to at least double the country's GDP and provide the government with significant revenue. In May 2001, the IMF and World Bank agreed to give Chad $260 million for debt service relief under the HIPC initiative. Chad also reached agreement with international donors and its creditors to cancel payments due, or reschedule roughly $15 million of Chad's debt service. This amount includes $3 million in arrears (principal and interest) as of April 30, 2001 and $12 million in principal and interest on maturities falling due between May 1, 2001 and March 31, 2003.
Trade Climate	A WTO Member, Chad has a 1998 national tariff schedule and a 1990 tariff schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition its WTO schedule [CV]. Effectively, Chad applies the tariff schedule of the *CEMAC* according to the WTO Secretariat. Chad's WTO schedule binds agriculture at an 80 percent tariff ceiling. Chad's WTO schedule binds 2 manufactures tariff lines at a 75 percent tariff ceiling (HS 8702, 8703). UNCTAD reports Chad applies a 23.4 percent average agriculture tariff (5 percent-to-30 percent range), and a 17.4 percent average manufactures tariff (0 percent-to-30 percent range). The World Bank reports a 1997 national tariff schedule where Chad applies a 17 percent average agriculture tariff, and a 15.5 percent average manufactures tariff. A limited World Bank report estimated the average tariff in Chad in 1996 at 15.8 percent. Chad is a member of *CEMAC* regional trading agreements. Chad has been designated a lesser developed beneficiary country under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to the Chad totaled $10.8 million, 66 percent of which were perfumes and toilet water and wheat or meslin flour. U.S. imports from Chad reached $4.8 million, 96 percent of which were natural gums, resins, gum-resins, and balsams.
Privatization	Chad decided to privatize the public utility water company (SNEC), the state-owned electric company (Sonel), and the parastatal telecommunications company (CAMTEL) during 2000-01.
Investment Climate	Since the early 1990s, Chad has successfully restored the basic functions of government and has vastly improved the management of its economy. Chad's economic and political system has been weakened by a series of scandals and customs fraud remains a problem. As a member of CEMAC, Chad banned certain meat products from all countries, including the United States, based on concerns over bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), also known as mad cow disease. Chad's small market size and numerous economic constraints continue to deter U.S. firms from competing and investing in Chad. Chad has announced plans to revise its investment code to attract more foreign investment. Food processing is expected to become increasingly attractive as transportation costs, energy costs, and other economic constraints continue to be reduced. Chad is gradually improving its transportation infrastructure and major projects are planned to improve links to Cameroon's ports over the next three years.

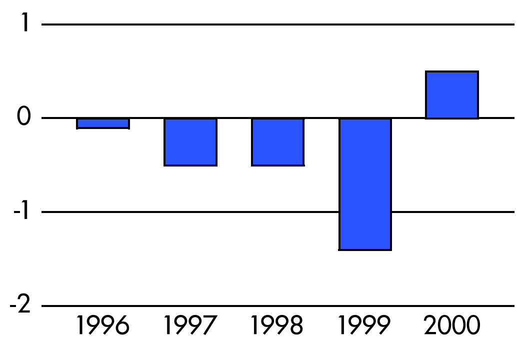
COMOROS

Origins of GDP



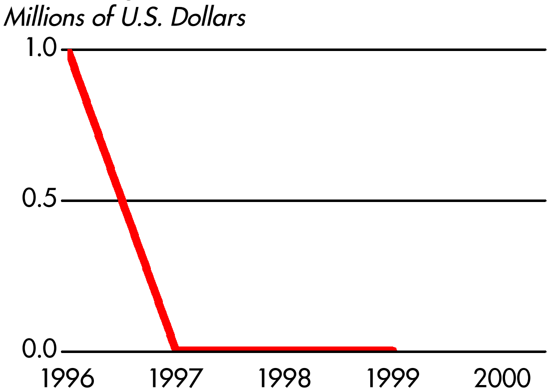
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



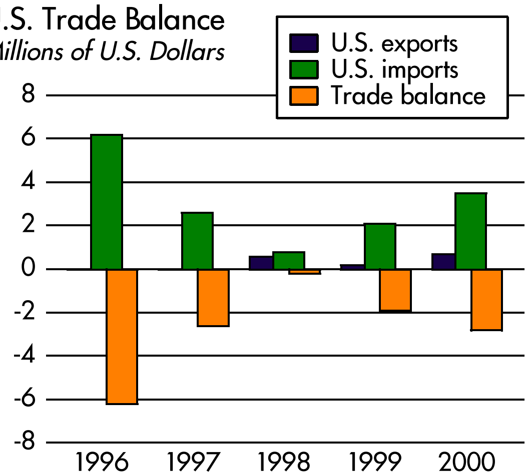
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators			
	1998	**1999**	**2000**
GDP (nominal, Cfr bn)	87.2	89.0	90.1
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	-0.5	-1.4	0.5
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	3.5	3.5	4.5
Population ($000)	671	692	709
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	6.1	7.9	11.0
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	53.9	55.1	56.0
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-47.8	-47.2	-45
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	5.2	0.1	--
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	39.1	37.1	43.2
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	203	201	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	6.2	7.7	--
Exchange Rate (Cfr/US$)	442.5	461.8	533.9

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million			
Main Exports, 1999		**Main Imports, 1999**	
Vanilla	3.8	Rice	7.3
Ylang-ylang	1.6	Petroleum products	2.9
Cloves	1.1		

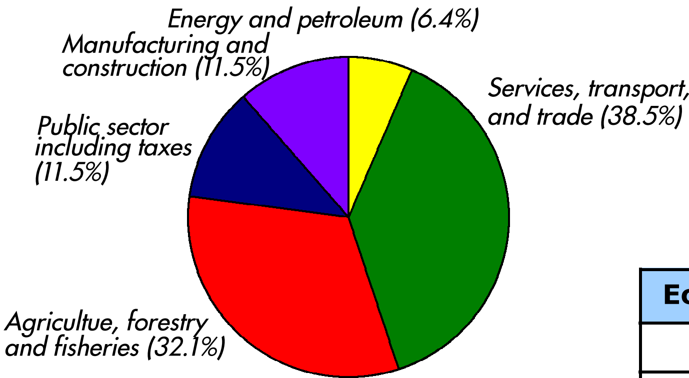
Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999			
Export Destinations		**Import Sources**	
France	45.5%	France	33.9%
US	18.2%	South Africa	14.2%
Singapore	18.2%	Kenya	7.1%
Germany	9.1%	Pakistan	3.6%

Comoros

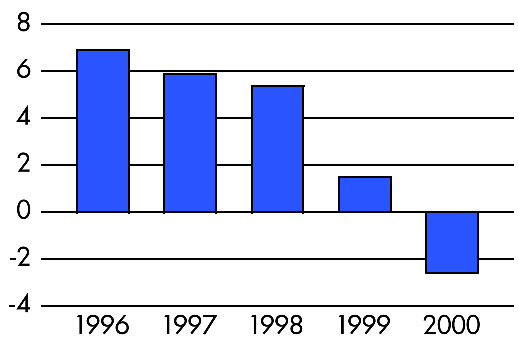
Economic Profile	The economy of Comoros is highly dependent on tourism and spices to generate foreign exchange. In 2000-01, Comoros suffered the ill affects of a significant fiscal deficit, recession, and from a dependence on three agricultural commodities (vanilla, cloves, and ylang-ylang) as primary export earners. The country's economic performance is limited by the its geographic isolation, political turbulence, and by the small size of the domestic market. Comoros agricultural and manufacturing sectors have been adversely affected by depressed international prices for vanilla, cloves, and ylang-ylang (aromatic oil used in the manufacture of perfume); the scarcity of fertile land; and by a dearth of minerals and most other high-value raw materials. The country remains dependent on imports of food. The manufacturing sector accounts for less than 10 percent of economic output. The prospects for expansion are limited by the high cost of services and imported inputs and by the high cost of transport to other markets. Business development has also been impaired by the high cost of water and power and by the difficulty of getting credit. To support the peace process in Comoros, the World Bank approved a $11.4 million credit in March 2001 to assist in improving living conditions and to stimulate the economy. Supported projects focus primarily on maintaining road infrastructure and improving safety of road transport, upgrading urban water infrastructure, and significantly increasing access to clean water for the inhabitants of Anjouan and Moheli islands by 2004-05; and improving decentralization management of road transport and water supply by strengthening public sector institutions and implementing cost-recovery measures.
Trade Climate	Although not a WTO Member, Comoros nonetheless has a 1997 national tariff schedule and a 1995 tariff schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat, although it has no WTO schedule. No tariff averages were reported by multilateral institutions for the Comoros. Comoros is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA and IOC. In 2000, U.S. exports to the Comoros totaled $699,000, consisting principally of motor vehicles, heterocyclic compounds, and motor vehicle parts. U.S. imports from Comoros reached $3.5 million and consisted principally of vanilla beans, cloves, and essential oils.
Privatization	Privatization in Comoros has been limited. The public sector continues to play an important role in the economy due to the limiting size of the domestic market and because government activities constitute a significant proportion of economic activity.
Investment Climate	The investment climate has been adversely affected by internal conflict in Comoros. In April 1999, Colonel Azali Assoumani led a bloodless military coup that resulted in the dissolution of the constitution and all state institutions. Colonel Assoumani subsequently assumed the roles of President, Prime Minister, and Defense Minister. On August 26, 2000, the government signed a joint resolution with Anjouanes separatists to end 3 years of secessionist strife. The Framework Agreement on Reconciliation formally reinstated Comoros as one federated entity and called for a transition period during which a transitional government would oversee the installation of a new constitution and other new democratic institutions by January 1, 2002. During this transition period, the government pledged to increase spending on poverty reduction and also announced a program of emergency spending targeting health, education, electricity, water and sewerage, and rural development. Foreign investment in Comoros, however, remains limited. The Comoros and the EU recently signed a fisheries agreement allows 65 EU fishing vessels to catch tuna in Comoros waters over a 3-year period. VeriSign, a U.S.-based internet company, recently signed an agreement with ComoreTel for the exclusive marketing of international toll-free telephone numbers.

COTE D'IVOIRE

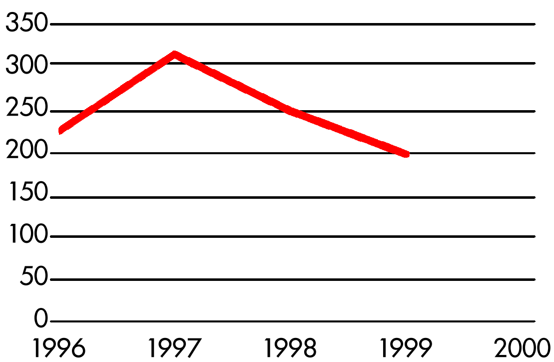
Origins of GDP



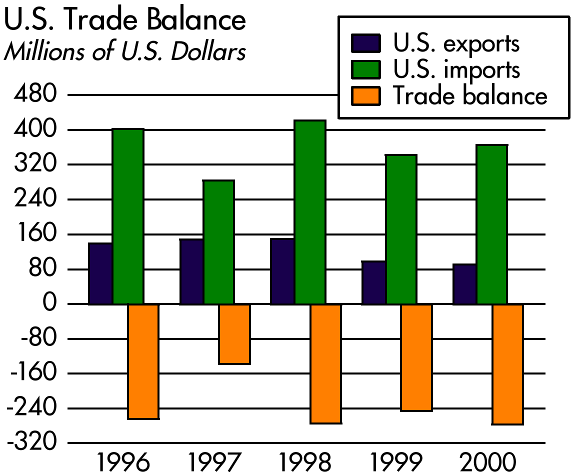
Real GDP Growth Rate



Net Foreign Direct Investment



U.S. Trade Balance



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, CFAfr bn)	6.7	6.8	6.9
GDP (US$ bn)	11.4	11.1	9.7
Real GDP Growth (%)	5.4	1.5	-2.5
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	5.4	0.8	2.4
Population (mn)	14.3	14.5	14.8
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	4,575	4,542	3,999
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	2,705	2,528	2,446
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	1,870	2,014	1,553
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-312.6	-122	-438.5
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	855.5	630.4	667.8
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	14.9	13.2	13.3
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	26.1	27.6	19.8
Exchange Rate (CFAfr/US$)	590.0	615.7	712.0

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1998	
Cocoa & products	1,580	Raw materials and semi-finished products	830
Coffee & products	209	Capital goods	725
Petroleum & products	540	Consumer goods	584
Timber	259	Fuel & lubricants	565

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

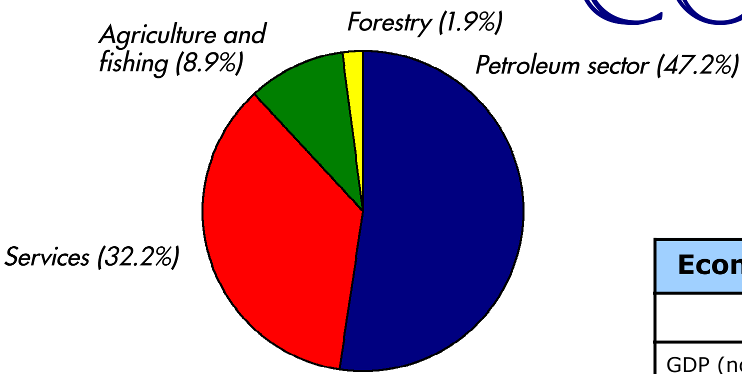
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
France	13.4%	France	26.3%
US	8.1%	Nigeria	9.6%
Netherlands	6.9%	China	6.6%
Germany	6.5%	Italy	4.9%
Italy	6.3%	Germany	4.0%

Côte d'Ivoire

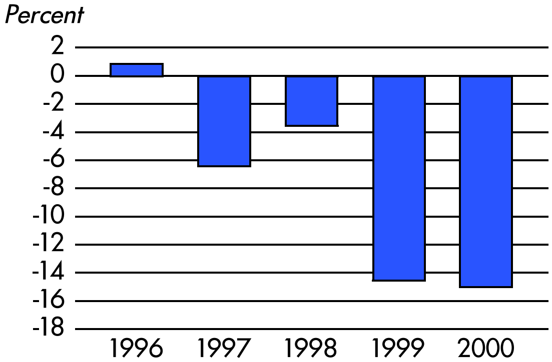
Economic Profile	Côte d'Ivoire is the third largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa and has the most diversified economy in the WAEMU. Côte d'Ivoire's economic development has been limited by low international commodity prices, high oil prices, and from internal political turmoil. Côte d'Ivoire is the world's largest producer of cocoa and fifth leading producer of coffee. It also exports significant quantities of forest products, cotton, and oil. Under pressure from the World Bank, the government dissolved its cocoa-coffee marketing board (Caisse de Stabilization, or CAISTAB) and for the first time production and sales will take place in a liberalized environment. The government resisted pressure from farmers and middlemen to re-establish guaranteed floor prices even though producers and traders were hit hard by depressed international coffee and cocoa prices. The timber and timber products sectors remain depressed and for the first time Côte d'Ivoire will import timber from Liberia and Guinea to meed the demands of processors. In March 2001, the World Bank placed all IBRD loans and IDA credits to, or guaranteed by, Côte d'Ivoire in non-accrual status. The World Bank and the government agreed to 14 reform measures, including the preparation of a poverty reduction strategic paper (PRSP); the settlement of the government's payment arrears owed to the Bank; reform its tax system and create a successor to CAISTAB; resume the privatization of state-owned companies; reform the financial sector; audit the electricity and water industry; and enhance communications with the business community.
Trade Climate	A founding WTO Member, Côte d'Ivoire has a 1994 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition its WTO schedule [LII]. Côte d'Ivoire's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 15 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 200 percent charge, 29 agriculture tariff lines at a lower 14.4 percent average tariff (4 percent-to-64 percent range), and 9 manufactures tariff lines at a 8.9 percent average tariff (5percent-to-10 percent range), plus a 250 percent charge. UNCTAD reports Côte d'Ivoire applies a 17.5 percent average agriculture tariff (0 percent-to-35 percent range), a higher 20 percent average with charges. UNCTAD reports Côte d'Ivoire applies a 17.5 percent average manufactures tariff (0-41 percent range), a higher 19.9 percent average with charges. The World Bank reports a 1996 national tariff schedule where Côte d'Ivoire applies a 21.2 percent average agriculture tariff, and an 18.8 percent average manufactures tariff. A World Bank report estimated the average tariff in Côte d'Ivoire in 1996 at 21.4 percent. Côte d'Ivoire is a member of ECOWAS and WAEMU regional trading agreements. In 2000, U.S. exports to Côte d'Ivoire amounted to $92 million and consisted principally of mining machinery and equipment, rice, kraft paper and paperboard, and fertilizers. U.S. imports from Côte d'Ivoire totaled $367 million, 59 percent of which was cocoa beans.
Privatization	Côte d'Ivoire's privatization program stalled during 2000-01. Some efforts have been made to sell off state-owned Air Afrique and the SIR oil refinery, and the World Bank has pressed the government to sell off the cotton parastatal, Companie Ivoirienne du Developpement du Textile-Nouvelle.
Investment Climate	In December 1999, the government headed by President Henri Konan Bedie was swept away in a bloodless military coup. The ensuing junta-led transitional government presided over a period of economic stagnation. The junta, in turn, was swept away in October 2000 and elections placed long-time opposition leader Laurent Gbagbo in the Presidency. President Gbagbo is expected to follow an economic policy agenda based on the implementation of additional economic reforms. Political uncertainty continues to plague the investment climate in Côte d'Ivoire, but tensions have eased since the completion of the local electoral cycle in March 2001. These uncontested elections were viewed by the international community as the first step towards national reconciliation. The IMF and the World Bank suspended budgetary aid to Côte d'Ivoire in 1998 alleging corruption and mismanagement. The EU continued its ban on aid to Côte d'Ivoire, but in February 2001, France agreed to resume aid after a 14-month suspension.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

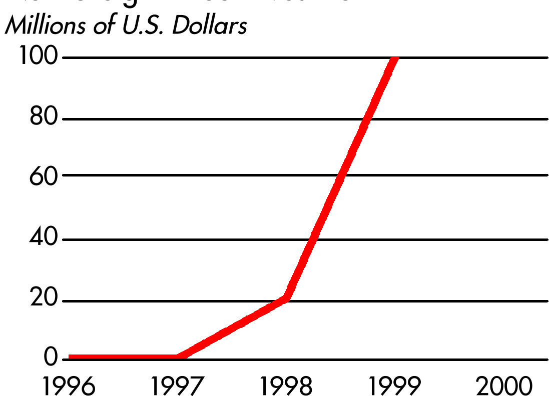
Origins of GDP



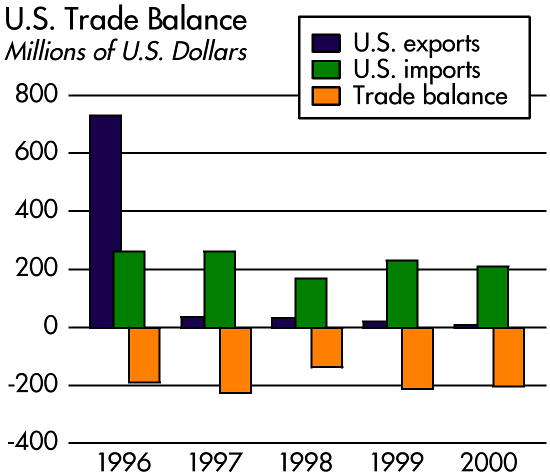
Real GDP Growth Rate



Net Foreign Direct Investment



U.S. Trade Balance



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, NZ bn)	18.9	70.0	380.0
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	-3.5	-14.5	-15.0
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	147	333	540
Population (mn)	48.2	49.4	50.6
Exports (US$ mn)	1,189	1,167	960
Imports (US$ mn)	975	771	660
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	214	396	300
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-583	--	--
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	--	--	--
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	12,929	--	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	1.2	--	--
Exchange Rate (FC/US$)*	1.6	4.0	16.5

The franc congolais (FC) replaced the nouveau zaire (NZ) in 1998, at a rate of NZ 100,000:FC1.

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Diamonds	520	Consumer goods	263
Petroleum	99	Raw materials	115
Coffee	91	Capital goods	110
Copper & cobalt	60		

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

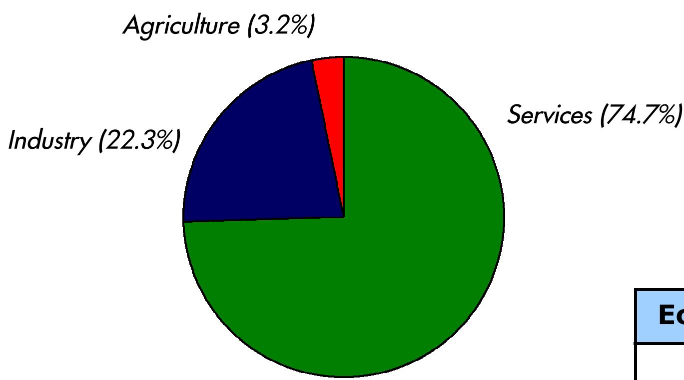
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Belgium	62.0%	South Africa	28.4%
US	18.5%	Belgium	13.5%
Finland	4.2%	Nigeria	8.9%
Itlay	4.0%	Kenya	6.6%

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC)

Economic Profile	Since 1990, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC) has been adversely affected by political instability, ethnic rivalries, massive dislocation of people, the effects of global recession and the fall of communism. With the support of Namibia, Angola, and Zimbabwe, the DROC has been fighting a civil war with rebels supported by Uganda and Rwanda. To date, large tracts of the country's most productive agricultural areas remain under rebel control. Mining accounted for 79 percent of the DROC's export revenues in 1999, with diamonds, copper, cobalt as the principal sources of foreign exchange. According to the Economist Intelligence Unit, the DROC's economy shrunk 15 percent in 2000 with inflation rates exceeding 540 percent. The Congolese franc has been in free fall owing to the effects of the civil war, the assassination of President Laurent Kabila, and an October 2000 regulation that mandated that all government fees be paid in hard currency. The imposition of the hard currency requirement drove the value of the Congolese franc down in the parallel market, negated any gains resulting from the devaluation in October 2000, and precipitated a renewed crisis in the petroleum sector. The Congo experienced fuel shortages in November and December 2000 that compelled the government to raise prices. In July 2000, the DROC granted a monopoly on all diamond exports to one company, IDI Diamonds of Israel. Independent diamond traders protested against the decision and soon afterwards foreign exchange earnings slumped, accompanied by a large depreciation of the franc. Without access to foreign exchange, imports dropped dramatically and importers were forced to curtail orders of basic goods. In May 2001, the DROC unsuccessfully reopened negotiations with IDI to annul the agreement, but the government subsequently announced that all licensed diamond traders would again be allowed to export diamonds thereby effectively overriding the monopoly. In July 2001, international donors pledged $240 million to support economic and reconstruction projects. The World Bank, the IMF, and the AfDB pledged to undertake discussions with donors to address the DROC's debt burden of $13 billion.
Trade Climate	A WTO Member, the DROC has a 1991 national tariff schedule and a 1997 tariff schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition its WTO schedule [LXVIII]. Effectively, the DROC applies the tariff schedule of the *CEMAC* according to the WTO Secretariat. The DROC's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 55 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 0.1 percent charge, 20 agriculture tariff lines at a lower 19.5 percent average tariff rate (15 percent-to-20 percent range), manufactures at a 100 percent tariff ceiling, and 224 manufactures tariff lines at a lower 20 percent average tariff rate (5 percent-to-50 percent range). The DROC claims initial negotiating rights regarding 4 agriculture and 22 manufactures tariffs. A limited World Bank report estimated the average tariff in DROC in 1994 at 34.1 percent. The DROC is a member of *CEMAC*, COMESA, and SADC regional trading agreements. In 2000, U.S. imports from the DROC totaled $212 million and consisted primarily of petroleum. U.S. exports to the DROC totaled $10 million and consisted principally of used clothing and textiles, wheat, and meslin.
Privatization	No current information is available on DROC's privatization program.
Investment Climate	Foreign investors remain wary of investing in the DROC because of the volatile climate created by the ongoing war and by ineffective government economic policies. The assassination of President Laurent Kabila in January of 2001 removed one obstacle to a settlement of the country's long-running war. Following his death, newly inaugurated President Joseph Kabila has attempted to revive the peace process. The newly formed government made encouraging moves by pledging to liberalize its economy and to stabilize and revamp the mining and investment codes. In February 2001, the DROC announced a new liberalization policy that will allow business transactions to be made in both Congolese francs and foreign currencies. Prompted by the IMF, the Central Bank announced a floating exchange rate, the imposition of more realistic fuel prices, and the timely payment of civil servants.

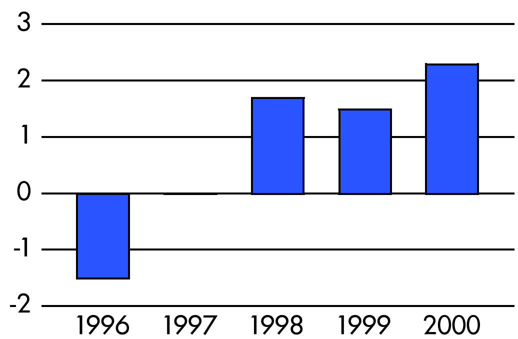
DJIBOUTI

Origins of GDP



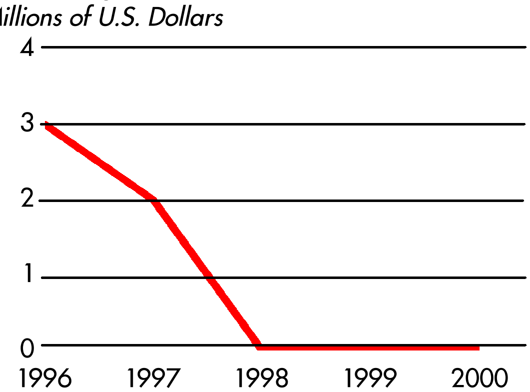
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



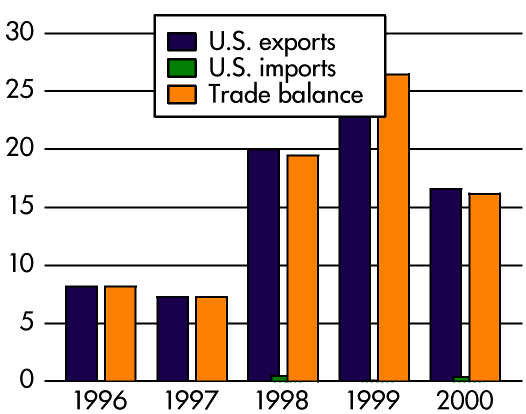
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, Dfr bn)	91.2	94.3	98.4
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	1.7	1.5	2.3
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	0.1	2.0	2.0
Population ($000)	643	662	670
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	59	260	--
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	239	440	--
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	180	180	--
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-14	-32.9	-35.9
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	66.5	70.6	67.8
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	288	280	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	5.3	5.0	--
Exchange Rate (Dfr/US$)	177.7	177.7	177.7

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1998		Main Imports, 1998	
Re-exports	45	Food & beverages	53
Locally produced goods	14	Qat	17
		Petroleum Products	17
		Machinery	15

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

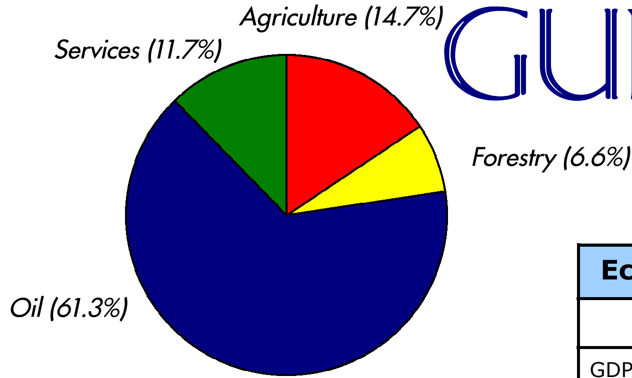
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Somalia	50%	France	14%
Yemen	21%	Saudi Arabia	14%
France	16%	Ethiopia	9%
Ethiopia	4%	China	7%
UAE	4%	UK	6%

Djibouti

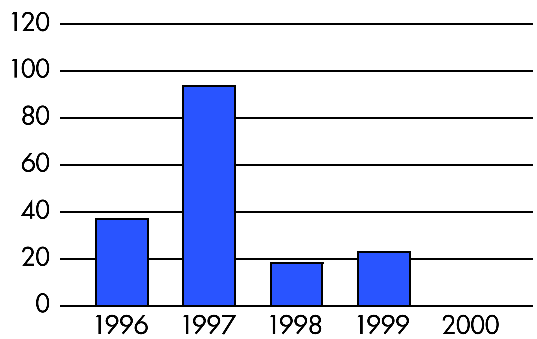
Economic Profile	Djibouti's continues to suffer from the effects of a prolonged drought affecting Eastern Africa, high unemployment, social unrest, and widespread poverty. The domestic political situation remains fragile and without significant structural reforms the economy is not expected to manifest any significant growth in 2001-02. Djibouti's 2000 budget contained significant reforms to its tax regime, including simplification of its domestic sales tax and the abolition of all excise taxes except those on qat, alcohol, tobacco, and petroleum products. Nearly 75 percent of its GDP in 1998 was service centered, dependent on Djibouti's port, railway, civil service, and French military garrison. Djibouti is an expensive place to conduct business. Growth in 2000 measured just over 2 percent. In May 2000, the government contracted out port management to the Dubai Ports Authority for 20 years. Although port tariffs were raised in February 2001, Ethiopian resistance, forced the proposed increases to be trimmed back and limited the scope for further upward adjustments in 2001-02. The tight conditions attached to Djibouti's 3-year enhanced structural adjustment facility loan from the IMF will make the implementation of reforms and disbursement of funds far from easy. After delaying 5 years, it is unlikely that the Djiboutian government will be able, even with increased expatriate technical assistance, to meet the timetable set by the IMF.
Trade Climate	A founding WTO Member, Djibouti has no national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, other than its WTO schedule [CXXXVII]. Djibouti's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 40 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 100 percent charge, 33 agriculture tariff lines at a higher 196 percent average tariff (50 percent-to-450 percent range), manufactures at a 40 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 100 percent charge, and 13 manufactures tariff lines at a higher 101 percent average tariff (50 percent-to-230 percent range). Djibouti is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA and IGAD. Djibouti was designated a lesser developed beneficiary country under the AGOA. In 2000, U.S. imports from Djibouti totaled $419,000, 67 percent consisting of articles exported and returned, not advanced or improved in condition and animals exported and returned (HTS 9801). U.S. exports to Djibouti totaled $16.6 million consisting primarily of fertilizers, used clothing and textiles, and medical equipment.
Privatization	No current information is available on Djibouti's privatization program.
Investment Climate	Djibouti welcomes all foreign direct investment, but maintains close commercial ties with France. Business activities are conducted in French and startup costs for new businesses are high because Djibouti is one of the most expensive places in the world to live. On April 3, 2000, the government announced its intent to impose restrictions on foreign companies working in Djibouti's shipping and transport sectors. If implemented, foreign-managed companies will be excluded from stevedoring and shipping agency work. The restrictions will primarily affect several European firms and Ethiopia's state-owned Maritime Transit Service Enterprise, which currently handles more than 50 percent of all goods transiting Djibouti to Ethiopia. Djibouti has no specific labeling or marking requirement except on cigarettes. Senior Customs Officials announced in May 2001 that Djibouti had notified the WTO Committee on Customs Valuation that it would adopt the Brussels Customs Validation. The government signed a peace accord with a militant faction of the Front pour la Restauration de l'unite et de la Democratie (FRUD) in May 2001. The accord did not bring in significant new aid flows as the government had expected. On April 16, 2001, the government closed all its borders with Somalia (air, land, and sea). Djibouti initiated this action in response to a statement by the Somalia president, accusing Djibouti of trying to undermine Somalia's sovereignty. Daallo Airlines, a larger employer in both Djibouti and Somalia, is the primary airline to the Persian Gulf states via Somalia. The closure will affect both passenger and cargo traffic. Revenue is already down at the airport, one of Djibouti's leading money makers. The border closure resulted in a shortage of dollars, important for an economy reliant on imports and exports.

EQUATORIAL GUNIEA

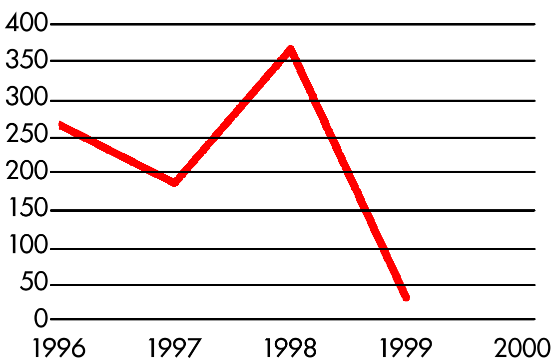
Origins of GDP



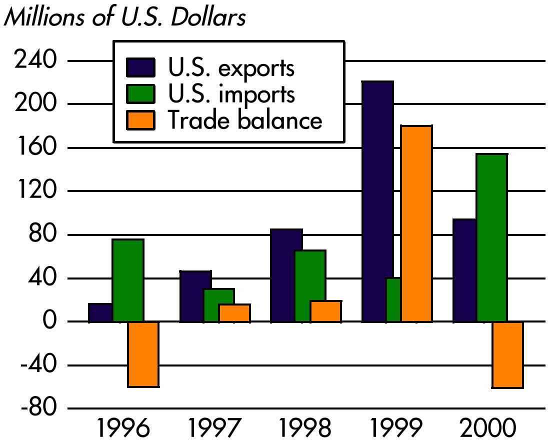
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, CFAfr bn)	295.8	496.9	--
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	18.5	23.2	--
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	7.8	1.0	--
Population (mn)	0.43	0.45	--
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	413	714	--
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	357	428	--
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	56	286	--
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-327	−221	--
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	0.80	3.35	--
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	216.5	207.9	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	1.4	0.8	--
Exchange Rate (CFAfr\US$)	590.0	615.7	--

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Petroleum	629	Petroleum sector	352
Timber	63	Manufactured goods & equipment	76
Cocoa	7		

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

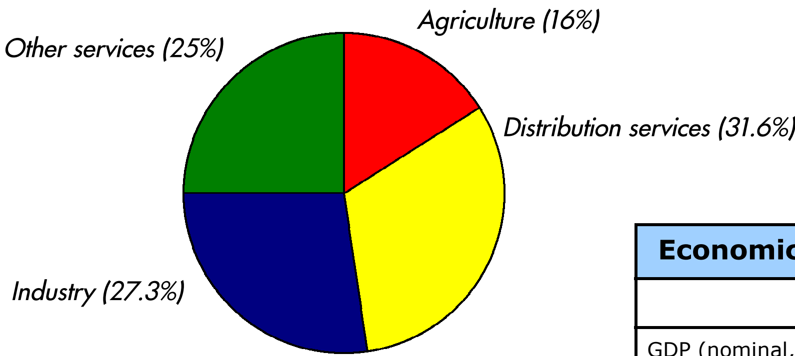
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
China	24%	US	60%
Japan	7%	France	12%
US	7%	Spain	8%
Korea	5%	Italy	6%

Equatorial Guinea

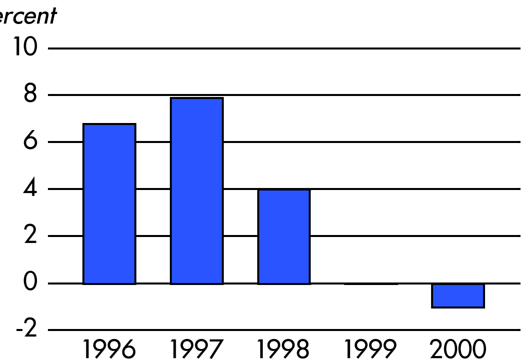
Economic Profile	In 2000-01, Equatorial Guinea's economy continued to be constrained by a small domestic market, inadequate transport infrastructure, and by a poorly developed banking system. Nonetheless, the country's GDP is expected to grow during 2001-02 driven by relatively high oil prices and new investment in the oil sector, which accounted for 83 percent of GNP in 2000. Equatorial Guinea's oil and gas production has grown significantly, with oil production nearly doubling from 1998 to April 2001. Oil production is expected to keep climbing during 2002, but at a slower rate than in 1999 and 2001. Natural gas production could rise dramatically in the coming years. The non-oil sector is expected to grow significantly, notably in forestry, construction, and oil-related services. The manufacturing sector remains small, representing less than 4 percent of the GDP. Although agriculture employs around 65 percent of the population, only 15 percent of available land is cultivated and most its production is for direct consumption. Guinea's most important agricultural commodity is rice that is grown on 50 percent of all cultivated land. Any appreciation of the CFA franc against the U.S. dollar is likely to have an adverse effect on timber exports. The IMF announced in February 2001, that Equatorial Guinea had qualified for $91 million in debt relief under HIPC program.
Trade Climate	Not a WTO Member, Equatorial Guinea has no national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, and has no WTO schedule, although it did previously maintain a *de facto* application of the GATT 1947 to its commercial policy. No tariff averages were reported by multilateral institutions for Equatorial Guinea. Equatorial Guinea is a member of CEMAC regional trading agreements. In 2000, U.S. exports to Equatorial Guinea totaled $94.7 million, 56 percent of which were oil and gas field machinery and equipment. U.S. imports from Equatorial Guinea totaled $154.7 million, 93 percent of which was petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals and petroleum oils from bituminous minerals (other than crude).
Privatization	The poor condition of most state-owned enterprises has made it difficult for Equatorial Guinea to attract potential foreign investors. The government pledged to make a decision on privatizing the mining sector parastatal ANAIM before the end of December 2001. In February 2001, the government established a state oil company, Petroleo de Guinea Equatorial (PetroGuniea) to tighten its grip on management of the oil sector.
Investment Climate	The World Bank and the IMF continue to support Equatorial Guinea through debt relief under the HIPC initiative. The IMF also assisted the country in preparing its budget for 2001 emphasizing economic stability. As a CEMAC member, Equatorial Guinea banned certain meat products from other countries based on concerns over bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), also known as mad cow disease. Equatorial Guinea has attracted more foreign direct investment that many of its larger neighbors, ranking fifth out of the 48 countries in 1995-99. FDI has been largely restricted to several large oil and gas projects. In 1999, the government conducted a seemingly far-reaching campaign to improve transparency and accountability.

ERITREA

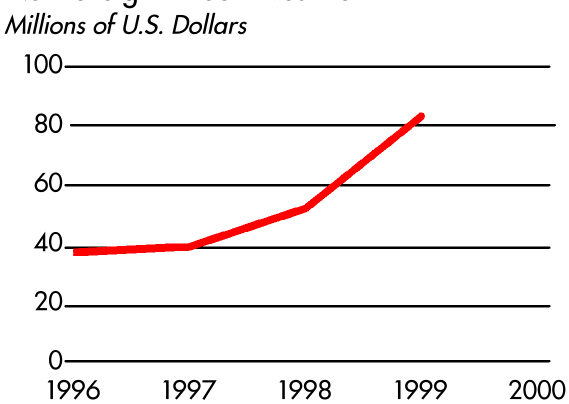
Origins of GDP



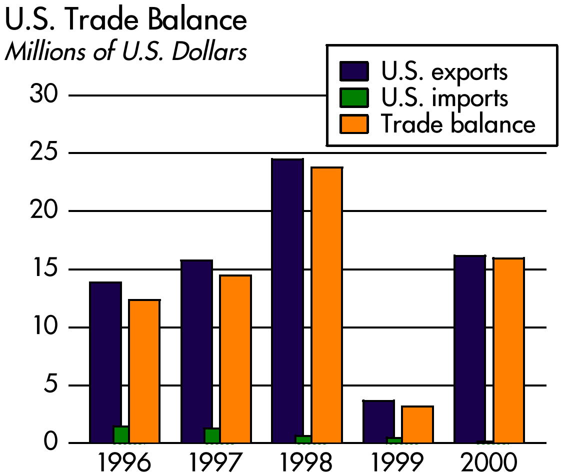
Real GDP Growth Rate



Net Foreign Direct Investment



U.S. Trade Balance



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, Nfa bn)	5.9	6.8	7.6
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	4.0	0.0	-1.0
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	16.6	12.0	14.0
Population (mn)	3.88	4.01	4.11
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	28	26	24
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	527	560	500
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-499	-534	-476
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-238	-219	-195
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	--	--	--
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	142	242	281
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	--	--	--
Exchange Rate (Nfa/US$)	7.30	8.50	9.70

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1998		Main Imports, 1998	
Crude materials	12	Machinery & transport equipment	141
Food & live animals	8	Manufactured goods	88
Manufactured goods	4	Food & live animals	63
		Chemical & chemical products	21

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1998

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Sudan	27.2%	Italy	17.4%
Ethiopia	26.5%	UAE	16.2%
Japan	13.2%	Germany	5.7%
UAE	7.3%	UK	4.5%
Italy	5.3%	Korea	4.4%

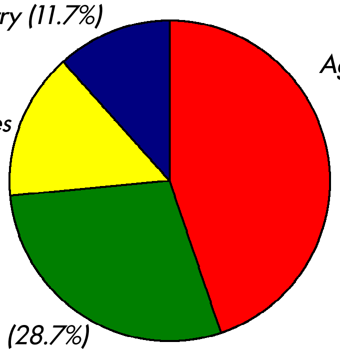
Eritrea

Economic Profile and Developments	The Eritrean economy has been severely damaged by war and recurring droughts. A border war erupted between Eritrea and Ethiopia in 1998 and again in May 2000 when Ethiopia initiated a major military offensive deep into Eritrea. Industry composes 27.3 percent of Eritrea's GDP, while distribution services and other services account for 56.6 percent. GDP growth in Eritrea has fallen from nearly 8 percent in 1996 to zero growth in 1999 and shrank by 1.0 percent in 2000. According to the U.S. State Department, the Government of Eritrea is committed to a market economy and privatization, and it has made development and economic recovery its priorities. However, much of the transportation and communications infrastructure that was not destroyed by the war is outmoded and deteriorating. The main driving force behind growth will be donor money aimed at post-war reconstruction and the resettlement of displaced people. Economic growth in 2002 will be dependent on the weather, the demobilization of the army, and IMF and World Bank assistance. Eritrea secured a financial aid package of $288 million from the World Bank, the AfDB, and other international donors in December 2000 for Eritrea's emergency recovery program. The program aims to revitalize war-damaged infrastructure and development facilities, promote human welfare, and support the balance of payments during January 2001 to December 2002. The Agriculture Ministry indicated that crop production in 2000 was down and that crop production in 2001 will cause a corresponding drop in aggregate food supplies. Low and poorly distributed rainfall in July and August 2000 prevented most crops from germinating and much of the prime agricultural land was in war-affected areas. The main constraints to the development of agriculture are the lack of irrigation, extensive soil erosion, lack of rural financial and marketing services, and outmoded technology. Eritrea was also adversely affected in September 2000 when Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and the Gulf States imposed a ban on livestock imports from Eritrea and East Africa because of an outbreak of Rift Valley Fever on the Arabian Peninsula. In December 2001, Eritrea will hold elections for the presidency, parliamentary, and local elected officials. These will be Eritrea's first elections since gaining its independence from Ethiopia. Eritrea and Ethiopia signed a peace treaty to end the 2-year border war in December 2000. Eritrea signed a $4.6 million loan agreement in March 2001 with Kuwait for the rehabilitation and upgrading of the Hirgigo power plant.
Trade Climate and Developments	Not a WTO Member, Eritrea has no national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, and has no WTO schedule. No tariff averages were reported by multilateral institutions for Eritrea. Eritrea is a member of COMESA and IGAD regional trading agreements. There are no areas designated as foreign trade zones and/or free ports in Eritrea. The government, however, plans to convert Massawa into a foreign trade zone and Assab into a transshipment port. Until May 1998, Assab served as a principal port for Ethiopia. Eritrea was designated as one of the 34 beneficiary countries under AGOA, as well as one of the 28 lesser developped beneficiary countries under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Eritrea totaled $16.2 million, 52 percent of which were wheat or meslin. U.S. imports from Eritrea totaled $203,000 and consisted principally of shirts, sweaters, sweatshirts, and waistcoats; raw skins; raw materials in the manufacturer of beverages; and printed books.
Privatization	The government reported in July of 2000 that three state-owned enterprises had been sold, including Eritrea Textiles Factory, the Sembel Household Furniture Factory, and the Haddas Lime Factory. The government encourages foreign firms to participate in the privatization of state owned enterprises. In some cases, the government promotes joint ventures with foreign investors rather than outright privatization. By June 2001, the government had partially or fully sold 34 out of 39 public enterprises designated for privatization. Foreign investors were among the buyers or joint venture partners. In a bid to attract more foreign direct investment, the government has announced plans to revise the investment proclamation and implement comprehensive tax and customs reforms
Investment Climate and Developments	The government issued its Investment Proclamation in 1994. The proclamation eliminates joint venture pre-requisites, opens all sectors of the economy to foreign investment (except for domestic retail and wholesale trade; import and commission agency), reduces tax on profits, allows remittance of profits in foreign currency, and minimizes customs duties on capital goods. According to the U.S. State Department, however, the application of investment regulations is not always consistent or transparent. Large investments almost always require a local partner, often the government or the ruling party. The investment screening process, which may take a long time due to lack of skilled manpower, can also be used as a more direct impediment to investment in order to limit competition or protect domestic interests.

Investment Climate and Developments-Continued	There are no discriminatory or onerous visa, residence, or work permit requirements for foreign investors. Work and residence permits can usually be obtained within a few weeks. Foreign investors do not face unfavorable tax treatment, denial of licenses, discriminatory import or export policies, or inequitable tariff and nontariff barriers. CMS Oil, an affiliate of CMSEnergy Corporation of the United States, was granted an oil-prospecting permit in May 2001 covering offshore areas in the northeast of the country. The government is hopeful of finding commercially viable oil deposits.

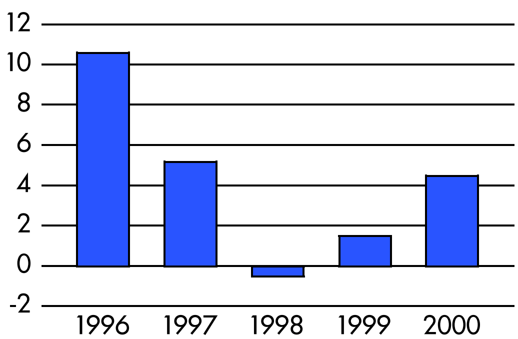
ETHIOPIA

Origins of GDP



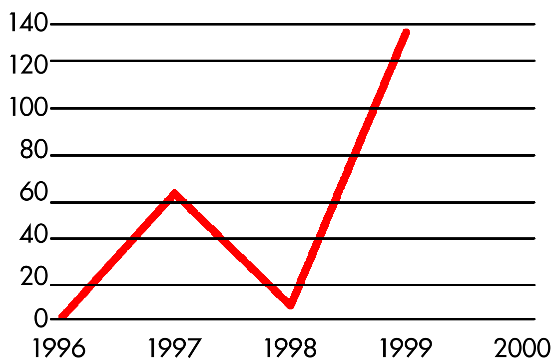
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



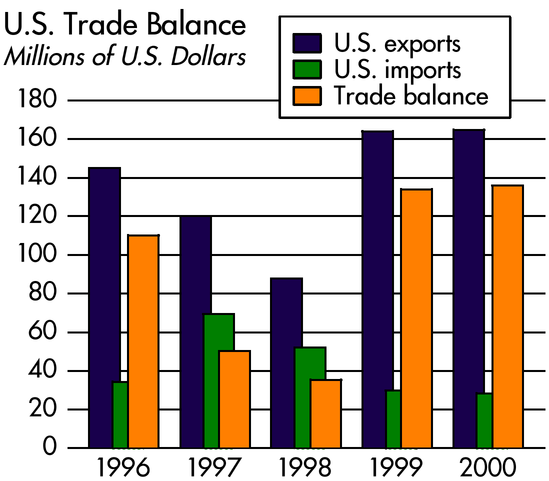
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators	1998	1999	2000
GDP at factor cost (nominal,Birr bn)	41.4	45.8	51.4
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	-0.5	1.5	4.5
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	0.9	4.8	5.0
Population (mn)	59.9	61.4	62.0
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	560	448	450
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	1,309	1,244	1,475
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-749	-796	-1,025
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	134	-316	--
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	511	459	384
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	10.3	5.5	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	11.3	16.8	--
Exchange Rate (Birr/US$)	7.12	7.94	8.11

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1998/99		Main Imports, 1998/99	
Coffee	259	Machinery	81
Qat	47	Vehicles	75
Oilseeds	44	Metal & metal products	74
Pulses	40	Electrical products	39

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Germany	16.6%	Saudi Arabia	24.0%
Japan	12.9%	Italy	8.2%
Djibouti	10.4%	Russia	5.7%
Saudi Arabia	7.0%	US	5.3%

Ethiopia

Economic Profile and Developments

Ethiopia's economy has suffered a major decline in recent years. Poor rainfall related to a regional drought has had a disastrous effect on agriculture. But the IMF forecast that Ethiopia's GDP will grow by 6.5 percent in 2001 and by 7 percent in 2002 with the restoration of external lending, gradual reductions in military spending, and improved prospects for growth. GDP growth depends heavily on agricultural production, and predictions of a good harvest appear plausible for 2000 if the meher main crop harvests take place later in the year than usual. There could be a 10 percent rebound in agricultural production. Agricultural output accounts for 40 percent of Ethiopia's GDP and the Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority estimated that coffee production, Ethiopia's main foreign-exchange earner, would decline by 15 to 20 percent in 2000-01due to expected dry spells in coffee-growing regions and to the continued effects of coffee berry disease. Inflationary pressures should ease slightly in 2001-02 owing to lower food prices, although high fuel prices and sales-tax increase will keep this to a minimum. The Ethiopian burr is expected to further depreciate in 2001-02 owing to low international prices for exports of coffee, hides and skins, and high import costs resulting from reconstruction. Lower military expenditures in 2002 should help narrow the current-account deficit. Livestock, hides, and skins have been banned by Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and the United Arab Emirates due to outbreaks of Rift Valley fever in the horn of Africa.

The ending of the 2-year border war with Eritrea brought a resumption of multilateral lending. Linkage between foreign financial support for reconstruction and broader economic reform will continue through 2001-02. Specific policy indicators of the greatest concern to donors remain the fiscal deficit and the war-induced jump in domestic borrowing. Improved agricultural production in 2000 has reduced the number of people reliant on emergency assistance by almost 4 million since mid-2000. The government estimated that 400,000 people were displaced by fighting in Tigray, and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that Ethiopia will need emergency food for 6.5 million people in 2001.

The Paris Club of Official Creditors agreed to reschedule Ethiopia's outstanding debt in April 2001. Approximately 67 percent of Ethiopia's $430 million debt payments, due in March 2004, were rescheduled, cutting Ethiopia's debt-service to nearly $184 million during 2000-01. In March 2001, the IMF approved, in principal, $112 million in loans to Ethiopia under the PRGF facility. The World Bank agreed to lend $150 million to Ethiopia to help stabilize the economy. Specific policy indicators of most concern to donors remain the fiscal deficit, estimated to be around 13 percent of GDP in 2001-02, and the jump in domestic borrowing due to the war, which only a resumption of external lending is likely to bring down.

Trade Climate and Developments

A non-acceding observer at the WTO, Ethiopia has a 1998 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, although it has no WTO schedule. UNCTAD reports Ethiopia applies a 42.2 percent average agriculture tariff (5-80 percent range), and a 26.5 percent average manufactures tariff (up to 80 percent). A limited World Bank report estimated the average tariff in Ethiopia in 1995 at 16.3 percent. Ethiopia is a member of COMESA and IGAD.

Ethiopia was designated as one of the 34 beneficiary countries under AGOA, as well as one of the 28 lesser developed beneficiary countries under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Ethiopia totaled $165 million, 61 percent of which was wheat or meslin; malt abstracts and food preparation of flour, meal, and milk; and soybean oil. U.S. imports from Ethiopia totaled $28.7 million, 76 percent of which were coffee and oil seeds and oleaginous fruits.

Privatization

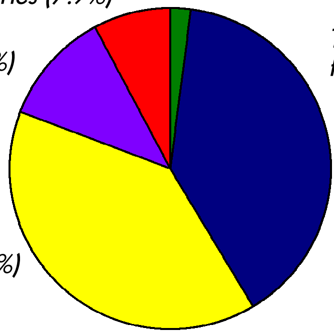
According to the U.S. State Department, Ethiopia is open to foreign firms for participation in the privatization program, but in many cases, the government promotes joint ventures with Ethiopian private concerns rather than outright sales. Ethiopia has stated a goal of privatizing all state-owned firms, with the exception of certain companies in sectors it considers strategic or sensitive. So far, Ethiopia has privatized nearly 200 companies, though most of these have been small enterprises in trade and the service sector. The Ethiopian Privatization Agency has announced the scheduled divestiture of around 120 state-owned firms between 2001 and 2003. In August 2000, the agency announced that PriceWaterhouse had been contracted to conduct a feasibility study and strategy to privatize the country's telecommunications network. Companies likely to undergo privatization in the near future include breweries, hotels, textile and garment factories, construction and building materials industries, food factories, tanneries, and cotton, tea, and cereal farms. None of Ethiopia's utilities have been privatized to date.

Ethiopia-Continued

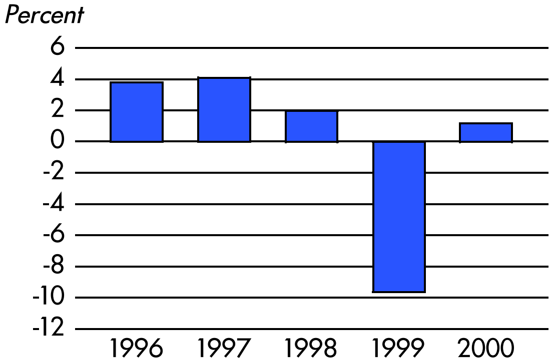
Investment Climate and Developments	According to the U.S. State Department, Ethiopia has announced a market-oriented economic development strategy, and has thus tried to open the economy to private investment. Steps it has taken include the elimination of discriminatory treatment (tax, credit, and foreign trade) of the private sector, the simplification of administrative procedures, and the establishment of clearer rules regulating business activities. Foreign investors, however, still find Ethiopia a difficult environment in which to penetrate. Many sectors (including services and trade in particular), prohibit foreign investment. The government also keeps tight control over the utilities and the transport sector, and prohibits foreign participation in banking and insurance. Previous reforms designed to partially liberalize the foreign exchange regime have been rescinded. Importers must put up 100 percent of the purchase price when they open letters of credit and must petition the national bank for approval to buy imported inputs. Land cannot be purchased or sold. It must be leased, often at exorbitant rates and after long delays. Government procedures and paperwork are usually complicated and time-consuming. The transportation system and telecommunication network are inadequate. Despite a relatively well-educated labor force, there are shortages in highly skilled professions and proficiency in the English language in not universal. The government is working to develop new economic and trade policies that encourage foreign investment in its economy.

GABON

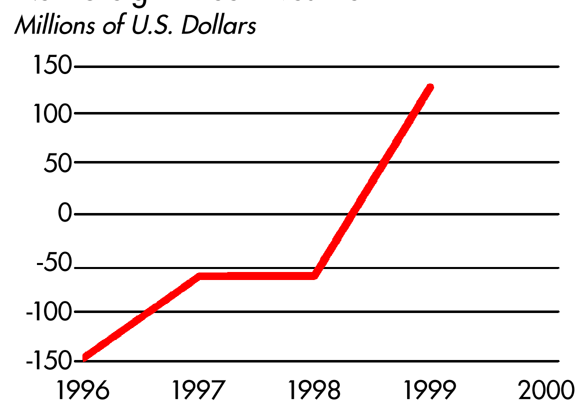
Origins of GDP



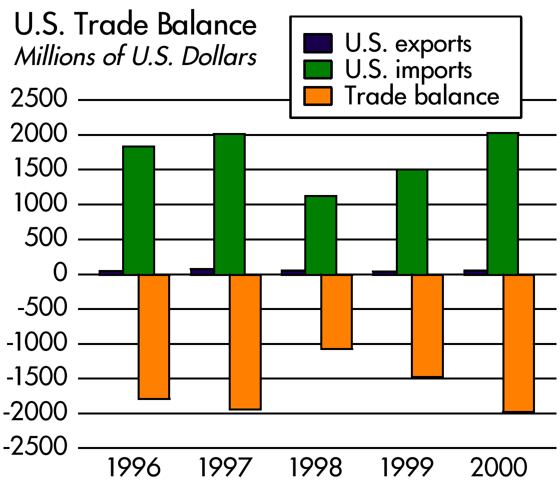
Real GDP Growth Rate



Net Foreign Direct Investment



U.S. Trade Balance



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal,CFAfr bn)	2.8	2.5	2.7
GDP (US$ bn)	4.8	4.1	3.7
Real GDP Growth (%)	2.0	-9.6	1.2
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	2.3	-0.7	2.5
Population (mn)	1.2	1.2	1.3
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	1,915.6	2,393.7	3,338.6
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b.)	1,025.9	841.3	902.0
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	889.7	1,552.4	2,436.6
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-919.4	-72.4	465.0
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	15.4	18.0	200.0
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	4.4	4.0	3.7
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	13.2	19.5	19.7
Exchange Rate (CFAfr/US$)	590.0	615.7	712.0

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Petroleum (crude)	1,829	Machinery & equipment	170.0
Timber	328	Food & agricultural goods	107.5
Manganese	135	Non-food consumer goods	76.1
		Transport goods	41.3

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

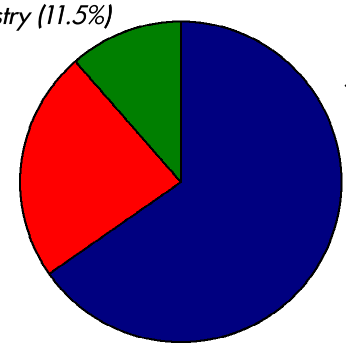
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
US	46.6%	France	63.7%
France	19.2%	US	3.9%
China	8.1%	UK	2.1%
Japan	1.3%	Netherlands	2.0%

Gabon

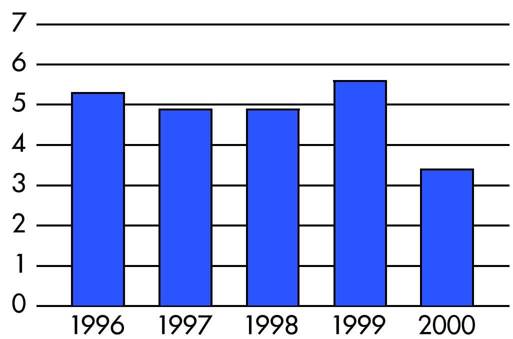
Economic Profile	Gabon is sub-Saharan Africa's third largest producer and exporter of crude oil, and oil revenues account for 40 percent of total government revenue and 60 percent of gross investment. Petroleum accounts for 40 percent of GDP, while another 40 percent is made up of trade and services. GDP recovered in 2000 with 1.2 percent growth, following the 9.6 percent decline in GDP recorded in 1999. Faced with the prospects of declining oil production, the government is promoting increased petroleum exploration and increased investment in both the oil and non-oil sectors. Non-oil sectors, mainly manganese and wood processing, are expected to be boosted by the greater efficiency of Gabon's reorganized customs administration, the settlement of domestic public debt arrears, and receipts from privatization in 2002. Gabon reached a stand-by agreement with the IMF in October 2000, and a debt rescheduling deal with the Paris Club in December.
Trade Climate	A founding WTO Member, Gabon has a 1998 national tariff schedule and a 1990 tariff schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition its WTO schedule [XLVII]. Effectively, Gabon applies the tariff schedule of the *Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale* according to the WTO Secretariat. A 1998 CEMAC tariff schedule is available at the WTO Secretariat. Gabon's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 60 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 200 percent charge and 11 manufactures tariff lines at a 60 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 150 percent charge. The 2001 WTO trade policy review of Gabon indicates that in 2001 Gabon applied a 22.9 percent average agriculture tariff (up to 50 percent), and a 17.5 percent average manufactures tariff (up to 50 percent), excluding petroleum. Somewhat less recent UNCTAD information reports essentially the same data. The World Bank reports a 1998 tariff schedule where Gabon applies a 25.1 percent average agriculture tariff, and a 19.7 percent average manufactures tariff. However, a limited World Bank report estimated the average tariff in Gabon in 1995 at 18.6 percent. Gabon is a member of regional trading agreements involving *CEMAC*. Gabon was designated as one of the 34 AGOA beneficiary countries. In 2000, U.S. imports from Gabon totaled $2.0 billion, comprised largely of energy related products. Other U.S. imports from Gabon include chemical products, agricultural products, and minerals and metals. U.S. exports to Gabon totaled $63 million, and consisted largely of transportation equipment and agricultural products.
Privatization	The following state-run enterprises have already been privatized: water and electricity (1997), sugar (1997), extraction of timber (1998), importation and distribution of food products (1998), the railway (1999), and cement (2000). The process has lost momentum since 1999, but the state-owned Offices des postes et telecommunications, air transport, port, and oil refining are targeted for privatization.
Investment Climate	The Gabonese Investment Code is generally more liberal than many of its African neighbors, though Gabon does not formally recognize the principle of equal national treatment. The government reserves the right to favor Gabonese firms over foreign firms. One example are preferences in place that favor Gabonese-owned small- and medium-sized businesses. A new investment code is being drafted, but has yet to be adopted. This code would further liberalize foreign investment and investment procedures in general. Under this code, foreign companies with head offices in Gabon would enjoy the same rights as a Gabonese company. Gabonese law allows foreign and local firms to operate as branches, "Societes a Responsabilite Limitee" (SARL) or "Societes Anonymes" (SA). Foreign investors may wholly own either kind of entity. The two types of branches are different in several ways, but the most significant difference comes primarily from the minimum capital requirements and the conditions under which shares may be resold. Other important issues in the reform process have included the privatization of public enterprises and elaboration of anti-competitive laws. Corruption is an issue that dominates Gabon's reform agenda following renewed pressure from the IMF to enact an anti-corruption law providing for the establishment of an independent anti-corruption agency. The government is currently emphasizing transparency and good governance, improving fiscal management, and civil service reform. Investment is hindered among other things by high costs and various non-tariff trade barriers.

THE GAMBIA

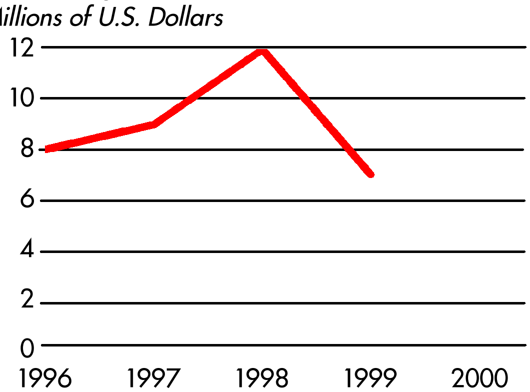
Origins of GDP



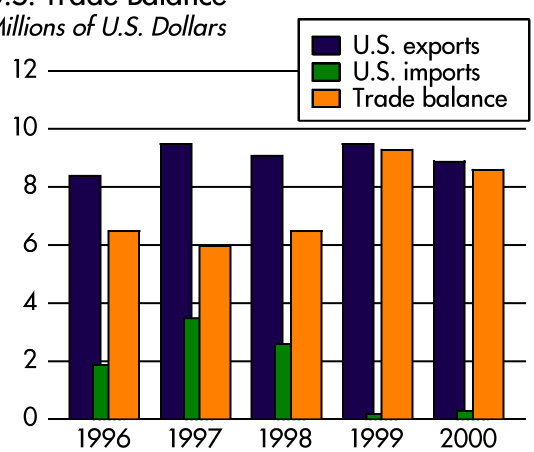
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal,D mn)	4,479	4,956	5,171
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	4.9	5.6	3.4
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	1.1	3.8	0.9
Population (mn)	1.19	1.23	1.27
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	137.8	125.8	--
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	219.6	202.5	--
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-81.8	-76.7	--
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-81.8	-76.6	--
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	106	111	109
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	477	421	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	9.7	8.7	--
Exchange Rate (D/US$)	10.64	11.39	17.99

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Re-exports	104.0	Food & beverages	89.4
Groundnut products	10.0	Manufactures	53.8
Fish & fish preparations	3.1	Machinery & transport equipment	46.5
		Minerals & fuel	12.4

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

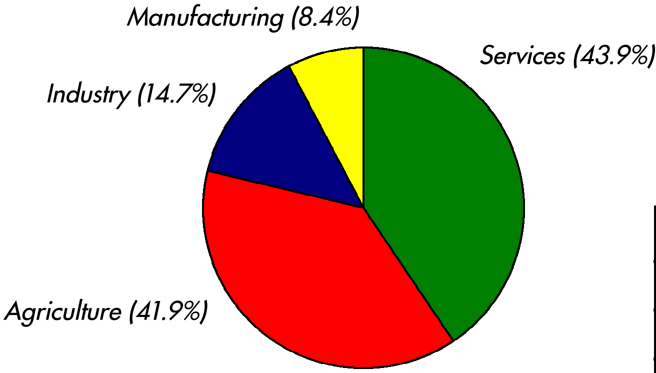
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Belgium-Luxembourg	58.7%	China (incl. Hong Kong)	49.1%
Japan	20.0%	UK	15.4%
UK	7.1%	Netherlands	11.6%
Spain	2.0%	Brazil	9.9%
		Senegal	9.7%

The Gambia

Economic Profile	About 65 percent of The Gambia's GDP is comprised of services, but the country still relies heavily on groundnut production and subsistence farming . This is despite government efforts to encourage alternatives, including flowers for the European market, tropical fruit, and cotton. Approximately 45 percent of the country's total arable land is planted with groundnuts. Rice, the main staple food in the Gambia, is mainly imported. Real GDP growth slowed from 5.6 percent in 1999 to 3.4 percent in 2000. One reason for the slowdown has been a virtual collapse in the groundnut market and declines in the trade and tourism sectors. The decline in tourism stemmed from political factors, as the government banned all-inclusive holidays and major tour operators froze operations in the country after a January 2000 coup. Trade was affected by difficulties in the marketing of groundnuts combined with a drop in re-export activities. Other agricultural sectors have performed well, with cereal, vegetable and fruit production increasing by more than 10 percent in 2000. The investment budget allocations include 16 percent of total expenditure to agriculture and natural resources; 30 percent for public utilities; 19 percent for tourism, trade, and finance; and 13 percent for education and health. The dalasi has continued to weaken against the U.S. dollar, leading to a rise in the price of basic commodities. The spread between the official market rate and the parallel exchange rate has been widening, and some businessmen have shifted to using Senegal's currency. Macroeconomic policy likely will be affected by Presidential and legislative elections, which are scheduled in October 2001 and January 2002, respectively. The ruling Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction Party (APRC) is expected to call for tighter state control over state and public institutions. The IMF's PRGF facility will continue to focus the Gambia's economic policy. The World Bank and the IMF agreed to support a comprehensive debt reduction package for the Gambia under the HIPC facility. The African Development Bank has announced debt relief of $18.5 million to the Gambia in April 2001. The debt relief will be provided by reducing up to 80 percent of the country's annual debt service and is aimed at freeing up resources for poverty reduction. Relief from all of the Gambia's creditors total $67 million, which is equivalent to 27 percent of total outstanding debt. In February 2001, the IMF announced that The Gambia had qualified for $91 million in debt relief under the HIPC program. The Gambia's total external debt stands at over $276 million. The agreement will help the Gambia advance its poverty reduction programs and stimulate the economic growth.
Trade Climate	A WTO Member, the Gambia has no national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, other than its WTO schedule [CX]. The Gambia's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 110 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 10 percent charge, and binds 13 agriculture tariff lines at a lower 35 percent average tariff (20-85 percent range), plus a 10 percent charge. The schedule binds 6 manufactures tariff lines at a 47 percent average tariff (30-80 percent range), plus a 10 percent charge. A World Bank report estimated the average tariff in the Gambia in 1997 at 13.6 percent. The Gambia is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS. In 2000, U.S. exports to the Gambia totaled $9 million and consisted principally of soybean oil, donated relief or charity items, cigar, rice, and malt extract. U.S. imports from the Gambia totaled $342,000 and consisted primarily of crustaceans and woven cotton fabrics.
Privatization	The government plans to privatize major parastatals, including the National Printing and Stationery Corporation, Gambia Telecommunications and the Maintenance Service Agency. Eskom of South Africa, bought a 50 percent stake in the electricity and water utility, NAWEC.
Investment Climate	The government has made substantial progress in implementing economic reforms, with a strong emphasis on fiscal consolidation and transparency, trade liberalization, poverty reduction and job creation. The government will also send positive signals towards foreign investors, hoping to draw in private capital to finance major public works. Monetary policy will remain tight, helping to maintain low rates of inflation and a relatively stable exchange rate. Lending rates, remain prohibitively high, ranging from 19 percent to 24 percent. Presidential elections are due in October 2001.

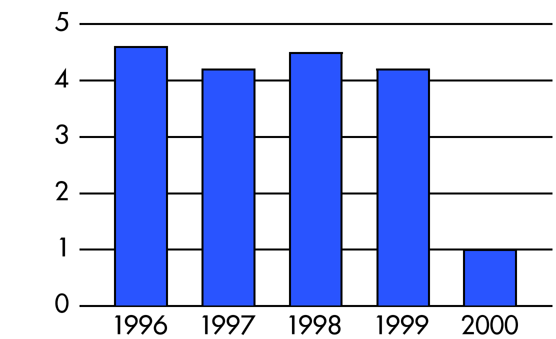
GHANA

Origins of GDP



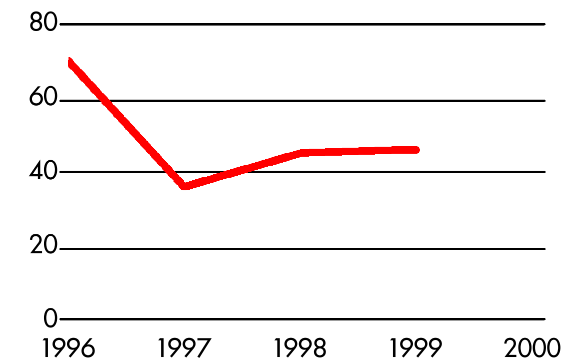
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



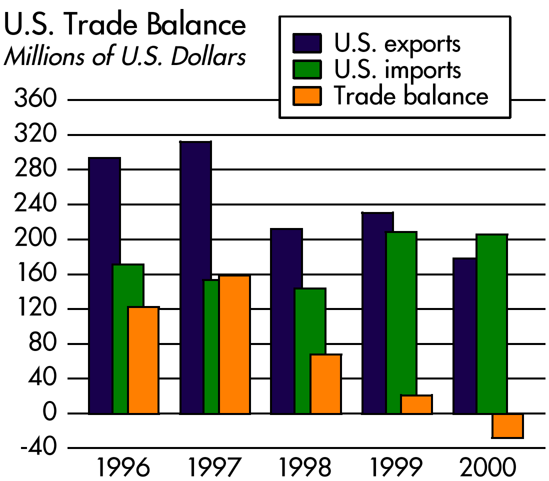
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal,C bn)	17.4	20.3	25.9
GDP (US$ mn)	7.5	7.7	4.9
Real GDP Growth (%)	4.5	4.2	1.0
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	14.6	12.4	25.2
Population (mn)	18.5	18.9	19.4
Goods Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	2,090.8	2,116.6	1,940.6
Goods Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	2,896.5	3,228.1	2,832.5
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-805.7	-1,111.5	-891.9
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-380.0	-766.0	-457.7
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	377.0	453.8	320.0
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	6.9	6.9	7.1
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	20.0	17.1	14.9
Exchange Rate (C/US$)	2,314.2	2,647.3	5,321.7

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1990	
Gold	711	Capital goods	544
Cocoa beans & products	537	Intermediate goods	356
Timber & products	174	Fuel & energy	210
		Consumer goods	124

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Togo	21%	Nigeria	15%
UK	19%	UK	9%
US	15%	US	8%
Italy	15%	Italy	4%
Netherlands	15%	Spain	3%

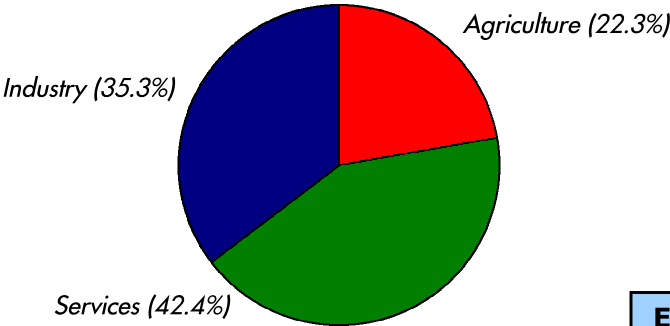
Ghana

Economic Profile and Developments	Ghana's GDP growth fell to 1.0 percent in 2000, following several years of 4-5 percent growth. Much of the slowdown is due to a rapid depreciation of its currency; a decline in world prices for cocoa, timber, and gold; and a sharp increase in the world price of crude oil. These external shocks contributed to a significant balance of payments deficit in 2000 and reduced government revenue and foreign exchange reserves. The growth in agricultural production declined from 3.9 percent in 1999 to 2.1 percent in 2000 and the growth in Ghana's industrial sector was slowed in 2000 owing to high interest rates and the depreciating currency. Services account for approximately 40 percent of Ghana's economy, while agriculture, forestry and fisheries account for another 42 percent. The government hopes GDP growth will return soon, led by growth in the agricultural sector and the resumption of donor inflows. Foreign aid is hoped to provide the foreign exchange required by the import-reliant services and industrial sectors. Higher inflows will also reduce government reliance on domestic debt, allowing a loosening of monetary policy. Servicing of domestic and foreign debt accounts for 47 percent of all government expenditures. Inflation is projected to decline from 46 percent in 2000 to 17 percent in 2002, implying further depreciation of the cedi. In March 2001, Ghana applied for external debt relief under the HIPC initiative, though the IMF and World Bank have stated it will be some time before Ghana reaches the "decision point," when its eligibility under HIPC is determined. Ghana is already pursuing reforms outlined in the PRGF facility agreed to by the previous government and the IMF. The New Patriotic Party (NPP), a pro-business and market-oriented party, won Ghana's December 2000 presidential and parliamentary elections. Economic policy is not expected to radically change in the wake of the party's electoral victory. The NPP has pledged to implement fiscal discipline, cut interest rates to lower inflation, improve tax collection, and reduce the deficit from 6.5 percent of GDP to 2 percent within two years. Reforms may be slowed, however, because of the NPP's weak position in Parliament. In 2001, the government introduced a major reform of fuel prices. The reforms removed heavy subsidies on petroleum products. The policy resulted in a 64 percent rise in fuel prices in Ghana, and the government has also vowed to allow future increases in world oil prices to be reflected in domestic oil prices. Similar price reforms are being undertaken in the utilities and services sectors, including water and electricity.
Trade Climate and Developments	A founding WTO Member, Ghana has a 1991 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition its WTO schedule [CXI]. Ghana's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 99 percent tariff ceiling, 16 agriculture tariff lines at a lower 42.5 percent average tariff (40 percent-to-50 percent range), plus a 10 percent average charge (up to 15 percent), and 47 manufactures tariff lines at a 34.8 percent average tariff (30 percent-to-50 percent). In April 2000, Ghana imposed a special import tax of 20 percent on non-essential goods (32 tariff line items) to save foreign exchange. Ghana replaced its pre-shipment inspection scheme with a destination inspection scheme. The 2001 WTO trade policy review of Ghana reports that in 2000, using ISIC nomenclature, Ghana applied a 16.3 percent average agriculture tariff (up to 40 percent) that averaged 17.3 percent including charges, and a 13.0 percent average manufactures tariff (up to 279 percent range) that averaged 14.6 percent including charges. A World Bank report estimated the average tariff in Ghana in 1997 at 8.5 percent. Ghana is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS. Ghana has been designated an AGOA lesser developed beneficiary country. In 2000, U.S. exports to Ghana totaled $179 million and consisted principally of rice, oil exploration machinery and parts, and petroleum coke. U.S. import from Ghana totaled $206 million and consisted of cocoa beans, petroleum, diamonds, and forest products.
Privatization	The government has privatized more than 200 of the 300 state-owned enterprises. Though the NPP has announced that it will continue to privatize state-owned companies as part of its multilateral loan disbursement agreements, details of the privatization program have not been be provided. In response to public concerns over the fairness of previous privatization activities, the government has decided to conduct an audit of the Divestiture Implementation Committee before resuming any substantial sales of state owned enterprises.

Investment Climate and Developments	The only precondition for investment in Ghana is for a foreign investor to satisfy a minimum capital requirement. Once this is met and all necessary documents submitted, investments are registered by the Investment Promotion Center (GIPC) within 5 working days. The minimum capital required for foreign investors is $10,000 (for joint ventures with a Ghanaian) or $50,000 (for enterprises wholly owned by a non-Ghanaian). Trading companies either wholly or partly owned by non-Ghanaians require a minimum foreign equity of US$ 300,000, and the trading company must employ at least ten Ghanaians. This may be satisfied by remitting convertible foreign currency into a bank in Ghana or by goods brought into Ghana for the purpose of the investment. One of the major disincentives to investment in Ghana remains the land acquisition problem. Land reforms are urgently needed to ensure that investors can lay claim to their property within a legal framework. One of the stated goals of Ghana's Economic Recovery Program, which it started in 1983 with cooperation of the World Bank and the IMF, is the attraction of foreign investment. Encouraging foreign investment in Ghana is in fact, an integral part of Ghana's economic policy. This policy also has become a basis for Ghana's foreign policy. The government has embarked on several investment promotion trips outside Ghana, including the United States. The president of Ghana has led several of such investment promotion trips, reflecting the importance the government has attached to investment policy.

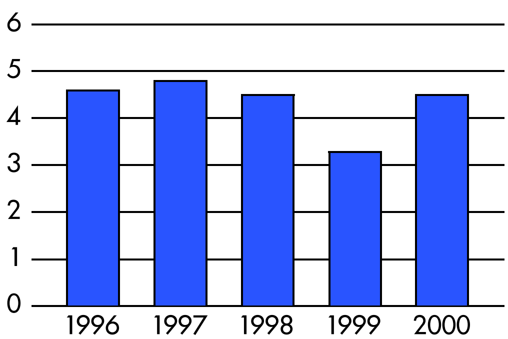
GUINEA

Origins of GDP



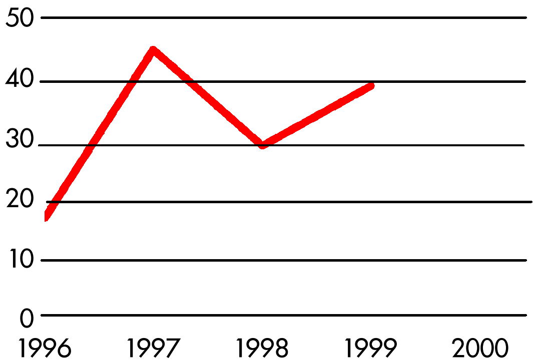
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



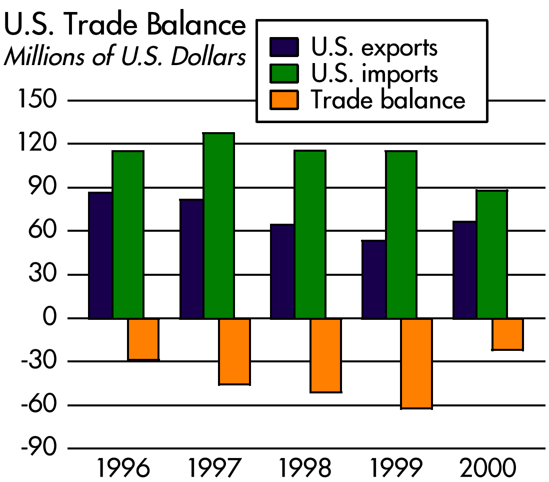
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal,Gnf bn)	4,545	4,992	5,394
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	4.5	3.3	4.5
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	5.1	4.6	7.7
Population (mn)	7.0	7.2	7.3
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	693.0	677.9	700.0
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	572.0	583.4	600.0
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	121.0	94.5	100.0
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-183.6	-151.6	-195.0
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	236.7	199.7	168.1
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	3,265	3,017	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	19.5	24.8	--
Exchange Rate (Gnf/US$)	1,237	1,387	1,636

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1998		Main Imports, 1998	
Metals excul aluminum	377	Fuel & energy	86
Aluminum	113	Capital goods	85
Manufactures	--	Food	79

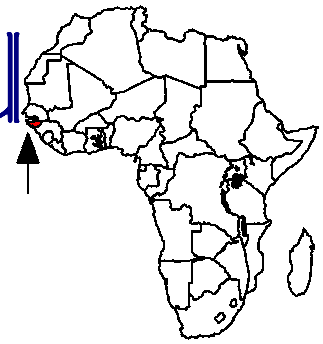
Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
US	15.4%	France	23.1%
Belgium	13.0%	Belgium	8.7%
Ukraine	12.2%	US	8.4%
Ireland	10.9%	Côte d'Ivoire	6.9%

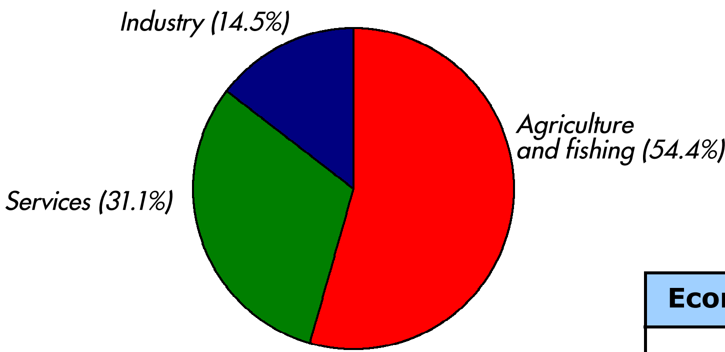
Guinea

Economic Profile	Despite having 25 percent of the world's known reserves of bauxite, as well as diamonds, gold, and other metals, Guinea's economy in 2000-01 was characterized by high unemployment, underemployment, and high levels of debt. Political instability caused by an escalation in fighting along Guinea's borders is having a direct economic impact. Guinea has been the victim of repeated rebel attacks from Liberia and Sierra Leone and has hosted more than a million refugees fleeing civil wars in those two countries. There has been a disruption in the supply of agricultural products from the highly productive forest zone and a drop in inter-regional economic activity. Rebel attacks have had a serious negative impact on Guinea's international and domestic trade, impeded fiscal and tax administration and sharply increased budgetary expenditures for military, security and assistance to internally displaced persons. Guinea's GDP has been adversely affected by the cost of maintaining defense forces along the borders coupled with the a severe deterioration in the terms of trade, the loss of activity from the troubled region, the associated cost of housing an estimated 500,000 refugees from Sierra Leone and Liberia, and a shortfall in expected external assistance. The regional security situation is encouraging capital flight out of Guinea. Agricultural production declined due to the conflict and poor weather conditions. In May 2001, the IMF announced that it would approve $81.3 million under its PRGF facility. The three year arrangement supports Guinea's efforts to promote macroeconomic stability, accelerate growth, improve social services, and reduce poverty. The new PRGF program aims to increase the real rate of growth to an average on 6.1 percent during 2002-04, reduce inflation to under 3 percent, and restrict the current-account deficit to an average of 5.5 percent of GDP. The agreement calls for Guinea to promote private-sector activity by strengthening economic infrastructure, improve its governance, and enhance its legal and regulatory frameworks. The World Bank and the IMF agreed to support a comprehensive $800 million debt reduction package for Guinea under the HIPC initiative.
Trade Climate	A WTO Member, Guinea has a 1995 national tariff schedule and a 1994 tariff schedule (BFAI) available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition its WTO schedule [CXXXVI]. Guinea's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 40 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 23 percent charge. Generally higher charges apply to certain tariff lines (HS 2009, 2201, 2202, 2204, 2208, 4301). Guinea's WTO schedule binds four manufactures tariff lines (HS 45, 47, 66, 86) at a 29 percent average tariff (20-40 percent range), plus a 23 percent charge. The 1999 WTO trade policy review of Guinea reports data that indicates that in 1998 Guinea applied a 16.9 percent average agriculture tariff (15.3 percent-to-18.0 percent), and a 16.4 percent average manufactures tariff (14.9 percent-to-16.7 percent), using HS nomenclature. The World Bank report estimates the average tariff in Guinea in 1998 at 16.4 percent. Guinea is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS. In 2000, U.S. exports to Guinea totaled $66.8 million and consisted principally of parts for gas and oil field machinery and equipment, cigars, and petroleum products. U.S. imports from Guinea totaled $88.4 million, 87 percent of which were aluminum ore and concentrates.
Privatization	In 1996, the government sold half its interest in its telecommunications monopoly (SOTELGUI) to a Malaysian telecommunications consortium.
Investment Climate	In the near term, Guinea will likely be involved in a low-intensity conflict with it neighbors. Companies in the mining sector, especially gold and diamond companies located in eastern Guinea, have reduced expatriate staffs to the minimum, and many have contingency plans should trouble erupt. Nonetheless, Guinea is open to direct foreign investment. The Investment Code of 1987 provides for equal protection for foreigners and provides for private investment of all types: foreign-private, foreign-local, or public-private mixes. The Mineral Liberalization Policy of 1992 legalized wholly owned private ventures in the mining sector and the Telecommunication Liberalization Policy of 1992 allows for private activity in the value added services sector. Corruption is the single biggest obstacle discouraging foreign investment. In July 2001, The Cotton Company of Guinea (CCG) announced that it would purchase two new prefabricated factories from Lummus, Inc. of Savannah, GA. Also, in July the Guinea Aluminum Products Corporation announced plans to build a $2.5 billion aluminum smelter in association with U.S. power company Enron and Marubeni of Japan.

GUINEA-BISSAU

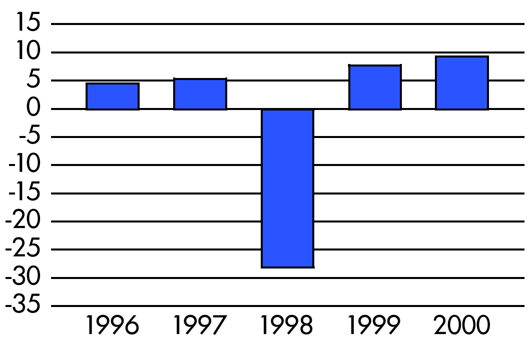


Origins of GDP



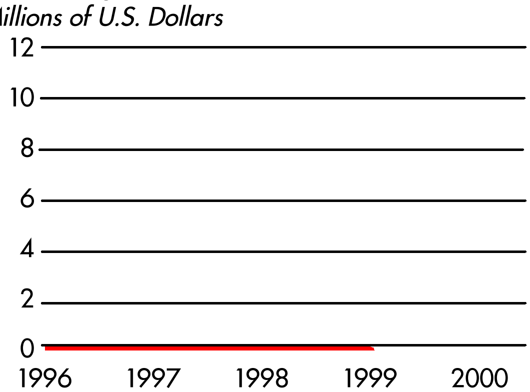
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



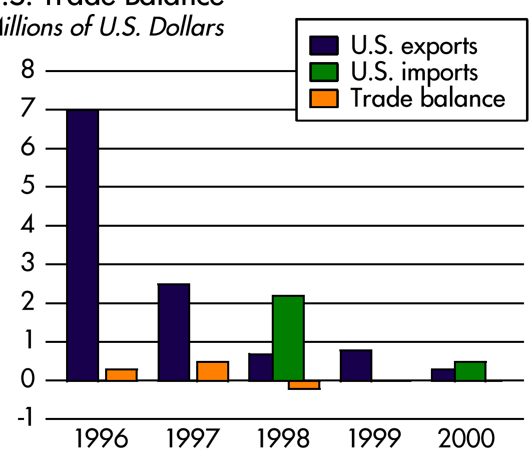
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, CFAfr bn)	121.3	131.7	135.6
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	-28.1	7.8	9.3
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	7.6	-2.1	9.1
Population ($000)	1,171	1,215	1,258
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	26.8	51.2	80.0
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	22.9	44.0	55.2
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	3.9	7.2	24.8
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-30.0	20.0	33.5
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	35.8	35.3	53.7
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	964	931	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	24.8	16.4	--
Exchange Rate (P/CFAfr/US$)	590.0	615.7	712.0

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1998		Main Imports, 1998	
Cashew nuts	22.9	Foodstuffs	17.0
Fish and shrimp	0.5	Petroleum products	5.4

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

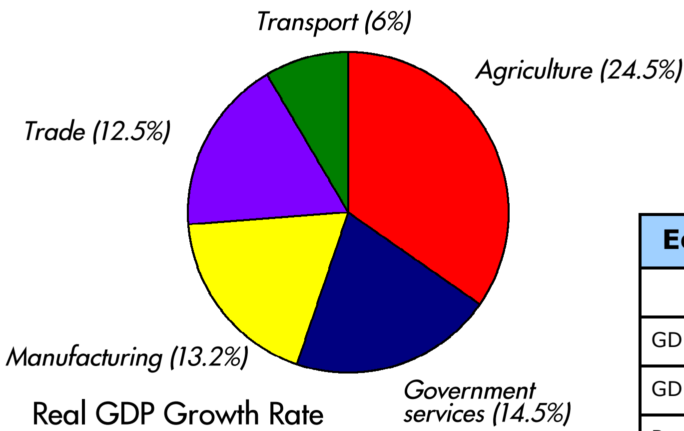
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
India	33.3%	Portugal	24.4%
Uruguay	21.0%	Senegal	14.6%
Italy	8.3%	Thailand	14.6%
Ivory Coast	2.5%	China	4.9%

Guinea-Bissau

Economic Profile	Guinea-Bissau is one of the poorest countries in the world, with nearly 88 percent of its people living on less than $1 per day. Guinea-Bissau is now relatively peaceful following civil conflict in 1998-99 and an attempted military coup in November 2000. Real GDP growth in 2000-01 will be driven by increased public investment and a positive performance of the cashew sector. The government's economic policy priorities are gradually shifting from post-conflict recovery toward economic growth and poverty reduction over the 2001-02 period. Guinea-Bissau's economic policies will be influenced by the objectives of the IMF's PRGF facility, which aims to restore economic growth, promote structural reform, and improve socio-economic conditions. Increased foreign assistance, macroeconomic stabilization, and an end to political uncertainty will all support economic recovery in Guinea-Bissau in 2001-02. The government's main objectives under its 2001-03 program are to ensure sustainable growth and reduce poverty, enhance access to social services, and stabilize the external position. The government's objectives are to achieve real GDP of 8 percent to 9 percent in 2001-02. In July 2000, the World Bank approved a $25 million economic rehabilitation and recovery credit (ERRC) to support macroeconomic stabilization and private-sector recovery. In December 2000, The IMF approved a 3-year PRGF facility for Guinea-Bissau to support the government's program for the promotion of poverty reduction and access to basic social services in 2001-03. In December 2000, the World Bank agreed to support a comprehensive debt-reduction package for Guinea-Bissau under the HIPC initiative valued at $790 million.
Trade Climate	A WTO Member, Guinea-Bissau has a 1995 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition its WTO schedule [CXXX]. Guinea-Bissau's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 40 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 25 percent charge. Guinea-Bissau levies a 50 percent charge on imports in HS 22. Guinea-Bissau's WTO schedule binds manufactures at a 50 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 50 percent charge. Guinea-Bissau levies a different [unstated] charge on imports in HS 27 and 87. An 80 percent charge is levied on imports in HS 36. Guinea-Bissau is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS and WAEMU. In 2000, U.S. exports to Guinea-Bissau totaled $284,000 and consisted principally of parts of oil and gas field machinery and equipment, computers, and sauces. U.S. imports from Guinea-Bissau $42,000, 48 percent of which were diamonds.
Privatization	No current information is available on Guinea-Bissau's privatization program.
Investment Climate	In January 2001, Koumba Yala was elected President with a 72 percent electoral majority in a runoff election. The election was considered to be generally free and fair according to both local and international observers. However, General Ansumane Mane, head of the military junta, did not accept the authority of the elected government completely. The coalition government did not resolve fully the issues of control over the budget and the military. This uneasy coalition lasted for most of the year, as Mane placed increasing restrictions on the elected civilian government. However, in November, Yala nominated 30 members of the armed forces for promotion without consulting Mane. In response Mane placed the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces under house arrest, declared himself Chief of Staff, and directed his soldiers to disarm the Presidential Guard. The Presidential Guard and other elements of the armed forces refused to take part in the coup, and General Mane was killed by government forces. Subsequently President Yala reshuffled his cabinet in an effort to control the military and move forward with reconstruction. The Paris Club agreed in January 2001 to reschedule 90 percent ($141 million) of Guinea-Bissau's debt under the HIPC initiative. About $60 million will be canceled immediately. The political situation will remain fragile as the elected government struggles to establish its authority over the former military junta. Guinea-Bissau was admitted to the IMF-World Bank HIPC initiative in December 2000.

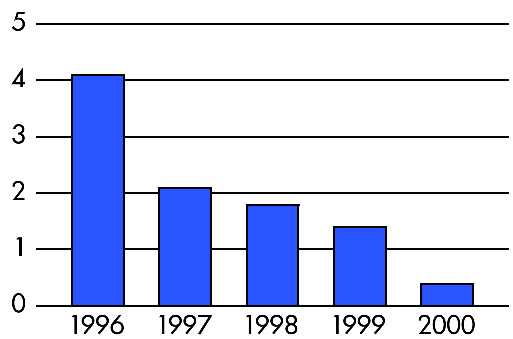
KENYA

Origins of GDP



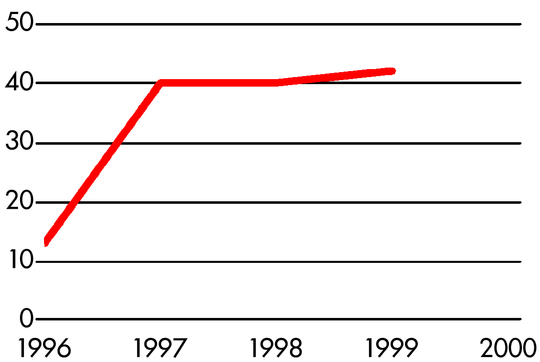
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



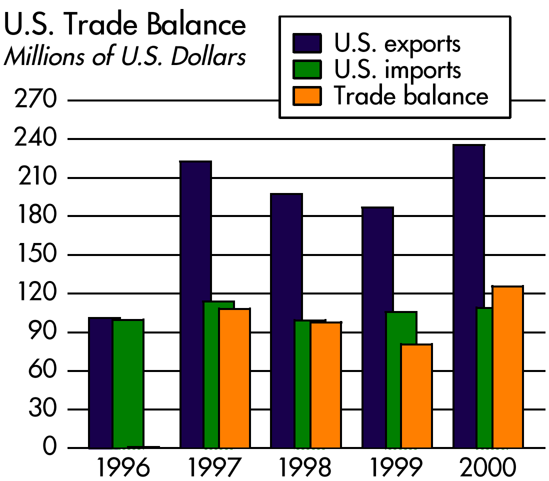
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, KSh bn)	692.1	748.9	756.7
GDP (US$ bn)	11.5	10.6	9.9
Real GDP Growth (%)	1.8	1.4	0.4
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	5.8	2.6	5.8
Population (mn)	28.0	28.7	29.4
Goods Exports (US$ mn)	2,013.1	1,740.5	1,740.3
Goods Imports (US$ mn)	3,028.7	2,569.7	3,026.4
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-1,105.6	-829.2	-1,286.1
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-362.9	11.2	-204.0
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	783.1	791.6	897.7
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	6.9	6.6	6.0
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	21.1	26.7	29.6
Exchange Rate (KSh/US$)	60.37	70.33	76.18

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		**Main Imports, 1999**	
Tea	431	Industrial machinery	426
Horticultural products	178	Refined petroleum products	255
Coffee	165	Crude petroleum	233
Petroleum products	80	Motor vehicles & chassis	215
Fish products	25	Iron & steel	100
Cement	18	Resins & plastics	94

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		**Import Sources**	
UK	13.5%	UK	12.0%
Tanzania	12.5%	UAE	9.8%
Uganda	12.0%	Japan	6.5%
Germany	5.5%	India	4.4%

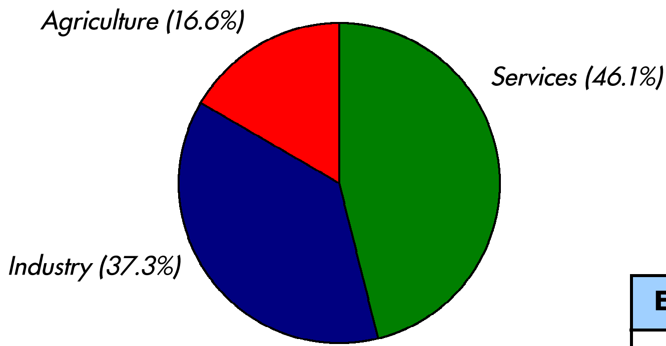
Kenya

Economic Profile and Developments	Since 1964, Kenya has transited from a high growth path (6.6% average annual over 1964 -1972) to a slower growth path (1974 - 1999) and a slim 0.4 percent growth in 2000. Much of the slowdown is due to the slow pace of structural reform, macroeconomic policies, and governance problems. Problems worsened during 1990-2000 due to net outflows of external funding from the public sector and increased government consumption. Government spending has crowded out private spending. Economic performance during 2000-2001 has been adversely affected by the government's failure to maintain prudent macroeconomic polices; political instability; and by the slow pace of its structural reforms. Other obstacles to growth in the past year have been adverse weather conditions, high interest rates, low commodity prices, and poor infrastructure. The agricultural sector constricted by 0.4 percent because of severe drought and the manufacturing sector declined by an estimated 0.3 percent principally due to power rationing. Kenya is the largest tea exporter in the world, and the industry is the country's largest foreign-exchange earner and employer. Tea and coffee production fell by 5 percent and 53 percent, respectively, in 2000 compared to 1999 levels. Weak international commodity prices also adversely affected Kenya's major exports, especially for coffee and tea. The current account deficit is expected to fall from an estimated 2.1 percent in 2000 to 1.3 percent in 2002. A severe drought in 1999-2000 exhausted Kenya's food reserves and the government indicated that it needed imports of food aid to feed its people and rebuild its strategic reserves. In March 2001, the IMF decided to withhold its second payment under the PRGF agreement. The fiscal deficit is projected to increase from 2 percent of GDP in 2001-02 to 3.5 percent of GDP in 2002-03. In June 2001, The World Bank agreed to lend Kenya $150 million to help stabilize the economy.
Trade Climate and Developments	A founding WTO Member, Kenya has a 1992 national tariff schedule and a 1991 tariff schedule (BFAI) available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition its WTO schedule [CXIII]. Kenya's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 100 percent tariff ceiling and 7 manufactures tariff lines at a 47 percent average tariff ceiling (18 percent-to-62 percent). The 2000 WTO trade policy review of Kenya reports data that indicates that in 1999 Kenya applied a 21.3 percent average agriculture tariff (12.5 percent-to-31.9 percent), and a 17.8 percent average manufactures tariff (8.4 percent-to-24.8 percent), using HS nomenclature. A limited World Bank report estimated the average tariff in Kenya in 1999 at 18 percent. Kenya is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA, and IGAD. Kenya was invited in August 1997 to participate in SADC.. Kenya is currently reviewing the possibility of choosing COMESA over EAC for handling future trade relations with the European Union. Kenya waived duty on goods from eight COMESA countries ranging from 10 percent to 40 percent on November 1, 2000. The remaining countries agreed to either reduce their tariffs by varying percentages or to maintain the same duties as for imports from the other countries. This action has adversely affected Kenya's sugar and wheat milling industries. Wheat flour imported from COMESA members is assessed a duty rate of 4 percent, whereas non-COMESA milled flour faces a at 35 percent duty rate. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has prepared a plan that will provide millers access to non-COMESA wheat at zero or near zero tariff. Previously, Kenya levied an 18 percent value added tax (VAT) and a 7 percent sugar development levy on all sugar imports from COMESA members. Imports from outside COMESA continue to face a duty rate of 100 percent. The domestic sugar industry has asked the Kenyan government to impose a duty rate of 30 to 40 percent on imports from COMESA members. Kenya has been designated an AGOA lesser developed beneficiary country. In 2000, U.S. exports to Kenya totaled $235 million, 47 percent of which was aircraft. U.S. imports from Kenya totaled $109 million, mostly including apparel, coffee, and tea.
Privatization	Telekom Kenya Ltd, the Kenya Postal Corporation, and the regulatory Communications Council of Kenya now operate independently. Telekom Kenya and Vodafone of the UK concluded an agreement in early 2000 under which Vodafone purchased a 40 percent shareholding in Telekom and assumed management of Telekom's subsidary Safaricom, the first global system mobile communications (GSM) cellular phone company to be licensed. The privatization of Telekom Kenya has been delayed because of a government decision to change the merchant bank, Rothschilds, which was appointed to oversee the process. The World Bank promised to release $100 million for civil service reform whenever Telekom Kenya is privatized.

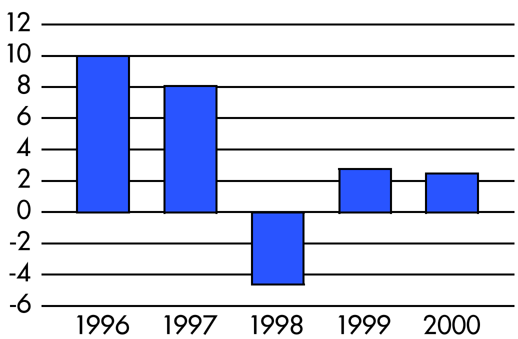
Investment Climate and Developments	Kenya's investment policy favors investments that earn foreign exchange, provide employment, promote backward and forward linkages, and transfer technology. The only significant sectors in which both foreign and domestic investment is constrained are those where state corporations still enjoy a statutory monopoly. These are restricted almost entirely to infrastructure (e.g., power, postal services, telecommunications, and ports) and the media.. Taxes are higher for branches of foreign companies (40 percent) than for local companies and locally incorporated subsidiaries of foreign companies (32.5 percent). There is no discrimination against foreign investors in access to government-financed research, though foreign professionals sometimes face difficulties in obtaining work permits. Finally, Kenya's government's export promotion program does not distinguish between local and foreign investors. On June 13, 2001, the Kenyan National Assembly passed The Industrial Property Bill, 2001 that repeals the former Industrial Property Act in its entirety. In April 2001, the government re-established the Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority (KACA) as an autonomous body and proposed legislation to amend the constitution enhancing the KACA's independence and powers. The KACA had been declared unconstitutional in December 2000.

LESOTHO

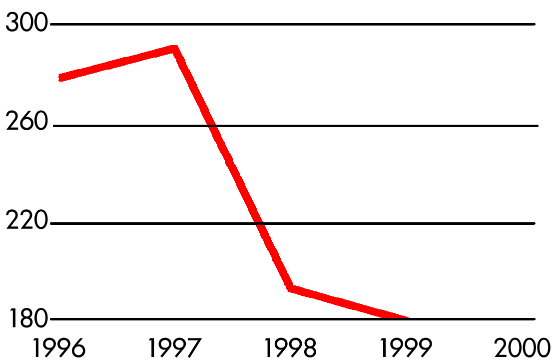
Origins of GDP



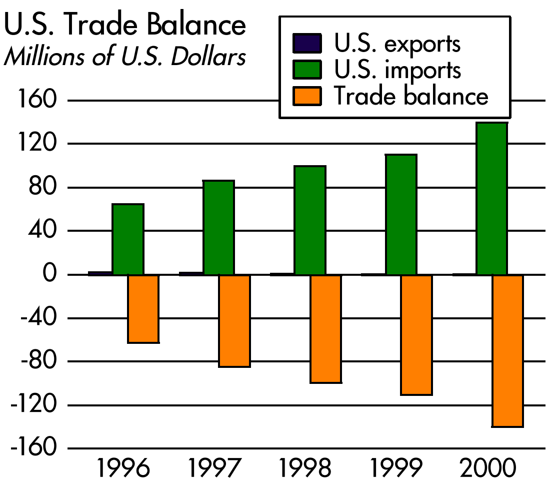
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, M m)	4,921	5,636	6,098
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	-4.6	2.8	2.5
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	7.8	8.7	6.1
Population (mn)	2.06	2.11	2.16
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	193	172	201
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	866	780	700
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-673	-608	-499
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-280	-220	-154
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	575	500	418
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	692	686	700
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	8.4	9.4	9.0
Exchange Rate (M/US$)	5.53	6.11	6.94

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1998		Main Imports, 1995	
Manufactures	144	Capital goods	368
Food & live animals	8	Food	328
Wool & mohair	4	Fuel & energy	216

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1998

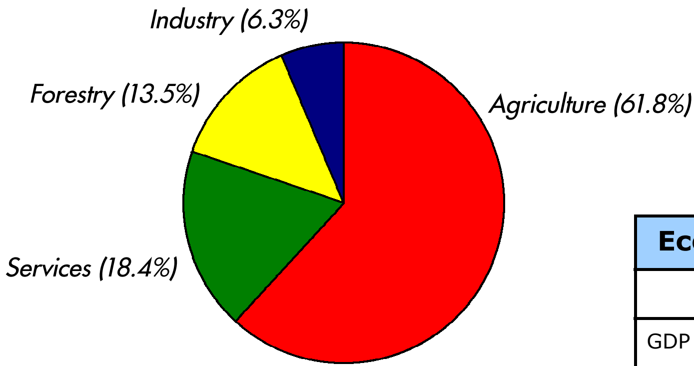
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
South African Customs Union	65.1%	South African Customs Union	89.6%
North America	33.8%	Asia	6.3%
EU	0.7%	North America	1.7%

Lesotho

Economic Profile	Lesotho is a densely populated country entirely surrounded by South Africa. Following the decline in the economy in the 1990s, the prospects for growth have continued to be modest. Annual GDP growth in Lesotho fell from 10.0 percent in 1996 to 2.5 percent in 2000. Approximately one half of Lesotho's GDP is composed of service industries, while manufacturing and industry account for another 35 percent. The slowdown in Lesotho is partially attributed to limited growth in mining and extracting industries, manufacturing, and agriculture. Developments in the South African mining sector also have adversely affected the economically significant inflow of migrant labor remittances to Lesotho in 2000. Migrant employment decreased from 67,000 in 1999 to 64,000 in 2000. In 2000, the government agreed to a nine month Staff Monitored Plan (SMP) with the IMF. In March 2001, the IMF announced that it had agreed to provide a 3-year loan of $32 million to promote macroeconomic stability and promote accelerated growth under the PRGF facility. The IMF agreement extends the previous SMP program. Several provisions of the program have been given priority emphasis, including the attraction of foreign investment, an increase in export competitiveness, an increase in labor market flexibility, and the reduction of legal and administrative barriers to foreign and domestic investment.
Trade Climate	A WTO Member, Lesotho has a 1998 national tariff schedule and a 1997 tariff schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition its WTO schedule [CXV]. Effectively, Lesotho applies the tariff schedule of the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU) according to the WTO Secretariat. Lesotho's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 200 percent tariff ceiling, and binds manufactures at a 60 percent tariff ceiling. The World Bank reports a 1993 SACU tariff schedule in which Lesotho, as a SACU member, would apply a 9.4 percent average agriculture tariff, and a 21.2 percent average manufactures tariff. The World Bank also estimated the average tariff in Lesotho in 1995 at 18 percent. Lesotho is a member of regional trading agreements involving SACU and SADC. Lesotho has been designated as a lesser developed beneficiary country under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Lesotho totaled $837,000, 59 percent of which were wheat or meslin. U.S. imports from Lesotho totaled $140 million, 72 percent of which were apparel. Regional instability will remain a concern. The Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU) revenue pool, which traditionally contributed over 50 percent of Lesotho's revenue budget, will be reduced considerably in the coming years. This will result from the removal of tariffs under the SADC trade protocol, to which Lesotho is a signatory, and the reduction of South Africa's contribution to the pool as it adjusts to mutual tariff reduction agreements signed with the EU.
Privatization	The IMF program emphasizes further privatization in Lesotho. In 2000, the government agreed to the sale of 70 percent of the shares in Lesotho Telecom to Mountain Kingdom Communications, a consortium comprising Econet Wireless International, Eskom Enterprises, and Mauritius Telecom. A private management company assumed control of Lesotho Electricity Corp (LEC) in February 2001 with the objective of preparing it for privatization in mid-2002.
Investment Climate	Attracting foreign investors remains the most immediate strategy for industrial development and job creation. Monetary and economic integration with South Africa has given Lesotho stability and led to prudent fiscal management. The Central Bank of Lesotho is currently developing a treasury-bill market. Initially for monetary control purposes, the T-bill market will help phase out other government controls on the money supply. To support the the objective of attracting foreign investment, the Central Bank is also considering opening the market to foreign investors and eventually allowing full liberalization of capital account transactions between Lesotho and the world. In a major development for Lesoto's investment program, Nien Hsing International of Hong Kong announced in late 2000 that it would invest $102 million in a textiles venture in Lesotho. In addition C&Y, a major jeans producer and sister company of Nien- Hsing, is about to start construction on a $1 million expansion project adjacent to its premises in Maseru.

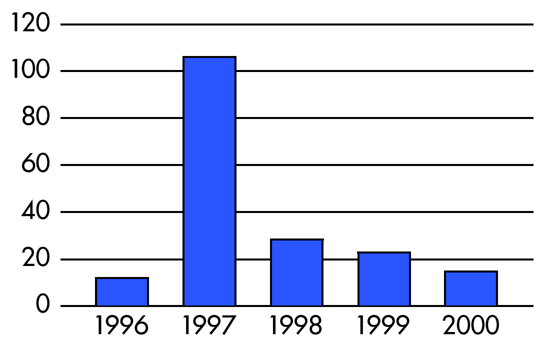
LIBERIA

Origins of GDP



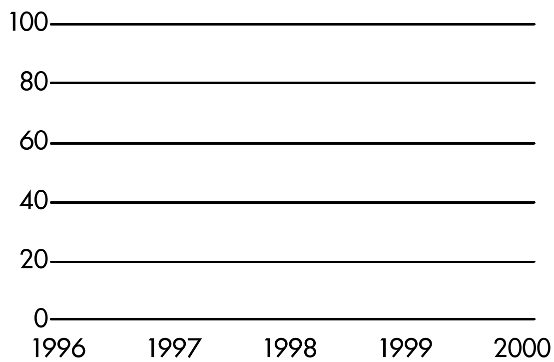
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



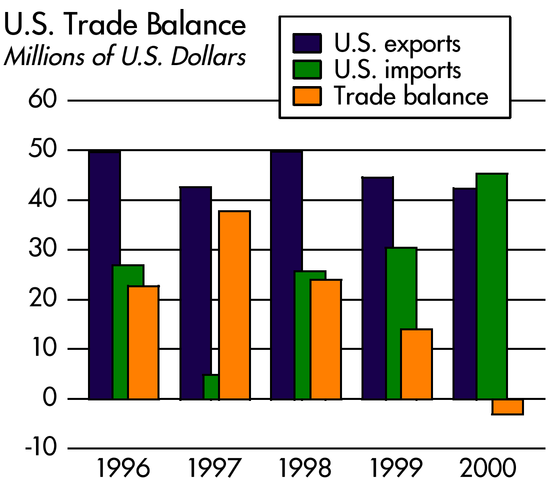
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators			
	1998	**1999**	**2000**
GDP (US$ mn)	394.9	448.3	516.6
Real GDP Growth (%)	28.5	23.0	15.0
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	--	8.0	5.0
Population (mn)	2.7	2.9	3.0
Exports (US$ mn)	42.7	55.7	55.0
Imports (US$ mn)	161.2	167.5	170.0
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-118.5	-11.8	-115
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-41.9	-42.3	-52.7
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	0.4	0.2	1.7
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	2,103	2,077	2,127
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	--	--	--
Exchange Rate (L$/US$)	41.5	41.9	39.5

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million			
Main Exports, 1998		**Main Imports, 1998**	
Rubber	28.5	Foodstuffs	48.7
Timber	11.7	Fuels & lubricants	39.4
Cocoa	2.0	Machinery	27.7
Coffee	0.3	Manufactured goods	15.0

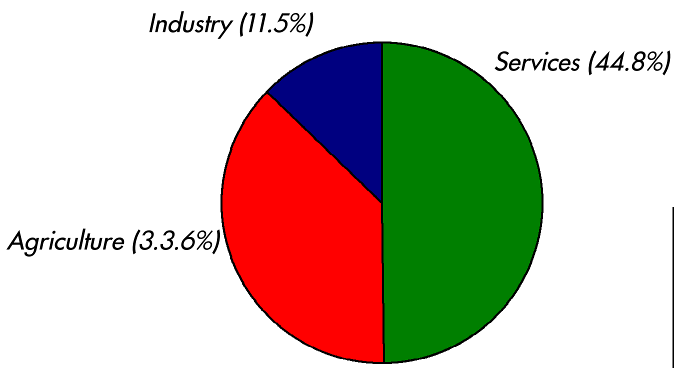
Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999			
Export Destinations		**Import Sources**	
Belgium	53.3%	South Korea	29.5%
Switzerland	8.8%	Italy	23.7%
US	5.8%	Japan	15.3%
France	3.8%	Germany	8.7%

Liberia

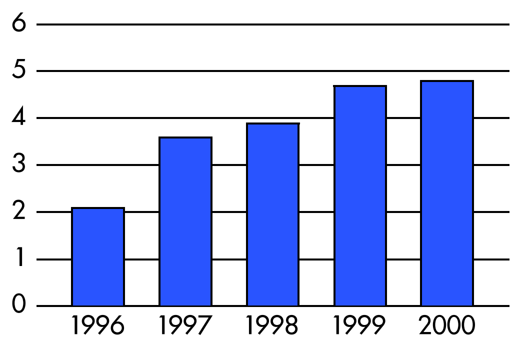
Economic Profile	Liberia's economy continues to recover from the 7-year civil war that ended in 1996. It continues to be plagued by poor infrastructure and social services, small population, a modest market, limited electricity and pipe-borne water, a shortage of foreign exchange, poor capital markets, and uncontrolled corruption. GDP growth measured 15 percent in 2000, but little progress has been made in meeting the criteria set out in Liberia's agreement with the IMF aimed at improving the environment for foreign investment. The economy is also adversely affected by international sanctions, which include a travel ban on senior Liberian government officials and an embargo on the trade in Liberian diamonds. Most sanctions have been imposed in response to the government's support for rebels in neighboring Sierra Leone. Given these obstacles, per capita income remains about one third of pre-war levels and the unemployment rate is 70 percent. According to the U.S. State Department, Liberia's large foreign debts and weak government revenues mean the economy will not recover without assistance from international financial institutions and other donors. Large expenditures on defense and foreign travel have reduced the more efficient allocation of resources on social services. The willingness of the international organizations to construct a program to bring Liberia to the point where it would be eligible for assistance under World Bank rules heavily depends on evidence that the government of Liberia is committed to sound economic policies. Liberia has made little progress in providing such evidence. Agriculture accounts for more than 60 percent of Liberia's GDP, while industry accounted for 6 percent. Resources such as gold, diamonds, and iron ore are present in considerable abundance but the civil war devastated the sector. Iron production ceased entirely. Most productive facilities in Liberia were destroyed during the civil conflict, so there is potential for growth in almost every sector.
Trade Climate	Not a WTO Member, Liberia has no national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat and no WTO schedule. by Multilateral institutions have not reported tariff averages for Liberia. Liberia is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS. According to the U.S. State Department, Lesotho imposes duties on imported goods, ranging from 2.5 percent to 25 percent. Most luxury items, including electronic equipment, furniture, clothes, and alcoholic beverages, are charged a 25 percent duty tax. The government of Liberia has proposed a new import tariff structure to replace the current emergency tariff legislation, including elimination of the customs user fee. The revised tariff structure would bring Liberia's regime more in line with ECOWAS rates, and lead to a 1 percentage point increase in the average tariff. Liberia has yet to be designated as an AGOA beneficiary country. In 2000, U.S. exports to Liberia totaled $42 million and consisted of articles of iron and steel, rice, clothing and other charity articles, prepared foods, and tractors. U.S. imports from Liberia totaled $45 million, 96 percent of which was natural rubber.
Privatization	No information is available on Liberia's privatization program.
Investment Climate	Liberia's need to rebuild following a 7-year conflict combined with its abundant natural resources make it a country with great potential for investment. However, as long as little is done about governmental corruption, it is unlikely that it can attract significant numbers of serious investors. Liberia's Economic "Liberianization" Law prohibits foreign ownership of certain businesses, such as travel agencies, retail gasoline stations, and beer and soft drink distributors. If there are qualified Liberians, the law also requires that Liberian nationals be hired, irrespective of the worker's position. According to the U.S. State Department, Liberia's Ministry of Labor sometimes delays work permits for foreigners and intervenes in negotiations between investors and management management and their Liberian employees. Application of the law is at times arbitrary. Wavecom, Inc. of the United States has concluded an $80 million joint venture agreement with the Liberia Telecommunications corp., the country's government-owned phone company. Under the terms of the agreement, the two partners have formed a new firm–Wavecom Liberia Telecommunications co.

MADAGASCAR

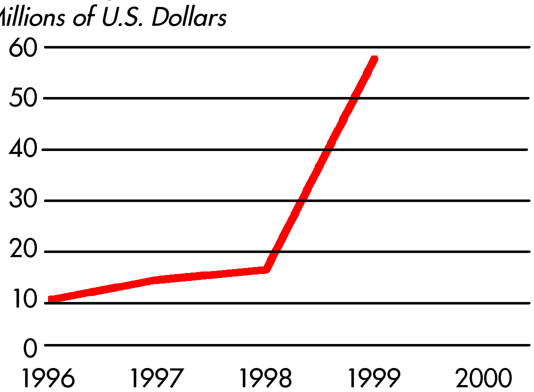
Origins of GDP



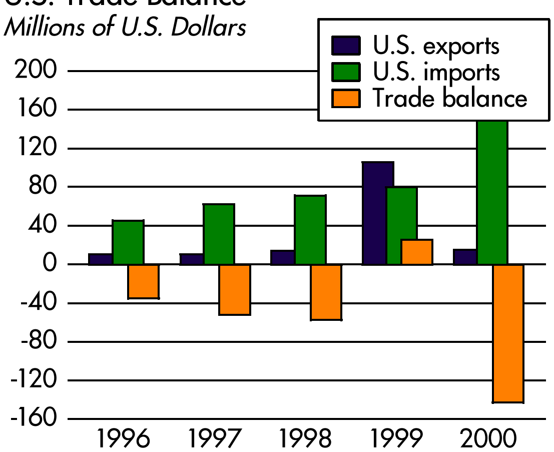
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, Mgfr bn)	20,389	23,379	26,722
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	3.9	4.7	4.8
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	6.2	9.9	9.5
Population (mn)	15	15.3	15.4
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	538	580	628
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	693	733	895
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-155	-153	-267
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-301	-200	-286
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	171.4	227.2	200
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	4,335	4,380	4,460
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	22	12	11
Exchange Rate (Mgfr/US$)	5,441	6,283	7,000

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1998		Main Imports, 1998	
Coffee	40	Capital goods	150
Cotton cloth	35	Raw materials	144
Vanilla	17	Consumer goods	122
Prawns	17	Fuel products	49
Sugar	13	Food	48
Petroleum products	10		
Chromite	9		

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
France	41.4%	France	34.2%
US	18.6%	Hong Kong	5.8%
Germany	12.9%	China	5.7%
UK	8.1%	Japan	4.5%
Japan	6.3%	Singapore	4.3%

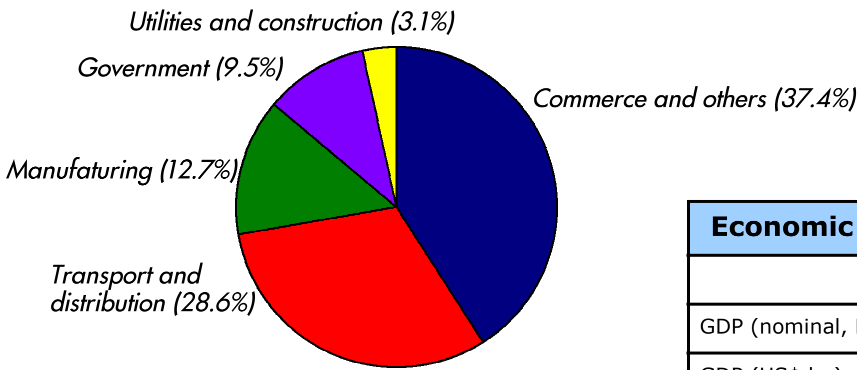
Madagascar

Economic Profile	Madagascar continues to rely heavily on agriculture, which contributes significantly to employment, GDP, and export earnings. The country experienced three major cyclones in early 2000 resulting in widespread damage. Although the cyclones temporarily undermined GDP and export growth, overall economic performance indicates that the country sustained the damage relatively well. Upcoming privatizations are expected to increase unemployment during the lag before investment can stimulate job opportunities. Although Madagascar has adopted more open economic policies, it has shown erratic commitment to economic reform. In 2000 the government completed its interim poverty reduction strategy paper, continued to pursue a tight monetary policy, and increased economic liberalization. The government's current focus is expanding tax revenue, stabilizing money supply, lowering inflation, and expanding trade liberalization. In May and June 2000, the IMF approved the release of the second and third tranche of the PRGF program. Madagascar expects to reach the HIPC decision point in late-2001.
Trade Climate	Due to the early-2000 cyclone damage and subsequent required repair and investment, exports were lower and imports higher than expected. Cyclones significantly affected several cash crops, including coffee, vanilla, and cloves. Coffee and vanilla will be slow to return to previous levels as new plants require years to reach maturity. Despite depressed commodity prices, increased competition from other producing countries, and poor infrastructure limiting export growth in traditional agricultural exports, the currency's loss in value relative to the dollar since 1994 has helped maintain export competitiveness. Non-traditional exports, such as prawns, are an increasingly important source of foreign exchange earnings. After several bans on health grounds by the EU in the 1990s, the EU has provided assistance to Madagascar in meeting safety standards. The government continues to pursue expanded trade liberalization. The establishment of direct air links from Asia is predicted to facilitate the government's eco-tourism development strategy. The government continue to express interest in joining the Southern African Development Community. A WTO Member, Madagascar has a 1996/97 national tariff schedule and a 1995 tariff schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [LI]. Madagascar's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 30 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 250 percent charge, and binds 2 manufactures tariff lines (HS 28, 29) at a 30 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 250 percent charge. The WTO reports a 1998 national tariff schedule in HS 1996 nomenclature where Madagascar applies a 6 percent average agriculture tariff (5 percent-to-20 percent), covering 859 tariff lines. The WTO IDB reports a 7 percent average manufactures tariff (5 percent-to-30 percent), covering 5,035 tariff lines. The 2001 WTO trade policy review of Madagascar reports that in 2000 Madagascar applied a 18 percent average agriculture tariff (5 percent-to-30 percent), and a 16 percent average manufactures tariff (5 percent-to-30 percent) using ISIC nomenclature. UNCTAD reports Madagascar applies a 6 percent average agriculture tariff (up to 20 percent), a higher 24 percent average with charges. UNCTAD reports Madagascar applies a 7 percent average manufactures tariff (up to 50 percent), a higher 19 percent average with charges. A World Bank report estimated the average tariff in Madagascar in 1998 at 7 percent. Madagascar is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA and IOC. Madagascar is also designated as a lesser developed beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Madagascar totaled $15 million and consisted primarily of animal or vegetable fats and oils, and ships and boats. U.S. imports from Madagascar totaled $153 million and consisted primarily of coffee, tea, and spices, and apparel (knitted and not knitted).
Privatization	As part of the government's renewed relationship with the IMF in the mid-1990s, Madagascar outlined a plan for the privatization of over 40 parastatals. By July 2000, the government had privatized six companies including two state banks and Solima, the fuel distribution monopoly. An IMF mission in September 2000, however, raised concerns that privatization was taking longer than expected. The privatization process itself has been transparent, and foreign investors have participated freely. The government stated that the scheduled Air Madagascar privatization was a priority, and sale of the airline was cleared after an agreement with US Eximbank on debt and repayment terms for the airline's Boeing 747. The main prospective purchaser, Air France, could increase its current 33 percent stake. The upcoming privatization of Telma, the national telecommunications company, is also expected to provide significant foreign investor opportunities.

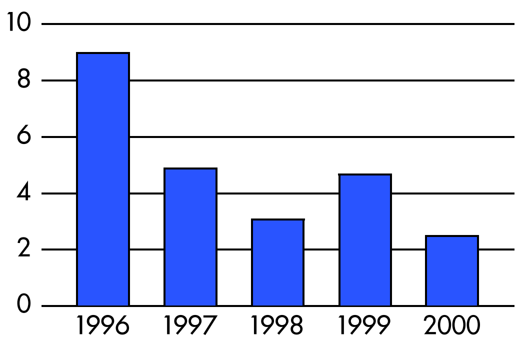
Investment Climate	Madagascar is open to foreign investments and has created a system of Export Processing Zones (EPZ) through which qualifying export firms can take advantage of tax breaks. Administrative procedures and formalities can, however, be time consuming, and potential foreign investors are compelled to deal with multiple bureaucratic obstacles, including application for permits and other approvals. Other obstacles include legal and regulatory environments that do not adequately assure security of private property and contract enforcement Responding to the implementation of the U.S. AGOA initiative, Madagascar plans to form a tripartite entity composed of government, private sector and donors called "Bureau de Coordination Administrative" (Administrative Coordination Office) to promote Malagasy exports to the United States and to attract U.S. investments. Although Madagascar receives minimal FDI, the current privatization agenda should increase investment, especially as private owners restructure and upgrade acquired assets. The services sector has experienced some growth from foreign investment into areas such as banking, transport, and fuel distribution. Apparel-related industrial activity in the export processing zones (EPZ) continues to attract spillover investment from Mauritius. Since 1991 more than 150 investors, especially garment manufacturers, have organized under Madagascar's export processing zones. Offshore fish and shrimp farming has attracted Japanese and European investors.

MALAWI

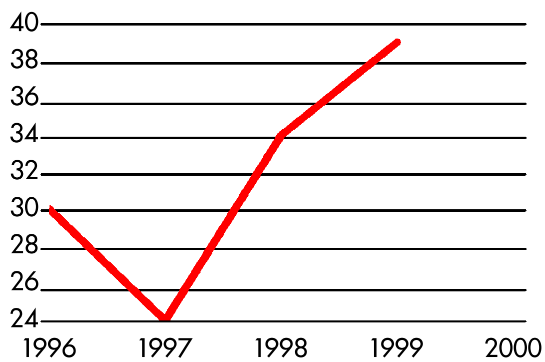
Origins of GDP



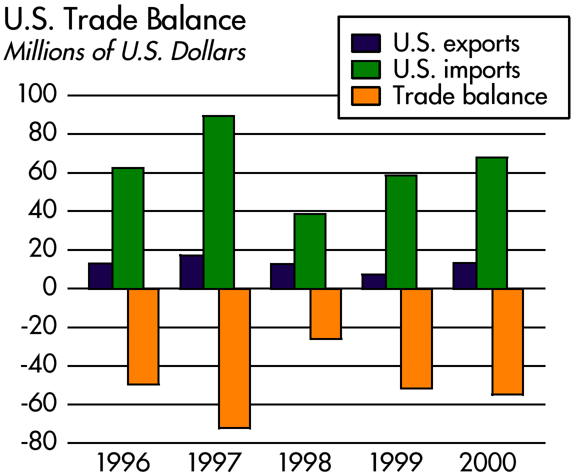
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, MK bn)	57.3	78.5	104.3
GDP (US$ bn)	1.8	1.8	1.8
Real GDP Growth (%)	3.1	4.7	2.5
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	29.8	44.8	29.6
Population (mn)	9.9	10.1	10.3
Goods Exports (US$ mn)	482.1	485.2	416.1
GoodsImports (US$ mn)	412.5	418.6	435.3
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	69.6	66.6	-19.2
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-68.5	-92.6	-217.6
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	269.7	250.6	220.0
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	2.4	2.8	2.8
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	15.7	12.8	22.9
Exchange Rate (MK/US$)	31.07	44.09	59.54

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Tobacco	274	Intermediate	294
Textiles	42	Capital goods	72
Tea	39	Petroleum	64
Sugar	15	Consumer goods	53
Coffee	9		

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
South Africa	16.0%	South Africa	42.9%
Germany	15.6%	Zimbabwe	14.0%
US	14.9%	UK	5.4%
Netherlands	7.2%	Germany	5.2%

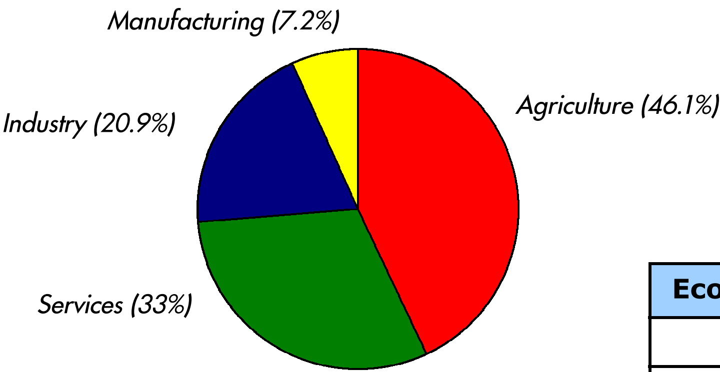
Malawi

Economic Profile	With an economy based largely on agriculture (80 to 90 percent of the population resides in rural areas), economic performance is heavily subject to weather conditions. Malawi was one of several southern African countries to experience torrential floods in March 2001 resulting in widespread infrastructure damage. Production base diversification remains minimal, and the industrial sector is still nascent. Although Malawi followed stable economic policies in the mid-1990s, recent years witnessed some deceleration in reforms. In March 2000 the government presented a 10-point economic plan aimed at reducing inflation and interest rates via increased fiscal discipline, increased accountability, and accelerated liberalization. Recent reform has centered around improving smallholder sector performance, including starter packs of seed and fertilizer, proposed land reform or redistribution, and deregulation of input and marketing sectors. In March 2000, Malawi began the process for obtaining HIPC initiative debt relief. The government published the interim poverty reduction strategy paper in August 2000. In December 2000, the World Bank and IMF approved a new three-year PRGF and granted debt relief of approximately $1billion.
Trade Climate	Agriculture accounts for 80 to 90 percent of export earnings. Tobacco, which provides the lion's share of export earnings, recently suffered from slumping prices, declining yields, and diminishing quality. To a lesser extent, Malawi's exports earnings depend on tea and sugar. Malawi's primary import source is South Africa and its landlocked position significantly increases its import bill. The December 1999 privatization of Malawi railways should contribute to lower import bills as restructuring by the Central East African Railways Company consortium continues. The 1995 legislation establishing export processing zones had approved 21 firms for EPZ status by mid-2000. The Malawi government continues to reduce tariffs and non-tariff barriers. In June 2000, for example, the government reduced tariff rates on intermediate goods and raw materials from 15 to 10 percent, but extended a 20 percent surtax to commercial transport fees. To encourage the agriculture exports the state has removed all export taxes. The government is also encouraging diversification away from tobacco and into alternative cash crops such as paprika, macadamia nuts, citrus fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers. As of May 2000, the Reserve Bank of Malawi converted to a managed-float exchange rate system regulated through an auction system. The kwacha fell by over 40 percent against the dollar in 2000 primarily because of lower tobacco revenues and high fuel prices, both denominated in US dollars. These terms of trade shocks also fed into increasing inflation rates. A WTO Member, Malawi has a 1996 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [LVIII]. Malawi's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 125 percent tariff ceiling. Malawi's WTO schedule binds 7 agriculture tariff lines at a lower 54 percent average tariff ceiling (50-65 percent range), plus a 20 percent charge. Malawi's WTO schedule binds 104 manufactures tariff lines at a 46 percent average tariff ceiling (0-65 percent range), plus a 20 percent charge. UNCTAD reports Malawi applies a 21 percent average agriculture tariff (0-40 percent range), a higher 28 percent average with charges. UNCTAD reports Malawi applies a 20 percent average manufactures tariff (0-40 percent range), a higher 39 percent average with charges. The World Bank reports a 1998 national tariff schedule where Malawi applies a 16 percent average agriculture tariff, and a 16 percent average manufactures tariff. A limited World Bank report estimated the average tariff in Malawi in 1997 at 21 percent. Malawi is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA and SADC. Malawi is also designated as a lesser developed beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Malawi totaled $14 million and consisted primarily of machinery and mechanical products, and cereals. U.S. imports from Malawi totaled $91 million and consisted primarily of coffee, tea, and spices, and tobacco.
Privatization	As of July 2000, the Privatization Commission had privatized approximately 50 percent of the more than 80 enterprises slated for privatization. The government appears committed to reform and continues to advance its multi-sector privatization program, paying special attention to infrastructure development, the telecommunications sector, agricultural marketing, and utilities.

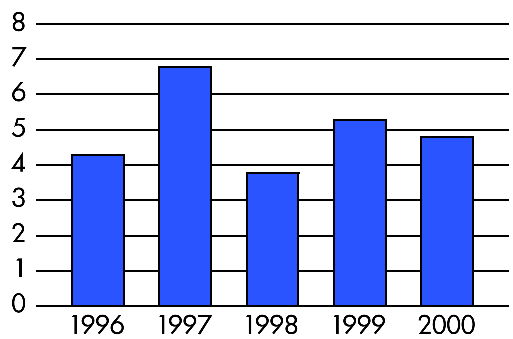
Privatization-Continued	In the first half of 2000, FCA Investment Company (U.S.) joined with two local firms to acquire 63 percent of the national insurance company (NICO) of Malawi. Malawi Telecom, formed by the breakup of Malawi Post and Telecommunications Corporation in May 2000, underwent privatization plans in 2001. Interested parties include South Africa's Telekom. The Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (Admarc) began a process of commercialization in 2000 after losing its monopoly. Full privatization of Admarc is planned in 2 to 3 years. Already listed on the Malawi Stock Exchange, the government sold additional shares in the National Bank of Malawi in August 2000. Privatization of the mortgage institution, New Building Society, is also underway.
Investment Climate	Malawi has a relatively open investment climate. Major investment detractors include poor infrastructure and bureaucratic hurdles. In addition to inadequate basic financial services, the combination of currency depreciation, high real interest rates, and macroeconomic instability dissuade private sector borrowing, and, consequently, domestic business growth. Since early 2000, however, Malawi has introduced a series of reform measures aimed at improving the business climate. The Competition And Fair Trading Act, by Parliament in November 1998, went into effect in April 2000. The act is intended to regulate monopolies, protect consumer welfare, and strengthen the efficient production and distribution of goods and services. As of July 2000 the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was forming a secretariat to oversee implementation of the Competition and Fair Trading Act. The Government encourages both domestic and foreign investment in most sectors of the economy, without restrictions on ownership, size of investment, source of funds, and destination of final product. The government held its first mining conference in August 2000 to promote bauxite and titanium mine development. There has also been rising investment in manufacturing, almost exclusively in the textile sector. Malawi is a member of the African Trade Insurance program established in mid-2001 to provide political risk cover partially underwritten by the country's own World Bank loan thus shifting part of the liability to the country. The East African Railway Company consortium, which took over management of the railways in December 1999, announced a $5 million planned investment in the company's rolling stock. Also in 2000 Paladin Resources (Australia) began a $60 million uranium mining project. In contrast to these developments, Lonrho (Anglo-African multinational) has been reducing its presence via divestitures of sugar factories, textile manufacturing firms, and breweries. Lonrho, nevertheless remains, an important constituent in the Malawi industrial sector.

MALI

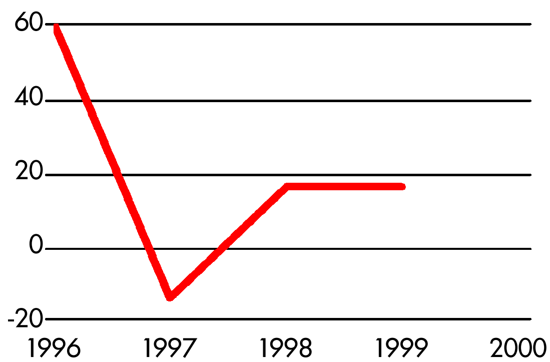
Origins of GDP



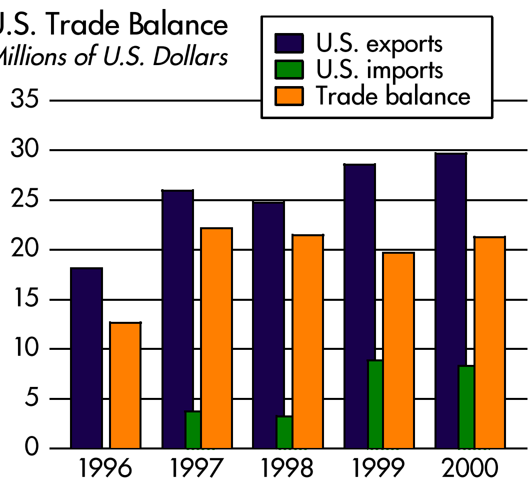
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators			
	1998	**1999**	**2000**
GDP (nominal, CFAfr bn)	1,530	1,652	1,717
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	3.8	5.3	4.8
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	4.0	-1.2	-0.7
Population (mn)	9.79	10.0	10.2
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	556	569	493
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	558	592	575
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-2	-23	-83
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-203	-234	-289
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	403	350	381
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	3,202	3,183	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	11.0	14.3	--
Exchange Rate (CFAfr/US$)	590.0	615.7	712.0

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million			
Main Exports, 1999		**Main Imports, 1998**	
Raw & lint cotton	256	Machinery	305
Gold	231	Petroleum products	301
Livestock & products	45		

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999			
Export Destinations		**Import Sources**	
Italy	18.2%	France	18.9%
Thailand	14.8%	Côte d'Ivoire	18.7%
Portugal	4.2%	Senegal	3.8%
Germany	6.5%	Belgium/ Luxembourg	2.6%

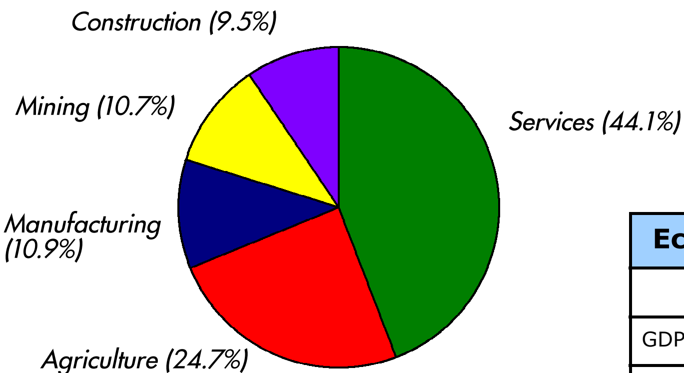
Mali

Economic Profile	The Malian economy is highly reliant on the agricultural sector which accounts for over 40 percent of GDP. Approximately 80 percent of the population is engaged in farming, livestock raising, or fishing. Its main export, cotton, makes the economy vulnerable to fluctuations in world prices and weather conditions. Mining, especially gold, is an increasingly important sector. Accounting for approximately three percent of GDP, manufacturing has a negligible effect on overall economic performance. In recent years, the government has streamlined regulatory and judicial frameworks, reformed financial and agricultural sectors, strengthened tax and customs administration, and instituted a privatization program. Through a judicious expenditure policy, the government has consolidated its financial position while expanding access to primary health care, raising school enrollment, expanding the tax base, and working to reduce fraud. Ongoing economic reforms include reducing or eliminating export taxes, import duties, and price controls. The economy has begun to show signs of steady growth and increased diversification. The government has successfully followed World Bank and IMF programs, consistently meeting reform targets. Disbursements under the 1999-2001 PRGF are expected to continue. The World Bank also recently provided funds to the government to counter the budgetary and terms-of-trade impacts of rising fuel prices and lower prices and production in the cotton sector.
Trade Climate	Mali is one of the leading exporters of cotton fiber in sub-Saharan Africa, but experienced lower production during the 2000/2001 season. A liberal investment code has driven the rapid expansion of gold and diamond mining which together account for 31 percent of exports. With increasing investment by multinational corporations in the gold mining sector, Mali has become one the world's fastest growing gold producers and the government anticipates the country will become a major gold exporter over the next few years. Due to low production costs, the gold sector is relatively insulated from falling world gold prices. If expansion continues at present levels, gold could surpass cotton as the economy's main export revenue earner. A WTO Member, Mali has a 1991 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [XCIV]. Effectively, Mali applies the tariff schedule of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) according to the WTO Secretariat. Mali's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 60 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 50 percent charge. Mali's WTO schedule binds 3 manufactures tariff lines (HS 44, 81, 92) at a 60 percent tariff. The WTO IDB reports a 1999 national tariff schedule in HS 1996 nomenclature where Mali applies a 16 percent average agriculture tariff (5-25 percent range), covering 811 tariff lines. The WTO IDB reports a 10 percent average manufactures tariff (5-25 percent range), covering 4,672 tariff lines. The 1998 WTO trade policy review of Mali reports data that indicates that in 1997 Mali applied a 29 percent average agriculture tariff (14-37 percent range), and a 25 percent average manufactures tariff (13-33 percent range), using HS nomenclature. A limited World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Mali in 1999 at 11 percent. Mali is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS and WAEMU. Mali is also designated as a lesser developed beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Mali totaled $30 million and consisted primarily of tobacco, inorganic chemicals, and vehicles (not railway). U.S. imports from Mali totaled $9 million and consisted primarily of machinery and mechanical products, and works of art.
Privatization	In the face of substantial domestic opposition to the privatization of Mali's largest parastatals, such as Energie du Mali and Sotelma, the government postponed many 1999 privatizations for 2000 and 2001. It sold the state power utility, Energie du Mali, to a French consortium in mid-2001. The April 2001 agreement with its Senegalese and Mauritian counterparts covering regional fiber optic network development is likely to increase Sotelma's (the state telecom) attractiveness to investors. Although the government originally planned to sell Sotelma in mid-2000, the government has only recently passed the facilitating legislation. The government envisions that the privatization will more rapidly achieve its goal of one telephone per hundred inhabitants.
Investment Climate	According to a recent UNCTAD report, Mali has a "somewhat or largely" open financial system. In February 2001, the government announced a review of the Petroleum Code designed to encourage foreign investment, hoping that a new code will stimulate hydrocarbons exploration instead of expanding mining development as has been the case in recent years. The government currently provides investment incentives in numerous sectors including the agribusiness, fishing, livestock, forestry,

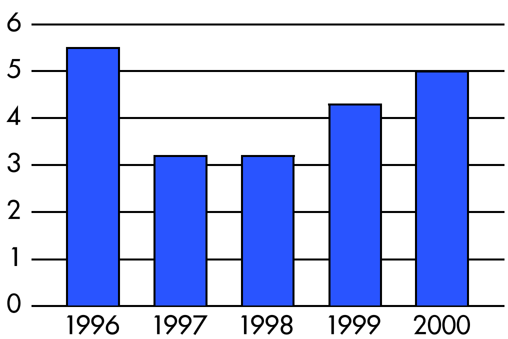
Investment Climate	energy, tourism, communications, transport, and housing sectors. Despite these incentives, there continues to be little export-oriented investment outside the extractive sectors. Even compared to neighboring countries, Mali's transport and communications networks are in poor condition. Energy provision is also inadequate, but a $600 million hydropower project between Mali, Senegal, and Mauritania is expected to improve the situation. In spite of ongoing efforts to reform the tax system, it remains complicated, allowing tax collectors to discriminate occasionally against foreign companies. The government has entered into profit-sharing agreements primarily with South African and Canadian mining companies. The South African firms Randgold and Anglogold officially opened the Morila mine in February 2001 and expect to invest $96 million in the operation. In April 2001, the Malian and Senegalese governments announced that they were seeking private investors for the Dakar-Bamako railway.

MAURITANIA

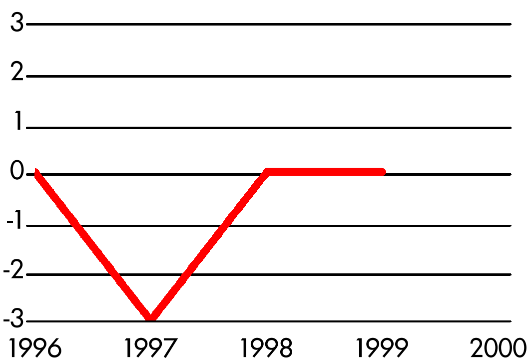
Origins of GDP



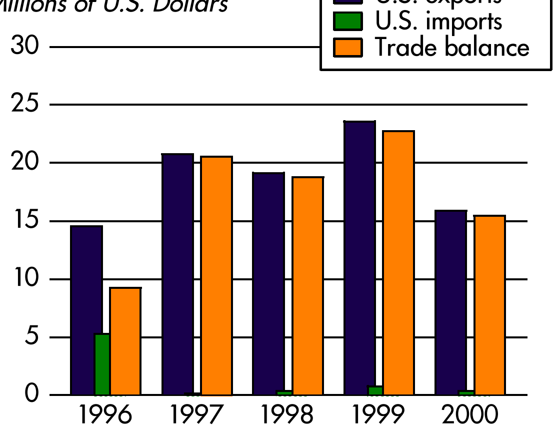
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, UM bn)	187.8	203.1	205.1
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	3.2	4.3	5.0
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	8.0	4.1	4.5
Population (mn)	2.42	2.45	2.47
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	360	333	--
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	358	305	--
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	2	28	--
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-11	41	--
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	203	224	284
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	2,589	2,528	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	27.7	28.4	--
Exchange Rate (UM/US$)	188.5	209.5	238.9

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1996	
Iron ore	253.4	Energy & mineral products	129
Fish & fish products	160.4	Food & agricultural products	116
		Machinery & equipment	67
		Consumer goods	22

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Japan	18.5%	France	24.9%
France	15.7%	Belgium	8.6%
Italy	15.7%	Spain	7.3%
Spain	9.0%	Germany	6.8%

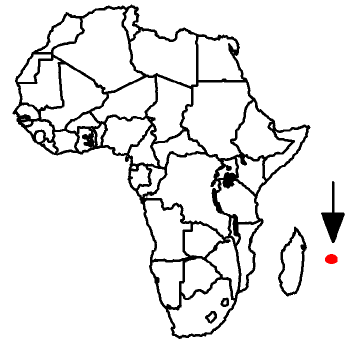
Mauritania

Economic Profile	The Mauritanian economy depends on the agricultural sector which employs a significant percent of the population but makes economic performance subject to environmental vagaries. The mining sector, which accounts for approximately 10 percent of GDP and over 50 percent of export earnings, consists primarily of iron ore, but also includes other mineral resources such as copper, cobalt, diamonds, gold, gypsum, and phosphates. As reserves have not yet been fully surveyed, the government is commissioning a French bureau to undertake the geological mapping of the country's northern region. In mid-2001, drillers announced an oil strike, opening up opportunities for the development of a significant oil sector. Development of the manufacturing sector is constrained by limited skilled labor, inadequate infrastructure, high utility costs, and poor credit availability. Overarching government policies include fiscal deficit reduction, tax administration reform, privatization, banking sector reform, exchange rate liberalization, and trade and investment liberalization. A consistently tight monetary policy in recent years has reduced inflation despite currency devaluations and price control eliminations. The country's adherence to IMF-guided reform has won it approval by international financial institutions and donors. The economy is still, however, heavily dependent on foreign aid and assistance, and has been approved for debt relief under the Enhanced HIPC initiative.
Trade Climate	Mining and fisheries activities provide the vast majority of export earnings, and trade performance parallels international fluctuations in price and demand for these sectors' products. In mid-2001, EU negotiators were still in discussions with the government over new fishing agreements following expiration of the July 1996-June 2001 agreement. In February 2001, Senegal, also interested in Mauritanian waters, secured 159 fishing licenses. Economic downturns in the EU and continuing economic malaise in Japan are likely to negatively impact the country's fisheries sector performance. Steadily depleting reserves also threaten the sector's future viability. The government continues to liberalize the trade regime. The 2000 Fiscal Law, for example, decreased the average customs tax rate from 28 percent to 22 percent. The government has announced its intention to continue to reduce tariffs to 20 percent in coming years. The government has been seeking to increase trade with Arab Maghreb Union countries, and in 2000 the government severed ties with the West African free trade area. Due to high levels of informal trade with neighboring countries, data often underestimate the level of trade with countries such as Mali and Senegal. A WTO Member, Mauritania has a 1992 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [L]. Effectively, Mauritania applies the tariff schedule of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) according to the WTO Secretariat. Mauritania's WTO schedule binds 4 agriculture groupings at a 45 percent average tariff (25-75 percent range), plus a 15 percent charge. Mauritania's WTO schedule lists 1 manufactures grouping (HS 41, 67, 89) at a 30 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 15 percent charge. A limited World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Mauritania in 1995 at 20 percent. Mauritania is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS. Mauritania is also designated as a lesser developed beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Mauritania totaled $16 million and consisted primarily of machinery and mechanical products, and vehicles (not railway). U.S. imports from Mauritania totaled $0.4 million and consisted primarily of fish and crustaceans, and apparel (knitted).
Privatization	Compared to the mid-1980's when over 80 state-owned entities participated in almost every economic sector, the government has significantly reduced direct state involvement in the economy. Privatization is one of the key issues included in the 1999-2002 World Bank-IMF enhanced structural adjustment facility. In mid-2000, the government split the telecommunications entity from the postal entity in preparation for privatization of Mauritel (telecommunications entity). The 51 percent sale of Mauritel to Maroc Telecom in mid-2001 for $48 million has been represented by the World Bank as one of the most successful privatizations in Africa. In addition, private interests have purchased a majority stake in Air Mauritania. In mid-2001 the government developed plans for the sale of 49 percent of the electricity and water company, SONELEC.

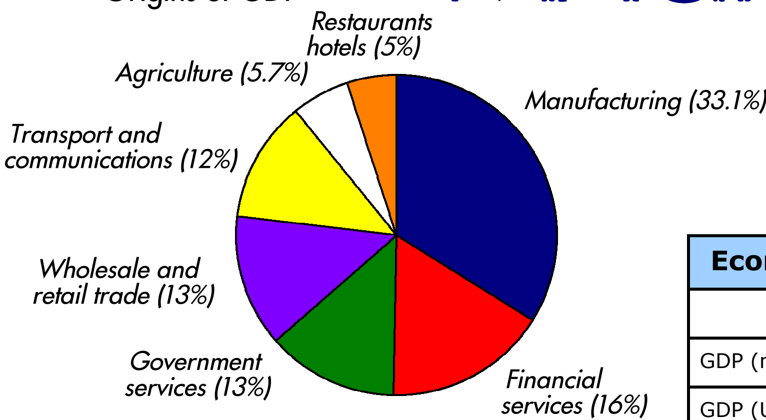
Mauritania-Continued

Investment Climate	According to the U.S. State Department, Mauritania encourages foreign direct investment, pursues economic liberalization, and sees the private sector as the main engine of economic growth. The investment code in force is aimed at stimulating competition and attracting foreign capital and investment. The country's distribution network, however, is in poor condition compared to neighboring countries, making investment and trade difficult and expensive. Consequently, there is negligible foreign investment in Mauritania, and investment is primarily driven by the privatization process. Foreign investor success in the privatization process is often attributed to local partners. There were, however, signs of improvement in mid-2001, as construction began on a road linking Morocco and Senegal, via Mauritania, and offshore oil drilling began in 2001 with the Harman Resources of Australia decision to spud the first well of its concessions.

MAURITIUS

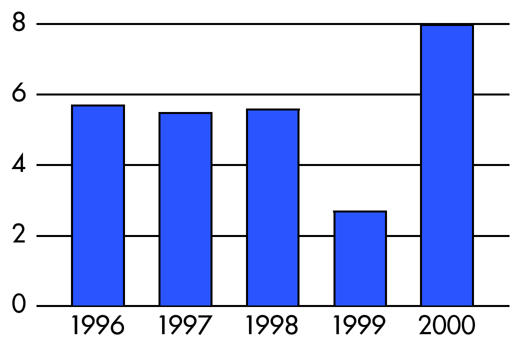


Origins of GDP



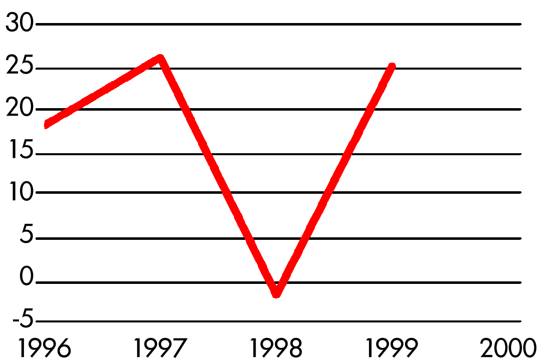
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



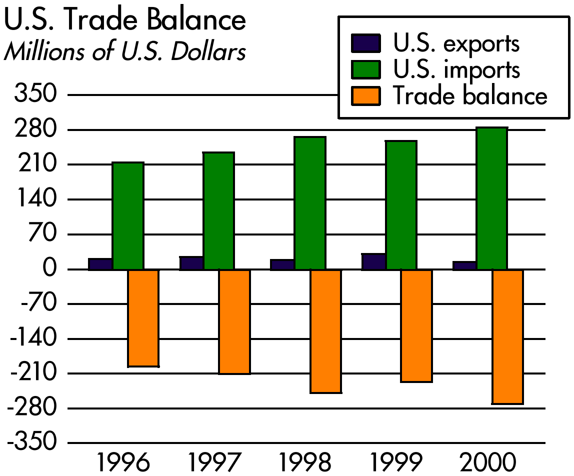
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, MRs bn)	97.7	106.4	122.1
GDP (US$ bn)	4.1	4.2	4.7
Real GDP Growth (%)	5.6	2.7	8.0
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	6.8	6.9	4.6
Population (mn)	1.2	1.2	1.2
Exports (US$ mn)	1,669.3	1,589.3	1,724.4
Imports (US$ mn)	1,933.3	2,136.5	2,293.9
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-264	-547.2	-569.5
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	3.3	-52.2	-36.5
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	559.0	731.0	750.0
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	2.5	2.5	2.4
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	11.8	11.3	11.6
Exchange Rate (MRs/US$)	23.99	25.19	26.16

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
EPZ products	1,149.3	Manufactured goods	866.6
Sugar	318	Machinery & transport equipment	708.6
		Food & beverages	288.6
		Chemicals	154.1

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
UK	27.4%	France	16.5%
France	23.6%	South Africa	10.5%
US	16.2%	India	9.3%
Germany	4.4%	UK	4.2%

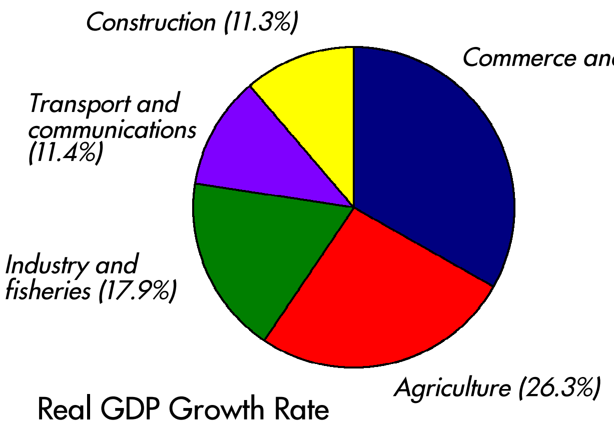
Mauritius

Economic Profile	Once a low-income, agriculturally-based economy, Mauritius now has one of the strongest economies in sub-Saharan Africa and is currently a middle-income diversified economy with growing financial and tourist sectors. The economy is based primarily on sugar, tourism, financial services, and light manufacturing, such as textiles, electronics, leather goods, and jewelry exports. The country's highly open and trade-oriented economy makes it vulnerable to international price fluctuations. Although agriculture's contribution to GDP continues to diminish, the country remains heavily dependent on the sugar industry as sugarcane still covers nearly 90 percent of the country's cultivated land area. The government has been encouraging agricultural diversification, but land shortages limit diversification or self-sufficiency in staple crops such as rice and wheat. Increasingly capital-intensive production in the export processing zone is contributing to rising unemployment. The government's economic policy focuses on agricultural and industrial diversification, improving international competitiveness to continue to attract investment, controlling the fiscal deficit, and improving transparency. The government has been reviewing and reforming its agricultural policy in order to comply with WTO requirements. Due to Mauritius' successful economic development and improved access to capital, the country does not rely on official development assistance.
Trade Climate	Mauritius' trade-based economic growth is under strain from the emergence of low-cost manufacturing competitors, the phasing out of preferential trade agreements, especially for its sugar and textiles exports to the United States and the EU, and increased competition in the tourism sector. Given the country's membership in SADC, government strategy has been to establish the country as a commercial, financial, and trade gateway between Asia and Southern Africa. Despite the diversity of investment destination sectors, export processing zones remain highly concentrated in apparel and textiles. A founding WTO Member, Mauritius has a 1994 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [CXVIII]. Mauritius's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 122 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 17 percent charge. Mauritius's WTO schedule binds 25 agriculture tariff lines at a lower 51 percent average tariff ceiling (37-82 percent range), plus a 17 percent charge. Mauritius' WTO schedule binds 10 manufactures tariff lines at a 65 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 17 percent charge. UNCTAD reports Mauritius applies a 20 percent average agriculture tariff (0-80 percent range), a higher 22 percent average with charges. UNCTAD reports Mauritius applies a 28 percent average manufactures tariff (0-80 percent range), a higher 34 percent average with charges. The World Bank reports a 1998 national tariff schedule where Mauritius applies a 15 percent average agriculture tariff, and a 20 percent average manufactures tariff. A limited World Bank report estimated the average tariff in Mauritius in 1997 at 29 percent. Mauritius is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA, IOC, and SADC. Mauritius is also designated as a beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Mauritius totaled $16 million and consisted primarily of machinery and mechanical products, and electrical machinery and equipment. U.S. imports from Mauritius totaled $296 million and consisted primarily of apparel (knitted and not knitted).
Privatization	Given the country's relative independence from IMF-World Bank structural adjustment programs, external pressure to privatize state-owned entities is minimal and the process highly protracted. Plans to privatize 40 percent of the telecommunications parastatal moved forward in 2000 with government reviewing tenders from France Telecom, Vivendi Telecom, and Portugal Telecom. In June 2000, Mauritius Telecom employees demonstrated against the privatization.
Investment Climate	Mauritius is eager to attract foreign investment. The government originally created tax and other incentives to attract manufacturers to its developing Export Processing Zones, but has more recently extended these benefits to services and to companies in the Mauritius freeport and the offshore banking and business center. In March 2000, the government introduced the Permanent Residence Scheme and the Regional Headquarters Scheme in an effort to bring in new investors and multinationals from abroad. In December 2000, the government also enacted a new Investment Promotion Act, which is intended to simplify the legal framework and to better provide for the promotion and facilitation of investments in Mauritius. The act also sets up a Board of Investment, which began operation in March 2001.

Investment Climate-Continued	Mauritius has attracted numerous offshore entities focusing on commerce with India and South Africa. With one of the highest literacy rates among developing countries, Mauritius is able to attract investment into diverse sectors such as light manufacturing, printing and publishing, financial services, information technology, and pharmaceuticals. Although investment within the export processing zones destined for the banking sector is increasing, most investment is still destined for the textile and apparel sector. Recent investment incentives focus on developing the information technology sector and creating "digital parks."

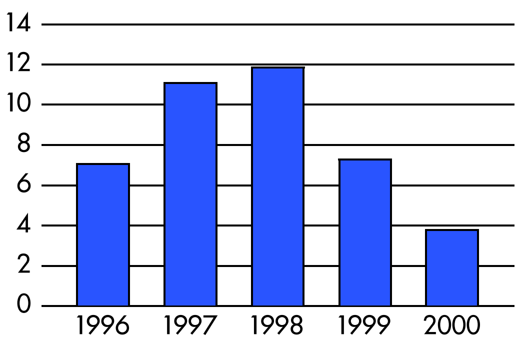
MOZAMBIQUE

Origins of GDP



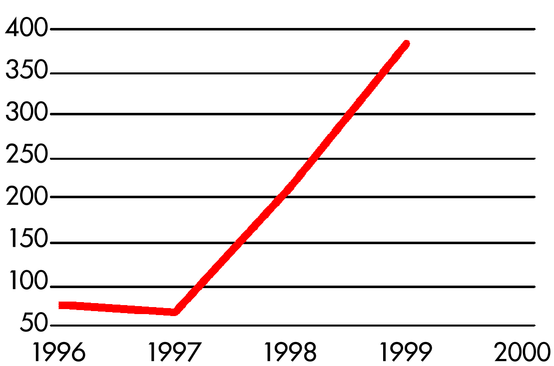
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



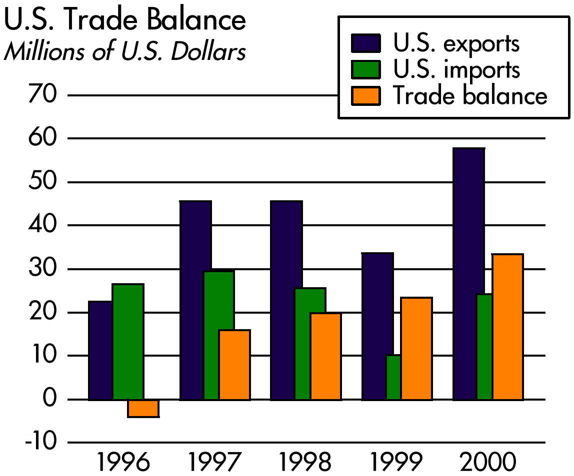
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, MT bn)	46,427	50,827	58,887
GDP (US$ bn)	3,918	4,005	3,922
Real GDP Growth (%)	11.9	7.3	3.8
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	-1.3	6.2	11.0
Population (mn)	16.4	16.8	17.2
Exports (US$ mn)	249	276	349
Imports (US$ mn)	919	1,349	1,306
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-670	-1,073	-957
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-436	-770	-664
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	625	669	700
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	787	809	896
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	20.0	15.3	4.4
Exchange Rate (MT/US$)	11,875	12,673	15,164

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1998		Main Imports, 1997	
Prawns	72.6	Machinery & equipment	139.0
Cashew nuts (raw & processed)	40.7	Vehicles, transport equipment & spare parts	113.8
Cotton	22.3	Fuel	92.3
Timber	11.0	Textiles	43.4
Copra	5.0	Metal products	38.9

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Spain	15.9%	South Africa	51.5%
South Africa	15.5%	Portugal	5.8%
Portugal	10.7%	US	3.8%
US	9.7%	Zimbabwe	2.9%

Mozambique

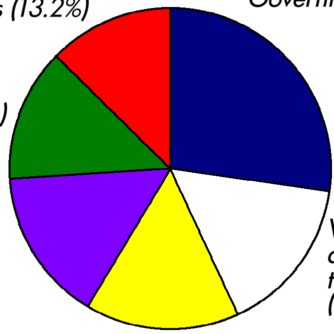
Economic Profile	Agriculture forms Mozambique's economic foundation, providing over 80 percent of employment. Given the land-locked status of many neighboring countries, transportation services are a major economic contributor and export earner. Although the mining sector represents a significant growth sector, it currently has a limited economic impact, accounting for minimal percentages of GDP and exports. Capital shortages and high borrowing costs constrain manufacturing sector development. In early 2000 (and to a lesser extent in early 2001), the country suffered devastating floods and tropical storms which killed and displaced numerous people. Economic damage included destroyed livestock, fields, property, and, especially, infrastructure. Flood-related shortages and damage contributed to recent jumps in inflation and the lowest growth rate since 1992. Since the mid-1990s, the government has maintained conservative fiscal and monetary polices, making substantial government, trade, and private sector reforms, including liberalization of exchange and interest rates; reform of price, exchange, and trade controls; reduction of trade and investment barriers; and rationalization of tax, legal, financial, and civil service administration. Although reforms have resulted in relatively stable exchange rates, low inflation rates, increased FDI and exports, and impressive double-digit growth rates, the government still relies heavily on foreign assistance to balance its budget and is one of the largest international development assistance recipients. The government has completed an interim PRSP, was granted HIPC initiative debt relief, and was awaiting Enhanced HIPC initiative debt relief in mid-2001. The recent boom in investment has, nevertheless, indicated a trend toward foreign and private sector investment as an engine for economic growth.
Trade Climate	The country continues to experience chronic trade deficits, where imports can outweigh exports by five to one. Although exports rely heavily on agriculture, especially cashew nuts, diversification is increasing as the cashew sector continues to decline due to supply-side constraints and, more recently, declining international prices. Efforts to liberalize the 18 percent export tax on cashews were met with public agitation as local uncompetitive processing firms advocated an export ban; only a few of the once more than 15 cashew processing factories currently remain in operation. The fishing industry, especially prawns, is the largest primary resource sector, accounting for approximately 20 percent of exports. Although currently minimal contributors, the mining and energy sectors are expected to increase contributions to trade accounts in coming years as current exploration and construction efforts come to fruition, such as the development of aluminum smelters and the discovery of natural gas. With government rehabilitation of state parks and infrastructure investment, tourism also holds potential as a substantial foreign exchange earner. In April 2001, Mozambique and South Africa signed an agreement regulating the $2 billion pipeline project led by Sasol covering natural gas trade from Mozambique to South Africa. A WTO Member, Mozambique has a 1999 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [CXIX]. Mozambique's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 100 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 300 percent charge (100 percent maritime transport, 100 percent port, and 100 percent other taxes charge). Mozambique's WTO schedule binds 20 manufactures tariff lines at a 6 percent average tariff ceiling (5-15 percent range), plus a 300 percent charge (as above). The 2001 WTO trade policy review of Mozambique reports that in 2000 Mozambique applied a 17 percent average agriculture tariff (0-30 percent range), and a 14 percent average manufactures tariff (0-30 percent range), using ISIC nomenclature. Somewhat less recent UNCTAD information reports that Mozambique applies a 25 percent average agriculture tariff (0-35 percent range), and a 14 percent average manufactures tariff (0-35 percent range). The World Bank reports a 1997 national tariff schedule where Mozambique applies a 21 percent average agriculture tariff, and a 16 percent average manufactures tariff. A limited World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Mozambique in 1997 at 16 percent. Mozambique is a member of regional trading agreements involving SADC. Mozambique is also designated as a lesser developed beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Mozambique totaled $58 million and consisted primarily of cereals and milling industry products. U.S. imports from Mozambique totaled $35 million and consisted primarily of edible fruits and nuts, and sugar.
Privatization	The government has made aggressive and extensive efforts in the area of privatization– thus far the government has privatized over 1200 (mostly small) parastatals. In early-2000 the government reached agreements with a consortium of American, South African, Portugese, and Mozambican companies for the management of the Nacala port and its railway to Malawi. Although many large parastatals remain under state ownership, the government is including private-sector involvement through management

Mozambique-Continued

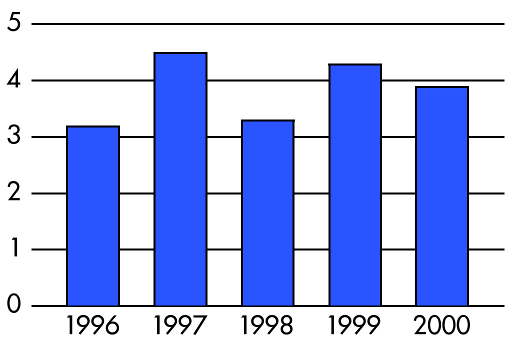
Privatization-Continued	contracts, concessions, and direct equity participation. The Maputo Development Consortium, for example, took over the Maputo port in September 2000, and plans to invest at least $50 million in rehabilitating and upgrading the port. Sixteen percent of the port is to be sold to local investors. Privatization of the commercial banks experienced a setback in April 2001 as private shareholders withdrew investment commitments in Austral Bank, the country's third largest bank.
Investment Climate	Following an extended period of internal conflict, Mozambique has become become one of the most dynamic economies in the region. Steady improvements have been made on such problems as: political risk, corruption, bureaucratic red tape, poor infrastructure, and the small size of the domestic market. These problems have historically been a deterrent to foreign investment in Mozambique. The government continues to make significant reforms to attract investment, including financial sector liberalization, tax reform, trade reform, and the creation of export processing zones. With much help from donor countries, the massive task of rehabilitating the country's infrastructure from the war has begun to show results. In addition, more than $450 million in funds pledged for flood reconstruction is projected to help rebuild the physical and social infrastructure that was damaged from heavy flooding of 2000. Problems remain however. Transparency International, a World Bank institute, recently ranked Mozambique second in the world for corruption, after Nigeria. Similar to most southern African countries, the political turmoil in neighboring Zimbabwe is having negative spillover effects on the investment climate. Also, land tenure systems precluding the use of land as collateral continue to bedevil domestic investment expansion. Mozambique has forged new bilateral relationships with South Africa, Portugal, Zimbabwe, Mauritius, and others in the region, as well as the United States, France, Italy, and China. These relationships expand market opportunities for Mozambique and encourage investment. The country's proximity to, infrastructure links with, and economic ties with South Africa are expected to stimulate investment in coming years, especially in metal production (aluminum, steel), light manufacturing, natural gas, power generation, agriculture (cotton, sugar), fishing, timber, and transportation services sectors. The government's Investment Promotion Center has been focusing investment efforts on the country's central and northern regions in order to combat their economic development gap vis-à-vis the southern region. Significant foreign investment has been driven by privatizations, such as the Bank of Mozambique, flour mills, breweries, cashew processing factories, and fisheries.

NAMIBIA

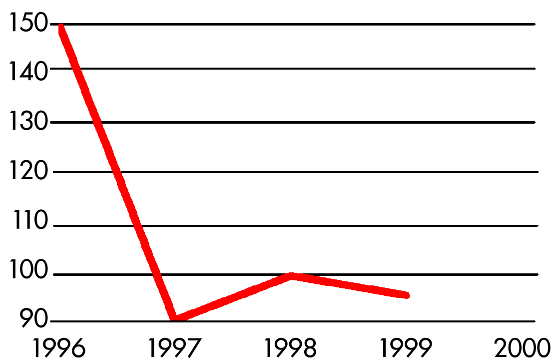
Origins of GDP



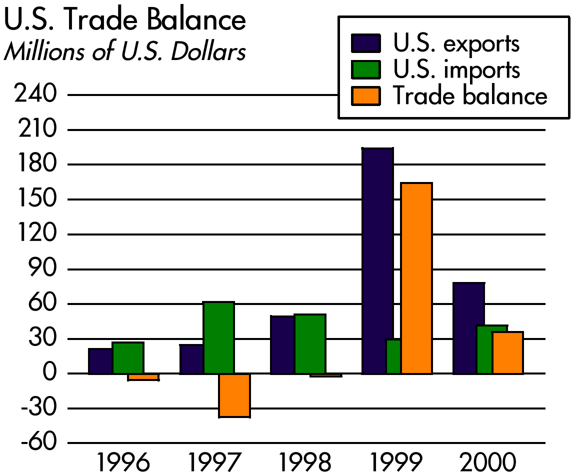
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, N$ bn)	18.9	21.2	24.1
GDP (US$ bn)	3.4	3.5	3.5
Real GDP Growth (%)	3.3	4.3	3.9
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	6.2	8.6	9.2
Population (mn)	1.7	1.7	1.7
Exports (US$ mn)	1,278.3	1,373.2	1,455.3
Imports (US$ mn)	1,450.9	1,503.3	1,594.7
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-172.6	-130.1	-139.4
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	161.8	126.0	194.4
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	260.3	305.5	260.0
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	128	148	161
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	2.4	1.3	1.4
Exchange Rate (N$/US$)	5.53	6.11	6.94

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1998	
Diamonds	459	Transport equipment	321
Prepared & preserved fish	358	Chemical products, rubber & plastics	178
Metal ores incl aluminum	181	Food excul fish, meat & related products	158
Meat, meat preparations, hides & skins	133	Machinery & equipment	158
Beverages & other food products	66	Textiles, clothing, leather products & footwear	117
Live animals	58	Refined petroleum products	102

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1998 & 1997

Export Destinations, 1998		Import Sources, 1997	
UK	43%	South Africa	81%
South Africa	26%	US	4%
Spain	14%	Germany	2%
France	8%	Zimbabwe	1%

Namibia

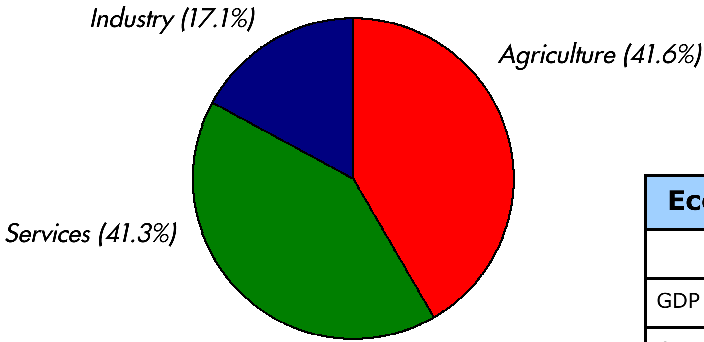
Economic Profile	Namibia, the fourth largest exporter of nonfuel minerals in Africa and the fifth largest uranium producer, relies heavily on extraction and processing industries which account for 20 percent of GDP. The economy also depends on agriculture as over half the population practices subsistence farming. The country has substantial fisheries potential. Fishing, particularly pilchards and hake, posted positive growth performances in recent years. Development and expansion of a manufacturing sector remains limited by a small domestic market, shortage of skilled labor, and close economic integration with South Africa which has a strong manufacturing base. The slightly lower real GDP growth in 2000 is primarily due to relatively lower value-added output by primary sectors. Outputs from diamonds, copper, and fishing is expected to drive economic growth in the near future. Government economic policy has focused on accelerating growth by encouraging the private sector to diversify away from agriculture, mining, and fishing. The three-year medium-term expenditure framework introduced in March 2001 focuses on strengthening fiscal policy management. Recent economic policies include land reform based on a "willing-buyer, willing-seller" principle where land is purchased from commercial farmers for resettlement by black Namibians. Recent increases in fuel and food prices, coupled with a weakened South African rand, have pushed inflation for the first time in six years into double digits.
Trade Climate	With over half of GDP represented by imports and exports, Namibia is highly reliant on international trade. The significant role of diamonds and uranium in its exports makes the country's trade performance highly influenced by these two products' prices. Diamond export earnings rose in 2000 due to both volume and price increases. Uranium production, however, has been trimmed in recent years due to price weaknesses. Development of the Kudu gasfield should launch Namibia as a significant energy exporter. Given Namibia's close links with South Africa via SACU and the Common Monetary Area, its exchange and interest rates depend on rates in South Africa as evidenced by Namibia's downward trend in inflation when South Africa tightened monetary policy in recent years. Under a new exchange rate management policy, controls are to be liberalized, allowing most transactions. A founding WTO Member, Namibia has a 1998 national tariff schedule and a 1997 tariff schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [XC]. Effectively, Namibia applies the tariff schedule of the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU) according to the WTO Secretariat. A 1998 SACU tariff schedule is available at the WTO Secretariat. Namibia's WTO schedule binds 474 agriculture tariff lines at a 39 percent average tariff (0-597 percent range), plus a 32 rand/tonne average "normal" charge on 25 tariff lines (4-264 R/T range), plus a 102 rand/tonne average "special" charge on 21 tariff lines (1-759 R/T range). WTO special safeguard provisions apply to 170 agriculture tariffs. Namibia's WTO schedule binds 11,616 manufactures tariff lines at a 18 percent average tariff ceiling (0-55 percent range). [Note of schedule anomaly: Namibia's WTO schedule contains negative numbers for some tariff lines under manufactures column 4 "bound rate of duty - ad valorem (%)" that could be interpreted as import subsidies, e.g. "-7," indicating perhaps a 7 percent subsidy for a particular tariff line.] The World Bank reports a 1993 SACU tariff schedule where Namibia as a member would apply a 9 percent average agriculture tariff, and a 21 percent average manufactures tariff. A World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Namibia in 1996 at 24 percent. Namibia is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA, SACU, and SADC. Namibia is also designated as a beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Namibia totaled $79 million and consisted primarily of vehicles (not railway). U.S. imports from Namibia totaled $42 million and consisted primarily of fish and crustaceans, and mineral fuels and oils.
Privatization	Parastatals continue to dominate major sectors of the economy, including electricity (NamPower), telecommunications (Telecom Namibia), water (NamWater), and transportation (Air Namibia and TransNamib). Although the government approved a privatization program in mid-2000, with only the eventual privatization of Air Namibia indicated, establishment of an implementation framework has generally been slow. Although the government has expanded its role with the creation of new parastatals such as Namibian Ports Authority and Namibia Airports Authority, it has outsourced some of the central functions to the private sector.

Namibia-Continued

Investment Climate	The government seeks foreign investment in order to develop the economy, generate employment, and boost foreign exchange earnings. The recent Africa Competitiveness Report produced by the African Research Center at Harvard University places Namibia fourth in Africa behind Tunisia, Mauritius and Botswana in terms of a variety of competitiveness criteria. Namibia's Foreign Investment Act of 1990 guarantees foreign investors treatment equal to that given to Namibian firms, fair compensation in the event of expropriation, international arbitration of disputes between the investors and the government, the right to remit profits and access to foreign exchange. Investment incentives and special tax incentives are also available for the manufacturing and export sectors. Some sectors in Namibia, however, have experienced an aggressive "Namibianization" of investments already in place. A number of foreign firms with fishing licenses, for example, have alleged that they have been forced into partnerships with local individuals or firms, chosen by the government, in order to renew their licenses. Recent developments include the April 2000 announcement of the review of a number of investment incentive packages which could involve modifications in the export processing zone regime; offshore oil exploration by Vanco, Shell, Nampower, Eskom, and Texaco; and Acclaim Uranium's (Australia) purchase of the Langer Heinrich uranium deposit. The railway parastatal began a joint venture with General Electric to establish a locomotive refurbishing facility in Windhoek. Significant investment by foreign companies, such as Spain's Pescanova, in fisheries continues but has waned relative to previous years.

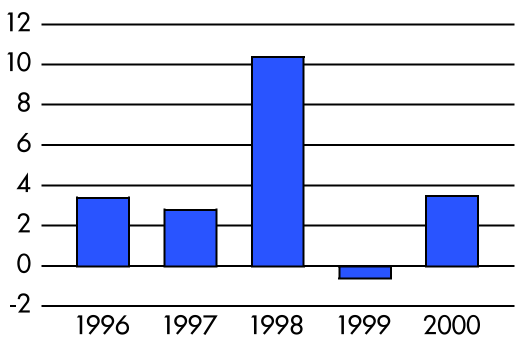
NIGER

Origins of GDP



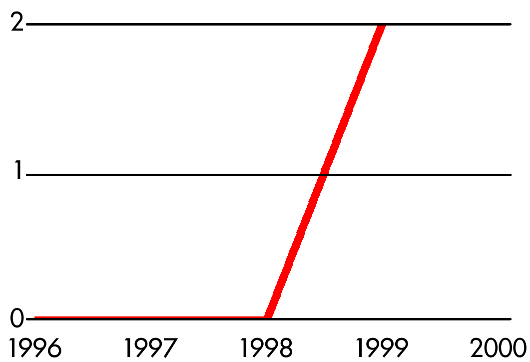
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



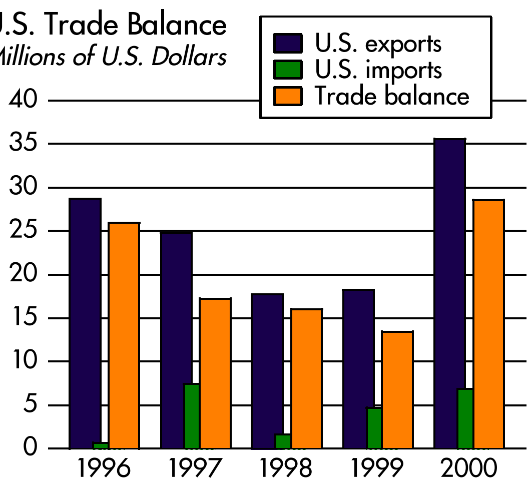
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, CFAfr bn)	1,225.2	1,242.6	1,325.0
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	10.4	-0.6	3.5
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	4.5	-2.3	2.9
Population (mn)	10.1	10.4	10.7
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	414	385	389
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	404	317	363
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	10	68	26
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-152	-116	--
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	53.1	39.2	13.9
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	1,663	1,662	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	17.9	16.8	--
Exchange Rate (CFAfr/US$)	590.0	615.7	712.0

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1998	
Uranium	106	Food products	110
Livestock	41	Capital goods	83
		Petroleum products	25

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
France	44.5%	France	22.4%
Nigeria	27.1%	Cote d'Ivoire	15.1%
UK	11.0%	Nigeria	8.0%
		US	3.3%

Niger

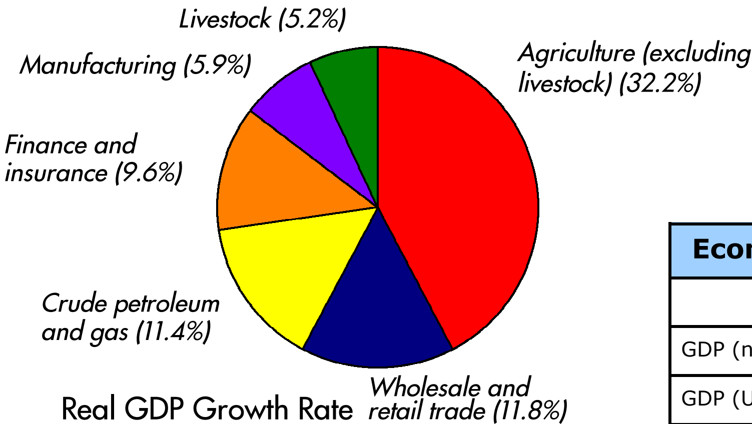
Economic Profile	Niger's economy centers on subsistence agriculture, re-export trade, and uranium, which is the country's principle foreign exchange earner. Agriculture contributes 40 percent of GDP, employs about 90 percent of the workforce, and makes Niger highly vulnerable to environmental vagaries. Although Niger is among the top world uranium producers, collapsing world prices have placed increasing pressure on the industry. In addition, the extremely inefficient production – only one mine company was financially viable in early-2000 – has resulted in costs nearly double the world price and is only sustained by financial assistance from French, Spanish, and Japanese partners. Development of the manufacturing sector is constrained by inadequate infrastructure and scarce skilled labor. The government's two-year development program announced mid-2000 includes tighter controls on fiscal expenditure, increased tax collection efficiency, tax administration reform, and revitalization of the privatization program. As part of its overall economic policy, in mid-2000 the government announced its commitment to maintaining inflation below three percent. Niger's membership in the Franc Zone, however, limits its ability to influence monetary and exchange rate policies. With real GDP growth matching population growth, economic development remains elusive. The economy relies heavily on development assistance, which was restored after successful elections in fall 1999. The World Bank released a structural adjustment loan in September 2000; the United States re-opened its USAID office in the capital; the government reached a HIPC Initiative agreement in December 2000; and in early-2001 the IMF signed a three-year loan with the government.
Trade Climate	As a land-locked country, Niger's import bill is substantially increased by transport costs. There is significant informal trade between Niger and neighboring countries, particularly Nigeria. Although Niger is a member of the West African Economic and Monetary Union, it has not in practice made significant trade-related changes as a result of its membership. Membership in the union also has limited impact on Niger as most of its regional trade is with Nigeria, a non-member. A WTO Member, Niger has a 1994 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [LIII]. Niger's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 50 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 50 percent charge. Niger's WTO schedule binds several agriculture tariff lines (HS 01, 02, 16, 17, 19, 20, and 22) at a higher 200 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 50 percent charge, with the exception of prior GATT concessions. Niger's WTO schedule binds manufactures at a 50 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 50 percent charge (with exceptions in HS 31, 33, 34, 41, 42, 52, 63, 71, 84, and 85), with the exception of prior GATT concessions. A limited World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Niger in 1996 at 18 percent. Niger is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS and WAEMU. Niger is also designated as a lesser developed beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Niger totaled $36 million and consisted primarily of machinery and mechanical products, and electrical machinery and equipment. U.S. imports from Niger totaled $7 million and consisted primarily of inorganic chemicals.
Privatization	The government's performance in privatizing stagnant parastatals has received approval from international financial institutions and donors. In 2000 the government continued the privatization process for Sonitel, the state-owned telecommunications company, and several public utilities, such as Nigelec (power company), SNR (water company) and Sonitel (telecommunications company), Sonidep (oil importing and distribution monopoly), and the Hotel Gaweye Sofitel were slated for privatization. Privatization has encountered significant resistence from the powerful trade union lobby, Union des Syndicats des Travailleurs du Niger, which fears significant job losses. The process is also hampered by a shortage of external financing.
Investment Climate	To promote foreign trade and investment, in recent years the government has developed new investment, commercial, mining, and petroleum codes which include tax advantages, guarantees against expropriation, and the right to repatriate earnings. In addition, political stability, though fragile, increased following the November 1999 elections. Some of the most significant barriers to investment include high transportation costs, cumbersome government bureaucracy, and limited availability of trained labor. Also, Niger's reliance on Nigeria's state-run electric company, NEPA, results in erratic electricity supply.

Niger-Continued

Investment Climate-Continued	Numerous companies are currently involved in exploration and development of gold deposits, and the government hopes that gold will soon rival uranium as a major foreign exchanger earner. In March 2000, Geo Service International (Canada) received a gold mining concession in the western region of Niger. In April 2000 the African Geomine Mining Development Corporation, a joint venture between the German firm Ansa Geomine and the Canadian firm Etruscan, began gold mining operations. In addition to gold, companies are also exploring copper, lithium, silver, platinum, phosphates, titanium, and nickel deposits. Niger may also have petroleum production potential. Esso (Exxon) and Hunt Oil, for example, have begun exploration and drilling in the country's northeast region.

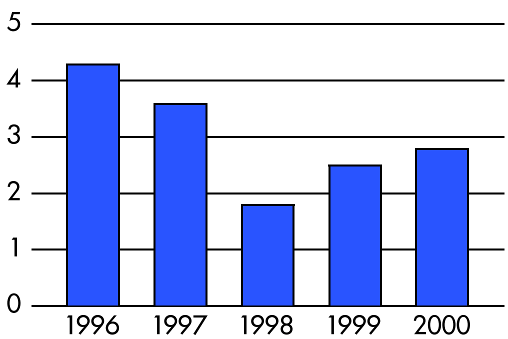
NIGERIA

Origins of GDP



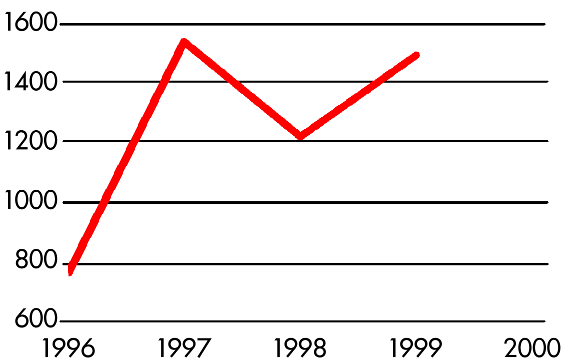
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



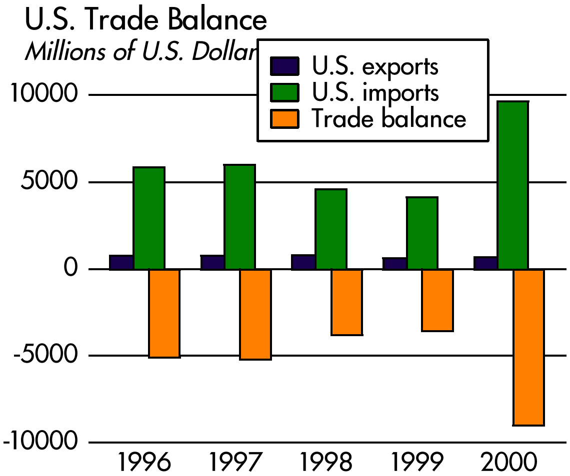
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, N bn)	3,639.1	3,978.1	4,354.9
GDP (US$ bn)	42.7	43.1	42.8
Real GDP Growth (%)	1.8	2.5	2.8
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	10.3	6.7	6.9
Population (mn)	106.4	109.0	111.6
Exports (US$ mn)	8,971	12,876	19,910
Imports (US$ mn)	9,211	8,588	10,631
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-240	4,288	9,279
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-4,244	506	3,618
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	7,100	5,450	9,350
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	30.3	29.4	29.1
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	11.6	6.1	6.3
Exchange Rate (N/US$)	85.25	92.34	107.7

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1997		Main Imports, 1997	
Crude petroleum	14,521	Machinery & transport	2,431
Cocoa	108	Manufactured goods	2,957
Rubber	50	Chemicals	2,299
Urea-ammonia	8	Food & live animals	1,205

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
US	37.5%	UK	11.2%
India	8.9%	Germany	10.1%
Spain	7.8%	US	9.7%
Brazil	6.6%	France	8.6%

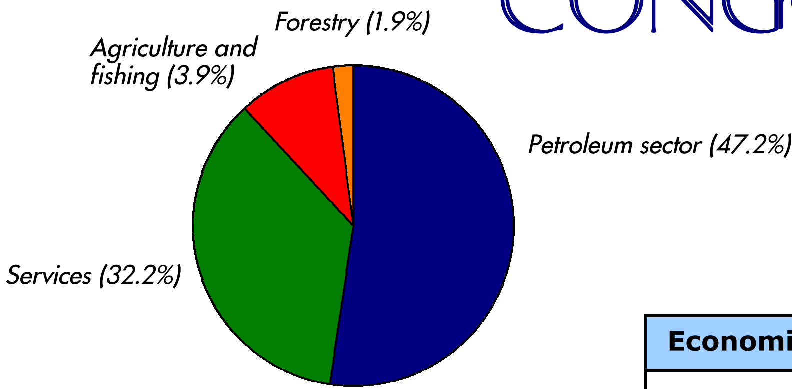
Nigeria

Economic Profile	Nigeria's economy remains a dual economy: a modern segment dominated by the capital-intensive petroleum sector coexists with traditional agricultural and trading sectors. Agriculture is a mainstay of the domestic economy, representing approximately 40 percent of GDP. The oil sector provides 20 to 30 percent of GDP and 80 to 95 percent of foreign exchange earnings. This reliance makes Nigerian economic performance subject to fluctuations in the global oil market, and the recovery of oil prices in 2000 provided the government with a revenue windfall. Despite the country's oil wealth there is widespread poverty such that basic World Bank indicators place it among the 20 poorest countries in the world. In addition, underperforming refineries coupled with regulated local fuel prices have led to petroleum product shortages throughout the country. After a downward trend in early 2000, increased government spending, loosened monetary policy, and the falling currency led to double-digit inflation in late 2000 and into 2001. The government has also taken steps to resuscitate state-owned steel rolling mills, a steel company, and an aluminum smelter plant. The 1999 democratically elected government adopted policies aimed at restoring macroeconomic stability, economic liberalization, and corruption reduction. Reform has, in general, been slow and erratic, and government action has not thus far translated rhetoric into operating economic policies. The government's failure to meet many of the modest performance criteria set out by the stand-by agreement with the IMF has called into question the administration's capacity to carry out reforms. In May 2001, for example, the World Bank (IFC) abandoned its advisory role on the privatization of Nigeria Airways, citing diminished probability of success given government policies. In August 2000, the IMF approved a $1 billion stand-by credit arrangement for Nigeria. The following December, the government also reached a debt-rescheduling deal with the Paris Club.
Trade Climate	As a result of a burgeoning population, low manufacturing capacity utilization, and relatively high production costs, imports have steadily increased. Although Nigeria was once a large agricultural produce exporter, it has since become a sizeable importer. Only cocoa retains significance in the country's export profile. An accurate assessment of Nigeria's non-oil exports is difficult due to a sizeable amount of smuggling prompted by the more convertible CFA franc in neighboring countries. The increased oil prices from 1998 to 2000 led to sharp increases in export earnings that led to a current account surplus in 1999, the first in over a decade, and in 2000. Nigeria began exporting Liquified Natural Gas in October 1999, and expansion could place it on the path to surpass oil as the main revenue source. Nigeria's export processing zone has reached the final stages of completion and another is planned for Port Harcourt in Eastern Nigeria to attract investors and to increase exports, and subsequent foreign exchange earnings. A World Bank team assessing Nigeria's ports reported them to be riddled with corruption. The administration attempted to ameliorate the situation by appointing Crown Agents (U. K.) to administer customs, but ran into resistence from local customs officers. In 1999, the government implemented substantial foreign exchange market liberalization, and since January 2000, the inter-bank foreign exchange market operates daily and rates are market determined. The exchange rate is, nonetheless, driven by political considerations, and state actions attempting to steer the naira slowly downwards have led to a thriving parallel market. A founding WTO Member, Nigeria has a 1994 national tariff schedule and a 1993 tariff schedule (BFAI) available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [XLIII]. Nigeria's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 150 percent tariff ceiling. Nigeria's WTO schedule binds 70 manufactures tariff lines at a 50 percent average tariff ceiling (40-80 percent range), plus an 80 percent charge. The 1998 WTO trade policy review of Nigeria reports that in 1997 Nigeria applied a 23 percent average agriculture tariff (4-120 percent range), and a 24 percent average manufactures tariff (0-161 percent range), using ISIC nomenclature. The World Bank reports a 1995 tariff schedule where Nigeria applies a 30 percent average agriculture tariff, and a 20 percent average manufactures tariff. A limited World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Nigeria in 1995 at 23 percent. Nigeria is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS. Nigeria is also designated as a lesser developed beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Nigeria totaled $713 million and consisted primarily of cereals, machinery and mechanical products, and ships and boats. U.S. imports from Nigeria totaled $9,680 million and consisted primarily of mineral fuels and oils.

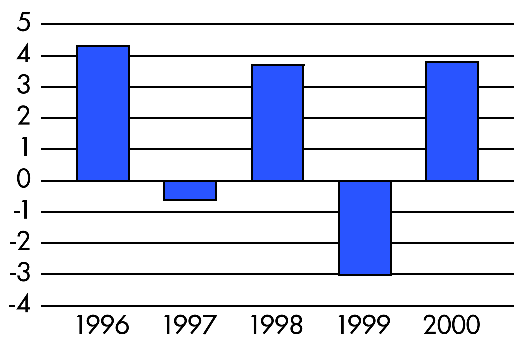
Privatization	The privatization program, begun in 1988, came to a halt in 1993 and has since been a politically sensitive issue in Nigeria. Buoyant oil prices have provided the government with higher than expected revenue allowing it to take a more lax approach to most reforms such as privatization, restructuring of the private sector, and removal of subsidies. Privatization of major parastatals such as telecommunications (Nitel) and electricity (Nepa), for example, have been planned since 1997. Despite delays, the government eventually announced the termination of fertilizer subsidies and deregulation of downstream petroleum prices, two costly budget items. Although the Nigeria ended Nepa's electricity generation monopoly in 1988, it was the March 2000 collapse of the national power grid that revealed the urgent need for reform, and by end-2000 several foreign firms were planning to establish power plants. The administration recently began implementing a three-staged program targeting numerous state enterprises for privatization by 2003. The second phase, involving the divestiture of hotels, insurance firms, paper mills, and other enterprises, was scheduled for completion by the end of 2000, but is now expected to begin the first half of 2001. The breakup of Nepa in preparation for privatization was to have begun three years ago and still remains in the planning stages. Even minor privatization projects have been plagued by controversy, confusing and contradictory initiatives, and political wrangling. Privatization implementation is further constrained by huge inter-enterprise debts and management opposition. In May 2001, the government announced plans to sell 51 percent of its shares in Nigerdock, its ship-building and repair company.
Investment Climate	Although the government has frequently iterated its commitment to a "private-sector" led and "market-oriented" economy, it has instituted little substantive reform to create a solid enabling environment. Despite the low cost labor pool, abundant natural resources, and large domestic market, other factors require exigent time and effort for investors in Nigeria. Investment detractors include poor infrastructure (deteriorating roads and public transportation, neglected and congested ports, gasoline and water shortages, electricity outages), widespread fraud and corruption, numerous screening steps and inconsistent regulations, and mounting public health crises. Setbacks in liberalization and privatization programs have also contributed to investor uncertainty. In June 2000, for example, after union-led protests, the government partly reversed its decision to cut domestic fuel subsidies and to reduce government expenditure in order to encourage investment in the refining industry. Of 60 countries ranked by the *Economist Intelligence Unit*, Nigeria ranked as one of the worst in which to conduct business, and the World Bank's Transparency International ranked Nigeria as the most corrupt country in the world. Nigeria continues to receive significant investment in the energy sector. Multinational oil companies' investment plans to increase output, however, have been hampered by required joint ventures with the cash-strapped, state-owned Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. In addition, rebellious groups in the oil producing Niger Delta have been challenging the government's authority, and a solution to the conflict remains elusive. Offshore oil production is, nevertheless, expected to expand as major oil companies expressed interest in developing 22 new blocks offered by the government in March 2000, of which the government awarded 8 in December 2000. An added attraction is that companies will be able to develop these blocks without mandatory government equity. In March 2001, Shell's Nigerian subsidiary SNEPCO won a series of contracts to develop the deepwater Bonga Oil field. In May 2001, Exxon announced a $700 million commitment to develop the new Qua Iboe Terminal Natural Gas Project to process natural gas for export. A refinery commissioned by Amkape International Refineries (Nigeria) is scheduled to begin operations in December 2001, making it the first privately owned and financed refinery in Nigeria. Non-oil investment is relatively modest given the economy's large domestic market and local raw materials. In the non-oil sectors, Mobile Telephone Network of South Africa and Econet of Zimbabwe won bids for Global System Mobile Communications licenses in February 2001. Further investment is expected as companies establish or upgrade the systems. After the 1999 establishment of South African bank in Lagos, 2000 witnessed more foreign banks acquiring licenses for operations in Nigeria.

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

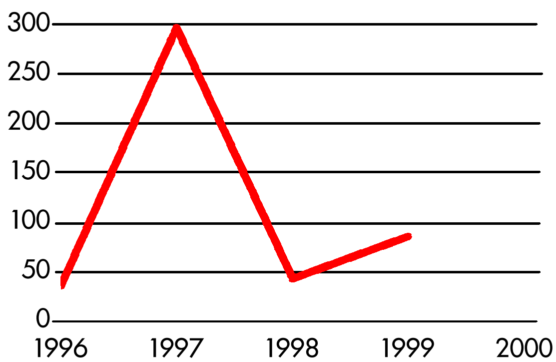
Origins of GDP



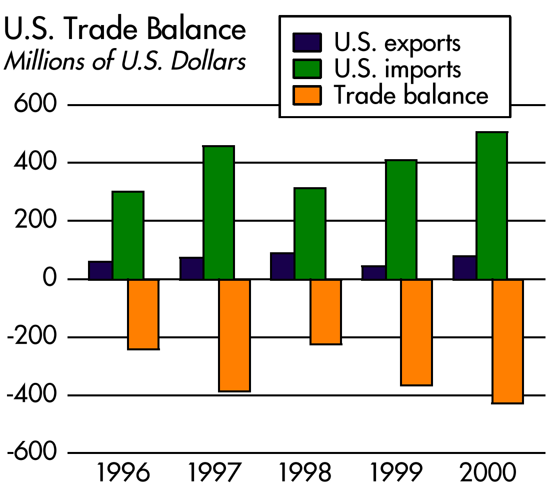
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators			
	1998	**1999**	**2000**
GDP (nominal, CFAfr bn)	1,150	1,365	1,458
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	3.7	-3.0	3.8
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	1.8	3.1	3.0
Population (mn)	2.85	2.94	3.02
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	1,151	1,660	2,663
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	559	614	665
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	592	1,046	1,998
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-759	-403	424
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	0.8	39.4	82.3
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	5,119	5,031	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	2.7	1.4	--
Exchange Rate (CFAfr/US$)	590.0	615.7	712.0

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million			
Main Exports, 1999		**Main Imports, 1998**	
Petroleum	1,526.4	Petroleum sector	423.7
Timber	70.8	Capital goods	64.9
Sugar	12.5		
Other	58.3		

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999			
Export Destinations		**Import Sources**	
US	25.9%	France	21.8%
South Korea	18.6%	Italy	8.4%
Germany	7.6%	China	8.4%
Italy	4.2%	US	7.6%

Republic of Congo

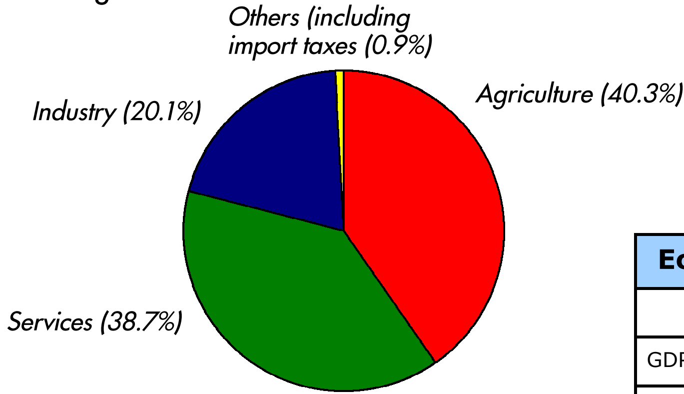
Economic Profile	Although agriculture accounts for the majority of employment, it remains a marginal sector with respect to GDP contribution. Republic of Congo's major economic sector is crude oil production which has few linkages to the rest of the economy. It accounts for approximately 50 percent of GDP, approximately 80 percent of government revenue, and over 90 percent of export earnings. Consequently, economic performance and government funds are highly reliant on international oil prices. This reliance also makes future economic performance dependent on the outcome of current exploratory efforts. Despite its oil exporting position, the country relies on external sources for refined products. This reliance is diminishing as the country's sole refinery, CORAF, was repaired in early 2000 and resumed production in April 2000. Business, commerce, and service activities transpire, for the most part, in the informal sector. While still damaged from the civil war and far from its pre-war levels, the retail sector reemerged throughout 2000. Economic development has been severely constrained by civil war, with growth paralleling the level of conflict. Under these conditions, most banks ceased to provide loans, further constraining growth. High levels of population displacement has also constrained growth across numerous sectors. Armed conflict cessation and higher oil prices, however, contributed to stronger economic growth in 2000. Given the level of destruction, a return to pre-war income levels is expected to take many years. Civil war and unrest in the last few years have inhibited efforts to transition to a market-based economic system. In April 2000, international financial institutions began negotiations with the government regarding humanitarian and conflict recovery funding. In late-2000, the IMF approved a program of emergency post-conflict assistance for the country, but in mid-2001, the government missed its spending targets. Economic policy is guided by agreements with international financial institutions. Current policy focus is on maintaining macroeconomic stability, increasing fiscal transparency, improving management of fiscal balance and external arrears, and reconstructing basic infrastructure and services.
Trade Climate	The Republic of Congo is a leading oil producer, recently surpassing Gabon as the third largest sub-Saharan African producer. Although most oil is destined for western markets, the administration has been attempting to increase sales to Asian markets. Despite the country's large gas reserves, due to lack of infrastructure, most gas is vented or flared. The increase in stability has allowed the government to grant investment concessions to other natural resources, such as timber, to foreign companies. While the country has significant potential for hydroelectric power generation and export, lack of regional markets and supporting infrastructure, such as transmission links, have limited development. Reconstruction activities are expected to drive increasing imports in the coming years. A WTO Member, the Republic of Congo has a 1998 national tariff schedule, 1990 tariff schedule (ICB), and 1993 tariff schedule (BFAI) available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [CVI]. Effectively, the Republic of Congo applies the tariff schedule of the *Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale* (*CEMAC*) according to the WTO Secretariat. A 1998 CEMAC tariff schedule is available at the WTO Secretariat. The Republic of Congo's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 30 percent tariff ceiling. The Republic of Congo's WTO schedule binds 30 manufactures tariff lines at a 16 percent average tariff ceiling (5-30 percent range). UNCTAD reports the Republic of Congo applies a 17 percent average agriculture tariff (5-30 percent range), and a 14 percent average manufactures tariff (0-30 percent range). The World Bank reports a 1997 national tariff schedule where the Republic of Congo applies an 18 percent average agriculture tariff, and a 18 percent average manufactures tariff. A limited World Bank report estimated the average tariff in Congo in 1997 at 16 percent. The Republic of Congo is a member of regional trading agreements involving *CEMAC*. Republic of Congo is also designated as a lesser developed beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to the Republic of Congo totaled $81 million and consisted primarily of machinery and mechanical products, and cereals. U.S. imports from the Republic of Congo totaled $512 million and consisted primarily of mineral fuels and oils.

Republic of Congo-Continued

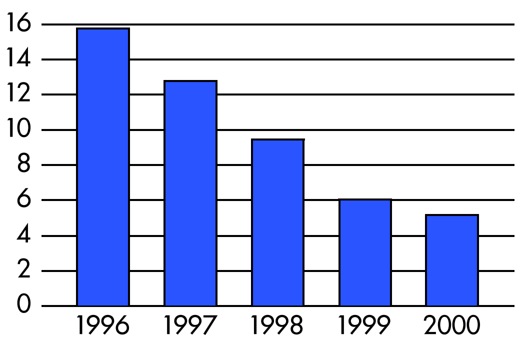
Privatization	Historically, Republic of Congo's economy has been characterized by state-led development policies, associated parastatals, and private sector discouragement. The eruption of civil unrest effectively halted privatization efforts which began in 1997, but the recent cease-fire and return to stability has placed privatization efforts back on the government's agenda. Many parastatals slated for privatization unrest were damaged during the civil war and will require substantial repair before privatization can resume. One such company is the national utility, SNE, in which Electricite de France has expressed interest and has offered to restore its activities. The national petroleum company, SNPC, established in 1998 to assume management of upstream functions of the parastatal Hydro-Congo, formally received exploration and production assets in February 2000 as privatization of the this sector continued. Part of Hydro-Congo's privatization includes the sale of CORAF, the country's sole refinery which the SNPC assumed ownership of in August 2000. The government intends to privatize management of the railway, and two French firms, Bollore and SNCF, have thus far expressed interest. There are also plans underway to privatize the national port, Pointe-Noire. ATC, the transportation umbrella parastatal, has been separated into its constituent parts with the intention that each part operate independently in preparation for eventual privatization. Despite plans initiated in 1998 to restructure and privatize the banking sector, little has been completed.
Investment Climate	The vast majority of investment is in the energy sector. In May 2000, TotalFina Elf announced a deep offshore discovery, and in September 2000, Isramco and Naphta (Israel) began oil drilling operations. Lack of significant new investment in early-2001 raised concerns over current production level sustainability as many fields mature. Increased investment in exploration, however, is expected in late-2001 from energy firms such as Chevron, Anadarko, TotalFinaElf, Unipec, and Energy Africa. Non-oil sector investment is negligible, and inhibited by numerous factors, including periodic power outages, inadequate infrastructure, fuel shortages, and continuing pockets of instability. Efforts to reestablish infrastructure and basic services have, nevertheless, led to an increase in commercial activity. Reopening of the railway in August 2000, for example, has facilitated gradual revival of economic activity. Regardless of internal improvements, instability and insecurity in neighboring countries will continue to restrict potential investment levels.

RWANDA

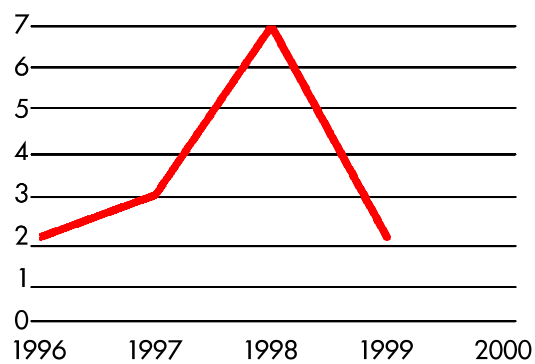
Origins of GDP



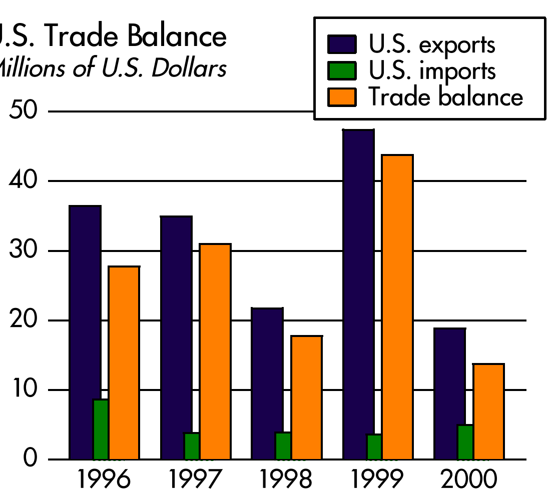
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, Rwfr bn)	631.7	641.0	712.2
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	9.5	6.1	5.2
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	4.0	-2.4	6.5
Population (mn)	7.9	8.1	8.3
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	64.5	62.3	68.4
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	234.0	224.5	245.9
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-169.5	-162.2	-177.5
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-24.2	-2.5	-19.0
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	168.8	174.2	190.6
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	1,226	1,300	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	30.8	48.2	--
Exchange Rate (Rwfr/US$)	317.0	333.9	389.7

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Coffee	26.5	Capital goods	44.8
Tea	17.5	Intermediate goods	42.0
Cassiterite (tin ore)	1.2	Energy products	33.1
Hides	0.5	Food	28.0
Pyrethrum	0.3	Other consumption goods	107.2

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

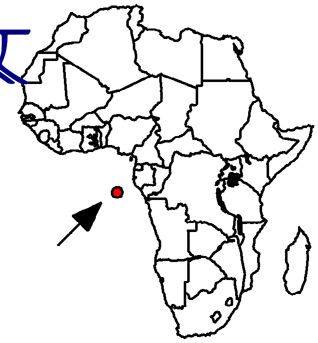
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Germany	11.4%	Kenya	24.7%
Pakistan	7.9%	US	15.6%
Belgium	7.5%	Belgium	6.4%
Italy	5.9%	France	3.6%
Kenya	4.0%	India	2.3%

Rwanda

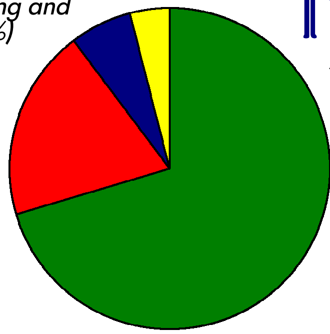
Economic Profile	With approximately 90 percent of the population engaged in subsistence agriculture and agriculture accounting for approximately 40 percent of GDP, the Rwandan economy is vulnerable to weather conditions. The manufacturing sector is relatively small and not regionally competitive. The prices of beef and dairy products skyrocketed in early 2001 after an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease predominantly in the north-eastern area. Although, the 1994 genocide decimated the economy, leaving over 70 percent of the population below the poverty line, the government continues to make steady progress toward recovery. For example, the government has eliminated price controls for all commodities except cement, electricity, water, telecommunications, petroleum, beer, and soft drinks. The state has also increased efforts to withdraw from the provision of agricultural inputs and to promote market mechanisms to provide these services. The rise in world oil prices, continued decline of world coffee prices, and curtailing of international aid contributed to the country's recent economic decline. After two consecutive years of falling revenue, the government abolished the state-controlled Chamber of Commerce and replaced it with an independent organization, the Rwandan Private Sector Federation, in an attempt to facilitate private sector development. International aid donors provide substantial aid to Rwanda which can represent up to 75 percent of budgetary expenditures. Rwanda is currently in the middle of a PRGF. Donors are, however, increasingly voicing concern over Rwandan troops in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DROC), as security related expenditures absorb a substantial percent of government budget hindering the government's ability to meet reform targets. Some disbursements were delayed by the IMF in 2000 due to fighting in DROC. Rwanda applied for debt relief under the HIPC initiative in December 2000, and is completing a PRSP outlining government policies under the HIPC program. In February and March 2001, the World Bank approved $140 million and $48 million, respectively, credit assistance targeting rural development.
Trade Climate	Rwanda's primary exports are coffee and tea, and trade performance depends heavily on world prices and demand for these two commodities, both of which have been slumping in recent years. Hampered by a drought in 2000, coffee production continues to fall despite international assistance, privatization, and other government strategies to revitalize the industry. Diversification attempts have led entrepreneurs to explore other agriculturally-based products such as flower production and fruit juice processing. As a landlocked country, however, high transportation costs significantly impact the profitability of new sectors. The state continues to liberalize trade. Although customs procedures remain fraught with bureaucracy, complexity, and corruption, the licensing system is relatively simple and the tariff rates have been simplified and reduced to a zero to 40 percent range. Since trade liberalization accelerated in 1998, Rwanda's trade restrictiveness index has fallen to "3" (relatively open). A WTO Member, Rwanda has no national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, other than its WTO schedule [LVI]. Rwanda's WTO schedule binds agriculture at an 80 percent tariff ceiling, with the exception of prior GATT concessions. Rwanda's WTO schedule binds manufactures at a 100 percent tariff ceiling. A limited World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Rwanda in 1993 at 35 percent. Rwanda is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA. Rwanda held discussions in January 1999 regarding participation in EAC. Rwanda is also designated as a lesser developed beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Rwanda totaled $19 million and consisted primarily of milling industry products; animal or vegetable fats and oils; printed books, newspapers, and pictures; and electrical machinery and equipment. U.S. imports from Rwanda totaled $5 million and consisted primarily of coffee, tea, and spices, and ores, slag, and ash.
Privatization	Since passage of the 1996 law authorizing liquidation of state-owned entities, over 25 firms have been privatized, several sold to foreign buyers. These privatizations represent primarily small parastatals. In 2001, Electrogaz, the water and energy utility, began restructuring into three separate electricity, gas, and water companies under private management in preparation for privatization. The government also plans to privatize Rwandatel, the state-owned telephone company and sole Internet service provider, with the sale of 51 percent to a strategic partner over the next one to two years. Other firms on the list for privatization over the next couple of years include tea factories and plantations, a mineral processing factory, hotels, commercial banks, and agriculturally-based enterprises.

Investment Climate	The 1994 conflict that destroyed Rwanda's social, political, and economic structures, seriously eroded the country's ability to attract investment. Infrastructure, such as many feeder roads, still require rehabilitation after the 1997 flooding. Investment in light manufacturing industries is hampered by electricity costs that are three to four times more expensive than neighboring countries. Also, as a landlocked country, transportation costs are among the highest in Africa and are a significant barrier to foreign direct investment. In June 2000, the government established the Rwandan Investment Promotion Agency to promote investment by providing a one-stop-shop for investors. Rwanda is a member of the African Trade Insurance Program established in mid-2001 to provide political risk cover partially underwritten by the country's World Bank loans thus shifting part of the liability to the country.

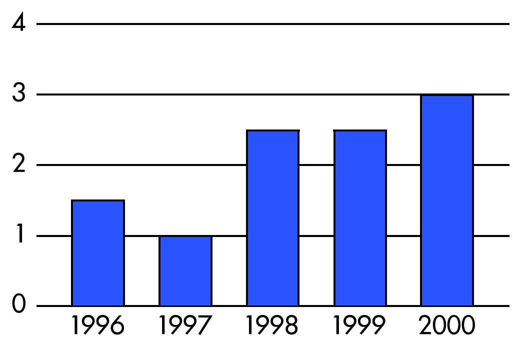
SÁO TOME & PRINCIPE



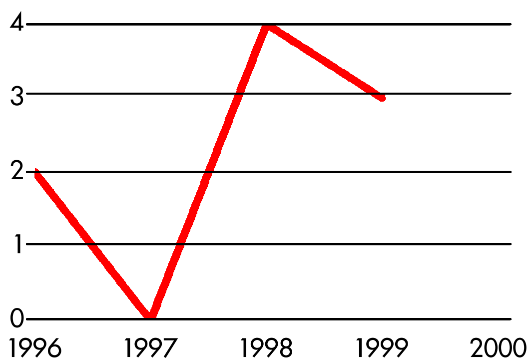
Origins of GDP



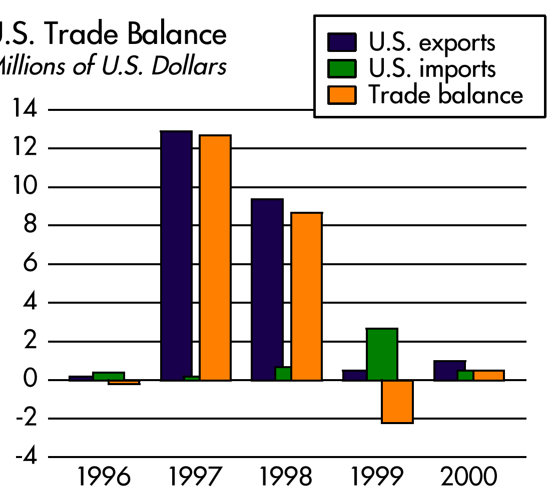
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators			
	1998	**1999**	**2000**
GDP (nominal, Db mn)	281,000	334,109	361,338
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	2.5	2.5	3.0
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	42.3	16.3	5.0
Population ($000)	137.7	139.8	141.9
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	4.8	4.1	3.2
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	24.4	21.4	40.0
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-19.6	-17.3	-36.8
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-8.5	-6.5	-7.4
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	9.68	10.88	17.00
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	252.4	253.8	268.0
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	31.9	29.9	--
Exchange Rate (Db/US$)	6,927.4	7,092.6	7,447.0

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million			
Main Exports, 1999		**Main Imports, 1999**	
Cocoa	4.6	Capital goods	8.2
Others	0.2	Food	4.3
		Fuel	1.9

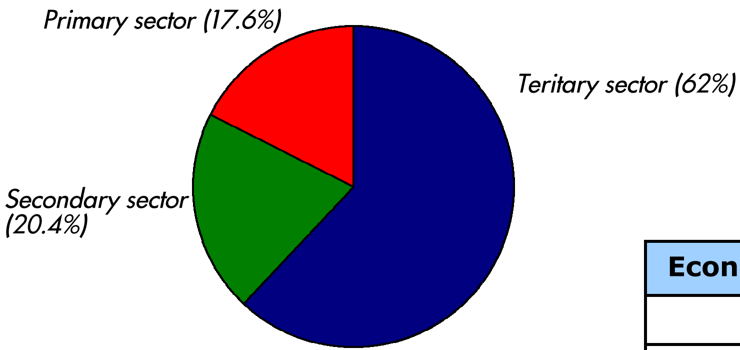
Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999			
Export Destinations		**Import Sources**	
Portugal	33.3%	Portugal	43.1%
Netherlands	8.3%	France	15.7%
Spain	8.3%	UK	13.7%

São Tome & Principe

Economic Profile	São Tome & Principe's economy is based on agriculture, which accounts for approximately 20 percent of GDP. Manufacturing represents a small percentage of the economy, and consists primarily of small agro-food sector factories. The government has been attempting to revitalize the economy via reduced price controls and subsidies, but growth remains sluggish. Growth is hindered by lack of economic diversification, poor government organization, widespread corruption, and lack of infrastructure and institutions conducive to private sector development. Exploration prospects have increased the potential for development of oil-rich waters in the Gulf of Guinea. This development is expected to transform the country's economic structure significantly. Tourism is starting to develop, but is discouraged by the island's isolation, poor infrastructure, and high air fares. Government spending is highly dependent on foreign aid as most investment and social programs are financed abroad. The IMF approved a PRGF in April 2000. The World Bank and the IMF also approved debt relief for São Tome under the HIPC initiative in December 2000.
Trade Climate	São Tome & Principe's exports consist primarily of cocoa which can represent 80 to 90 percent of export earnings. Due to mismanagement and drought, however, cocoa production has declined substantially in recent years. The government has identified the fishing sector as a potential area for export diversification, and fishing licenses represent a growing portion of foreign exchange earnings. Oil is also expected to play an increasing role in trade in the near future. São Tome & Principe has to import all fuels, most manufactured items, consumer goods, and a substantial amount of food. Declining cocoa production, São Tome's principle export, has resulted in persistent balance-of-payments problems. In addition, while cocoa prices continue to decline, import prices have steadily increased exacerbating São Tome's terms-of-trade. The tariff structure has been reformed, curtailing the number of tariffs from over 100 to 4 and reducing the maximum tariff rate to 20 percent. Not a WTO Member, São Tome has no national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, and has no WTO schedule, although it did previously maintain a *de facto* application of the GATT 1947 to its commercial policy. No tariff averages were reported by multilateral institutions for São Tome. São Tome is a member of major regional trading agreements involving *CEMAC*. São Tome & Principe is also designated as a lesser developed beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to São Tome & Principe totaled $1 million and consisted primarily of machinery and mechanical products. U.S. imports from São Tome & Principe totaled $1 million and consisted primarily of machinery and mechanical appliances and parts.
Privatization	The government has privatized all state-owned industrial plants. With the use of foreign aid, the privatized telecommunications company Companhia Santomense de Telecomunicacoes, which is 51 percent share capital and 49 percent state-owned, has been upgrading international communication links.
Investment Climate	The government entered into oil production sharing agreement discussions with Exxon-Mobil in early 2000. The February 2001 joint exploration agreement reached between São Tome & Principe and Nigeria settled their border dispute and opened the way for Exxon-Mobil to take advantage of its exclusive option to develop São Tome & Principe's zone. The two countries will jointly manage the zone and split the revenue 40 percent (São Tome) to 60 percent (Nigeria). In early 2001, São Tome also reached agreements with Equatorial Guinea and Gabon, further opening the way for increased offshore oilfield exploration. Oil production is projected to begin in 2005. The government and Petroleum Geo-services (Norway) signed agreements in February 2001 permitting the company to conduct studies in areas not covered by Exxon-Mobil. Despite infrastructure improvements in the last decade and new electricity generators in December 2000, geographic isolation, poor infrastructure, and continued electricity shortages impede investment outside the petroleum sector. Spain announced plans to invest $1 million in rehabilitating the Neves shipyard via a joint venture between Spain and the government of São Tome. When completed, the shipyard will serve as a center for EU shipping fleets.

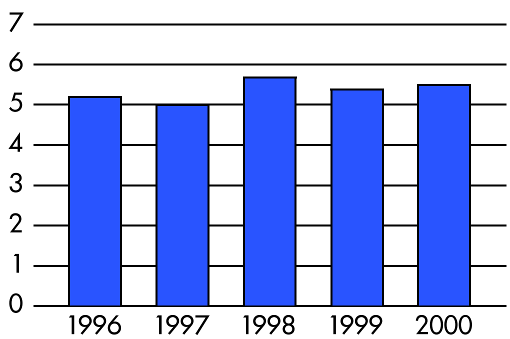
SENEGAL

Origins of GDP



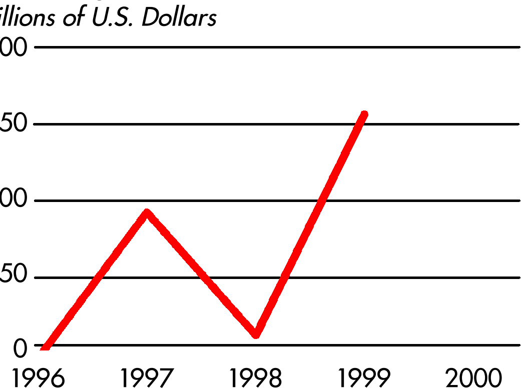
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



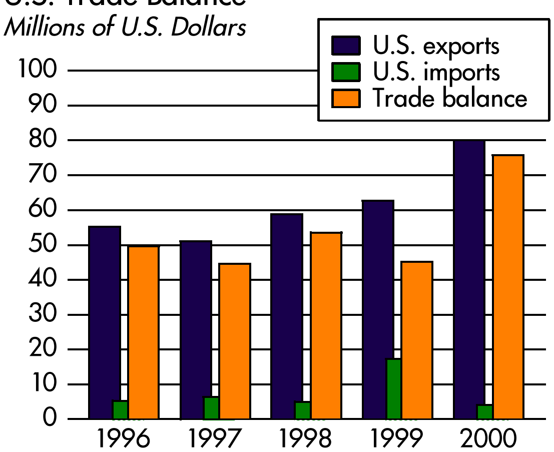
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, CFAfr bn)	2,761.0	2,924.7	3,121.0
GDP (US$ bn)	4.7	4.8	4.4
Real GDP Growth (%)	5.7	5.4	5.5
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	1.1	0.8	0.7
Population (mn)	9.3	9.3	9.5
Goods Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	967.7	983.3	958.9
Goods Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	1,237.6	1,291.2	1,338.1
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-269.9	-307.9	-379.2
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-153.9	-206.5	-282.7
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	430.8	402.9	379.0
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	3.8	3.7	3.4
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	21.1	15.4	16.6
Exchange Rate (CFAfr/US$)	590.0	615.7	712.0

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Fish & fish products	292.0	Food products	338.6
Phosphates & fertilisers	176.9	Capital goods	214.1
Groundnuts & products	62.0	Petroleum products	208.5

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

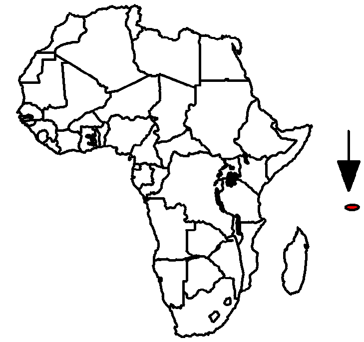
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
France	16.6%	France	30.2%
India	16.2%	Nigeria	7.1%
Italy	11.9%	Italy	5.9%
Spain	5.5%	Thailand	5.2%

Senegal

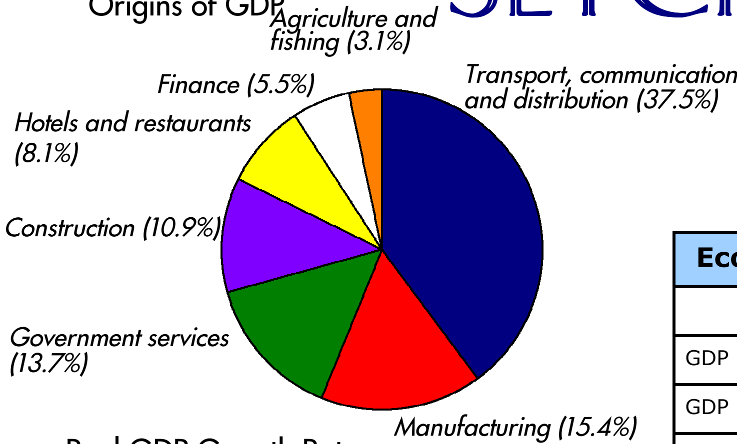
Economic Profile	After a severe economic contraction in 1993, Senegal instituted a reform program and has since witnessed a significant turnaround. The economy is based mainly on agriculture. Although agriculture represents approximately 20 percent of GDP, it sustains nearly 75 percent of the economically active population. Groundnuts, cotton, and horticulture are the country's main cash crops. Phosphate, cotton, iron ore, textiles, chemicals, and oil refining also compose important sectors of the economy. Although the manufacturing sector is one of the most advanced in the region, competitiveness is hampered by high production costs, complex regulatory environment, and a relatively small domestic market. Due to sound monetary and fiscal policies, inflation has remained below 3 percent since 1996, and averaged less than one percent in 2000. The new administration that entered office in March 2000 has prioritized job creation and social sector concerns in its economic development plans. The first review of the second annual PRFG arrangement was successfully completed in June 2000.
Trade Climate	The fishing industry is one of Senegal's largest foreign exchange sources. The fall in fish exports in 2000 was attributed primarily to a decline in octopus catches. Depleted resources, high production factor costs, and limited access to credit, however, could dampen future fish export prospects. The EU is seeking to enter a new deal with Senegal after the EU's current arrangement lapsed on April 30, 2001. Other countries such as Japan, Korea, Russia, and China are also interested in obtaining fishing licenses. Although the Senegalese port has the advantage of being the geographically most western African port, its lack of competitiveness places it behind some regional ports, such as Cote d'Ivoire, in terms of annual traffic. Government plans to modernize and expand facilities could improve its competitiveness. Although the 1994 CFA devaluation improved Senegal's trade balance, the country continues to experience persistent trade deficits. The data does not, however, account for what is believed to be substantial undocumented trade across the Gambian border. In 2000 Senegal implemented the final stages of the West African Economic and Monetary Union reform, reducing the maximum tariff rate from 25 to 20 percent. A founding WTO Member, Senegal has a 1996 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [XLIX]. Senegal's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 30 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 150 percent charge. Senegal's WTO schedule binds 32 manufactures tariff lines at a 30 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 150 percent charge. Senegal bans imports on 43 manufactures tariff lines without prior authorization. A limited World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Senegal in 1996 at 12 percent. Senegal is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS and WAEMU. Senegal is also designated as a lesser developed beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Senegal totaled $80 million and consisted primarily of machinery and mechanical products, tobacco, and vehicles (not railway). U.S. imports from Senegal totaled $5 million and consisted primarily of fish and crustaceans, and prepared feather down.
Privatization	The government has adopted a relatively nationalist stance toward privatization, actively seeking openings for Senegalese investors over foreign buyers. The poor financial condition of many firms and trade union negotiations continue to hamper privatization of large parastatals. In January 2000, Royal Air Maroc purchased 51 percent of the national carrier and agreed to invest in upgrading the fleet. Privatization of Senegal's portion of the Senegal-Bamako (Mali) railway line is back on track after the resolution of a conflict-of-interest dispute, though work on the line remains well behind schedule. Privatization of the state tomato paste company, SNTI, continued after the January 2000 reopening under new management, Socas, who is also the expected purchaser. The country continued to seek buyers for the state bus company, Sotrac, and for 51 percent of the state groundnut processing company, Sonacos. Privatization of the state's cotton company, Sodefitex, is also anticipated as the government debates liberalization of cotton prices to increase the textile industry's international competitiveness. Private activity now accounts for over 80 percent of GDP.
Investment Climate	Senegal's investment code provides equal treatment for both foreign and domestic companies. It also offers special incentives to companies willing to locate outside the Dakar region. Incentive eligibility depends on a firm's size, type of business, magnitude of the potential investment, and project location. To qualify for incentives, an investment must be of at least CFA 5,000,000 (USD 6,660) and must create a minimum of three jobs. Priority sectors include agriculture, fishing, animal-rearing and related industries, manufacturing, tourism, mineral exploration and mining, banking, trading complexes, and cultural activities. During 2000, Senegal established the Agency for the Promotion of Investment and Infrastructure (APIX), with the goal of attracting foreign investors and simplifying administrative procedures.

Investment Climate-Continued	Senegal is known for having some of the best commercial facilities in West Africa. The peaceful transfer of power after the end of the 40-year rule of the Socialist Party in March 2000 served as testimony to the political stability facilitating domestic and foreign investment. Other investment enabling factors include one of the best road networks in West Africa. Government plans for a new international airport, road network expansion, and port rehabilitation should increase investment attractiveness. Some barriers to investment include poor port facilities, high factor costs, such as electricity and labor, and cumbersome administrative regulations. A byproduct of the government's tight monetary policy aimed at keeping inflation low is increased cost of credit which has limited potential domestic investment. The possible effect of the continuing conflict in the Casamance region on investment has yet to be determined.

SEYCHELLES

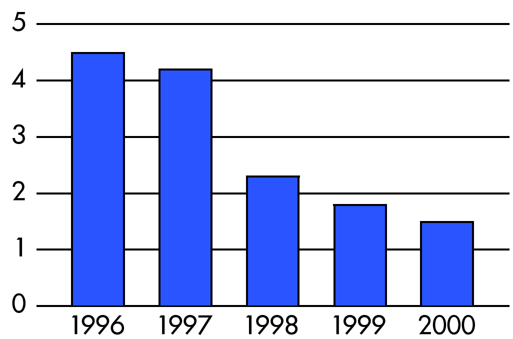


Origins of GDP



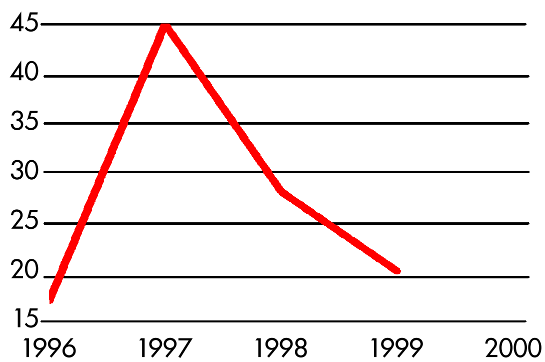
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



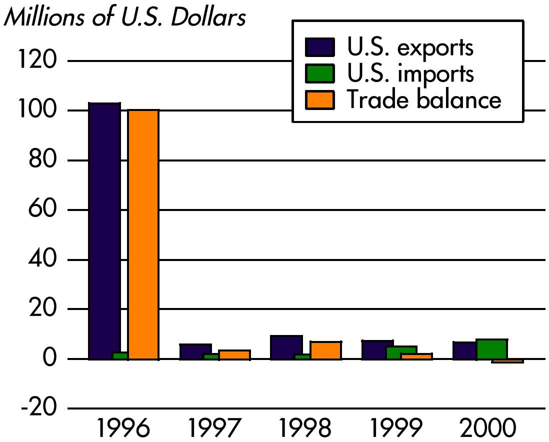
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, SRs mn)	594.0	613.8	618.2
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	2.3	1.8	1.5
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	2.6	6.5	6.5
Population ($000)	77	78	79
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	123.4	145.2	160.0
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	351.6	377.6	390.0
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-228.2	-232.4	-230.0
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-124.5	-114.0	-105.3
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	21.6	30.4	28.5
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	187	240	270
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	5.7	7.1	7.0
Exchange Rate (SRs/US$)	5.26	5.34	5.73

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Canned tuna	101.0	Manufactured goods	108.7
Frozen $ fresh fish	2.8	Machinery & transport goods	113.7
Frozen prawns	1.4	Food & live animals	77.0
Re-exports of petroleum	--	Fuel	36.4
		Chemicals	22.0

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
UK	48.3%	Italy	13.3%
Italy	22.9%	South Africa	10.7%
France	14.4%	France	9.9%
Netherlands	3.1%	UK	8.0%
		Singapore	7.7%

Seychelles

Economic Profile

Classified as "upper middle-income" by the World Bank, Seychelles is one of Africa's richest and smallest countries. Recent economic growth in Seychelles has been driven by the tourism and tuna fishing sectors. Although these sectors form the backbone of the economy, they leave it especially vulnerable to import prices and exchange rate fluctuations. The government is attempting to diversify the economy and to reduce the country's dependence on tourism by promoting farming, small-scale manufacturing, and communications and professional services. Diversification efforts have thus far not met great success. Cinnamon, copra, and tea production and export levels have stagnated or only modestly increased in recent years. In contrast, the fishing industry continues to expand into value-added activities. Increasingly persistent water shortages and intensifying competition from cheaper destinations, such as Mauritius, Madagascar, and Comoros, however, could limit tourism growth in coming years.

Trade Climate

Seychelles' main foreign exchange earners are tourism and fishing. The bulk of is fishing agreements are with the EU, and prawn exports are one of Seychelles' best-performing exports. The government takes a relatively interventionist stance in trade, requiring a number of government approvals for imports. The parastatal, Seychelles Marketing Board, for example, has a monopoly on the import of essential products such as rice, sugar, and dairy products; and the state-run Seychelles Petroleum Company is the sole firm authorized to import petroleum products. In addition, price controls apply to most imported goods, though not services. In preparation for its bid to join the WTO, the government undertook an intensive review of its trade and investment policies.

Seychelles has strengthened its trade links through numerous trade agreements with neighboring countries, including Mauritius, Madagascar, and Comoros. Although Seychelles has been included on the list of eligible countries for AGOA, lack of competitive advantage, especially in textiles and apparel, could limit benefits. One of the most significant constraints to conducting business and trade in Seychelles is the chronic shortage of the administratively-controlled foreign exchange. In conjunction with the overvalued exchange rate, these bottlenecks have fostered the creation of a black market in foreign currency. The recent opening of Oceana Fisheries' smoking facilities targeting European markets should increase foreign exchange earnings.

A WTO observer acceding since 1995, Seychelles has a 1995 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, although it has no WTO schedule. No tariff averages were reported by multilateral institutions for Seychelles. Seychelles is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA, IOC, and SADC. Seychelles is also designated as a beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Seychelles totaled $7 million and consisted primarily of electrical machinery and equipment, and machinery and mechanical products. U.S. imports from Seychelles totaled $13 million and consisted primarily of optical, photographic, measuring, and medical instruments, and fish and crustaceans.

Privatization

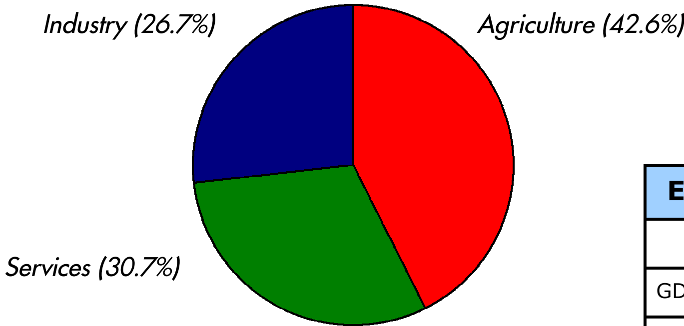
The state continues to have a dominant role in the economy. Created in the 1980s and extending throughout the economy, the state's parastatals account for approximately half of GDP and over 60 percent of formal employment. There is, however, an increasing awareness that economic development will require increased private sector participation, and the government intends to privatize a number of enterprises, including hotels, a mineral water company, and the telecommunications entity. Government privatization has created some successful investment opportunities. For example, partial sale of the state-run tuna-processing plant to Heinz and Company resulted in rapid growth and investment in the firm, creating the single largest private employer in the country. In other sectors, however, the state continues to instate itself into the national economy. For example, while the government acknowledges the need for private investment in its plans to develop agro-industry, it intends to take a major stake in any significant projects.

Investment Climate

The Seychelles International Trade Zone promotes foreign investment via tax benefits and other incentives for export-oriented manufacturing. Despite statements of an attempt to decrease tourism sector reliance, the government has been encouraging foreign investment in the rehabilitation and expansion of hotels and other tourist-related services. The relatively well developed infrastructure networks are conducive to foreign investment opportunities. Investment in manufacturing is impeded by lack of raw materials, geographic isolation, small local market, and an overvalued currency. The widening financing gap has motivated the state to monitor more closely concessions under the Investment Promotion Act. In late 2000, the Financial Action Task Force rescinded an official warning issued to investors in 1995 when the government passed the (never enacted) Economic Development Act (EDA) which appeared to offer sanctuary to international criminals.

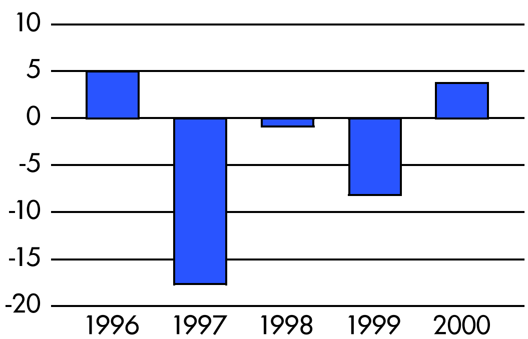
SIERRA LEONE

Origins of GDP



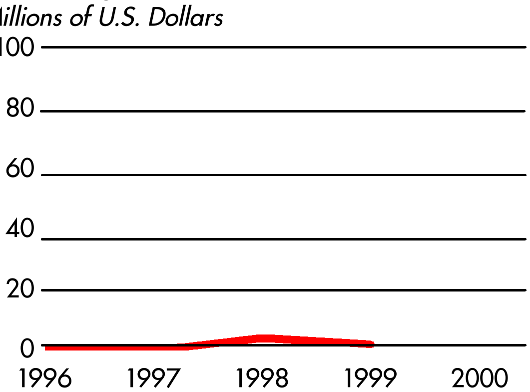
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



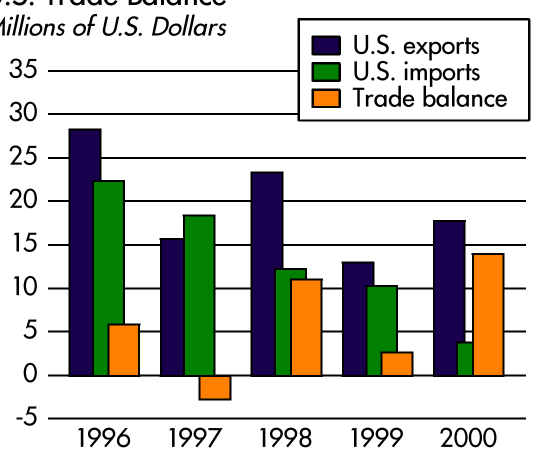
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, Le bn)	1,035.0	1,300.2	1,484.6
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	-0.8	-8.1	3.8
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	35.5	36.7	10.0
Population (mn)	4.6	4.7	4.7
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	26.7	25.2	29.0
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	122.2	101.6	160.5
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-95.5	-76.4	-131.5
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-66.2	-33.8	-112.3
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	43.5	44.4	46.5
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	1,256	1,249	1,301
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	27.5	29.9	52.0
Exchange Rate (Le/US$)	1,563.6	1,804.2	1,923.8

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1995/96		Main Imports, 1995/96	
Diamonds	60.0	Food	84.2
Rutile	2.3	Fuel & energy	19.7
Fish & shrimps	2.0	Chemicals	16.5
Cocoa	1.9	Machinery & transport equipment	14.3

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

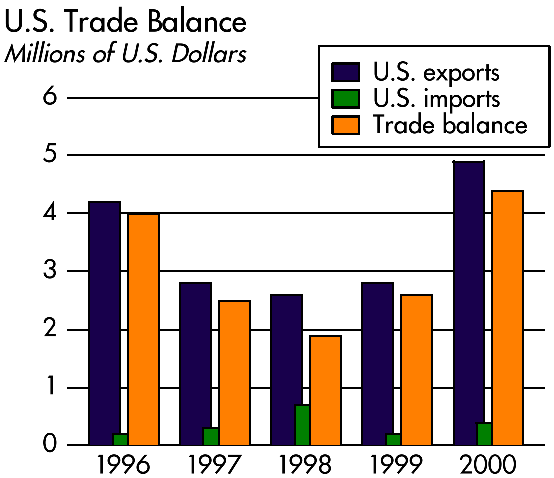
Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Belgium	38.4%	UK	33.6%
US	6.3%	US	7.5%
Italy	4.1%	Italy	6.6%
UK	3.9%	Nigeria	5.1%

Sierra Leone

Economic Profile	Civil unrest during 2000 continued to pummel the economy. Despite its substantial mineral, agricultural, and fishery resources, Sierra Leone's infrastructure is not adequately developed to capitalize on these resources. Agriculture serves as the economic foundation, employing over 60 percent of population, primarily in subsistence farming. Due to the fighting and dislocation, however, much of the rural population depends on food aid for sustenance. Commercial agricultural activity, such as rice production, is stymied by low producer prices and transportation difficulties. Sierra Leone's economic performance has paralleled the vagaries of its civil war. In addition to destroying the physical infrastructure necessary for economic development, the unrest has led to the fleeing of intellectual infrastructure such as judges, lawyers, civil servants, doctors, and other professionals. Despite these setbacks, the government continues with its reform programs and rehabilitation efforts. The state relies heavily, and is expected to continue to rely, on international funding and foreign aid, and economic policy will, therefore, likely adhere to IMF conditions despite the disarray associated with policy and planning in this environment. At a meeting in June 2000, the administration's development partners expressed support for and overall approval of the reform progress. The government's recovery program focuses on restoring security, stabalizing the economy, and improving governance. International donors, however, have indicated that future funds will depend heavily on consolidation of peace.
Trade Climate	Diamonds are the major source of foreign exchange earnings, most of which are smuggled out of the country as rebels continue to control diamond-rich northern parts of the country. The mining sector, such as gold, diamonds, rutile, and bauxite exports, has suffered reversals and cessations since the insurgency began in 1991. Gold and diamonds are now the only minerals exported from Sierra Leone. The violence associated with alluvial diamond mining has spread beyond the country's borders such that the United Nations passed a resolution prohibiting the direct and indirect import of "conflict diamonds" in July 2000. After Angola, Sierra Leone is the largest producer of conflict diamonds. Export operations resumed in October 2000 after an inspection and certification system was established. Potential impact of these measures on exports from Sierra Leone could be minimal as Sierra Leonian diamonds could acquire certificates of origin from neighboring countries. Agricultural exports include coffee and cocoa, but significant revival of the sector will require comprehensive conflict resolution. Continuing liberalization of the foreign exchange market has reduced the gap between the official and black market rates. A WTO Member, Sierra Leone has a 1993 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [CXX]. Sierra Leone's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 40 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 20 percent charge, with the exception of rice imports. Sierra Leone's WTO schedule lists 10 agriculture tariff lines unbound at a 42 percent average tariff (30-80 percent range), plus a 14 percent average charge (0-50 percent range). Sierra Leone's WTO schedule binds manufactures at a 50 percent tariff ceiling. Sierra Leone's WTO schedule binds 16 manufactures tariff lines at a 36 percent average tariff ceiling (30-80 percent range), plus a 18 percent average charge (0-50 percent range). A limited World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Sierra Leone in 1995 at 21 percent. Sierra Leone is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS. Sierra Leone is also designated as a lesser developed beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Sierra Leone totaled $18 million and consisted primarily of electrical machinery and equipment, and machinery and mechanical products. U.S. imports from Sierra Leone totaled $4 million and consisted primarily of precious and semi-precious stones and minerals.
Privatization	Given the extent of instability and insecurity, no information on privatization is available.
Investment Climate	The political, social, and economic turmoil of years of civil war, and repeated backtracking on ceasefire or peace agreements have severely dampened investor confidence and potentially protracted any eventual post-peace return of investors. For example, by mid-2000 the July 1999 peace agreement disintegrated when rebels captured peacekeeping troops, and humanitarian agencies evacuated staff. Business confidence recovered moderately with the arrival of British forces in the capital. In addition to the instability, most basic infrastructure requirements for investment are inadequate. A dearth of foreign exchange and heavy debts to oil companies, for example, result in frequent fuel shortages. The government is trying to attract investment via incentives such as tax exemptions, but weak local demand, collapsed financial system, personal insecurity, and high political risk deter foreign investment. Growing signs of peace, such as the increasing resettlement of the southern region, may set the stage for improved investor confidence.

Investment Climate-Continued	In early 2000, the government announced a review of all concessions. In the current environment, however, Sierra Leone's primary concern is preventing disinvestment. The Switzerland-based owner of the Sieromco bauxite mine, Alusuisse, has withdrawn from Sierra Leone, but has yet to find a buyer for its operations. The government is considering offering kimberlite (hard-rock diamond) mining concessions to US and UK firms provided they can furnish their own security.

SOMALIA



Economic Indicators			
	1998	**1999**	**2000**
Population (mn)	9.8	10.0	10.2
Exports (US$ mn)	197	186	--
Imports (US$ mn)	280	314	--
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-83	-228	--
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	2,635	2,606	--

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million			
Main Exports, 1990		**Main Imports, 1990**	
Livestock	43	Manufactures	204
Bananas	28	Non-fuel primary products	104
Hides & skins	3	Fuels	52

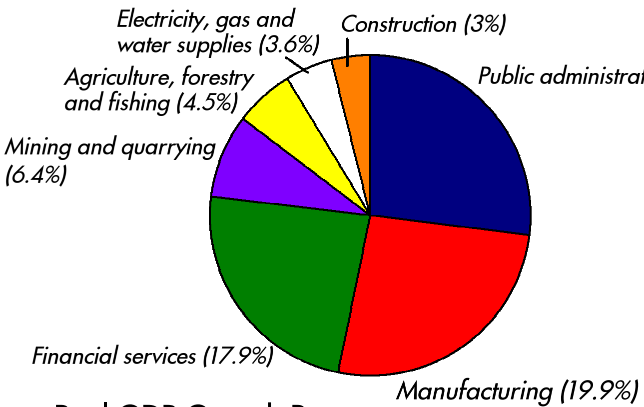
Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999			
Export Destinations		**Import Sources**	
Saudi Arabia	53%	Djibouti	24%
Yemen	19%	Kenya	14%
United Arab Emirates	14%	Brazil	13%
Italy	5%	Saudi Arabia	10%
Pakistan	2%	India	9%

Somalia

Economic Profile	Agriculture represents approximately 40 percent of GDP and 65 percent of export earnings. Consequently, the economy remains vulnerable to climate conditions which can result in severe food shortages due to poor rain as transpired in May 2000. The small, primarily agro-processing industrial sector represents about 10 percent of GDP. Due to recent civil strife, however, many factories have been closed. Previously discovered commercially exploitable reserves of minerals such as gold, tungsten, manganese, titanium, chromium, and nickel have yet to be developed. Somalia has existed essentially as a stateless country throughout most of the 1990s. A new administration, chosen by a peace conference held in Djibouti in August 2000, is starting to investigate ways of resurrecting country's shattered economy. Until the government is able to assert administrative control, however, it is unlikely that it will receive funding through the IMF's country program. Little economic policy exists aside from the collection of taxes and duties. The government is likely to receive increased funding from multilateral institutions, and a small flow of foreign assistance has already begun.
Trade Climate	In September 2000, an outbreak of Rift Valley fever in the Gulf area led several countries, such as Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, and Yemen, to ban the import of Somali, and other Eastern and Horn of Africa countries' livestock. The ban is expected to have a serious effect on Somalia's economy. In addition, the closure of the Kenyan-Somali border between May 1999 and April 2000 also severely affected trade. Large quantities of food aid imports in the south have disrupted traditional rural-urban commercial networks. Despite the lack of central administration, foreign fishing fleets have been able to acquire rights to fish in Somali waters. Although not internationally recognized, the Puntland and Somaliland regions have instituted their own currency and other trade related administrative structures, such as Puntland's issuance of its own fishing licenses. The government's lack of administrative control has led to fluctuations in the exchange rate resulting from an inundation of counterfeit notes shipped from abroad. Some traders now only accept US dollars for transactions. Not a WTO Member, Somalia has no national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, and has no WTO schedule. No tariff averages were reported by multilateral institutions for Somalia. A limited World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Somalia in 1988 at 23 percent. Somalia is a member of regional trading agreements involving IGAD. In 2000, U.S. exports to Somalia totaled $5 million and consisted primarily of cereals, milling industry products, and electrical machinery and equipment. U.S. imports from Somalia totaled $1 million and consisted primarily of aluminum ,and oils and perfumery.
Privatization	Minimal "privatization" takes the form of management transfers. In January 2000, for example, management of oil storage facilities at Berbera was assumed by Total Red Sea, a subsidiary of the French oil company ToalFinaElf.
Investment Climate	Foreign investment continues to be deterred by civil unrest. The central and southern regions experienced renewed fighting between rival clans and as of May 2001, the Transitional National Assembly had lost control over a majority of the country. The lack of security, as evidenced by the abduction of international aid workers in March 2001, will continue to deter foreign investment. The capital, Mogadishu, suffers fuel shortages which have sent prices soaring, fueling inflationary pressures. Most infrastructure has been decimated such that small private companies linked to overseas satellite operators now provide telecommunications services to some major towns. In addition, many airports and seaports remain inactive, and roads, buildings, and communication lines have been destroyed. The Puntland and Somaliland regions in the north have established relatively peaceful, self-sufficient economies. Some investment opportunities have, nevertheless, emerged. In April 2001, Rovagold (U.K.), in collaboration with two Chinese firms, was granted permission by Somaliland to prospect for oil off the coast. In early 2001, the internationally recognized government signed a technical evaluation agreement with TotalFinaElf (France) to determine the country's total reserves. Most of the reserves lie off the coast of Somaliland which will not currently allow assessment without a separate agreement.

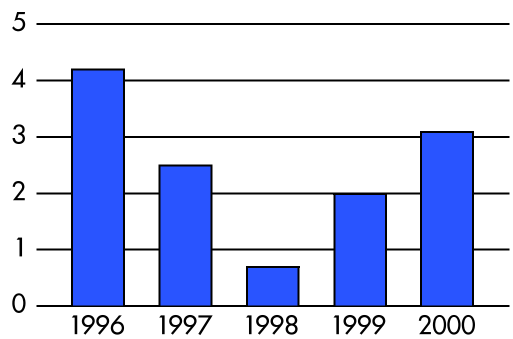
SOUTH AFRICA

Origins of GDP



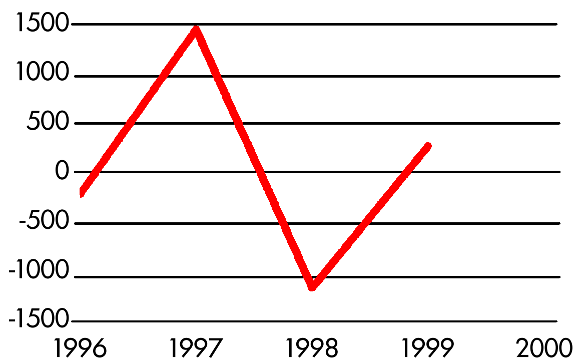
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



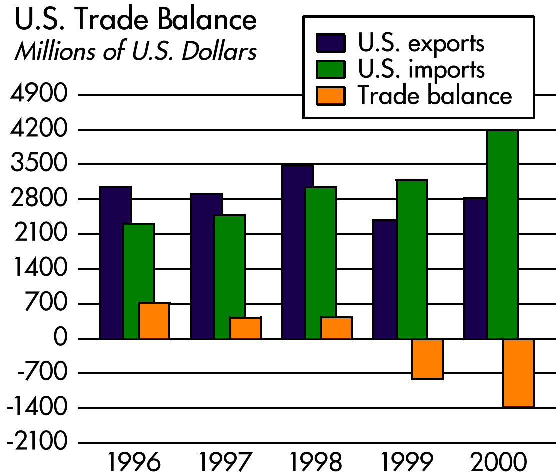
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators			
	1998	**1999**	**2000**
GDP (nominal, R bn)	737.0	795.6	864.4
GDP (US$ bn)	134.5	130.2	125.2
Real GDP Growth (%)	0.7	2.0	3.1
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	7.0	5.1	5.3
Population (mn)	42.2	43.0	43.8
Exports (US$ mn)	29,264	28,624	30,209
Imports (US$ mn)	27,208	24,474	27,394
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	2,056	4,150	2,815
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-2,158	-554	-1,391
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	4,357	6,353	6,083
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	24.7	24.2	25.5
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	12.2	13.7	13.1
Exchange Rate (R/US$)	5.48	6.11	6.91

Main Trade Commodities, US$ billion			
Main Exports, 1997		**Main Imports, 1997**	
Metals & metal products	276	Machinery & equipment	358
Gold	127	Mineral products	237
Diamonds	114	Chemicals	184
Machinery & transport equipment	45	Transport & equipment	132

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1998			
Export Destinations		**Import Sources**	
US	8.1%	US	13.1%
Japan	6.5%	Germany	13.0%
Germany	6.1%	UK	9.2%
UK	6.0%	Other EU	19.9%
Italy	5.8%	Japan	6.5%
Other EU	9.8%		

South Africa

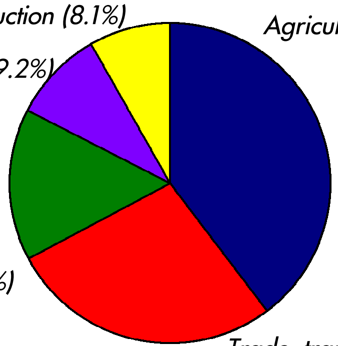
Economic Profile	Most of South Africa's core economic activities revolve around its abundant mineral and energy resources, including gold, chromium, diamonds, uranium, titanium, nickel, and the world's largest known reserves of platinum group minerals. Much of the manufacturing is also based on mining. The service sector, especially finance, tourism, and retail, is, nevertheless, a large contributor to GDP. Agriculture contributes little directly to GDP, but is significantly connected to the agro-industrial sector. Although agricultural production suffered due to floods in the first quarter of 2000, rainfall patterns during the remainder of the year helped limit floods' negative effects. South Africa has taken a market-oriented approach to economic development. Economic policy focuses primarily on sound fiscal and monetary policies, trade liberalization, and a robust financial system. The government continues to make substantial progress in prioritizing expenditures toward social sectors, such as education, health, and welfare. Reform policies, particularly privatization and labor regulations, face substantial opposition from organized labor. Job creation remains a priority as the administration tries to balance challenges of widespread poverty and its conservative economic policies which include a "trickle-down" approach to poverty alleviation. Within Southern Africa, South Africa is seen as the region's economic engine. The central bank remains independent of government intervention; monetary policy is becoming increasingly transparent; and in 2000, the central bank adopted inflation targeting under a new inflation index. Real interest rates have been kept high to encourage foreign capital inflows, increase foreign reserves, and contain inflationary pressures fueled by increasing food and fuel prices. Recent government reform continues to liberalize exchange rates, allowing South African companies to invest abroad.
Trade Climate	Minerals, particularly gold and diamonds, have long formed the cornerstone of South African exports. South Africa is the world's largest platinum supplier, accounting for over 70 percent of global market requirements, and it recently surpassed gold as South Africa's chief export. Around 30 percent of non-gold export revenue comes from agricultural and processed agricultural products. The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Europe drove a six-fold increase in South African meat exports to the Middle East. Textile manufacturing exports are expected to receive a boost from AGOA. South Africa's modern infrastructure supports an efficient distribution of goods to major urban areas in countries throughout the region. Trade liberalization has been and remains an important component of South Africa's overall economic policy. On January 1, 2000, the EU-South Africa Trade, Development, and Cooperation Agreement creating a free trade area went into effect. According to the agreement, the EU commits to full liberalization of 95 percent of South African imports over a 10-year period, and South Africa commits to full liberalization of 86 percent of EU imports over a 12-year period. Although the EU tried to make the agreement conditional on fishing agreements, in June 2001 South Africa rejected an EU request to fish in its territorial waters. Another significant step in recent liberalization was the implementation, as of September 2000, of the 14-member SADC trade agreement. South Africa has offered to reduce its tariffs under this agreement at a faster rate than partner members. In December 2000, South Africa and Mercosur signed a trade agreement with the aim of eventually creating a free trade area. Another possible free trade area in discussion would include Japan, Korea, and China. South Africa has been trying to counter and diversify away from its historic trade orientation toward Europe by increasing market access to other developed countries. The rand remains vulnerable to external shocks and the vagaries of international investors. In early 2001, for example, events in Argentina and Turkey adversely affected South Africa's currency. A founding WTO Member, South Africa has a 1998 national tariff schedule and a 1997 tariff schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [XVIII]. Effectively, South Africa applies its national tariff schedule, which also forms the basis for the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) tariff schedule, although SACU members may apply additional provisions provided they do not conflict with the SACU Treaty. A 1998 SACU tariff schedule is available at the WTO Secretariat, that is, the 1998 South Africa national tariff schedule. South Africa's WTO schedule binds 474 agriculture tariff lines at a 39 percent average tariff (0-597 percent range). WTO special safeguard provisions apply to 170 agriculture tariffs. South Africa's WTO schedule binds 52 agricultural quotas, 34 of which remain constant over the 10 year Uruguay Round implementation period and 18 of which increase an average of 58 percent (11-65 percent range). South Africa's WTO schedule binds 11,616 manufactures tariff lines at a 18 percent tariff (0-55 percent range). [Note of schedule anomaly: South Africa's WTO schedule

Trade Climate-Continued	contains negative numbers for 3,375 tariff lines under manufactures column 4 "bound rate of duty - ad valorem (%)" that could be interpreted as import subsidies, e.g. "-7," indicating perhaps a 7 percent subsidy for a particular tariff line.]The 1998 WTO trade policy review of South Africa reports data that indicate that by 2000 (the end of the Uruguay Round Agreements implementation period) South Africa will apply a 38 percent bound average agriculture tariff (11-84 percent range), and a 16 percent bound average manufactures tariff (8-25 percent range), using HS nomenclature. However, UNCTAD reports South Africa applies a 7 percent average agriculture tariff (0-55 percent range), and a 5 percent average manufactures tariff (0-54 percent range). The World Bank reports a 1999 national tariff schedule where South Africa applies a 8 percent average agriculture tariff, and a 9 percent average manufactures tariff. However, a limited World Bank report estimated the average tariff in South Africa in 1998 at 6 percent. South Africa is a member of regional trading agreements involving SACU and SADC. South Africa is also designated as a beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to South Africa totaled $2,830 million and consisted primarily of aircraft and spacecraft, and machinery and mechanical products. U.S. imports from South Africa totaled $4,787 million and consisted primarily of precious and semi-precious stones and minerals, and iron and steel.
Privatization	In November 1999, the government prioritized privatization efforts, announcing intentions to accelerate privatization of four large parastatals representing 90 percent of government assets valued at over $25 billion: Eskom (power generation and distribution), Denel (defense), Transnet (transportation), and the remainder of Telkom (telecommunications). In mid-2000, the administration reaffirmed its intent to increase the pace of privatization by introducing "An Accelerated Agenda Towards the Restructuring of State Owned Enterprises" policy statement. The privatization timetable calls for: public listing of South African Airways and the Airports Company, partner acquisition for Denel Aerospace, and sale of the South African Forestry Company by end-2001; listing of Telkom, concession sales of commuter rail link companies, and partner acquisition for Denel Ordnance by mid-2002; sale of Portnet (harbors andports) and Spoornet (freight railway) by end-2003; and sale of Eskom generation and transmission entities by end-2004. Eskom provides 90 percent of the country's electricity, and is to be split into three separate corporate entities (generation, transmission, and distribution) in preparation for privatization. By mid-2001, a host of international power companies, including International Power, Cynergy Corp, AES, EDF, Tractebel, Enron, and Shell, were poised to invest in the local power market once the government liberalizes the sector. As part of the transport sector privatization, the government announced in June 2000 that it had reached a consensus regarding the treatment of labor and transport interest groups. Substantial debt and pension fund issues remain as hindrances to transport parastatals' privatization, especially Transnet.
Investment Climate	Since the African National Congress came to power in 1994, it has adopted investor-friendly economic policies. Followed closely by Nigeria, South Africa is now the largest destination for FDI in sub-Saharan Africa. South Africa has attractive infrastructure networks, including well-developed financial, legal, communications, energy, and transport systems. The government has made substantial efforts to attract investment, including reducing import tariffs and subsidies to local firms, reforming corporate tax and shareholder regulations, and easing exchange controls. Privatization and sector liberalizations have proved strong vehicles for foreign investment. The government has also established "Investment Corridors" and "Industrial Development Zones" to expand investment beyond traditional industrial centers and to encourage export-oriented investment, respectively. Despite the numerous factors facilitating investment in South Africa, obstacles remain in important areas. For example, despite the administration's early-2000 announced intention to relax labor laws (plans to roll back the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, the Labor Relations Act, and the Employment Equity Act) to facilitate economic growth and foreign investment, labor reform has been gradual and labor laws remain relatively restrictive. Other challenges to attracting foreign investment include high start-up and input costs (such as electricity, water, telecommunications, and transport), corruption, high unemployment rate, the Aids pandemic, and lack of adequate labor force training, housing, or health care which inhibit labor productivity. Skills shortages are further exacerbated by emigration of South African professionals. One of the biggest investment disincentives is the rising level of criminal violence; domestic security continues to be cited as a major deterrent to and cost of conducting business in South Africa.

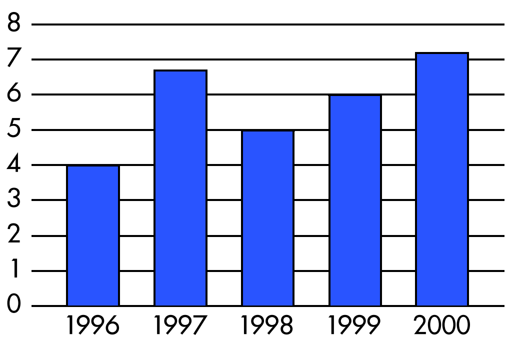
Investment Climate	Investment performance for 2000 suggests that the political and economic crisis in Zimbabwe, and the administration's conciliatory stance towards the Zimbabwean president, adversely affected business and investor confidence in 2000, and, consequently, real growth. In November 2000, the administration reassured investors that Zimbabwe-style land invasions would not occur in South Africa. This commitment was tested in July 2001 when 5000 squatters set up shacks in Johannesburg. The rand plunged as investors worried of Zimbabwe-style land confiscations. The government denounced the activities, and evicted the squatters by mid-July. A 2001 PriceWaterhouseCoopers report, "Investigating the Costs of Opacity," estimated that lack of transparency has cost South Africa up to $2 billion a year in FDI. Sectors attracting the most foreign investment include telecommunications, energy and oil, food and beverages, motors and components, transport and equipment, and mining. As demand for unprocessed minerals wanes, the beneficiation of minerals has attracted increasing investment. Two large beneficiation projects are the Alusaf aluminum factory, controlled by Billiton and the state-owned IDC, and the Columbus stainless steel project, controlled by Billiton, IDC, and Anglo American. Coca Cola announced in May 2000 that it intended to invest $200 million in South Africa over three years. Since 1994 Vodacom and MTN have invested nearly $200 million in telecommunications network deployment. Continued privatization investment may wane as the government pursues various political objectives. A new requirement, for example, that bidders for the second fixed-line telecom license accommodate Eskom's (utility company) and Transnet's (transport company) telecommunications ambitions could prove more of a burden than investors are willing to assume. Also, in May 2001, the government informed oil groups to sell at least 25 percent of their South African operations to black-owned businesses. In addition, government delays and reversals during the privatization process, as occurred with the Airports Company of South Africa in April 2001, have increased the level of uncertainty. Foreign investment dipped early in 2000 due to the government's delay in awarding its third cellular phone license. According to a July 2001 USTR press release, South Africa anticipates approximately $100 million AGOA-driven investment in textile and apparel.

SUDAN

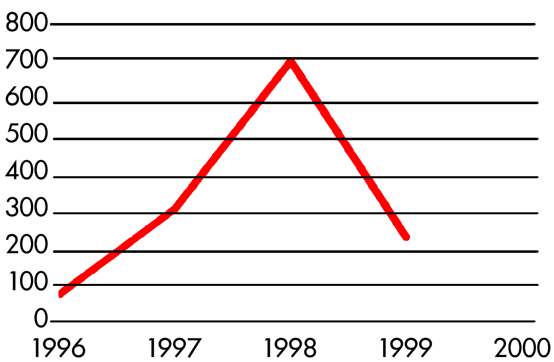
Origins of GDP



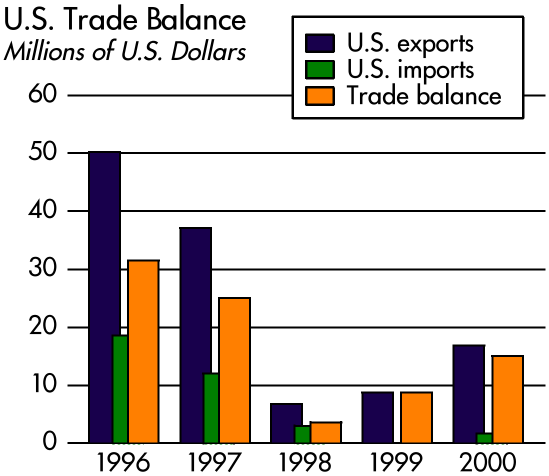
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, SD bn)	2,062.1	2,536.4	3,150.6
GDP (US$ bn)	10.3	10.0	12.3
Real GDP Growth (%)	5.0	6.0	7.2
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	17.1	16.0	10.0
Population (mn)	28.3	28.9	29.5
Goods Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	595.7	780.1	1,734.0
Goods Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	1,732.2	1,256.0	1,193.2
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-1,136.5	-475.9	540.8
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-956.5	-465.2	-86.1
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	90.6	188.7	400.0
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	16.8	16.4	16.4
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	5.2	15.2	9.1
Exchange Rate (SD/US$)	200.8	252.6	257.1

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Crude oil	276	Machinery & equipment	358
Sesame	127	Manufactured goods	237
Livestock	114	Petroleum	184
Cotton	45	Transport equipment	132
Gum arabic	26	Chemicals	114
Sugar	15	Wheat	72

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Saudi Arabia	16.3%	Libya	14.7%
Italy	10.1%	China	14.7%
Germany	4.5%	Saudi Arabia	8.9%
Thailand	3.1%	UK	8.7%
France	2.8%	France	6.7%

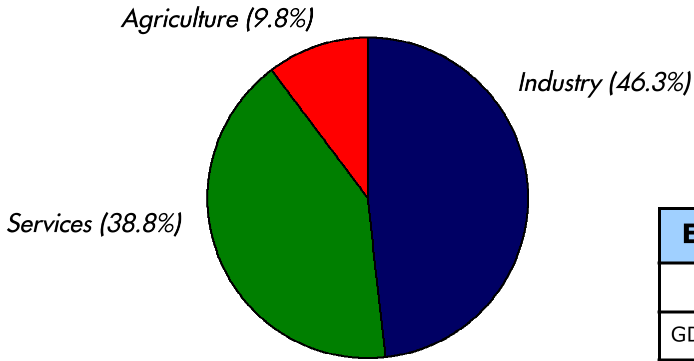
Sudan

Economic Profile	Despite considerable natural resources, Sudan remains an extremely poor country. The country is plagued by civil instability, adverse weather, and weak world commodity prices. The civil war's associated military expenditures, social dislocation, destruction of basic infrastructure, and deprivation of aid and investment continue to seriously impede economic development. Declining annual rainfalls and counterproductive economic policies have constrained per capita income levels. Engaging approximately 60 percent of the population and accounting for significant portions of GDP and exports, the agricultural sector forms the country's economic foundation. Although this reliance leaves economic performance vulnerable to floods and droughts, the increasing importance of the oil sector should reduce overall vulnerability. Deteriorating irrigation and distribution infrastructure often result in famine in one area with food surpluses in other areas. Economic policy is set by the 1997 structural reform framework established with the IMF. IMF-supported reforms aim at containing fiscal deficits, limiting monetary growth and inflation, liberalizing trade and exchange rate regimes, and curtailing price controls and parastatals. Although the government committed itself to fiscal conservatism, an August-2000 announced domestic fuel price cut demonstrates a possible waning commitment. In addition, outbreaks of civil unrest throughout 2000 constrained implementation of adjustment measures that might have generated substantial economic hardship. Sudan has, nevertheless, followed the reform program closely, and has begun to see improvement in inflation, and exchange rate stability.
Trade Climate	Agricultural products compose much of Sudan's exports. Sesame seed recently surpassed cotton as the principal cash crop. Gum arabic production is highly price sensitive as synthetic substitutes exist. Exports of refined sugar should increase when Kenana, a joint venture between Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and several private investors, completes its five-year sugar development plan. Oil exports which began in August 1999 with the completion of the pipeline connecting Port Sudan with southern oil fields are rapidly altering the country's trade structure. The opening of the Al Jeili refinery in mid-2000, for example, leaves Sudan self-sufficient in all refined petroleum products. In April 2001, Ethiopia agreed to export electricity to Sudan (and Djibouti) beginning in 2004. A WTO observer since 1995, Sudan has a 1992 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, although it has no WTO schedule. UNCTAD reports Sudan applies a 13 percent average agriculture tariff (0-200 percent range), a higher 22 percent average with charges. UNCTAD reports Sudan applies a 4 percent average manufactures tariff (0-70 percent range), a higher 10 percent average with charges. A limited World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Sudan in 1994 at 24 percent. Sudan is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Sudan totaled $17 million and consisted primarily of cereals. U.S. imports from Sudan totaled $2 million and consisted primarily of lac, gums, and resins.
Privatization	The government has actively promoted privatization as a method of facilitating economic development and easing budget constraints. The government has met with limited success, however, as most assets are unattractive due to poor management, excessive staff, or unprofitability. One privatization which has attracted foreign investment has been the phased privatization (to a 25 percent stake) of Sudatel, Sudan's telecommunications parastatal. In 1999, the government identified numerous firms targeted for privatization including Sudan Airways, the railway, the national shipping line, National Electricity Corporation (NEC), the Al Gezira irrigation scheme, and four sugar mills, most of which continue to be in the planning and investor location stages. In early-2000 the government met with Western banks and a consulting firm to prepare for privatization of Sudan Airways. Though without specific announced sale commitments, NEC has established working relations with Electricite de France.
Investment Climate	Sudan offers corporate tax exemptions, facilities for capital investment, and profit repatriation in its efforts to attract foreign investment. Investment impediments, however, include inadequate transport networks (dilapidated road network, an aging railway, and limited air service) despite recent government efforts to upgrade infrastructure. Frequent blackouts in the capital and the ongoing conflict which continue to generate insecurity and political risks discourage domestic and international investor confidence. Bank transparency is poor, with the IMF noting in June 2000 that 18 percent of commercial bank loans were suspected to be nonperforming.

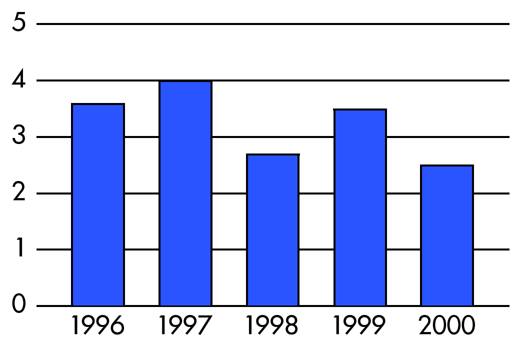
Investment Climate-Continued	The vast majority of the oil sector development has been undertaken and funded by foreign firms such as Sweden's Lundin Oil and Canada's Talisman. Sudan also receives substantial investment from China's National Petroleum Corporation which is the largest stakeholder in the consortium developing the oil-export industry. Realizing the important role oil and its related infrastructure play in the economy, rebels have increasingly focused attacks on strategic economic targets such as the Khartoum-Port Sudan highway, Roseires hydroelectric plant, and oilfields and pipeline in the Bentiu and Malakal (south central) regions. Rebel forces appear to be targeting foreign firms in an effort to force divestment. In recent years, the Islamic Development Bank has facilitated investment by Qatari and UAE firms in the expansion program for Sudatel. In May 2001, for example, Emirates Telecommunications Corp began talks with the government to increase its current 12 percent stake in Sudatel.

SWAZILAND

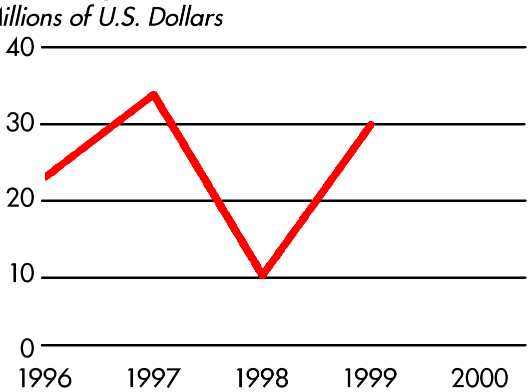
Origins of GDP



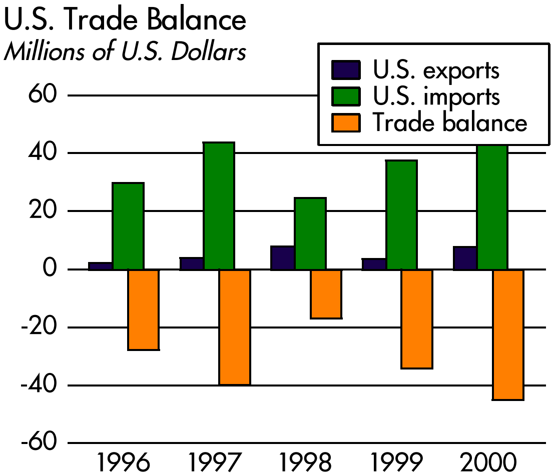
Real GDP Growth Rate



Net Foreign Direct Investment



U.S. Trade Balance



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, E mn)	7,040	8,102	8,896
GDP (US$ bn)	--	--	--
Real GDP Growth (%)	2.7	3.5	2.5
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	8.0	5.9	7.3
Population (mn)	0.96	0.97	0.98
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	966	941	900
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	1,083	1,052	950
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-117	-111	-50
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-17	17	-50
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	359	376	352
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	251	258	265
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	1.9	2.6	2.1
Exchange Rate (E/US$)	5.53	6.11	6.94

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Soft drink concentrate	236	Manufactured goods	321
Sugar	103	Machinery & transport equipment	282
Wood pulp	91	Food and live animals	170
Refrigerators	69	Chemicals	149
Citrus & canned fruit	29	Fuel & lubricants	127

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1998

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
South Africa	65.0%	South Africa	84.0%
EU	12.2%	EU	5.0%
Mozambique	11.0%	Japan	1.9%
US	5.2%	Singapore	1.5%

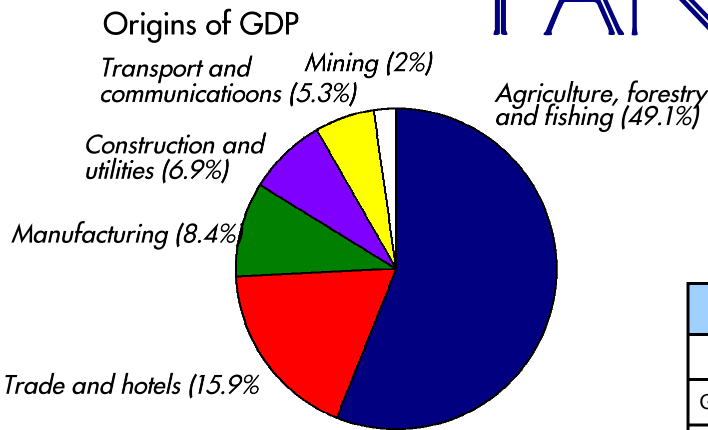
Swaziland

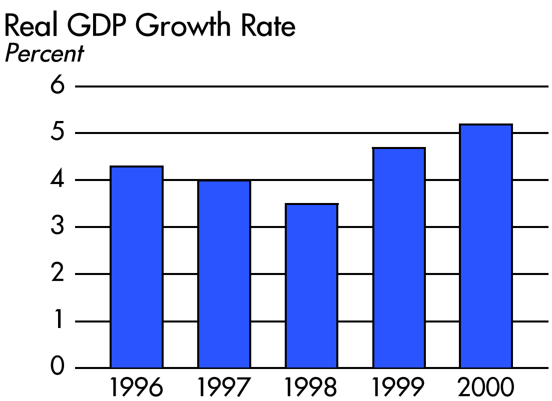
Economic Profile	Swaziland is a land-locked country heavily reliant on agriculture and related agro-industry, of which sugar, citrus, and wood are major sectors. Over 60 percent of the population relies on subsistence farming. The once vibrant mining sector continues to decline with only one officially operating mine (producing anthracite coal for export) as of May 2001. Production of chrysotile asbestos terminated in 2000. The manufacturing sector has been substantially affected by the poor performance of several firms, including Masterfridge and Afinta Moto Corporation. The textiles sector, however, is expanding relatively quickly. The economy's small size and openness make it highly vulnerable to external shocks. The low growth rate in 2000 is primarily due to decreased tourism levels, lower agricultural output, and the effects of the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak. Since independence, the government has practiced sound macroeconomic policies. Areas slated for reform include land-tenure, labor-management, and privatization. Tax reforms involving corporate tax rates, withholding rates, tax bands, and thresholds took effect in July 2001. Monetary and fiscal policies are circumscribed by the country's membership in SACU and the Common Monetary Area. Cautious government borrowing has left Swaziland with relatively low debt levels.
Trade Climate	Swaziland's trade is very dependent on South Africa which provides over 80 percent if its imports and absorbs over 60 percent of its exports. The country's narrow export base makes it highly vulnerable to changes in world market prices for its agricultural-based products. Cotton, for example, recently suffered from declining world prices. Sugar and woodpulp were also among the country's leading exports. Export diversification areas include soft-drink concentrate, sugar-based products, paper products, textiles, and refrigerators. Declining levels of foreign direct investment, however, have slowed diversification. The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in 2000 was finally overcome in early-2001, and the government negotiated the resumption of beef exports to major markets such as South Africa and Mozambique. During 2000, the government took part in the SACU renegotiations aimed at developing new revenue-sharing formulas, as the EU-South Africa and SADC agreements are expected to reduce the SACU revenue pool. Swaziland's eligibility and access to AGOA is expected to further expand the textiles sector and stimulate the cotton sector. A founding WTO Member, Swaziland has a 1998 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [CXXIII]. Effectively, Swaziland applies the tariff schedule of the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU) according to the WTO Secretariat. A 1998 SACU tariff schedule is available at the WTO Secretariat. Swaziland's WTO schedule binds 475 agriculture tariff lines at a 39 percent average tariff (0-597 percent range), plus a 32 rand/tonne average "normal" charge on 25 tariff lines (4-264 R/T range), plus a 32 rand/tonne average "special" charge on 21 tariff lines (1-102 R/T range). WTO special safeguard provisions apply to 169 agriculture tariffs. Swaziland's WTO schedule lists 11,285 manufactures tariff lines (1,875 bound) at a 21 percent average tariff (0-95 percent range), plus a 15 percent charge. The World Bank reports a 1998 SACU tariff schedule where Swaziland as a member would apply a 9 percent average agriculture tariff, and a 21 percent average manufactures tariff. A limited World Bank report estimated the average tariff in Swaziland in 1997 at 15 percent. Swaziland is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA, SACU, and SADC. In 2000, U.S. exports to Swaziland totaled $8 million and consisted primarily of machinery and mechanical products. U.S. imports from Swaziland totaled $65 million and consisted primarily of apparel (knitted) and sugar.
Privatization	Differing political perspectives regarding privatization have significantly delayed the program resulting in minimal completed sales, such as the airline, dairy, and water parastatals. Insurance provision remains controlled by the state-sanctioned private monopoly, the Swaziland Royal Insurance Corporation, although several South African firms have expressed interest in the market.
Investment Climate	According to the U.S. State Department, Swaziland not only avoids discriminating against foreign participation in the country's development, but has actually been accused of favoring expatriate business over local entrepreneurs. Despite this openness, however, the government has not been very effective in implementing its investment policies. Much of the government policy has taken the form of official announcements, followed by less vigorous implementation.

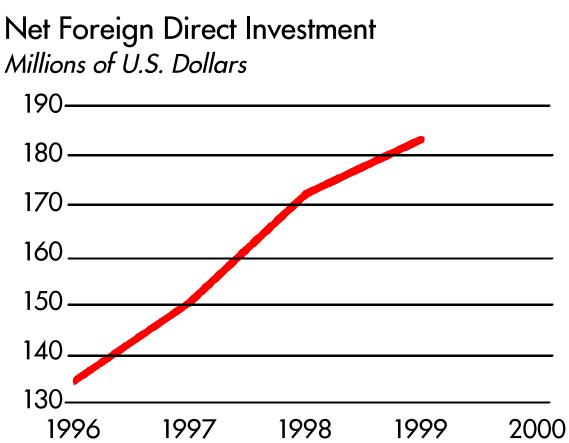
Swaziland-Continued

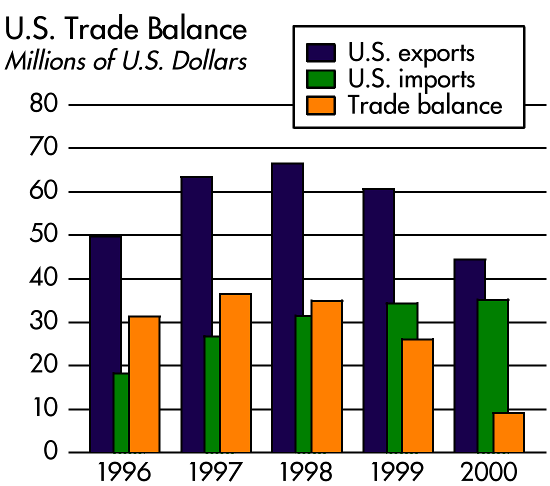
Investment Climate-Continued	Investment in Swaziland is significantly tied to South Africa's political environment. Swaziland's advantages have eroded since the end of apartheid as investor pressure to divest from South Africa diminished. Lack of political transparency serves as an impediment to domestic and international investor confidence. In May 2000, the Swazi National Council (SNC) proposed amendments to the Industrial Relations Bill dealing with labor relations legislation already passed by parliament. SNC amendments were opposed by the International Labor Organization and US trade representatives, thereby threatening GSP eligibility. The bill, with SNC changes, was enacted in June 2000. As of mid-2001, the Trade and Business Facilitation Bill, aimed at attracting investment and improving competitiveness by allowing over-the-counter license procurement, was awaiting an expected final approval. The government has indicated that unnamed foreign firms may be interested in developing lower grade iron ore deposits. Approval under the AGOA act is also expected to attract investment . Recent textile-related investment includes Zheng Yong Garment (Taiwanese) with $4 million in a garment manufacturing plant, and YKK Zippers (Japanese) with $6 million reinvested in its Swaziland operations. Swazi National Council (SNC) proposed amendments to the Industrial Relations Bill dealing with labor relations legislation already passed by parliament. SNC amendments were opposed by the International Labor Organization and US trade representatives, thereby threatening access under the U.S. generalized system of preferences. The bill, with SNC changes, was enacted in June 2000. As of May 2001, the Trade and Business Facilitation Bill, aimed at attracting investment and improving competitiveness by allowing over-the-counter license procurement, was awaiting an expected final approval. The government has indicated that some unnamed foreign firms may be interested in developing lower grade iron ore deposits. Approval under the AGOA act is also expected to attract investment. Recent textiles-related investment includes Zheng Yong Garment (Taiwanese) with $4 million in a garment manufacturing plant, and YKK Zippers (Japanese) with $6 million reinvested in its Swaziland operations.

TANZANIA









Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, Tsh bn)	5,112.6	5,769.4	6,412.3
GDP (US$ bn)	7.7	7.7	8.0
Real GDP Growth (%)	3.5	4.7	5.2
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	12.8	7.9	5.9
Population (mn)	32.1	33.0	34.0
Goods Exports (US$ mn)	589.5	539.9	661.4
Goods Imports (US$ mn)	1,365.3	1,416.0	1,334.5
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-775.8	-876.1	-673.1
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-956.5	-806.9	-370.6
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	599.2	775.5	974.2
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	7.6	7.1	6.9
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	20.8	15.6	6.9
Exchange Rate (TSh/US$)	664.7	744.8	800.4

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1998		Main Imports, 1998	
Manufactures	172.0	Machinery & transport equipment	331.4
Coffee	117.4	Consumer goods	246.7
Cotton	116.5	Building materials	77.0
Minerals	92.8	Oil	60.0
Cashew nuts	73.4	Industrial raw materials	50.5

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
India	20.6%	Japan	10.9%
UK	16.9%	South Africa	10.4%
Japan	8.0%	UK	7.8%
Germany	6.4%	US	6.0%
Netherlands	5.7%	India	5.8%
Kenya	3.8%	Kenya	5.8%

Tanzania

Economic Profile

Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world. The agricultural sector provides approximately 50 percent of GDP, over 80 percent of exports, and employs about 90 percent of the workforce. State marketing boards still purchase much of the agriculture, and failed attempts to develop private markets for crops continue to inhibit sector expansion. The expected passage of the Land Act toward the end of 2001 allowing the use of land and real estate as collateral for lending, is expected to invigorate small business. The decline in the clove industry and its loss of international market share have contributed significantly to an economic downturn on the island of Zanzibar. High utility costs and water supply shortages constrain manufacturing sector growth. The government has also been focusing on developing the tourism sector, accepting bids for six hotels and lodges in June 2000.

Tanzania is believed to have exploitable deposits of nickel, gemstones, iron, coal, diamonds, and gold, of which only gold has been substantially exploited. Although mining and semi-processing remain small sectors, they have been growing rapidly, driven primarily by the expansion of gold and diamond exports. In addition, Tanzania is the only known source of tanzanite. The sector's economic role is expected to increase as several gold mines begin production over the next few years. For example, the expected production of Kahama Mining corporation's large-scale mine, which opened in May 2001, would make Tanzania Africa's third largest gold producer. Natural gas exploration in the Rufiji Delta could result in production by 2002.

The government's policies revolve around compliance with IMF and World Bank programs by ensuring macroeconomic stability and increasing allocations to social sector priorities. The government has been especially successful in reducing and stabilizing inflation. After years of economic reform, including trade and exchange rate liberalization, price control elimination, financial system liberalization, and privatization, the government is focusing on deeper reforms such as improved governance and developing sectoral anticorruption plans. Agricultural reforms are coming under increasing pressure as farmers argue that the market system has not worked in their favor. In early-2001, for example, the Tanzania Chamber of Agriculture and Livestock called for the reintroduction of price controls and subsidies. There has also been increasing pressure for an indigenization policy within economic reforms, especially privatization. Tanzania receives, and will continue to require in the foreseeable future, high levels of foreign aid. In April 2000, Tanzania was admitted into the HIPC initiative program, and in June 2000, the government signed a new PRGF.

Trade Climate

Tanzanian exports are dominated by coffee, whose performance often determines overall export performance and which has been experiencing declining prices. The growing importance of gold exports may lessen the country's vulnerability to coffee prices in coming years. During the first half of 2000, the government liberalized petroleum products imports for a number of registered users. With exploration underway, the potential discovery of oil could relieve Tanzania's import bill, about 50 percent of which is currently oil. In June 2000, the EU rescinded its 1999 ban on Tanzanian fish exports.

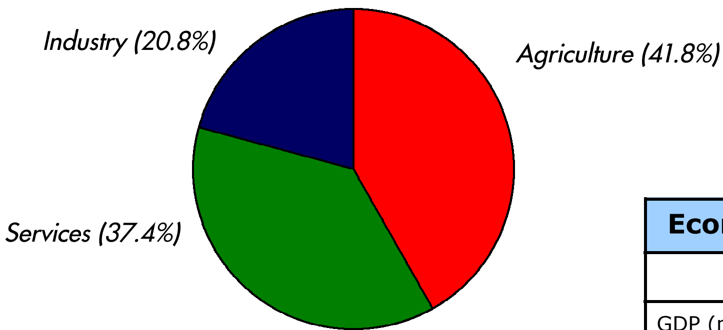
In July 2000, the government ratified the new EAC Treaty which includes Kenya and Uganda, although negotiations are expected to continue for up to four years. In September 2000, Tanzania formally withdrew from Comesa, while reinforcing its commitment to SADC. The government has been reforming the tariff and quota regime to ensure compliance with both EAC and SADC, and to reduce current incentives to smuggle products, particularly sugar, through Tanzania.

A founding WTO Member, Tanzania has a 1999 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [CXXIV]. Tanzania's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 120 percent tariff ceiling. Tanzania's WTO schedule binds 6 manufactures tariff lines at a 120 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 75 percent average charge (56-84 percent range). UNCTAD reports Tanzania applies a 32 percent average agriculture tariff (0-70 percent range), a higher 41 percent average with charges. The 2000 WTO trade policy review of Tanzania reports that in 1999 Tanzania applied a 21 percent average agriculture tariff (0-25 percent range), and a 15 percent average manufactures tariff (0-25 percent range) using HS nomenclature that covered 781 and 4,556 tariff lines respectively. Somewhat less recent UNCTAD information reports that Tanzania applies a 22 percent average manufactures tariff (0-50 percent range), a higher 33 percent average with charges. The World Bank reports a 1998 national tariff schedule where Tanzania applies a 28 percent average agriculture tariff, and a 20 percent average manufactures tariff. A limited World Bank report estimates the average

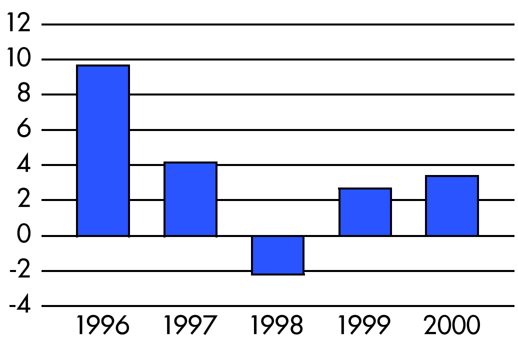
Trade Climate-Continued	overall tariff in Tanzania in 1999 at 16 percent. Tanzania is a member of regional trading agreements involving EAC and SADC. Tanzania is also designated as a lesser developed beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Tanzania totaled $45 million and consisted primarily of machinery and mechanical products, and made-up textile articles. U.S. imports from Tanzania totaled $37 million and consisted primarily of tobacco, and precious and semi-precious stones and metals.
Privatization	Tanzania continued privatization efforts in 2000 and early-2001. In Mach 2000, the government sold a majority stake of the National Bank of Commerce, the country's largest bank, to ABSA (South Africa). In June 2000, a Dutch/German consortium acquired 35 percent of Tanzania Telecommunications. As part of the agreement, the consortium is to increase the number of lines from approximately 185,000 to over 800,000 by 2003. The government also recently privatized the Dar es Salaam Airport Handling Company which provides ground handling facilities. The IFC (World Bank) recommended a 35 percent privatization of Air Tanzania, but the assets have yet to attract a bidder. In March 2001, the government announced a restructuring of the Tanzania Railways Corporation in anticipation of eventual privatization which will likely involve state-controlled track and leased rolling stock. The highly complex nature of the privatization, however, may delay the process beyond 2001. Privatization of the inefficient power parastatal is still some way off.
Investment Climate	Tanzania is formally open to foreign investment in all sectors, though there are significant administrative barriers. The Tanzania Investment Center (TIC) remains a focal point for all investors and performs all liaison work such as answering questions and helping with project start-up. The center issues certificates of incentives on approved projects that have a minimum investment of $300,000 if foreign owned and $100,000 if locally owned. Priority investment sectors include: mining, petroleum & gas, tourism, infrastructure development, aviation, agriculture, construction, financial services, and manufacturing. Barriers to investment include bureaucratic intransigence, corruption and poor infrastructure. The government's extensive reform efforts, coupled with domestic economic and political stability, support Tanzania's investor attractiveness. Recent banking reforms, for example, have stimulated private sector growth and investment. Investment impediments include poor infrastructure, such as postal and telecommunications services, commonly cancelled railway services, and erratic electricity supply. The road network is, however, in the middle of a long-term upgrade program. Widespread corruption, varying and contradictory taxation requirements, and restrictive labor laws add to the cost of business and discourage investment. Political instability in Burundi and Rwanda continues to have negative spillover effects on Tanzania's overall investment attractiveness. Tanzania is a member of the African Trade Insurance program established in mid-2001 to provide political risk cover partially underwritten by the country's World Bank loans thus shifting part of the liability to the country. One of the largest investments in recent years was the Sutton Resources and Romanex International of Canada development of nickel deposits in the Kagera region (north). During 2000 and early 2001, South African Gem Resources' efforts to develop tanzanite deposits created tension with local artisanal miners, resulting in a bomb blast at the company's processing plant. With indication of petroleum deposits off of Pemba Island, the government gave petroleum firms until mid-2001 to submit bids for exploration blocks. In May 2001, Braspetro, a subsidiary of Petrobras (Brazil), applied for a license to explore for oil off the southern coast. The road network is, however, in the middle of a long-term upgrade program. Widespread corruption, varying and contradictory taxation requirements, and restrictive labor laws add to the cost of business and discourage investment. Political instability in Burundi and Rwanda continues to have negative spillover effects on Tanzania's overall investment attractiveness. Tanzania is a member of the African Trade Insurance program established in mid-2001 to provide political risk cover partially underwritten by the country's World Bank loans thus shifting part of the liability to the country.

TOGO

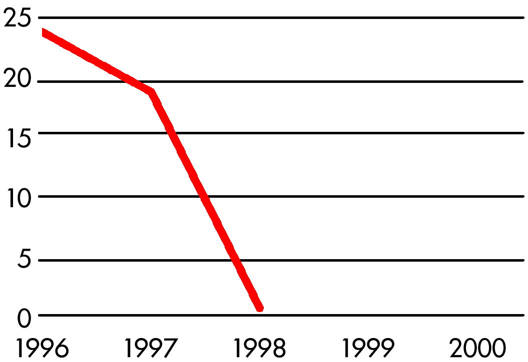
Origins of GDP



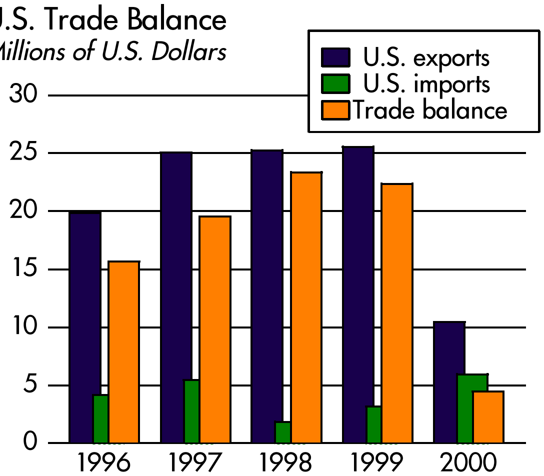
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, CFAfr bn)	835.4	873.3	932.7
Real GDP Growth (%)	-2.2	2.7	3.4
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	1.0	0.0	2.5
Population (mn)	4.46	4.60	4.70
Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	420	382	335
Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	553	489	451
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-133	-107	-116
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-140	-107	-120
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	117.7	122.0	111.6
Total External Debt (US$ mn)	1,448	1,500	--
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	7.5	7.7	--
Exchange Rate (CFAfr/US$)	590.0	615.7	712.0

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Cotton	105	Capital goods	101
Phosphates	102	Food products	83
Coffee	28	Petroleum products	41
Cocoa	8		

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Nigeria	7.8%	Ghana	23.9%
Brazil	6.1%	China (incl Hong Kong)	11.5%
Canada	6.0%	France	11.%
Philippines	5.6%	Côte d'Ivoire	6.5%

Togo

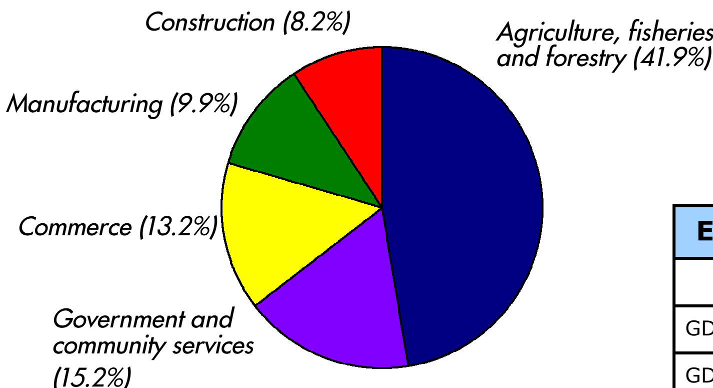
Economic Profile	The Togolese economy is highly dependent on subsistence and commercial agriculture which employs approximately 70 percent of the labor force, and accounts for about 40 percent of exports. Major cash crops include cocoa, coffee, and cotton which account for approximately 20 percent of agricultural output. Cotton production may improve as the government considers use of "fertigation," an Israeli-developed combination of fertilization and irrigation. Phosphate mining is a primary segment of the industrial sector. Poor weather, low cotton prices, financial deterioration of major parastatals, and poor policies have made Togo one of the worst overall economic performers in Africa in recent years. Although the railway is in need of modernization, the country's port and road transport sector play an important role within the regional economy. The port has, however, experienced increasing competition from the Abidjan (Cote d'Ivoire) port. As a member of the Franc Zone, monetary policy is controlled by the regional central bank, BCEAO. Consequently, inflation is relatively low. Most bilateral and multilateral aid which was frozen in 1993 continued into 2000 and 2001 as international donors insisted the government engage in national reconciliation talks. In February 2001, the government established an interim reform program with the IMF which includes reducing fiscal deficit, increasing privatization, and tackling corruption.
Trade Climate	As one of the world's top producers, Togo receives a significant amount of its foreign exchange earnings from phosphate. In recent years, phosphate has experienced falling world prices and increased international competition. The planned construction of a phosphoric acid plant to process the phosphate rock is expected to increase the value of Togo's phosphate exports. Weak world prices continue to impact negatively Togo's main cash crops, especially cotton. Cocoa and coffee export data remain suspect due to substantial undocumented informal cross-border trading. Due to this significant informal trade, data understate trade with neighboring countries such as Ghana, Benin, and Nigeria. In the EU-ACP accord signed in June 2001, the EU identified Togo as one of 48 "poor" countries eligible for duty-free and quota-free trade. A WTO Member, Togo has a 1991 national tariff schedule and a 1992 tariff schedule (BFAI) available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [CXXV]. Togo's WTO schedule binds agriculture at an 80 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 3 percent statistical charge, a 4 percent customs processing fee, and a maritime freight charge of CFA francs 200/tonne. Togo's WTO schedule binds 3 manufactures tariff lines at an 80 percent tariff ceiling, plus the same charges above for imports in HS 43, 75, and 78. The WTO IDB reports a 1997 national tariff schedule in HS 1992 nomenclature where Togo applies a 14 percent average agriculture tariff (5-20 percent range), covering 708 tariff lines. The WTO IDB reports a 13 percent average manufactures tariff (5-20 percent range), covering 4,374 tariff lines. The 1999 WTO trade policy review of Togo reports data that indicates that in 1998 Togo applied a 17 percent average agriculture tariff (12-21 percent range), and a 20 percent average manufactures tariff (15-22 percent range), using HS nomenclature. A limited World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Togo in 1998 at 20 percent. Togo is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS and WAEMU. [Note: WTO indicates that Togo applies the ECOWAS tariff schedule.] In 2000, U.S. exports to Togo of $11 million consisted primarily of machinery and mechanical products, aircraft and spacecraft, and made-up textile articles. U.S. imports from Togo of $9 million consisted primarily of mineral fuels and oils.
Privatization	Privatization is continuing at a slow pace. The telecommunications parastatal, Togo Telecom, for example, has been designated for privatization since 1997 as it undergoes reform. Government privatization plans for the port involve new installations and computerization to improve the loading/unloading rate. The state has shown an unwillingness to divest valuable parastatals, especially the state phosphate quarrying monopoly, Office Togolais des Phosphate (OTP). The government finally agreed with the World Bank to divest 40 percent of OTP, and in early-2001 began a 40-month management contract with Fertilizer-Group Togo in an attempt to increase OTP's profitability. In April 2000, the state sold its approximately 11 percent share in Togogaz (gas). In June 2000, the government transferred management of CEET (energy) to a consortium (Hydro-Quebec International and ELYO) in preparation for privatization. After continued difficulties with underperforming loans (estimated at over 40 percent at end of 2000), the government decided in early-2001 to accelerate privatization of the banking sector, though the process will be fettered by substantial unrecoverable debts. Major companies still slated for privatization include OTP, Societe Togolaise de Coton (cotton), Togo Telecom, SALT (airport), ODEF (forestry), financial institutions, and hotels.

Togo-Continued

Investment Climate	A major constraint on investment, particularly in the manufacturing sector, is chronic energy shortages due to Togo's reliance on supplies from Ghana's Akosombo dam. An ongoing project, which includes Nigeria, Ghana, and Benin, to deliver Nigerian natural gas to these West African countries should alleviate the situation in several years. In January 2000, a US-owned cotton-ginning plant opened and is expected to increase the national ginning capacity to 100 percent of the country's cotton supply. A positive seismic result released by Petroleum Geo-Service in early 1999 has spurred recent interest by oil companies. The current investment code permits investment in agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, forestry, activities related to the transformation of vegetable and animal products, manufacturing, exploration, extraction, and transformation of minerals, low-cost housing, hotels and tourist infrastructure, applied research laboratories, and cultural activities. Minimum investment levels are in force: $42,000) for foreign companies and $8,500 for Togolese companies. In addition, investors must contribute at least 25 percent of the value of a new investment, and at least 60 percent of the payroll must go to Togolese citizens. Applications for approval under the law must be submitted to the planning ministry, which, in consultation with the national investment commission, approves or rejects the applications within 30 days, as compared to three to six months under the old law. In practice, approvals take slightly longer than the required 30 days. The government decree granting approval spells out the conditions of the investment.

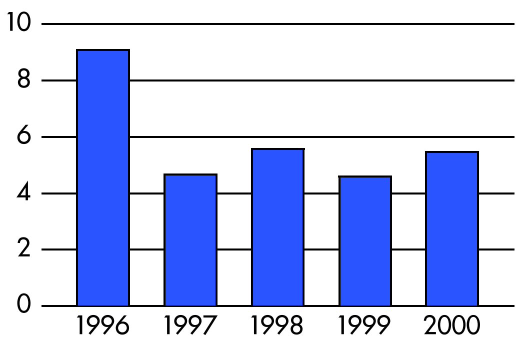
UGANDA

Origins of GDP



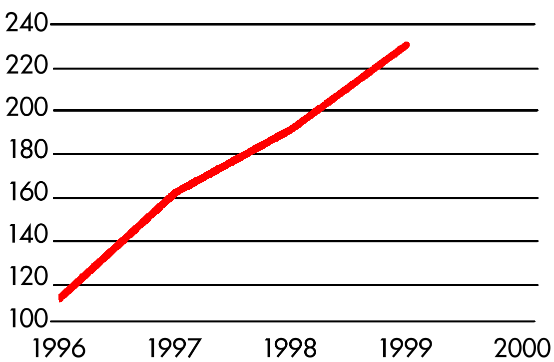
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



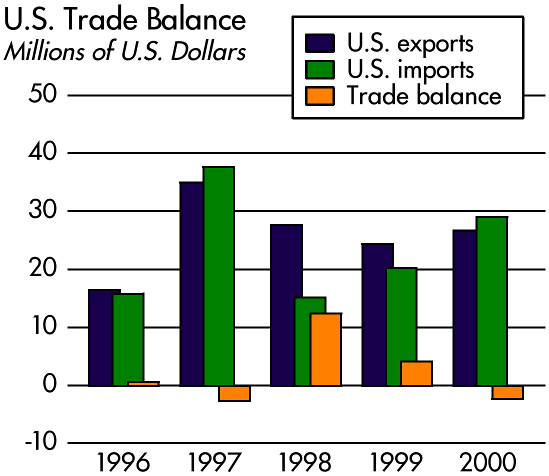
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, NUSh bn)	7.7	8.6	9.4
GDP (US$ bn)	6.2	5.9	5.7
Real GDP Growth (%)	5.6	4.6	5.5
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	0.0	6.4	4.2
Population (mn)	21.0	21.6	22.1
Goods Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	510.2	500.1	390.8
Goods Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	1,166.3	1,096.5	1,163.0
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-656.1	-596.4	-772.2
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-502.5	-550.9	-485.0
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	725.4	763.1	808.0
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	4.0	4.1	3.7
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	22.3	25.4	17.0
Exchange Rate (NUSh/US$)	1,240.3	1,454.8	1,644.5

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Coffeee	287	Machinery incl electrical	171
Gold	33	Petroleum	121
Fish & fish products	24	Road vehicles	97
Tea	22	Medical & pharmaceuticals	74
Cotton	17	Cereals	58
Tobacco	14	Iron & steel	45

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Spain	13.7%	Kenya	42.7%
Germany	9.1%	UK	7.7%
Belgium	7.4%	India	6.1%
France	6.7%	Japan	5.1%
Netherlands	6.5%	Germany	3.6%

Uganda

Economic Profile

Over the past decade, sustained prudent fiscal and monetary policies and structural reforms have fostered high rates of economic growth and substantial progress in poverty reduction. Agriculture is still the country's mainstay, employing approximately 80 percent of the work force and accounting for approximately 40 percent of GDP. Due to the country's dependence on agriculture, economic performance often parallel weather and international commidity price changes. Agricultural reforms have been effective in eliciting farmer response and returning Uganda to a top position among the continent's coffee growers. Continued agricultural development is, however, hampered by smallholder difficulty in obtaining credit.

The government's economic policy has focused on infrastructure rehabilitation, production and export incentives, and inflation reduction. The government, which began HIPC Initiative reforms in April 1998, has continued its commitment to the program. It submitted a PRSP and Second Completion Point Document on the Enhanced HIPC Initiative in early-2000 and mid-2000, respectively. Bank performance and stability, though improved, remains tenuous since the 1999 banking crisis which resulted in the closure of four banks. Despite Uganda's successful economic performance, the country still remains highly dependent on foreign aid as over half of government spending is funded by donor grants and loans.

Trade Climate

Coffee, tea, and cotton are primary export products, accounting for a significant portion of export revenues depending on production and demand levels. Trade performance and foreign debt fluctuations are driven by the export performance of these commodities which have been suffering from weakening international prices or falling production levels. The share of nontraditional exports has been increasing steadily over the last decade. In July 2000, the EU repealed its 15-month ban on fish from Uganda due to poor hygiene and use of pesticides, and fish exports are expected to increase as the EU had accounted for approximately 70 percent of Uganda's fish export market. EU regulations regarding pesticide applications could negatively impact the country's future horticulture product exports. In addition to shifting from taxes on trade to taxes on domestic value add and incomes, Uganda has lifted all import bans and significantly reduced tariff dispersion. Although the government signed the new EAC trade agreement with Kenya and Tanzania, concerns over Kenya's manufacturing dominance impede deepened trade ties.

A founding WTO Member, Uganda has a 1997 national tariff schedule and a 1997 tariff schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [CXXVI]. Uganda's WTO schedule binds agriculture at an 80 percent tariff ceiling. Uganda's WTO schedule binds 61 agriculture tariff lines at a lower 53 percent average tariff (40-70 percent range), plus a 15 percent average charge (0-30 percent range). Uganda's WTO schedule binds 54 manufactures tariff lines at a 49 percent average tariff (40-80 percent range), plus a 15 percent average charge (0-30 percent range). A limited World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Uganda in 1997 at 13 percent. Uganda is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA, EAC, and IGAD. Uganda was invited in August 1997 to participate in SADC. Uganda is also designated as a lesser developed beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Uganda totaled $27 million and consisted primarily of electrical machinery and equipment, machinery and mechanical products, articles of iron or steel, and animal or vegetable fats and oil. U.S. imports from Uganda totaled $29 million and consisted primarily of fish and crustaceans, and coffee, tea, and spices.

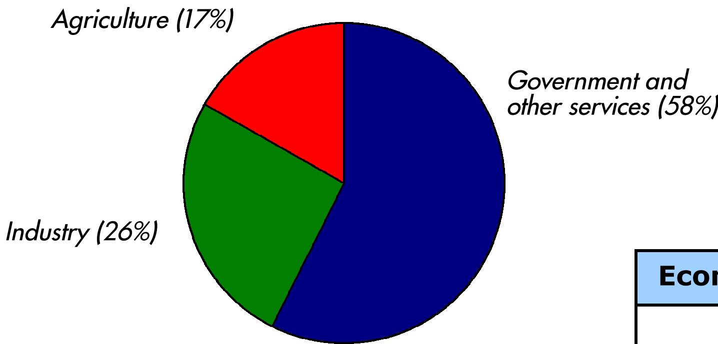
Privatization

The administration has had difficulty making progress in the privatization process, primarily due to parliament resistence. The government has been reviewing management outsourcing options for the Uganda Railway Corporation in anticipation of eventual privatization. In August 2000, the government sold its remaining 30 percent share in Kakira Sugar Works, and is expected to sell off its stakes in other state-owned sugar producers. The government decided in mid-2000 to close the loss-making Uganda Airlines after failed privatization discussions with South African Airways. In mid-2000 the government sold a 51 percent share of Uganda Telecom to a Deutsche Telekom (German)-led consortium, with the remainder to be floated on the local stock exchange. As of mid-2001, the government was in the process of improving financial performance of and privatizing the Uganda Electricity Board, which includes splitting the company into separate generation, transmission, and distribution entities. Efforts to privatize the Uganda Development Bank continue to be fettered by a huge portfolio of non-performing loans.

Investment Climate	Uganda's investment profile is becoming increasingly diverse. To develop the mining sector, the government has been increasing efforts to extend the coverage of geological mapping and evaluation. Incentive packages that encourage small-scale mining projects have resulted in a number of local and foreign companies receiving exploratory licenses for gold, cobalt, and nickel. In 2000 and 2001, the country saw the number of phosphate and petroleum projects increase: Rhodia Chimie (France) was granted a license to mine phosphate; Heritage Oil and Gas identified two drilling sites; RSM Corporation (US) had discussions with the government to obtain a petroleum exploration permit; China National Oil and Gas Exploration and Development sought petroleum rights; and Rhodia Chimie and Madhaviani International South African Mineral finalized an agreement to develop phosphate fertilizer. In April 2001, Heritage Oil and Gas announced the discovery of commercial traces of oil, with production expected to begin as early as 2003. Eskom Enterprises expressed interest in Uganda's energy sector, but withdrew due to the government's plans to unbundle generation from distribution activities in its privatization plans, only to renew interest in mid-2001. Egyptian pharmaceutical and Kenyan manufacturing companies have also shown interest in investing in Uganda. Alternately, a less than profitable coffee market has led to some disinvestment, including Cargill's (US) withdrawal in early-2001. Major investment sectors over the past decade include agribusiness, manufacturing, and tourism. Maintaining sound economic policies, improving domestic security, upgrading infrastructure networks, strengthening the legal system, and encouraging the return of exiled Indian-Ugandan entrepreneurs have underpinned an attractive investment environment. Slippage in the continuation of reforms, involvement in the war in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and increasing corruption continue to hamper investor confidence. Uganda is a member of the African Trade Insurance program established in mid-2001 to provide political risk cover partially underwritten by the country's World Bank loans thus shifting part of the liability to the country. cobalt, and nickel. In 2000 and 2001, the country saw the number of phosphate and petroleum projects increase: Rhodia Chimie (France) was granted a license to mine phosphate; Heritage Oil and Gas identified two drilling sites for 2000; RSM Corporation (US) had discussions with the government to obtain a petroleum exploration permit; China National Oil and Gas Exploration and Development sought petroleum rights; and Rhodia Chimie and Madhaviani International South African Mineral finalized an agreement to develop phosphate fertilizer. In April 2001, Heritage Oil and Gas announced the discovery of commercial traces of oil, with production expected to begin as early as 2003. Eskom Enterprises expressed interest in Uganda's energy sector, but withdrew due to the government's plans to unbundle generation from distribution activities in its privatization plans, only to renew interest in mid-2001. Egyptian pharmaceutical and Kenyan manufacturing companies have also shown interest in investing in Uganda. Alternately, a less than profitable coffee market has led to some disinvestment, including Cargill's (US) withdrawal in early-2001. Major investment sectors over the past decade include agribusiness, manufacturing, and tourism. Maintaining sound economic policies, improving domestic security, upgrading infrastructure networks, strengthening the legal system, and encouraging the return of exiled Indian-Ugandan entrepreneurs have underpinned an attractive investment environment. Slippage in the continuation of reforms, involvement in the Democratic Republic of Congo war, and increasing corruption continue to hamper investor confidence. Uganda is a member of the African Trade Insurance program established in mid-2001 to provide political risk cover partially underwritten by the country's World Bank loans thus shifting part of the liability to the country.

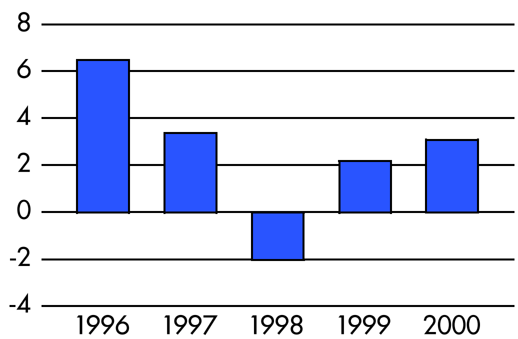
ZAMBIA

Origins of GDP



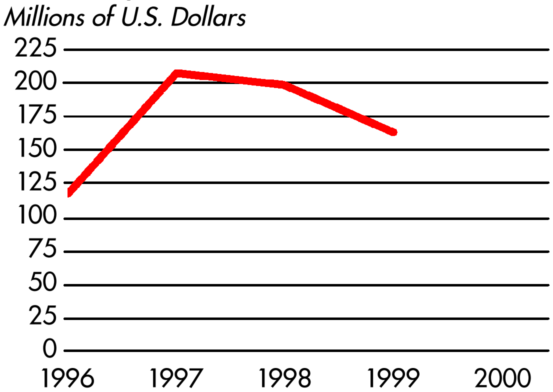
Real GDP Growth Rate

Percent



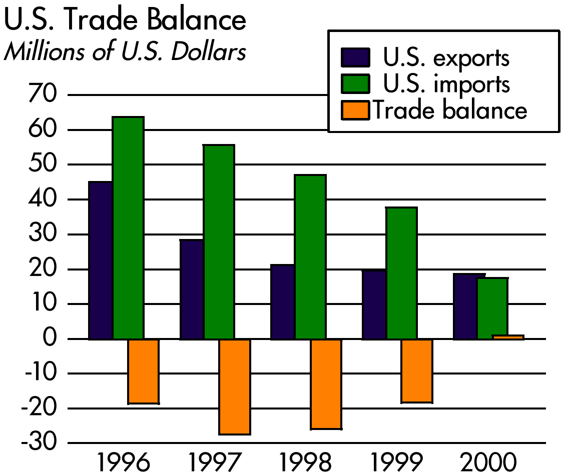
Net Foreign Direct Investment

Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance

Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators

	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, ZK bn)	6.4	8.6	11.1
GDP (US$ bn)	3.5	3.6	3.6
Real GDP Growth (%)	-2.0	2.2	3.1
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	24.5	26.9	26.0
Population (mn)	10.1	10.4	10.7
Goods Exports (US$ mn)	816	759	800
Goods Imports (US$ mn)	971	870	1,008
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-155	-111	-208
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-322	-193	-265
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	69.4	45.4	244.8
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	6.9	5.9	5.9
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	21.0	50.8	37.2
Exchange Rate (ZK/US$)	1,862.1	2,388.0	3,110.8

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Copper	377	Capital goods	547
Cobalt	104	Manufactures	220

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
Saudi Arabia	12.5%	South Africa	55.5%
Japan	10.2%	Zimbabwe	8.8%
UK	7.7%	UK	5.9%
Thailand	6.7%	Japan	2.7%

Zambia

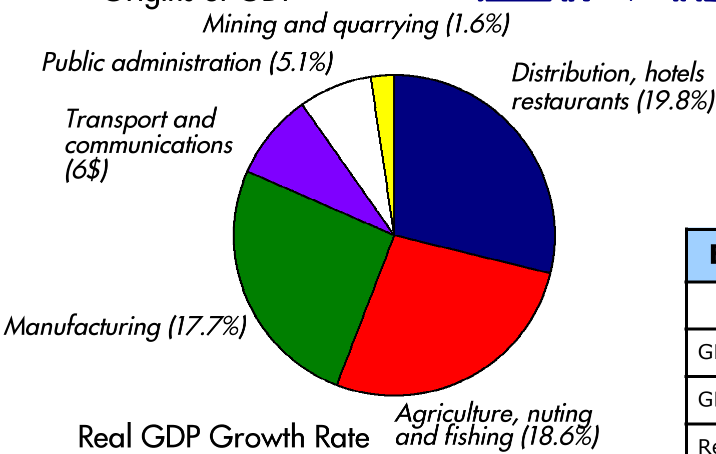
Economic Profile	Although agriculture accounts for most employment, it accounts for only about 15 percent of GDP. The agricultural sector has been positively stimulated by the unrest in Zimbabwe, as numerous Zimbabwe farmers, taking advantage of Zambia's agriculture-investor-friendly laws, have shifted operations to Zambia. Financial difficulties and mismanagement by the government-run Food Reserve Agency has forced a significant withdrawal of the state from agriculture input provision and maize purchasing. Zambia's economy, especially trade, is heavily dependent on the mining sector, particularly copper and related byproducts. The government is currently focusing on developing the tourism and agriculture sectors with a number of tax incentives, grants, and "empowerment" packages. Tourism investment has increased as the Zambian side of Victoria Falls becomes more attractive in the wake of turmoil in Zimbabwe. High interest rates, low local demand, and high input costs, such as utilities and taxed imported inputs, constrain manufacturing sector expansion. Zambia has been one of the most consistent adherents to structural adjustment in Africa over the last decade. This diligence has not, however, thus far resulted in significant poverty reduction. Consequently, the government's overall economic policy is now focused on poverty reduction. In addition to exchange rate stabilization, tight fiscal and monetary policies have kept inflation rates on a downward trend. Within the low inflation rate environment, in mid-2000 the government shifted toward policies geared at lowering the interest rates. Although fiscal performance is expected to improve as the government no longer has to cover losses from the formerly state-owned copper mines, which were losing approximately $14 million each month, the upcoming presidential election is expected to result in increased public spending. The substantial new capital and technology investments in mining and increasing international copper prices were expected to drive year 2000's economic growth, but transition period costs have delayed the expected economic boost until 2001. The government remains reliant on international donor grants and loans, and in December 2000, it reached the decision point for HIPC initiative relief.
Trade Climate	Copper and cobalt mining dominate Zambia's foreign exchange earnings, accounting for between 60 and 80 percent. Due to mismanagement and declining international prices since the country's independence, copper has experienced shrinking shares in the country's trade. Following privatization, the sector is expected to increase its contributions to GDP and trade in coming years. Zambia's sugar export volume has been increasing steadily since the government's sale of sugar assets in 1995-96. The EU's increase in Zambia's sugar quota in early 2000 provided a market for this increasing production. Though relatively small, horticulture and floriculture are important and quickly growing non-traditional export sectors. In July 2000, the government announced the selection of various towns in its first step toward establishing export processing zones. As is with most sub-Saharan African countries, regional trade is underestimated due to highly porous borders. Despite the advantage of low labor costs, Zambian goods often remain internationally uncompetitive because of high input costs and tax rates. The government ratified the SADC-SACU trade protocol in January 2001. Recent trade agreements have elicited concern by many Zambian manufacturers who believe they will be unable to compete. Several trade rows emerged in early- and mid-2000 over various products, such as dairy, meat, and detergent, as liberalized trade displaced industries within the region. Due to Zambia's land-locked status, transportation and import bills are high. Oil prices, for example, are among the highest in the region. In response to the increasing political pressure of upcoming presidential elections and the continuing kwacha depreciation, the government backtracked on reforms by reimposing limited exchange controls in January 2001, which were later rescinded. A founding WTO Member, Zambia has a 1994 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [LXXVIII]. Zambia's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 125 percent tariff ceiling. Zambia's WTO schedule binds 9 agriculture tariff lines at a lower 49 percent average tariff (45-60 percent range). Zambia's WTO schedule binds 106 manufactures tariff lines at a 41 percent average tariff ceiling (30-60 percent range). UNCTAD reports Zambia applies a 19 percent average agriculture tariff (0-25 percent range), and a 13 percent average manufactures tariff (0-25 percent range). The World Bank reports a 1997 national tariff schedule where Zambia applies a 17 percent average agriculture tariff, and a 14 percent average manufactures tariff. A limited World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Zambia in 1998 at 7 percent. Zambia is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA and SADC. Zambia is also designated as a lesser developed beneficiary under AGOA. In 2000, U.S. exports to Zambia totaled $19 million and consisted primarily of machinery and mechanical products, electrical machinery and equipment, and chemical products. U.S. imports from Zambia totaled $18 million and consisted primarily of base metals, and precious and semi-precious stones and metals.

Zambia-Continued

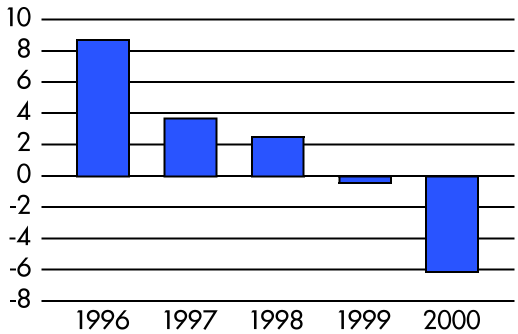
Privatization	After numerous delays, the government completed privatization of its largest parastatal, the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) in March 2000. Three mines were sold to Anglo American (South Africa), while most of the remainder were sold to a consortium consisting of First Quantum Minerals (Canada) and Glencore International (Switzerland). Remaining shares, such as 10 percent in Mopani and 20 percent in Konkola mines, were used to establish the ZCCM Investment Holding company in May 2000. At the end of 2000, the Zambia Privatization Agency was working on privatization plans for Nitrogen Chemical of Zambia (fertilizer), Kafue Textiles of Zambia, Zambia State Insurance, Mukuba Hotel, Lundazi Castle (hotel), Zamtel (telecommunications), Zambia Railways, and the National Airport. The agency also has various entities slated for eventual privatization, including Indeni Petroleum Refinery, Zambia Postal Services, Zambia National Commercial Bank (currently in liquidation), and numerous tourism assets. Zambia Railways is to be split into a freight company, inter-mine network, and passenger network in preparation for privatization, and concessions for the railway were put out to tender in July 2000. The government has announced that a 20 percent share in Zamtel will be offered, an amount which has thus far been insufficient to attract investors. Consequently, the government is reviewing this share allocation. Although the government had begun the privatization process, in August 2000 it announced that Zesco (energy supply) would not be privatized, but instead the government would open the sector to competition. After several plan reversals, Zesco's fate is still uncertain. Upcoming elections in the end of 2001 have placed some pressure on the government's privatization process as the administration intimates various privatization reversals. These intimations prompted the IMF in early 2001 to request a letter of intent reinforcing the government's privatization plans.
Investment Climate	Following the privatization of its vast mining assets, Zambia has significantly opened its economy to foreign investment and donor cash According to the U.S. State Department, the privatization process has shifted to large utilities and state monopolies, namely the electricity, telephone, railway, and oil companies. Overall, macroeconomic performance has not been strong: inflation is high, economic growth is weak, and the country's terms of trade are unfavorable. Nonetheless, structural reforms have been made, eliminating major market distortions and reducing government intervention in commercial activities. Compared to its neighbors, Zambia's transport and communications networks are in fair condition. Investment detractors include occasional government interference in the private sector, government corruption, bureaucratic inefficiency, weak legal system, and inadequate law enforcement. As with other countries in the region, Zambia's investment environment suffers from the negative spillover effects of the turmoil in the Great Lakes region and in Zimbabwe, especially as most of Zambia's international rail and road transport is via Zimbabwe. The state's vacillating economic agenda, such as the currency market intervention then reversal, uncertainty over privatization plans, and the president's possible presentation at upcoming elections, have deteriorated confidence and deterred investment. A significant investment in the tourism industry, the Sun International resort, began construction in 2000. A 100 percent tax deduction on new capital investments for mine owners is expected to spur sector investment. Anglo American, the principle mine purchaser, has committed itself to investing $250 million over three years, with additional investments subject to certain conditions. Since privatization of the copper mines in 2000, new investments have revived Zambia's copperbelt region, including the emergence of restaurants, small businesses, and a retail sector. Since liberalization of retail trade, Zambia has seen an influx of South African retailers in the last few years. Zambia is a member of the African Trade Insurance program established in mid-2001 to provide political risk cover partially underwritten by the country's World Bank loans thus shifting part of the liability to the country. Zambia's international rail and road transport is via Zimbabwe. The state's vacillating economic agenda, such as the currency market intervention then reversal, uncertainty over privatization plans, and the president's possible presentation at upcoming elections, have deteriorated confidence and deterred investment.

ZIMBABWE

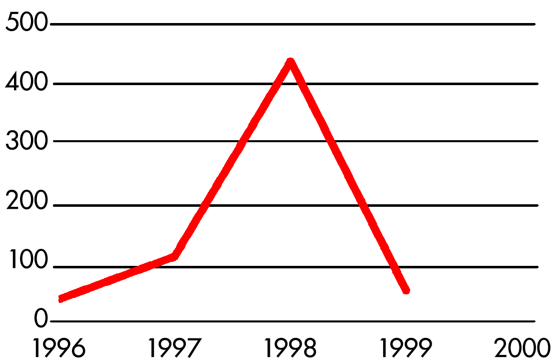
Origins of GDP



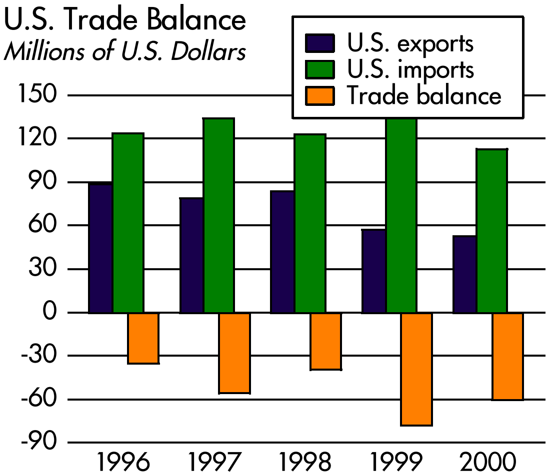
Real GDP Growth Rate
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment
Millions of U.S. Dollars



U.S. Trade Balance
Millions of U.S. Dollars



Economic Indicators	1998	1999	2000
GDP (nominal, Z$ bn)	135.7	215.0	314.9
GDP (US$ bn)	5.7	5.6	7.1
Real GDP Growth (%)	2.5	-0.4	-6.1
CPI Inflation (annual average; %)	31.8	58.1	55.7
Population (mn)	11.7	11.9	12.0
Goods Exports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	1,910	1,924	1,708
Goods Imports (US$ mn) (f.o.b)	2,021	1,713	1,329
Trade Balance (US$ mn)	-111	211	379
Current Account Balance (US$ mn)	-295.9	-124.9	-126.4
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ mn)	130.8	268.0	193.1
Total External Debt (US$ bn)	4.7	4.6	4.8
Debt Service Ratio, paid (%)	38.2	25.1	38.0
Exchange Rate (Z$/US$)	23.68	38.30	44.42

Main Trade Commodities, US$ million

Main Exports, 1999		Main Imports, 1999	
Tobacco	564	Machinery & transport equipment	605
Gold	135	Manufactures	308
Ferro-alloys	117	Chemicals	291
Cotton	92	Petroleum products & electricity	190

Main Trade Partners, percent of total, 1999

Export Destinations		Import Sources	
South Africa	10.4%	South Africa	46.0%
UK	9.0%	UK	5.6%
Malawi	8.1%	China	3.8%
Botswana	7.5%	Germany	3.6%
Japan	6.8%	US	2.9%

Zimbabwe

Economic Profile

Zimbabwe's once lively economy has been in an economic free-fall for the last few years. The economy is one of the more agriculturally and industrially diversified in the region, with a significant agricultural sector, especially cash crops (tobacco, cotton, sugarcane), associated manufacturing sectors (textiles, sugar production), and strong mining sector (gold). Nearly 75 percent of the population relies directly (subsistence or commercial farming) or indirectly (related industries) on the agricultural sector. The mining sector has suffered in recent years from weak international prices, high interest rates, and hard currency and fuel shortages. The last few years have witnessed poor or negative economic growth primarily driven by a rapidly expanding deficit. The state appears to be caught in a vicious cycle where the worsening economy is met with increasing economic controls which further worsen the economic environment.

In recent years political and social turmoil has gripped the country, wreaking havoc on the economic landscape. "War veterans," former fighters against the Government of Rhodesia and young supporters of President Mugabe, have systematically rampaged the country side, forcibly designating land for seizure (over 5,000 farms designated or seized as of July 2001), and in recent months have turned their attention toward cities. Many factories closed after "war veterans" invaded them, sometimes abducting management. The manufacturing sector has contracted substantially, already crippled by inflation exceeding 60 percent, a severely overvalued exchange rate, severe currency shortages, high interest rates, and three consecutive years of declining GDP. Most factories have closed or are operating at less than half capacity. In addition, involvement in the regional conflict centered around the Democratic Republic of Congo continues to siphon substantial resources.

The economy is still heavily controlled by government bureaucracy. Through the Grain Marketing Board and the Minerals Marketing Corporation, for example, the states controls the price and export of most agricultural commodities and minerals (except coal, asbestos, and gold). Price controls are in effect for energy and many staple foods, and all gold production must be sold to the Reserve Bank. In October 1999, the IMF suspended Zimbabwe's program as the government was in noncompliance with conditions. On May 15, 2000, the World Bank suspended disbursements to Zimbabwe because of overdue payments.

Trade Climate

Tobacco is the country's most important export crop, accounting for approximately 30 percent of exports. Low international prices coupled with farm invasions have contributed to relatively low tobacco export earnings. Horticulture products have expanded to become one of the top export earners. In the face of impending widespread food shortages, in April 2001 the government banned the export of wheat and maize. The state-owned National Oil Corporation, which controls all fuel imports, has not increased prices to reflect the currency's devaluation, creating widespread fuel and energy shortages. In March 2001 Eskom (South Africa) required up-front payments for energy, and in May 2001 the country's main fuel supplier, Independent Petroleum Group of Kuwait, suspended delivery due to non-payment.

As a land-locked country, Zimbabwe is highly dependent on its neighbors' transportation networks to conduct international trade. Although Mozambique is upgrading the Beira Corridor and Port, Zimbabwe still relies mainly on South Africa's transportation network. In mid-2001, Zimbabwe and Zambia had a trade dispute involving dairy products. The Zambian government banned Zimbabwean dairy products in retaliation for Zimbabwe's language labeling requirements. In mid-2000, the fixed exchange rate, low currency reserves, and skyrocketing inflation created an overvalued exchange rate, fostering the development of a parallel black market for foreign currency. A devaluation in mid-2000 rectified some of this misalignment.

A WTO Member, Zimbabwe has a 1998 national tariff schedule and another 1998 tariff schedule (BFAI) available at the WTO Secretariat, in addition to its WTO schedule [LIV]. Zimbabwe's WTO schedule binds agriculture at a 150 percent tariff ceiling, plus a 15 percent charge. Zimbabwe's WTO schedule binds 9 agriculture tariff lines at a lower 25 percent tariff, plus a 15 percent charge. Zimbabwe's WTO schedule binds 41 manufactures tariff lines at a 30 percent average tariff (25-35 percent range), plus a 15 percent charge. UNCTAD reports Zimbabwe applies a 25 percent average agriculture tariff (0-112 percent range), and a 20 percent average manufactures tariff (0-600 percent range). The World Bank reports a 1998 national tariff schedule where Zimbabwe applies a 27 percent average agriculture tariff, and a 22 percent average manufactures tariff. A limited World Bank report estimates the average overall tariff in Zimbabwe in 1998 at 22 percent. Zimbabwe is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA and SADC. In 2000, U.S. exports to Zimbabwe totaled $53 million and consisted

Zimbabwe-Continued

Trade Climate-Continued	primarily of aircraft and spacecraft, and machinery and mechanical products. U.S. imports from Zimbabwe totaled $174 million and consisted primarily of iron and steel, nickel, and apparel (not knitted).
Privatization	The privatization program was launched in September 1999, but due to the economic crisis, limit on foreign investment levels, lack of investor confidence, strained relations with international financial agencies, and government apathy, it has achieved only minimal results. For example, the government has privatized only approximately 5 out of 57 entities as of mid-2000. Widening government deficit and the inability to access international aid, however, may have prompted increased privatization efforts in mid-2000. With the aid of World Bank funds, the government reformed the national railways in preparation for privatization. In 2000 the government liberalized the telecommunications industry after local investors sued the government challenging the state's monopoly. The buildup of debt by ZESA (energy parastatal) to Eskom (South Africa's electricity utility) may result in the eventual sale of ZESA to Eskom. In April 2001, the diversified food/industrial group Astra Holdings was unbundled in preparation for privatization; South Africa's Barlow Group is a potential buyer. In May 2001, the government sold its minority holdings in two agricultural/industrial firms, Cottco and Dairibord.
Investment Climate	The investment climate has severely deteriorated in the last few years and continues to worsen. The current crisis induced by rising inflation, falling production and prices for key exports, increasing fiscal deficit, overvalued exchange rate, hard currency shortages, extensive and increasing corruption, weak legal framework, lack of transparency, and physical insecurity have led to a massive loss of investor confidence. Investment is also deterred by the government's fervent "indigenization" goals which encourage black economic empowerment. While the unrest in Zimbabwe is deterring investment in the country, its effect on neighboring countries is two-fold. While overall investment may be deterred, investment that would otherwise have gone to Zimbabwe may be diverted to neighboring countries, especially South Africa. In an effort to stimulate business, in November 2000, the government announced a decrease in a wide range of taxes such as personal, corporate, and indirect taxes, but given the economic climate, these cuts are not expected to have a substantial impact. deterring investment in the country, its effect on neighboring countries is two-fold. While overall investment may be deterred, investment that would otherwise have gone to Zimbabwe may be diverted to neighboring countries, especially South Africa. In an effort to stimulate business, in November 2000, the government announced a decrease in a wide range of taxes such as personal, corporate, and indirect taxes, but given the economic climate, these cuts are not expected to have a substantial impact.

CHAPTER 4
Multilateral and U.S. Bilateral Assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa

U.S. trade and investment relationships with countries in sub-Saharan Africa are influenced by a number of factors, including multilateral and bilateral assistance programs. U.S. export and investment relationships with the region are affected by policies and programs of the Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im Bank), U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA), Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), and various programs for agricultural exports operated by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).[1] The nature and level of U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa are similarly influenced by changes in the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) Program, the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), and other measures.

Lending through the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank and the African Development Fund of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Group plays an important role in financing economic development programs in the region. The United States is a shareholder in both the World Bank and the AfDB; thus, it has an important voice in these banks' operations, and U.S. companies are eligible to bid on their funded procurement opportunities. U.S. economic assistance programs to sub-Saharan Africa are largely provided through grants and are administered by USAID. USAID's development assistance programs in the region promote development activities in health, education, agriculture, finance and business development, democratic institutions, international trade and investment.

This chapter summarizes developments in multilateral and U.S.-bilateral assistance to sub-Saharan Africa. Table 4-1 provides an overview of these activities.

Developments in Multilateral Assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa

The World Bank Group and the AfDB Group are major sources of multilateral assistance for sub-Saharan Africa.[2] Lending by the World Bank and AfDB finances

[1] USDA administers title I of Public Law 480, which provides sales of U.S. agricultural commodities using long-term concessional credit.

[2] The World Bank Group includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) or World Bank, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). The IFC promotes private investment in its members by financing private-sector projects that lack government guarantees. MIGA offers investment insurance to encourage foreign investment in its developing country members. As with the World Bank and the AfDB, share capital for MIGA and the IFC is provided by the member countries, which collectively determine the policies and activities of these institutions. The United States is a shareholder in both MIGA and the IFC.

Table 4-1
Summary of general developments in multilateral and U.S. trade and assistance for sub-Saharan Africa, 2000-2001

Institution/activity	2000 assistance levels for sub-Saharan Africa	Other developments
Multilateral Economic and Trade Assistance		
The World Bank Group: International Development Association (IDA)/World Bank	Lending commitments made by the World Bank to countries in sub-Saharan Africa in 2000 reached $1.8 billion.	IDA launched ACT Africa, a new program to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS. The World Bank will now use the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper as part of its new poverty reduction strategy to increase recipient participation and accountability.
The World Bank Group: Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)	In FY 2000, MIGA provided guarantees or coverage for six projects in sub-Saharan Africa, totaling $288 million.	MIGA has added more country profiles to the PrivatizationLink website and will make available a new link in fiscal 2001 called Africa Connection. The new link will be oriented towards the telecom sector.
The World Bank Group: International Finance Corporation (IFC)	The IFC supported approximately $1.2 billion in financing for projects in sub-Saharan African countries during FY 2000.	The advisory services of the IFC and World Bank were consolidated into the jointly managed unit Private Sector Advisory Services. IFC is constructing a website called Africa Business Network.
African Development Bank Group (AfDB)	In 2000, the AfDB approved loans, private equity investments, and debt relief with a combined value of $2.6 billion.	In 2000, the AfDB implemented projects in line with its new emphasis on agricultural and rural development investments as an approach to poverty reduction. AfDB initiated a new lending instrument to attract private lenders.
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	In 2000, the IMF lent SDR 141.8 million ($187.0 million) in Standby Arrangements to sub-Saharan Africa. The Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility lent a total of SDR 739.0 million ($974.6 million).	During FY 2000, the IMF recast Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility as the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility.
Heavily Indebted Poor Countries debt relief (HIPC)	Six countries in Sub-Saharan Africa qualified for an estimated $7.1 billion (in nominal terms over time from all creditors) of debt relief in FY 2000.	The HIPC debt initiative was enhanced to make more resources available faster for debt relief.

Table 4-1—*Continued*
Summary of general developments in multilateral and U.S. trade and assistance for sub-Saharan Africa, 2000-2001

Institution/activity	2000 assistance levels for sub-Saharan Africa	Other developments
U.S. Economic and Trade Assistance		
Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank)	Ex-Im Bank's support to sub-Saharan Africa, which consists of loans, guarantees, and insurance, decreased from $548 million in FY 1999 to $136 million in FY 2000.	In July 2000, Ex-Im Bank announced a pilot program offering financing to help sub-Saharan Africa to purchase HIV/AIDS-related medicines, equipment, and services from U.S. suppliers.
U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA)	USTDA's obligations in sub-Saharan Africa decreased to $4.2 million in FY 2000 from $5.0 million in FY 1999.	To promote U.S. exports, in FY 2000 the USTDA sponsored the U.S.-Africa Regional Airport conference. USTDA also offered training grants to support telecommunications projects in sub-Saharan Africa.
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	In FY 2000, OPIC committed $206.8 million to insure and finance six investment projects in sub-Saharan Africa, three times the number of projects supported in FY 1998.	OPIC supported funds that invest in sub-Saharan Africa including the Africa Infrastructure Fund, the ZM Africa Investment Fund, the Modern Africa Growth and Investment Fund, and the Africa Growth Fund.
Development Assistance and other economic assistance programs	USAID appropriations decreased from $935 million in FY 1999 to $924 million in FY 2000. ATRIP funding totaled $22 million and supported 36 proposals in FY 2000.	USAID's regional programs emphasized diverse initiatives such as crisis prevention, sustainable economic growth, support for national food security strategies, and small- and medium-scale business development.
U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)	In 2000, GSP imports from sub-Saharan Africa increased 45.2 percent to $3.9 billion. Angola was the leading sub-Saharan African beneficiary with 72.4 percent of the total, while South Africa was next with 14.9 percent.	On March 18, 2000 the President signed the Trade and Development Act of 2000, which waives the competitive need limits of the GSP program for sub-Saharan African countries, permits duty-free and quota-free entry to the United States for certain sub-Saharan African textile and apparel products, and could make other products from sub-Saharan Africa eligible for the GSP program in the future.

Source: Compiled by USITC.

specific development projects, and therefore can generally be classified by sector. In addition to these two organizations, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) provides concessional loans to countries experiencing balance-of-payments difficulties. These loans cannot be classified by sector.

The World Bank Group

The World Bank/International Development Association

The World Bank is the leading multilateral institution dedicated to providing lending and nonlending development assistance. The private sector has increasingly taken on infrastructure investment, freeing the World Bank to focus its resources on long-term human and social development projects to which private lenders are averse. The Bank supports individual country and cross-border projects aimed at policy and institutional reform to promote economic growth through loans at market-based interest rates. The International Development Association (IDA), the Bank's concessional lending arm, provides long-term loans that are interest free to eligible borrowers from developing countries. The IDA is an integral part of the Bank's poverty reduction mission by lending to those countries with limited access to capital.[3]

Whereas the World Bank raises funds through selling securities globally, the IDA is funded through donations from member countries. To be eligible for an IDA loan, a country must be a member of the Bank with an annual per capita income of less than $895. Eligible countries are ranked on the basis of policy performance and effective use of financial aid. The IDA allocates more funds to the poorest eligible countries, with a consideration for a country's level of policy performance and institutional capacity. The goal is to increase the likelihood loans are granted to countries where they will have the most impact.

Every three years, member countries replenish their donations to the IDA. At the replenishment conferences, new priorities are introduced for future lending. Working papers for the pending 13th replenishment conference emphasize two innovations for poverty reduction strategies. Recipient country governments will be expected to produce a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) to receive funds. The purposes of the PRSP are to increase recipient participation and sense of control over or ownership of projects, to increase the efficacy of projects, and to make governments more accountable for producing results and for the aid they receive. Another proposed requirement for poverty reduction strategy is that the PRSP incorporate sustainable development issues where appropriate. The IDA has identified environmental degradation as a development constraint, and states that the sustainable use of natural resources is fundamental to long-term reduction of poverty.[4]

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[3] World Bank, *The World Bank Annual Report, 2000*, pp.ii,7,19.
[4] Ibid., pp.19,83.

IDA lending declined to SDR 3.2 billion ($4.2 billion) in fiscal year 2000, compared with SDR 5.1 billion ($6.6 billion) in fiscal year 1999. Sub-Saharan Africa received $1.8 billion of the fiscal year 2000 total, constituting almost one half of all new IDA commitments. Several factors caused this decline, some country-specific and others affecting the entire region. War, regional conflict, and ongoing policy issues with some borrowers interrupted financial aid flows. New types of activities in Africa supported by the IDA have lowered the average amount of loans. The IDA has invested less in infrastructure and more in social sectors, public sector management, and institution building. Sub-Saharan African countries eligible to borrow from the IDA are listed in table 4-2.

Table 4-2
World Bank/IDA: Eligible borrowers in sub-Saharan Africa (40)

Angola	Ethiopia	Nigeria
Benin	The Gambia	Rwanda
Burkina Faso	Ghana	São Tomé and Principe
Burundi	Guinea	Senegal
Cameroon	Guinea-Bissau	Sierra Leone
Cape Verde	Kenya	Somalia
Central African Republic	Lesotho	Sudan
Chad	Liberia	Tanzania
Comoros	Madagascar	Togo
Congo (DROC)	Malawi	Uganda
Congo (ROC)	Mali	Zambia
Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritania	Zimbabwe
Djibouti	Mozambique	
Eritrea	Niger	

Source: IDA, "Current IDA - Eligible Borrowers," found at Internet address *http://www.worldbank.org/ida/eligible.htm,* retrieved June 4, 2001.

Sectoral loan commitments made by the IDA, and credits provided by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to countries in sub-Saharan Africa during fiscal years 1992-2000 are shown in table 4-3. Reflecting the new priorities of the IDA poverty reduction strategy, economic policy received the largest loan commitment of fiscal year 2000, with loans totaling $426.3 million. Public sector management and private sector development projects received loans totaling $283.4 million and $200.6 million, respectively. Traditional activities such as transportation and agriculture received loans totaling $256.2 million and $173.5 million, respectively.

There were 72 IDA projects undertaken in 28 African countries during fiscal year 2000. The five countries borrowing the largest amounts were Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Senegal and Uganda. Tanzania borrowed SDR 244.1 million ($322.0 million) for structural adjustment and private and public sector reform and development. In Zambia, SDR 202.4 ($267.0 million) went towards fiscal sustainability and social investment. Mozambique borrowed SDR 119.6 million

Table 4-3
World Bank (IDA and IBRD) lending commitments in sub-Saharan Africa to borrowers by sectors, fiscal years 1998-2000, and average 1992-97

(Million U.S. dollars by fiscal years)

Sector	Average 1992-1997	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture	322.1	176.9	188.1	173.5
Economic Policy	527.1	330.1	676.6	426.3
Education	235.7	372.3	194.1	159.7
Electric power and other energy	181.4	380.3	-	42.9
Environment	47.1	71.8	15.0	16.4
Finance	213.1	5.0	29.4	60.4
Health, population and nutrition	133.3	227.0	172.1	110.0
Mining	10.7	5.0	15.0	-
Multi sector	38.9	-	-	65.0
Oil and gas	31.4	-	17.5	116.6
Private sector development	204.5	44.4	78.1	200.6
Public sector management	96.4	180.5	121.2	283.4
Social protection	118.9	114.7	129.6	139.4
Telecommunications	14.9	-	10.8	10.2
Transportation	294.4	770.1	236.6	256.2
Urban development	132.3	85.0	110.9	10.8
Water supply and sanitation	124.6	110.7	75.0	87.7
Total	2,726.7	2,873.8	2,070.0	2,159.1

Note— Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.
Source: World Bank, *The World Bank Annual Report*, 2000, p. 51.

($157.8 million) for projects in transportation and flood emergency recovery. Senegal invested SDR 118.5 million ($156.3 million) in rural infrastructure, transportation, and education.

As shown in table 4-4, World Bank projects approved for sub-Saharan Africa in fiscal year 2000 totaled $2.2 billion. The largest single loan commitment approved in fiscal year 2000 was $190 million for structural adjustment in Tanzania. Zambia borrowed $140 million for fiscal sustainability and Mali borrowed $115.1 million for a rural infrastructure project. The next largest project was railway and port restructuring in Mozambique, requiring a loan of $100 million.

As part of its new strategy for poverty reduction in Africa, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank joined forces to deal with the region's debt through the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. The HIPC Initiative was recently enhanced to deliver debt relief faster to countries in need. African countries receiving relief under the original HIPC framework were Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mozambique and Uganda. Africa's official debt at the end of 1999 totaled approximately $70 billion. The World Bank recognized that this level of debt constrained the poorest countries' ability to carry out development programs.

Table 4-4
World Bank projects approved in sub-Saharan Africa, FY 2000

Country/project name	Date of approval	Maturity dates	Principal amount (million dollars)
Angola			
Social Action Fund II Project	June 30, 2000	2010/2040	33.0
Benin			
Labor Force Development Project	June 9, 2000	2010/2040	5.0
Distance Learning Project	Feb. 18, 2000	2010/2040	1.8
Private Sector Development Project	Nov. 30, 1999	2010/2039	30.4
Burkina Faso			
Structural Adjustment Credit III	Dec. 2, 1999	2010/2039	25.0
Burundi			
Emergency Economic Recovery Credit	Apr 25, 2000	2010/2040	35.0
Social Action II Project	Oct 5, 1999	2010/2039	12.0
Cameroon			
Chad/Cameroon Petroleum Development and Pipeline Project	June 6, 2000	2005/2015	53.4
Petroleum Environment Capacity Enhancement Project	June 6, 2000	2010/2040	5.8
Structural Adjustment Credit-IDA Reflows II	June 6, 2000	2008/2038	11.0
Public-Private Partnership for Growth and Poverty Reduction Project	May 30, 2000	2010/2040	20.9
Cape Verde			
Public Sector Reform and Capacity Building II Project	Nov. 23, 1999	2010/2039	3.0
Central African Republic			
Policy Support Project	May 30, 2000	2010/2040	8.0
Fiscal Consolidation Credit	Dec. 16, 1999	2010/2039	20.0
Chad			
Chad/Cameroon Petroleum Development and Pipeline Project	June 6, 2000	2005/2013	39.5
Petroleum Sector Management Capacity Building Project	June 6, 2000	2010/2040	23.7
Health Sector Support Project	Apr 27, 2000	2010/2039	41.5
Management of the Petroleum Economy Project	Jan. 27, 2000	2010/2039	17.5
Côte d'Ivoire			
Distance Learning Project	June 28, 2000	2010/2040	2.0
Transport Sector Adjustment Credit-IDA Reflows	Mar. 22, 2000	2008/2038	21.2
Pilot Literacy Project	July 12, 1999	2009/2039	5.0
Ghana			
Economic Reform Support Credit II-IDA Reflows	June 30, 2000	2009/2039	1.2
Rural Financial Services Project	June 8, 2000	2010/2040	5.1
Urban V Project	Mar. 30, 2000	2010/2039	10.8
Community Water and Sanitation II Project	Aug. 31, 1999	2009/2039	25.0
Guinea			
Capacity Building for Service Delivery Project	Dec. 21, 1999	2010/2039	19.0

Table 4-4—*Continued*
World Bank projects approved in sub-Saharan Africa, FY 2000

Country/project name	Date of approval	Maturity dates	Principal amount (million dollars)
Guinea-Bissau			
Economic Rehabilitation and Recovery Credit	May 16, 2000	2010/2040	25.0
Lesotho			
Health Sector Reform Project	June 13, 2000	2010/2039	6.5
Community Development Support Project	Dec. 20, 1999	2010/2039	4.7
Madagascar			
Transport Sector Reform and Rehabilitation		2010/2040	65.0
Project	June 1, 2000	2010/2040	4.6
Public-Private Partnership and Information	Mar. 31, 2000		
Management for Regional Development Project			
Health Sector Support II Project	Dec. 2, 1999	2010/2039	40.0
Malawi			
Privatization and Utility Reform Project	June 27, 2000	2010/2040	28.9
Mali			
Financial Sector Development Project	June 27, 2000	2010/2040	21.0
National Rural Infrastructure Project	June 27, 2000	2010/2040	115.1
Improving Learning in Primary Schools	Jan. 21, 2000	2010/2039	3.8
Mauritania			
Cultural Heritage Project	June 30, 2000	2010/2040	5.0
Energy, Water, and Sanitation Sector Reform Technical Assistance Project	June 13, 2000	2010/2040	9.9
Fiscal Reform Support Operation Credit	May 23, 2000	2010/2039	30.0
Public Resource Management-IDA Reflow	Nov. 18, 1999	2006/2036	0.1
Integrated Development for Irrigated Agriculture I Project	July 8, 1999	2009/2039	38.1
Mauritius			
Financial Sector Infrastructure Project	Apr. 4, 2000	n.a./2014	4.8
Mozambique			
Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management Project	June 1, 2000	2010/2040	5.6
Flood Emergency Recovery Project	Apr. 20, 2000	2010/2040	30.0
Enterprise Development Project	Jan. 27, 2000	2010/2039	26.0
Railways and Ports Restructuring Project	Oct. 14, 1999	2010/2039	100.0
Niger			
Agropastoral Export Promotion Project	June 1, 2000	2010/2039	10.4
Nigeria			
Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Program Pilot Project	May 18, 2000	2010/2035	5.0
Economic Management Capacity Building Project	May 11, 2000	2010/2034	20.0
Primary Education II Project	May 11, 2000	2010/2035	55.0

Table 4-4—*Continued*
World Bank projects approved in sub-Saharan Africa, FY 2000

Country/project name	Date of approval	Maturity dates	Principal amount (million dollars)
Rwanda			
Human Resource Development Project	June 6, 2000	2010/2040	35.0
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	June 6, 2000	2010/2040	20.0
Agricultural and Rural Market Development Project	July 1, 1999	2009/2039	5.0
Senegal			
Distance Learning Project	June 29, 2000	2010/2040	2.1
Urban Mobility Improvement Project	May 25, 2000	2010/2040	70.0
Quality Education for All Project	Apr. 11, 2000	2010/2039	50.0
National Rural Infrastructure Project	Jan. 27, 2000	2010/2039	28.5
Year 2000 National Action Plan Support Project	Nov. 2, 1999	2010/2039	10.2
Sierra Leone			
Economic Rehabilitation and Recovery Credit	Feb. 17, 2000	2010/2040	30.0
Community Reintegration and Rehabilitation Project	Dec. 21, 1999	2010/2039	25.0
Tanzania			
Health Sector Development Program Project	June 15, 2000	2010/2040	22.0
Programmatic Structural Adjustment Credit	June 15, 2000	2010/2040	190.0
Structural Adjustment I-IDA Reflow	Dec. 28, 1999	2007/2037	1.1
Privatization and Private Sector Development Project	Dec. 14, 1999	2010/2039	45.9
Public Service Reform Project	Dec. 2, 1999	2010/2039	41.2
Financial Institutions Development II Project	Aug. 31, 1999	2009/2039	27.5
Rural and Microfinancial Services Project	Aug. 26, 1999	2009/2039	2.0
Uganda			
Supplemental Credit for Power III Project	Jan. 20, 2000	2001/2031	33.0
Economic and Financial Management II Project	Nov. 30, 1999	2010/2039	34.0
Local Government Development Program	Nov. 30, 1999	2010/2039	80.9
Zambia			
Fiscal Sustainability Credit	June 27, 2000	2010/2040	140.0
Mine Township Services Project	June 20, 2000	2010/2040	37.7
Social Investment Fund Project	May 25, 2000	2010/2040	64.7
Public Service Capacity Building Program I Project	Mar. 28, 2000	2010/2039	28.0
Zimbabwe			
Land Reform Support Project	Sep. 16, 1999	2009/2034	5.0
Total			2,159.1

Note: n.a.=not applicable (IBRD loan).

Source: World Bank, *The World Bank Annual Report, 2000*, pp. 150-153.

In September 1999, the Bank, working in conjunction with African governments and the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, launched ACTAfrica. This program is the culmination of a partnered approach the World Bank adopted to respond aggressively to the epidemic. Prior efforts failed to reduce the debilitating effect the disease has had on the region. HIV/AIDS continues to undermine macroeconomic growth and human capital development in Africa.[5]

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) was established on April 12, 1988 as a member of the World Bank Group. Its purpose is to encourage foreign direct investment in developing countries by providing investment guarantees and technical assistance. Investment guarantees act as insurance for investors against the political risks of transfer restriction, expropriation, breach of contract and war and civil disturbance in a host country considered too risky to be profitable by private sector insurance firms. In 2000, MIGA was composed of 152 industrialized and developing countries. Table 4-5 lists those countries in sub-Saharan Africa that are currently members of MIGA and those that are in the process of fulfilling membership requirements.

Table 4-5
Sub-Saharan African MIGA members and countries in the process of fulfilling membership requirements, 2000

	MIGA Member countries (37)	
Angola	Kenya	Tanzania
Benin	Lesotho	Togo
Botswana	Madagascar	Uganda
Burkina Faso	Malawi	Zambia
Burundi	Mali	Zimbabwe
Cameroon	Mauritania	
Cape Verde	Mauritius	
Congo (DROC)	Mozambique	
Congo (ROC)	Namibia	
Côte d'Ivoire	Nigeria	
Equatorial Guinea	Senegal	
Eritrea	Seychelles	
Ethiopia	Sierra Leone	
The Gambia	South Africa	
Ghana	Sudan	
Guinea	Swaziland	
	Countries in the Process of Fulfilling Membership Requirements (7)	
Central African Republic	Guinea-Bissau	Niger
Chad	Liberia	Rwanda
Gabon		

Source: MIGA, *Annual Report,* 2000, pp. 3-4.

[5] Ibid, p.50.

In fiscal 2000, MIGA focused on the needs of its clients, facilitating foreign direct investment and dispensing technical advice. During 2000, MIGA invested $503.2 million in sub-Saharan Africa which, in turn, mobilized $5.45 billion in foreign direct investment in Africa. MIGA also issued investment guarantees to cover six projects in Africa totaling $288 million during fiscal year 2000. Two guarantees were issued for first time projects in Lesotho and Swaziland. Table 4-6 outlines these projects, which typically involve privatization efforts and capacity building activities in the energy sector. MIGA insured projects that ranged from $12 million to over $100 million. Importantly, one-half of the guarantees issued in fiscal 2000 were awarded to projects initiated by a sub-Saharan developing country investing in other developing countries in Africa. South Africa successfully bid for guarantees for three out of the six projects.[6]

Table 4-6
MIGA guarantees issued in sub-Saharan Africa, fiscal year 2000

Country	Investor	Investor Country	Guarantee Amount	Sector
Kenya	Ormat Holding Corporation	Cayman Islands	$37,500,000	Geothermal power plant
Lesotho	Imperial Group (Proprietary) Ltd.	South Africa	$12,750,000	Partial privatization of Lesotho's Plant and Vehicle Pool Service Unit
South Africa	ING Bank N.V.	Netherlands	$22,500,000	Lending to firms in export, project finance, and infrastructure development
Swaziland/ Mozambique	Electricity Utility of the Republic of South Africa	South Africa	$69,400,000	Electricity transmission lines
Tanzania	Société Générale S.A.	France	$115,800,000	Mining
Zambia	Anglovaal Mining Ltd.	South Africa	$30,000,000	Privatization of mining operations

Source: MIGA, *MIGA Annual Report,* 2000, p. 38-41.

As part of its ongoing effort to disseminate information on foreign direct investment opportunities in developing member countries, MIGA has enhanced its website, IPAnet, and added information on several new countries to the PrivatizationLink portion of the IPAnet data base. MIGA collaborated with IBRD and IFC to design Internet services focusing on investment opportunities in the sub-Saharan African telecommunications sector. This new link, called Africa Connection, is to be made available in fiscal 2001.[7]

[6] MIGA, *MIGA Annual Report,* 2000, pp. Viii-ix.
[7] Ibid, pp. ix,2,22,43.

MIGA enables developing member countries to attract foreign capital technology and expertise through transactional and on-the-ground technical assistance activities. Support programs include the Cooperative Underwriting Program (CUP), Foreign Investment Advisory Service (FIAS) and PROMOTE. CUP is a coinsurance facility; MIGA acts as the insurer-of-record while sharing investment risk with other participating underwriters. Private insurers enjoy the benefits of MIGA's relationships with host country businesses and institutions, in turn, they free up MIGA resources enabling MIGA to support a greater number of projects. FIAS gives advice on how to design laws, policies, institutions, and programs to attract and retain foreign investment. PROMOTE operates in country to promote foreign direct investment to African investment promotion agencies.[8]

In fiscal year 2000, 10 percent of MIGA's total technical assistance activities was carried out in Africa. A mobile office was set up in East Africa to strengthen links with local financial institutions and potential investors. MIGA teams conducted seminars and met individually with investors in Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, South Africa, and Tanzania. Training programs in the region focused on sector-specific Internet research skills and proposal preparation and presentation. MIGA also designed and executed a World Bank project aimed at enhancing the Ghanaian government's investment promotion agencies' ability to draw export-oriented investment.[9]

International Finance Corporation

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is a legally and financially independent member of the World Bank Group. The IFC's main objective is to foster those industries in which a developing country has a comparative advantage. The IFC accomplishes this goal by channeling capital flows to underserved markets in less developed countries, building local financial institutions and cultivating local debt and equity markets. In fiscal year 2000, the IFC directed its resources towards the riskiest markets where emerging market venture capital is unwilling to invest.

The IFC expanded its involvement in sub-Saharan Africa in fiscal year 2000 as its committed portfolio in Africa tripled reaching $1.2 billion. Out of the 259 projects approved worldwide for fiscal year 2000, 80 were for the African region. Previously, the average project size was smaller, whereas in fiscal year 2000 a few large projects accounted for a large proportion of the dollar amount of new approvals. Reflecting the IFC's focus on building financial markets, $593 million (48 percent of the committed portfolio) went to fund projects in financial services. Infrastructure projects received $177 million (14 percent) while $442 million was directed towards oil and mining projects (35 percent). Food and agribusiness projects received only $18 million (1 percent).[10]

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[8] Ibid, pp. ix,21,52.
[9] Ibid, pp. 13,43,50.
[10] International Finance Corporation, *World Bank Group 2000 Annual Report*, p.3.

Despite a decline in the prices of major African export commodities, the spread of AIDS, and continued civil strife plaguing the region, the IFC brokered privatizations, financed projects, and made investments in new areas. One of its largest undertakings was the Chad-Cameroon Petroleum Development and Pipeline Project. This energy project was also IFC's first investment in Chad to which they contributed $200 million of the $3.7 billion in total funding provided by the World Bank Group. The IFC also contributed $30 million in equity and shareholder loans to finance the privatization of a Zambian copper mine, as well as $1.2 million in equity and loans towards a palm oil producers' cooperative in Côte d'Ivoire. Projects in new areas included investments in insurance and pensions in Mozambique, bond market development in Ghana, Uganda and Zimbabwe, and corporate governance advisory work in Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

The IFC dispenses assistance for African small businesses and information for outside investors through several venues. Local facilities such as the Africa Project Development Facility, Africa Management Services Company and Enterprise Support for Africa provide advice on technical issues, management training, and guidance on formulating effective business strategies. The IFC is still constructing the Africa Business Network (ABN), a comprehensive on-line source of information for investment in the region. ABN's Country Information Center website will make it easier for private investment to locate the business and economic information they need to increase the quantity and quality of their investments in Africa. Other support facilities of the IFC and World Bank were recently consolidated. The advisory services of the IFC and the policy operations of the World Bank have been combined into a jointly managed unit (Private Sector Advisory Services). Facilities dedicated to small- and medium-sized businesses are now jointly managed by the Small Medium Enterprise (SME) Department. The SME Department is responsible for capacity-building activities, designing country and region-specific investment initiatives, on-site assistance, and decreasing dependence on IFC capital.[11]

The African Development Bank Group

Since 1964, the African Development Bank (AfDB) has promoted economic and social development through loans, equity investments and technical assistance. The AfDB, the African Development Fund (ADF) and the Nigerian Trust Fund (NTF), together, comprise the African Development Bank Group (AfDB Group). The AfDB offers financial assistance on nonconcessional terms, while the ADF and NTF lend on concessional terms to low-income regional member countries. AfDB Group approvals for loans, equity investments and debt relief totaled $2.6 billion in 2000. The AfDB provided 61.8 percent of the total funds, the ADF provided 37.3 percent and the NTF accounted for the remaining 0.9 percent of funds supplied for AfDB Group activities. In 1999, the AfDB adopted a new mission statement which emphasized agricultural and rural development investments as part of a new approach to poverty reduction. Since

[11] Ibid, pp. 14,60-63.

poverty is most prevalent in rural areas, poverty reduction programs encourage small holder farmers to intensify farming activity, thereby increasing food security. The AfDB Group sees agriculture as the most likely source of income generating activities for African populations which are still largely rural and agrarian. More than one-third of the approvals of loans went to projects in the agriculture and social sector.[12]

The AfDB agenda addresses human capital building needs and private sector development. Projects in these areas aim to facilitate the integration of African economies with the global economy and enhance African workers' employment prospects. Towards these ends, there are several mechanisms devoted to expanding and cultivating various segments of the private sector. There are venture capital funds, infrastructure funds, and development financial institutions that provide lines of credit to small and medium enterprises. Additionally, there are facilities such as the African Project Development Facility, which helps African entrepreneurs to develop business plans and feasibility studies. The World Bank also approved loans to the African Management Services Company, which provides management services and training to African enterprises with potential long-term economic viability but with no experienced management.[13]

The AfDB has had much success in mobilizing investment resources from private institutions. In 2000, the AfDB initiated a new lending instrument to attract private lenders to meet African demand for financial assistance. Regional member countries obtain loans from capital markets or other third party lenders, and the AfDB guarantees payment of the loan. The World Bank is able to draw a greater supply of financing resources, hence lowering financing costs by covering the risk the market is often unable to correctly evaluate. In 2000, private external co-financiers contributed UA 45.2 million ($58.9 million). The AfDB used its own funds to guarantee the issuance of an international bond by the Development Bank of Southern Africa, Ltd. in the amount of UA 250.1 million ($325.8 million).[14]

The Bank Group is actively involved in the movement to provide debt relief to African countries. Its collaboration with Bretton Woods institutions on the Enhanced HIPC Initiative complements its own facility's efforts in that area. The Supplementary Financing Mechanism provides debt relief on a portion of the non-concessional AfDB interest payments while the HIPC Initiative covers interest and principal repayments on the total debt to reduce debt to a sustainable level. Regional member countries may receive debt relief of approximately 80 percent of payments owed to the World Bank Group. In 2000, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal, and Tanzania received UA 173.9 million ($226.6 million) in debt relief from the AfDB under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative.[15]

Table 4-7 summarizes AfDB and ADF approvals of loans and grants for projects in sub-Saharan Africa for 2000 (excluding multinational projects). The Bank Group

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[12] Africa Development Bank, *African Development Bank Annual Report, 2000*, pp. ii,33-36.
[13] Ibid, p. 85.
[14] Ibid, pp. 40,132.
[15] Ibid, pp. 44,47.

Table 4-7
Total AfDF and AfDB projects and programs approved during 2000, by country

Country	Sector	Project	AfDF and AfDB Funding (millions)	
			Total Cost	*Loan & Grants Amounts*
Benin	agriculture	forestry management	$22.88	$13.73
	power	electrification of rural centers	$8.45	$6.3
	social	human resource development	$23.78	$15.6
	other	debt relief		$46.4
Burkina Faso	other	debt relief		$9.15
	agriculture	livestock development	$15.41	$13.02
	water supply	sanitation and drinking water supply study	$1.34	$1.26
	other	debt relief		$81.91
	other	rural water supply	$6.06	$5.45
Burundi	multisector	emergency assistance		$0.48
Cameroon	other	debt relief		$86.32
	other	telecommunications loan guarantee	$184.64	$12.09
	agriculture	food security	$1.26	$0.99
	multisector	debt relief		$11.40
	social	health system development	$11.86	$10.49
	transport	road development	$12.94	$11.6
	other	debt relief		$3.80
Cape Verde	agriculture	food security	$1.62	$0.96
	social	socio-economic promotion	$7.23	$6.5
Chad	transport	road development	$53.37	$15.6
Côte d'Ivoire	multisector	request for waiver		$37.34
Djibouti	multisector	emergency assistance		$0.48
	agriculture	fishery development	$0.63	$0.57
Eritrea	multisector	emergency assistance		$0.48
	urban development	infrastructure development study	$2.80	$2.51
Ethiopia	multisector	emergency assistance		$0.48
	agriculture	development study		$0.99
	multisector	privatization	$12.29	$3.9
The Gambia	multisector	emergency relief		$0.48
	industry	tourism development study	$1.15	$1.07
	power	rural electrification	$19.36	$3.87
	social	community skills improvement	$8.40	$7.62

Table 4-7—*Continued*
Total AfDF and AfDB projects and programs approved during 2000, by country

Country	Sector	Project	AfDF and AfDB Funding (millions)	
			Total Cost	*Loan & Grants Amounts*
Ghana	agriculture	development study	$0.86	$0.81
	agriculture	food security	$1.127	$0.926
	agriculture	cashew development	$15.04	$12.89
	finance	rural and community banks	$5.51	$4.66
	transport	road project	$87.07	$32.6
	water supply	sewerage improvement study	$1.34	$1.24
Guinea	agriculture	food security	$1.77	$0.99
	agriculture	rural development	$15.2	$13.0
	social	health system strengthening	$10.28	$9.3
Guinea-Bissau				
	social	emergency aid		$0.49
	other	debt relief		$1.60
	other	debt relief		$84.39
Kenya	multisector	emergency assistance		$0.48
	multisector	structural adjustment	$557.0	$36.81
	multisector	public utilities sector reform	$25.32	$8.5
Madagascar	social	cholera control		$0.48
	multisector	structural adjustment program	$2282.6	$20.8
	transport	cyclone damage repair	$9.43	$8.49
Malawi	agriculture	food security	$1.13	$0.95
	multisector	aid-debt management and good governance	$1.72	$1.3
	social	rural health care	$14.49	$13.0
Mali	agriculture	irrigated scheme development	$20.01	$16.82
	agriculture	rural development	$11.93	$10.22
	other	debt relief		$82.97
Mauritania	other	debt relief		$53.37
	agriculture	food security	$1.42	$0.98
	multisector	institutional support	$1.74	$1.37
	other	debt relief		$37.33
Mauritius	transport	South Eastern Highway	$27.56	$19.37
	other	equity participation		$3.0

Table 4-7—*Continued*
Total AfDF and AfDB projects and programs approved during 2000, by country

Country	Sector	Project	AfDF and AfDB Funding (millions)	
			Total Cost	*Loan & Grants Amounts*
Mozambique	social	emergency relief		$0.48
	agriculture	farming income enhancement	$19.5	$17.54
	agriculture	food security	$1.17	$0.98
	multisector	economic reform and good governance		$65.1
	power	electrification plan	$1.39	$1.29
	social	health sector project	$13.93	$12.5
	transport	rural roads study	$2.20	$2.09
	transport	roads rehabilitation and upgrading	$45.90	$32.59
	water	integrated water supply and sanitation	$24.27	$21.85
	other	debt relief		$23.67
Nigeria	finance	line of credit		$30.49
	social	poverty reduction	$92.96	$26.06
Rwanda	multisector	emergency assistance		$0.48
	agriculture	dairy cattle development	$20.6	$17.0
	finance	line of credit		$7.8
Senegal	other	debt relief		$52.57
	agriculture	livestock support	$15.41	$13.0
	multisector	tariff reform and competitiveness promotion		$26.1
	other	debt relief		$11.64
Sierra Leone	social	post-conflict relief		$0.51
Somalia	multisector	emergency assistance		$0.48
South Africa	finance	line of credit		$98.71
	other	guarantee of bond issue		$325.92
Sudan	multisector	emergency assistance		$0.48
Tanzania	multisector	emergency assistance		$0.48
	other	debt relief		$15.53
	agriculture	food security	$1.45	$1.00
	social	alternative learning and skills development	$9.49	$8.56
	other	debt relief		$175.22
	agriculture	feeder road rehabilitation	$29.28	$12.60
	power	alternative energy resource study	$2.36	$2.15

Table 4-7—*Continued*
Total AfDF and AfDB projects and programs approved during 2000, by country

Country	Sector	Project	AfDF and AfDB Funding (millions)	
			Total Cost	***Loan & Grants Amounts***
Tanzania	social	education	$32.40	$29.16
Continued	social	health sector	$46.86	$42.34
	transport	roads maintenance and upgrading	$21.84	$19.5
	water supply	rural towns water supply and sanitation study	$2.32	$2.05
	other	debt relief		$70.57
Zambia	industry	investment loan	$18.61	$4.94
	agriculture	small-scale irrigation	$10.48	$7.88
	agriculture	woodlands management	$6.97	$5.77
	multisector	debt relief		$6.48
	water supply	water supply and sanitation	$18.23	$16.17
Zimbabwe	social	emergency relief		$0.48
Total*			$3934.9	$2117.1

* Totals do not include multi-country programs and projects approved by the African Development Bank Group in 2000.

Source: Derived from data in AfDB, *Annual Report 2000*, pp. 140-147 and 211-229. US$ figures calculated by ITC staff using a Unit of Account (1 UA)=US$1.30291

authorized funding for 107 projects at a total cost of UA 3.0 billion ($3.9 billion). Madagascar received the most aid UA 1.7 billion ($2.2 billion), primarily for structural adjustment, but the World Bank Group approved funding for the greatest number of projects (10) for Mozambique. The World Bank Group's funding approvals by sector reflect the priorities set out in the "Vision" adopted in 1999: UA 661.9 million ($862.3 million) was authorized for debt relief, UA 382.3 million ($498.0 million) was authorized for agriculture and social sector projects, and UA 361.8 million ($471.3 million) is to be allocated to finance sector projects.

International Monetary Fund

The IMF is composed of several lending facilities that tailor their assistance to respond to specific balance of payments problems and help cushion the impact of structural adjustment. Stand-By Arrangements (SBA) and Extended Arrangements (EA) are two traditional forms of assistance. Member countries needing a line of credit for 1 to 2 years for temporary or cyclical payment problems rely on the SBA. Member countries needing 3 or 4 years for their economic programs to restore growth rely on the EA. In fiscal year 2000, the IMF approved SDR 141.8 million ($187.0 million) in SBA funds for sub-Saharan Africa. The Supplemental Reserve Facility and the Contingent Credit Lines (established in 1999) provide additional resources to prevent loss of market confidence in a member country or sustain those experiencing abrupt reversals of investment flows.[16]

The IMF has two mechanisms through which it addresses protracted payments maladjustments: the HIPC Initiative and the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF). The World Bank and the IMF combined their resources to provide debt relief more effectively through the HIPC Initiative. In the fall of 1999, the board of the World Bank and IMF adopted the Enhanced HIPC Initiative to shorten the time it takes for countries to qualify for relief. The PRGF is the most recent incarnation of the IMF's concessional lending facility (it was known in 1986 as the Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF), becoming the Enhanced SAF in 1987). Launched in November 1999, the PRGF reflects the new primary objective of the IMF's concessional lending arm - poverty reduction in low-income countries. Loan approvals are linked to anti-poverty programs developed by the recipient country for the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper is a tool first used by the World Bank as part of its strategy to increase the effectiveness of financial assistance. To qualify for support, member countries must develop anti-poverty programs in collaboration with civil society and bilateral and multilateral donors. [17]

Total IMF credit and outstanding loans to sub-Saharan Africa were down slightly in fiscal year 2000, from SDR 6.6 billion ($8.7 billion) in fiscal year 1999 to SDR 6.5 billion ($8.6 billion). Zambia continued to lead all African countries with the largest credit outstanding loan balance of SDR 873.4 million ($1.15 billion). Sudan and Côte d'Ivoire followed, with loans of SDR 479.7 million ($633.0 million) and SDR 421.6 million ($556.1 million), respectively. Drawings under PRGF outnumbered SBA arrangements. Of the eligible member countries, 16 received PRGF loans - totaling SDR 739 million ($974.6 million), two received Stand-By Arrangements - totaling SDR 141.8 ($187.0 million), and three required emergency post-conflict assistance. The PRGF loan approvals of SDR 739 million ($974.6 million) represents a significant decrease from SDR 2 billion ($2.6 billion) in fiscal year 1999.[18]

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Somalia, and Sudan arrears continue to account for 94 percent of outstanding debt to the IMF. These four members are no longer eligible to receive support pursuant to Article XXVI, Section 2(a). Declarations of non-cooperation remain in effect for the DROC (issued on February 14, 1992) and Liberia (issued on March 30, 1990). The 1990 declaration of non-cooperation regarding Sudan was rescinded August 1999. A complaint regarding the compulsory withdrawal from the IMF of Sudan (issued on April 8, 1994) is still in effect.[19]

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[16] International Monetary Fund, *Annual Report 2000*, pp. 1,2.
[17] Ibid, p. 8.
[18] Ibid, pp. 117-119.
[19] Ibid, p. 73.

The major economic and trade programs supported by the U.S. Government are those directed by the Ex-Im Bank, USTDA, OPIC, USAID, and through the GSP. Developments in U.S. economic programs and U.S. trade assistance programs during 2000 are discussed in the following sections.

The Export-Import Bank of the United States

The Ex-Im Bank is an independent U.S. Government agency that assists in the sale of U.S. exports primarily to emerging markets. This assistance is provided through loan financing and other credit measures.

The Bank supported $15.5 billion of U.S. exports in FY 2000[20] and $16.7 billion in FY 1999.[21] Ex-Im Bank support to sub-Saharan Africa, which consists of loans, guarantees, and insurance, decreased to $136 million in FY 2000[22] from $548 million in FY 1999.[23] The Ex-Im Bank is open to consider project financing in every sub-Saharan African country except Sudan.[24] Project finance is available for projects that do not rely on the typical export credit security package but require long-term cash flow financing. Traditional export financing is also available in 32 sub-Saharan African countries.[25] Countries benefitting from financing in 2000 include Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

In addition to more traditional export financing, the Ex-Im Bank participates in innovative methods to promote development in sub-Saharan Africa. For example, in FY 2000, the Ex-Im Bank authorized $200 million in financing to purchase equipment and services from U.S. suppliers to build the Chad-Cameroon pipeline system; announced a pilot program that will provide up to $1 billion a year to help sub-Saharan African countries purchase HIV/AIDS-related medicines, equipment, and services from U.S. suppliers; and guaranteed a $6 million five-year loan to purchase broadband wireless Internet access equipment from U.S. suppliers for an infrastructure project in Nigeria.[26]

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[20] Ex-Im Bank, *2000 Annual Report*, p. 6.
[21] Ex-Im Bank, *1999 Annual Report*, p. 2.
[22] Ex-Im Bank, *2000 Annual Report*, pp. 20-23.
[23] Ex-Im Bank, *1999 Annual Report*, pp. 16-19.
[24] Ex-Im Bank, Country Limitation Schedule (CLS), found at *http://www.exim.gov/country/cntlimit.html*, retrieved June 4, 2001.
[25] Ex-Im Bank, "Ex-Im Announces Members of 2001 Sub-Saharan Africa Advisory Committee," April 17, 2001, found at Internet address *http://www.exim.gov/press/apr1701.html*, retrieved June 4, 2001.
[26] Ex-Im Bank, *2000 Annual Report*, p. 10.

As of September 30, 2000, Ex-Im Bank's total exposure in sub-Saharan Africa was $3.0 billion. The Congo (DROC) accounted for 30 percent, while Nigeria made up 20 percent of total regional Ex-Im Bank exposure. Table 4-8 lists Ex-Im Bank exposure, 2000 authorizations, and availability of financing in sub-Saharan Africa.

Table 4-8
Sub-Saharan Africa: Export-Import Bank exposure,[1] authorizations, and availability[2] for further support as of September 30, 2000

Country	Exposure	2000 Authorizations	Availability
Angola	$150,062,904		No
Benin			P.A.
Botswana			Yes
Burkina Faso			P.A.
Burundi			No
Cameroon	47,842,413	$54,458	P.A.
Cape Verde			P.A.
Central African Republic	8,712,258		No
Chad			P.A.
Comoros			No
Congo (ROC)	22,864,759		No
Congo (DROC)	921,830,192		No
Côte d'Ivoire	167,428,738	7,309,644	Yes
Djibouti			No
Equatorial Guinea			P.A.
Eritrea			No
Ethiopia			No
Gabon	67,359,266		P.A.
The Gambia			P.A.
Ghana	176,077,705	30,245,749	Yes
Guinea	7,761,977		P.A.
Guinea-Bissau			No
Kenya	122,838,185	5,462,100	P.A.
Lesotho			Yes
Liberia	5,980,110		No
Madagascar	38,318,462		P.A.
Malawi			P.A.
Mali			P.A.
Mauritania	6,596,857		P.A.
Mauritius	28,286,585	28,276,544	Yes
Mozambique	48,156,266		P.A.
Namibia	95,589,445	87,550	Yes
Niger	7,092,641		P.A.
Nigeria	606,194,083	10,002,802	P.A.
Rwanda	559,569		No
São Tome and Principè			P.A.
Senegal	5,964,580	5,086,044	P.A.
Seychelles	140,504		P.A.
Sierra Leone	2,611,474		No
Somalia			No
South Africa	222,033,628	5,748,774	Yes
Sudan	28,246,331		L
Swaziland			Yes
Tanzania	31,002,115	8,913,984	P.A.

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 4-8—*Continued*
Sub-Saharan Africa: Export-Import Bank exposure,[1] authorizations, and availability[2] for further support as of September 30, 2000

Country	Exposure	2000 Authorizations	Availability
Togo	2,820		P.A.
Uganda	1,402,786	199,978	P.A.
Zambia	147,263,144		No
Zimbabwe	68,037,445	35,006,267	No
Total	$3,036,257,242	$136,393,894	

[1] Exposure = authorization of all forms of support minus repayment and cancellations.
[2] Yes = Available for all six types of financing: short, medium, and long term for both private and public buyers of U.S. goods and services; No = Not available; P.A. = Partially available for some of thesix types of financing; L = Support is legally prohibited.

Source: Eximbank, *2000 Annual Report*, pp. 20-23.

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) is an independent government agency, under the Executive Branch, that assists U.S. firms by identifying major development projects in developing countries offering large export potential, and by funding U.S. private-sector involvement in project planning activities which, in turn, helps to position U.S. firms for follow-on activities during the implementation phase. The USTDA also promotes economic development in developing countries by funding feasibility studies, consultancies, training programs, and other project planning services.

The USTDA's obligations in sub-Saharan Africa totaled $4.2 million in FY 2000 (table 4-9) and $5.0 million in FY 1999. Sub-Saharan African funding accounted for 8.2 percent of all USTDA funding in 2000, compared with 8.7 percent of funding in 1999.[27] The time lag between funding project planning activities and the identification of actual export sales associated with the project varied widely.

The USTDA uses its commercial experience in developing and middle income countries, in conjunction with the State Department and the U.S. Agency for International Development, to promote U.S. foreign policy. For example, following Nigeria's transition to a democratically elected government in 1999, the USTDA used its programs to encourage U.S. exports into the country's new political and economic environment. The USTDA targeted new opportunities for U.S. suppliers in key sectors that are needed to grow and diversify the large Nigerian economy. In July 2000, after

[27] USTDA, *2000 Annual Report,* p. 40; and *1999 Annual Report,* p. 23. Overall, USTDA funding to the Africa/Middle East region decreased from $10.1 million in 1999 (17.8 percent of all 1999 funding) to $6.4 million in 2000 (12.3 percent of all funding).

Table 4-9
USTDA Program Activities in Africa, FY 2000

Country	Title	Activity	Funds obligated (dollars)
Angola	Fish Processing Plant Upgrade	Desk Study	8,773
Angola	Mobile Telephony	Feasibility Study	300,000
Benin	150 MW Gas-Fired Power Plant	Desk Study	2,500
Botswana	Radar Data Processing	Training	157,000
Cameroon	Port of Limbe Project - Phase I	Feasibility Study	124,625
Cameroon	Airports Concessioning	Technical Assistance	160,850
Ghana	Esiama Combined Cycle Power Plant	Feasibility Study	165,000
Ghana	Investment Plans for Kumasi, Tamale, and Accra Airports	Feasibility Study	306,000
Guinea	Hydroelectric Plants	Desk Study	2,500
Guinea	Hydroelectric Plants	Feasibility Study	149,095
Ivory Coast	PISAM Medical Equipment Tender	Training	100,000
Ivory Coast	SIR Refinery Wastewater Treatment	Feasibility Study	161,000
Mali	50-100 MW Co-Generation Power Plant	Feasibility Study	203,100
Mauritius	Wireless Loop	Training	300,000
Nigeria	Telecommunications Sector	Definitional Mission	23,597
Nigeria	Spectrum Management	Feasibility Study	183,150
Nigeria	Power Sector	Definitional Mission	25,000
Nigeria	Oil and Gas Sector	Definitional Mission	24,920
Nigeria	Domestic Gas Utilization	Feasibility Study	400,000
Nigeria	Sugar Factory	Desk Study	2,500
Nigeria	Sugar Factory	Feasibility Study	310,000
Nigeria	Foreign Service National	Other	450
Nigeria	Kogi State Cement Plant	Desk Study	2,500
Nigeria	Kogi State Cement Plant	Feasibility Study	350,000
Nigeria	Warri Premium Gasoline and Aviation Fuel	Feasibility Study	360,000
South Africa	Portnet/ACSA Visit	Orientation Visit	200,000
South Africa	Revenue System IT Upgrade	Desk Study	2,500
South Africa	Engineering Empowerment	Orientation Visit	104,111
Uganda	IFC Rural Electrification	Desk Study	2,500
Zambia	World Bank Mine Township Services	Technical Assistance	28,045
Africa Regional	ADB MIS Upgrade	Technical Assistance	110,000
Africa Regional	Sub-Saharan SCADA	Orientation Visit	363
Africa Regional	African Stock Exchanges	Orientation Visit	45,177
Africa Regional	Regional Airport Infrastructure Conference	Conference	124,675
Africa Regional	Central Africa Downstream Oil & Gas	Definitional Mission	29,984
Africa Regional	East Africa Mining Sector	Definitional Mission	23,044
Africa Regional	Funding Institutions Pipeline Analysis	Definitional Mission	33,000
Africa/ME Regional	Africa/Middle East Water Conference	Conference	4,808
Africa/ME Regional	Review of TOR for Two Africa Projects	Desk Study	1,000
Africa/ME Regional	Algeria/Angola Port/Transportation	Definitional Mission	24,720
Total			$4,247,714

Source: U.S. Trade and Development Agency, *2000 Annual Report*, *www.tda.gov/abouttda/report2000/pabr_africa.html.*

years of inactivity, the USTDA signed its first grant agreement with Nigeria for a feasibility study on the country's sugar industry to be carried out by a U.S. firm. Finally, in September 2000, the USTDA announced more than $1 million in newly approved projects to expand the U.S.-Nigeria trade and investment relationship.[28]

The USTDA supports telecommunications projects in sub-Saharan Africa through its High-Tech Initiative Program. In 2000, the USTDA offered a training grant to support a U.S. company's bid for the $1.5 billion Million Line Project to expand wireless and fixed-line telephone services in South Africa; offered a training grant to support several U.S. companies bidding on a project to supply, install and commission a wireless loop system in Mauritius; supported a feasibility study for a telecommunications project in Gabon; and invested in technical support and a feasibility study for a telecommunications project in Nigeria.[29]

The USTDA also is laying the groundwork for future aviation exports to Africa. In August 2000, the Agency, in cooperation with the American Association of Airport Executives, sponsored the first-ever U.S.-Africa Airport Infrastructure Workshop and Trade Show in Sun City, South Africa. During the conference, a delegation of ministers and senior aviation officials from countries in Africa discussed upcoming project opportunities with U.S.-based company executives.[30]

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is a self-sustaining U.S. Government agency that provides investment funds, project finance, and political risk insurance to U.S. businesses expanding into developing nations and emerging markets around the world. OPIC focuses its efforts in Africa on supporting small- and medium-sized businesses.

In 2000, OPIC's programs were available in 41 of the 48 sub-Saharan African countries. The excluded countries were Burundi, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Seychelles, and Sudan.[31] OPIC invested 6 percent of its total portfolio in sub-Saharan Africa in 2000.[32] The Corporation supported four privately managed funds that invest in sub-Saharan Africa: the $350 million sub-Saharan Africa Infrastructure Fund, the $120 million ZM Africa Investment Fund, L.P. for Southern Africa, the $105 million Modern Africa Growth and Investment Fund, and the $25 million Africa Growth Fund.[33]

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[28] USTDA, *2000 Annual Report*, pp. 7-9.
[29] Ibid., pp. 13-14.
[30] Ibid., p. 22.
[31] OPIC, 2000 *Annual Report*, p. 22.
[32] Ibid., p. 1.
[33] OPIC, *OPIC Direct Investment Funds List,* found at Internet address http://www.opic.gov/subdocs/public/publications/fundlist.htm, retrieved June 5, 2001.

OPIC also committed to providing insurance for three investment projects in sub-Saharan Africa: over $5 million for fuel storage, piping and filling facilities in Angola; $7,200 for a coal phosphate fertilizer complex feasibility study in Ethiopia, and $1 million for a toothpaste manufacturing facility in Zimbabwe. In addition, OPIC committed to providing finance for three projects: $173 million for a methanol plant in Equatorial Guinea; $1 million for a micro-lending facility for small businesses in Ghana, and $26.5 million for a hotel in South Africa.[34]

U.S. Agency for International Development

USAID implements U.S. foreign economic assistance programs offered by the U.S. Government. Issues addressed by these programs include economic growth and agricultural development; population, health and nutrition; environment; democracy and governance; education and training; and humanitarian assistance.[35] USAID's program and management challenges in sub-Saharan Africa include responses to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, crises and transition country programming, staff and operating expense constraints, and upgrading security for USAID staff.[36]

In FY 2000, USAID obligations for sub-Saharan Africa totaled $1.3 billion. USAID's assistance consisted of $296.6 million for child survival and disease programs; $490.8 million for development assistance programs; $449.9 million for Public Law 480, title II, which provides food assistance and poverty alleviation through nonprofit, charitable organizations; and $62.4 million in economic support funds.[37] Table 4-10 contains additional information on USAID projects in sub-Saharan Africa.

Regional programs offered by USAID include: the Africa Regional Program, the Great Lakes Justice Initiative (GLJI), the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI), the Initiative for Southern Africa (ISA), the Regional Economic Development Service for East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA), the West Africa Regional Program, and the Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) Program.

The Africa Regional Program, with funding of $195.4 million in FY 2000, provides Africa-specific technical expertise to support bilateral program development, address transnational issues, and support other USAID efforts when a geographic focus is necessary.[38] The Great Lakes Justice Initiative, instituted by the United States in 1999, seeks to strengthen local judicial systems for reconciliation in the Great Lakes region, which includes Rwanda, Burundi, and DROC. The United States is currently promoting

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[34] OPIC, 2000 *Annual Report, p.16.*

[35] USAID, *Fiscal Year 2000 Performance Overview,* p.5.

[36] USAID, "Africa Overview", found at Internet address *http://www.usaid.gov/country/afr.html*, retrieved June 4, 2001.

[37] Information in this section is based on the USAID, *FY 2002 Congressional Budget Justification.*

[38] USAID, *FY 2002 Congressional Budget Justification.*

Table 4-10
USAID funds allocated for sub-Saharan Africa,[1] by major project categories, FY 2000

(Million dollars)

Country	Child Survival and Disease	Development assistance	P.L. 480 Title II	P.L. 480 Title III	Total
Angola	$5.4	$3.6	$49.7	-	$58.7
Benin	10.1	3.8	3.6	-	17.5
DROC	9.0	.8	6.0	-	15.8
Eritrea	4.1	4.7	-	-	8.8
Ethiopia	26.3	11.4	78.9	-	116.6
Ghana	15.7	20.0	15.7	-	51.4
Guinea	9.9	8.6	8.4	-	26.9
Kenya	8.4	20.0	14.6	-	43.0
Liberia	1.8	4.9	5.4	-	12.1
Madagascar .	3.9	12.1	5.5	-	21.5
Malawi	10.7	19.1	3.1	-	32.9
Mali	12.9	21.9	3.4	-	38.2
Mozambique .	11.4	33.7	17.7	-	62.8
Namibia	3.0	6.2	-	-	9.2
Nigeria	17.0	10.5	-	-	27.5
Rwanda	5.5	8.6	11.4	-	25.5
Senegal	6.4	16.2	.2	-	22.8
South Africa .	13.2	33.5	-	-	46.7
Tanzania	9.5	14.3	.4	-	24.2
Uganda	19.3	27.8	12.5	-	59.6
Zambia	15.2	12.6	-	-	27.8
Zimbabwe . . .	5.2	6.9	-	-	12.1
Total	223.9	301.2	236.5	0.0	761.6

[1] Only sub-Saharan African countries receiving direct USAID bilateral assistance are included in this table. These and other Sub-Saharan African countries may receive USAID assistance indirectly through regional programs.

Source: Compiled by ITC staff from USAID data available at Internet address *http://www.usaid.gov/country/afr*, retrieved June 4, 2001.

the involvement of other bilateral and multilateral donors in these efforts.[39] The Greater Horn of Africa Initiative is a U.S. Presidential foreign policy initiative launched in 1994 to address the recurring cycle of crisis, instability, and famine in the Greater Horn of Africa region. The program is currently focusing on strengthening African regional capacity to improve food security and manage conflict. The REDSO/ESA program supports U.S. national security goals to foster regional stability, prevent conflict and promote free and open markets.

[39] USAID, "Great Lakes Justice Initiative", found at Internet address *http://www.usaid.gov/country/afr/glji.htm*, retrieved June 5, 2001.

USAID also provides technical, legal, contracting, and financial services to bilateral missions and host governments in 23 countries in east, central and southern Africa.[40] The ISA is the USAID's regional approach to helping the countries in the southern Africa region achieve equitable, sustainable economic growth, and successful democracies. ISA programs complement and support broader U.S. foreign policy initiatives, including efforts by the Department of Commerce to create export opportunities for U.S. firms, efforts by the office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) to negotiate a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement with the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC),[41] and the U.S. Secretary of State's annual SADC-U.S. Forum.[42]

The West Africa Regional Program was created in 1996 to compensate for the rapid reduction of USAID programs in individual west and central African countries in the mid-1990s. The program coordinates current USAID regional activities in West Africa, such as the Sahel Regional Program and the Family Health & Aids Program, to improve health conditions in these countries through family planning, HIV/AIDS control, and child survival programs.[43] The Africa Trade and Investment Policy Program is one of the main financial support and technical assistance components offered under the President's Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity in Africa, announced in June 1997. The ATRIP program provides technical assistance and training to create the environment for trade and private investment. The program also assists in promoting business linkages between U.S. and African business associations and business networks. In fiscal year 2000, ATRIP funding for 36 proposals totaled $22 million.[44]

U.S. Generalized System of Preferences

The GSP Program authorizes the President to grant duty-free access to the U.S. market for certain goods that are products of designated developing countries and territories, as described in chapter 1. The GSP Program is authorized by title V of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2461 et seq.) The President implemented the original program by Executive Order 11888 on November 24, 1975, and has modified it through later executive orders and presidential proclamations.

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[40] USAID, "Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA) and Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI)", found at Internet address *http://www.usaid.gov/country/afr/redso.html*, retrieved June 5, 2001.

[41] SADC is discussed in more detail in chapter 2.

[42] USAID, "Initiative for Southern Africa", found at Internet address *http://www.usaid.gov/country/afr/isa.html,* retrieved June 5, 2001.

[43] USAID, "West Africa Regional", found at Internet address *http://www.usaid.gov/country/aft/warp.html*, retrieved June 5, 2001.

[44] USAID, "Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) Program", found at Internet address *http://www.usaid.gov/regions/afr/atrip-overview.html*, retrieved September 26, 2001.

As noted in chapter 1, on May 18, 2000, the President signed into law the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-200), title I of which is the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). The AGOA amends the GSP Program, authorizing the President to provide duty-free and quota-free treatment for certain African products if, after receiving advice from the USITC, he determines that the products are not import-sensitive in the context of imports from these countries. The statute also provides for graduation of countries from the program when they become high-income countries and for removal of eligibility of articles, or articles from certain countries, under certain conditions.

In 1999, the Annual GSP Review, during which products can be added or removed from the GSP Program and a beneficiary's compliance with the eligibility requirements can be reconsidered, brought several modifications to the program to the benefit of sub-Saharan African countries. Most significantly, on August 27, 2000, the President designated Nigeria a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP.[45] Eritrea was designated a beneficiary developing country on October 2, 2000.[46]

In October 2000, the USITC issued a report on *Advice on Providing Additional GSP Benefits for Sub-Saharan Africa.*[47] After taking into account the Commission's advice and the results of the public hearing, the President issued Proclamation 7388, on December 18, 2000 (effective as of December 21, 2000; 65 FR 80723), providing duty-free entry for products imported from designated AGOA beneficiary developing countries under 1,835 tariff rate lines not eligible for ordinary GSP benefits. Other developments in AGOA are discussed in chapter 1.

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[45] 65 FR 52903.

[46] 65 FR 59321.

[47] USITC, *Advice on Providing Additional GSP Benefits for sub-Saharan Africa*, Investigation No. 332-417, USITC Publication 3359, Oct. 2000.

APPENDIX A
Request Letter From the U.S. Trade Representative

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

April 11, 2000

cc. The Commission - FO
OER

DOCKET NUMBER

2121

DOCKET

Office of the Secretary
Int'l Trade Commission

'00 APR 12

The Honorable Lynn M. Bragg
Chairman
U.S. International Trade Commission
500 E Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20436

Dear Madam Chairman:

From 1995 through 1999, the U.S. International Trade Commission (the Commission) prepared an annual report entitled *U.S.-Africa Trade Flows and Effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements and U.S. Trade and Development Policy,* in support of the Administration's annual "Comprehensive U.S. Trade and Development Policy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa" report. The report has been useful and USTR greatly appreciates the work of the Commission over the past five years in preparing this report.

Under the President's Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity in Africa, USTR and other U.S. government agencies have intensified their efforts to strengthen economic, political, and commercial ties with the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. As USTR continues to pursue its work, and with possible new reporting requirements stemming from the African Growth and Opportunity Act, which is currently being considered by the U.S. Congress, we believe that certain information from the reports continues to be both useful and relevant to USTR's work and that of other agencies. Therefore, under authority delegated by the President and pursuant to Section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, I request that the Commission prepare a report containing the following:

- For the last 5 years (and the latest quarter available), data for U.S. merchandise trade and U.S. services trade with sub-Saharan Africa including statistics by country, by major sectors, and by the top 25 commodities. Statistical information on imports from sub-Saharan Africa under the GSP program by country and by major product categories/commodities should also be included.

- Country-by-country profiles of the economies of each sub-Saharan African country, including information on major trading partners, by country.

- A summary of the trade, services, and investment climates in each of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa, including a description of the basic tariff structure (e.g., the average tariff rate and the average agricultural tariff rate). The summaries should also include information on significant impediments to trade, including any import bans

- Updates on regional integration in sub-Saharan Africa and statistics on U.S. trade with major regional groupings (COMESA, EAC, ECOWAS, IGAD, SACU, SADC, and WAEMU). Where applicable, provide information on the regional group's tariff structure

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- A description of the U.S. tariff structure for imports from Africa.

- A summary of U.S. and total foreign direct investment and portfolio investment in sub-Saharan Africa.

- Information on sub-Saharan Africa privatization efforts based on publicly available information.

- A summary of multilateral and U.S. bilateral assistance to the countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

The Commission is requested to provide its final report by no later than December 10, 2000 and annually for a period of 4 years thereafter. A supplemental request will be sent in the event that it becomes necessary to change the scope of the requested report.

It is the expectation that the Commission's report will be made available to the public in its entirety. Therefore, the report should not contain any confidential business information or national security information.

The Commission's assistance in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Charlene Barshefsky

APPENDIX B: Trade Data

Table B-1
U.S. exports, imports, and trade balance, with sub-Saharan Africa, 1996-2000

(1,000 dollars)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Angola:					
Exports	265,478	279,110	351,603	251,381	224,914
Imports	2,692,567	2,924,528	2,225,141	2,348,606	3,343,375
Trade Balance	-2,427,089	-2,645,418	-1,873,538	-2,097,225	-3,118,461
Benin:					
Exports	27,254	51,171	43,286	30,956	26,281
Imports	18,154	8,080	3,604	17,830	2,237
Trade Balance	9,100	43,091	39,683	13,126	24,044
Botswana:					
Exports	28,531	42,937	35,499	33,399	31,165
Imports	27,210	24,540	19,691	16,940	40,510
Trade Balance	1,321	18,397	15,808	16,460	-9,344
Burkina Faso:					
Exports	10,346	17,945	16,073	10,887	15,670
Imports	3,835	994	603	2,771	2,446
Trade Balance	6,512	16,951	15,469	8,116	13,223
Burundi:					
Exports	2,109	543	4,475	2,266	1,668
Imports	2,081	13,812	8,274	7,004	7,995
Trade Balance	29	-13,269	-3,799	-4,737	-6,327
Cameroon:					
Exports	69,897	121,555	74,833	36,724	58,963
Imports	64,577	57,185	53,339	76,573	145,820
Trade Balance	5,321	64,370	21,494	-39,849	-86,857
Cape Verde:					
Exports	66,688	9,625	9,230	7,234	7,137
Imports	407	496	171	76	4,214
Trade Balance	66,281	9,129	9,059	7,158	2,923
Cen African Rep:					
Exports	3,804	3,624	4,421	3,727	1,753
Imports	268	1,350	2,798	2,896	2,904
Trade Balance	3,536	2,274	1,623	831	-1,151
Chad:					
Exports	3,369	3,098	3,421	2,684	10,780
Imports	7,011	2,862	7,311	6,911	4,780
Trade Balance	-3,641	236	-3,890	-4,227	5,999
Comoros:					
Exports	78	74	613	243	699
Imports	6,217	2,565	822	2,051	3,513
Trade Balance	-6,139	-2,491	-209	-1,808	-2,814
Congo (Brazz):					
Exports	73,223	37,585	34,008	21,034	9,982
Imports	262,770	263,363	170,874	231,913	212,239
Trade Balance	-189,547	-225,778	-136,866	-210,879	-202,257
Congo Kinshasa:					
Exports	61,833	75,256	91,317	46,824	81,200
Imports	302,725	460,762	314,725	410,518	507,943
Trade Balance	-240,893	-385,506	-223,408	-363,695	-426,743
Cote d'Ivoire:					
Exports	140,328	149,743	150,170	98,882	92,046
Imports	403,662	285,590	423,341	343,487	367,002
Trade Balance	-263,334	-135,847	-273,170	-244,605	-274,957

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-1
U.S. exports, imports, and trade balance, with sub-Saharan Africa, 1996-2000

(1,000 dollars)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Djibouti:					
Exports	8,237	7,272	20,041	26,555	16,609
Imports	8	([1])	530	110	419
Trade Balance . . .	8,230	7,271	19,511	26,445	16,190
Eq Guinea:					
Exports	16,729	47,063	85,171	221,050	94,673
Imports	75,953	30,485	65,667	40,601	154,717
Trade Balance . . .	-59,224	16,578	19,505	180,449	-60,044
Eritrea					
Exports	13,912	15,766	24,502	3,698	16,236
Imports	1,548	1,294	736	480	203
Trade Balance . . .	12,364	14,472	23,766	3,218	16,033
Ethiopia::					
Exports	145,002	120,292	87,900	164,297	165,016
Imports	34,586	69,651	52,278	30,211	28,660
Trade Balance . . .	110,416	50,641	35,622	134,086	136,356
Gabon:					
Exports	55,641	81,023	61,688	44,967	63,270
Imports	1,842,331	2,022,275	1,130,273	1,512,945	2,037,921
Trade Balance . . .	-1,786,690	-1,941,251	-1,068,586	-1,467,978	-1,974,651
Gambia:					
Exports	8,357	9,517	9,104	9,496	8,867
Imports	1,927	3,516	2,617	186	342
Trade Balance . . .	6,430	6,002	6,487	9,310	8,525
Ghana:					
Exports	294,330	312,801	221,212	231,045	178,712
Imports	171,354	154,069	143,858	209,330	206,431
Trade Balance . . .	122,976	158,732	77,354	21,715	-27,719
Guinea:					
Exports	86,698	82,081	64,692	53,435	66,810
Imports	115,421	127,671	115,574	115,411	88,363
Trade Balance . . .	-28,723	-45,591	-50,882	-61,975	-21,553
Guinea-Bissau:					
Exports	7,041	2,488	743	816	284
Imports	46	71	2,209	72	42
Trade Balance . . .	6,995	2,417	-1,466	744	242
Kenya:					
Exports	101,314	222,834	197,744	187,089	235,413
Imports	100,035	114,347	99,523	106,144	109,394
Trade Balance . . .	1,279	108,487	98,221	80,946	126,019
Lesotho:					
Exports	2,640	2,370	1,437	733	837
Imports	64,997	86,605	100,244	110,814	140,150
Trade Balance . . .	-62,357	-84,235	-98,807	-110,081	-139,313
Liberia:					
Exports	49,690	42,686	49,840	44,585	42,397
Imports	26,893	4,852	25,845	30,523	45,408
Trade Balance . . .	22,796	37,835	23,995	14,062	-3,011
Madagascar:					
Exports	11,271	11,219	14,491	106,056	15,397
Imports	45,675	62,489	71,395	80,214	157,737
Trade Balance . . .	-34,404	-51,270	-56,904	25,843	-142,340

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-1
U.S. exports, imports, and trade balance, with sub-Saharan Africa, 1996-2000

(1,000 dollars)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Malawi:					
Exports	13,216	17,520	13,071	7,356	13,627
Imports	62,584	89,403	38,757	58,604	68,126
Trade Balance	-49,367	-71,884	-25,685	-51,249	-54,499
Mali:					
Exports	18,193	25,956	24,846	28,586	29,740
Imports	5,467	3,806	3,348	8,867	8,438
Trade Balance . . .	12,726	22,151	21,498	19,719	21,302
Mauritania:					
Exports	14,559	20,841	19,206	23,597	15,866
Imports	5,294	241	393	754	354
Trade Balance	9,265	20,600	18,813	22,843	15,511
Mauritius:					
Exports	21,029	26,165	19,101	32,103	15,448
Imports	216,251	235,384	266,960	258,343	286,008
Trade Balance	-195,222	-209,219	-247,859	-226,240	-270,560
Mozambique:					
Exports	22,612	45,662	45,687	33,847	57,913
Imports	26,552	29,631	25,750	10,287	24,377
Trade Balance	-3,940	16,030	19,937	23,561	33,536
Namibia:					
Exports	21,879	25,058	49,857	194,822	78,448
Imports	26,944	62,338	51,676	29,984	42,191
Trade Balance	-5,065	-37,280	-1,819	164,838	36,256
Niger:					
Exports	26,843	24,889	17,895	18,394	35,671
Imports	773	7,513	1,731	4,837	6,972
Trade Balance	26,070	17,376	16,164	13,558	28,699
Nigeria:					
Exports	796,297	810,947	814,126	624,161	712,600
Imports	5,876,792	6,000,201	4,603,620	4,172,322	9,680,128
Trade Balance	-5,080,495	-5,189,254	-3,789,494	-3,548,160	-8,967,528
Rwanda:					
Exports	36,494	34,971	21,754	47,490	18,922
Imports	8,748	3,895	4,031	3,686	5,061
Trade Balance	27,746	31,076	17,723	43,804	13,860
Sao Tome & Prin:					
Exports	221	12,942	9,380	510	962
Imports	449	221	682	2,693	513
Trade Balance	-228	12,721	8,698	-2,183	449
Senegal:					
Exports	55,356	51,343	58,917	62,808	80,183
Imports	5,494	6,627	5,181	17,473	4,231
Trade Balance	49,862	44,717	53,735	45,335	75,952
Seychelles:					
Exports	103,221	6,010	9,397	7,547	6,971
Imports	2,826	2,339	2,184	5,197	8,097
Trade Balance	100,395	3,672	7,212	2,350	-1,126
Sierra Leone:					
Exports	28,332	15,706	23,441	12,985	17,791
Imports	22,372	18,367	12,274	10,335	3,806
Trade Balance	5,959	-2,662	11,167	2,650	13,985

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-1
U.S. exports, imports, and trade balance, with sub-Saharan Africa, 1996-2000

(1,000 dollars)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Somalia:					
Exports	4,220	2,756	2,574	2,813	4,862
Imports	150	311	704	192	443
Trade Balance	4,070	2,445	1,870	2,621	4,419
South Africa:					
Exports	3,056,519	2,926,396	3,494,594	2,393,998	2,829,546
Imports	2,320,439	2,495,463	3,053,323	3,192,768	4,203,657
Trade Balance	736,081	430,934	441,272	-798,770	-1,374,111
Sudan:					
Exports	50,304	37,155	6,790	8,821	16,882
Imports	18,654	12,109	3,090	57	1,808
Trade Balance	31,650	25,046	3,700	8,764	15,074
Swaziland:					
Exports	2,314	4,182	8,186	3,748	7,741
Imports	29,916	43,975	24,973	37,849	52,577
Trade Balance	-27,602	-39,793	-16,787	-34,102	-44,836
Tanzania:					
Exports	49,803	63,468	66,619	60,682	44,548
Imports	18,447	26,935	31,568	34,495	35,288
Trade Balance	31,355	36,533	35,050	26,187	9,260
Togo:					
Exports	19,923	25,142	25,310	25,620	10,480
Imports	4,235	5,488	1,950	3,170	5,975
Trade Balance	15,688	19,654	23,360	22,450	4,505
Uganda:					
Exports	16,471	35,122	27,685	24,518	26,766
Imports	15,909	37,713	15,154	20,256	29,064
Trade Balance	562	-2,591	12,531	4,263	-2,298
Zambia:					
Exports	45,294	28,645	21,435	19,700	18,770
Imports	63,824	55,904	47,170	37,857	17,727
Trade Balance	-18,530	-27,259	-25,735	-18,157	1,043
Zimbabwe:					
Exports	89,005	78,876	83,865	57,525	52,773
Imports	123,988	134,447	123,198	135,073	113,043
Trade Balance	-34,984	-55,572	-39,333	-77,547	-60,270

[1] Less than $500.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B-2
Angola: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	28,213	27,917	28,255	23,083	54,767	137.3
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	12,548	9,959	14,385	10,398	5,823	-44.0
Imports	72,780	129,742	54,901	18,103	10,431	-42.4
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	20,925	20,634	23,197	17,997	27,177	51.0
Imports	4	11	8	18	109	496.4
GSP Imports	-	11	8	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	1,475	2,044	1,265	1,318	1,126	-14.6
Imports	2,610,572	2,788,572	2,165,827	2,319,748	3,321,320	43.2
GSP Imports	-	668,113	1,571,319	2,008,608	2,843,469	41.6
Footwear:						
Exports	519	479	465	279	336	20.6
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	2,587	2,747	1,268	4,706	1,873	-60.2
Imports	-	-	-	15	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	32,273	59,504	57,151	41,666	33,019	-20.8
Imports	-	-	-	-	6	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	3	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	23,392	17,957	50,040	16,705	11,265	-32.6
Imports	1,066	462	228	9,286	6,929	-25.4
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	205	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	1,481	2,491	4,934	883	690	-21.9
Imports	12	1,601	35	206	58	-71.9
GSP Imports	2	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	5,824	6,781	6,653	4,634	6,079	31.2
Imports	8,130	4,138	4,142	1,162	4,489	286.4
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	7,813	9,077	6,660	2,758	4,182	51.6
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	128,427	119,520	157,331	126,952	78,576	-38.1
Imports	2	2	2	68	32	-52.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	265,478	279,110	351,603	251,381	224,914	-10.5
Imports	2,692,567	2,924,528	2,225,141	2,348,606	3,343,375	42.4
GSP Imports	2	668,124	1,571,326	2,008,608	2,843,677	41.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Benin: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	2,330	5,631	6,473	2,322	3,949	70.0
Imports	794	627	2,499	15,269	597	-96.1
GSP Imports	-	-	1,944	9,572	-	-100.0
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	1,339	1,068	1,333	4,635	3,626	-21.8
Imports	-	340	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	1,120	630	2,066	1,288	2,231	73.2
Imports	-	58	22	-	5	-
GSP Imports	-	-	19	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	91	9	125	9	-	-100.0
Imports	16,763	6,251	-	2,106	1,410	-33.0
GSP Imports	-	3,354	-	2,106	1,410	-33.0
Footwear:						
Exports	360	180	73	60	93	56.0
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	10	73	395	95	378	297.2
Imports	67	75	340	140	142	.8
GSP Imports	67	75	306	110	-	-100.0
Machinery:						
Exports	3,311	12,868	3,860	2,747	1,555	-43.4
Imports	-	3	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	101	2,182	45	112	140	25.1
Imports	-	26	-	176	4	-98.0
GSP Imports	-	6	-	-	4	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	963	1,092	36	683	178	-73.9
Imports	246	638	123	29	24	-19.5
GSP Imports	3	2	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	990	1,839	1,801	1,360	1,143	-15.9
Imports	19	4	380	18	51	187.7
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	13,800	18,467	16,733	14,172	11,122	-21.5
Imports	266	58	239	92	5	-95.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	2,839	7,132	10,346	3,474	1,866	-46.3
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	27,254	51,171	43,286	30,956	26,281	-15.1
Imports	18,154	8,080	3,604	17,830	2,237	-87.5
GSP Imports	70	3,437	2,269	11,788	1,414	-88.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Botswana: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	1,420	3,092	674	1,345	1,301	-3.3
Imports	121	91	25	12	29	140.3
GSP Imports	106	33	2	10	28	189.6
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	249	302	82	292	431	47.6
Imports	241	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	2,836	2,104	4,759	3,412	6,895	102.1
Imports	25	-	10	17	8	-55.4
GSP Imports	25	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	9	5	-	10	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	5	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	320	371	196	155	824	432.2
Imports	10	22	30	14	10	-27.4
GSP Imports	10	22	30	11	5	-57.6
Machinery:						
Exports	2,574	275	523	962	262	-72.8
Imports	-	102	-	3	272	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	159	1,911	1,323	346	614	77.5
Imports	13,987	11,133	3,262	1,337	1,201	-10.2
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	51	92	232	23	309	([1])
Imports	3,552	5,871	5,629	5,295	2,980	-43.7
GSP Imports	3,482	5,827	5,628	4,804	2,889	-39.9
Special provisions:						
Exports	11,039	21,129	17,561	13,163	14,940	13.5
Imports	2,125	235	578	498	28,068	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	93	196	2,972	156	378	142.7
Imports	7,059	7,080	10,151	9,763	7,941	-18.7
GSP Imports	([2])	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	9,791	13,457	7,173	13,545	5,200	-61.6
Imports	89	7	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	0	0	-
All sectors:						
Exports	28,531	42,937	35,499	33,399	31,165	-6.7
Imports	27,210	24,540	19,691	16,940	40,510	139.1
GSP Imports	3,624	5,882	5,660	4,824	2,922	-39.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Burkina Faso: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	3,187	6,253	9,125	6,006	5,025	-16.3
Imports	3,648	-	-	2,455	1,839	-25.1
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	1,839	-
Chemicals and r:elated products:						
Exports	175	296	365	81	114	42.0
Imports	9	-	-	1	32	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	1,515	2,974	707	634	656	3.6
Imports	20	37	2	-	4	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-9
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	66	-
Imports	1	-	-	-	1	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	61	144	-	133	192	44.7
Imports	16	23	57	17	112	574.8
GSP Imports	7	22	40	17	96	478.3
Machinery:						
Exports	325	2,701	2,784	518	659	27.3
Imports	-	10	264	-	2	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals a:nd metals						
Exports	56	14	31	12	37	203.4
Imports	13	15	39	5	58	([1])
GSP Imports	3	15	24	5	3	-49.0
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	76	84	59	31	40	32.3
Imports	106	343	172	246	273	11.3
GSP Imports	14	15	25	47	24	-48.3
Special provisions:						
Exports	546	2,170	700	482	662	37.3
Imports	12	326	50	13	86	579.9
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	3,008	2,726	2,166	2,871	1,821	-36.6
Imports	10	240	19	35	39	14.0
GSP Imports	([2])	12	6	7	8	11.9
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	1,398	585	136	120	6,397	([1])
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	10,346	17,945	16,073	10,887	15,670	43.9
Imports	3,835	994	603	2,771	2,446	-11.7
GSP Imports	24	64	95	76	1,970	([1])

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*
Burundi: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	-	-	3,181	400	86	-78.6
Imports	560	13,772	6,320	5,913	7,791	31.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	7	-	-100.0
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	137	8	42	86	89	3.7
Imports	-	-	91	35	29	-16.7
GSP Imports	-	-	91	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	649	315	185	293	315	7.6
Imports	-	7	2	5	48	936.5
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	616	833	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	-	-	4	-	15	-
Imports	-	-	7	2	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	1	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	110	-	18	293	40	-86.4
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	8	-	-	9	4	-51.3
Imports	1,193	-	1,135	186	12	-93.6
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	-	-	-	13	7	-44.9
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	222	107	923	909	30	-96.7
Imports	321	33	37	30	106	259.4
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	728	-	48	241	17	-92.8
Imports	6	-	66	-	8	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	256	113	74	23	1,064	([1])
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	2,109	543	4,475	2,266	1,668	-26.4
Imports	2,081	13,812	8,274	7,004	7,995	14.2
GSP Imports	-	-	92	7	-	-100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Cameroon: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
			1,000 dollars			*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	3,320	12,285	9,979	8,033	5,596	-30.3
Imports	11,549	8,389	5,628	7,319	8,354	14.1
GSP Imports	1,599	971	1,262	424	2,646	524.7
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	3,928	5,857	5,262	1,830	8,288	352.9
Imports	10,015	11,603	5,335	7,026	3,028	-56.9
GSP Imports	-	2	-	-	25	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	4,314	6,417	2,425	2,862	5,559	94.2
Imports	1,516	1,012	936	1,159	968	-16.4
GSP Imports	4	2	-	15	-	-100.0
Energy-related products:						
Exports	6,651	4,282	3,851	8,308	6,011	-27.7
Imports	34,764	26,174	28,844	48,906	118,415	142.1
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	1,156	1,150	857	104	888	755.3
Imports	604	962	418	1,401	141	-89.9
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	2,023	2,710	2,055	970	2,281	135.2
Imports	2,287	3,991	3,978	5,169	10,020	93.8
GSP Imports	27	99	55	64	71	10.6
Machinery:						
Exports	10,875	15,951	15,034	4,328	5,847	35.1
Imports	63	238	60	19	202	957.4
GSP Imports	-	-	-	7	-	-100.0
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	1,857	4,759	1,907	563	1,100	95.4
Imports	270	417	211	724	71	-90.2
GSP Imports	65	38	19	-	9	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	727	448	459	267	276	3.2
Imports	2,267	1,929	1,299	1,473	1,048	-28.8
GSP Imports	31	84	59	64	52	-18.2
Special provisions:						
Exports	1,098	2,167	1,228	1,226	1,197	-2.3
Imports	369	247	1,526	211	815	287.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	1,479	2,385	1,577	813	434	-46.6
Imports	866	2,223	5,096	3,097	2,740	-11.5
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	32,469	63,144	30,200	7,420	21,487	189.6
Imports	7	-	8	69	15	-77.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	69,897	121,555	74,833	36,724	58,963	60.6
Imports	64,577	57,185	53,339	76,573	145,820	90.4
GSP Imports	1,726	1,196	1,394	574	2,804	388.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*
Cape Verde: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	5,207	6,137	6,279	3,578	1,794	-49.9
Imports	336	449	-	49	92	90.1
GSP Imports	289	421	-	49	-	-100.0
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	88	35	30	164	7	-95.8
Imports	-	-	11	-	6	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	618	1,066	463	557	520	-6.6
Imports	-	-	7	18	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	-	3	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	2,760	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	3	3	9	3	46	([1])
Imports	-	-	134	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	44	268	79	901	24	-97.3
Imports	16	23	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	-	4	5	-	79	-
Imports	24	7	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	114	4	10	70	19	-73.5
Imports	-	-	5	-	414	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	1,142	1,856	1,307	1,213	792	-34.7
Imports	2	12	-	-	64	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	-	-	11	28	-	-100.0
Imports	29	5	8	9	877	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-100.0
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	59,472	253	1,035	720	3,856	435.8
Imports	-	-	6	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	66,688	9,625	9,230	7,234	7,137	-1.3
Imports	407	496	171	76	4,214	([1])
GSP Imports	289	421	-	49	-	-100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Central African Republic: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	6	652	85	260	-	-100.0
Imports	141	1,168	2,451	2,589	1,928	-25.5
GSP Imports	-	-	53	14	-	-100.0
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	100	55	85	15	100	557.9
Imports	-	-	-	25	8	-67.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	21	8	-59.3
Electronic products:						
Exports	1,373	298	887	898	374	-58.4
Imports	-	-	3	-	18	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	20	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	3	-	107	75	269	258.1
Imports	43	46	44	-	-	-
GSP Imports	19	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	1,166	1,480	1,020	1,065	258	-75.8
Imports	-	72	6	2	4	81.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	138	32	154	363	354	-2.3
Imports	28	3	134	24	640	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	5	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	-	-	8	-	-	-
Imports	27	27	20	67	65	-3.5
GSP Imports	-	-	-	49	-	-100.0
Special provisions:						
Exports	278	445	337	534	267	-50.0
Imports	29	32	140	177	202	13.7
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	595	498	594	170	59	-65.5
Imports	-	1	-	1	39	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	126	164	1,144	347	72	-79.1
Imports	-	-	-	10	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	3,804	3,624	4,421	3,727	1,753	-53.0
Imports	268	1,350	2,798	2,896	2,904	0.3
GSP Imports	19	-	53	83	13	-84.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*
Chad: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
			1,000 dollars			*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	1,980	2,001	-	1,188	2,614	120.1
Imports	5,067	2,854	7,189	6,638	4,633	-30.2
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	39	154	53	31	5,351	([1])
Imports	1	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	1	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	246	374	868	714	1,187	66.3
Imports	27	-	54	15	23	54.7
GSP Imports	26	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	-	223	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	30	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	12	57	31	106	64	-39.7
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	134	57	265	220	733	233.5
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	-	3	-	5	76	([1])
Imports	2	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	6	10	-	129	65	-49.4
Imports	0	1	6	27	63	137.6
GSP Imports	0	0	0	0	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	273	143	265	135	337	149.8
Imports	1,913	8	62	27	24	-10.3
GSP Imports	0	0	0	0	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	324	66	360	89	132	49.4
Imports	-	-	-	-	37	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	355	234	1,356	69	189	175.0
Imports	-	-	-	205	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	
All sectors:						
Exports	3,369	3,098	3,421	2,684	10,780	301.7
Imports	7,011	2,862	7,311	6,911	4,780	-30.8
GSP Imports	27	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Comoros: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	-	-	231	41	-	-100.0
Imports	6,064	2,449	708	1,653	3,232	95.5
GSP Imports	-	-	10	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	-	13	21	16	180	([1])
Imports	104	103	51	71	274	284.1
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	15	60	77	3	3	3.4
Imports	-	-	5	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	316	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	35	-	-	4	117	([1])
Imports	-	-	-	6	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	2	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	5	1	9	12	11	-5.9
Imports	19	10	2	4	6	44.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	-	-	206	63	4	-93.4
Imports	30	-	56	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	23	-	70	105	384	265.7
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	78	74	613	243	699	187.2
Imports	6,217	2,565	822	2,051	3,513	71.3
GSP Imports	-	-	10	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Cote d'Ivoire: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
			1,000 dollars			*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	22,208	20,580	8,743	20,508	15,450	-24.7
Imports	290,387	226,738	381,407	293,603	259,264	-11.7
GSP Imports	8,734	8,790	10,173	8,385	21,591	157.5
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	35,802	39,014	36,604	19,522	14,160	-27.5
Imports	23,989	13,164	8,509	4,779	4,446	-7.0
GSP Imports	2	54	2	-	4	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	6,904	7,638	6,214	7,484	10,137	35.5
Imports	12,562	1,321	4,491	655	2,036	210.8
GSP Imports	13	3	3	71	10	-86.5
Energy-related products:						
Exports	2,641	890	370	298	213	-28.4
Imports	59,136	32,572	17,317	34,166	84,220	146.5
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	161	154	305	425	175	-58.7
Imports	74	22	44	-	1	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	10,738	7,172	8,394	9,249	8,278	-10.5
Imports	7,634	5,693	6,697	5,999	12,673	111.3
GSP Imports	244	363	875	243	447	84.0
Machinery:						
Exports	10,499	26,361	32,809	14,356	13,248	-7.7
Imports	109	108	267	387	273	-29.4
GSP Imports	-	3	-	9	-	-100.0
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	6,527	5,230	10,221	1,928	2,047	6.2
Imports	6,162	2,063	676	332	733	120.7
GSP Imports	8	61	70	2	-	-100.0
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	916	510	777	596	541	-9.1
Imports	1,311	1,907	1,336	1,559	2,044	31.1
GSP Imports	28	73	59	92	91	-1.6
Special provisions:						
Exports	3,272	4,073	6,857	2,808	2,326	-17.2
Imports	1,604	1,069	1,823	932	693	-25.6
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	12,478	9,111	7,162	6,275	3,023	-51.8
Imports	677	856	773	1,054	593	-43.7
GSP Imports	1	64	55	481	173	-64.0
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	28,183	29,010	31,715	15,434	22,446	45.4
Imports	18	75	2	21	26	21.7
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	140,328	149,743	150,170	98,882	92,046	-6.9
Imports	403,662	285,590	423,341	343,487	367,002	6.8
GSP Imports	9,030	9,412	11,238	9,284	22,317	140.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC): U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors,1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
			1,000 dollars			*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	24,272	13,726	9,827	3,249	1,713	-47.3
Imports	3,719	1,525	1,538	1,432	1,830	27.8
GSP Imports	225	301	1,075	501	334	-33.3
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	3,400	1,551	632	714	753	5.4
Imports	6,972	9,264	541	1,196	504	-57.9
GSP Imports	79	469	528	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	6,213	5,231	1,963	1,081	2,138	97.7
Imports	45	-	30	76	476	522.3
GSP Imports	22	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	269	137	6	34	-	-100.0
Imports	132,637	121,349	71,095	106,548	168,656	58.3
GSP Imports	-	14,658	56,897	97,883	164,361	67.9
Footwear:						
Exports	409	109	61	28	78	182.1
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	112	81	70	37	350	851.4
Imports	953	477	239	48	300	529.0
GSP Imports	95	139	69	6	17	174.2
Machinery:						
Exports	2,209	2,638	2,025	2,713	446	-83.6
Imports	1	2	-	6	24	309.4
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	1,993	563	2,190	633	406	-35.9
Imports	115,578	123,018	97,060	122,291	39,616	-67.6
GSP Imports	64	109	249	15,408	9,074	-41.1
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	203	53	104	50	60	18.5
Imports	2,639	6,524	181	175	494	181.7
GSP Imports	165	183	-	4	-	-100.0
Special provisions:						
Exports	3,544	1,689	1,229	826	435	-47.3
Imports	190	1,073	142	131	325	148.3
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	12,170	6,978	2,498	1,399	2,420	73.0
Imports	36	23	13	10	6	-41.7
GSP Imports	-	([2])	-	-	([2])	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	18,429	4,829	13,402	10,269	1,183	-88.5
Imports	-	107	36	-	9	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	73,223	37,585	34,008	21,034	9,982	-52.5
Imports	262,770	263,363	170,874	231,913	212,239	-8.5
GSP Imports	650	15,860	58,818	113,803	173,787	52.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Djibouti: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	3,613	2,246	7,177	13,816	2,908	-79.0
Imports	-	-	465	103	26	-75.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	467	453	892	4,980	5,276	6.0
Imports	-	([2])	-	1	86	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	86	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	146	785	3,482	771	2,458	218.6
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	9	-	-	-	20	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	13	-	17	145	26	-81.8
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	671	594	1,614	2,131	951	-55.4
Imports	-	-	18	6	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	6	-	-100.0
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	121	12	114	257	182	-29.1
Imports	8	-	-	-	5	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	50	-	116	936	4	-99.5
Imports	-	-	5	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	242	161	828	713	632	-11.3
Imports	-	-	42	1	303	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	2,590	2,655	3,078	1,115	2,941	163.7
Imports	-	-	1	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	315	366	2,722	1,691	1,210	-28.5
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	8,237	7,272	20,041	26,555	16,609	-37.5
Imports	8	-	530	110	419	280.5
GSP Imports	-	-	-	6	86	([1])

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2-*Continued*

Equatorial Guinea: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	-	79	486	589	307	-47.9
Imports	-	-	344	-	11	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	385	405	462	1,469	8,181	457.0
Imports	6,156	-	4,229	5,465	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	233	265	356	682	3,017	342.2
Imports	3	96	45	-	18	-
GSP Imports	-	-	45	-	4	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	163	224	220	103	329	220.3
Imports	69,104	28,573	58,687	33,822	152,534	351.0
GSP Imports	-	12,968	25,574	7,845	136,280	([1])
Footwear:						
Exports	7	9	3	4	38	907.7
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	59	42	1,446	1,136	93	-91.8
Imports	304	631	1,017	724	690	-4.7
GSP Imports	-	-	443	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	2,165	4,856	3,647	6,279	10,001	59.3
Imports	17	-	28	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	28	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	2,403	421	5,241	38,416	10,991	-71.4
Imports	9	87	23	13	35	175.5
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	475	304	1,738	456	333	-27.0
Imports	-	-	-	-	51	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	278	1,074	1,145	4,666	2,028	-56.5
Imports	298	1,098	1,017	576	1,378	139.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	503	64	126	149	145	-2.5
Imports	-	-	276	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	10,058	39,321	70,302	167,101	59,210	-64.6
Imports	62	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	16,729	47,063	85,171	221,050	94,673	-57.2
Imports	75,953	30,485	65,667	40,601	154,717	281.1
GSP Imports	-	12,968	26,090	7,845	136,284	([1])

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2-*Continued*

Eritrea: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
			1,000 dollars			*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	7,716	4,134	15,110	-	12,091	-
Imports	205	478	546	347	43	-87.6
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	275	1,543	496	48	78	64.5
Imports	4	2	2	63	38	-40.2
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	1,430	2,939	3,883	1,151	754	-34.5
Imports	3	19	74	8	4	-58.1
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	72	141	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	-	-	9	-	-100.0
Imports	-	-	-	-	1	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	73	315	34	55	17	-70.0
Imports	1,092	767	-	-	36	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	3,043	825	916	382	289	-24.5
Imports	75	8	44	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	147	2,475	472	488	52	-89.4
Imports	-	20	37	38	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	22	257	70	9	65	646.1
Imports	3	-	12	21	2	-90.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	634	557	1,079	440	2,551	480.2
Imports	-	-	21	2	-	-78.3
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	97	1,292	87	53	140	163.2
Imports	165	-	1	1	80	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	475	1,359	2,215	1,062	200	-81.2
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	13,912	15,766	24,502	3,698	16,236	339.1
Imports	1,548	1,294	736	480	203	-57.7
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*
Ethiopia: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	36,118	17,761	29,533	29,522	113,990	286.1%
Imports	23,399	65,177	44,614	27,241	25,668	-5.8%
GSP Imports	81	156	744	488	888	82.1%
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	23,647	20,914	5,519	9,728	9,772	.5%
Imports	748	873	975	299	453	51.4%
GSP Imports	-	552	314	4	2	-36.5%
Electronic products:						
Exports	4,889	9,918	8,371	6,161	6,615	7.4%
Imports	11	-	16	-	88	
GSP Imports	1	-	-	-	-	
Energy-related products:						
Exports	234	128	27	3	126	([1])
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	8	4	-	15	29	92.8
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	1,328	704	498	701	371	-47.0
Imports	9	2	24	17	36	108.8
GSP Imports	5	2	14	7	26	255.6
Machinery:						
Exports	34,234	15,182	7,518	7,825	1,797	-77.0
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	607	670	283	309	387	25.4
Imports	2,910	1,518	5,169	1,573	2,024	28.7
GSP Imports	-	-	6	-	3	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	433	286	865	373	151	-59.6
Imports	20	1,012	87	53	158	199.0
GSP Imports	5	22	39	18	7	-59.7
Special provisions:						
Exports	5,951	5,971	4,354	3,572	14,721	312.2
Imports	1,056	932	1,364	517	203	-60.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	1,421	1,240	901	629	946	50.4
Imports	430	137	28	10	30	196.1
GSP Imports	-	-	1	-	1	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	36,132	47,514	30,031	105,459	16,110	-84.7
Imports	6,002	-	-	500	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	145,002	120,292	87,900	164,297	165,016	.4
Imports	34,586	69,651	52,278	30,211	28,660	-5.1
GSP Imports	92	732	1,118	516	927	79.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*
Gabon: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	1,334	1,882	4,192	5,443	4,967	-8.7
Imports	1,289	387	426	601	347	-42.3
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	2,465	2,099	2,625	1,920	1,965	2.4
Imports	18,260	63,513	64,504	104,129	116,917	12.3
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	2,636	4,976	3,177	7,372	2,670	-63.8
Imports	71	295	35	72	53	-26.6
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	934	2,248	600	242	1,282	429.2
Imports	1,791,595	1,931,921	1,029,428	1,320,410	1,884,421	42.7
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	10	11	129	88	345	292.7
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	110	1,251	3,723	39	609	([1])
Imports	190	265	2,543	4,676	6,217	32.9
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	7,921	14,702	9,847	4,438	6,720	51.4
Imports	205	-	108	13	50	280.1
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	10	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	929	10,363	2,305	5,041	2,529	-49.8
Imports	27,280	22,224	17,379	26,213	27,200	3.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	560	274	44	246	1,049	327.2
Imports	360	331	859	2,162	912	-57.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	1,132	3,641	1,439	1,091	1,523	39.6
Imports	2,960	3,306	14,993	1,541	1,790	16.1
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	726	659	2,700	1,145	942	-17.8
Imports	15	33	-	-	2	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	36,886	38,917	30,906	17,902	38,669	116.0
Imports	105	-	-	53,127	13	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	55,641	81,023	61,688	44,967	63,270	40.7
Imports	1,842,331	2,022,275	1,130,273	1,512,945	2,037,921	34.7
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	10	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

The Gambia: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
			1,000 dollars			*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	3,208	3,882	4,187	4,095	3,709	-9.4
Imports	6	32	247	38	196	423.2
GSP Imports	6	-	16	-	7	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	322	372	353	344	270	-21.6
Imports	-	3	133	1	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	295	1,214	1,514	1,951	836	-57.1
Imports	4	7	5	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	20	-	3	10	236.6
Imports	-	624	440	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	11	8	41	39	-4.2
Imports	-	8	2	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	7	40	-	21	70	227.4
Imports	2	8	7	3	12	277.4
GSP Imports	2	3	7	3	5	67.7
Machinery:						
Exports	352	686	417	528	59	-88.9
Imports	-	22	42	-	4	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	423	196	174	135	674	400.6
Imports	1,667	2,290	1,564	33	6	-83.1
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	147	16	153	49	289	493.2
Imports	200	60	27	64	30	-52.8
GSP Imports	3	56	27	8	12	42.7
Special provisions:						
Exports	888	490	160	728	1,063	46.0
Imports	7	415	111	20	3	-84.5
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	1,493	1,128	1,829	1,295	1,597	23.3
Imports	26	34	38	27	90	234.6
GSP Imports	-	([2])	-	([2])	([2])	-31.3
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	1,223	1,462	309	306	250	-18.3
Imports	14	13	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	8,357	9,517	9,104	9,496	8,867	-6.6
Imports	1,927	3,516	2,617	186	342	83.8
GSP Imports	11	60	50	12	24	108.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*
The Ghana: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
			1,000 dollars			*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	66,040	53,356	47,211	53,586	39,815	-25.7
Imports	40,415	16,000	27,949	42,361	70,890	67.3
GSP Imports	695	1,144	1,940	2,902	2,951	1.7
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	40,350	45,999	36,753	31,209	16,378	-47.5
Imports	1,553	1,995	144	826	8,458	924.4
GSP Imports	3	23	4	-	5	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	21,471	15,136	11,957	12,034	15,661	30.1
Imports	180	52	29	123	34	-72.3
GSP Imports	5	-	9	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	13,000	10,736	2,943	15,389	10,825	-29.7
Imports	2,695	-	10,623	20,020	46,063	130.1
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	543	885	783	2,273	538	-76.3
Imports	1	([2])	-	-	2	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	3,019	7,059	3,831	1,857	5,560	199.4
Imports	10,689	16,260	21,491	22,966	28,700	25.0
GSP Imports	586	1,743	2,802	2,626	7,448	183.6
Machinery:						
Exports	17,669	49,429	25,776	19,365	24,370	25.8
Imports	26	83	9	139	58	-57.9
GSP Imports	-	6	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	7,716	13,476	11,800	6,795	6,868	1.1
Imports	113,540	116,440	74,421	115,472	46,021	-60.1
GSP Imports	67	218	2,051	3,308	2,605	-21.3
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	2,194	7,354	3,671	2,243	3,821	70.4
Imports	356	1,413	873	1,384	1,268	-8.4
GSP Imports	151	312	655	798	523	-34.4
Special provisions:						
Exports	11,319	13,523	13,132	14,390	9,067	-37.0
Imports	966	563	502	2,399	4,266	77.9
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	11,166	13,237	12,184	9,059	6,404	-29.3
Imports	913	1,260	7,811	3,619	508	-86.0
GSP Imports	1	3	4	3	8	150.2
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	99,842	82,611	51,170	62,847	39,405	-37.3
Imports	21	2	7	21	162	658.2
GSP Imports	21	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	294,330	312,801	221,212	231,045	178,712	-22.7
Imports	171,354	154,069	143,858	209,330	206,431	-1.4
GSP Imports	1,530	3,450	7,464	9,637	13,539	40.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*
Guinea: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
			1,000 dollars			*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	22,165	15,202	9,088	17,458	14,534	-16.7
Imports	1,554	6,335	3,887	1,143	378	-66.9
GSP Imports	33	1	-	30	-	-100.0
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	5,404	5,799	9,134	4,637	9,225	98.9
Imports	4,922	254	12	57	155	173.7
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	6,044	5,330	4,778	1,830	2,063	12.7
Imports	43	63	191	22	405	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	2,758	4,481	1,976	2,184	5,806	165.9
Imports	13,725	-	-	5,155	7	-99.9
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	161	254	110	123	309	151.1
Imports	-	-	-	3	([2])	-90.9
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	1,346	1,281	990	1,202	947	-21.2
Imports	4	288	46	201	94	-53.1
GSP Imports	-	49	36	23	70	201.5
Machinery:						
Exports	5,796	9,166	10,335	3,083	6,039	95.9
Imports	7	-	21	67	36	-46.2
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	2,764	2,401	1,037	1,226	2,288	86.6
Imports	93,293	119,510	109,878	107,206	85,097	-20.6
GSP Imports	-	-	13	-	3	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	387	800	442	574	564	-1.8
Imports	44	173	206	618	280	-54.7
GSP Imports	19	32	39	32	26	-17.1
Special provisions:						
Exports	10,034	9,083	10,369	10,914	7,694	-29.5
Imports	1,805	1,015	1,288	923	1,623	75.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	4,720	5,281	4,258	3,454	2,250	-34.9
Imports	13	28	35	16	171	974.0
GSP Imports	-	1	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	25,120	23,001	12,174	6,752	15,091	123.5
Imports	12	6	10	-	117	-
GSP Imports	-	3	10	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	86,698	82,081	64,692	53,435	66,810	25.0
Imports	115,421	127,671	115,574	115,411	88,363	-23.4
GSP Imports	51	87	97	84	100	17.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Guinea-Bissau: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
			1,000 dollars			*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	-	1,141	-	694	48	-93.1
Imports	41	56	41	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	6	4	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	41	125	167	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	361	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	420	701	176	64	98	52.4
Imports	-	-	-	-	7	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	4,366	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	1,675	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	31	29	7	-	6	-
Imports	5	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	1,018	392	41	43	-	-100.0
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	59	15	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	131	72	20	-72.2
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	33	-	4	-	-	-
Imports	-	15	-	-	11	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	118	44	29	15	5	-66.3
Imports	-	-	([2])	1	4	614.1
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	-	39	15	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	954	3	304	-	126	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	7,041	2,488	743	816	284	-65.2
Imports	46	71	2,209	72	42	-42.7
GSP Imports	-	6	4	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Kenya: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	10,181	31,871	59,969	28,167	27,141	-3.6
Imports	53,399	56,746	50,332	36,247	34,994	-3.5
GSP Imports	1,217	899	392	650	833	28.3
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	27,993	31,667	16,688	32,392	28,197	-13.0
Imports	1,830	3,793	671	1,203	1,238	2.9
GSP Imports	144	13	86	352	16	-95.3
Electronic products:						
Exports	9,896	13,945	17,959	18,441	20,013	8.5
Imports	3,803	4,454	1,564	13,421	9,925	-26.0
GSP Imports	323	139	47	37	29	-21.0
Energy-related products:						
Exports	1,351	1,480	609	411	412	.2
Imports	-	53	296	15	236	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	310	178	209	201	194	-3.3
Imports	1	76	1	11	35	226.5
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	1,912	3,139	4,189	5,601	4,252	-24.1
Imports	2,153	3,003	3,305	2,741	2,476	-9.7
GSP Imports	1,952	2,872	3,192	2,584	1,997	-22.7
Machinery:						
Exports	12,527	20,277	13,719	14,864	13,440	-9.6
Imports	1,081	518	302	250	1,104	341.0
GSP Imports	7	84	-	-	9	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	1,614	1,936	1,973	4,429	5,439	22.8
Imports	4,176	3,542	2,884	2,725	2,437	-10.6
GSP Imports	1,380	2,042	1,720	584	228	-60.9
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	861	1,668	1,265	917	1,197	30.4
Imports	3,291	4,256	3,160	3,032	2,943	-2.9
GSP Imports	584	1,249	1,265	704	785	11.6
Special provisions:						
Exports	6,952	5,466	6,214	6,647	6,456	-2.9
Imports	2,383	6,051	3,122	5,992	9,598	60.2
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	4,836	5,197	8,462	7,854	6,160	-21.6
Imports	27,804	31,794	33,782	39,633	44,089	11.2
GSP Imports	4	65	21	-	1	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	22,881	106,010	66,488	67,165	122,513	82.4
Imports	112	59	103	875	319	-63.6
GSP Imports	38	4	6	172	19	-89.0
All sectors:						
Exports	101,314	222,834	197,744	187,089	235,413	25.8
Imports	100,035	114,347	99,523	106,144	109,394	3.1
GSP Imports	5,649	7,367	6,728	5,082	3,919	-22.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*
Lesotho: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	1,939	1,119	1,233	59	492	735.9
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	16	-	30	11	12	6.1
Imports	-	1	5	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	77	22	33	525	128	-75.5
Imports	-	7	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	4	-	17	82	-	-100.0
Imports	3	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	3	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	6	6	17	-	112	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	2	3	6	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	-	79	-	-	3	-
Imports	2	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	78	636	67	18	16	-11.3
Imports	65	40	49	59	90	51.7
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	173	88	-	-	-	-
Imports	64,928	86,556	100,187	110,748	140,060	26.5
GSP Imports	-	-	-	1	-	-100.0
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	346	421	40	39	74	92.7
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	2,640	2,370	1,437	733	837	14.2
Imports	64,997	86,605	100,244	110,814	140,150	26.5
GSP Imports	3	-	-	1	-	-100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*
Liberia: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	35,199	18,561	13,207	16,013	12,320	-23.1
Imports	69	49	715	294	64	-78.4
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	1,097	1,365	1,578	3,499	1,700	-51.4
Imports	83	1,496	24,794	28,606	43,374	51.6
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	1,289	3,363	3,922	2,833	3,225	13.8
Imports	179	13	9	36	231	537.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	112	217	351	331	235	-28.9
Imports	-	-	-	3	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	247	311	147	165	150	-9.2
Imports	-	-	([2])	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	306	450	402	347	548	58.1
Imports	2	2	6	816	78	-90.4
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	475	1,006	2,878	3,317	2,439	-26.5
Imports	-	113	-	255	100	-61.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	575	571	4,095	4,837	9,810	102.8
Imports	26,134	2,548	242	139	586	320.3
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	57	273	464	474	296	-37.5
Imports	14	54	6	59	17	-70.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	7,039	7,260	11,602	6,105	6,262	2.6
Imports	365	556	44	308	298	-3.5
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	2,025	4,953	4,173	4,417	3,514	-20.4
Imports	8	6	22	2	7	190.7
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	1,269	4,357	7,021	2,248	1,898	-15.6
Imports	38	16	6	3	655	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	49,690	42,686	49,840	44,585	42,397	-4.9
Imports	26,893	4,852	25,845	30,523	45,408	48.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*
Madagascar: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
			1,000 dollars			*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	1,675	4,707	5,595	1,587	4,962	212.6
Imports	25,318	39,864	41,369	28,090	39,599	41.0
GSP Imports	247	6,276	74	3,229	2,598	-19.5
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	1,369	1,115	1,682	2,100	1,104	-47.5
Imports	794	649	409	413	501	21.2
GSP Imports	8	-	2	-	4	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	1,977	1,496	1,706	1,706	1,572	-7.8
Imports	857	756	676	454	416	-8.2
GSP Imports	801	748	662	302	370	22.5
Energy-related products:						
Exports	25	110	107	30	12	-59.4
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	-	-	15	-	-100.0
Imports	-	-	-	-	3	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	57	89	298	123	87	-29.4
Imports	2,891	1,678	1,901	2,004	2,177	8.6
GSP Imports	1,633	1,140	1,106	863	1,006	16.6
Machinery:						
Exports	1,960	659	476	1,087	566	-48.0
Imports	-	48	-	-	7	-
GSP Imports	-	15	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	37	52	55	310	379	22.1
Imports	3,541	2,784	3,367	1,929	3,111	61.3
GSP Imports	53	208	141	120	164	36.6
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	30	50	456	3	51	([1])
Imports	160	528	736	648	880	35.9
GSP Imports	95	325	72	221	339	53.5
Special provisions:						
Exports	506	684	336	375	338	-9.6
Imports	237	154	298	610	1,133	85.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	66	120	657	670	432	-35.5
Imports	11,878	16,029	22,639	46,068	109,907	138.6
GSP Imports	829	596	478	338	239	-29.3
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	3,569	2,136	3,122	98,050	5,894	-94.0
Imports	-	-	-	-	3	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	11,271	11,219	14,491	106,056	15,397	-85.5
Imports	45,675	62,489	71,395	80,214	157,737	96.6
GSP Imports	3,666	9,308	2,535	5,073	4,720	-7.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Malawi: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	325	-	-	133	2,013	([1])
Imports	60,869	89,011	38,380	57,274	60,616	5.8
GSP Imports	7,606	29,228	16,342	24,660	23,216	-5.9
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	1,541	1,114	944	931	195	-79.1
Imports	-	-	-	-	3	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	3	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	2,448	4,398	1,565	2,077	1,195	-42.4
Imports	-	-	-	5	119	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	9	-	49	24	-	-100.0
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	29	-	-	-	13	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	113	346	223	366	560	53.2
Imports	134	27	59	6	4	-45.9
GSP Imports	130	27	42	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	774	2,386	933	402	1,574	291.9
Imports	-	-	-	9	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	9	-	-100.0
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	19	35	7	5	31	469.9
Imports	-	19	21	48	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	16	21	42	-	-100.0
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	33	-	14	12	25	103.6
Imports	35	32	-	-	2	-
GSP Imports	9	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	2,528	6,235	3,327	2,708	5,862	116.5
Imports	59	38	47	58	57	-0.9
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	3,220	2,921	674	419	812	94.0
Imports	1,488	276	246	1,204	7,326	508.7
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	2,176	85	5,335	279	1,346	382.0
Imports	-	-	3	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	13,216	17,520	13,071	7,356	13,627	85.3
Imports	62,584	89,403	38,757	58,604	68,126	16.2
GSP Imports	7,744	29,270	16,405	24,711	23,218	-6.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Mali: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	1,258	5,957	4,244	1,760	5,160	193.3
Imports	1,031	549	1,013	2,734	410	-85.0
GSP Imports	19	386	501	-	([2])	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	875	2,641	2,174	6,031	6,679	10.7
Imports	195	140	53	46	79	72.5
GSP Imports	10	129	46	-	58	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	2,539	2,536	1,099	7,351	4,443	-39.6
Imports	1,376	231	952	190	1,815	853.3
GSP Imports	-	9	5	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	-	187	37	-	-100.0
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	156	112	3	82	20	-75.7
Imports	1	-	-	-	18	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	297	1,290	269	28	1,173	([1])
Imports	89	149	348	389	123	-68.3
GSP Imports	61	141	332	262	123	-52.9
Machinery:						
Exports	5,895	7,564	5,984	7,089	1,310	-81.5
Imports	119	55	99	92	32	-65.4
GSP Imports	65	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	104	442	54	291	993	241.8
Imports	290	618	8	38	148	286.3
GSP Imports	76	198	2	21	-	-100.0
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	67	354	36	44	126	189.1
Imports	1,557	1,107	317	4,342	4,241	-2.3
GSP Imports	15	50	14	19	200	975.8
Special provisions:						
Exports	883	517	4,598	577	580	0.5
Imports	538	671	357	817	1,265	54.7
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	1,512	1,381	2,857	1,133	1,166	2.9
Imports	271	278	200	218	261	20.0
GSP Imports	5	7	7	4	5	15.0
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	4,606	3,161	3,341	4,163	8,091	94.4
Imports	-	7	3	-	46	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	18,193	25,956	24,846	28,586	29,740	4.0
Imports	5,467	3,806	3,348	8,867	8,438	-4.8
GSP Imports	252	919	906	306	387	26.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*
Mauritania: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	4,951	12,068	14,115	13,076	1,886	-85.6
Imports	5	-	155	-	49	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	373	70	206	130	155	19.1
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	1,715	1,569	862	913	1,821	99.4
Imports	5	-	12	537	15	-97.3
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	2	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	9	16	-	72	84	16.8
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	-	30	3	-	-100.0
Imports	9	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	93	24	-	-	5	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	680	144	253	1,780	2,625	47.4
Imports	-	6	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	2,166	1,659	2,132	1,249	2,244	79.7
Imports	5,088	-	-	170	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	41	3	31	-	19	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	4	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	132	543	180	552	252	-54.4
Imports	40	207	85	36	243	583.6
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	17	158	13	34	215	526.4
Imports	148	28	140	11	40	275.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	4,383	4,588	1,384	5,787	6,560	13.4
Imports	-	-	-	-	3	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	14,559	20,841	19,206	23,597	15,866	-32.8
Imports	5,294	241	393	754	354	-53.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	2	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Mauritius: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	498	447	918	443	920	107.7
Imports	24,153	30,524	19,854	8,351	23,382	180.0
GSP Imports	11,545	15,825	4,874	3,274	4,836	47.7
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	1,338	1,606	930	1,129	1,570	39.1
Imports	336	70	109	374	762	103.8
GSP Imports	13	8	4	-	13	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	4,827	13,075	4,537	20,312	3,940	-80.6
Imports	15,473	7,193	5,172	3,685	3,571	-3.1
GSP Imports	4,550	3,953	3,536	3,211	2,928	-8.8
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	14	26	3	99	([1])
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	80	-	6	-	-	-
Imports	70	37	-	8	75	793.5
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	1,087	1,278	510	716	781	9.1
Imports	219	184	16	-	63	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	3,651	2,910	3,414	2,799	4,327	54.6
Imports	1,551	801	215	-	166	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	1,427	252	420	469	444	-5.3
Imports	3,643	6,791	3,049	6,622	6,946	4.9
GSP Imports	181	85	58	48	50	5.6
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	1,382	972	779	1,507	441	-70.7
Imports	3,642	2,550	3,451	4,107	3,544	-13.7
GSP Imports	1,884	1,761	2,003	2,740	1,825	-33.4
Special provisions:						
Exports	1,055	1,181	1,040	1,483	935	-36.9
Imports	1,280	1,585	1,238	2,973	876	-70.5
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	527	376	381	405	453	11.8
Imports	165,268	184,587	233,618	232,109	244,863	5.5
GSP Imports	-	-	79	17	-	-100.0
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	5,159	4,054	6,139	2,837	1,536	-45.8
Imports	617	1,063	238	115	1,757	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	5	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	21,029	26,165	19,101	32,103	15,448	-51.9
Imports	216,251	235,384	266,960	258,343	286,008	10.7
GSP Imports	18,173	21,633	10,560	9,291	9,658	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Mozambique: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	9,934	26,336	28,728	18,274	30,311	65.9
Imports	25,406	28,301	23,348	8,403	23,901	184.4
GSP Imports	12,419	16,090	9,103	78	10,688	([1])
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	1,425	1,676	1,747	1,952	1,338	-31.5
Imports	43	-	4	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	2,573	1,339	2,287	2,444	2,292	-6.2
Imports	4	8	1	57	71	24.6
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	11	-	-	49	6,076	([1])
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	103	79	230	51	175	243.4
Imports	-	-	28	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	37	41	20	22	151	576.6
Imports	68	19	66	46	7	-85.2
GSP Imports	4	-	36	-	2	-
Machinery:						
Exports	1,646	3,288	2,266	3,390	4,704	38.8
Imports	-	255	267	19	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	3	-	-	-36.8
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	233	138	460	2,821	1,074	-61.9
Imports	482	429	1,675	1,065	159	-85.0
GSP Imports	18	48	50	17	11	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	1,072	153	57	83	28	-66.3
Imports	20	133	23	60	46	-23.9
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	936	1,049	844	1,079	5,798	437.3
Imports	82	266	223	592	194	-67.3
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	3,018	6,395	2,821	2,758	4,495	63.0
Imports	447	156	116	44	([2])	-99.2
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	1,624	5,167	6,229	924	1,473	59.3
Imports	-	65	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	22,612	45,662	45,687	33,847	57,913	71.1
Imports	26,552	29,631	25,750	10,287	24,377	137.0
GSP Imports	12,440	16,138	9,192	95	10,701	([1])

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Namibia: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	4,883	920	74	67	2,414	([1])
Imports	11,569	31,821	32,167	18,406	18,883	2.6
GSP Imports	292	2,145	764	341	1	-99.7
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	154	350	413	946	1,481	56.6
Imports	19	5	204	197	404	105.3
GSP Imports	-	-	-	([2])	([2])	-7.1
Electronic products:						
Exports	2,447	2,017	7,852	5,944	3,014	-49.3
Imports	32	14	415	200	6	-97.0
GSP Imports	-	1	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	24	60	-	32	120	268.2
Imports	12,724	26,211	9,749	-	13,432	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	1	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	68	12	47	48	420	765.7
Imports	38	57	99	173	186	7.3
GSP Imports	29	52	61	76	134	78.0
Machinery:						
Exports	835	4,707	2,391	1,540	1,062	-31.0
Imports	12	9	4	94	220	135.6
GSP Imports	-	-	4	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	238	52	100	141	259	83.6
Imports	305	1,514	7,290	9,638	6,968	-27.7
GSP Imports	100	644	5,684	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	198	246	97	180	725	303.8
Imports	590	40	144	57	105	83.5
GSP Imports	30	-	-	2	18	746.7
Special provisions:						
Exports	4,133	3,496	10,021	3,417	10,882	218.4
Imports	1,634	2,638	1,579	1,173	1,795	53.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	100	71	211	201	77	-61.8
Imports	20	28	24	40	192	384.5
GSP Imports	-	1	-	8	-	-100.0
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	8,799	13,126	28,650	182,305	57,993	-68.2
Imports	-	-	-	7	2	-70.9
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	21,879	25,058	49,857	194,822	78,448	-59.7
Imports	26,944	62,338	51,676	29,984	42,191	40.7
GSP Imports	451	2,843	6,513	427	154	-63.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*
Niger: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	1,144	2,048	1,967	432	2,357	445.1
Imports	116	269	102	152	146	-4.1
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	1,015	1,230	1,993	1,896	2,806	48.0
Imports	66	453	335	121	56	-53.3
GSP Imports	-	3	22	-	16	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	1,470	1,853	1,468	2,938	14,037	377.8
Imports	72	27	136	318	139	-56.2
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	14	20	78	-	-	-
Imports	-	5,897	39	2,455	4,770	94.3
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	125	199	-	3	5	55.6
Imports	-	-	-	1	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	300	116	25	228	1,252	449.2
Imports	4	5	12	14	51	278.9
GSP Imports	-	-	8	11	-	-100.0
Machinery:						
Exports	542	173	461	1,755	5,527	214.9
Imports	217	147	267	599	810	35.2
GSP Imports	49	-	-	254	-	-100.0
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	28	566	170	195	490	151.6
Imports	7	24	102	4	578	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	78	4	-	-100.0
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	265	62	81	773	584	-24.4
Imports	62	78	75	199	24	-88.1
GSP Imports	25	10	6	11	-	-100.0
Special provisions:						
Exports	1,110	985	1,328	938	2,459	162.1
Imports	61	456	571	813	344	-57.7
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	19,647	15,426	9,484	8,172	4,287	-47.5
Imports	161	99	91	128	42	-67.3
GSP Imports	([2])	([2])	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	1,182	2,212	840	1,065	1,865	75.2
Imports	7	57	-	33	12	-64.1
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	26,843	24,889	17,895	18,394	35,671	93.9
Imports	773	7,513	1,731	4,837	6,972	44.1
GSP Imports	74	13	114	280	16	-94.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Nigeria: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	177,146	114,406	149,995	172,699	178,734	3.5
Imports	12,010	13,751	10,471	8,277	5,227	-36.9
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	58	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	60,011	83,319	73,129	43,156	55,631	28.9
Imports	217,405	400,956	367,061	429,134	943,895	120.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	37,376	37,862	55,349	52,308	42,054	-19.6
Imports	72	121	16	97	92	-4.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	22,948	46,798	35,735	26,321	16,568	-37.1
Imports	5,639,117	5,573,407	4,212,685	3,720,249	8,706,166	134.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	446	555	560	738	728	-1.4
Imports	([2])	-	-	57	106	85.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	8,209	8,567	8,588	8,493	14,667	72.7
Imports	618	708	1,108	1,138	875	-23.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	10	-
Machinery:						
Exports	77,707	84,627	156,499	72,932	122,815	68.4
Imports	7	-	425	2,693	55	-98.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	66,953	37,133	53,575	19,272	25,355	31.6
Imports	1,393	1,368	1,399	972	16,187	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	1,779	1,921	8,207	9,969	3,590	-64.0
Imports	1,290	2,686	3,867	4,710	2,969	-37.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	3	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	8,858	8,036	10,571	10,061	14,432	43.4
Imports	3,224	5,116	2,778	4,194	3,961	-5.6
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	9,069	10,276	12,704	12,817	8,384	-34.6
Imports	1,591	2,088	3,801	801	572	-28.6
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	325,795	377,448	249,213	195,396	229,643	17.5
Imports	64	-	9	-	23	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	796,297	810,947	814,126	624,161	712,600	14.2
Imports	5,876,792	6,000,201	4,603,620	4,172,322	9,680,128	132.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	71	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Republic of the Congo (ROC): U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	6,829	5,215	7,801	9,487	16,369	72.5
Imports	2,545	6,723	1,403	4,423	3,053	-31.0
GSP Imports	2,476	6,490	-	3,083	2,456	-20.3
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	2,872	4,405	1,972	1,345	6,365	373.1
Imports	6,234	10,102	8,380	16,847	29,720	76.4
GSP Imports	-	-	31	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	4,732	6,022	3,830	3,446	7,497	117.5
Imports	44	34	34	3	419	([1])
GSP Imports	-	1	-	3	-	-100.0
Energy-related products:						
Exports	526	3,115	761	59	348	486.9
Imports	269,754	424,628	288,967	367,338	445,822	21.4
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	411	505	578	129	349	169.4
Imports	-	-	-	-	2	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	95	81	70	95	6,078	([1])
Imports	4,515	3,238	4,351	2,063	1,227	-40.5
GSP Imports	-	-	24	21	27	32.1
Machinery:						
Exports	11,575	12,379	15,608	7,538	8,401	11.4
Imports	3	14	1	4	76	([1])
GSP Imports	2	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	6,054	10,710	5,574	836	4,182	400.2
Imports	19,123	14,944	6,830	16,057	24,840	54.7
GSP Imports	-	3	37	3,160	1,847	-41.6
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	52	107	31	104	342	228.3
Imports	14	686	4,072	2,124	1,994	-6.1
GSP Imports	-	14	156	51	50	-2.0
Special provisions:						
Exports	1,898	2,644	2,814	3,612	2,655	-26.5
Imports	494	381	684	1,642	780	-52.5
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	89	6,494	8,294	5,778	4,949	-14.4
Imports	-	1	2	14	2	-83.4
GSP Imports	-	-	-	1	-	-100.0
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	26,700	23,578	43,984	14,393	23,666	64.4
Imports	-	12	-	4	9	129.2
GSP Imports	-	12	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	61,833	75,256	91,317	46,824	81,200	73.4
Imports	302,725	460,762	314,725	410,518	507,943	23.7
GSP Imports	2,477	6,520	248	6,319	4,380	-30.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Rwanda: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	33,443	26,595	9,850	17,796	10,186	-42.8
Imports	7,234	2,540	1,915	2,007	2,301	14.7
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	222	353	315	82	128	55.7
Imports	-	-	([2])	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	1,406	1,729	1,028	19,550	2,537	-87.0
Imports	40	76	14	39	150	283.8
GSP Imports	-	8	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	20	-	4	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	30	1,541	9,333	8,111	3,917	-51.7
Imports	-	3	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	3	-	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	163	328	27	135	280	108.0
Imports	-	8	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	3	11	28	116	82	-29.3
Imports	1,377	1,254	1,910	1,422	2,552	79.5
GSP Imports	-	100	302	154	324	111.2
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	21	92	-	14	17	20.2
Imports	7	-	8	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	704	2,916	638	1,538	554	-64.0
Imports	91	13	183	201	36	-82.2
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	467	1,122	351	116	201	73.6
Imports	-	-	-	17	23	34.2
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	14	284	178	32	1,020	([1])
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	36,494	34,971	21,754	47,490	18,922	-60.2
Imports	8,748	3,895	4,031	3,686	5,061	37.3
GSP Imports	-	111	302	154	324	111.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Sao Tome and Principe: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
			1,000 dollars			*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	-	69	-	12	28	136.8
Imports	-	-	2	-	21	-
GSP Imports	-	-	2	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	7	25	14	73	65	-11.1
Imports	117	-	-	59	10	-83.1
GSP Imports	117	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	72	230	67	33	106	222.7
Imports	-	36	7	142	116	-18.3
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	8	20	-	16	-
Imports	-	-	-	1,616	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	116	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	([2])	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	-	-	-	319	63	-80.2
Imports	-	-	50	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	-	-	22	4	137	([1])
Imports	75	9	56	758	245	-67.7
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	44	1,294	49	-	91	-
Imports	5	4	-	33	46	41.2
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	5	-	84	-	123	-
Imports	2	2	-	7	5	-22.1
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	7	59	31	17	34	97.4
Imports	248	53	567	49	59	18.7
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	-	58	230	-	108	-
Imports	([2])	115	-	23	3	-87.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	87	11,083	8,863	52	190	266.8
Imports	3	2	-	6	9	48.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	221	12,942	9,380	510	962	88.5
Imports	449	221	682	2,693	513	-80.9
GSP Imports	117	-	2	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Senegal: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	13,172	12,320	21,998	14,388	16,895	17.4
Imports	986	855	904	994	1,015	2.0
GSP Imports	785	793	812	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	11,663	11,575	11,055	6,617	15,773	138.4
Imports	250	2,159	779	2,040	767	-62.4
GSP Imports	-	534	740	699	691	-1.2
Electronic products:						
Exports	3,944	2,587	5,994	16,173	9,289	-42.6
Imports	502	846	535	1,453	204	-86.0
GSP Imports	214	27	4	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	220	123	70	171	185	8.3
Imports	-	-	-	7,263	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	3	14	31	62	97	55.8
Imports	1	-	8	8	2	-71.6
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	839	2,134	903	175	498	184.8
Imports	78	72	96	171	227	33.1
GSP Imports	14	33	17	16	38	135.9
Machinery:						
Exports	5,443	3,719	3,888	8,377	6,792	-18.9
Imports	60	219	50	17	14	-15.3
GSP Imports	-	7	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	197	495	519	140	1,976	([1])
Imports	8	122	210	156	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	2	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	236	195	336	711	363	-49.0
Imports	878	807	964	1,337	1,138	-14.9
GSP Imports	337	392	753	24	41	73.2
Special provisions:						
Exports	2,236	2,058	2,223	2,311	2,653	14.8
Imports	1,696	722	971	3,863	539	-86.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	4,688	2,850	2,667	3,570	4,102	14.9
Imports	1,016	817	620	171	299	75.2
GSP Imports	3	-	45	1	11	([1])
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	12,714	13,274	9,233	10,112	21,560	113.2
Imports	18	8	44	-	26	-
GSP Imports	-	-	41	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	55,356	51,343	58,917	62,808	80,183	27.7
Imports	5,494	6,627	5,181	17,473	4,231	-75.8
GSP Imports	1,353	1,789	2,412	740	781	5.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Seychelles: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	811	718	90	346	363	4.9
Imports	162	445	241	96	1,035	983.1
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	425	329	1,099	953	656	-31.2
Imports	-	42	136	-	1	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	2,665	1,222	2,372	2,077	3,490	68.0
Imports	232	815	265	3,277	5,172	57.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	2,497	4,662	86.7
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	-	3	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	67	24	71	29	326	([1])
Imports	238	351	6	166	10	-94.1
GSP Imports	-	-	-	93	-	-100.0
Machinery:						
Exports	806	1,897	3,058	1,057	535	-49.4
Imports	17	7	4	46	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	137	135	643	1,523	391	-74.3
Imports	70	3	2	38	291	673.5
GSP Imports	64	-	-	10	-	-100.0
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	195	179	176	854	32	-96.3
Imports	8	25	22	81	34	-57.7
GSP Imports	8	21	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	239	196	297	283	278	-1.8
Imports	2,064	493	1,350	454	1,366	200.9
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	73	105	779	145	711	391.6
Imports	-	4	159	1,041	156	-85.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	97,804	1,205	810	280	188	-32.9
Imports	35	153	-	-	32	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	103,221	6,010	9,397	7,547	6,971	-7.6
Imports	2,826	2,339	2,184	5,197	8,097	55.8
GSP Imports	71	21	-	2,600	4,662	79.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*
Sierra Leone: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
			1,000 dollars			*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	15,627	9,425	15,726	4,720	5,527	17.1
Imports	1,126	207	257	153	291	90.8
GSP Imports	38	-	16	-	10	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	1,271	1,022	721	491	787	60.2
Imports	504	373	567	82	262	220.1
GSP Imports	501	363	517	3	60	([1])
Electronic products:						
Exports	1,394	716	844	1,573	2,422	54.0
Imports	106	257	131	151	45	-70.1
GSP Imports	-	-	-	4	-	-100.0
Energy-related products:						
Exports	31	-	20	117	41	-65.3
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	161	63	12	-	49	-
Imports	-	2	3	1,776	134	-92.5
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	119	68	334	99	153	54.5
Imports	59	170	-	17	25	52.4
GSP Imports	-	17	-	-	25	-
Machinery:						
Exports	945	378	455	302	860	185.1
Imports	328	34	75	81	80	-2.0
GSP Imports	1	14	-	-	29	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	403	45	127	149	536	260.9
Imports	20,075	16,979	10,454	7,529	2,044	-72.9
GSP Imports	-	218	68	-	119	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	120	27	101	88	389	343.0
Imports	93	132	276	213	512	139.9
GSP Imports	83	31	209	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	1,301	936	1,370	3,141	3,282	4.5
Imports	12	20	154	33	23	-31.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	5,252	2,725	2,834	1,971	1,256	-36.3
Imports	40	163	353	193	335	73.5
GSP Imports	-	-	20	25	-	-100.0
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	1,707	300	898	336	2,489	641.5
Imports	31	30	5	107	55	-48.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	28,332	15,706	23,441	12,985	17,791	37.0
Imports	22,372	18,367	12,274	10,335	3,806	-63.2
GSP Imports	623	643	831	31	245	679.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Somalia: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	2,871	599	1,723	1,936	1,776	-8.2
Imports	82	73	388	67	14	-78.9
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	18	36	16	68	100	46.5
Imports	2	17	-	35	56	59.1
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	12	406	250	132	2,137	([1])
Imports	23	18	36	36	6	-83.2
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	6	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	59	-	-	5	-
GSP Imports	-	28	-	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	98	758	66	276	126	-54.1
Imports	-	46	100	-	7	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	-	13	-	138	-	-100.0
Imports	-	5	12	-	324	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	324	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	373	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	15	69	16	26	20	-24.3
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	69	32	48	31	201	552.7
Imports	17	-	118	-	2	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	779	905	177	228	4	-98.5
Imports	-	-	35	28	9	-66.4
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	-	7	295	5	517	([1])
Imports	5	25	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	4,220	2,756	2,574	2,813	4,862	72.8
Imports	150	311	704	192	443	130.8
GSP Imports	-	28	-	-	324	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

South Africa: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	307,772	229,439	211,298	186,131	132,718	-28.7
Imports	153,358	149,808	158,146	161,980	199,584	23.2
GSP Imports	49,603	28,754	44,153	29,006	41,229	42.1
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	421,036	436,998	427,924	401,563	481,668	19.9
Imports	148,424	183,136	217,019	225,449	283,500	25.7
GSP Imports	81,556	113,340	129,428	97,971	118,967	21.4
Electronic products:						
Exports	507,362	530,361	608,668	493,610	455,847	-7.7
Imports	14,920	12,941	18,091	29,780	30,995	4.1
GSP Imports	5,307	7,931	8,800	17,021	13,499	-20.7
Energy-related products:						
Exports	182,461	144,950	152,811	94,429	107,317	13.6
Imports	40,121	43,860	67,444	9,678	62,926	550.2
GSP Imports	-	-	1,203	291	-	-100.0
Footwear:						
Exports	4,877	8,704	8,394	10,069	7,674	-23.8
Imports	263	241	215	91	59	-35.3
GSP Imports	([2])	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	159,385	157,767	138,969	102,848	98,146	-4.6
Imports	70,204	52,782	50,147	52,158	66,461	27.4
GSP Imports	4,538	3,985	4,825	8,889	8,789	-1.1
Machinery:						
Exports	477,781	432,533	373,001	257,676	251,668	-2.3
Imports	74,642	65,243	75,783	121,580	174,385	43.4
GSP Imports	57,962	53,825	65,489	15,168	31,500	107.7
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	143,268	122,695	97,352	109,057	118,611	8.8
Imports	1,588,374	1,705,875	2,147,467	2,109,370	2,841,397	34.7
GSP Imports	179,125	187,394	220,533	199,174	268,102	34.6
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	45,736	52,082	65,621	44,692	53,895	20.6
Imports	19,071	17,720	23,259	36,929	48,939	32.5
GSP Imports	13,357	12,733	17,210	7,862	22,037	180.3
Special provisions:						
Exports	148,991	144,885	152,284	124,521	124,335	-0.2
Imports	60,198	82,047	81,467	173,250	137,904	-20.4
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	49,187	46,119	35,502	32,680	37,633	15.2
Imports	87,474	103,976	110,463	126,978	175,579	38.3
GSP Imports	1,118	1,853	1,741	1,737	2,242	29.1
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	608,663	619,861	1,222,769	536,721	960,035	78.9
Imports	63,389	77,832	103,823	145,526	181,929	25.0
GSP Imports	36,826	39,998	58,332	72,265	76,812	6.3
All sectors:						
Exports	3,056,519	2,926,396	3,494,594	2,393,998	2,829,546	18.2
Imports	2,320,439	2,495,463	3,053,323	3,192,768	4,203,657	31.7
GSP Imports	429,392	449,813	551,715	449,384	583,176	29.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Sudan: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	15,923	11,045	6,462	8,399	16,869	100.8
Imports	18,274	10,830	3,082	0	1,688	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	566	837	11	-	-	-
Imports	70	57	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	10,665	5,376	65	51	-	100.0
Imports	-	19	-	26	4	84.2
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	198	335	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	156	320	65	56	-	100.0
Imports	13	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery:						
Exports	6,658	8,315	-	58	4	92.5
Imports	102	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	1,628	2,520	44	27	-	100.0
Imports	-	2	8	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	1,304	1,038	3	-	-	-
Imports	15	-	-	21	116	439.6
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	363	369	120	211	9	95.7
Imports	161	1,161	-	10	-	100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	728	922	21	-	-	
Imports	2	40	-	-	([2])	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	12,115	6,077	-	19	-	100.0
Imports	17	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	50,304	37,155	6,790	8,821	16,882	91.4
Imports	18,654	12,109	3,090	57	1,808	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*
Swaziland: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	10	795	1,517	749	73	-90.3
Imports	8,297	22,495	3,116	8,297	12,539	51.1
GSP Imports	7,844	21,812	2,711	7,744	11,935	54.1
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	1,282	1,181	3,309	881	807	-8.5
Imports	1,220	617	776	1,452	1,866	28.5
GSP Imports	665	571	669	2	22	857.5
Electronic products:						
Exports	553	736	2,474	640	2,312	261.1
Imports	54	181	570	157	152	-3.3
GSP Imports	-	-	-	28	-	-100.0
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	7	66	-	-	5	-
Imports	-	7	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	29	31	209	155	321	107.8
Imports	3,065	1,827	2,094	2,122	3,015	42.1
GSP Imports	52	106	39	70	-	-100.0
Machinery:						
Exports	230	746	166	366	2,542	593.7
Imports	116	141	642	539	61	-88.8
GSP Imports	5	-	48	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	38	12	9	50	43	-14.7
Imports	242	188	160	147	207	41.1
GSP Imports	123	177	148	120	-	-100.0
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	5	-	8	51	44	-14.7
Imports	5,259	2,862	554	1,429	2,482	73.7
GSP Imports	5,129	2,624	553	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	105	212	199	192	194	1.2
Imports	198	289	452	264	355	34.6
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	24	17	39	204	160	-21.3
Imports	11,464	15,126	16,303	23,318	31,898	36.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	30	386	256	459	1,240	170.4
Imports	-	242	305	124	3	-97.6
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	2,314	4,182	8,186	3,748	7,741	106.5
Imports	29,916	43,975	24,973	37,849	52,577	38.9
GSP Imports	13,817	25,290	4,169	7,964	11,957	50.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Tanzania: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	4,814	13,229	7,728	16,548	3,704	-77.6
Imports	5,924	9,302	10,730	17,165	13,739	-20.0
GSP Imports	209	1,027	185	1,026	1,134	10.5
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	2,359	3,271	1,772	2,539	2,269	-10.6
Imports	387	672	496	341	554	62.7
GSP Imports	([2])	32	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	10,737	11,290	12,579	11,529	5,270	-54.3
Imports	2	27	23	4	51	([1])
GSP Imports	-	6	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	304	115	43	92	79	-13.8
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	1,805	582	1,319	1,377	1,106	-19.7
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	1,135	804	2,466	1,095	875	-20.1
Imports	565	586	500	190	561	194.5
GSP Imports	166	102	142	75	200	167.1
Machinery:						
Exports	6,108	7,162	8,476	3,877	4,169	7.5
Imports	-	-	-	-	30	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	641	1,634	1,449	1,253	1,047	-16.4
Imports	3,126	4,182	6,801	9,771	14,586	49.3
GSP Imports	1,429	2,458	4,565	2,007	13	-99.3
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	423	919	838	296	1,830	518.1
Imports	2,843	4,388	3,842	3,384	2,927	-13.5
GSP Imports	3	18	35	-	25	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	2,273	4,800	2,333	4,502	2,989	-33.6
Imports	563	701	940	981	2,596	164.7
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	12,616	11,333	9,187	8,262	10,881	31.7
Imports	5,038	7,077	8,236	2,658	242	-90.9
GSP Imports	([2])	1	8	6	19	196.6
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	6,587	8,330	18,430	9,312	10,329	10.9
Imports	-	-	-	-	3	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	49,803	63,468	66,619	60,682	44,548	-26.6
Imports	18,447	26,935	31,568	34,495	35,288	2.3
GSP Imports	1,809	3,644	4,936	3,114	1,392	-55.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Togo: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	4,635	12,396	314	3,020	380	-87.4
Imports	1,380	813	1,141	2,081	1,259	-39.5
GSP Imports	184	39	155	1,442	233	-83.8
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	845	759	1,780	1,040	507	-51.2
Imports	1,533	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	3,412	1,105	5,812	12,563	1,252	-90.0
Imports	-	21	-	120	14	-88.5
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	9	-	49	21	33	57.7
Imports	970	4,034	-	-	3,118	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	3,118	-
Footwear:						
Exports	1,833	2,229	606	275	596	117.1
Imports	-	2	-	1	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	17	154	177	36	269	656.4
Imports	12	6	7	3	14	373.0
GSP Imports	3	4	7	3	-	-100.0
Machinery:						
Exports	1,130	806	2,370	2,687	1,341	-50.1
Imports	-	-	-	-	10	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	14	28	21	131	619	372.8
Imports	-	3	3	2	5	123.5
GSP Imports	-	3	3	-	2	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	107	152	254	228	96	-58.1
Imports	66	140	309	378	247	-34.7
GSP Imports	3	3	118	-	-	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	599	563	671	746	924	23.8
Imports	131	341	298	543	1,286	136.7
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	3,491	4,070	3,144	3,031	2,098	-30.8
Imports	145	128	190	42	23	-45.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	([2])	3	830.7
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	3,831	2,882	10,114	1,842	2,367	28.5
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	19,923	25,142	25,310	25,620	10,480	-59.1
Imports	4,235	5,488	1,950	3,170	5,975	88.5
GSP Imports	191	49	285	1,445	3,355	132.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*

Uganda: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					Percent
Agricultural products:						
Exports	3,820	16,664	11,404	6,901	6,214	-10.0
Imports	15,656	37,184	12,687	19,225	21,124	9.9
GSP Imports	-	481	51	26	-	-100.0
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	2,793	2,475	1,183	2,281	1,942	-14.8
Imports	8	26	251	47	133	184.5
GSP Imports	-	26	21	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	3,803	4,364	5,283	6,330	6,953	9.8
Imports	2	9	10	8	292	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	2	3	-	-100.0
Energy-related products:						
Exports	-	-	27	20	43	117.8
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	76	-	12	-	4	-
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	344	156	115	671	316	-52.9
Imports	14	15	25	10	14	39.0
GSP Imports	8	11	25	10	14	39.0
Machinery:						
Exports	1,981	4,933	2,722	1,639	2,421	47.7
Imports	-	-	66	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	102	635	450	50	3,733	7407.4
Imports	48	-	572	742	1,415	90.8
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	59	-
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	299	346	368	70	260	274.3
Imports	24	14	32	45	23	-47.7
GSP Imports	5	11	6	6	2	-61.5
Special provisions:						
Exports	688	2,277	1,976	1,172	1,386	18.3
Imports	139	454	1,501	180	6,046	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	1,560	2,178	2,159	2,466	2,419	-1.9
Imports	19	-	11	-	16	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	4	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	1,006	1,094	1,986	2,919	1,075	-63.2
Imports	-	10	-	-	2	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	16,471	35,122	27,685	24,518	26,766	9.2
Imports	15,909	37,713	15,154	20,256	29,064	43.5
GSP Imports	13	529	105	45	78	74.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*
Zambia: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
	1,000 dollars					*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	203	260	1,227	500	485	-3.1
Imports	578	378	1,301	2,004	1,385	-30.9
GSP Imports	80	118	276	134	229	71.2
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	2,129	2,981	1,021	961	2,913	203.0
Imports	642	471	5	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	5	-	-	-
Electronic products:						
Exports	6,126	6,375	4,154	3,397	4,310	26.9
Imports	11	-	12	-	3	-
GSP Imports	-	-	6	-	-	-
Energy-related products:						
Exports	28	876	117	11	67	507.2
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	100	194	50	106	53	-49.4
Imports	-	-	-	-	2	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	6,539	819	2,623	3,266	400	-87.8
Imports	48	56	129	1,231	852	-30.8
GSP Imports	22	24	104	2	132	([1])
Machinery:						
Exports	3,883	4,361	2,386	2,159	1,682	-22.1
Imports	10	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	1,146	823	112	132	427	223.7
Imports	61,250	54,682	45,340	33,955	14,031	-58.7
GSP Imports	127	108	3	185	98	-47.0
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	118	491	212	233	57	-75.5
Imports	120	86	43	93	97	4.5
GSP Imports	15	-	13	-	7	-
Special provisions:						
Exports	5,387	3,231	1,794	3,016	3,146	4.3
Imports	705	113	337	566	1,099	94.2
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	3,384	2,740	2,123	933	929	-0.5
Imports	456	117	2	8	258	([1])
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	16,250	5,494	5,617	4,985	4,301	-13.7
Imports	5	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	45,294	28,645	21,435	19,700	18,770	-4.7
Imports	63,824	55,904	47,170	37,857	17,727	-53.2
GSP Imports	243	251	408	321	466	45.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*
Zimbabwe: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports, by major commodity sectors, 1996-2000

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1999-2000
			1,000 dollars			*Percent*
Agricultural products:						
Exports	555	752	4,172	8,893	3,813	-57.1
Imports	39,344	36,013	19,702	37,179	21,376	-42.5
GSP Imports	16,748	9,464	7,393	10,535	14,076	33.6
Chemicals and related products:						
Exports	13,195	12,689	8,919	4,889	4,751	-2.8
Imports	62	157	8	609	1,476	142.4
GSP Imports	14	75	5	11	70	522.4
Electronic products:						
Exports	11,447	17,066	9,724	9,861	10,877	10.3
Imports	95	23	364	7	13	86.6
GSP Imports	-	-	23	5	-	-100.0
Energy-related products:						
Exports	156	306	68	47	9	-81.9
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear:						
Exports	-	8	-	13	-	-100.0
Imports	1	34	86	66	104	57.9
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest products:						
Exports	1,116	1,801	992	1,294	1,465	13.3
Imports	5,426	8,102	4,896	4,192	3,213	-23.3
GSP Imports	3,171	5,515	3,245	2,442	2,362	-3.3
Machinery:						
Exports	19,201	18,345	23,644	10,858	6,822	-37.2
Imports	284	7	39	-	46	-
GSP Imports	3	4	4	-	34	-
Minerals and metals:						
Exports	1,058	1,728	1,081	551	538	-2.5
Imports	62,344	51,888	49,137	49,549	51,971	4.9
GSP Imports	45,820	39,204	38,182	41,088	35,034	-14.7
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
Exports	551	773	1,083	208	300	44.3
Imports	8,103	26,964	34,193	22,826	13,938	-38.9
GSP Imports	6,764	25,496	32,651	21,185	9,665	-54.4
Special provisions:						
Exports	2,428	3,622	2,304	1,702	1,897	11.5
Imports	2,408	1,209	2,172	1,913	1,034	-46.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles and apparel:						
Exports	2,782	3,158	1,719	2,121	1,695	-20.1
Imports	5,523	9,844	12,589	18,727	19,872	6.1
GSP Imports	16	13	26	2	10	421.6
Transportation equipment:						
Exports	36,515	18,627	30,158	17,088	20,607	20.6
Imports	399	206	9	5	-	-100.0
GSP Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sectors:						
Exports	89,005	78,876	83,865	57,525	52,773	-8.3
Imports	123,988	134,447	123,198	135,073	113,043	-16.3
GSP Imports	72,535	79,770	81,529	75,268	61,251	-18.6

[1] Greater than 1,000 percent.
[2] Less than $500.
[3] Less than 0.5 percent.
Note—Because of rounding, figures may not add to total shown.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B-3
South Africa: Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1996 and 2000

Sector	1996	2000	Change, 2000 from 1996	
			Absolute	Percent
U.S. imports:				
Transportation equipment	$63,388,904	$181,928,643	$118,539,739	187
Miscellaneous manufactures	19,071,254	48,939,224	29,867,970	157
Machinery	74,642,196	174,384,965	99,742,769	134
Special provisions	60,198,410	137,903,813	77,705,403	129
Electronic products	14,920,058	30,994,638	16,074,580	108
Textiles and apparel	87,473,868	175,578,609	88,104,741	101
Chemicals and related products	148,424,026	283,500,210	135,076,184	91
Minerals and metals	1,588,374,246	2,841,397,386	1,253,023,140	79
Energy-related products	40,121,121	62,925,983	22,804,862	57
Agricultural products	153,358,285	199,583,757	46,225,472	30
Forest products	70,203,561	66,460,537	-3,743,024	-5
Footwear	262,621	58,797	-203,824	-78
Total	$2,320,438,550	$4,203,656,562	$1,883,218,012	81
U.S. exports:				
Transportation equipment	$608,663,281	$960,034,733	$351,371,452	58
Footwear	4,877,366	7,673,994	2,796,628	57
Miscellaneous manufactures	45,736,130	53,894,526	8,158,396	18
Chemicals and related products	421,036,480	481,668,241	60,631,761	14
Electronic products	507,362,115	455,847,059	-51,515,056	-10
Special provisions	148,991,108	124,334,789	-24,656,319	-17
Minerals and metals	143,267,717	118,611,060	-24,656,657	-17
Textiles and apparel	49,187,045	37,633,227	-11,553,818	-23
Forest products	159,384,575	98,145,806	-61,238,769	-38
Energy-related products	182,460,675	107,316,548	-75,144,127	-41
Machinery	477,780,787	251,668,081	-226,112,706	-47
Agricultural products	307,772,128	132,717,552	-175,054,576	-57
Total	$3,056,519,407	$2,829,545,616	$-226,973,791	-7
Total trade:				
Minerals and metals	$1,731,641,963	$2,960,008,446	$1,228,366,483	71
Transportation equipment	672,052,185	1,141,963,376	469,911,191	70
Miscellaneous manufactures	64,807,384	102,833,750	38,026,366	59
Textiles and apparel	136,660,913	213,211,836	76,550,923	56
Footwear	5,139,987	7,732,791	2,592,804	50
Chemicals and related products	569,460,506	765,168,451	195,707,945	34
Special provisions	209,189,518	262,238,602	53,049,084	25
Electronic products	522,282,173	486,841,697	-35,440,476	-7
Machinery	552,422,983	426,053,046	-126,369,937	-23
Energy-related products	222,581,796	170,242,531	-52,339,265	-24
Agricultural products	461,130,413	332,301,309	-128,829,104	-28
Forest products	229,588,136	164,606,343	-64,981,793	-28
Total	$5,376,957,957	$7,033,202,178	$1,656,244,221	31

Table B-3—*Continued* (2)
Nigeria: Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1996 and 2000

Sector	1996	2000	Change, 2000 from 1996 Absolute	Percent
U.S. imports:				
Footwear	$334	$105,802	$105,468	31577
Minerals and metals	1,393,351	16,187,322	14,793,971	1062
Machinery	7,147	54,628	47,481	664
Chemicals and related products	217,404,958	943,894,530	726,489,572	334
Miscellaneous manufactures	1,289,590	2,969,247	1,679,657	130
Energy-related products	5,639,117,373	8,706,165,876	3,067,048,503	54
Forest products	618,180	875,431	257,251	42
Electronic products	71,548	92,176	20,628	29
Special provisions	3,223,918	3,960,547	736,629	23
Agricultural products	12,010,388	5,227,231	-6,783,157	-56
Textiles and apparel	1,591,417	572,026	-1,019,391	-64
Transportation equipment	64,013	22,820	-41,193	-64
Total	$5,876,792,217	$9,680,127,636	$3,803,335,419	65
U.S. exports:				
Miscellaneous manufactures	$1,779,139	$3,589,872	$1,810,733	102
Forest products	8,208,949	14,666,790	6,457,841	79
Footwear	445,526	727,967	282,441	63
Special provisions	8,857,742	14,432,222	5,574,480	63
Machinery	77,706,533	122,814,779	45,108,246	58
Electronic products	37,376,053	42,053,955	4,677,903	13
Agricultural products	177,146,326	178,734,076	1,587,750	1
Chemicals and related products	60,011,294	55,631,307	-4,379,987	-7
Textiles and apparel	9,068,803	8,383,678	-685,125	-8
Energy-related products	22,948,404	16,567,942	-6,380,462	-28
Transportation equipment	325,795,245	229,642,554	-96,152,691	-30
Minerals and metals	66,952,782	25,354,802	-41,597,980	-62
Total	$796,296,795	$712,599,944	$-83,696,851	-11
Total trade:				
Chemicals and related products	$277,416,252	$999,525,837	$722,109,585	260
Miscellaneous manufactures	3,068,729	6,559,119	3,490,390	114
Footwear	445,860	833,769	387,909	87
Forest products	8,827,129	15,542,221	6,715,092	76
Machinery	77,713,680	122,869,407	45,155,727	58
Energy-related products	5,662,065,777	8,722,733,818	3,060,668,041	54
Special provisions	12,081,660	18,392,769	6,311,109	52
Electronic products	37,447,601	42,146,131	4,698,531	13
Agricultural products	189,156,714	183,961,307	-5,195,407	-3
Textiles and apparel	10,660,220	8,955,704	-1,704,516	-16
Transportation equipment	325,859,258	229,665,374	-96,193,884	-30
Minerals and metals	68,346,133	41,542,124	-26,804,009	-39
Total	$6,673,089,012	$10,392,727,580	$3,719,638,568	56

Table B-3—*Continued*
Angola: Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1996 and 2000

Sector	1996	2000	Change, 2000 from 1996 Absolute	Percent
U.S. imports:				
Electronic products	$4,000	$109,267	$105,267	2632
Transportation equipment	2,000	32,000	30,000	1500
Minerals and metals	1,066,449	6,929,177	5,862,728	550
Miscellaneous manufactures	11,800	58,000	46,200	392
Energy-related products	2,610,571,790	3,321,320,453	710,748,663	27
Special provisions	8,130,375	4,489,015	-3,641,360	-45
Chemicals and related products	72,780,495	10,430,973	-62,349,522	-86
Machinery	-	6,204	6,204	-
Textiles and apparel	-	-	-	-
Forest products	-	-	-	-
Footwear	-	-	-	-
Agricultural products	-	-	-	-
Total	$2,692,566,909	$3,343,375,089	$650,808,180	24
U.S. exports:				
Agricultural products	$28,213,249	$54,767,434	$26,554,185	94
Electronic products	20,924,898	27,177,342	6,252,444	30
Special provisions	5,824,437	6,079,299	254,862	4
Machinery	32,272,714	33,018,616	745,902	2
Energy-related products	1,475,430	1,126,363	-349,067	-24
Forest products	2,586,956	1,873,327	-713,629	-28
Footwear	518,691	336,293	-182,398	-35
Transportation equipment	128,426,684	78,575,955	-49,850,729	-39
Textiles and apparel	7,813,230	4,181,834	-3,631,396	-46
Minerals and metals	23,392,336	11,264,690	-12,127,646	-52
Miscellaneous manufactures	1,481,024	689,740	-791,284	-53
Chemicals and related products	12,548,295	5,823,388	-6,724,907	-54
Total	$265,477,944	$224,914,281	$-40,563,663	-15
Total trade:				
Agricultural products	$28,213,249	$54,767,434	$26,554,185	94
Electronic products	20,928,898	27,286,609	6,357,711	30
Energy-related products	2,612,047,220	3,322,446,816	710,399,596	27
Machinery	32,272,714	33,024,820	752,106	2
Special provisions	13,954,812	10,568,314	-3,386,498	-24
Minerals and metals	24,458,785	18,193,867	-6,264,918	-26
Forest products	2,586,956	1,873,327	-713,629	-28
Footwear	518,691	336,293	-182,398	-35
Transportation equipment	128,428,684	78,607,955	-49,820,729	-39
Textiles and apparel	7,813,230	4,181,834	-3,631,396	-46
Miscellaneous manufactures	1,492,824	747,740	-745,084	-50
Chemicals and related products	85,328,790	16,254,361	-69,074,429	-81
Total	$2,958,044,853	$3,568,289,370	$610,244,517	21

Table B-3—*Continued (4)*
Gabon: Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1996 and 2000

Sector	1996	2000	Change, 2000 from 1996 Absolute	Percent
U.S. imports:				
Forest products	$190,335	$6,216,553	$6,026,218	3166
Chemicals and related products	18,259,905	116,916,522	98,656,617	540
Miscellaneous manufactures	359,718	912,241	552,523	154
Energy-related products	1,791,595,367	1,884,421,443	92,826,076	5
Minerals and metals	27,280,170	27,200,047	-80,123	0
Electronic products	71,441	53,092	-18,349	-26
Special provisions	2,960,268	1,789,802	-1,170,466	-40
Agricultural products	1,288,967	346,908	-942,059	-73
Machinery	204,531	49,577	-154,954	-76
Transportation equipment	105,372	13,292	-92,080	-87
Textiles and apparel	14,925	1,614	-13,311	-89
Footwear	-	-	-	-
Total	$1,842,330,999	$2,037,921,091	$195,590,092	11
U.S. exports:				
Footwear	$9,757	$344,959	$335,202	3436
Forest products	109,805	608,578	498,773	454
Agricultural products	1,333,720	4,967,330	3,633,610	272
Minerals and metals	929,356	2,528,722	1,599,366	172
Miscellaneous manufactures	559,641	1,049,095	489,454	87
Energy-related products	934,055	1,282,424	348,369	37
Special provisions	1,131,924	1,522,823	390,899	35
Textiles and apparel	725,563	941,957	216,394	30
Transportation equipment	36,886,220	38,668,837	1,782,617	5
Electronic products	2,635,944	2,669,950	34,006	1
Machinery	7,920,601	6,720,429	-1,200,172	-15
Chemicals and related products	2,464,625	1,964,996	-499,629	-20
Total	$55,641,211	$63,270,100	$7,628,889	14
Total trade:				
Footwear	$9,757	$344,959	$335,202	3436
Forest products	300,140	6,825,131	6,524,991	2174
Chemicals and related products	20,724,530	118,881,518	98,156,988	474
Miscellaneous manufactures	919,359	1,961,336	1,041,977	113
Agricultural products	2,622,687	5,314,238	2,691,551	103
Textiles and apparel	740,488	943,571	203,083	27
Minerals and metals	28,209,526	29,728,769	1,519,243	5
Energy-related products	1,792,529,422	1,885,703,867	93,174,445	5
Transportation equipment	36,991,592	38,682,129	1,690,537	5
Electronic products	2,707,385	2,723,042	15,657	1
Machinery	8,125,132	6,770,006	-1,355,126	-17
Special provisions	4,092,192	3,312,625	-779,567	-19
Total	$1,897,972,210	$2,101,191,191	$203,218,981	11

Table B-3—*Continued (5)*
Republic of Congo Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1996 and 2000

Sector	1996	2000	Change, 2000 from 1996 Absolute	Percent
U.S. imports:				
Miscellaneous manufactures	$13,948	$1,993,680	$1,979,732	14194
Machinery	3,196	76,201	73,005	2284
Electronic products	43,557	419,225	375,668	862
Chemicals and related products	6,234,271	29,720,058	23,485,787	377
Energy-related products	269,753,790	445,821,845	176,068,055	65
Special provisions	494,214	779,774	285,560	58
Minerals and metals	19,122,553	24,839,828	5,717,275	30
Agricultural products	2,544,626	3,052,549	507,923	20
Forest products	4,515,322	1,227,065	-3,288,257	-73
Transportation equipment	-	8,654	8,654	-
Textiles and apparel	-	2,315	2,315	-
Footwear	-	1,667	1,667	-
Total	$302,725,477	$507,942,861	$205,217,384	68
U.S. exports:				
Forest products	$95,393	$6,078,078	$5,982,685	6272
Textiles and apparel	89,104	4,948,781	4,859,677	5454
Miscellaneous manufactures	51,628	342,009	290,381	562
Agricultural products	6,829,061	16,368,895	9,539,834	140
Chemicals and related products	2,871,793	6,364,566	3,492,773	122
Electronic products	4,732,136	7,496,555	2,764,419	58
Special provisions	1,898,155	2,654,879	756,724	40
Transportation equipment	26,699,620	23,666,407	-3,033,213	-11
Footwear	410,501	348,561	-61,940	-15
Machinery	11,574,556	8,400,712	-3,173,844	-27
Minerals and metals	6,054,251	4,182,184	-1,872,067	-31
Energy-related products	526,366	348,147	-178,219	-34
Total	$61,832,564	$81,199,774	$19,367,210	31
Total trade:				
Textiles and apparel	$89,104	$4,951,096	$4,861,992	5457
Miscellaneous manufactures	65,576	2,335,689	2,270,113	3462
Chemicals and related products	9,106,064	36,084,624	26,978,560	296
Agricultural products	9,373,687	19,421,444	10,047,757	107
Electronic products	4,775,693	7,915,780	3,140,087	66
Energy-related products	270,280,156	446,169,992	175,889,836	65
Forest products	4,610,715	7,305,143	2,694,428	58
Special provisions	2,392,369	3,434,653	1,042,284	44
Minerals and metals	25,176,804	29,022,012	3,845,208	15
Transportation equipment	26,699,620	23,675,061	-3,024,559	-11
Footwear	410,501	350,228	-60,273	-15
Machinery	11,577,752	8,476,913	-3,100,839	-27
Total	$364,558,041	$589,142,635	$224,584,594	62

Table B-3—*Continued* (6)
Cote d'Ivoire: Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1996 and 2000

Sector	1996	2000	Change, 2000 from 1996 Absolute	Percent
U.S. imports:				
Machinery	$108,558	$273,065	$164,507	152
Forest products	7,633,656	12,673,384	5,039,728	66
Miscellaneous manufactures	1,310,925	2,044,393	733,468	56
Energy-related products	59,135,890	84,219,834	25,083,944	42
Transportation equipment	18,449	25,700	7,251	39
Agricultural products	290,386,698	259,263,860	-31,122,838	-11
Textiles and apparel	676,764	593,059	-83,705	-12
Special provisions	1,604,464	693,344	-911,120	-57
Chemicals and related products	23,988,640	4,445,522	-19,543,118	-81
Electronic products	12,562,161	2,036,276	-10,525,885	-84
Minerals and metals	6,162,447	733,295	-5,429,152	-88
Footwear	73,709	600	-73,109	-99
Total	$403,662,361	$367,002,332	$-36,660,029	-9
U.S. exports:				
Electronic products	$6,904,252	$10,136,841	$3,232,589	47
Machinery	10,498,839	13,248,422	2,749,583	26
Footwear	160,822	175,314	14,492	9
Transportation equipment	28,182,845	22,445,839	-5,737,006	-20
Forest products	10,737,663	8,277,587	-2,460,076	-23
Special provisions	3,272,243	2,326,129	-946,114	-29
Agricultural products	22,207,770	15,449,956	-6,757,814	-30
Miscellaneous manufactures	916,197	541,184	-375,013	-41
Chemicals and related products	35,801,996	14,160,142	-21,641,854	-60
Minerals and metals	6,526,639	2,047,492	-4,479,147	-69
Textiles and apparel	12,478,077	3,023,441	-9,454,636	-76
Energy-related products	2,640,994	213,270	-2,427,724	-92
Total	$140,328,337	$92,045,617	$-48,282,720	-34
Total trade:				
Energy-related products	$61,776,884	$84,433,104	$22,656,220	37
Machinery	10,607,397	13,521,487	2,914,090	27
Miscellaneous manufactures	2,227,122	2,585,577	358,455	16
Forest products	18,371,319	20,950,971	2,579,652	14
Agricultural products	312,594,468	274,713,816	-37,880,652	-12
Transportation equipment	28,201,294	22,471,539	-5,729,755	-20
Footwear	234,531	175,914	-58,617	-25
Electronic products	19,466,413	12,173,117	-7,293,296	-37
Special provisions	4,876,707	3,019,473	-1,857,234	-38
Chemicals and related products	59,790,636	18,605,664	-41,184,972	-69
Textiles and apparel	13,154,841	3,616,500	-9,538,341	-73
Minerals and metals	12,689,086	2,780,787	-9,908,299	-78
Total	$543,990,698	$459,047,949	$-84,942,749	-16

Table B-3—*Continued (7)*
Ghana: Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1996 and 2000

Sector	1996	2000	Change, 2000 from 1996	
			Absolute	Percent
U.S. imports:				
Energy-related products	$2,695,077	$46,062,557	$43,367,480	1609
Transportation equipment	20,786	162,014	141,228	679
Chemicals and related products	1,553,094	8,458,476	6,905,382	445
Special provisions	966,102	4,266,404	3,300,302	342
Miscellaneous manufactures	356,055	1,267,519	911,464	256
Footwear	596	1,900	1,304	219
Forest products	10,688,561	28,700,228	18,011,667	169
Machinery	26,052	58,437	32,385	124
Agricultural products	40,415,411	70,890,226	30,474,815	75
Textiles and apparel	913,006	508,230	-404,776	-44
Minerals and metals	113,539,649	46,021,034	-67,518,615	-59
Electronic products	179,624	34,118	-145,506	-81
Total	$171,354,013	$206,431,143	$35,077,130	20
U.S. exports:				
Forest products	$3,019,271	$5,560,272	$2,541,001	84
Miscellaneous manufactures	2,194,143	3,820,919	1,626,776	74
Machinery	17,668,703	24,369,925	6,701,222	38
Footwear	542,730	537,790	-4,940	-1
Minerals and metals	7,715,973	6,867,767	-848,206	-11
Energy-related products	13,000,378	10,824,659	-2,175,719	-17
Special provisions	11,319,197	9,067,399	-2,251,798	-20
Electronic products	21,470,802	15,661,325	-5,809,477	-27
Agricultural products	66,040,284	39,815,098	-26,225,186	-40
Textiles and apparel	11,165,784	6,403,652	-4,762,132	-43
Chemicals and related products	40,350,071	16,377,717	-23,972,354	-59
Transportation equipment	99,842,286	39,405,216	-60,437,070	-61
Total	$294,329,622	$178,711,739	$-115,617,883	-39
Total trade:				
Energy-related products	$15,695,455	$56,887,216	$41,191,761	262
Forest products	13,707,832	34,260,500	20,552,668	150
Miscellaneous manufactures	2,550,198	5,088,438	2,538,240	100
Machinery	17,694,755	24,428,362	6,733,607	38
Special provisions	12,285,299	13,333,803	1,048,504	9
Agricultural products	106,455,695	110,705,324	4,249,629	4
Footwear	543,326	539,690	-3,636	-1
Electronic products	21,650,426	15,695,443	-5,954,983	-28
Chemicals and related products	41,903,165	24,836,193	-17,066,972	-41
Textiles and apparel	12,078,790	6,911,882	-5,166,908	-43
Minerals and metals	121,255,622	52,888,801	-68,366,821	-56
Transportation equipment	99,863,072	39,567,230	-60,295,842	-60
Total	$465,683,635	$385,142,882	$-80,540,753	-17

Table B-3—*Continued* (8)
Kenya: Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1996 and 2000

Sector	1996	2000	Change, 2000 from 1996 Absolute	Percent
U.S. imports:				
Footwear	$1,091	$35,446	$34,355	3149
Special provisions	2,383,256	9,598,388	7,215,132	303
Transportation equipment	112,358	318,745	206,387	184
Electronic products	3,803,185	9,924,916	6,121,731	161
Textiles and apparel	27,803,928	44,088,871	16,284,943	59
Forest products	2,152,945	2,475,855	322,910	15
Machinery	1,081,452	1,104,423	22,971	2
Miscellaneous manufactures	3,290,862	2,942,834	-348,028	-11
Chemicals and related products	1,830,270	1,237,841	-592,429	-32
Agricultural products	53,399,001	34,994,405	-18,404,596	-34
Minerals and metals	4,176,343	2,436,763	-1,739,580	-42
Energy-related products	-	235,548	235,548	-
Total	$100,034,691	$109,394,035	$9,359,344	9
U.S. exports:				
Transportation equipment	$22,881,068	$122,512,924	$99,631,857	435
Minerals and metals	1,613,984	5,438,571	3,824,587	237
Agricultural products	10,180,691	27,141,300	16,960,609	167
Forest products	1,912,215	4,252,461	2,340,246	122
Electronic products	9,896,381	20,012,721	10,116,340	102
Miscellaneous manufactures	860,716	1,196,641	335,925	39
Textiles and apparel	4,836,072	6,159,784	1,323,712	27
Machinery	12,526,987	13,440,094	913,107	7
Chemicals and related products	27,992,507	28,196,656	204,149	1
Special provisions	6,952,320	6,456,136	-496,184	-7
Footwear	309,842	193,935	-115,907	-37
Energy-related products	1,351,110	411,735	-939,375	-70
Total	$101,313,893	$235,412,958	$134,099,065	132
Total trade:				
Transportation equipment	$22,993,426	$122,831,669	$99,838,244	434
Electronic products	13,699,566	29,937,637	16,238,071	119
Special provisions	9,335,576	16,054,524	6,718,948	72
Forest products	4,065,160	6,728,316	2,663,156	66
Textiles and apparel	32,640,000	50,248,655	17,608,655	54
Minerals and metals	5,790,327	7,875,334	2,085,007	36
Machinery	13,608,439	14,544,517	936,078	7
Miscellaneous manufactures	4,151,578	4,139,475	-12,103	0
Chemicals and related products	29,822,777	29,434,497	-388,280	-1
Agricultural products	63,579,692	62,135,705	-1,443,987	-2
Footwear	310,933	229,381	-81,552	-26
Energy-related products	1,351,110	647,283	-703,827	-52
Total	$201,348,584	$344,806,993	$143,458,409	71

Table B-3—*Continued* (9)
Mauritius: Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1996 and 2000

Sector	1996	2000	Change, 2000 from 1996 Absolute	Percent
U.S. imports:				
Transportation equipment	$617,094	$1,757,469	$1,140,375	185
Chemicals and related products	335,849	762,376	426,527	127
Minerals and metals	3,643,032	6,946,455	3,303,423	91
Textiles and apparel	165,268,172	244,863,052	79,594,880	48
Footwear	69,706	75,459	5,753	8
Miscellaneous manufactures	3,641,877	3,543,812	-98,065	-3
Agricultural products	24,152,725	23,381,655	-771,070	-3
Special provisions	1,280,246	876,214	-404,032	-32
Forest products	218,624	63,428	-155,196	-71
Electronic products	15,473,268	3,571,252	-11,902,016	-77
Machinery	1,550,773	166,417	-1,384,356	-89
Total	$21,6,251,366	$286,007,589	$69,756,223	-32
U.S. exports:				
Agricultural products	$498,158	$920,010	$421,852	85
Machinery	3,651,296	4,327,444	676,148	19
Chemicals and related products	1,337,725	1,570,252	232,527	17
Special provisions	1,054,679	935,351	-119,328	-11
Textiles and apparel	526,780	452,579	-74,201	-14
Electronic products	4,826,733	3,939,597	-887,136	-18
Forest products	1,086,526	780,886	-305,640	-28
Miscellaneous manufactures	1,382,002	441,433	-940,569	-68
Minerals and metals	1,426,544	444,364	-982,180	-69
Transportation equipment	5,158,568	1,536,474	-3,622,094	-70
Footwear	80,430	-	-80,430	-100
Energy-related products	-	99,116	99,116	-
Total	$21,029,441	$15,447,506	$-5,581,935	-27
Total trade:				
Textiles and apparel	$165,794,952	$245,315,631	$79,520,679	48
Minerals and metals	5,069,576	7,390,819	2,321,243	46
Chemicals and related products	1,673,574	2,332,628	659,054	39
Agricultural products	24,650,883	24,301,665	-349,218	-1
Machinery	5,202,069	4,493,861	-708,208	-14
Miscellaneous manufactures	5,023,879	3,985,245	-1,038,634	-21
Special provisions	2,334,925	1,811,565	-523,360	-22
Forest products	1,305,150	844,314	-460,836	-35
Transportation equipment	5,775,662	3,293,943	-2,481,719	-43
Footwear	150,136	75,459	-74,677	-50
Electronic products	20,300,001	7,510,849	-12,789,152	-63
Energy-related products	-	99,116	99,116	-
Total	$237,280,807	$301,455,095	$64,174,288	27

Table B-3—*Continued (10)*
Equatorial Guinea: Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1996 and 2000

			Change, 2000 from 1996	
Sector	**1996**	**2000**	**Absolute**	**Percent**
U.S. imports:				
Electronic products	$3,143	$17,825	$14,682	467
Special provisions	297,996	1,377,537	1,079,541	362
Minerals and metals	8,950	35,400	26,450	296
Forest products	303,521	690,119	386,598	127
Energy-related products	69,103,603	152,533,699	83,430,096	121
Machinery	17,338	-	-17,338	-100
Transportation equipment	62,424	-	-62,424	-100
Chemicals and related products	6,156,008	-	-6,156,008	-100
Miscellaneous manufactures	-	51,121	51,121	-
Agricultural products	-	10,959	10,959	-
Footwear	-	-	-	-
Textile and apparel	-	-	-	-
Total	$75,952,983	$154,716,660	$78,763,677	104
U.S. exports:				
Chemicals and related products	$385,324	$8,181,471	$7,796,147	2023
Electronic products	232,526	3,017,037	2,784,511	1198
Special provisions	278,464	2,027,972	1,749,508	628
Transportation equipment	10,058,268	59,210,083	49,151,815	489
Footwear	7,208	38,213	31,005	430
Machinery	2,164,911	10,000,546	7,835,635	362
Minerals and metals	2,402,608	10,991,003	8,588,395	357
Energy-related products	162,528	329,227	166,699	103
Forest products	58,674	92,760	34,086	58
Miscellaneous manufactures	475,105	332,609	-142,496	-30
Textiles and apparel	503,298	145,102	-358,196	-71
Agricultural products	-	306,698	306,698	-
Total	$16,728,914	$94,672,721	$77,943,807	466
Total trade:				
Electronic products	$235,669	$3,034,862	$2,799,193	1188
Special provisions	576,460	3,405,509	2,829,049	491
Transportation equipment	10,120,692	59,210,083	49,089,391	485
Footwear	7,208	38,213	31,005	430
Machinery	2,182,249	10,000,546	7,818,297	358
Minerals and metals	2,411,558	11,026,403	8,614,845	357
Energy-related products	69,266,131	152,862,926	83,596,795	121
Forest products	362,195	782,879	420,684	116
Chemicals and related products	6,541,332	8,181,471	1,640,139	25
Miscellaneous manufactures	475,105	383,730	-91,375	-19
Textiles and apparel	503,298	145,102	-358,196	-71
Agricultural products	-	317,657	317,657	-
Total	$92,681,897	$249,389,381	$156,707,484	169

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.