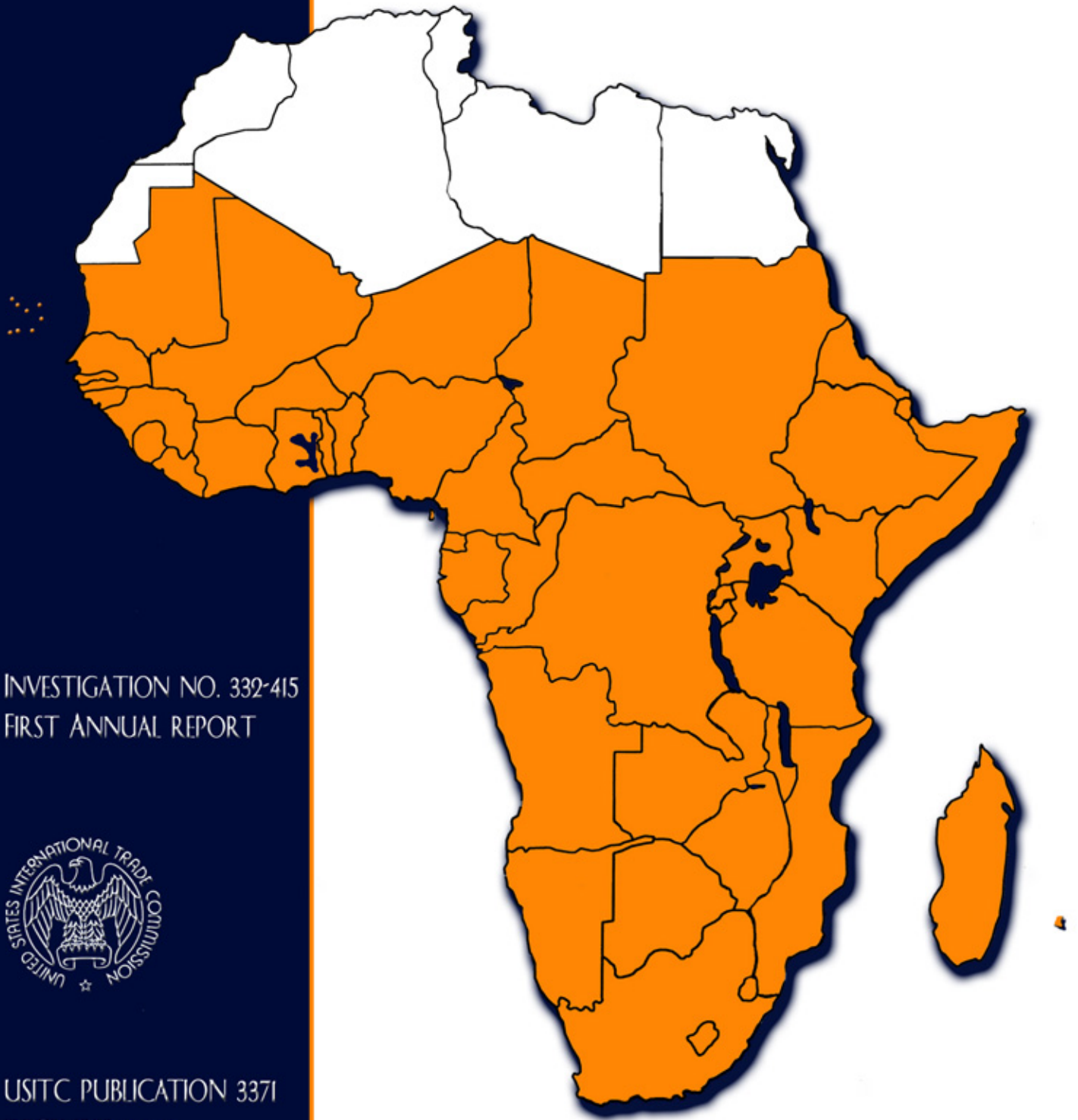


# U.S. TRADE AND INVESTMENT WITH SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



INVESTIGATION NO. 332-415  
FIRST ANNUAL REPORT



USITC PUBLICATION 3371  
DECEMBER 2000

# U.S. International Trade Commission

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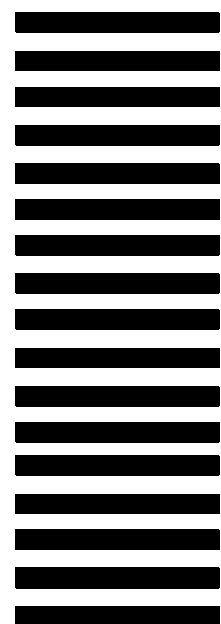
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## **U.S. Trade and Investment With Sub-Saharan Africa**

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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This is the first report in a new, 5-year series requested by the United States Trade Representative in April 2000. This series was requested while the recently enacted African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) was under consideration by the Congress, but the administration had already begun gathering information on the countries of Africa in anticipation of the extension of eligibility for trade preferences contained in the act. This report provides for 1999: (1) the total U.S.-sub-Saharan Africa trade flows by selected major sectors and regional trade groups; (2) the 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 within the region; (3) the changing trade and economic activities within the individual countries; and (4) the progress in regional integration in the sub-Saharan region. Data sources include the World Bank, the World Trade Organization (WTO), and other international organizations and multilateral banks. In addition, information was also received from U.S. embassy officials and other U.S. Government agencies.

## U.S.-sub-Saharan Africa trade

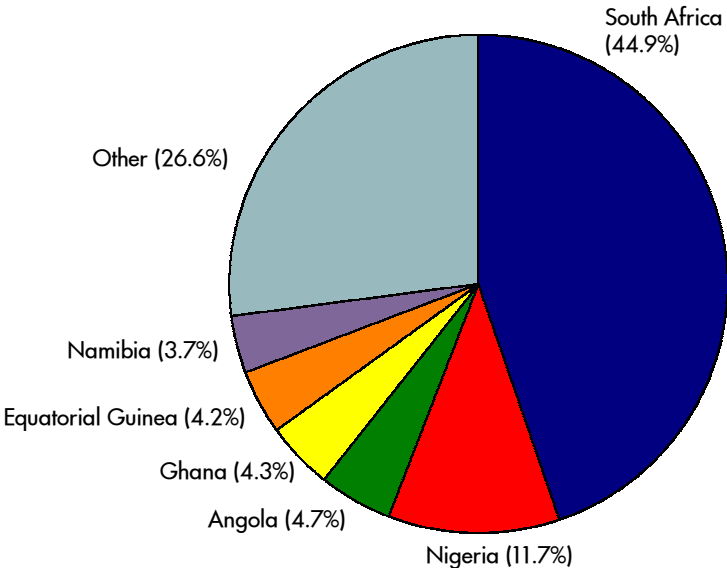
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**In 1999, the U.S. trade deficit with sub-Saharan Africa increased due to a large decline in U.S. exports of non-petroleum products and an increase in imports of such products**

In 1999, U.S. merchandise exports to sub-Saharan Africa totaled \$5.3 billion, down from \$6.5 billion in 1998 and \$6.1 billion in 1997. U.S. exports to the region decreased in every major sector, with the exception of a 13 percent increase in exports of footwear. U.S. exports of non-petroleum products declined by 18 percent, led by large declines in exports of transportation equipment and machinery—especially airplanes and other aircraft, parts for boring and sinking machinery, and parts and accessories for motor vehicles.

**U.S. exports to sub-Saharan Africa, by major trading partners, 1999**

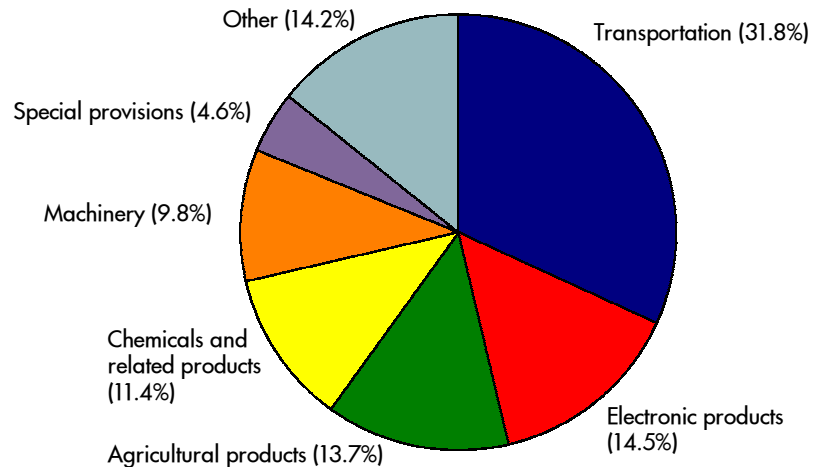
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### U.S. exports to sub-Saharan Africa, by commodity sectors, 1999

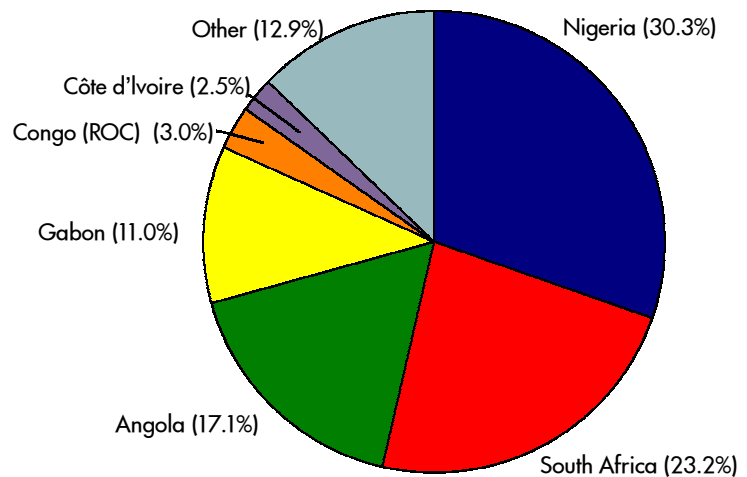
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Total U.S. merchandise imports from the region increased 2.9 percent in 1999 to \$13.8 billion. Rising oil prices in 1999, led to a modest recovery (slightly over 1 percent) in the value of U.S. imports of petroleum products from the region, following a significant decline in 1998. A significant increase in the value of U.S. imports of noncrude oils (up \$357 million or 24 percent), was offset by a \$277 million decline in the value of U.S. imports of crude oils. Non-petroleum imports increased 8 percent while agricultural imports declined by 9 percent.<sup>1</sup>

### U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa, by major trading partners, 1999

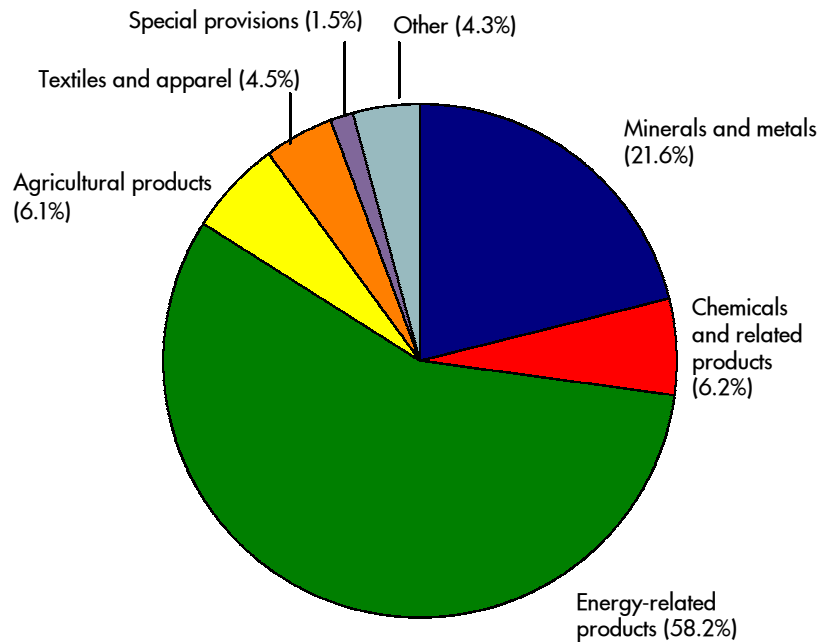
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<sup>1</sup> This report presents the value of imports and exports from sub-Saharan Africa, i.e. value equals price multiplied by quantity. It is possible for the quantity (volume) of trade to decrease while the value increases—if the price of traded goods significantly increases. For example, in 1998-99, the quantity (volume) of U.S. imports of Nigerian oil decreased, but because the price of oil increased during this period, the total value of these imports also increased. See the U.S. Energy Information Administration for more detailed price and quantity information, <http://www.eia.doe.gov>.

## U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa, by commodity sectors, 1999

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**GSP imports from sub-Saharan Africa continued to increase, though at a smaller rate than in previous years**

Imports from sub-Saharan Africa eligible for the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) increased almost 16 percent in 1999 to \$2.8 billion. This follows the much larger increases in GSP imports of 73 percent in 1998 and 134 percent in 1997. The largest share of GSP imports from the region came from Angola (66 percent), following a measure implemented in 1997 that made crude oil imports from least developed beneficiary countries GSP-eligible. Angola especially benefitted from this change.

**The United States is a net exporter of services to the sub-Saharan region**

The United States posted a cross-border trade surplus in services trade of \$1.6 billion in 1998. The predominant sectors include tourism, professional services, and education. Total U.S. cross-border exports of services to Africa reached \$4.1 billion in 1998, accounting for nearly 2 percent of total U.S. service exports.

## Foreign direct investment in sub-Saharan Africa

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**Net foreign direct investment in sub-Saharan Africa increased in 1999, while U.S. direct investment flows declined**

The value of net foreign direct investment (FDI) in 1999 in sub-Saharan Africa was \$5.6 billion, a \$1.2 billion or 27.3 percent increase from 1998. South Africa, which received \$1.2 billion in FDI in 1999 after receiving \$550 million in 1998, accounted for most of the increase in FDI to the region. The ability of the remaining sub-Saharan African countries to attract direct and portfolio investment flows in 1999 varied according to the investment environment they offered. For example, reforms in Uganda,

Mozambique, and Nigeria attracted foreign investment, whereas armed conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, and Sierra Leone halted the inflow of foreign funds.

U.S. direct investment flows to Africa declined by 58.7 percent in 1999 to \$1.3 billion from \$3.2 billion in 1998. The U.S. capital stock in sub-Saharan Africa totaled \$15.1 billion in 1999, representing a 5.8-percent increase from 1998. South Africa hosts 22 percent of U.S. assets in the region, followed by Nigeria with 9 percent. U.S. holdings in Nigeria are principally in the petroleum sector, whereas holdings in South Africa are concentrated in the manufacturing sector.

## Country profiles

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**GNP for sub-Saharan Africa grew during 1998, while per capita income fell**

GNP for the sub-Saharan African region as a whole grew 1.9 percent in 1998, and 2.0 percent from 1990-1998. Excluding South Africa and Nigeria, regional GNP growth was 3.5 percent in 1998 and 2.4 percent over the period 1990-98. Twelve countries achieved GNP growth of 5 percent or greater in 1998, but 10 countries saw growth below 1 percent (including 6 countries with negative growth). The average GNP per capita in sub-Saharan Africa was \$513 in 1998, down from \$539 the year before. There were nine countries in the region with more than twice the average per capita income, and 14 countries with less than half the regional average.

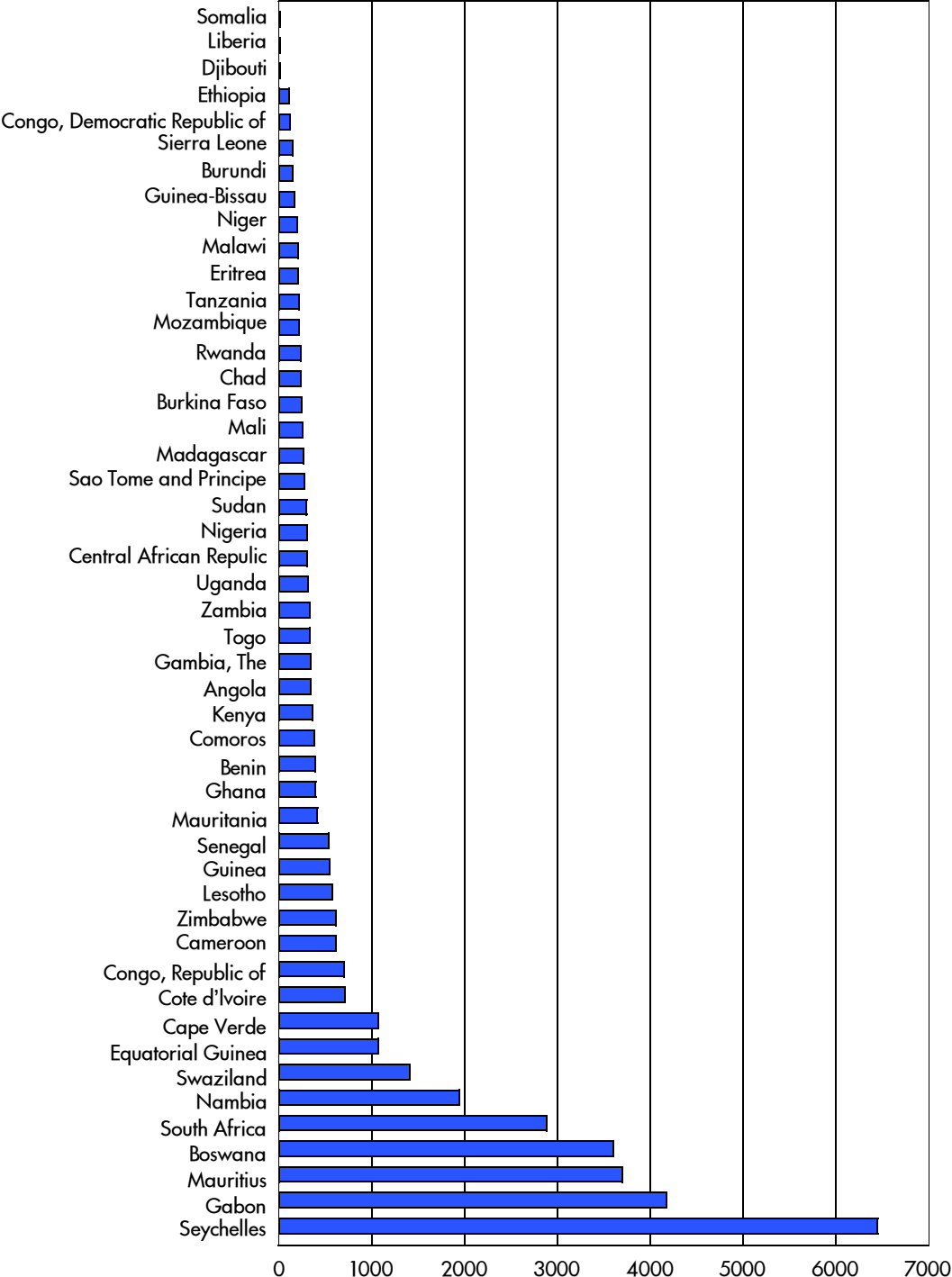
**For the upper middle income countries of the region, per capita income ranged from \$2,880 in South Africa to \$6,450 in Seychelles**

Seychelles (\$6,450 per capita GNP), an island nation with only 75,000 people, has a very small and limited domestic market, relying heavily instead 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. South Africa (\$2,880 per capita GNP) is the most advanced and broadly based economy in Africa. South Africa has developed an array of different economic sectors, including mining, manufacturing, services, and agriculture.

Per capita income for the low income countries, ranged from \$100 in Ethiopia to about \$500 in Côte d'Ivoire

Many of the poorest sub-Saharan African economies share similar characteristics with each other, including dependence on agriculture and the prevalence of social problems.

Figure ES-1  
GNP per Capita, U.S. dollars, 1998



**Many countries in the region are beset by armed conflicts that continue to deplete limited government resources and exact a heavy toll in terms of deaths and infrastructure destruction**

**Over 30 sub-Saharan countries have begun to implement economic reforms, while 38 are members of the WTO**

**Regional integration progressed in 1999 as the major organizations moved toward further cooperation**

Ethiopia's economy (\$100 per capita GNP) revolves around agriculture, which employs about 80 percent of the population. Drought, civil war that ended in 1991, and recent conflict with neighboring Eritrea have been an obstacle to development. Guinea-Bissau's economy (\$160 per capita GNP) is also based on agriculture, accounting for approximately 50 percent of GNP, and more than 90 percent of exports. Development, however, has been obstructed by internal conflict in the decades since the country's independence. Hostilities connected with the country's liberation struggle during the 1960's and early 1970's destroyed a full third of the national agricultural sector with hopes for sustained recovery dashed when conflict renewed in 1998-99. National income of Guinea-Bissau fell 28 percent in 1998.

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

The economic reforms include: 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. In addition, WTO membership is critical for these countries to expand exports, attract investment, and raise growth rates.

Despite some setbacks, during 1999 the movement toward regional integration in sub-Saharan Africa progressed. Three regional groups—the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU)—made progress on issues such as dispute resolution, rules of origin, and the removal of nontariff measures. The SADC free trade area was delayed because of a disagreement over rules of origin; however, a new trading arrangement is expected by April 2001. Further cooperation was achieved among the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) members.

## **Multilateral and U.S. bilateral assistance to sub-Saharan Africa**

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**Financial activity in sub-Saharan Africa by international organizations generally increased in 1999, though World Bank and International Monetary fund assistance decreased**

World Bank lending commitments to the region decreased from approximately \$2.9 billion in 1998 to about \$2.1 billion in 1999. Guarantees by the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency decreased considerably, from approximately \$126 million in fiscal year 1998 to \$66 million in 1999. The International Finance

**ExIm Bank, OPIC and USAID assistance to the sub-Saharan region increased in 1999**

**The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), Public Law 106-200, was signed in May 2000**

Corporation approved \$362 million in financing for 83 projects in sub-Saharan Africa in fiscal year 1999, compared to \$679 million for 81 projects in 1998. Total International Monetary Fund (IMF) loan disbursements in the region decreased from \$1.2 billion in 1998 to \$753 million in 1999. During fiscal year 1998-99, the IMF approved 10 new Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility arrangements, providing highly concessional loans to low-income members of sub-Saharan Africa.

Some U.S. government programs directed toward sub-Saharan Africa increased in 1999. For example, U.S. Export-Import Bank support for the region increased more than 10-fold from \$49 million in fiscal year 1998 to \$531 million in 1999. The increase reflected the initiation of a \$200 million pilot program to provide short-term export credit insurance assistance to 13 sub-Saharan countries. In 1999, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation insured more than \$1.2 billion in new U.S. investments in sub-Saharan Africa, representing a \$300 million increase over FY 1998. U.S. Agency for International Development appropriations for sub-Saharan Africa were \$935 million in FY 1999, up from \$700 million in FY 1998.

The legislation provided for preferential tariff provisions under specific conditions for countries of the region. AGOA also included provisions to develop new private sector equity investment funds for Africa.



# Table of Contents

---

	<i>Page</i>
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	i
<b>Introduction</b> .....	xvii
Purpose and organization of the report .....	xvii
Approach .....	xviii
Scope of the report .....	xix
<b>Chapter 1. U.S. Merchandise and Services Trade With Sub-Saharan Africa</b> .	1
U.S. merchandise trade .....	1
U.S. merchandise exports .....	3
U.S. merchandise imports .....	8
U.S. tariff treatment accorded to sub-Saharan Africa .....	12
Duty treatment-normal trade relations status .....	12
Generalized System of Preferences .....	13
Duty-free imports .....	14
African Growth and Opportunity Act .....	18
Average tariffs and dutiable values .....	20
Trade balance .....	22
U.S. services trade .....	22
Cross-border transactions .....	23
Affiliate transactions .....	24
<b>Chapter 2. Foreign Investment and Regional Integration</b> .....	29
Investment in sub-Saharan Africa .....	29
Sub-Saharan Africa privatization programs .....	30
Global investment trends .....	32
Global foreign direct investment .....	33
Global foreign portfolio investment .....	34
U.S. Investment .....	36
U.S. direct investment in sub-Saharan Africa .....	36
U.S. portfolio investment in sub-Saharan Africa .....	37
U.S. government programs to encourage investment in sub-Saharan Africa .....	37
Regional integration in sub-Saharan Africa .....	39
1999 progress on regional integration .....	42
Tariff structure of regional trade arrangements .....	42
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) .....	43



# Table of Contents-Continued

	<i>Page</i>
<b>Chapter 2. Foreign Investment and Regional Integration—Continued</b>	
West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU or UEMOA) .....	45
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) ..	47
Southern African Development Community (SADC) .....	49
Southern African Customs Union (SACU) .....	51
Tripartite Commission for East African Co-operation (EAC) ....	53
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) .....	55
Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) .....	56
 <b>Chapter 3. Country Profiles</b> .....	 59
Regional review .....	59
WTO membership .....	62
Tariff structure .....	65
Glossary/definitions .....	66
Technical notes .....	68
Profiles of 48 countries .....	69
Angola .....	71
Benin .....	73
Botswana .....	75
Burkina Faso .....	<b>77</b>
Burundi .....	79
Cameroon .....	81
Cape Verde .....	83
Central African Republic .....	85
Chad .....	87
Comoros .....	89
Côte d'Ivoire .....	91
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC) .....	95
Djibouti .....	97
Equatorial Guinea .....	99
Eritrea .....	101
Ethiopia .....	103
Gabon .....	107
The Gambia .....	109
Ghana .....	111
Guinea .....	113
Guinea-Bissau .....	115
Kenya .....	117

# Table of Contents-Continued

---

	<i>Page</i>
<b>Chapter 3. Country Profiles—Continued</b>	
Lesotho .....	119
Liberia .....	121
Madagascar .....	123
Malawi .....	125
Mali .....	127
Mauritania .....	129
Mauritius .....	133
Mozambique .....	135
Namibia .....	137
Niger .....	139
Nigeria .....	141
Republic of the Congo (ROC) .....	143
Rwanda .....	145
São Tomé and Príncipe .....	147
Senegal .....	149
Seychelles .....	151
Sierra Leone .....	153
Somalia .....	155
South Africa .....	157
Sudan .....	161
Swaziland .....	163
Tanzania .....	165
Togo .....	167
Uganda .....	169
Zambia .....	171
Zimbabwe .....	173
<b>Chapter 4. Multilateral and U.S. Bilateral Assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa</b> .....	 175
Developments in multilateral assistance to sub-Saharan Africa .....	175
The World Bank Group .....	178
The World Bank Group/International Development Association .....	 178
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency .....	186
International Finance Corporation .....	188
The African Development Bank Group .....	189
International Monetary Fund .....	191
Debt reduction for the poorest countries .....	193
U.S. bilateral economic and trade policies affecting sub-Saharan Africa .....	 193
The Export-Import Bank of the United States .....	194

# Table of Contents-Continued

	<i>Page</i>
<b>Chapter 4. Multilateral and U.S. Bilateral Assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa—Continued</b>	
U.S. Trade and Development Agency .....	194
Overseas Private Investment Corporation .....	196
U.S. Agency for International Development .....	198
U.S. Generalized System of Preferences .....	201
<b>Appendixes</b>	
A. Request letter from the U.S. Trade Representative .....	203
B. Trade data .....	207
<b>Figures</b>	
1. Political map of contemporary sub-Saharan Africa .....	xxi
1-1. U.S. trade with sub-Saharan Africa, 1995-99 .....	1
1-2. U.S. non-petroleum trade with sub-Saharan Africa, 1995-98 .....	2
1-3. Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. exports to major trading partners, 1999 ...	4
1-4. U.S. exports to sub-Saharan Africa by commodity sectors, by share, 1999 .....	5
1-5. U.S. exports to sub-Saharan Africa: Growth rates by commodity sectors, 1999 .....	5
1-6. Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. imports from major trading partners, 1999 .....	8
1-7. U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa, by commodity sectors, by shares, 1999 .....	11
1-8. U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa: Growth rates by commodity sectors, 1999 .....	11
1-9. GSP imports from sub-Saharan Africa, by trading partners, 1999 ....	17
1-10. GSP imports from sub-Saharan Africa, by sectors, 1999 .....	17
1-11. Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. trade-weighted average tariffs, 1998-99 ..	21
1-12. Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. dutiable imports by share of sector imports, 1998-99 .....	21
1-13. U.S. cross border trade in services with Africa: Exports, imports and trade balance, 1995-98 .....	23
1-14. Affiliate transactions in services with Africa, 1994-97 .....	27
3-1. GNP per capita for sub-Saharan African countries, in U.S. dollars, 1998 .....	60
3-2. Sub-Saharan African privatization programs: Total sales divided by GDP, 1998 .....	63

# Table of Contents-Continued

	<i>Page</i>
<b>Tables</b>	
1-1. Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major commodity sectors, 1995-99 .....	6
1-2. Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. exports, by major commodity items, 1995-99 .....	7
1-3. Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. imports, by major commodity items, 1995-99 .....	10
1-4. Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. import suppliers under the GSP, 1995-99 ..	16
1-5. Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. imports under the GSP, value and shares of imports, by sectors, 1995-99 .....	19
1-6. Total Africa and South Africa: U.S. cross-border service exports, 1995-98 .....	25
1-7. Total Africa and South Africa: U.S. cross-border service imports, 1995-98 .....	26
1-8. Sales through U.S.-owned affiliates and purchases from African-owned affiliates, 1994-97 .....	28
2-1. Investment agencies in sub-Saharan Africa .....	30
2-2. Sub-Saharan Africa: Privatization revenues by country, 1993-98 ....	31
2-3. Foreign exchange restrictions in selected sub-Saharan African countries .....	31
2-4. Sub-Saharan Africa: Foreign private investment flows, 1993-99 .....	32
2-5. Sub-Saharan Africa: Top recipients of FDI flows, 1997-98 .....	34
2-6. Sub-Saharan Africa: Top recipients of foreign portfolio equity flows, 1997-98 .....	34
2-7. Stock exchanges in sub-Saharan Africa, 1999 .....	35
2-8. Major regional groupings in sub-Saharan Africa and membership, 1999 .....	39
2-9. Regional economic integration in the Community of West African States (ECOWAS), 1999-2000 .....	43
2-10. Regional economic integration in the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU or UEMOA), 1999-2000 .....	45
2-11. Regional economic integration in the Common Market For Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), 1999-2000 .....	47

# Table of Contents-Continued

	<i>Page</i>
<b>Tables-Continued</b>	
2-12. Regional economic integration in the Southern African Development Community (SADC), 1999-2000 .....	49
2-13. Regional economic integration in the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), 1999-2000 .....	51
2-14. Regional economic integration in the Tripartite Commission for East African Co-operation (EAC), 1999-2000 .....	53
2-15. Regional economic integration in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), 1999-2000 .....	55
2-16. Regional economic integration in the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), 1999-2000 .....	56
3-1. Classification of sub-Saharan African economies by income and region, 1998 .....	64
4-1. Summary of general developments in multilateral and U.S. trade and assistance for sub-Saharan Africa, 1999-2000 .....	176
4-2. World Bank/IDA: Eligible borrowers in sub-Saharan Africa .....	180
4-3. World Bank (IDA and IBRD) lending commitments in sub-Saharan Africa to borrowers by sectors, fiscal years 1995-99, and average 1990-94 .....	181
4-4. World Bank projects approved in sub-Saharan Africa, FY 1999 .....	182
4-5. Sub-Saharan African MIGA members and prospective members, 1999 .....	186
4-6. MIGA guarantees issued in sub-Saharan Africa, FY 1999 .....	187
4-7. Total AfDF and AfDB projects and programs approved during 1999, by country .....	191
4-8. Sub-Saharan Africa: Export-Import Bank exposure, authorizations, and availability for further support as of September 30, 1999 .....	195
4-9. TDA Program Activities in Africa, FY 1999 .....	197
4-10. USAID funds allocated for sub-Saharan Africa, by major project categories, FY 1999 .....	199
B-1. U.S. exports, imports, and trade balances, with sub-Sahara Africa, 1995-99 .....	209
B-2. U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99 .....	213
Angola .....	213
Benin .....	214
Botswana .....	215
Burkina Faso .....	216
Burundi .....	217

# Table of Contents-Continued

---

	<i>Page</i>
<b>Tables-Continued</b>	
Cameroon .....	218
Cape Verde .....	219
Central African Republic .....	220
Chad .....	221
Comoros .....	222
Côte d'Ivoire .....	223
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC) .....	224
Djibouti .....	225
Equatorial Guinea .....	226
Eritrea .....	227
Ethiopia .....	228
Gabon .....	229
The Gambia .....	230
Ghana .....	231
Guinea .....	232
Guinea-Bissau .....	233
Kenya .....	234
Lesotho .....	235
Liberia .....	236
Madagascar .....	237
Malawi .....	238
Mali .....	239
Mauritania .....	240
Mauritius .....	241
Mozambique .....	242
Namibia .....	243
Niger .....	244
Nigeria .....	245
Republic of the Congo (ROC) .....	246
Rwanda .....	247
São Tomé and Príncipe .....	248
Senegal .....	249
Seychelles .....	250
Sierra Leone .....	251
Somalia .....	252
South Africa .....	253
Sudan .....	254
Swaziland .....	255
Tanzania .....	256
Togo .....	257

# Table of Contents-Continued

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	<i>Page</i>
<b>Tables-Continued</b>	
Uganda .....	258
Zambia .....	259
Zimbabwe .....	260
B-3. Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1995 and 1999 .....	261
South Africa .....	261
Nigeria .....	262
Angola .....	263
Gabon .....	264
Republic of the Congo .....	265
Côte d'Ivoire .....	266
Ghana .....	267
Kenya .....	268
Mauritius .....	269
Equatorial Guinea .....	270

# Introduction

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## Purpose and Organization of the Report

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This report is the first in a second five-year series documenting U.S.-sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) trade and investment flows.<sup>1</sup> It is intended as a compilation of trade statistics and other information on 1999 economic developments affecting SSA. In a letter dated April 11, 2000,<sup>2</sup> the United States Trade Representative asked the Commission 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. total and foreign direct investment and portfolio investment in SSA;
- information on SSA privatization efforts; and
- updates on progress in regional integration in SSA, including statistics on U.S. trade with the major regional groupings.

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.<sup>3</sup>

The report contains 4 chapters and 2 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

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<sup>1</sup> In a letter dated March 30, 1995, 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 publications 3250, October 1999.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix A.

<sup>3</sup> 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.



from the SSA region and U.S. imports under existing preferential programs.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> Chapter 3 contains country profiles for each of the forty-eight 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. Relevant statistics on U.S.-SSA trade are included in appendix B.

## Approach

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The data included in the report generally cover either calendar year or fiscal year 1999, depending on availability. In cases where it is useful to show a trend, data for 1995 through 1999 are provided. Developments in economic, trade, and commercial policies cover the period from January 1999 through August 2000, when possible.

An innovation with this report is the introduction of companion trade tables on 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. For example, with the publication of this report, data for the first 2 or 3 quarters of the year 2000 will be available. Readers can access such information through the USITC website.

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 U.S. Department of Commerce (USDOC). Data on U.S. investment flows to Sub-Saharan Africa were obtained from USDOC as well as the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Information on major developments in the World Trade Organization (WTO) likely affecting U.S.-Sub-Saharan trade flows was collected from the WTO and other public data sources. Information on U.S. trade and economic activities potentially affecting U.S.-Sub-Saharan trade and investment flows was collected from the 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.

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<sup>4</sup> Under the terms of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (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.

<sup>5</sup> 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 Publication 3250, October 1999, pp. 2-22 through 2-34.

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, State, the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In addition, U.S. embassies in the region provided important trade and investment information.

## Scope of the Report

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

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.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> 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.

This report discusses U.S. trade flows with the following regional and sub-regional organizations: the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU or UEMOA), 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 Co-operation (EAC). At the request of the USTR, the report also discusses the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC).

Figure 1-1  
Map of sub-Saharan Africa





# CHAPTER 1

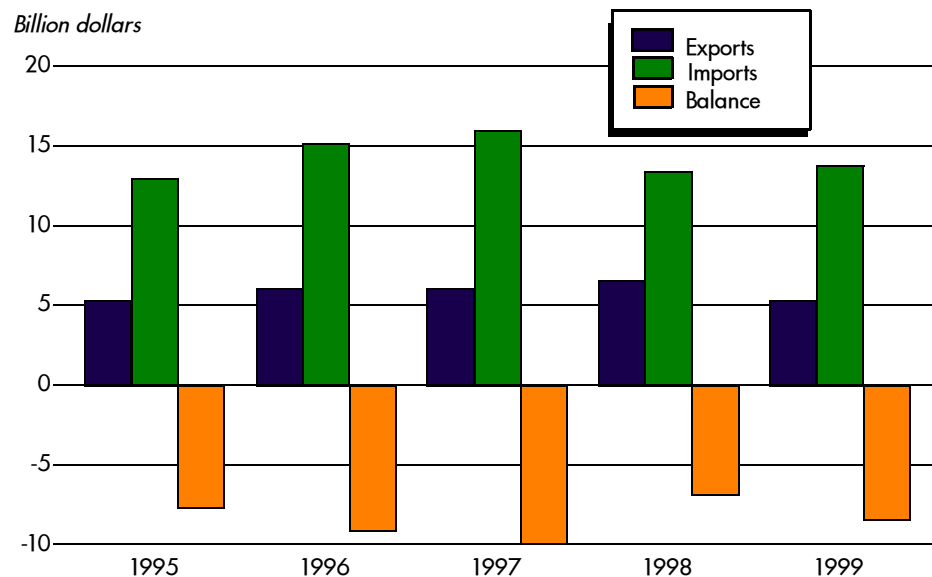
## U.S.-Merchandise and Services Trade With Sub-Saharan Africa

This chapter discusses U.S.-sub-Saharan Africa merchandise trade from 1994 to 1999, and services trade from 1994 to 1998.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

### U.S. Merchandise Trade

Figure 1-1 shows trends in U.S.-sub-Saharan Africa merchandise trade from 1995 to 1999. Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the region

**Figure 1-1**  
U.S. trade with sub-Saharan Africa, 1995-99



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

<sup>1</sup> This report analyzes changes in U.S. merchandise trade on a value basis. A principle 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.

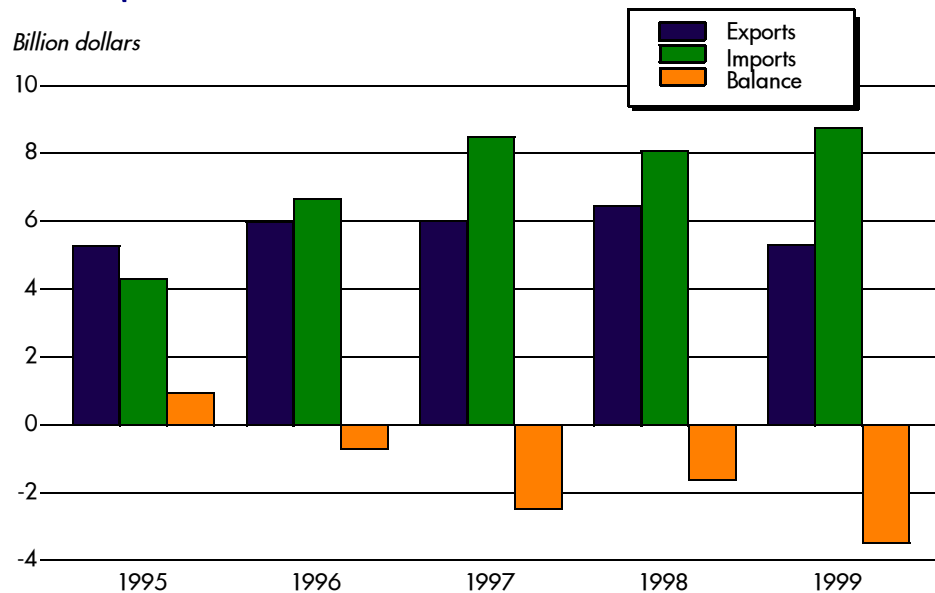
<sup>2</sup> For data series beginning in 1990, see USITC, *U.S.-Africa Trade Flows and Effects, First Report*, USITC publication 2938, January 1996, table 2-1, p. 2-2.

decreased by 4 percent in 1999, from \$19.9 billion in 1998 to \$19.1 billion in 1999; two-way trade had totaled \$22 billion in 1997. U.S. exports to the region decreased in every major sector, with the exception of a 13.3 percent increase in exports of footwear. Total U.S. exports to the region declined 18.2 percent in 1999, led by large declines in exports of transportation equipment and machinery. Total U.S. imports from the region increased in every major sector with the exception of a 9.4 percent decline in imports of agricultural goods. Total U.S. imports from the region increased 2.9 percent, led by large increases in imports of transportation equipment and chemicals and related products. With higher energy prices in 1999, the value of U.S. imports of energy-related products from sub-Saharan Africa increased 0.5 percent, after decreasing 27.7 percent in 1998.<sup>3</sup> Energy-related products made up 59.2 percent of total U.S. imports from the region in 1999.

In 1999, the large decline in U.S. exports and the increase in imports from sub-Saharan Africa resulted in a 23.1 percent increase in the longstanding U.S. trade deficit with the region. This follows trade deficits of \$6.8 billion in 1998, \$9.9 billion in 1997, and \$9.1 billion in 1996. Excluding trade in petroleum, the U.S. trade deficit with the region increased by 115.7 percent in 1999, from \$1.6 billion in 1998 to \$3.5 billion in 1999. Nonpetroleum imports increased 8.3 percent, while nonpetroleum exports decreased 18.3 percent (figure 1-2).

In 1999, U.S. merchandise exports to sub-Saharan Africa totaled \$5.3 billion, down from \$6.5 billion in 1998 and \$6.1 billion in 1997. Total U.S. merchandise imports

**Figure 1-2**  
**U.S. nonpetroleum trade with sub-Saharan Africa, 1995-99**



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

<sup>3</sup> This report does not provide an in-depth analysis of U.S. market demand for African energy products. It is evident, however, that both price and quantity changes had a significant effect on the reported total value of U.S. energy related imports from the region. The significant increase in oil prices during 1999 caused an increase in the total dollar value of these imports. But in Nigeria, for example, U.S. imports of oil actually decreased on a volume basis. (The volume of Nigerian crude exports to the United States was 698,000 BPD in 1997, 696,000 BPD in 1998, and 657,000 BPD in 1999. At the same

from the region increased 2.9 percent from \$13.4 billion in 1998 to \$13.8 billion in 1999. Comparable imports were \$16.0 billion in 1997. U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa have increased every year since 1994, except in 1998, when low oil prices caused a significant decrease in the value of imports of oil and other energy-related products. Ranked by two-way trade, the largest U.S. trading partners in the region were South Africa (\$5.6 billion in 1999, down from \$6.5 billion in 1998), Nigeria (\$4.8 billion in 1999, down from \$5.4 billion in 1998), Angola (\$2.6 billion in both 1998 and 1999), and Gabon (\$1.6 billion in 1999, up from \$1.2 billion in 1998).

The Asian financial crisis affected Africa more slowly than most other regions, due to the undeveloped state of most African financial markets. However, the crisis eventually took a major toll on Africa's trade as a result of lower demand in Asia for Africa's principal exports. Crude oil, gold, diamonds, and copper were particularly hard-hit export sectors, and only oil has partially recovered. Average world crude oil prices more than doubled between December 1998 and December 1999, while prices of other commodities exported by Africa, especially gold and copper, fell significantly.

### ***U.S. Merchandise Exports***

In 1999, U.S. merchandise exports to most sub-Saharan African countries fell in every major sector except footwear. Shipments from the United States to the three largest export markets in the region (South Africa, Angola, and Nigeria) decreased by more than 25 percent. U.S. exports to these countries in several sectors declined significantly, including exports to South Africa of aircraft, aircraft parts, computers and peripherals, and mining equipment; exports to Angola of aircraft parts, pipe, and oil industry valves; and exports to Nigeria of oil and gas field equipment. As a result, the countries in the region with the greatest dollar decreases in U.S. exports in 1999 were South Africa (down \$1.1 billion, or 31.5 percent), Nigeria (down \$190.0 million, or 23.3 percent), and Angola (down \$100.2 million, or 28.5 percent). U.S. exports also declined significantly with respect to Côte d'Ivoire (down \$51.3 million, or 34.2 percent) and Congo (ROC) (down \$44.4 million, or 48.7 percent).

Figure 1-3 shows the share of U.S. exports to its major sub-Saharan Africa trading partners. South Africa accounted for the largest share, but was nonetheless down from 57.4 percent in 1998 to 44.9 percent in 1999. The second-largest share went to Nigeria, which accounted for 11.7 percent in 1999, down from 13.4 percent in both 1997 and 1998. Angola received the third-largest share of U.S. exports, with 4.7 percent in 1999, compared with 5.8 percent in 1998 and 4.6 percent in 1997. Ghana ranked fourth with a 4.3 percent share in 1999, compared with 3.6 percent in 1998 and 5.2 percent in 1997.

Though most U.S. exports went to the large African countries, a few smaller countries experienced significant dollar increases in U.S. exports. Ranked by percentage increases in U.S. exports to the region in the 1998-99 period, the top five countries were Madagascar (up 631.9 percent, or \$91.6 million, due to increases in U.S. exports

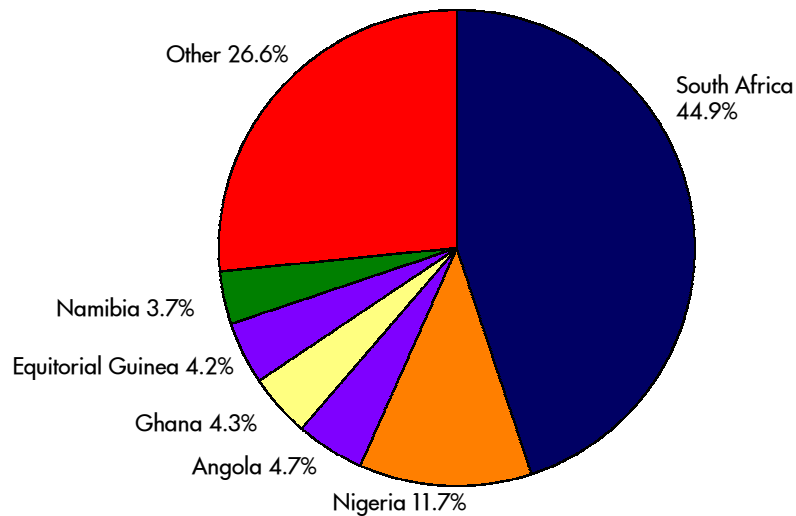
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<sup>3</sup>—Continued

time, average prices per barrel were \$19 in 1997, \$10-\$12 in 1998, and \$17-\$18 in 1999.) For further information on price and quantity data of oil imports, see the U.S. Energy Information Administration of the Department of Energy website: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/>.



**Figure 1-3**  
**Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. exports to major trading partners, 1999**



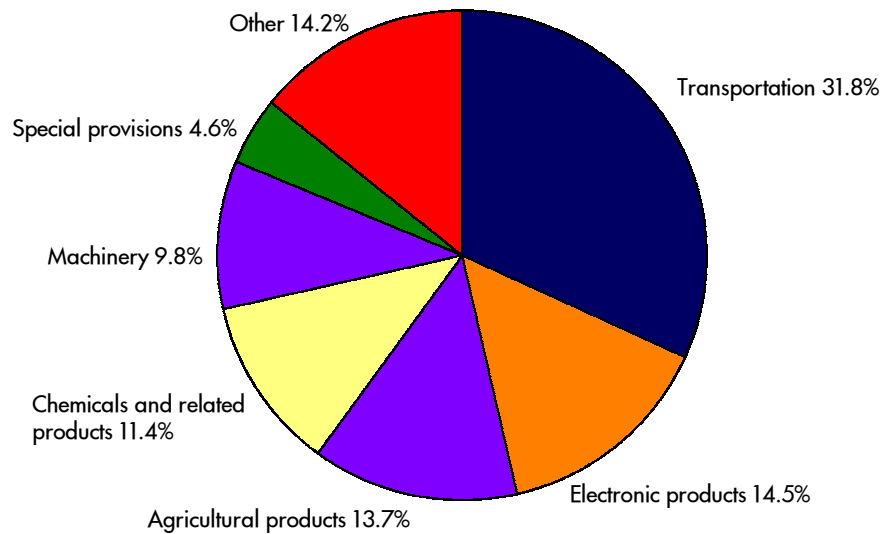
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

of minerals and metals), Namibia (up 290.8 percent, or \$145.0 million, due to increases in U.S. exports of transportation equipment), Equatorial Guinea (up 159.5 percent, or \$135.6 million, due to increases in U.S. exports of minerals, metals, and chemicals), Rwanda (up 118.3 percent, or \$25.8 million, due to increased U.S. exports of machinery, minerals and metals, and special provisions), and Ethiopia (up 86.9 percent, or \$76.4 million, due to increases in U.S. exports of transportation equipment).

The largest percentage decreases in U.S. exports were those to São Tomé and Príncipe (down 94.6 percent, or \$8.9 million, due to decreases in U.S. exports of almost all products), Eritrea (down 84.9 percent, or \$20.8 million), Comoros (down 60.4 percent, or \$0.4 million), Swaziland (down 54.2 percent, or \$4.4 million), and Cameroon (down 50.9 percent, or \$38.1 million). For additional data, see appendix table B-1.

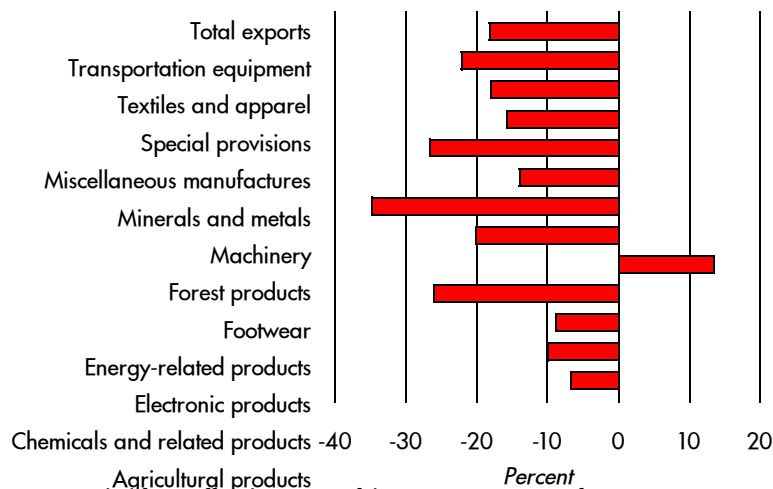
As shown in figure 1-4, transportation equipment accounted for the largest share of U.S. merchandise exports to the sub-Saharan region, accounting for 31.8 percent of the total in 1999, compared with 34.2 percent in 1998 and 28.0 percent in 1997. U.S. exports of electronic products accounted for 14.5 percent of all exports to the region, up from 13.0 percent in both 1997 and 1998. Agricultural products accounted for 13.7 percent of the total exports in 1999, up from 12.0 percent in both 1997 and 1998. Chemicals and related products increased to 11.4 percent from 10.4 percent in 1998, while machinery exports accounted for 9.8 percent in 1999, down from 11.5 percent in 1998. In absolute terms, U.S. export sectors with large decreases to the sub-Saharan Africa region in 1999 included transportation equipment (down \$486 million, or 22.2 percent), machinery (down \$279 million, or 34.8 percent), electronic products (down \$75 million, or 8.9 percent), and chemicals and related products (down \$68 million, or 10.0 percent). In contrast, U.S. exports of footwear to the region increased from \$15 million in 1998 to \$17 million in 1999 (figure 1-5).

**Figure 1-4**  
**U.S. exports to sub-Saharan Africa by commodity sectors, by share, 1999**



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

**Figure 1-5**  
**U.S. exports to sub-Saharan Africa: Growth rates by commodity sectors, 1999**



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

Table 1-1 provides data on U.S.-sub-Saharan Africa exports and imports by major commodity sector for 1995-99. 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.

**Table 1-1**  
**Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major commodity sectors, 1995-99<sup>1</sup>**

*(Million dollars)*

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>					
Agricultural products .....	936	892	756	781	728
Forest products .....	236	204	205	194	155
Chemicals and related products ..	707	689	741	678	610
Energy-related products .....	148	241	224	203	150
Textiles and apparel .....	174	205	207	178	146
Footwear .....	9	14	17	15	17
Minerals and metals .....	217	278	248	258	222
Machinery .....	655	779	842	801	522
Transportation equipment .....	1,164	1,699	1,708	2,186	1,700
Electronic products .....	751	721	762	843	768
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	55	64	76	94	69
Special provisions .....	247	260	282	291	245
Total: .....	5,299	6,046	6,069	6,521	5,332
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>					
Agricultural products .....	687	858	915	919	833
Forest products .....	101	114	102	106	110
Chemicals and related products ..	235	526	836	762	849
Energy-related products .....	9,046	10,694	11,014	7,964	8,001
Textiles and apparel .....	426	396	471	568	622
Footwear .....	1	1	1	1	3
Minerals and metals .....	2,143	2,178	2,269	2,600	2,637
Machinery .....	53	79	68	79	128
Transportation equipment .....	54	71	80	105	201
Electronic products .....	48	52	31	35	56
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	47	58	87	90	99
Special provisions .....	99	101	120	130	211
Total: .....	12,941	15,128	15,996	13,359	13,750
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>					
Agricultural products .....	250	34	-159	-138	-105
Forest products .....	135	90	103	88	45
Chemicals and related products ..	471	163	-95	-84	-239
Energy-related products .....	-8,898	-10,453	-10,790	-7,761	-7,850
Textiles and apparel .....	-252	-191	-264	-391	-476
Footwear .....	7	13	16	14	13
Minerals and metals .....	-1,925	-1,901	-2,021	-2,342	-2,416
Machinery .....	602	700	774	722	394
Transportation equipment .....	1,110	1,628	1,628	2,081	1,500
Electronic products .....	703	669	731	808	712
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	7	6	-11	4	-30
Special provisions .....	148	159	162	161	34
Total: .....	-7,642	-9,082	-9,926	-6,838	-8,418

<sup>1</sup> 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, 1995-99**  
*(Million dollars)*

Schedule B No.	Description	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
8802.40	Airplanes and other aircraft nesoi, of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg	18	172	131	583	423
8431.43	Parts for boring or sinking machinery, nesoi	262	490	419	425	276
1001.90	Wheat (other than durum wheat), and meslin	296	372	223	250	251
9880.00	Estimate of non-canadian low value export shipments; compiled low value shipments to canada; and shipments not identified by kind to canada	196	213	216	218	170
8803.30	Parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesoi	127	112	156	171	134
8802.30	Airplanes and other aircraft nesoi, of an unladen weight exceeding 2,000 kg but not exceeding 15,000 kg	52	81	91	84	127
8905.20	Floating or submersible drilling or production platforms	74	24	85	45	117
8473.30	Parts and accessories for automatic data processing machines and units thereof, magnetic or optical readers, transcribing machines, etc., nesoi	73	61	72	90	84
6309.00	Worn clothing and other worn textile articles	81	92	109	88	67
1006.30	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	72	105	78	61	67
1005.90	Corn (maize), other than seed corn	109	59	45	49	66
2713.12	Petroleum coke, calcined	28	52	55	48	59
8525.20	Transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus for radiotelephony, radiotelegraphy, radiobroadcasting or television	32	26	39	58	51
8471.80	Automatic data processing units, nesoi	( <sup>1</sup> )	42	37	61	47
3100.00	Fertilizers (exports only; includes crude fertilizers from other areas)	45	56	59	21	47
8431.49	Parts and attachments, nesoi, for derricks, cranes, self-propelled bulldozers, graders etc. and other grading, scraping, etc. machinery	66	107	89	115	43
8411.99	Parts of gas turbines, nesoi (other than parts for turbojets or turbopropellers)	5	23	33	35	41
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	35	58	59	44	41
8431.39	Parts for lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery, nesoi	30	37	44	61	40
8708.99	Parts and accessories for motor vehicles, nesoi	53	90	54	101	39
8905.90	Light vessels, fire floats, floating cranes and other vessels with navigability not the main function, nesoi; floating docks	( <sup>1</sup> )	7	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	39
2402.20	Cigarettes containing tobacco	55	29	36	44	37
8704.10	Dumpers (dump trucks) designed for off-highway use	77	67	98	66	35
8431.41	Buckets, shovels, grabs and grips for derricks, cranes, bulldozers, angledozers, graders, scrapers, borers, extracting, etc. machinery	13	15	10	7	33
7308.90	Structures and parts of structures, nesoi, of iron or steel	16	3	9	11	33
	Subtotal	1,814	2,393	2,248	2,735	2,366
	All other	3,485	3,653	3,821	3,786	2,965
	Total	5,299	6,046	6,069	6,521	5,332

<sup>1</sup> Unavailable.

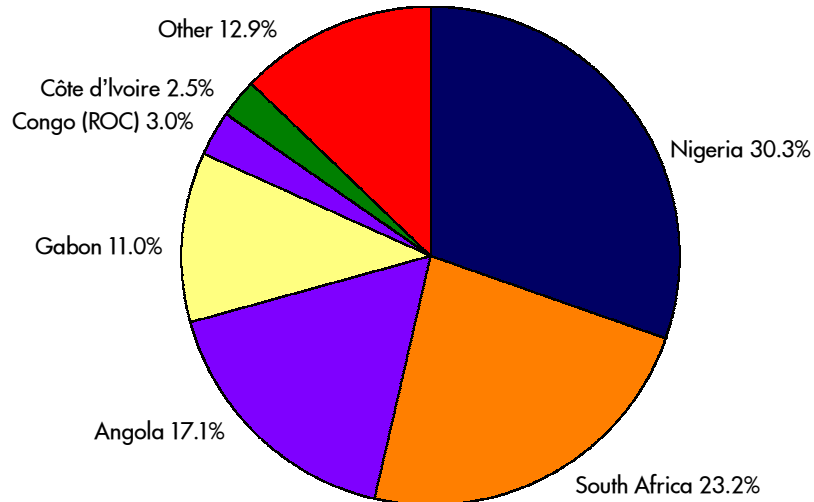
Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to total shown. The abbreviation, nesoi, stands for "not elsewhere specified or included."

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

## U.S. Merchandise Imports

U.S. merchandise imports from sub-Saharan Africa increased by \$391 million (2.9 percent) in 1999, following a 16.5 percent decrease in 1998. Figure 1-6 shows U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa, broken down by trading partner. Nigeria was the largest supplier of U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa, with \$4.2 billion in sales (mostly of oil) to the United States, representing 30.3 percent of U.S. imports from the region in 1999. South Africa ranked second, with \$3.2 billion in sales and a 23.2 percent share. Third was Angola, with \$2.3 billion in sales representing a 17.1 percent share. U.S. imports from Gabon totaled \$1.5 billion, an 11.0 percent share. Congo (ROC) ranked fifth, with \$0.4 billion in shares or 3.0 percent share of the total.

**Figure 1-6**  
**Sub-Sharan Africa: U.S. imports from major trading partners, 1999**



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

Sub-Saharan African countries contributing to the largest absolute dollar increases in U.S. imports included Gabon (up \$382.7 million, or 33.9 percent, as a result of increases in sales of energy-related products, chemicals, and transportation equipment), South Africa (up \$139.4 million, or 4.6 percent because of increases in sales of machinery, special provisions, and transportation equipment), Angola (up \$123.5 million, or 5.5 percent, due to increased U.S. imports of energy-related products), Congo (ROC) (up \$95.8 million, or 30.4 percent, due to increased U.S. imports of energy-related products), Ghana (up \$65.5 million, or 45.4 percent, due to increased U.S. imports of minerals, metals, energy-related products, and agricultural goods), and Congo (DROC) (up \$61.0 million, or 35.7 percent, due to increased U.S. imports of energy-related products and minerals and metals).

U.S. imports from several sub-Saharan African countries dropped significantly. This included Nigeria (down \$431.3 million, or 9.4 percent, due to a decrease in U.S. imports of energy-related products), Côte d'Ivoire (down \$79.9 million, or 18.9 percent, due to a decrease in U.S. imports of agricultural products), Equatorial Guinea (down \$25.1 million, or 38.2 percent, due to a change in the price of oil, Ethiopia (down \$25.1 million, or 42.2 percent, due to a decrease in U.S. imports of agricultural goods), Namibia (down \$21.7 million, or 42.0 percent, due to a decrease in U.S. imports of agricultural products), and Mozambique (down \$15.5 million, or 60.1 percent, due to a decrease in U.S. imports of agricultural products).

Ranked by percentage change in imports to the United States, the largest increases were noted as to Benin (up 394.7 percent, or \$14.2 million, due to increased U.S. imports of agricultural goods), Burkina Faso (up 359.5 percent, or \$2.2 million, due to increased U.S. imports of agricultural goods), São Tomé and Príncipe (up 294.9 percent, or \$2.0 million, due to increased U.S. imports of energy-related products), Senegal (up 237.3 percent, or \$12.3 million, due to increased U.S. imports of energy-related products), Niger (up 179.4 percent, or \$1.7 million, due to increased U.S. imports of energy-related products), and Mali (up 164.8 percent, or \$3.3 million, due to increased U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures).

Large percentage decreases in imports occurred with respect to Sudan (down 98.2 percent, or \$3.1 million, due to decreased U.S. imports of agricultural goods), Guinea-Bissau (down 96.7 percent, or \$2.2 million, due to decreased U.S. imports of energy-related products), The Gambia (down 92.9 percent, or \$2.6 million, due to decreased U.S. imports of minerals and metals), Djibouti (down 79.2 percent, or \$0.5 million, due to decreased U.S. imports of agricultural products), Somalia (down 72.7 percent, or \$0.7 million, due to decreased U.S. imports of agricultural products and machinery), and Mozambique (down 60.1 percent, or \$25.8 million, due to decreased U.S. imports of agricultural products). For additional data, see appendix table B-3.<sup>4</sup>

Table 1-3 shows the major U.S. commodity imports from sub-Saharan Africa at the six-digit level of the HTS for 1995-99. Imports of energy-related products totaled \$2.6 billion in 1999, and accounted for 58.2 percent of all U.S. imports from the region (figure 1-7), down from 59.6 percent in 1998 and 69.0 percent in 1997. The second-largest import commodity was minerals and metals (\$2.6 billion), which accounted for a 19.2 percent share in 1999, compared with 19.5 percent in 1998 and 14.0 percent in 1997. Agricultural products (\$0.8 billion) accounted for a 6.1 percent share in 1999, compared with a 6.9 percent share in 1998. Chemicals and related products (\$0.8 billion) comprised 6.2 percent of the total imports from sub-Saharan Africa, while textiles and apparels (\$0.6 billion) comprised 4.5 percent, and special provisions (\$0.2 billion) made up 1.5 percent.

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<sup>4</sup> Table B-3 presents changes in sectoral trade between 1995 and 1999 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, 1995-99**  
*(Million dollars)*

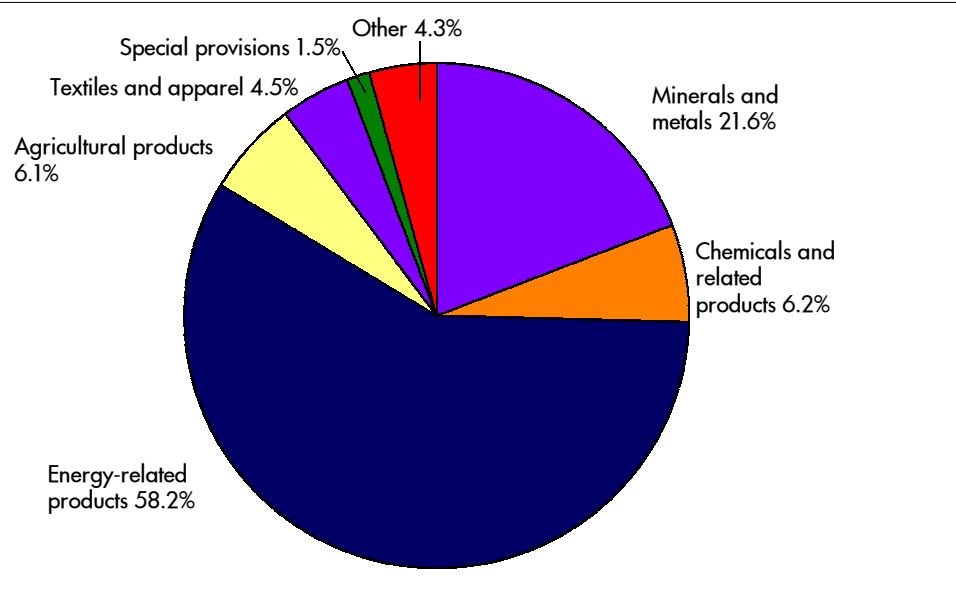
HTS No.	Description	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
2709.00	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude . . . . .	8,614	8,461	7,516	5,279	5,002
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals (other than crude) and products therefrom, nesoi, containing 70% (by weight) or more of these oils . . . . .	325	1,313	1,815	1,470	1,827
7110.11	Platinum, unwrought or in powder form . . . . .	597	554	584	655	549
2713.11	Petroleum coke, not calcined . . . . .	33	356	616	361	382
2711.29	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons in a gaseous state, nesoi (other than natural gas) . . . . .	33	268	456	360	361
1801.00	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted . . . . .	174	294	198	338	296
7102.31	Diamonds, nonindustrial, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted . . . . .	285	294	268	220	284
7110.21	Palladium, unwrought or in powder form . . . . .	108	99	103	197	277
2620.90	Ash and residues nesoi, containing metals or metallic compounds nesoi . . . . .	121	147	154	186	186
2711.12	Propane, liquefied . . . . .	13	102	212	192	175
6203.42	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton, not knitted or crocheted . . . . .	74	81	109	138	154
2901.22	Propene (propylene) . . . . .	-	39	117	107	148
7110.31	Rhodium, unwrought or in powder form . . . . .	83	60	45	110	116
6204.62	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton, not knitted or crocheted . . . . .	35	22	46	84	112
2901.21	Ethylene (ethene) . . . . .	-	13	90	82	109
7202.41	Ferrocromium, containing more than 4% (wt.) carbon . . . . .	83	80	78	98	104
2606.00	Aluminum ores and concentrates . . . . .	88	91	109	97	91
6110.20	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, vests and similar articles of cotton, knitted or crocheted . . . . .	39	54	63	80	91
2901.10	Acyclic hydrocarbons, saturated . . . . .	-	29	61	59	84
7102.39	Diamonds, nonindustrial, worked, including polished or drilled . . . . .	58	81	133	108	83
6205.20	Men's or boys' shirts of cotton, not knitted or crocheted . . . . .	122	84	76	77	76
8105.10	Cobalt mattes and other intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy; cobalt, unwrought; cobalt waste and scrap; cobalt powders . . . . .	72	81	84	67	69
2401.20	Tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped . . . . .	36	67	105	30	63
0901.11	Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated . . . . .	94	64	158	128	63
2711.14	Ethylene, propylene, butylene and butadiene, liquified . . . . .	8	55	83	52	61
	Subtotal . . . . .	11,094	12,789	13,279	10,576	10,762
	All other . . . . .	1,847	2,339	2,717	2,783	2,988
	Total . . . . .	12,941	15,128	15,996	13,359	13,750

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$500,000.

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

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

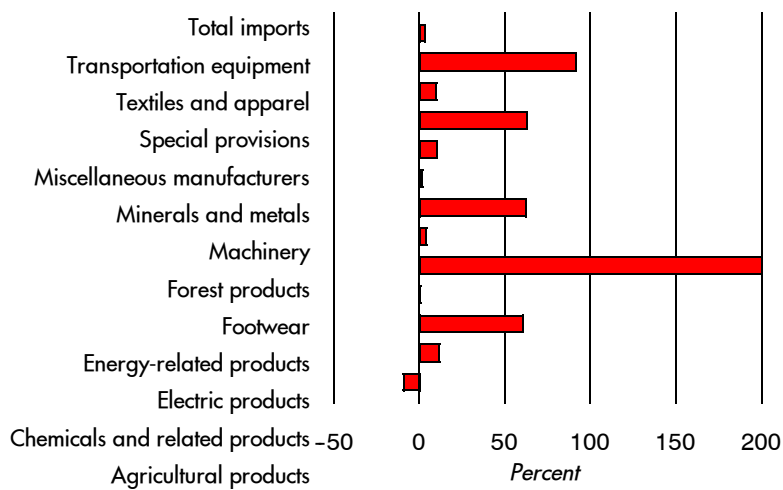
**Figure 1-7**  
**U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa, by commodity sectors, by shares, 1999**



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

In absolute dollar terms, the largest increases in U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa in 1999 were in transportation equipment (up \$96 million, or 91.4 percent), chemicals and related products (up \$87 million, or 11.4 percent), special provisions (up \$81 million, or 62.3 percent), textiles and apparel (up \$54 million, or 9.5 percent), and machinery (up \$49 million, or 62.0 percent). U.S. imports of agricultural products from sub-Saharan Africa decreased by \$86 million (9.4 percent) in 1999 (figure 1-8).

**Figure 1-8**  
**U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa: Growth rates by commodity sectors, 1999**



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



## U.S. Tariff Treatment Accorded to Sub-Saharan Africa

The tariff treatment currently accorded to the countries of sub-Saharan Africa is of two types: normal trade relations (NTR) status and the GSP, each of which is discussed below. In addition, the enactment on May 18, 2000, of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) of 2000<sup>5</sup> provided authority for the President to implement a new limited tariff preference program as an adjunct to GSP by proclamation on or after October 1, 2000.<sup>6</sup> The likely elements of this program are also discussed below.

The customs value of all U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa in 1999 totaled \$13.7 billion, while the dutiable value of such imports in 1999 was \$4.9 billion. The average ad valorem equivalent (AVE) rate of duty on all imports, whether dutiable or duty-free, was 1.08 percent; on dutiable imports, the average ad valorem equivalent rate of duty was 3.05 percent. Calculated duties of \$148.5 billion were paid on these dutiable imports.<sup>7</sup>

### *Duty treatment—Normal trade relations status*

All sub-Saharan African countries are eligible for NTR customs treatment by the United States, pursuant to general note 3(a) of the HTS.<sup>8</sup> As a result, products of these countries can enter into the U.S. customs territory at the rates of 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,<sup>9</sup> 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 so proclaimed.

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<sup>10</sup> together with the judicially developed principle of substantial transformation. The latter standard, arising from the courts’ interpretation of 19 U.S.C. 1304, assigns origin to a country if, as a result of processes occurring there, a good becomes a new article of commerce, with a new

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<sup>5</sup> Public Law 106-200, the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 251), title I.

<sup>6</sup> On October 2, 2000, Presidential Proclamation 7350 was issued indicating that 35 sub-Saharan Africa countries would potentially be eligible for tariff preferences on textiles and apparel. A forthcoming Federal Register notice will put the preferential benefits into effect and officially designate which of the 35 countries will be eligible for the preferences.

<sup>7</sup> Official trade statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>8</sup> Products of all countries other than those enumerated in HTS general note 3(b) are accorded general rates of duty; subdivision (b) applies the higher “statutory” rates of duty, generally those of the Tariff Act of 1930, to products of seven countries as of the date of preparation of this report.

<sup>9</sup> See annex D to Presidential Proclamation 6763 of December 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).

<sup>10</sup> See 19 CFR 102, specifically sections 102.20-102.21.

name, character or use; this standard is used when a good is not wholly made in one country or is made from foreign materials or a combination of foreign and domestic materials. These regulations were developed as a means of making the substantial transformation determination more objective and consistent and are based upon specified changes in tariff classification relating to the original good and the processed or advanced good. Certain processes, such as dilution with water or cleaning, are deemed not to be origin-conferring processes resulting in a substantial transformation.<sup>11</sup> The same rules generally apply to identify the country of origin for quota and other customs and tariff purposes.

### *Generalized System of Preferences*

GSP—authorized under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)—is implemented by certain developed countries to accord nonreciprocal tariff preferences to developing countries, with the intention of aiding their economic development and diversifying and expanding their production and exports. The U.S. GSP, enacted in title V of the Trade Act of 1974 for a 10-year period and extended several times thereafter, applies to goods entering this country by September 30, 2001. Indicated by the symbol “A”, “A\*”, or “A+” in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn of the HTS for individual tariff categories, the GSP provides duty-free entry to eligible articles that are the product of and imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries (BDCs), as set forth in general note 4 to the HTS. The note enumerates countries and areas (including certain nonindependent territories) that have been designated as eligible for benefits; in addition, it includes certain associations of countries that are treated as one country for purposes of the rules of origin of the program.

In order to qualify for tariff benefits, an imported good falling in a category designated as eligible for tariff benefits must be the product of a designated BDC, be imported directly into the United States from such country, and meet certain value contribution criteria if not wholly the product of such country. Pursuant to title V of the 1974 Trade Act, the value threshold must be met by the BDC claimed to be the source of the good for which the tariff preference is sought, unless that country is a member of a designated association as cited above. To qualify under the criteria, the sum of (i) the cost or value of materials produced in a BDC, or in any two or more BDCs that are members of the same designated association of countries, plus (ii) the direct cost of processing operations performed in such BDC or such member countries, is not less than 35 percent of the appraised value of the article in question at the time it is entered. Goods that have undergone simple combining or packaging operations, or mere dilution with water or another substance that does not materially alter their characteristics, are ineligible for the program. If non-BDC-origin inputs are substantially transformed in a BDC and then used to make a new article of commerce (the so-called “double substantial transformation” standard), the value of such inputs can be included toward the program’s contribution threshold when that new article is sent to the United States.

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<sup>11</sup> 19 CFR 102.17.

Under the 1974 Trade Act, certain groups of products are ineligible for duty-free entry under the GSP. These include textile and apparel articles subject to textile agreements, as well as several other types of goods deemed by Congress or the President to be import-sensitive. When a tariff rate line is designated as GSP-eligible with regard to all designated BDCs, the symbol "A" appears in the Special duty rates subcolumn; when an "A\*" appears, one or more countries have been determined to be ineligible for benefits of the program due to the application of the so-called competitive need limits.<sup>12</sup> These limits can be waived with respect to goods not produced in the United States, under statutory requirements, where the President deems the waiver to be in the national economic interest of the United States. Where the competitive need limit requires a BDC to be excluded or "graduated" from GSP benefits, the general rate of duty for the tariff provision applies.

However, under section 503(c)(2)(D) of the 1974 Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(D)), the competitive need limits do not apply to any country designated as a least-developed beneficiary developing country (LDBDC). Of the 38 countries designated in general note 4(b) to the HTS as LDBDCs, 28 are sub-Saharan African countries. These countries are not only exempt from competitive need limits but also are accorded a broader range of GSP benefits. HTS provisions having the symbol "A+" in the Special rates of duty subcolumn are those designated as affording duty-free entry *only* to products of LDBDCs. Products of other, more developed GSP beneficiaries must be assessed general rates of duty.

### Duty-Free Imports

The U.S. GSP program provides nonreciprocal duty-free treatment for qualifying imports of eligible articles produced in developing countries in order to promote economic development through trade.<sup>13</sup> Recent changes in GSP policy towards Sub-Saharan Africa have resulted in significant shifts in U.S. imports, especially in terms of energy-related imports and total imports from Angola. During 1997, imports from 42 Sub-Saharan African countries were authorized under GSP. Eritrea, Gabon, Liberia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nigeria, and Sudan were not designated for the program; Eritrea and Nigeria were designated as beneficiaries in 2000. Of the eligible countries, 29 were included among the countries designated as LDBDCs during 1997.<sup>14</sup> The President also proposed at that time that the GSP program be made permanent for the least-developed countries.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> See 19 U.S.C. 2463(c).

<sup>13</sup> Many industrialized countries have enacted their own GSP programs to provide enhanced market access to products from developing countries. The basic principles for GSP preferential tariff programs are set forth by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. GSP programs are contrary to the GATT/World Trade Organization principles of nondiscriminatory treatment (the most-favored-nation clause), but were authorized by the GATT by means of a formal derogation decision commonly known as the "enabling clause," which was first adopted on June 25, 1971 and has been subsequently renewed. "The European Union: New GSP Scheme," found at the European Commission Delegation to the United States website, <http://www.eurunion.org/legislat/gsp/scheme.htm>.

<sup>14</sup> LDBDCs are discussed in greater detail in chapter 3. Countries in sub-Saharan Africa designated as LDBDCs are Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (DROC), Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia.

<sup>15</sup> USTR, "Administration Submits CBI, GSP, and Shipbuilding Legislation to Congress," press release 97-55, June 18, 1997.

In June 1998, the President proclaimed certain modifications to the GSP implementing decisions made in regard to the 1997 annual review of the program. One modification provided for the addition of three regional associations to the GSP program, a change that permits the African countries which are members of any one of these designated associations to cumulate their value-added contributions (on GSP imports), making it easier for these countries to meet the 35 percent value-added requirement of the GSP rule of origin. African countries that are members of the West African Economic and Monetary Union, the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC),<sup>16</sup> and the Tripartite Commission for East African Cooperation were permitted to accumulate their value-added contributions (on GSP imports). In announcing the new GSP initiative, the United States Trade Representative indicated that the United States wanted to support accelerated African economic integration that would expand market size and enhance the attractiveness of member states to foreign direct investment.<sup>17</sup> In addition, the administration initiated reviews to consider the designation of Eritrea and Gabon as BDCs under the GSP, and Eritrea has now been so designated. In 1999, the United States extended GSP benefits to two more sub-Saharan African countries, Gabon and Mauritania.

Results of these changes are shown in table 1-4. GSP imports to the United States from sub-Saharan Africa increased by 15.7 percent in 1999 to \$2.8 billion. This follows much larger increases of 73.2 percent in 1998 and 134.2 percent in 1997.<sup>18</sup> The largest share of GSP imports from the region came from Angola (72.8 percent). GSP imports from Angola increased 27.9 percent in 1999, from \$1.6 billion to \$2.0 billion. GSP imports from South Africa decreased 18.4 percent in 1999, from \$0.5 billion to \$0.4 billion, but still represented 16.3 percent of the region's total GSP shipments to the United States (figure 1-9). GSP imports from Congo (DROC) increased 93.5 percent in 1999, resulting in a 4.1 percent share of the region's total. Zimbabwe accounted for 2.7 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 50.8 percent in 1997 to 69.4 percent in 1998 and 76.7 percent in 1999. In 1999, GSP imports of energy-related products increased by \$461.7 million (27.9 percent) to \$2.1 billion.

Minerals and metals accounted for a 9.6 percent share of GSP imports in 1999, down from an 11.5 percent share in 1998 and a 16.9 percent share in 1997. In 1999, GSP imports of minerals and metals from the region decreased by \$8.6 million (3.1 percent) to \$265.5 million.

Approximately 20 percent of all imports from sub-Saharan Africa in 1999 were covered under the GSP program. Sectors with the highest coverage under GSP included electronic products (41.1 percent), miscellaneous manufactures (38.9 percent), transportation equipment (36.0 percent), and energy-related products (26.5

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<sup>16</sup> The three members of SADC that had ratified the SADC trade protocol by 1998—Botswana, Mauritius, and Tanzania—qualify for the new GSP cumulation benefit. See section on regional integration for more information on these organizations and their membership.

<sup>17</sup> USTR, "USTR Announces New GSP Initiative to Benefit African Trade and Other Developing Countries," press release 98-64, July 1, 1998.

<sup>18</sup> Much of the increase in GSP imports in 1997 and 1998 resulted from a measure implemented in 1997 that made crude oil imports from LDBCs GSP-eligible. Angola especially benefitted from this change.

**Table 1-4**  
**Sub-Saharan Africa: Major U.S. import suppliers under GSP, 1995-99**

Rank	Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999 share of total
		<i>Million dollars, custom value</i>					<i>Percent</i>
1	Angola .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	668.1	1571.3	2,008.6	72.8
2	South Africa .....	357.0	429.4	449.8	551.7	449.4	16.3
3	Congo (DROC) .....	2.0	0.7	15.9	58.8	113.8	4.1
4	Zimbabwe .....	51.6	72.5	79.8	81.5	75.3	2.7
5	Malawi .....	0.3	7.7	29.3	16.4	24.7	0.9
6	Benin .....	0.1	0.1	3.4	2.3	11.8	0.4
7	Ghana .....	1.8	1.5	3.5	7.5	9.6	0.3
8	Mauritius .....	10.5	18.2	21.6	10.6	9.3	0.3
9	Cote d'Ivoire .....	7.9	9.0	9.4	11.2	9.3	0.3
10	Swaziland .....	10.9	13.8	25.3	4.2	8.0	0.3
	Subtotal .....	442.1	552.9	1,306.1	2315.5	2,719.7	98.5
	All other .....	46.7	35.3	71.6	70.2	40.1	1.5
	Total .....	488.8	588.2	1,377.6	2385.7	2,759.8	100.0

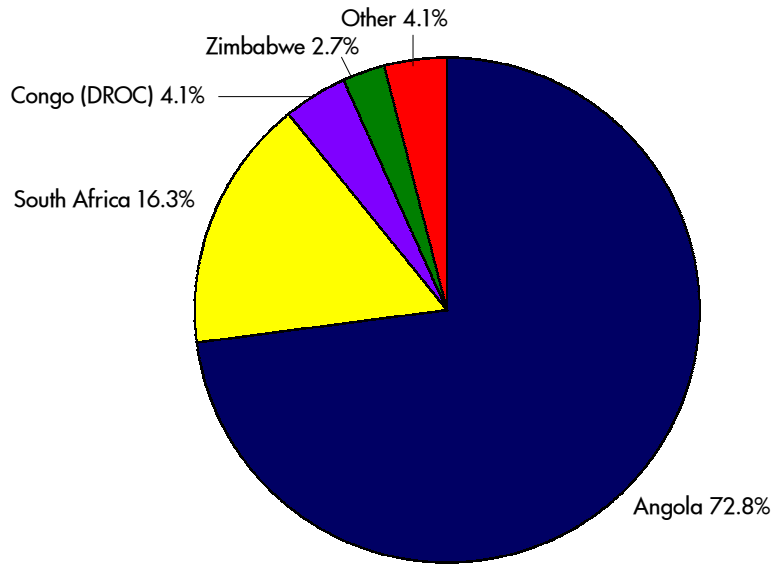
<sup>1</sup> Less than \$50,000.

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

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

**Figure 1-9**  
GSP imports from sub-Saharan Africa, by trading partners, 1999

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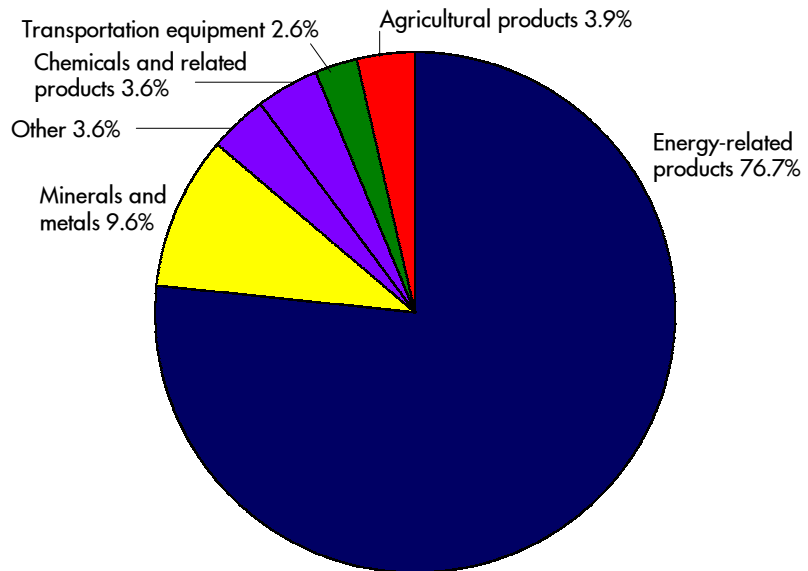


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Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

**Figure 1-10**  
GSP imports from sub-Saharan Africa, by sectors, 1999

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

percent). Sectors with little or no coverage under GSP include footwear (virtually none) and textiles and apparels (0.4 percent of total sectoral imports) (table 1-5).

### *African Growth and Opportunity Act*

Congress has for several years been considering various legislative means to assist the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, with a view toward creating a new trade preference program. Difficult issues have had to be considered—the relative levels of development of the countries, their infrastructure and existing industries, the possibility that a new preference may encourage transshipment from countries outside of the region,<sup>19</sup> and the types of goods that might be sold (and whether increased shipments might injure a U.S. industry). The end result is the AGOA, which has as its stated intent the promotion of “stable and sustainable economic growth and development in sub-Saharan Africa” and increases in both trade and investment levels. A portion of the AGOA took the form of amendments to the GSP provisions of the 1974 Trade Act, while other portions were separately adopted and codified.<sup>20</sup> The AGOA sets somewhat different and more specific standards for the President to apply in evaluating whether a country should be designated as eligible for the program, including that the country “has established, or is making continual progress toward establishing,...the rule of law, political pluralism, and the right to due process, a fair trial, and equal protection under the law.”<sup>21</sup> Other criteria include the establishment or progress toward “a system to combat corruption and bribery, such as signing and implementing the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions”; GSP’s provisions about the protection of internationally recognized worker rights and intellectual property rights are likewise employed. Annual “high-level meetings between appropriate officials” of the countries and the United States are required, along with regular reporting and the creation of a forum on trade and economic cooperation.<sup>22</sup> The AGOA makes 48 countries potentially eligible for benefits of the new trade program.<sup>23</sup>

The new benefits involve two general types of preferential tariff provisions.<sup>24</sup> First, following receipt of advice from the Commission and appropriate review, the President can grant duty-free treatment for exports from designated countries of products that are presently not eligible by law for GSP treatment, other than excluded textiles and apparel subject to textile agreements. These products must meet requirements of direct shipment to the United States and the 35 percent contribution

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<sup>19</sup> See 19 U.S.C. 3722.

<sup>20</sup> 19 U.S.C. 3703(a)(1)(B).

<sup>21</sup> 19 U.S.C. 3704-5.

<sup>22</sup> This term is generally used to connote situations where minimal investment to assemble or complete goods is made in one country by another, usually where the second country’s direct shipments to the eventual market have been restricted or limited or where a relatively small cost might enable the second country to take advantage of a tariff preference (unless rules of origin and other protections are carefully used).

<sup>23</sup> 19 U.S.C. 3706 and Presidential Proclamation 7350. On October 2, 2000, thirty-four sub-Saharan countries were determined to be eligible for preferences under the AGOA.

<sup>24</sup> See generally sections 111-113 of AGOA (19 U.S.C. 2466a, 3721-22).

**Table 1-5**  
**Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. imports under GSP, value and shares of imports, by sectors, 1995-99**

GSP imports	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<i>Value (1,000 dollars)</i>				
Agricultural products .....	81,518	123,080	151,650	105,027	107,608
Forest products .....	13,418	12,846	16,580	17,885	18,528
Chemicals and related products .....	60,463	83,115	116,196	132,513	99,063
Energy-related products .....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	699,093	1,654,993	2,116,732
Textiles and apparel .....	3,209	1,977	2,617	2,491	2,632
Footwear .....	58	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Minerals and metals .....	221,676	228,703	233,353	274,029	265,456
Machinery .....	38,971	58,094	53,959	65,577	15,455
Transportation equipment .....	28,897	36,885	40,018	58,395	72,437
Electronic products .....	11,925	11,292	12,841	13,168	23,197
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	28,622	32,248	51,342	61,597	38,740
Total: .....	488,758	588,238	1,377,648	2,385,674	2,759,847
	<i>Percent of total sectoral imports</i>				
Agricultural products .....	11.87	14.34	16.57	11.43	12.92
Forest products .....	13.31	11.29	16.31	16.89	16.90
Chemicals and related products .....	25.70	15.80	13.89	17.39	11.67
Energy-related products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.35	20.78	26.46
Textiles and apparel .....	0.75	0.50	0.56	0.44	0.42
Footwear .....	4.19	0.03	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Minerals and metals .....	10.35	10.50	10.28	10.54	10.07
Machinery .....	73.22	73.40	78.95	82.73	12.10
Transportation equipment .....	53.54	51.90	50.02	55.82	36.07
Electronic products .....	24.76	21.54	41.28	37.62	41.13
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	60.55	55.29	58.88	68.25	38.94
Total: .....	3.78	3.89	8.61	17.86	20.07

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.005 percent.

<sup>2</sup> 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.



threshold normally applied under GSP, except that up to 15 percent U.S. contribution can be counted to meet the threshold. Second, several specialized classes of apparel, including certain sweaters, and textile luggage would be accorded duty-free entry; most of these must be made from fabric or yarn that is manufactured in the United States. A special "regional fabric" tariff-rate quota is also authorized, with differential provisions for articles of apparel assembled in lesser developed countries, and with both allotments subject to a surge mechanism and import monitoring. A "short supply" provision would grant a benefit to apparel articles wholly assembled from fabric or yarn that is formed in a third country (not the United States or a beneficiary of the program) provided the fabric or yarn is not commercially available in the United States, and would also be considered unavailable under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Another provision of AGOA would grant preferential treatment to hand-loomed, handmade-or folklore articles certified as such by a country's authorities. As is the case with NAFTA, certain foreign-origin findings, trimmings, and interlinings would not disqualify goods from the tariff benefits. Apparel meeting all the terms of AGOA would not be subject to quantitative restraint, in advance of the termination of such limits under the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing negotiated during the Uruguay Round. The countries would be required to show that they had adopted protections against transshipment, as well as customs procedures corresponding to the requirements of chapter V of the NAFTA. Benefits of the new program could continue through September 30, 2008.

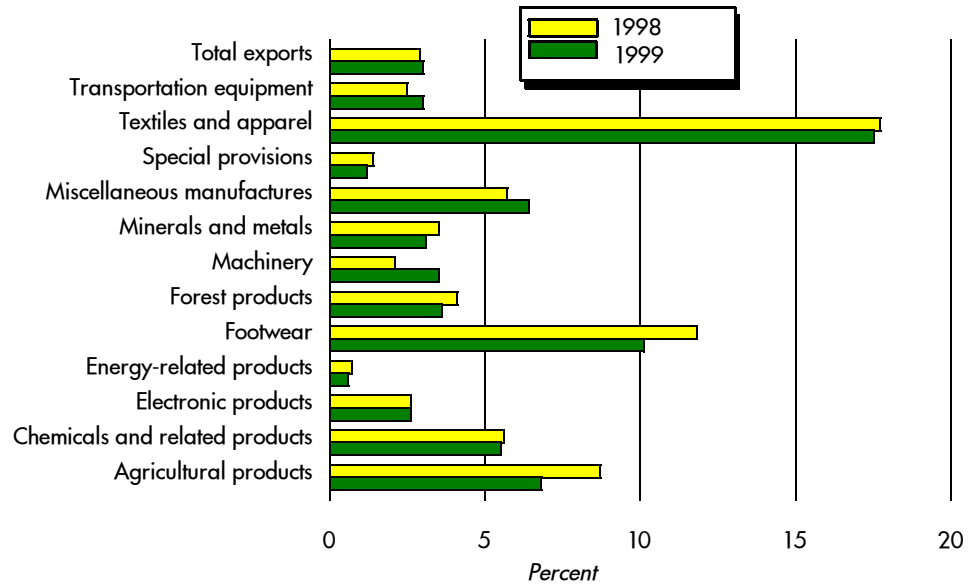
Interagency efforts to implement the new program have been under way since AGOA was signed. Presidential action to give effect to some of the tariff provisions of the AGOA occurred on October 2, 2000, and full implementation for those countries designated may occur on January 1, 2001. However, continued involvement by the U.S. Government will be needed if the objectives of AGOA are to be achieved. The extent to which the countries can benefit under the program will depend in part on the range of nontextile goods designated as eligible for duty-free entry and on the effects of the limitations of the program—especially its rules of origin and requirements with respect to textile and apparel goods.

### ***Average Tariffs and Dutiable Values***

Average trade-weighted tariff (ATWT) rates on U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa in 1998 and 1999 are shown in figure 1-11. The overall ATWT rate tariff for all U.S. merchandise imports from the region was 3.1 percent AVE in 1999, up from 2.9 percent in 1998 and 1.8 percent in 1997. The highest average tariffs were on textile and apparel products (17.5 percent AVE), footwear (10.1 percent AVE), agricultural products (6.8 percent AVE), and miscellaneous manufacturing (6.4 percent AVE). The lowest average tariffs were on energy-related products (0.6 percent AVE), special provisions (1.2 percent AVE), electronic products (2.6 percent AVE), and transportation equipment (3.0 percent AVE).

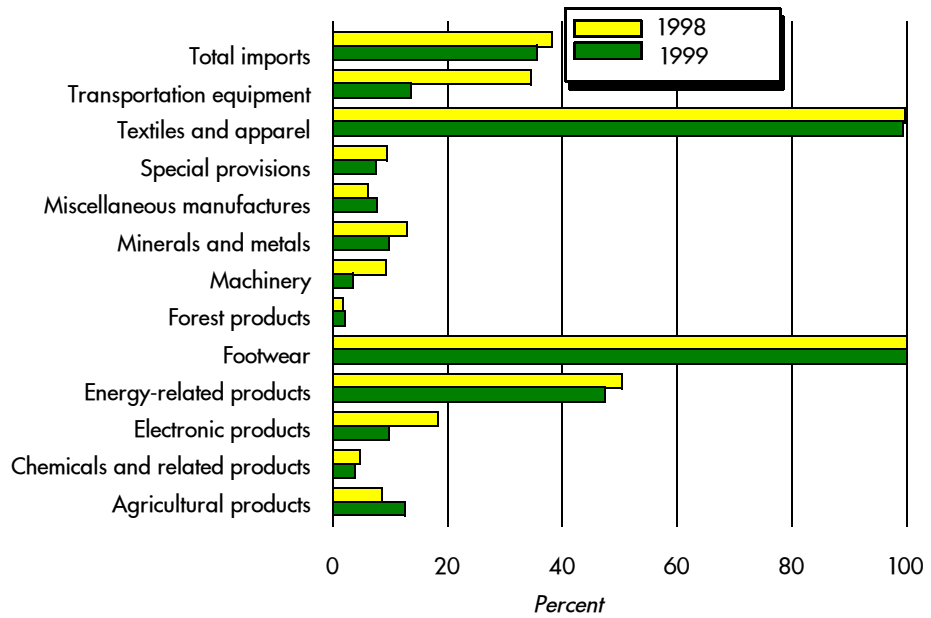
In 1999, 35.4 percent of U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa were subject to import duties (figure 1-12), down from 38.2 percent in 1998, 48.1 percent in 1997, and 58.4

**Figure 1-11**  
**Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. trade-weighted average tariffs, 1998-99**



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, 1998-99**



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

percent in 1996. Energy-related products accounted for 77.9 percent of total dutiable imports from this region in 1999 and 78.7 percent in 1998. Most imports of footwear and textile and apparel products were dutiable. The portion of sector imports that are still dutiable for other products ranges from 2.1 percent for forest products to 47.4 percent for energy-related products.

## *Trade Balance*

In 1999, the U.S. trade deficit with sub-Saharan Africa increased by \$1.6 billion (23.1 percent) to \$8.4 billion, compared with a deficit of \$6.8 billion in 1998 and \$9.9 billion in 1997. Excluding petroleum, the U.S. trade deficit with the region increased by \$1.9 billion (115.7 percent), from \$1.6 billion in 1998 to \$3.5 billion in 1999. The nonpetroleum trade deficit totaled \$2.5 billion in 1997 and \$0.7 billion in 1996.

The sub-Saharan African country with which the United States had the largest trade deficit in 1999 was Nigeria, measured at \$3.5 billion, down from \$3.8 billion in 1998 and \$5.2 billion in 1997. (These value changes were greatly due to the change in the price of oil.) The second-largest U.S. trade deficit was with Angola (\$2.1 billion in 1999, up from \$1.9 billion in 1998 and \$2.6 billion in 1997). Other large deficits related to Gabon (\$1.5 billion in 1999, up from \$0.3 billion in 1998), and Congo (ROC) (\$3.6 billion in 1999). The United States had trade surpluses with Equatorial Guinea (\$180.4 million), Namibia (\$164.8 million), Ethiopia (\$134.1 million), and Kenya (\$80.9 million).

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 \$7.9 billion in 1999, up from \$7.8 billion in 1998. Second was minerals and metals, with a deficit of \$2.4 billion in 1999, up from \$2.3 billion in 1998. The U.S. trade deficit in textiles and apparels increased to \$476 million in 1999, up from \$390 million in 1998, while the deficit for chemicals and related products increased to \$239 million in 1999, up from \$84 million in 1998. Several sectors showed a U.S. trade surplus in the region. The U.S. surplus in transportation equipment decreased from \$2.1 billion in 1998 to \$1.5 billion in 1999. Electronic products registered a \$712 million surplus in 1999, down from \$808 million in 1998. Other significant U.S. trade surpluses were in machinery products (\$394 million), forest products (\$45 million), and special provisions (\$34 million). The U.S. trade surplus in footwear was \$14 million in both 1998 and 1999.

## **U.S. Services Trade**

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Services are provided to foreign customers through cross-border and affiliate channels.<sup>25</sup> Trade data regarding cross-border services are available only through

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<sup>25</sup> 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.

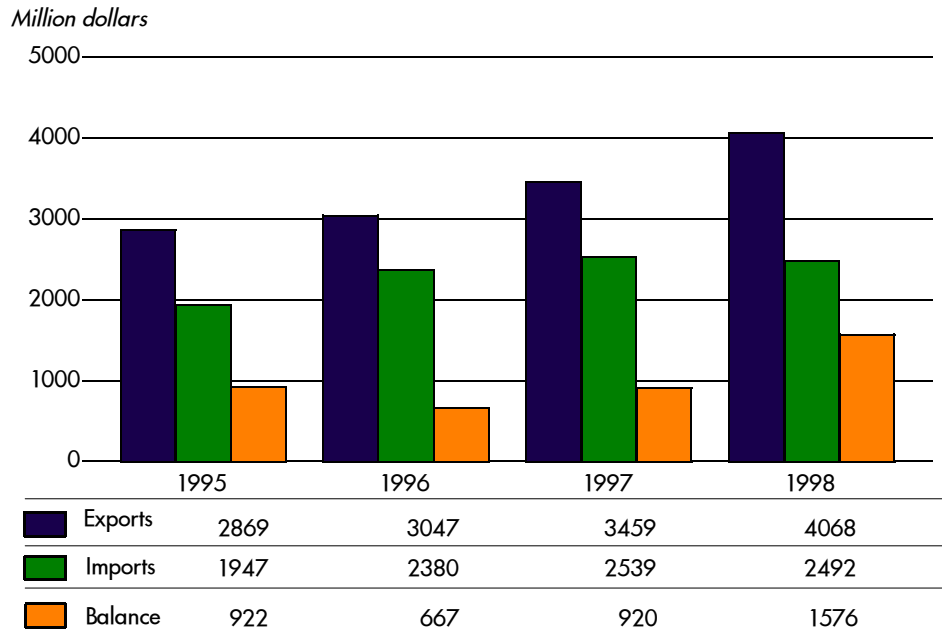
1998. Moreover, these data pertain to the entire African continent, rather than specifically to the sub-Saharan Africa region. Country-specific data are available for South Africa only. Data on sales by African-based affiliates of U.S. firms extend only through 1997, with country-specific data limited 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 South Africa.

In 1998, affiliate transactions accounted for 51.8 percent of total U.S. service sales worldwide, and for 57.4 percent of U.S. purchases from all foreign providers.<sup>26</sup> With respect to Africa, however, cross-border trade accounted for 61.7 percent of U.S. service sales, and 91.6 percent of U.S. purchases.<sup>27</sup>

### Cross-Border Transactions<sup>28</sup>

The United States is a net exporter of services to Africa, posting a cross-border trade surplus of \$1.6 billion in 1998. This represents a 71.3 percent increase from 1997, when the bilateral surplus measured \$920 million (figure 1-13). Total U.S.

**Figure 1-13**  
**U.S. cross-border trade in services with Africa: Exports, imports, and trade balance, 1995-98**



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

<sup>26</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce (USDOC), Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), "U.S. International Sales and Purchases of Private Services," *Survey of Current Business*, Oct. 1999, p. 48.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 92.

<sup>28</sup> Estimated by USITC, based on data in USDOC, BEA, "U.S. International Sales and Purchases of Private Services," *Survey of Current Business*, Oct. 1999, pp. 66-91.

cross-border exports of services to Africa reached \$4.1 billion in 1998 (table 1-6), accounting for 1.7 percent of total U.S. service exports. U.S. service exports to Africa increased by 17.6 percent in 1998, faster than the average annual growth rate of 9.8 percent during 1995-97. The principal contributors to the rise in exports were increases of 172.9 percent in sales of installation, maintenance, and repair of equipment services and 28.1 percent in construction services. U.S. cross-border imports of services from Africa totaled \$2.5 billion in 1998 (table 1-7), or 1.5 percent of total U.S. service imports. Cross-border imports of services from Africa decreased by 1.9 percent in 1998, a marked departure from average annual growth of 14.2 percent during 1995-97. Slower import growth was due to declines in U.S. imports of tourism services.

Tourism remained the leading U.S. service export to Africa in 1998, accounting for 29.1 percent of service exports, followed by professional services, with a 25.4 percent share, and education, with a 10.5 percent share. Tourism is also by far the largest component of U.S. cross-border service imports from Africa, accounting for 45.8 percent of the total. Other important categories of U.S. service imports included passenger fares, accounting for 20.1 percent of the total, and telecommunication services, with a 14.0 percent share.

The largest U.S. services trading partner among African countries is South Africa, accounting for 27 percent of U.S. cross-border service exports to Africa (table 1-6), and 32.9 percent of cross-border service imports from Africa in 1998 (table 1-7). Tourism comprised the largest share of U.S. service exports to South Africa in 1998 (35.2 percent), following by royalties and license fees (17.9 percent), and professional services (12.1 percent). Tourism and passenger fares, accounting for 39.6 percent and 33.6 percent of service imports from South Africa, respectively, were by far the largest sectors importing services to the United States from South Africa in 1998.

## ***Affiliate Transactions***<sup>29</sup>

In 1997, majority-owned African affiliates of U.S. firms recorded sales of services totaling \$2.2 billion (figure 1-14, table 1-8). U.S. consumers purchased \$266 million of services from African-owned affiliates operating in the United States, leading to an affiliate transactions surplus of \$1.9 billion with Africa. In 1997, sales by U.S.-owned affiliates in Africa grew by 19.7 percent over 1996 sales, while purchases from affiliates of African parent companies increased by 7.7 percent from the previous year. As a result, the U.S. surplus in affiliate transactions grew by 21.6 percent from 1996 to 1997. This compares with an average annual growth rate of 47.4 percent during 1993-96.

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<sup>29</sup> Estimated by USITC, based on data in USDOC, BEA, *U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Preliminary 1997 Estimates*, table III-F-17, and *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Preliminary 1997 Estimates*, table E-13.

**Table 1-6**  
**Total Africa and South Africa: U.S. cross-border service exports, 1995-98**

(Million dollars)

Service	Africa Total				South Africa			
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998
Tourism .....	699	766	1,054	1,183	344	285	370	386
Passenger fares .....	33	77	65	31	1	7	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Freight transportation .....	568	450	389	491	84	84	132	134
Royalties and license fees .....	205	237	231	343	151	164	159	196
Education .....	341	359	400	426	34	35	36	39
Insurance <sup>2</sup> .....	6	5	7	5	3	1	4	4
Telecommunications .....	111	109	144	121	28	51	60	33
Financial services .....	66	101	102	123	20	26	32	58
Professional .....	640	752	807	1,032	81	104	117	133
Advertising .....	1	1	3	4	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	1
Computer .....	27	22	34	32	18	12	23	17
Database .....	34	39	45	56	25	( <sup>4</sup> )	30	40
Research and development .....	29	14	19	20	3	5	4	2
Mgmt./Consulting/PR .....	140	146	125	132	9	8	12	11
Legal services .....	7	10	7	8	3	8	4	5
Construction-related services .....	214	235	299	383	3	10	9	11
Industrial engineering .....	14	( <sup>4</sup> )	41	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Equipment-related services .....	62	130	59	161	9	8	16	18
Other professional services .....	112	( <sup>4</sup> )	174	( <sup>4</sup> )	10	( <sup>4</sup> )	18	28
Other <sup>5</sup> .....	300	191	260	365	55	87	125	( <sup>4</sup> )
Total <sup>6</sup> .....	2,869	3,047	3,459	4,068	801	844	1,011	1,098

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

<sup>2</sup> Insurance exports are defined as difference between premiums received from foreign policy-holders and claims collected by foreign policy-holders.

<sup>3</sup> Less than \$500,000.

<sup>4</sup> Data have been suppressed to avoid disclosure of individual company operations.

<sup>5</sup> 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. Also includes expenditures of foreign governments and international organizations in the United States, and expenditures of foreign residents employed temporarily in the United States.

<sup>6</sup> 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, "U.S. International Sales and Purchase of Private Services," *Survey of Current Business*, Oct. 1998, pp.90-113; and Oct. 1999, pp. 66-91.

**Table 1-7**  
**Total Africa and South Africa: U.S. cross-border service imports, 1995-98**

(Million dollars)

Service	Africa Total				South Africa			
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998
Tourism .....	1,063	1,300	1,269	1,141	198	268	272	325
Passenger fares .....	277	286	435	501	119	124	239	276
Transportation .....	183	177	147	165	22	18	29	37
Royalties and license fees .....	2	6	18	6	1	6	11	2
Education .....	22	26	32	35	1	7	5	5
Insurance <sup>2</sup> .....	5	3	5	5	-1	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	-1
Telecommunications .....	234	346	345	348	33	52	54	60
Financial services .....	10	18	28	33	5	7	9	10
Professional .....	138	152	170	165	16	20	22	23
Advertising .....	3	6	6	8	1	3	4	6
Computer .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Database .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	4	5	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	1
R&D .....	22	25	27	20	3	2	1	1
Mgmt./Consulting/PR .....	27	35	32	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	1	2	1
Legal services .....	4	5	6	6	2	2	2	3
Construction-related services .....	25	31	24	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Industrial engineering .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	3	4	0	0	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Equipment-related services .....	4	1	1	1	2	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	1
Other professional services .....	52	50	66	65	8	11	10	10
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	13	66	90	93	4	41	86	84
Total <sup>5</sup> .....	1,947	2,380	2,539	2,492	398	543	726	821

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$500,000.

<sup>2</sup> Insurance imports are the difference between premiums paid to foreign insurers and claims received by U.S. policyholders. Imports are entered as credits on the balance of payments when claims received by U.S. policyholders exceed premiums paid to foreign insurers.

<sup>3</sup> Data have been suppressed to avoid disclosure of individual company operations.

<sup>4</sup> Includes intracorporate 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.

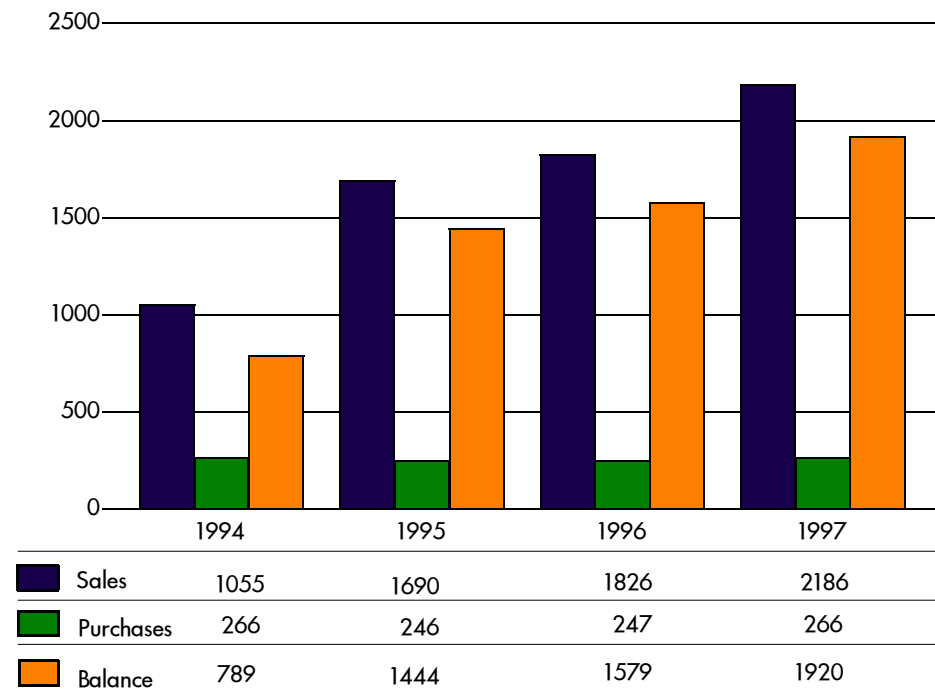
<sup>5</sup> Due to rounding and suppression of individual company data, figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "U.S. International Sales and Purchase of Private Services," *Survey of Current Business*, Oct. 1998, pp. 89-113, and Oct. 1999, pp. 67-91.

Limited information regarding affiliate transactions in services is reported for South Africa and Nigeria<sup>30</sup> (table 1-8). Sales of services by U.S. majority-owned affiliates in South Africa measured \$1.0 billion in 1997, or 45.9 percent of total sales by U.S. affiliates in Africa. The United States recorded a surplus of \$809 million on affiliate transactions with South Africa in 1997. U.S.-owned affiliates accounted for \$216 million of sales in Nigeria in 1997, or 9.9 percent of total U.S. affiliate sales to Africa.

**Figure 1-14**  
**Affiliate transactions in services with Africa, 1994-97**

Million dollars



Source: USDOC, BEA, "U.S. International Sales and Purchases of Private Services," Survey of Current Business, Oct. 1999, pp. 66-67; USDOC, BEA, *U.S. Direct Investment Abroad, Preliminary 1995 Estimates*, table III F-17; and USDOC, BEA, *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Preliminary 1995 Estimates*, table E-13. Data for 1996 and 1997 affiliate transactions were found at Internet address <http://www.bea.gov/>, retrieved June 2, 2000.

<sup>30</sup> Information pertaining to sales by U.S. affiliates of Nigerian firms is not available.



**Table 1-8**  
**Sales through U.S.-owned affiliates and purchases from African-owned affiliates, 1994-97**

(Million dollars)

Item	Total Africa				South Africa				Nigeria			
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997
U.S. Sales .....	1,055	1,690	1,826	2,186	110	530	663	1,003	133	142	174	216
U.S. Purchases .....	266	246	247	266	179	169	173	194	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Balance .....	789	1,444	1,579	1,920	-69	361	490	809	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

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

# CHAPTER 2

## Foreign Investment and Regional Integration

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### Investment in Sub-Saharan Africa

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In the 1990s, countries in sub-Saharan Africa reformed their economies, in the process strengthening macroeconomic management, liberalizing domestic markets and trade, privatizing state-owned enterprises, easing restrictions on private investment (including foreign investment), and freeing financial markets.<sup>1</sup> According to a 1999 survey by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) of 31 investment promotion agencies in Africa, many African countries offer improved investment opportunities because of these reforms.<sup>2</sup> In particular, the survey indicates that the investment environments in these countries are more business-friendly than commonly believed. Foreign investment flows to Africa grew from 5 percent of total flows to developing countries in 1990 to 25 percent in 1998.<sup>3</sup> In addition, returns on foreign direct investment (FDI) in Africa averaged 29 percent in 1990–97, higher than in any other region.<sup>4</sup>

African countries have improved their economic management with positive effects on foreign investment. For example, efforts to control public spending and improve revenue collection have dropped average government deficits from 7 percent of gross domestic product in 1990–94 to 3.6 percent in 1995–98.<sup>5</sup> Inflation has been tempered to a large degree, and financing through domestic capital markets has become increasingly common. Direct control of interest rates has been terminated in most countries; investment codes have become more open; and countries have liberalized their trade and foreign exchange systems, eliminating export taxes and subsidies and allowing repatriation of profits and capital. By the end of 1999, African countries and trading partners had signed 335 bilateral investment treaties. African countries also pursued double-taxation treaties at an accelerated rate.<sup>6</sup>

Many African countries have created specialized agencies to promote and facilitate foreign investment (table 2-1). For example, all members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) have established such agencies. Investment agencies from 25 African countries have joined the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank, *The Climate for Private Sector Development in Africa*, found at Internet address <http://www.worldbank.org>, retrieved June 15, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> UNCTAD, *World Investment Report 1999* (Geneva), p. 46.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 48.

<sup>4</sup> UNCTAD, *Foreign Direct Investment in Africa: Performance and Potential*, (New York and Geneva:1999), p. 17.

<sup>5</sup> World Bank, *The Climate for Private Sector Development in Africa*.

<sup>6</sup> UNCTAD, *Foreign Direct Investment in Africa: Performance and Potential* (Geneva:1999), found at Internet address <http://www.ipanet.net/unctad/4although.htm>, retrieved June 22, 2000.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

**Table 2-1**  
**Investment agencies in sub-Saharan Africa**

Investment agencies	
Cape Verde	Cape Verde Center for Investment and Export Promotion (Promex)
Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire Investment Promotion Center (CEPIC)
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 Export and Investment Authority (MEDIA)
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	South Africa Investment South Africa (ISA) Subnational: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centre for Investment and Marketing in the Eastern Cape (CIMEC)</li> <li>• Gauteng Economic Development Agency</li> <li>• KwaZulu-Natal Marketing Initiative (KMI)</li> <li>• Mpumalanga Investment Initiative (under construction)</li> <li>• Northern Province Investment Initiative</li> <li>• West Coast Investment Initiative</li> <li>• Western Cape Investment and Trade Promotion Agency (WESGRO)</li> </ul>
Swaziland	Swaziland Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Uganda	Uganda Investment Authority

Source: IPAnet, found at Internet address: <http://www.ipanet.net>, retrieved July 18, 2000.

## **Sub-Saharan Africa Privatization Programs**

Along with public reform, African countries are also seeking to increase the role of the private sector, mainly through the privatization of state-owned enterprises. For example, about 25 countries are transferring all or part ownership of their telecommunication companies to the private sector.<sup>8</sup> However, African countries earned almost \$1 billion less in revenues from privatization in 1998 than in 1997, a 42 percent decline (table 2-2).<sup>9</sup> This drop reflects mainly the \$1 billion decline in South Africa's revenue from privatization from 1997 to 1998. When South Africa is excluded, proceeds from privatization programs in sub-Saharan Africa exhibit a 4.5 percent increase to \$1.1 billion in 1998, up from \$1.0 billion in 1997.

Institutional problems that impede the flow of foreign private investment endure in many parts of the continent. Among other impediments, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) reports that exchange restrictions (table 2-3), inadequate financing

<sup>8</sup> MIGA/UNDP/ICC, *Focus on the new Africa, Fact Sheet*, found at Internet address [http://www.ipanet.net/ipanet/unctad/fdiafrica\\_fact.htm](http://www.ipanet.net/ipanet/unctad/fdiafrica_fact.htm), retrieved June 22, 2000.

<sup>9</sup> World Bank, *Global Development Finance (GDF), 2000*, Analysis and Summary Tables, p. 189.

**Table 2-2**  
**Sub-Saharan Africa: Privatization revenues by country, 1993-98**

*Millions of U.S. dollars*

Country	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Change 1997-98 (Percent)
Côte d'Ivoire	5	19	74	103	263	94	-64.3
Ghana	28	476	87	186	68	21	-69.1
Kenya	10	19	13	137	24	30	25.0
Mozambique	6	2	26	38	21	29	38.1
Nigeria	541	24	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	
South Africa	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	122	1,287	247	-80.8
Tanzania	27	5	77	13	16	111	593.8
Uganda	19	24	47	30	20	15	-25.0
Zambia	3	14	69	30	302	409	35.4
Zimbabwe	( <sup>1</sup> )	13	75	( <sup>1</sup> )	110	( <sup>1</sup> )	
Other	2	9	5	86	238	402	68.9
Total	641	605	473	745	2,348	1,356	-42.2

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

Source: World Bank, *GDF 2000*, Analysis and Summary Tables, p. 189; and *GDF 1999*, Analysis and Summary Tables, p. 146.

**Table 2-3**  
**Foreign exchange restrictions in selected sub-Saharan African countries**

Country	Exchange controls
Angola	Approval required
Côte d'Ivoire	Approval required
Gabon	Approval required; preferential treatment to franc zone
Lesotho	Exchange controls apply to transfers outside the common monetary area and Southern Africa Customs Union
Mozambique	Approval required
Namibia	Exchange controls apply to transfers outside the common monetary area
Nigeria	Approval required
Senegal	Exchange controls apply to transfers outside the franc zone
South Africa	Maintains several capital controls to prevent large capital outflows
Swaziland	Approval required
Zimbabwe	Approval from Zimbabwe investment center required

Source: Ernst & Young Africa Group, found at Internet address <http://MBENDI.co.za/ernsty>, retrieved May 5, 1999; and U.S. Department of State telegrams prepared by various U.S. embassies in African countries.

and physical infrastructure, and corruption are more problematic in African countries than elsewhere in the world.<sup>10</sup> In addition, continuing violence in various countries across the region has adversely affected some markets' ability to attract foreign investment.<sup>11</sup> The Institutional Investor reported credit ratings for the year 2000 for 35

<sup>10</sup> Guy P. Pfeffermann, "Africa's Investment Climate," IFC, Nov. 1998, found at Internet address <http://www.ifc.org>, retrieved May 25, 1999.

<sup>11</sup> See USITC, *U.S.-Africa Trade Flows and Effects of the Uruguay Round Agreement and U.S. Trade and Development Policy, Fourth Annual Report*, Oct. 1999, pub. 3850, for a discussion of other impediments to FDI in Africa.

African<sup>12</sup> countries that averaged 23.3 out of a possible 100, compared to a global average of 40.9.<sup>13</sup> While 23 African countries improved their credit ratings from 1999 to 2000, 12 countries saw their ratings decline.

## Global Investment Trends

Countries in sub-Saharan Africa received an estimated \$6.1 billion in foreign private investment in 1999,<sup>14</sup> a 19.6 percent increase from 1998 (table 2-4).<sup>15</sup> This figure compares favorably to average annual growth of 4.8 percent during the preceding five years, but unfavorably to the peak of \$9.2 billion received in 1997. Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 2.8 percent of investment flows to developing countries in 1999.

**Table 2-4**  
**Sub-Saharan Africa: Foreign private investment inflows, 1993-99**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change 1998/99
	<i>(Billion dollars)</i>							
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Net FDI .....	1.9	3.3	3.5	4.6	7.7	4.4	5.6	27.3
Portfolio equity investment .....	0.2	0.9	4.9	2.0	1.5	0.7	0.5	-28.6
Total foreign investment ..	2.1	4.2	8.4	6.6	9.2	5.1	6.1	19.6
All developing countries								
Net FDI .....	66.0	88.8	105.0	130.8	170.3	170.9	192.0	12.3
Portfolio equity investment .....	51.0	35.2	36.1	49.2	30.2	15.6	27.6	77.2
Total foreign investment ..	117.0	124.2	141.1	180.0	200.6	186.5	219.6	17.7
	<i>(Percent)</i>							
Sub-Saharan Africa as share of developing countries								
Net FDI .....	2.9	3.8	3.4	3.5	4.5	2.6	2.9	11.5
Portfolio equity investment .....	0.3	2.4	13.5	4.1	5.0	4.4	1.8	-59.1
Total foreign investment ..	1.8	3.4	5.9	3.7	4.6	2.7	2.8	3.7

Source: World Bank, *GDF 2000*, Country Tables, May 2000, pp. 24 and 48.

<sup>12</sup> The rating includes countries in the Maghreb, the region encompassing Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

<sup>13</sup> Institutional Investor, "2000 Country Credit Rating," found at Internet address <http://www.iimagazine.com/> retrieved June 14, 2000.

<sup>14</sup> The latest country-specific data available for sub-Saharan Africa are for 1998. Only aggregate data are available for 1999.

<sup>15</sup> Percentage changes are calculated using unrounded data; World Bank, *GDF, 2000*, Country Tables, pp. 24 and 44.

While this represents a slight improvement from the 2.7 percent level in 1998, it is still less than half the peak of 5.9 percent in investment flows achieved in 1995. The growth in foreign investment from 1998 to 1999 primarily reflects increased flows of private funds to South Africa in the form of both direct and portfolio investment.

### Global foreign direct investment

Countries in sub-Saharan Africa received \$5.6 billion in net foreign direct investment in 1999,<sup>16</sup> a \$1.2 billion (or 27.3 percent) increase from 1998.<sup>17</sup> That total compares favorably to average annual growth of 23.7 percent during 1990–98. South Africa, which received \$1.2 billion in FDI in 1999 after receiving \$550 million in 1998, accounted for most of the increase in FDI to the region.<sup>18</sup> The ability of the remaining sub-Saharan African countries to attract direct and portfolio investment flows in 1999 largely reflected the investment environment they offered. Countries with favorable investment climates attracted increased flows, while those with unfavorable policy environments saw their inflow of foreign private funds decline.<sup>19</sup> For example, reforms in Uganda, Mozambique, and Nigeria attracted foreign investment; by contrast, the armed conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, and Sierra Leone halted the inflow of foreign funds.<sup>20</sup>

Total net FDI flows to developing countries increased by 12.3 percent to \$192 billion in 1999; sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 2.9 percent of the flows in 1999, compared to 2.6 percent in 1998.<sup>21</sup> FDI flows to sub-Saharan Africa are unevenly distributed. In 1998, South Africa and Nigeria together accounted for 36 percent of inflows, while the next five countries received 37.4 percent (table 2–5). The remaining countries in sub-Saharan Africa shared the 26.2 percent balance.<sup>22</sup> In 1998, the sectors attracting most FDI in South Africa were energy, oil, mining, quarrying, construction and materials, motor vehicles, and food and beverage industries.<sup>23</sup> Elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa, petroleum and natural gas exploration, manufacturing, and service industries also attracted significant levels of foreign investment.<sup>24</sup>

France is currently the largest source of FDI in Africa as a whole, followed by the United Kingdom and the United States.<sup>25</sup> By contrast, major sources of FDI in South Africa include mainly Germany, Italy, Malaysia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> The latest country-specific data available for sub-Saharan Africa are for 1997. Only aggregate data are available for 1998.

<sup>17</sup> Percentage changes are calculated using unrounded data; World Bank, *GDF, 2000*, Country Tables, pp. 24 and 48.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, Analysis and Summary Tables, p. 175.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, Country Tables, pp. 24 and 48.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 24–609.

<sup>23</sup> UNCTAD, *World Investment Report 1999*, p. 47.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*

**Table 2-5**  
**Sub-Saharan Africa: Top recipients of net FDI flows, 1997-98**

Rank	Country	1997	1998	Change
		— Million dollars —		Percent
1	Nigeria .....	1,539	1,051	-31.7
2	South Africa .....	3,811	550	-85.6
3	Côte d'Ivoire .....	341	435	27.6
4	Sudan .....	98	371	278.6
5	Angola .....	350	360	2.9
6	Lesotho .....	268	265	-1.1
7	Mozambique .....	64	213	232.8
8	Uganda .....	175	200	14.3
9	Tanzania .....	158	172	8.9
10	Botswana .....	100	95	-5.0
Total Sub-Saharan Africa .....		7,734	4,394	-43.2

Source: World Bank, *GDF 2000*, Country Tables, pp. 24-609.

### Global foreign portfolio investment

Portfolio equity funds in Africa are invested through stock exchanges in Africa and through mutual funds managed and traded overseas. South Africa is the destination of most portfolio investment in sub-Saharan Africa. Total portfolio equity flows to sub-Saharan Africa declined from \$1.5 billion in 1997, to \$679 million in 1998 and \$492 million in 1999, with flows to South Africa accounting for more than 90 percent of the total in each year (table 2-6).<sup>27</sup>

**Table 2-6**  
**Sub-Saharan Africa: Top recipients of foreign portfolio equity flows, 1997-98**

Rank	Country	1997	1998	Change
		— Million dollars —		Percent
1	South Africa .....	1,393	619	-55.6
2	Malawi .....	0	24	
3	Ghana .....	46	15	-67.4
4	Mauritius .....	24	8	-66.7
5	Côte d'Ivoire .....	18	6	-66.7
6	Kenya .....	12	4	-66.7
7	Zimbabwe .....	10	3	-70.0
8	Nigeria .....	4	2	-50.0
Total Sub-Saharan Africa .....		1,507	679	-55.0

Source: World Bank, *GDF 2000*, Country Tables, pp. 5-8; and *GDF 1999*, pp. 38-600.

Today, many stock exchanges are operating in sub-Saharan Africa (table 2-7).<sup>28</sup> The Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) in South Africa is the largest and the most

<sup>27</sup> The World Bank, *GDF 2000*, Country Tables, p. 48, and *GDF 1999*, Analysis and Summary Tables, p. 169, and *GDF 2000*, Analysis and Summary Tables, p. 219.

<sup>28</sup> MBENDI, Africa's Stock Exchanges, found at Internet address <http://mbendi.co.za/exaf.htm>, retrieved July 14, 2000.

**Table 2-7**  
**Stock exchanges in sub-Saharan Africa, 1999**

Country	No. of listed companies	Market capitalization (Million dollars)	Comments
Botswana	14	724	Established in 1995.
Bourse Régionale des Valeurs Mobilières <sup>2</sup> (BRVM)	35	1,818	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	Established in 1954. The Nairobi Stock Exchange was opened to foreign investors in 1995.
Malawi	3	( <sup>1</sup> )	Established in 1996.
Mauritius	40	1,849	Established in 1990.
Mozambique	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	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. In 1995, major reform restructured its membership, trading principles and systems, clearing and settlement, transfer and registration, capital requirements of member firms, and financial structure of the exchange.
Sudan	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	The Khartoum Stock Exchange was established in 1994.
Swaziland	5	85	Established in 1990.
Tanzania	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	Established in 1998.
Uganda	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	Established in 1997.
Zambia	8	293	Lusaka Stock Exchange was established in 1994.
Zimbabwe	69	1,943	Established in 1896 and opened to foreign investment in 1993.

<sup>1</sup> Data unavailable.

Source: MBENDI, Africa's Stock Exchanges, found at Internet address <http://mbendi.co.za/exaf.htm>, retrieved July 14, 2000; and IFC, *Emerging Stock Data Base*, Nov. 1999, various pages, found at <http://www.ifc.org>, retrieved July 14, 2000.



active on the continent. JSE had a market capitalization of \$222 billion and 678 domestic companies listed in 1999.<sup>29</sup> This exchange accounted for 92 percent of the total market capitalization of all exchanges in sub-Saharan Africa in 1998.<sup>30</sup> Africa's stock exchanges posted returns that averaged negative 10 percent in 1998. This average was driven by losses in South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe<sup>31</sup>, which experienced declines of 27.6 percent, 54.3 percent, and 58.0 percent, respectively.<sup>32</sup> Markets that recorded high returns included Ghana, which posted a 63.1 percent gain, Côte d'Ivoire, which posted a 22.9 percent gain, and Botswana, which posted a 14.3 percent gain. Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire earned investor confidence through market reforms and vigorous privatization programs.<sup>33</sup>

The exchanges in sub-Saharan Africa were created or significantly reformed in the 1990s. In September 1998, the Abidjan stock exchange was replaced by the first regional exchange, Bourse Régionale des Valeurs Mobilières (BRVM), which serves the members of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU).<sup>34</sup> BRVM opened with the 35 companies on the Abidjan exchange. It now trades three times a week via electronic hook-up with all 40 listed companies in the eight countries of the WAEMU.<sup>35</sup> Other regional stock exchanges are being planned. Under consideration are a regional exchange for Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon, which already share a common currency (CFA franc) and a central bank; and a unified stock market for the East African countries of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.<sup>36</sup> A regional exchange for West Africa, proposed by the African Stock Exchanges Association, is being organized by the Nigeria Stock Exchange for scheduled launch in September 2000.<sup>37</sup>

## U.S. Investment

### U.S. direct investment in sub-Saharan Africa

Total U.S. gross direct investment flows<sup>38</sup> declined by 3.3 percent, from \$138.5 billion in 1998 to \$134 billion in 1999.<sup>39</sup> At the same time, U.S. direct investment flows to

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<sup>29</sup> IFC, *Emerging Stock Markets Factbook 2000*.

<sup>30</sup> IFC, *Emerging Stock Markets Factbook 1999*, p. 308.

<sup>31</sup> Salomon Smith Barney, *Guide to World Equity Markets*, 1999, pp. 463 and 588. In South Africa, declines were linked to weaker commodity prices and the weak performance of the South African economy. Zimbabwe's economic difficulties included depreciation of its currency and suspension of balance of payment support by the IMF.

<sup>32</sup> MBENDI, African Stock Exchanges Performance-1998, found at Internet address <http://mbendi.co.za/>, retrieved July 18, 2000.

<sup>33</sup> IFC, *Emerging Stock Markets Factbook 1999*, p. 16.

<sup>34</sup> MBENDI, "Bourse Régionale des Valeurs Mobilières (BRVM-Regional Stock Exchange)," found at Internet address <http://mbendi.co.za/exaf.htm>, retrieved May 24, 1999.

<sup>35</sup> Panafrican News Agency Daily Newswire, "Regional Bourse Drops in Mid-week Trading," June 28, 2000, found at Internet address <http://www.ft.com>, retrieved July 19, 2000.

<sup>36</sup> BRVM serves Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo; MBENDI, "Stock Exchange Performance," *Africa's Stock Exchanges*, found at Internet address <http://mbendi.co.za/> retrieved June 8, 1999.

<sup>37</sup> Business Day (South Africa), "Bourse to Be Set up in West Africa," May 1, 2000, found at Internet address <http://www.ft.com>, retrieved July 19, 2000.

<sup>38</sup> "Direct investment flows" is a measure of new investment accruing within a single year.

<sup>39</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce (USDOC), Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), "U.S. Direct Investment Abroad," found at Internet address <http://www.bea.doc.gov/>, retrieved July 19, 2000.

Africa declined by 58.7 percent, from \$3.2 billion in 1998 to \$1.3 billion in 1999.<sup>40</sup> The decline is most likely due to a smaller number of privatization opportunities offered by African governments compared to 1997 and 1998.<sup>41</sup> U.S. direct investment in Nigeria decreased from \$505 million in 1998 to negative \$225 million in 1999, while direct investment in South Africa increased considerably, from negative \$91 million in 1998 to \$949 million in 1999. Outflows to the rest of the continent declined from \$2.2 billion in 1998 to \$381 million in 1999.

The U.S. direct investment position<sup>42</sup> in sub-Saharan Africa totaled \$15.1 billion in 1999, representing a 5.8 percent increase from 1998. South Africa hosts 22 percent of U.S. assets in sub-Saharan Africa, followed by Nigeria with 9 percent. U.S. holdings in Nigeria are principally in the petroleum sector, whereas holdings in South Africa are concentrated in the manufacturing sector.<sup>43</sup>

### 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. Some of these funds integrate stocks of sub-Saharan African companies with those of other emerging markets, while others concentrate exclusively on sub-Saharan African stocks, most with substantial South African exposure. For example, Calvert New Africa Fund has 65 percent of its capital invested in South Africa, with smaller amounts in Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Kenya.<sup>44</sup> Sub-Saharan African stocks generally experienced a significant decline in 1999. The Calvert New Africa Fund dropped in value by more than 35 percent during the year ended June 30, 2000.<sup>45</sup> Between July 1999 and July 2000, Morgan Stanley Dean Witter's Africa Investment Fund lost 14.4 percent.<sup>46</sup> During the 12 months ended June 10, 1999, the Southern Africa Fund lost 13.1 percent of its value, while the New South Africa Fund declined by 34.3 percent.<sup>47</sup>

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

The United States encourages trade and investment in sub-Saharan Africa. As noted above, Congress enacted the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) in May 2000.<sup>48</sup> The law is intended to assist sub-Saharan African countries in:

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<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

<sup>41</sup> UNCTAD, *World Investment Report 2000*, found at Internet address <http://www.unctad.org>, retrieved Oct. 24, 2000.

<sup>42</sup> "Direct investment position" is a measure of all cumulative investment to date.

<sup>43</sup> USDOC, BEA, "U.S. Direct Investment Position Abroad on a Historical-Cost Basis, 1997," found at Internet address <http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/>, retrieved July 19, 2000.

<sup>44</sup> Calvert Group, Individual Investors, Fund Profile: Calvert New Africa Fund, found at Internet address <http://www.calvertgroup.com/investor>, retrieved July 19, 2000.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

<sup>46</sup> Morgan Stanley, found at Internet address <http://www.ms.com/>, retrieved June 10, 1999.

<sup>47</sup> Warburg Dillon Read, Trustnet, found at Internet address <http://www.trustnet.co.uk/>, retrieved June 10, 1999.

<sup>48</sup> AGOA, P.L. 106-200, 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*

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

In July 1999, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) announced the New Africa Infrastructure Fund, a \$350 million private equity fund for sub-Saharan Africa, designed to construct basic infrastructure such as telecommunication, transportation, and power networks. In addition, OPIC established the \$150 million Modern Africa Growth and Investment Fund, designed to provide equity capital to private companies seeking to expand their operations regionally, and the \$120 million New Africa Opportunity Fund in 1996 to support private investment in countries in Southern Africa.<sup>49</sup> OPIC also manages \$120 million of the Global Environment Emerging Markets Fund II, and \$300 million of the Aqua International Partners Funds intended for Africa.<sup>50</sup> OPIC's programs are available in 41 of the 48 countries in sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>51</sup>

OPIC's loans and political risk insurance in Africa rose by more than 36 percent in 1999 to about \$1.2 billion.<sup>52</sup> In 1999, OPIC provided assistance to Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ghana, and Kenya, financing the construction of food production facilities, fish processing facilities, cocoa processing facilities, a liquefied petroleum gas plant, and a water treatment plant. In 1999, OPIC was committed to three times the number of projects that it funded the year before.

The United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), has allocated \$30 million in fiscal year 2000 for the Africa Trade and Investment Policy program, which provides technical assistance to African countries wishing to improve the environment for trade and private investment.<sup>53</sup> The U.S. Trade and

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<sup>48</sup>—Continued

*U.S. Trade and Development Policy, Fourth Annual Report*, Oct. 1998, pub. 3139, for background information on the AGOA.

<sup>49</sup> OPIC, "OPIC's president calls for stronger business partnerships with Africa," press release, Mar. 17, 1999, found at Internet address <http://www.opic.gov>, retrieved May 5, 1999.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>52</sup> OPIC, 1999 Annual Report, Washington, D.C., pp. 14-15, found at Internet address <http://www.opic.gov>, retrieved July 20, 2000.; and OPIC, Banner Year for Africa, press release, Feb. 4, 2000, found at Internet address <http://www.opic.gov>, retrieved July 20, 2000.

<sup>53</sup> USAID, Africa Regional Program, found at Internet address [http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/cp2000/afr/afr\\_reg.html](http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/cp2000/afr/afr_reg.html), retrieved July 20, 2000.

Development Agency (TDA) provides financing feasibility studies to promote U.S. investment. In 1999, TDA provided \$4.4 million in assistance to 12 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and \$950,000 for regionwide investment projects.<sup>54</sup>

## Regional Integration in Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa has one of the highest number of regional groupings in the developing world.<sup>55</sup> Table 2-8 outlines major groupings in sub-Saharan Africa and

**Table 2-8**  
**Major regional groups in sub-Saharan Africa and membership, 1999**

Regional Group	Members
<b>ECOWAS</b> —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
<b>WAEMU</b> —West African Economic and Monetary Union	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo
<b>COMESA</b> —Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	Angola, Burundi, Comoros, DROC, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe
<b>SADC</b> —Southern African Development Community	Angola, Botswana, DROC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe
<b>SACU</b> —Southern African Customs Union	Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland
<b>EAC</b> —Tripartite Commission for East African Co-operation	Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda
<b>IGAD</b> —Intergovernmental Authority on Development	Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Uganda
<b>IOC</b> —Indian Ocean Commission	Comoros, France (representing the French Overseas Department of Réunion), Madagascar, Mauritius, and Seychelles

<sup>54</sup> USTDA, Annual Report 1999, found at Internet address <http://www.tda.gov/>, retrieved July 20, 1999.

<sup>55</sup> World Bank, "Regional Integration: sub-Saharan Africa," found at Internet address [http://www1.worldbank.org/wbiep/trade/RI\\_map.html](http://www1.worldbank.org/wbiep/trade/RI_map.html), retrieved on August 9, 2000.

their membership in 1999. Many of these regional groupings have their origins in the postcolonial era of the late-1960s and 1970s, although the 1990s also saw a renewed interest in regional integration. Despite the proliferation of regional groupings in Africa, plans for further integration and creation of free trade areas have repeatedly been delayed by members of these groups, and trade statistics suggest that regional integration has been unsuccessful at increasing the level of intraregional trade. Nevertheless, many development experts believe that economic integration is key to future development in sub-Saharan Africa, and there are indications that regionalism may be more effective in the future.<sup>56</sup>

Sub-Saharan African countries entered into regional integration initiatives, in part, to accelerate industrialization and growth. Many African countries, like their developing counterparts elsewhere in the world, subscribed to import substitution policies in the early 1960s and 1970s under which countries imposed high protective barriers to shield newly created manufacturing industries from outside competition. However, many countries believed that such policies would be more successful in larger, integrated regional markets than in small individual African economies. In addition to these economic reasons, some believed that integration could help meet the political goals of African nations, such as stemming Africa's political and economic marginalization and protecting the continent's interests in international political and economic negotiations.<sup>57</sup>

While there have been some regional success stories, many regional integration efforts of previous decades failed and regionalism did not result in the significant economic growth that was once hoped. On the one hand, groups such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) played a key role in conflict resolution during the mid-1990s in countries such as Liberia and Sierra Leone.<sup>58</sup> However, this same group failed to meet its goal of developing a free trade area by 1989, and instead postponed the date of this goal until 2000.<sup>59</sup> By trying to accommodate the national industrial strategies of individual member states, the original attempt at regionalization by the WAEMU created a distorted structure of protection in the region, thus preventing market integration from taking root.<sup>60</sup> Throughout Africa, intraregional trade failed to increase, suggesting that these agreements did not result in true economic integration among the countries. For example, intraregional trade in the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern

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<sup>56</sup> For example, Walter Kennes stated in his article "Developing Countries and Regional Integration," *The Courier ACP-EU*, September 1997, that regional policy coordination is imperative to small economies in order to protect themselves from economic shocks. A recent joint publication between the World Bank, African Development Bank, and U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, among other organizations, listed renewed regionalism as one of the six most pressing policy actions (*The World Bank, Can Africa Claim the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?*, 2000), p. 209.

<sup>57</sup> The World Bank, *Can Africa Claim the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?*, 2000, pp. 226-230.

<sup>58</sup> Olatunde B.J. Ojo, "Integration in ECOWAS: Successes and Difficulties," in *Regionalization in Africa: Integration and Disintegration*, 1999, pp. 119-120.

<sup>59</sup> The World Bank, "Regional Integration: sub-Saharan Africa," found at Internet address [http://www1.worldbank.org/wbiep/trade/RI\\_map.html](http://www1.worldbank.org/wbiep/trade/RI_map.html), retrieved on August 9, 2000.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*

African States, which later became the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), was lower in the 1990s than in the 1970s when the regional agreement was signed.<sup>61</sup>

There are many reasons why regional integration in Africa was relatively unsuccessful in the past. Although regional economies were larger than individual economies, the combined markets were not yet big enough to support industrial transformation under an import substitution policy. Nowhere has this been more apparent than in the former Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO), where different industrial products faced a wide variety of tax and tariff preferences on intra-CEAO trade.<sup>62</sup> Because of the proliferation of regional trade agreements, many of these groups overlapped, subjecting countries to conflicting obligations. Little internal trade liberalization has taken place under the SADC, for example, in part because it remains unclear what regional role the group can play over and above that of COMESA, the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), and the Cross-Border Initiative, which all operate in the same region.<sup>63</sup> Moreover, inadequate institutional design and weak governance have made many of these regional groups ineffective. The first and second phases of ECOWAS' trade liberalization scheme have been postponed due to institution building, such as the adoption of common regulations, harmonization of customs nomenclature, and the establishment of common terms for road transport.<sup>64</sup> The lack of transportation and communication infrastructure in much of Africa also has made it difficult to integrate economies. Perhaps one of the most dramatic problems of regional economic groups has been the occurrence of civil unrest within countries and armed conflict among members of a single group. For example, Ethiopia and Eritrea, both members of COMESA, continue to engage in periodic warfare along their border.

There are indications that the new wave of regionalism will be more successful than efforts in the past. Regional integration initiatives no longer impose high protective barriers; instead they include outward-oriented, liberal trade policies. Instead of concentrating solely on tariffs, new regional integration efforts have taken into account technical standards, investment regulations, and government procurement policies.<sup>65</sup> Such regional coordination offers African countries a number of benefits. The amount of intraregional trade may not increase in the near future because Africa's exports are concentrated in a few products, none of which is an important regional product.<sup>66</sup> However, regional trade and investment agreements can provide a means

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<sup>61</sup> Ibid.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid.

<sup>64</sup> Ojo, "Integration in ECOWAS," pp. 119-120.

<sup>65</sup> For example, the Cross-Border Initiative was launched by 14 East African and Southern African countries in 1993 with the intention of facilitating investment. Under the agreement, countries plan to harmonize tariffs, regulations, and investment policies although countries are allowed to enact such reforms at their own pace.

<sup>66</sup> Alexander Yeats, *What Can Be Expected from African Regional Trade Agreements?: Some Empirical Evidence*, The World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 2004, November 1998.

of restraint, preventing countries from reimposing high tariffs and other barriers, and can enhance the credibility of participating countries among investors and foreign lenders. Eventually these regional groups may help African nations achieve the establishment of a Pan-African Economic Community, as envisioned by African leaders in 1991 during the negotiations of the Abuja Treaty.<sup>67</sup> Such solidarity among the countries in Africa could spur economic growth and encourage political stability.

### ***1999 Progress on Regional Integration***

During 1999, regional integration efforts in sub-Saharan Africa progressed with some setbacks. COMESA, SADC, and SACU, the major organizations, moved toward further cooperation. COMESA made progress on issues such as dispute resolution, rule-of-origin requirements, and the removal of nontariff measures. The launching date for the SADC free trade area was delayed until September 2000 because of a disagreement over rules of origin. However, the trade protocol—which focused on the elimination of tariffs over an 8-year period—entered into force on January 25, 1999. A new trading arrangement is expected by April 2001. Further cooperation was also achieved among the ECOWAS/EAC members of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. The East Africa Community Treaty was signed and laid the administrative foundation for future talks on regional integration. In sum, regional integration efforts continue to move slowly ahead while members grapple with specific market access issues. Tables 2–9 through 2–16 present profile information on the eight sub-Saharan Africa regional trade organizations.

### ***Tariff Structure of Regional Trade Arrangements***

Tariff information for sub-Saharan Africa in this report has been taken primarily from the World Trade Organization (WTO), UNCTAD, and the World Bank, published in electronic format suitable for calculations. These include the following:

- WTO CD-ROM on the Uruguay Round results
- WTO Trade Policy Review on CD-ROM
- UNCTAD CD-ROM “TRAINS for Windows” database<sup>68</sup>
- World Bank “World Development Indicators 2000.”<sup>69</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> In 1991, the African Heads of State signed the Abuja Treaty to establish the Pan-African Economic Community (AEC). The treaty calls for the AEC to be developed over a period of 34 years, building upon existing subregional communities.

<sup>68</sup> TRAINS indicates the Trade Analysis Information System.

<sup>69</sup> The World Bank, found at Internet address [http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2000/pdfs/tab6\\_6.pdf](http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2000/pdfs/tab6_6.pdf), retrieved May 25, 1999.

## Table 2-9 Regional economic integration in the Economic Community of West African States, 1999-2000

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### Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

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*Members:*

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

*Population:*

216 million (1997)

*Gross domestic product:*

\$82.4 billion (1998)

*Goals:*

Establish a free trade area and a full economic and monetary union by 2000.

*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 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 10.0 to 16.6 percent per year, over a period of 6 to 10 years, among three separate groups of countries within the ECOWAS area, varying according to their level of industrial development and situation regarding transportation.

A rules-of-origin regime does not apply to agriculture exports but does apply to manufacture exports in order to receive preferential treatment, where the competent authority in the exporting member state must issue a certificate of origin. Over 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 within 5 years of the customs union, which was to be established by 2000.

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

*Obstacles:*

Factors hampering the effectiveness of ECOWAS include the existence of many other governmental organizations in the region, and the failure of member governments to implement policies at the national level and to provide the necessary financial resources to run the organization. Exchange and customs regulations inhibit increased trade flows and increase the usage of unofficial trade channels. Alleged corruption and lack of technical ability of customs and enforcement officers exacerbate enforcement problems. Inflexible exchange regulations detract from a greater flow of trade as well as harmonization of customs regulations. Political instability among members is another factor. There is a fragile peace in Liberia among competing factions, and Sierra Leone has experienced ongoing armed insurgencies from rebels that began in 1991. An ECOWAS peacekeeping force led by Nigeria has tried to enforce a cease-fire in Sierra Leone, but sporadic fighting keeps the country unstable.



**Table 2-9—Continued**  
**Regional economic integration in the Economic Community of West African States, 1999-2000**

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**Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**

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*1999-2000 developments:*

In March 2000 ECOWAS ministers approved a West African water integration plan to be in effect by the year 2025. Ministers also established a permanent framework within ECOWAS for integrated water resource management.

**U.S. trade with ECOWAS countries, 1995-99**

*(Thousand dollars)*

<b>Item</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
U.S. exports . . . . .	1,284,987	1,650,234	1,652,882	1,548,091	1,283,488
U.S. imports . . . . .	5,481,065	6,662,128	6,627,581	5,346,318	4,937,443
U.S. trade balance . .	-4,196,077	-5,011,894	-4,974,699	-3,798,227	-3,653,955

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

## Table 2-10 Regional economic integration in the West African Economic and Monetary Union, 1999-2000

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### West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU or UEMOA)

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*Members:*

Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo

*Population:*

66 million (1997)

*Gross domestic product:*

\$27.3 billion (1998)

*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. Eliminate tariffs on goods within WAEMU by January 2000.

*Status and structure:*

In 1992, member countries of the West African Monetary Union set out to transform their monetary arrangement—participating in the CFA franc zone [Communauté Financière Africaine] based on the French franc and an "operations account" with the French Treasury facilitating trade with France—into a genuine economic union. 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 was scheduled to enter into force, involuntarily a common external tariff with countries whose 1995 tariff and nontariff measures exceeded that of WAEMU member countries.

The organization has focused on preparing for the finalization of its customs union.

*Obstacles:*

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

*1999-2000 developments:*

A WTO preparatory meeting was held on November 19, 1999 to develop a common position for the WTO Ministerial in Seattle. The United States gave a presentation. In December 1999, a ministerial conference of member countries was held. The Ministers discussed transparency in financial management, the text on the court of auditors, and a draft industrial policy. The final treaty for implementing the common external tariff, which took effect on January 1, 2000, was adopted. 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.

**Table 2-10—Continued**  
**Regional economic integration in the West African Economic and Monetary Union, 1999-2000**

**U.S. trade with WAEMU countries, 1995-99**

*(Thousand dollars)*

<b>Item</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
U.S. exports .....	347,077	305,284	348,678	337,240	276,950
U.S. imports .....	267,112	441,666	318,167	441,967	398,508
U.S. trade balance .....	79,964	-136,382	30,511	-104,726	-121,558

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

## Table 2-11 Regional economic integration in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, 1999-2000

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### Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

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*Members:*

Angola, Burundi, Comoros, DROC, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

*Population:*

321 million (1997)

*Gross domestic product:*

153.2 billion (1998)

*Goals:*

Establish a regional free trade area by October 31, 2000, and a customs union by 2004. Eleven members have declared their intent to participate. Establish a common external tariff and common tariff barriers, free movement of capital and common investment, and a common currency leading to a monetary union. Complete liberalization of a two-phased intra-COMESA air transport, to be completed by October 2000. Increase COMESA Trade and Development Bank's capital to \$5 billion by 2000.

*Status and structure:*

In 1982, the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States entered into force. This organization was succeeded in December 1994 by the COMESA, which is headquartered in Lusaka, Zambia.

The COMESA Treaty aims to promote economic cooperation and development in all areas of economic activity. This includes trade liberalization for goods; steps toward 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 COMESA Treaty, with possible exceptions allowed based on safety, security, infant industry, or balance-of-payments difficulties. Emergency actions, such as safeguard, antidumping and countervailing measures, are allowed for limited periods, for example, up to 1 year for safeguard measures. Cooperation regarding customs management and the harmonization of trade documents and procedures are also sought.

COMESA's efforts have been far-reaching and effective. The organization has created a strong cross-border initiative, and 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. A preferential trade area (PTA) has been established, and COMESA members are to eliminate their import tariffs on intra-COMESA trade by this year. The PTA is a stepping-stone to the free trade area, which in turn is to lead to a customs union by 2004.

COMESA is establishing the Safe Africa Skies Group. So far six countries have signed letters of intent.

**Table 2-11—Continued**  
**Regional economic integration in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, 1999-2000**

**Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)**

*Obstacles:*

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 (including Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Angola, and DROC) 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 is the potential loss of customs revenue due to the implementation of preferential and free trade areas.

*1999-2000 developments:*

The fifth summit of COMESA, held on May 17-19, 2000, achieved some progress on issues such as dispute resolution, rule-of-origin requirements and the removal of nontariff barriers. COMESA has adopted 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 will be 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, subregional women in business information centers, the COMESA Iron and Steel Industry Association, and an e-commerce information network for industry.

**U.S. trade with COMESA countries,\* 1995-99**

*(Thousand dollars)*

<b>Item</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
U.S. exports . . . . .	1,038,782	1,064,058	1,046,962	1,044,533	1,201,110
U.S. imports . . . . .	3,351,400	3,798,568	4,243,094	3,338,049	3,538,837
U.S. trade balance . . . . .	-2,312,617	-2,734,510	-3,196,132	-2,293,516	-2,337,728

\* Does not include trade with Egypt.

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

## Table 2-12 Regional economic integration in the Southern African Development Community, 1999-2000

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### Southern African Development Community (SADC)

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*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.

*Population:*

181 million (1997)

*Gross domestic product:*

\$184.8 billion (1998)

*Goals:*

The SADC Free Trade Area is to be launched on September 1, 2000. At that time, the 11 member states will begin reduction of tariffs spread out over an 8-year period on all but sensitive products, which are subject to 12-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. Free trade area completed by 2004.

*Status and structure:*

In 1992, SADC replaced the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. SADC aims to promote regional cooperation and economic integration, with an 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. 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 Gaborone, 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 protocol seeks to establish a free trade area in the SADC region, providing for the reduction and elimination of tariff and nontariff 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 seabed 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.

SACU is to submit a common tariff commitment under the SADC 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.

**Table 2-12—Continued**  
**Regional economic integration in the Southern African Development Community, 1999-2000**

**Southern African Development Community (SADC)**

SADC has pushed back its launch date for a free trade agreement, but the agreement is a step in the right direction. Questions of rules of origin and differentiated tariff reduction schedules were worked out in March 2000. The agreement clears the way for SADC to focus on nontariff barriers. The organization has demonstrated a certain degree of political commitment that regional integration is moving forward in southern Africa.

*Obstacles:*

The main challenge for SADC is nontariff barriers, which are more pervasive and detrimental within the region than tariff barriers. After ratification of 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 from the stronger economies of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland, 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 European Union-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.

*1999-2000 developments:*

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.

The SADC trade protocol entered into force on January 25, 2000. The main step toward implementing the protocol was to conclude negotiations on the SADC free trade agreement. In mid-February the SADC energy commission was created. It was to be regionally staffed and funded. On March 3, 2000, SADC Ministers met and announced that September 1, 2000 would be the new launch date for the SADC Free Trade Area. SADC has yet to agree to tariff reduction in several key sectors, but has set up technical committees to deal with those issues. A longstanding dispute between South Africa and four of SADC's least developed countries (Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, and Zambia) over garment and textile rules of origin was resolved at the meetings. Other SADC developments include the establishment of the U.S.-SADC Business Council (currently being led by a steering committee) and the formation of the SADC Chambers of Commerce in October 1999.

**U.S. trade with SADC countries, 1995-99**

(Thousand dollars)

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
U.S. exports . . . . .	3,427,738	3,794,764	3,583,983	4,234,359	3,117,875
U.S. imports . . . . .	5,356,979	5,939,315	6,474,855	6,181,509	6,508,730
U.S. trade balance . . . . .	-1,929,241	-2,144,551	-2,890,872	-1,947,150	-3,390,855

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

## Table 2-13 Regional economic integration in the Southern African Customs Union, 1999-2000

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### Southern African Customs Union (SACU)

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*Members:*

Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland

*Population:*

42 million (1997)

*Gross domestic product:*

\$144.0 billion (1998)

*Goals:*

Promote free trade and cooperation on customs matters among the member states. Provide a common pool of customs, excise, and sales duties, according to the relative volume of trade and production in each country. Transfer power from the current SACU administrator (South Africa) to the newly formed SACU Secretariat.

*Status and structure:*

On March 1, 1970, the 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 nondiscriminatory 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 later 1970s, considering certain aspects of the SACU agreement have become outdated and seeking a greater democratization of the institutional structure. The revenue-sharing formula that addresses compensation levels for the price raising and industrial polarization effects, as well as the loss of fiscal discretion, the time lags in revenue distribution by South Africa, the overall management of SACU, and the dispute-settlement procedure are the principal elements under discussion.

The 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



**Table 2-13—Continued**  
**Regional economic integration in the Southern African Customs Union, 1999-2000**

**Southern African Customs Union (SACU)**

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 CMA Commission administers the MMA for the member countries.

South Africa currently administers SACU policy.

*Obstacles:*

Issues that must be resolved include structuring the new SACU Secretariat and revising the revenue-sharing program. Under the current program, South Africa collects all tariff and excise tax revenue, determines tariff and trade policy, and then distributes the revenue to other members. Current problems include a delay (sometimes up to 2 years) for members to receive their repayments from the common customs pool; eliminating the excise tax from the shared tax pool could lead to member states imposing varying border tax rates, thus discouraging harmonization; and, under the current revenue-sharing formula, South Africa makes up 82 percent of the region's trade but receives 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.

With regard to the Secretariat, by April 1999, a Secretariat was supposed to administer the day-to-day operations of SACU, a job previously handled by South Africa. A team was to develop the organizational structure, business plan, and reporting mechanism of the Secretariat. To date, however, there is still no agreement on the functions of the Secretariat.

*1999-2000 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 textile and apparel goods from other parts of the world. SACU proposed a compromise whereby countries would be allowed to continue exporting imported fabric for a period of 3 years. During this time they 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 after the agreement has been in place for a period of at least 4 years.

Officials from SACU met in February 2000 to hammer out a new trading arrangement for SACU. A new agreement is expected by April 2001. 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, 1995-99**

*(Thousand dollars)*

<b>Item</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
U.S. exports . . . . .	2,763,911	3,111,883	3,000,943	3,589,573	2,626,700
U.S. imports . . . . .	2,334,296	2,469,505	2,712,921	3,249,907	3,388,355
U.S. trade balance ..	429,615	642,378	288,022	339,666	-761,654

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

## Table 2-14 Regional economic integration in the Tripartite Commission for East African Co-operation, 1999-2000

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### Tripartite Commission for East African Co-operation (EAC)

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*Members:*

Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. A January 1999 decision opened membership discussions with Rwanda and Burundi.

*Population:*

121 million (1997)

*Gross domestic product:*

\$26.3 billion (1998)

*Goals:*

Elimination of tariffs by July 2000. Ultimate goal is a free trade zone. Eventual reduction of inflation below 10 percent by 2000; lowering budget deficits to less than 5 percent of GDP; raising foreign exchange reserves to value of 6 months of imports.

*Status and structure:*

In 1967, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania formed the East African Community; however, it collapsed in 1977 after persistent disagreements over financial and political issues. To revive economic links between them, the three countries agreed to establish the EAC, whose Secretariat started work in April 1995. 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 post and telecommunications.

The EAC Treaty was to be ratified by July 1999. It will eventually eliminate tariffs between the EAC members; however, 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. Burundi is also expected to join.

*Obstacles:*

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 a free trade area include the following: Kenya dominates the zone, 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; internal EAC duties continue to be a barrier to trade between the countries.

*1999-2000 developments*

On November 30, 1999, the Presidents of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania signed the East African Community Treaty (which was disbanded in 1977 due to political discord), but did not agree on measures to increase cross-border trade. The treaty contains an administrative framework for future negotiations towards a common market and political federation and sets a 4-year deadline for conclusion of a trade protocol. The administrative provisions establish an annual meeting of heads of state and a biannual council of ministers and coordination committee. A 6-member court of justice is also established along with a 27-member legislative assembly. Under the treaty, the maintenance of floating exchange rates and currency convertibility, and the removal of all exchange restrictions on intracommunity transactions are authorized.

**Table 2-14—Continued**  
**Regional economic integration in the Tripartite Commission for East African**  
**Co-operation, 1999-2000**

**U.S. trade with EAC countries, 1995-99**

*(Thousand dollars)*

<b>Item</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
U.S. exports . . . . .	200,654	167,588	321,424	292,047	272,290
U.S. imports . . . . .	137,013	134,392	178,995	146,245	160,895
U.S. trade balance . .	63,641	33,196	142,429	145,802	111,395

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

**Table 2-15**  
**Regional economic integration in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, 1999-2000**

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**Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)**

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*Members:*

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

*Population:*

108 million (1997)

*Gross domestic product:*

\$25.7 billion (1998)

*Goals:*

To promote economic cooperation and regional integration to combat the effects of drought and desertification, and 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.

*Obstacles:*

Regional fighting between Somalia and Sudan has caused disruption in the organization.

*1999-2000 developments:*

In 1999, 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. For example, the Prime Minister of Ethiopia is mandated by both IGAD and Organization of African Unity to coordinate the peace dialogue and mediation process.

**U.S. trade with IGAD countries, 1995-99**

*(Thousand dollars)*

<b>Item</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
U.S. exports . . . . .	314,352	289,157	404,041	360,446	408,970
U.S. imports . . . . .	147,779	152,236	223,316	168,926	157,392
U.S. trade balance . . .	166,573	136,921	180,726	191,520	251,578

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

**Table 2-16**  
**Regional economic integration in the Indian Ocean Commission,**  
**1999-2000**

**Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)**

*Members:*

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

*Population:*

15 million (1997)

*Gross domestic product:*

\$8.6 billion (1998)

*Goals:*

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

*Status and structure:*

In 1982, the IOC was established to promote cooperation between the islands of the Indian Ocean in economic, social, cultural, agricultural, scientific, and other fields. Regarding trade, the IOC aims to carry out the "Programme Regional Intégré de Développement des Echanges" (PRIDE) which concerns trade in goods and services among the IOC member states. The program seeks to promote intraregional trade by removing trade barriers and facilitating import payments and to contribute toward the better integration of the markets of the IOC member states. This project was scheduled to enter into force by 1995.

IOC organizes annual regional trade fairs. It has received aid from the EU for over 20 developmental projects.

*Obstacles:*

Geographic distances between members and island conditions result in 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 (Réunion) funds. The group experiences irregular payments of dues and suffers from the inability to pay qualified staff members.

*1999-2000 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.

**U.S. trade with IOC countries,\* 1995-99**

(Thousand dollars)

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
U.S. exports . . . . .	36,492	135,600	43,468	43,601	145,949
U.S. imports . . . . .	291,487	270,970	302,776	341,362	345,805
U.S. trade balance . . .	-254,995	-135,370	-259,309	-297,761	-199,856

\* Data does not include France (representing Réunion).

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

Specific information on tariffs in sub-Saharan Africa and on African regional trade arrangements is scarce. The WTO Trade Policy Reviews on CD-ROM provide a source of information for less well-known regional trading arrangements in sub-Saharan Africa, taken from governments going through the review process under the Trade Policy Review Mechanism, where they are asked to submit information on their participation in multilateral and regional trading arrangements.

Evaluating the success of these regional trading arrangements in sub-Saharan Africa is more problematic than simply locating information about them. The World Bank notes that "Despite a multitude of subregional schemes and the strong political rhetoric supporting them, the results of integration remain modest."<sup>70</sup> The World Bank nonetheless concludes that "Despite past failures and the lackluster implementation of existing schemes, the case for Africa's economic integration remains compelling."<sup>71</sup>

Overlapping arrangements such as COMESA and the SADC have similar economic agendas. WAEMU appears to have been among the more successful African arrangements, based on a common monetary area. However, the broader ECOWAS area, which includes the WAEMU, has been more successful as a political entity than as an economic entity.<sup>72</sup>

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<sup>70</sup> The World Bank, *Can Africa Claim the 21st Century?*, (World Bank: 2000), p. 227.

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 226.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 228.



# CHAPTER 3

## Country Profiles

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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 across 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 the two-page profiles of each of the 48 countries.<sup>1</sup>

### Regional Overview

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The average gross national product per capita in sub-Saharan Africa was \$513 in 1998, down from \$539 the year before. There were 9 countries in the region with more than twice the average per capita income, and 14 countries with less than half the regional average. The highest per capita income levels in 1998 were in Seychelles, Gabon, Mauritius, Botswana, and South Africa. The lowest per capita incomes were in Ethiopia, Congo (DROC), Sierra Leone, Burundi, and Guinea-Bissau. Figure 3-1 presents the per capita GNP for each country in the region.

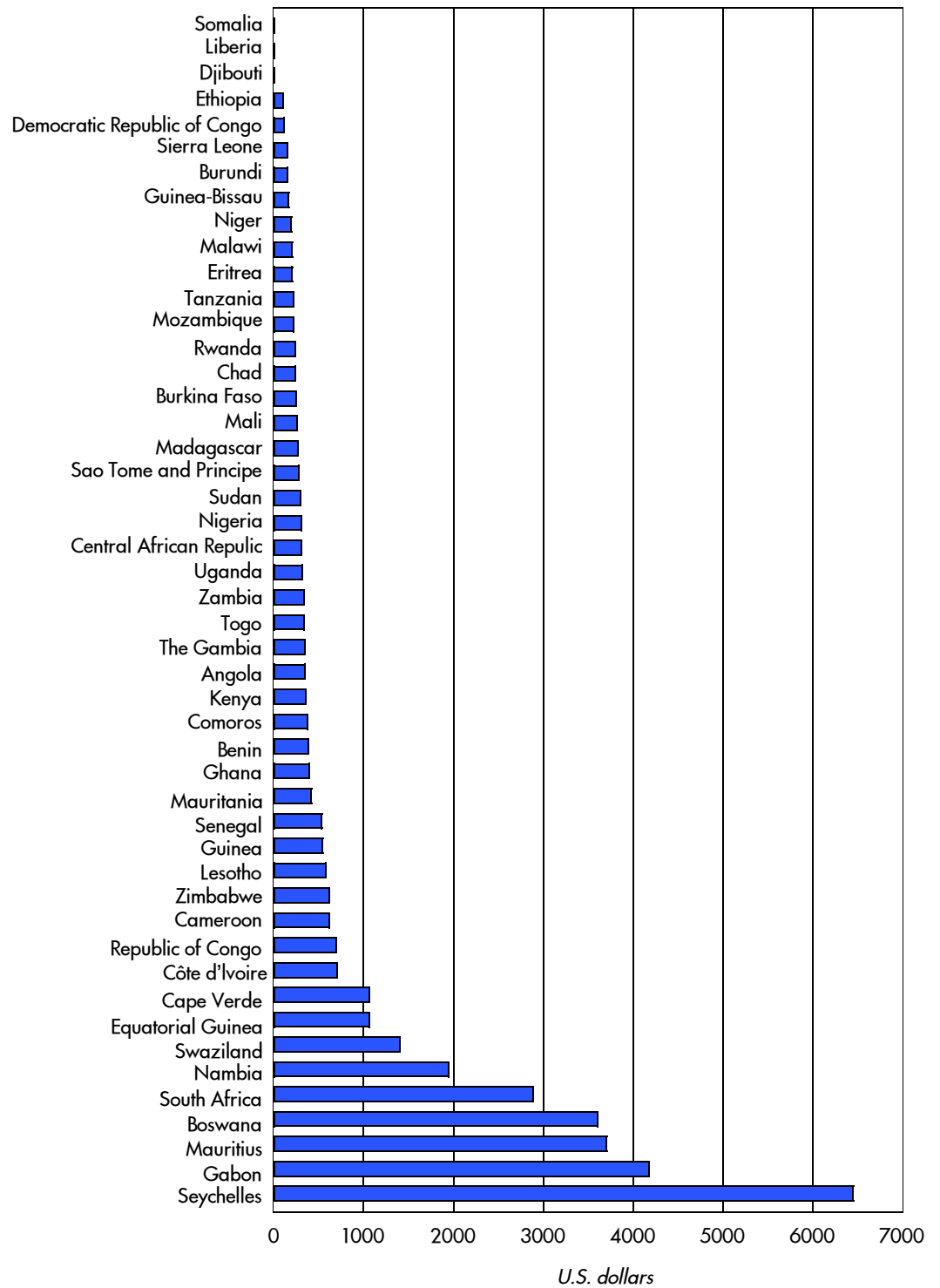
The five highest-income nations are diverse. Seychelles (\$6,450 per capita gross domestic product (GNP)), an island nation with only 75,000 people, has a very small and limited domestic market, relying heavily instead on a well-developed tourist industry that employs up to 30 percent of the labor force and accounts for up to 70 percent of hard currency earnings. Gabon (\$4,170 per capita GNP) is endowed with a sizable supply of natural resources, with oil being one of the mainstays of the economy. Mauritius (\$3,700 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. Botswana (\$3,600 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 (\$2,880 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Due to its importance in the region, South Africa's profile is extended to three pages. In contrast, Somalia has had no acting government since 1991, and available data is limited. For this reason, the profile of Somalia is presented on a single page.



**Figure 3-1**  
**GNP per capita for sub-Saharan African countries, in U.S. dollars, 1998**



Source: The World Bank, *African Development Indicators 2000*, p. 35.

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 GNP) revolves around agriculture, which employs about 80 percent of the population. Drought, civil war that ended in 1991, and recent conflict with neighboring Eritrea have been an obstacle to development. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC) (\$110 per capita GNP) is home to vast natural resources, including mineral deposits, rain forests, fertile soil, and untapped hydroelectric potential. However, the formal economy has virtually collapsed over the last few decades due to political instability. Following the overthrow of an authoritarian regime in 1997, the DROC has been involved in civil war and conflict, with the government losing control of more than half the country's territory to armed antigovernment organizations. Sierra Leone (\$140 per capita GNP) has substantial mineral, agricultural, and fishery resources, yet about two-thirds of the labor force is engaged in subsistence agriculture. 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. A peace agreement, signed in July 1999, offers hope that the country will be able to rebuild its devastated economy and infrastructure.

Burundi (\$140 per capita GNP) is a densely populated, landlocked, resource-poor country with a poorly developed manufacturing sector; nearly 90 percent of the population depends on subsistence farming. Since gaining independence in 1963, Burundi has been beset by ethnic-based violence, resulting in large-scale casualties and massive population dislocation. Burundi's neighbors imposed an economic embargo in 1996 that prevented the flow of goods and increased the prices of food and agricultural goods. These sanctions were eased in 1997 and 1999.

Guinea-Bissau's economy (\$160 per capita GNP) is also based on agriculture, accounting for approximately 50 percent of its GDP and more than 90 percent of its exports. Development, however, has been obstructed by internal conflict in the decades since the country's independence. Hostilities connected with the country's liberation struggle during the 1960s and early 1970s destroyed a full third of the national agricultural sector; hopes for sustained recovery were dashed when conflict renewed in 1998-99. National income of Guinea-Bissau fell 28 percent in 1998.

GDP for the sub-Saharan African region as whole grew 1.9 percent in 1998, and 2.0 percent from 1990 to 1998.<sup>2</sup> Excluding South Africa and Nigeria, regional GDP growth was 3.5 percent in 1998 and 2.4 percent over the period 1990-98. Twelve countries achieved GDP growth of 5 percent or greater in 1998, but ten countries saw growth below 1 percent (including six countries with negative growth).

The United States imports significant quantities of energy-related products from several sub-Saharan countries, including the following amounts in 1999: Nigeria (\$3.7 billion), Angola (\$2.3 billion), Gabon (\$1.3 billion), and the Republic of the Congo (ROC) (\$0.4 billion). Oil prices rebounded in 1999, causing a modest recovery (slightly over 1 percent) in the total value of U.S. imports of some petroleum products.

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<sup>2</sup> World Bank African Database, *African Development Indicators 2000*, p. 34.

(The volume of crude oil imported from Nigeria fell by 5.6 percent.) U.S. imports of noncrude oils from the region increased significantly in 1999 (\$357 million increase, or 24 percent), but this was partially offset by a \$277 million decline in imports of crude oils. This decline was especially pronounced in Nigeria, where U.S. imports of energy-related products declined 11 percent.

The two largest oil producers in sub-Saharan Africa were also the recipients of the most foreign direct investment (FDI). Nigeria received \$1.4 billion in FDI in 1998, while Angola received \$0.9 billion. Other large recipients included Sudan (\$0.7 billion), Cote d'Ivoire (\$0.2 billion), Zambia (\$0.2 billion), and Mozambique (\$0.2 billion).

In several countries of sub-Saharan Africa, there appears to be a correlation between economic growth and the extent of government privatization programs. With sales of government enterprises scaled by the respective economy size, the countries with the largest privatization programs were Zambia (20.8 percent of GDP), Ghana (8.6 percent), Senegal (6.8 percent), Côte d'Ivoire (5.6 percent) Mozambique (5.6 percent), Cape Verde (5.5 percent), and Malawi (3.4 percent). In the 15 countries with the most extensive privatization programs, 10 experienced GDP growth significantly above the regional average. Figure 3-2 presents the level of privatization in each of the 48 countries. In terms of the total value of sales of state-owned enterprises and property, countries with extensive privatization programs included South Africa (\$2.3 billion in total sales), Zambia (\$0.7 billion), Ghana (\$0.6 billion), Côte d'Ivoire (\$0.6 billion), Senegal (\$0.3 billion), and Kenya (\$0.2 billion).

Table 3-1 classifies the 48 sub-Saharan African countries by income levels, type of exports, and level of indebtedness. More complete details on individual countries are presented in the separate country profiles, and in appendix B, tables B-1 through B-3.

The World Bank classifies economies by income level, most recently according to 1997 GNP per capita. The groups and the number of sub-Saharan African countries falling within each category follow: low income, \$785 or less (38 countries); lower middle income, \$785-\$3,125 (5 countries); and upper middle income, \$3,126-\$9,655 (5 countries). None of these countries in the region are classified as high income.<sup>3</sup>

## WTO Membership

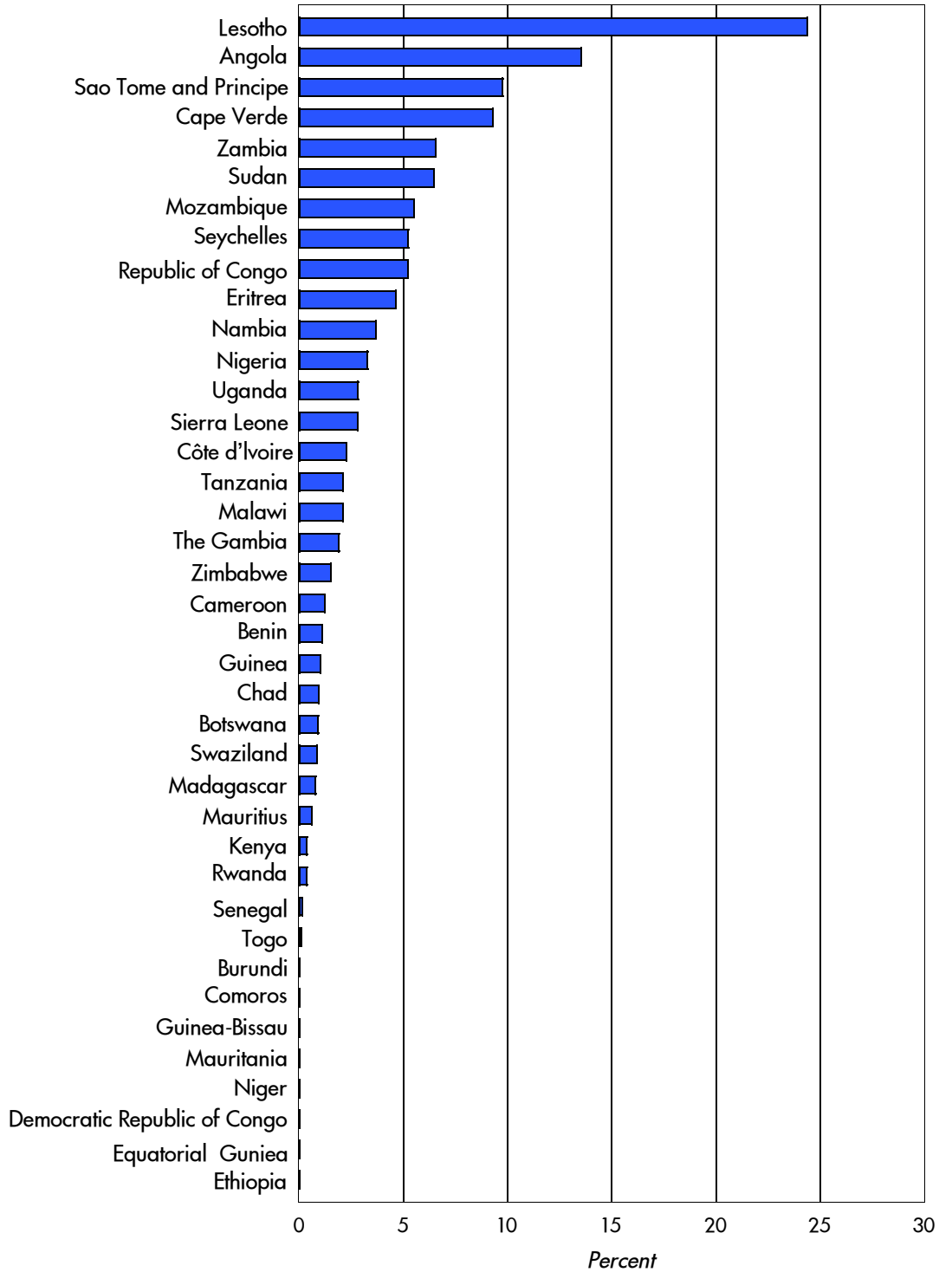
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Most of sub-Saharan Africa (42 of 48 countries, or over 85 percent) are World Trade Organization (WTO) Members or are involved in WTO activities as observers.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> World Bank, *World Development Report 1998/99*, p. 251.

<sup>4</sup> The following six governments are neither WTO Members nor observers: the 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, Sao Tome and Principe, and the Seychelles. GATT, "Annex II: GATT membership and officers (April 1994)," *GATT Activities 1993*, Geneva, Aug. 1994, pp. 157-159.

**Figure 3-2**  
**Sub-Saharan African privatization programs: Total sales divided by GDP, 1998**



Source: The World Bank, *African Development Indicators 2000*, p. 265.

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

<b>Low Income</b>	<b>Lower middle income</b>	<b>Upper middle income</b>
Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC), Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo (ROC), 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
<b>Exporters of nonfuel primary products</b>	<b>Diversified/oil exports</b>	<b>Exporters of services</b>
Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Congo (DROC), Zambia, Zimbabwe	Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (ROC), Gabon, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles
<b>Severely indebted</b>	<b>Moderately indebted</b>	<b>Less indebted</b>
Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC), Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo (ROC), Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, 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*, pp. 250-51.

Whereas 38 governments in sub-Saharan Africa are WTO members, 2 others have accession working parties established (the Seychelles and Sudan), and another 2 are observers that have not as yet elected to accede to the WTO (Cape Verde and Ethiopia).<sup>5</sup> Two countries that are not now WTO Members (Equatorial Guinea and São Tome and Príncipe) were previously governments that applied the 1947 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on a *de facto* basis. Nonetheless, tariff information for sub-Saharan Africa is scarce.

## Tariff Structure

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Tariff information for sub-Saharan Africa in this report has been taken primarily from the WTO, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the World Bank, published in electronic format suitable for calculations. These include the—

- WTO CD-ROM on the Uruguay Round results
- WTO Trade Policy Review on CD-ROM
- UNCTAD CD-ROM "TRAINS for Windows" database<sup>6</sup>
- World Bank "World Development Indicators 2000"<sup>7</sup>

The coverage of sub-Saharan Africa countries varies between these sources—none covers all 48 countries. The WTO disc covers 38 countries—the broadest coverage—whereas the UNCTAD disc covers 16 countries, and the World Bank website covers 11, with some overlap involved between all three sources.

Comparability also varies between these sources. The tariff information from WTO's national schedules of concessions and commitments is not the same as 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 (Harmonized System (HS) 25 to 99) were phased in over five equal rate reductions from the January 1, 1995, establishment of the WTO, and so were to enter fully 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:

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<sup>5</sup> WTO observers must begin accession proceedings within five years from becoming observers.

<sup>6</sup> TRAINS stands for the Trade Analysis Information System.

<sup>7</sup> The World Bank, found at Internet address

[http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2000/pdfs/tab6\\_6.pdf](http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2000/pdfs/tab6_6.pdf).

- 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 the agriculture commitments of developed countries 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 disc 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 have consequences as well. For example, a South African tariff schedule for 1997, 1998, and 1999 may be available, which may in turn affect the five countries that are party to the Southern African Customs Union (SACU).

Other tariff information is available, but this adds to the problem of data comparability. The WTO Integrated Data Base PC CD-ROM (revision 4) provides tariff information for only three sub-Saharan Africa countries (Madagascar, Mali, and Togo), but typically includes applied tariff rates.

In March 2000, the WTO revised its listing entitled “Tariff Information Available in the Secretariat.”<sup>8</sup> It updates the list of tariffs and their latest modifications available at the WTO as of March 8, 2000, drawn from three sources: (1) national editions of the customs tariff, (2) publications of the International Customs Bureau in Brussels, Belgium; and (3) the German Bundestelle fuer Aussenhandelsinformation. 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, Sao Tome, and Somalia, nor for WTO observers such as Cape Verde and Ethiopia.

## Glossary/Definitions

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Definitions employed in the country profiles include the following—

- Agriculture tariff averages are simple average of HS chapters 1 to 24.

<sup>8</sup> WTO, “Tariff Information Available in the Secretariat,” revision, G/MA/TAR/3/Rev.5, Mar. 16, 2000.

- Manufactures tariff averages are simple average of HS chapters 25 to 99.
- The terms “manufactures tariffs,” “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 so-called normal and special levies.
- ICB tariff schedules indicate those from the International Customs Bureau (Brussels, Belgium).
- BFAI tariff schedules indicate those from the Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformation-BFAI (Germany).
- The term “schedule anomaly” indicates that a national schedule entry was moved from a seemingly anomalous column to the seemingly correct column.

Selected Abbreviations:

AfDB	African Development Bank
CACEU	Central African Customs and Economic Union
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community
CFA	Communauté Financière Africaine
CFAF	CFA franc
CMA	Common Monetary Area
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC	Tripartite Commission for East African Co-operation
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 program
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
OAU	Organization of African Unity
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
TRIPs	Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights
UDEAC	l’Union Douaniser et Economique
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 (UEMOA in French)
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

## Technical Notes

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Standard measures are provided for each country profile, but because statistical methods, coverage, practices, and definitions differ widely across both the 48 countries themselves as well as between 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.<sup>9</sup>

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.<sup>10</sup> 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.

The 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.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> World Bank, *African Development Indicators 2000*, Washington DC, December 1999, p. 2.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 11.

<sup>11</sup> World Bank, *African Development Indicators 2000*; U.S. State Department country commercial guides are available at the following web address: <http://state.gov>.

## Profiles of 48 Countries

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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 brief discussions of each country's economy, trade climate, privatization programs, and investment climate. The Commission requested information on these topics from U.S. embassies in sub-Saharan Africa, and included same in many of the profiles. 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 is available from the World Bank Africa Database<sup>12</sup> as well as World Bank country profiles.<sup>13</sup> Text discussions of the economies of the 48 countries are also available through the U.S. State Department.<sup>14</sup> Data on the U.S. trade balance with individual African countries is from the U.S. Department of Commerce.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> World Bank country profiles are available at the following web address:  
*<http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/regions.htm>*.

<sup>14</sup> U.S. State Department country commercial guides are available through the following web address: *<http://state.gov>*.

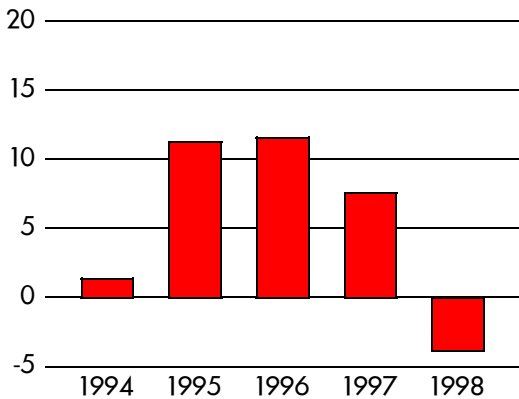
<sup>15</sup> See appendix table B-2 for trade data for each sub-Saharan African country.



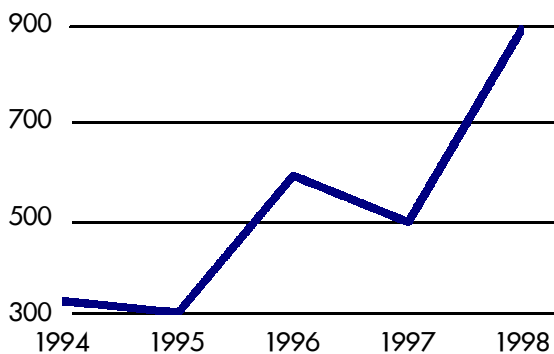


# ANGOLA

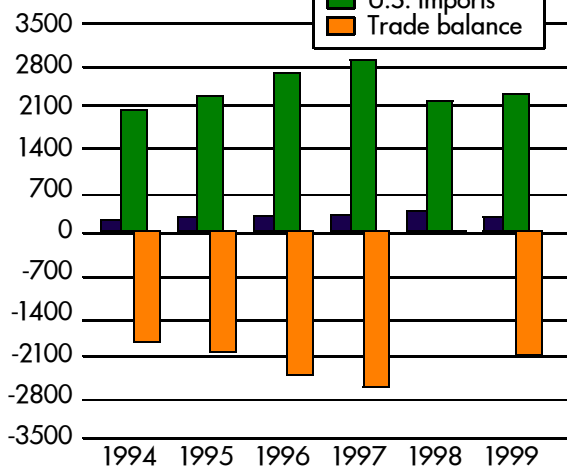
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	12.0
Per capita income (US Dollars)	340
Population Growth (percent)	3.1
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	--

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	7.6	6.6
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	7.6	-3.8
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	2872.2	5957
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, rand per US dollar)	232,185	394,399
Balance of Payments (million dollars)		
Exports of Goods and Services	5237	3810
Imports of Goods and Services	2921	2330
Net Income	-3287	-3203
Net Current Transfers	106	134
Current Account Balance	-866	-1589
Changes in Net Reserves	183	88
Economic Ratios		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	23.8	24.5
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	68.8	57.1
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	25.2	12.5
Current Account Balance/GDP	-11.4	-23.9
Budget Balance/ GDP	-14.9	-13.2
Interest Payments/GDP	4.4	4.1

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	11841	12.58
Net Foreign Direct Investment	492	898
Net Official Development Assistance	436	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	227	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	0	--
Multilateral donors	209	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
Major Trading Partners	United States, the EU, and China	Portugal, the United States, France, and South Africa
Major Sectors	Crude oil, diamonds, refined petroleum products, gas coffee, sisal, fish and fish products	Machinery and electrical equipment, vehicle and spare parts, medicines, food, and textiles

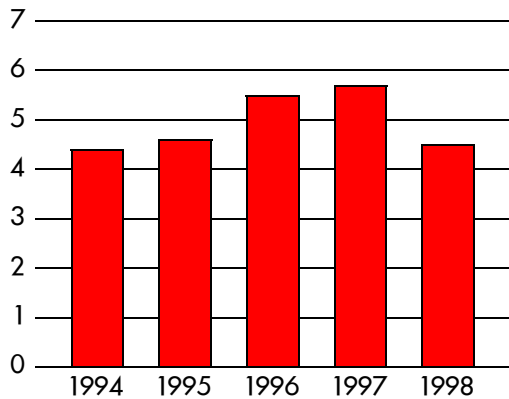
# Angola

<p><b>Economic Profile</b></p>	<p>Angola's economy has been in a state of constant discord due to more than 20 years of civil war. Security factors continue to inhibit the country's transition to full multiparty democracy based on free market principles. Angola's FY 1999 budget placed defense and internal order spending over all other needs. Despite its abundant resources, output per capita is among the world's lowest. Subsistence agriculture provides the main livelihood for 85 percent of the population. Nonetheless, oil production continued to prosper because of the heavy involvement by foreign multinationals and over the last five years has accounted for about 45 percent of Angola's annual GDP and 80 percent of its hard currency earnings. Although mining, specifically diamonds, are still a leading earner of foreign exchange, most are smuggled out of the country and sold outside of official channels. Angola's UNITA rebels also used smuggled gems to finance their military campaign against the government. In 1999, rebel diamond sales were estimated at nearly \$4 billion, despite U.S. and UN sanctions. Once self-sufficient in most foodstuffs, Angola must now import most of its food. Continued violence and the presence of millions of land mines have made many farmers wary of returning to their fields.</p> <p>Though the government had claimed its intention to introduce customs reform, privatization of selected parastatals, streamlining of the civil service, and investment code reform, it has to date only made a little progress in privatization and investment code revision.</p> <p>Rising world oil prices provided the Angolan government with an unexpected increase in revenue. In August, the government readjusted budget income projections to reflect a new price of \$13/bbl, up from the estimated \$9/bbl figure used April 1999, even though the price of oil has surged beyond even that figure.</p>
<p><b>Trade Climate</b></p>	<p>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. 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. Angola is not a member of any major regional trading agreements.</p>
<p><b>Privatization</b></p>	<p>The Government plans to make available new opportunities to foreign investors that include: participation in onshore and downstream oil operations; privatization of all 33 state-owned coffee companies; rehabilitation and reconstruction contracts worth millions; reconstruction of the national power grid and modernization of its telecommunications facilities and infrastructure.</p> <p>According to a Finance Ministry official, a strategy paper for privatization policy has been circulated around the ministry, but has encountered some resistance from government officials and politicians because of the paper's emphasis on the need for transparency, competitive bidding, openness, and fair treatment.</p>
<p><b>Investment Climate</b></p>	<p>Noting the importance that foreign participation could play in Angola's rehabilitation and recovery, the government has made trade and investment promotion a high priority. 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 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 and provides them with professional training and benefits equal to foreign employees. Investments of less than \$5 million no longer need full cabinet approval. However, common practices, such as non-transparent regulation, arbitrary decision-making, and corruption continue to undermine official government policy.</p> <p>Most U.S. investment in Angola is concentrated in the lucrative oil sector. Angola currently produces about 800 thousand barrels of oil per day, a total expected to rise to over one million by the end of next year. Several American petroleum countries, including Esso, Texaco, Chevron, Marathon, and Mobil have done well and are set to increase their investments over the next few years.</p>

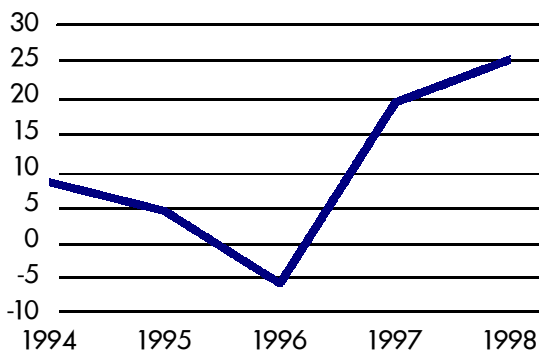


# BENIN

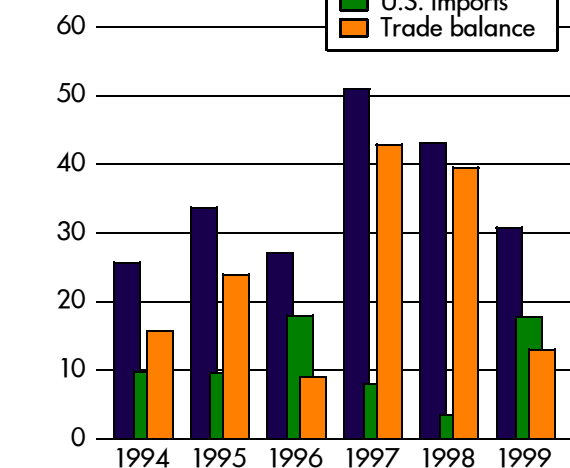
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population (million)	6.0
Per capita income (US dollars)	380
Population Growth ((percent)	2.9
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	44

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	2.1	2.3
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	5.7	4.5
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	--	--
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, francs per US dollar)	583.7	590.0
Balance of Payments (million dollars)		
Exports of Goods and Services	532	557
Imports of Goods and Services	713	735
Net Income	-30	-29
Net Current Transfers	100	94
Current Account Balance	-110	-113
Changes in Net Reserves	-16	-34
Economic Ratios		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	18.5	17.1
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	24.9	23.3
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	9.8	8.3
Current Account Balance/GDP	-5.2	-4.9
Budget Balance/GDP	-3.1	-0.7
Interest Payments/GDP	0.8	--

## External Flows

(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	1624	1647
Net Foreign Direct Investment	19	25
Net Official Development Assistance	225	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	148	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	2	--
Multilateral donors	76	--

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
Major Trading Partners	Brazil, Portugal, Morocco, Libya, and France.	France, UK, Thailand, Hong Kong, and China.
Major Sectors	agricultural products, energy related products	textiles and apparel, transportation equipment, chemicals

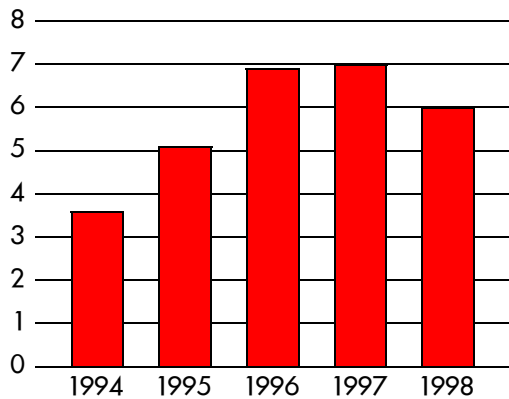
## Benin

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>The Benin economy is based on agricultural production, with the principal export being cotton. About 80 percent of the population is engaged in the agricultural sector. Agricultural production includes corn, sorghum, cassava (tapioca), yams, beans, rice, cotton, palm oil, peanuts, poultry, and livestock. Industrial production includes textiles, cigarettes, beverages, food, construction materials, and petroleum. Commercial and transport activities, which make up a significant part of GDP, are vulnerable to developments in Nigeria, particularly fuel shortages. Support by the Paris Club and official bilateral creditors has eased the external debt situation in recent years. Benin reverted to a multi-party democratic system in 1990. The government, which officially favors a market economy approach, is burdened by money-losing state enterprises and a large civil service. Benin has been gradually implementing World Bank and IMF supported structural programs since 1991, and is currently in the process of moving from a completed three-year extended structural adjustment facility to a three-year poverty reduction and growth facility (PRGF). The adoption of the Common External Tariff at the beginning of the year 2000 and Benin's membership in the WAEMU, are expected in medium term to encourage more domestic production. Rapid population growth has offset much of the 4 to 5 percent real growth in output. Potential growth sectors over the short and medium term are agriculture and services, including trade and tourism. The 2000 government budget emphasizes the education and health sectors.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>The Port of Cotonou serves as a gateway for the sub-region, with many goods arriving in Cotonou destined for Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Niger, and other countries in West Africa. There is a free trade zone in the Port of Cotonou for Benin's landlocked neighbors (Burkina Faso and Niger) and the enactment of the Common External Tariff has eliminated many tariff barriers. However, foreign importers complain that port corruption and inefficient customs services makes it difficult to benefit from these entities. Although the possibility of obtaining a bonded warehouse for onward shipment exists in theory, in practice it remains difficult to obtain such a status. Recent government policies include measures to combat port corruption and other crime, with computerization of clearance procedures and establishment of a police force at the port. There are plans to computerize customs and bring in an outside port management company, as elimination of corruption and modernization of facilities could become important engines for economic growth. In 1998, 43.3 percent of total government revenue came from taxes on international trade and transactions. Benin has been liberalizing its trade policies. The tariff structure was simplified in 1993, but the average applied tariff rate remains at 13 percent, down from about 20 percent in 1996. According to the WTO, "import duties are among the lowest in Africa, but administrative procedures at the border are complex, slow, and prone to irregularities."</p> <p>A WTO Member, Benin has a 1992 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat. Benin's Uruguay Round schedule is bound at 60 percent for all products, plus a 19 percent charge. Benin's Uruguay Round schedule lists 2 agriculture tariff lines with higher rates of 100 percent maximum, plus a 19 percent charge. Benin is a member of regional trading agreements involving the CFA, ECOWAS, and WAEMU.</p> <p>In 1999, the U.S. exports to Benin totaled \$30.9 million, and U.S. imports from Benin in 1999 totaled \$17.8 million.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Most of the foreign investment that has entered Benin since 1990 has been made through acquisition of interests in privatized companies. The number of parastatals in Benin was reduced from 130 in 1980 to 27 in 1999. As a result of privatization and civil service reform, public payroll jobs were reduced to 31,503 in 1998. Recent privatizations have included the oil parastatal (SONACOP), a cement company (SCO), and a brewery (SOBEBRA). The privatization process has not been entirely transparent, particularly in the case of SONACOP. Plans are underway for privatization of other sectors, including in cotton and agriculture. The Benin government requires that Beninese nationals partly own privatized companies. The mining, energy, water, forestry, transport, and communications sectors remain under state control.</p> <p>Much of the investment in Benin comes from France, other European countries, and Canada. Benin has bilateral investment agreements with France, but none with the United States. Benin has concluded investment protection agreements with Germany (1993) and Great Britain (1987).</p>

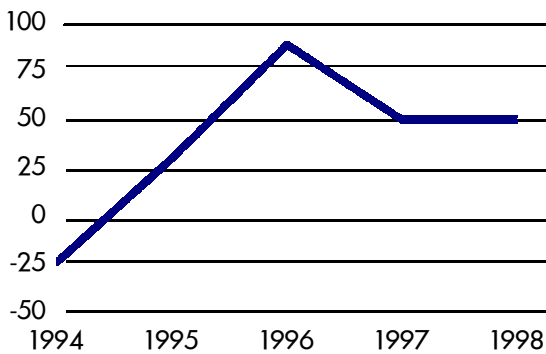


# BOTSWANA

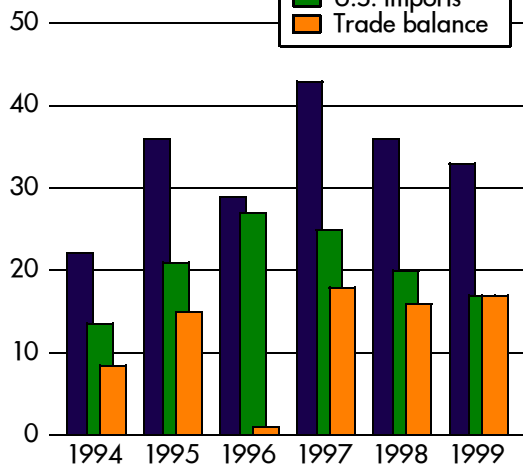
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population (million)	1.6
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	3,600
Population Growth (percent)	5.6
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	74

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	5.5	5.5
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	4.0	3.5
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	120.6	131.3
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, pula per US dollar)	3.6	3.8
Balance of Payments (million dollars)		
Exports of Goods and Services	2,285	1,949
Imports of Goods and Services	1,826	1,881
Net Income	-266	-280
Net Current Transfers	349	349
Current Account Balance	542	136
Changes in Net Reserves	-606	-192
Economic Ratios		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	23.0	20.6
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	43.7	35.0
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	31.8	21.8
Current Account Balance/GDP	9.8	2.5
Budget Balance/GDP	3.8	-4.0
Interest Payments/GDP	0.6	0.5

## External Flows

(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	562	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	50	50
Net Official Development Assistance	125	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	56	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	-3	--
Multilateral donors	72	--

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
Major Trading Partners	EU, Southern African Customs Union (SACU), and Zimbabwe	SACU, the EU, and Zimbabwe
Major Sectors	diamonds, copper, nickel, and meat.	foodstuffs, vehicles and transport equipment, textiles, and petroleum products



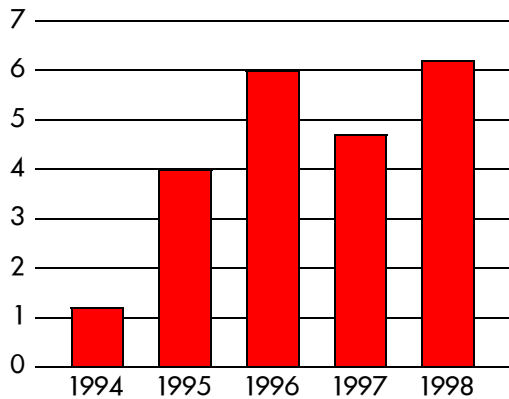
## Botswana

<p><b>Economic Profile</b></p>	<p>Botswana is a small country with a population of only 1.5 million. Subsistence farming and cattle raising provide a livelihood for more than 80 percent of the population. Its relative abundance of natural resources have been successfully applied to develop the physical and social infrastructure needed to provide a solid base for economic development. Botswana has achieved and sustained one of the highest real economic growth rates on the African continent. The potential weakness of Botswana's economy is that it relies almost exclusively on one commodity, diamonds. Its three largest diamond mines are among the world's largest, richest, and most profitable and currently produce about 20 percent by weight and 40 percent by value of the world's annual diamond supply. In 1997, diamonds generated an estimated \$2.1 billion out of total export revenues of \$2.8 billion. Botswana is also landlocked, 70 percent of it is covered by the Kalahari desert, and it is poorly located with respect to major markets, except for South Africa, which is also a competitor.</p> <p>The 1998/99 fiscal year was in many ways a troubling one for Botswana due in part to the East Asian economic recession, which caused a decline in diamond sales and earnings on the Bank of Botswana's investment portfolio, which together comprise 68% of government revenue. This led to a budget deficit of about \$325 million, the country's first deficit since 1990. This downturn in government revenue led the Government to recommit itself to the country's National Development Plan 8 (launched in 1997), the theme of which is "Sustainable Economic Diversification." It is an effort to diversify the economy, reducing heavy economic dependence on minerals, particularly diamonds, while creating employment. The Government is actively encouraging private sector development through various investment incentives, an attractive taxation system, the elimination of exchange controls, and support for foreign direct investment, to improve non-mining sectors of the economy, principally manufacturing, tourism, and financial services.</p>
<p><b>Trade Climate</b></p>	<p>The Asian financial crisis resulted in a significant decline in diamond sales during the latter half of 1998 that resulted in a decision to hold back diamond production. As a result, Botswana suffered its first budget deficit in 15 years. Also, the recent floods temporarily closed key border posts with South Africa that handle a significant amount of commercial traffic, damaged roads, and made parts of the country inaccessible.</p> <p>A WTO Member, Botswana applies the tariff schedule of the South African Customs Union (SACU) according to the WTO Secretariat. Botswana also has a 1997 schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat. The World Bank reports the SACU 1999 version (from calculations for South Africa) where Botswana applies an average agriculture tariff of 6.6 percent, and an average manufactures tariff of 7.3 percent. There are minor differences between Botswana's tariff bindings under the WTO and those of South Africa. The majority of Botswana's imports and exports transit through South Africa.</p> <p>In early 1998, Botswana ratified the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Trade Protocol, which will lower trade barriers among the fourteen SADC member states. The Trade Protocol will come into force upon ratification by eight member states. A detailed tariff and non-tariff reduction schedule is under negotiation among the Trade Protocol's eleven signatories and should be in place some time in 2000. This will offer U.S. exporters and investors easy access to the regional market.</p>
<p><b>Privatization</b></p>	<p>In the early 1990s, Botswana embarked on a plan to privatize most of its state enterprises. Remaining parastatals include: electricity, telecommunications, transportation, water, real estate, cattle, and mining. The Government has eliminated all subsidies for these parastatals and they are expected to perform as if they were private enterprises.</p>
<p><b>Investment Climate</b></p>	<p>Botswana actively encourages foreign direct investment. Foreign firms are accorded national treatment and there are no formal or informal policies that discriminate against foreign owned firms. It provides foreign investors with equal access to general incentive schemes in a number of economic sectors limiting the few preferences given to domestic capital. Investment of foreign capital in job-creating industrial projects, particularly in import substitution and exports is strongly encouraged. The Government established the independent Botswana Export Development and Investment Authority (BEDIA) to promote investment and the export of goods manufactured domestically. BEDIA assists foreign investors with pre-investment support services such as land, buildings, work and residence permits, licenses, grants and other regulatory authorization requirements. Sectors reserved for domestic investment include: school furniture production; welding and bricklaying; restaurants, bars and liquor stores; filling stations; and small groceries.</p>

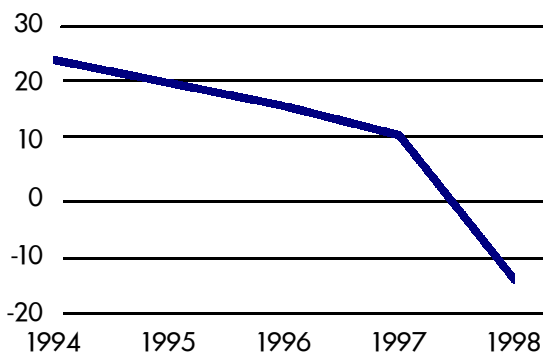


# BURKINA FASO

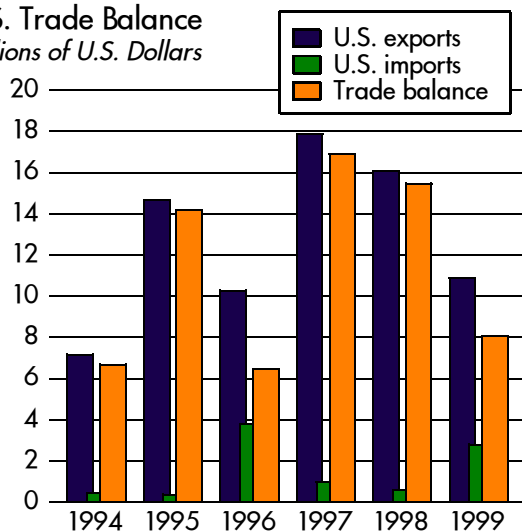
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population (million)	10.7
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	240
Population Growth (percent)	2.4
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	21

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	2.4	2.6
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	4.7	6.2
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	108.5	111.3
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, units of francs per US dollar)	583.7	590.0
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	267	359
Imports of Goods and Services	660	772
Net Income	-13	-12
Net Current Transfers	164	174
Current Account Balance	-242	-251
Changes in Net Reserves	35	33
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	27.0	28.6
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	11.2	13.8
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	10.5	12.4
Current Account Balance/GDP	-10.2	-9.7
Budget Balance/GDP	3.7	4.0
Interest Payments/GDP	0.6	0.6

## External Flows

(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	1,297	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	11	-14
Net Official Development Assistance	370	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	218	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	20	--
Multilateral donors	133	--

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Côte d'Ivoire, France, Italy, and Mali	Côte d'Ivoire, France, Togo, and Nigeria
<b>Major Sectors</b>	cotton, gold, and animal products	flour, and textile and apparel products

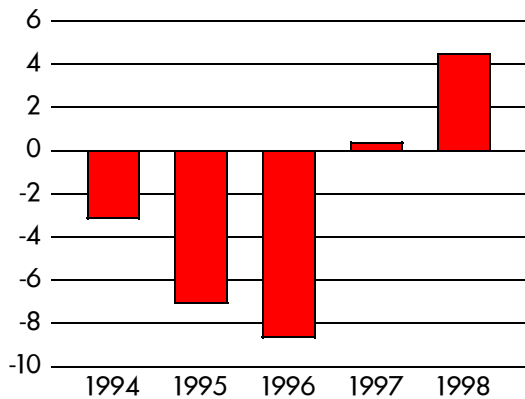
## Burkina Faso

<p><b>Economic Profile</b></p>	<p>Land-locked Burkina Faso's economy relies on subsistence agriculture, which employs approximately 85 percent of the population. This sector suffers from a highly variable rain fall and fragile soil. Agricultural production is concentrated around peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton, sorghum, millet, corn, rice and livestock. Industrial production is dominated by government-controlled corporations, and includes cotton and other agricultural processing, bottling, soap, cigarette and textile manufacturing, and gold mining. Most of these facilities are located in the four largest cities of Bobo-Dioulasso, Ouagadougou, Banfora, and Koudougou. The tertiary sector or "informal sector" contributes approximately 41 percent in value-added to the economy, and includes such things as fabric, household goods, and hardware vendors. Development programs have targeted the small, medium and micro-size enterprises in this sector for growth. The country benefits from deposits of manganese, limestone, marble, gold, antimony, copper, nickel, bauxite, lead, phosphates, zinc and silver. Burkina Faso has one of the highest population densities in Africa, which causes annual migrations of hundreds of thousands of people to Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana for seasonal agricultural work. The country profits from a stable political situation and an adequate transportation infrastructure, including 375 miles of railway and 7,800 miles of road, 14 percent of which are paved. Telecommunications are expensive but reliable in most of the country.</p> <p>Since 1991, the government has adopted a number of structural adjustment programs under the guidance of the IMF and World Bank, designed to open the economy to market forces and shift resources to the education and health sectors. Under these programs the public sector has been streamlined, multiple government-owned enterprises have been privatized, most trade barriers have been lifted, and prices have been liberalized. As a result, in 2000 Burkina Faso qualified both for \$400 million in debt relief under the HIPC initiative and \$7.4 million in aid under its Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility program with the IMF. In recent years, the country has registered strong gains in life expectancy, literacy and school attendance.</p>
<p><b>Trade Climate</b></p>	<p>Under the structural reform program discussed above, the maximum tariff rate in Burkina Faso was reduced from 200 percent to 20 percent by January 1, 2000, while the statistical tax was reduced from 4 percent to 1 percent. All quantitative restrictions have been lifted, and other administration procedures have been streamlined. The importation of some products, including pharmaceuticals, requires special authorization from the government. A certificate of conformity, which incurs a fee based on quantity of imports, is required for other products, including rice and batteries. Imports over CFAF 1,500,000 (about \$2,900) are required to be inspected prior to shipment. Burkina Faso is a member of the WAEMU, which is scheduled to implement its common external tariff in 2000.</p> <p>A WTO Member, Burkina Faso has a 1994 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat. Burkina Faso's Uruguay Round schedule is bound at 100 percent for all products, plus a 60 percent charge. Burkina Faso is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS and WAEMU.</p> <p>In 1999, U.S. exports to Burkina Faso totaled \$10.9 million, and were comprised of flour and textile and apparel products. U.S. imports from Burkina Faso reached \$2.8 million, almost all of which was cotton.</p>
<p><b>Privatization</b></p>	<p>By May 1997, 17 state enterprises had been privatized, including the national cement factor and insurance agency. At that time, 25 parastatals remained slated for sale. In 1999, the government began the third phase of its privatization program, selling 30 percent of its cotton ginning and marketing company to a local farmers' association. Efforts are currently underway to privatize ONATEL, the national telephone company, as well as AirBurkina, a number of hotels, and the national electricity generation company. Foreign investors are encouraged to participate in the privatization of state-run enterprises.</p>
<p><b>Investment Climate</b></p>	<p>Burkina Faso's investment code guarantees equal treatment of foreign and domestic investors. The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Mines approves new investments based on the recommendation of the National Investment Commission. In order to recommend a new investment, the Commission has set a minimum acceptable direct value added criteria of 35 percent; it also considers the investment's contribution to the economy, its effect on the commercial balance, and impact on the environment. The investment code also includes a number of investment incentives, such as exemption from most taxes and the ability to stagger payment of the registration tax over a lengthy period of time. The length of time that these incentives are in effect depends on the size of the investment and whether or not the firm is an export company. Investments outside of the two major cities are also awarded additional concessions. Foreign investors have the right to transfer abroad any funds associated with the investment. A separate code governs investment in the mining industry, and additional privileges may be awarded to investors in this sector. Burkina Faso has a legal system that protects property rights. Burkina Faso has bilateral investment agreements with France and Switzerland. France is by far the largest foreign investor in the country, although the United States and Lebanon also have a significant presence.</p>

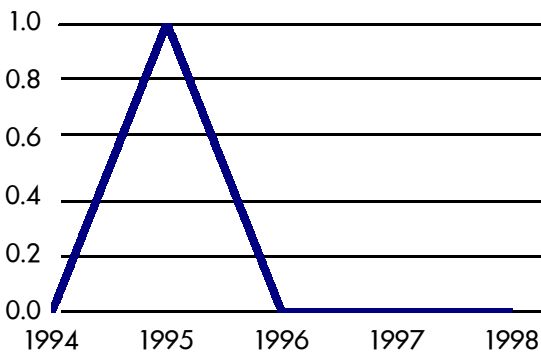


# BURUNDI

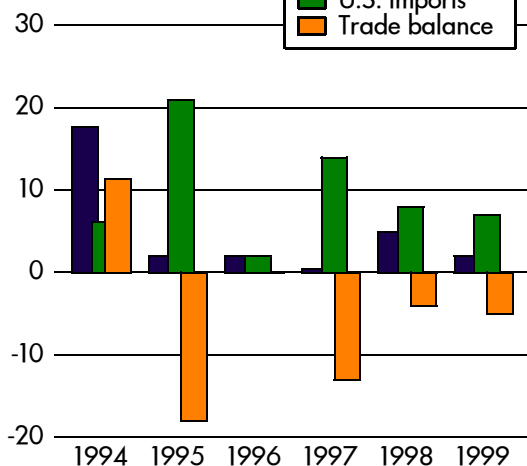
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population (million)	8.6
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	140
Population Growth (percent)	2.3
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	45

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	0.96	0.95
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	0.4	4.5
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	165.8	186.6
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, francs per US dollar)	352.4	447.8
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	96	57
Imports of Goods and Services	136	142
Net Income	-11	-10
Net Current Transfers	48	50
Current Account Balance	-3	-45
Changes in Net Reserves	16	9
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	8.1	7.8
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	10.0	6.0
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	3.9	-1.2
Current Account Balance/GDP	-0.3	-4.8
Budget Balance/ GDP	-2.6	-0.4
Interest Payments/GDP	0.9	1.3

## External Flows

(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	1,066	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	0	0
Net Official Development Assistance	119	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	38	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	-8	--
Multilateral donors	89	--

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	EU and Switzerland	EU and Japan
<b>Major Sectors</b>	coffee, tea, and oil	capital goods, petroleum, foodstuffs, and consumer goods

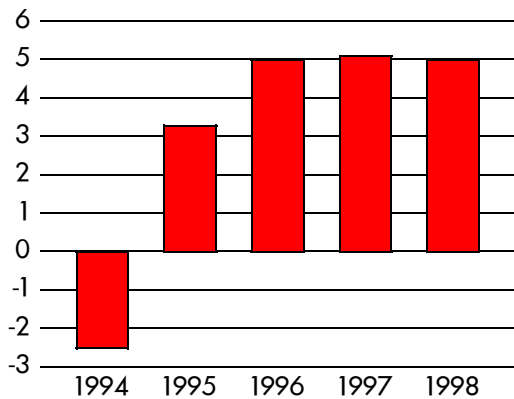
## Burundi

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Burundi is a densely populated, landlocked, resource-poor country with a poorly developed manufacturing sector. It is one of Africa's poorest countries and its economy is predominately agricultural with nearly 90 percent of the population dependent on subsistence farming. Burundi is only marginally self-sufficient in food production. Coffee accounts for approximately 80 percent of the country's foreign earnings. A large proportion of Burundi's manufacturing sector revolves around food processing. High transportation costs and violence have prevented Burundi from exploiting its important vanadium, uranium, and nickel reserves. Most of Burundi's foreign exchange reserves have historically come from bilateral and multilateral development cooperation.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Since gaining its independence in 1963, Burundi has been beset by ethnic-based violence that has resulted in massive population dislocation and the death of more than 150,000 people. In 1996, Burundi was largely cut off from the outside world when its neighbors imposed harsh economic sanctions following the overthrow of the government by the military. The embargo prevented the free flow of capital goods and drove the prices of food and agricultural items up. Sanctions on food and agricultural inputs were eased in 1997 and in January 1999, Burundi's neighbors agreed to suspend regional economic sanctions. A WTO Member, Burundi has no national tariff schedule reported by UNCTAD, WTO, or the World Bank. Burundi is not a member of major regional trading agreements.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>Several state-owned coffee companies were privatized by public auction in 1991.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>With support from the World Bank and the IMF, Burundi began to diversify its agricultural exports in 1991 to attract foreign investment.</p>

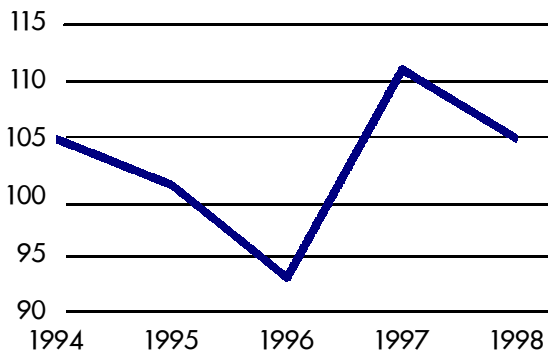


# CAMEROON

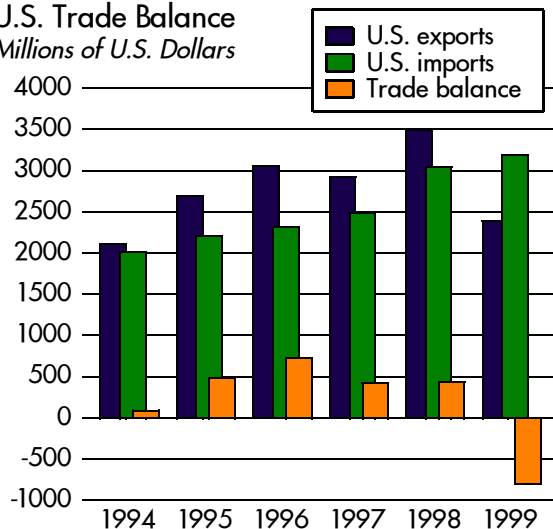
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	14.3
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	610
Population Growth (percent)	2.8
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	72

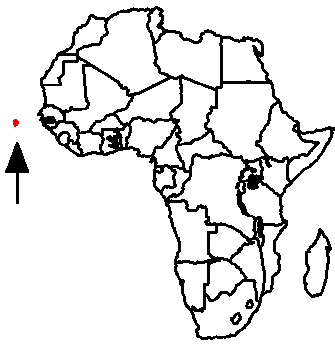
Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	9.1	8.7
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	5.1	5.0
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	112.1	115.3
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, francs per US dollar)	541.1	599.8
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	2,443	2,343
Imports of Goods and Services	2,041	2,185
Net Income	-609	-471
Net Current Transfers	86	95
Current Account Balance	-120	-218
Changes in Net Reserves	-142	39
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	16.2	18.4
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	26.8	26.8
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	20.6	20.2
Current Account Balance/GDP	-1.3	-2.5
Budget Balance/GDP	0.8	1.3
Interest Payments/GDP	2.1	3.6

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	9,293	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	111	105
Net Official Development Assistance	501	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	330	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	35	--
Multilateral donors	136	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Italy, Spain, France, and the Netherlands	France, Nigeria, the United States, and Germany
<b>Major Sectors</b>	petroleum, lumber, cocoa beans, aluminum, coffee, and cotton	petroleum and agricultural products

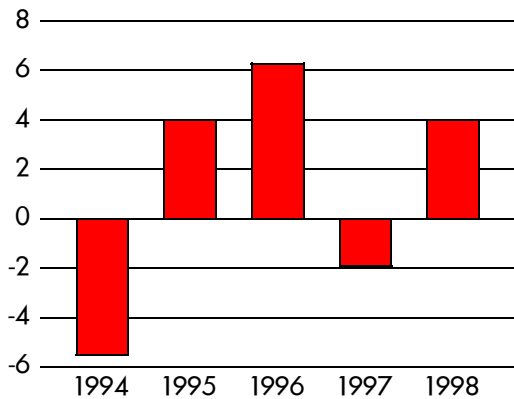
## Cameroon

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Because of its significant petroleum resources and advantageous agricultural conditions, Cameroon was one of the most prosperous countries in Africa between 1960 and the early 1980s. However, a sharp drop in commodity prices for its principle exports in the mid-1980s combined with economic mismanagement led to a decade-long recession. After implementing reforms supported by the World Bank and IMF such as civil service reform and investment liberalization, there are signs that Cameroon is finally emerging from its long period of economic hardship. Today, agriculture employs over 40 percent of the population and accounts for one-quarter of GDP; production consists primarily of cash crops such as forestry products, tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, and bananas, in addition to oilseeds, grains, root starches, and livestock. Industrial production is centered around petroleum refining, food processing, and manufacturing of light consumer goods, textiles, and lumber. In addition to being the fifth largest petroleum producer in Africa, Cameroon also benefits from reserves of bauxite, gold, diamonds and iron ore, among other minerals. Growth may also be seen in future years in the under developed hydropower industry and under performing tourism industry. Cameroon's Port of Douala, which is currently undergoing restructuring, is the major entry point for imports to the entire central African region. Few major infrastructure projects were undertaken during the years of economic crisis; as a result, substantial road construction is expected in the future. Although Cameroon generally enjoys good relationships with its neighbors, it engages in sporadic armed conflict with Nigeria over the oil-rich Bakassi Peninsula. The government has received substantial assistance from international financial institutions, including an Enhanced Structural Adjustment Program from the IMF approved in 1997 and debt relief from the Paris Club.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Cameroon accounts for more than half of the total GNP of the six nation Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), a group which in 1994 developed a new Regional Reform Program, including customs and investment codes. As a result of the 1994 Program, Cameroon eliminated quantitative restrictions on imports, lifted non-tariff protections, eliminated many import licensing requirements and simplified customs assessments. Currently goods imported into Cameroon from a non-CEMAC country face one of four tariff rates ranging from 5 to 30 percent based on whether the good is a raw material, semi-processed, or consumption good. An excise tax of 25 percent is also imposed on consumption goods, while virtually all products, whether imported or produced domestically, face a Value Added Tax (VAT) of 18.7 percent. Some products may be exempted from the VAT, or qualify for a reduced rate. Cameroon prohibits the import of a few products, including some sanitary products, chemicals, cosmetics and food items. Export licenses are required for strategic products, including gold and diamonds.</p> <p>A WTO Member, Cameroon applies the tariff schedule of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (CACEU) according to the WTO Secretariat. Cameroon also has a 1990 schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat. UNCTAD reports Cameroon as applying an average agriculture tariff rate of 23.5 percent (5-30 percent range), and for manufactures 17.4 percent (0-30 percent range). Cameroon is a member of regional trading agreements involving the CFA and CACEU.</p> <p>In 1999, U.S. exports to Cameroon totaled \$37.0 million, and consisted primarily of petroleum and agricultural products. U.S. imports from Cameroon in 1999 reached \$76.8 million, nearly 70 percent of which was petroleum.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>In conjunction with the economic reforms discussed above, Cameroon has undertaken a substantial privatization program. FY 1999 alone saw the privatization of the national sugar company, and further progress in the privatization of the palm oil complex, the agricultural plantation complex, the cotton development project, as well as the electricity and water parastatals and some financial service companies. Parastatals still scheduled for privatization include the national airliner, telecommunication company, and retirement fund. U.S. firms are free to submit purchase bids on any public enterprises scheduled to be privatized.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>While Cameroon's investment code is attractive on paper, corruption and mismanagement impede investment in reality. The code provides 14 basic guarantees to all investors, including property ownership and the ability to repatriate capital and income. The law establishes the Investment Code Management Unit (ICMU), a "one-stop-shop" for investment approval and dispute resolution. Foreign investment is not screened, and foreign equity ownership is only limited in small and medium-sized enterprises. The code has general employment requirements relative to the amount of invested capital, and links benefits and incentives to the volume of exported goods and the use of inputs purchased from local or CEMAC markets. Despite these laws, few foreign investors have started new operations in Cameroon because the current system does not permit fair implementation of the law; firms often find it costly to enforce contract rights and property rights, and defend themselves against frivolous lawsuits. Allegations of widespread corruption in the government and business sectors reportedly impede growth, including a dysfunctional judicial system and significant corruption at customs and other tax offices. A 1998 campaign to combat corruption and promote good governance did little to improve the situation. Although the government has eliminated most public sector monopolies, it continues to impose price controls on water, electricity, public transportation, pharmaceuticals, petroleum products, and textbooks. France is the most important foreign investor in Cameroon, although recent years has seen more and more investment from China.</p>

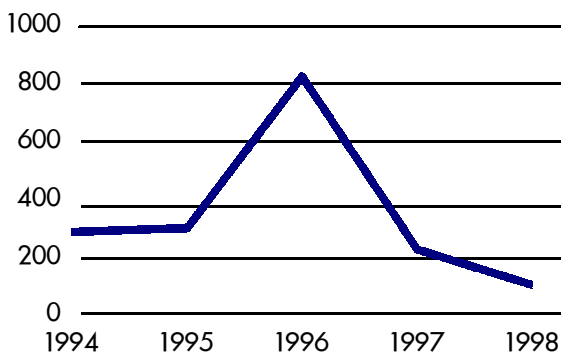


# CAPE VERDE

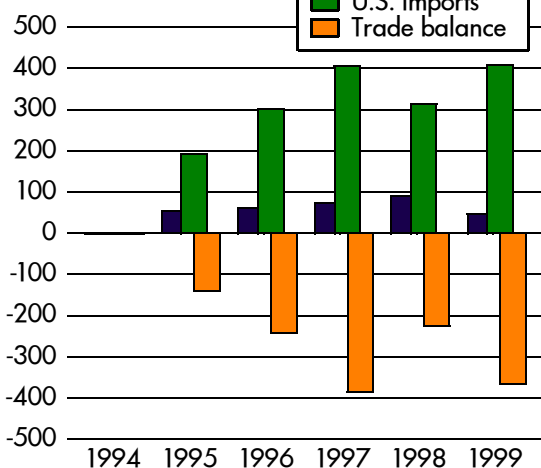
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population ( <i>million</i> )	0.41
Per capita Income ( <i>US Dollars</i> )	1,060
Population Growth ( <i>percent</i> )	2.5
Literacy ( <i>percent of population, age 15+</i> )	71

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP ( <i>billion dollars</i> )	0.48	0.50
GDP Growth Rate ( <i>percent</i> )	5.2	5.0
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	--	--
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, escudos per US dollar)	93.1	94.7
<b>Balance of Payments (<i>million dollars</i>)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	132	124
Imports of Goods and Services	280	282
Net Income	-7	-6
Net Current Transfers	87	87
Current Account Balance	-69	-77
Changes in Net Reserves	10	0
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	39.1	40.2
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	27.2	24.9
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	8.4	8.3
Current Account Balance/GDP	-14.2	-15.6
Budget Balance/ GDP	-2.1	-0.2
Interest Payments/GDP	45.5	49.2

## External Flows

( <i>millions of dollars</i> )	1997	1998
Total External Debt	220	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	20	42
Net Official Development Assistance	110	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	68	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	0	--
Multilateral donors	42	--

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Portugal, Germany, Spain, France, the United Kingdom, and Malaysia	Portugal, Netherlands, France, the United Kingdom, Spain, and the United States
<b>Major Sectors</b>	rum, shoes, apparel, fish, bananas, and hides	corn, machinery and transportation equipment



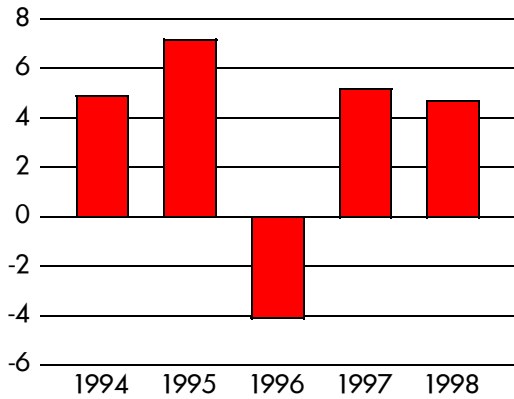
## Cape Verde

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Cape Verde is a group of 10 islands strategically located off the west coast of Africa at the crossroads of Europe and Africa. Although it has few exploitable natural resources, and is subject to prolonged droughts, the country is starting to take advantage of its location by developing its tourism, fishery, and transportation industries. The economy is service-oriented, with commerce, transport and public services accounting for 70 percent of GDP. The country can only produce enough food for at most 25 percent of its population. As a result, it is heavily dependent on food aid and consistently runs trade deficits. What agricultural production there is consists of bananas, corn, beans, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, coffee, and peanuts. Important industries include food and beverage manufacturing, fish processing, shoes and apparel manufacturing, salt mining, and ship repair. The country has deposits of salt, basalt rock, pozzuolana (a volcanic ash used to produce cement), limestone and kaolin. Remittances from emigrants are important to the economy, supplementing GDP by as much as 20 percent. Although limited port and airport facilities and a substandard telecommunications system have hampered growth of transport and other industries in the past, Cape Verde is in the process of substantial improvement projects with help from the World Bank. One of Cape Verde's strengths lies in its political and social stability. In 1991, after 15 years of state-controlled economy, Cape Verde embarked on a development strategy based on market-oriented policies. As a result of these reforms, GDP grew an average of 5.5 percent between 1992 and 1998, fueled mainly by the development of tourism, export-oriented manufacturing, and construction.</p> <p>During 1999, the government of Cape Verde continued to implement its broad and profound economic reform program initiated in 1992 and aimed at modernizing and transforming the formerly state-dominated economy into one led by the private sector. A major component of this program is the privatization of public enterprises. Furthermore, starting late in 1997, a major effort has been underway to accelerate the economic reform program under the general framework of the National Development Program Plan (NDP) for 1997-2000.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>In 1991, Cape Verde replaced its complex customs system with 10 ad valorem import duty rates ranging from 5 percent to 50 percent, although automobiles are subject to a 250 percent tax due to ecological concerns. Today, the simple average tariff rate has fallen to 26 percent. In addition to these duties, imports are subject to a general customs service tax of 7 percent, and a consumption tax on non-priority goods ranging from 5 percent to 60 percent. In 1999, Cape Verde replaced the last of its import quotas with tariffs. In addition, the import monopoly on sugar, oil, corn and rice was removed. The government intends to reduce tariff levels in the future when a new value-added tax is introduced, currently scheduled for 2002. Cape Verde is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), a 16 member organization with the goal of developing a full economic and monetary union by 2000.</p> <p>A non-acceding observer in the WTO, Cape Verde has no national tariff schedule reported by UNCTAD, WTO, or the World Bank. Cape Verde is not a member of major regional trading agreements. Cape Verde has now presented its request to become a WTO member.</p> <p>In 1999, U.S. imports from Cape Verde totaled \$111,000 and consisted primarily of rum. Cape Verde also exports shoes, apparel, fish, bananas, and hides. U.S. exports to Cape Verde in 1999 reached \$7.5 million; corn, machinery and transportation equipment were the leading U.S. exports to Cape Verde.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>The privatization of Cape Verde's state-owned enterprises began in 1992. Between 1993 and 1997, 20 companies were privatized, including a paint manufacturing company, travel agency, and a number of food processing companies, and 5 were closed as they were technically bankrupt. During this time, Cape Verde also privatized its telecommunication and oil distribution companies. The second phase of the privatization program began in 1998, at which time there were 28 public enterprises scheduled for privatization. In 1999, the country sold its electric and water company (Electra) and commercial bank (CECV). This process continued in January 2000, with the privatization of the food distribution company, several financial service companies, and a brewery. The program is scheduled to be close to completion by the end of 2000, and the government has pledged to privatize the port, shipyard, and airline this year. Although Cape Verde encourages participation of foreign investors in the privatization process, some shares are reserved for Cape Verdean investors.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>The government hopes that private investment will be the engine of economic growth in the future. To promote investment, Cape Verde established the Center for Tourism, Investment and Export Promotion (PROMEX), a "one-stop-shop" for foreign investors. Although investments need prior authorization, if government action is not forthcoming within 30 days, approval is automatic. All sectors are now open to foreign investment. The investment code includes a wide variety of incentives, including a 100 percent tax exemption on all dividends from any activity started with foreign capital earned during the first 5 years of operation. Additional incentives are available to companies producing goods exclusively for export (free-zone enterprises), and those involved in industry, tourism and fisheries. For example, export firms are eligible for duty-free imports of equipment and raw materials. To combat corruption, Cape Verde established a high authority against corruption. Together with the judicial system, this authority has ensured that corruption is criminally punished, and there is no indication that corruption is a significant problem. Cape Verde is a member of the International Labor Organization, and has relatively generous labor laws. Most foreign investors come from Portugal, Italy and Spain, although there has been an influx of investment from Hong Kong. PROMEX is planning to launch an aggressive promotion program in the United States in the coming years.</p> <p>Despite its current low levels, foreign direct investment (FDI) is expected to play a key role in Cape Verde's economic development. FDI formally began in 1993 with a \$3 million Portuguese investment. In 1994 and 1995 foreign investment totalled \$50 million of which 50 percent was in industry (mainly light manufacturing), 19 percent in tourism and 31 percent in fisheries and services. In 1999, some 18 projects totaling approximately \$66 million were approved. Of this, 11 percent was directed towards industry and 89 percent to tourism related projects.</p>

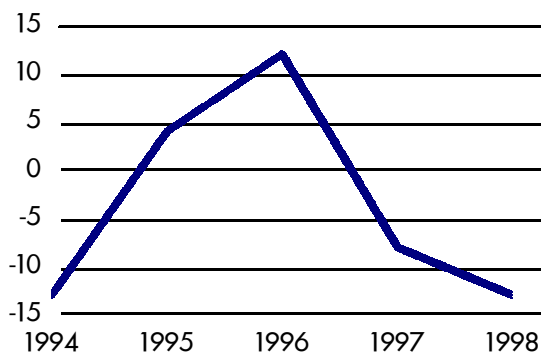


# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

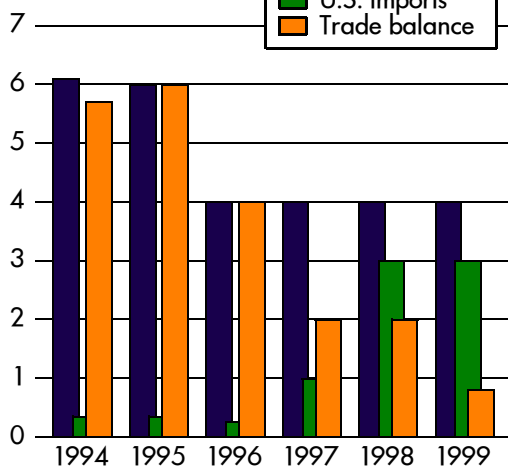
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population (million)	3.5
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	300
Population Growth (percent)	2.0
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	42

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	1.0	1.1
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	5.2	4.7
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	106.1	104.1
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, francs per US dollar)	582.4	590.0
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	195	168
Imports of Goods and Services	249	264
Net Income	-15	-19
Net Current Transfers	-4	14
Current Account Balance	-73	-102
Changes in Net Reserves	18	41
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	9.0	13.5
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	19.5	15.9
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	3.6	4.4
Current Account Balance/GDP	-7.3	-9.6
Budget Balance/GDP	-1.1	0.9
Interest Payments/GDP	2.0	2.1

## External Flows

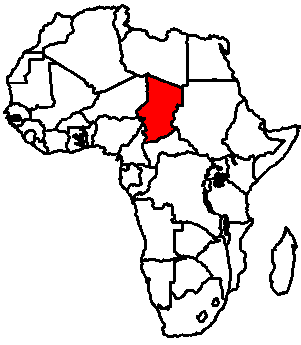
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	885	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	-8	-13
Net Official Development Assistance	92	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	61	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	-4	--
Multilateral donors	34	--

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Belgium, Luxembourg, Cote d'Ivoire, Spain, Egypt, and France	France, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Germany, and Japan
<b>Major Sectors</b>	diamonds, timber, cotton, coffee, and tobacco	food, textiles, petroleum products, machinery, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals

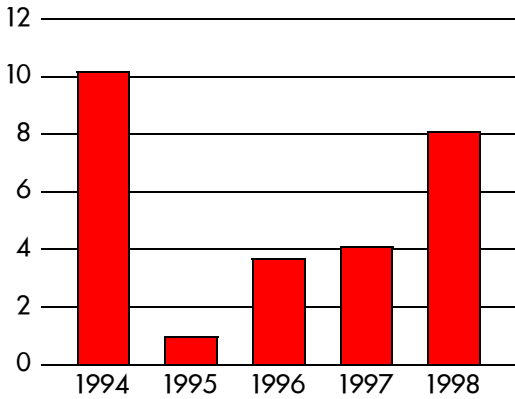
## Central African Republic

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Subsistence agriculture and forestry continue to be the most important sectors in the Central African Republic economy, with agriculture accounting for over half of the country's GDP. The country is nearly self-sufficient in food production, and has the potential to become a net exporter. Leading agricultural commodities include cotton, coffee, tobacco, manioc (tapioca), yams, millet, corn and bananas. Mining is also an important industry; diamonds account for over half of the Central African Republic's total exports. The country engages in some industrial production, consisting primarily of textile, footwear, bicycle, and motorcycle manufacturing, brewing and timber production. In addition to diamonds, the Central African Republic is richly endowed with largely unexploited deposits of uranium, gold and oil.</p> <p>Although the Central African Republic is a constitutional democracy with a multi-party legislature, in 1996 the country experienced three mutinies by dissident elements of the armed forces. Subsequent violence between the government and rebel military groups regarding pay issues, living conditions, and lack of opposition party representation in the government in 1997 led to the deployment of a UN peacekeeping force in 1998 which was just recently withdrawn. The major impediments to development include the country's landlocked position and a poor transportation system. In 1998, the IMF approved an Extended Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) and the Paris Club extended debt relief to the Central African Republic. In order to benefit from the ESAF, the government agreed to implement a three-year structural reform program that includes privatizing public enterprises, reforming the banking and financial sectors, revamping the legal and regulatory framework, and reforming the civil service. The 1999 budget allocates over half of all expenditures for investment, particularly in the transportation, health, and education sectors.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Customs receipts account for nearly half of total government revenue. Under the reform program, the government has agreed to simplify and harmonize the customs duty regime. The Central African Republic has also made a commitment to improving the collection of customs duties by checking final customs forms and monitoring imports in transit from the Cameroon's Port of Douala, among other things. The Central African Republic's exports consist primarily of diamonds, timber, cotton, coffee and tobacco, while the country imports food, textiles, petroleum products, machinery, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, consumer goods and industrial products. A WTO Member, the Central African Republic applies the tariff schedule of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (CACEU) according to the WTO Secretariat. UNCTAD reports the Central African Republic as applying an average agriculture tariff rate of 23.2 percent (1-30 percent range), and for manufactures 17.3 percent (0-30 percent range). The World Bank reports a 1995 tariff schedule where the Central African Republic applies an average agriculture tariff rate of 20.6 percent, and for manufactures 17.9 percent, confirming these averages approximately. The Central African Republic is a member of regional trading agreements involving the CFA and CACEU.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>As part of its economic and structural reforms initiatives, the government has been proceeding with the privatization of three state-owned parastatals: Petroca, the national oil company; Socatel, the telecommunications company; and ENERCA, the energy parastatal. Petroca's privatization was completed in October 2000, when its assets were transferred to Sogal. Total/ELF, a french oil company, has part ownership in Sogal, and the government is soliciting other companies to become partial owners. Officials estimate that the privatization of ENERCA should be completed by December 2000. The privatization of Socatel is still in progress.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>There is no discrimination against foreign investors, no screening of individual foreign investments, and no sectors closed to foreign participation. In recent years, the Central African Republic has undertaken a number of structural reforms to attract domestic and international private investment. It is currently in the process of adopting a new investment code to comply with the treaty creating the CEMAC. Under this new law, investment incentives in the form of tax breaks will be granted to any firm that makes a minimum \$16,600 investment. Additional incentives are available for firms that invest outside the Bangui region. The Central African Republic is also reviewing its labor code and mining code to provide more flexibility to foreign investors. The government encourages local employment when possible, and requires prior authorization prior to transferring money out of the country. Although corruption is not a major obstacle to foreign direct investment, it is somewhat more pervasive in government procurement, dispute settlement, and taxation. The judicial system is charged with combating corruption, but there are no specific laws in place. Foreign investments are primarily in the diamond, oil distribution, and timber sectors, although several U.S. companies have recently invested in the telecommunications sector. South Africa is one of the leading sources of foreign investment. The country has bilateral investment agreements with Cameroon, Congo, Brazzaville, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Chad, but not with the United States. The Central African Republic adheres to the ILO convention protecting workers' rights.</p> <p>In February 1999, representatives of the African Organization of Intellectual Property, met in the capital, Bangui, and signed the Bangui agreement, which encompasses and harmonizes the intellectual and industrial property laws for all fifteen member countries.</p> <p>On October 1, 2000, the President of the Central African Republic signed a decree making the country a member of the multilateral investment guarantee agency (MIGA).</p>

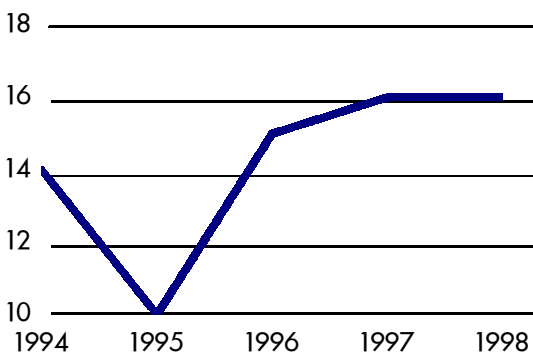


# CHAD

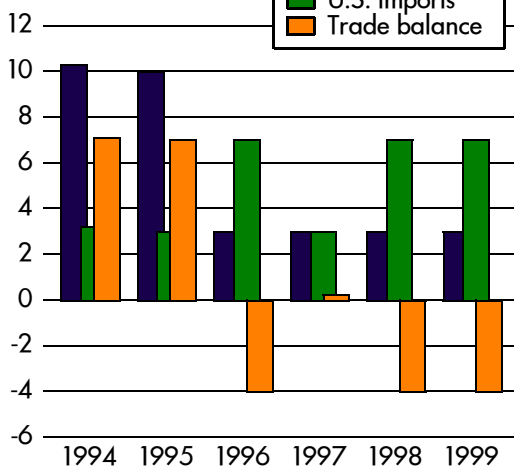
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population (million)	7.4
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	230
Population Growth (percent)	2.5
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	48

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	1.5	1.7
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	4.1	8.1
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	--	--
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, francs per US dollar)	583.7	590.0
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	287	328
Imports of Goods and Services	515	537
Net Income	-29	-28
Net Current Transfers	76	69
Current Account Balance	-182	-168
Changes in Net Reserves	27	16
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	16.3	14.9
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	18.7	19.3
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	1.4	2.6
Current Account Balance/GDP	-11.8	-9.9
Budget Balance/GDP	0.2	0.1
Interest Payments/GDP	1.0	1.0

## External Flows

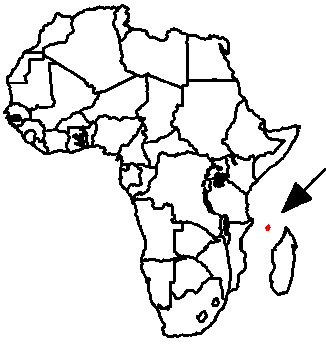
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	1,027	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	16	16
Net Official Development Assistance	225	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	96	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	10	--
Multilateral donors	118	--

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Portugal, Germany, Thailand, Costa Rica, South Africa, France	France, Nigeria, Cameroon, India
<b>Major Sectors</b>	forest products	miscellaneous manufactures

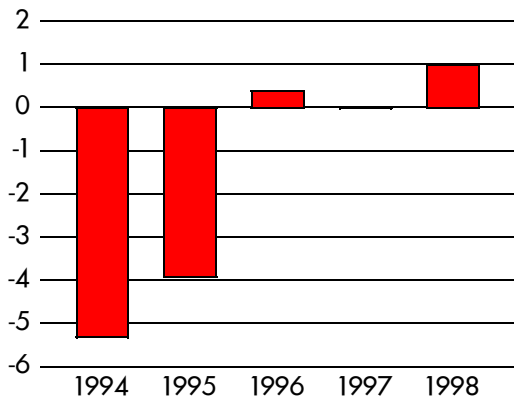
## Chad

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Though for many years hobbled by its landlocked geographical position, inhospitable climate, and underdeveloped infrastructure, the Chadian economy seems today infused with a growing sense of optimism. The burgeoning petroleum industry appears to set for an era of considerable growth, with the approval of a crucial World Bank loan to support the construction of an oil pipeline through the country and into the neighboring state of Cameroon. Indeed, the World Bank's decision on the pipeline loan occasioned a remark by the president to the effect that the country would achieve true (economic) independence as a result of the enterprise. Though petroleum will likely grow in relative importance in the coming years, agriculture has traditionally been the predominant sector of the Chadian national economy, supporting an estimated 85 percent of the population and absorbing much of the financial assistance offered by multilateral organizations such as the World Bank. Among Chad's major exports are cotton, livestock, and gum arabic. Low commodity prices on the global market (as well as mismanagement of some of the larger parastatals) have contributed to a considerable slump in Chad's important sugar and cotton industries. Industrial productivity is low, and the overall drop in productivity led to many layoffs in the private sector in 1999. A heavy tax burden is also believed to have adversely affected the Chadian business community.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>U.S. trade with Chad is somewhat hampered by a variety of factors, including the relative weakness of legal guarantees arising from the lack of an independent judiciary, as well as high costs relating to freight, and limited purchasing power on the part of Chadians. Imports are subject to customs duties, which are determined on the basis of the type of product and its country of origin. A preferential duty of 10 percent applies to products originating from member states of l'Union Douanire et Economique (UDEAC), which also includes Chad, but is more advantageous to states of greater economic strength in the region, such as Cameroon. The organization was designed to foster the growth of economic unity among its members. Duties on products from non-UDEAC states can range anywhere from 5-30 percent depending on the priority assigned to the purchase of the product involved, though importers must also purchase shipping insurance, obtained through a public corporation, to cover the lengthy overland trip from the distant port of Douala to the Chadian border. Additionally, importers of luxury goods must pay a 20 percent supplementary tax. While import licences are no longer required, Chadian exporters must obtain authorization through the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Artisans. A transit warehouse facility is located in Douala for the storage of goods en route to Chad, while other warehouse facilities are to be found in N'Djamena, the capital.</p> <p>A WTO Member, Chad has a 1998 national tariff schedule and a 1990 schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat. UNCTAD calculates that Chad applies an average agriculture tariff rate of 23.4 percent (5-30 percent range), and for manufactures 17.4 percent (0-30 percent range). Chad is not a member of major regional trading agreements.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>While recent signs point to moderate progress has been made toward the privatization of Chad's government-owned enterprises, with private investment and competition increasingly encouraged by the national government. By 1997, the Banque Meridien BIAO Tchad (BMBT-BIAT) had been privatized, and further partial privatization of parastatals were planned. Among those public entities slated for privatization were Societe Nationale d'Entretien Routiere (SNER), Air Tchad, Societe Nationale Sucriere du Tchad (SONASUT—the national sugar monopoly), and the Hotel Chari. State ownership of the Societe Tchadienne d'Eau et d'Electricite was scheduled to decrease from 72 percent to 43 percent. Fifty-seven percent of the aforementioned corporate entity was to be made available to private investors. Previously, however, many privatization goals had been achieved only at a slow pace.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Few barriers hinder investors in Chad. Foreign investors are not legally obligated to carry on research and development within the country's borders, nor are there any volume or proportion of production requirements. Foreign firms are, moreover, not required to hire a certain proportion of Chadian nationals for management positions. Even so, anecdotal evidence suggests the presence of unofficial pressure on companies to do so. As of November 1999, Chad was in the process of updating its investment code, and drafters hoped to incorporate simplified investment procedures into the new document so as to attract increased foreign investment. Under the Chadian constitution, the same rights are bestowed upon foreigners as are enjoyed by the state's citizens. Legally-sanctioned barriers to foreign investment are thus, on the whole, minimal, and investment is encouraged by Chadian officials. Even so, many business deals are concluded through personal ties alone, with the government attempting to tackle such transparency problems. Petroleum holds the greatest opportunities for U.S. investors, with a consortium led by Exxon is already leading operations in the relatively oil-rich south of the country. Further opportunities for American investment exist in the minerals sector, where the Chadian government is actively encouraging foreign investment, as well as finance and construction. U.S. participation in the operation of Chad's cotton industry have traditionally been limited by the stronger French level of involvement in the public cotton corporation, Cotontchad. This is symptomatic of the broader limits to American investment which naturally arise from the well-established nature of French interests in Chad.</p>

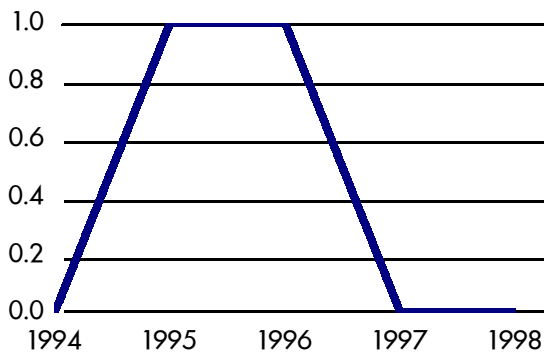


# COMOROS

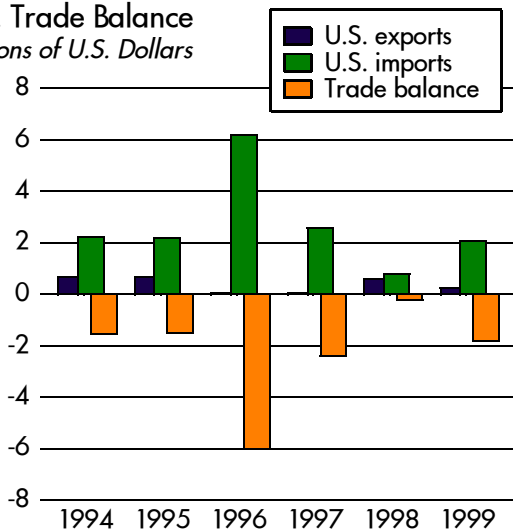
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	370
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	370
Population Growth (percent)	2.6
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	55

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	0.19	0.19
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	0.0	1.0
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	108.0	112.8
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, francs per US dollar)	437.8	444.5
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	30	32
Imports of Goods and Services	76	80
Net Income	0	0
Net Current Transfers	22	23
Current Account Balance	-24	-25
Changes in Net Reserves	-1	-2
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	21.3	19.8
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	15.6	16.5
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-2.6	-5.0
Current Account Balance/GDP	-12.1	-13.0
Budget Balance/GDP	-0.3	-0.5
Interest Payments/GDP	1.1	2.5

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	197	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	0	0
Net Official Development Assistance	28	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	15	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	0	--
Multilateral donors	13	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	France, the United States, and Germany	France, South Africa, and Kenya
<b>Major Sectors</b>	vanilla beans, cloves, ylang-ylang, perfume oil, and copra	auto parts, textile products, and live chickens

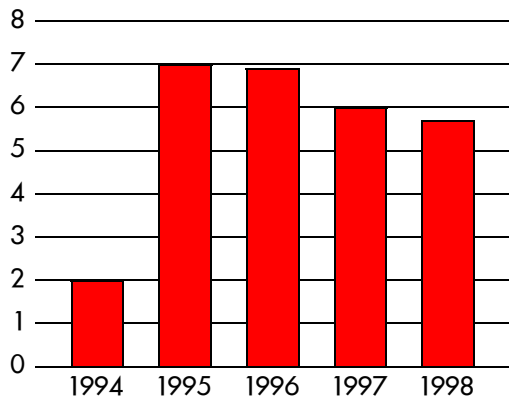
## Comoros

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Most of the widespread, lava-encrusted soil formations in Comoros are unsuited to large-scale agricultural enterprises. As a result, most inhabitants make their living from subsistence agriculture and fishing. Agriculture employs 80 percent of the population and comprises 40 percent of GDP. Leading agricultural products include cloves, capra, coconuts, bananas, cassava (tapioca), cinnamon and yams. Comoros is also the leading producer of essence of ylang-ylang, used in manufacturing perfume, and the second-largest producer of vanilla beans. Despite significant agricultural production, Comoros is not self-sufficient in food production, and rice accounts for the bulk of imports. Industries in Comoros include tourism, perfume distillation, textiles, furniture, jewelry, construction materials, and soft drinks. Although the tourism industry has potential for growth, it has been hampered by political instability. Physical infrastructure is poor; power outages are frequent, many villages lack potable water, and international transportation and communication are unreliable. Moreover, some villages are not linked to the main road system and the ports are rudimentary. The government is struggling to upgrade education and technical training, privatize industrial enterprises, improve health services, diversify exports, promote tourism, and reduce the high population growth rate. Comoros is heavily dependent on foreign assistance from the European Union and Arab countries. The World Bank and France are also active donors, particularly to village-level communities. Much assistance has focused on economic growth with poverty reduction, human capital development, and preservation of the environment.</p> <p>Comoros consists of three islands: Grande Comore, Moheli, and Anjouan. The country also claims a fourth island, Mayotte, but because this island abstained from the 1975 resolution declaring independence, it remains under French administration. Comoros has endured 19 coups or attempted coups since independence, most recently in April 1999. In August 1997, Anjouan declared independence from Comoros, citing economic mismanagement and political neglect. Although no countries recognize the Anjouan government and the Organization of African Unity has tried to promote national recognition, there is no indication that the Anjouan separatist authorities are prepared to discuss reconciliation. The current ruler promised to step down in April 2000 in favor of a democratically elected President, but only on the condition that Anjouan rejoins the Republic.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>In an analysis of trade liberalization efforts by 14 African nations, the IMF concluded that Comoros made no progress in trade liberalization between 1993 and 1998 and is among the most restrictive countries studied. Foreign exchange controls remain in effect. Not a WTO Member, the Comoros has no tariff schedule reported by UNCTAD, WTO, or the World Bank. The Comoros is not a member of major regional trading agreements.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>The World Bank reports that the Comoros has conducted four privatization transactions of negligible value through 1998, all prior to 1994.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Foreign investment in Comoros is minimal. Comoros has pledged to the IMF to refrain from imposing restrictions on the making of payments and transfers for current international transactions and from engaging in discriminatory currency arrangements. The government has taken steps to ease exchange restrictions on current account transactions, including the repatriation of portfolio outflows. The government welcomes foreign investment, and is prepared to offer tax and other concessions to foreign investors. Corruption is considered high.</p> <p>A South African company owns and operates the country's two principal hotels, and a French company manages the country's electrical utility. More French companies will likely enter the market if Comoros privatizes additional parastatals. French is the language of business, although Arabic and Swahili are also spoken. The United States suspended diplomatic contact with Comoros following the 1999 coup, although the Ambassador of Mauritius is accredited to Comoros.</p>

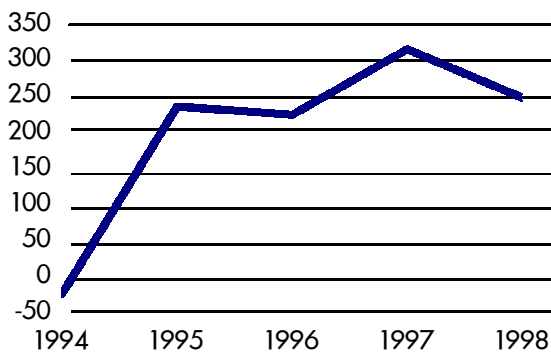


# CÔTE D'IVOIRE

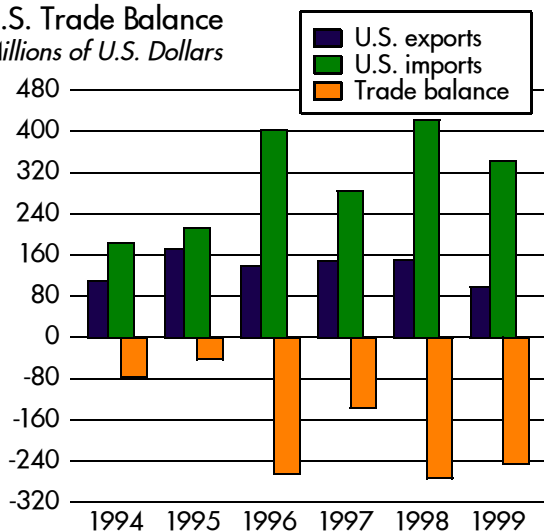
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	14.5
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	700
Population Growth (percent)	2.6
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	43

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	10.3	11.0
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	6.0	5.7
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	106.6	109.8
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, francs per US dollar)	583.7	590.0
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	4,777	4,895
Imports of Goods and Services	4,054	4,157
Net Income	-811	-794
Net Current Transfers	-439	-472
Current Account Balance	-527	-528
Changes in Net Reserves	-82	56
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	16.0	18.2
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	46.6	43.0
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	23.0	24.2
Current Account Balance/GDP	-5.1	-4.8
Budget Balance/GDP	3.4	4.4
Interest Payments/GDP	4.0	5.8

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	15,609	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	314	247
Net Official Development Assistance	445	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	233	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	1	--
Multilateral donors	211	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	France, the United States, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, and Japan	France, Nigeria, the United States, the EU, and Japan
<b>Major Sectors</b>	agricultural products	machinery, transportation equipment



## Côte d'Ivoire

<p><b>Economic Profile</b></p>	<p>Côte d'Ivoire is Sub-Saharan Africa's third largest economy. Despite the government's attempts to diversify the economy, it is still largely dependent on agriculture and related activities. Almost 70 percent of the population is engaged in some sort of agricultural activity, particularly as smallholder cash crop producers. Côte d'Ivoire is one of the world's largest producers and exporters of coffee, cocoa beans, and palm oil. The economy performed poorly in the 1980s and early 1990s, and high population growth coupled with economic decline resulted in a steady fall in living standards. The economy is highly sensitive to fluctuations in international prices of coffee, cocoa beans, and palm oil. The Ivorian economy began a comeback in 1994, due to a 50 percent devaluation of the CFA franc and improved prices of its principal agricultural products and growth in non-traditional primary exports such as pineapples and rubber, limited trade and banking liberalization, offshore oil and gas discoveries, and generous external financing and debt rescheduling by multilateral lenders and France. However, growth slowed in 2000 because of low world prices of cocoa and coffee and due to problems meeting the conditions of international donors. In December 1999, the elected government of Côte d'Ivoire was overthrown by a military coup.</p> <p>The Ivorian economy is in deep recession. Revenues are down so the government can do little more than pay salaries. The IMF effectively broke relations with the transition government. External and internal debt are mounting. The transition government left trade and investment policies largely untouched, but the combination of economic recession and political uncertainty drove down investor confidence. Important U.S. investments in the cocoa, petroleum, and telecom sectors, nevertheless, went forward. The privatization of the petroleum refinery and the regional airline are on hold. Regional cooperation in the WAEMU continues, although Côte d'Ivoire's slow growth pulls down the whole region. Higher cocoa prices, lower petroleum prices, and a weaker dollar would help the Ivorian economy, but long-term improvement is possible only if the new government manages economic affairs well and gets a new IMF program and eventual debt relief.</p>
<p><b>Trade Climate</b></p>	<p>By developing country standards, Côte d'Ivoire has an outstanding infrastructure. There exists a good network of paved roads, good telecommunications services, including a public data communications network; cellular phones and internet access; two active ports; rail links; and modern real estate developments for commercial, industrial, retail, and residential use. Its financial system, while limited in scope, is sound and functional and government policies generally encourage the free flow of capital.</p> <p>A WTO Member, Côte d'Ivoire has a 1994 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat. UNCTAD reports an applied average agriculture tariff rate of 17.5 percent (0-35 percent range), and for manufactures 17.5 percent (0-41 percent range). Côte d'Ivoire is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS and WAEMU.</p> <p>In 1999, U.S. exports to Côte d'Ivoire totaled \$99 million and consisted principally of paper products, fertilizers, rice, and vehicles. In 1999, U.S. imports to Côte d'Ivoire totaled \$344 million and consisted principally of cocoa beans and related products and petroleum oils. Côte d'Ivoire is a member of UEMOA, OCAM, CFA, ECOWAS, and the WTO.</p>
<p><b>Privatization</b></p>	<p>As of July 2000, the government listed 17 companies that are scheduled for privatization, including the state-owned gas, petroleum, and hotel companies, and the national airline, Air Ivoire. Twenty-nine public enterprises were privatized between 1994 and 1996, nine more in 1997, and another 40 enterprises are expected to be privatized during 1998-2000.</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire's largely government-owned refinery supplies 100 percent of the local market, plus large percentages of the inland markets of Mali and Burkina Faso. It is in severe financial difficulty, caught between high crude petroleum prices and the difficulty of raising consumer prices. Economic losses and political uncertainty have put privatization plans on hold.</p> <p>Air Afrique, the regionally owned airline headquartered in Abidjan, is likewise losing more than a million dollars a month. Rising fuel prices and the run-up in the dollar's value are producing large financial losses. The company's board of directors agrees that the only way out is to take on a "strategic partner" through privatization, but because transportation ministers in the 11 member countries must agree on a capital increase and define the role of the strategic partner, privatization is unlikely until mid-2001.</p>

## Côte d'Ivoire-Continued

### Investment Climate

Côte d'Ivoire actively encourages foreign investment through mergers, acquisitions, takeovers, and startups. There are no significant limits on foreign investment, nor are there differences in treatment of foreign and national investors, either in terms of the level of foreign ownership or sector of investment. FDI plays a key role in the Ivorian economy, accounting for between 40 to 45 percent of total capital in Ivorian firms. In recent years, French investment has accounted for about one-quarter of total capital in Ivorian enterprises and between 33 to 60 percent of the total stock of foreign investment capital.

In 1995 the government approved a new Ivorian Investment Code that established the Ivorian Investment Promotion Center (CEPIC) to provide one-stop-shopping for investors. The Ivorian Investment Code requires that investment from outside the Franc Zone must be approved by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, but approvals for new investment and for repatriation of profits are routinely granted. In addition, for limited partnerships, one or more shareholders must be resident in Côte d'Ivoire. Corruption is seen as a serious hindrance to foreign investment in Côte d'Ivoire, involving the judicial system, customs, and tax enforcement. Although anti-corruption laws exist, they are seldom used. Recently, however, several officials have been convicted of bribery and corruption charges, and there are signs that the military government in power since December 1999 is taking steps to combat corruption. Government officials in Côte d'Ivoire have drafted an intellectual property law to bring the country into full compliance with the TRIPs agreement. In the context of a Structural Adjustment Agreement, the Ivorian Government has been working with the IMF and the World Bank to improve the transparency of its regulatory system and streamline its bureaucratic processes. In addition to the new investment code, Côte d'Ivoire has adopted new labor, petroleum and mining codes.

The military junta did not change official investment policy, but by mismanaging the government's fiscal affairs it helped drive investor confidence to new lows. The transition government made no attempt to keep up social or physical infrastructure, and had no ability to work down the government's massive internal debt. The largely uncollectable accounts put many Ivorian businesses in severe difficulty.

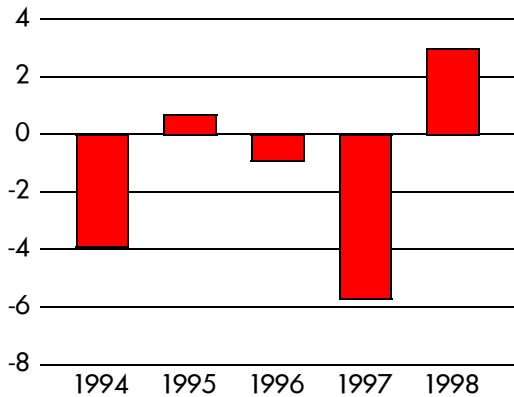
Despite the darkened general investment climate, major U.S. investments went forward in 1999. The two large U.S. cocoa shipping and processing companies active in Côte d'Ivoire continue with substantial new projects. Similarly, U.S. companies involved in offshore oil exploration and development continued to expand their operations. In the telecommunications sector, the U.S.-owned third cellular telephone licensee invested several million dollars in new infrastructure and in September re-launched its service.



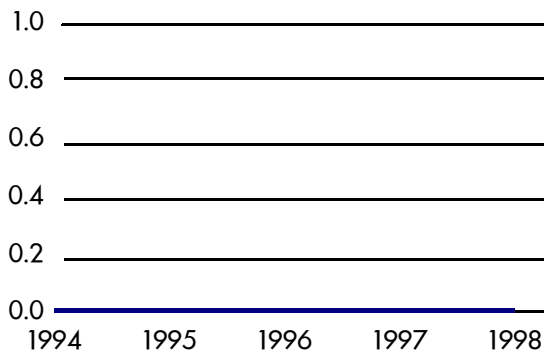


# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

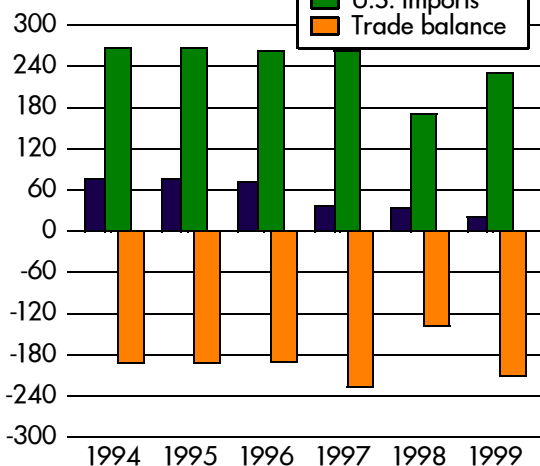
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	48.2
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	110
Population Growth (percent)	3.2
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	--

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	6.1	7.0
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	-5.7	..
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	--	--
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, units of currency per US dollar)	124,416	129,100
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	1,446	1,656
Imports of Goods and Services	1,385	1,533
Net Income	-752	-754
Net Current Transfers	..	..
Current Account Balance	-658	-583
Changes in Net Reserves	21	-188
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	7.1	8.1
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	24.0	23.8
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	9.0	9.8
Current Account Balance/GDP	-10.8	-8.4
Budget Balance/GDP	-11.5	..
Interest Payments/GDP	0.0	2.8

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	12,330	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	0	--
Net Official Development Assistance	168	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	105	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	9	--
Multilateral donors	55	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Benelux, the United States, South Africa, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Japan	South Africa, Benelux, China, Netherlands, the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom
<b>Major Sectors</b>	crude oil, diamonds, cobalt, and copper	transportation equipment and agricultural products

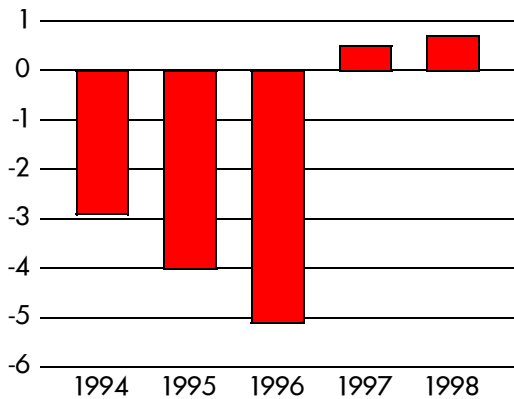
## Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC)

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>The DROC has a vast potential of natural resources, including the second largest rain forest in the world; considerable mineral deposits such as cobalt, copper, diamonds, petroleum, gold, silver, zinc, manganese, iron ore, coal, and uranium; fertile soils, and untapped hydro power potential. However, the formal economy has virtually collapsed over the past few decades due to political instability and mismanagement. Following the overthrow of an authoritarian regime in 1997, the DROC has been engaged in a civil war since 1998. By the end of 1999, the government had lost control of more than half of the country's territory to armed anti-government organizations which are supported by Rwanda and Uganda. In fact, many of these areas have been increasingly integrated with the economies of neighboring Rwanda and Uganda. Despite a cease fire agreement signed by all parties in July 1999, fighting continued into 2000.</p> <p>As a result of continuous fighting, DROC's transportation and communication infrastructure is in extreme disrepair, financial institutions have collapsed, and public education and health have deteriorated. The economic decline has led to an increase in criminal activity in urban areas. Today, the economy is characterized by subsistence agriculture, a large informal sector, and barter activities; the unofficial economy may be as much as three times official GDP. Agricultural employs nearly two-thirds of the workforce, and accounts for 60 percent of GDP. Important agricultural products include coffee, sugar, palm oil, rubber, tea, quinine, cassava (tapioca), palm oil, bananas, root crops, corn, fruit and wood products. Other than mining and mineral processing, DROC's industrial production consists primarily of light manufacturing of consumer products such as textiles, footwear and cigarettes. Diamond production, the country's leading source of export revenue, has been hampered in recent years due to broken machinery and fuel shortages at the government's massive mining company.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Inflation has run rampant in DROC since 1990; as a result the government began enforcing price control laws and regulating foreign exchange markets. Due to foreign exchange controls, imports have been severely curtailed. The customs process suffers from corruption of epidemic proportions.</p> <p>A WTO Member, the Democratic Republic of Congo has a 1991 national tariff schedule and a 1997 schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat, but not disseminated in electronic format. No tariff averages were reported by multilateral institutions. The Democratic Republic of Congo is a member of COMESA and SADC.</p> <p>In 1999, U.S. exports to DROC reached \$21.1 million, and consisted primarily of transportation equipment and agricultural products. U.S. imports from DROC in 1999 totaled \$229.2 million, and included crude oil, diamonds, cobalt and copper.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>No information available on any privatization programs.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Poor infrastructure, an uncertain legal framework, corruption, and lack of transparency in government economic policy has retarded investment growth. The legal system is effectively non-functional, and there is no enforcement of property rights. As of June 2000, the government continued to block activities of a U.S. diamond mining company. Reforms that began in 1997, including reformation of a corrupt tax system and the civilian police form, were delayed by the start of the civil war. In September 1999, the DROC government announced a plan to enforce a 1979 law reserving small business licenses for Congolese nationals. Managers of larger businesses fear that they may be targeted next. Foreign business owners must prove that they are well-capitalized. In October 1999, President Kabila of DROC was quoted as encouraging foreign investors in the mining and forestry industries, but discouraging those engaging in commerce. However, the current investment code imposes no discrimination on foreigners, applying the same regulations and tax rates to both foreign and domestic investors. DROC is in the final stages of drafting a new investment code, which appears favorable to foreign investment. In 2000, the government created foreign currency free zones to attract new foreign investments. In the early 1990s, both the World Bank and IMF suspended the DROC's borrowing rights due to failure to make debt payments.</p>

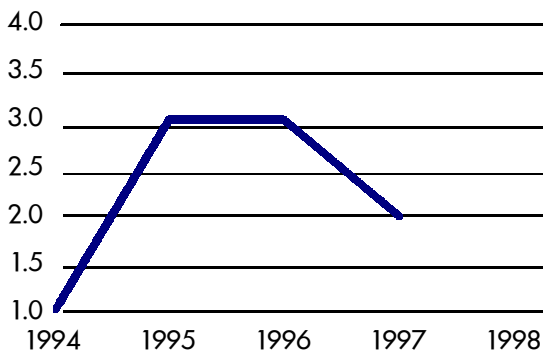


# DJIBOUTI

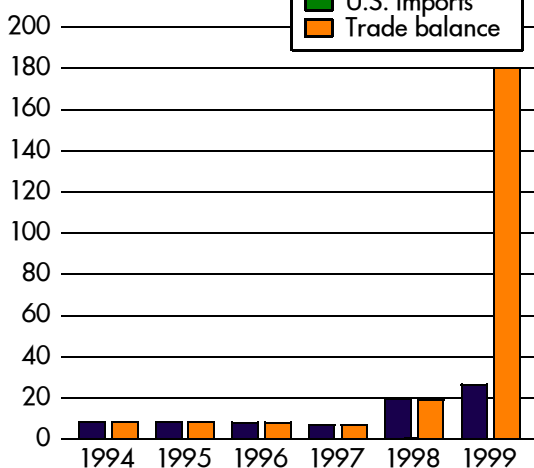
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	0.45
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	--
Population Growth (percent)	1.6
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	54

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	0.50	--
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	0.5	0.7
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	106.3	--
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, francs per US dollar)	177.7	--
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	42.6	59.1
Imports of Goods and Services	204.0	238.8
Net Income	12.2	11.7
Net Current Transfers	52.2	67.9
Current Account Balance	-11.5	-14.4
Changes in Net Reserves	--	--
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	16.0	18.2
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	46.6	43.0
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	23.0	24.2
Current Account Balance/GDP	-5.1	-4.8
Budget Balance/GDP	3.4	4.4
Interest Payments/GDP	4.0	5.8

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	284	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	2	--
Net Official Development Assistance	87	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	62	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	5	--
Multilateral donors	20	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Ethiopia, Somalia, Yemen, and Saudi Arabia	France, Ethiopia, Italy, Saudi Arabia, and Thailand
<b>Major Sectors</b>	hides, skins, coffee	foods, beverages, transport equipment, chemicals, and petroleum products

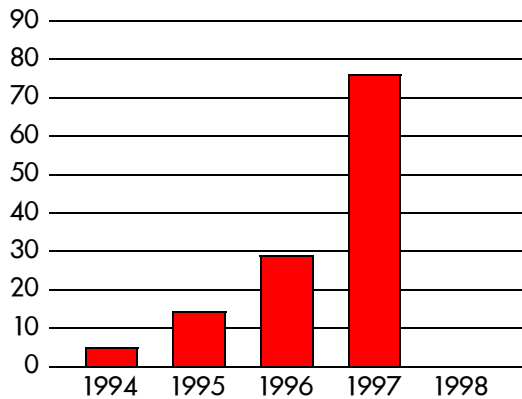
## Djibouti

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Djibouti's economy has little industry and few natural resources. Only a tenth of its land is arable and scanty rainfall limits crop production to fruits and vegetables, so that most food must be imported. Its economy is based on service activities connected with the country's strategic location and status as a free trade zone in northeast Africa. Nearly 75 percent of the population live in the capital city and the remainder are mostly engaged in nomadic subsistence. Djibouti's economy depends on a large foreign expatriate community, the maritime and commercial activities of the Port of Djibouti, its airport, and the operation of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Djibouti provides services as both a transit port for the region and international transshipment and refueling center. Djibouti is heavily dependent on foreign assistance to help support its balance of payments and finance development projects. An unemployment rate of 40 to 50 percent continues to be a major problem. Per capita consumption dropped an estimated 35 percent over the last few years because of recession, civil war, and high population growth. Also, renewed fighting between Ethiopia and Eritrea has disturbed normal external channels of commerce. Faced with a multitude of economic difficulties, the government has fallen in arrears on long-term external debt and has been struggling to meet the stipulations of foreign aid donors. A WTO Member, Djibouti has no tariff schedule on file at UNCTAD, WTO, or the World Bank. Djibouti is not a member of major regional trading agreements.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>During 1996-98, Djibouti implemented a structural reform program supported by the IMF that included permitting private equity participation in the public enterprises. During July-Sept. 1999, four small enterprises were privatized. The government is committed to privatizing the six largest public enterprises. The major elements of the privatization program were due to be published in June 2000, but have not yet become available. The general program will include enacting a Privatization Law and developing a regulatory framework to support the development of a competitive environment. The government plans to complete the privatization of the port and telecommunications utility by January 2002, and the power and water utilities by June 2002. The government has adopted various other measures to encourage private investment, but few new enterprises have been created.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Djibouti has a very open economy and no significant capital controls. Djibouti does not appear to offer significant investment opportunities. The population is less than 500,000 people, the unemployment rate approaches 50 percent, and there is very little industrial activity. The general investment climate has recently improved as a result of policy changes and is characterized as reasonably good when compared with neighboring countries. However, additional policy development is necessary, particularly with respect to improving transparency in government and regulatory procedures by providing formal, written guidelines.</p>

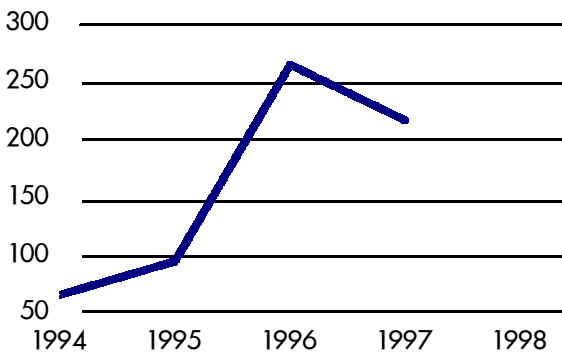


# EQUATORIAL GUINEA

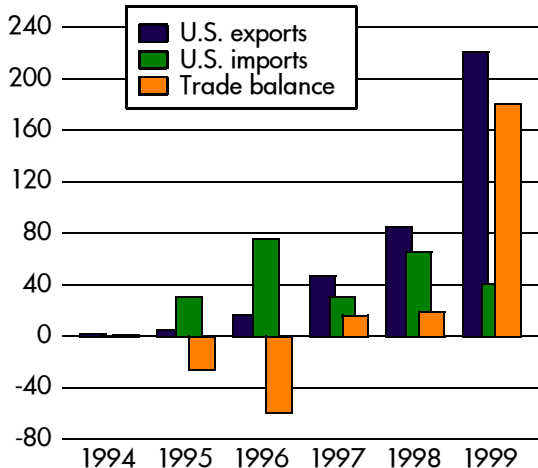
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	0.43
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	1,500
Population Growth (percent)	2.6
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	20

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	0.50	0.46
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	76.1	--
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	--	--
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, bikiwele per US dollar)	583.7	590.0
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	502	465
Imports of Goods and Services	614	791
Net Income	-82	-52
Net Current Transfers	5	4
Current Account Balance	-189	-374
Changes in Net Reserves	-7	1
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	65.1	91.5
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	101.0	102.0
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	43.1	20.0
Current Account Balance/GDP	-38.0	-81.8
Budget Balance/GDP	9.3	16.0
Interest Payments/GDP	1.3	1.9

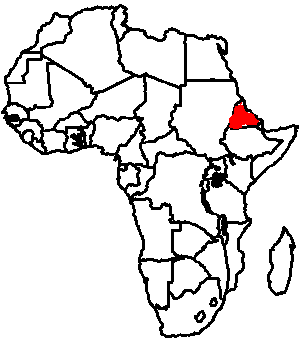
External Flows		
(million of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	283	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	216	--
Net Official Development Assistance	24	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	18	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	-2	--
Multilateral donors	9	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	United States, Spain, China, France, and Japan	United States, France, Spain, Cameroon, and the United Kingdom
<b>Major Sectors</b>	petroleum, timber, and cocoa	petroleum, manufactured goods and equipment



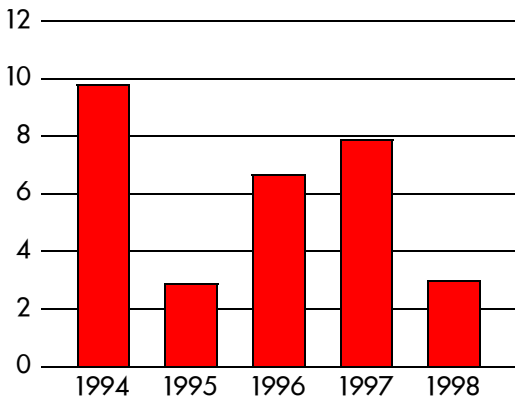
## Equatorial Guinea

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Equatorial Guinea (EG) has largely unexploited human and natural resources, including a tropical climate, fertile soil, rich expanses of water, deep water ports, and an untapped, if unskilled labor force. Farming, forestry, and fishing in EG contribute to the country's GDP, with subsistence farming dominating. Economic growth will be led by the export sector that includes timber, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, bananas, and coconuts.</p> <p>The discovery and exploitation of large oil reserves have contributed to dramatic economic growth in recent years. In particular the upstream oil industry is its major source of foreign exchange. The discovery of important oil reserves led to a transformation of the economy as oil became the largest income earner and export provider. Although pre-independence EG counted on cocoa production for hard currency earnings, the deterioration of the rural economy under successive military regimes has diminished potential for agriculture led growth. A number of aid programs sponsored by the World Bank and the IMF have been cut off since 1993 because of allegations of corruption and mismanagement. The country also has a fledgling mining industry and industrial activities include small scale food and timber processing. Businesses, for the most part, are owned by government officials and their families. The country responded favorably to the devaluation of the CFA franc in January 1994 and high oil prices should further simulate growth in 2000-2001.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>EG faces major economic challenges, with a limited and largely unskilled work force, an underdeveloped private sector and an inadequate infrastructure. Few major infrastructure projects have been initiated in EG for several years. EG has the least developed private sector in Central Africa.</p> <p>Not a WTO Member, Equatorial Guinea has no tariff schedule disseminated in electronic format from UNCTAD, WTO, or the World Bank. Equatorial Guinea is not a member of major regional trading agreements</p> <p>In 1999, U.S. exports to EG totaled \$221million and consisted principally of floating or submersible drilling or production platforms and parts for boring and drilling machinery. In 1999, U.S. imports from EG totaled \$41 million and consisted primarily of mineral fuels, organic chemicals, and wood. As a member of the CFA, EG has been working to comply with the UDEAC/CEMAC Customs and fiscal reforms of 1994, which included elimination of quota restrictions and reduction in the range and amounts of tariffs. The U.S. Embassy in Malabo closed in 1995.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>The Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea has embarked upon a comprehensive liberalization program, including privatization of some state-owned enterprises, and an inviting investment code.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>EG's policies contain the elements necessary for an open investment regime. Qualitative restrictions on imports, non-tariff protection, and many import licensing requirements were lifted in 1992 when the government adopted public investment program that was endorsed by the World Bank in 1994 and 1998. Most investment interest is in further exploitation of petroleum. The Government's liberalization program includes an inviting investment code. The investment code includes provides for government support and tax credits for employment, non-traditional exports, the elimination of quota restrictions, and the reductions in tariffs. Tax adjustments, including the addition of a value-added tax, have been in conformity with other CEMAC countries' codes. There is freedom to repatriate profits.</p> <p>There are no provisions for dispute resolution or bankruptcy. There is widespread corruption, inadequate enforcement of property rights, and a "dysfunctional" judiciary. Because of these problems, as well as an inability to reach agreement on macroeconomic policy, the IMF, World Bank, and other aid agencies have reduced their levels of involvement and assistance to Equatorial Guinea in recent years.</p>

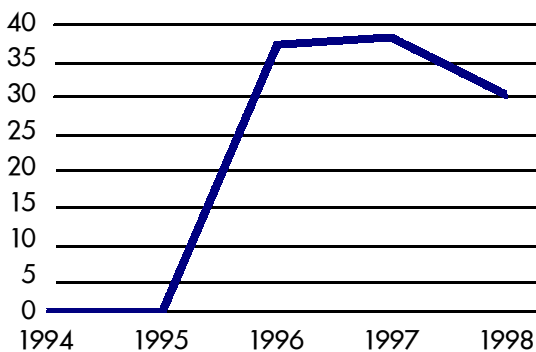


# ERITREA

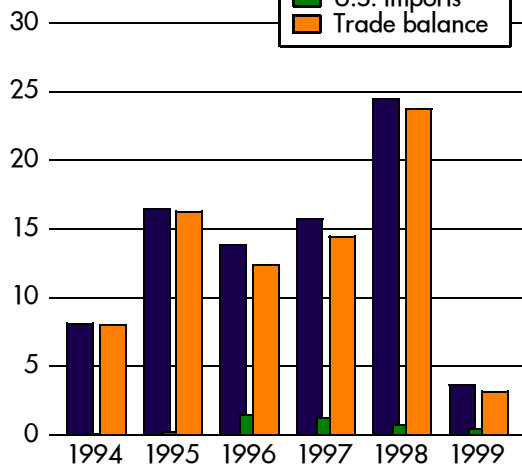
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population (million)	3.9
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	200
Population Growth (percent)	2.7
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	20

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	0.65	0.65
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	7.9	3.0
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	--	--
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, birr per US dollar)	7.2	7.4
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	201	129
Imports of Goods and Services	583	583
Net Income	-3	0
Net Current Transfers	364	237
Current Account Balance	-21	-216
Changes in Net Reserves	-50	108
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	40.9	40.9
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	30.8	19.9
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-17.4	-29.0
Current Account Balance/GDP	-3.2	-33.3
Budget Balance/GDP	11.1	-16.7
Interest Payments/GDP	0.1	0.6

## External Flows

(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	76	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	38	30
Net Official Development Assistance	123	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	81	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	13	--
Multilateral donors	29	--

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Sudan, the United States, Italy, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen	Saudi Arabia, Italy, and the United Arab Emirates
<b>Major Sectors</b>	sheep and lamb skins	machinery, transportation equipment, and iron and steel products

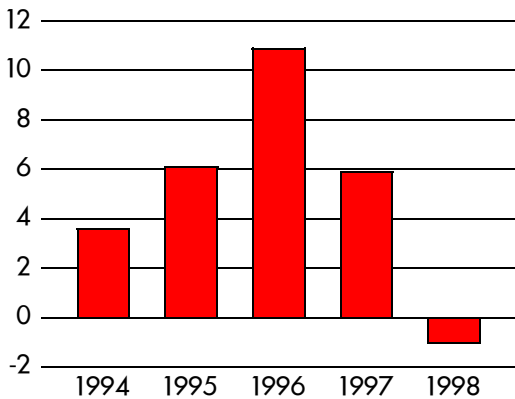
## Eritrea

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>The Eritrean economy is based largely on subsistence agriculture, with over 70 percent of the population involved in farming. Agricultural output includes sorghum, lentils, vegetables, maize, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sisal, livestock and goats. Light industrial production is concentrated in food processing, textiles and apparel, and the manufacture of paper and matches. Eritrea benefits from considerable gold, potash, zinc, copper, salt, and fish resources. In addition, exploration for oil and natural gas resources is currently underway that could significantly improve Eritrea's development prospects. Major growth sectors include tourism, mining, construction, and fisheries. Domestic output is augmented by worker remittances from abroad and foreign aid.</p> <p>Eritrea gained independence from Ethiopia in 1991 after a 30-year war for independence, and enjoyed a period of considerable political stability thereafter. However, in 1998 fighting broke out between Eritrean and Ethiopian forces along the border. This conflict has still not been settled and has hampered economic growth prospects in the country. The integration of more than 67,000 Eritrean deportees from Ethiopia has strained resources, while many areas report a shortage of skilled labor due to increases in military personnel. The border war has also resulted in a diminished supply of foreign currency, which has caused shortages of raw materials and other manufacturing inputs. The Eritrean infrastructure, particularly its communications and transport sectors, has suffered from years of war damage. Moreover, many areas in Western and Southern Eritrea are thought to be rife with anti-vehicle and antipersonnel mines. Although the World Bank had approved funding for a number of port renovation and other infrastructure projects, many of these projects have been put on hold until resolution of the border conflict.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Customs duties range from 2 to 50 percent on essential goods; duties on capital goods, intermediate industrial spare parts and raw materials are fixed at 2 percent. Duties on luxury goods, including liquor, tobacco, prepared foods and automobiles, can range as high as 200 percent. Exports are exempt from duties and sales taxes. The absence of a harmonized tariff system makes customs clearance cumbersome, and import documents are often delayed through bureaucratic channels. All imports must be cleared by a business with import licenses that are not generally available to foreigners, and imports of motor vehicles must be approved by the Ministry of Transport and Communications, in order to ensure that they are suitable for existing infrastructure. Some products are subject to stringent standards, and must be approved by the Eritrean Standards Institution. Eritrea is a member of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), which provides for preferential trade terms among members. Prior to the border conflict, Ethiopia was by far Eritrea's largest trading partner. However, since trade between the two nations has been cut off, Eritrean exporters have tried to find other markets for their products. Today, important export partners include Sudan, the United States, Italy, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Eritrean imports come predominantly from Saudi Arabia, Italy, and the United Arab Emirates. In 1999, U.S. exports to Eritrea reached \$3.9 million, and consisted primarily of machinery, transportation equipment, and iron and steel products. U.S. imports from Eritrea in 1999 totaled \$486,000; sheep and lamb skins accounted for over 50 percent of these imports.</p> <p>Not a WTO Member, Eritrea has no tariff schedule on file at UNCTAD, WTO, or the World Bank. Eritrea is not a member of major regional trading agreements.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>The Eritrean economy was hurt by over two decades of central economic management, though the government has made efforts in recent years to encourage private investment in former government-run sectors. The government has privatized nearly 25 companies since the process began in June 1996. For example, in 1998 Eritrea privatized both its bus and textile manufacturing company. The government has also privatized a number of local hotels, and in late 1999 sold several milk and meat processing plants. Foreign participation in the privatization process is encouraged, although in some cases the government has encouraged joint ventures with local firms rather than outright sales.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Since 1994, Eritrea has had an investment policy aimed at encouraging private sector development. All sectors of the economy, with the exception of retail and wholesale trade, are open to foreign investment and the government screens investments in a non-discriminatory manner. Although the screening process is not intended as an impediment, it may in practice take a long time. The 1994 law reduced taxes on profits and allowed remittances of profits in foreign exchange. In practice, access to foreign currency for repatriation of profits has become difficult since the border conflict began. The government offers some tax incentives to foreign investors, such as exempting exports from taxes and allowing losses incurred by an investor in the first two years of an operation to carry forward for as long as four years. Eritrea takes stringent legal measures against corruption, and has established a special court to deal with corruption cases. As a result, corruption is not a significant impediment to investment. Major investors in Eritrea currently include the United States, South Korea, Italy, Germany and China. The country's strategic location along the Red Sea and its eager and inexpensive labor pool may make it an attractive foreign investment location.</p>

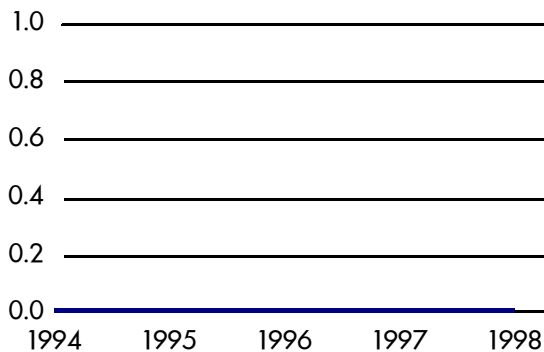


# ETHIOPIA

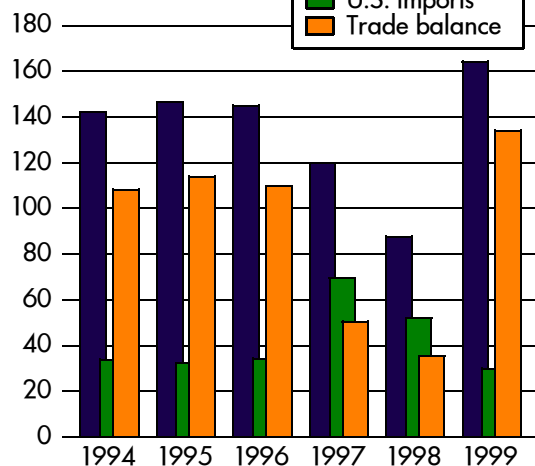
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	61.3
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	100
Population Growth (percent)	2.8
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	35

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	6.4	6.6
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	7.9	3.0
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	94.4	97.9
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, birr per US dollar)	6.5	6.9
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	201	129
Imports of Goods and Services	583	583
Net Income	-3	0
Net Current Transfers	364	237
Current Account Balance	-21	-216
Changes in Net Reserves	-50	108
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	40.9	40.9
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	30.8	19.9
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-17.4	-29.0
Current Account Balance/GDP	-3.2	-33.3
Budget Balance/GDP	11.1	-16.7
Interest Payments/GDP	0.1	0.6

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	10,079	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	--	--
Net Official Development Assistance	637	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	373	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	1	--
Multilateral donors	264	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Germany, Japan, Italy, the United Kingdom, Djibouti, and Saudi Arabia	Italy, the United States, Germany, and Saudi Arabia
<b>Major Sectors</b>	coffee	aircraft and other transportation equipment, agricultural products, machinery, fertilizer

## Ethiopia

<p><b>Economic Profile</b></p>	<p>The Ethiopian economy revolves around agriculture, which employs approximately 80 percent of the population. Agricultural products include cereals, pulses, coffee, oilseed, sugarcane, potatoes, hides, cattle, sheep and goats. Farmers and herders suffer however from frequent periods of drought, the most recent in 1999-2000. Leading industrial sectors include food and beverage, textile, chemical, metal, and cement manufacturing. Ethiopia has small reserves of gold, platinum, copper, potash, iron ore, marble, limestone, tantalum, and natural gas. Since Eritrea gained its independence from Ethiopia in 1991, the country has been landlocked. Ethiopia's surface transportation is inadequate and underdeveloped; the country has the lowest road density per capita in the world. Communication is also difficult, as the country has one of the lowest number of telephone lines per capita in sub-Saharan Africa. With the help of the World Bank, Ethiopia is implementing a promising road development plan over the next seven years, and the state-owned telecommunications company plans to expand service through new lines and digital exchanges.</p> <p>In 1991, the civil war in Ethiopia ended, and the country entered a new period of democratic rule. Since that time, the government has implemented numerous economic reforms, with much success. The economy has grown at an average annual rate of 7 percent over the last seven years.</p> <p>The overall objective of the Ethiopian government, as set forth in various policy papers, is to attain relatively fast, broad-based, and equitable economic growth, with macroeconomic stability. A rapid increase in agriculture output, sparked by productivity gains, and rural development programs to upgrade infrastructure and social services, is expected to be the cornerstone of economic growth and poverty alleviation.</p> <p>During 1998 and 1999, the government's focus shifted from economic matters to pursuing the war with Eritrea.</p>
<p><b>Trade Climate</b></p>	<p>Ethiopia has significantly reduced customs duties over the past three years. In December 1998, Ethiopia reduced the maximum tariff rate to 40 percent, the average tariff rate to 19.5 percent, and the number of tariff bands to seven. The government has promised further reductions in the future. The government has created the Ethiopian export promotion agency to assist with export development and marketing. In December 1999, the government introduced a surtax of 10 percent on most imported goods, excluding fertilizer, fuel, transport machinery and capital goods. Ethiopia imposes no quantitative restrictions on imports, and the imposition of standards is within international norms. Delays in customs clearance and importer licensing presents some hindrance. In February, 2000, the National Bank of Ethiopia issued a directive requiring importers to deposit 100 percent of the value of goods being imported with commercial banks before opening a letter of credit. It also prohibits commercial banks from approving permits for imports over 500,000 Birr. Although the ruling is intended to help Ethiopia cope with a shortage of foreign reserves, it also significantly restricts imports. A non-acceding observer in the WTO, Ethiopia has no national tariff schedule on file at the WTO or the World Bank. UNCTAD reports Ethiopia as applying an average agriculture tariff rate of 42.2 percent (5-80 percent range), and for manufactures 26.5 percent (0-80 percent range). Ethiopia is not a member of major regional trading agreements.</p>
<p><b>Privatization</b></p>	<p>Currently, public enterprises account for approximately 90 percent of all manufacturing activity in Ethiopia. In 1995, Ethiopia embarked on a significant privatization program. To date, nearly 200 government entities have been privatized, consisting mainly of retail shops, hotels and restaurants, and printing offices. Several manufacturing plants, including those that produce flour, furniture, tanneries, chemical, metal products, and food and beverages, were also privatized. Ethiopia's Privatization Agency now must graduate to the more difficult task of privatization of an additional 114 firms, most of them large companies, before the end of 2002. This process will take place in three stages; the first stage of 41 state-owned enterprises includes a number of food and beverage and textile and apparel manufacturers. Although foreign firms are welcome to participate in the privatization process, in some cases the government promotes joint ventures with Ethiopian companies rather than outright sales.</p> <p>The Ethiopian privatization agency has set a goal of completing privatization during 2000-2001. A target that is unlikely to be reached.</p>

## Ethiopia-Continued

### Investment Climate

Between 1992 and 1999, the Ethiopian investment authority approved 205 foreign investment projects. According to data provided by the authority, investors registered approximately \$2 billion worth of projects in 1999. Of these, 42 were from foreign investors, worth \$134 million. Most foreign investment was in joint ventures. Companies in certain "promoted" sectors, or those in under-developed regions of Ethiopia, may qualify for investment incentives such as exemption from some import duties and taxes and exemption from export duties and taxes. Although the investment authority reviews all proposals in a non-discriminatory manner, a number of sectors are off-limits to foreigners, including utilities, transportation, banking and insurance, broadcasting, and wholesale and retail trade. Moreover, foreigners cannot purchase or sell land, but can lease land at often exorbitant rates. There are currently no means of protecting intellectual property rights in Ethiopia. Ethiopia has a number of legal restrictions designed to combat corruption, which does not appear to be a significant barrier to investing in or trading with Ethiopia. The country currently has bilateral investment agreements with Italy, Greece, Israel, Switzerland, China, Qatar, Japan, Tunisia, United Kingdom, India and Germany. Ethiopia's major foreign investors include Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Italy, the United Kingdom and Yemen.

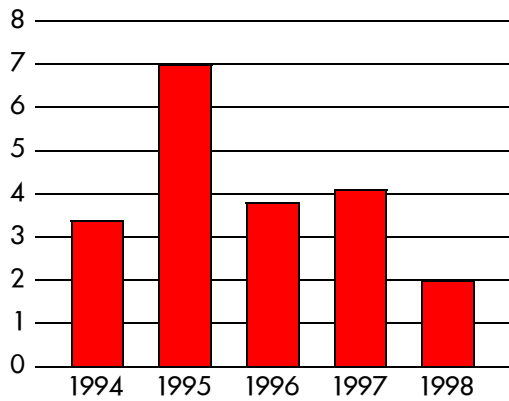
On October 24, 2000, an investment incentive agreement between OPIC and the Government of Ethiopia was signed in Addis Ababa. The agreement is expected to be in effect before the end of the year.



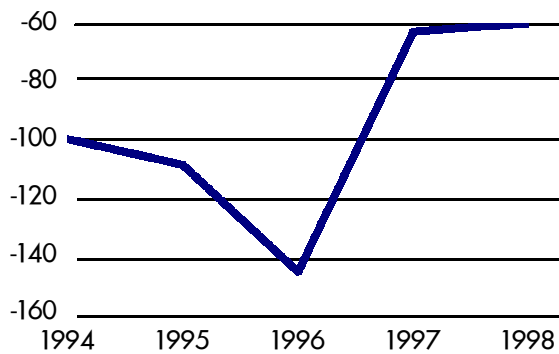


# GABON

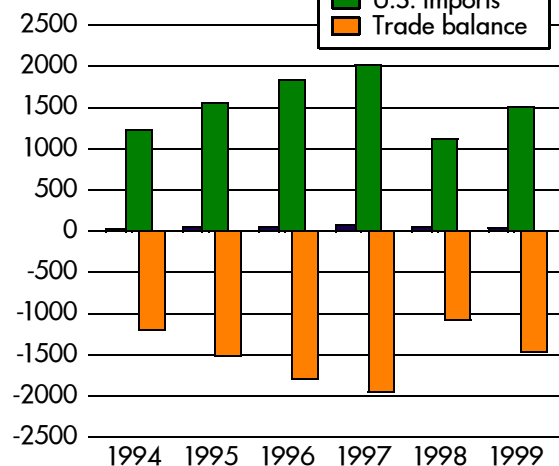
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population (million)	1.0
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	4,170
Population Growth (percent)	2.4
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	--

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	5.15	5.52
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	4.1	2.0
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	108.3	116.0
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, francs per US dollar)	583.7	507.8
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	64.0	51.2
Imports of Goods and Services	42.0	40.2
Net Income	--	--
Net Current Transfers	--	--
Current Account Balance	--	--
Changes in Net Reserves	--	--
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	26.3	32.3
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	--	--
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	--	--
Current Account Balance/GDP	--	--
Budget Balance/GDP	--	--
Interest Payments/GDP	--	--

## External Flows

(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	4,285	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	-63	-60
Net Official Development Assistance	40	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	30	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	-3	--
Multilateral donors	12	--

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	United States	United States, France, Japan
<b>Major Sectors</b>	crude oil	heavy equipment



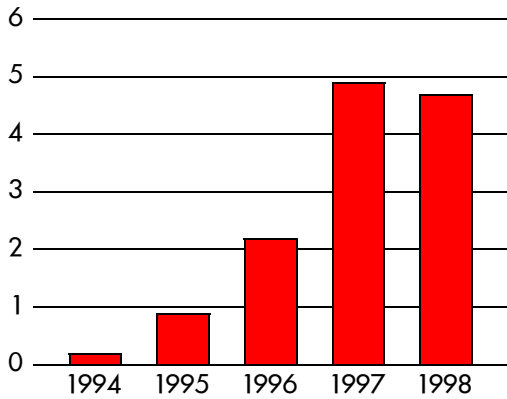
# Gabon

<p><b>Economic Profile</b></p>	<p>Gabon is endowed with a relatively sizable supply of natural resources, and its economy has reaped the benefits of this positive state of affairs. The country's per capita income figure (around \$4000) is one of the highest in Africa, though this is partly the result of its small population and the wealth of a small, mainly urban-based elite. Oil has been the mainstay of the Gabonese economy since its discovery in the region during the early 1970's, and today accounts for 50 percent of GDP and 80 percent of exports. Ranked second and third in export share are timber and manganese respectively. Oil production reached a peak of 370,000 barrels a day in 1996-97 and, though the level of production has shown more recent signs of decline, exploration efforts are currently being pursued by many groups. The annual value of Gabon's oil production in the fruitful year of 1996 was \$2.5 billion, while that for timber was \$383 million, and the figure for manganese reached \$149 million. The devaluation of the CFA franc in 1994 did not have a severe effect on the economic well-being of Gabon, as the country mainly relies on exports of products with international prices listed in dollar amounts. Indeed, the country's timber industry was aided by the lower relative prices offered abroad as afforded by the devaluation. A drop in the international price of oil and the Asian financial crisis, however, collectively served to weaken Gabon's economy in 1998-1999. About 90 percent of the Gabonese food supply is imported, with little private enterprise launched in food processing. The national transportation industry has been well-funded by the government since the years shortly after independence. The Trans-Gabonese Railway, completed in 1986, is important in the transport of manganese and uranium. It links the inland city of Franceville with Libreville, the capital.</p>
<p><b>Trade Climate</b></p>	<p>The United States is the largest purchaser of Gabonese exports, with \$1.9 billion spent on crude oil from Gabon in 1996. France leads in imports to Gabon, though the U.S. ranks second. America supplies the country with 10 percent of its imports, and these come mainly in the form of heavy equipment necessary in the process of oil production as well as public works projects. Third in providing imports to Gabon is Japan, which has largely sold motor vehicles and color television to Gabonese clients. It is the financial and linguistic ties to France, however, which ensure the dominance of that country in Gabon's commerce. All types of products may be imported into Gabon with the single exception of sugar, which is partially blocked through the existence of a medium-term non-tariff restriction. The current protection of the sugar sector is part of an effort to make SOSUHO, the state sugar monopoly, a more competitive entity. Even this barrier to trade, however, is slated to be gradually lessened under rules set forth by the Central African Customs Union (UDEAC/CEMAC). U.S. trade activity is focused around petroleum, and few barriers restrict trade in this sector. Most import goods are subject to customs duties and taxes. For this purpose, four categories of products have been created. While goods classified under category one, Basic Products, are only charged a duty of 7.2 percent of the cost insurance and freight price (CIF), those fitting under the fourth category, including basic consumer goods, are charged 99 percent of the CIF. A small number of goods are temporarily exempted from duties. Import licensing is not required in Gabon. While there are currently no operating free trade zones in the country, such a project has recently been under consideration. If approved, the free trade zone would likely be located in the city of Port Gentil.</p> <p>A WTO Member, Gabon applies the tariff schedule of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (CACEU). The 1998 version reported by UNCTAD applies an average agriculture tariff rate of 23.3 percent (5-30 percent range), and for manufactures 17.2 percent (0-30 percent range). Gabon is a member of regional trading agreements involving the CFA and CACEU.</p>
<p><b>Privatization</b></p>	<p>The government of Gabon has showed an increasing willingness to privatize publicly-owned sectors of the economy, though agreed-upon dates by which to reach this goal have been largely disregarded. The non-oil sectors of the Gabonese economy today remain largely the preserve of parastatals. As business and vocational education have not been stressed, a strong and independent entrepreneurial class has yet to emerge. Even so, the government of Gabon complied with conditions imposed on the country by the IMF in affixing its approval to legislation in 1996 creating a calendar which would govern the course of privatization. Among those publicly-owned corporations targeted by the new law were the Trans-Gabonese Railway, SEEG, the electricity and water monopoly and OPT, the international telecommunications office. By the following year, however, an IMF mission was chastising Gabon for lagging on the schedule of privatization it had passed the year before. A key example of efforts toward privatization is the action surrounding a water and electricity corporation privatized in 1997. A French firm eventually gained a significant concession to run the organization.</p>
<p><b>Investment Climate</b></p>	<p>Investment in Gabon follows a code which generally resembles that found in other states of Francophone Africa. No restrictions limit the introduction of foreign capital into the country, and funds may be freely transferred internally, within the CFAC zone, as well as abroad. A new investment code has been completed but not yet approved, and this code would continue a gradual process of streamlining various investment procedures. As it currently stands, Gabonese firms are somewhat favored over foreign corporations in the field of investment, though plans have been introduced to offer national treatment to foreign corporations which keep head offices in Gabon. Though French corporations are the dominant investors in Gabon, opportunities for American investment are nonetheless present, particularly in the petroleum sector, including the areas of oil field services and drilling. The Gabonese government, hoping to encourage economic diversification, is also encouraging investment in such areas as port development and transport, and light industry. It is reported that corruption is common in Gabon, and laws intended to limit its occurrence are frequently flouted.</p>

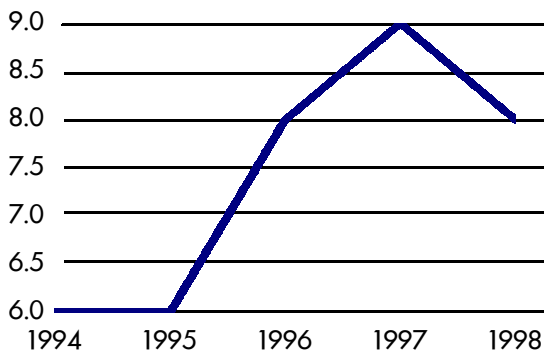


# THE GAMBIA

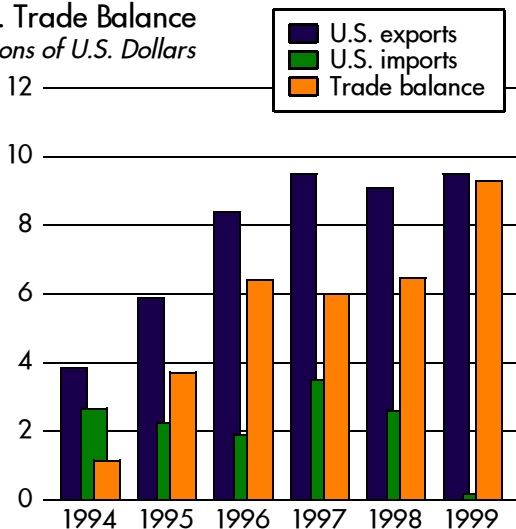
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	1.2
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	340
Population Growth (percent)	3.2
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	32

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	0.41	0.42
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	4.9	4.7
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	105.0	106.1
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, dalasis per US dollar)	10.2	10.4
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	185	213
Imports of Goods and Services	237	269
Net Income	-8	-8
Net Current Transfers	17	19
Current Account Balance	-43	-46
Changes in Net Reserves	-7	-8
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	17.2	18.4
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	45.4	51.1
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	7.1	7.4
Current Account Balance/GDP	-10.6	-10.9
Budget Balance/GDP	0.1	1.3
Interest Payments/GDP	1.4	1.4

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	430	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	9	8
Net Official Development Assistance	41	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	17	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	-8	--
Multilateral donors	32	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	United Kingdom, EU, and Senegal	United Kingdom, Belgium, Cote d'Ivoire, Japan, and China
<b>Major Sectors</b>	peanuts, fish, and palm kernels	machinery, transportation equipment, and foodstuffs

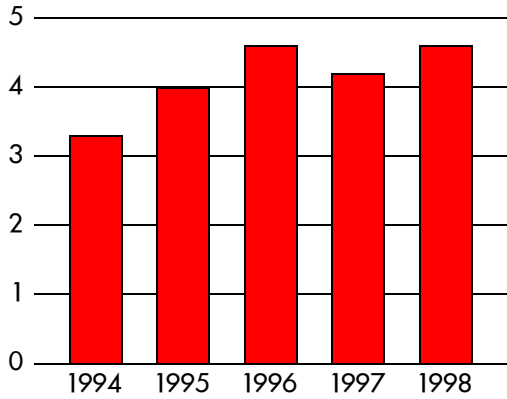
## The Gambia

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Heavily dependent on agriculture, The Gambia has been severely impacted by droughts affected the entire Sahel region, of which the country is a part. Approximately 75 percent of the population draws its livelihood from the practice of agriculture, and it accounts for 23 percent of the country's GDP. Despite longstanding government efforts to encourage diversification within the sector and growing interest in the development of smaller-scale cash crops such as sesame seeds, groundnuts remain the primary focus of most Gambian agriculturalists. While significant mineral deposits or the presence of other natural resources are generally lacking in The Gambia (though recent seismic studies indicate the possible presence of oil in the region), there has been progress toward broader economic diversification in recent years, with growth in such non-agricultural sectors as fisheries, horticulture, and tourism. Participants in these industries are actively encouraged by the government, which offers such incentives as preferential land allotments and duty waivers on necessary pieces of infrastructure. Tourism has enjoyed a particular boost in the last several years with the return of political stability, a trend which has also heralded improved relations with multilateral lenders and donor countries. Possessing good port facilities and flexible, non-regulated exchange rates, The Gambia carries on a significant re-export trade, receiving a large proportion of its foreign exchange through this process. Fledgling industrial development remains centered around agricultural-related enterprises, such as baking, peanut processing, tanneries, and breweries.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>The main market for Gambian exports include Great Britain and other EU member countries. Neighboring Senegal is also a key market. Major export goods include peanuts, fish, and palm kernels. A full 83 percent of exports actually represents the re-export of a wide array of products. While 62 percent of imported goods are designated for domestic consumption, a significant portion (38 percent) are then re-exported. The United States receives about 3 percent of Gambian exports, while American imports to Gambia comprise approximately 5 percent of total imports. Custom duties for products entering The Gambia are generally low, with even lower rates for goods supporting companies in certain growth sectors assisted in this regard by the government. Proposed trade reforms include the lowering of the maximum external tariff rate, and the overall simplification of the tariff system (largely involving the reduction in the number of classifications of goods which determine tariff rates), as well as the creation of an export processing zone near the port of Banjul under a broader World Bank-sponsored trade Gateway Project. In simplifying the tariff system, The Gambia will be pursuing a parallel trend toward a common tariff rate being pursued by the WAEMU.</p> <p>A WTO Member, the Gambia has no tariff schedule disseminated in electronic format from UNCTAD, WTO, or the World Bank. The Gambia is not a member of major regional trading agreements.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>Gambian governments have professed a commitment to privatization of parastatals since around 1985, when the goal appeared as part of that year's Economic Recovery Program. Some early progress was made on this front in the early 1990's, when the largest publicly-owned entity in the country, the Gambia Produce Marketing Board, was privatized with the assistance of USAID. A series of public sector reforms were launched in 1998-99 under the rubric of an IMF-sponsored structural adjustment package. During the course of 1999, workshops were held as part of a process to culminate in the drafting of a comprehensive government privatization plan. Private interests were encouraged to play a constructive role in this important process, which, it is hoped, will also produce a legal framework guiding privatization, as well as a regulatory agency. The private sector has been heavily favored by the government in the key groundnut sector, where competition has, in recent years, been actively encouraged. A reversal, however, occurred with the January 1999 public takeover of the Gambia Groundnut Corporation, which was owned by a Swiss company. The move followed the company's refusal to purchase a surplus peanut crop after officials had promised growers higher prices for their produce in 1998. Recognizing the need to encourage private sector participation in key sectors of the economy, the government engineered a mutually-acceptable resolution to the conflict. Privatization efforts are to be pursued in connection with the aforementioned Gateway Project. Developments in this context will include the fostering of increased private-sector involvement in the management of GAMTEL, The Gambia's port, airport, and telecommunications company. Currently in progress is the public divestiture of two enterprises, the Atlantic Hotel and Novotel.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Concerning investment, The Gambia is marked by a relatively free and open system. The government today only holds a monopoly over a few sectors, namely public transport services and telecommunications. Across most other sectors of the economy, foreign investment is actively encouraged. Some restrictions do exist, however, on the commercial presence and movement of professionals. There are no regulations involving Gambian participation in an enterprise - firms may be owned entirely by foreigners, or include the involvement of Gambian nationals. Unlimited repatriation of profits are permitted, as long as the investor meets tax obligations. The country has received an increased amount of aid from other states and multilateral lenders in recent years. Donors gathered at the Roundtable Conference on The Gambia, held in Geneva in July 1998, pledged a level of assistance equivalent to around \$140 million through 2001. Investment in such high-priority areas as agriculture, fishing, tourism, manufacturing, and financial services are encouraged through incentive packages, which include duty waivers on certain equipment and technical assistance. Implementation of such incentive programs was still incomplete, however, as of 1998.</p>

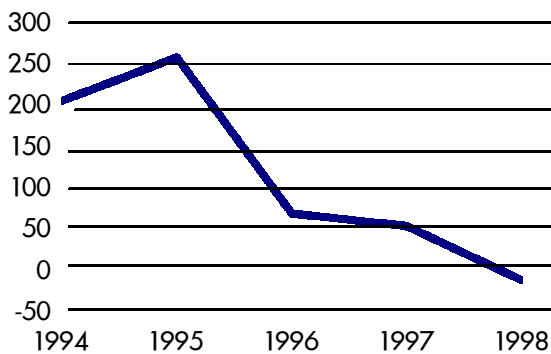


# GHANA

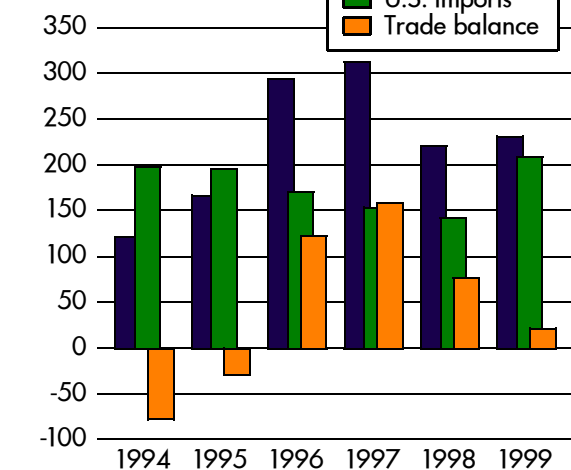
GDP Growth Rate  
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population (million)	18.4
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	390
Population Growth (percent)	2.6
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	64

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	6.9	7.5
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	4.2	4.6
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	187.5	223.7
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, cedis per US dollar)	2,050	2,314
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	1,656	2,004
Imports of Goods and Services	2,645	2,732
Net Income	-134	-142
Net Current Transfers	360	378
Current Account Balance	-763	-492
Changes in Net Reserves	-25	-99
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	24.1	22.9
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	24.0	26.7
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	9.8	13.2
Current Account Balance/GDP	-11.1	-6.6
Budget Balance/GDP	1.6	1.6
Interest Payments/GDP	1.8	2.0

## External Flows

(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	5,982	
Net Foreign Direct Investment	55	-11
Net Official Development Assistance	498	
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	292	
Non-DAC bilateral donors	-105	
Multilateral donors	311	

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Togo, the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands	United Kingdom, Nigeria, the United States, Germany, Italy, and Spain
<b>Major Sectors</b>	gold, cocoa, timber, bauxite, aluminum, manganese ore, and diamonds	capital equipment, petroleum, and foodstuffs

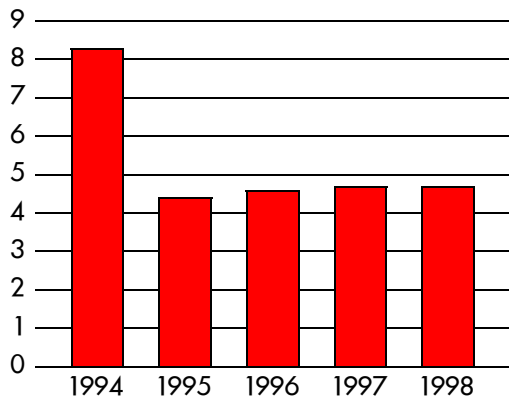
# Ghana

<p><b>Economic Profile</b></p>	<p>By West African standards, Ghana has a diverse and rich resource base. Even so, Ghana remains heavily dependent on international financial and technical assistance. The country is mainly agriculture (37 percent of GDP), with 60 percent of its workforce engaged in subsistence farming. Cash crops consist primarily of cocoa and cocoa products (which typically provide about two-thirds of export revenues), timber products, coconuts, shea nuts, and coffee. Ghana has also established a successful program of non-traditional agricultural products for export, including pineapples, cashews, and peppers. Minerals, principally gold, diamonds, manganese ore and bauxite, are produced for export. Ghana's industrial base is relatively advanced compared to many African countries. Import substitution industries include textiles, steel, tires, oil refining, flour milling, beverages, tobacco, simple consumer goods, and vehicle assembly. Tourism has become one of Ghana's largest foreign income earners and the government has placed great emphasis upon further tourism support and development.</p> <p>In 1998, the government adopted far-reaching economic policy initiatives aimed at ensuring macroeconomic stability. The Bank of Ghana is currently pursuing a tight monetary policy in an attempt to absorb excess liquidity in order to sustain the downward trend in inflation. Following the steady fall in inflation, the Central Bank cautiously made reductions in interest rates. Nevertheless, these efforts were threatened by the continued fall in the prices of gold and cocoa, emanating from the Asian financial crisis and the sales of gold reserves by foreign banks. In 1999, the government re-introduced a value added tax. The VAT was set at 10 percent and replaced the sales and service tax already in place. The government also introduced the medium-term expenditure framework to make the budget process more transparent. Growth in 1999 was lower than government projections due to the effect of terms of trade shocks in 1999 arising from a decline in world prices of cocoa and gold and increases in oil prices. Agriculture and manufacturing have recorded much slower growth.</p>
<p><b>Trade Climate</b></p>	<p>The government professes strong support for the principles of free trade. In 1995-97, Ghana made mixed progress under a three-year structural adjustment program in cooperation with the IMF. It has progressively eliminated or reduced its import quotas and surcharges. Currently, tariff rates are being adjusted in harmony with the ECOWAS trade liberalization program. The government is also committed to the development of competitive domestic industries with exporting capabilities. The government is expected to continue to support domestic private enterprises with various financial incentives.</p> <p>A WTO Member, Ghana has a 1991 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, bound at 99 percent for agriculture. Ghana's schedule lists 15 agriculture tariff lines with an average of 42.5 percent (40-50 percent range), plus a 15 percent charge. Ghana's schedule lists 46 manufactures tariff lines with an average of 34.4 percent (30-50 percent range), with no further charge. The government began to re-think its own purchases as the trade balance worsened in 1999. A directive was issued in August 1999 that allows tenders to be awarded to local suppliers even if the prices of the "made-in-Ghana" goods are as much as 12.5 percent higher than imported ones. Similarly, contractors on government projects would have to source at least 40 percent of their materials locally, when available. There had previously been no limits on imported inputs for government projects.</p> <p>In 1999, U.S. exports to Ghana totaled \$231 million and consisted principally of power generation equipment, cereals, aircraft, and motor vehicles. In 1999, U.S. imports from Ghana totaled \$209 million and consisted primarily of pearls, stones, and precious metals, cocoa, wood, mineral fuels, and aluminum. Ghana is a member of the WTO, and ECOWAS.</p>
<p><b>Privatization</b></p>	<p>Ghana's privatization program began officially in 1988, and the first divestitures took place in 1990. Originally there were just over 300 companies slated for privatization. By the end of 1999, 233 of these had been either sold outright, offered for public trading of shares, turned into joint ventures with foreign firms, leased, or liquidated.</p> <p>Although privatization has often resulted in a loss of jobs, the government emphasizes that several large businesses have increased their employee rosters following privatization and restructuring.</p> <p>The executive secretary of Ghana's divestiture implementation committee claims that several important strategic state enterprises will be privatized or become eligible for privatization in 2001.</p>
<p><b>Investment Climate</b></p>	<p>Ghana has followed a strong and consistent policy of liberalization of the economy, with the heavy involvement of the IMF and the World Bank. Ghana joined the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency in April 1988. Ghana's Government engages in active promotion of investment through the Ghana Investment Promotion Center. The Government is actively seeking investment in the energy sector, mainly in the area of thermal generation, and in the telecommunications sector, both of which have new regulatory frameworks. The Government has invested heavily in infrastructure improvement, and is now planning to seek greater private investment in that area. The Government has also set up new export processing zones, as well as other incentives for exporters. In the past, infrastructure shortcomings have created substantial impediments to domestic productivity and foreign direct investment. However, improvements continue to be made at most levels, especially in the telecommunications sector resulting from the privatization of Ghana Telecom. Ghana has also made significant resources to road building. Lower-level corruption and bureaucratic delays remain a minor concern for foreign businessmen.</p>

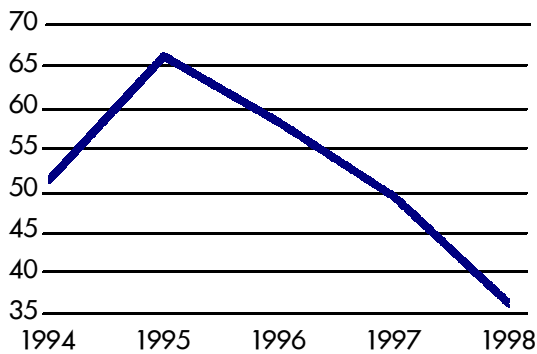


# GUINEA

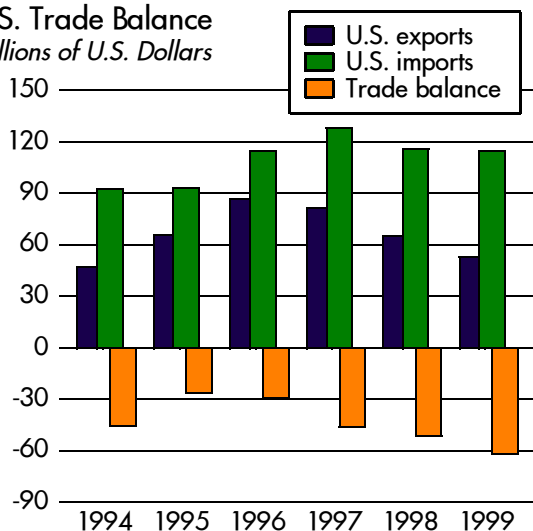
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	7.1
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	540
Population Growth (percent)	2.9
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	24

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	3.9	3.6
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	4.7	4.6
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	106.3	111.1
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, francs per US dollar)	1,095.3	1,300.0
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	773	813
Imports of Goods and Services	861	919
Net Income	-111	-114
Net Current Transfers	-47	-39
Current Account Balance	-246	-259
Changes in Net Reserves	-47	4
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	21.6	22.2
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	19.7	22.5
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	19.3	19.3
Current Account Balance/GDP	-6.3	-7.2
Budget Balance/percent of GDP	2.1	1.8
Interest Payments/GDP	2.0	1.7

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	3,520	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	49	36
Net Official Development Assistance	382	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	126	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	56	--
Multilateral donors	200	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Russia, the United States, Belgium, Ukraine, Ireland, and Spain	France, Côte d'Ivoire, the United States, Belgium, and Hong Kong
<b>Major Sectors</b>	aluminum, pearls, and crude oil	tobacco products, agricultural products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, textiles

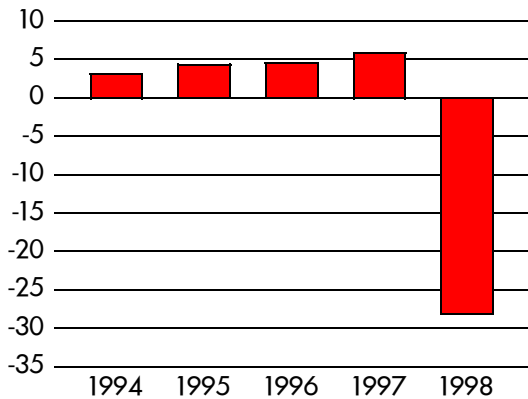
## Guinea

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Although 80 percent of the population in Guinea is engaged in subsistence agriculture, the country also possesses sizable mineral resources that account for the majority of export earnings. Agricultural production includes rice, coffee, pineapples, palm kernels, cassava (tapioca), bananas, sweet potatoes, cattle, sheep, goats and timber. Guinea possesses one-third of the world's proven reserves of bauxite, as well as significant deposits of iron ore, diamonds and gold and an undetermined quantity of uranium. The country benefits from a large fish population and hydropower resources. In addition to mining, industrial production is concentrated in light manufacturing, alumina refining, agricultural processing, and construction. The informal sector is a major contributor to the economy. Guinea's infrastructure is poor but improving, with major projects underway in road construction, water systems installation, hydroelectric power, and thermal energy expansion.</p> <p>Since 1985, the government has adopted a number of policies designed to return commercial activity to the private sector, promote investment, and improve governance, including eliminating restrictions on agricultural enterprise and foreign trade, liquidating many parastatals, increasing spending on education, and downsizing the civil service. Growth slowed in 1998, primarily due to reduced demand for bauxite and aluminum and increased conflict in neighboring countries. As a result of fighting in Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, and Liberia, Guinea is now hosting a refugee community equivalent to 5 to 10 percent of its population. Guinea benefits from assistance from the IMF and World Bank, and debt relief from the Paris Club. It may be eligible for HIPC debt relief as early as 2001. The four priority sectors for government spending are rural development, mining, infrastructure, and social services.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Guinea has an almost uniform import tariff rate of 17 percent, with higher rates for some food products and lower rates for other selected products such as medicines and basic food and agricultural products. In total, the average tariff rate is 16.4 percent. Export taxes are applied to diamonds, gold, other precious metals, and other selected products. A surtax, which varies from 20 to 70 percent, is imposed on luxury items such as vehicles, alcohol and tobacco. There are no substantial non-tariff barriers, although importers and exporters must obtain formal authorization from the government. The government is in the process of a major overhaul of customs operations, which will modernize collection procedures and improve import taxation. A WTO Member, Guinea has a 1995 national tariff schedule and a 1994 schedule (BFAI) available at the WTO Secretariat, but not disseminated in electronic format. No tariff averages were reported by multilateral institutions. The government brought Guinean customs duties into line with those of the West African Monetary Union (UEMOA), the group of countries which use the common CFA currency. It also reduced customs paperwork requirements that were a burden on importers.</p> <p>In April 2000, Guinea agreed to be part of a second west African economic zone grouping Nigeria, Ghana, Gambia, Sierra Leone and Liberia. This group has agreed to develop a common currency by January 2003, and to merge with CFA states to form a single common west African currency by January 2004.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>Guinea made almost no headway in privatization efforts in 1999. Major efforts to privatize several large mining companies and to encourage private investment were taken in the years prior to 1999, but forward movement seems to have stalled recently. Working with the World Bank, the government has reviewed the viability of the 63 existing public enterprises. The government intends to liquidate 12 enterprises that have ceased activities, and reduced government participation in 7 others in which it has a minority holding. It intends to develop an action plan that best responds to the need for divestiture, while safeguarding public interest, for the remaining public enterprises, including those in mining and public utilities. Although the government has privatized a substantial amount of its holdings, it continues to participate in the operation of former state-owned companies.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>In 1999, the government introduced the Chamber of Arbitration, which is charged with protecting domestic and foreign investors. The chamber has begun a public campaign to educate economic operators in Conakry and the interior of Guinea to inform them about the arbitration process and the judicial system. The Chamber has also trained the arbiters to make transparent and fair decisions to the satisfaction of all parties. The Guinea investment code guarantees the right of all private legal entities to undertake any economic activity in accordance with national laws and regulations. There are few industries that are restricted from having foreign majority ownership, including radio, television and newspapers. Investors in high priority sectors, as determined by the National Investment Commission, are eligible for certain tax advantages, including an exemption from import duties on equipment needed to implement the investment, a 6 percent import tariff on raw materials used in the investment, and a 1 year reduction of the tax base by 50 percent, among others. Small and medium-sized enterprises, export oriented firms, and enterprises in less developed zones may also be eligible for such benefits. Although the investment code guarantees that the Guinean judicial authorities shall settle disputes, in practice a fair settlement may be difficult to obtain. Corruption is the single biggest obstacle discouraging investment in Guinea; it is difficult and time consuming to conduct business without paying bribes; enforcement of the rule of law is irregular and inefficient. The government has made a commitment to reform its judicial system and create an effective national anti-corruption committee. France is one of the leading foreign investors in Guinea; other countries with significant presences in Guinea include Australia, Great Britain, the United States, Iran, Ghana, Malaysia, and Libya.</p>

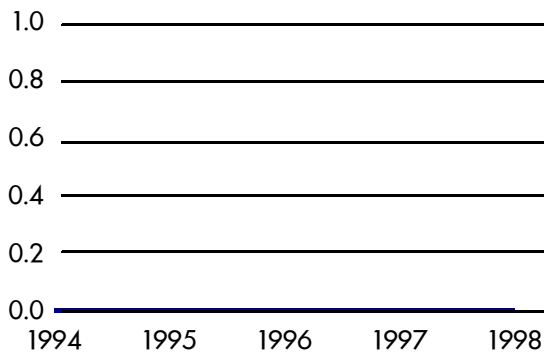


# GUINEA-BISSAU

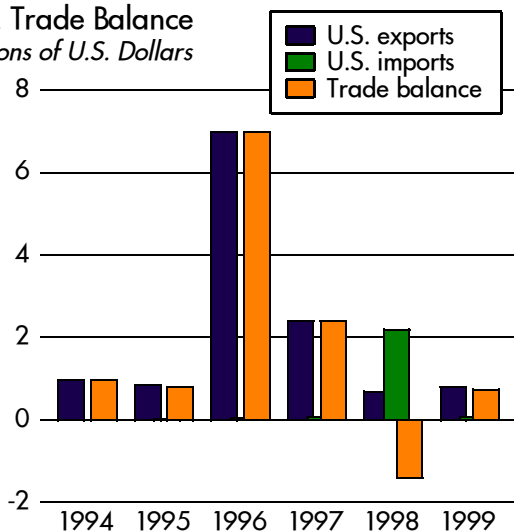
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population (million)	1.2
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	160
Population Growth (percent)	2.3
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	34

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	0.27	0.21
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	5.9	-28.1
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	233.5	252.2
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, francs per US dollar)	583.7	590.0
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	56	31
Imports of Goods and Services	107	72
Net Income	-14	-14
Net Current Transfers	40	26
Current Account Balance	-25	-30
Changes in Net Reserves	-25	1
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	21.7	11.3
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	21.0	14.9
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	2.8	-8.9
Current Account Balance/GDP	-9.3	-14.8
Budget Balance/GDP	5.8	-10.2
Interest Payments/GDP	0.0	0.0

## External Flows

(million of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	921	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	0	0
Net Official Development Assistance	126	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	59	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	5	--
Multilateral donors	62	--

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Spain, India, Thailand, and Italy	Portugal, Thailand, Netherlands, and United States
<b>Major Sectors</b>	cashews worldwide, with other exports including seafood, peanuts, palm kernels, and timber	foodstuff, machinery and transportation equipment, and petroleum products



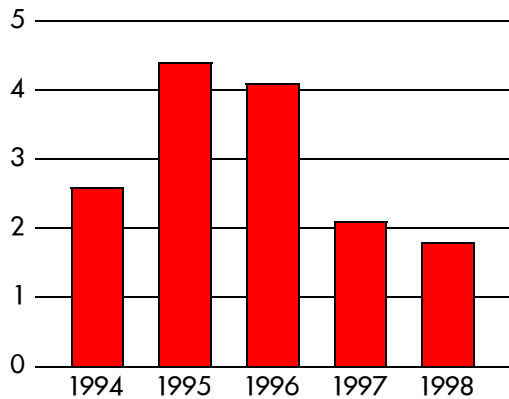
## Guinea-Bissau

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>The economy of Guinea-Bissau has been severely scarred by internal conflict in the decades since independence. Hostilities connected with the country's liberation struggle during the 1960's and early 1970's destroyed a full third of the national agricultural sector. The early to mid-1990s witnessed a period of economic reform and the apparent promise of prosperity. Agricultural production saw sizable increases, with the growth of incentive-driven cashew nut crop accounting for a large measure of the improvement. Hopes for sustained recovery were, however, dashed with the commencing of renewed conflict in 1998-99, which wrought considerable destruction on the previously-rebounding economy, partially reflected in a 28 percent drop in GDP. Positive trends have once again emerged since the conclusion of hostilities in May 1999, with the government well on the way toward rebuilding the revenue-collection machinery, health and educational facilities, and encouraging renewed investment in the country. Revitalization of the private sector has also been a priority of the postwar governing regime. Agriculture remains the mainstay of the national economy. At last figuring, it accounted for approximately 50 percent of GDP, and more than 90 percent of exports. While rice is a staple crop in the country, cashews are by far the main export product, comprising 90 percent of all exports. While only totaling 10,000 tons in 1988, the cashew yield increased dramatically to 40,000 tons in 1996, and 50,000 tons in 1997. Yields were expected to total 64,000 metric tons in 1999, a figure 10% more than had previously been anticipated. Agricultural output was assisted that year by abundant rainfall. Economic expansion was expected to continue in 2000.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Trade reform initiatives were one of the main, and most successful, aspects the structural adjustment package accepted by Guinea-Bissau under the supervision of the IMF, before the outbreak of civil war in 1998. On 1 May 1997, Guinea-Bissau joined the West African Monetary Union (WAMU), accepting the Communauté Financière Africaine franc as its national currency. Many WAMU member states signed on to a common external tariff in 1998. Guinea-Bissau followed suit with a set of tariff reform measures. The tariff structure was simplified, reducing the number of product classifications to five, with rates of 0, 5, 10, 20, and 30 percent. Under the reform plan, maximum tariff rates were to be progressively lowered, to 25 percent by the beginning of 1999, and 20 percent by January 1, 2000. Further initiatives were launched to lower taxes on the export sector, particularly levies on cashews. The tax on this leading export was decreased from 19.5 percent in 1996 to 14 percent in 1997, and a projected 12 percent in 1998. Guinea-Bissau is the sixth leading exporter of cashews worldwide.</p> <p>A WTO Member, Guinea-Bissau has a 1995 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, but not disseminated in electronic format. No tariff averages were reported by multilateral institutions. Guinea is not a member of major regional trading agreements. 7.5 percent of imports are purchased from the United States. Imports were expected to undergo significant growth in the coming years with continued overall economic recovery.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>Significant distance now separates present-day Guinea-Bissau from the country during the immediate post-independence era, when the government owned all the means of production. A relatively vibrant private sector has since arisen, fostered by government policies in this direction which were only delayed by the conflict of the late 1990's, not reversed. Privatization was already well underway upon the outbreak of the 1998-99 civil war. With the resumption of peace, the government expects to continue disengagement from the national economy. By 1998, seven public entities were liquidated, and eight more were available for private purchase. This progress toward considerable privatization of state-owned enterprises was expected to approach completion during the course of 2000. Specifically, the sale of SOCOTRAM, the state timber corporation, Guinave, a shipyards concern, and Cerâmica de Bafata. Further public divestiture will occur in the hotel sector. The government's minority stake in Guiné-Telecom was to be offered for sale. Similarly, the government will pull out of its partial ownership of the country's largest bank, International Bank of Guinea-Bissau.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Guinea-Bissau is currently the recipient of a large amount of foreign investment and assistance. The World Bank and IMF have both committed to substantial assistance packages to aid post-conflict recovery, and other multilateral organizations such as the EU have also dedicated resources to assisting the country with the return of peace. This funding was to support the government's National Reconstruction and Reconciliation Program. Through this enterprise and related programs, the government hoped to lead demobilization of military forces, restore public services, develop and strengthen democracy and democratic institutions, and preside over economic recovery, among other goals. Foreign involvement in the economy of Guinea-Bissau includes the establishment of fishing enterprises in waters off the country's coast. With little government investment in this sector, foreign firms are charged a fee to exploit the resources offered, with the government obtaining a large portion of its revenue in this way. The opening of a brewery in 1997 marked the start of the first significant joint industrial venture between Gambia and foreign investors. Though little action has occurred in the sector recently, mining is an area of potential investment. Bauxite, phosphate, and gold are believed to be present in areas of the country. The investment code was being revised at last report, with some incentives for both importers and exporters expected to appear in the final document.</p>

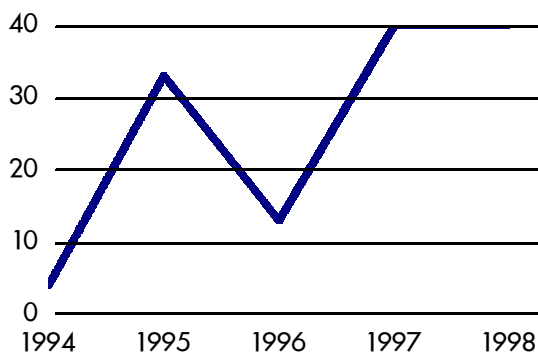


# KENYA

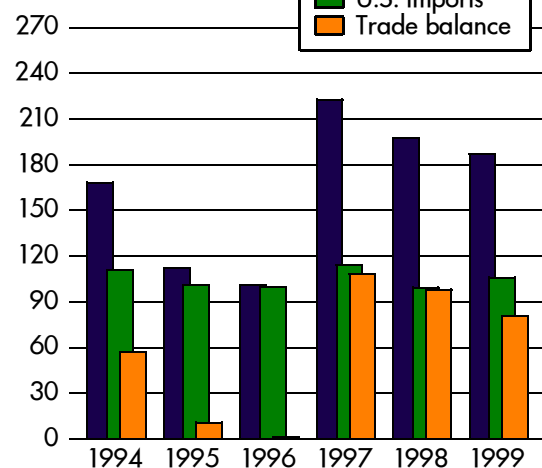
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population (million)	28.7
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	330
Population Growth (percent)	2.5
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	--

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	10.6	11.6
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	2.1	1.8
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	121.2	134.1
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, shillings per US dollar)	58.7	60.4
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	2,972	2,849
Imports of Goods and Services	3,738	3,737
Net Income	-172	-133
Net Current Transfers	497	515
Current Account Balance	-441	-506
Changes in Net Reserves	-100	-42
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	15.4	14.4
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	28.2	24.6
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	8.1	6.7
Current Account Balance/GDP	-4.2	-4.4
Budget Balance/ GDP	2.9	2.7
Interest Payments/GDP	1.7	1.1

## External Flows

(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	6,486	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	40	40
Net Official Development Assistance	459	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	301	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	-66	--
Multilateral donors	224	--

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Uganda, Tanzania, the United Kingdom, and Germany	United Kingdom, the United Arab Emirates, South Africa, and Germany
<b>Major Sectors</b>	tea, coffee, and petroleum products	machinery and transportation equipment, consumer goods, and petroleum products

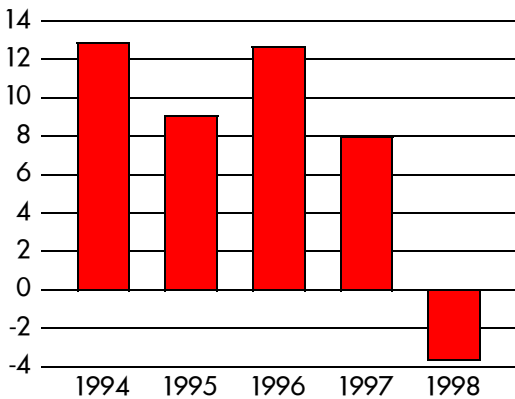
## Kenya

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Kenya's economy is reasonably diversified, but agriculture provides employment for the majority of the population and contributes 26 percent of GDP. Kenya is the world's third largest exporter of tea, which, along with coffee and horticultural products, accounts for approximately 50 percent of the country's total exports. The industrial sector continues to suffer from deteriorating infrastructure, particularly roads, telecommunications, ports, and water supply. Kenya's foreign debt is high, but debt service is fairly reasonable.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Kenya's economy is struggling despite significant assets and extensive economic reforms of the mid-1990s. The government lifted foreign exchange controls, reduced tariffs and removed other trade barriers, and began a program of privatization and adopted better fiscal and monetary policies. The reforms left Kenya's economy relatively open and free, but had little lasting impact on growth. Real GDP growth remained low and per capita GDP continued to fall. Growth slowed in 1997-98, as political violence damaged the tourist industry and the IMF allowed Kenya's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Program to lapse. In 1998, Kenya faced a growing budget deficit, depreciated shilling, rising interest rates, an increasing inflation rate, and higher domestic debt. The underlying cause of Kenya's economic woes are severe country-wide power shortages, deteriorating infrastructure, and poor economic governance, including poor public sector management, rampant corruption, and a weak judicial system. A WTO Member, Kenya has a 1992 national tariff schedule and a 1991 schedule (BFAI) available at the WTO Secretariat, but not disseminated in electronic format. No tariff averages were reported by multilateral institutions. Kenya is a member of major regional trading agreements including COMESA, EAC, and IGAD.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>A privatization program was launched in 1992 and 207 enterprises were targeted for privatization. By the end of 1998, 165 of these enterprises had been sold to private investors. The government is currently working to privatize two large sugar companies, the Kenya Reinsurance Company, and 11 other enterprises. On June 30, 1999, the telecommunications monopoly was dissolved and replaced by separate postal, telecommunications, and wireless telecommunications entities. Competing telecommunications service providers are to be licensed over a 5-year period, but foreign ownership in such firms is limited to 40 percent. The government also unveiled a plan in April 2000 to sell 49 percent of Telekom Kenya to a private sector investor.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Kenya actively encourages foreign direct investment, and multinational companies make up a large percentage of Kenya's industrial sector. Investments that earn foreign exchange, provide employment, promote backward and forward linkages, and transfer technology are particularly encouraged by the government. Government approval for ventures in agriculture, distribution services, and small-scale enterprises has become more difficult to receive as the government seeks to "indigenize" these sectors. New foreign investment is constrained by an approval and licensing system that does not function efficiently. To address this problem, the government is developing a new investment code that is expected to set clear guidelines for processing applications and provide information on investment incentives. Investors in the manufacturing and hotel sectors are permitted to deduct from their taxes a large portion of the cost of buildings and capital machinery.</p>

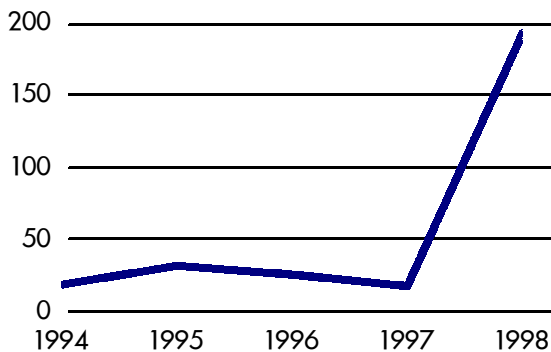


# LESOTHO

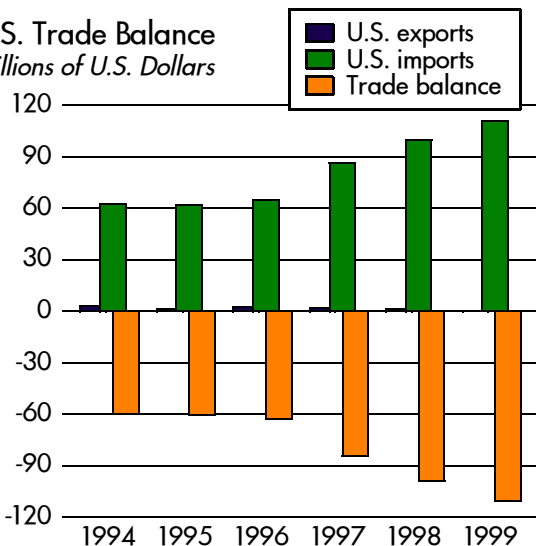
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	2.1
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	570
Population Growth (percent)	2.2
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	82

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	1.02	0.87
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	8.0	-3.6
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	118.7	129.1
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, loti per US dollar)	4.6	5.5
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	267	250
Imports of Goods and Services	1,080	932
Net Income	318	281
Net Current Transfers	227	166
Current Account Balance	-269	-235
Changes in Net Reserves	-143	-6
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	85.5	48.6
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	32.5	33.5
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-9.8	-42.7
Current Account Balance/GDP	-26.3	-27.2
Budget Balance/GDP	13.2	4.7
Interest Payments/GDP	1.8	2.4

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	660	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	18	193
Net Official Development Assistance	94	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	45	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	3	--
Multilateral donors	46	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	South Africa, Botswana, Swaziland, Namibia, and the EU	South Africa, Asia, and the EU
<b>Major Sectors</b>	apparel products	office equipment

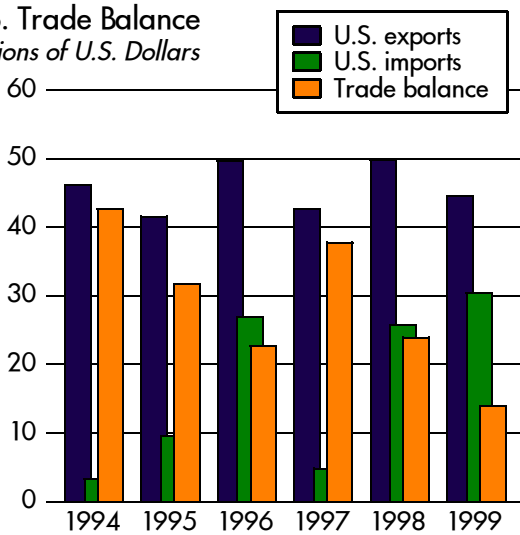
## Lesotho

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Lesotho is a landlocked country completely surrounded by South Africa, and almost entirely dependent on its neighbor for trade, finance, and employment. Approximately 10 percent of the workforce is employed in the mines in South Africa, and miners' remittances account for over one-third of GNP. However, the number of these workers has steadily declined in the last 10 years due to rationalization of mining production methods. The remainder of the economy is based on subsistence agriculture and livestock. Agricultural production in Lesotho consists primarily of corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley and livestock. Other important industries include food, beverage, textile and handicraft manufacturing, construction, and tourism. Although Lesotho has some deposits of diamonds and other minerals, its most important natural resource by far is water. Completion of a hydro power facility in 1998 permits the sale of water to South Africa, generating considerable royalties. This facility is scheduled to be expanded in coming years.</p> <p>Lesotho is a constitutional monarchy, in which the king has no legislative or executive power. The results of multi-party elections in May 1998 were strongly disputed by opposition parties, leading to unprecedented levels of protests in August 1998. As a result of these protests, nearly 80 percent of the commercial infrastructure in Maseru and other towns and villages was destroyed. The country is still in the process of recovering from this devastation, which caused GDP to decline by 4 percent in 1998. Lesotho's political situation has stabilized, and the next elections are scheduled for 2000. Lesotho has completed several IMF Structural Programs. In the most recent medium-term economic strategy submitted to the IMF, Lesotho pledged to target non-traditional engines of growth, including manufacturing, particularly in high-value-added goods, and tourism. The country has nearly 6,000 kilometers of unpaved and modern roads, a short rail line linking Lesotho with South Africa, and a rudimentary telephone system.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>A WTO Member, Lesotho applies the tariff schedule of the South African Customs Union (SACU). Lesotho also has a 1997 schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat. The 1999 version reported by the World Bank applies an average agriculture tariff of 6.6 percent, and an average manufactures tariff of 7.3 percent. All tariffs within SACU have been eliminated on goods between the four other member countries, and all countries agree to impose the same import controls as South Africa. Duties collected by all SACU members are then pooled in a common fund and distributed to members by South Africa according to a pre-agreed upon formula. Due to South African reforms in its tariff system, the average tariff rate in Lesotho has fallen to just over 12 percent. The government has a relatively liberal trading system, free of quantitative restrictions on imports. The existing licensing system that limits the imports of beer and some other products is in the process of being reviewed. A value added tax is being introduced to replace the present sales tax in order to combat the long-term decline in customs revenue.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>State-owned organizations predominate in the agroindustrial and agribusiness sectors. However, a Privatization Unit has been created to oversee the ongoing privatization program. The privatization unit in 1999 concentrated its efforts on the privatization of the agricultural development bank, Lesotho Bank, and the Lesotho Telecommunications Corporation. The government has been less successful at privatizing other enterprises, such as Loti Brick, Lesotho Pharmaceutical Corporation, and Basotho Fruit and Vegetable Cannery. This is partly due to the government's policy preferences for attracting local investors, and partly due to the political instability of 1998 that has made many investors wary. The five-year privatization and private sector development project supported by the World Bank since 1995 ends in December 2000. The World Bank has embarked on a new project starting in 2001, which will only address the privatization of the electricity and water sectors. The African Development Bank will finance the privatization of more than twenty enterprises that were not processed by the World Bank project. The World Bank, African Development Bank and the EU are cooperating to finance a project to privatize sixteen small agro-industries and services currently under the ministry of agriculture.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>The government strongly encourages foreign investment; foreign investors may own 100 percent of their enterprise, and all investments are screened in a non-discriminatory manner. The government-owned Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC) promotes and helps to finance new investments in manufacturing, mining, tourism, and other industries by guiding investors through registration, work permit, and other government requirements. The LNDC may also enter into joint ventures in targeted industries. Investors are strongly encouraged to hire local staff, therefore expatriate staff sometimes have difficulty renewing their visas. However, the government reimburses up to 125 percent of the cost of training Basotho employees. Investment security is provided by Lesotho's adherence to the relevant international conventions, including the Convention on the Settlement of International Disputes. Private companies in Lesotho must have at least 2 directors, but neither need be a Lesotho resident. The legal liability of the parent company is limited to the amount of capital committed (together with any guarantees provided). Lesotho has no bilateral investment treaties, although a draft of a U.S.-Lesotho treaty has been under consideration by the Lesotho government for several years. The government plans to step up efforts to attract foreign investment, particularly in small and medium-sized businesses.</p>



# LIBERIA

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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	3.0
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	--
Population Growth (percent)	2.6
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	48

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	2,012	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	--	--
Net Official Development Assistance	96	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	31	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	1	--
Multilateral donors	64	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
Major Trading Partners	Belgium, Norway, Ukraine, and Singapore	South Korea, Japan, Italy, and Singapore
Major Sectors	natural rubber, diamonds, iron ore, timber, and coffee	steel products, textiles, and machinery

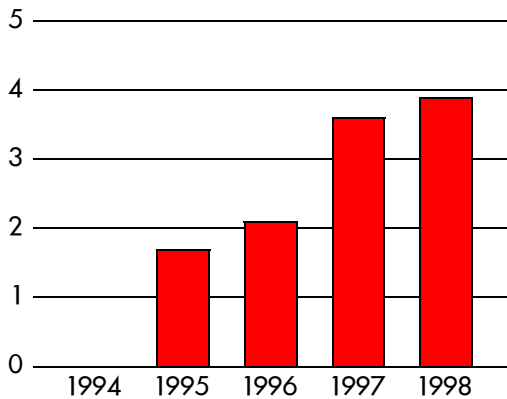
## Liberia

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Liberia is rich in natural resources, and prior to the 1989 civil war, the economy was based primarily on iron ore, rubber, timber, diamond and gold exports. The country has the potential to be self-sufficient in food; major agricultural products include rubber, coffee, cocoa, rice, cassava (tapioca), palm oil, sugarcane, bananas, sheep, goats, and timber. However, a civil war between 1989 and 1997 destroyed much of the Liberian economy, particularly the infrastructure around the capital city of Monrovia, and the country has yet to fully recover. There are currently no public utilities, nor a domestic or international postal service, and roads get minimal maintenance. Reconstruction and the restoration of basic social services in sanitation, health and education are priorities of the government, and considerable progress has been made; GDP grew by 25 to 30 percent in 1998 and 20 to 25 percent in 1999. Because the majority of facilities in Liberia were devastated during the civil conflict, there is potential for growth in virtually every sector, including: mining of gold, diamonds, and iron ore; manufacturing; secondary processing of rubber; agriculture; forestry; and tourism.</p> <p>Today, Liberia is a centralized republic, dominated by a strong presidency. The current administration, which took power at the end of the civil war in 1997, inherited a large external public debt; at the end of 1998 it reached \$2.5 billion, nearly all of which was in arrears. Although Liberian officials are in the process of implementing structural reforms as recommended by the IMF, U.S. officials question the government's commitment to these reforms. In FY 2000, the U.S. Congress for the first time failed to grant a waiver of the Brooke Amendment to Liberia, which prohibits USAID assistance to any country more than a year in default on payments of debts to the U.S. government.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Liberia has four import tariff rates, ranging from 0 to 25 percent, with most luxury items such as electronic equipment, furniture, clothing and alcoholic beverages falling in the 25 percent range. The simple average tariff rate is 11.6 percent. In addition, a customs user fee of 5 percent is levied on all imports. Although certain sectors and organizations currently benefit from customs exemptions, the government is in the process of reviewing these exemptions. Some products face significant non-tariff barriers in Liberia, including minimum import requirements, quality requirements, and price controls. However, the government has committed to fully liberalizing the importation of rice by June 2000, and is in the process of developing a program to liberalize the import of petroleum products. A 5 percent tariff is imposed on selected agricultural exports, most importantly timber, although the government has promised to consider removing this fee as soon as domestic tax collection permits. Not a WTO Member, Liberia has no tariff schedule disseminated in electronic format from UNCTAD, WTO, or the World Bank. Liberia is not a member of major regional trading agreements.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>None.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Although the current government has expressed a commitment to the free market system, it has granted monopolies on rice, gasoline, and cement imports and production, which discourages future investment in these industries. Investment laws prohibit foreign ownership of certain businesses, such as retail gas stations and travel agencies, and bar non-Liberian citizens from owning real estate in the country. These same laws mandate that Liberian nationals be employed at all levels of any foreign-owned enterprise, including upper management. As a result, the government has sometimes delayed work permits for expatriates. There are no restrictions on converting or transferring currency. U.S. companies report that the government is not reliable in its payments for goods and services, and its practice of paying creditors a fraction of what they are owed is tantamount to expropriation. There are currently no investment incentives in place. However, the government recently indicated that it would seek technical advice from the IMF on developing a regulatory framework to attract foreign and domestic private investment, and is scheduled to introduce a new investment code in 2000.</p> <p>Corruption reaches into the highest levels of government, and is a significant impediment to economic growth. U.S. businesses operating in Liberia report that bribes are expected by most civil servants and security officials, and there have been reports of interference by the executive branch in the workings of the judicial and legislative branches. Although the government established a commission to review the Liberian civil service, to date there have been no effective measures to combat corruption.</p>

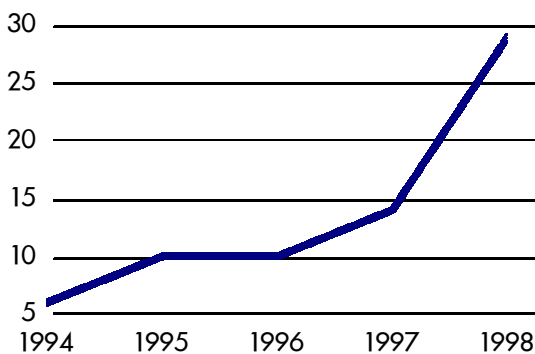


# MADAGASCAR

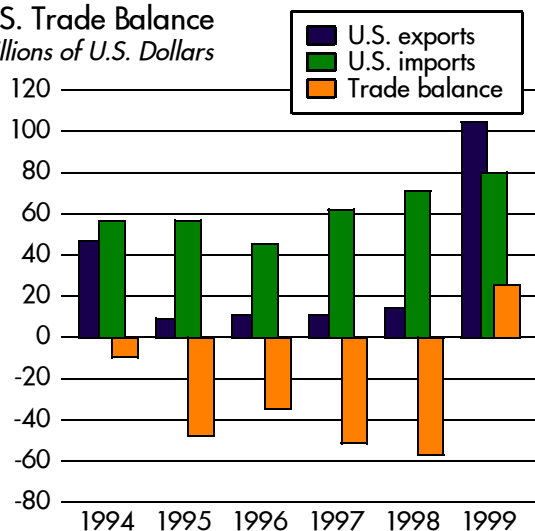
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	14.6
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	260
Population Growth (percent)	2.9
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	54

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	3.5	3.7
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	3.7	3.9
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	125.1	132.9
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, francs per US dollar)	5,090	5,441
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	772	801
Imports of Goods and Services	1,063	1,098
Net Income	-103	-85
Net Current Transfers	195	101
Current Account Balance	-198	-281
Changes in Net Reserves	-55	118
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	11.8	13.8
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	21.8	21.2
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	3.3	5.3
Current Account Balance/GDP	-5.6	-7.5
Budget Balance/GDP	0.9	0.6
Interest Payments/GDP	1.3	1.2

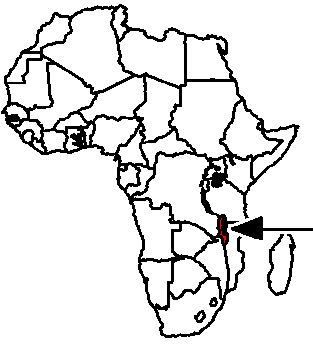
External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	4,105	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	14	29
Net Official Development Assistance	838	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	549	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	1	--
Multilateral donors	288	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	France, Japan, Germany, and the EU	France, Iran, South Africa, Japan, and the United States
<b>Major Sectors</b>	apparel products, vanilla beans, coffee, and cloves	aircraft



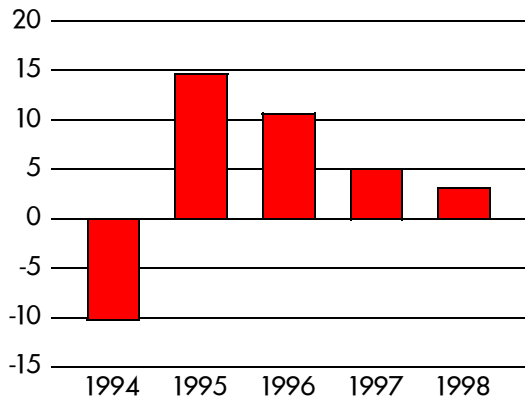
## Madagascar

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Agriculture, including fishing and forestry, is the mainstay of the Madagascar economy. Major agricultural products include coffee, vanilla, sugarcane, cloves, cocoa, rice, cassava (tapioca), beans, bananas, peanuts, and livestock products. Madagascar has the following industries: meat processing, soap, breweries, tanneries, sugar, textiles, glassware, cement, automobile assembly, paper, petroleum and tourism. The country has considerable natural resources, including deposits of graphite, chromite, coal, bauxite, salt, quartz, tar sands, semiprecious stones and mica, as well as fish. The dilapidated state of Madagascar's infrastructure is a major impediment to doing business; the local road network and rail system is in poor condition, and the water and energy sectors are in need of rehabilitation. The most promising growth sectors are fishing, mining, tourism and agriculture.</p> <p>In July, 1999, the IMF approved an Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) to support Madagascar's economic and financial program. In June 2000, the IMF augmented the original credit arrangement to help Madagascar cope with the devastation caused by multiple cyclones that hit the island in the Spring of 2000. Working with the IMF and World Bank, the government has implemented numerous structural reforms over the past three years. For example, the government has adopted a series of legal frameworks to eliminate public monopolies in energy, mining, hydrocarbon, telecommunication and air transportation services. In part as a result of these reforms, Madagascar's GDP growth exceeded its population growth in 1998 for the first time since 1990.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Madagascar collects a significant share of government revenue through customs duties, although this percentage has been falling. The 2000 budget simplified the tariff structure by eliminating two rates; today, all tariffs fall within four non-zero rates. Currently, import taxes range from 0 to 30 percent, custom fees range from 0 to 25 percent, the value added tax totals 20 percent, and the consumption tax ranges from 0 to 10 percent. The government is in the process of reducing the number of goods that fall into the 30 percent tariff category. Madagascar does not have any significant non-tariff barriers to trade, and import licenses have for the most part been eliminated. Under the Cross Border Initiative, Madagascar recently eliminated all tariffs with Mauritius and Comoros. The country has also implemented a 90 percent tariff reduction with countries in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Madagascar created an Export Processing Zone (EPZ) in 1991, in which firms can qualify for tax holidays, personal taxes are reduced, and firms are generally exempt from paying customs duties. The EPZ is the major focus of direct foreign investment in the country. A WTO Member, Madagascar has a 1996/97 national tariff schedule and a 1995 schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat. UNCTAD reports Madagascar as applying an average agriculture tariff rate of 6.3 percent (0-20 percent range), and for manufactures 6.6 percent (0-50 percent range). The Uruguay Round schedule reports Madagascar as applying nearly identical rates, an average agriculture tariff rate of 6.4 percent (5-20 percent range), and for manufactures 6.9 percent (5-30 percent range), covering 859 agriculture tariff lines and 5,035 manufactures tariff lines. Madagascar is a member of regional trading agreements involving SADC.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>According to the divestiture calendar fixed by the government in 1997, 45 state enterprises were supposed to have been privatized by 1998. However, by mid-1999 only 2 banks had been privatized. Delays in the privatization of Air Madagascar and the national petroleum company, SOLIMA, resulted in a delay in the disbursement of two tranches of the structural adjustment credit of the World Bank. In June 2000, the government finalized the sale of Solima. Madagascar plans to complete privatization of Air Madagascar, the shipyard SECREN, and several other major enterprises in 2000. It intends to complete preliminary work to privatize the telecommunications company TELMA by 2001.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>In the past, investors in Madagascar have had to deal with a myriad of bureaucratic obstacles. However, in 1994 the government introduced a "one-stop office" to coordinate new project proposals. Investors have stated that the new process is useful, although there are often lengthy delays in the process. In 1998-1999, the government approved several measures to promote foreign investment, including relaxing visa regulations and abolishing the requirement of prior approval for equity capital contributions; many of these laws have not yet been implemented. Investment incentives are available to companies operating in the EPZ. There remain barriers to investment; for example, while technically legal for foreigners to own property in Madagascar, it is very unusual. The government has tried to accelerate the land leasing process in order to promote investment. The banking system is still too weak to support inward investment flows and to allocate capital resources. As a result, most investors negotiate financing needs abroad. Moreover, although Madagascar has a legal system that protects property rights, legal recourse does not generally favor foreign investors. Corruption is most pervasive in the administrative sector, which governs product approval, government procurement, licenses, and judicial matters. Bribery of customs and other tax officials is widespread. The government is now establishing a legal framework to fight anti-competitive practices and corruption. The leading foreign investor in Madagascar is France; other countries with significant investments include Hong Kong, Singapore, Germany and Italy.</p>

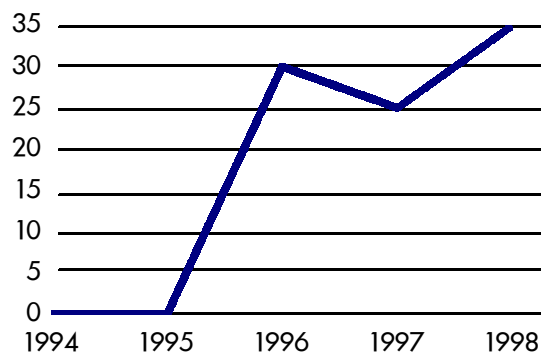


# MALAWI

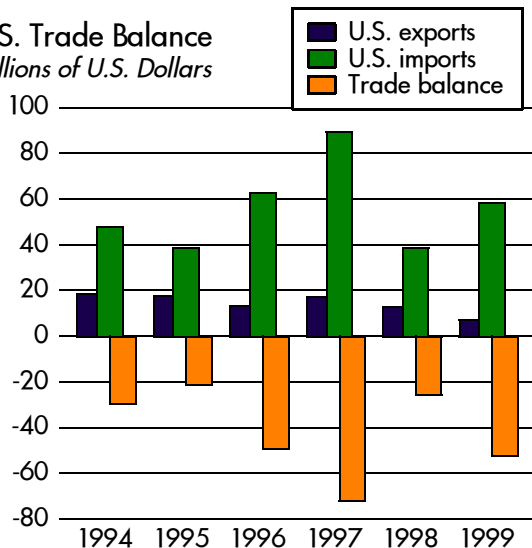
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population ( <i>million</i> )	10.5
Per capita Income ( <i>US Dollars</i> )	200
Population Growth ( <i>percent</i> )	2.6
Literacy ( <i>percent of population, age 15+</i> )	58

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP ( <i>billion dollars</i> )	2.5	1.7
GDP Growth Rate ( <i>percent</i> )	5.1	3.1
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	150.1	183.3
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, kwacha per US dollar)	16.4	31.1
<b>Balance of Payments (<i>million dollars</i>)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	615	549
Imports of Goods and Services	872	769
Net Income	-41	-49
Net Current Transfers	-19	-20
Current Account Balance	-318	-289
Changes in Net Reserves	53	-111
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	12.3	13.7
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	24.3	32.5
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	2.1	0.7
Current Account Balance/GDP	-12.6	-17.1
Budget Balance/GDP	-5.1	-3.8
Interest Payments/GDP	1.2	1.6

## External Flows

( <i>millions of dollars</i> )	1997	1998
Total External Debt	2,206	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	25	35
Net Official Development Assistance	348	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	174	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	-8	--
Multilateral donors	183	--

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	United States, South Africa, Germany, and Japan	South Africa, Zimbabwe, Japan, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany
<b>Major Sectors</b>	tobacco, tea, sugar, and macadamia nuts	machinery

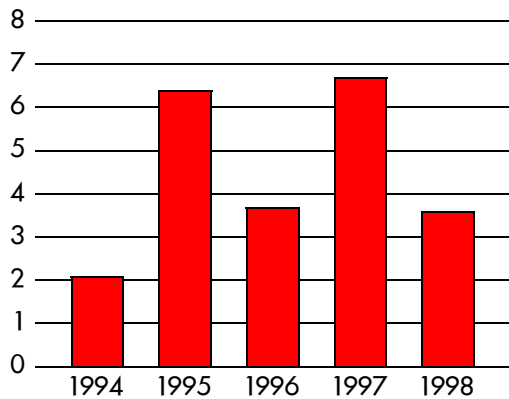
## Malawi

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>The Malawi economy relies extensively on the agricultural sector, which employs 80 percent of the population and accounts for one-third of GDP. However, Malawi also has a highly concentrated industrial sector. Agricultural production revolves around tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, tea, corn, potatoes, cassava (tapioca), sorghum, pulses, cattle, and goats. Malawi's industrial production is concentrated in tea, tobacco and sugar processing, sawmill products, cement, and consumer goods such as textiles. Malawi could benefit in the future from some largely unexploited deposits of uranium, coal, and bauxite, as well as its limestone resources. Malawi's infrastructure has significantly deteriorated in recent years; however, the government has agreed to introduce private-sector participation in the state-owned electricity, water and telecommunications companies which should bring much needed improvements. Malawi depends on substantial inflows of economic assistance from the IMF, World Bank, and individual donor nations. The IMF approved the third annual Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) for Malawi in December 1998. Working in conjunction with the IMF and World Bank, the government of Malawi has instituted a number of structural reform in recent years, including elimination of some government monopolies and reformation of the civil service. The most recent budget reoriented expenditures toward priority social services, including primary education, health, drugs and pharmaceuticals, and police.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Malawi is working to reduce and/or eliminate various tariff and non-tariff barriers. The country operates a liberal import and export-licensing system for such goods as radioactive substances, live animals, and meat, under which restrictions are based largely on health, safety, and national security criteria. A WTO Member, Malawi has a 1996 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat. UNCTAD reports Malawi as applying an average agriculture tariff rate of 20.9 percent (0-40 percent range), and for manufactures 19.8 percent (0-40 percent range). The World Bank reports a 1997 schedule where Malawi applies very similar rates, an average agriculture tariff rate of 21.2 percent, and for manufactures 26.5 percent. Madagascar is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA and SADC. The FY 2000 budget reduced the maximum import tariff from 30 to 25 percent, and reduced tariffs on many intermediate products and raw materials from 10 to 5 percent and from 15 to 10 percent, respectively. Malawi has bilateral trade agreements with both South Africa and Zimbabwe, which allow for duty-free access of Malawi products. Controversy recently arose when South Africa began to enforce the agreement's 25 percent domestic content requirements, thereby preventing duty-free access of most Malawian textile products.</p> <p>Malawi is a landlocked nation, which relies heavily on road transport due to its poor transportation infrastructure. As a result, transport costs represent approximately 40 percent of the country's total import bill, a serious impediment to economic development and trade. The recent privatization of Malawi Railways to a U.S. consortium should improve rail transportation and reduce transport costs due to increased use of the rail corridor to the Port of Nacala in Mozambique.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>The government made notable progress in its multi-sector privatization program in 1999. The privatization of the Malawi railways improved rail service to the Mozambican port of Nacala, lowering the share of transport costs in Malawi's import bill. The government also relinquished its de facto monopoly on petroleum imports permitting private-sector importation of fuel for the first time since 1994. As of July 2000, Malawi's privatization commission had disposed of slightly over one-third of the 90 plus state-owned enterprises targeted for sale. The government also continued to encourage private sector participation in infrastructure development.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>In 1999, positive steps towards increasing regulatory transparency and improving the foreign investment environment in Malawi included the establishment of the Malawi communications regulatory authority, the licensing and operation of a second cellular phone service provider, and the introduction of private sector participation in infrastructure development (roads, power, telecommunications, etc.).</p> <p>The government encourages both domestic and foreign investment in most sectors of the economy, with few restrictions. Nationals are offered preferential treatment in the privatization program, but the legal system and other regulatory systems are non-discriminatory. Foreign firms are eligible to participate in government-financed and subsidized research and development programs. Malawi offers a number of investment incentives, such as tax allowances for new buildings and machinery, import duty exemptions for raw materials and heavy goods vehicles, and reduced corporate tax. Special incentives exist for companies producing exclusively for export in the export processing zones or manufacturing in bond, such as exemptions from the value added tax. There are allegations of corruption, particularly in the areas of customs and excise tax and government procurement. The country's Anti-Corruption Bureau is mandated to investigate and prosecute corruption under the Corrupt Practices Act, although use of this bureau which opened in 1997 has so far been insignificant.</p> <p>The leading foreign investors in Malawi include South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Many of these investments have been made in Malawi's export processing zones in textile, chemical, and computer manufacturing operations.</p>

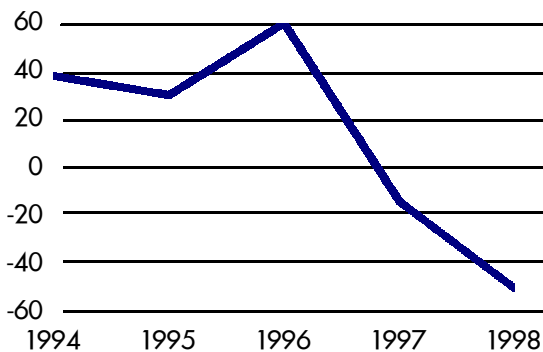


# MALI

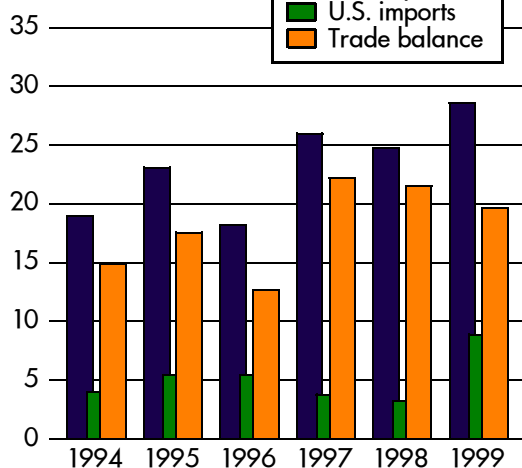
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	10.6
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	250
Population Growth (percent)	2.8
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	35

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	2.5	2.9
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	6.7	3.6
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	105.8	110.1
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, francs per US dollar)	584.9	591.2
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	641	637
Imports of Goods and Services	901	930
Net Income	-51	-35
Net Current Transfers	126	118
Current Account Balance	-184	-209
Changes in Net Reserves	3	67
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	20.6	20.9
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	25.5	23.6
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	10.3	10.1
Current Account Balance/GDP	-7.5	-7.3
Budget Balance/GDP	5.6	6.7
Interest Payments/GDP	0.7	0.6

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	2,945	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	-14	-50
Net Official Development Assistance	455	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	257	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	18	--
Multilateral donors	181	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	France, Switzerland, Italy, Thailand, Côte d'Ivoire, and Algeria	France, Côte d'Ivoire, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the United States
<b>Major Sectors</b>	cotton, livestock, fish, tannery products, groundnuts, diamonds, and gold	food, machinery and spare parts, vehicles, petroleum products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, and textiles

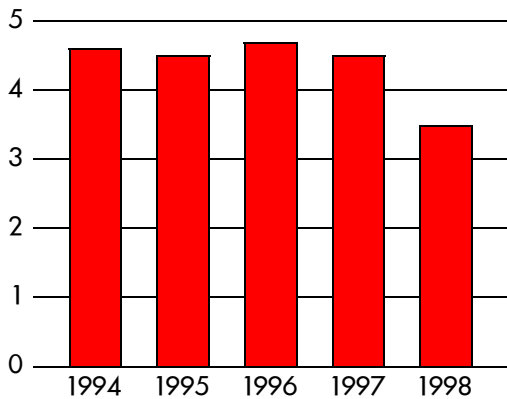
## Mali

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Mali is one of the poorest countries in the world, with 65 percent of its land area desert or semi-desert. Economic activity is confined largely to the riverine area irrigated by the Niger river. Its potential wealth lies in mining and the production of agricultural commodities, livestock, and fish. Agricultural activities, predominately subsistence farming (primarily sorghum, millet, and maize), employ approximately 80 percent of the labor force and provides 42 percent of GDP. Cotton and livestock account for between 75 and 80 percent of Mali's annual exports. Mining is a rapidly growing industry in Mali, with gold accounting for nearly 80 percent of mining activities.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Economic growth continues to be inhibited by a weak infrastructure, land-lock status, small per capita incomes, limited industrial zones, a lack of investment capital, a general lack of competitiveness, and the lack of a commercial court system. Mali is also heavily dependent on foreign aid and is vulnerable to fluctuations in world prices of cotton. In 1997, the government continued its successful implementation of the IMF-recommended structural adjustment program that is helping the economy grow, diversify, and attract foreign investment. Mali's adherence to economic reform and the 50 percent CFA devaluation in January 1994 has pushed up economic growth and boosted exports of cotton, livestock, and gold. Buoyant world prices and record production of cotton during 1996-97 also increased Mali's foreign exchange earnings. Several multinational gold mining corporations increased their mining operations in 1996-98 and the government anticipates that Mali will become a major Sub-Saharan gold exporter in the near future. Annual growth should remain in the 5-6 percent range in 2000-1.</p> <p>A WTO Member, Mali applies the tariff schedule of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) according to the WTO Secretariat, for which a 1991 version is available at the WTO Secretariat. The WTO national schedule for Mali from 1999 applies an average agriculture tariff rate of 16.1 percent (5-25 percent range), and for manufactures 10.4 percent (5-25 percent range), covering 811 agriculture tariff lines and 4,672 manufactures tariff lines. Mali is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS and WAMEU.</p> <p>In 1999, U.S. exports to Mali totaled \$28.6 million and consisted primarily of machinery and equipment, vehicles, and chemicals. In 1999, U.S. imports from Mali totaled \$8.9 million and consisted principally of antiques, cotton, and animal and vegetable oils. Mali is a member of UEMOA, CFA, and the WTO.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>During 1996-1999, Mali implemented a program aimed at reforming the public enterprise sector. Under this program, Mali privatized 16 firms, partially privatized 12 firms, and liquidated 20 firms. Other firms were restructured. Of the remaining 20 state-owned firms, 5 were proposed for privatization and two large companies, <i>Energie du Mali</i> (EDM) and <i>Société du Télécommunications du Mali</i> (SOTELMA) planned partial privatizations. On March 12, 1999 the Malian Government opened its state-owned energy company, EDM and its state-owned telecommunications company, SOTELMA to private investors. The government and employees will maintain a 51-percent share. SOTELMA was expected to spin off its cellular and Internet businesses and offer them for 100 percent privatization in mid-1999.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>The government of Mali encourages foreign investment and it treats domestic and foreign direct investment equally. Foreign investors can own 100 percent of any business they create. They can also purchase share in parastatal companies being privatized or in other local companies. Foreign companies may also start joint-venture operations with Malian enterprises. Under the reform agreement signed with the World Bank and the IMF in 1988, Mali has established a one-stop processing center for businesses, and eliminated price controls, import quotas, and export taxes. The Commercial Code was revised in 1991 to remove impediments to commercial activity, and a system of commercial and administrative courts was established to handle private trade complaints and claims against the government. The government has encouraged foreign investment in the mining sector by changing its mining laws, tax structure, and business conditions.</p>

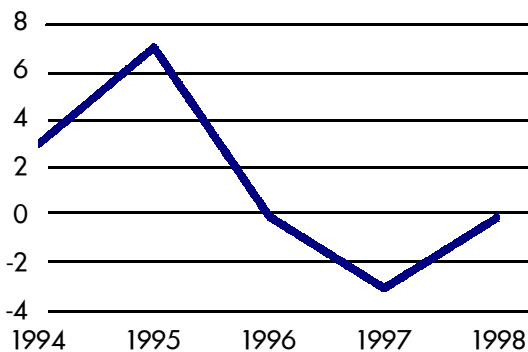


# MAURITANIA

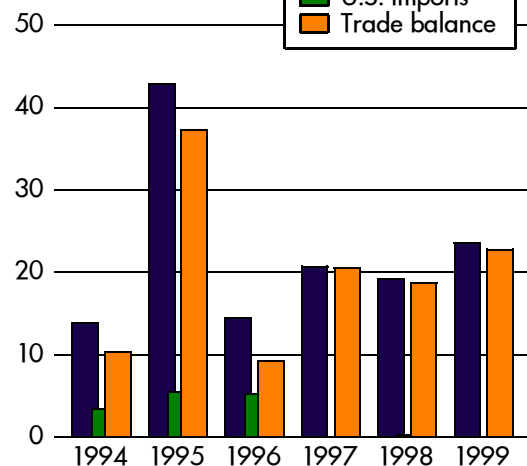
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	2.5
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	410
Population Growth (percent)	2.8
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	39

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	2.5	2.9
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	6.7	3.6
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	109.4	118.2
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, ouguiyas per US dollar)	151.9	189.8
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	641	637
Imports of Goods and Services	901	930
Net Income	-51	-35
Net Current Transfers	126	118
Current Account Balance	-184	-209
Changes in Net Reserves	3	67
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	20.6	20.9
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	25.5	23.6
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	10.3	10.1
Current Account Balance/GDP	-7.5	-7.3
Budget Balance/GDP	5.6	6.7
Interest Payments/GDP	0.7	0.6

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	2,453	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	-3	0
Net Official Development Assistance	250	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	96	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	2	--
Multilateral donors	152	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Japan, Italy, and France	France, Algeria, Spain, China, and the United States
<b>Major Sectors</b>	fish and fish products, iron ore, and gold	tobacco, transportation equipment and machinery

## Mauritania

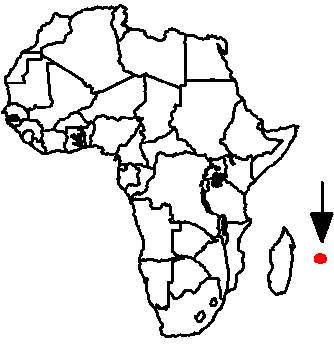
<p><b>Economic Profile</b></p>	<p>Although the majority of the population still depends on agriculture and livestock for their livelihood, many farmers were forced into the cities by the droughts of the 1970s and 1980s and by insect infestation. Mauritania's coastal waters are among the richest fishing areas in the world, but overexploitation by foreigners threatens this source of revenue. Iron ore is another important natural resource, although world demand has declined in recent years leading to cutbacks in production. Recently, private enterprises have explored Mauritania's gypsum, gold, phosphate, copper, oil, diamond, nickel, and chrome deposits. Leading agricultural products include dates, millet, sorghum, root crops, cattle, and sheep. A smaller industrial sector primarily consists of fish processing, with smaller manufacturing facilities for chemicals and plastics, food and beverages, metal products, and building materials. The industrial sector is faced with a number of problems, including high energy costs and taxes on imported goods, as well as a poor transportation infrastructure. There has been a significant modernization in the telecommunications system in recent years.</p> <p>Mauritania has begun the second stage of an economic reform program in consultation with the World Bank, IMF, and other major donor nations. As a result, the country was approved for debt relief under the HIPC initiative, as well as a Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) by the IMF in 1999. Reforms already completed include the liberalization of the exchange system, reformation of the banking sector, and improvements in the education system that have resulted in a primary and middle school enrollment rate of 90 percent. The World Bank lists Mauritania as a successful example of economic reform in Africa, following nearly eight years of annual growth rates ranging from 4 to 6 percent. Mauritania is also one of the most politically stable countries in the region.</p>
<p><b>Trade Climate</b></p>	<p>A WTO Member, Mauritania applies the tariff schedule of the WAEMU according to the WTO Secretariat, for which a 1992 version is available at the WTO Secretariat. The World Bank reports a 1997 tariff schedule where Mauritania applies an average agriculture tariff of 19.7 percent, and an average manufactures tariff of 31.7 percent. Mauritania is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS. On January 1, 2000, Mauritania completed a tariff reform program that was begun in 1997. In 1999, the number of taxes applied to imports was reduced from five to four, and the highest customs tax decreased from 32 to 22 percent.</p> <p>The continuing devaluation of the local currency poses a problem for local importers.</p> <p>Private Mauritians benefited from government efforts to increase the importation of goods and their efficient distribution throughout the country. In the 2000 fiscal law, the government introduced a new law for customs tax called "droit fiscal Q L' Importation" (fiscal law on importation to replace the "Droit de Douane" (customs law) and "Droit fiscal" (fiscal law). Accordingly, the average customs tax decreased from 28 percent to 22 percent. In this way, the government is seeking to encourage international trade, particularly with Arab Maghreb Union countries. Meanwhile, Mauritanian businesspeople are looking for new suppliers in developed countries with advanced technologies.</p> <p>A value added tax, which is not applied to exports, adds 5 percent to the cost of goods considered essential and 14 percent to non-essential goods. When other taxes are factored in, the average import tax rate was 43 percent in 1999. In 2000, the two highest tariff rates were reduced from 22 to 20 percent and from 13 to 10 percent. The statistical visa will be abolished in 2000 and the import surcharge levied by the communes will be abolished in 2001. Importers continue to view import taxation as high compared to the rest of the region. The government recently abolished the import monopoly on essential goods, including rice, wheat, flour, sugar, tea, and powdered milk. Import licenses are easy to obtain, although the costs involved in obtaining the license are discouraging for small and medium traders. Other customs formalities have been simplified under the tariff reform, and the system of collecting customs duties streamlined.</p>
<p><b>Privatization</b></p>	<p>Prior to its economic reform program, Mauritania maintained legal monopolies in telephone and postal services, water, electricity and gas production, transportation services, mining, and media services. Earlier this year, the postal and telecommunications sectors were separated. The government is seeking reliable partners to bid on taking over the work of the former (state postal and telecommunications company). In June, the IBRD approved a \$10.8 million credit developing and executing a privatization strategy and expanding access to communications and information services. National air transport (Air Mauritanie) and all commercial banks have been privatized. The telecommunications, water, and energy sectors are in the process of being privatized.</p>

## Mauritania-Continued

<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>The foreign exchange system has been liberalized, the Mauritanian currency has become freely convertible, and the government promotes foreign investment in several ways. The private investment promotion office, created in March 1998, selects private major investment projects and recommends their approval by the council of ministers, chaired weekly by the President. This office is intended to promote private investment and contribute to poverty alleviation. It has eliminated previous administrative procedures and consequently facilitated investment agreements. From January 1999 to March 2000, the Council of Ministers approved 61 investment projects totaling \$103 million. Vendors for large government-directed projects are usually selected through a tender process. The screening mechanisms are routine and non-discriminatory. They do not serve as an impediment to investment and do not limit competition. Mauritania investment rules do include some guidelines on the percentage of nationals that must be employed. Moreover, impartial application of the property rights code has been a problem for some local companies. Corruption is reportedly prevalent at many levels of administration, but most pervasive in government procurement, taxation, bank loans, project management, and civil status documents. The government is in the process of drafting a new penal code regarding corruption. Mauritania has bilateral investment agreements with members of the Arab Maghreb Union, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and France. The leading foreign investors in the country are France and Saudi Arabia.</p>
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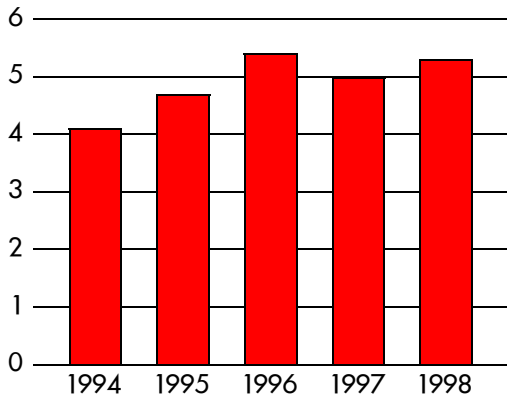




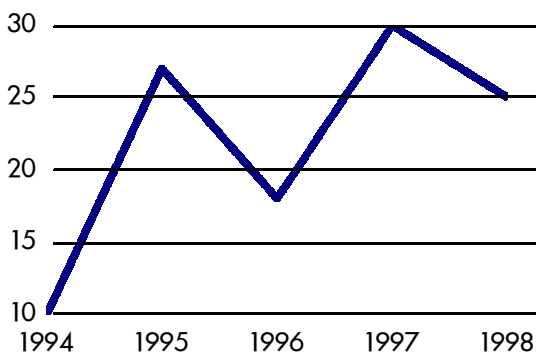


# MAURITIUS

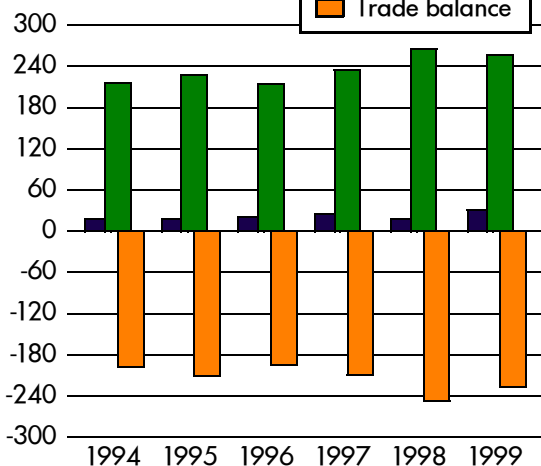
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	1.2
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	3,700
Population Growth (percent)	1.1
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	83

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	4.2	4.2
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	5.5	5.6
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	113.8	119.4
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, rupees per US dollar)	20.6	22.8
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	2,590	2,619
Imports of Goods and Services	2,748	2,796
Net Income	-19	-38
Net Current Transfers	114	110
Current Account Balance	-63	-105
Changes in Net Reserves	-43	-38
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	28.0	24.1
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	63.4	64.8
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	24.2	24.0
Current Account Balance/GDP	-1.5	-2.5
Budget Balance/GDP	-1.1	-1.0
Interest Payments/GDP	2.1	2.0

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	2,472	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	30	25
Net Official Development Assistance	42	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	3	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	10	--
Multilateral donors	29	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	United Kingdom, France, United States, Germany, and Italy	France, South Africa, India, Hong Kong, and United Kingdom
<b>Major Sectors</b>	electronic products, machinery	textiles, apparel

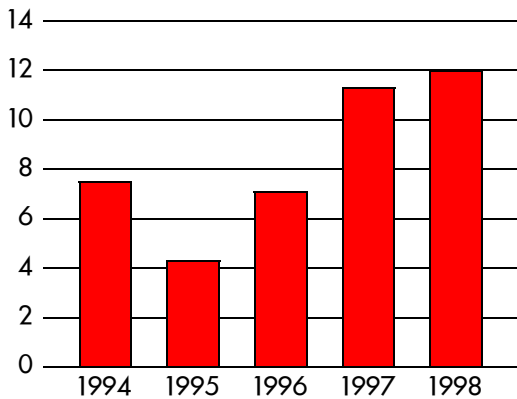
## Mauritius

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>The Mauritius economy is among the strongest in Africa. It is heavily reliant on exports of sugar and textiles, though services such as tourism, offshore business, and financial services are growing. Economic performance in the last 15 years has been impressive, with real growth averaging 7 percent between 1985-1990, and close to 6 percent in the 1990's. Unemployment is growing, though manageable. The jobless rate reached 5.5 percent in 1996, possibly hindering efforts to reduce government staffing and increase privatization.</p> <p>The long term challenges for Mauritius include the gradual reduction of preferential market access in the United States and Europe for its principal exports, sugar and textiles. As WTO regulations come into force and textile quotas disappear, Mauritius will face increased competition from low-cost producers in Asia and South America. The price Mauritius has received for its sugar sales to the United States and Europe (up to two or three times the world market price) will likely fall.</p> <p>Light manufacturing represents 23 percent of GDP. Nearly 500 companies operate in the Export Processing Zone, and of these, 275 produce apparel, mainly for sale in the United States and Europe. Sugar's relative importance has declined, but cane still covers 45 percent of the island's land area and 85 percent of its cultivated land. Tourism is the third largest foreign exchange earner, with nearly 500,000 tourists visiting annually.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>A WTO Member, Mauritius has a 1994 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, bound at 122 percent for agriculture, plus a 17 percent charge. Mauritius' schedule lists 24 agriculture tariff lines with an average of 51.4 percent (37-82 percent range), plus a 17 percent charge. Mauritius' schedule lists 9 manufactures tariff lines with a 65 percent tariff, plus a 17 percent charge. UNCTAD reports Mauritius as applying an average agriculture tariff rate of 19.6 percent (0-80 percent range), and for manufactures 28.0 percent (0-80 percent range). Mauritius is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA. The tax and investment incentives of the 1999 budget that became effective in 1999 included the abolition of customs duties on industrial machinery and equipment, medical and laboratory equipment, information technology components (including printed circuits, semi-conductor devices, integrated circuits, specialized multi-media speakers, headsets and microphones), alarm and CCTV surveillance systems, water desalination and recycling machinery and equipment.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>The government is generally pro-business, though senior officials tend to be more helpful than the bureaucracy, which reportedly is less responsive to business needs and frequently causes unnecessary delays. The government's share of GDP is modest, but it controls several key sectors directly or through parastatals, including electricity, water, postal services, telecommunications (except cellular), and broadcasting. The State Trading Corporation controls imports of rice, flour, petroleum products, and cement. The Agricultural Marketing Board controls imports of potatoes, onions, and some spices that compete with locally grown produce.</p> <p>The government recently announced it intends to review the trading monopolies, particularly cement and petroleum to promote competition. In addition, discussions advanced on privatizing parastatals. Potential candidates include Mauritius Telecom, State Bank of Mauritius, and the State Insurance Corporation of Mauritius. Among projects of potential foreign interest: power generation (wind, gas, diesel oil), extension of the airport terminal building, a 15-mile light rail or monorail along the island's most densely populated corridor, and construction of a tunnel and highway around Port Louis.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Mauritius is among the most competitive economies in Africa and welcomes foreign investment, especially in export-oriented industries. Investment regulations are consistent with the WTO's agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs). Foreign citizens cannot acquire property without special approval, which is rarely granted. However, a foreign investor who has incorporated a company locally can apply to acquire real estate in that company's name. The acquisition must be connected with the investment. Property rights are respected. Mauritius maintains a sophisticated and impartial legal system based on both Napoleonic code and British common law. The system protects all property, including land, buildings, and mortgages. Long-standing legislation, inherited from the United Kingdom, protects patents and trademarks.</p> <p>The government offers local and foreign investors the same incentives. The incentives do not carry performance requirements. Business regulations are generally transparent but often cumbersome. Applications for incentives are screened by a committee chaired by the Ministry of Industry and composed of representatives of other ministries and government agencies. The approval process involves several stages and normally takes between two and eight months. Foreigners wishing to obtain work permits encounter similar delays and difficulties.</p> <p>To speed up the processing of licenses and permits, the government recently announced it will set up a new Board of Investment. Approval time will range from 4 to 12 weeks depending on the nature of the projects. The government also announced it will issue multiple entry visas to investors and streamline procedures for the issue of work permits. Foreign investors do not need approval to trade shares on the official market, with two stipulations: individual holdings in a sugar company of 15 percent or more need prior authorization, and investment for the purpose of obtaining legal or management control of a local company is barred.</p> <p>The embassy is not aware of any investment disputes. Mauritius is signatory to the UN-sponsored Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes, the 1958 New York Convention on the Recognition or Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency of the World Bank. The domestic legal system is generally non-discriminatory and transparent although there are frequent allegations of petty corruption.</p>

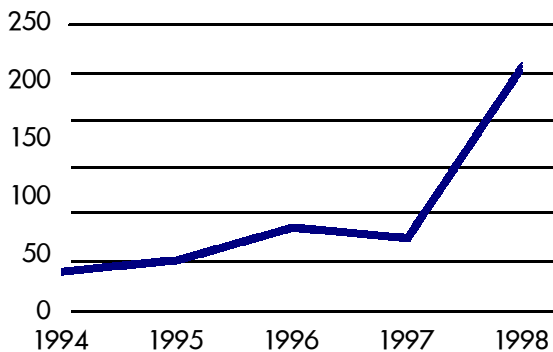


# MOZAMBIQUE

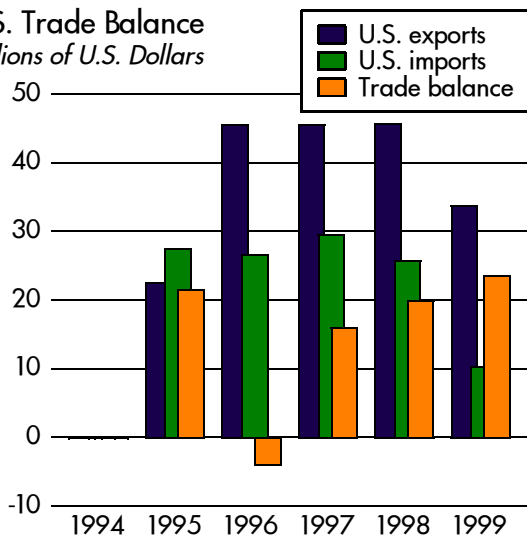
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	16.9
Per capita income (US Dollars)	210
Population Growth (percent)	2.4
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	40

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	3.4	3.9
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	11.3	12.0
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	153.8	154.7
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, meticals per US dollar)	11,545.6	11,850.3
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	509	534
Imports of Goods and Services	938	1,115
Net Income	-183	-218
Net Current Transfers	181	179
Current Account Balance	-431	-619
Changes in Net Reserves	-115	-62
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	19.1	20.4
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	12.7	11.7
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	1.6	1.7
Current Account Balance/GDP	-12.5	-15.9
Budget Balance/GDP	5.3	4.3
Interest Payments/GDP	1.5	1.5

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	5,991	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	64	213
Net Official Development Assistance	963	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	622	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	18	--
Multilateral donors	324	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Spain, South Africa, Portugal, the United States, Japan, Malawi, India, and Zimbabwe.	South Africa, Zimbabwe, Saudi Arabia, Portugal, the United States, Japan, and India.
<b>Major Sectors</b>	shrimp, cotton, sugar, copra, and citrus	food, clothing, farm equipment, and petroleum

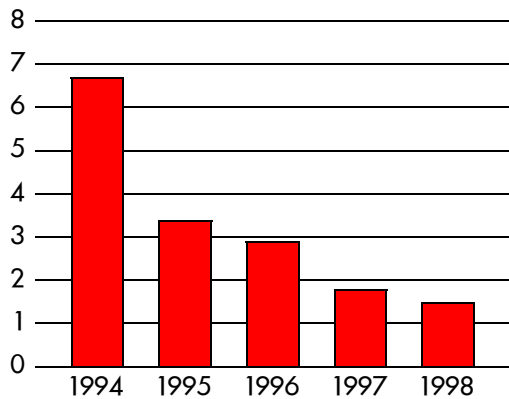
## Mozambique

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Mozambique's economy was devastated by a protracted civil war and socialist mismanagement that lasted more than 15 years. Although Mozambique ranks as one of the world's poorest countries, it is potentially a very rich country. Since 1994, Mozambique has undertaken a series of economic reforms that has touched virtually every aspect of its economy. Nearly every industry and business is expanding. However, the Mozambique economy is heavily dependent on foreign assistance to balance its budget and to pay for its trade imbalance.</p> <p>As estimated 80 percent of the Mozambique population relies on subsistence agriculture. The principle staple is corn. Rice is grown along the country's rivers; but all wheat is imported. Industrial development is limited because of the effects of the civil war. Nearly half of the population lives in poverty and as in the rest of Africa, HIV/AIDS is a serious and growing problem.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>The devastating floods of early 2000 are expected to slow economic growth well into 2001. At least two million Mozambicans were affected by the floods, which took a heavy toll on crops and cattle, industry, and infrastructure. A return to previous growth levels depends on several major foreign investment projects, continued economic reform, and the revival of the agriculture, transportation, and tourism sectors. Mozambique's macroeconomic policy reforms have led to double-digit GDP growth over recent years, albeit from a very low base. The government's tight control over spending and the money supply, combined with financial sector reforms and better supervision of the banking sector, has lowered inflation to less than 5 percent. Other 1999 developments include the introduction of export processing zones with special incentives for investors and the initiation of a revised fiscal regime for investors in the tourism sector that largely consists of the duty-free importation of goods and materials involved in investments in this sector.</p> <p>A WTO Member, Mozambique has a 1993 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat. UNCTAD reports Mozambique as applying an average agriculture tariff rate of 25.3 percent (0-35 percent range), and for manufactures 14.1 percent (0-35 percent range). The World Bank reports a 1997 tariff schedule in which Mozambique applies an average agriculture tariff of 16.9 percent, and an average manufactures tariff of 15.3 percent. Mozambique is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA and SADC. In December 1999 Mozambique ratified the SADC trade protocol. Import licenses are still required, but are now used primarily for statistical purposes rather than as non-tariff barriers to trade.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>Since 1994, more than 1,200 mostly smaller state enterprises and 37 large enterprises have been privatized. Preparations for privatization or sector liberalization in the remaining parastatals is underway including telecommunications, the national airlines, insurance, oil and gas exploration, electricity, water, airports, ports, and railroads.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Macroeconomic stability has provided a good environment for new investment. Exchange rates, interest rates, and prices are determined by the market. However, Mozambique suffers from an acute shortage of large scale capital essential for foreign investment, human and technical capacity; for this reason nearly every developmental, investment project, or reform program must incorporate as a major component human resource and skill development. To counter this trend, Mozambique has tried to attract management, technical expertise, and capital by writing investor-friendly legislation and by implementing internationally competitive policies. Major foreign investors in Mozambique include Portugal, South Africa, the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, and the United States. Portugal and South Africa together account for nearly half of all foreign investment.</p>

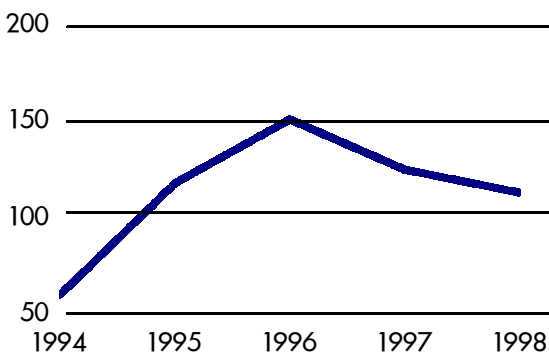


# NAMIBIA

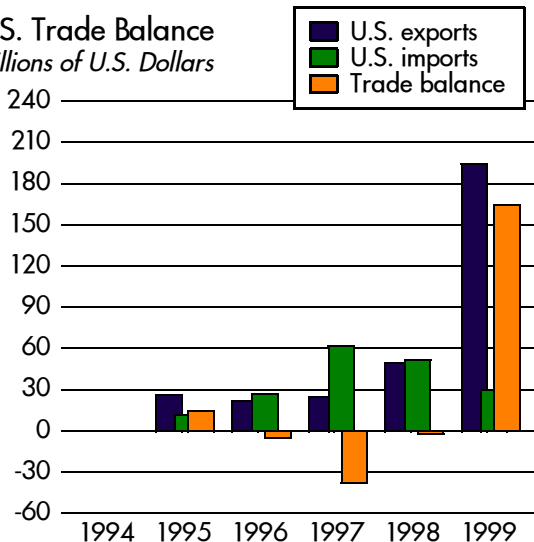
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	1.7
Per capita income (US Dollars)	1940
Population Growth (percent)	2.6
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	80

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	3.3	3.1
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	1.8	1.5
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	117.6	126.5
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, Namibian dollars per US dollar)	4.6	5.5
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	1,726	1,799
Imports of Goods and Services	1,908	1,804
Net Income	54	37
Net Current Transfers	322	267
Current Account Balance	193	299
Changes in Net Reserves	-68	-54
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	19.8	19.0
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	52.6	63.1
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	14.2	18.8
Current Account Balance/GDP	5.9	9.7
Budget Balance/GDP	1.1	0.0
Interest Payments/GDP	0.0	0.0

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	--	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	125	113
Net Official Development Assistance	166	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	123	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	0	--
Multilateral donors	43	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	United Kingdom, South Africa, Spain, and Japan	South Africa, Germany, the United States, and Japan
<b>Major Sectors</b>	diamonds, copper, gold, zinc, lead, uranium, cattle, and processed fish	foodstuffs, petroleum products and fuel, machinery and equipment, and chemicals

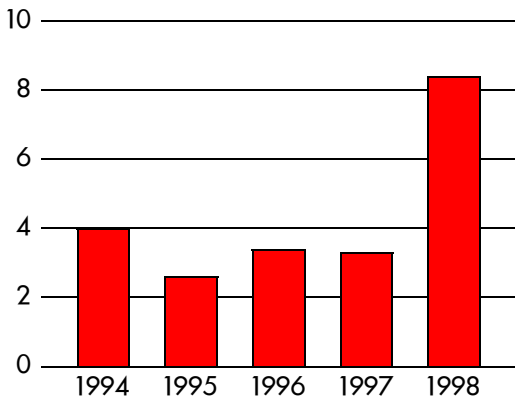
## Namibia

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Namibia's economy is a modern, market based economy that incorporates a rules-based trading system. Namibia's average GDP per capita is relatively high among developing countries but obscures one of the most unequal income distributions in Africa. Its economy is heavily dependent on mineral extraction for export and the country's economy is highly integrated into the economy of South Africa. Mining accounts for 20 percent of Namibia's GDP and Namibia is the fourth-largest exporter of non-fuel minerals in Africa and the world's fifth largest producer of uranium. Namibia also produces large quantities of diamonds, lead, zinc, tin, silver, and tungsten. Although the majority of the population engages in subsistence agriculture and herding. Manufacturing accounts for approximately 5 percent of Namibia's GDP.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Nearly 85 percent of the goods imported into Namibia are shipped through the South Africa and the national currency, the Namibian dollar, is pegged at parity to the South African rand. Many of the leading South African firms have branches in Namibia, particularly in the financial, retail, transport, and construction sectors. Local companies rely heavily on South African suppliers for inventory and technical expertise.</p> <p>A WTO Member, Namibia applies the tariff schedule of the South African Customs Union (SACU) according to Namibia's Uruguay Round schedule. Namibia also has a 1997 schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat. The WTO national schedule for Namibia applies an average agriculture tariff rate of 34.4 percent (0-597 percent range), and for manufactures 9.1 percent (0-20 percent range), covering 607 agriculture tariff lines and 1,509 manufactures tariff lines. WTO special safeguards provisions apply to the agriculture tariff lines. The World Bank reports the SACU 1999 version (from calculations for South Africa) where Namibia applies an average agriculture tariff of 6.6 percent, and an average manufactures tariff of 7.3 percent. Namibia is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA, SACU, and SADC.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>Namibia has a mixed economy consisting of private and publicly-owned enterprises. While most businesses are privately owned, direct state involvement in the economy takes the form of parastatals. Although the Government continues to control key sectors of the economy through parastatals, including electricity, telephone, bulk water, postal services, development banking, and the national airlines and railways, it is exploring various options for privatizing its remaining parastatals.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>With a population of 1.7 million and an unemployment rate of 40 percent, the Government has set job creation as a major economic priority and it is actively seeking foreign investment. The government views foreign investment as a way to develop the economy, generate employment, and boost foreign exchange earnings.</p> <p>Namibia has a solid infrastructure (roads, railways, ports, telecommunications), quick and easy clearance of goods through customs, and strong and reliable protection of foreign investors. Namibia also suffers from a shortage of skilled workers, a serious HIV/AIDS problem that deters foreign investment, large government expenditures relative to GDP, high corporate tax (35 percent), and military involvement in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Angolan conflicts.</p> <p>Namibia's Foreign Investment Act of 1990 provides for a positive investment climate, a secure legal framework, and a range of incentives for investors. The Act guarantees equal treatment to foreign investors, fair compensation in the event of expropriation, international arbitration of disputes between investors and the government, and 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. There is no bilateral investment treaty between the United States and Namibia. The five major foreign investor countries in Namibia are South Africa, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Malaysia.</p>

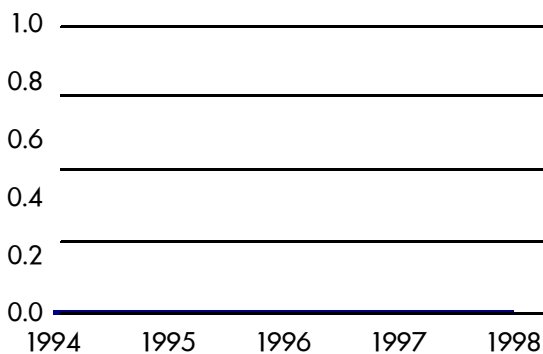


# NIGER

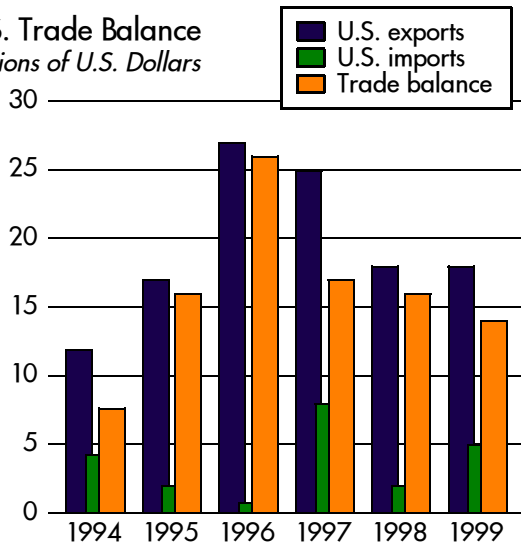
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	10.1
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	190.0
Population Growth (percent)	3.4
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	14

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	1.9	2.0
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	3.3	8.4
Inflation (CPI, percent)	—	—
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, naira per US dollar)	583.7	590.0
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	302	333
Imports of Goods and Services	442	478
Net Income	-25	-27
Net Current Transfers	-22	-22
Current Account Balance	-187	-195
Changes in Net Reserves	21	16
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	10.8	10.4
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	16.2	16.3
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	3.2	3.3
Current Account Balance/GDP	-10.1	-9.5
Budget Balance/GDP	-0.3	1.1
Interest Payments/GDP	0.8	0.9

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	1,579	—
Net Foreign Direct Investment	0	0
Net Official Development Assistance	341	—
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	181	—
Non-DAC bilateral donors	28	—
Multilateral donors	132	—

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Greece, Canada, France, and Nigeria	France, Côte d'Ivoire, Belgium, Luxemborg, and Nigeria
<b>Major Sectors</b>	Fuel oil, and uranium	textiles, machinery and instruments



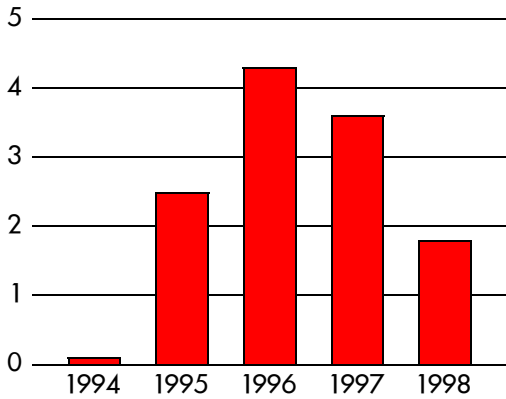
## Niger

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Niger is a land-locked country, whose economy is based mainly on subsistence agriculture, herding, animal husbandry, and informal markets. Major agricultural products include cowpeas, cotton, peanuts, millet, sorghum, cassava (tapioca), rice, cattle, sheep, goats, camels, donkeys, horses, and poultry. Industrial production is concentrated in cement, bricks, textiles, food processing, chemicals and slaughterhouses. Although the country has traditionally relied on uranium mining as its principle source of export revenue, the uranium market has become increasingly depressed, as have sectors that have traditionally relied on uranium revenue such as banking, construction and transportation. Niger has a modern telecommunications system, a national network of paved roads, and a reasonably efficient postal service, and public utilities are available in many areas of the larger towns. There is potential for growth in the gold mining, electrical generation, light manufacturing such as food processing, and the telecommunications sectors.</p> <p>On April 9, 1999, Niger experienced its second military coup d'etat in 3 years. As a result of this upheaval, most foreign assistance, which Niger is heavily dependent on, was suspended. A new President was democratically elected in November, 1999, and the government has instituted new reforms, such as developing a poverty reduction plan and finalizing a budget, in the hope of having aid restored. The most recent budget decreases overall spending but reallocates money to education, rural development and privatization while decreasing spending in defense and foreign affairs.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>A WTO Member, Niger has a 1994 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, but not disseminated in electronic format. No tariff averages were reported by multilateral institutions. Niger is a member of regional trading agreements involving the CFA, ECOWAS, and WAEMU. In keeping with the agreed timetable for establishing a customs union among the WAEMU countries, Niger's maximum import duty was reduced to 22 percent on January 1, 2000. Prior to this time, tariff rates ranged from 5 to 66 percent, and most Nigerien imports were taxed in the 34 to 57 percent range. As of January 1, 2000, no trade barriers remain among the 8 members of WAEMU. In addition to tariffs, Niger imposes a 4.5 percent statistical tax and a 17 percent value added tax on all products, and a 4 percent tax on profits. Importing companies must have a business certificate from the government, while importation of some products, including petroleum products, metal containers, sheet metal, and bottled carbonated drinks, lemonade, and beer, require additional authorization.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>In recent years, civil servants have constituted as much as half of the workers in the formal sector of the Nigerien economy, and partly or wholly government-owned companies have accounted for most formal sector activity. Although the government privatized several parastatals in the late 1980's, union and political party opposition delayed further privatization until recently. Today, the government urgently needs the cash that privatization would bring, and the parastatals need upgrades that would come from private investment. Several privatization programs, in the telecommunication, hotel, and petroleum importation sectors, are ready for implementation. However, in the first quarter of 2000 privatization plans were put on hold due to concerns by the Nigerien government about the lack of transparency in the process. Total foreign ownership is permitted in all sectors except a few restricted for national security reasons. The privatization program is administered by the Minister of Privatization and Reorganization of Enterprises.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>The investment code offers special benefits, such as tax and duty exemptions, to establishments depending on the size of investment and the number of jobs created. There are additional benefits to enterprises in sectors that the government has deemed particularly important to economic development; for example, investments in energy production, mineral production, low-cost housing, industrial equipment maintenance, and agriculture are exempt from the value added tax. Investments made in remote areas of Niger are granted a 3 year extension of tax benefits. Other sectors that qualify for investment advantages include food processing, forestry, fishing, handicrafts, hotels, schools, health centers, and transportation. Foreign and domestic investors are guaranteed equal treatment. There are no significant barriers to investment. Niger's labor laws are based on the principles of the International Labor Organization, and a well-organized labor movement makes sure they are enforced. U.S. firms have not identified corruption as an obstacle to investment, although there have been some complaints of petty hassling by low-level officials.</p> <p>France is the leading foreign investor in Niger, although several U.S. companies have been active in petroleum exploration, and others have explored investing in mining and telecommunications.</p>

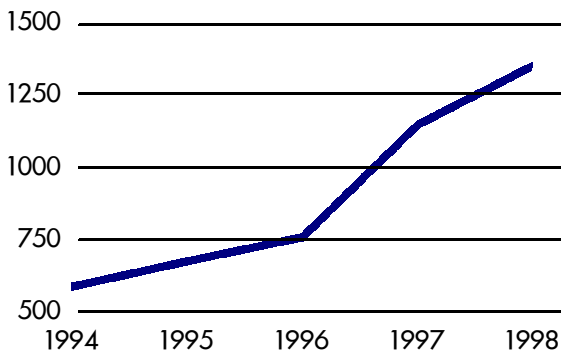


# NIGERIA

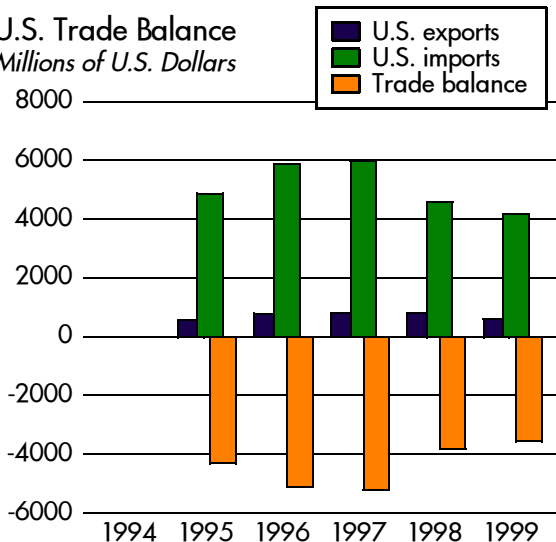
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	121.3
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	300
Population Growth (percent)	2.9
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	60

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	39.9	41.4
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	3.6	1.8
Inflation (CPI, percent)	10.5	10.5
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, naira per US dollar)	81.1	88.0
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	15,330	9,845
Imports of Goods and Services	12,753	12,045
Net Income	-2,211	-2,661
Net Current Transfers	1,512	1,833
Current Account Balance	1,877	-3,027
Changes in Net Reserves	-3,061	1
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	15.3	20.0
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	40.9	23.5
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	21.9	11.8
Current Account Balance/GDP	4.7	-7.3
Budget Balance/GDP	9.7	-6.0
Interest Payments/GDP	1.4	3.6

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	28,455	-
Net Foreign Direct Investment	1,147	1,351
Net Official Development Assistance	202	-
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	52	-
Non-DAC bilateral donors	-1	-
Multilateral donors	150	-

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	United States, Germany, Spain, France, India, Netherlands	United Kingdom, United States, France, Japan, Netherlands
<b>Major Sectors</b>	energy related products	transportation equipment, machinery, agricultural products, chemicals

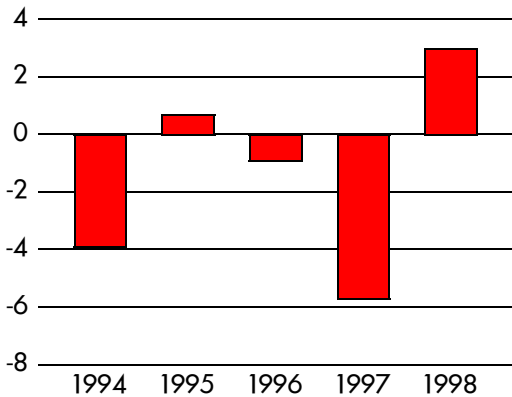
## Nigeria

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Nigeria is predominantly agrarian, with about 70 percent of the populace engaged in agricultural production at the subsistence level. The fortunes of the Nigerian agricultural sector are closely tied to the uncertainties of revenues from the oil sector. Agriculture suffered severely during the oil boom of the 1970s as the terms of trade turned against the sector. Agriculture's contribution to GDP declined sharply from 50 percent to 25 percent between 1974 and 1980 and Nigeria in fact moved from being a large exporter to a major importer of agricultural products. However, economic liberalization since the adoption of the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) in 1986 has once again enhanced the competitive position of Nigerian agriculture. Devaluation of the Naira has provided a terms of trade improvement for the sector. Agriculture accounted for 40 percent of GDP in 1998. Nigeria has not attained self-sufficiency in food production.</p> <p>The petroleum sector accounted for 11.6 percent of GDP. An increase in the market price for oil provided an increase in export earnings for the government in Nigeria. In 1998, oil exports accounted for over 97 percent of Nigeria's export earnings, and 8- percent of federal government revenue. By maintaining liberalization policies, Nigeria hopes to continue a growth trend and continued negotiations on a medium-term economic adjustment program with the IMF. Talks also continued on external debt restructuring.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>During his November 1999 visit to the United States, Nigerian President Obasanjo expressed his strong commitment to implementing economic reforms in Nigeria and to seeing Nigeria take its place as a leader in the multilateral trading system. In 1999, the United States initiated negotiation of a U.S.-Nigeria TIFA, which was signed on February 16, 2000. The agreement provides a mechanism in which trade, investment, intellectual property, and other issues can be addressed and resolved. Nigeria is not presently eligible for the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences Program, but has expressed interest in participating. In 1999, the Nigerian government continued liberalization of agricultural trade. Nigeria established its tariff structure on March 1, 1995. Under this structure, import taxes ranging from 5-60 percent are levied on imported goods. Following a reported shortfall in custom duties, in April 1996, the Nigerian government implemented extensive port and customs reforms to reduce congestion and corruption. The policy involved a pre-shipment inspection system that was eliminated in 1998 and 1999. The new scheme (destination inspection) has had logistical problems.</p> <p>A WTO Member, Nigeria has a 1994 national tariff schedule and a 1993 schedule (BFAI) available at the WTO Secretariat, bound at 150 percent for agriculture products, plus an 80 percent charge. Nigeria's schedule lists 70 manufactures tariff lines with an average of 49.9 percent (40-80 percent range), plus an 80 percent charge. Nigeria is a member of regional trading agreements involving ECOWAS.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>In July 1999, President Obasanjo outlined a three-phase plan for privatizing Nigeria's state enterprises. In the first phase, the government will sell its shares in 11 firms in the cement, oil marketing, and banking sectors quoted in the stock exchange. The second phase will include hotels and vehicle plants, and the third stage will include the electricity parastatal (NEPA), the state's telecommunications company (NITEL), Nigeria Airways, four oil refineries, and the national fertilizer company (NAFCON). The positioning of the key parastatals under the third slot has dampened some enthusiasm of some investors. The government has repealed and amended 11 decrees that inhibited competition or conferred monopoly powers on public enterprises in the petroleum, telecommunications, power, and mineral sectors. Several private telecommunications sectors began operations in 1998.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Nigeria is Africa's most populous nation and the United States' fifth largest oil supplier. It offers investors a low cost labor pool, abundant natural resources, and the largest domestic market in sub-Saharan Africa. On the other hand, inadequate infrastructure, corruption, and inconsistent regulations mean that considerable time, money, and managerial effort are needed for a firm to begin operating and earning profits in Nigeria. Nigeria's infrastructure is extensive, but inadequate for a population of over 100 million people. Roads and bridges are crumbling, telephone service is erratic, and there are recurring shortages of fuel, water, and electricity. Political uncertainty, social unrest in some areas, widespread unemployment, a stagnant economy depressed by over-reliance on oil, the lack of effective due process, and serious fraud and violent crime problems complicate business in Nigeria.</p> <p>In 1999, Nigeria continued liberalizing the foreign exchange mechanism instituted in 1995. Under this regime, an autonomous foreign exchange market was re-established, allowing private companies to source foreign exchange at the parallel market rate. The Central Bank intervenes weekly on the market. In the 1999 budget, the government abolished the dual exchange rate, and in January 2000, the Central Bank of Nigeria declared that oil companies were free to sell foreign exchange to banks, individuals, and organizations.</p> <p>Nigeria has notified the WTO that it maintains certain measures that are inconsistent with the WTO agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures. Most of these measure relate to local content requirements.</p>

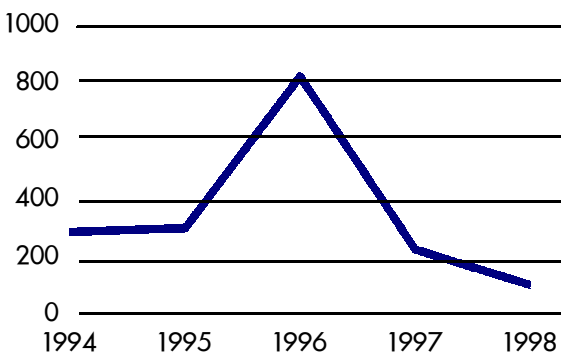


# REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

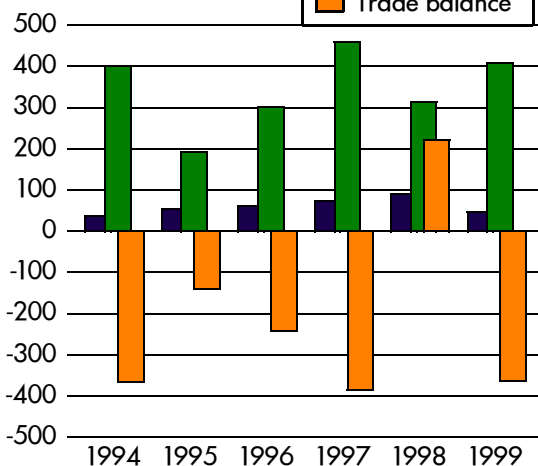
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population (million)	2.8
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	690
Population Growth (percent)	2.8
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	77

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	2.3	2.0
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	-1.9	4.0
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	--	--
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, francs per US dollar)	583.7	590.0
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	1,774	1,236
Imports of Goods and Services	1,561	1,407
Net Income	-483	-323
Net Current Transfers	-26	-13
Current Account Balance	-296	-506
Changes in Net Reserves	20	40
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	26.0	34.6
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	77.0	62.1
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	35.2	26.0
Current Account Balance/GDP	-12.9	-25.4
Budget Balance/GDP	-4.5	-7.6
Interest Payments/GDP	20.1	37.5

## External Flows

(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	5,071	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	224	102
Net Official Development Assistance	268	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	260	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	0	--
Multilateral donors	8	--

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	United States, Belgium, Luxembourg, Taiwan, and China	France, Italy, the United States, and United Kingdom
<b>Major Sectors</b>	crude oil and other fuel products; also lumber, plywood, sugar, cocoa, coffee, and diamonds	oil drilling machinery, and agricultural products

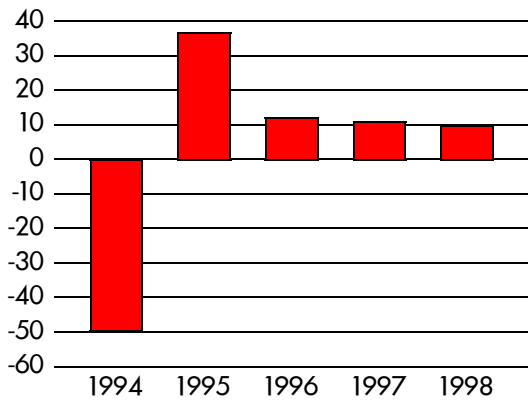
## Republic of Congo (ROC)

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>ROC is sparsely populated, with vast areas of jungle in the north virtually uninhabited. Over 70 percent of the population lives in the cities of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, or along the railroad between them, making ROC one of the most urbanized countries in Africa. Despite being the fourth largest African producer of petroleum, which allowed the country to finance large scale development projects in the 1980s, the ROC economy is today in disrepair. Between June and October of 1997, ROC was engaged in a civil war that resulted in thousands of casualties, the displacement of 800,000 civilians, and massive destruction in Brazzaville. A new cycle of violence erupted in December 1998, followed by periods of sporadic fighting in 1999. A cease fire agreement was signed in December 1999.</p> <p>Although this violence did not seriously impact the country's off shore oil industry, the mainstay of the economy, other aspects of the economy suffered. In addition to petroleum, the economy is a mixture of village agriculture and handicrafts, support services, and a large public sector. Agricultural production is concentrated in cassava (tapioca), sugar, rice, corn, peanuts, vegetables, coffee, cocoa and forest products. In addition to petroleum extraction, the ROC industrial sector primarily consists of cement kilning, lumbering, brewing, sugar milling, and soap and cigarette manufacturing. The country has deposits of potash, lead, zinc, uranium, copper and phosphates. ROC's infrastructure is in disrepair; telephone services are barely adequate for government use, the transportation sector needs significant improvements, and most tap water is not potable. Between 1994 and 1996, the ROC government undertook a number of reforms to liberalize the economy. Although most of these reforms were stalled by the hostilities starting in 1997, the current President has expressed interest in moving forward with reforms. In July 1998, the IMF approved a \$10 million post-conflict assistance loan for the ROC to help in the government program to restore basic living conditions and begin rebuilding the country's administration and institutional capacity.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>All exported goods, including crude oil, are subject to a maritime tax. Oil companies believe that this tax violates the commercial terms guaranteed by their concession agreements. A WTO Member, the Republic of Congo applies the tariff schedule of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (CACEU). The 1998 version reported by UNCTAD applies an average agriculture tariff rate of 17.5 percent (5-30 percent range), and for manufactures 14.3 percent (0-30 percent range). The Republic of Congo is a member of regional trading agreements involving the CFA and CACEU.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>Privatization appears to be moving slowly. Originally, six major non-financial public sector enterprises were targeted for privatization by the end of 1998, although many of these sales were delayed. In 2000, Seaboard Corporation of the United States won the bidding to purchase the government-owned flour mill. This sale is regarded as an important sign of the government's commitment to move ahead with privatization of the many parastatals created during the earlier era.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Foreign investment in the ROC is hindered by the unsteady economy and political instability. There are no limits on foreign ownership and few laws differentiating between foreign and domestic investment. However, in some sectors such as minerals extraction and telecommunications, investors must compete for exclusive rights to finite resources, and the process by which such permits are granted is not transparent. U.S. investors have made a number of complaints about ROC policies, including aggressive tax audits and abandonment rules in the petroleum sector that require investors to post a deposit for the future clean-up of sites once oil production ceases. Due to the war, most U.S. and international firms have not pursued large-scale investment programs in the ROC. ROC and the United States ratified a bilateral investment treat to facilitate and protect foreign investment. U.S. investment is concentrated in the petroleum sector.</p>

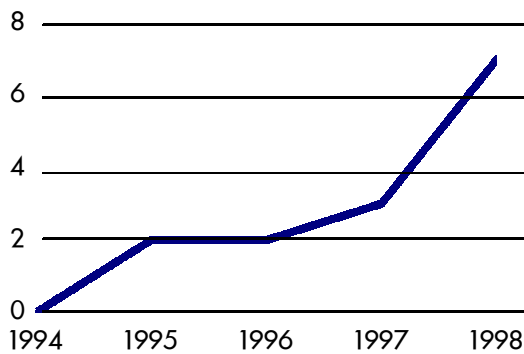


# RWANDA

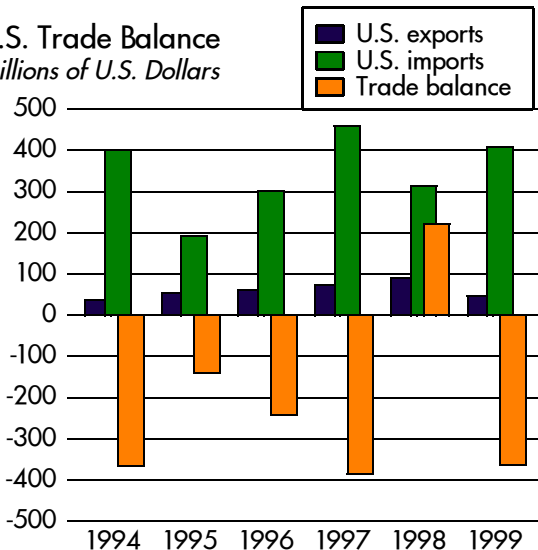
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	8.1
Per capita income (US Dollars)	230
Population Growth (percent)	1.6
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	63

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	1.9	2.1
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	10.9	10.0
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	122.0	130.3
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, francs per US dollar)	301.5	312.3
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	144	109
Imports of Goods and Services	474	467
Net Income	-15	-6
Net Current Transfers	201	191
Current Account Balance	-144	-173
Changes in Net Reserves	-37	-23
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	10.0	9.9
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	7.7	5.3
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-7.7	-7.3
Current Account Balance/GDP	-7.7	-8.3
Budget Balance/GDP	5.7	3.6
Interest Payments/GDP	0.6	0.3

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	1,111	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	3	7
Net Official Development Assistance	592	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	179	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	-2	--
Multilateral donors	415	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Brazil, Germany, the United States, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.	Italy, Kenya, Tanzania, the United States, and Belgium-Luxembourg
<b>Major Sectors</b>	coffee, tea, hides, and tin ore	foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, steel, petroleum products, cement

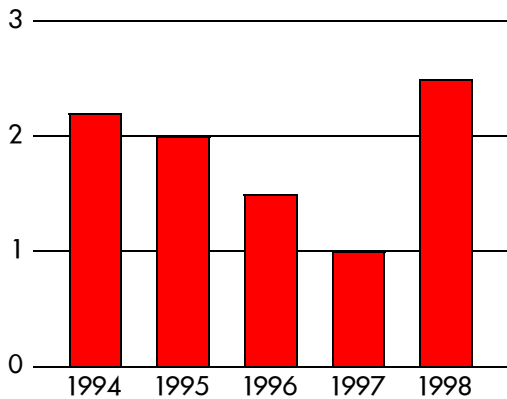
## Rwanda

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Rwanda is one of Africa's most rural, densely populated, and poorest countries. The country is still recovering from civil war and ethnic genocide of 1994 that resulted in the destruction of the country's social fabric, its human resource base, institutional capacity, and its economic and social infrastructure. Most of Rwanda's economy is informal with almost 90 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture producing traditional crops, primarily for own-consumption. Coffee and tea are Rwanda's two leading exports, accounting for nearly 80 percent of Rwanda's exports. Rwanda's agriculture is based largely on rain-fed agricultural production of small, semi-subsistence, increasingly fragmented farms. In 1999, citing climatic conditions, regional economic depression, low local purchasing power, and structural problems in the agricultural sector, the Rwandan Government appealed to foreign relief agencies for emergency shipments of cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil.</p> <p>Rwanda has few natural resources to exploit and its manufacturing sector contributes less than 20 percent of GDP and is dominated by the production of import substitutes for internal consumption. Ethnic strife and civil war have decimated the country's economy, severely impoverished its people, and eroded its ability to attract private and external investment. Since 1994, Rwanda has made significant strides to stabilize and rehabilitate its economy. GDP has rebounded, inflation has been curbed, and in 1998 Rwanda signed the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) with the IMF and began working with the World Bank to implement an ambitious privatization program. Much of this recovery has been financed by the IMF, World Bank, the United States, and the EU.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>The Rwandan business community experienced a very difficult period during 1998-99 as coffee and tea prices plummeted, petroleum prices doubled on the world market, transportation costs increased, and international humanitarian aid declined. In 1999, Rwanda devalued its franc by 2 percent against the U.S. dollar and Rwanda recorded an imbalance in foreign trade of \$235 million. The local business community is also finding it difficult to readjust to a real market environment, one that is not artificially protected and buoyed by the injection of millions of dollars from NGOs, the United Nations, and other donor agencies and nations. A WTO Member, Rwanda has no tariff schedule disseminated in electronic format from UNCTAD, WTO, or the World Bank. Rwanda is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>In 1996, the Government of Rwanda enacted the Privatization and Public Investment Law, giving the Government the power to liquidate, hire out, or restructure partially or wholly-owned public enterprises. By the end of 1999, over 22 enterprises have been sold and 5 others are in the process of being liquidated. In 2000, the Government identified an additional 87 separate entities that were either for sale, liquidation, or eligible for part of a joint ventures. Of these, 20 have been privatized and another nine are awaiting final approval. Among those entities included for privatization include several small enterprises, all of their agricultural assets including nine tea factories, three hotels, two parastatal utilities --the government owned telephone and internet monopoly RWANDATEL and ELECTROGAZ (electricity, water, and gas), the Redemi Mining Company, a paper company, and a printing company.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Private investment since 1994 has been minimal. However, the passage of an investment code and the creation of the Investment Promotion Agency will enable the Government to more aggressively promote investment opportunities in the country. The major investment opportunities over the next few years will be in the tea and coffee sectors. Privatization will open up the market for investment in telecommunications, gas, electricity, and water. Other areas of opportunity include petroleum, food processing, beer and soft drink production, flower production, and tourism and transportation services.</p>

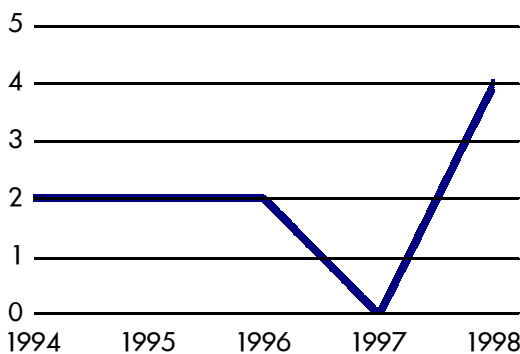


# SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

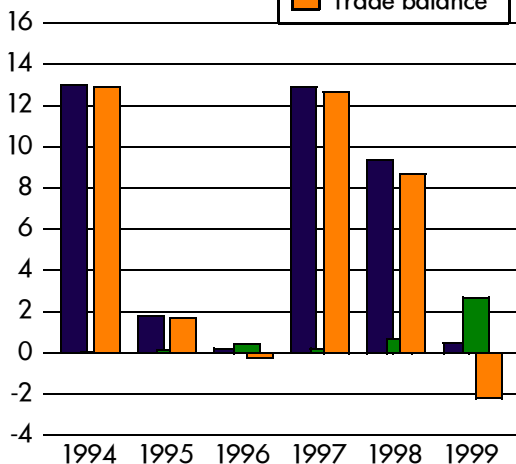
GDP Growth Rate  
Percent



Net Foreign Direct Investment  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population (million)	0.14
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	280
Population Growth (percent)	2.5
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	--

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	0.03	0.04
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	1.0	2.5
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	246.5	350.7
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, dobras per US dollar)	4,552	6,882
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	12	14
Imports of Goods and Services	41	31
Net Income	-5	-5
Net Current Transfers	10	10
Current Account Balance	-23	-12
Changes in Net Reserves	-3	-2
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	49.7	51.6
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	28.3	33.7
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-16.0	9.1
Current Account Balance/GDP	-81.6	-29.9
Budget Balance/ GDP	-11.2	-9.3
Interest Payments/GDP	5.9	6.0

## External Flows

(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	261	
Net Foreign Direct Investment	0	4
Net Official Development Assistance	34	
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	21	
Non-DAC bilateral donors	0	
Multilateral donors	13	

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Netherlands, Germany, and Portugal	Portugal, France, Belgium, Japan, and Angola
<b>Major Sectors</b>	cocoa, copra, coffee, and palm oil	machinery and electrical equipment, food products, and petroleum products



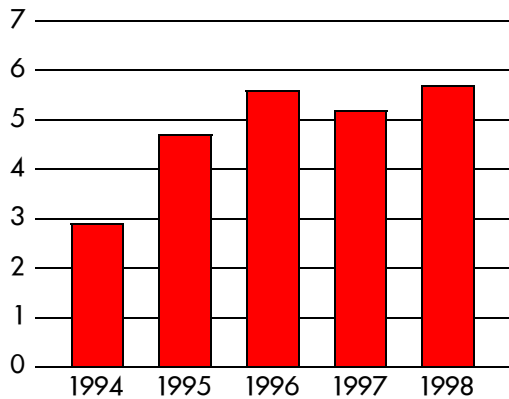
## São Tomé & Príncipe

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Sao Tomé &amp; Príncipe are small, poor islands that rely on a plantation agricultural system left over from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. After independence, the control of formerly Portuguese-owned plantations passed to various state-owned agricultural enterprises. Since 1990, Sao Tomé &amp; Príncipe has been in transition from what was a Marxist, directed economy to one based on market principles. The dominant crop is cocoa, representing 98 percent of exports. However, cocoa production has substantially declined because of drought and mismanagement. Also, in the past two years, the world price of cocoa has steadily declined while import prices have generally increased. The resulting shortage of cocoa for export has created a persistent balance of payments problem. Other export crops include copra, palm kernels, and coffee. Other than agriculture, the main economic activity is fishing and a small industrial sector engaged in processing local agricultural products and producing a few basic consumer goods. The government sector accounts for about 20 percent of both employment and GDP. Considerable potential exists for the development of a tourist industry.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Sao Tomé &amp; Príncipe's economy faces serious structural problems. It has to import all of its fuel, most manufactured and consumer goods, a significant amount of its food and it remains heavily dependent on foreign assistance. In April 2000, the IMF approved a new three-year poverty reduction and growth facility. Since independence, the country has had a centrally directed economy with most means of production owned and controlled by the state. A new constitution guarantees a mixed economy in which privately-owned cooperatives are combined with publicly-owned property and means of production. In recent years, the economy has encountered major difficulties. Economic growth has stagnated, cocoa exports have dropped in both value and volume, leaving large balance of payments deficits. In 1987, the government implemented an IMF structural adjustment program that invited greater private participation in management of the parastatals, as well as in the agricultural, commercial, banking, and tourism sectors.</p> <p>Not a WTO Member, Sao Tomé has no tariff schedule on file at UNCTAD, WTO, or the World Bank. Sao Tomé is not a member of major regional trading agreements.</p> <p>In 1999, U.S. exports to Sao Tomé &amp; Príncipe totaled \$510,000 and consisted principally of paper products; tubes, pipes, and hoses, and vehicles. In 1999, U.S. imports from Sao Tomé &amp; Príncipe totaled \$2.7 million and consisted principally of petroleum oils and parts of machinery and equipment. Sao Tomé &amp; Príncipe is a member of the ILO and the WTO.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>The principal focus of economic reform since 1991 has been widespread privatization , especially of the state-run agricultural and industrial sector. Agricultural privatization has met with mixed success, but capital is not readily available and this has led to difficulties finding private investors to take over many of the still-inefficient enterprises in both sectors. Most of the cocoa estates have been privatized, but the state remains an active player in production. The telecom and air transport companies have majority private ownership, but gas distribution and the electricity and water companies remain under state control.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Investment prospects are hampered by the small size, and relative isolation of the economy and by the low productivity and human resources development. Following a decade of economic decline and deteriorating social conditions, the government implemented in 1998-99 a series of reforms aimed at liberalizing trade and prices. The government has made substantial progress in reducing foreign exchange controls and simplifying import regulations and tariffs. Inflation has been brought under control, currency restriction have been lifted, and administrative and budget reforms are underway. Corruption and the lack of transparency remain obstacles to foreign investment. To encourage private investment the government plans to modernize and streamline the business legal and regulatory framework. Specifically, the government plans to adopt the necessary measures for revision of commercial laws, adoption of a law on competition, improvement and restructuring of the judicial system, application of international business standards, and removal of obstacles to the recording of property titles.</p>

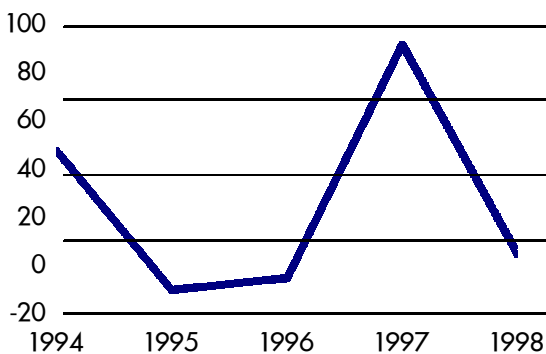


# SENEGAL

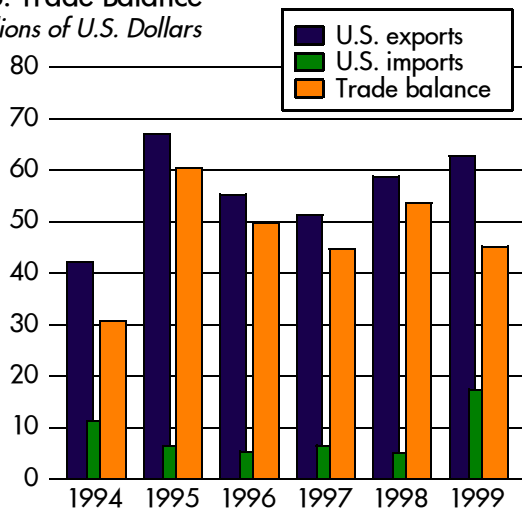
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	9.0
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	530
Population Growth (percent)	2.7
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	33

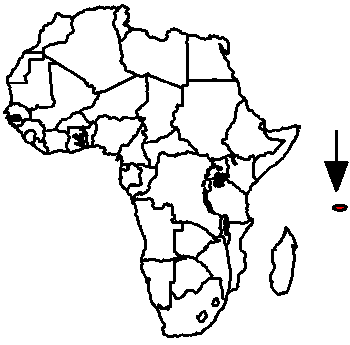
Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	4.5	4.8
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	5.2	5.7
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	104.6	106.7
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, francs per US dollar)	583.7	590.0
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	1,488	1,529
Imports of Goods and Services	1,737	1,804
Net Income	-114	-108
Net Current Transfers	42	56
Current Account Balance	-322	-327
Changes in Net Reserves	-132	-11
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	18.7	19.7
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	32.8	32.2
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	13.3	15.1
Current Account Balance/GDP	-7.1	-6.8
Budget Balance/GDP	4.5	5.1
Interest Payments/GDP	1.7	1.8

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	3,671	--
Net Foreign Direct Investment	92	5
Net Official Development Assistance	427	--
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	292	--
Non-DAC bilateral donors	13	--
Multilateral donors	122	--

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	France, India, Côte d'Ivoire, and Mali	France, Nigeria, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Algeria, the United States, China, and Japan
<b>Major Sectors</b>	synthetic hair pieces, computer parts, and fish	electrical machinery, tobacco and other agricultural products, and transportation equipment

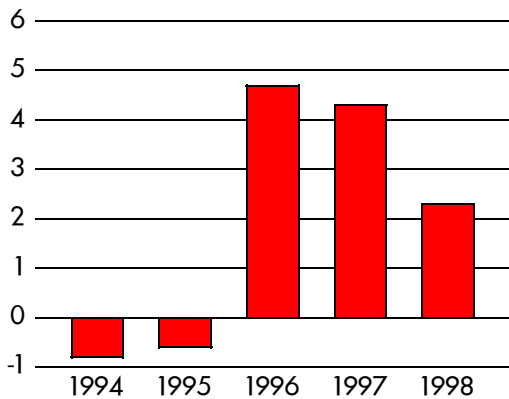
## Senegal

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Senegal's economy is based primarily on agriculture, with over 70 percent of the population engaged in farming despite the fact that this sector accounts for only one-fifth of GDP. Leading agricultural products consist of peanuts, millet, corn, sorghum, rice, cotton, tomatoes, green vegetables, cattle, poultry, pigs and fish. Industrial production is concentrated in agricultural and fish processing, phosphate mining, fertilizer production, petroleum refining, and construction material manufacturing. Senegal benefits from rich deposits of iron ore and phosphates. It has some of the best commercial facilities in West Africa, with good transportation links, and is known as one of the most politically-stable countries in Africa. It has been a multi-party democracy since 1960. Principle growth sectors include fisheries, mining, peanuts, and tourism.</p> <p>Since 1994, Senegal has implemented a series of economic reforms to enhance its competitiveness which included dismantling monopolies, liberalizing markets, eliminating government price controls and subsidies, and privatizing state-owned industries. As a result, economic growth has increased to an average annual level of 5 percent, inflation has fallen, and investment has increased. The FY 2000 budget clearly shows the government's emphasis on education; nearly one-third of the total operation budget is allocated to the Ministry of Education. There were few major developments or changes in Senegal's economic, trade and investment policies in 1999, which in retrospect was the last full year of the Diouf administration, which first took power nearly 20 years ago.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>A WTO Member, Senegal has a 1996 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, but not disseminated in electronic format. No tariff averages were reported by multilateral institutions. Senegal is a member of regional trading agreements involving the CFA, ECOWAS, and WAEMU. As a member of the latter, Senegal reduced its top tariff rate on January 1, 2000 to comply with the common external tariff. Customs duties are now applied on the basis of four product categories at rates of 0, 5, 10, and 20 percent. Senegal continues to maintain higher tariffs for selected industries, including tobacco, tomato paste, candies, batteries, matches, and powdered milk, although these are subject to a five year phase-out period. On January 1, 2000, Senegal also replaced its five percent customs stamp tax with a one percent statistical fee, and instituted a one percent community solidarity tax. Adding these supplemental taxes yields a top possible import tax rate of 52 percent, down from a high of 62 percent in 1999. Intra-WAEMU trade is now tax free. Importers are required to pay the 20 percent value added tax at the port of entry. Senegal has phased-out most quantitative restrictions on imports, although the import of some products, including fertilizers, onions, and bananas, requires prior authorization.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>The government continued its privatization policy in 1999, privatization being the major cog of its investment policy. It has been the essential component in the growth of foreign investment in Senegal. In 1999, the privatizations of the water company SONEES, the telecommunications company SONATEL, the phosphate mining company SSPP, and the electricity company SENELEC were successfully completed (note: Sennelec's privatization came apart in late 2000, and it is unsure what the next steps will be, although the government claims it continues to support privatization). The sale of a key parastatal, the peanut processing company SONACOS, has been delayed as the result of the lack of interested buyers.</p> <p>Senegal's major utility companies were successfully sold. The textile company SOTEXA, and the national airline, Air Senegal, were also privatized. There remain some delays in the privatization of some of Senegal's key parastatals such as the oil refinery, Dakar's premium hotel, the Meridien President, and Dakar-Bamako rail system.</p> <p>The various privatization methods used in Senegal range from the search for a strategic partner (telecommunications, SONACOS), the management concession approach with an operating and distribution responsibilities (water utility), the consortium approach with multiple Senegalese and/or foreign partners (the Canadian-French consortium in power utility), to the IPO - Initial Public Offering - via the BRVM, the West African Regional Stock market created in September 1998.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>The government welcomes foreign investment, although administrative regulations and high factor costs have been obstacles. Foreign investors are not discriminated against, and there are no barriers to 100 percent foreign ownership of enterprises. Investment incentives include 2 to 3 years exoneration from duties on imports not produced locally, as well as from direct and indirect taxes. Special incentives have been created for companies willing to invest outside the Dakar region and those in priority sectors, including agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, tourism, mining banking and cultural activities. To qualify for investment incentives, small and medium sized firms must invest at least \$7,000 and employ at least 3 full-time Senegalese nationals, while large firms must create at least 50 full-time positions for Senegalese nationals. Some investors might also benefit from exoneration from the minimum personal income tax, the business license tax, and the lump sum payroll tax if they meet certain qualifications. Property rights, including intellectual property, are protected under Senegalese law, and there are no restrictions on the transfer or repatriation of capital or investment financed with convertible foreign exchange. Corruption reportedly ranges from large-scale customs fraud, such as invoice under-valuation, to bribe taking by inspectors and public safety officers, although most observers agree that the level of corruption is less in Senegal than other countries. Senegal was one of 11 African nations to adopt the 25 principles to combat corruption in Africa, and there are several government agencies that fight corruption and fraud.</p> <p>Senegal has investment treaties with 12 countries, including the United States. France is overwhelmingly the most important foreign investor in the country; other investors include Morocco, Switzerland, Germany, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. U.S. direct foreign investment increased from \$38 million in 1997 to \$150 million in 1999.</p>

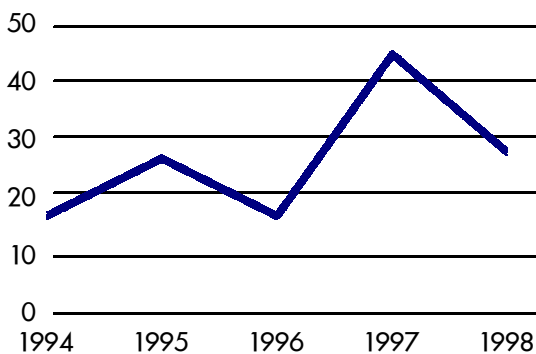


# SEYCHELLES

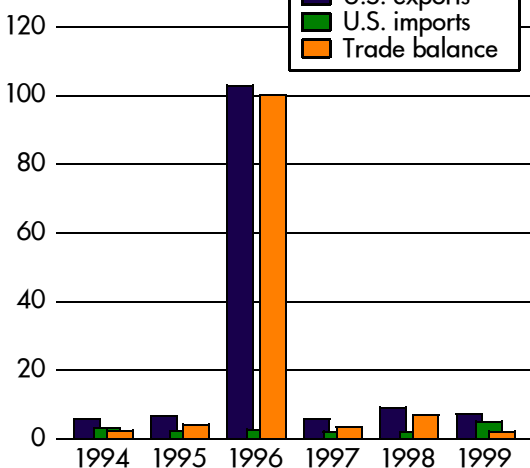
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	0.08
Per capita income (US Dollars)	6450
Population Growth (percent)	1.5
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	-

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	0.54	0.54
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	4.3	2.3
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	99.5	97.0
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, rupees per US dollar)	5.0	5.3
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	365	390
Imports of Goods and Services	439	488
Net Income	-9	-16
Net Current Transfers	15	10
Current Account Balance	-68	-104
Changes in Net Reserves	-5	2
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	36/0	40.0
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	67.7	67.1
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	22.3	29.7
Current Account Balance/GDP	-12.6	-19.4
Budget Balance/GDP	-5.7	-4.0
Interest Payments/GDP	0.9	1.0

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	149	-
Net Foreign Direct Investment	45	28
Net Official Development Assistance	15	-
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	6	-
Non-DAC bilateral donors	3	-
Multilateral donors	6	-

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	France, the United Kingdom, China, Germany, and Japan	China, Singapore, South Africa, and the United Kingdom
<b>Major Sectors</b>	fish, cinnamon bark, copra, petroleum products (re-exports)	manufactured goods, food, petroleum products, tobacco, beverages, machinery and transport equipment

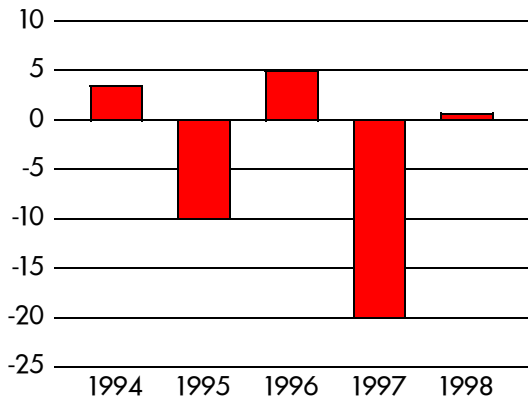
## Seychelles

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>The Seychelles, an island nation with only 75,000 people, has a very small and limited domestic market. It relies heavily on a well developed tourist industry that employs approximately 30 percent of the labor force and accounts for more than 70 percent of its hard currency. Fishing, principally tuna, along with tourism accounted for 70 percent of the Seychelles' GDP in 1996-97. Agriculture and manufacturing are severely restrained by limited land, water, and skilled labor. In 1999, GDP growth reached 3.1 percent due to a 94 percent increase in canned tuna production. The surge in tuna production has made manufacturing the largest sector in the economy, overtaking tourism. The tourism sector declined by 2 percent in 1999. In recent years, the Government has tried to lessen its dependence on tourism by promoting the development of farming, fishing, and small-scale manufacturing.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>A WTO observer acceding since 1995, the Seychelles has a 1995 tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, but not disseminated in electronic format. No tariff averages were reported by multilateral institutions. The Seychelles are not a member of major regional trading agreements. The Seychelles FY 2000 budget failed to address the country's debt and foreign exchange crisis that cause many foreign suppliers of raw materials to suspend delivery because of the central bank's inability to remit hard currency payments. As of March 2000, the Government was still resisting World Bank advice to devalue the currency by at least 40 percent, privatize major parastatal companies, increase trade taxes significantly, cut government expenditures, liberalize interest rates, abandon price controls, eliminate trade and exchange restrictions, remove the Seychelles Marketing Board monopoly on certain goods, introduce fees for health care, end government financing of housing development, and implement COMESA, SADC, and WTO recommendation on access to imported goods.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>None.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>To make the Seychelles more attractive to higher-end tourist the Government will allow hotels charging the highest room rates to import food and drink directly, without going through government purchasing authorities.</p> <p>The Seychelles has applied to join the WTO and in 1999 announced its interest in establishing a bilateral investment treaty with the United States and receiving GSP status. To promote greater investment interest from the United States, the Government announced its intention to establish a tourism, trade and investment, and information office in New York. In recent years the Government has encouraged foreign investment in order to upgrade hotels and other services.</p>

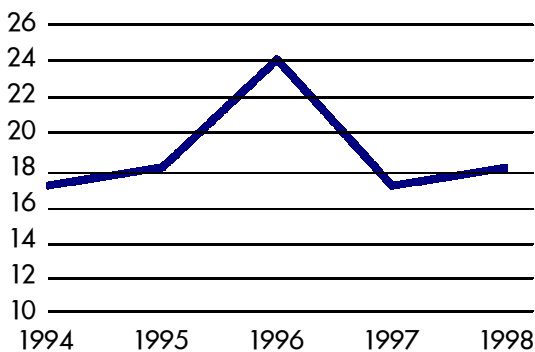


# SIERRA LEONE

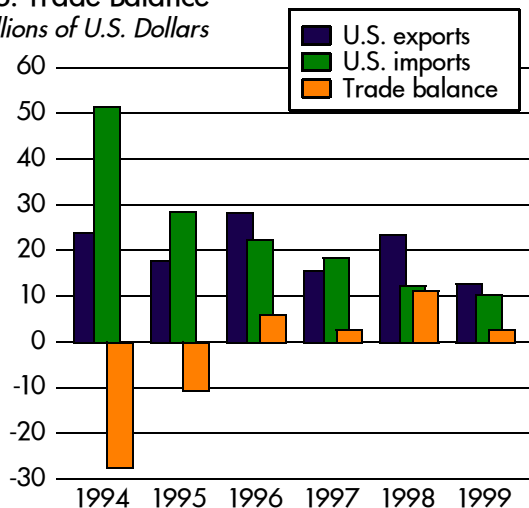
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	4.9
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	140
Population Growth (percent)	2.4
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	-

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	0.82	0.66
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	-20.2	0.7
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	146.4	154.9
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, leones per US dollar)	981.9	1,597
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	116	142
Imports of Goods and Services	140	204
Net Income	-11	-18
Net Current Transfers	0	0
Current Account Balance	-35	-79
Changes in Net Reserves	-5	18
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	-	8.3
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	14.1	21.5
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-8.0	-1.0
Current Account Balance/GDP	-4.2	-11.9
Budget Balance (/GDP)	-5.7	-3.9
Interest Payments/GDP	1.0	1.2

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	1,149	-
Net Foreign Direct Investment	17	18
Net Official Development Assistance	130	-
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	41	-
Non-DAC bilateral donors	8	-
Multilateral donors	81	-

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Benelux, Spain, United States, and United Kingdom	United Kingdom, Côte d'Ivoire, Benelux, United States
<b>Major Sectors</b>	diamonds, cocoa, coffee, fish	foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fuels, and chemicals

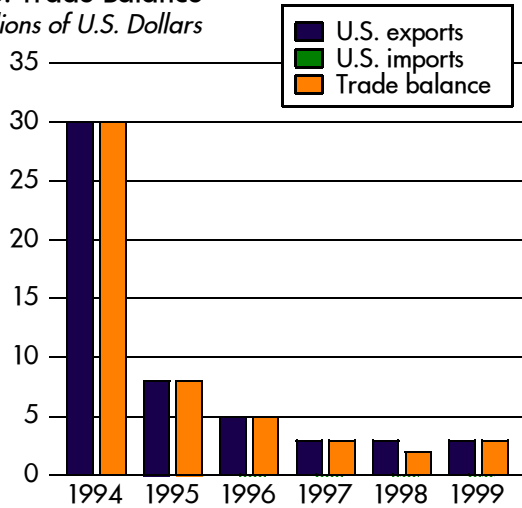
## Sierra Leone

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Sierra Leone has substantial mineral, agricultural and fishery resources. Agriculture employs about two-thirds of the working population, with subsistence agriculture dominating the sector. The mining of diamonds, bauxite and rutile provides the major source of hard currency. Manufacturing consists mainly of the processing of raw materials and of light manufacturing for the domestic market. The five-year civil war, which ended in late 1995, dealt a severe blow to the economy, displacing nearly 1.5 million (out of a total population of 4.7 million), and resulting in large-scale destruction of social and physical infrastructure. Mining and agricultural activities were particularly hard hit, as reflected in a decline in recorded merchandise exports from US\$150 million in 1992 to only US\$42 million in 1995.</p> <p>Sierra Leone's economic development has been stop-go since the country fell under the grip of civil war. Since the last quarter of 1999, the economy has been recovering rapidly, both through strong international support and through the rehabilitation efforts of the Government. Despite security setbacks, economic reforms have continued. Inflation has fallen from nearly 40 percent last year to only 3.5 percent this year, and revenue is well above target.</p> <p>The main macroeconomic objectives are to promote the resumption of economic growth, reduce financial imbalances, and begin regularizing relations with external creditors. Satisfactory implementation of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration program hopes to help real GDP to rebound to a growth of 4 percent in 2000 from a decline of 8 percent in 1999.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>A WTO Member, Sierra Leone has a 1993 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, but not disseminated in electronic format. No tariff averages were reported by multilateral institutions. Sierra Leone is not a member of any major regional trading agreements.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>No information on privatization programs in Sierra Leone was available.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>The post-conflict transition (following the defeat of the military junta) in Sierra Leone required very close donor coordination. The main donors involved in Sierra Leone are the EU, AfDB, DFID, USAID and bodies of the UN system. These organizations are supporting various activities ranging from emergency-oriented relief to development assistance. The Consultative Group (CG) for Sierra Leone in 1997 pledged a total of US\$640.0 million to support Sierra Leone's reconstruction.</p> <p>Sierra Leone has been a member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) since 1996, and has two pending applications for investment guarantees in infrastructure and mining with total investment potential of US\$93 million. There is investor interest in MIGA coverage in agribusiness, manufacturing and real estate sectors; Sierra Leone participation in MIGA-organized workshops on creating and enabling environment for exploration and mining, as well as in five African mining investment promotion symposia.</p> <p>The International Finance Corporation's portfolio consists of one project in Sierra Rutile. There were no World Bank Institute (WBI) programs held in Sierra Leone in FY99. However, participants from Sierra Leone attended WBI courses and seminars held elsewhere. A topic of particular interest was Decentralization and Participation for Sustainable Rural Development.</p> <p>Monetary policy will be geared toward reducing inflation while reconstituting external reserves. The rate of inflation is targeted to fall to 15 percent by end-December 2000 from the 30 percent projected for end-December 1999. To improve efficiency in the foreign exchange market and reduce market segmentation, the authorities planned to introduce a foreign exchange auction effective January 2000. Other measures that will be taken include regularizing financial relations between the government and public enterprises, reducing tax and duty exemptions, reviewing the civil service and pensioners to remove "ghost" workers and pensioners, and strengthening the regulatory and supervisory framework for commercial banks.</p>



# SOMALIA

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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population ( <i>million</i> )	9.1
Per capita income ( <i>US Dollars</i> )	-
Population Growth ( <i>percent</i> )	1.3
Literacy ( <i>percent of population, age 15+</i> )	-

External Flows		
( <i>millions of dollars</i> )	1997	1998
Total External Debt	2,561	-
Net Foreign Direct Investment	-	-
Net Official Development Assistance	104	-
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	46	-
Non-DAC bilateral donors	1	-
Multilateral donors	57	-

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Italy, the UAE, United States	Kenya, Djibouti, Brazil, and Pakistan
<b>Major Sectors</b>	livestock, bananas, hides, and fish	manufacturers, petroleum products, foodstuffs, and construction materials



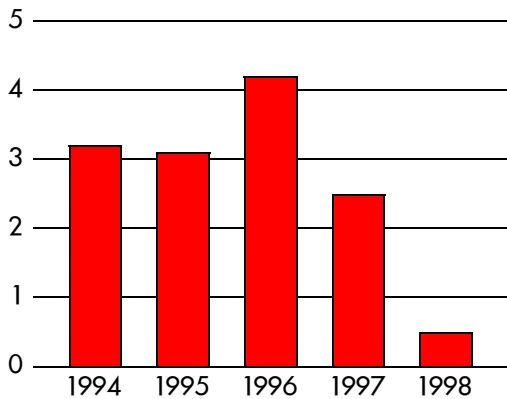
## Somalia

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Somalia has been without a functioning government since its last president fled the country in 1991. Subsequent fighting among rival faction leaders resulted in killing, dislocation, and starvation of thousands of persons. Somalia lacks natural resources and faces major development challenges. Its economy is pastoral and agricultural, with livestock - primarily camels, cattle, sheep, and goats - representing the main form of wealth. Because rainfall is scanty and irregular, farming generally is limited to certain coastal districts. The modern sector of the agricultural economy consists mainly of banana plantations located in the south, which use modern irrigation systems and modern farm machinery. Aromatic woods (frankincense and myrrh) contribute to the country's exports. Minerals, including petroleum, natural gas, and uranium are found throughout the country, but have not been commercially exploited.</p> <p>There is no railway system in Somalia and all internal commercial transportation is done via bus and truck over a road system of less than 1,500 miles of all-weather roads. The EU and the World Bank jointly financed construction of a deepwater port at Mogadishu and the former Soviet Union improved Somalia's deepwater port at Berbera in 1969. Facilities at Berbera were further improved by the United States in 1985 and during the 1990s the United States renovated a deepwater port at Kismayo that is vital to Somalia's banana export industry.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>The U.S. Department of State issued a travel warning in December 1999 recommending against U.S. citizens traveling to Somalia. Not a WTO Member, Somalia has no tariff schedule on file at UNCTAD, WTO, or the World Bank. Somalia is not a member of major regional trading agreements.</p> <p>Somalia's leading exports include livestock, bananas, hides and fish and its leading export markets are Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Italy, the UAE, and the United States. Somalia's leading imports include manufacturers, petroleum products, foodstuffs, and construction materials. Somalia's leading import partners are Kenya, Djibouti, Brazil, and Pakistan. In 1999, U.S. exports to Somalia totaled \$2.8 million and consisted primarily of groats and meal of cereal; corn (maize); wheat; and used clothing and other used textile articles. In 1999, U.S. imports from Somalia totaled \$192,000 and consisted of natural gums, resins, and balsams; essential oils; men's and boy's trousers, overalls, breaches and shorts of cotton, not knitted or crocheted; and tobacco.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>None.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Since the dissolution of the Government in 1991, private sector investment in Somalia has been limited.</p>

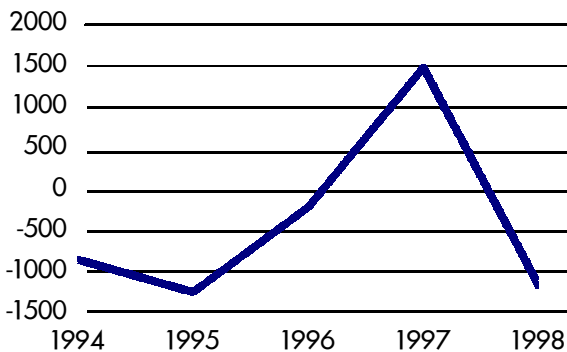


# SOUTH AFRICA

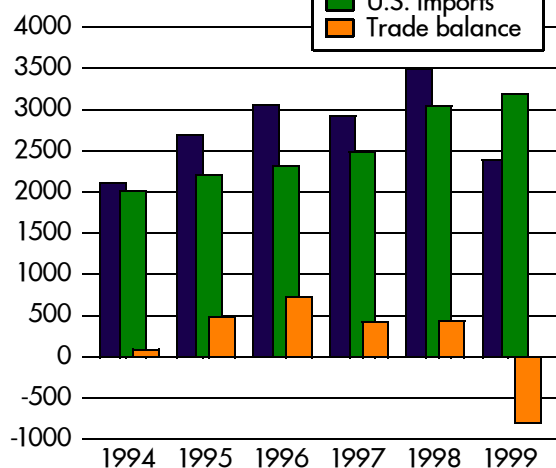
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population ( <i>million</i> )	41.3
Per capita income ( <i>US Dollars</i> )	2,880
Population Growth ( <i>percent</i> )	2.0
Literacy ( <i>percent of population, age 15+</i> )	84

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP ( <i>billion dollars</i> )	147.6	133.4
GDP Growth Rate ( <i>percent</i> )	2.5	0.5
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	116.6	124.7
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, rand per US dollar)	5.5	4.6
<b>Balance of Payments (<i>million dollars</i>)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	35,848	35,122
Imports of Goods and Services	34,364	33,989
Net Income	-3,286	-2,610
Net Current Transfers	-109	-124
Current Account Balance	-1,911	-1,601
Changes in Net Reserves	-2,481	-1,315
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	15.7	15.6
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	24.8	25.8
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	16.8	16.9
Current Account Balance/GDP	-1.3	-1.2
Budget Balance/GDP	-2.1	-2.8
Interest Payments/GDP	0.6	0.6

## External Flows

( <i>millions of dollars</i> )	1997	1998
Total External Debt	25,222	-
Net Foreign Direct Investment	1,466	-1,171
Net Official Development Assistance	498	-
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	415	-
Non-DAC bilateral donors	0	-
Multilateral donors	82	-

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	United Kingdom, United States, Germany, Italy, and Japan	Germany, United States, Japan, United Kingdom, Italy
<b>Major Sectors</b>	gold, other minerals and metals, and agricultural products	machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, petroleum prod., textiles, and scientific instruments

## South Africa

<p><b>Economic Profile</b></p>	<p>South Africa is the most advanced, broadly based, and productive economy in Africa, with a gross domestic product (GDP) nearly four times that of Egypt, the next largest economy on the continent. Paradoxically, South Africa has an industrialized economy that also exhibits many characteristics associated with developing economies, including a division of labor between formal and informal sectors and uneven distribution of wealth and income. The formal sector, based on mining, manufacturing, services, and agriculture, is well developed. South Africa is the world's largest producer of platinum, gold, and chromium. It also produces significant quantities of coal. Other major industries include automobile parts, fabricated materials, textiles, chemicals, and fertilizer.</p> <p>The transition to a democratic, nonracial government, begun in early 1990, produced the Government of National Unity's Reconstruction and Development Program (RDP), a plan designed to improve the standard of living for the majority of the population by providing housing (a planned 1 million new homes in 5 years) basic services, education, and health care. In 1994, the African National Congress (ANC) inherited an economy in which roughly half of all capital assets were owned by the government. In June 1996, the government announced a new market-driven economic plan, "Growth, Employment, and Redistribution," (GEAR), a plan that includes a program on privatization.</p> <p>Annual GDP growth between 1994 and 1997 fluctuated between 1.5 and 3.4 percent, while growth in 1998 was less than 0.5 percent largely due to effects of the global financial crisis and significant depreciation of the rand. Growth rebounded to 1.2 percent in 1999, but the South African government estimates that the economy must achieve growth at a minimum of 6 percent annually to offset very high unemployment, estimated at 30 percent. (Unofficial sources put unemployment as high as 38 percent.) The ANC government has had success in bringing down inflation, reducing fiscal deficits, and increasing foreign currency reserves. Prices are generally market-determined with the exception of some petroleum products, electricity, transport services, and certain agricultural goods. The main sources of government revenue in South Africa are income taxes and a 14 percent Value-Added Tax (VAT).</p>
<p><b>Trade Climate</b></p>	<p>South Africa is a contracting party to the GATT and is a member of the WTO. U.S. products qualify for South Africa's most-favored-nation tariff rates, and many South African shipments to the United States receive U.S. GSP treatment. Under the terms of the Import and Control Act of 1963, South Africa's Minister of Trade and Industry may act in the national interest to prohibit, ration, or otherwise regulate imports. In recent years, the list of restricted goods requiring import permits has been reduced, but still includes such goods as certain foodstuffs, clothing, fabrics, wood and paper products, refined petroleum products, and chemicals. South Africa is a member of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and Southern African Development Community (SADC). In August 1999, SADC partners signed a regional trade protocol agreement with implementation scheduled in September 2000. Imports from outside the SACU are subject to a common external tariff, while products from Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Namibia enter South Africa duty free.</p> <p>South Africa has made significant progress in moving away from a system of import substitution, high tariffs and subsidies, anti-competitive behavior, and extensive government intervention. A new competition law went into effect September 1, 1999. A U.S.-South Africa bilateral tax treaty went into effect January 1, 1998, and a bilateral trade and investment framework was signed in February 1999. The government has reduced its role in the economy, and now promotes private sector investment and competition. It has eliminated export subsidies and made rapid progress in reducing tariffs, phasing out exchange controls, and putting in place market-based investment incentives. On October 11, 1999, South Africa and the European Union signed an "Agreement on Trade, Development and Cooperation," establishing a Free Trade Area over a transitional period. The date of implementation is being considered.</p> <p>A WTO Member, South Africa applies the tariff schedule of the South African Customs Union (SACU) according to South Africa's Uruguay Round national schedule. South Africa also has a 1997 schedule available at the WTO Secretariat. UNCTAD reports that South Africa applies an average agriculture tariff of 7.4 percent (0-55 percent range), and an average manufactures tariff of 4.9 percent (0-54 percent range). The World Bank reports the SACU 1999 schedule for South Africa, in which South Africa applies an average agriculture tariff of 6.6 percent, and an average manufactures tariff of 7.3 percent.</p> <p>The Export Marketing Assistance Scheme (EMA) offers financial assistance for the development of new export markets, through financing for trade missions and market research. The new Export Finance Guarantee Scheme promotes small and medium-sized exporters through credit guarantees with participating financial organizations. Provisions of the Income Tax Act also permit accelerated write-offs of certain buildings used for export activity and machinery for export, and deductions for the use of an export agent outside South Africa.</p>

## South Africa-Continued

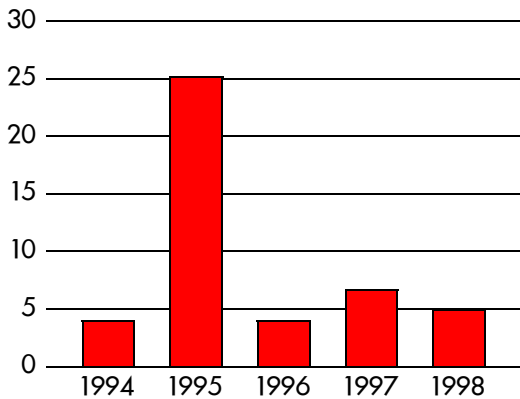
<p><b>Privatization</b></p>	<p>A key element of the GEAR macroeconomic program is the "restructuring of state assets" with a program of partial privatization of state enterprises. The government has adopted national telecommunications and transport policies to provide a legislative basis for industry restructuring, and has drafted forward-looking energy and competition strategies. The privatization strategy has involved sales at a discount of a portion of an enterprise's shares to the National Empowerment Fund (NEF). The target allotment for NEF will normally be 10 to 20 percent. The NEF, in turn, will make these shares available to disadvantaged persons through three independent trusts. Several large parastatals have undergone privatization, including the Airports Company (umbrella company for the country's major airports), Aventura (a holiday and resorts company), multiple stations of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, Sun Air airline, and Telkom (the national telecommunications company).</p> <p>Other enterprises have been identified as priority companies for privatization (Alexcor diamond mining and Safcol forestry company), while others have been termed potential parastatal spin-offs, including Eskom (power plants), Metrorail (commuter network), South African Airways, Soekor (oil exploration), Rhotek Industries (electrical equipment), and others. Firms not being considered for privatization include Armscor (defense procurement), Denel (defense production), AEC (atomic energy research), the Development Bank of South Africa, and the Industrial Development Corporation.</p>
<p><b>Investment Climate</b></p>	<p>South Africa remains highly dependent on foreign capital inflows to meet its domestic capital requirements. This makes domestic interest rates highly sensitive to reduced capital inflows. South Africa remains vulnerable to volatile capital flows among developed and emerging market economies. The rand depreciated from 3.6 rand per dollar in 1995 to approximately 6.6 rand per dollar in 2000. South Africa is a member of the World Bank and IMF. In December 1993, after 27 years of economic isolation, South Africa obtained a \$850 million IMF facility, which replenished South Africa's strained foreign exchange reserves and normalized its international financial relations.</p> <p>One of the largest foreign investment deals was the 1998 acquisition of the South African chemical company Sentrachem by Dow Chemical in a deal approaching \$850 million. The Dow deal follows the 1997 decision of San-Antonio-based Southwestern Bell Corporation, in consortium with Telkom Malaysia, to purchase 30 percent of the equity of the state owned telecommunications provider Telkom SA for a total investment of \$1.25 billion. Much of the investment opportunity in South Africa is driven by the government's emerging privatization strategy.</p> <p>No government approval is required for foreign investment, and foreign investors are subject to the same laws as domestic investors. In addition, there are no requirements for South African participation in management; only a few areas of the economy are reserved for South Africans, and foreign investors are free to acquire land. Foreign-controlled firms are subject to domestic borrowing restrictions. The government passed two IPR-related bills in parliament at the end of 1997: the Counterfeit Goods Bill and the Intellectual Property Laws Amendment Bill, bringing South Africa's laws largely into conformity with its international obligations under the Trade Related Intellectual Property Agreement (TRIPs) of the WTO. South Africa is a member of the Paris Union and acceded to the Stockholm Text of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. South Africa is also a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization.</p> <p>The government has undertaken some measures in the past two years to ease the tax burden on both foreign and domestic investors. It has steadily reduced the corporate primary income tax rate from 40 percent in 1994 to 30 percent in 1999. In addition, the Secondary Tax on Corporate Dividends was halved to 12.5 percent in March 1996.</p> <p>Although South Africa's intellectual property laws and practices are generally in conformity with those of the industrialized nations, firms have reported problems. The trademarks of a number of U.S. companies were misappropriated under the former government, when local firms took advantage of inadequate protection for famous marks. In April 1995, the U.S. Trade Representative placed South Africa on the "Special 301" Watch List in an attempt to resolve these cases. South Africa was removed from the list in 1996, but put back on the list in May 1998 due to a lack of adequate protection of undisclosed data and because of a December 1997 law which appeared to empower the Minister of Health to abrogate patent rights for pharmaceuticals. After extensive consultations, the U.S. and South African governments reached an understanding on this act in September 1999. USTR removed South Africa from the Watch List in December 1999.</p> <p>Throughout 1999, USTR worked with the government of South Africa on a number of intellectual property issues, including concerns regarding the protection of patent rights for pharmaceuticals under South Africa's Medicines Act in conjunction with South Africa's efforts to address HIV/AIDS. In September 1999, a bilateral agreement was reached under which both Governments reaffirmed their shared objective of addressing South Africa's major health needs, including the treatment of HIV/AIDS.</p>



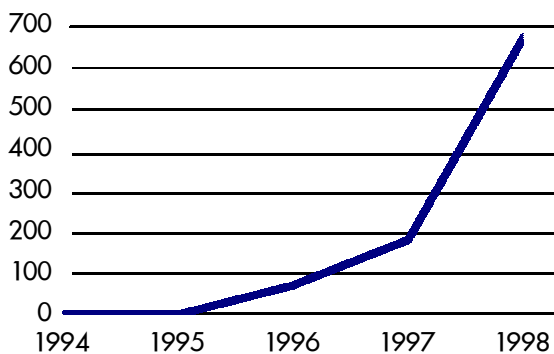


# SUDAN

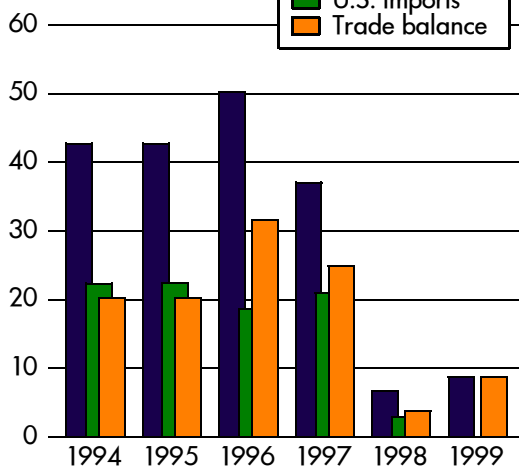
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population ( <i>million</i> )	28.3
Per capita Income ( <i>US Dollars</i> )	290
Population Growth ( <i>percent</i> )	2.0
Literacy ( <i>percent of population, age 15+</i> )	53

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP ( <i>billion dollars</i> )	-	-
GDP Growth Rate ( <i>percent</i> )	6.7	5.0
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	282.9	305.5
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, pounds per US dollar)	1,575.7	2,071.7
<b>Balance of Payments (<i>million dollars</i>)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	624	612
Imports of Goods and Services	1,620	1,968
Net Income	-1,095	-1,146
Net Current Transfers	-	-
Current Account Balance	-1,639	-1,996
Changes in Net Reserves	1,275	1,297
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	-	-
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	-	-
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	-	-
Current Account Balance/GDP	-	-
Budget Balance/GDP	-0.2	0.1
Interest Payments/GDP	-	-

## External Flows

( <i>millions of dollars</i> )	1997	1998
Total External Debt	16,326	-
Net Foreign Direct Investment	180	670
Net Official Development Assistance	188	-
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	86	-
Non-DAC bilateral donors	-7	-
Multilateral donors	109	-

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, China, and Italy	Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Germany, and Egypt
<b>Major Sectors</b>	cotton, sesame, livestock, gum arabic	foodstuffs, petroleum products, machinery and equipment, medicines and chemicals, and textiles

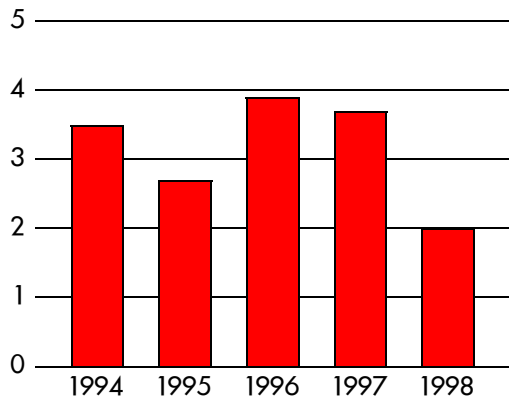
## Sudan

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Sudan is Africa's largest country and one of the poorest nations in the world. It has been buffeted by civil war, chronic political instability, adverse weather, high inflation, a drop in remittances from abroad, and counterproductive economic policies. The private sector's main areas of activity are agriculture and trading. Agriculture employs approximately 80 percent of the population and its industrial sector consists of processes agricultural items and various light industries located at Khartoum North. Over the last 10 years, Sudan has experienced a sluggish economy due to declining annual rainfall and a large foreign debt. Also, an inadequate transportation system and high cost of hauling agricultural products over large distances continue to be major hindrances to economic development.</p> <p>Although Sudan is reputed to have great mineral resources, exploration has been quite limited, and the country's real potential is unknown. Small quantities of asbestos, chromium, and mica are exploited commercially. Extensive petroleum exploration began in the 1970s and significant finds were made in the Upper Nile region.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>In the early 1990s, Sudan initiated a series of economic reforms intended to liberalize its economy. Some progress was made in opening up the economy to the private sector. A WTO observer acceding since 1995, the Sudan has a 1992 tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat, but not disseminated in electronic format. UNCTAD reports that Sudan applies an average agriculture tariff of 12.7 percent (0-200 percent range), and an average manufactures tariff of 4.2 percent (0-70 percent range). Sudan is not a member of major regional trading agreements.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>None.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Sudan broke diplomatic relations with the United States in June 1967. Since that time there has been little if any private investment in the Sudan.</p>

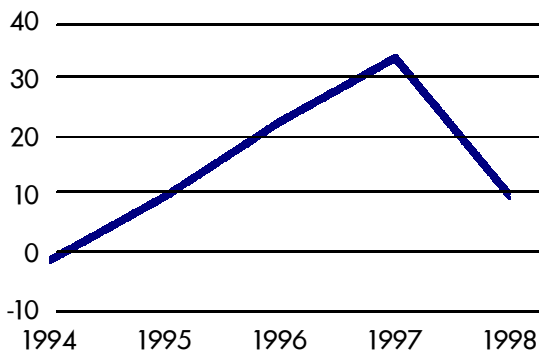


# SWAZILAND

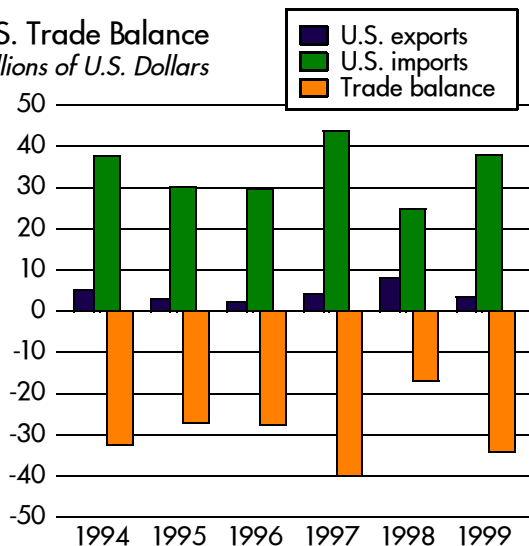
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	0.99
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	1,400
Population Growth (percent)	3.1
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	-

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	1.3	1.1
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	3.7	2.0
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	114.1	123.8
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, lilangerui per US dollar)	4.6	5.5
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	1,074	1,134
Imports of Goods and Services	1,406	1,057
Net Income	134	74
Net Current Transfers	149	-
Current Account Balance	-49	14
Changes in Net Reserves	-25	-20
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	33.9	12.3
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	81.8	101.5
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	19.5	19.2
Current Account Balance/GDP	-3.7	1.3
Budget Balance (percent of GDP)	3.0	2.5
Interest Payments/GDP	0.6	1.0

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	368	-
Net Foreign Direct Investment	34	10
Net Official Development Assistance	28	-
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	16	-
Non-DAC bilateral donors	1	-
Multilateral donors	11	-

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	South Africa, the EU, Mozambique, and North Korea	South Africa, Japan, the UK, and Singapore
<b>Major Sectors</b>	soft drink concentrates, sugar, wood pulp, cotton yarn, citrus and canned fruit	motor vehicles, machinery and transportation equipment, foodstuffs, petroleum products, and chemicals



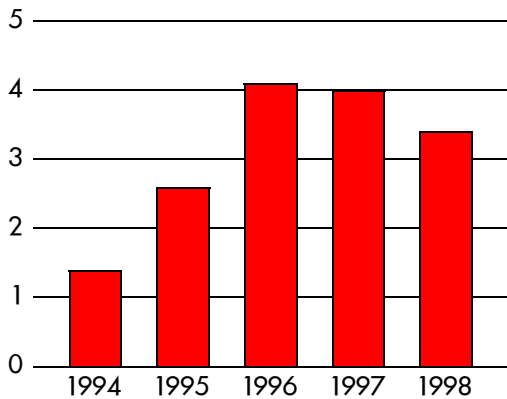
## SWAZILAND

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Swaziland is a free-market economy governed as a modified traditional monarchy. It is Africa's second smallest country and possesses a tiny market of less than 1 million people. Nearly 60 percent of the population is engaged in subsistence agriculture (principally corn), and the Crown holds approximately 57 percent of Swazi territory in trust. Nearly 50 percent of Swaziland's exports are sugar or processed food products based on sugar and export-oriented industries valued at over 65 percent of GDP. Manufacturing accounts for approximately 36 percent of GDP with industrial enterprises concentrated primarily in export-driven industries such as wood pulp production, drink processing, fruit canning, refrigerators, and sugar processing. Mining has declined in importance in recent years because high-grade ore deposits were depleted by 1978 and health concerns have reduced world demand for asbestos. Exports of soft drink concentrates, sugar and wood pulp are the main earners of hard currency. Overgrazing, soil depletion, and drought persist as problems for the future.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>The Swazi economy has been rated as the fourth most competitive in sub-Saharan Africa; it depends on South Africa from which it receives all of its imports and to which it sends more than half of its exports. Remittances from Swazi workers in South Africa's mines supplement domestically earned income by as much as 20 percent. Foreign-controlled business, especially from South Africa, dominates certain sectors of the Swazi economy. Over 85 percent of Swazi imports come from or through South Africa and nearly 50 percent of its exports are bound for its dominant neighbor. As a result, Swaziland's economy tends to mirror the performance of South Africa's economy, as well as being influenced by trends in world commodity prices and flows of capital and aid. Swaziland's exchange rate policy is dictated by South Africa, which governs the Common Monetary Area (CMA). The Swazi Central Bank has little control over the country's money supply or its monetary policy since the Swazi emalangeni is pegged to the South African rand. U.S. exports to Swaziland are at a disadvantage because of the market's modest size, distance from U.S. exporters, and proximity to South African competitors.</p> <p>Swaziland's trade balance has been negative since the early 1990s. Swaziland is a member of the WTO, COMESA, SADC, SACU, and the CMA. CMA rules prohibit non-Swazis from raising domestic loan capital, which could potentially have an adverse impact on the ability of Swaziland to attract foreign investment. In 1997, Swaziland introduced legislation that would put it in full compliance with International Labor Conventions.</p> <p>A WTO Member, Swaziland applies the tariff schedule of the South African Customs Union (SACU) according to the WTO Secretariat. Swaziland's Uruguay Round schedule applies an average agriculture tariff rate of 34.4 percent (0-597 percent range), and for manufactures 9.1 percent (0-20 percent range), covering 607 agriculture tariff lines and 1,509 manufactures tariff lines. WTO special safeguards provisions apply to the agriculture tariff lines. The World Bank reports the SACU 1999 version (from calculations for South Africa) where Swaziland applies an average agriculture tariff of 6.6 percent, and an average manufactures tariff of 7.3 percent. Swaziland is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA, SACU, and SADC.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>The bulk of the Swazi economy is privately owned and privatization plans are underway for the remaining state-owned industries. The public utilities, larger transportation facilities, and communications systems are in the hands of autonomous parastatals.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>The Swazi government has advanced policies to welcome foreign investment. However, major legislation to support a solid investment climate is lacking and the government has not been very effective in implementing its policies. There are no formal policies discriminatory to foreign-owned investors. Nationalization is prohibited, foreign firms receive the same and equal treatment as domestic firms, and legislation has been enacted to establish a new one-stop investment promotion center. At present, major incentives advertised by the Swazi Government for foreign investment include a five-year tax holiday available to companies establishing businesses not previously located in Swaziland; financial incentives for foreign investors also include generous tax allowances and deductions for both new and existing enterprises; and a major tax revision currently being reviewed would abolish the tax holiday in favor of a single lower overall tax rate. Nearly half of the foreign direct investment in Swaziland originates in South Africa.</p>

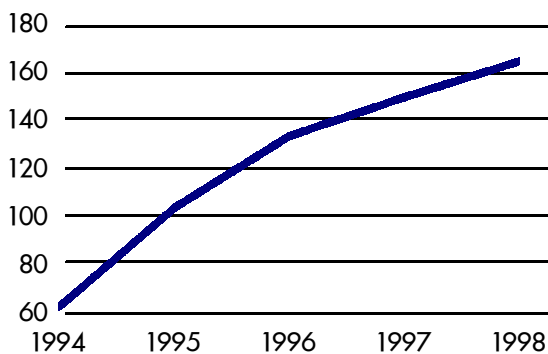


# TANZANIA

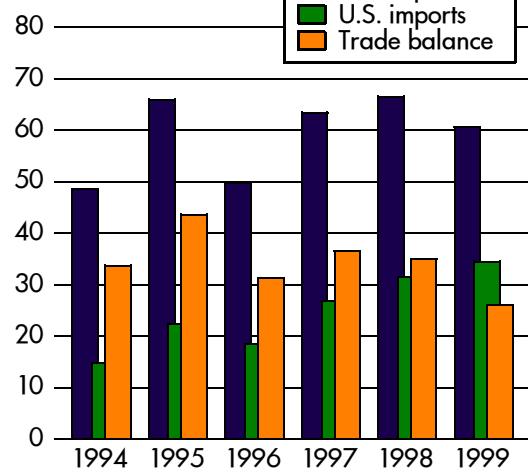
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	32.1
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	210
Population Growth (percent)	2.8
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	72

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	7.1	7.9
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	4.0	3.4
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	147.2	162.5
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, shillings per US dollar)	599.5	637.8
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	1,274	1,125
Imports of Goods and Services	2,040	2,118
Net Income	-101	-156
Net Current Transfers	26	30
Current Account Balance	-842	-1,120
Changes in Net Reserves	-272	-1
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	16.3	16.0
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	17.6	15.8
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	5.4	6.0
Current Account Balance/GDP	-11.9	-14.1
Budget Balance/GDP	1.0	1.5
Interest Payments/GDP	0.6	0.5

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	7,177	-
Net Foreign Direct Investment	150	165
Net Official Development Assistance	964	-
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	569	-
Non-DAC bilateral donors	56	-
Multilateral donors	339	-

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	India, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Rwanda, and the Netherlands	South Africa, Kenya, the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Japan, and China
<b>Major Sectors</b>	coffee, manufactured goods, cotton, cashew nuts, minerals, tobacco, and sisal	consumer goods, machinery and transportation equipment, industrial raw materials, and crude oil

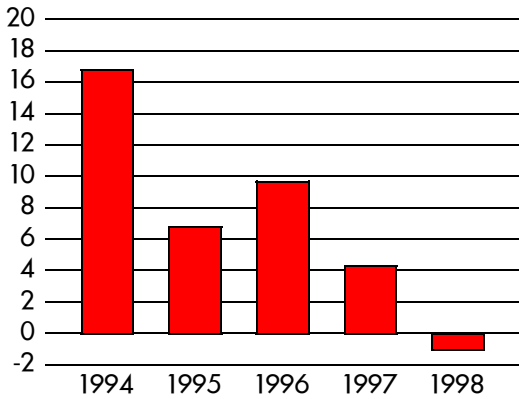
## Tanzania

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Tanzania is a stable multi-party democracy and one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world. Its economy is heavily dependent on agriculture that accounts for 56 percent of GDP, provides for 85 percent of export earnings, and employs 90 percent of the work force. Topography and climate conditions limit cultivated crops to only 4 percent of the land area. Cash crops include coffee, tea, cotton, cashews, sisal, and cloves and industrial sector is one of Africa's smallest accounting for 15 percent of GDP and is mainly limited to processing agricultural products and light consumer goods.</p> <p>Tanzania in 1999 continued to reap the benefits of sound fiscal and monetary policies, meeting most macroeconomic targets under its IMF program and moving towards approval for debt relief under the heavily indebted poor countries initiative.</p> <p>Inflation fell to single digits for the first time in over a decade, finishing 1999 at 8 percent. (The annual inflation rate subsequently dropped to 5 percent in July 2000.)</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Tanzania has embarked on significant microeconomic reforms over the last decade. Tanzania's economic recovery program announced in mid-1986 has generated notable increases in agricultural production and financial support from bilateral donors. The World Bank, the IMF, and bilateral donors have provided funds to rehabilitate Tanzania's deteriorating economic infrastructure. Growth in 1991-98 has featured a pickup in industrial production and a substantial increase in output of minerals, led by gold. Its strict fiscal and monetary policies have resulted in major microeconomic achievements in recent years. A WTO Member, Tanzania has a 1999 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat. UNCTAD reports Tanzania as applying an average agriculture tariff rate of 31.9 percent (0-70 percent range), and for manufactures 21.5 percent (0-50 percent range). Tanzania's Uruguay Round schedule reports Tanzania's tariff schedule as bound at 120 percent for agriculture products, plus a 120 percent charge. Tanzania's schedule lists 6 manufactures tariff lines with a 120 percent tariff, plus an average 75 percent charge. The World Bank reports a 1998 schedule where Tanzania applies an average agriculture tariff of 30 percent, and an average manufactures tariff of 20.3 percent. Tanzania withdrew from COMESA in September 2000, but signed the EAC treaty in November 1999, and has ratified the SADC trade protocol. The EAC will be formally inaugurated later this year. The organization currently lacks a substantive trade policy; but Tanzania succeeded in removing provisions for tariff reduction that were requested by the other two EAC members, Kenya and Uganda.</p> <p>Tanzania became the first sub-Saharan African country to conclude and sign an open skies aviation agreement with the United States. It was initiated in November 1999, and formally signed during President Clinton's visit to Arusha in August, 2000.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>Under the Presidential Parastatal Sector Reform Commission (PSRC), 398 parastatal corporations in the industrial sector were listed for privatization, and by mid-1999, 247 of these corporations were fully privatized or liquidated. Further, privatization of major utilities and ports is anticipated. These include Dar es Salaam Water Supply Authority, Tanzania Telecommunication Company, Tanzania Railways Corporation, Tanzania Harbours Authority, Tanzania Electric Supply Company, Southern Paper Mills, Seven Prime Hotels and Lodges, Air Tanzania Corp., National Microfinance Bank, National Insurance Co., and Kagera Sugar Company.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Political stability, untapped natural resources and a strong privatization program make Tanzania an attractive destination for foreign investment. As a matter of policy, Tanzania welcomes foreign investment as it continues to pursue substantial economic reforms that have dismantled much of its previously socialist economy. The country offers a wide range of investment opportunities in mining, tourism, agriculture, and manufacturing. In 1990, Tanzania passed the National Investment Promotion and Protection Act (NIPPA), establishing the Investment Promotion Center (IPC). NIPPA designated priority investment areas, extended generous incentives and attractive benefits to qualified investors, spelled out guarantees against nationalization, and provided assurances for dispute settlement. In 1997, the Tanzanian Investment Act updated the NIPPA and transformed the ICP into the Tanzania Investment Center (TIC). With all the initiatives, the TIC still finds it difficult to perform its duties effectively due to overlapping laws and regulations. On several occasions, TIC approvals have been rejected by other institutions within the government, especially the Tanzania Revenue Authority and the Immigration Authority. However, bureaucratic intransigence, poor infrastructure, inconsistent enforcement of tax laws, low rainfall, and mismanagement of the state-controlled electric company reportedly remain significant barriers to foreign firms wishing to invest in Tanzania. Major foreign investors include the United Kingdom, South Africa, Germany, Italy, Thailand, India, Canada, and the United States.</p>

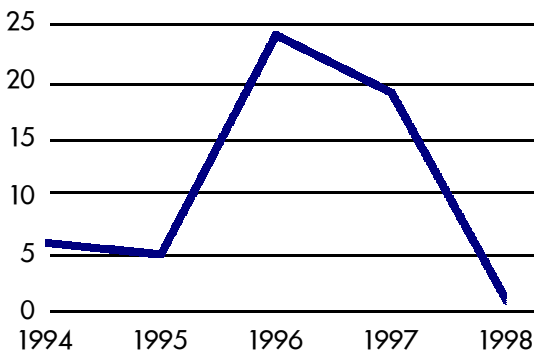


# TOGO

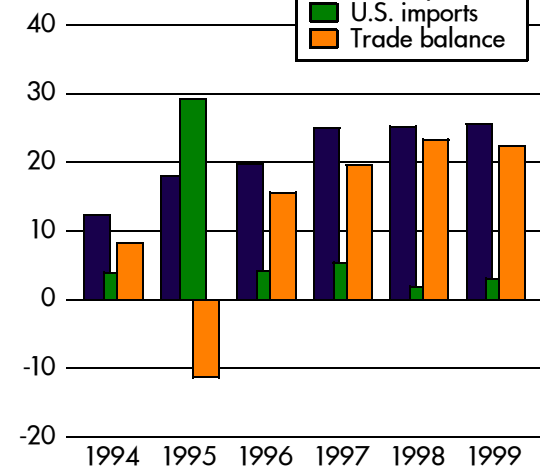
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population ( <i>million</i> )	4.5
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	330
Population Growth ( <i>percent</i> )	2.9
Literacy ( <i>percent of population, age 15+</i> )	53

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP ( <i>billion dollars</i> )	1.5	1.5
GDP Growth Rate ( <i>percent</i> )	4.3	-1.0
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	112.0	113.1
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, francs per US dollar)	583.7	590.0
<b>Balance of Payments (<i>million dollars</i>)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	521	509
Imports of Goods and Services	619	610
Net Income	-23	-23
Net Current Transfers	34	34
Current Account Balance	-88	-89
Changes in Net Reserves	-35	19
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	14.9	14.2
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	34.7	33.7
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	8.4	7.5
Current Account Balance/GDP	-5.8	-5.9
Budget Balance/GDP	-1.0	-2.0
Interest Payments/GDP	0.9	1.7

## External Flows

( <i>millions of dollars</i> )	1997	1998
Total External Debt	1,339	-
Net Foreign Direct Investment	19	1
Net Official Development Assistance	124	-
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	76	-
Non-DAC bilateral donors	2	-
Multilateral donors	46	-

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Canada, South Africa, and the Philippines	Ghana, France, Côte d'Ivoire, China
<b>Major Sectors</b>	phosphate, coffee, cacao, and cotton	machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, and petroleum products

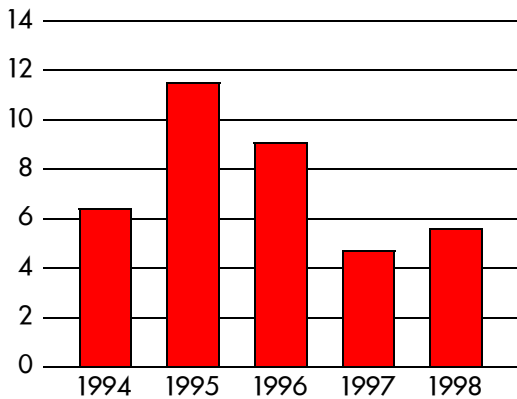
## Togo

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Togo has followed economic reform programs supported by the World Bank and the IMF since the early 1980's with moderate success, with the exception of a period of political unrest in the early 1990's. Sharp falls in Togo's export commodity prices brought Togo to adjustment programs in the latter 1980's, encompassing measures such as privatization of state enterprises, tax and tariff reform, lifting of price controls, and progressive elimination of import quotas. Successful implementation resulted in lower inflation, increased exports, and moderate GDP growth.</p> <p>After a period of political uncertainty and severe economic slowdown beginning in 1991, Togo experienced a robust economic recovery in 1996 and a severe downturn in 1998. Factors influencing the slowdown include adverse rains that pushed down cotton production and cotton export receipts. Also, difficulties in meeting international financial institution program conditions came during a time when the government had to face sensitive issues of discretionary spending, the transparency of parastatals' contributions to the budget, and the partial sale of the phosphates parastatal, a major contributor to Togo's economy.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>A WTO Member, Togo has a 1991 national tariff schedule and a 1992 schedule (BFAI) available at the WTO Secretariat. Togo's Uruguay Round schedule applies an average agriculture tariff rate of 13.6 percent (5-20 percent range), and for manufactures 13.3 percent (5-20 percent range), covering 708 agriculture tariff lines and 4,374 manufactures tariff lines. Togo is not a member of major regional trading agreements.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>Togo relaunched its structural adjustment efforts with support from IMF and World Bank programs in late 1994, emphasizing privatization. The privatization program has largely stalled, although the government is working with the World Bank on ways to reinvigorate the process. Should Togo's privatization programs again pick up steam, they may offer opportunities in areas from agricultural processing to telecommunications. The parastatal cotton gin SOTOCO is a potential future investment opportunity and Tot Telecom is slated to be partially privatized. Partial or complete privatization of the country's banks is also under consideration.</p> <p>The current trend in Togo is toward privatization of state owned enterprises and the gradual removal of monopolies for those that remain in operation. Recent privatization activities include the acquisitions of two former state-owned edible oil manufacturing plants and a beer brewery and soft drink processor by two French companies, the long-term lease of a former government -owned dairy products company by a Danish company, the takeover of a non-functioning oil refinery by Shell, and two textile mills now owned by companies based in Hong Kong.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Togo distinguished itself during the 1980s as an environment hospitable for foreign investment. Investor interest fell during the 1990s, however, due to a period of political unrest. The long-term stability of the government is still in question, but foreign investment is, if anything, more welcome than before.</p> <p>The current investment code was enacted in 1990 and was designed to encourage foreign investment. The code limits investment by foreign companies to new investments of at least \$42,000. Investors must also provide at least 25 percent of the value of a new investment, and at least 60 percent of the payroll must go to citizens of Togo.</p> <p>The exchange system is free of restrictions on the making of payments and transfers for current international transactions. The investment code provides for the free transfer of revenues derived from investments, including the liquidation of investments, by non-residents. There are no restrictions on the transfer of funds to other West African franc zone countries or to France. The transfer of more than FCFA 50,000 (about \$80) outside the franc zone requires finance ministry approval. Approvals are routinely granted for foreign companies and individuals, although it often takes as long as a week rather than the two days stipulated in the law. Togo is currently examining removing remaining restrictions on capital transfers.</p> <p>The investment code provides for the resolution of investment disputes involving foreigners through the provisions of bilateral agreements between the government of Togo and the investor's government (Togo has yet to sign a BIT with the U.S., however), conciliation and arbitration procedures agreed to between the interested parties, or ICSID, of which Togo is a member. Lack of transparency and predictability of the judiciary is a serious obstacle in enforcing property and judgement rights, and similar difficulties apply to administrative procedures. Forthcoming world bank programs hope to devise a strategy to begin to address these shortcomings.</p>

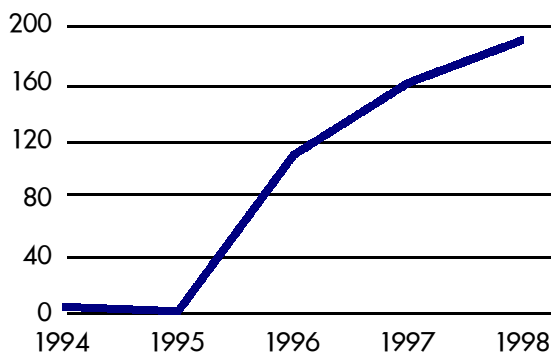


# UGANDA

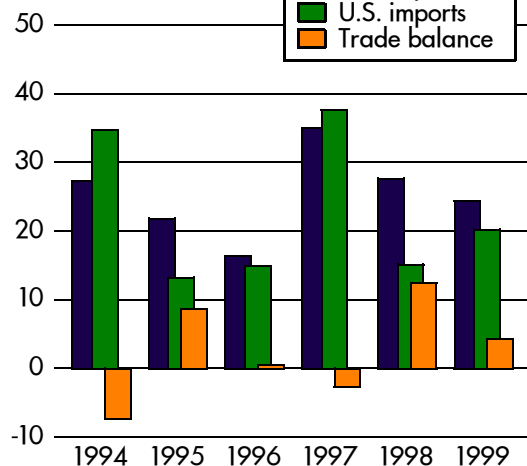
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



Social Indicators	
	1998
Population (million)	20.9
Per capita Income (US Dollars)	320
Population Growth (percent)	3.0
Literacy (percent of population, age 15+)	-

Economic Indicators		
	1997	1998
GDP (billion dollars)	6.3	6.8
GDP Growth Rate (percent)	4.7	5.6
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	115.9	122.6
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, shillings per US dollar)	1,058	1,150
<b>Balance of Payments (million dollars)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	825	641
Imports of Goods and Services	1,651	1,844
Net Income	-17	-11
Net Current Transfers	322	521
Current Account Balance	-521	-692
Changes in Net Reserves	-132	-134
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	16.0	15.1
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	13.1	10.3
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	7.9	5.7
Current Account Balance/GDP	-8.3	-10.2
Budget Balance/GDP	1.0	0.8
Interest Payments/GDP	0.6	0.6

External Flows		
(millions of dollars)	1997	1998
Total External Debt	3,708	-
Net Foreign Direct Investment	160	190
Net Official Development Assistance	840	-
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	439	-
Non-DAC bilateral donors	5	-
Multilateral donors	396	-

Foreign Trade		
	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Spain, Germany, the Netherlands, France, and Italy	Kenya, the United Kingdom, Japan, India, and South Africa
<b>Major Sectors</b>	coffee, gold, fish and fish products, cotton, tea, and corn	transportation equipment, petroleum, medical supplies, iron and steel

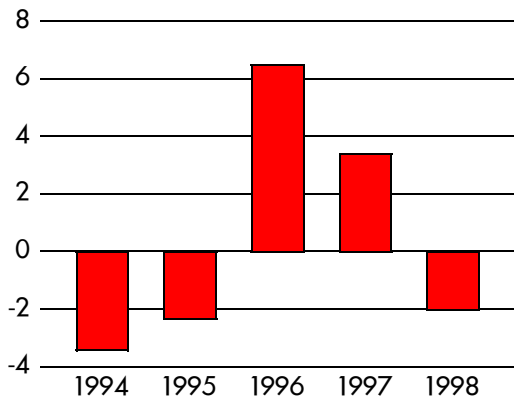
## Uganda

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Uganda has substantial natural resources, including fertile soils, regular rainfall, and sizable mineral deposits of copper and cobalt. However, chronic political instability and erratic economic management in the 1980s has produced a record of persistent economic decline leaving Uganda one of the poorest countries in the world. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy employing 80 percent of the work force and generating over 90 percent of export earnings. Coffee is the major export crop providing 60 to 70 percent of export earnings.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>In 1990-98, the economy turned in a solid performance based on continued investment in the rehabilitation of infrastructure, improved incentives for production and exports, reduced inflation, gradually improved domestic security, and the return of exiled Indian-Ugandan entrepreneurs. However, Uganda still lacks the feeder roads essential to bringing crops to market and future development may be affected by Uganda's involvement in the war with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, growing corruption within the government, and slippage in the government's determination to press reforms. Export earnings fell during FY 1999-00 due to a decline in coffee revenues resulting from drought, coffee wilt disease, and a decline in world coffee prices. Uganda was also adversely affected by a ban by the EU on Ugandan fish exports, and the impact of a terrorist attack on foreign tourists in early 1999.</p> <p>A WTO Member, Uganda has a 1997 national tariff schedule and a 1997 schedule (ICB) available at the WTO Secretariat. Uganda's Uruguay Round schedule is bound at 80 percent for agriculture products. Uganda's Uruguay Round schedule lists 60 agriculture tariff lines with an average of 53.3 percent (40-70 percent range), and 53 manufactures tariff lines with an average 48.9 percent. Uganda is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA, EAC, and IGAD.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>Although the Uganda Government has scheduled several public enterprises for privatization, the process has been delayed by failed deals, lack of transparency, and rampant asset stripping. As a result, the Ugandan Government is committed to reforming privatization procedures and is strengthening banking supervision. In 1990, the Government adopted the Uganda Privatization Program, which is responsible for divesting the majority of the 107 Public Enterprises. The implementation unit consisted of the Privatization Unit and the Utility Reform and Parastatal Monitoring Units. Telecommunications, hotels, Ugandan Airlines, Uganda Commercial Bank, and the Coffee Marketing Board are all slated for privatization.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>The Investment Code of 1991 governs investment in Uganda, establishing provisions for foreign exchange remittances with respect to transfer of foreign technologies, but investors must have registered agreements regarding technology transfer with the Uganda Investment Authority in order to reap the benefits. The Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) provides assistance to domestic and foreign firms on the establishment of an office, which includes advice on registry, licensing, immigration, tax, customs matters, and sub-licenses and permits. However, once investors leave the UIA, they may encounter difficulties such as corruption and incompetency in other government agencies. There are no restrictions on foreign ventures with local investors. Foreign investors may form 100 percent foreign-owned companies, but they may not trade on Uganda's stock exchange. Acquisitions, takeovers, and greenfield investments are also permitted. Foreign investors have the right to own property and to dispose of it at will, however, they may not own land. Foreign investors may lease land, but Ugandan law stipulates that they may not lease land for agricultural purposes. Ugandan courts are not an effective venue for solving civil disputes involving foreigners. Due diligence is difficult to perform and fraud is widespread. However, the Centre of Arbitration for Dispute Resolution (CADER) was jointly opened by the Ugandan Government, in cooperation with the USAID-PRESTO project. Operating licences may be required for, but are not limited to, industries such as air transport, tourism, insurance, banking, tree felling, fishing, mining, and telecommunications. Foreign investors funding US\$300,000 in new investments qualify for a certificate of incentives, in which the investor is relieved from paying corporation tax, withholding tax, and tax on dividends for 3-5 years.</p>

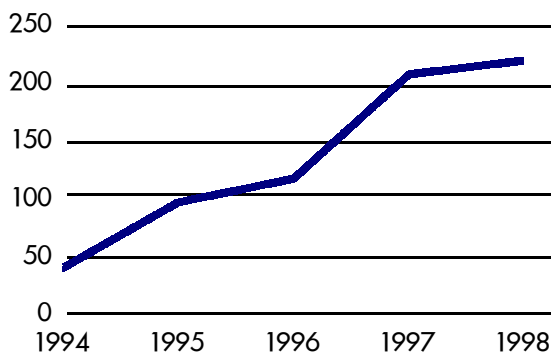


# ZAMBIA

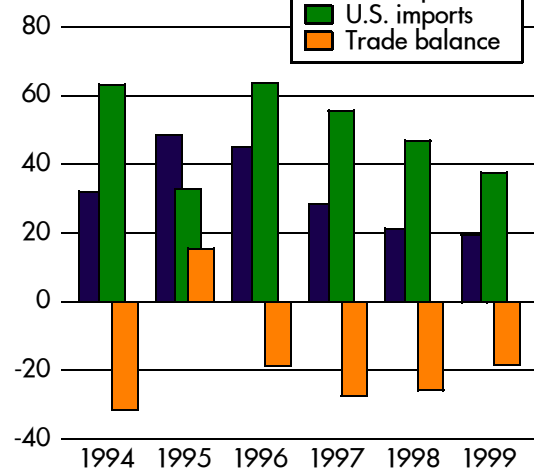
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population ( <i>million</i> )	9.7
Per capita Income ( <i>US Dollars</i> )	330
Population Growth ( <i>percent</i> )	2.6
Literacy ( <i>percent of population, age 15+</i> )	75

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP ( <i>billion dollars</i> )	3.9	3.4
GDP Growth Rate ( <i>percent</i> )	3.4	-2.0
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	182.6	234.9
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, kwacha per US dollar)	1,314	1,862
<b>Balance of Payments (<i>million dollars</i>)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	1,230	984
Imports of Goods and Services	1,432	1,286
Net Income	-219	-190
Net Current Transfers	-16	-17
Current Account Balance	-438	-509
Changes in Net Reserves	-32	161
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	14.5	14.3
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	31.7	29.4
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	9.3	5.3
Current Account Balance/GDP	-11.1	-15.2
Budget Balance/GDP	1.4	1.4
Interest Payments/GDP	1.5	2.7

## External Flows

( <i>millions of dollars</i> )	1997	1998
Total External Debt	6,758	-
Net Foreign Direct Investment	207	219
Net Official Development Assistance	618	-
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	367	-
Non-DAC bilateral donors	14	-
Multilateral donors	238	-

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	Japan, Italy, France, and China.	South Africa, the United Kingdom, Japan, the United States, and Germany
<b>Major Sectors</b>	copper, cobalt, lead, and zinc	crude oil, manufactured goods, machinery, transport equipment, and foodstuffs



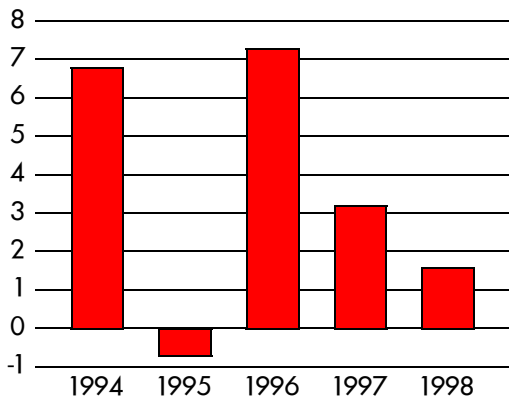
## ZAMBIA

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Zambia is Sub-Saharan Africa's most urbanized country with nearly half of the population concentrated within a few urban zones. The economy was historically based on copper mining. Due to the decline in world copper prices in the mid-1970s, lack of reinvestment, mismanagement, and limited technical expertise copper production has decline significantly. Agriculture now provides the primarily livelihood for more than 50 percent of Zambia's population. Corn (maize) is the principal cash crop as well as the staple food. Other important crops include: soybeans, cotton, sugar, sunflower seeds, wheat, sorghum, millet, cassava, tobacco.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Until the early 1990s, Zambia relied heavily on socialist-style planning and administrative controls to manage the economy. As a result the Zambian economy faced many problems, such as a limited supply of basic goods and services, a rapid growth of the money supply because of the manner in which the government's domestic debt was financed, rising military expenditures, low tax compliance, a large and increasing budget deficit, heavily indebted parastatals, and the overall erosion of public investment and business and consumer confidence. In November 1991, a democratic, multi-party government assumed power pledging to stabilize Zambia's economy by delinking government and the private sector and by adopting free market principles. After a decade of large lending programs from the World Bank and other donor institutions, Zambia's economy is smaller in 1999 than it was in 1991.</p> <p>Despite the overall poor performance of Zambia's economy in 1998-99, reforms have resulted in strong pockets in the Zambian economy. The economy is growing in areas left alone, or out of the reach of Government. While the formal sector employment has shrunk by 4 percent since 1995, informal sector non-agricultural jobs have increased 16 percent. The value of manufacturing output has increased by almost 17 percent since 1995, with significant increase in the food, beverage, and tobacco sectors, and the textile and leather industries. Although U.S. companies have a fair presence in the Zambian market, their efforts are constrained by high transportation costs, the relatively small domestic market, and low incomes.</p> <p>A WTO Member, Zambia has a 1994 national tariff schedule available at the WTO Secretariat. UNCTAD reports Tanzania as applying an average agriculture tariff rate of 18.5 percent (0-25 percent range), and for manufactures 12.7 percent (0-25 percent range). Zambia's Uruguay Round schedule reports Tanzania's tariff schedule as bound at 125 percent for agriculture products. Zambia's Uruguay Round schedule applies an average agriculture tariff rate of 48.9 percent (45-60 percent range), and for manufactures 39.1 percent (0-60 percent range), covering 8 agriculture tariff lines and 111 manufactures tariff lines. The World Bank reports a 1997 tariff schedule where Zambia applies an average agriculture tariff rate of 15.9 percent, and for manufactures 13.0 percent, confirming UNCTAD'S averages approximately. Although the Government has also attempted to protect local industry with increased tariffs, Zambia has committed to reduce it maximum tariff rate from 25 percent to 20 percent in 2001, and reduce the weighted-average import tariff to close to 10 percent. Zambia is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA and SADC.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>Privatization of state-owned enterprises has taken place mainly reflecting direct foreign investment. More than two thirds of Zambia's 330 parastatals were privatized by January 1999, including portions of the dominant copper mining conglomerate ZCCM. The remaining parastatals are scheduled for privatization over the next two years.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>The tariff structure is designed to facilitate imports of certain raw materials, particularly in the agriculture and energy sectors. There is no discrimination against foreign investors, and no restrictions on repatriation of capital or profits. There are no requirements for local content, equity, financing, employment or technology transfer. The reform program and Zambia's economy seriously stumbled in 1998-99 due in part to the failure to complete the privatization of ZCCM, the giant copper mining parastatal. Occasionally Government interference in the private sector, its current debt of \$6.2 billion, a weak court system, and inadequate law enforcement tarnish in practice Zambia's liberal investment framework.</p>

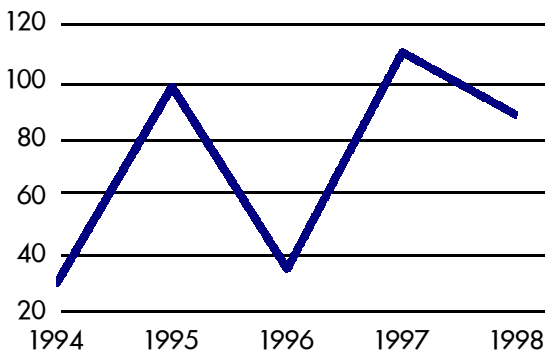


# ZIMBABWE

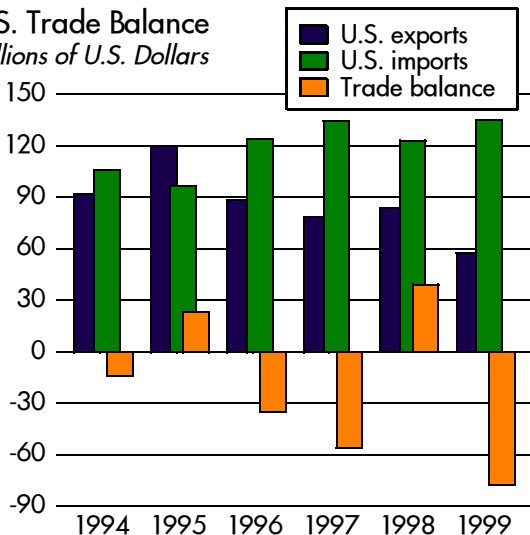
**GDP Growth Rate**  
Percent



**Net Foreign Direct Investment**  
Millions of U.S. Dollars



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



## Social Indicators

	1998
Population ( <i>million</i> )	11.6
Per capita Income ( <i>US Dollars</i> )	610
Population Growth ( <i>percent</i> )	2.0
Literacy ( <i>percent of population, age 15+</i> )	85

## Economic Indicators

	1997	1998
GDP ( <i>billion dollars</i> )	8.2	6.5
GDP Growth Rate ( <i>percent</i> )	3.2	1.6
Consumer Price Index (1995=100)	144.5	196.1
Currency Conversion Factor (World Bank, Zimbabwe dollars per US dollar)	11.9	23.7
<b>Balance of Payments (<i>million dollars</i>)</b>		
Exports of Goods and Services	3,083	2,632
Imports of Goods and Services	3,627	2,723
Net Income	-409	-382
Net Current Transfers	126	130
Current Account Balance	-827	-344
Changes in Net Reserves	755	-19
<b>Economic Ratios</b>		
Gross Domestic Investment/GDP	26.2	21.2
Export of Goods and Services/GDP	38.1	40.3
Gross Domestic Savings/GDP	20.0	19.8
Current Account Balance/GDP	-10.0	-5.3
Budget Balance/GDP	-4.1	-1.8
Interest Payments/GDP	2.4	3.0

## External Flows

( <i>millions of dollars</i> )	1997	1998
Total External Debt	4,961	-
Net Foreign Direct Investment	110	88
Net Official Development Assistance	327	-
Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD donors	222	-
Non-DAC bilateral donors	-3	-
Multilateral donors	108	-

## Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	South Africa, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, and the United States	South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Japan
<b>Major Sectors</b>	tobacco, gold, ferro-alloys, nickel, and cotton	machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum products

## Zimbabwe

<b>Economic Profile</b>	<p>Zimbabwe's agricultural sector is the backbone of the economy employing approximately 70 percent of the population and accounts for 44 percent of Zimbabwe's foreign currency earnings and contributes 45 percent towards the country's GDP. Tobacco, gold, and ferrochrome are the country's leading foreign exchange earners. Zimbabwe's 2000 tobacco crop is expected to be the largest since 1980, but sales slowed due to disappointing prices, a nationwide fuel shortage, competition from Brazil's record tobacco crop, continued devaluations of the Zimbabwean dollar, and because of the invasion of nearly 1,000 commercial farms by war veterans and other ZANU-PF government supporters.</p> <p>Since 1990, Zimbabwe has been in transition from a highly controlled, Marxist-modeled, statist system to a more open, market-based economic one. To a limited extent, Zimbabwe has liberalized and eliminated various trade, investment, price, currency, exchange rate, labor and other business controls and regulations. According to the Government of Zimbabwe, it now allows for free remittance of dividends, free movement of investment capital, market determined exchange and interest rates, and unlimited local borrowing for working capital. It has a well developed infrastructure, including a quality road and railway system, and adequate provision of electric power. It has also removed all restrictions on the repatriation of foreign currency and investment capital and allows for 100 percent foreign equity ownership, 100 percent remittance of profits and dividends from new investments, free access to foreign exchange, up to 70 percent foreign equity ownership in services except for those in the reserved sector list; up to 35 percent foreign equity ownership in reserved areas.</p>
<b>Trade Climate</b>	<p>Zimbabwe's economy has steadily been weakened by its involvement in the war with the Democratic Republic of Congo, AIDs, and one of the world's highest inflation rates. In 1998, the IMF approved a \$176 million stand-by arrangement for Zimbabwe to avert panic resulting from the collapse of indigenous United Merchants Bank and low tobacco prices. In 1996, Zimbabwe undertook a comprehensive review and rationalization of its tariff policies and rates with substantial World Bank input. The new tariff regime, effective March 1, 1997, lowered duties on raw materials and other inputs. In response to a slide in the value of the Zimbabwe dollar against foreign currencies in 1998, the Ministry of Finance raised tariffs ranging from 20 to 100 percent. Higher duties were applied to luxury items and to items for which domestically produced substitutes exist. Zimbabwe is a member of GATT and it maintains a number of goods on a negative list, including clothing, armaments, and nuclear materials.</p> <p>A WTO Member, Zimbabwe has a 1988 national tariff schedule and another 1988 schedule (BFAI) available at the WTO Secretariat. UNCTAD reports Zimbabwe as applying an average agriculture tariff rate of 25.2 percent (0-112 percent range), and for manufactures 12.7 percent (0-25 percent range). Zimbabwe's Uruguay Round schedule reports tariffs bound at 150 percent for agriculture products, plus a 15 percent charge. Zambia's Uruguay Round schedule applies an average agriculture tariff rate of 25 percent (25-25 percent range), and for manufactures 29.4 percent (0-35 percent range), covering 8 agriculture tariff lines and 41 manufactures tariff lines, plus a 15 percent charge. The World Bank reports a 1998 tariff schedule where Zimbabwe applies an average agriculture tariff rate of 22.0 percent, and for manufactures 22.3 percent, confirming UNCTAD'S averages approximately. Zimbabwe is a member of regional trading agreements involving COMESA and SADC.</p>
<b>Privatization</b>	<p>In 1999, the government linked privatization of state assets to indigenization and scaled back the limits on foreign holdings of privatized companies to 15 to 20 percent from 30 to 35 percent. By the end of 1998, only 3 of 55 parastatals had been sold.</p>
<b>Investment Climate</b>	<p>Zimbabwe is gradually overcoming its ambivalence towards foreign investment and is improving its investment climate via positive steps to attract foreign investment. The Government prefers majority local participation in needed investment projects and specifies that the degree of local ownership will be a prime criteria in the evaluation of investment proposals. Since 1992 the Government established the Zimbabwe Investment Center (ZIC) and the Zimbabwe Program for Economic and Social Transformation (ZIMPREST) to assist foreign investors. However, both these organizations suffer from a lack of transparency, slowness, and are vulnerable to political influence. The Government retains a strong desire to control as much of the economy as it can and has reluctantly implemented reforms in some areas. Privatization of state-owned companies, liberalization of foreign exchange controls, removal of price controls from food staples and energy are areas where progress has been slow. Local ownership requirements and the large areas of the economy where foreign investment is not allowed hinders free cross border capital and equity flows and slows the establishment of businesses. Zimbabwe is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization, COMESA, the Association of Southern African States, SACU, and the WTO.</p>

# CHAPTER 4

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

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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 (TDA), 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).<sup>1</sup> 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 and other measures.

Concessional 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, and democratic institutions. Other USAID-administered programs in sub-Saharan Africa include food assistance, disaster-relief assistance, and balance-of-payments support through the Economic Support Fund.

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

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The World Bank Group and the AfDB Group are major sources of multilateral assistance for sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>2</sup> Lending by the World Bank and AfDB finances

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<sup>1</sup> USDA administers Title I of Public Law 480, which provides sales of U.S. agricultural commodities using long-term concessional credit.

<sup>2</sup> 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, 1999-2000**

Institution/activity	1999 assistance levels for sub-Saharan Africa	Other developments
<b>Multilateral Economic and Trade Assistance</b>		
The World Bank Group: International Development Association (IDA)/World Bank	Sectoral commitments made by the World Bank to countries in sub-Saharan Africa in 1999 reached \$2.2 billion.	Representatives of the donor countries completed the 12 <sup>th</sup> replenishment of IDA, which will finance projects from July 1999 to June 2002. Thirty-eight donor countries have pledged \$11.6 billion in new IDA commitments. Deputies recommended that Africa's share should be increased to 50 percent of the total.
The World Bank Group: Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)	In FY 1999, MIGA provided guarantees or coverage for seven projects in sub-Saharan Africa, totaling \$66.3 million.	In the fourth quarter of FY 1999, MIGA launched a new investment promotion "toolkit" that will allow for a greater depth in the capacity building process.
The World Bank Group: International Finance Corporation (IFC)	The IFC supported approximately \$362 million in financing for 83 projects in 25 sub-Saharan African countries during FY 1999.	In FY 1999, the IFC ran 33 country and regional technical assistance programs in sub-Saharan Africa.
African Development Bank Group (AfDB)	In 1999, the AfDB approved 93 loans, grants, private equity investments, emergency operations and loan reallocations with a combined value of \$1.70 billion.	In May 1998, the Board of Governors approved the fifth General Capital increase of 35 percent and a restructuring of the capital stock. The eighth general AfDB replenishment became effective December 31, 1999.
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Total IMF loan disbursements to sub-Saharan Africa decreased from \$1.2 billion in 1998 to \$753 million in 1999.	During FY 1999, the IMF approved Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility financing arrangements for three sub-Saharan African countries: Central African Republic, The Gambia, and Zambia. The IMF also approved a new Stand-By-Arrangement for Zimbabwe, and emergency assistance for Sierra Leone and ROC.
Heavily Indebted Poor Countries debt relief (HIPC)	Seven countries in sub-Saharan Africa have qualified for HIPC debt relief totaling over \$6 billion. Mozambique, and Mauritania qualified for \$5.2 billion in debt relief in FY 1999.	The HIPC debt initiative was modified in 1999 to make more resources available for poverty alleviation, sustainable development and good governance and to strengthen its ability to provide debt reduction.

**Table 4-1—Continued**  
**Summary of general developments in multilateral and U.S. trade and assistance for sub-Saharan Africa, 1999-2000**

Institution/activity	1999 assistance levels for sub-Saharan Africa	Other developments
<b>U.S. Economic and Trade Assistance</b>		
Export-Import Bank of the United States	Ex-Im Bank's support to sub-Saharan Africa, which consists of loans, guarantees, and insurance, increased significantly from \$49 million in FY 1998 to \$531 million in FY 1999.	In August 1999, Ex-Im Bank instituted a Africa Pilot Program that made short-term export credit insurance available to 13 countries. Ex-Im Bank also made guarantees available in the South African Rand for the first time.
U.S. Trade and Development Agency (TDA)	TDA's obligations in sub-Saharan Africa increased to \$4.9 million in FY 1999 from \$3.1 million in FY 1998.	To promote U.S. exports, in FY 1999 the TDA sponsored the Water and Wastewater World Port Conference, as well as conferences on petroleum extraction technologies.
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	In FY 1999, OPIC provided \$1.2 billion of support for 50 projects in sub-Saharan Africa, three times the number of projects supported in FY 1998.	OPIC launched the New Africa Infrastructure Equity Fund, the largest fund in OPIC history, which will focus on sub-Saharan Africa's telecommunications, transportation and power needs.
Development Assistance and other economic assistance programs	USAID appropriations increased from \$700 million in FY 1998 to \$935 million in FY 1999.	USAID's regional programs emphasize diverse initiatives such as crisis prevention, sustainable economic growth, support for national food security strategies, and small- and medium-scale business development. In 1999, USAID instituted the Great Lakes Initiative, which seeks to strengthen indigenous mechanisms for justice and reconciliation in DROC, Rwanda, and Burundi.

**Table 4-1—Continued**  
**Summary of general developments in multilateral and U.S. trade and assistance for sub-Saharan Africa, 1999-2000**

Institution/activity	1999 assistance levels for sub-Saharan Africa	Other developments
<b>U.S. Economic and Trade Assistance</b>		
U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)	In 1999, GSP imports from sub-Saharan Africa increased 15.5 percent to \$2.8 billion. Angola was the leading sub-Saharan African beneficiary with 72.8 percent of the total, while South Africa came in second place with 16.3 percent.	The GSP program was renewed retroactively through September 30, 2001 on December 17, 1999. On May 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**

World Bank loans generally support specific development projects and sector-specific investment programs. The Bank also grants policy-oriented structural and sectoral adjustment loans, so that developing countries can implement the national policy changes and institutional reforms needed to improve their balance of payments and to restore balanced economic growth. The IDA, a unit of the World Bank Group, is responsible for concessional lending. It provides long-term loans that are interest-free to eligible borrowers from developing countries. The primary goal of IDA is to reduce poverty and to promote sustainable, diverse economic growth.<sup>3</sup>

Whereas the World Bank raises most of its funds on the world's financial markets, IDA—which lends only to the very poorest countries—is funded largely by contributions from the governments of the wealthier member countries.<sup>4</sup> A country must be a

<sup>3</sup> IDA, "What is IDA?" found at Internet address <http://www.worldbank.org/ida/ida.html>, retrieved June 22, 2000.

<sup>4</sup> The largest pledges to the 12<sup>th</sup> IDA replenishment were made by the United States, Japan, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Italy.

member of the World Bank before it can join IDA. IDA then only lends to those countries that had a 1998 per capita income of less than \$895 and that lack the financial ability to borrow from the World Bank on market terms. When a country's GDP exceeds the IDA's eligibility threshold and becomes creditworthy enough to borrow from the World Bank, it is no longer eligible for IDA's interest-free credits. It may then borrow from the World Bank at market-related rates.

IDA's Articles of Agreement became effective in 1960. Every 3 years, member governments are requested to replenish IDA funds. The 12<sup>th</sup> IDA replenishment was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in November 1998, and covers fiscal years 2000 to 2002. The donor countries at that meeting endorsed a package that allows concessional lending of \$22 billion to poor countries. Of this amount, over \$11 billion will be provided by contributing members, approximately 25 percent more than what was contributed under IDA-11. Countries in sub-Saharan Africa have been slated to receive half of the total IDA-12 funds.<sup>5</sup>

The IDA-12 agreement set out a number of development priorities for future IDA lending. IDA funds lent during fiscal years 2000 to 2002 will focus on investing in people, promoting good governance, promoting broad-based growth, and protecting the environment. Donors also agreed that IDA resources should be allocated to countries based on economic performance. Performance assessment will take note of progress in poverty reduction and good governance.<sup>6</sup>

Thirty-eight donor countries have pledged special drawing rights (SDR) 8.6 billion (\$11.6 billion) in IDA-12 commitments. The United States pledged SDR 1.8 billion (\$2.4 billion), representing 20.9 percent of the total. The Japanese share was 18.7 percent with commitments of SDR 1.6 billion (\$2.2 billion). Germany pledged SDR 950 million (\$1.3 billion), while the United Kingdom and France each pledged approximately SDR 630 million (\$843 million).

IDA lending reached SDR 5.1 billion (\$7.0 billion) in FY 1999. Although this was 8.2 percent lower than FY 1998 lending, it remained 14.1 percent higher than the average annual lending totals of the previous 3 years and in line with higher lending levels of the early 1990s (in real terms). Africa receives the largest share of worldwide IDA support, with SDR 1.6 billion in FY1999 representing 31 percent of all IDA commitments. In real terms, this total is 5.5 percent lower than the average for the previous 3 years. This reduction can be traced in part to high levels of emergency lending in other regions and the postponement of several large African projects due to civil strife and poor or uncertain policy performance.<sup>7</sup> IDA is Africa's most important source of concessional lending, amounting to over \$1 billion per year.<sup>8</sup> In 1998, 99.8 percent of World Bank disbursements to countries in sub-Saharan Africa were IDA

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<sup>5</sup> IDA, "What is IDA?"

<sup>6</sup> World Bank, *The World Bank Annual Report, 1999*, pp. 11-12.

<sup>7</sup> IDA, "IDA's Lending Commitments, Disbursements and Funding in FY99," found at Internet address <http://www.worldbank.org/ida/ida99.pdf>, retrieved June 19, 2000.

<sup>8</sup> IDA, "The International Development Association, IDA and Africa," May 1998, found at Internet address <http://www.worldbank.org/ida/ida2.html>, retrieved June 22, 2000.



loans.<sup>9</sup> In FY 1999, there were 161 IDA member countries, and 81 countries were eligible to borrow. Sub-Saharan African countries eligible to borrow are listed in table 4-2. IDA funds are distributed to recipient countries based on their size, income level, and success in managing their economies and IDA projects.<sup>10</sup>

**Table 4-2**  
**World Bank/IDA: Eligible borrowers in sub-Saharan Africa**

Angola	Ethiopia	Nigeria
Benin	The Gambia	Rwanda
Burkina Faso	Ghana	São Tomè and Príncipe
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 15, 2000.

Sectoral loan commitments made by the IDA, and credits provided by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to countries in sub-Saharan Africa during fiscal years 1995-99, are shown in table 4-3. During FY 1999, the largest loan commitments were made in multisector projects, with loans of \$715.1 million; transportation, with loans of \$236.6 million; education, with loans of \$194.1 million; agriculture, with loans of \$188.1 million; and health, population, and nutrition, with loans of \$172.1 million.<sup>11</sup>

There were 55 IDA projects in 25 African countries during FY 1999. The largest borrowers were Mozambique, Ghana, Zambia, Malawi, and Uganda. Mozambique borrowed SDR 128 million (\$177.9 million) for projects in agriculture and infrastructure. In Ghana, SDR 208 million (\$281.8 million) went towards economic reform, public sector management, private sector development, and water and sanitation. Zambia borrowed SDR 153 million (\$212.8 million) for projects in public sector reform, export promotion, and education. In Malawi, SDR 143 million (\$193.0 million) went towards population and family planning, social action, road maintenance, and fiscal reform.

As shown in table 4-4, World Bank projects approved for sub-Saharan Africa in FY 1999 totaled over \$2.2 billion. The largest single loan commitment approved in FY

<sup>9</sup> *World Bank Annual Report, 1999*, p. 33.

<sup>10</sup> Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, and Swaziland are not eligible to borrow from IDA.

<sup>11</sup> *The World Bank Annual Report, 1999*, p. 33.

**Table 4-3**  
**World Bank (IDA and IBRD) lending commitments in sub-Saharan Africa to borrowers by sectors, fiscal years 1995-99, and average 1990-94**

*(Million U.S. dollars by fiscal years)*

Sector	Average 1990-94	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture .....	490.0	407.1	301.3	193.7	176.9	188.1
Education .....	331.6	156.6	131.6	75.1	372.3	194.1
Electric power and other energy .....	200.7	255.3	73.3	163.7	380.3	-
Environment .....	41.0	8.0	38.5	95.4	71.8	15.0
Finance .....	304.9	7.2	116.9	65.9	5.0	79.9
Health, population, and nutrition .....	190.6	250.4	158.7	54.9	227.0	172.1
Industry .....	78.2	-	23.7	23.8	-	-
Mining .....	5.4	24.8	12.2	21.4	5.0	15.0
Multisector .....	663.6	420.9	387.8	706.9	404.9	715.1
Oil and gas .....	95.4	-	-	-	-	17.5
Public sector management ..	90.3	117.3	592.2	110.7	150.1	108.8
Social sector .....	76.9	155.7	257.5	-	114.7	129.6
Telecommunications .....	65.4	-	-	-	-	10.8
Transportation .....	426.9	74.8	420.7	52.9	770.1	236.6
Urban development .....	138.2	158.0	190.0	147.3	85.0	110.9
Water supply and sanitation .	186.0	248.2	35.7	25.0	110.7	75.0
Total .....	3,385.2	2,284.3	2,740.1	1,736.7	2,873.8	2,068.5

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

Source: World Bank, *The World Bank Annual Report*, 1999, p. 33.

1999 was in Ghana—\$180.0 million for economic reform support. Zambia borrowed \$172.8 million for public sector reform, while Mozambique borrowed \$150.0 million for its economic management reform operation. Other large projects include a \$100.0 million structural adjustment credit in Madagascar, a \$100.0 million health sector development program project in Ethiopia, and two transportation projects of approximately \$90 million each in Uganda and Senegal.<sup>12</sup>

In addition to its loans and IDA credits in sub-Saharan Africa, the World Bank is involved with several development programs in partnership with other organizations. For example, in spring 2000 the World Bank in conjunction with the AfDB, UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), and other African partners released a joint report entitled "Can Africa Claim the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?" This report reviewed Africa's development experience over the past 40 years and suggested methods that African countries and their development partners can undertake to improve economic prospects in the coming decades. The World Bank's role in aid coordination was invigorated in December 1998 when a renewed mandate for the Special Program of Assistance for Africa was completed and UNECA joined the partnership.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., pp. 36-37.

**Table 4-4**  
**World Bank projects approved in sub-Saharan Africa, FY 1999**

Country/project name	Date of approval	Maturity dates	Principal amount (million dollars)
<b>Benin</b>			
Decentralized City Management I Project .....	June 3, 1999	2009/2039	25.5
<b>Burkina Faso</b>			
Pilot Private Irrigation Development Project .....	Jan. 12, 1999	2009/2038	5.2
Economic Management Reform Support Operation .....	Nov. 5, 1998	2009/2038	15.0
<b>Cameroon</b>			
Structural Adjustment Credit III .....	Jan. 20, 1999	2008/2038	13.1
National Agriculture Extension and Research Program Support Project ..	Oct. 15, 1998	2009/2038	15.1
<b>Cape Verde</b>			
Education and Training Consolidation and Modernization Project .....	May 25, 1999	2009/2039	6.0
Social Sector Development Project .....	May 25, 1999	2009/2039	16.1
Energy and Water Sector Reform and Development Project .....	May 11, 1999	2009/2039	17.5
Privatization and Regulatory Capacity Building Project .....	July 12, 1998	2009/2039	9.0
<b>Chad</b>			
Structural Adjustment Credit III .....	May 4, 1999	2009/2039	30.0
Health and Safe Motherhood Project Supplement .....	Sept. 17, 1998	2008/2038	10.9
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>			
Transport Sector Adjustment/Investment Program .....	Dec. 15, 1998	2008/2038	25.6
National Agricultural Services Support II Project .....	July 14, 1998	2008/2038	50.0
<b>Djibouti</b>			
Ex-Combatants Reintegration Pilot Project .....	Dec. 16, 1998	2009/2038	2.7
Social Development and Public Works ..	May 25, 1999	2009/2039	14.8
<b>Ethiopia</b>			
Health Sector Development Program Project .....	Oct. 27, 1998	2009/2038	100.0
<b>Gabon</b>			
Pilot Infrastructure Works .....	Aug. 24, 1998	2003/2013	5.0
<b>Gambia, The</b>			
Poverty Alleviation and Capacity-Building Project .....	Mar. 16, 1999	2009/2038	15.0
Education Sector III Project .....	Sept. 10, 1998	2009/2038	20.0

**Table 4-4—Continued**  
**World Bank projects approved in sub-Saharan Africa, FY 1999**

<b>Country/project name</b>	<b>Date of approval</b>	<b>Maturity dates</b>	<b>Principal amount (million dollars)</b>
<b>Ghana</b>			
National Functional Literacy Program . . .	June 17, 1999	2009/2039	32.0
Community-Based Poverty Reduction Project . . . . .	June 9, 1999	2009/2039	5.0
Economic Reform Support Operation Credit II . . . . .	May 27, 1999	2009/2039	1.8
Economic Reform Support Operation Credit II . . . . .	May 27, 1999	2009/2039	78.2
Public Sector Management Reform Project . . . . .	May 4, 1999	2009/2039	14.3
Trade and Investment Gateway Project . . .	July 9, 1998	2008/2038	50.5
<b>Guinea</b>			
Urban Development III Project . . . . .	Apr. 20, 1999	2009/2038	18.0
Village Communities Support Program Project . . . . .	Feb. 23, 1999	2009/2038	22.0
Population and Reproductive Health Project . . . . .	Dec. 1, 1998	2009/2038	11.3
Preservice Teacher Education Project . . .	July 15, 1998	2008/2038	4.1
<b>Kenya</b>			
El Niño Emergency Project . . . . .	July 16, 1999	2008/2038	40.0
<b>Lesotho</b>			
Education Sector Development II Project . . . . .	April 15, 1999	2009/2038	21.0
<b>Madagascar</b>			
Structural Adjustment Credit II . . . . .	May 20, 1999	2009/2039	100.0
Microfinance Project . . . . .	May 20, 1999	2009/2039	16.4
Social Fund III Project . . . . .	Mar. 23, 1999	2009/2038	15.0
<b>Malawi</b>			
Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Project . . . . .	June 10, 1999	2009/2039	30.0
Fiscal Restructuring and Deregulation Program II Technical Assistance Project . . . . .	Dec. 3, 1998	2009/2038	92.0
Second Social Action Fund Project . . . . .	Oct. 15, 1998	2009/2038	66.0
Population and Family Planning Project . . . . .	Sept. 23, 1998	2009/2038	5.0
<b>Mali</b>			
Health Sector Development Program . . . . .	Dec. 17, 1998	2009/2038	40.0

**Table 4-4—Continued**  
**World Bank projects approved in sub-Saharan Africa, FY 1999**

Country/project name	Date of approval	Maturity dates	Principal amount (million dollars)
<b>Mauritania</b>			
Telecommunication and Postal Sectors Reform Project . . . . .	June 10, 1999	2009/2039	10.8
Mining Sector Strategic Capacity Building Project . . . . .	May 13, 1999	2009/2039	15.0
Nutrition, Food Security, and Social Mobilization Investment Project . . . . .	Mar. 15, 1999	2009/2038	4.9
Public Resource Management Project . . . . .	Feb. 26, 1999	2006/2036	0.1
<b>Mozambique</b>			
Agricultural Sector Public Expenditure Program Project . . . . .	Feb. 18, 1999	2009/2038	30.0
Education Sector Strategic Program Project . . . . .	Feb. 18, 1999	2009/2039	71.0
Economic Management Reform Operation . . . . .	Dec. 10, 1998	( <sup>1</sup> )	150.0
National Water Development Project I . . . . .	June 17, 1999	2009/2039	75.0
<b>Niger</b>			
Public Finance Reform Credit . . . . .	Oct. 13, 1998	2009/2038	64.0
Privatization and Regulatory Reform Technical Assistance Project . . . . .	Sept. 15, 1998	2008/2038	18.6
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Economic Recovery Credit . . . . .	Mar. 30, 1999	2009/2038	75.0
Community Reintegration and Development Project . . . . .	Oct. 15, 1998	2008/2038	5.0
<b>Senegal</b>			
Second Transport Sector Project . . . . .	Mar. 30, 1999	2009/2039	90.0
Agricultural Services and Producer Organizations Project . . . . .	May 20, 1999	2009/2038	27.4
<b>Tanzania</b>			
Tax Administration Project . . . . .	Mar. 30, 1999	2009/2039	40.0
<b>Togo</b>			
Pilot Social Fund Project . . . . .	Apr. 14, 1999	2009/2039	5.0
<b>Uganda</b>			
Road Development Program Phase I Project . . . . .	June 29, 1999	2009/2039	91.0
Financial Markets Assistance Project Nakivubo Channel Rehabilitation Project . . . . .	May 27, 1999	2009/2039	13.0
Agricultural Research and Training II Project . . . . .	May 6, 1999	2009/2039	22.4
Institutional Capacity-Building for Protected Areas . . . . .	May 6, 1999	2009/2039	26.0
Management and Sustainable Use Project . . . . .	July 9, 1998	2008/2038	12.4

**Table 4-4—Continued**  
**World Bank projects approved in sub-Saharan Africa, FY 1999**

Country/project name	Date of approval	Maturity dates	Principal amount (million dollars)
<b>Zambia</b>			
Public Sector Reform and Export Promotion Credit . . . . .	Jan. 28, 1999	2009/2038	2.8
Public Sector Reform and Export Promotion Credit . . . . .	Jan. 26, 1999	2009/2038	170.0
Basic Education Subsector Investment Program Support Project . . . . .	Apr. 8, 1998	2009/2038	40.0
<b>Total . . . . .</b>			<b>2,218.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Mozambique Economic Management Reform Operation was financed by an IDA grant under the HIPC Initiative.

Source: World Bank, *The World Bank Annual Report, 1999*, pp. 36-37.

In May, 1999, the World Bank joined African governments and the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to adopt a new strategy, "Intensifying Action against HIV/AIDS in Africa: Responding to a Development Crisis." This strategy will provide increased financial and technical support for African partners to enhance HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care. According to the World Bank, AIDS poses the foremost threat to development in the region.<sup>13</sup>

The World Bank also joined the Partnership for Capacity Building in Africa in 1999. This partnership, initiated in 1995 by the African Governors of the Bank, will present new opportunities for greater coordination and cohesion in capacity-building activities in Africa. The main goal of the partnership is to strengthen the public sector and its relationship with civil society and cross-border initiatives.<sup>14</sup>

Other World Bank partnerships include the African Virtual University, a program designed to provide sub-Saharan African countries with university education in science and engineering, and the African Project Development Facility, which prepares market, technical, and other feasibility studies needed to secure financing. The African Training and Management Services Project provides management training and support to African enterprises, while the Special Program for African Agricultural Research increases the effectiveness of donor assistance to African agricultural research systems. UNECA and the World Bank have developed the sub-Saharan Africa Transport Program in an effort to improve transport sector performance.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 39.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 40.

<sup>15</sup> World Bank, "Mobilizing Resources for Development," found at Internet address <http://www.worldbank.org/rmc/guide/africa.htm>, retrieved June 22, 2000.

## 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. In 1999, MIGA was composed of 149 industrialized and developing countries.<sup>16</sup> 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 prospective members, 1999**

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

Source: MIGA, *MIGA Annual Report, 1999*, p. 2.

MIGA has focused substantial efforts on encouraging the flow of foreign direct investment into Africa. As of June 30, 1999, it had issued approximately \$396 million in coverage for approximately \$3.7 billion of foreign investments in 19 African countries.<sup>17</sup> The investments cover a broad range of sectors—infrastructure, agribusiness, financial, manufacturing, and mining.

MIGA investment guarantee activity has responded to the increase in investor interest in Africa. In FY 1999, MIGA insured projects in Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.<sup>18</sup> Table 4-6 outlines these projects,

<sup>16</sup> MIGA, *MIGA Annual Report, 1999*, p. 1.

<sup>17</sup> MIGA, "MIGA in the New Africa," found at Internet address <http://www.miga.org/screens/pubs/africa>, retrieved June 19, 2000.

<sup>18</sup> MIGA, *MIGA Annual Report, 1999*, p. 15.

**Table 4-6**  
**MIGA guarantees issued in sub-Saharan Africa, FY 1999**

Country	Investor	Investor Country	Guarantee Amount	Sector
Angola	Barlows Tractors International Ltd.	United Kingdom	\$18,400,000	Dealership for power generation and forklift equipment
Côte d'Ivoire	Touton, S.A.	France	\$16,400,000	Cocoa processing
Ghana	Unatrac International Co. S.A.E.	Egypt	\$18,000,000	Dealership for mining equipment
Mozambique	Salvintur-Sociedade de Investimentos Turisticos, S.A.	Portugal	\$2,900,000	Hotel
Tanzania	Avon Cycles Ltd.	India	\$714,286	Bicycles
Tanzania	Kintbury Investments Ltd. Meeco International Company Ltd.	United Kingdom	\$1,600,000	Telecommunications
Uganda	Afriproduce Ltd.	Lichtenstein	\$6,500,000	Coffee processing
Zambia	Beekay Engineering and Castings Ltd.	India	\$1,800,000	Steel foundry

Source: MIGA, *MIGA Annual Report, 1999*, pp. 15-18.

which typically involve site improvement for agriculture, manufacturing, or service-sector businesses, as well as insuring equipment purchases such as power or mining equipment. MIGA guarantees in FY 1999 typically ranged from \$2 million to \$20 million per project, and included awards for projects in sub-Saharan Africa going to firms based in the United Kingdom, France, and Portugal, as well as in Egypt and India. Successful bidding for MIGA guarantees by firms from these countries may be explained partly by former colonial ties or the presence of immigrants to sub-Saharan Africa of nationals from these countries. The notable lack of involvement in MIGA projects by U.S. firms may stem from U.S. specialization in more technologically advanced industries and a lesser familiarity with agricultural projects involving coffee and cocoa or basic manufacturing projects involving such industries as steel foundry or bicycle production.

Through technical assistance and legal services during FY 1999, MIGA carried out 45 activities directly benefiting 47 countries. In the fourth quarter of FY 1999, MIGA completed a comprehensive toolkit on investment promotion, consisting of 10 core modules, each covering a specific function or activity of an investment promotion agency. This new toolkit will form the basis of future training and technical assistance services. MIGA will continue to supplement this toolkit with capacity-building assistance such as needs assessments, investment promotion skills training, strategy review workshops and sector-specific workshops. In FY 1999, these eight



sub-Saharan African countries benefitted from such activities: Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, and Tanzania.<sup>19</sup>

MIGA's first field-based technical assistance program, PROMOTE AFRICA (formerly referred to as the Afri-IPA Support Program), continued to assist African countries in 1999. In August 1998, this program organized the second African IPA Management Workshop, which allowed senior executives to review strategies and share experiences relating to investment promotion. PROMOTE AFRICA was also selected by the United Nations Development Programme to help organize an African-Asia Business Forum that took place in October 1999. PROMOTE AFRICA recently signed a partnership agreement with the UNECA, which will allow the two organizations to pool resources in their efforts to facilitate investment in Africa.<sup>20</sup>

A final objective of MIGA is the dissemination of information on foreign direct investment opportunities in emerging markets. One tool of this effort is IPAnet,<sup>21</sup> an online information clearinghouse for the foreign direct investment community that provides access to investment opportunities and sources of information concerning finance, laws, and regulations governing investments. In FY 1999, IPAnet was selected as the main on-line vehicle to disseminate information on the regulatory framework for telecommunications in Africa. A recently created specialized website, Privatization-Link, carries profiles of state-owned enterprises being privatized, background information on privatization agencies and their programs, and directories of privatization agency personnel.<sup>22</sup> PrivatizationLink now features information on opportunities in 20 African countries after starting with just 6 countries in 1998.

### **International Finance Corporation**

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, is the largest multilateral source of loan and equity financing for private sector projects in developing countries, amounting to \$10.0 billion worldwide in FY 1999. The IFC's main objective in the sub-Saharan region is to help increase the amount and quality of private investment through its own resources and the mobilization of foreign capital. Currently 47 sub-Saharan African countries are members of the IFC.<sup>23</sup>

The IFC's committed portfolio in Africa increased 14 percent in FY 1999 to \$1 billion. At the end of the fiscal year, that portfolio represented 7 percent of IFC's total portfolio in dollar volume, but 25 percent by number of projects. As the result of an attempt by the IFC to promote financing for small- and medium-sized enterprises, the average project size is smaller in Africa than in other regions. The IFC has also achieved a much higher

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<sup>19</sup> Ibid., p. 43.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., p. 45.

<sup>21</sup> The Internet address for IPAnet is <http://www.ipanet.net>.

<sup>22</sup> The Internet address for PrivatizationLink is <http://www.privatizationlink.org>.

<sup>23</sup> São Tomé and Príncipe is the only country in sub-Saharan Africa currently not a member of IFC. In order to become a member, countries must be a member of the World Bank, have signed the IFC's Articles of Agreement, and have deposited with the World Bank an Instrument of Acceptance of the Articles of Agreement. Chad was the most recent sub-Saharan African country to join the IFC in 1998.

market penetration in Africa than in other regions, accounting for 2.5 percent of all private investment in Africa compared with 0.4 percent of private investment worldwide.<sup>24</sup>

A total of 83 projects in 25 sub-Saharan African countries were approved by the IFC in FY 1999.<sup>25</sup> One of the largest projects was the \$100.0 million in total financing for a 10-year private equity fund that will invest in infrastructure throughout the African continent. The IFC is also financing \$30.0 million in Kenya, which will be lent to export-oriented firms, as well as \$35.0 million in South Africa to establish a venture capital fund focused on restructuring medium-sized companies. Other major projects in Africa include \$18.2 million in total financing to enable Ciments du Sahel S.A. to establish a cement plant in Senegal and \$10.3 million in financing to enable Maragra Acucar SARL of Mozambique to rehabilitate its cane fields and sugar mill.

In addition, the IFC ran 33 country and regional technical assistance and advisory projects in sub-Saharan Africa in FY 1999.<sup>26</sup> Examples include the preparation of a feasibility study on the establishment of the first private commercial bank in Eritrea and a study of administrative barriers to investment in Senegal. In Madagascar, the IFC approved a feasibility study on the development of a chain of lodges in areas of interest to ecotourists, while in Malawi the IFC assisted in the development of a stock exchange. The IFC advised the state-owned utility in South Africa on options for municipal waste disposal and advised Uganda on the privatization of its national telecommunications company.

The IFC assists African small businesses through a broad array of other programs. Besides direct financing, the initiatives address the critical issues of pre- and post-project financing, particularly through management and technical support operations provided by Africa Project Development Facility, African Management Services Company, and Enterprise Support Services for Africa.

### **The African Development Bank Group**

The AfDB Group was established in 1964 to promote economic and social development through loans, equity investments, and technical assistance.<sup>27</sup> The AfDB finances development projects and programs on nonconcessional terms, in addition to providing policy-based loans and equity investments, offering technical assistance for projects, and promoting the investment of public and private capital. The African Development Fund (AfDF) provides loans on concessional terms to low-income member countries and provides technical assistance for studies and capacity building

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<sup>24</sup> IFC, *Building the Private Sector in Africa*, 1999, p. 19.

<sup>25</sup> IFC, *IFC Annual Report 1999*, p. 24.

<sup>26</sup> See *IFC Annual Report 1999*, pp. 41-52, for a detailed history of all IFC projects in sub-Saharan Africa.

<sup>27</sup> In addition to the 48 countries of sub-Saharan Africa, other African members of the AfDB include Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia. South Africa became a member of the AfDB in December 1995. The United States joined the AfDB in 1982 when membership was opened to non-African countries. The United States has been a minor source of goods and services procured on AfDB loans. Found at Internet address <http://www.afdb.org/about/afdbgrp.html>.

activities. The Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF) is a special fund designed to assist the development efforts of low-income member countries whose economic situation requires financing on non-conventional terms.

In 1999, the AfDB Group approved a total of 93 loans, grants, private equity investments, emergency operations, and loan reallocations with a combined total value of \$1.70 billion.<sup>28</sup> AfDB loans and grant allocations amounted to \$1.1 billion; AfDF loan approvals amounted to \$630 million. The NTF accounted for less than 1 percent of all approvals.<sup>29</sup> Approvals included 56 project and program loans, 26 technical assistance grants, 7 debt alleviation operations, 1 loan reallocation, and 1 public sector equity investment. The Bank also funded emergency health sector programs in Liberia and Sudan.<sup>30</sup>

In May 1998, the Board of Governors of the Bank approved the fifth general capital increase of 35 percent and a restructuring of the capital stock. Although the Bank took measures to make the increase effective in 1999, by the end of the year only 26 member countries had fulfilled their obligations in this regard; the deadline for replenishment was extended to March 31, 2000.<sup>31</sup> Additionally, the Group's development partners agreed on an eighth general replenishment of the AfDF amounting to \$3.01 billion (excluding reflows and other internal resources). This replenishment provides concessional finance for development projects and programs in low-income African countries for the period 1999-2001; it became effective on December 31, 1999.<sup>32</sup> Also in 1999, negotiations on a revised NTF Agreement were concluded, and the Nigerian Government pledged \$100 million to replenish the NTF.

The AfDB has been collaborating with other international financial institutions and creditors in the implementation of the initiative for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) to address the external debt burden of low-income countries. In 1999, the Group provided debt relief of \$120.0 million to Mozambique. The HIPC initiative is summarized below. Additionally, the Group established the Joint Africa Institute, a conglomerate of the IMF, the World Bank, and the AfDB. The new institute, which will be located in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, will provide policy-related training to government officials and other participants from African countries.<sup>33</sup> The Bank is also in discussions with USAID on a Memorandum of Understanding that will be the basis for USAID technical assistance to the Bank on health care financing.

Table 4-7 provides information regarding AfDB Group funding for projects in specific sub-Saharan African countries approved during 1999. The Group operations emphasized agriculture and the social sectors, including education and health activities, in 1999; these two sectors constituted 36 percent of total loan and grant approvals during the year.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> AfDB, *Annual Report, 1999*, p. 8.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 3.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 30.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 3.

**Table 4-7**  
**Total AfDF and AfDB projects and programs approved during 1999, by country**

Country	Total Number of Projects	AfDF and AfDB Funding (Millions of dollars)
Benin	2	16.8
Burkina Faso	1	13.7
Cameroon	3	30.1
Cape Verde	1	0.2
Chad	2	28.9
Côte d'Ivoire	5	44.8
The Gambia	2	7.7
Ghana	2	22.2
Kenya	2	21.2
Lesotho	2	8.3
Liberia	1	0.5
Madagascar	4	35.8
Malawi	4	33.2
Mali	2	30.1
Mauritania	4	31.6
Mozambique	4	101.7
Namibia	1	9.7
Nigeria	1	50.1
Sao Tome & Principe	1	5.8
Senegal	2	33.9
Seychelles	1	9.7
Sierra Leone	1	12.6
South Africa	2	113.2
Sudan	1	0.5
Swaziland	1	15.2
Tanzania	4	38.6
Togo	1	16.7
Uganda	2	44.6
Zambia	4	46.3
Zimbabwe	4	162.1
Total*	67	985.9

\* Totals do not include multicountry programs and projects approved by the AfDB Group in 1999.

Source: Derived from data in AfDB, *Annual Report 1999*, pp. 84-87 and 152-160.

### International Monetary Fund

The IMF offers several facilities and policies to assist its members with balance-of-payments problems and to help cushion the impact of structural adjustment. Regular facilities include Stand-by Arrangements (SBAs) and the Extended Fund Facility (EFF).<sup>35</sup> These facilities provide a line of credit to member countries having trouble staying current in foreign obligations for a period of 1 to 2 years in the case of SBA and 3 to 4 years in the case of EFF. In FY 1998, the IMF approved a new SBA for Zimbabwe, totaling \$182 million (SDR 131 million).<sup>36</sup> The

<sup>35</sup> IMF, *What is the IMF?*, found at Internet address

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/exrp/what.htm>, retrieved June 23, 2000.

<sup>36</sup> IMF, *Annual Report, 1999*, p. 102.

IMF's special facilities include the Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility and the Supplemental Reserve Facility, which was created in December 1997 to deal with exceptional balance-of-payments difficulties resulting from sudden and disruptive lapses in market confidence.<sup>37</sup> Two sub-Saharan African countries benefited from these facilities in FY 1999: Sierra Leone and ROC received a total of \$26.4 million (SDR 19 million) for emergency postconflict assistance.

The IMF offers concessional facilities in the form of Structural Adjustment Programs, which provide low-income members with concessional loans for medium-term macroeconomic adjustment policies and structural reforms. The Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) is the IMF's primary means of providing financial support in the form of highly concessional loans to low-income members with protracted balance-of-payments problems. Currently, 80 low-income countries are eligible to use ESAF. As of February 1999, a total of about \$9.0 billion had been disbursed under 79 ESAF arrangements to 51 developing countries.<sup>38</sup> During FY 1998-99, the IMF approved 10 ESAF arrangements, including 3 to sub-Saharan African countries: Central African Republic, The Gambia, and Zambia.<sup>39</sup> Two other sub-Saharan African countries, Tanzania and Malawi, benefited from an augmentation of their ESAF arrangements in FY 1999. On February 4, 1997, the IMF established the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility-Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (ESAF-HIPC) Trust for financing ESAF subsidy operations under the HIPC initiative. The HIPC initiative is summarized in the following section.

Total IMF credit and outstanding IMF loans to sub-Saharan Africa totaled \$9.2 billion (SDR 6.6 billion) as of December 31, 1999.<sup>40</sup> Zambia had the largest credit and outstanding loan balance at \$1.2 billion (SDR 853 million), followed by Sudan at \$723 million (SDR 520 million) and Côte d'Ivoire at \$627 million (SDR 451 million).<sup>41</sup> Total IMF disbursements to sub-Saharan Africa decreased from \$1.2 billion (SDR 876 million) in 1998 to \$753 million (SDR 542 million) in 1999.<sup>42</sup>

At the end of FY 1998, four sub-Saharan African countries-Liberia, Somalia, Sudan, and DROC-remained ineligible to use the general resources of the Fund, pursuant to the IMF's declarations set out under article XXVI, section 2(a). These four countries accounted for 94 percent of total overdue obligations to the Fund on that date. Declarations of noncooperation were in effect with respect to three of these countries: Liberia (issued March 30, 1990), Sudan (September 14, 1990), and DROC (February 14, 1992).<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 102.

<sup>38</sup> IMF, "IMF Concessional Financing Through ESAF," September 1999, found at Internet address <http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/esaf.htm>, retrieved June 23, 2000.

<sup>39</sup> IMF, *Annual Report, 1999*, p. 102.

<sup>40</sup> Exchange rate conversions (dollars/SDR) for this section are as follows: 1.349 (1997); 1.345 (1998); 1.390 (1999), and 1.34687 (2000).

<sup>41</sup> IMF, *International Financial Statistics*, February 2000, pp. 10-11.

<sup>42</sup> IMF, *Annual Report, 1999*, p. 100.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 106.

## ***Debt Reduction for the Poorest Countries***

Debt reduction serves to maximize the recipient country's future repayment capacity to its creditors while easing a major impediment to economic development and growth. Many of the countries eligible for debt reduction are in sub-Saharan Africa.

The Paris Club<sup>44</sup> provides for debt reduction for the poorest countries under "Naples terms" and as part of the new HIPC initiative.<sup>45</sup> The United States provides debt relief for the poorest, most heavily indebted countries as part of multilateral action in the Paris Club. In 1999, the United States committed in the Paris Club to either reduce or reschedule debt owed by two sub-Saharan African countries: Mozambique, and Zambia.<sup>46</sup>

The HIPC debt initiative provides debt relief to countries that have demonstrated 3 years of sustained economic reforms, yet would not be able to achieve a sustainable debt level through relief provided by the Paris Club under Naples terms. At the June 1999 Summit in Cologne, the G-7 agreed to modifications to the HIPC debt initiative that will strengthen its ability to provide prolonged debt reduction and make available more resources for poverty alleviation, sustainable development, and good governance.

Since the initiative was announced in 1996, seven sub-Saharan countries have been declared eligible for HIPC relief: Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Uganda. HIPC commitments total over \$6 billion in nominal debt service in addition to the debt relief already provided by the Paris Club under Naples terms. In FY 1999, Mozambique qualified for \$3.7 billion in HIPC debt relief, Guyana qualified for \$410 million, and Mauritania qualified for \$1.1 billion in relief. Four additional sub-Saharan countries—Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Tanzania—have completed their preliminary review and are scheduled to qualify for billions of dollars in debt relief in the coming years.<sup>47</sup>

## **U.S. Bilateral Economic and Trade Policies Affecting Sub-Saharan Africa**

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As mentioned above, the major economic and trade programs supported by the U.S. Government are those directed by the Ex-Im Bank, TDA, OPIC, USAID, and U.S. GSP. Developments in U.S. economic programs and the aforementioned trade assistance programs during 1999 are discussed in the following sections.

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<sup>44</sup> The Paris Club is the forum in which official creditors, mainly from the member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, meet with debtor governments to negotiate rescheduling agreements when debtors face imminent default on their sovereign obligations.

<sup>45</sup> "Naples terms" treatment provides for a reduction of up to 67 percent in eligible debt for the poorest countries that demonstrate sustained economic performance but have an unsustainable level of debt.

<sup>46</sup> U.S. Department of State, "The Paris Club," March 1, 2000, found at Internet address [http://www.state.gov/www/issues/economic/fs\\_000301\\_parisclub.html](http://www.state.gov/www/issues/economic/fs_000301_parisclub.html), retrieved June 20, 2000.

<sup>47</sup> *The World Bank Annual Report, 1999*, p. 34.

## *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. goods and services overseas. This assistance is provided through financing loans and other credit measures.

Ex-Im Bank support to sub-Saharan Africa, which consists of loans, guarantees, and insurance, increased from \$49 million in FY 1998 to \$531 million in FY 1999.<sup>48</sup> This large increase can be traced in part to the launching of a \$200 million, 1-year Africa Pilot Program in August 1999 that made short-term export credit insurance available to 13 countries. The Bank also expanded its foreign currency guarantee program in 1999 to provide guarantees in the South African rand.<sup>49</sup> Ex-Im Bank is now open to consider project finance business in every sub-Saharan African country except Sudan.<sup>50</sup> Project finance is available for projects that do not rely on the typical export credit security package but need long-term cash flow financing. Traditional export financing is now available in 32 sub-Saharan African countries, twice the number available in 1998.<sup>51</sup> Countries benefitting from financing in 1999 included Angola, Côte D'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

In addition to more traditional project financing, the Ex-Im Bank participates in innovative methods to promote development in sub-Saharan Africa. For example, in FY 1999 the Ex-Im Bank worked in conjunction with other U.S. agencies on such projects as the U.S.-Africa Ministerial, which brought U.S. and African officials together to discuss development partnerships, and the Safe Skies for Africa Initiative, which promotes improvements in aviation safety in sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>52</sup> On July 19, 2000, the Ex-Im Bank announced the development of a new program that will provide \$1 billion a year to help 24 sub-Saharan African countries purchase HIV/AIDS-related medicines, equipment, and services from U.S. suppliers. Under this program, major U.S. drug companies will offer their products at a deep discount, and the Ex-Im Bank will finance these exports.

As of September 30, 1999, Ex-Im Bank's total exposure in sub-Saharan Africa was \$3.4 billion. DROC accounted for 27.4 percent of this total, while Nigeria made up one-fifth of total Ex-Im Bank exposure. Table 4-8 lists Ex-Im Bank exposure, 1999 authorizations, and availability of financing in sub-Saharan Africa.

## *U.S. Trade and Development Agency*

The TDA mission in sub-Saharan Africa consists of assisting U.S. firms by identifying major development projects offering large export potential and by funding U.S.

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<sup>48</sup> Ex-Im Bank, "Ex-Im Bank Media Roundtable: Outlook on U.S.-Africa Trade," November 15, 1999, found at Internet address <http://www.exim.gov/press/nov1599.html>, retrieved June 28, 2000.

<sup>49</sup> Ex-Im Bank, *1999 Annual Report*, p. 2.

<sup>50</sup> Ex-Im Bank, "Country Limitation Schedule, April 5, 2000," found at Internet address <http://www.exim.gov/country/cntlimit.html>, retrieved June 28, 2000.

<sup>51</sup> Ex-Im Bank, "American Interests in Expanding Trade with Africa," January 18, 2000, found at Internet address <http://www.exim.gov/press/jan1800a.html>, retrieved June 28, 2000.

<sup>52</sup> Ex-Im Bank, *1999 Annual Report*, pp. 8-9.

**Table 4-8**  
**Sub-Saharan Africa: Export-Import Bank exposure<sup>1</sup>, authorizations, and availability<sup>2</sup> for further support as of September 30, 1999**

Country	Exposure	1999 Authorizations	Availability
Angola	\$154,806,819	\$64,151,962	No
Benin			P.A.
Botswana	2,814		Yes
Burkina Faso			P.A.
Burundi			No
Cameroon	50,712,187		P.A.
Cape Verde			P.A.
Central African Republic	7,805,095		No
Chad			P.A.
Comoros			No
Congo (ROC)	22,864,759		No
Congo (DROC)	921,830,192		No
Côte d'Ivoire	160,893,074	914,515	P.A.
Djibouti			No
Equatorial Guinea			P.A.
Eritrea			No
Ethiopia			No
Gabon	69,168,668		P.A.
The Gambia			P.A.
Ghana	455,006,427	145,492,316	Yes
Guinea	7,676,634		P.A.
Guinea-Bissau			No
Kenya	130,692,245	26,540,435	P.A.
Lesotho			Yes
Liberia	5,980,110		No
Madagascar	38,380,823		P.A.
Malawi			P.A.
Mali			P.A.
Mauritania	6,596,857		P.A.
Mauritius	286,813		Yes
Mozambique	48,156,266		P.A.
Namibia	99,807,000	99,807,000	Yes
Niger	7,092,641		P.A.
Nigeria	646,079,283		P.A.
Rwanda			No
São Tome and Príncipe			P.A.
Senegal	835,787		P.A.
Seychelles	234,173		P.A.
Sierra Leone	3,481,965		No
Somalia			No
South Africa	284,399,298	185,320,146	Yes
Sudan	28,246,331		L
Swaziland			Yes
Tanzania	26,832,383	4,456,992	P.A.
Togo	2,820		P.A.
Uganda	1,634,938	1,601,353	P.A.
Zambia	147,514,108	5,028,044	No
Zimbabwe	36,580,616	14,388,516	Yes
Total	3,363,601,126	547,701,279	

<sup>1</sup> Exposure = authorization of all forms of support minus repayment and cancellations.

<sup>2</sup> 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 the six types of financing; L = Support is legally prohibited.

Source: Eximbank, 1999 Annual Report, pp. 16-19.



private sector involvement in project planning in the support of U.S. job creation. TDA's obligations in sub-Saharan Africa increased to \$5.0 million in FY 1999 (table 4-9) from \$3.1 million in FY 1998 and \$4.6 million during FY 1997. Sub-Saharan African funding accounted for 8.7 percent of all TDA funding in 1999, compared with 5.6 percent of all TDA funding in 1998 and 10.1 percent of funding in 1997.<sup>53</sup> The time lag between funding project planning activities and the identification of actual export sales associated with projects varies widely.

The TDA participates in President Clinton's Safe Skies for Africa Initiative in sub-Saharan Africa which supports a number of aviation-related projects. Participation in various joint government events has enabled TDA to make contacts leading to the identification of several potential projects and the construction of 15 feasibility studies.

The TDA also helps U.S. business compete with European-based businesses in gaining access to African commercial and exporting opportunities. To counter France's acquisition of African utilities, the TDA sponsored a Water and Wastewater conference in October 1999 where approximately 30 projects were presented by delegates from the Middle East, North Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa to over 70 interested U.S. companies. Competition is also strong with Germany concerning Southern Africa's port authority. The TDA hosted a World Port Conference where over 50 projects from 32 countries representing the Middle East and Africa were introduced to 100 U.S. companies.<sup>54</sup>

TDA is also laying the groundwork for future petroleum equipment exports to Africa. Following the Offshore Technologies Conference and the semiannual Africa Summit hosted by the Corporate Council on Africa, a delegation of Ministers and senior oil company executives from 10 countries in Africa and the Middle East presented several projects to U.S.-based companies.<sup>55</sup>

## ***Overseas Private Investment Corporation***

OPIC is a self-sustaining U.S. Government agency that provides investment information, financing, and political risk insurance for U.S. investors in countries eligible for its support. OPIC focuses its African efforts on small and medium-sized businesses while providing \$1.2 billion of support for 50 projects in 20 countries in the sub-Saharan African region, including agribusiness, telecommunications, financial services, manufacturing, mining, energy, privatization, and transportation. OPIC's programs as of February 4, 2000, are available in 41 of the 48 sub-Saharan African

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<sup>53</sup> U.S. TDA, *1999 Annual Report*, p. 23; *1998 Annual Report*, p. 31; and *1997 Annual Report*, p. 31; Overall, TDA funding to the Africa/Middle East region increased from \$8.2 million in 1998 (14.7 percent of all 1998 funding) to over \$10 million in 1999 (17.8 percent of all funding).

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 10-11.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 11.

**Table 4-9**  
**TDA Program Activities in Africa, FY 1999**

Country	Title	Activity	Funds obligated (dollars)
Angola	Fish Processing Plant Upgrade	Desk Study	8,773
Angola	Mobile Telephony	Feasibility Study	300,000
Cameroon	Transportation Sector	Definitional Mission	24,993
Djibouti	Assal Geothermal Power Plant	Desk Study	2,500
Djibouti	Assal Geothermal Power Plant	Feasibility Study	90,000
Ethiopia	World Bank Rural Electrification	Desk Study	2,500
Ethiopia	World Bank Rural Electrification Phase 1	Technical Assistance	43,000
Ethiopia	World Bank Rural Electrification Phase 2	Technical Assistance	133,500
Ethiopia	Djibouti Port Bulk Commodities Transit Terminal	Desk Study	2,500
Ethiopia	Djibouti Port Bulk Commodities Transit Terminal	Feasibility Study	80,000
Ghana	Tema Oil Refinery Power Plant	Feasibility Study	184,000
Ghana	Air Navigation System Analysis	Feasibility Study	225,000
Ghana	International Telecommunications Gateway	Desk Study	2,500
Ghana	Esiama Combined Cycle Power Plant	Desk Study	2,500
Ivory Coast	PISAM Medical Equipment Center	Training	100,000
Ivory Coast	Abidjan Landfill	Desk Study	2,500
Ivory Coast	Abidjan Landfill	Feasibility Study	240,000
Ivory Coast	Abidjan Parking Concession	Desk Study	2,500
Mali	Bamako-Senou Airport Expansion	Desk Study	2,500
Mali	Bamako-Senou Airport Expansion	Feasibility Study	285,000
Mali	Sugar Factory	Desk Study	2,500
Mali	Sugar Factory	Feasibility Study	250,000
Mauritius	Wireless Loop	Training	300,000
Mozambique	VSAT Project	Feasibility Study	83,600
Mozambique	Air Navigation System	Feasibility Study	250,000
Namibia	IFC Cotton Gin Project	Technical Assistance	44,000
Nigeria	Infrastructure Assessment	Definitional Mission	24,640
South Africa	Lebowa Coalbed Solid Waste Management	Technical Assistance	1,000
South Africa	Cape Town Solid Waste Management	Orientation Visit	20,000
South Africa	Digital Satellite Service	Feasibility Study	361,500
South Africa	South Africa Oil and Gas	Feasibility Study	163,000
South Africa	Clean Coal Environmental Projects	Definitional Mission	24,640
South Africa	Fluidized Bed Combustion	Feasibility Study	500,000
South Africa	Bagasse Hydrolysis Project	Desk Study	2,500
South Africa	Bagasse Hydrolysis Project	Feasibility Study	204,000
South Africa	South African Civil Aviation Authority Visit	Orientation Visit	30,000
South Africa	Ethyl Lactate Facility	Desk Study	2,500
Uganda	Northern Corridor Pipeline	Desk Study	2,500
Uganda	Northern Corridor Pipeline	Feasibility study	404,000
Africa Regional	Telecommunications/ IT Technology Conference	Conference	14,075
Africa Regional	Africa/ Middle East Project Analysis	Technical Assistance	25,000
Africa Regional	World Bank Global Connectivity for Africa Conf.	Conference	28,300
Africa Regional	African Development Bank MIS Upgrade	Technical Assistance	110,000
Africa Regional	African Regional Airlines	Orientation Visit	99,800
Africa Regional	Water Sector — Namibia & S. Africa	Definitional Mission	24,590
Africa Regional	Sub-Saharan SCADA	Orientation Visit	98,064
Africa Regional	Identification Card and Passport Officials	Orientation Visit	89,976
Africa Regional	COMESA Air Traffic Management Systems	Desk Study	2,500
Africa Regional	Ivory Coast/ Ghana Refinery Projects	Definitional Mission	24,692
Africa Regional	Regional Power for Mali and Cote d'Ivoire	Desk Study	6,000
Africa Regional	East Africa Telecom & IT Projects	Definitional Mission	23,449
Total			\$4,951,452

Source: U.S. TDA, 1999 Annual Report, p. 23.

countries. The excluded countries are Burundi, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Liberia, Niger, and Sudan.<sup>56</sup> In 1999, OPIC was able to support three times the number of projects it supported in 1998, and the total dollar amount for U.S. investment in Africa increased by more than 36 percent. OPIC invests 17 percent of its total portfolio in Africa, which is more than it invests in either Asia or the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union.<sup>57</sup>

Part of the \$1.2 billion total OPIC African investment includes the July 1999 launch of the \$350 million New Africa Infrastructure Equity Fund, the largest fund in OPIC's history. The investment will focus on telecommunications, transportation, and power needs of sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>58</sup> The fund reflects the commitment of the U.S. Congress and President Clinton to increase private investment in sub-Saharan Africa.

OPIC currently has five privately managed investment funds that support investment in sub-Saharan Africa: the \$350 million New Africa Infrastructure Equity Fund, the \$120 million New Africa Opportunity Fund for Southern Africa, the \$100 million Modern Africa Growth and Investment Fund, the \$25 million Africa Growth Fund,<sup>59</sup> and the \$5 million Global Environment Emerging Markets Fund.<sup>60</sup>

OPIC highlights for 1999 included multiple projects spanning several industries. With the help of a \$12.5 million dollar OPIC loan commitment and \$24.5 million in political risk insurance, low cost, high-quality, generic pharmaceutical products will be available throughout 16 West African nations with the help of U.S. manufacturer Phyto-Riker Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Also, in its first insurance contract with Lesotho, OPIC is covering a \$5 million investment by Seaboard Corporation concerning the privatization, restructuring, and operation of a flour mill. OPIC has also provided \$1.4 million in political risk insurance to a project in Kenya that will support the removal of water hyacinths to promote transportation, commerce, and fishing, in Lake Victoria and will maintain the capacity of a sewage treatment plant.<sup>61</sup>

## ***U.S. Agency for International Development***

USAID implements the foreign economic assistance programs offered by the U.S. Government. Issues addressed by these programs include health, education, economic growth, population, democracy, environment, and expanded efforts in crisis prevention. In 1999, USAID allocations for sub-Saharan Africa in its four major project categories totaled \$935 million. USAID's estimated economic assistance consisted of \$251 million for child survival and disease assistance; \$460 million for

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<sup>56</sup> OPIC, 1999 *Annual Report*, p. 20.

<sup>57</sup> OPIC, "Banner Year for OPIC in Africa," found at Internet address <http://www.opic.gov/subdocs/Public/press00/0-05.htm/>, retrieved June 22, 2000.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> OPIC, *OPIC Direct Funds List*, found at Internet address <http://www.opic.gov/subdocs/public/publications/fundlist.htm>, retrieved July 17, 2000.

<sup>60</sup> This information is based on a telephone conversation by USITC staff with the Global Environment Emerging Markets Fund of GEF Management Corporation, July 14, 2000.

<sup>61</sup> OPIC, *OPIC Highlights: OPIC in Africa*, October 1999, pp. 1-2.

development assistance; \$210 million for Public Law 480 Title II, which provides food assistance and poverty alleviation through nonprofit charitable organizations; and \$15 million for Public Law 480 Title III, which provides government-to-government agricultural commodity assistance. In addition, the USAID provided \$98 million to Kenya and Tanzania from the Economic Support Fund to aid in their recovery from the 1998 U.S. embassy bombings.<sup>62</sup> Table 4-10 contains additional information regarding USAID projects in sub-Saharan Africa.

**Table 4-10**  
**USAID funds allocated for sub-Saharan Africa,<sup>1</sup> by major project categories, FY 1999**

(Million dollars)

Country	Child Survival and Disease	Development Assistance	P.L. 480 Title II	P.L. 480 Title III	Total
Angola . . . . .	\$2.7	\$8.5	**	-	\$11.2
Benin . . . . .	11.5	4.3	\$2.0	-	17.7
DROC . . . . .	5.4	2.5	-	-	7.9
Eritrea . . . . .	5.0	5.0	0.6	\$3.2	13.8
Ethiopia . . . . .	26.0	14.0	43.1	5.7	88.7
Ghana . . . . .	16.0	20.9	19.3	-	56.2
Guinea . . . . .	7.8	9.2	2.2	-	19.2
Kenya . . . . .	6.7	12.6	8.5	-	27.8
Liberia . . . . .	2.8	5.0	8.3	-	16.0
Madagascar . . . . .	3.6	11.9	6.9	-	22.4
Malawi . . . . .	9.5	22.7	-	-	32.1
Mali . . . . .	10.7	23.8	0.4	-	34.9
Mozambique . . . . .	11.4	29.3	20.9	6.0	67.7
Namibia . . . . .	2.0	6.7	8.3	-	16.9
Nigeria . . . . .	6.0	6.5	-	-	12.5
Rwanda . . . . .	2.8	8.5	-	-	11.3
Senegal . . . . .	6.0	17.2	-	-	23.2
South Africa . . . . .	12.8	34.2	-	-	47.0
Tanzania . . . . .	6.9	14.8	-	-	21.7
Uganda . . . . .	18.9	27.6	9.6	-	56.1
Zambia . . . . .	9.0	11.5	2.2	-	22.7
Zimbabwe . . . . .	1.6	7.0	-	-	8.5
Total . . . . .	184.9	303.4	132.4	14.9	635.5

<sup>1</sup> Only sub-Saharan African countries receiving direct USAID bilateral assistance are included in this table. Other countries may receive USAID assistance indirectly through regional programs.

\*\* Less than \$50,000.

Source: Compiled by ITC staff from USAID data available at Internet address [http://www.info.usaid.gov/pubs/\\_cp2000/afr.htm](http://www.info.usaid.gov/pubs/_cp2000/afr.htm), retrieved June 28, 2000.

Regional programs offered by USAID include the following: the Great Lakes Initiative, the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI), the Initiative for Southern Africa (ISA), Sahel Regional Program, West Africa Regional Program, the Africa Regional Program, the Africa Food Security Initiative (AFSI), the Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) Program, and the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative

<sup>62</sup> Information in this section is based on data available at Internet address [http://www.info.usaid.gov/pubs/\\_cp2000/afr.htm](http://www.info.usaid.gov/pubs/_cp2000/afr.htm), retrieved June 28, 2000.

(EDDI). The Great Lakes Initiative, instituted by the United States in 1999, seeks to strengthen indigenous mechanisms for justice and reconciliation in the Great Lakes region, which encompasses Burundi, DROC, and Rwanda. Activities to date include rule-of-law strengthening and humanitarian interventions such as demobilizing child soldiers. The United States is currently promoting the involvement of other bilateral and multilateral donors in these efforts.

The \$15 million-per-year GHAI is a U.S. Presidential foreign policy initiative launched in 1994 in order to address the recurring cycle of crisis, instability, and famine in the Greater Horn of Africa region (Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda) by improving food security and establishing a system for conflict prevention and response.<sup>63</sup> The program is currently focusing on four intermediate activities: developing pilot activities in conflict mitigation, distributing regional information on food security and conflict to African leaders, strengthening African nongovernmental organizations in the areas of food security and conflict management, and enhancing regional food security through new agricultural technologies. One example of a recent GHAI activity is the support provided to the creation of a tripartite policy on control of water hyacinths in Lake Victoria.<sup>64</sup>

The ISA is the USAID's regional approach to helping the countries in the southern African region achieve equitable, sustainable economic growth and successful democracies. ISA complements bilateral programs in the region by addressing regional development constraints and by building links between two or more countries in support of regional economic growth and democratic reforms. For example, this program provides an effective U.S. interface with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and is instrumental in the Southern Africa Regional Telecommunications Restructuring Program, which is designed to strengthen ties among southern African telecommunications communities.<sup>65</sup> ISA programs support 13 countries in sub-Saharan Africa: Angola, Botswana, Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.<sup>66</sup>

Initiated in 1997, the Sahel Regional Program aims to assist the nine Sahelian countries (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal) by increasing food security, promoting political stability, and encouraging market-oriented development. To accomplish these goals, the Sahel Regional Program has supported four activities: the Livestock Action Plan, the West African Enterprise Network, the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), all regional groups that address issues that cut across national boundaries. In FY 1999, funding for this program reached nearly \$6.0 million.<sup>67</sup>

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<sup>63</sup> USAID, "Regional Activity Summaries," found at Internet address <http://www.info.usaid.gov/regions/afr/regact.html>, retrieved June 29, 2000.

<sup>64</sup> USAID, *2000 Congressional Presentation*, found at Internet address <http://www.info.usaid.gov/pubs/cp2000/afr/isa.html>, retrieved June 28, 2000.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>66</sup> Information in this section is based on an electronic message received by USITC staff from USAID, dated July 23, 1999.

<sup>67</sup> USAID, *2000 Congressional Presentation*.

Several other regional programs received USAID funding in 2000. 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's primary goal is to improve health conditions in these countries through family planning, HIV/AIDS control, and child survival programs. Funding reached almost \$14 million in FY 1999. The Africa Regional Program, with funding of \$280 million in FY 1999, provides Africa-specific technical expertise to support bilateral program development, address transnational issues, and support other USAID efforts when a geographic focus is necessary. The AFSI supports national and regional agricultural technology development and policy research networks, while the ATRIP Program provides technical assistance to create the environment for trade and private investment. Finally, the EDDI is dedicated to improving African education and African access to technology and information.<sup>68</sup>

### *U.S. Generalized System of Preferences*

The U.S. 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 program offers unilateral tariff preferences to reflect the U.S. commitment to an open world trading system and to economic growth and diversification. The program has three broad goals: (1) to promote economic development in developing and transitional economies through increased trade, rather than through foreign aid; (2) to reinforce U.S. trade policy objectives that encourage beneficiary countries to open their markets, comply more fully with international trading rules, and participate more actively in the international trading system; and (3) to help maintain U.S. international competitiveness by lowering costs for U.S. business, as well as lowering prices for American consumers. The original 1974 GSP program has been extended several times, most recently under Public Law 106-170, signed by the President on December 17, 1999, which extends the GSP program through September 30, 2001.<sup>69</sup>

In recent years, several changes have been made to the GSP program that are intended to encourage economic development in sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>70</sup> Most recently, on May 18, 2000, President Clinton 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. Among other things, this law significantly expands GSP benefits for beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries by providing duty-free and quota-free entry to the United States for certain African non-textile and apparel products.<sup>71</sup>

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<sup>68</sup> Ibid.

<sup>69</sup> 65 F.R. 42.

<sup>70</sup> For a summary of changes in the GSP program in 1997 and 1998, see USITC, *U.S. Africa Trade Flows and Effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements and U.S. Trade and Development Policy*, USITC publication 3250, October 1999, pp. 3-20 to 3-22. Also see discussion in chapter 1 of this report.

<sup>71</sup> See Presidential Proclamation 7350, not yet in effect. The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) announced on Oct. 2, 2000, that 34 sub-Saharan African countries were determined to be eligible for preferences under the AGOA. USTR, "USTR Announces AGOA/CBI Country Designations," press release 00-67, Oct. 2, 2000.

The law also waives the competitive-need limitations of the GSP program for designated beneficiary countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and allows for duty-free access for products from sub-Saharan Africa previously excluded from the GSP program if the President determines that such articles are not import-sensitive. In October 2000, the USITC issued a report on *Advice Providing Additional GSP Benefits for Sub-Saharan Africa*, (Investigation No. 332-417, USITC Publication 3359, October 2000). 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 from designated AGOA beneficiaries under 1835 tariff rate lines not eligible for ordinary GSP benefits.

The 1998 Annual GSP Review, a yearly 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 June 30, 1999, the President designated Gabon as a beneficiary developing country and reinstated Mauritania's eligibility for the GSP program. In the same announcement, South Africa, Mauritius, and Zimbabwe were granted de minimus waivers for several products that exceeded the competitive-need limitations of the program but remained eligible for the program because the value of total imports was below the 1998 de minimus level.<sup>72</sup> Nigeria was designated a GSP beneficiary country on August 27, 2000.

On December 24, 1999, three products from South Africa became eligible for the GSP program: unwrought gold for electronics and dental, semimanufactured gold, and carbides. Although these products were originally designated as eligible for the program under the 1997 Annual GSP Review, preferential tariff treatment for the articles was held in abeyance because of concerns regarding South Africa's protection of patents. On September 17, 1999, South Africa and the United States reached an agreement regarding intellectual property rights, clearing the way for preferential tariff treatment.<sup>73</sup>

A total of \$13.7 billion in duty-free imports were entered under the GSP program in 1999, accounting for 10.3 percent of U.S. imports from GSP beneficiaries and 1.3 percent of total U.S. imports. GSP imports from sub-Saharan Africa increased during the year, growing 15.5 percent from \$2.39 billion in 1998 to \$2.76 billion in 1999. This amount represented over one-fifth of total U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa. The leading sub-Saharan beneficiary was again Angola, which accounted for 72.8 percent of GSP imports to the United States from the region. South Africa was second, representing 16.3 percent of the total.<sup>74</sup>

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<sup>72</sup> 64 F.R. 130.

<sup>73</sup> 64 F.R. 246.

<sup>74</sup> Charts and tables of GSP trade with Africa are shown in chapter 1.

**APPENDIX A**  
**Request Letter From the U.S. Trade**  
**Representative**

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April 11, 2000

cc. The Commission - FCJ  
OER

The Honorable Lynn M. Bragg  
Chairman  
U.S. International Trade Commission  
500 E Street, SW  
Washington, D.C. 20436

**DOCKET**

DOCKET NUMBER
2121
Office of the Secretary Int'l Trade Commission

100  
APR 12

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

The Honorable Lynn M. Bragg  
Page Two

- 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

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**Table B-1**  
**U.S. exports, imports, and trade balance, with sub-Saharan Africa, 1995-99**

(1,000 dollars)

Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Angola:</b>					
Exports .....	258,786	265,478	279,110	351,603	251,381
Imports .....	2,304,857	2,692,567	2,924,528	2,225,141	2,348,606
Trade Balance ...	(2,046,071)	(2,427,089)	(2,645,418)	(1,873,538)	(2,097,225)
<b>Benin:</b>					
Exports .....	33,846	27,254	51,171	43,286	30,956
Imports .....	9,770	18,154	8,080	3,604	17,830
Trade Balance ...	24,076	9,100	43,091	39,683	13,126
<b>Botswana:</b>					
Exports .....	35,660	28,531	42,937	35,499	33,399
Imports .....	21,113	27,210	24,540	19,691	16,940
Trade Balance ...	14,546	1,321	18,397	15,808	16,460
<b>Burkina Faso:</b>					
Exports .....	14,576	10,346	17,945	16,073	10,887
Imports .....	379	3,835	994	603	2,771
Trade Balance ...	14,197	6,512	16,951	15,469	8,116
<b>Burundi:</b>					
Exports .....	2,912	2,109	543	4,475	2,266
Imports .....	21,186	2,081	13,812	8,274	7,004
Trade Balance ...	(18,273)	29	(13,269)	(3,799)	(4,737)
<b>Cameroon:</b>					
Exports .....	45,571	69,897	121,555	74,833	36,724
Imports .....	57,591	64,577	57,185	53,339	76,573
Trade Balance ...	(12,019)	5,321	64,370	21,494	(39,849)
<b>Cape Verde:</b>					
Exports .....	6,809	66,688	9,625	9,230	7,234
Imports .....	278	407	496	171	76
Trade Balance ...	6,531	66,281	9,129	9,059	7,158
<b>Central African Rep:</b>					
Exports .....	6,128	3,804	3,624	4,421	3,727
Imports .....	354	268	1,350	2,798	2,896
Trade Balance ...	5,773	3,536	2,274	1,623	831
<b>Chad:</b>					
Exports .....	10,383	3,369	3,098	3,421	2,684
Imports .....	3,256	7,011	2,862	7,311	6,911
Trade Balance ...	7,127	(3,641)	236	(3,890)	(4,227)
<b>Comoros:</b>					
Exports .....	679	78	74	613	243
Imports .....	2,224	6,217	2,565	822	2,051
Trade Balance ...	(1,545)	(6,139)	(2,491)	(209)	(1,808)
<b>Congo (DROC):</b>					
Exports .....	76,817	73,223	37,585	34,008	21,034
Imports .....	267,402	262,770	263,363	170,874	231,913
Trade Balance ...	(190,585)	(189,547)	(225,778)	(136,866)	(210,879)
<b>Congo (ROC):</b>					
Exports .....	54,402	61,833	75,256	91,317	46,824
Imports .....	193,489	302,725	460,762	314,725	410,518
Trade Balance ...	(139,087)	(240,893)	(385,506)	(223,408)	(363,695)

See notes at end of table.

**Table B-1—Continued**  
**U.S. exports, imports, and trade balance, with sub-Saharan Africa, 1995-99**

(1,000 dollars)

Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Cote d'Ivoire:</b>					
Exports .....	172,315	140,328	149,743	150,170	98,882
Imports .....	214,078	403,662	285,590	423,341	343,487
Trade Balance ...	(41,763)	(263,334)	(135,847)	(273,170)	(244,605)
<b>Djibouti:</b>					
Exports .....	8,457	8,237	7,272	20,041	26,555
Imports .....	34	8	( <sup>1</sup> )	530	110
Trade Balance ...	8,423	8,230	7,271	19,511	26,445
<b>Eq Guinea:</b>					
Exports .....	5,335	16,729	47,063	85,171	221,050
Imports .....	30,969	75,953	30,485	65,667	40,601
Trade Balance ...	(25,634)	(59,224)	16,578	19,505	180,449
<b>Eritrea:</b>					
Exports .....	16,540	13,912	15,766	24,502	3,698
Imports .....	262	1,548	1,294	736	480
Trade Balance ...	16,278	12,364	14,472	23,766	3,218
<b>Ethiopia:</b>					
Exports .....	146,792	145,002	120,292	87,900	164,297
Imports .....	32,784	34,586	69,651	52,278	30,211
Trade Balance ...	114,008	110,416	50,641	35,622	134,086
<b>Gabon:</b>					
Exports .....	53,918	55,641	81,023	61,688	44,967
Imports .....	1,563,875	1,842,331	2,022,275	1,130,273	1,512,945
Trade Balance ...	(1,509,958)	(1,786,690)	(1,941,251)	(1,068,586)	(1,467,978)
<b>Gambia:</b>					
Exports .....	5,988	8,357	9,517	9,104	9,496
Imports .....	2,259	1,927	3,516	2,617	186
Trade Balance ...	3,729	6,430	6,002	6,487	9,310
<b>Ghana:</b>					
Exports .....	166,701	294,330	312,801	221,212	231,045
Imports .....	196,074	171,354	154,069	143,858	209,330
Trade Balance ...	(29,373)	122,976	158,732	77,354	21,715
<b>Guinea:</b>					
Exports .....	66,302	86,698	82,081	64,692	53,435
Imports .....	93,115	115,421	127,671	115,574	115,411
Trade Balance ...	(26,812)	(28,723)	(45,591)	(50,882)	(61,975)
<b>Guinea-Bissau:</b>					
Exports .....	868	7,041	2,488	743	816
Imports .....	39	46	71	2,209	72
Trade Balance ...	829	6,995	2,417	(1,466)	744
<b>Kenya:</b>					
Exports .....	112,646	101,314	222,834	197,744	187,089
Imports .....	101,435	100,035	114,347	99,523	106,144
Trade Balance ...	11,211	1,279	108,487	98,221	80,946
<b>Lesotho:</b>					
Exports .....	1,986	2,640	2,370	1,437	733
Imports .....	61,909	64,997	86,605	100,244	110,814
Trade Balance ...	(59,923)	(62,357)	(84,235)	(98,807)	(110,081)

See notes at end of table.

**Table B-1—Continued**  
**U.S. exports, imports, and trade balance, with sub-Saharan Africa, 1995-1999**

(1,000 dollars)

Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Liberia:</b>					
Exports .....	41,552	49,690	42,686	49,840	44,585
Imports .....	9,728	26,893	4,852	25,845	30,523
Trade Balance ...	31,824	22,796	37,835	23,995	14,062
<b>Madagascar:</b>					
Exports .....	9,502	11,271	11,219	14,491	106,056
Imports .....	57,238	45,675	62,489	71,395	80,214
Trade Balance ...	(47,737)	(34,404)	(51,270)	(56,904)	25,843
<b>Malawi:</b>					
Exports .....	17,810	13,216	17,520	13,071	7,356
Imports .....	38,854	62,584	89,403	38,757	58,604
Trade Balance ...	(21,044)	(49,367)	(71,884)	(25,685)	(51,249)
<b>Mali:</b>					
Exports .....	23,118	18,193	25,956	24,846	28,586
Imports .....	5,495	5,467	3,806	3,348	8,867
Trade Balance ...	17,623	12,726	22,151	21,498	19,719
<b>Mauritania:</b>					
Exports .....	42,939	14,559	20,841	19,206	23,597
Imports .....	5,540	5,294	241	393	754
Trade Balance ...	37,399	9,265	20,600	18,813	22,843
<b>Mauritius:</b>					
Exports .....	19,441	21,029	26,165	19,101	32,103
Imports .....	229,594	216,251	235,384	266,960	258,343
Trade Balance ...	(210,153)	(195,222)	(209,219)	(247,859)	(226,240)
<b>Mozambique:</b>					
Exports .....	49,004	22,612	45,662	45,687	33,847
Imports .....	27,544	26,552	29,631	25,750	10,287
Trade Balance ...	21,460	(3,940)	16,030	19,937	23,561
<b>Namibia:</b>					
Exports .....	26,532	21,879	25,058	49,857	194,822
Imports .....	11,450	26,944	62,338	51,676	29,984
Trade Balance ...	15,083	(5,065)	(37,280)	(1,819)	164,838
<b>Niger:</b>					
Exports .....	17,123	26,843	24,889	17,895	18,394
Imports .....	1,551	773	7,513	1,731	4,837
Trade Balance ...	15,573	26,070	17,376	16,164	13,558
<b>Nigeria:</b>					
Exports .....	589,749	796,297	810,947	814,126	624,161
Imports .....	4,878,480	5,876,792	6,000,201	4,603,620	4,172,322
Trade Balance ...	(4,288,731)	(5,080,495)	(5,189,254)	(3,789,494)	(3,548,160)
<b>Rwanda:</b>					
Exports .....	38,461	36,494	34,971	21,754	47,490
Imports .....	1,880	8,748	3,895	4,031	3,686
Trade Balance ...	36,581	27,746	31,076	17,723	43,804
<b>Sao Tome &amp; Prin:</b>					
Exports .....	1,824	221	12,942	9,380	510
Imports .....	144	449	221	682	2,693
Trade Balance ...	1,679	(228)	12,721	8,698	(2,183)

See notes at end of table.



**Table B-1—Continued**  
**U.S. exports, imports, and trade balance, with sub-Saharan Africa, 1995-99**

(1,000 dollars)

Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Senegal:</b>					
Exports .....	67,088	55,356	51,343	58,917	62,808
Imports .....	6,476	5,494	6,627	5,181	17,473
Trade Balance ...	60,612	49,862	44,717	53,735	45,335
<b>Seychelles:</b>					
Exports .....	6,871	103,221	6,010	9,397	7,547
Imports .....	2,431	2,826	2,339	2,184	5,197
Trade Balance ...	4,441	100,395	3,672	7,212	2,350
<b>Sierra Leone:</b>					
Exports .....	17,869	28,332	15,706	23,441	12,985
Imports .....	28,478	22,372	18,367	12,274	10,335
Trade Balance ...	(10,608)	5,959	(2,662)	11,167	2,650
<b>Somalia:</b>					
Exports .....	8,055	4,220	2,756	2,574	2,813
Imports .....	106	150	311	704	192
Trade Balance ...	7,949	4,070	2,445	1,870	2,621
<b>South Africa:</b>					
Exports .....	2,696,500	3,056,519	2,926,396	3,494,594	2,393,998
Imports .....	2,209,587	2,320,439	2,495,463	3,053,323	3,192,768
Trade Balance ...	486,913	736,081	430,934	441,272	(798,770)
<b>Sudan:</b>					
Exports .....	42,815	50,304	37,155	6,790	8,821
Imports .....	22,497	18,654	12,109	3,090	57
Trade Balance ...	20,317	31,650	25,046	3,700	8,764
<b>Swaziland:</b>					
Exports .....	3,233	2,314	4,182	8,186	3,748
Imports .....	30,237	29,916	43,975	24,973	37,849
Trade Balance ...	(27,004)	(27,602)	(39,793)	(16,787)	(34,102)
<b>Tanzania:</b>					
Exports .....	66,146	49,803	63,468	66,619	60,682
Imports .....	22,420	18,447	26,935	31,568	34,495
Trade Balance ...	43,726	31,355	36,533	35,050	26,187
<b>Togo:</b>					
Exports .....	18,142	19,923	25,142	25,310	25,620
Imports .....	29,325	4,235	5,488	1,950	3,170
Trade Balance ...	(11,183)	15,688	19,654	23,360	22,450
<b>Uganda:</b>					
Exports .....	21,862	16,471	35,122	27,685	24,518
Imports .....	13,158	15,909	37,713	15,154	20,256
Trade Balance ...	8,704	562	(2,591)	12,531	4,263
<b>Zambia:</b>					
Exports .....	48,777	45,294	28,645	21,435	19,700
Imports .....	32,893	63,824	55,904	47,170	37,857
Trade Balance ...	15,884	(18,530)	(27,259)	(25,735)	(18,157)
<b>Zimbabwe:</b>					
Exports .....	120,175	89,005	78,876	83,865	57,525
Imports .....	96,689	123,988	134,447	123,198	135,073
Trade Balance ...	23,487	(34,984)	(55,572)	(39,333)	(77,547)

<sup>1</sup> 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, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	32,753	28,213	27,917	28,255	23,083	-18.3
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	11,477	12,548	9,959	14,385	10,398	-27.7
Imports .....	8,258	72,780	129,742	54,901	18,103	-67.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	25,130	20,925	20,634	23,197	17,997	-22.4
Imports .....	6	4	11	8	18	144.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	11	8	-	-100.0
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	903	1,475	2,044	1,265	1,318	4.2
Imports .....	2,286,299	2,610,572	2,788,572	2,165,827	2,319,748	7.1
GSP Imports .....	-	-	668,113	1,571,319	2,008,608	27.8
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	288	519	479	465	279	-40.1
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	777	2,587	2,747	1,268	4,706	271.3
Imports .....	4	-	-	-	15	-
GSP Imports .....	4	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	28,231	32,273	59,504	57,151	41,666	-27.1
Imports .....	2	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	36,612	23,392	17,957	50,040	16,705	-66.6
Imports .....	4,973	1,066	462	228	9,286	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	30	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	1,610	1,481	2,491	4,934	883	-82.1
Imports .....	2	12	1,601	35	206	489.3
GSP Imports .....	-	2	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	5,447	5,824	6,781	6,653	4,634	-30.3
Imports .....	5,313	8,130	4,138	4,142	1,162	-71.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	6,228	7,813	9,077	6,660	2,758	-58.6
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	109,331	128,427	119,520	157,331	126,952	-19.3
Imports .....	-	2	2	2	68	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	258,786	265,478	279,110	351,603	251,381	-28.5
Imports .....	2,304,857	2,692,567	2,924,528	2,225,141	2,348,606	5.5
GSP Imports .....	34	2	668,124	1,571,326	2,008,608	27.8

See notes at end of table.

**Table B-2—Continued**  
**Benin: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	10,394	2,330	5,631	6,473	2,322	-64.1
Imports .....	1,126	794	627	2,499	15,269	511.1
GSP imports .....	-	-	-	1,944	9,572	392.4
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	337	1,339	1,068	1,333	4,635	247.7
Imports .....	-	-	340	-	-	-
GSP imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,389	1,120	630	2,066	1,288	-37.6
Imports .....	-	-	58	22	-	-100.0
GSP imports .....	-	-	-	19	-	-100.0
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	49	91	9	125	9	-92.4
Imports .....	7,468	16,763	6,251	-	2,106	-
GSP imports .....	-	-	3,354	-	2,106	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	157	360	180	73	60	-18.4
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	14	10	73	395	95	-75.9
Imports .....	54	67	75	340	140	-58.7
GSP imports .....	54	67	75	306	110	-63.9
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	8,168	3,311	12,868	3,860	2,747	-28.8
Imports .....	-	-	3	-	-	-
GSP imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	46	101	2,182	45	112	147.6
Imports .....	-	-	26	-	176	-
GSP imports .....	-	-	6	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	18	963	1,092	36	683	( <sup>1</sup> )
Imports .....	14	246	638	123	29	-76.1
GSP imports .....	-	3	2	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	947	990	1,839	1,801	1,360	-24.5
Imports .....	14	19	4	380	18	-95.4
GSP imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	7,731	13,800	18,467	16,733	14,172	-15.3
Imports .....	1,095	266	58	239	92	-61.7
GSP imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	4,595	2,839	7,132	10,346	3,474	-66.4
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	33,846	27,254	51,171	43,286	30,956	-28.5
Imports .....	9,770	18,154	8,080	3,604	17,830	394.8
GSP imports .....	54	70	3,437	2,269	11,788	419.6

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Botswana: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	3,835	1,420	3,092	674	1,345	99.6
Imports .....	203	121	91	25	12	-51.1
GSP Imports .....	167	106	33	2	10	382.0
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,598	249	302	82	292	255.3
Imports .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	241	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	6,439	2,836	2,104	4,759	3,412	-28.3
Imports .....	-	25	-	10	17	71.7
GSP Imports .....	-	25	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	15	-	9	5	-	-100.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	1	-	-	5	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,053	320	371	196	155	-21.1
Imports .....	24	10	22	30	14	-52.4
GSP Imports .....	17	10	22	30	11	-64.7
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	988	2,574	275	523	962	84.1
Imports .....	-	-	102	-	3	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	178	159	1,911	1,323	346	-73.8
Imports .....	11,029	13,987	11,133	3,262	1,337	-59.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	246	51	92	232	23	-90.1
Imports .....	1,907	3,552	5,871	5,629	5,295	-5.9
GSP Imports .....	1,896	3,482	5,827	5,628	4,804	-14.6
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	17,733	11,039	21,129	17,561	13,163	-25.0
Imports .....	3,130	2,125	235	578	498	-13.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	30	93	196	2,972	156	-94.8
Imports .....	4,706	7,059	7,080	10,151	9,763	-3.8
GSP Imports .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	3,543	9,791	13,457	7,173	13,545	88.9
Imports .....	112	89	7	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	35,660	28,531	42,937	35,499	33,399	-5.9
Imports .....	21,113	27,210	24,540	19,691	16,940	-14.0
GSP Imports .....	2,080	3,624	5,882	5,660	4,824	-14.8

See notes at end of table.

**Table B-2—Continued**  
**Burkina Faso: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	6,947	3,187	6,253	9,125	6,006	-34.2
Imports .....	-	3,648	-	-	2,455	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	98	175	296	365	81	-78.0
Imports .....	-	9	-	-	1	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	461	1,515	2,974	707	634	-10.3
Imports .....	5	20	37	2	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	58	1	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	32	61	144	-	133	-
Imports .....	11	16	23	57	17	-70.8
GSP Imports .....	11	7	22	40	17	-58.1
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	1,347	325	2,701	2,784	518	-81.4
Imports .....	12	-	10	264	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	78	56	14	31	12	-61.5
Imports .....	2	13	15	39	5	-86.4
GSP Imports .....	2	3	15	24	5	-77.8
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	18	76	84	59	31	-47.7
Imports .....	91	106	343	172	246	42.4
GSP Imports .....	18	14	15	25	47	87.3
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	747	546	2,170	700	482	-31.1
Imports .....	186	12	326	50	13	-74.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	4,180	3,008	2,726	2,166	2,871	32.6
Imports .....	12	10	240	19	35	81.9
GSP Imports .....	5	(2)	12	6	7	19.4
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	669	1,398	585	136	120	-11.8
Imports .....	2	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	14,576	13,354	20,671	16,073	10,887	-32.3
Imports .....	379	3,835	994	603	2,771	359.4
GSP Imports .....	36	24	64	95	76	-19.5

See notes at end of table.

**Table B-2—Continued**  
**Burundi: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	483	-	-	3,181	400	-87.4
Imports .....	18,824	560	13,772	6,320	5,913	-6.4
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	7	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	86	137	8	42	86	104.9
Imports .....	-	-	-	91	35	-61.2
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	91	-	-100.0
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	552	649	315	185	293	58.0
Imports .....	-	-	7	2	5	125.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	616	833	35.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	6	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	4	-	-100.0
Imports .....	2	-	-	7	2	-69.0
GSP Imports .....	2	-	-	1	-	-100.0
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	37	110	-	18	293	( <sup>1</sup> )
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	3	8	-	-	9	-
Imports .....	2,266	1,193	-	1,135	186	-83.6
GSP Imports .....	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	4	-	-	-	13	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	753	222	107	923	909	-1.5
Imports .....	79	321	33	37	30	-19.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	654	728	-	48	241	398.1
Imports .....	15	6	-	66	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	333	256	113	74	23	-68.8
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	2,912	2,109	543	4,475	2,266	-49.4
Imports .....	21,186	2,081	13,812	8,274	7,004	-15.4
GSP Imports .....	3	-	-	92	7	-92.7

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Cameroon: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	4,331	3,320	12,285	9,979	8,033	-19.5
Imports .....	11,772	11,549	8,389	5,628	7,319	30.0
GSP .....	2,136	1,599	971	1,262	424	-66.4
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	3,740	3,928	5,857	5,262	1,830	-65.2
Imports .....	7,767	10,015	11,603	5,335	7,026	31.7
GSP .....	-	-	2	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,079	4,314	6,417	2,425	2,862	18.0
Imports .....	702	1,516	1,012	936	1,159	23.8
GSP .....	-	4	2	-	15	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,997	6,651	4,282	3,851	8,308	115.7
Imports .....	29,716	34,764	26,174	28,844	48,906	69.6
GSP .....	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	194	1,156	1,150	857	104	-87.9
Imports .....	340	604	962	418	1,401	234.9
GSP .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	6,778	2,023	2,710	2,055	970	-52.8
Imports .....	4,302	2,287	3,991	3,978	5,169	29.9
GSP .....	108	27	99	55	64	17.1
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	10,071	10,875	15,951	15,034	4,328	-71.2
Imports .....	-	63	238	60	19	-68.0
GSP .....	-	-	-	-	7	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	1,642	1,857	4,759	1,907	563	-70.5
Imports .....	1,090	270	417	211	724	243.2
GSP .....	28	65	38	19	-	-100.0
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	667	727	448	459	267	-41.8
Imports .....	935	2,267	1,929	1,299	1,473	13.4
GSP .....	70	31	84	59	64	8.8
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	1,484	1,098	2,167	1,228	1,226	-0.2
Imports .....	126	369	247	1,526	211	-86.2
GSP .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	1,502	1,479	2,385	1,577	813	-48.4
Imports .....	830	866	2,223	5,096	3,097	-39.2
GSP .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	11,087	32,469	63,144	30,200	7,420	-75.4
Imports .....	12	7	-	8	69	799.1
GSP .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	45,571	69,897	121,555	74,833	36,724	-50.9
Imports .....	57,591	64,577	57,185	53,339	76,573	43.6
GSP .....	2,343	1,726	1,196	1,394	574	-58.8

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Cape Verde: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	4,615	5,207	6,137	6,279	3,578	-43.0
Imports .....	6	336	449	-	49	-
GSP Imports .....	-	289	421	-	49	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	32	88	35	30	164	447.8
Imports .....	37	-	-	11	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	861	618	1,066	463	557	20.3
Imports .....	184	-	-	7	18	161.2
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	3	-	-100.0%
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	13	3	3	9	3	-65.7
Imports .....	-	-	-	134	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	24	44	268	79	901	( <sup>1</sup> )
Imports .....	-	16	23	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	8	-	4	5	-	-100.0
Imports .....	2	24	7	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	-	114	4	10	70	611.5
Imports .....	-	-	-	5	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	1,116	1,142	1,856	1,307	1,213	-7.2
Imports .....	-	2	12	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	36	-	-	11	28	167.4
Imports .....	49	29	5	8	9	6.2
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	104	59,472	253	1,035	720	-30.5
Imports .....	-	-	-	6	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	6,809	66,688	9,625	9,230	7,234	-21.6
Imports .....	278	407	496	171	76	-55.7
GSP Imports .....	-	289	421	-	49	-

See notes at end of table.



**Table B-2**  
**Central African Republic: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	6	652	85	260	207.3
Imports .....	172	141	1,168	2,451	2,589	5.6
GSP Imports .....	163	-	-	53	14	-74.2
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,013	100	55	85	15	-82.1
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	25	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	21	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,743	1,373	298	887	898	1.2
Imports .....	-	-	-	3	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	20	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	3	-	107	75	-30.1
Imports .....	48	43	46	44	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	19	-	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	772	1,166	1,480	1,020	1,065	4.4
Imports .....	-	-	72	6	2	-61.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	37	138	32	154	363	136.2
Imports .....	102	28	3	134	24	-82.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	9	-	-	8	-	-100.0
Imports .....	32	27	27	20	67	236.5
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	49	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	695	278	445	337	534	58.1
Imports .....	1	29	32	140	177	26.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	534	595	498	594	170	-71.3
Imports .....	-	-	1	-	1	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	325	126	164	1,144	347	-69.7
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	10	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors :</b>						
Exports .....	6,128	3,804	3,624	4,421	3,727	-15.7
Imports .....	354	268	1,350	2,798	2,896	3.5
GSP Imports .....	163	19	-	53	83	56.0

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Chad: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	823	1,980	2,001	-	1,188	-
Imports .....	3,131	5,067	2,854	7,189	6,638	-7.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	59	39	154	53	31	-41.8
Imports .....	-	1	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	5,150	246	374	868	714	-17.8
Imports .....	-	27	-	54	15	-72.1
GSP Imports .....	-	26	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	12	-	-	223	-	-100.0
Imports .....	4	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	3	12	57	31	106	237.4
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	979	134	57	265	220	-16.9
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	12	-	3	-	5	-
Imports .....	-	2	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	11	6	10	-	129	-
Imports .....	-	-	1	6	27	352.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	327	273	143	265	135	-49.1
Imports .....	119	1,913	8	62	27	-56.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	81	324	66	360	89	-75.4
Imports .....	2	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	2,926	355	234	1,356	69	-94.9
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	205	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	10,383	3,369	3,098	3,421	2,684	-21.5
Imports .....	3,256	7,011	2,862	7,311	6,911	-5.5
GSP Imports .....	-	27	-	-	-	-

See notes at end of table.

**Table B-2**  
**Comoros: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	555	-	-	231	41	-82.2
Imports .....	1,824	6,064	2,449	708	1,653	133.5
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	10	-	-100.0
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	59	-	13	21	16	-23.7
Imports .....	392	104	103	51	71	39.0
GSP Imports .....	305	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	38	15	60	77	3	-96.2
Imports .....	-	-	-	5	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	316	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	-	35	-	-	4	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	6	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	2	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturers:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	11	5	1	9	12	30.1
Imports .....	7	19	10	2	4	106.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	206	63	-69.5
Imports .....	1	30	-	56	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	16	23	-	70	105	50.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	679	78	74	613	243	-60.3
Imports .....	2,224	6,217	2,565	822	2,051	149.5
GSP Imports .....	305	-	-	10	-	-100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Cote d'Ivoire: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	37,959	22,208	20,580	8,743	20,508	134.6
Imports .....	168,828	290,387	226,738	381,407	293,603	-23.0
GSP Imports .....	7,525	8,734	8,790	10,173	8,385	-17.6
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	32,580	35,802	39,014	36,604	19,522	-46.7
Imports .....	13,120	23,989	13,164	8,509	4,779	-43.8
GSP Imports .....	-	2	54	2	-	-100.0
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	5,234	6,904	7,638	6,214	7,484	20.4
Imports .....	9,494	12,562	1,321	4,491	655	-85.4
GSP Imports .....	-	13	3	3	71	(1)
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,793	2,641	890	370	298	-19.6
Imports .....	5,426	59,136	32,572	17,317	34,166	97.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	207	161	154	305	425	39.4
Imports .....	177	74	22	44	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	22,957	10,738	7,172	8,394	9,249	10.2
Imports .....	4,762	7,634	5,693	6,697	5,999	-10.4
GSP Imports .....	337	244	363	875	243	-72.2
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	10,943	10,499	26,361	32,809	14,356	-56.2
Imports .....	46	109	108	267	387	44.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	3	-	9	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	6,000	6,527	5,230	10,221	1,928	-81.1
Imports .....	8,313	6,162	2,063	676	332	-50.8
GSP Imports .....	28	8	61	70	2	-97.0
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	374	916	510	777	596	-23.3
Imports .....	1,123	1,311	1,907	1,336	1,559	16.7
GSP Imports .....	19	28	73	59	92	55.2
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	3,903	3,272	4,073	6,857	2,808	-59.1
Imports .....	1,957	1,604	1,069	1,823	932	-48.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	10,607	12,478	9,111	7,162	6,275	-12.4
Imports .....	796	677	856	773	1,054	36.4
GSP Imports .....	10	1	64	55	481	776.3
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	38,759	28,183	29,010	31,715	15,434	-51.3
Imports .....	37	18	75	2	21	956.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	172,315	140,328	149,743	150,170	98,882	-34.2
Imports .....	214,078	403,662	285,590	423,341	343,487	-18.9
GSP Imports .....	7,919	9,030	9,412	11,238	9,284	-17.4

See notes 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,**  
**1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	30,969	24,272	13,726	9,827	3,249	-66.9
Imports .....	4,176	3,719	1,525	1,538	1,432	-6.9
GSP Imports .....	356	225	301	1,075	501	-53.4
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,296	3,400	1,551	632	714	13.0
Imports .....	1,203	6,972	9,264	541	1,196	121.2
GSP Imports .....	1,108	79	469	528	-	-100.0
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	7,996	6,213	5,231	1,963	1,081	-44.9
Imports .....	8	45	-	30	76	155.5
GSP Imports .....	-	22	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	262	269	137	6	34	426.9
Imports .....	132,432	132,637	121,349	71,095	106,548	49.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	14,658	56,897	97,883	72.0
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	732	409	109	61	28	-54.4
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	216	112	81	70	37	-47.7
Imports .....	371	953	477	239	48	-80.1
GSP Imports .....	50	95	139	69	6	-91.0
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	2,584	2,209	2,638	2,025	2,713	33.9
Imports .....	5	1	2	-	6	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	4,637	1,993	563	2,190	633	-71.1
Imports .....	128,168	115,578	123,018	97,060	122,291	26.0
GSP Imports .....	78	64	109	249	15,408	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	18	203	53	104	50	-51.6
Imports .....	859	2,639	6,524	181	175	-3.2
GSP Imports .....	372	165	183	-	4	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	3,005	3,544	1,689	1,229	826	-32.8
Imports .....	169	190	1,073	142	131	-7.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	14,491	12,170	6,978	2,498	1,399	-44.0
Imports .....	11	36	23	13	10	-22.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	9,609	18,429	4,829	13,402	10,269	-23.4
Imports .....	-	-	107	36	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	76,817	73,223	37,585	34,008	21,034	-38.2
Imports .....	267,402	262,770	263,363	170,874	231,913	35.7
GSP Imports .....	1,965	650	15,860	58,818	113,803	93.5

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Djibouti: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
			1,000 dollars			Percent
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	3,632	3,613	2,246	7,177	13,816	92.5
Imports .....	-	-	-	465	103	-77.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	146	467	453	892	4,980	458.0
Imports .....	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	1	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	185	146	785	3,482	771	-77.8
Imports .....	26	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	4	9	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	98	13	-	17	145	747.9
Imports .....	2	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	588	671	594	1,614	2,131	32.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	18	6	-65.1
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	6	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	4	121	12	114	257	124.4
Imports .....	-	8	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	28	50	-	116	936	706.6
Imports .....	6	-	-	5	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	6	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	452	242	161	828	713	-13.9
Imports .....	-	-	-	42	1	-98.4
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	3,290	2,590	2,655	3,078	1,115	-63.8
Imports .....	-	-	-	1	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	29	315	366	2,722	1,691	-37.9
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	8,457	8,237	7,272	20,041	26,555	32.5
Imports .....	34	8	-	530	110	-79.2
GSP Imports .....	6	-	-	-	6	-

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*  
Equatorial Guinea: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	13	-	79	486	589	21.2
Imports .....	-	-	-	344	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	881	385	405	462	1,469	217.9
Imports .....	-	6,156	-	4,229	5,465	29.2
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	177	233	265	356	682	91.8
Imports .....	423	3	96	45	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	45	-	-100.0
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	163	224	220	103	-53.2
Imports .....	27,648	69,104	28,573	58,687	33,822	-42.4
GSP Imports .....	-	-	12,968	25,574	7,845	-69.3
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	7	9	3	4	23.8
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	22	59	42	1,446	1,136	-21.4
Imports .....	2,339	304	631	1,017	724	-28.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	443	-	-100.0
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	1,313	2,165	4,856	3,647	6,279	72.2
Imports .....	20	17	-	28	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	28	-	-100.0
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	98	2,403	421	5,241	38,416	633.0
Imports .....	-	9	87	23	13	-44.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	-	475	304	1,738	456	-73.8
Imports .....	3	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	98	278	1,074	1,145	4,666	307.4
Imports .....	501	298	1,098	1,017	576	-43.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	145	503	64	126	149	17.9
Imports .....	34	-	-	276	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	2,586	10,058	39,321	70,302	167,101	137.7
Imports .....	-	62	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	5,335	16,729	47,063	85,171	221,050	159.5
Imports .....	30,969	75,953	30,485	65,667	40,601	-38.2
GSP Imports .....	-	-	12,968	26,090	7,845	-69.9

See notes at end of table.

**Table B-2—Continued**  
**Eritrea: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	3,310	7,716	4,134	15,110	-	-100.0
Imports .....	84	205	478	546	347	-36.4
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	21	275	1,543	496	48	-90.4
Imports .....	75	4	2	2	63	2857.4
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,303	1,430	2,939	3,883	1,151	-70.4
Imports .....	33	3	19	74	8	-88.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	72	141	-	-100.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	9	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	48	73	315	34	55	65.2
Imports .....	17	1,092	767	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	2,120	3,043	825	916	382	-58.3
Imports .....	-	75	8	44	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	4	147	2,475	472	488	3.5
Imports .....	-	-	20	37	38	2.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	125	22	257	70	9	-87.6
Imports .....	-	3	-	12	21	79.4
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	650	634	557	1,079	440	-59.3
Imports .....	12	-	-	21	2	-90.6
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	5	97	1,292	87	53	-38.8
Imports .....	41	165	-	1	1	-5.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	7,955	475	1,359	2,215	1,062	-52.1
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	16,540	13,912	15,766	24,502	3,698	-84.9
Imports .....	262	1,548	1,294	736	480	-34.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-

See notes at end of table.



Table B-2—Continued  
Ethiopia: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	62,862	36,118	17,761	29,533	29,522	( <sup>3</sup> )
Imports .....	29,713	23,399	65,177	44,614	27,241	-38.9
GSP Imports .....	40	81	156	744	488	-34.5
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	27,042	23,647	20,914	5,519	9,728	76.3
Imports .....	1,009	748	873	975	299	-69.3
GSP Imports .....	363	-	552	314	4	-98.9
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	5,961	4,889	9,918	8,371	6,161	-26.4
Imports .....	1	11	-	16	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	46	234	128	27	3	-89.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	9	8	4	-	15	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,495	1,328	704	498	701	40.8
Imports .....	7	9	2	24	17	-28.8
GSP Imports .....	-	5	2	14	7	-48.2
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	17,483	34,234	15,182	7,518	7,825	4.1
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	563	607	670	283	309	9.2
Imports .....	270	2,910	1,518	5,169	1,573	-69.6
GSP Imports .....	2	-	-	6	-	-100.0
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	269	433	286	865	373	-56.8
Imports .....	16	20	1,012	87	53	-39.5
GSP Imports .....	8	5	22	39	18	-53.7
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	7,858	5,951	5,971	4,354	3,572	-18.0
Imports .....	860	1,056	932	1,364	517	-62.1
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	1,273	1,421	1,240	901	629	-30.2
Imports .....	907	430	137	28	10	-64.2
GSP Imports .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	1	-	-100.0
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	21,931	36,132	47,514	30,031	105,459	251.2
Imports .....	-	6,002	-	-	500	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	146,792	145,002	120,292	87,900	164,297	86.9
Imports .....	32,784	34,586	69,651	52,278	30,211	-42.2
GSP Imports .....	413	92	732	1,118	516	-53.8

See notes at end of table.

**Table B-2**  
**Gabon: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,053	1,334	1,882	4,192	5,443	29.8
Imports .....	299	1,289	387	426	601	41.2
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,002	2,465	2,099	2,625	1,920	-26.9
Imports .....	411	18,260	63,513	64,504	104,129	61.4
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,564	2,636	4,976	3,177	7,372	132.0
Imports .....	8	71	295	35	72	107.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	534	934	2,248	600	242	-59.6
Imports .....	1,540,001	1,791,595	1,931,921	1,029,428	1,320,410	28.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	3	10	11	129	88	-31.7
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,169	110	1,251	3,723	39	-98.9
Imports .....	154	190	265	2,543	4,676	83.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	11,900	7,921	14,702	9,847	4,438	-54.9
Imports .....	-	205	-	108	13	-87.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	2,103	929	10,363	2,305	5,041	118.7
Imports .....	20,570	27,280	22,224	17,379	26,213	50.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	828	560	274	44	246	453.9
Imports .....	56	360	331	859	2,162	151.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	1,650	1,132	3,641	1,439	1,091	-24.2
Imports .....	2,375	2,960	3,306	14,993	1,541	-89.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	377	726	659	2,700	1,145	-57.6
Imports .....	1	15	33	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	29,732	36,886	38,917	30,906	17,902	-42.1
Imports .....	-	105	-	-	53,127	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	53,918	55,641	81,023	61,688	44,967	-27.1
Imports .....	1,563,875	1,842,331	2,022,275	1,130,273	1,512,945	33.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*  
The Gambia: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	3,048	3,208	3,882	4,187	4,095	-2.2
Imports .....	26	6	32	247	38	-84.8
GSP Imports .....	5	6	-	16	-	-100.0
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	148	322	372	353	344	-2.4
Imports .....	4	-	3	133	1	-99.2
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	771	295	1,214	1,514	1,951	28.9
Imports .....	26	4	7	5	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	20	-	3	-
Imports .....	-	-	624	440	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	11	8	41	432.1
Imports .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	2	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	162	7	40	-	21	-
Imports .....	12	2	8	7	3	-55.9
GSP Imports .....	12	2	3	7	3	-55.9
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	182	352	686	417	528	26.7
Imports .....	2	-	22	42	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	326	423	196	174	135	-22.8
Imports .....	2,096	1,667	2,290	1,564	33	-97.9
GSP Imports .....	2	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	21	147	16	153	49	-68.2
Imports .....	13	200	60	27	64	138.3
GSP Imports .....	10	3	56	27	8	-69.7
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	634	888	490	160	728	355.4
Imports .....	7	7	415	111	20	-81.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	628	1,493	1,128	1,829	1,295	-29.2
Imports .....	62	26	34	38	27	-29.1
GSP Imports .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	68	1,223	1,462	309	306	-1.1
Imports .....	10	14	13	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	5,988	8,357	9,517	9,104	9,496	4.3
Imports .....	2,259	1,927	3,516	2,617	186	-92.9
GSP Imports .....	29	11	60	50	12	-76.6

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Ghana: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	46,527	66,040	53,356	47,211	53,586	13.5
Imports .....	58,699	40,415	16,000	27,949	42,361	51.6
GSP Imports .....	677	695	1,144	1,940	2,902	49.6
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	27,333	40,350	45,999	36,753	31,209	-15.1
Imports .....	646	1,553	1,995	144	826	474.0
GSP Imports .....	-	3	23	4	-	-100.0
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	9,858	21,471	15,136	11,957	12,034	0.6
Imports .....	9	180	52	29	123	329.6
GSP Imports .....	-	5	-	9	-	-100.0
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	7,903	13,000	10,736	2,943	15,389	422.9
Imports .....	-	2,695	-	10,623	20,020	88.5
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	387	543	885	783	2,273	190.1
Imports .....	-	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,750	3,019	7,059	3,831	1,857	-51.5
Imports .....	6,723	10,689	16,260	21,491	22,966	6.9
GSP Imports .....	637	586	1,743	2,802	2,626	-6.3
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	15,182	17,669	49,429	25,776	19,365	-24.9
Imports .....	25	26	83	9	139	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	-	-	6	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	7,069	7,716	13,476	11,800	6,795	-42.4
Imports .....	125,112	113,540	116,440	74,421	115,472	55.2
GSP Imports .....	97	67	218	2,051	3,308	61.2
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	1,119	2,194	7,354	3,671	2,243	-38.9
Imports .....	542	356	1,413	873	1,384	58.5
GSP Imports .....	331	151	312	655	798	21.8
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	6,744	11,319	13,523	13,132	14,390	9.6
Imports .....	1,331	966	563	502	2,399	378.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	7,817	11,166	13,237	12,184	9,059	-25.7
Imports .....	2,981	913	1,260	7,811	3,619	-53.7
GSP Imports .....	34	1	3	4	3	-25.8
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	34,013	99,842	82,611	51,170	62,847	22.8
Imports .....	6	21	2	7	21	217.8
GSP Imports .....	2	21	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	166,701	294,330	312,801	221,212	231,045	4.4
Imports .....	196,074	171,354	154,069	143,858	209,330	45.5
GSP Imports .....	1,778	1,530	3,450	7,464	9,637	29.1

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Guinea: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	29,296	22,165	15,202	9,088	17,458	92.1
Imports .....	333	1,554	6,335	3,887	1,143	-70.6
GSP Imports .....	5	33	1	-	30	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	5,204	5,404	5,799	9,134	4,637	-49.2
Imports .....	91	4,922	254	12	57	376.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	4,085	6,044	5,330	4,778	1,830	-61.7
Imports .....	627	43	63	191	22	-88.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,267	2,758	4,481	1,976	2,184	10.5
Imports .....	-	13,725	-	-	5,155	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	49	161	254	110	123	12.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	3	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,321	1,346	1,281	990	1,202	21.3
Imports .....	12	4	288	46	201	333.2
GSP Imports .....	3	-	49	36	23	-35.3
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	3,230	5,796	9,166	10,335	3,083	-70.2
Imports .....	39	7	-	21	67	215.8
GSP Imports .....	11	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	1,431	2,764	2,401	1,037	1,226	18.2
Imports .....	91,042	93,293	119,510	109,878	107,206	-2.4
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	13	-	-100.0
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	398	387	800	442	574	29.9
Imports .....	49	44	173	206	618	199.4
GSP Imports .....	3	19	32	39	32	-18.1
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	7,884	10,034	9,083	10,369	10,914	5.3
Imports .....	688	1,805	1,015	1,288	923	-28.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	2,614	4,720	5,281	4,258	3,454	-18.9
Imports .....	155	13	28	35	16	-54.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	9,522	25,120	23,001	12,174	6,752	-44.5
Imports .....	80	12	6	10	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	3	10	-	-100.0
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	66,302	86,698	82,081	64,692	53,435	-17.4
Imports .....	93,115	115,421	127,671	115,574	115,411	-0.1
GSP Imports .....	23	51	87	97	84	-13.1

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*  
Guinea-Bissau: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	377	-	1,141	-	694	-
Imports .....	-	41	56	41	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	6	4	-	-100.0
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	41	125	167	-	-100.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	361	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	477	420	701	176	64	-63.4
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	4,366	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	1,675	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	31	29	7	-	-100.0
Imports .....	39	5	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	-	1,018	392	41	43	3.8
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	-	59	15	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	131	72	-45.1
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	-	33	-	4	-	-100.0
Imports .....	-	-	15	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	14	118	44	29	15	-47.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	1	24.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	39	15	-	-100.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	-	954	3	304	-	-100.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	868	7,041	2,488	743	816	9.8
Imports .....	39	46	71	2,209	72	-96.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	6	4	-	-100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Kenya: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	33,912	10,181	31,871	59,969	28,167	-53.0
Imports .....	48,640	53,399	56,746	50,332	36,247	-28.0
GSP Imports .....	2,119	1,217	899	392	650	65.9
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	17,134	27,993	31,667	16,688	32,392	94.1
Imports .....	1,477	1,830	3,793	671	1,203	79.2
GSP Imports .....	19	144	13	86	352	311.5
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	11,878	9,896	13,945	17,959	18,441	2.7
Imports .....	3,778	3,803	4,454	1,564	13,421	758.3
GSP Imports .....	211	323	139	47	37	-22.0
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,278	1,351	1,480	609	411	-32.5
Imports .....	-	-	53	296	15	-95.1
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	273	310	178	209	201	-4.0
Imports .....	1	1	76	1	11	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	3,286	1,912	3,139	4,189	5,601	33.7
Imports .....	2,159	2,153	3,003	3,305	2,741	-17.1
GSP Imports .....	1,938	1,952	2,872	3,192	2,584	-19.0
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	12,901	12,527	20,277	13,719	14,864	8.3
Imports .....	166	1,081	518	302	250	-17.0
GSP Imports .....	-	7	84	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	2,344	1,614	1,936	1,973	4,429	124.5
Imports .....	2,874	4,176	3,542	2,884	2,725	-5.5
GSP Imports .....	1,738	1,380	2,042	1,720	584	-66.1
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	461	861	1,668	1,265	917	-27.5
Imports .....	1,331	3,291	4,256	3,160	3,032	-4.1
GSP Imports .....	465	584	1,249	1,265	704	-44.4
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	5,296	6,952	5,466	6,214	6,647	7.0
Imports .....	4,237	2,383	6,051	3,122	5,992	91.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	3,432	4,836	5,197	8,462	7,854	-7.2
Imports .....	36,666	27,804	31,794	33,782	39,633	17.3
GSP Imports .....	122	4	65	21	-	-100.0
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	19,451	22,881	106,010	66,488	67,165	1.0
Imports .....	107	112	59	103	875	750.4
GSP Imports .....	-	38	4	6	172	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	112,646	101,314	222,834	197,744	187,089	-5.4
Imports .....	101,435	100,035	114,347	99,523	106,144	6.7
GSP Imports .....	6,611	5,649	7,367	6,728	5,082	-24.5

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Lesotho: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,496	1,939	1,119	1,233	59	-95.2
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	15	16	-	30	11	-62.0
Imports .....	2	-	1	5	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	2	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	122	77	22	33	525	( <sup>1</sup> )
Imports .....	-	-	7	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	4	-	17	82	377.8
Imports .....	-	3	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	3	-	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	24	6	6	17	-	-100.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	83	-	2	3	6	95.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	79	-	-	-
Imports .....	1	2	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	259	78	636	67	18	-74.0
Imports .....	32	65	40	49	59	22.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	35	173	88	-	-	-
Imports .....	61,792	64,928	86,556	100,187	110,748	10.5
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	35	346	421	40	39	-2.6
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	1,986	2,640	2,370	1,437	733	-49.0
Imports .....	61,909	64,997	86,605	100,244	110,814	10.5
GSP Imports .....	3	3	-	-	1	-

See notes at end of table.



**Table B-2-Continued**  
**Liberia: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	29,839	35,199	18,561	13,207	16,013	21.2
Imports .....	2	69	49	715	294	-58.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	963	1,097	1,365	1,578	3,499	121.7
Imports .....	1,562	83	1,496	24,794	28,606	15.4
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	866	1,289	3,363	3,922	2,833	-27.8
Imports .....	8	179	13	9	36	298.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,901	112	217	351	331	-5.8
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	3	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	258	247	311	147	165	12.2
Imports .....	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	559	306	450	402	347	-13.8
Imports .....	-	2	2	6	816	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	415	475	1,006	2,878	3,317	15.3
Imports .....	85	-	113	-	255	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	58	575	571	4,095	4,837	18.1
Imports .....	7,987	26,134	2,548	242	139	-42.4
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	138	57	273	464	474	2.2
Imports .....	23	14	54	6	59	904.1
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	3,792	7,039	7,260	11,602	6,105	-47.4
Imports .....	43	365	556	44	308	599.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	1,632	2,025	4,953	4,173	4,417	5.8
Imports .....	-	8	6	22	2	-89.5
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	1,132	1,269	4,357	7,021	2,248	-68.0
Imports .....	19	38	16	6	3	-50.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	41,552	49,690	42,686	49,840	44,585	-10.5
Imports .....	9,728	26,893	4,852	25,845	30,523	18.1
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-

See notes at end of table.

**Table B-2—Continued**  
**Madagascar: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,860	1,675	4,707	5,595	1,587	-71.6
Imports .....	38,484	25,318	39,864	41,369	28,090	-32.1
GSP Imports .....	3,326	247	6,276	74	3,229	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	296	1,369	1,115	1,682	2,100	24.9
Imports .....	941	794	649	409	413	0.9
GSP Imports .....	-	8	-	2	-	-100.0
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,807	1,977	1,496	1,706	1,706	0.0
Imports .....	665	857	756	676	454	-32.9
GSP Imports .....	614	801	748	662	302	-54.4
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	35	25	110	107	30	-72.4
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	15	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	104	57	89	298	123	-58.7
Imports .....	3,064	2,891	1,678	1,901	2,004	5.4
GSP Imports .....	1,766	1,633	1,140	1,106	863	-21.9
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	681	1,960	659	476	1,087	128.4
Imports .....	-	-	48	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	15	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	143	37	52	55	310	462.0
Imports .....	3,091	3,541	2,784	3,367	1,929	-42.7
GSP Imports .....	79	53	208	141	120	-14.9
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	45	30	50	456	3	-99.4
Imports .....	652	160	528	736	648	-12.1
GSP Imports .....	19	95	325	72	221	206.0
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	237	506	684	336	375	11.6
Imports .....	2,449	237	154	298	610	104.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	465	66	120	657	670	2.0
Imports .....	7,888	11,878	16,029	22,639	46,068	103.5
GSP Imports .....	875	829	596	478	338	-29.3
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	2,827	3,569	2,136	3,122	98,050	( <sup>1</sup> )
Imports .....	5	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	9,502	11,271	11,219	14,491	106,056	631.9
Imports .....	57,238	45,675	62,489	71,395	80,214	12.4
GSP Imports .....	6,678	3,666	9,308	2,535	5,073	100.1

See notes at end of table.

**Table B-2—Continued**  
**Malawi: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	7,583	325	-	-	133	-
Imports .....	36,342	60,869	89,011	38,380	57,274	49.2
GSP Imports .....	285	7,606	29,228	16,342	24,660	50.9
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	991	1,541	1,114	944	931	-1.4
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	3,560	2,448	4,398	1,565	2,077	32.7
Imports .....	74	-	-	-	5	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	26	9	-	49	24	-50.8
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	29	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	416	113	346	223	366	64.0
Imports .....	34	134	27	59	6	-89.0
GSP Imports .....	18	130	27	42	-	-100.0
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	767	774	2,386	933	402	-57.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	9	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	9	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	33	19	35	7	5	-19.9
Imports .....	18	-	19	21	48	125.1
GSP Imports .....	-	-	16	21	42	96.4
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	61	33	-	14	12	-14.1
Imports .....	81	35	32	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	3	9	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	3,412	2,528	6,235	3,327	2,708	-18.6
Imports .....	40	59	38	47	58	23.6
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	492	3,220	2,921	674	419	-37.9
Imports .....	2,265	1,488	276	246	1,204	388.3
GSP Imports .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	470	2,176	85	5,335	279	-94.8
Imports .....	-	-	-	3	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	17,810	13,216	17,520	13,071	7,356	-43.7
Imports .....	38,854	62,584	89,403	38,757	58,604	51.2
GSP Imports .....	306	7,744	29,270	16,405	24,711	50.6

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Mali: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,052	1,258	5,957	4,244	1,760	-58.5
Imports .....	179	1,031	549	1,013	2,734	169.8
GSP Imports .....	14	19	386	501	-	-100.0
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,406	875	2,641	2,174	6,031	177.5
Imports .....	80	195	140	53	46	-12.3
GSP Imports .....	23	10	129	46	-	-100.0
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,761	2,539	2,536	1,099	7,351	569.2
Imports .....	2,452	1,376	231	952	190	-80.0
GSP Imports .....	11	-	9	5	-	-100.0
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	31	-	-	187	37	-80.5
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	33	156	112	3	82	( <sup>1</sup> )
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	274	297	1,290	269	28	-89.6
Imports .....	56	89	149	348	389	11.8
GSP Imports .....	51	61	141	332	262	-21.1
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	10,796	5,895	7,564	5,984	7,089	18.5
Imports .....	562	119	55	99	92	-7.4
GSP Imports .....	347	65	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	109	104	442	54	291	437.0
Imports .....	66	290	618	8	38	397.5
GSP Imports .....	3	76	198	2	21	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	88	67	354	36	44	19.7
Imports .....	322	1,557	1,107	317	4,342	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	41	15	50	14	19	32.1
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	524	883	517	4,598	577	-87.5
Imports .....	717	538	671	357	817	128.6
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	2,941	1,512	1,381	2,857	1,133	-60.3
Imports .....	1,043	271	278	200	218	9.0
GSP Imports .....	284	5	7	7	4	-35.1
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	2,102	4,606	3,161	3,341	4,163	24.6
Imports .....	18	-	7	3	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	23,118	18,193	25,956	24,846	28,586	15.1
Imports .....	5,495	5,467	3,806	3,348	8,867	164.8
GSP Imports .....	775	252	919	906	306	-66.2

See notes at end of table.

**Table B-2—Continued**  
**Mauritania: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	27,505	4,951	12,068	14,115	13,076	-7.4
Imports .....	-	5	-	155	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	253	373	70	206	130	-37.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	8,182	1,715	1,569	862	913	6.0
Imports .....	3	5	-	12	537	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	29	9	16	-	72	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	30	3	-90.0
Imports .....	-	9	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	93	24	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	1,776	680	144	253	1,780	602.5
Imports .....	-	-	6	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	1,699	2,166	1,659	2,132	1,249	-41.4
Imports .....	5,523	5,088	-	-	170	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	-	41	3	31	-	-100.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	515	132	543	180	552	207.7
Imports .....	14	40	207	85	36	-58.2
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	-	17	158	13	34	164.9
Imports .....	-	148	28	140	11	-92.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	2,978	4,383	4,588	1,384	5,787	318.1
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	42,939	14,559	20,841	19,206	23,597	22.9
Imports .....	5,540	5,294	241	393	754	92.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-

See notes at end of table.

**Table B-2—Continued**  
**Mauritius: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	516	498	447	918	443	-51.8
Imports .....	10,647	24,153	30,524	19,854	8,351	-57.9
GSP Imports .....	3,160	11,545	15,825	4,874	3,274	-32.8
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,252	1,338	1,606	930	1,129	21.4
Imports .....	296	336	70	109	374	242.4
GSP Imports .....	-	13	8	4	-	-100.0
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	7,908	4,827	13,075	4,537	20,312	347.8
Imports .....	15,888	15,473	7,193	5,172	3,685	-28.8
GSP Imports .....	5,678	4,550	3,953	3,536	3,211	-9.2
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	36	-	14	26	3	-88.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	80	-	6	-	-100.0
Imports .....	68	70	37	-	8	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,228	1,087	1,278	510	716	40.3
Imports .....	464	219	184	16	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	19	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	3,312	3,651	2,910	3,414	2,799	-18.0
Imports .....	1,620	1,551	801	215	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	697	1,427	252	420	469	11.6
Imports .....	4,602	3,643	6,791	3,049	6,622	117.2
GSP Imports .....	103	181	85	58	48	-17.7
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	1,373	1,382	972	779	1,507	93.4
Imports .....	3,798	3,642	2,550	3,451	4,107	19.0
GSP Imports .....	1,507	1,884	1,761	2,003	2,740	36.8
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	842	1,055	1,181	1,040	1,483	42.6
Imports .....	814	1,280	1,585	1,238	2,973	140.1
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	1,300	527	376	381	405	6.2
Imports .....	191,029	165,268	184,587	233,618	232,109	-0.6
GSP Imports .....	9	-	-	79	17	-78.0
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	977	5,159	4,054	6,139	2,837	-53.8
Imports .....	367	617	1,063	238	115	-51.6
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	5	-	-100.0
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	19,441	21,029	26,165	19,101	32,103	68.1
Imports .....	229,594	216,251	235,384	266,960	258,343	-3.2
GSP Imports .....	10,476	18,173	21,633	10,560	9,291	-12.0

See notes at end of table.

**Table B-2—Continued**  
**Mozambique: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	28,347	9,934	26,336	28,728	18,274	-36.4
Imports .....	23,993	25,406	28,301	23,348	8,403	-64.0
GSP Imports .....	20,083	12,419	16,090	9,103	78	-99.1
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,505	1,425	1,676	1,747	1,952	11.7
Imports .....	239	43	-	4	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,801	2,573	1,339	2,287	2,444	6.9
Imports .....	15	4	8	1	57	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	41	11	-	-	49	-
Imports .....	1,417	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	103	79	230	51	-77.8
Imports .....	-	-	-	28	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	189	37	41	20	22	10.4
Imports .....	-	68	19	66	46	-30.0
GSP Imports .....	-	4	-	36	-	-100.0
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	1,106	1,646	3,288	2,266	3,390	49.6
Imports .....	-	-	255	267	19	-92.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	3	-	-100.0
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	1,175	233	138	460	2,821	513.5
Imports .....	927	482	429	1,675	1,065	-36.4
GSP Imports .....	7	18	48	50	17	-66.6
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	35	1,072	153	57	83	46.0
Imports .....	2	20	133	23	60	164.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	1,450	936	1,049	844	1,079	27.9
Imports .....	655	82	266	223	592	165.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	3,513	3,018	6,395	2,821	2,758	-2.2
Imports .....	282	447	156	116	44	-61.6
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	9,842	1,624	5,167	6,229	924	-85.2
Imports .....	14	-	65	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	49,004	22,612	45,662	45,687	33,847	-25.9
Imports .....	27,544	26,552	29,631	25,750	10,287	-60.1
GSP Imports .....	20,090	12,440	16,138	9,192	95	-99.0

See notes at end of table.

**Table B-2—Continued**  
**Namibia: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	4,649	4,883	920	74	67	-9.8
Imports .....	3,738	11,569	31,821	32,167	18,406	-42.8
GSP Imports .....	1,538	292	2,145	764	341	-55.4
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	354	154	350	413	946	128.8
Imports .....	12	19	5	204	197	-3.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,455	2,447	2,017	7,852	5,944	-24.3
Imports .....	17	32	14	415	200	-51.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	24	24	60	-	32	-
Imports .....	5,819	12,724	26,211	9,749	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	1	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	65	68	12	47	48	2.4
Imports .....	479	38	57	99	173	74.9
GSP Imports .....	16	29	52	61	76	23.8
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	1,437	835	4,707	2,391	1,540	-35.6
Imports .....	37	12	9	4	94	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	22	-	-	4	-	-100.0
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	336	238	52	100	141	41.7
Imports .....	322	305	1,514	7,290	9,638	32.2
GSP Imports .....	-	100	644	5,684	-	-100.0
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	422	198	246	97	180	84.4
Imports .....	11	590	40	144	57	-60.3
GSP Imports .....	-	30	-	-	2	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	4,360	4,133	3,496	10,021	3,417	-65.9
Imports .....	963	1,634	2,638	1,579	1,173	-25.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	130	100	71	211	201	-4.7
Imports .....	51	20	28	24	40	64.4
GSP Imports .....	21	-	1	-	8	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	12,300	8,799	13,126	28,650	182,305	536.3
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	7	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	26,532	21,879	25,058	49,857	194,822	290.8
Imports .....	11,450	26,944	62,338	51,676	29,984	-42.0
GSP Imports .....	1,598	451	2,843	6,513	427	-93.4

See notes at end of table.



Table B-2—Continued  
Niger: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,077	1,144	2,048	1,967	432	-78.0
Imports .....	345	116	269	102	152	49.2
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	244	1,015	1,230	1,993	1,896	-4.9
Imports .....	136	66	453	335	121	-63.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	3	22	-	-100.0
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	908	1,470	1,853	1,468	2,938	100.1
Imports .....	90	72	27	136	318	133.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	13	14	20	78	-	-100.0
Imports .....	-	-	5,897	39	2,455	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	125	199	-	3	-
Imports .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	1	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	98	300	116	25	228	829.3
Imports .....	8	4	5	12	14	11.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	8	11	34.0
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	166	542	173	461	1,755	281.2
Imports .....	92	217	147	267	599	124.0
GSP Imports .....	-	49	-	-	254	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	50	28	566	170	195	14.3
Imports .....	10	7	24	102	4	-95.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	78	4	-94.3
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	347	265	62	81	773	855.3
Imports .....	463	62	78	75	199	164.1
GSP Imports .....	14	25	10	6	11	82.4
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	968	1,110	985	1,328	938	-29.3
Imports .....	59	61	456	571	813	42.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	10,458	19,647	15,426	9,484	8,172	-13.8
Imports .....	280	161	99	91	128	40.8
GSP Imports .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	1,793	1,182	2,212	840	1,065	26.7
Imports .....	66	7	57	-	33	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	17,123	26,843	24,889	17,895	18,394	2.8
Imports .....	1,551	773	7,513	1,731	4,837	179.4
GSP Imports .....	14	74	13	114	280	146.2

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Nigeria: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
			1,000 dollars			Percent
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	117,192	177,146	114,406	149,995	172,699	15.1
Imports .....	17,706	12,010	13,751	10,471	8,277	-20.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	83,359	60,011	83,319	73,129	43,156	-41.0
Imports .....	76,343	217,405	400,956	367,061	429,134	16.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	50,399	37,376	37,862	55,349	52,308	-5.5
Imports .....	79	72	121	16	97	514.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	19,417	22,948	46,798	35,735	26,321	-26.3
Imports .....	4,776,165	5,639,117	5,573,407	4,212,685	3,720,249	-11.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	214	446	555	560	738	31.9
Imports .....	18	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	57	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	19,427	8,209	8,567	8,588	8,493	-1.1
Imports .....	482	618	708	1,108	1,138	2.6
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	62,616	77,707	84,627	156,499	72,932	-53.4
Imports .....	3	7	-	425	2,693	533.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	39,711	66,953	37,133	53,575	19,272	-64.0
Imports .....	2,335	1,393	1,368	1,399	972	-30.5
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	2,643	1,779	1,921	8,207	9,969	21.5
Imports .....	577	1,290	2,686	3,867	4,710	21.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	7,418	8,858	8,036	10,571	10,061	-4.8
Imports .....	2,787	3,224	5,116	2,778	4,194	51.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	16,642	9,069	10,276	12,704	12,817	0.9
Imports .....	1,820	1,591	2,088	3,801	801	-78.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	170,711	325,795	377,448	249,213	195,396	-21.6
Imports .....	164	64	-	8	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	589,749	796,297	810,947	814,126	624,161	-23.3
Imports .....	4,878,480	5,876,792	6,000,201	4,603,620	4,172,322	-9.4
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
 Republic of the Congo (ROC): U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	6,048	6,829	5,215	7,801	9,487	21.6
Imports .....	-	2,545	6,723	1,403	4,423	215.3
GSP Imports .....	-	2,476	6,490	0	3,083	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,721	2,872	4,405	1,972	1,345	-31.8
Imports .....	126	6,234	10,102	8,380	16,847	101.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	31	-	-100.0
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,963	4,732	6,022	3,830	3,446	-10.0
Imports .....	105	44	34	34	3	-90.6
GSP Imports .....	-	-	1	-	3	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	280	526	3,115	761	59	-92.2
Imports .....	173,935	269,754	424,628	288,967	367,338	27.1
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	411	505	578	129	-77.6
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	17	95	81	70	95	34.3
Imports .....	2,695	4,515	3,238	4,351	2,063	-52.6
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	24	21	-15.7
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	12,584	11,575	12,379	15,608	7,538	-51.7
Imports .....	-	3	14	1	4	178.8
GSP Imports .....	-	2	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	5,064	6,054	10,710	5,574	836	-85.0
Imports .....	16,015	19,123	14,944	6,830	16,057	135.1
GSP Imports .....	-	-	3	37	3,160	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	30	52	107	31	104	237.7
Imports .....	55	14	686	4,072	2,124	-47.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	14	156	51	-67.2
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	1,835	1,898	2,644	2,814	3,612	28.4
Imports .....	558	494	381	684	1,642	140.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	100.0
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	3	89	6,494	8,294	5,778	-30.3
Imports .....	-	-	1	2	14	733.6
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	22,858	26,700	23,578	43,984	14,393	-67.3
Imports .....	-	-	12	-	4	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	12	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	54,402	61,833	75,256	91,317	46,824	-48.7
Imports .....	193,489	302,725	460,762	314,725	410,518	30.4
GSP Imports .....	-	2,477	6,520	248	6,319	( <sup>1</sup> )

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Rwanda: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
			<i>1,000 dollars</i>			<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	32,188	33,443	26,595	9,850	17,796	80.7
Imports .....	832	7,234	2,540	1,915	2,007	4.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	537	222	353	315	82	-73.9
Imports .....	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,771	1,406	1,729	1,028	19,550	( <sup>1</sup> )
Imports .....	2	40	76	14	39	173.5
GSP Imports .....	-	-	8	-	-	-
<b>Energy and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	6	20	-	4	-	-100.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,638	30	1,541	9,333	8,111	-13.1
Imports .....	-	-	3	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	3	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	248	163	328	27	135	395.4
Imports .....	-	-	8	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	129	3	11	28	116	308.3
Imports .....	598	1,377	1,254	1,910	1,422	-25.5
GSP Imports .....	-	-	100	302	154	-49.2
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	36	21	92	-	14	-
Imports .....	1	7	-	8	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	1,630	704	2,916	638	1,538	141.2
Imports .....	447	91	13	183	201	9.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	187	467	1,122	351	116	-67.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	17	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	91	14	284	178	32	-81.9
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	38,461	36,494	34,971	21,754	47,490	118.3
Imports .....	1,880	8,748	3,895	4,031	3,686	-8.6
GSP Imports .....	-	-	111	302	154	-49.2

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
 Sao Tome: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	519	-	69	-	12	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	2	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	2	-	-100.0
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	47	7	25	14	73	421.2
Imports .....	-	117	-	-	59	-
GSP Imports .....	-	117	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	563	72	230	67	33	-51.3
Imports .....	2	-	36	7	142	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	8	20	-	-100.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	1,616	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	116	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	319	-
Imports .....	30	-	-	50	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	92	-	-	22	4	-80.3
Imports .....	-	75	9	56	758	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	63	44	1,294	49	-	-100.0
Imports .....	-	5	4	-	33	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	3	5	-	84	-	-100.0
Imports .....	-	2	2	-	7	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	98	7	59	31	17	-45.1
Imports .....	43	248	53	567	49	-91.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	58	230	-	-100.0
Imports .....	64	( <sup>2</sup> )	115	-	23	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	439	87	11,083	8,863	52	-99.4
Imports .....	5	3	2	-	6	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	1,824	221	12,942	9,380	510	-94.6
Imports .....	144	449	221	682	2,693	294.8
GSP Imports .....	-	117	-	2	-	-100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Senegal: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	14,215	13,172	12,320	21,998	14,388	-34.6
Imports .....	1,172	986	855	904	994	10.0
GSP Imports .....	971	785	793	812	-	-100.0
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Export .....	15,041	11,663	11,575	11,055	6,617	-40.1
Imports .....	1,485	250	2,159	779	2,040	162.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	534	740	699	-5.5
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	3,903	3,944	2,587	5,994	16,173	169.8
Imports .....	1,416	502	846	535	1,453	171.7
GSP Imports .....	-	214	27	4	-	-100.0
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	341	220	123	70	171	144.7
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	7,263	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	5	3	14	31	62	98.3
Imports .....	1	1	-	8	8	-4.6
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,468	839	2,134	903	175	-80.6
Imports .....	13	78	72	96	171	78.3
GSP Imports .....	9	14	33	17	16	-8.1
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	4,021	5,443	3,719	3,888	8,377	115.5
Imports .....	71	60	219	50	17	-66.1
GSP Imports .....	-	-	7	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	355	197	495	519	140	-72.9
Imports .....	2	8	122	210	156	-25.9
GSP Imports .....	2	-	2	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	335	236	195	336	711	111.8
Imports .....	501	878	807	964	1,337	38.7
GSP Imports .....	167	337	392	753	24	-96.8
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	1,822	2,236	2,058	2,223	2,311	4.0
Imports .....	1,181	1,696	722	971	3,863	298.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	3,515	4,688	2,850	2,667	3,570	33.9
Imports .....	629	1,016	817	620	171	-72.5
GSP Imports .....	4	3	-	45	1	-98.3
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	22,066	12,714	13,274	9,233	10,112	9.5
Imports .....	4	18	8	44	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	41	-	-100.0
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	67,088	55,356	51,343	58,917	62,808	6.6
Imports .....	6,476	5,494	6,627	5,181	17,473	237.2
GSP Imports .....	1,154	1,353	1,789	2,412	740	-69.3

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Seychelles: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	246	811	718	90	346	285.1
Imports .....	59	162	445	241	96	-60.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	126	425	329	1,099	953	-13.3
Imports .....	-	-	42	136	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	3,509	2,665	1,222	2,372	2,077	-12.4
Imports .....	636	232	815	265	3,277	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	2,497	-
<b>Energy and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	3	-	-100.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	23	67	24	71	29	-60.0
Imports .....	-	238	351	6	166	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	93	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	1,426	806	1,897	3,058	1,057	-65.4
Imports .....	3	17	7	4	46	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	55	137	135	643	1,523	136.9
Imports .....	155	70	3	2	38	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	25	64	-	-	10	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	1,116	195	179	176	854	385.7
Imports .....	34	8	25	22	81	273.3
GSP Imports .....	2	8	21	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	219	239	196	297	283	-4.5
Imports .....	1,521	2,064	493	1,350	454	-66.4
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	8	73	105	779	145	-81.4
Imports .....	23	-	4	159	1,041	552.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	144	97,804	1,205	810	280	-65.4
Imports .....	-	35	153	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	6,871	103,221	6,010	9,397	7,547	-19.7
Imports .....	2,431	2,826	2,339	2,184	5,197	137.9
GSP Imports .....	27	71	21	-	2,600	-

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Sierra Leone: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	10,327	15,627	9,425	15,726	4,720	-70.0
Imports .....	2,476	1,126	207	257	153	-40.6
GSP Imports .....	38	38	-	16	-	-100.0
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	557	1,271	1,022	721	491	-31.8
Imports .....	529	504	373	567	82	-85.5
GSP Imports .....	415	501	363	517	3	-99.5
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	501	1,394	716	844	1,573	86.4
Imports .....	39	106	257	131	151	14.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	4	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	5	31	-	20	117	481.1
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	109	161	63	12	-	-100.0
Imports .....	7	-	2	3	1,776	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	51	119	68	334	99	-70.4
Imports .....	2	59	170	-	17	-
GSP Imports .....	2	-	17	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	1,185	945	378	455	302	-33.7
Imports .....	446	328	34	75	81	8.2
GSP Imports .....	442	1	14	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	212	403	45	127	149	16.7
Imports .....	23,954	20,075	16,979	10,454	7,529	-28.0
GSP Imports .....	28	-	218	68	-	-100.0
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	40	120	27	101	88	-13.2
Imports .....	458	93	132	276	213	-22.6
GSP Imports .....	379	83	31	209	-	-100.0
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	1,022	1,301	936	1,370	3,141	129.3
Imports .....	93	12	20	154	33	-78.6
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	3,367	5,252	2,725	2,834	1,971	-30.5
Imports .....	462	40	163	353	193	-45.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	20	25	20.4
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	493	1,707	300	898	336	-62.6
Imports .....	13	31	30	5	107	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	17,869	28,332	15,706	23,441	12,985	-44.6
Imports .....	28,478	22,372	18,367	12,274	10,335	-15.8
GSP Imports .....	1,304	623	643	831	31	-96.2

See notes at end of table.



Table B-2—Continued  
Somalia: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	5,903	2,871	599	1,723	1,936	12.4
Imports .....	38	82	73	388	67	-82.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,044	18	36	16	68	325.7
Imports .....	-	2	17	-	35	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	149	12	406	250	132	-47.3
Imports .....	5	23	18	36	36	0.1
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	6	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	59	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	28	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	95	98	758	66	276	315.1
Imports .....	4	-	46	100	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	25	-	13	-	138	-
Imports .....	1	-	5	12	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	-	373	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	40	15	69	16	26	62.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	130	69	32	48	31	-35.0
Imports .....	16	17	-	118	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	349	779	905	177	228	29.3
Imports .....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	35	28	-19.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	359	-	7	295	5	-98.3
Imports .....	-	5	25	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	8,055	4,220	2,756	2,574	2,813	9.3
Imports .....	106	150	311	704	192	-72.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	28	-	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
 South Africa: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
			<i>1,000 dollars</i>			<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	278,112	307,772	229,439	211,298	186,131	-11.9
Imports .....	138,809	153,358	149,808	158,146	161,980	2.4
GSP Imports .....	24,546	49,603	28,754	44,153	29,006	-34.3
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	440,984	421,036	436,998	427,924	401,563	-6.2
Imports .....	117,060	148,424	183,136	217,019	225,449	3.9
GSP Imports .....	57,252	81,556	113,340	129,428	97,971	-24.3
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	527,741	507,362	530,361	608,668	493,610	-18.9
Imports .....	11,229	14,920	12,941	18,091	29,780	64.6
GSP Imports .....	5,410	5,307	7,931	8,800	17,021	93.4
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	106,354	182,461	144,950	152,811	94,429	-38.2
Imports .....	31,999	40,121	43,860	67,444	9,678	-85.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	1,203	291	-75.8
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	4,432	4,877	8,704	8,394	10,069	19.9
Imports .....	717	263	241	215	91	-57.7
GSP Imports .....	58	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	147,919	159,385	157,767	138,969	102,848	-26.0
Imports .....	63,085	70,204	52,782	50,147	52,158	4.0
GSP Imports .....	7,962	4,538	3,985	4,825	8,889	84.2
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	362,728	477,781	432,533	373,001	257,676	-30.9
Imports .....	49,109	74,642	65,243	75,783	121,580	60.4
GSP Imports .....	38,009	57,962	53,825	65,489	15,168	-76.8
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	98,355	143,268	122,695	97,352	109,057	12.0
Imports .....	1,592,551	1,588,374	1,705,875	2,147,467	2,109,370	-1.8
GSP Imports .....	186,159	179,125	187,394	220,533	199,174	-9.7
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	40,012	45,736	52,082	65,621	44,692	-31.9
Imports .....	12,305	19,071	17,720	23,259	36,929	58.8
GSP Imports .....	6,907	13,357	12,733	17,210	7,862	-54.3
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	134,726	148,991	144,885	152,284	124,521	-18.2
Imports .....	62,854	60,198	82,047	81,467	173,250	112.7
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	44,440	49,187	46,119	35,502	32,680	-7.9
Imports .....	77,621	87,474	103,976	110,463	126,978	15.0
GSP Imports .....	1,828	1,118	1,853	1,741	1,737	-0.3
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	510,697	608,663	619,861	1,222,769	536,721	-56.1
Imports .....	52,247	63,389	77,832	103,823	145,526	40.2
GSP Imports .....	28,856	36,826	39,998	58,332	72,265	23.9
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	2,696,500	3,056,519	2,926,396	3,494,594	2,393,998	-31.5
Imports .....	2,209,587	2,320,439	2,495,463	3,053,323	3,192,768	4.6
GSP Imports .....	356,988	429,392	449,813	551,715	449,384	-18.5

See notes at end of table.

**Table B-2—Continued**  
**Sudan: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	10,498	15,923	11,045	6,462	8,399	30.0
Imports .....	21,884	18,274	10,830	3,082	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	841	566	837	11	-	-100.0
Imports .....	14	70	57	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	3,011	10,665	5,376	65	51	-21.7
Imports .....	6	-	19	-	26	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	132	198	335	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	103	156	320	65	56	-13.8
Imports .....	-	12	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	12,369	6,658	8,315	-	58	-
Imports .....	-	102	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	1,338	1,628	2,520	44	27	-37.9
Imports .....	-	-	2	8	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	17	1,304	1,038	3	-	-100.0
Imports .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	15	-	-	21	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	558	363	369	120	211	76.0
Imports .....	533	161	1,161	-	10	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	114	728	922	21	-	-100.0
Imports .....	60	2	40	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	13,834	12,115	6,077	-	19	-
Imports .....	-	17	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	42,815	50,304	37,155	6,790	8,821	29.9
Imports .....	22,497	18,654	12,109	3,090	57	-98.1
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Swaziland: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,136	10	795	1,517	749	-50.6
Imports .....	6,622	8,297	22,495	3,116	8,297	166.3
GSP Imports .....	6,098	7,844	21,812	2,711	7,744	185.6
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	171	1,282	1,181	3,309	881	-73.4
Imports .....	906	1,220	617	776	1,452	87.1
GSP Imports .....	852	665	571	669	2	-99.7
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	461	553	736	2,474	640	-74.1
Imports .....	49	54	181	570	157	-72.4
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	28	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	-	7	66	-	-	-
Imports .....	-	-	7	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	47	29	31	209	155	-25.9
Imports .....	6,492	3,065	1,827	2,094	2,122	1.3
GSP Imports .....	92	52	106	39	70	76.5
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	85	230	746	166	366	121.0
Imports .....	180	116	141	642	539	-16.0
GSP Imports .....	-	5	-	48	-	-100.0
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	-	38	12	9	50	433.9
Imports .....	251	242	188	160	147	-8.5
GSP Imports .....	150	123	177	148	120	-19.0
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	41	5	-	8	51	519.2
Imports .....	3,818	5,259	2,862	554	1,429	157.7
GSP Imports .....	3,733	5,129	2,624	553	-	-100.0
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	266	105	212	199	192	-3.9
Imports .....	169	198	289	452	264	-41.6
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	18	24	16	39	204	429.2
Imports .....	11,733	11,464	15,126	16,303	23,318	43.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	9	30	386	256	459	79.2
Imports .....	16	-	242	305	124	-59.2
GSP Imports .....	16	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	3,233	2,314	4,182	8,186	3,748	-54.2
Imports .....	30,237	29,916	43,975	24,973	37,849	51.6
GSP Imports .....	10,941	13,817	25,290	4,169	7,964	91.0

See notes at end of table.

**Table B-2—Continued**  
**Tanzania: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	12,990	4,814	13,229	7,728	16,548	114.1
Imports .....	9,360	5,924	9,302	10,730	17,165	60.0
GSP Imports .....	106	209	1,027	185	1,026	454.0
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	1,637	2,359	3,271	1,772	2,539	43.3
Imports .....	131	387	672	496	341	-31.3
GSP Imports .....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	32	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	6,157	10,737	11,290	12,579	11,529	-8.3
Imports .....	3	2	27	23	4	-81.1
GSP Imports .....	-	-	6	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	540	304	115	43	92	115.7
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	411	1,805	582	1,319	1,377	4.4
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	992	1,135	804	2,466	1,095	-55.6
Imports .....	484	565	586	500	190	-61.9
GSP Imports .....	121	166	102	142	75	-47.2
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	10,645	6,108	7,162	8,476	3,877	-54.3
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	2,650	641	1,634	1,449	1,253	-13.5
Imports .....	3,051	3,126	4,182	6,801	9,771	43.7
GSP Imports .....	1,691	1,429	2,458	4,565	2,007	-56.0
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	263	423	919	838	296	-64.7
Imports .....	3,285	2,843	4,388	3,842	3,384	-11.9
GSP Imports .....	3	3	18	35	-	-100.0
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	4,047	2,273	4,800	2,333	4,502	93.0
Imports .....	610	563	701	940	981	4.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	5,783	12,616	11,333	9,187	8,262	-10.1
Imports .....	5,495	5,038	7,077	8,236	2,658	-67.7
GSP Imports .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	8	6	-22.7
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	20,032	6,587	8,330	18,430	9,312	-49.5
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	66,146	49,803	63,468	66,619	60,682	-8.9
Imports .....	22,420	18,447	26,935	31,568	34,495	9.3
GSP Imports .....	1,922	1,809	3,644	4,936	3,114	-36.9

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued  
Togo: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	4,167	4,635	12,396	314	3,020	862.2
Imports .....	1,090	1,380	813	1,141	2,081	82.3
GSP Imports .....	103	184	39	155	1,442	827.6
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,116	845	759	1,780	1,040	-41.5
Imports .....	628	1,533	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	366	3,412	1,105	5,812	12,563	116.2
Imports .....	-	-	21	-	120	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	16	9	-	49	21	-57.7
Imports .....	25,833	970	4,034	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	490	1,833	2,229	36,682	275	-54.7
Imports .....	-	-	2	-	1	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	74	17	154	177	36	-79.9
Imports .....	2	12	6	7	3	-59.0
GSP Imports .....	2	3	4	7	3	-59.0
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	2,631	1,130	806	2,370	2,687	13.4
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	23	14	28	21	131	534.4
Imports .....	2	-	3	3	2	-30.4
GSP Imports .....	2	-	3	3	-	-100.0
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	90	107	152	254	228	-10.0
Imports .....	583	66	140	309	378	22.5
GSP Imports .....	106	3	3	118	-	-100.0
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	1,987	599	563	671	746	11.2
Imports .....	477	131	341	298	543	82.1
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	4,381	3,491	4,070	3,144	3,031	-3.6
Imports .....	709	145	128	190	42	-77.9
GSP Imports .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	1,801	3,831	2,882	10,114	1,842	-81.8
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	18,142	19,923	25,142	25,310	25,620	1.2
Imports .....	29,325	4,235	5,488	1,950	3,170	62.6
GSP Imports .....	215	191	49	285	1,445	407.6

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2—*Continued*  
 Uganda: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	5,289	3,820	16,664	11,404	6,901	-39.5
Imports .....	12,441	15,656	37,184	12,687	19,225	51.5
GSP Imports .....	-	-	481	51	26	-48.3
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,120	2,793	2,475	1,183	2,281	92.8
Imports .....	104	8	26	251	47	-81.4
GSP Imports .....	77	-	26	21	-	-100.0
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	5,020	3,803	4,364	5,283	6,330	19.8
Imports .....	-	2	9	10	8	-20.8
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	2	3	19.1
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	12	-	-	27	20	-26.5
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	140	76	-	12	-	-100.0
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	765	344	156	115	671	481.0
Imports .....	25	14	15	25	10	-60.4
GSP Imports .....	22	8	11	25	10	-60.4
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	2,126	1,981	4,933	2,722	1,639	-39.8
Imports .....	-	-	-	66	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	82	102	635	450	50	-88.9
Imports .....	522	48	-	572	742	29.7
GSP Imports .....	522	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	323	299	346	368	70	-81.1
Imports .....	6	24	14	32	45	38.0
GSP Imports .....	-	5	11	6	6	-5.3
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	1,506	688	2,277	1,976	1,172	-40.7
Imports .....	47	139	454	1,501	180	-88.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	2,887	1,560	2,178	2,159	2,466	14.2
Imports .....	13	19	-	11	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	13	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	1,592	1,006	1,094	1,986	2,919	46.9
Imports .....	-	-	10	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	21,862	16,471	35,122	27,685	24,518	-11.4
Imports .....	13,158	15,909	37,713	15,154	20,256	33.7
GSP Imports .....	633	13	529	105	45	-57.3

See notes at end of table.

**Table B-2—Continued**  
**Zambia: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>					<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,664	203	260	1,227	500	-59.2
Imports .....	401	578	378	1,301	2,004	54.0
GSP Imports .....	44	80	118	276	134	-51.5
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	3,959	2,129	2,981	1,021	961	-5.9
Imports .....	27	642	471	5	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	5	-	-100.0
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	8,212	6,126	6,375	4,154	3,397	-18.2
Imports .....	4	11	-	12	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	6	-	-100.0
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	21	28	876	117	11	-90.6
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	273	100	194	50	106	112.3
Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	15,450	6,539	819	2,623	3,266	24.5
Imports .....	35	48	56	129	1,231	856.4
GSP Imports .....	15	22	24	104	2	-97.9
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	3,991	3,883	4,361	2,386	2,159	-9.5
Imports .....	-	10	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	720	1,146	823	112	132	17.4
Imports .....	32,285	61,250	54,682	45,340	33,955	-25.1
GSP Imports .....	190	127	108	3	185	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	108	118	491	212	233	10.2
Imports .....	35	120	86	43	93	115.7
GSP Imports .....	-	15	-	13	-	-100.0
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	2,868	5,387	3,231	1,794	3,016	68.1
Imports .....	105	705	113	337	566	67.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	4,295	3,384	2,740	2,123	933	-56.0
Imports .....	-	456	117	2	8	346.3
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	6,216	16,250	5,494	5,617	4,985	-11.2
Imports .....	-	5	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	48,777	45,294	28,645	21,435	19,700	-8.1
Imports .....	32,893	63,824	55,904	47,170	37,857	-19.7
GSP Imports .....	249	243	251	408	321	-21.4

See notes at end of table.



**Table B-2—Continued**  
**Zimbabwe: U.S. exports, imports, and GSP imports by major commodity sectors, 1995-99**

Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
			<i>1,000 dollars</i>			<i>Percent</i>
<b>Agricultural products:</b>						
Exports .....	9,163	555	752	4,172	8,893	113.2
Imports .....	12,136	39,344	36,013	19,702	37,179	88.7
GSP Imports .....	8,012	16,748	9,464	7,393	10,535	42.5
<b>Chemicals and related products:</b>						
Exports .....	10,719	13,195	12,689	8,919	4,889	-45.2
Imports .....	117	62	157	8	609	( <sup>1</sup> )
GSP Imports .....	46	14	75	5	11	119.4
<b>Electronic products:</b>						
Exports .....	10,907	11,447	17,066	9,724	9,861	1.4
Imports .....	42	95	23	364	7	-98.0
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	23	5	-77.6
<b>Energy-related products:</b>						
Exports .....	178	156	306	68	47	-30.6
Imports .....	2,109	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Footwear:</b>						
Exports .....	16	-	8	-	13	-
Imports .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	34	86	66	-23.4
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Forest products:</b>						
Exports .....	2,761	1,116	1,801	992	1,294	30.4
Imports .....	2,316	5,426	8,102	4,896	4,192	-14.4
GSP Imports .....	150	3,171	5,515	3,245	2,442	-24.7
<b>Machinery:</b>						
Exports .....	28,864	19,201	18,345	23,644	10,858	-54.1
Imports .....	692	284	7	39	-	-100.0
GSP Imports .....	140	3	4	4	-	-100.0
<b>Minerals and metals:</b>						
Exports .....	860	1,058	1,728	1,081	551	-49.0
Imports .....	50,254	62,344	51,888	49,137	49,549	0.8
GSP Imports .....	30,709	45,820	39,204	38,182	41,088	7.6
<b>Miscellaneous manufactures:</b>						
Exports .....	810	551	773	1,083	208	-80.8
Imports .....	13,244	8,103	26,964	34,193	22,826	-33.2
GSP Imports .....	12,543	6,764	25,496	32,651	21,185	-35.1
<b>Special provisions:</b>						
Exports .....	2,902	2,428	3,622	2,304	1,702	-26.1
Imports .....	901	2,408	1,209	2,172	1,913	-11.9
GSP Imports .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textiles and apparel:</b>						
Exports .....	1,194	2,782	3,158	1,719	2,121	23.3
Imports .....	14,214	5,523	9,844	12,589	18,727	48.7
GSP Imports .....	1	16	13	26	2	-92.5
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>						
Exports .....	51,801	36,515	18,627	30,158	17,088	-43.3
Imports .....	664	399	206	9	5	-44.6
GSP Imports .....	23	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All sectors:</b>						
Exports .....	120,175	89,005	78,876	83,865	57,525	-31.4
Imports .....	96,689	123,988	134,447	123,198	135,073	9.6
GSP Imports .....	51,624	72,535	79,770	81,529	75,268	-7.7

<sup>1</sup> Greater than 1,000 percent.

<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>3</sup> Less than .05 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, 1995 and 1999**

Sector	1995	1999	Change, 1999 from 1995	
			Absolute	Percent
<b>U.S. imports:</b>				
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	\$12,304,788	\$36,928,992	\$24,624,204	200
Transportation equipment .....	52,247,325	145,525,838	93,278,513	179
Special provisions .....	62,854,473	173,249,736	110,395,263	176
Electronic products .....	11,229,182	29,779,966	18,550,784	165
Machinery .....	49,109,267	121,580,166	72,470,899	148
Chemicals and related products .....	117,060,227	225,448,869	108,388,642	93
Textiles and apparel .....	77,620,781	126,977,799	49,357,018	64
Minerals and metals .....	1,592,550,695	2,109,369,711	516,819,016	32
Agricultural products .....	138,808,659	161,980,226	23,171,567	17
Forest products .....	63,084,956	52,157,748	(10,927,208)	-17
Energy-related products .....	31,999,433	9,678,066	(22,321,367)	-70
Footwear .....	716,933	90,895	(626,038)	-87
Total: .....	\$2,209,586,719	\$3,192,768,012	\$983,181,293	44
<b>U.S. exports:</b>				
Footwear .....	\$4,432,055	\$10,068,705	\$5,636,650	127
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	40,012,267	44,691,975	4,679,708	12
Minerals and metals .....	98,354,669	109,056,858	10,702,189	11
Transportation equipment .....	510,697,255	536,720,938	26,023,682	5
Electronic products .....	527,740,600	493,610,478	(34,130,123)	-6
Special provisions .....	134,725,807	124,521,199	(10,204,608)	-8
Chemicals and related products .....	440,983,788	401,563,306	(39,420,482)	-9
Energy-related products .....	106,354,474	94,429,399	(11,925,075)	-11
Textiles and apparel .....	44,440,148	32,680,441	(11,759,707)	-26
Machinery .....	362,727,934	257,675,926	(105,052,008)	-29
Forest products .....	147,918,977	102,848,217	(45,070,760)	-30
Agricultural products .....	278,112,077	186,130,531	(91,981,546)	-33
Total: .....	\$2,696,500,052	\$2,393,997,972	\$(302,502,080)	-11
<b>Total trade:</b>				
Footwear .....	\$5,148,988	\$10,159,600	\$5,010,612	97
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	52,317,055	81,620,967	29,303,912	56
Special provisions .....	197,580,280	297,770,935	100,190,655	51
Minerals and metals .....	1,690,905,364	2,218,426,569	527,521,205	31
Textiles and apparel .....	122,060,929	159,658,240	37,597,311	31
Transportation equipment .....	562,944,580	682,246,776	119,302,195	21
Chemicals and related products .....	558,044,015	627,012,175	68,968,160	12
Electronic products .....	538,969,782	523,390,444	(15,579,339)	-3
Machinery .....	411,837,201	379,256,092	(32,581,109)	-8
Agricultural products .....	416,920,736	348,110,757	(68,809,979)	-17
Energy-related products .....	138,353,907	104,107,465	(34,246,442)	-25
Forest products .....	211,003,933	155,005,965	(55,997,968)	-27
Total: .....	\$4,906,086,771	\$5,586,765,984	\$680,679,213	14

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

**Table B-3—Continued (2)**  
**Nigeria: Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1995 and 1999**

Sector	1995	1999	Change, 1999 from 1995	
			Absolute	Percent
<b>U.S. imports:</b>				
Machinery .....	\$3,344	\$2,692,868	\$2,689,524	80428
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	576,692	4,710,292	4,133,600	717
Chemicals and related products .....	76,342,807	429,133,632	352,790,825	462
Footwear .....	18,444	57,183	38,739	210
Forest products .....	482,036	1,137,512	655,476	136
Special provisions .....	2,786,808	4,193,753	1,406,945	50
Electronic products .....	78,580	96,844	18,264	23
Energy-related products .....	4,776,164,995	3,720,248,835	(1,055,916,160)	-22
Agricultural products .....	17,706,165	8,277,424	(9,428,741)	-53
Textiles and apparel .....	1,820,177	800,823	(1,019,354)	-56
Minerals and metals .....	2,335,460	972,418	(1,363,042)	-58
Transportation equipment .....	164,500	0	(164,500)	-100
Total .....	\$4,878,480,008	\$4,172,321,584	\$(706,158,424)	-14
<b>U.S. exports:</b>				
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	\$2,642,877	\$9,969,112	\$7,326,235	277
Footwear .....	214,317	738,433	524,116	245
Agricultural products .....	117,191,719	172,699,489	55,507,770	47
Special provisions .....	7,417,855	10,061,443	2,643,588	36
Energy-related products .....	19,417,429	26,320,953	6,903,524	36
Machinery .....	62,615,765	72,931,554	10,315,789	16
Transportation equipment .....	170,710,582	195,395,930	24,685,347	14
Electronic products .....	50,399,152	52,307,657	1,908,505	4
Textiles and apparel .....	16,642,477	12,816,807	(3,825,670)	-23
Chemicals and related products .....	83,359,221	43,155,602	(40,203,619)	-48
Minerals and metals .....	39,710,984	19,271,643	(20,439,341)	-51
Forest products .....	19,427,026	8,492,688	(10,934,338)	-56
Total .....	\$589,749,405	\$624,161,311	\$34,411,906	6
<b>Total trade:</b>				
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	\$3,219,569	\$14,679,404	\$11,459,835	356
Footwear .....	232,761	795,616	562,855	242
Chemicals and related products .....	159,702,028	472,289,234	312,587,206	196
Special provisions .....	10,204,663	14,255,196	4,050,533	40
Agricultural products .....	134,897,884	180,976,913	46,079,029	34
Machinery .....	62,619,109	75,624,422	13,005,313	21
Transportation equipment .....	170,875,082	195,395,930	24,520,847	14
Electronic products .....	50,477,732	52,404,501	1,926,769	4
Energy-related products .....	4,795,582,424	3,746,569,788	(1,049,012,636)	-22
Textiles and apparel .....	18,462,654	13,617,630	(4,845,024)	-26
Forest products .....	19,909,062	9,630,200	(10,278,862)	-52
Minerals and metals .....	42,046,444	20,244,061	(21,802,383)	-52
Total .....	\$5,468,229,413	\$4,796,482,895	\$(671,746,518)	-12

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

**Table B-3—Continued (3)**  
**Angola: Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1995 and 1999**

Sector	1995	1999	Change, 1999 from 1995	
			Absolute	Percent
<b>U.S. imports:</b>				
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	\$2,000	\$206,251	\$204,251	10213
Forest products .....	3,554	15,000	11,446	322
Electronic products .....	6,350	18,320	11,970	189
Chemicals and related products .....	8,257,719	18,102,682	9,844,963	119
Minerals and metals .....	4,973,334	9,285,596	4,312,262	87
Energy-related products .....	2,286,299,328	2,319,748,243	33,448,915	1
Special provisions .....	5,312,817	1,161,858	(4,150,959)	-78
Machinery .....	1,994	-	(1,994)	-100
Textiles and apparel .....	-	-	-	-
Agricultural products .....	-	-	-	-
Footwear .....	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment .....	-	67,865	67,865	-
Total .....	\$2,304,855,096	\$2,348,605,815	\$43,748,719	2
<b>U.S. Exports:</b>				
Forest products .....	\$777,116	\$4,706,018	\$3,928,902	506%
Machinery .....	28,230,511	41,665,996	13,435,486	48%
Energy-related products .....	902,754	1,318,450	415,696	46%
Transportation equipment .....	109,331,210	126,951,939	17,620,729	16%
Footwear .....	287,868	278,786	(9,082)	-3%
Chemicals and related products .....	11,476,925	10,398,339	(1,078,586)	-9%
Special provisions .....	5,447,207	4,634,416	(812,791)	-15%
Electronic products .....	25,130,040	17,996,642	(7,133,398)	-28%
Agricultural products .....	32,753,043	23,083,410	(9,669,633)	-30%
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	1,610,319	883,400	(726,919)	-45%
Minerals and metals .....	36,611,568	16,705,317	(19,906,251)	-54%
Textiles and apparel .....	6,227,642	2,757,891	(3,469,751)	-56%
Total: .....	\$258,786,203	\$251,380,604	\$(7,405,599)	-3%
<b>Total trade:</b>				
Forest products .....	\$780,670	\$4,721,018	\$3,940,348	505%
Machinery .....	28,232,505	41,665,996	13,433,492	48%
Chemicals and related products .....	19,734,644	28,501,021	8,766,377	44%
Transportation equipment .....	109,331,210	127,019,804	17,688,594	16%
Energy-related products .....	2,287,202,082	2,321,066,693	33,864,611	1%
Footwear .....	287,868	278,786	(9,082)	-3%
Electronic products .....	25,136,390	18,014,962	(7,121,428)	-28%
Agricultural products .....	32,753,043	23,083,410	(9,669,633)	-30%
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	1,612,319	1,089,651	(522,668)	-32%
Minerals and metals .....	41,584,902	25,990,913	(15,593,989)	-37%
Special provisions .....	10,760,024	5,796,274	(4,963,750)	-46%
Textiles and apparel .....	6,227,642	2,757,891	(3,469,751)	-56%
Total: .....	\$2,563,643,299	\$2,599,986,419	\$36,343,120	1%

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

**Table B-3—Continued (4)**  
**Gabon: Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1995 and 1999 (4)**

Sector	1995	1999	Change, 1999 from 1995	
			Absolute	Percent
<b>U.S. imports:</b>				
Chemicals and related products . . . . .	\$410,804	\$104,128,834	\$103,718,030	25248
Miscellaneous manufactures . . . . .	56,096	2,162,484	2,106,388	3755
Forest products . . . . .	153,814	4,676,265	4,522,451	2940
Electronic products . . . . .	8,272	72,297	64,025	774
Agricultural products . . . . .	299,397	601,199	301,802	101
Minerals and metals . . . . .	20,569,511	26,212,928	5,643,417	27
Energy-related products . . . . .	1,540,001,202	1,320,410,257	(219,590,945)	-14
Special provisions . . . . .	2,375,079	1,541,238	(833,841)	-35
Textiles and apparel . . . . .	1,293	0	(1,293)	-100
Transportation equipment . . . . .	0	53,126,531	53,126,531	-
Machinery . . . . .	0	13,042	13,042	-
Footwear . . . . .	0	0	0	-
Total . . . . .	\$1,563,875,468	\$1,512,945,075	\$(50,930,393)	-3
<b>U.S. exports:</b>				
Footwear . . . . .	\$3,107	\$87,841	\$84,734	2727
Agricultural products . . . . .	1,053,358	5,442,506	4,389,148	417
Textiles and apparel . . . . .	377,140	1,145,363	768,223	204
Electronic products . . . . .	2,564,381	7,372,404	4,808,023	187
Minerals and metals . . . . .	2,103,445	5,041,387	2,937,942	140
Chemicals and related products . . . . .	2,002,368	1,919,693	(82,675)	-4
Special provisions . . . . .	1,650,317	1,090,783	(559,534)	-34
Transportation equipment . . . . .	29,732,438	17,902,109	(11,830,330)	-40
Energy-related products . . . . .	534,053	242,330	(291,723)	-55
Machinery . . . . .	11,900,393	4,438,234	(7,462,159)	-63
Miscellaneous manufactures . . . . .	827,951	245,569	(582,382)	-70
Forest products . . . . .	1,168,577	39,219	(1,129,358)	-97
Total: . . . . .	\$53,917,528	\$44,967,438	\$(8,950,090)	-17
<b>Total trade:</b>				
Chemicals and related products . . . . .	\$2,413,172	\$106,048,527	\$103,635,355	4295
Footwear . . . . .	3,107	87,841	84,734	2727
Agricultural products . . . . .	1,352,755	6,043,705	4,690,950	347
Forest products . . . . .	1,322,391	4,715,484	3,393,093	257
Textiles and apparel . . . . .	378,433	1,145,363	766,930	203
Electronic products . . . . .	2,572,653	7,444,701	4,872,048	189
Miscellaneous manufactures . . . . .	884,047	2,408,053	1,524,006	172
Transportation equipment . . . . .	29,732,438	71,028,640	41,296,201	139
Minerals and metals . . . . .	22,672,956	31,254,315	8,581,359	38
Energy-related products . . . . .	1,540,535,255	1,320,652,587	(219,882,668)	-14
Special provisions . . . . .	4,025,396	2,632,021	(1,393,375)	-35
Machinery . . . . .	11,900,393	4,451,276	(7,449,117)	-63
Total: . . . . .	\$1,617,792,996	\$1,557,912,513	\$(59,880,483)	-4

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

**Table B-3—Continued (5)**  
**Republic of the Congo (ROC): Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1995 and 1999**

Sector	1995	1999	Change, 1999 from 1995	
			Absolute	Percent
<b>U.S. imports:</b>				
Chemicals and related products . . . . .	\$126,121	\$16,846,533	\$16,720,412	13257
Miscellaneous manufactures . . . . .	55,100	2,124,141	2,069,041	3755
Special provisions . . . . .	558,038	1,642,255	1,084,217	194
Energy-related products . . . . .	173,934,860	367,337,800	193,402,940	111
Minerals and metals . . . . .	16,015,063	16,056,883	41,820	0
Forest products . . . . .	2,695,067	2,063,038	(632,029)	-23
Electronic products . . . . .	105,228	3,250	(101,978)	-97
Textiles and apparel . . . . .	-	13,962	13,962	-
Agricultural products . . . . .	-	4,423,153	4,423,153	-
Machinery . . . . .	-	3,647	3,647	-
Footwear . . . . .	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment . . . . .	-	3,776	3,776	-
Total . . . . .	\$193,489,477	\$410,518,438	\$217,028,961	112
<b>U.S. exports:</b>				
Textiles and apparel . . . . .	\$3,449	\$5,778,391	\$5,774,942	167438
Forest products . . . . .	16,813	94,649	77,836	463
Miscellaneous manufactures . . . . .	29,808	104,176	74,368	249
Special provisions . . . . .	1,834,632	3,611,683	1,777,051	97
Agricultural products . . . . .	6,047,927	9,487,459	3,439,532	57
Electronic products . . . . .	2,962,954	3,446,071	483,117	16
Transportation equipment . . . . .	22,857,850	14,392,898	(8,464,951)	-37
Machinery . . . . .	12,584,019	7,538,048	(5,045,972)	-40
Chemicals and related products . . . . .	2,720,641	1,345,333	(1,375,308)	-51
Energy-related products . . . . .	279,826	59,322	(220,504)	-79
Minerals and metals . . . . .	5,064,383	836,085	(4,228,298)	-83
Footwear . . . . .	0	129,403	129,403	-
Total . . . . .	\$54,402,302	\$46,823,518	\$(7,578,784)	-14
<b>Total trade:</b>				
Textiles and apparel . . . . .	\$3,449	\$5,792,353	\$5,788,904	167843
Miscellaneous manufactures . . . . .	84,908	2,228,317	2,143,409	2524
Chemicals and related products . . . . .	2,846,762	18,191,866	15,345,104	539
Agricultural products . . . . .	6,047,927	13,910,612	7,862,685	130
Special provisions . . . . .	2,392,670	5,253,938	2,861,268	120
Energy-related products . . . . .	174,214,686	367,397,122	193,182,436	111
Electronic products . . . . .	3,068,182	3,449,321	381,139	12
Minerals and metals . . . . .	21,079,446	16,892,968	(4,186,478)	-20
Forest products . . . . .	2,711,880	2,157,687	(554,193)	-20
Transportation equipment . . . . .	22,857,850	14,396,674	(8,461,175)	-37
Machinery . . . . .	12,584,019	7,541,695	(5,042,325)	-40
Footwear . . . . .	-	129,403	129,403	-
Total . . . . .	\$247,891,779	\$457,341,956	\$209,450,177	84

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

**Table B-3—Continued (6)**  
**Côte d'Ivoire: Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1995 and 1999**

Sector	1995	1999	Change, 1999 from 1995	
			Absolute	Percent
<b>U.S. imports:</b>				
Machinery .....	\$45,925	386,959	341,034	743
Energy-related products .....	5,426,222	34,166,023	28,739,801	530
Agricultural products .....	168,827,576	293,603,260	124,775,684	74
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	1,122,624	1,558,945	436,321	39
Textiles and apparel .....	795,768	1,053,710	257,942	32
Forest products .....	4,761,748	5,998,609	1,236,861	26
Transportation equipment .....	36,733	21,126	(15,607)	-42
Special provisions .....	1,956,858	931,769	(1,025,089)	-52
Chemicals and related products .....	13,120,366	4,779,385	(8,340,981)	-64
Electronic products .....	9,493,943	655,141	(8,838,802)	-93
Minerals and metals .....	8,313,089	332,291	(7,980,798)	-96
Footwear .....	176,969	-	(176,969)	-100
Total .....	\$214,077,821	\$343,487,218	\$129,409,397	60
<b>U.S. exports:</b>				
Footwear .....	\$206,921	\$424,809	\$217,888	105
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	373,534	595,633	222,099	59
Electronic products .....	5,234,474	7,483,809	2,249,335	43
Machinery .....	10,942,553	14,356,057	3,413,505	31
Special provisions .....	3,902,579	2,808,009	(1,094,570)	-28
Chemicals and related products .....	32,580,113	19,522,378	(13,057,735)	-40
Textiles and apparel .....	10,607,017	6,274,838	(4,332,179)	-41
Agricultural products .....	37,959,344	20,508,113	(17,451,231)	-46
Forest products .....	22,956,897	9,248,582	(13,708,315)	-60
Transportation equipment .....	38,759,062	15,434,354	(23,324,709)	-60
Minerals and metals .....	5,999,930	1,927,704	(4,072,226)	-68
Energy-related products .....	2,792,663	297,735	(2,494,928)	-89
Total .....	\$172,315,087	\$98,882,021	\$(73,433,066)	-43
<b>Total trade:</b>				
Energy-related products .....	\$8,218,885	\$34,463,758	\$26,244,873	319
Agricultural products .....	206,786,920	314,111,373	107,324,453	52
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	1,496,158	2,154,578	658,420	44
Machinery .....	10,988,478	14,743,016	3,754,539	34
Footwear .....	383,890	424,809	40,919	11
Textiles and apparel .....	11,402,785	7,328,548	(4,074,237)	-36
Special provisions .....	5,859,437	3,739,778	(2,119,659)	-36
Electronic products .....	14,728,417	8,138,950	(6,589,467)	-45
Forest products .....	27,718,645	15,247,191	(12,471,454)	-45
Chemicals and related products .....	45,700,479	24,301,763	(21,398,716)	-47
Transportation equipment .....	38,795,795	15,455,480	(23,340,316)	-60
Minerals and metals .....	14,313,019	2,259,995	(12,053,024)	-84
Total .....	\$386,392,908	\$442,369,239	\$55,976,331	14

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

**Table B-3—Continued (7)**  
**Ghana: Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1995 and 1999**

Sector	1995	1999	Change, 1999 from 1995	
			Absolute	Percent
<b>U.S. imports:</b>				
Electronic products .....	\$8,536	\$123,331	\$114,795	1345
Machinery .....	25,048	138,833	113,785	454
Transportation equipment .....	6,000	21,369	15,369	256
Forest products .....	6,722,541	22,965,744	16,243,203	242
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	541,918	1,384,285	842,367	155
Special provisions .....	1,331,375	2,398,769	1,067,394	80
Chemicals and related products .....	646,072	825,702	179,630	28
Textiles and apparel .....	2,980,937	3,619,044	638,107	21
Minerals and metals .....	125,112,274	115,471,823	(9,640,451)	-8
Agricultural products .....	58,699,399	42,361,269	(16,338,130)	-28
Footwear .....	-	-	-	-
Energy-related products .....	-	20,020,247	20,020,247	-
Total .....	\$196,074,100	\$209,330,416	\$13,256,316	7
<b>U.S. exports:</b>				
Footwear .....	\$386,772	\$2,272,723	\$1,885,951	488
Special provisions .....	6,743,565	14,390,105	7,646,540	113
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	1,119,327	2,242,506	1,123,179	100
Energy-related products .....	7,902,777	15,388,829	7,486,052	95
Transportation equipment .....	34,012,983	62,846,981	28,833,998	85
Machinery .....	15,181,837	19,365,191	4,183,353	28
Electronic products .....	9,857,892	12,033,552	2,175,659	22
Textiles and apparel .....	7,816,775	9,058,568	1,241,793	16
Agricultural products .....	46,526,831	53,586,039	7,059,208	15
Chemicals and related products .....	27,332,770	31,208,665	3,875,895	14
Minerals and metals .....	7,069,060	6,795,468	(273,592)	-4
Forest products .....	2,750,421	1,856,863	(893,558)	-32
Total .....	\$166,701,011	\$231,045,490	\$64,344,479	39
<b>Total trade:</b>				
Footwear .....	\$386,772	\$2,272,723	\$1,885,951	488
Energy-related products .....	7,902,777	35,409,076	27,506,299	348
Forest products .....	9,472,962	24,822,607	15,349,645	162
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	1,661,245	3,626,791	1,965,546	118
Special provisions .....	8,074,940	16,788,874	8,713,934	108
Transportation equipment .....	34,018,983	62,868,350	28,849,367	85
Machinery .....	15,206,885	19,504,024	4,297,138	28
Electronic products .....	9,866,428	12,156,883	2,290,454	23
Textiles and apparel .....	10,797,712	12,677,612	1,879,900	17
Chemicals and related products .....	27,978,842	32,034,367	4,055,525	14
Minerals and metals .....	132,181,334	122,267,291	(9,914,043)	-8
Agricultural products .....	105,226,230	95,947,308	(9,278,922)	-9
Total .....	\$362,775,111	\$440,375,906	\$77,600,795	21

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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



**Table B-3—Continued (8)**  
**Kenya: Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1995 and 1999**

Sector	1995	1999	Change, 1999 from 1995	
			Absolute	Percent
<b>U.S. imports:</b>				
Footwear .....	\$510	\$10,856	\$10,346	2029
Transportation equipment .....	106,844	875,034	768,190	719
Electronic products .....	3,778,015	13,420,699	9,642,684	255
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	1,330,859	3,031,678	1,700,819	128
Machinery .....	166,040	250,454	84,414	51
Special provisions .....	4,237,313	5,992,107	1,754,794	41
Forest products .....	2,159,201	2,740,724	581,523	27
Textiles and apparel .....	36,665,664	39,633,265	2,967,601	8
Minerals and metals .....	2,873,879	2,724,748	(149,131)	-5
Chemicals and related products .....	1,476,989	1,202,997	(273,992)	-19
Agricultural products .....	48,639,878	36,246,622	(12,393,256)	-25
Energy-related products .....	-	14,527	14,527	-
Total .....	\$101,435,192	\$106,143,711	\$4,708,519	5
<b>U.S. exports:</b>				
Transportation equipment .....	\$19,451,034	\$67,164,930	\$47,713,896	245
Textiles and apparel .....	3,432,489	7,854,366	4,421,877	129
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	461,105	917,350	456,245	99
Chemicals and related products .....	17,133,617	32,392,240	15,258,623	89
Minerals and metals .....	2,344,195	4,429,255	2,085,060	89
Forest products .....	3,286,045	5,600,730	2,314,685	70
Electronic products .....	11,877,794	18,440,777	6,562,983	55
Special provisions .....	5,296,195	6,646,952	1,350,757	26
Machinery .....	12,900,707	14,864,047	1,963,340	15
Agricultural products .....	33,912,107	28,167,230	(5,744,877)	-17
Footwear .....	272,970	200,606	(72,364)	-27
Energy-related products .....	2,277,922	410,945	(1,866,977)	-82
Total .....	\$112,646,181	\$187,089,428	\$74,443,247	66
<b>Total trade:</b>				
Transportation equipment .....	\$19,557,878	\$68,039,964	\$48,482,086	248
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	1,791,964	3,949,028	2,157,064	120
Electronic products .....	15,655,809	31,861,476	16,205,667	104
Chemicals and related products .....	18,610,606	33,595,237	14,984,631	81
Forest products .....	5,445,246	8,341,454	2,896,208	53
Minerals and metals .....	5,218,074	7,154,003	1,935,929	37
Special provisions .....	9,533,508	12,639,059	3,105,551	33
Textiles and apparel .....	40,098,153	47,487,631	7,389,478	18
Machinery .....	13,066,747	15,114,501	2,047,754	16
Agricultural products .....	82,551,985	64,413,852	(18,138,133)	-22
Footwear .....	273,480	211,462	(62,018)	-23
Energy-related products .....	2,277,922	425,472	(1,852,450)	-81
Total .....	\$214,081,373	\$293,233,139	\$79,151,766	37%

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

**Table B-3—Continued (9)**  
**Mauritius: Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1995 and 1999**

Sector	1995	1999	Change, 1999 from 1995	
			Absolute	Percent
<b>U.S. imports:</b>				
Special provisions .....	\$813,539	\$2,972,694	\$2,159,155	265
Minerals and metals .....	4,601,988	6,622,274	2,020,286	44
Chemicals and related products .....	296,170	374,089	77,919	26
Textiles and apparel .....	191,029,376	232,108,531	41,079,155	22
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	3,797,537	4,106,514	308,977	8
Agricultural products .....	10,646,976	8,350,611	(2,296,365)	-22
Transportation equipment .....	367,153	114,977	(252,176)	-69
Electronic products .....	15,888,356	3,684,811	(12,203,545)	-77
Footwear .....	68,118	8,445	(59,673)	-88
Machinery .....	1,620,281	-	(1,620,281)	-100
Forest products .....	464,359	-	(464,359)	-100
Energy-related products .....	-	-	-	-
Total .....	\$229,593,853	\$258,342,946	\$28,749,093	13
<b>U.S. exports:</b>				
Transportation equipment .....	\$977,483	\$2,836,890	\$1,859,407	190
Electronic products .....	7,908,394	20,312,417	12,404,023	157
Special provisions .....	841,518	1,482,792	641,274	76
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	1,372,765	1,507,302	134,537	10
Chemicals and related products .....	1,251,967	1,128,605	(123,362)	-10
Agricultural products .....	516,008	442,863	(73,145)	-14
Machinery .....	3,312,045	2,798,650	(513,395)	-16
Minerals and metals .....	697,298	468,991	(228,307)	-33
Forest products .....	1,227,678	715,974	(511,704)	-42
Textiles and apparel .....	1,299,589	404,948	(894,641)	-69
Energy-related products .....	35,989	3,118	(32,871)	-91
Footwear .....	-	-	-	-
Total .....	\$19,440,734	\$32,102,550	\$12,661,816	65
<b>Total trade:</b>				
Special provisions .....	\$1,655,057	\$4,455,486	\$2,800,429	169
Transportation equipment .....	1,344,636	2,951,867	1,607,231	120
Minerals and metals .....	5,299,286	7,091,265	1,791,979	34
Textiles and apparel .....	192,328,965	232,513,479	40,184,514	21
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	5,170,302	5,613,816	443,514	9
Electronic products .....	23,796,750	23,997,228	200,478	1
Chemicals and related products .....	1,548,137	1,502,694	(45,443)	-3
Agricultural products .....	11,162,984	8,793,474	(2,369,510)	-21
Machinery .....	4,932,326	2,798,650	(2,133,676)	-43
Forest products .....	1,692,037	715,974	(976,063)	-58
Footwear .....	68,118	8,445	(59,673)	-88
Energy-related products .....	35,989	3,118	(32,871)	-91
Total .....	\$249,034,587	\$290,445,496	\$41,410,909	17

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

**Table B-3—Continued (10)**  
**Equatorial Guinea: Leading changes in sectoral trade, by sectors, 1995 and 1999**

Sector	1995	1999	Change, 1999 from 1995	
			Absolute	Percent
<b>U.S. imports:</b>				
Energy-related products .....	\$27,648,228	\$33,822,417	\$6,174,189	22
Special provisions .....	501,223	576,386	75,163	15
Forest products .....	2,339,475	724,446	(1,615,029)	-69
Electronic products .....	423,124	-	(423,124)	-100
Textiles and apparel .....	34,350	-	(34,350)	-100
Machinery .....	20,278	-	(20,278)	-100
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	2,813	-	(2,813)	-100
Chemicals and related products .....	-	5,464,887	5,464,887	-
Minerals and metals .....	-	12,850	12,850	-
Agricultural products .....	-	-	-	-
Footwear .....	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment .....	-	-	-	-
Total .....	\$30,969,491	\$40,600,986	\$9,631,495	31
<b>U.S. exports:</b>				
Minerals and metals .....	\$98,230	\$38,415,802	\$38,317,572	39008
Transportation equipment .....	2,586,114	167,101,431	164,515,317	6361
Forest products .....	22,391	1,136,189	1,113,798	4974
Special provisions .....	97,891	4,666,429	4,568,538	4667
Agricultural products .....	13,175	588,835	575,660	4369
Machinery .....	1,313,350	6,279,426	4,966,076	378
Electronic products .....	177,204	682,240	505,036	285
Chemicals and related products .....	881,428	1,468,790	587,362	67
Textiles and apparel .....	145,414	148,748	3,334	2
Energy-related products .....	-	102,783	102,783	-
Footwear .....	-	3,792	3,792	-
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	-	455,873	455,873	-
Total .....	\$5,335,197	\$221,050,338	\$215,715,141	4043
<b>Total trade:</b>				
Minerals and metals .....	\$98,230	\$38,428,652	\$38,330,422	39021
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	2,813	455,873	453,060	16106
Transportation equipment .....	2,586,114	167,101,431	164,515,317	6361
Agricultural products .....	13,175	588,835	575,660	4369
Special provisions .....	599,114	5,242,815	4,643,701	775
Chemicals and related products .....	881,428	6,933,677	6,052,249	687
Machinery .....	1,333,628	6,279,426	4,945,798	371
Energy-related products .....	27,648,228	33,925,200	6,276,972	23
Electronic products .....	600,328	682,240	81,912	14
Textiles and apparel .....	179,764	148,748	(31,016)	-17
Forest products .....	2,361,866	1,860,635	(501,231)	-21
Footwear .....	-	3,792	3,792	-
Total .....	\$36,304,688	\$261,651,324	\$225,346,636	621

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

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

