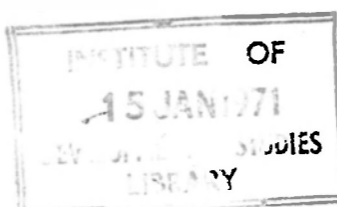


*Malabar Institute of Social Research
Economic Development Research Project*

EDRP No. 71 (831)
Revised
P. MAITRA.

6/ 5/ 65.



IMPORT SUBSTITUTION POSSIBILITIES FOR
UGANDA;
IMPLICATIONS OF TRADE DATA

It is a widely accepted view today that growth in the undeveloped countries must proceed through industrialisation. This is what has been recommended by the World Bank Mission for East African countries and economic development plans of these three countries have been started with that objective in view.

One of the real difficulties, however, of development through industrialisation in these countries is said to be the lack of knowledge of markets. But these economies depending largely on the imported manufactures may regard imports as the safest, the most incontrovertible proof of the existence of the market. The growth of imports in these economies may be taken to precede the establishment of a domestic industry by demonstrating the fact that the market is there.

Thus the analysis of the import statistics is regarded as an essential guide in these countries to ascertain the size of the home market on which largely depends the development possibility of manufacturing industries as import substitutes. In the undeveloped countries, therefore, there is much talk today of the policies of import substitution, particularly in consumer goods. By import substitution we mean substituting home production of manufactures for imported ones.

One difficulty in studying the import substitution possibilities in Uganda is that we don't have at present any systematic domestic production data which however is expected to be available very shortly, as the census of manufactures in Uganda is going to be complete very soon.

We have, therefore, taken inter-territorial imports into, and exports from Uganda as important indicators of import substitution that has taken place in East Africa and on that basis we would examine the possibilities of further import substitution in Uganda.

As such, in the present paper, we have made an attempt on the basis of total imports into Uganda (foreign and inter-territorial imports taken together) to assess the size of the import markets of different commodities and also portion of these markets supplied by the other East African territories. The objective is to examine the further possibilities of import substitution in different manufactures in Uganda.

Our study has been based on Import and Interterritorial Trade data of 1963 and thus we have confined our study to only one point of time. We have tried to examine the possibilities of import substitution from the point of view of large values of imports into Uganda in 1963, indicating a large market for those goods, and also to indicate the possibilities of further extension of import substitution that has already taken place in one or other part of East Africa. We have not attempted here to study the trends in import substitution in Uganda over time. Moreover, the principal objective of the paper being market studies based on import data, we have not ventured here to study other important factors like the technical characteristics of the industry, its cost structure and the local endowment of resources, (i.e. aspects of the production function) which are intimately connected with the decision to set up a particular industry.

N.B. I am indebted to Prof. P.G. Clark for his guidance in this work.

Steps taken in the analysis of the data:

- (A) We have first classified the 1963 foreign imports into Uganda and also interterritorial imports to and exports from Uganda into detailed commodity class for manufacturing industries following International Standard Industrial classification.
- (B) Next step we have taken to classify sizes of the market on the basis of total imports in the following way:
- (a) Market Large, i.e. Foreign Imports + I-T Imports
≧£500,000
 - (b) Market Medium i.e. Foreign Imports+ I-T Imports
≧£100,000
 - (c) Market Small i.e. Others
- (C) Then, levels of East African Supply have been characterised by the following ways on the basis of I-T Imports to and I.T. Exports from, Uganda:
- (1) E.A. Supply Established: I.T. Imp.+I.T. Exp.
≧£100,000
 - (2) E.A. Supply Initiated: I.T. Import+I.T. Exp. ≧ 10,000
 - (3) E.A. Supply Nil or Negligible: Others.
- (D) Lastly, we have attempted to classify the different sizes of the market (as indicated in B) on the basis of levels of East African Supply (as for C), with the objective of assessing the possible markets for import substitution in Uganda.
- (a) Market Large: F.I. + I.T. Imp. ≧£500,000
- (1) E.A. Supply Established: I.T. Imp.+I.T. Exp.
≧£100,000
 - (2) E.A. Supply Initiated: I.T. Imp.+I.T. Exp.
≧£10,000
 - (3) E.A. Supply Nil or Negligible: Others
- (b) Market Medium: F.I. + I.T. Imp. ≧£100,000
- (1) E.A. Supply Established: I.T. Imp.+I.T. Exp.
≧£100,000
 - (2) " " Initiated: " " +I.T. Exp.
≧£10,000
 - (3) " " Nil or Negligible : Others
- (c) Market Small: Foreign Import + I.T. Imp. Others.
- (1) E.A. Supply Established: I.T. Imp.+I.T. Exp.
≧£100,000
 - (2) " " Initiated: I.T. Imp. I.T. Exp.
≧£10,000
 - (3) " " Nil or Negligible: Others
-

Description of the Tables:

- (A) The Summary Table (1) gives us a total picture in brief of the levels of East African supply in different markets of Uganda and thereby enables us to consider aggregatively production possibilities in Uganda.
- (B) Tables Ia - Ii gives us detailed distribution of production classes by size of markets and levels of East African supply to those markets. These detailed tables would help us in examining particular cases for import substitution in Uganda.
- (C) These imports and interterritorial imports again have been classified according to different lines of manufacture under major manufacturing industries (according to ISIC). These have been given in Table II. This would help us in considering cases of "spreading possibilities".

Summary Analysis of Results:

- I- A glance at the group "East African Supply Established" in the Summary Table I, would show that these are the products where production in East Africa is viable (even though much at present is located in Kenya). This is evident from the values of interterritorial imports to Uganda against those of foreign imports in the category.
- Ia- This is found that of the total import markets (ie. foreign imports + I-T. Imports) of £13 million in this category of 353% of the total manufactured imports, foreign imports constitute about £6 million or 20% of the total foreign imports and £7 million are I.T. imports. This indicates that the future import substitution may consist substantially of relative substitution for I.T. Imports. This is supported by the fact of Uganda's I - T Exports which is £4 million suggesting that she is already viable location for a number of these products and within common market future import substitution vis-a-vis foreign imports may take the form of increasing both I.T. Imports and I.T. exports absolutely.
- II- In discussion cases under E.A. Supply Initiated we find that the total import markets in this category consist of £9 million or 25.7% of the total imports (ie. foreign + I.T. Imp.) and of this about £1 million are I.T. Imports. Viewed from the share of E.A. Supply in this category it may be said that production of these goods in East Africa does not appear so viable as in the above category. Of the total import markets in this category foreign imports constitute 80%.
- Iib. These facts signify that the future import substitution in this category would be more concentrated on foreign imports. Although, it is to be noted in this connection that the viability of production of these goods in Uganda has not yet been demonstrated by interterritorial exports.
- III. It is found from the same table that values of foreign imports included in "E.A. Supply Nil or Negligible" level are £14 million or 50% of the total Foreign imports, while I.T. Imports in this level is only £503,966. These facts signify that the viability of production of these goods in East Africa has not yet been demonstrated except for a very limited

range of products. This indicates further that major attention in investigating technical and economic suitability should be concentrated on the imports included in large and medium markets. Moreover, in many product classes particularly in the level which constitute 39% of the total imports, import substitution may not be suitable in next two or three plans.

Summary Table I
UGANDA

| | <u>IMPORT</u> (1) | <u>I.T. IMPORT</u> (2) | <u>I.T. EXPORT</u> (3) | <u>TOTAL</u> (1 2) (4) | <u>Share of all</u> <u>Imports</u> |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. East African Supply Established: | | | | | |
| (1) Market Large: | 4,552,865 | 4,070,635 | 3,006,000 | 8,623,500 | |
| (2) Market Medium: | 1,414,329 | 3,279,032 | 1,219,600 | 4,693,361 | |
| (3) Market Small: | - | - | - | - | |
| TOTAL: | 5,967,194 | 7,349,667 | 4,225,600 | 13,316,861 | 35.3 % |
| B. East African Supply Initiated: | | | | | |
| (1) Market Large: | 5,304,087 | 99,227 | - | 5,403,314 | |
| (2) Market Medium: | 2,787,154 | 655,862 | - | 3,443,016 | |
| (3) Market Small: | 429,951 | 535,512 | - | 865,501 | |
| TOTAL: | 8,521,232 | 1,190,601 | - | 9,711,831 | 25.7 % |
| C. East African Supply Nil or Negligible | | | | | |
| (1) Market Large: | 4,863,070 | - | - | 4,863,070 | |
| (2) Market Medium: | 6,553,924 | 36,044 | - | 6,589,968 | |
| (3) Market Small: | 2,817,957 | 143,922 | - | 2,961,879 | |
| TOTAL: | 14,234,951 | 179,966 | - | 14,414,917 | 39 % |
| GRAND TOTAL: | 28,723,577 | 8,720,034 | 4,225,600 | 37,443,609 | 100 % |

Analysis of Product Classes:

I. We may now examine the specific product classes given in the following tables (Nos. Ia to Ih) to see how many of these are at various levels of East African Supply in different markets (i.e. Large, Medium and Small), and thereby to examine possibilities of their production in Uganda as import substitutes.

IIa. We find from table (Ia) that at the "East African Supply Established" level there are 29 product classes in large markets. From our discussion above we have seen that these are the products whose import substitution is most viable in East Africa. However, of these 9 product classes, notably very large markets are offered by cotton fabrics (£1.8 million) which thus may be said to dominate possibilities of import substitution in this level. Although all these 9 product classes offer very large markets of £300,000 and over. Of these again import substitution would be substantially inter-territorial in the following three product classes:

(a) Zinc or lead coated plates and sheets; (b) Soaps and cleansing preparations; (c) Insecticides, fungicides and disinfectants. It is to be noted that there are two intermediate goods (i.e. fabrics of jute and insecticide, fungicides and disinfectants) and one investment goods (i.e. Zinc or lead coated plates and sheets) in this advanced level. It is however to be noted that I.T. Exports from Uganda in this level show that production in Uganda has gone a considerable extent in cotton fabrics, soaps and cleansing materials and Tobacco Manufactures.

(Table Ib)

IIb. In case of Medium Markets, where East African Supply has been established, there are 19 product classes. These are also product classes in which viability of production in East Africa has been substantially demonstrated by interterritorial imports and I.T. exports. Of these, however, dairy products, clothing except fur clothing, foot wear wholly or mainly of leather, fabrics of jute and colouring materials, printers inks, enamel varnish offer the largest markets being £300,000 and up. The Table shows that Import Substitution in Uganda has occurred considerably in case of Vegetable oils, and Sugar and Sugar preparations and also in Bakery products and Beer, Ale etc. Of the remaining in this level, import substitution would have to be heavily interterritorial in the following product classes: (i) Dairy Products; (ii) Fabrics of Jute; (iii) clothing except fur clothing; (iv) Foot wear; (v) Furnitures and Fixtures; (vi) Paper bags and Paper in boxes, envelopes, exercise books, registers, etc. (vii) Lime, cement, building stone; (viii) Finished Structural parts or iron and steel, steel doors etc; (ix) Nails, bolts etc; (x) Household utensils of aluminium + other nonferrous base metals. Foreign Imports being substantial in case of Fabrics of Jute, Foot wear, leather products and colouring materials, production in Uganda may be considered suitable to replace foreign imports. There are 3 investment goods (i.e. Finished structural parts etc, nails, bolts etc., lime, cement and 3 intermediate products (i.e. Fabrics of jute; Paper bags, etc, and colouring materials).

IIIa. The Table Ic shows that there are only 4 product classes offering large markets where East African supply has been initiated. Of these, fabrics of synthetic and spun glass offer the largest market being £2 million and next in order comes chassis with Engines, bodies, etc. Markets, although, are substantially large in other two cases. Import Substitution in these product classes is to be mainly in relation to foreign imports; although economies and other technical factors are more important factors to be considered in this connection. Of these there are two intermediate products

(Fabrics of synthetic and spun glass; and chassis with Engines etc.) and one investment good (i.e. machinery and appliances).

III. East African supply has also been initiated in 20 product classes which offer medium markets. Of these hand tools, artisans' tools, Agricultural tools and implements, and Cordage, cables, ropes, etc. offer largest markets in this level being nearly £400,000. (Table -Id).

In three product classes i.e. paper & pulp machinery, rubber foot wear and Aluminium and aluminium alloys worked, East African supply has been much more than foreign imports which means that import substitution in Uganda in these products would have to be heavily in relation to I.T. Imports. However in all other cases, import substitution in Uganda would mainly be in relation to foreign imports. In several products in this level, viability of production in East Africa is not sufficiently demonstrated as the I.T. imports show.

There are 4 investment goods (e.g. Manufactures of metals; Paper & Pulp machinery; Hand tools, Agricultural tools and implements; and Joists, girders, angles etc.) and 4 intermediate goods (i.e. Cordage, cables, etc.; synthetic rubber; Lubricating oils; and inorganic chemicals) at this level.

IIIc. In case of small markets where East African supply has been initiated, there are 14 product classes. (Table Ie). Of these there are 5 product classes where East African Supply has gone much further than the foreign imports. Largest market in this level is offered by apparatus for photographs and phonographs records (i.e. nearly, £100,000). While considering import Substitution in Uganda in many of these goods at this level, size of the markets should be seriously taken note of. Although there are 6 consumer goods among these product classes (e.g. Non-alcoholic beverages, vegetable preserved and preparations. Fruit preserved and preparations) production of which in small scale may be a possibility. Moreover, smallness of the import markets in these cases may be due to the fact that production locally has already been started. There are 7 intermediate and investment goods among these product classes (e.g. Essential oils; Glassware; Wood & Cork manufactures; Castings and forging unworked n.e.s.; crown corks; Apparatus for photographs and phonographs records; etc.)

IVa. There are four commodity classes having large markets where East African Supply is Nil. (Table If). Of these, three (i.e. Petroleum products; passenger road motor vehicles; motor cycles etc.) have very large markets being one £1 million. But in case of these products, economic, technical and local resources factors are to be taken note of before making any decision to start import substitution in these commodities. Two of these are consumer durables (i.e. motor cars; and motor cycles) and two others are intermediate products.

IVb East African Supply is negligible in case of 35 (Table-Ig) product classes which offer medium markets. Of these, however, 5 product classes (e.g. Optical, Medical, surgical and dental instruments and appliances; Buses, lorries, etc.; wireless receiving sets for domestic use; Industrial track, road construction & mining machinery; Tractors other than steam) offer largest markets (i.e. £300,000 and up).

Most of these are either intermediate or investment goods and because of the nature of these goods it is felt that imports substitution in Uganda, may not be considered suitable from the point of view of economic and technical factors in next decade.

Although there are by consumer goods (e.g. chocolate and sugar preparations, pottery and lighting fixtures) which may be considered for production in Uganda.

IVc. East African supply is also negligible in case of 73 product classes which offer small markets (Table Ih). In case of 35 product classes of which East African Supply is Nil. This is to be noted that most of these product classes are either intermediate or investment goods which may explain the smallness of the markets. However, there are 5 consumer goods among these product classes (e.g. Bed linen, Table and Kitchen linen and other household articles of textile materials, Meat preparation and fish preparation, whisky, brandy, rum, etc, wine and grape must, fermented fruit juices etc.) of which in case of first 3 product classes production in Uganda is known to have already been started and this may be one of the factors of the smallness of the market of these goods.

Table - Ia. East African Supply Established
(Large Markets)

| Serial | Manufacturing Industry and Import classes (Special code) | Import (1) | Interterri- torial Imp. (2) | I.T. Export from U. To K. + T. (3) |
|--------|---|---------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 205-1 Flour and cereals | 13,035 | 756,939 | - |
| 2 | 220-1 Tobacco Manufacturing | 3,260 | 996,959 | 893,000 |
| 3 | 231-8 Cotton fabrics | 1,674,675 | 158,160 | 1,870,000 |
| 4 | 209-3 Macaroni, Spaghitti, noodles, feeding stuffs for animals +misc. food prepara- tions | 122,878 | 161,615 | 55,000 |
| 5 | 244-1 Blankets, rugs cover of all materials | 350,547 | 131,451 | - |
| 6 | 300-2 Rubber-tyres tyring+ tubes | 911,892 | 202,956 | - |
| 7 | 319A-3 -Insecticides fungicides disinfectants, etc. | 175,493 | 387,789 | - |
| 8 | 319B-3 Soaps & cleansing Preparations | 216,118 | 457,355 | 243,000 |
| 9 | 341-4 Zince or lead coated plates and sheets | 224,880 | 575,138 | - |
| | TOTAL: | 4,552,865 | 4,070,635 | 3,006,000 |

Table -Ib. (Medium Market)

| Serial Manufacturing Industry and Import classes (Special code) | | | Import (1) | Interterri- torial Imp. (2) | I.T. Export From U. To K. + T. (3) |
|---|-------|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 202-2 | Dairy Products | 16,990 | 307,740 | - |
| 2 | 206-1 | Bakery products and preparation of cereals, flour and facula food | 11,460 | 81,984 | 52,000 |
| 3 | 207-1 | Sugar and Sugar Preparation | 14,754 | 81,599 | 183,600 |
| 4 | 209-3 | Macaroni, Spaghitti, feeding stuffs for animals+ misc. food preparations | 122,878 | 161,615 | 55,000 |
| 5 | 213-1 | Beer, Ale, Ponter and stout and other fermented fruit juices | 39,862 | 100,287 | 52,000 |
| 6 | 231-2 | Fabrics of Jute | 158,755 | 286,553 | - |
| 7 | 241-1 | Foot-wear wholly or mainly of leather | 131,898 | 215,901 | - |
| 8 | 241-4 | Footwear i.e. slippers and house footwear | 17,657 | 174,489 | - |
| 9 | 243-1 | Clothing except fur clothing i.e. stocking and hose, under wear, outer-wear,night wear knit or made of knitted fabrics | 126,090 | 238,696 | - |
| 10 | 260-3 | Furniture & Fixtures | 74,411 | 158,058 | - |
| 11 | 271-6 | Paper bags, cardboard boxes | 49,520 | 211,212 | - |
| 12 | 271-7 | Paper in boxes packets, envelopes, albums, exercise books, registers, etc. | 84,020 | 127,998 | - |
| 13 | 291-1 | Leather manufacture of leather and leather products+ fur dressed and dyed | 132,211 | 116,033 | - |

Table Ib. (contd.). (Medium Markets)

| Serial Manufacturing Industry and Import classes (Special code) | | | Import (1) | Interterri- torial Imp. (2) | I.T. Export From U. To K. + T. (3) |
|---|-------|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 14 | 312-2 | Vegitable oils | 79,290 | 170,441 | 877,000 |
| 15 | 313-1 | Colouring materials printers inks, prepared paints, enamels varnishes etc. | 178,353 | 167,759 | - |
| 16 | 334-1 | Lime, cement, building stone & monumental stone worked | 8,405 | 153,881 | - |
| 17 | 350-2 | Finished structural parts of iron & steel + steel doors & windows | 40,666 | 210,337 | - |
| 18 | 350-6 | Nails, bolts nuts, washers, rivets, pins of all the base metals | 74,787 | 100,760 | - |
| 19 | 350-9 | Household utensils of aluminium + Other non-ferrous base metals | 14,071 | 114,861 | - |
| TOTAL | | | 1,414,329 | 3,279,032 | 1,219,600 |

Table -Ic. East African Supply Initiated
(Large Markets)

| No. | Spcl.Code | MNF. INDUSTRY +CLASSES | IMPORT | INT.Imp. |
|-------|-----------|--|-----------|----------|
| 1. | 231-10 | Fabrics of Synthetic & Spun glass | 2,113,074 | 13,314 |
| 2. | 319A-1 | Medical and Pharmaceutical Products | 602,200 | 36,454 |
| 3. | 360-17 | Machinery + Appliances (other than electric) N.e.s. | 715,235 | 58,346 |
| 4. | 383-1 | Chasis with Engines, bodies, frames and other parts of road motor vehicles - internal combustion diesel and semi diesel engines - motor vehicles+ other engines (stationary and semi-stationary motors | 1,874,578 | 11,113 |
| TOTAL | | | 5,304,087 | 99,227 |

Table -Id. (Medium Markets)

| | | | | |
|----|-------|--|---------|--------|
| 1. | 202-1 | Patent and proprietary infant milk, skimmed milk (powder form + other dried milk) | 120,855 | 32,833 |
| 2. | 233-1 | Cordage, Cables, ropes, twines | 345,731 | 15,379 |
| 3. | 241-3 | Rubber footwear | 22,950 | 88,730 |
| 4. | 243-3 | Underwear & night wear other than knitted | 140,908 | 18,981 |
| 5. | 243-6 | Clothings N.e.s. | 119,125 | 19,271 |
| 6. | 280-3 | Music, pictures and designs and other printed matter on paper on card-board | 105,143 | 85,524 |
| 7. | 300-1 | Synthetic rubber, reclaimed rubber, and rubber fabricated materials, rubber manufactured articles, Manufacture of soft and hard rubber | 128,066 | 11,227 |
| 8. | 311-1 | Inorganic chemicals | 187,177 | 23,676 |

(9. 312-3 /p.13.

Table -Id. (cont'd.) (Medium Markets) - E.A. Supply Initiated

| No. | MNF. INDUSTRY + CLASSES (Spec1.code) | IMPORT | |
|-----|---|-----------|----------|
| | | IMPORT | INT.IMP. |
| 9. | 312-3 Processed oils and fats and wax of animal or vegetable origin | 89,129 | 21,822 |
| 10. | 319A-5 Candles + matches and other articles of inflammable materials | 103,291 | 27,657 |
| 11. | 319B-2 Perfumers, cosmetics, dentifrics + other toilet preparations | 109,140 | 78,895 |
| 12. | 321-5 Lubricating oils, grease, mineral, jelly, wax, turpentine pitch, resin, asphalt coal of petroleum and other by products of coal + petroleum | 277,550 | 21,112 |
| 13. | 332-3 Glass table ware and other articles of glass | 93,270 | 18,169 |
| 14. | 341-2 Joists, Girders, Angles, Shapes, Section Bars and concrete reinforcements | 163,934 | 22,930 |
| 15. | 342-3 Aluminium + aluminium alloys worked | 28,752 | 81,327 |
| 16. | 350-7 Hand tools, artisans tools and implements and agricultural tools and implements | 394,318 | 11,392 |
| 17. | 350-8 Household utensils of iron and steel | 92,205 | 21,571 |
| 18. | 350-10 Table kitchen knives, fork and spoon cutlery | 108,312 | 12,056 |
| 19. | 350-15 Manufactures of metals N.e.s. | 157,298 | 42,308 |
| 20. | 356-2 Paper+ Pulpmill machinery | 38,249 | 98,828 |
| | TOTAL: | 2,787,154 | 655,862 |

Table -Ie. East African Supply Initiated
(Small Markets)

| Serial No. | Manufacturing Industry and Import Classes (Special Code) | IMPORT | I. T. IMP. |
|------------|--|---------|------------|
| 1. | 203-1 Fruit preserved+ Fruit preparations | 26,573 | 25,208 |
| 2. | 203-2 Vegetable preserved+ Vegetable preparations | 41,009 | 32,524 |
| 3. | 214-1 Non-alcoholic Beverages | 1,183 | 28,290 |
| 4. | 241-2 Footwear wholly or mainly of textile materials (not including slippers and house footwear) | 3,410 | 43,660 |
| 5. | 262-1 Wood & cork manf. N.e.s. Boxes cases, crates, wood manufac- tures, cork manf. as agglomerated corks | 32,855 | 19,705 |
| 6. | 319B-1 Essential oils, perfume & flavouring materials | 16,217 | 55,272 |
| 7. | 319B-4 Waxes, polishes, pastes, powders, etc. | 36,727 | 50,962 |
| 8. | 332-2 Glass ware as bottles flasks & other containers | 21,381 | 46,906 |
| 9. | 341-9 Castings + forgings unworked N.e.s. | 36,800 | 23,754 |
| 10. | 350-13 Safes, strong room fittings strong boxes, stores, furnaces cates and ranges, made of metals | 37,562 | 10,157 |
| 11. | 350-14 Crown Corks | 26,810 | 20,347 |
| 12. | 392-1 Apparatus for photographs and Phonograph records | 57,964 | 32,764 |
| 13. | 399-1 Table and other household or decorative articles of plastic and other articles of plastic | 54,602 | 24,587 |
| 14. | 399-3 Articles of basketware or wickerworks and broom and bushes of all materials | 36,898 | 21,376 |
| TOTAL: | | 429,991 | 435,512 |

Table -If. East African Supply Negligible
(Large Market)

| Serial No. | Manufacturing Industries and Import Classes (Special code) | IMPORT | I. T. Imp. |
|------------|---|-----------|------------|
| 1. | 321-3 Petroleum products as motors spirit, petrol, etc. | 1,441,712 | |
| 2. | 321-4 Gas oil, Diesel oil, & other fuel oil | 552,897 | |
| 3. | 383-2 Passengers road motor vehicles complete other than buses & motor cycles | 1,743,893 | |
| 4. | 385-1 Motor cycles & side cars complete & parts thereof | 1,124,568 | |
| TOTAL: | | 4,863,070 | |

Table -Ig. Medium Market

| | | | |
|-----|---|---------|-------|
| 1. | 205-2 Malt | 99,539 | |
| 2. | 208-1 Chocolate & sugar confectionaries | 95,656 | 6,349 |
| 3. | 231-13 Textile fabrics of standard type other than cotton fabrics | 205,426 | 271 |
| 4. | 260-1 Pre-fab buildings and their assembled pannels + part of all materials sanitary plumbing heating & lighting fixtures + lightings, sinks, wash basins baths, etc. | 118,064 | 420 |
| 5. | 260-2 Lighting fixtures of all materials | 171,899 | 4,930 |
| 6. | 271-2 Paper, paper boards+ manufacture thereof, such as news prints, and printing paper, etc. | 163,176 | |
| 7. | 311-6 Explosives | 140,436 | |
| 8. | 312-1 Animal oils+ Fats | 133,743 | 26 |
| 9. | 319A-6 Chemical materials and products N.e.s. | 97,952 | 6,727 |
| 10. | 321-6 Mineral tar, coal tar, dye stuff, natural indigo dying and tanning extracts, etc. | 108,706 | 309 |

Table -Ig. (Cont'd.) (Medium Market)

| Serial No. | Manufacturing Industries and Import Classes (Special code) | IMPORT | I.T. IMP. |
|------------|---|---------|-----------|
| 11. | 331-2 Refractory bricks & construction materials | 108,789 | |
| 12. | 333-1 Pottery | 126,190 | 470 |
| 13. | 341-3 Universal plaits, sheets, uncoated hoop and strip, coated or not | 154,032 | |
| 14. | 341-5 Tinned plates & sheets | 107,861 | |
| 15. | 341-8 Pig iron, sponge iron, alloys, steel ingots etc. | 230,853 | 2,439 |
| 16. | 350-4 Wire cables, ropes, plated bands of iron + steel | 105,179 | 6,346 |
| 17. | 350-5 Wire cables, rope of slings & wire nettings, fencing grills etc. of aluminium, copper+ other non ferrous metals | 136,304 | |
| 18. | 350-11 Hardware of metal | 127,246 | 696 |
| 19. | 360-3 Agric. machinery & implements for preparing+ cultivating the soil | 98,754 | 285 |
| 20. | 360-7 Office machinery | 119,562 | |
| 21. | 360-6 Tractors other than steam | 341,510 | |
| 22. | 360-9 Pumps for liquids | 98,961 | 122 |
| 23. | 360-10 Industrial track road construction, excavating, mining machinery etc. | 414,161 | 5,529 |
| 24. | 360-14 Textile machinery + accessories | 190,808 | 522 |
| 25. | 360-15 Sewing machines-industrial and household | 234,285 | |
| 26. | 370-1 Electric motor generators alternators converters, switch gears etc. | 264,839 | |
| 27. | 370-2 Electric batteries + motor vehicles | 279,298 | |
| 28. | 370-4 Wireless receiving sets, suitable for domestic use | 379,501 | |
| 29. | 370-5 Television receiving sets | 125,168 | |
| 30. | 370-6 Other broadcasting, transmission + reception equipment (including spare parts) | 207,512 | 265 |

Table -Ig. (Cont'd) ((Medium Market))

| Serial No. | Manufacturing Industries and Import Classes (Special code) | IMPORT | I.T. IMP. |
|------------|--|-----------|-----------|
| 31. | 370-11 Insulated cables + wire for electricity | 115,933 | |
| 32. | 370-12 Other electric appliances etc. | 140,254 | 203 |
| 33. | 383-3 Buses, lorries, trucks & road motor vehicles complete whether assembled or not | 481,313 | |
| 34. | 385-2 Bicycles & other cycles-motorless | 161,141 | |
| 35. | 391-1 Opticles Instruments+ appliances surgical, medical and dental instruments+ appliances etc. | 469,773 | 134 |
| | TOTAL: | 6,553,924 | 36,044 |

Table -Ih. E. A. Supply Nil or Negligible
(Small Market)

| Serial No. | Manufacturing Industries and Import Classes (Special Code) | IMPORT | I. T. IMP. |
|------------|--|--------|------------|
| 1. | 201-1 Meat + Meat preparations | 7,438 | 6,582 |
| 2. | 204-1 Fish products and fish preparation | 49,783 | |
| 3. | 211-1 Whisky, brandy, rum, gin & geneva and prepared drinks | 76,274 | 4,180 |
| 4. | 212-1 Wine and grape must, cider perry and fermented fruit juices N.e.s. | 49,783 | |
| 5. | 231-6 Yarn and thread of flux, hemp, ramie | 4,252 | |
| 6. | 231-7 Thrown silk & other silk yarn + thread; yarn of wool hair and textile fabrics | 9,074 | |
| 7. | 231-9 Yarn and thread of synthetic fabrics and spun glass | 3,758 | |
| 8. | 239-2 Rubberised + impregnated fabrics, Felt linoleum & similar products | 48,067 | 1,240 |
| 9. | 239-4 Leather coats, leather clothings of rubberised, oiled and similar impregnable materials | 34,530 | 3,739 |
| 10. | 239-3 Special Textile fabrics and related products | 67,853 | 5,523 |
| 11. | 243-4 Leather coats, leather clothings and clothing of rubberised, oiled and similar impregnable materials | 18,786 | 2,794 |
| 12. | 243-5 Hats, caps, and other head gear, gloves and rubbers of all materials + also fur clothings | 18,931 | 2,367 |
| 13. | 331-1 Clay construction materials | 10,687 | 4,568 |
| 14. | 339-1 Building materials of asbestos, cement | 29,411 | 575 |
| 15. | 339-2 Other non-metallic building materials | 49,708 | 1,614 |
| 16. | 339-3 Mineral manufactures n.e.s. | 23,397 | 27 |
| 17. | 342-1 Copper and alloys of copper | 31,254 | 62 |
| 18. | 350-3 Finished structural parts of aluminium and other non-ferrous materials | 6,415 | 30 |

Table -Ih. (Cont'd.) ((Small Market))

| Serial No. | Manufacturing Industries and Import Classes (Special Code) | IMPORT | I.T. IMP. |
|------------|--|--------|-----------|
| 19. | 360-1 Power generating machinery (except electric) steam boilers steam tractors, boiler house plants, steam engines, etc. | 29,870 | 583 |
| 20. | 360-5 Milking machines, cream separators, other dairy farm equipments and Agric. machinery & Appliances, n.e.s. | 44,098 | 1,603 |
| 21. | 360-13 Printing and books binding machinery | 36,522 | 686 |
| 22. | 360-16 Air conditioning & refrigerating equipment | 37,333 | 918 |
| 23. | 360-18 Ball needles, or roller bearings & parts & accessories | 63,593 | 1,615 |
| 24. | 381-1 Ships & boats | 10,907 | 2,220 |
| 25. | 385-1 Motor cycles + side cars complete+ parts thereof | 43,758 | 4,276 |
| 26. | 394-1 Silver & semi precious stones jewellery, gold smiths+ silver smith works | 8,491 | 15 |
| 27. | 395-1 Piano complete & parts & other musical instruments | 12,052 | 108 |
| 28. | 399-4 Sports goods, and toys and games | 67,823 | 1,476 |
| 29. | 399-6 Office materials | 91,387 | 3,080 |
| 30. | 399-7 Pipes, cigarettes + cigar holders, works of art & articles for collection, vacuum flasks + other vacuum vassels + other m.n.f. articles n.e.s. | 58,021 | 1,106 |
| 31. | 271-4 Building board of paper, paper and paper board, bituminised or asphalted paper & paper board, coated, impregnated, culcanised other than bituminised or asphalted wall paper on line-rusta | 50,673 | |
| 32. | 271-5 Cigarette paper, blotting paper filter paper, blocks and paper, and paper boards N.e.s. | 31,986 | |
| 33. | 311-3 Fertiliser manufactured, nitrogenous fertilisers | 57,408 | |
| 34. | 321-1 Coal, coke & briquittes | 10,430 | |
| 35. | 331-1 Glass | 44,430 | |

Table -Ih. (Cont'd.) ((Small Market))

| Serial No. | Manufacturing Industries and Import Classes (Special Code) | IMPORT | I.T. IMP. |
|------------|--|-----------|-----------|
| 36. | 341-1 Pig iron, sponge iron, alloys, steel, ingots, blooms, slates, billets, etc., | 20,729 | |
| 37. | 341-6 Railways rails, and tracks, construction accessions to rails | 19,618 | |
| 38. | 341-7 Wire rods, and wire - coated or not | 49,070 | |
| 39. | 342-1 Copper and alloys of Copper | 31,254 | |
| 40. | 342-4 Lead | 1,713 | |
| 41. | 342-5 Zinc | 517 | |
| 42. | 342-6 Tin | 13,516 | |
| 43. | 342-7 Nickel + Misc. nonferrous basic metals employed in metallurgy | 77,755 | |
| 44. | 360-2 Internal combustion, diesel + semidiesel engine, marine engines, etc., | 72,595 | |
| 45. | 360-4 Agric. machinery and appliances for harvesting +cultivating the soil | 37,525 | |
| 46. | 360-8 Metal working machinery | 54,279 | |
| 47. | 360-11 Wood working machinery+ pneumatic tools | 11,892 | |
| 48. | 370-3 Bulbs arclamps tubes (for electric lighting) complete | 29,248 | |
| 49. | 370-7 Apparatus for telephony+ telegraphy | 12,035 | |
| 50. | 370-9 Electro-thermic apparatus | 69,717 | |
| 51. | 370-10 Portable electric tools+ appliances | 37,661 | |
| 52. | 382-1 Railway vehicles, steam & Electric | 48,171 | |
| 53. | 388-1 Parts of Aircraft, air craft engines, complete + parts | 18,633 | |
| 54. | 392-1 Photographic+ Cinematographic supplies - | 73,582 | |
| 55. | 392-2 Photographic + Cinematigraphic Supplies - films, etc. | 95,704 | |
| 56. | 393-1 Watches + clocks, cases, parts of watches, watch movements | 34,923 | |
| 57. | 399-2 Mechanical refrigerators | 68,875 | |
| 58. | 399-5 Fountain pens, propelling pencils, pen & Pencil holders | 53,676 | |
| | TOTAL: | 2,817,957 | 143,922 |

SPREADING POSSIBILITIES

We may now consider the spreading possibilities of import substitution among products of multi-product industry in Uganda on the basis of above analysis. Import substitution that has taken place in East Africa (as evident in the form of East African Supply discussed above) in one product of a multi-product industry may well spread to other products of that industry and in the present section we would try to examine this possibility in Uganda from the point of view of the markets of these markets.

We have listed together the various products of 12 multi-product industries with values of their foreign imports, inter-territorial imports and also levels of East African Supply of these products to Uganda. These 12 industries are:

- (1) Spinning, weaving and finished textiles;
- (2) Foot wear
- (3) Wearing apparel;
- (4) Made up Textile goods;
- (5) Furnitures and Fixtures;
- (6) Paper and Paper Board;
- (7) Rubber products;
- (8) Chemical products;
- (9) Soap and related products;
- (10) Glass and Glass products;
- (11) Iron and Steel;
- (12) Metal products

Textile, Clothings and Made Up Goods: It is found that in Textiles, import substitution has gone much further on fabrics than yarn and on cotton than synthetics. From the point of view of size of market of cotton fabrics in Uganda as well as of the values of Uganda's exports of these goods to Kenya and Tanganyika (£1.8 million) it is felt that the greatest possibility of further import substitution in Uganda exists in the production. Moreover, the production of cotton fabrics would be able to rely on a high proportion of domestic inputs. Clothings made of knitted fabrics having the largest market in Uganda in clothings and import substitution having been more on this product than others, can also be another most important item to be considered together with cotton fabrics for further import substitution in Uganda. Of the made-up textile goods, import substitution has gone further on blankets, rugs, etc. than linen etc. and also blankets, rugs, etc. have the largest market and so production in Uganda may be considered viable with the development of textiles although there would remain the problem of raw materials i.e. wools, etc. But in that case production of bed, linen, table and kitchen linen, etc. can be more possible in Uganda from the point of view of domestically available inputs, i.e. cotton. Production of these goods has already been started in Uganda.

Footwear: Substantial import substitution has occurred in all branches of footwear industry, particularly in leather footwear, and slippers and house footwear. In view of the largeness of the size of the markets of leather footwear and also of slippers, etc., Uganda may now start production of these products of the footwear industry. Raw materials of these products may also be available locally. Leather and leather products worth £230,000 are imported, half of which are coming from Kenya.

Furnitures and Fixtures: Import substitution has progressed much more substantially in Furnitures and Fixtures N.e.s. than the other two products i.e. prefabricated building, materials, sanitary plumbings, etc., of this industry. Considered from the point of view of the large size of the market in Uganda and the easy technicalities involved in the production of Furnitures and Fixtures, production of these goods may now be started here.

Paper Industry: In paper industry, import substitution has gone much further on paper bags, cardboard boxes and other articles of paper e.g. exercise books, envelopes, registers, albums than paper, paper board, etc. Considering the size of the market, Uganda may now start production in paper bags, cardboard boxes and exercise books, envelopes, registers, albums, etc. Starting of production of paper, paper board etc. may not be possible as it would require a much larger market as well as transport cost of imported raw materials would be heavier and as such, major development of this industry in the near future is likely to be in Kenya. Uganda, however, may make use of sugar waste (in the supply of which she has got much greater advantage) for manufacturing paper products in course of time.

Rubber Products: Of Rubber Industry products, import substitution has been more on rubber tyres, tyreing and tubes than synthetic and reclaimed rubber. From the point of view of the size of the Uganda market (£1 million), rubber tyres, tyreing and tubes may be considered suitable for production in Uganda, although it would have to depend on imported raw materials!

Chemicals: Import substitution has gone much further on insecticides than medical and pharmaceutical products and other chemical products. Total market in Uganda of insecticides is nearly £600,000 which is expected to expand further with the development of Agriculture under the plans. At present major portion of insecticides is coming from Kenya. Import substitution in this product is to be considered in this context.

In case of other chemicals, demand will expand with the development of manufacturing sectors as these chemicals are used as inputs in the manufacturing sector - dye stuff, for textiles, caustic soda, soda ash for glass and soap manufacture. Uganda may now consider the programme for expansion of these production through the already-in-operation Tororo Industrial Chemicals and Fertilisers.

With regard to medical and pharmaceutical products, it is to be pointed out that it has the largest market (£638,000) in chemicals in Uganda, although import substitution has not been remarkable. Thus in view of the size of the market as well as importance in a developing economy, Uganda may now consider the production of these products in collaboration with any international pharmaceutical firm.

Soap and Related Products: This is one industry in the products of which import substitution has been substantial. Considerable production also has been started in Uganda as this would be evident from Uganda's exports to Kenya and Tanganyika, the value of which is £457,000 and there is further prospects for import substitution in Uganda, as there will be continued expansion in the domestic market of the product.

Glass and Glass Products: In this industry import substitution has gone much further on glassware as flasks, bottles etc. than glass and glass tableware and other articles of glass. But the total market of glass tableware and other articles of glass is much bigger (£111,000) than glassware as flasks, bottles (£68,000) and as such import substitution in the former ones may be said to be economical from the point of view of the size. Although market of glasswares, particularly bottles, flasks, etc. would expand with the development of manufacturing sector.

Iron and Steel: Import substitution has been substantial in zinc or lead coated plates and sheets, and castings and forgings. Total market in Uganda of zinc or lead coated plates appears to be very large (£1 million). But starting of production in any of these products in Uganda is to be economical.

Metal Products: In metal products, import substitution has gone much further on structural parts of iron and steel than those of aluminium and non-ferrous basic metals than those utensils of aluminium and non-ferrous basic metals than those of iron and steel. Again import substitution has been more on some machineries and nails, bolts, etc. than wire cables, ropes, woodworking tools, agricultural tools and implements. In case of products of this industry consideration of import substitution should involve the size of the market and thus decision is to be made in the context of the East African market as a whole i.e. maintenance of interterritorial trade must be the principal consideration of commercial policy.

TABLE - 2

SPREADING POSSIBILITIES
IN MULTI PRODUCT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

| Sr. No. | MFG. IND. AS IMPORT CLASSES (CODE) | MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY | IMPORT | I.T. IMPORT | Levels of E.African Supply |
|---------|------------------------------------|--|-----------|-------------|----------------------------|
| I | 231 | Spinning, Weaving and finished textiles (including knitting mills) | | | |
| | 231-1 | Cotton Mill Waste | 1,446 | 155 | S.N. |
| | 231-2 | Vegetable Textile fibre and wastes | 254 | 1,438 | S.N. |
| | 231-3 | Jute cuttings & waste | - | - | - |
| | 231-4 | Synthetic Fiber suitable for spinning & waste | - | - | - |
| | 231-5 | Cotton yarn & thread | 102,571 | - | S.N. |
| | 231-6 | Yarn & thread of flax, hemp, ramie.etc. | 4,252 | - | S.N. |
| | 231-7 | Thrown silk & other silk yarn & thread, yarn of wool, hair, & Textile Fabrics | 9,074 | - | S.N. |
| | 231-8 | Cotton fabrics of standard type | 1,674,675 | 158,160 | L.E. |
| | 231-9 | Yarn & thread of synthetic fibers & spun glass | 3,758 | - | S.N. |
| | 231-10 | Fabrics of synthetic & spun glass | 2,113,074 | 59,234 | L.I. |
| | 231-11 | Knitted fabrics | 446 | - | S.N. |
| | 231-12 | Fabrics of Jute | 158,755 | 286,553 | M.E. |
| | 231-13 | Textile Fabrics of standard type other than cotton fabrics | 205,426 | 271 | M.N. |
| | | TOTAL | 4,593,931 | 505,811 | |
| II | 241 | Manufacture of Footwear | | | |
| | 241-1 | Footwear wholly or mainly leather | 131,898 | 215,901 | M.E. |
| | 241-2 | Footwear wholly or mainly of Textile materials | 3,410 | 43,664 | S.I. |
| | 241-3 | Rubber foot wear | 22,950 | 88,456 | M.I. |
| | 241-4 | Footwear n.e.s. slipper & house footwear | 17,657 | 169,632 | M.E. |
| | | TOTAL | 175,915 | 517,653 | |
| III | 243 | Manufacture of Wearing Apparel | | | |
| | 243-1 | Clothing, except for clothing & stockings, hose, underwear, outer wear, night wear knit or made of knitted fabrics | 126,090 | 238,696 | M.E. |
| | 243-2 | Outer wear other than knitted shirts & other clothing | 983,045 | 303,888 | L.E. |

| Sr. No. | MFG. IND. AS IMPORT CLASSES (CODE) | MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY | IMPORT | I. T. IMPORT | IMPORT SUBST STATUS* |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------|--------------|----------------------|
| III Cont. | 243-3 | Underwear and night wear Other than knitted | 140,908 | 18,981 | M. I. |
| | 243-4 | Leather coats, leather clothing & clothing of rubberised, oil & similar impregnable materials | | | |
| | 243-5 | Hats, caps, and other head gear, gloves & rubbers of all mate- rials, fur clothings | 18,786 | 2,794 | S. N. |
| | 243-6 | Clothings N.e.s. | 18,931 | 2,365 | S. N. |
| | | TOTAL: | 119,125 | 19,271 | M. I. |
| IV | 244 | TOTAL: | 1,406,885 | 585,995 | |
| | 244-1 | Manufacture of Made Up Textile Goods Except Wearing Apparel | | | |
| | 244-2 | Blankets, rugs, and coverlets of all materials | 350,547 | 131,451 | M. E. |
| | 244-3 | Bed linen, Table linen Toilet & kitchen linen draperies, household textile materials | 85,228 | 5,112 | S. N. |
| | | Tarpaulin, tents, sails, other made up canvass goods, made up articles of textile materials n.e.s. | 34,642 | 5,301 | S. N. |
| V | 260 | TOTAL: | 470,417 | 141,864 | |
| | 260-1 | Manufacture of Furni- ture & Fixtures | | | |
| | 260-2 | Prefabricated buildings & their assembled pannels & parts of all materials, sanitary plumbings, heating & lighting fixtures & fittings, sinks, wash basins baths etc | 118,064 | 420 | M. N. |
| | 260-3 | Lighting fixtures of all materials | 171,899 | 4,865 | M. N. |
| | | Furnitures & fixtures | 78,411 | 158,058 | M. N. |
| VI | 271 | TOTAL: | 368,374 | 163,343 | |
| | 271-1 | Manufacture of Articles of Paper, Pulp and Paper Board | | | |
| | 271-2 | Paper waste & old paper | 6,701 | - | S. N. |
| | 271-3 | Paper, paper board & manufactures there of Common packing & wrap- ping paper & paper board | 163,176 | - | L. N. |
| | 271-4 | Building board of paper paper & paper board bituminised or asphalted, coated, impregnated, wall paper, etc. | 36,626 | 447 | M. N. |
| | | 31,986 | - | M. N. | |

| Sr. No. | MFG. IND. AS IMPORT CLASSES (CODE) | MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY | IMPORT | I.T. IMPORT | IMPORT SUBST. STATUS* |
|----------|------------------------------------|--|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|
| VI cont. | 271-5 | Cigarette paper, blotting paper, filter paper etc. | 31,986 | - | M.N. |
| | 271-6 | Paper bags, Cardboard boxes | 49,520 | 211,212 | M.E. |
| | 271-7 | Paper in Boxes, Packets, envelopes, exercise books, registers, albums, etc | 84,020 | 127,998 | M.E. |
| | | TOTAL: | 404,015 | 339,657 | |
| VII | 300 | Manufacture of Rubber Products | | | |
| | 300-1 | Synthetic rubber, reclaimed rubber and rubber fabricated materials, rubber mfd. articles; Mfg. of soft and hard rubber | 128,066 | 11,227 | M.I. |
| | 300-2 | Rubber tyres, tyreing and tubes | 911,892 | 202,956 | L.E. |
| | | TOTAL : | 1,039,958 | 214,183 | |
| VIII | 319A | Manufacture of Misc. Chemical Products | | | |
| | 319A-1 | Medical and Pharmaceutical Products | 602,200 | 36,454 | L.E. |
| | 319A-2 | Synthetic Plastic Materials | 59,768 | 6,779 | S.N. |
| | 319A-3 | Insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants | 175,493 | 387,789 | L.E. |
| | 319A-4 | Starch and Starchy Substances, Casein, albumino, etc. | 46,561 | 1,924 | M.N. |
| | 319A-5 | Candles, matches and other articles of inflammable materials | 103,291 | 27,657 | M.I. |
| | 319A-6 | Chemical materials & Products N.e.s. | 97,952 | 6,727 | M.N. |
| | | TOTAL: | 1,085,265 | 467,330 | |
| IX | 319B | Soap And Related Products | | | |
| | 319B-1 | Essential oil, perfume & flavoring materials | 16,217 | 55,272 | S.I. |
| | 319B-2 | Perfumeries, cosmetics, dentifirs & other preparations | 109,140 | 78,895 | S.I. |
| | 319B-3 | Soaps & cleaning preparations | 216,118 | 457,355 | L.E. |
| | 319B-4 | Waxes, polishes, pastes, powders & similar preparations | 36,727 | 50,962 | S.I. |
| | | TOTAL: | 378,202 | 642,484 | |

| Sr. No. | MFG. IND. AS IMPORT CLASSES (CODE) | MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY | IMPORT | I.T. IMPORT | IMPORT SUBST. STATUS* |
|---------|------------------------------------|---|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|
| X | 332 | Manufacture of Glass And Glass Product | | | |
| | 332-1 | Glass | 44,988 | - | S.N. |
| | 332-2 | Glasswear as bottles, flasks, & other containers | 21,381 | 46,906 | S.N. |
| | 332-3 | Glass table wear & other articles of glass | 93,270 | 18,169 | M.I. |
| | | TOTAL: | 149,639 | 65,075 | |
| XI | 341 | Iron and Steel Basic Industries | | | |
| | 341-1 | Pig iron, sponge iron, alloys, steel ingots blooms, etc | 20,729 | - | S.N. |
| | 341-2 | Joists, girders angles, shapes, sections, bars, etc., | 163,954 | 22,930 | M.I. |
| | 341-3 | Universals, plates, sheets, uncoated, hoops, strip coated or not | 154,032 | - | M.N. |
| | 341-4 | Zinc or lead coated plates & sheets | 224,880 | 675,138 | L.E. |
| | 341-5 | Tinned Plates & sheets | 107,861 | - | M.N. |
| | 341-6 | Railway rails & railway track construction, accessories to rails | 19,618 | - | S.N. |
| | 341-7 | Wire rods & wire | 49,070 | - | S.N. |
| | 341-8 | Steel tubes, & fittings | | | |
| | 341-9 | Welded or drawn pipes & fittings, etc. Castings & forgings unworked | 230,859 | 2,439 | M.N. |
| | | TOTAL: | 38,800 | 23,754 | S.I. |
| | | TOTAL: | 1,009,803 | 724,261 | |
| XII | 350 | Manufacture of Metal Products | 77,775 | - | S.N. |
| | 350-1 | Ordinance | 77,775 | - | S.N. |
| | 350-2 | Finished structural parts of iron & steel windows | 40,666 | 210,337 | M.E. |
| | 350-3 | Finished structural parts of aluminum and other nonferrous basic metals | 6,415 | 30 | S.N. |
| | 350-4 | Wire cables, ropes plaited bands, expanded metals of iron and steel | 105,179 | 6,346 | M.N. |
| | 350-5 | Wire cables, ropes, slings, nettings, etc. of aluminum, copper & other basic metals | 136,304 | - | M.N. |
| | 350-6 | Nails, bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, pins, screws, needles of all basic metals | 74,787 | 101,650 | M.E. |

| Sr. No. | MFG. IND. AS IMPORT CLASSES (CODE) | MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY | IMPORT | I. T. IMPORT | IMPORT SUBST. STATUS |
|------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------|--------------|----------------------|
| | | (Metal Products) | | | |
| XIII Cont. | 350-7 | Handtools, artisan's tools and implements & agricultural tools and implements | 3,944,318 | 11,392 | M.I. |
| | 350-8 | Household utensils of iron and steel | 92,205 | 21,571 | M.I. |
| | 350-9 | Household utensils of aluminum and other non-ferrous basic metals | 14,071 | 114,861 | M.E. |
| | 350-10 | Tables and kitchen knives, forks, spoons and cutlery | 108,312 | 12,056 | M.I. |
| | 350-11 | Woodworking machinery & pneumatic tools | 127,246 | 696 | M.N. |
| | 350-12 | Paper and pulp machinery | 38,249 | 98,820 | M.I. |
| | 350-13 | Safes, strongroom fittings, strong boxes, stores, furnances, crates and ranges made of metal | 37,562 | 10,157 | S.I. |
| | 350-14 | Crown corks | 26,810 | 20,347 | |
| | 350-15 | Manufactures of metals N.e.s. | 157,298 | 42,280 | |
| | | TOTAL: | 4,987,777 | 650,553 | |

* Levels of East African Supply

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| L = MARKET LARGE | E = ESTABLISHED |
| M = MARKET MEDIUM | I = INITIATED |
| S = MARKET SMALL | N = NIL or NEGLIGIBLE |

TABLE 11-A. Uganda: Principal Economic Data 1954-1964.
(£ thousand unless otherwise indicated)

| | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 ^u |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| GDP, monetary | 93,022 | 96,412 | 101,778 | 109,375 | 106,347 | 107,746 | 110,556 | 111,749 | 107,928 | 128.5 | 148.9 |
| Export price adjust. ^a | -13,940 | -12,935 | -10,516 | -13,515 | -11,219 | -4,645 | 0 | + 416 | - 758 | - 2,997 | -17,188 |
| GDP volume ^a | 79,082 | 81,476 | 91,462 | 96,360 | 95,128 | 103,101 | 110,556 | 112,165 | 107,170 | 125.5 | 131.7 |
| Ag. Product ^b | 56,524 | 53,626 | 56,327 | 61,443 | 57,228 | 56,274 | 55,628 | 55,624 | 50,026 | 65.4 | 75.0 |
| Ag. prod. volume ^a | 42,644 | 38,630 | 46,081 | 47,923 | 46,009 | 52,331 | 55,628 | 56,114 | 49,268 | 62.4 | 57.8 |
| Urban product ^b | 32,512 | 33,443 | 40,025 | 44,020 | 44,928 | 46,229 | 51,073 | 52,505 | 53,924 | 59.9 | 70.5 |
| Manufacturing ^c | 6,164 | 7,248 | 8,203 | 7,524 | 7,565 | 7,871 | 7,960 | 8,372 | 8,816 | 9.6 | 13.2 |
| Transport & power | 4,370 | 5,527 | 5,245 | 5,334 | 6,308 | 7,327 | 8,087 | 7,916 | 8,278 | 9.0 | 9.3 |
| Comm. & services | 12,412 | 20,306 | 21,629 | 24,973 | 24,984 | 25,693 | 28,497 | 29,583 | 29,642 | 34.3 | 39.1 |
| Government ^d | 3,266 | 4,260 | 4,242 | 5,514 | 5,571 | 6,045 | 6,529 | 6,634 | 7,258 | 7.0 | 8.9 |
| Construction prod. ^b | 3,926 | 4,343 | 5,356 | 5,912 | 4,191 | 3,355 | 3,335 | 3,550 | 3,908 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Gross invest. (£mil) | 16.5 | 23.2 | 21.7 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 17.4 | 19.0 | 17.2 | 16.4 | 20.1 | 24.3 |
| Construction (£mil) | 12.1 | 13.4 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 10.3 | 11.2 |
| Equipment (£mil) | 6.4 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 13.1 |
| Public invest. ^e (£mil) | 14.4 | 16.2 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 9.6 | |
| Exports ^e | 42,565 | 50,185 | 45,963 | 52,127 | 52,614 | 42,455 | 49,620 | 42,113 | 42,005 | 62,739 | 76,092 |
| Ag. exports ^f | 47,923 | 49,653 | 44,325 | 42,020 | 42,521 | 43,221 | 42,977 | 40,971 | 38,431 | 52,946 | 63,645 |
| Ag. exp. volume ^a | 33,933 | 34,717 | 34,363 | 35,355 | 37,522 | 32,923 | 42,977 | 41,327 | 37,723 | 49,949 | 46,455 |
| Mfd. exports ^f | 121 | 122 | 122 | 2,125 | 3,052 | 4,030 | 5,307 | 5,020 | 6,228 | 6,770 | 10,434 |
| Re-exports | 453 | 405 | 1,050 | 975 | 900 | 1,127 | 1,336 | 2,062 | 3,317 | 5,023 | 2,015 |
| Imports ^g | 22,415 | 37,941 | 35,245 | 35,325 | 34,323 | 32,045 | 32,245 | 33,933 | 33,946 | 40,855 | 46,409 |
| Food ^h | 3,751 | 4,110 | 4,625 | 5,240 | 6,772 | 5,423 | 5,304 | 5,472 | 5,225 | 5,478 | 6,828 |
| Mfd. cons. goods ^h | 12,069 | 12,385 | 11,724 | 13,053 | 12,260 | 11,625 | 12,226 | 13,700 | 13,260 | 16,139 | 17,328 |
| Vehicles ^h | 3,007 | 3,732 | 2,669 | 2,554 | 2,276 | 2,627 | 3,053 | 2,450 | 2,724 | 3,239 | 3,628 |
| Intermed. goods ^h | 1,213 | 2,231 | 2,166 | 2,224 | 2,451 | 2,520 | 2,726 | 3,055 | 3,835 | 3,927 | 4,739 |
| Fuels ^h | 1,660 | 1,944 | 1,992 | 2,222 | 2,223 | 2,143 | 2,135 | 2,114 | 2,422 | 2,404 | 2,478 |
| Constr. materials ^h | 2,674 | 5,362 | 3,077 | 2,362 | 2,522 | 2,541 | 2,132 | 2,092 | 1,646 | 2,321 | 2,520 |
| Equipment ^h | 3,741 | 7,536 | 6,904 | 5,786 | 5,604 | 5,021 | 4,227 | 5,020 | 4,822 | 6,719 | 8,742 |
| Bal. of trade | 20,150 | 12,214 | 12,712 | 16,732 | 12,291 | 16,410 | 16,977 | 14,150 | 14,069 | 21,824 | 23,683 |
| Bal. on curr. acct. ⁱ (£mil) | - | - | - | 6.56 | 7.22 | 3.95 | 5.04 | 2.06 | -2.20 | 5.71 | - |

TABLE II-A. Uganda: Principal Economic Data 1954-1964, continued.
(£ thousand unless otherwise indicated)

| | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 ¹¹ |
|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| Gov. current expend. ^j | 13,547 | 15,069 | 15,701 | 17,492 | 19,067 | 19,052 | 18,158 | 20,540 | 23,247 | 24,952 | 29,577 |
| Gov. current transfers ^j | 525 | 627 | 670 | 800 | 855 | 900 | 1,807 | 4,129 | 4,764 | 4,577 | 6,001 |
| Gov. capital expend. ^k | 6,516 | 6,799 | 6,975 | 6,574 | 6,010 | 5,465 | 5,140 | 4,834 | 4,658 | 5,979 | 12,402 |
| Gov. tax revenue ^m | 19,817 | 21,005 | 22,900 | 21,612 | 21,649 | 20,352 | 19,170 | 18,843 | 24,502 | 23,825 | 33,873 |
| Direct taxes | 2,917 | 3,729 | 3,772 | 3,668 | 3,737 | 4,222 | 4,156 | 4,177 | 3,906 | 3,775 | 4,335 |
| Export taxes | 6,390 | 5,226 | 7,186 | 5,406 | 5,917 | 4,054 | 2,550 | 1,800 | 3,235 | 7,866 | 9,742 |
| Customs duties | 4,140 | 4,379 | 4,064 | 4,191 | 5,400 | 5,536 | 6,241 | 6,373 | 9,038 | 8,955 | 10,900 |
| Excise & other rev. | 6,370 | 7,669 ⁿ | 7,958 | 8,547 | 6,775 | 6,490 | 6,223 | 6,499 | 8,073 | 7,137 | 8,562 |
| Gov. non-tax rev. ^m | 502 | 135 | 151 | 412 | 487 | 256 | 1,002 | 3,496 | 5,914 | 5,351 | 5,705 |
| Gov. econ. balance ⁿ | 6,470 | 5,914 | 7,199 | 4,120 | 2,732 | 1,300 | 5 | - 1,692 | 1,055 | 4,893 | 4,201 |
| Gov. finan. balance ⁿ | 6,449 | 5,422 | 6,680 | 3,732 | 2,414 | 656 | - 800 | - 2,325 | 2,305 | 5,897 | 3,905 |
| Private income ^o | 73,205 | 75,409 | 78,378 | 87,765 | 84,493 | 87,394 | 91,566 | 92,301 | 85,526 | 98,7 | 115,0 |
| Consumption, other uses ^p | 41,025 | 45,879 | 51,659 | 54,351 | 48,789 | 54,884 | 55,394 | 59,879 | 54,222 | 61,6 | 65,2 |
| Employment ^q (no) | 224,732 | 226,284 | 225,729 | 226,916 | 226,399 | 224,260 | 222,889 | 220,999 | 216,773 | 208,350 | 214,4 |
| Ag. employment ^q (no) | 56,235 | 59,941 | 62,034 | 56,702 | 55,993 | 55,551 | 59,816 | 54,345 | 55,914 | 56,085 | |
| Urban employ. ^q (no) | 123,099 | 125,861 | 126,588 | 135,030 | 134,764 | 137,121 | 139,872 | 133,099 | 131,224 | 126,446 | |
| Construction empl. ^q (no) | 45,448 | 40,422 | 37,107 | 35,104 | 36,542 | 31,776 | 28,204 | 28,554 | 28,535 | 25,219 | |
| Retail prices ^r | 121 | 100 | 98 | 90 | 96 | 94 | 85 | 105 | 85 | 87 | 94 |
| Cost of living ^s | 100 | 104 | 115 | 115 | 116 | 113 | 110 | 121 | 126 | 131 | 134 |

Notes to Table II - A:

Source: Statistical Abstract, Annual Trade Report, Background
to the Budget, various years

- a. Export price adjustment is difference between ag. exports at 1960-62 prices and ag. exports at current prices. Deflator to 1960-62 prices is implicit index derived from value at current prices and value at 1960-62 prices for twelve major commodities; see Y. Kyesimira, "Comparison of Agricultural Export Achievements in the East African Countries", EDRP 47, 1.10.64, E.A.I.S.R. This same adjustment is used to obtain GDP volume, ag. product volume, and ag. export volume, by adding the adjustment algebraically to the corresponding current-price figure.
- b. Ag. product includes cotton ginning, coffee curing, sugar manufacture, forestry, fishing, hunting. Urban product includes all other elements of monetary GDP except construction product.
- c. Manufacturing includes mining.
- d. Government includes miscellaneous services provided by public authorities.
- e. Exports include domestic exports, inter-territorial exports, re-exports.
- f. Ag. exports include SITC 0,1,2,4. Mfd. exports include SITC 3,5,6,7,8,9. Neither includes re-exports.
- g. Imports include net imports, inter-territorial imports.
- h. Commodity classification of imports is obtained by starting with SITC classes and transferring entire value of selected commodities on basis of assumed principal end use. Food is all of SITC 0,1,4. Mfd. cons. goods is part of SITC 5,6,7,8,9. Vehicles is part of SITC 6,7. Intermed. goods is part of SITC 2,5,6,8,9. Fuels is all of SITC 3. Construction materials is part of SITC 2,6,7,8. Equipment is part of SITC 7,8.
- i. See P. Newman, "Foreign Investment and Economic Growth: The Case of East Africa, 1963-1970 -- Description of Data Used", Proceedings, U. of E.A. Conference on Foreign Aid, forthcoming.
- j. Central government expenditure data are for fiscal year beginning in each calendar year. Gov. current expenditure is reported recurrent expenditures less pensions and gratuities, overseas addition, public debt transactions. Gov. current transfers is pensions and gratuities, overseas addition, public debt transactions other than UEB (which is also excluded from revenue).
- k. Gov. capital expenditure is reported non-recurrent expenditures less public debt transactions.
- m. Central government revenue data are for fiscal year beginning in each calendar year. Gov. tax revenue is reported recurrent and non-recurrent less public debt transactions including UEB, reimbursements, grants from abroad. Gov. non-tax rev. is reimbursements plus recurrent grants.
- n. Gov. economic balance is gov. tax revenue less gov. current expenditure. Gov. financial balance is econ. balance plus non-tax revenue less current transfers.
- o. Private income is monetary GDP less gov. tax revenue.
- p. Consumption and other uses is monetary GDP plus imports minus exports, gross investment, and gov. current expenditure.
- q. Employment is African employees, in thousands. Breakdown among ag., urban, construction corresponds to product classes in footnote b.
- r. Retail price index is for African markets, Kampala, month of June, base 1957 = 100 shifted to June, 1955.
- s. Cost of living index is for European civil servants, Kampala, month of June, base 1951 = 100 shifted to June, 1954.
- t. Public investment includes central gov., local gov., EACSO, UEB, UDC.
- u. National accounts, investment, and budget figures preliminary.

Table II-B. Tanzania: Principal Economic Data 1964 - 1964.
(£ thousand, unless otherwise indicated)

| | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 62 rev. ^u | 63 | 64 ^v |
|--------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|
| GDP | 79,038 | 81,760 | 89,335 | 92,941 | 97,945 | 106,531 | 114,447 | 115,448 | 123,297 | 133,997 | 156,375 | 171,697 |
| Export price adjustment ^a | - 4,285 | - 654 | - 3,178 | + 1,148 | + 3,320 | + 2,175 | - 2,391 | + 869 | + 1,405 | + 1,405 | - 8,367 | - 12,367 |
| GDP volume ^a | 74,805 | 81,106 | 86,157 | 94,039 | 101,765 | 108,404 | 112,056 | 116,517 | 124,702 | 135,402 | 147,408 | 159,350 |
| Ag. product ^b | 35,120 | 36,569 | 41,415 | 40,299 | 39,220 | 44,545 | 48,138 | 45,100 | 48,475 | 49,651 | 62,790 | 68,020 |
| Ag. product volume ^a | 30,307 | 35,915 | 38,237 | 41,447 | 43,040 | 46,716 | 45,747 | 45,969 | 49,880 | 51,056 | 53,823 | 55,653 |
| Urban product ^b | 37,791 | 41,456 | 43,094 | 47,200 | 52,636 | 56,051 | 59,940 | 63,981 | 66,811 | 78,260 | 87,228 | 96,214 |
| Manufacturing ^c | 8,335 | 9,145 | 9,040 | 10,711 | 12,306 | 13,572 | 14,511 | 14,964 | 15,356 | 12,942 | 12,509 | 14,642 |
| Transport & power | 8,688 | 9,273 | 9,944 | 10,822 | 12,392 | 13,547 | 14,474 | 15,286 | 15,704 | 10,855 | 10,398 | 11,723 |
| Comm. & services | 13,113 | 14,326 | 14,775 | 15,262 | 15,932 | 17,220 | 17,689 | 18,077 | 18,415 | | | |
| Government | 7,655 | 8,712 | 9,335 | 10,495 | 11,326 | 11,752 | 13,266 | 15,654 | 17,336 | 54,563 | 63,751 | 69,849 |
| Construction ^b | 6,177 | 3,735 | 4,826 | 5,442 | 6,089 | 5,637 | 6,369 | 8,367 | 8,011 | 6,086 | 6,357 | 7,463 |
| Gross investment | 21,755 | 24,653 | 23,284 | 24,136 | 22,720 | 21,226 | 22,227 | 26,080 | 24,401 | | 24,509 | 30,581 |
| Construction | 11,215 | 11,424 | 12,292 | 12,826 | 12,537 | 11,360 | 11,855 | 14,628 | 15,458 | | 15,626 | 19,135 |
| Equipment | 9,540 | 13,229 | 10,992 | 11,310 | 10,183 | 10,466 | 13,372 | 11,452 | 8,943 | | 8,883 | 11,446 |
| Public investment ^d | 10,214 | 10,904 | 9,323 | 9,834 | 8,433 | 8,090 | 7,824 | 10,803 | 9,549 | | 8,124 | 11,442 |
| Exports ^e | 33,349 | 39,103 | 43,316 | 43,126 | 45,411 | 49,792 | 58,323 | 52,839 | 55,969 | | 68,561 | 76,546 |
| Ag. exports ^f | 32,335 | 33,334 | 42,305 | 37,121 | 33,621 | 41,236 | 50,201 | 42,572 | 45,419 | | 58,785 | 65,898 |
| Ag. export volume ^a | 28,552 | 32,680 | 39,727 | 30,269 | 42,441 | 45,469 | 47,810 | 43,441 | 46,324 | | 49,818 | 51,531 |
| Mfld. exports ^f | 4,469 | 4,554 | 3,988 | 4,390 | 5,691 | 6,555 | 6,976 | 8,315 | 8,215 | | 8,191 | 11,344 |
| Re-exports | 1,545 | 1,215 | 1,423 | 1,615 | 2,099 | 1,931 | 1,746 | 1,952 | 2,335 | | 1,585 | 1,303 |
| Imports ^g | 37,817 | 49,144 | 42,234 | 47,001 | 42,606 | 42,555 | 46,999 | 50,291 | 51,503 | | 52,776 | 59,676 |
| Food ^h | 7,704 | 7,606 | 7,798 | 9,134 | 8,905 | 7,482 | 7,551 | 9,805 | 10,207 | | 8,769 | 8,176 |
| Mfld. goods ^h | 13,540 | 17,133 | 13,774 | 15,999 | 13,352 | 14,540 | 16,429 | 17,469 | 16,869 | | 20,425 | 23,173 |
| Vehicles ^h | 2,083 | 3,681 | 2,350 | 3,052 | 2,749 | 3,117 | 3,945 | 3,136 | 3,451 | | 3,893 | 2,575 |
| Intermed. goods ^h | 2,324 | 2,591 | 2,386 | 2,331 | 2,455 | 2,450 | 2,332 | 3,123 | 3,731 | | 4,370 | 7,065 |
| Fuels ^h | 2,687 | 3,076 | 3,455 | 4,102 | 4,125 | 3,673 | 3,939 | 3,578 | 3,370 | | 3,302 | 3,803 |
| Constr. materials ^h | 3,480 | 5,253 | 3,552 | 4,945 | 3,932 | 4,035 | 3,950 | 4,335 | 3,726 | | 2,882 | 3,368 |
| Equipment ^h | 6,001 | 9,803 | 8,319 | 7,540 | 7,087 | 7,089 | 8,054 | 8,246 | 7,649 | | 8,682 | 11,518 |

Table II-B, Tanzania: Principal Economic Data 1954 - 1964 (Continued).
 (£ thousand, unless otherwise indicated)

| | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 62 Rev. ¹¹ | 63 | 64 ¹⁷ |
|---|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------|------------------|
| Bal. of trade (£mil) | 1,032 | - 10,041 | 6,082 | - 3,375 | 3,885 | 7,237 | 11,924 | 2,548 | 4,466 | | 15,785 | 16,870 |
| Bal. on current acct. ¹ (£mil) | - | - | - | - 5,61 | - 5,42 | - 0,78 | + 4,10 | - 5,86 | - 7,03 | | + 6,39 | - |
| Gov. current expend. ¹ | 14,327 | 16,877 | 16,228 | 16,741 | 17,311 | 18,288 | 18,321 | 21,084 | 20,080 | | 22,957 | 27,8 |
| Gov. current transfers ¹ | 1,244 | 1,315 | 1,595 | 1,943 | 2,214 | 2,260 | 2,593 | 3,626 | 3,505 | | 4,158 | 5,2 |
| Gov. capital expend. ¹ | 3,337 | 4,084 | 5,282 | 5,254 | 5,159 | 3,939 | 5,672 | 7,341 | 5,674 | | 7,263 | 10,0 |
| Gov. tax revenue ¹¹ | 17,651 | 17,824 | 17,780 | 19,091 | 20,503 | 22,529 | 21,908 | 22,185 | 25,135 | | 30,222 | 34,6 |
| Direct taxes | 5,907 | 6,016 | 5,379 | 6,061 | 5,394 | 5,561 | 6,135 | 6,073 | 6,124 | | 7,034 | 7,5 |
| Export taxes | 505 | 28 | 2 | 25 | 24 | 46 | 62 | 55 | 100 | | 207 | 1,4 |
| Customs duties | 4,820 | 5,527 | 4,999 | 5,312 | 6,691 | 7,771 | 7,695 | 8,066 | 10,100 | | 10,408 | 11,7 |
| Excises, other taxes | 6,149 | 6,253 | 7,178 | 8,493 | 8,394 | 9,151 | 8,016 | 7,991 | 8,749 | | 11,873 | 14,0 |
| Gov. non-tax rev. ¹¹ | 616 | 666 | 700 | - | - | - | 55 | - | - | | - | - |
| Gov. econ. balance ¹¹ | 3,324 | 947 | 1,552 | 3,150 | 3,192 | 4,241 | 3,587 | 1,101 | 5,053 | | 7,265 | 6,8 |
| Gov. financial balance ¹¹ | 2,696 | 298 | 657 | 1,227 | 970 | 1,321 | 947 | -2,525 | 1,543 | | 3,107 | 1,6 |
| Private income ¹⁰ | 61,437 | 63,336 | 71,555 | 73,000 | 77,442 | 83,702 | 92,539 | 93,263 | 98,164 | | 126,153 | 137,1 |
| Consumption, other uses ¹⁰ | 41,974 | 50,271 | 43,741 | 55,939 | 54,109 | 58,800 | 61,975 | 65,736 | 74,350 | | 93,124 | 96,4 |
| Employment ⁹ (no.) | 409,094 | 383,100 | 394,209 | 390,170 | 390,517 | 393,368 | 332,446 | 353,117 | 368,316 | 397,028 | 340,344 | 351,227 |
| Ag. employment ⁹ (no.) | 218,094 | 201,350 | 207,112 | 211,311 | 213,032 | 220,199 | 172,021 | 202,467 | 196,820 | 192,324 | 155,506 | 155,410 |
| Urban employment ⁹ (no.) | | | | | | | | 139,322 | 132,022 | 188,382 | 175,870 | 186,276 |
| Construction empl. ⁹ (no.) | 191,000 | 181,750 | 187,097 | 179,119 | 177,455 | 173,069 | 133,425 | 40,806 | 39,974 | 15,722 | 10,968 | 11,541 |
| Retail prices ⁷ | 100 | 97 | 95 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | | 105 | 105 |
| Cost of living ⁸ | 100 | 103 | 105 | 109 | 112 | 113 | - | - | - | | - | - |

Notes to Table II-B:

Sources: Statistical Abstract, Annual Trade Report, Budget Survey,
various years. Data are actually for the mainland only,
i.e., the former Tanganyika.

- a. See Table II-A.
- b. "
- c. "
- d. Government includes only public administration and defense.
- e. See Table II-A.
- f. "
- g. "
- h. "
- i. "
- j. Central government expenditure data are for fiscal year beginning in each calendar year. Gov. current expenditure is reported current expenditure less public debt, pensions and gratuities, poll tax transfers. Gov. current transfers is public debt plus pensions and gratuities. Note expenditures are net of reimbursements beginning 1957-58.
- k. Gov. capital expenditure is reported development expenditure.
- m. Central government revenue data are for fiscal year beginning in each calendar year. Gov. tax revenue is reported total revenue less poll tax transfers, reimbursements, UK grants, foreign grants for development. Gov. non-tax revenue is reimbursements plus UK grants; note these are netted out beginning 1957-58.
- n. See Table II-A.
- o. "
- p. "
- q. Employment is African employees, in thousands. Breakdown among ag., urban, construction corresponds to product classes in footnote b, but breakdown between urban and construction is available only beginning 1961. Figures 1962 rev. to 1964 are for all races.
- r. Retail price index is for wage earners, Dar-es-Salaam, month of June, base Dec. 1951 = 100 shifted to June 1954, seasonally adjusted.
- s. Cost of living index (excluding rent), Dar-es-Salaam, base Dec. 1950 = 100 shifted to 1954. Not available after 1959.
- t. Public investment includes central government, local authorities, EACSO agencies.
- u. Revised national accounts concepts and estimates, and employment figures for all races with revised sector classification.
- v. National accounts, investment, and budget figures preliminary. Budget figures are partly estimated from statements in budget speech.

Table II - C. Kenya Principal Economic Data 1954 - 1964.
(Thousands, unless otherwise indicated)

| | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 ^{1/2} |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| GDP monetary | 112,450 | 134,740 | 145,150 | 154,220 | 155,500 | 161,760 | 175,320 | 176,210 | 180,870 | 192,43 | 209,21 |
| Export price adjustment ^a | - 1,720 | - 3,469 | - 4,562 | - 1,469 | + 706 | - 1,715 | 0 | + 1,615 | - 1,599 | - 1,382 | - 4,889 |
| GDP volume ^a | 110,730 | 131,271 | 140,588 | 152,751 | 156,206 | 160,045 | 175,320 | 178,425 | 179,271 | 191,05 | 204,32 |
| Ag. product ^b | 28,330 | 29,140 | 35,050 | 35,540 | 34,600 | 35,580 | 40,000 | 38,720 | 39,860 | 44,39 | 48,42 |
| Ag. product volume ^a | 26,670 | 25,671 | 30,488 | 32,071 | 35,306 | 33,685 | 40,000 | 40,335 | 38,261 | 43,01 | 43,53 |
| Urban product ^b | 77,750 | 97,560 | 100,760 | 111,050 | 112,530 | 118,240 | 127,460 | 130,290 | 134,250 | 143,15 | 156,51 |
| Manufacturing ^c | 15,030 | 18,720 | 19,540 | 21,060 | 21,750 | 21,350 | 22,710 | 23,580 | 23,870 | 25,27 | 27,32 |
| Transport & power | 13,080 | 16,650 | 17,530 | 20,730 | 20,050 | 21,590 | 23,130 | 23,990 | 25,550 | 28,22 | 29,44 |
| Comm. & services | 35,700 | 42,910 | 44,880 | 49,070 | 50,270 | 53,770 | 56,700 | 55,720 | 56,710 | 60,86 | 66,76 |
| Government ^d | 13,940 | 19,300 | 18,810 | 20,190 | 20,460 | 21,530 | 23,170 | 27,000 | 28,120 | 28,80 | 32,99 |
| Construction prod. ^b | 6,310 | 8,040 | 9,340 | 9,630 | 8,380 | 7,940 | 7,880 | 7,800 | 6,760 | 4,89 | 4,28 |
| Gross investment (Shil) | 35,27 | 43,81 | 45,63 | 45,62 | 40,02 | 40,33 | 41,41 | 31,89 | 33,33 | 30,40 | 32,80 |
| Construction (Shil) | 20,74 | 24,11 | 25,91 | 27,33 | 24,31 | 24,52 | 23,13 | 18,09 | 18,53 | 14,30 | 15,30 |
| Equipment (Shil) | 14,53 | 19,70 | 19,77 | 18,30 | 15,70 | 15,79 | 18,28 | 13,80 | 14,80 | 16,10 | 18,50 |
| Public investment (Shil) | 16,73 | 18,97 | 14,93 | 16,44 | 13,34 | 13,64 | 14,41 | 14,46 | 12,83 | 9,80 | 9,80 |
| Exports ^e | 22,577 | 34,051 | 42,012 | 42,685 | 46,149 | 50,682 | 53,968 | 57,692 | 62,467 | 70,769 | 79,428 |
| Ag. exports ^f | 20,228 | 25,147 | 31,401 | 30,849 | 34,588 | 36,015 | 38,533 | 38,762 | 41,576 | 47,435 | 49,339 |
| Ag. exp. volume ^a | 19,108 | 21,678 | 26,839 | 29,380 | 35,294 | 34,300 | 38,555 | 40,377 | 39,977 | 46,053 | 44,450 |
| Mfd. exports ^f | 5,241 | 6,554 | 6,560 | 6,949 | 7,637 | 9,538 | 10,409 | 12,512 | 13,666 | 16,187 | 23,656 |
| Re - exports | 2,509 | 2,350 | 4,051 | 4,887 | 3,924 | 5,079 | 5,006 | 6,418 | 7,225 | 7,147 | 6,434 |
| Imports ^g | 65,648 | 77,589 | 73,055 | 76,516 | 66,263 | 66,996 | 77,064 | 75,932 | 76,834 | 82,850 | 87,949 |
| Food ^h | | | | | 9,518 | | | | | 12,03 | |
| Mfd. cons. goods ^h | | | | | 20,235 | | | | | 26,96 | |
| Vehicles ^h | | | | | 4,942 | | | | | 6,41 | |
| Intermed. goods ^h | | | | | 7,440 | | | | | 11,22 | |
| Fuels ^h | | | | | 8,524 | | | | | 8,74 | |
| Constr. materials ^h | | | | | 4,302 | | | | | 3,66 | |
| Equipment ^h | | | | | 10,802 | | | | | 13,82 | |
| Bal. of trade | -37,071 | -43,508 | -31,043 | -33,831 | -20,114 | -16,314 | -19,372 | -13,240 | -14,367 | -12,081 | -8,521 |
| Bal. curr. acct. ⁱ (Shil) | | | | -27,22 | -18,51 | -13,3 | -12,6 | -5,3 | -4,8 | +1,4 | |

Table II - C. Kenya Principal Economic Data 1954 - 1964 (Continued).
(thousand, unless otherwise indicated)

| | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|-------|
| Gov. current expend. ^j | | | | 34,609 | 33,967 | 34,001 | 38,319 | 39,321 | 41,014 | 45,75 | 47,08 | |
| Gov. current transfers ^k | | | | 3,367 | 4,105 | 4,353 | 4,946 | 5,265 | 7,266 | 10,67 | 9,70 | |
| Gov. capital expend. ^k | | | | 5,391 | 8,016 | 9,105 | 7,677 | 7,155 | 9,397 | 14,08 | 15,98 | |
| Gov. tax revenue ^m | | | | 35,442 | 37,743 | 37,877 | 36,059 | 40,947 | 44,973 | 48,52 | 50,30 | |
| Direct taxes | | | | 14,093 | 14,143 | 12,442 | 11,798 | 12,090 | 12,407 | 13,38 | 13,64 | |
| Export taxes | | | | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | ,30 | |
| Customs duties | | | | 8,113 | 9,323 | 10,359 | 10,001 | 11,711 | 13,757 | 13,67 | 14,30 | |
| Excise & other rev. | | | | 13,236 | 13,715 | 16,776 | 15,260 | 17,146 | 18,799 | 21,47 | 22,06 | |
| Gov. non-tax rev. ⁿ | | | | 5,000 | 1,547 | 1,562 | 4,336 | 4,870 | 2,650 | 5,10 | 4,47 | |
| Gov. econ. balance ⁿ | | | | | 353 | 3,735 | 3,376 | - 260 | 1,626 | 3,359 | 4,77 | 3,22 |
| Gov. finan. balance ⁿ | | | | | -24 | 1,196 | 1,285 | - 870 | 351 | - 647 | - ,80 | -2,01 |
| Private income ^o | | | | 110,773 | 117,757 | 123,663 | 137,261 | 135,863 | 135,097 | 143,91 | 158,91 | |
| Consumption, other uses ^p | | | | 107,322 | 101,607 | 103,743 | 113,687 | 123,839 | 120,893 | 130,46 | 137,85 | |
| Employment ^q (th) | 544,4 | 615,1 | 596,7 | 614,4 | 593,2 | 596,9 | 622,2 | 589,3 | 581,3 | 535,3 | 547,3 | |
| Ag. employment ^q (th) | 223,1 | 247,9 | 235,2 | 253,4 | 249,5 | 251,7 | 271,8 | 252,0 | 245,5 | 219,7 | 206,3 | |
| Urban employ. ^q (th) | 298,7 | 341,8 | 332,0 | 336,8 | 322,8 | 326,3 | 329,3 | 319,9 | 323,2 | 305,2 | 330,8 | |
| Construction emp. ^q (th) | 22,6 | 25,4 | 29,5 | 24,2 | 20,9 | 18,9 | 21,1 | 17,9 | 12,6 | 10,4 | 8,2 | |
| Retail prices ^r | - | - | - | - | 100 | 101 | 103 | 105 | 108 | 108 | 108 | |
| Cost of living ^s | 100 | 106 | 108 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 115 | 122 | 122 | 124 | |

Notes to Table II-C:

Sources: Statistical Abstract, Annual Trade Report, Economic Survey, various years.

- a. See Table II-A.
- b. "
- c. "
- d. "
- e. "
- f. "
- g. "
- h. "
- i. For source 57-58, see Table II-A; for later years, Gov. of Kenya, Economic Survey 1964.
- j. Central government expenditure data are for fiscal year beginning in each calendar year. Gov. current expenditure is reported recurrent expenditures less public debt and pensions and gratuities. Gov. current transfers is public debt plus pensions and gratuities.
- k. Gov. capital expenditure is reported development expenditure.
- m. Central government revenue data are for fiscal year beginning in each calendar year. Gov. tax revenue is reported recurrent revenue, less grants from overseas and recurrent U.K. aid, plus miscellaneous development revenue. Gov. non-tax revenue is grants from overseas and recurrent U.K. aid.
- n. See Table II-A.
- o. "
- p. "
- q. Employment is employees of all races, in thousands. Construction includes only private, so urban includes public construction employees; to this extent breakdown departs from product classes in footnote b. Urban also includes domestics.
- r. Retail price index is for wage earners, Nairobi, month of December, base Oct.-Dec. 1958 = 100.
- s. Cost of living index is for European civil servants, Nairobi, month of December, base Aug. 1939 = 100 shifted to Dec. 1954.
- t. Public investment includes central government, local authorities, U.K. government, and EACSO agencies.
- u. National accounts, investment, and budget figures preliminary.