

THE COMOROS
Problems and Prospects of a Small, Island Economy

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This report is based on the findings of a mission to the Comoros in November /December, 1976 consisting of:

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The report also incorporates the findings of a transport sector mission led by:

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which visited the Comoros in March 1977.

The report was revised for publication on the basis of discussions with the Comorian government and an economic review in December 1978 by Mr. S. Rahim.

Eastern Africa Regional Office
The World Bank
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

			<u>Yearly Average</u>
1968	US\$1.00	=	CFAF 246.85
	CFAF 1	=	US\$0.0041
1969	US\$1.00	=	CFAF 259.71
	CFAF 1	=	US\$0.0039
1970	US\$1.00	=	CFAF 277.71
	CFAF 1	=	US\$0.0036
1971	US\$1.00	=	CFAF 277.03
	CFAF 1	=	US\$0.0036
1972	US\$1.00	=	CFAF 252.21
	CFAF 1	=	US\$0.0040
1973	US\$1.00	=	CFAF 222.70
	CFAF 1	=	US\$0.0045
1974	US\$1.00	=	CFAF 240.50
	CFAF 1	=	US\$0.0042
1975	US\$1.00	=	CFAF 214.32
	CFAF 1	=	US\$0.0047
1976	US\$1.00	=	CFAF 238.98
	CFAF 1	=	US\$0.0042
1977	US\$1.00	=	CFAF 245.67
	CFAF 1	=	US\$0.0041
1978	US\$1.00	=	CFAF 225.64
	CFAF 1	=	US\$0.0044

FISCAL YEAR

January 1st to December 31

THE ECONOMY OF THE COMOROS

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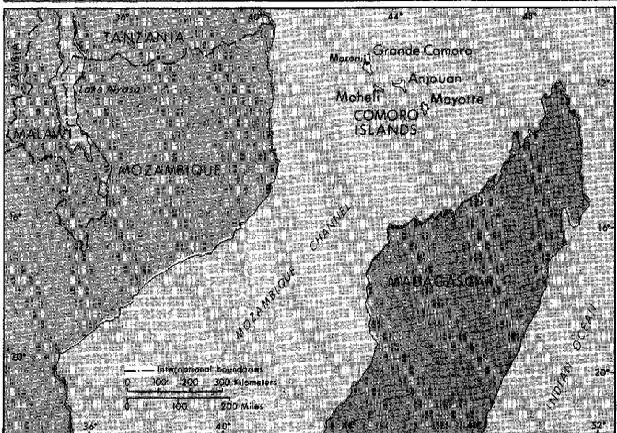
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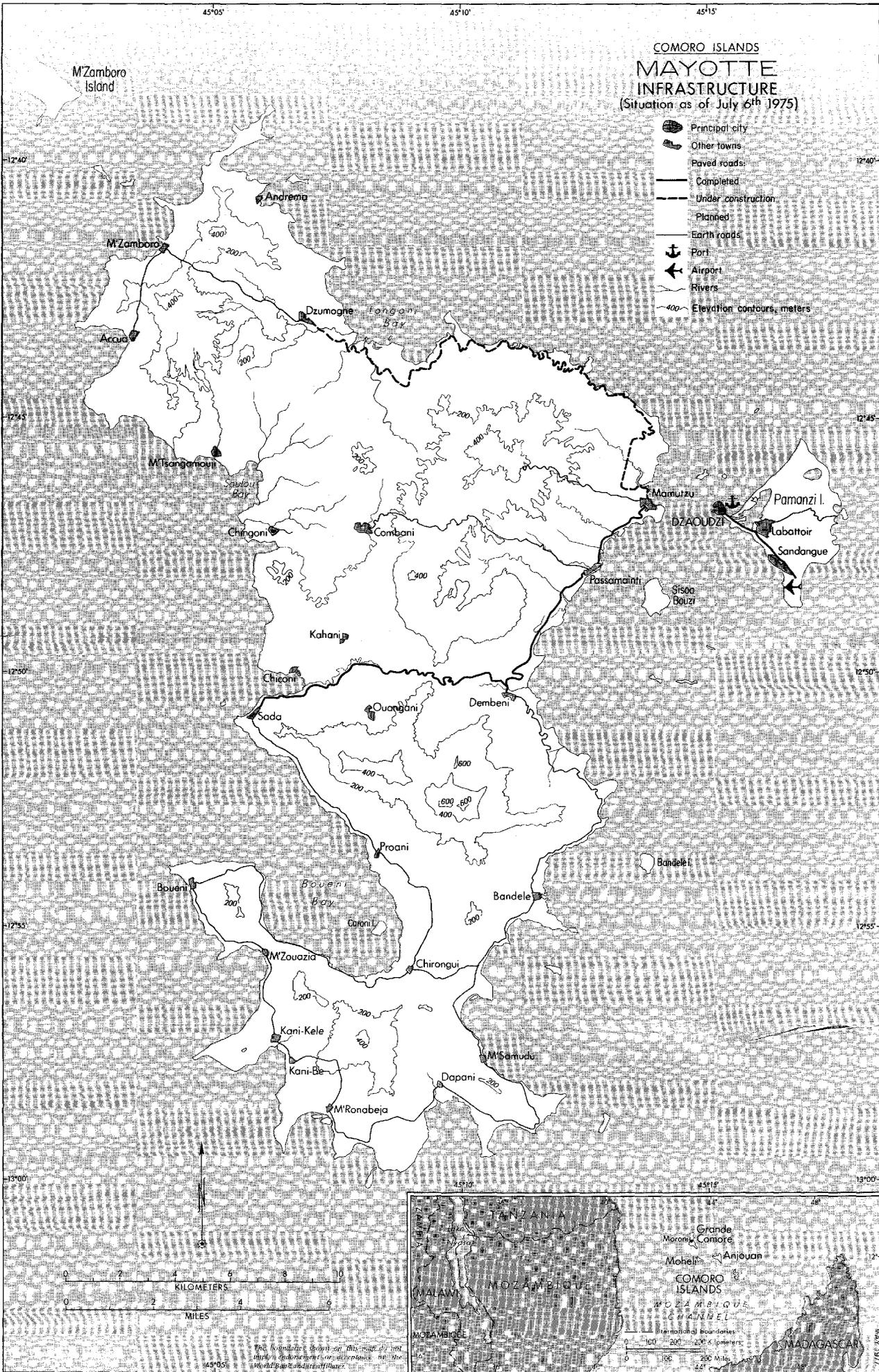
COMORO ISLANDS ANJOUAN INFRASTRUCTURE

-  Principal city
-  Other towns
- Paved roads**
 -  Completed
 -  Under construction
 -  Planned
- Earth roads**
 - 
-  Thermoelectric and hydroelectric power plants—public and private
-  Port
-  Airport
-  Rivers
-  Elevation contours, meters



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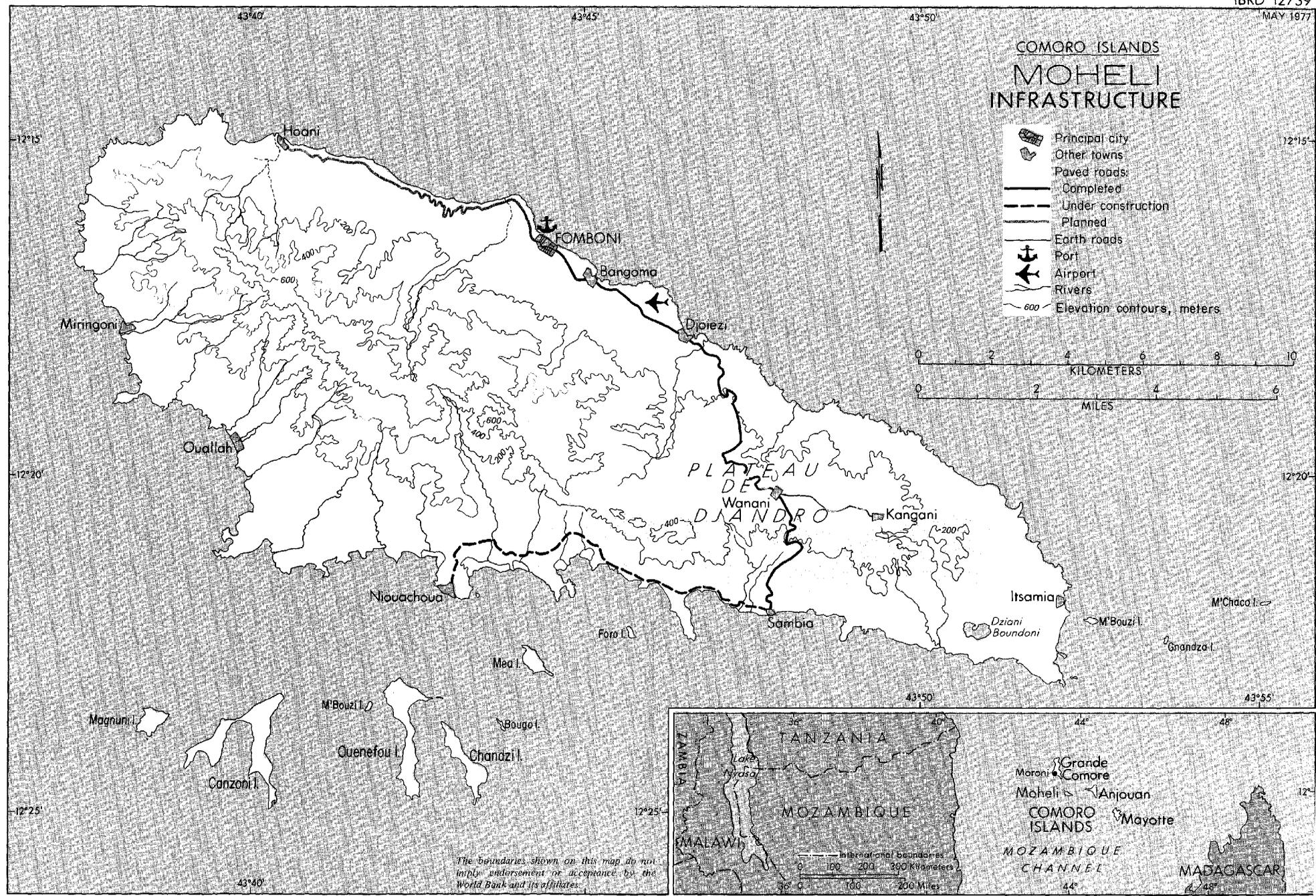
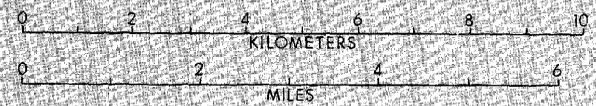




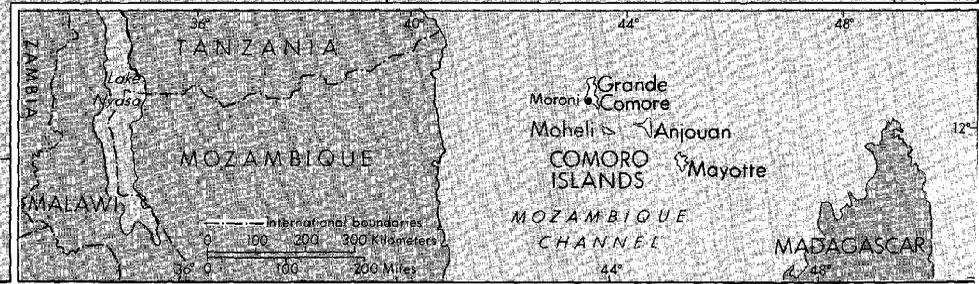
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COMORO ISLANDS MOHELI INFRASTRUCTURE

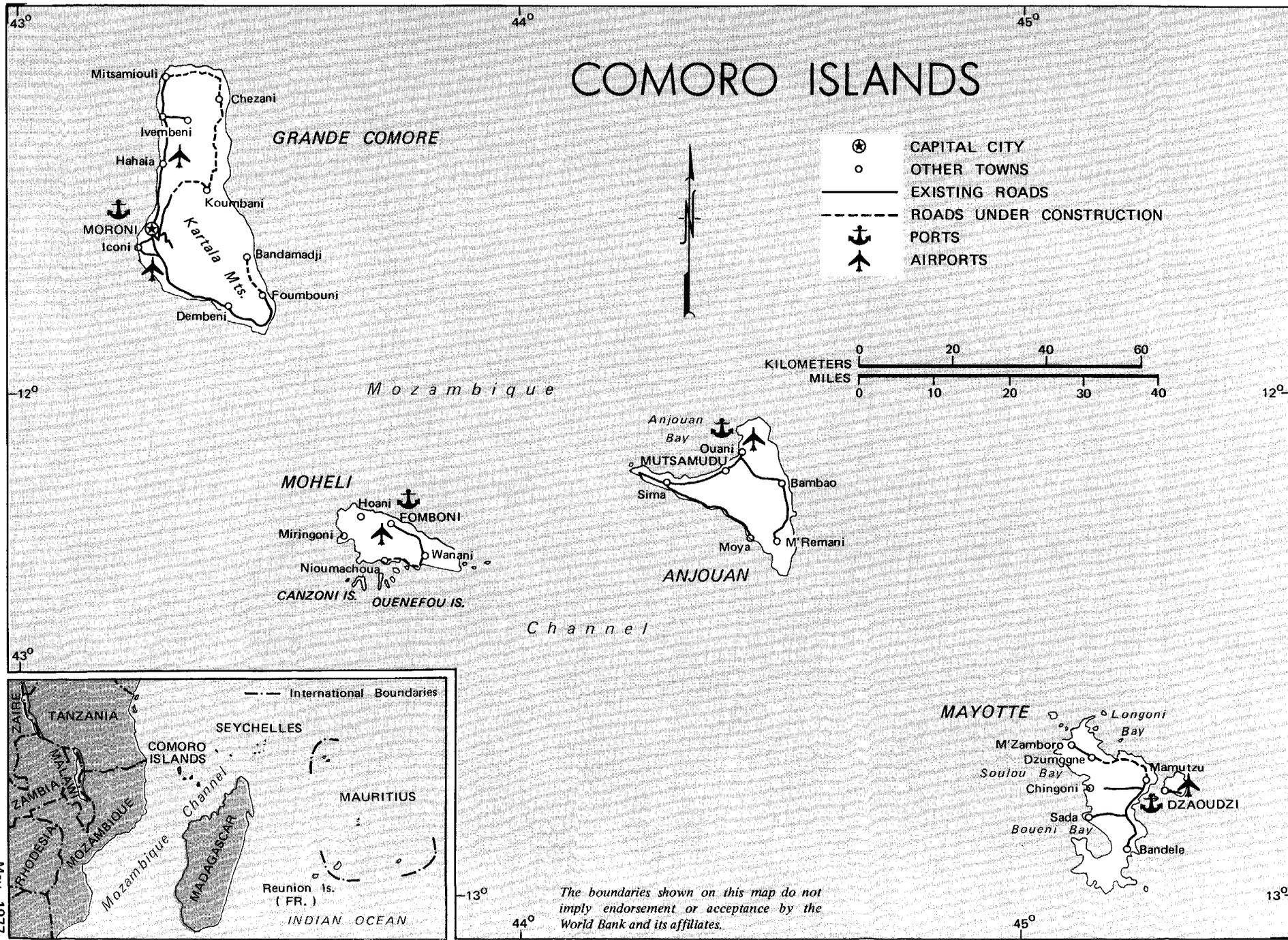
-  Principal city
-  Other towns
- Paved roads:**
-  Completed
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-  600 Elevation contours, meters



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COMORO ISLANDS



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May 1977

IBRD 12893

TABLE 3A
COMOROS - SOCIAL INDICATORS DATA SHEET

LAND AREA (THOUSAND SQ. KM.)	COMOROS			REFERENCE GROUPS (ADJUSTED AVERAGES - MOST RECENT ESTIMATE) /e			
	TOTAL	/b	MOST RECENT ESTIMATE /b	SAME	SAME	NEXT HIGHER	
				GEOGRAPHIC REGION /c	INCOME GROUP /d	INCOME GROUP /e	
AGRICULTURAL	2.2	1.1					
			1960	1970			
GNP PER CAPITA (US\$)	190.0		261.4	181.9	430.3
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA (KILOGRAMS OF COAL EQUIVALENT)	24.0	46.0	59.0	80.6	83.9	762.1	
POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS							
POPULATION, MID-YEAR (MILLIONS)	0.2	0.28	0.37	.	.	.	
URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT OF TOTAL)	4.6	7.8	9.5	17.1	16.2	24.6	
POPULATION PROJECTIONS							
POPULATION IN YEAR 2000 (MILLIONS)			0.58	.	.	.	
STATIONARY POPULATION (MILLIONS)			1.38	.	.	.	
YEAR STATIONARY POPULATION IS REACHED			2135	.	.	.	
POPULATION DENSITY							
PER SQ. KM.	95.0	130.0	170.0	18.4	49.4	45.3	
PER SQ. KM. AGRICULTURAL LAND	205.0	270.0	350.0	50.8	252.0	149.0	
POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE (PERCENT)							
0-14 YRS.	42.6	42.5	43.0	44.1	43.1	45.2	
15-64 YRS.	54.1	54.5	54.0	52.9	53.2	51.9	
65 YRS. AND ABOVE	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	
POPULATION GROWTH RATE (PERCENT)							
TOTAL	2.9/f	3.3/f	3.9/f	2.7	2.4	2.7	
URBAN	5.2	8.8	7.5	5.7	4.6	4.3	
CRUDE BIRTH RATE (PER THOUSAND)	48.4	46.0	40.0	46.3	42.4	39.4	
CRUDE DEATH RATE (PER THOUSAND)	28.6	20.0	18.0	17.2	15.9	11.7	
GROSS REPRODUCTION RATE	..	..	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.7
FAMILY PLANNING							
ACCEPTORS, ANNUAL (THOUSANDS)	..	..	..	.	.	.
USERS (PERCENT OF MARRIED WOMEN)	..	..	..	..	12.2	13.2
FOOD AND NUTRITION							
INDEX OF FOOD PRODUCTION PER CAPITA (1969-71=100)	..	100.0	99.0	94.3	98.2	99.6	
PER CAPITA SUPPLY OF CALORIES (PERCENT OF REQUIREMENTS)							
PROTEINS (GRAMS PER DAY)	..	..	..	89.5	93.3	94.7
OF WHICH ANIMAL AND PULSE	..	..	..	55.8	52.1	54.3
	..	..	..	17.9	13.6	17.4
CHILD (AGES 1-4) MORTALITY RATE	32.0	29.0	27.0	22.3	18.5	11.4	
HEALTH							
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	35.0	44.0	46.0	47.0	49.3	54.7	
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (PER THOUSAND)	..	..	..	..	105.4	68.1
ACCESS TO SAFE WATER (PERCENT OF POPULATION)							
TOTAL	..	..	50.0	20.3	26.3	34.4
URBAN	..	..	53.0	53.9	58.5	57.9
RURAL	..	..	20.0	10.1	15.8	21.2
ACCESS TO EXCRETA DISPOSAL (PERCENT OF POPULATION)							
TOTAL	..	..	50.0	22.5	16.0	40.8
URBAN	..	..	..	62.5	65.1	71.3
RURAL	..	..	..	13.9	3.5	27.7
POPULATION PER PHYSICIAN	18380.0/g	12630.0	..	17424.7	11396.4	6799.4	
POPULATION PER NURSING PERSON	3500.0/g	2050.0	2020.0/h	2506.6	5552.4	1522.1	
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED							
TOTAL	500.0/g	500.0	..	502.3	1417.1	726.5	
URBAN	..	60.0	..	201.4	197.3	272.7	
RURAL	..	1280.0	..	1403.6	2445.9	1404.4	
ADMISSIONS PER HOSPITAL BED	..	17.8	..	23.4	24.8	27.5	
HOUSING							
AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD							
TOTAL	..	..	..	4.9	5.3	5.4
URBAN	..	..	..	4.9	4.9	5.1
RURAL	..	..	..	5.5	5.4	5.5
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM							
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..
URBAN	..	..	..	..	..	..
RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..
ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (PERCENT OF DWELLINGS)							
TOTAL	..	..	20.0/i	..	22.5	28.1
URBAN	..	..	..	..	17.8	45.1
RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	9.9

TABLE 3A
COMOROS - SOCIAL INDICATORS DATA SHEET

	COMOROS			REFERENCE GROUPS (ADJUSTED AVERAGES - MOST RECENT ESTIMATE) /a		
	1960 /b	MOST RECENT		SAME	SAME	NEXT HIGHER
		1970 /b	ESTIMATE /b	GEOGRAPHIC REGION /c	INCOME GROUP /d	INCOME GROUP /e
EDUCATION						
ADJUSTED ENROLLMENT RATIOS						
PRIMARY: TOTAL	14.0	36.0	51.0/h	59.0	63.3	82.7
MALE	23.0	49.0	71.0/h	64.2	79.1	87.3
FEMALE	4.0	22.0	32.0/h	44.2	48.4	75.8
SECONDARY: TOTAL	1.0	3.0	7.0/h	9.0	16.7	21.4
MALE	2.0	5.0	12.0/h	12.0	22.1	33.0
FEMALE	0.2	2.0	3.0/h	4.4	10.2	15.5
VOCATIONAL ENROL. (% OF SECONDARY)	..	..	..	7.0	5.6	9.8
FUPIL-TEACHER RATIO						
PRIMARY	41.0	42.0	42.0/h	42.2	41.0	34.1
SECONDARY	17.0	20.0	25.0	22.9	21.7	23.4
ADULT LITERACY RATE (PERCENT)	..	..	20.0	20.8	31.2	54.0
CONSUMPTION						
PASSENGER CARS PER THOUSAND POPULATION	..	..	..	4.0	2.8	9.3
RADIO RECEIVERS PER THOUSAND POPULATION	3.0	87.0	118.0	44.3	27.2	76.9
TV RECEIVERS PER THOUSAND POPULATION	..	..	..	2.9	2.4	13.5
NEWSPAPER ("DAILY GENERAL INTEREST") CIRCULATION PER THOUSAND POPULATION	..	..	..	5.6	5.3	18.3
CINEMA ANNUAL ATTENDANCE PER CAPITA	0.1	0.4	..	0.4	1.1	2.5
LABOR FORCE						
TOTAL LABOR FORCE (THOUSANDS)	..	140.0	184.0	.	.	.
FEMALE (PERCENT)	36.7	35.6	35.1	31.9	24.8	29.2
AGRICULTURE (PERCENT)	70.4	67.1	64.7	77.6	69.4	62.7
INDUSTRY (PERCENT)	18.7	20.8	..	7.9	10.0	11.9
PARTICIPATION RATE (PERCENT)						
TOTAL	41.0	38.6	37.3	40.8	36.9	37.1
MALE	52.9	50.4	49.0	53.9	52.4	48.8
FEMALE	29.5	27.2	25.9	25.6	18.0	20.4
ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY RATIO	..	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.4
INCOME DISTRIBUTION						
PERCENT OF PRIVATE INCOME RECEIVED BY						
HIGHEST 5 PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS	..	..	..	..	..	15.2
HIGHEST 20 PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS	..	..	..	..	..	48.2
LOWEST 20 PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS	..	..	..	..	..	6.3
LOWEST 40 PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS	..	..	..	..	..	16.3
POVERTY TARGET GROUPS						
ESTIMATED ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCOME LEVEL (US\$ PER CAPITA)						
URBAN	..	..	..	187.6	99.2	241.3
RURAL	..	..	..	96.8	78.9	136.6
ESTIMATED RELATIVE POVERTY INCOME LEVEL (US\$ PER CAPITA)						
URBAN	..	..	..	138.4	91.9	179.7
RURAL	..	..	..	71.0	54.8	103.7
ESTIMATED POPULATION BELOW ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCOME LEVEL (PERCENT)						
URBAN	..	..	..	34.5	44.1	24.8
RURAL	..	..	..	48.7	53.9	37.5

.. Not available
 . Not applicable.

NOTES

/a The adjusted group averages for each indicator are population-weighted geometric means, excluding the extreme values of the indicator and the most populated country in each group. Coverage of countries among the indicators depends on availability of data and is not uniform.

/b Unless otherwise noted, data for 1960 refer to any year between 1959 and 1961; for 1970, between 1969 and 1971; and for Most Recent Estimate, between 1974 and 1977.

/c Africa South of Sahara; /d Low Income (\$280 or less per capita, 1976); /e Lower Middle Income (\$281-550 per capita, 1976); /f Due to immigration population growth rate is higher than the rate of natural increase; /g 1962; /h 1973; /i as percentage of population.

May, 1979

Notes: Although the data are drawn from sources generally judged the most authoritative and reliable, it should also be noted that they may not be internationally comparable because of the lack of standardized definitions and concepts used by different countries in collecting the data. The data are, nonetheless, useful to describe orders of magnitude, indicate trends, and characterize certain major differences between countries.

The adjusted group averages for each indicator are population-weighted geometric means, excluding the extreme values of the indicator and the most populated country in each group. Due to lack of data, group averages of all indicators for Capital Surplus Oil Exporters and of indicators of access to water and excreta disposal, housing, income distribution and poverty for other country groups are population-weighted geometric means without exclusion of the extreme values and the most populated country. Since the coverage of countries among the indicators depends on availability of data and is not uniform, caution must be exercised in relating averages of one indicator to another. These averages are mostly useful as approximations of "expected" values when comparing the values of one indicator at a time among the country and reference groups.

LAND AREA (thousand sq. km)

Total - Total surface area comprising land area and inland waters.
Agricultural - Most recent estimate of agricultural area used temporarily or permanently for crops, pastures, market and kitchen gardens or to lie fallow.

GNP PER CAPITA (US\$) - GNP per capita estimates at current market prices, calculated by same conversion method as World Bank Atlas (1975-77 basis); 1960, 1970, and 1977 data.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA - Annual consumption of commercial energy (coal and lignite, petroleum, natural gas and hydro-, nuclear and geothermal electricity) in kilograms of coal equivalent per capita; 1960, 1970 and 1976 data.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Total population, mid-year (millions) - As of July 1; 1960, 1970, and 1977 data.

Urban population (percent of total) - Ratio of urban to total population; different definitions of urban areas may affect comparability of data among countries; 1960, 1970 and 1975 data.

Population Projections

Population in Year 2000 - Current population projections are based on 1975 total population by age and sex and their mortality and fertility rates. Projection parameters for mortality rates comprise of 3 levels assuming life expectancy at birth increasing with country's per capita income level, and female life expectancy stabilizing at 77.5 years. The parameters for fertility rate also have 3 levels assuming decline in fertility according to income level and past family planning performance. Each country is then assigned one of these 9 combinations of mortality and fertility trends for projection purposes.

Stationary Population - In a Stationary Population, there is no growth since the birth rate is equal to the death rate, and also the age structure remains constant. This is achieved only after fertility rates decline to the replacement level of unit net reproduction rate, when each generation of women replaces itself exactly. The Stationary Population size was estimated on the basis of the projected characteristics of the population in the year 2000, and the rate of decline of fertility rate to replacement level.

Year Stationary Population is Reached - The year when Stationary Population size has been reached.

Population density

Per sq. km. - Mid-year population per square kilometer (100 hectares) of total area.

Per sq. km. agricultural land - Computed as above for agricultural land only.

Population age structure (percent) - Children (0-14 years), working-age (15-64 years), and retired (65 years and over) as percentages of mid-year population; 1960, 1970 and 1977 data.

Population growth rate (percent) - total - Annual growth rates of total mid-year populations for 1950-60, 1960-70, and 1970-77.

Population growth rate (percent) - urban - Annual growth rates of urban populations for 1950-60, 1960-70, and 1970-75.

Crude birth rate (per thousand) - Annual live births per thousand of mid-year population. 1960, 1970 and 1977 data.

Crude death rate (per thousand) - Annual deaths per thousand of mid-year population. 1960, 1970 and 1977 data.

Gross reproduction rate - Average number of daughters a woman will bear in her normal reproductive period if she experiences present age-specific fertility rates; usually five-year averages ending in 1960, 1970, and 1975.

Family planning - acceptors, annual (thousands) - Annual number of acceptors of birth-control devices under auspices of national family planning program.

Family planning - users (percent of married women) - Percentage of married women of child-bearing age (15-44 years) who use birth-control devices to all married women in same age group.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Index of food production per capita (1969-71 = 100) - Index of per capita annual production of all food commodities. Production excludes seed and feed and is on calendar year basis. Commodities cover primary goods (e.g. sucragans instead of sugar) which are edible and contain nutrients (e.g. coffee and tea are excluded). Aggregate production of each country is based on national average producer price weights.

Per capita supply of calories (percent of requirements) - Computed from energy equivalent of net food supplies available in country per capita per day. Available supplies comprise domestic production, imports less exports, and changes in stock. Net supplies exclude animal feed, seeds, quantities used in food processing, and losses in distribution. Requirements were estimated by FAO based on physiological needs for normal activity and health considering environmental temperature, body weights, age and sex distributions of population, and allowing 10 percent for waste at household level.

Per capita supply of protein (grams per day) - Protein content of per capita net supply of food per day. Net supply of food is defined as above. Requirements for all countries established by USDA provide for a minimum allowance of 60 grams of total protein per day and 20 grams of animal and pulse protein, of which 10 grams should be animal protein. These standards are lower than those of 75 grams of total protein and 23 grams of animal protein as an average for the world, proposed by FAO in the Third World Food Survey.

Per capita protein supply from animal and pulse - Protein supply of food derived from animals and pulses in grams per day.

Child (ages 1-4) mortality rate (per thousand) - Annual deaths per thousand in age group 1-4 years, to children in this age group; for most developing countries data derived from life tables.

HEALTH

Life expectancy at birth (years) - Average number of years of life remaining at birth; 1960, 1970, and 1977 data.

Infant mortality rate (per thousand) - Annual deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand live births.

Access to safe water (percent of population) - total, urban, and rural - Number of people (total, urban, and rural) with reasonable access to safe water supply (includes treated surface waters or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells) as percentages of their respective populations, in an urban area a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas reasonable access would imply that the housewife or members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate part of the day in fetching the family's water needs.

Access to excreta disposal (percent of population) - total, urban, and rural - Number of people (total, urban, and rural) served by excreta disposal as percentages of their respective populations. Excreta disposal may include the collection and disposal, with or without treatment, of human excreta and waste-water by water-borne systems or the use of pit privies and similar installations.

Population per physician - Population divided by number of practicing physicians qualified from a medical school at university level.

Population per nursing person - Population divided by number of practicing male and female graduate nurses, practical nurses, and assistant nurses.

Population per hospital bed - total, urban, and rural - Population (total, urban, and rural) divided by their respective number of hospital beds available in public and private general and specialized hospital and rehabilitation centers. Hospitals are establishments permanently staffed by at least one physician. Establishments providing principally custodial care are not included. Rural hospitals, however, include health and medical centers not permanently staffed by a physician (but by a medical assistant, nurse, midwife, etc.) which offer in-patient accommodation and provide a limited range of medical facilities.

Admissions per hospital bed - Total number of admissions to or discharges from hospitals divided by the number of beds.

HOUSING

Average size of household (persons per household) - total, urban, and rural - A household consists of a group of individuals who share living quarters and their main meals. A boarder or lodger may or may not be included in the household for statistical purposes.

Average number of persons per room - total, urban, and rural - Average number of persons per room in all, urban, and rural occupied conventional dwellings, respectively. Dwellings exclude non-permanent structures and unoccupied parts.

Access to electricity (percent of dwellings) - total, urban, and rural - Conventional dwellings with electricity in living quarters as percentage of total, urban, and rural dwellings respectively.

EDUCATION**Adjusted enrollment ratios**

Primary school - total, male and female - Gross total, male and female enrollment of all ages at the primary level as percentages of respective primary school-age populations; normally includes children aged 6-11 years but adjusted for different lengths of primary education; for countries with universal education enrollment may exceed 100 percent since some pupils are below or above the official school age.

Secondary school - total, male and female - Computed as above; secondary education requires at least four years of approved primary instruction; provides general vocational, or teacher training instructions for pupils usually of 12 to 17 years of age; correspondence courses are generally excluded.

Vocational enrollment (percent of secondary) - Vocational institutions include technical, industrial, or other programs which operate independently or as departments of secondary institutions.

pupil-teacher ratio - primary, and secondary - Total students enrolled in primary and secondary levels divided by numbers of teachers in the corresponding levels.

Adult literacy rate (percent) - Literate adults (able to read and write) as a percentage of total adult population aged 15 years and over.

CONSUMPTION

Passenger cars (per thousand population) - Passenger cars comprise motor cars seating less than eight persons; excludes ambulances, hearses and military vehicles.

Radio receivers (per thousand population) - All types of receivers for radio broadcasts to general public per thousand of population; excludes unlicensed receivers in countries and in years when registration of radio sets was in effect; data for recent years may not be comparable since most countries abolished licensing.

TV receivers (per thousand population) - TV receivers for broadcast to general public per thousand population; excludes unlicensed TV receivers in countries and in years when registration of TV sets was in effect.

Newspaper circulation (per thousand population) - Shows the average circulation of "daily general interest newspaper", defined as a periodical publication devoted primarily to recording general news. It is considered to be "daily" if it appears at least four times a week.

Cinema annual attendance per capita per year - Based on the number of tickets sold during the year, including admissions to drive-in cinemas and mobile units.

LABOR FORCE

Total labor force (thousands) - Economically active persons, including armed forces and unemployed but excluding housewives, students, etc. Definitions in various countries are not comparable.

Female (percent) - Female labor force as percentage of total labor force.

Agriculture (percent) - Labor force in farming, forestry, hunting and fishing as percentage of total labor force.

Industry (percent) - Labor force in mining, construction, manufacturing and electricity, water and gas as percentage of total labor force.

Participation rate (percent) - total, male, and female - Participation or activity rates are computed as total, male, and female labor force as percentages of total, male and female population of all ages respectively; 1960, 1970 and 1975 data. These are ILO's participation rates reflecting age-sex structure of the population, and long time trend. A few estimates are from national sources.

Economic dependency ratio - Ratio of population under 15 and 65 and over to the labor force in age group of 15-64 years.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Percentage of private income (both in cash and kind) received by richest 5 percent, richest 20 percent, poorest 20 percent, and poorest 40 percent of households.

POVERTY TARGET GROUPS

Estimated absolute poverty income level (US\$ per capita) - urban and rural - Absolute poverty income level is the income level below which a minimal nutritionally adequate diet plus essential non-food requirements is not affordable.

Estimated relative poverty income level (US\$ per capita) - urban and rural - Rural relative poverty income level is one-third of average per capita personal income of the country. Urban level is derived from the rural level with adjustment for higher cost of living in urban areas.

Estimated population below absolute poverty income level (percent) - urban and rural - Percent of population (urban and rural) who are "absolute poor".

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

i. The Comoros Archipelago, located at the northern end of the Mozambique Channel, consists of two large islands, Grande Comore and Anjouan, and two smaller ones, Mayotte and Moheli. Its population in mid-1978 was 385,000. With 356 inhabitants per square kilometer of arable land, the islands are densely populated relative to their resource endowment. Owing to the rapid natural rate of growth of population (2.7 percent p.a.) and the influx of Comorians formerly resident in Madagascar and East Africa, the overcrowding is rapidly worsening. Land pressure is particularly acute on Anjouan, such that soil erosion, accentuated by rapid deforestation, is now a serious problem.

ii. The archipelago has a typical tropical marine climate with occasional cyclones. The islands are all of relatively recent volcanic origin; the slow decomposition of the basalt results in rich laterite soils which support a lush vegetation. The coastline is generally rocky, with few sandy beaches. Despite these common features, each island is distinct in terms of topography, vegetation, economic activity and social structure.

iii. Over the centuries the islands were invaded by a succession of different groups, mainly of African, Arab, Persian and Malagasy origin. These groups have much intermarried over the centuries with the result that the islands are now inhabited by a relatively homogeneous people, united by a single language (Comorian, which is allied to Swahili) and a dominant Arab Islamic culture. As a consequence of nearly a century of colonialism, a layer of French culture, institutions and administrative practices has been superimposed.

iv. When the Comoros were admitted to the United Nations in November 1975, the new Comorian State was defined as consisting of all the islands in the archipelago. Nonetheless, the present Government has an effective presence on only three out of the four main islands. Mayotte, with 13.5 percent of the archipelago's population, remains under French administration. Mayotte does not have significantly more resources, nor is it more developed or better provided with social services.

v. In a referendum held in December 1974, Grande Comore, Moheli and Anjouan voted overwhelmingly in favor of independence, while 64 percent of those voting in Mayotte were in favor of remaining French. On July 6, 1975, the Comorian Parliament passed a resolution declaring unilateral independence. However, the deputies from Mayotte, who abstained from the vote, immediately petitioned France for Mayotte to continue as a French territory. Subsequently, the French Parliament legislated for the independence of Grande Comore, Moheli and Anjouan as a single State, and provided for a further referendum in Mayotte to determine the future of the island. This was held on February 8, 1976 and resulted in a majority in favor of Mayotte remaining French.

vi. The dispute with France over the status of Mayotte was the dominant political issue in the Comoros after independence. Immediately after independence France suspended its financial aid, which in 1975 amounted to 41 percent of the territorial budget. In addition, France ceased to provide a variety of services which formerly had been financed directly through the metropolitan budget. In December 1975 France decided to withdraw all French technical assistance immediately, leaving key services unmanned. However, the French CCCE continued to advise the monetary authority.

vii. The internal political scene has been troubled. Less than one month after independence the country's first President, Ahmed Abdallah (who had been Prime Minister for three years prior to independence), was overthrown by a coalition of the opposition parties. Following a period of uncertainty Ali Soilih became President and replaced the traditional leadership, that had dominated Comorian politics during the period of internal self-government, by younger men seeking a swift and radical change in the social and institutional structure of the country. Without the requisite administrative abilities and hampered by stringent financial constraints the revolutionary youth found the task beyond them and, after a while, the Soilih government lost its popular support. On the 13th of May 1978, a coup d'etat installed a new government under Ahmed Abdallah, who introduced a new constitution that received overwhelming approval in a referendum in October 1978, and he himself was confirmed President for six years in an election under that constitution.

viii. Under the new constitution the Comoros are a Federal Islamic Republic. The President and the Federal Assembly are elected by the whole country and the President appoints the cabinet. Each island elects a governor and island assembly. The governors enjoy considerable administrative autonomy and the assemblies have some legislative freedom. The constitution also prescribes the rough division of government revenues between the federation and the islands. The elections for governors and assembly delegates ended in December and a new government was installed in January 1979, replacing the old one that had seen itself as charged merely with the "restoration of institutions."

ix. At independence the social structure was largely conservative, dominated by village and town notables, but otherwise without great disparities in wealth. The population, the vast majority of whom live in the rural areas, is for the most part extremely poor, ill-educated and malnourished. GDP per capita is estimated at about US\$160 per annum (1977 current prices). The poor diet and particularly the deficiency in animal protein shows itself in the high infant mortality (over 200 per thousand) and in the high incidence of kwashiorkor. In early 1977, 18,000 refugees arrived from Madagascar following communal riots in that country, placing yet greater pressure on resources. The Comoros' troubles were further exacerbated when the volcano on Grande Comore erupted in April that year, dispossessing an estimated 500 families.

x. Apart from a small soft-drinks bottling plant, a sawmill, a brickworks and a small soap factory, the only industrial activities are the distillation of ylang-ylang (used in the manufacture of perfume) and furniture

manufacture, mainly at the artisanal level. Tourism, too, is negligible and the potential is limited by the lack of infrastructure. The authorities would prefer to develop a quality tourist business rather than a mass one and limit the infrastructure needed. Thus, the Comoros are primarily an agricultural country. Agriculture contributes nearly 40 percent of GDP and practically all export earnings. Trade and transport activities amount to 27 percent of GDP, whereas public services make up under 10 percent.

xi. The Comoros belong to the Franc Zone. Their currency is issued by a currency board (Institut d'Emission des Comores, or IEC) advised by the French CCCE, but a central bank with wide powers for managing the financial side of the economy is expected to replace it soon. Development finance for the private sector has so far been provided by an organization called CREDICOM, formerly jointly owned by the CCCE and the Comorian Government. The only commercial bank is the BNC, formerly a subsidiary with minority state participation of the Banque de Madagascar et des Comores. The State now owns CREDICOM and the BNL entirely having purchased all the shares.

xii. The economy is dependent on four principal agricultural exports: essence of ylang-ylang, copra, vanilla and cloves. These are grown in the coastal areas up to an altitude of 500 m, partly on plantations and partly by small holders. Livestock and food crop production, which, with the exception of coconuts and bananas, is mainly concentrated on the higher land, has been neglected and is now insufficient to feed the population. Annually some 50 kg of rice per person are imported, together with most of the wheat-flour, meat, milk, and sugar consumed on the islands. However, in recent years export earnings have been sufficient to finance only about half the cost of imports. In the past the large trade deficit has been mainly financed by the inflow of aid.

xiii. Fishing provides animal protein for the coastal people and some fish reaches the interior. The waters around the islands are not particularly rich in fish and traditional methods are not well-adapted to catching the tuna found in the open ocean several miles offshore.

xiv. The Comoros lack the physical infrastructure necessary for development. In particular, the road system is inadequate. Many villages are not linked to the main road system, or at best are connected by tracks which are only usable by four-wheel drive vehicles. Road improvements are a prerequisite to agricultural development; feeder roads are especially needed to facilitate the marketing of food crops grown in the interior.

xv. The islands' port infrastructure is rudimentary. Only small vessels can approach the existing quays at Mutsamudu in Anjouan, and Moroni in Grande Comore. Long-distance oceangoing ships must lie offshore and be unloaded by dhow; during the cyclone season this procedure is dangerous and ships are reluctant to call at the islands. Most of the freight is first sent to Dar es Salaam or La Reunion from where it is transshipped. Goods are often pilfered during transshipment. The Government wishes to develop Mutsamudu as an international port and a study will be necessary to assess the economic viability of a major port investment.

xvi. An airport capable of accommodating Boeing 707s has been recently constructed at Hahaia on Grande Comore. In addition, each island has an airport suitable for DC4s. Air Comores, operating two DC4s, links the islands with Dar es Salaam, Mombasa and, through Mayotte, with La Reunion.

xvii. Public power supplies are available only in Moroni and Mutsamudu. In Anjouan, in particular, there is a shortage of power. Furthermore, the high cost of electricity encourages the use of wood as an alternative energy source and thereby accentuates the problems of deforestation. Water supplies are problematical only on Grande Comore, owing to the absence there of perennial water courses.

xviii. All children attend Koranic schools until they are able to read (but not necessarily to understand) classical Arabic. Only half of the children of school age attend primary schools and less than 20 percent enter secondary school. Enrollments, however, have grown markedly between 1970 and 1975, doubling at the primary school level and tripling at the secondary level. Two thirds of the primary school teachers are untrained, while the secondary school system is almost entirely dependent on expatriate teachers. Little vocational training took place until 1974 when the ILO helped establish a center for artisan training at Anjouan. Over the ten years 1967-76 some 400 Comorians have received university training abroad, but less than 10 percent have returned home on completion of their studies. Thus, over the years the Comoros have been deprived of most of their ablest and best trained people.

xix. The active population is estimated to have been 184,000 at the beginning of 1977, of whom less than 7 percent were in salaried employment. In 1976 the largest employer by far was the Government, providing over one third of all jobs. However, in April 1977 the Government, faced by a severe shortage of funds, dismissed most of its employees, though the present Government has been reinstating most of those dismissed.

xx. Medical services are rudimentary in the extreme. In 1976 there was only one fully qualified doctor per 40,000 inhabitants. There are two hospitals (one in Grande Comore and one in Anjouan), five health centers with a total of 663 beds and 45 health posts (excluding Mayotte). The major scourge is malaria; 80 percent of the population carry malarial parasites in their blood. Life expectancy is 49 years. A system of basic rural medicine is under preparation and UNFPA is providing assistance for a census to take place in March 1979.

xxi. The suspension of French technical and financial aid, and the departure of most of the French community - over 1,500 persons in all are said to have left - had an immediate and dramatic impact on the economy. 1976 saw a sharp drop in commercial activities and an important number of companies ceased operations. French assistance has been increasing again recently, though an evaluation of the overall economic situation from 1976 on is rendered hazardous by the paucity of data.

xxii. Tentative estimates indicate that GDP reached a peak of US\$71 million in 1974, having grown at between 6 and 7 percent in real terms over the previous five years. As a consequence of the events surrounding independence, real GDP fell 13 percent in 1975 and 9 percent in 1976. Because of the high rate of population growth (including net immigration) GDP per capita grew only 2-3 percent p.a. in real terms in the period 1970-74; it reached over US\$200 in 1974, but fell sharply thereafter to US\$184 (in current prices) in 1976 and was expected to be no higher than US\$160 in 1977. The high rate of growth in the early 1970s was in response to an investment rate that averaged about 30 percent of GDP. The level of investment inevitably plummeted in 1975 and 1976, but the Government's investment rose remarkably in 1977 to CFAF 2.0 billion (US\$8.2 million), due to budgetary savings obtained from the dismissal of most government officials and by receipts from new sources of foreign assistance. Investments had usually consisted of public works and traditional housing, but 57 Moudiria 1/ buildings, which were at the heart of Ali Soilih's decentralization program, had been completed (without their annexes) by May 1978.

xxiii. The Comoros' trade deficit, which had grown considerably in the early 1970s, was sharply reduced in 1976 by a drastic curtailment of imports. This was partly a consequence of the departure of the French, but even the importation of essential goods, such as spare parts for vehicles, was also greatly reduced. The rise in investment in 1977 increased the gap again and for 1978 it is expected to be higher still on account of a combination of poor exports and liberal import policies.

xxiv. No records are kept of private transactions on invisibles nor of private capital transfers. Funds move freely between France and the Comoros, and it is likely that the private sector has transferred to France as much capital as could be realized. On the other hand, traders who had previously enjoyed substantial commercial credit were required to finance their 1976 and 1977 imports largely with their own funds held in France. In mid-1978 the Comoros' official holdings of foreign exchange stood at about US\$5 million, equivalent to over three months of imports; but this relatively favorable situation was largely due to the receipt of substantial Arab and other aid which had not been fully spent. At the end of 1977 reserves had reached a low of US\$1.7 million.

xxv. The Comoros have had acute budgetary problems ever since 1975. Budgetary receipts had usually not covered recurrent expenditures and French financial assistance filled the gap and allowed an investment budget. French technical assistance, mostly financed by the metropolitan budget, was also important in the manning of government and other services. The sudden withdrawal of France in late 1975 threw on the Comoros' inadequate resources the cost of a number of services and the salaries of Comorians until then employed by the French administration. The new state had to manage initially by cutting back drastically on most activities (e.g. by closing secondary schools)

1/ The Moudiria was the lowest governmental unit which grouped together on average 6,000 people living in one or more villages.

and drawing down stocks and delaying a number of payments, including salaries. Total public expenditure fell from US\$40 million in 1975 to about US\$21 million in 1976. However a large part of expenditure met directly by France had gone for the salaries of comparatively highly paid expatriate personnel and to grants to university students. Appeals worldwide for help brought initially free food and medical supplies in early 1976 followed by a concessionary and unconditional loan of US\$10 million from the Special Arab Aid Fund for Africa (SAAFA) and a suppliers' credit of US\$10 million from the People's Republic of China. Since then Arab sources have been providing program and budgetary aid, and multilateral sources are giving technical assistance and project aid.

xxvi. In 1977 the government embarked on an ambitious construction program, added to which came the unforeseen expenditures caused by the repatriation of Comorian refugees from Madagascar and by the eruption of the Kartala volcano. In order to meet the expenses heavy new taxes were imposed and in April 1977 most government employees were dismissed. Despite these measures and some external assistance, the country's finances were overstrained and President Soilih was forced to abandon normal budgetary procedures and to order individual payments by decree until his fall in May 1978. The situation that faced the new government obliged it to stop immediately all investment activities and to prepare a budget for the second half of 1978. It has also begun to reinstate the dismissed government employees in order to bring the administrative services back into normal operation.

xxvii. The present Government has now to take up the challenge of preparing a development policy, though greatly lacking in skilled personnel of all kinds and without resources of its own for investment. The UNDTCD (formerly the UNOTC) will provide an expert in planning within the UNDP program and France is resuming the supply of technical assistance to the economy. The IMF has provided advice on central banking law and has supplied an expert on fiscal matters. The Kuwait Fund also provided a project preparation team for a while. Both the present Government and its predecessor have had some success in attracting financial assistance from abroad. The Comoros were admitted to the Lome Convention in mid-1976 and became a member of the World Bank Group in October 1976 and began to receive IDA credits in 1978.

xxviii. There is some choice of possible patterns of development in the Comoros. The intensive cultivation of high quality cash crops, especially in Grande Comore and Anjouan, would be an export-oriented strategy. The import-substitution approach would be to increase the production of food-stuffs, notably by cultivating maize in lieu of importing rice and by fishing and breeding chicken and rabbits. It should be possible to combine the two, taking account of the different natural advantages of the four islands. Either strategy requires, however, an institutional support that is absent. But in the longer run the growing labor force cannot be accommodated in agriculture and some other form of employment, probably export industries, will be needed.

xxix. The previous Government did not carry nationalization very far. Its most radical step was to declare that all land belonged to the State and that the farmer acquired his right to his plot by actually cultivating it and by conforming to the overall policies of the State. This and some other nationalizations are under review by the present Government. Foreign enterprise has always been welcome in the Comoros and the Government is in favor of private enterprise in general.

xxx. The financial constraints on any program the Government proposes will be very tight. Domestic resources cannot cover even some essential services and, although Government's domestic revenue amounts to no more than 13 percent of GDP, there are few ways for the Government to increase its revenues, at least in the short-term. On the contrary, given the high proportion of revenues from customs collections, low prospective exports are liable to make things worse. Hence a development program will require a substantial inflow of resources, though the amount will be small in relation to other countries.

xxxi. The Government has not yet confronted the issue of explosive population growth and the resultant pressure on arable land and forestry resources. If present trends continue, the population will reach 560,000 by 1990 and 800,000 by the year 2000. The situation is critical, such that the introduction of a program of family planning deserves serious consideration.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Comorian State achieved independence in July 1975 and was admitted to the United Nations in November 1975. The country became a member of the World Bank in October 1976. One month later an IDA economic mission visited the Comoros to assess the economic situation and prospects for development; this report is mostly based on the mission's findings and updating by a smaller mission that visited the country in December 1978.

2. In admitting the Comoros to membership of the United Nations, both the Security Council and the General Assembly explicitly defined the new Comorian State as consisting of all the islands of the archipelago. Nonetheless, the present Government has an effective presence on only three out of the four main islands. Mayotte, with 13.5 percent of the archipelago's population, has chosen to remain under French administration. ^{1/} The Comorian Government regards Mayotte as being under French occupation. It may be noted that Mayotte does not have a significantly superior resource endowment than the other three islands, nor is it more developed or better provided with social services.

3. This report covers all the islands of the archipelago to the extent that information could be obtained. Indeed, much of the data for the period prior to independence are only available in an aggregate form relating to the whole archipelago. Since independence no statistics on Mayotte have been published, so for the period after July 1975 the data in the report generally refer only to Anjouan, Grande Comore and Moheli. Moreover, many archives were destroyed and the young revolutionaries who took over from the civil service in 1977 did not keep good records; consequently there are deficiencies in 1976 and 1977. Because of the distinct character of each island, the report describes, wherever relevant and feasible, conditions on each island and the contribution each makes to the economy of the archipelago.

^{1/} On December 14, 1976 the French National Assembly legislated to make Mayotte a French "territorial community."

PART A: THE SETTING

1. THE COUNTRY

General Features

4. The Comoros Archipelago consists of four main islands spread out on a northwest-southeast axis at the northern end of the Mozambique channel. Their total population numbered about 385,000 in mid-1978. The largest, Grande Comore (1,148 km²) lies at the most northly end of the archipelago, 280 kilometers from the African coast. Mayotte (374 km²) lies furthest to the south at the opposite end of the archipelago, 200 kilometers from Grande Comore and 310 kilometers from the northwest coast of Madagascar. Midway between these two lie Anjouan (424 km²) and Moheli (220 km²). The islands have a total surface area of 2,166 square kilometers.

5. Situated half-way between the equator and the tropic of capricorn, the archipelago is subject to a tropical marine climate, with the seasons determined mainly by the monsoon winds. 1/ Hot and humid weather brought in by the northeasterly monsoon between November and April gives way to a relatively cool, dry season for the remainder of the year, when the prevailing wind comes from the southwest. The average monthly temperature varies by only 5°C, between 23°C and 28°C along the coast, and average annual rainfall is over 2 meters. The highlands are distinctly cooler and wetter than the coast; indeed, the variations between altitudes are greater than between seasons. As is usually the case with small mountainous islands, there are a number of well defined micro-climates. Cyclones, occasionally occur during the hot season. The last major cyclone occurred in December 1950, when 524 people were killed and 750,000 coconut trees were uprooted.

6. Although the islands are all of relatively recent volcanic origin, they each have distinct geological, topographic and climatic features which in turn determine the vegetation. Many of the differences between islands are attributable to the extent to which the three main volcanic phases have marked each island. The islands do not have any geological links whatsoever with either Madagascar or the neighboring coastal region of Africa and do not appear to possess any mineral deposits of economic interest. The coastline is generally formed of rough rocky black lavas and basalts, inhospitable to shipping, though there are a few attractive sandy beaches where small boats may safely land.

7. The slow decomposition of the volcanic rocks results in rich lateritic soils which support a lush vegetation in most parts of the islands. Along the coast, up to an altitude of 500 meters, are found the trees providing the main export crops -- ylang-ylang (perfume essence), cloves and coconuts

1/ Data on the climate is given in the Statistical Annex, Table 10.1.

-- with the vanilla vine, maize, cassava and banana plant growing in their shade. The pawpaw, avocado, coffee, cocoa, mango and breadfruit trees also abound in this zone. The higher land is used for the production of food crops - cereals, beans, potatoes and other vegetables. Here mountain rice, though not well suited to the environment, is widely grown. On the higher slopes cultivation gives way to primary forest, which is much degraded in the areas close to human habitation.

8. The main settlements are small, old Arab towns with attractive stone houses, narrow streets and open markets. There are numerous small retail outlets and workshops where traditional craftsmen ply their trades. The many mosques and the occasional minaret give each place a special character. Outside the towns the population is mostly grouped in small villages scattered irregularly across the islands, depending on the availability of fertile land. Some have strongly built stone houses, but more often the houses are made of a less substantial wooden frame with roof and sides thatched with coconut fronds.

9. Three types of landholdings may be clearly distinguished. First, there are colonial company estates, which have been partially developed as plantations for export crops. These occupy about 20 percent of the cultivable land but, particularly in Anjouan, are now being rapidly transferred to, or in some case simply taken over by, small farmers. Second, 20 percent of the cultivable land is owned by private individuals who have registered holdings, the largest extending over 100 to 200 hectares, but the majority being about 25 hectares in size. The remainder of the cultivable land is in the form of village reserves, allocated according to customary law. Each extended family has its traditional plot which over the years has had to support a steadily increasing number of people. There is no communal land in the strict sense of the term. As a consequence of the land hunger, a system akin to sharecropping has evolved on both the company estates and private holdings. The forest land is owned partly by the state and partly by the colonial companies.

Grande Comore

10. The major island, Grande Comore, is 67 km long and 27 km wide. It is the most recent of the islands, formed by two volcanos: one in the north (La Grille), which is extinct and eroded, and one in the south (the Kartala) rising to 2,361 m, which is still active; consequently, there are areas where vegetation has yet to take root. The most recent lava flow occurred in April 1977, destroying two villages and a small town, thereby dispossessing some 500 families. A wide plateau stretches between the Kartala and La Grille at an altitude of 600 to 700 m. The terrain is much divided by the many lava flows and, as a consequence, there are a large number of small villages. The soils are shallow and the surface is rocky, well suited to the cultivation of tree crops. On the high land reaching up to the lip of the Kartala's caldera, there is an abundant rain forest, which supports an old sawmill. Despite frequent rainfall, particularly on the higher slopes, there are no perennial streams; the soils are too thin and permeable to prevent the rapid seepage

of surface water into the volcanic rock. The population is thus forced to depend for water supplies mainly on rain catchment tanks, although there is an underground reservoir of fresh water floating over salty water which has seeped in from the sea. Underground water has been tapped to supply the capital, Moroni. There is no coral reef and the coast, lacking large inlets, affords little protection to shipping.

Anjouan

11. Anjouan is the second most important island in terms of land area, population and economic activity. It is a picturesque triangular island, some 40 km from apex to base. Three mountain chains stretch out from a central peak, Mtingui (1,575 m high), thereby forming three well defined peninsulas: Sima, pointing to the west; Nioumakele, to the south; and Jimilime, to the north. The central massif is well watered, whilst the tips of the triangle are relatively arid and denuded. Older than Grande Comore, Anjouan has developed a good cover of clay soil which supports perennial streams. Owing to over-intensive cultivation using poor agricultural techniques, such serious erosion has occurred that important areas, particularly in the Nioumakele, are no longer suitable for crops. Furthermore, the forest in the main water catchment areas has been so degraded as to threaten the island's perennial water supplies. The land slopes sharply into the sea along most of the coast, offering no good natural harbors. The coral reef is close to the shore and is fully exposed at low tide. The sea bed dips steeply away to a depth of 500 m only a mile offshore. The island's capital, Mutsamudu, is situated on the northern coast; it is also the main port of the archipelago. Much of the best land used to be owned by the Societe Bambao, a long-established plantation company specializing particularly in the production of ylang-ylang essence. However, in recent years the company has sold much of its land to its former employees.

Mayotte

12. Mayotte was the first island to emerge and is already considerably weathered. Stretching 39 km north-south and 22 km wide, it has a north-south mountainous spine, now much indented, with four main summits between 500 and 600 m in altitude. Most agricultural activity takes place on two plains, one situated in the center of the island and the other in the northeast. In certain areas a brown clay is found which is particularly fertile. There has been sufficient time for a coral reef to develop around the island some distance from the shore, creating a large, well protected stretch of water which affords excellent shelter to shipping and a habitat favorable for sedentary fish. There are two gaps in the reef through which oceangoing vessels may pass. To the east of Mayotte, at the same distance from the shore as the reef, lies the islet of Pamanzi (10 km²), linked by a 2 km dike to a 5 ha rocky outcrop, known as Dzaoudzi, on which the French built the original administrative capital of the Comoros. The capital was moved to Moroni in 1958, causing an economic recession in Mayotte.

Moheli

13. Only 30 km long and 12 km wide, Moheli is the smallest of the four main islands in the archipelago. The central mountain chain lies along a northwest-southeast axis, reaching 860 m at its highest point, but without any pronounced features. The hillsides are not particularly steep, and the valleys are wide and fertile. Nonetheless, there are signs of gully erosion which has occurred despite the thick forest cover. The coast is without deep inlets and includes some broad sweeps of sandy beach. A strong sea swell creates difficulties for shipping. There are a number of small islets on the southern side of the island. The population is mainly dispersed in small villages, each with a few dozen huts. There are only two important settlements: Fomboni, the capital, situated on the northern coast, and Nioumachoua on the southern side of the island.

2. THE PEOPLE

Their History

14. Over the centuries the islands were invaded by a succession of different groups. These have much intermarried and little is now known of the original settlers. The oldest established people to whom reference is commonly made were known as Cafres and are considered to be closely related to the Bantu of Central and Southern Africa. The Cafres even at an early date must have become mixed with small groups of Arab, Persian and Indonesian origin. The earliest Arab influx for which there are definite records was from the Shiraz area by the Persian/Arab Gulf about 1000 years ago. A second and possibly more important wave of Shiraz settlers took place in the 15th century at about the same time the islands were being discovered by early European explorers. The Arabs brought with them slaves taken from the African coast; their descendants are called Makoas. Although also of Bantu origin, the Makoas are physically distinguishable from the Cafres. Comorians of Malagasy or Indonesian origin, though much mixed with the Arab and Bantu peoples, may nonetheless be divided into three distinct ethnic categories: the Oimatsaha, who live mainly in the highland of Anjouan and probably arrived some years before the main Arab invasion; the Antalotes, whose origins are obscure; and the Sakalavas, whose descendants are found mostly in Mayotte. There are still a few isolated villages along the Mayotte coast, where the main language is a Malagasy dialect, but generally the population of the archipelago speaks a single language, Comorian, closely allied to Swahili. It is normally written in Arabic script.

15. In the past, owing to the difficulty and danger of interisland travel, movement between the islands was limited and each island developed its own character and autonomous institutions. Nonetheless, Arab culture became firmly established throughout the archipelago and Islam is the dominant religion, constantly renewed through the work of the Koranic schools which all children attend for at least three years. European influence was slight until the end of the 19th century and, even during the colonial era, Christian missionaries made little headway.

16. The political history of the islands, from the 15th century until their final occupation by the French at the turn of the 20th century, was that of a continuous and frequently violent struggle for power, both within and between the islands. The main actors in these conflicts were the sultans. Each island had one or more sultans at the apex of a feudal structure centered on the small towns. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the islands were frequently plundered by Malagasy raiders who arrived in fleets of outrigger canoes and who on each occasion carried off large numbers of Comorians as slaves. In the case of Mayotte the population was so reduced that, when the French took over in 1843, there were only 3,000 inhabitants. The other islands succeeded in maintaining a measure of autonomy from France for another half century; Grande Comore and Moheli became French protectorates in 1886, whereas the Sultan of Anjouan finally submitted only in 1912. For the next 35 years, the Comoros islands were administered by France jointly with Madagascar as a single overseas territory. During the colonial period emigration was actively encouraged by the Government as a means of overcoming population pressures.

General Characteristics of the Population

17. Based on an extrapolation of the results of censuses held in 1958 and 1966, the population of the Comoros in mid-1978 is estimated to have been 385,000. The vast majority are the descendants, much intermarried, of the various immigrant groups described above. In addition, there are small groups of expatriate Indians, Malagasy and Europeans. These arrived only in recent years, but their economic role is highly disproportionate to their numbers. The distribution of the population by island and the density is given in Table 1. If account is taken of the islands' poor resource endowment, all except Moheli are relatively heavily populated; land pressure is particularly acute in Anjouan.

Table 1: POPULATION BY ISLAND, MID-1976

Island	Population ('000)	Density per km ²	Density per km ² of cultivable land
Anjouan	121	285	448
Grande Comore	164	143	410
Mayotte	46	123	192
Moheli	13	59	100
Archipelago	344	154	331
(For comparison):			
Mauritius	867	465	815
Burundi	3,700	134	219

Source: 1966 Comoros Census Report and World Bank estimates.

18. The relative overcrowding of Anjouan is illustrated by the 1966 census data on the size of settlements. Thirty-two percent of Anjouanais were living in settlements with more than 1,000 inhabitants, whereas the corresponding figures for Grande Comore and Mayotte were 14 and 13 percent, respectively. 1/ As already noted, the broken nature of the terrain and the absence of surface water has also discouraged the appearance of large villages in Grande Comore. The general dispersion of the population well reflects the character of the main economic activities -- food crop production in the highlands, and fishing and commerce along the coast. The villages as they have grown have tended to spread out along the main access roads.

19. The two largest towns are Moroni in Grande Comore and Mutsamudu in Anjouan. These were founded by Arab settlers and have grown as commercial centers handling the bulk of the islands' import-export trade. Moroni has also developed substantially in recent years as the administrative center for the most rapidly growing sector, namely government services. Moroni's population has more than tripled in 20 years, from about 6,000 in 1957 to a present figure of about 22,000. In the same period, Mutsamudu has grown from 4,500 to over 14,000 2/.

20. The population of the archipelago is growing rapidly and, as a consequence, about 44 percent of the population is under 15 years of age. The proportion 60 years or over is as low as 6 percent. The active adult population, defined as those whose age is between 18 and 60, must support dependents numbering well over half the population. The average life expectancy at birth is about 50 years.

21. The exact rate of population growth is difficult to determine, owing to the inadequacy of the available demographic data. The 1966 census report indicated the crude birth rate for the archipelago to be 44.6 births per thousand which was slightly lower than the figure (45.7) retained for 1958. 3/ The rate varied between 40 per thousand in Grande Comore and 49 per thousand in Mayotte. The crude death rate also fell during the period between the censuses, the figures for 1958 and 1966 being 23.4 per thousand and 19.0 per thousand, respectively. The crude death rate varies, too, among the islands, the lowest rate in 1966 being in Grande Comore and Moheli with 16.5 deaths per thousand, and the highest in Anjouan and Mayotte with 20.5

1/ See Statistical Annex, Table 1.5.

2/ These estimates assume that the populations of the towns have grown by 6.5 percent p.a. since the 1966 census, which is a projection of the growth trend of the previous decade.

3/ However, for projection purposes IBRD recalculated birth and mortality rates on the basis of fertility and mortality data obtained from the 1966 census. Hence, the figures for 1966 given in the Statistical Annex, Table 1.6, are somewhat higher than those recorded in the 1966 census report.

deaths per thousand. Infant mortality as recorded by the 1966 census was 47 per thousand, but this must be regarded as a substantial underestimate, owing to a tendency not to declare the deaths of infants. According to a World Health Organization adviser, the true figure is likely to be over 200 per thousand. In the absence of any marked improvement in health services, infant mortality is probably not much lower today than ten years ago.

22. Whereas the rate of population growth, derived from the birth and death rates noted above, appears to be about 2.6 percent per annum, the growth rate calculated on the basis of the population enumerated in 1958 and 1966 was apparently 3.7 percent per annum, a figure too high to be explained by natural increase. One cause of the exceptional high growth rate is the return of migrant workers estimated at about 12,000 between 1958 and 1966. However, the return of migrants is not a sufficient explanation for the unusually large increase in the enumerated population between the censuses; it is probable that the coverage of the 1966 census was about 5 percent better than that held in 1958.

23. Statistics on the expatriate Comorian community are not available. It is believed that in all possibly 80,000 to 100,000 Comorians are resident abroad, mostly in Madagascar and East Africa. It has been estimated that some 40,000 Comorians were in Tanzania in the early 1960s, since when there has been a steady flow back to the Comoros. According to official Malagasy estimates 43,000 Comorians were living in Madagascar in 1972, but between January and March 1977, following clashes between Comorians and Malagasy in Majunga, the Comorian Government repatriated some 18,000 of its nationals. This, together with the natural increase between 1976 and 1977, allows us to infer that the mid-1978 population of the archipelago is 385,000.

24. Migration between islands has also occurred as may be seen from the 1966 census data. While 99 percent of the residents of Anjouan were born there, only 71 percent of the residents of Moheli were born on that island. The corresponding figures for Grande Comore and Mayotte were 97 percent and 89 percent. It is evident that Anjouan and Grande Comore, the two most densely populated islands, have lost a part of their populations to Mayotte and Moheli. Whereas the majority of Anjouanais migrated to Mayotte, most Grande Comorians who left went to Moheli. The settlement of Anjouanais in Mayotte has given rise to some resentment on the part of the Mahorais and since independence many Anjouanais have returned home. Migration to Moheli is partly attributable to the Societe Bambao, which imported labor to assist in the development of their estates there.

3. THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Recent Political and Institutional Developments

25. In 1947 the Territory of the Comoros was made financially and administratively independent of Madagascar. In a referendum eleven years later, the Comorians opted to remain French and in 1962 the territory was granted a

measure of internal self-government and locally elected parliament. Dissatisfaction grew at the slow rate of political and economic progress and, when a further referendum was held in December 1974, the residents of Grande Comore, Anjouan and Moheli voted overwhelmingly in favor of independence. However, 64 percent of those voting in Mayotte (but less than a majority of the electorate) were in favor of maintaining political ties with France. On July 6, 1975, the Comorian Parliament passed a resolution unilaterally proclaiming the whole archipelago independent. The deputies from Mayotte, who had not participated in the vote on the resolution, immediately petitioned Paris to remain under French administration. On November 8, 1975, the UN General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council, voted to admit the new Comorian State, defined explicitly as including all the four islands of the archipelago. However, the French Parliament subsequently legislated for the independence of Grande Comore, Anjouan and Moheli as a single state and provided for a referendum to be held to determine the future of Mayotte. This was held on February 8, 1976 and resulted again in a majority voting in favor of Mayotte remaining under French administration. The continued French presence in Mayotte was, for a while, the dominant political issue after the Comoros achieved independence.

26. Immediately after the unilateral declaration of independence, France suspended all financial aid, which in 1974 accounted for 22 percent of the territorial budget, 54 percent of all current expenditures and a large part of public investment. The one exception was the rice subsidy; early in 1976 a final payment of the subsidy promised for 1975 was made, enabling traders to repay credit for rice imports obtained from the Banque Commerciale des Comores. In November 1975, following a Comorian government request that French military personnel be repatriated, France decided to withdraw immediately all French technical assistance, leaving many key services virtually unmanned, (e.g., hospitals, airports, secondary schools, water supplies, etc.). These services had in fact been without an operational budget since July 1975. Only the Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique kept staff there to administer and advise the Currency Board (Institut d'Emission). Food and medical assistance were received after a worldwide appeal in early 1976. The grave situation prompted the General Assembly of the United Nations to issue an urgent appeal for economic assistance in December 1976. The main donors of economic aid have in general been the Arab countries, though early assistance was also received from the People's Republic of China. Multilateral sources, including the World Bank, which the Comoros joined in October 1976, and European sources are of increasing importance and there has been gradual diversification among Arab sources as well. The Comorian State signed the Lome Convention and thus became an associated state of the European Economic Community in mid-1976.

27. Since independence the country's internal political scene has been troubled. Less than one month after independence the country's first President, Ahmed Abdallah, who had been President of the Governing Council during the three previous years, was overthrown by a coalition of opposition parties. Ali Soilih emerged as the dominant political figure and, with the promulgation of a new constitution at the end of 1975, he became head of state.

Institutional Changes

28. President Soilih wished to change Comorian society radically and refashion it along revolutionary lines in a highly decentralized system of government. The system that was to replace the French one of prefectures and cantons was a hierarchy of units ending in the moudiria, which consisted of about 6,000 people and which he intended should take over progressively greater responsibility for marketing crops, agricultural extension work, primary and lower secondary education, health and some other local services. An intensive building program began in order to provide the moudirias with the centers necessary for the important part they were to play in the nation's life and by May 1978 most of the main building had been completed. Under the circumstances the financial burden on the State was excessive, and for that and political reasons President Soilih dismissed most of the civil service in April 1977 and then tried to complete the break with the old system by having a large part of the government archives, other than the Treasury's, burnt.

29. With the overthrow of Ali Soilih, in May 1978, Ahmed Abdallah became President again and a new constitution received overwhelming approval in a referendum in October 1978. This constitution makes the islands a Federal Islamic Republic, each island having an elected governor and assembly. Ahmed Abdallah was confirmed as President by election under the constitution and the sequence of elections of the federal and island assemblies and the governors ended in December 1978. Up to January 1979 the Government had interim status and was empowered only to restore the nation's institutions and attend to the most pressing matters. Since January, a new Government has taken charge and should be able to attend to the longer-run problems of the country.

4. PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT

30. In February 1978 a five-year Interim Plan for the years 1978-1982 was published. Projects were described in considerable detail and the economic value of many of them is likely to be high. Because of this the document is of lasting interest. It also goes beyond the purely economic aspects of development into the social and political ideas the Government evolved for the development of the Comoros. However it is not a plan in the full sense, for it does not address itself to the question of what resources are, or can be made, available for its implementation.

The Need for Planning

31. A new political and institutional framework is being erected and it is now urgent that the Government's policies should be formulated and an economic plan for their achievement should be prepared. Stock must be carefully taken of the economic potential of each island and programs urgently developed to improve the use of existing resources, particularly by improving methods of cultivation and fishing.

32. A prerequisite to good planning is reliable data describing each sector of the economy. At present the Government lacks a trained statistician and statistics are not being systematically collected. Urgent steps

should be taken to obtain external technical assistance in this field. First, a central statistics office should ensure that data available as by-products of the administrative process (e.g., statistics relating to the customs department, labor, transport, education, health, etc.) are reliably assembled. Second, a program should be drawn up for the collection of key data required for planning. It is particularly important to obtain better information on prices, balance of payments and population. For example, the margin of error in present population estimates is considerable 1/ and, since the very rapid growth in population is putting heavy pressure on existing resources, better information on population must be obtained if a satisfactory development plan is to be prepared.

33. The Government has requested the United Nations Development Programme to provide a planning team to assist in elaborating a new development plan and in preparing projects. It is urgent that the team, which should include a general macro-economist/planner as team leader, and two or three sectoral economists covering agriculture, industry, infrastructure and human resources, be recruited without delay in order to provide the Directorate of Planning with a core of experienced specialists. A UNDP/FAO mission visited the country in October and November 1978, and have produced a series of recommendations for the whole agricultural sector. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities is undertaking a population census in 1979.

Strategy for Development

34. Since independence there has been little respite for calm planning. The turmoil that accompanied the achievement of independence was followed by the withdrawal of French aid and a period of radical social experiments. The government's problems were aggravated by such events as the precipitate return of over 18,000 Comorians from Madagascar (see para. 23) and the eruption of the Kartala volcano. Understandably, the main efforts of the Government have been directed, on the one hand, towards seeking external support and recognition and, on the other, towards maintaining order internally.

35. It is time, however, to reflect on the strategy of development to be pursued. Two problem areas stand out: the improvement of agriculture and the provision of better infrastructure. The former comprises a wide array of problems, including the expansion of food production, the development of the numerous export crops and the prevention of further soil erosion. On the infrastructure side, the Government sees the improvement of roads and ports as a prerequisite for all other development. The possibility of attracting tourism, especially quality tourism, depends on a variety of hitherto scarce facilities becoming available. The provision of electricity is essential for the development of industries. The translation of these broad economic objectives into an investment program capable of attracting external finance requires a capacity to plan and implement specific projects which the Government does not yet possess. The first step must be to acquire that capacity as soon as possible through training and technical assistance programs.

1/ See paras. 18-19.

36. The role of the State in the economy was always limited, though it expanded in 1976 and 1977 under President Soilih. However cases of outright nationalization were few: two garages importing cars, the 51 percent share of Air France in Air Comoros, the Shell Company facilities and most of the hotels. In the case of Shell this happened only after the Malagasy Government nationalized Shell Madagascar, which owned the installations in the Comoros. The State also acquired partial control over some organizations and created some of its own, but the policy of the present Government is to avoid state interference where private enterprise can manage. An example is Comorimport, which was established immediately after independence to assure the importation of essential goods. The company, which expanded its activities particularly as the Government's agent responsible for handling goods purchased under external aid agreements, is now being wound up.

PART B: STRUCTURE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND RECENT TRENDS

1. SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ECONOMY

Production, Income and Investment

37. The Comoros' smallness, isolation and poor resource endowment account to a large extent for the archipelago's evident lack of development. For generations the more adventurous Comorians have left the islands to seek a better livelihood abroad. Furthermore, those resources which do exist are poorly exploited. Given the country's dependence on agriculture, in particular exports based on cash crops, and the intense population pressure on land, rapid improvements in methods of cultivation and marketing are essential.

38. Up-to-date national accounts for the Comoros do not exist. Tentative estimates of the main sectoral aggregates covering the period 1964-68 have been published, but since then no further work has been done. From the fragmentary data collected by the mission, tentative estimates relating to the period 1968-75 have been made. These depend heavily on the various production coefficients derived from the 1964-68 period and must therefore be treated only as rough approximations indicating the structure of the economy and recent trends in sectoral growth.

39. GDP (at market prices) ^{1/} reached a peak of US\$70 million in 1974, having grown at about 6 percent per annum in real terms over the previous five years, mainly in response to the high level of public investment. As a consequence of the economic events surrounding independence, real GDP fell 13 percent in 1975 and 10 percent in 1976. Real gross domestic income per capita grew by about 2 percent annually in the period 1970 to 1974 to over US\$220 only to fall sharply thereafter to about US\$176 (in current prices) in 1976. Owing to an influx of immigrants in early 1977, the population of the archipelago jumped 8 percent over the previous year and by mid-1977 the population was estimated at 370,000 with a per capita income of about US\$160 (in 1977 prices). Although no data are available on factor payments, it is reasonable to assume that net remittance of profits abroad in 1976 were negligible. Net workers' remittances would certainly have been in favour of the Comoros on account of the large number of Comorians working overseas and, consequently, GNP was probably higher than GDP.

^{1/} The figures exclude salaries paid to expatriate technical assistance personnel.

Table 2: GROWTH OF PRODUCTION AND INCOME

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u> ^P
GDP (current market prices, bill. CFAF)	8.0	9.4	10.0	11.1	16.8	15.0	14.5
GDP (1975 market prices, bill. CFAF)	13.8	15.1	15.6	15.8	17.2	15.0	13.5
Income effect of changes in terms of trade (bill. CFAF)	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.1	-	0.6
GDY (1975 prices; bill. CFAF)	13.9	14.7	15.3	16.0	17.3	15.0	14.1
GDY per capita (1975 prices; '000 CFAF)	49.2	50.3	50.8	51.4	53.7	45.0	40.9
GDP per capita (1975 prices US\$)	177	182	202	231	223	210	172
Population ('000)	282	292	301	311	322	333	344

P = provisional.

Source: Mission estimates.

40. Agriculture dominates the Comorian economy; most of the population lives in the rural areas, and agriculture contributes nearly 40 percent of GDP and practically all export earnings. In contrast industry, including the processing of agricultural products, accounts for no more than 7 percent of GDP. The wholesale and retail trade and related transport activities amount to 27 percent of GDP, whereas public services contribute under 10 percent, not including expatriate salaries (estimated at CFAF 1.4 billion in 1975).

Table 3: SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF GDP
(in current prices and in
billions CFAF)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>Percentage Real Annual Growth</u>
Agriculture	3.3	5.7	2.2
Industry	0.5	1.1	3.5
Construction	1.2	2.0	-2.9
Electricity and Water	.	0.1	11.9
Trade	1.9	3.8	4.8
Transport	0.1	0.2	4.1
Rent	0.4	0.9	2.4
Other Services	<u>0.7</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>-3.7</u>
Total	8.0	15.0	1.8

. less than CFAF 500,000,000.

Source: Mission estimates.

41. The precise contribution to GDP made by each island is not known. However, Table 28 shows the value of export earnings by island, which is indicative of the relative monetary incomes, even though agricultural exports and directly related trade and processing contributes only 12 percent of GDP. The differences in per capita income among the three larger islands are not great; only Moheli, with 4 percent of the population, appears to be substantially more productive, but the island enjoys fewer services, such as health and electricity supplies. Anjouan is the poorest island, with serious overcrowding and has the least favorable prospects for development.

42. Financial aid received prior to independence, mainly from France and the European Development Fund, enabled the Comoros to achieve a relatively high level of investment. Over the period 1968 to 1975 investment averaged 25 to 30 percent of GDP, the bulk being public investment in infrastructure. Private investment has been low and was concentrated mostly in buildings. The relatively high incremental capital output ratio in recent years (8:1) reflects the preference for infrastructure and house construction; indeed, it would have been even higher, but for the positive impact of road construction

on agricultural development and the fact that a substantial amount of un-recorded land development took place. Finally, as the high levels of non-project aid indicate, domestic savings have always tended to be very low.

Employment, Wages and Prices

43. The 1966 census recorded 65 percent of the active population to be engaged in farming or as farm workers. Approximately one fifth were reported as being in salaried employment, or 33 percent more than were registered with the Department of Labor. At the beginning of 1977 the active population (defined as those aged 15 to 60) was estimated to number some 184,000 persons, of whom fewer than seven percent were in salaried employment. Salaried employment grew by about 12 percent between 1970 and 1974, only to fall markedly over the next two years 1/. All told, it is likely that there are now less than 12,000 salaried workers, compared with 18,500 in 1966.

Table 4: OCCUPATIONS OF THE ACTIVE POPULATION, 1966

	<u>Percentages</u>
Farmers and family farm workers <u>a/</u>	71
Fishermen	2
Salaried agricultural workers	4
Non agricultural employers and self-employed	10
Civil servants and police	3
Other private sector employees	9
Others	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	<u>100</u>

a/ The 1966 Census figure adjusted to include those not otherwise employed.

Source: Institut National des Statistiques et des Etudes Economiques, Paris.

1/ In 1966 only 75 percent of those enumerated by the census as employed in the private sector were actually registered by the Department of Labor. Registered salaried employment grew from 12,700 in 1970 to 14,200 in 1974, but these figures did not include either the 2,200 permanent civil servants or casual laborers who were equivalent to another 1,000 fully employed workers.

44. In 1975 approximately one third of the registered salaried work force was engaged in agriculture, compared to one half five years ago. This decline in salaried agricultural employment is largely due to the sale of plantation land to smallholders. Substantial areas formerly cultivated with hired labor are now farmed on a family basis. Owing to this decline, at the time of independence the public service had become the largest employer with some 5,000 employees, counting not only permanent civil servants, but also contractual workers and daily paid labor. In 1977 the estimated budget revenue was insufficient to meet the wage bill of such a large work force and in April 1977 President Soilih announced that as many as 3,500 workers had been given dismissal notices. Most administrative functions were taken over by youthful supporters of President Soilih until May 1978. Since then the Government has been trying to restore the functioning of the administrative system and has reinstated most of the dismissed civil servants.

Table 5: REGISTERED SALARIED EMPLOYMENT
(end of year)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1976^e</u>
Agriculture and processing	6933	4310	3200
Industry	278	535	300
Construction	1392	1869	1000
Trade and banking	666	1233	1000
Transport	483	644	500
Services <u>a/</u>	<u>2957</u>	<u>5603</u>	<u>3000</u>
TOTAL	<u>12709</u>	<u>14194</u>	<u>9000</u>

e = estimated

a/ Excludes permanent civil servants (who numbered 1,674 in 1970 and some 2,200 in 1974 and 1976) and casual employees.

Source: Department of Labor of the Comoros.

45. The distribution of salaried employment between the islands correlates closely with population distribution, only if the permanent employees of the Government are disregarded. If the latter are taken into account, Grande Comore has proportionately more employment than the other islands,

since Moroni is the seat of government. The present plan to decentralize government activities will help correct this imbalance. During the period 1965 to 1974 employment fell on Anjouan because of the decline in plantation employment, whereas employment grew steadily on Grande Comore.

Table 6: REGISTERED SALARIED EMPLOYMENT a/ BY ISLAND
(percentage distribution)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1974</u>
Grande Comore	35	49
Anjouan	45	32
Mayotte	13	14
Moheli	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100

a/ Excluding permanent civil servants.

Source: Department of Labor of the Comoros.

46. The total wage bill doubled between 1970 and 1974 to just under CFAF 2.5 billion, with that of the private sector rising more slowly than public expenditure on wages and salaries. In 1976 the public sector accounted for over half of the total wage bill. Although the cost of living in Moroni has risen by over 50 percent since 1973, the basic minimum wage has remained unchanged at CFAF 24.6 an hour (10 US cents) or CFAF 4,200 (US\$17 per month). Such a wage was hardly sufficient to support even the worker himself, let alone his family. Consequently, most private employers pay salaries above the minimum.

Table 7: AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES IN SELECTED SECTORS
(in thousands CFAF)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1973</u>
Agriculture	28	38
Industry	116	112
Construction	78	225
Transport	52	109
Private Sector (average)	53	70
Public Sector (average)	72	139

Source: Department of Labor of the Comoros.

47. In the past average salaries in the public sector have been consistently higher than those in the private sector. This is explained by the larger proportion of higher qualified employees in the public sector; on a grade-by-grade basis the civil service was not significantly better paid. Following the dismissal of government employees in April 1977, the scale of civil service salaries was narrowed to the range CFAF 10,000 to CFAF 30,000 per month. The State's expenditure on personnel dropped from CFAF 2.27 billion in 1976 to CFAF 970 million in 1977.

48. Systematic information on retail prices is available only for the period 1972 to 1975. A cost-of-living index calculated by the mission for these years shows that over the long term there was a reasonably close correlation between increases in the cost-of-living and increases in import prices. In 1974 the large volume of exceptionally high-priced rice imports increased the import price index, but a consumer rice subsidy paid by France cushioned the impact of this expensive rice on the cost of living. In 1976 the monthly retail price survey was discontinued; given the importance of price changes in the analysis of economic data, it is important for the Statistics Office to collect regularly a wide range of information on prices.

Table 8: SELECTED PRICE INDICES

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Import prices	64	61	63	76	110	100
Export prices	69	72	71	68	103	100
GDP deflator	59	62	64	70	98	100
Cost-of-living	..	..	63	67	88	100

Source: Mission estimates.

2. MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

The Monetary System

49. The present monetary arrangements of the Comoros are similar to those of other members of the Franc Zone, to which the country belongs. The currency in circulation, the Comorian Franc, is exactly equivalent to the CFA franc and is fully convertible into French francs at the fixed rate of one CFAF to 0.02 French francs. The currency has been issued by a kind of currency board, the Institut d'Emission des Comores (IEC), created in December 1974, to take over the currency management functions previously performed by the Banque de Madagascar et des Comores. France provided the IEC with an initial capital of CFAF 250 million in the form of a grant. At present it has no legal authority to control banking and its influence on the level and distribution of credit is due mainly to its discounting facility. The IEC is to be replaced during 1979 by a central bank with considerable powers. A team from the International Monetary Fund visited the Comoros in December 1978 to advise on central banking law. The other two financial institutions in the Comoros are a commercial bank, the Banque des Comores (BC), and a development bank called CREDICOM, both incorporated under French banking law. A project to merge the two in 1977 proved abortive.

50. It is normal practice for the monetary arrangements of ex-French territories to be renegotiated at the time of independence, but, owing to the strained relations between the two countries, the changes were agreed through an exchange of letters and the new statutes took effect on September 1, 1977. The provisions governing the Comoros are similar to those of the West African Monetary Union (UMOA) ^{1/}, to which six former French territories belong. In particular the Comorian Government is entitled to a credit from the IEC equivalent to 15 percent (10 percent previously) of its fiscal receipts during the preceding year, though with the new central bank this will be 15

^{1/} Union Monetaire Ouest Africaine.

percent of ordinary receipts. These credits are limited to 240 days per calendar year (as opposed to 180 previously). The first time the Comorian Treasury borrowed from the IEC was in early 1977. Unlike the members of the UMOA, the IEC places all its funds not needed for its operations in French francs in an "operations account" with the French Treasury; but it receives a higher rate of interest on them, namely the official discount rate of the Banque de France.

51. The IEC's main office was transferred from Paris to Moroni in July 1977 and a Comorian has been appointed Managing Director. Its president is also a Comorian. The staff, with the exception of a technical adviser seconded by the French Government, is Comorian and has been trained by the Caisse Centrale pour la Cooperation Economique (CCCE). The IEC's statutes include stringent provisions governing overdrawing on the operations account, that is, the borrowing of foreign reserves from the French Treasury. In these circumstances, the IEC must reduce its rediscount ceiling by successive tranches of 20 percent every 90 days. Such a situation arose once shortly after independence; otherwise the operations account has consistently shown a positive balance, in contrast to previous years.

52. The present currency arrangements are at best provisional and are being discussed with French authorities. The Government lacks expertise in the technical aspect of currency management and is not equipped to handle monetary issues. It is urgent that staff with this specialized knowledge be acquired. At present one person is to be sent annually for training in France, beginning in July 1979. The Comoros are also availing themselves of the International Monetary Fund's advisory services in preparing their central banking law and are expected to make a formal request for technical advice on general banking law.

53. The only commercial bank in the Comoros is the Banque des Comores (BC). It was formerly the Banque Commerciale des Comores, 84 percent of its shares being owned by the Banque de Madagascar et des Comores (BMC) and the rest by the Comorian state. After the nationalization of its assets in Madagascar in 1975 the BMC withdrew all its operations, other than those in the Comoros, to France and a state-owned French insurance company, Drouot, acquired a controlling interest in it in October 1976. Now it has been renamed SOFICAM. Its shares in the BC were sold to the Comorian State for CFAF 60 million. At present the BC has only one correspondent, which is SOFICAM, and it is obliged to transfer 110 percent of the value of any letter of credit it opens to Paris. For the bank to function efficiently it is essential that it develop a reasonably wide range of correspondent relations.

54. The BC has been the main source of short-term credit in the Comoros, the bulk being allocated to trade. Besides its main office in Grande Comore, the BC operates two days a week in Anjouan and occasionally in Moheli. It used to open every second week in Mayotte, but no longer does so. The monopoly position of the BCC once caused the Government concern, but, now that it has come entirely under state ownership, the soundness of its operations is a more important matter. Some well established foreign banks have shown

interest in having a branch or subsidiary in the Comoros. This might have serious consequences for the BC, but the advantage of more correspondents, more management skills and possibly additional sources of commercial finance are considerable and must also be weighed. A little competition is offered by the Comorian Treasury, which was allowed under the French system to accept demand deposits from individuals and to manage a checkbook system. The funds thus obtained are pooled with other Treasury assets. But the Treasury is not staffed to perform banking functions and, in any event, does not possess the appropriate institutional framework. The Post Office does not maintain savings accounts, but an estimated CFAF 30 million are held by Comorians with the Malagasy Post Office Savings Fund. 1/ When Madagascar left the Franc Zone in 1972 these funds were blocked for a while, but it was subsequently agreed by the two Governments that the funds could be transferred to a Checking and Savings Fund 2/ which the Comorian Government proposed to establish. The proposed fund, however, has not been created and the other administrative and legal arrangements for the scheme have not yet been worked out.

55. The Comorian Development Bank 3/ (CREDICOM) was created in 1974 to take over the CCCE's lending activities to the private sector. The equity capital of CFAF 100 million was owned equally by the CCCE and the Comorian State until the State bought out the CCCE in June 1977. CREDICOM gave short-, medium-, and long-term credit to all sectors of the Comorian economy. The bulk of its lending was medium-term (particularly in building materials, housing and industry) and long-term (mainly for housing, industry and hotels). But short-term loans predominated in some years. Since its inception CREDICOM's main source of finance was the CCCE, which made available CFAF 734 million in medium- and long-term loans at concessionary rates of interest. 4/ The volume of CREDICOM's lending has declined rapidly from CFAF 501 million in 1974 to only CFAF 29 million for the first three quarters of 1978. CREDICOM was short of funds but, had the funds been available, it is not clear how far the private sector would have ventured to borrow in the uncertain political climate of the times. The main industrial venture financed by CREDICOM has been a soft-drinks bottling plant established at the beginning of 1975 in Anjouan and it was actively involved in financing the construction of the power station at Voidjou in 1977. The Government did place a loan of US\$10 million from the Special Arab Aid Fund for Africa (SAAFA) 5/ with CREDICOM in 1976, but, since this was a demand deposit, no opportunities could be found to reinvest the funds in the Comoros.

1/ Caisse de Comptes de Cheques Postaux.

2/ Caisse d'Epargne.

3/ Societe de Credit pour le Developpement des Comores.

4/ Between 3 and 4-1/4 percent.

5/ See para. 93.

Recent Trends in Money and Credit

56. Between 1965 and 1974 money supply grew by about 12.5 percent per annum to CFAF 2.3 billion, the increases being largest towards the end of the period. Despite a 12.5 percent growth in currency in circulation in 1975, money supply fell 14 percent owing to a sharp drop in bank deposits occasioned by the departure of the French community and the postponement by France of a rice subsidy payment which traders had expected to receive in the second half of 1975. By September 1976 demand deposits had recovered their 1974 level, reflecting not only the delayed receipt of the rice subsidy, but also general destocking by importers. In the latter half of 1976 there was a slight upturn in economic activity, following higher export earnings and an increase in public sector expenditure made possible by aid from various Arab sources.

Table 9: ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BANKING SYSTEM a/
(in millions CFAF; end of year)

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	June 30 <u>1978</u>
<u>Assets</u>								
Credit to the private sector	864	1,470	1,375	2,687	2,127	1,119	2,002	1,689
Net claims on Government	119	134	235	274	163	172	362	226
Net foreign assets	<u>149</u>	<u>-237</u>	<u>507</u>	<u>-587</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>2,057</u> b/	<u>416</u>	<u>1,272</u>
Total	1,132	1,367	2,117	2,374	2,810	3,348	2,780	3,187
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Currency in circulation	800	959	975	1,179	1,325	1,319	1,379	1,454
Demand deposits	492	617	1,045	1,162	698	712	598	679
Other items, net	160	209	97	33	787	1,317	803	1,054

a/ Includes BCC, CREDICOM, IEC and the Treasury acting as a depository.

b/ This does not include the outstanding portion of the SAAFA loan deposited by the Government with CREDICOM, which in turn was deposited with the CCCE in Paris.

Source: Institut d'Emission.

57. Short-term credit to the private sector grew rapidly between 1971 and 1974, only to fall sharply in 1975 and in the first half of 1976 as a consequence of the events surrounding independence and the withdrawal of French aid. By May 1976 credit to the private sector stood at only CFAF 660 million, a level in nominal terms well below that in 1971 and markedly lower in real terms. Approximately one half consisted of advances to traders and most of the remainder was seasonal agricultural credit. Credit to all the other sectors together amounted to only 4 percent of the total, compared with 46 percent one year earlier. The marked recovery in the second half of 1976 was mostly the result of a revival in government expenditure made possible by the receipt of the SAAFA loan.

58. The decline in credit to the commercial sector in 1976 was particularly large; advances to traders fell from a peak of CFAF 1.8 billion in December 1975 to around CFAF 0.5 billion in September 1976. This was partly a reflection of the sharp decline in imports, but was also a result of the deliberate policy of the Banque Commerciale des Comores to reduce credit to the private sector. Traders were forced to finance a much larger part of imports with their own funds abroad, whilst the BCC succeeded in covering its liabilities in the Comoros.

Table 10: DISTRIBUTION OF SHORT-TERM CREDIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR
(outstanding, end of period, in millions CFAF)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>December</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>December</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>April</u> <u>1977</u>
Agriculture	54	189	57	302	240
Trade	978	1,768	662	657	686
Industry	564	3	6	16	28
Construction	202	89	16	97	30
Hotels and restaurants	8	15	13	3	3
Transport	78	29	18	14	11
Services	2	10	6	9	4
Other	<u>43</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>11</u>
Total	1,928	2,118	786	1,119	1,012

Source: Banque Commerciale des Comores.

59. The principal source of medium- and long-term credit for the private sector has been CREDICOM. The sole loan in this category made by the BCC was for CFAF 10 million in support of the Anjouan soft-drink plant. CCCE has provided development finance to the parastatal and public sector; its only lending in 1975, other than its assistance to CREDICOM, was a CFAF 300 million loan to Electricite des Comores and a CFAF 20 million loan to the National Commerce Office; no loans were made in 1976 other than to CREDICOM. The bulk of CREDICOM's loans were for house construction. Very little was lent to the productive sectors. Only 10 percent of its lending has been for industry, and very little of that for craftsmen and handicrafts. By September 1978, only 10 loans had been made for agriculture, which underlines the virtual absence to date of medium- and long-term credit for agricultural development, a situation calling for an early remedy.

Table 11: NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF LOANS MADE BY CREDICOM
(in millions of CFAF)

	<u>1974</u>		<u>1975</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>		<u>1978</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Short-term	138	68.1	126	..	59	95.4	..	26.5	2	28.9
Medium-term	321	159.6	318	..	48	22.8	..	52.4	-	-
Long-term	24	273.4	27	..	6	16.1	..	4.0	-	-
Total	483	501.2	471	353.3	113	134.2	7	82.9	2	28.9

.. Not available.

Source: CREDICOM.

60. Initially, the IEC's rediscount rate was fixed at only 2 percent, a level insufficient to enable it to meet its operating expenses. When in October 1975 the Institut raised the rate to 5 percent, the BCC increased its basic lending rate from 5.75 to 8 percent, to which was added a commission of up to one percent. CREDICOM, however, held its lending rates unchanged at 5 to 8 percent for short- and medium-term loans, and 6 to 10 percent for long-term lending. France's loans through the CCEE have generally been at concessionary rates varying from 2.5 to 5 percent. Present interest rate policies provide little incentive to savers. The BCC did not pay any interest to depositors until March 1976; since then 3-month deposits of more than CFAF 100,000 were remunerated at 5 percent, but current accounts still have to pay a service charge. In this respect, sight deposits with the Treasury appear competitive, as no service charge is made. Interest rates are given in Table 12. The authorities do not intend to use the installation of the central banks as an occasion for changing them. The lending rates of the

banks appear to exceed the rate of inflation: prices of domestically produced goods appear to have remained stable whilst prices of imported goods have risen. On the little evidence available there is no good reason for change at the moment. The spreads are the usual spreads for risk.

Table 12: RATES OF INTEREST
(Percent)

	<u>End 1976</u>	<u>End 1978</u>
<u>Short-term Bank Loans</u>		
Advances and overdrafts	8	8- 9
Discount: rural	11-12	11-12
Discount: commercial	9-10	9-10
Advances of stocks	10.5-11	10.5-12
Loans to individuals	12	12
Loan to CREDICOM	5-8 <u>b/</u>	5- 8 <u>b/</u>
<u>Medium-term Bank Loans</u>		
BCC and BC	8	8
CREDICOM	5- 8 <u>b/</u>	5- 8 <u>b</u>
<u>Long-term Loans</u>		
CREDICOM	6-10	6-10
IEC Discount rate	5	5

a/ Add quarterly commission at 0.25 to 1 percent on the average overdraft.

b/ Fixed commission for loans below CFAF 1 million.

3. EXTERNAL TRADE AND PAYMENTS

Comoros' Structural Trade Deficit

61. In recent years, Comoros' foreign trade has registered a persistent, large deficit. The size of the deficit has fluctuated partly owing to the irregularity in ship arrivals, particularly after the closure of the Suez Canal in 1956. If a 3-year moving average is applied to the trade data to reduce the impact of this accidental factor, two trends become evident. In the second half of the 1950s the rate of coverage of import outlays by export earnings rose slowly to 86 percent in 1959. In contrast, in the 1960s and the early 1970s the downward trend was continuous, bringing the adjusted coverage ratio to a bare third in 1974. This trend reflects the increasing extent to which imports were being financed directly or indirectly by external aid in the 1960s, whereas aid flows were much less important in the 1950s. The coverage improved slightly in 1975, when importers started to destock, and abruptly

during the first eight months of 1976 when a favorable export performance combined with a drastic reduction in imports, owing to the withdrawal of French aid and personnel, brought external trade almost into balance. Substantial external financial aid, this time from Arab sources and an increase in suppliers' credits, again permitted a higher level of imports in the last four months of 1976 and after, so that the level of coverage dropped again to a bare third in the first half of 1978.

Table 13: SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE a/
(in millions CFAF)

	<u>1956 b/</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Exports fob	459	731	952	1,380	2,133
Imports cif	586	870	1,641	2,433	4,765
Trade deficit	127	139	689	1,053	2,632
Coverage ratio (%)	78	84	58	57	45

a/ 3 year moving averages.

b/ The first year for which data are available is 1955.

Source: Customs Department.

Export Performance

62. The structure of Comorian exports has varied greatly in the past. Sugar was the most important export commodity in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Output reached a peak of 4,000 tons in 1880, a considerable quantity in relation to the population of the time. By 1937, the year in which the sugar-mill was closed, production had declined to 400 tons. More recently, copra-oil exports, which in 1958 amounted to 480 tons, declined sharply after 1960 when local importers obtained a Comorian court order for the oil-mill and soap factory operated by Societe Bambao in Anjouan to be closed down on the ground that local production did not meet required hygienic standards. Copra-oil exports were finally discontinued in 1963. Exports of sisal, grown mainly in Anjouan, declined rapidly in the second half of the 1960s from a level of 1,400 tons in 1955 and ceased after 1971 because low world prices made production uneconomic. Similarly low prices have reduced cinnamon exports from a peak of 300 tons in 1972 to a negligible amount in 1977. Finally, lava gravel (pouzzolane) was exported to Madagascar for cement production for a few years before and after 1970.

63. Recently Comorian exports have been based on four principal agricultural commodities - perfume essences, vanilla, cloves and copra - which together have accounted for 95 percent of total domestic exports. The remaining 5 percent has been made up of coffee, cocoa, coconuts, cinnamon, wood and wood products. From 1974 on re-exports of petroleum products have grown in importance, amounting to about 6 percent of total exports in 1976.

64. Over the past five years approximately 35 percent of export earnings were derived from perfume essences. Among these, by far the most important is that of ylang-ylang, which is used as a stabilizer in the manufacture of perfume. Essences of jasmin, basil and palmarosa are produced in small quantities. Comorian exports of ylang essence supply about 75 percent of total world demand, but because of the technical complexity of the perfume and toiletry industries, and the lack of Comorians with the relevant expertise, the country has been unable to take advantage of its quasi-monopoly to obtain better prices. The market has to date been dominated by foreign buyers, who mix and grade ylang essence obtained from different sources and sell a standardized product to industrial users. In recent years a synthetic substitute has been developed which, although of inferior quality, might be used by some manufacturers. 1/ Because of their high income elasticity of demand, perfume sales are very vulnerable to overall business conditions in industrialized countries. In the wake of the 1974/75 world economic recession, perfume production was curtailed to the point that in 1975 the Comoros had to destroy a large part of the crop in order to maintain prices. Nevertheless the users of ylang essence have accumulated substantial stocks and have put the exporters in a weak position. Despite these factors, which tend to undermine the bargaining position of ylang essence exporters, raw material costs represent only a small part of the total costs of perfumeries and there is scope for the Comoros to collaborate with the sole other important producer, Madagascar, in improving export prices.

65. The Comoros are second only to Madagascar as a source of natural vanilla. On the average exports were 170 tons yearly, as compared to Madagascar's level of 1,100-1,200 tons, and accounted for 29 percent of all Comorian exports, which makes it the most important export after ylang essences. In 1977, in fact, vanilla accounted for half of all export earnings because of the high prices it was attracting abroad and because these high prices induced exportation in late 1977 that would normally have occurred in early 1978. The present trend of prices is favorable to exporters: the unit value of Comorian vanilla exports rose from CFAF 2,947/kg (US\$12.25/kg) in 1974 to CFAF 3,748/kg (US\$15.70/kg) in 1976 and CFAF 4,707/kg (US\$19/kg) in 1977. 2/ This trend is in contrast to that of earlier years. The introduction of a cheap synthetic substitute, vanillin, in the 1950s caused a decline in natural vanilla prices such that the unit value of the Comoros' exports of natural vanilla only very recently reached again the 1960 level of US\$20/kg. The lack of cooperation between the main exporting countries also made it difficult to deal on equal terms with the big buyers, who are a few quite powerful corporations. Madagascar's policy was to maintain stocks exceeding a year's production, though they have been depleted by the level of exports. Nevertheless, Univanille, a producers' organization covering the Comoros,

1/ Particularly in the manufacture of toilet requisites where relatively low quality perfumes are used.

2/ The spot price at Marseilles was \$31.50/kg in December 1978 as compared to \$18/kg in December 1976 and \$25/kg in December 1977.

Madagascar, and La Reunion, has actively promoted the cause of natural vanilla. The revival of demand for natural vanilla is mainly the effect of food legislation in the countries that consume the most, particularly in the United States, France and Germany, where law requires that labels indicate the type of flavoring used in ice cream. A switch back to natural vanilla in the EEC and Japan is also expected and export prospects are, therefore, more favorable. It is also unlikely that production in Madagascar will increase at the pace required to keep prices down. The strong fluctuations in the volume of the Comoros' exports of vanilla, however, primarily reflect production problems. In particular, the large fall in sales in 1973, when only 34 tons were shipped abroad, against 207 tons the previous year, may be ascribed to an extraordinary situation which has been subsequently corrected. 1/

66. Although cloves grow naturally in the Comoros, their commercial exploitation was only undertaken in relatively recent times, mainly on the initiative of the Societe Bambao on Anjouan and Grande Comore. Production has expanded rapidly but irregularly since 1970 and cloves became in 1976 the biggest item of export. The production capacity of trees however is not constant and yields vary in a proportion of one to six in a vegetational cycle over a 4-year span. Prices have also been erratic; unit values have fluctuated from year to year, 1977 being a particularly good year and 1978 starting less favorably. Production in 1978 was expected to be very high, 800 tons, but growers were initially reluctant to release their stocks at the price being offered by the Government. The price has been raised but the total exports of cloves in 1978 are not yet known.

67. The quantity of copra exported expanded gradually during the 1950s and 1960s. From 2,400 tons in 1955, when coconut production was returning to normal after the devastating cyclone of 1950, copra exports rose to a peak of almost 5,300 metric tons in 1969. Since then and until 1977 exports have varied between 1,300 and 4,900 tons per annum, contributing on average about 12 percent of export earnings. While the export price of copra remained relatively stable before 1974, in that year it increased 135 percent, which was translated into an equivalent increase in producer prices. The supply of copra responds elastically to price, provoking large fluctuations in the volume and value of exports. When the export price fell 38 percent in the following year, traders' margins were squeezed and, in response, they sharply reduced their purchases and only 1,300 metric tons were exported in 1975. The producer price was eventually adjusted downwards and in 1976, notwithstanding a further reduction of 25 percent in the export price, the volume of copra exports increased by 77 percent over that of the previous year. Prices picked up considerably after that and unit values for the first half of 1978 exceeded those of all years but 1974.

1/ There was a major outbreak of theft of vanilla pods which resulted in many pods being picked prematurely. Also, part of the 1973 production was exported in 1974.

68. Other export items are all of minor importance. There would be, however, some scope for increasing sales of cocoa and coffee if the high losses caused by rodents could be prevented. Export of wood took place for the first time in 1976, but the potential for forestry exploitation is extremely limited. Possible new export items might include fish, salt and above all, copra-oil if, on detailed analysis, the establishment of an oil-mill proves justified. Exports might also be boosted by the creation of small export-oriented industries and by developing the existing handicrafts potential. 1/ With the possible exception of copra-oil, however, significant expansion of exports, at least in the medium-term, depends on increased production of the present export items, particularly of copra and cloves. The latest long-term forecasts for vegetal fats and oils indicate stable prices in real terms and the current situation allows optimism over vanilla prices; but the demand for perfume essences is uncertain. The long-term export prospects for cloves are also uncertain since the main world importer, Indonesia, has plans to expand domestic production and the effect of this is difficult to evaluate.

69. The price volatility of the Comoros main exports has led the Government to set up various stabilization funds. A fund for vanilla was created in 1964, and for ylang essence in 1974. Provision has also been made for copra, but it has not yet become operational. These funds have had a very limited role. The small reserves that have been built up through a levy on exports have been held with the Treasury. At present the export of the Comoros' key cash crops is in the hands of a small number of traders, both expatriate and Comorian, whose activities are scarcely supervised by the Government. Competition from a central buying organization might help to ensure that producers receive an equitable price. With this concern in mind, the Government is planning to group all existing funds into a National Fund 2/, covering vanilla, cloves, copra, ylang-ylang, and cinnamon. The Fund would also be used to stabilize the price of imports of petroleum products and rice. If the requisite expertise can be secured, the Fund could take on some of the functions of an export marketing organization and, so far as ylang essence and vanilla are concerned, work in close collaboration with Madagascar.

1/ See paras. 152-153.

2/ Caisse Nationale d'Intervention Commerciale.

Table 14: TRENDS IN PRINCIPAL EXPORT COMMODITIES
(in millions CFAF)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>Percentage increase in volume</u>	<u>Percentage of Total export earnings 1975</u>
Total exports fob of which:	1,278	2,036	+ 6	100
- perfume essences	385	567	- 19	28
- vanilla	403	689	+ 47	34
- copra	198	93	- 71	5
- cloves	223	586	+103	29
- coffee	23	14	- 41	1
- cinnamon	19	2	- 92	-

Source: Statistical Annex, Tables 3.2 and 3.11.

Characteristics of Imports

70. The dominant feature of the Comoros' imports is the high proportion of food and other consumer goods. Over the past two decades the former have hovered around 40 percent of total imports, while the proportion of the latter was only marginally lower. The low percentage of intermediate and capital goods imports reflects the embryonic level of industrial activity and the low level of investment in plant and machinery. The large food imports are due to Government's efforts in the agricultural sector having been directed in the past almost exclusively towards expanding export crops to the neglect of food crop production. Also, in recent years the large number of relatively highly paid expatriates induced a strong demand for luxury consumer imports.

71. Rice is the biggest import item, amounting to over 20 percent of total imports by value during the last two decades. Although rice constituted only a minor part of the traditional diet, what was once a luxury item is now widely regarded as a necessity. In the 1960s, rice was mainly imported from Madagascar, but since then Madagascar has become a net importer of rice and the main sources in the past few years have been Pakistan, Thailand, and Taiwan, and more recently, the People's Republic of China. The large volume of rice imports (13,400 tons yearly average between 1968 and 1975) creates storage problems with high losses caused by rodents. Long periods of storage are due to the infrequent arrival of ships during the cyclone season. In comparison to the average volume of the three preceding years, rice imports fell by 27 percent in 1975 and remained roughly at the same relative level during the first eight months of 1976, when the bulk of rice imports were received in the form of gifts from bilateral and multilateral aid agencies.

Table 15: TRENDS IN SELECTED IMPORTS
(in millions CFAF; cif)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>Percentage growth in real terms</u>	<u>Percentage of total import outlays 1975</u>
Total imports	2,373	4,975	35	100
of which:				
- rice	455	738	-17	15
- wheat flour	39	92	- 7	2
- textiles & clothing	264	452	-14	9
- cement	73	250	94	5
- industrial vehicles	58	98	65	2

Source: Statistical Annex, Tables 3.4 and 3.12.

72. Until 1974 the Customs Department operated a customs warehouse system which allowed importers to delay payment of custom duties and other import dues as long as goods were not withdrawn. On occasion goods remained in bond for as long as two years. When this privilege was abolished in 1974, import statistics were inflated by adding all the goods then in bond to the actual imports in 1974. The amount of imports recorded in 1974, but actually disembarked in previous years, could be estimated at about CFAF 400 millions. The adjusted import data are given in Table 16.

Table 16: IMPORTS ADJUSTED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT GOODS
IN THE CUSTOMS WAREHOUSE
(in millions CFAF)

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
Imports (custom records)	2,835	2,932	3,369	6,203
Adjustment (entrepot fictif)	5	93	319	- 417
Adjusted imports	2,840	3,025	3,688	5,786

Source: Customs Department and mission estimates.

73. During the 1960s the Comoros' terms of trade gradually deteriorated as import prices steadily increased while the prices paid for its main exports remained practically unchanged. After a short-lived recovery in 1970 and

1971, the terms of trade again deteriorated until 1975 when the price of imported rice fell sharply. A further drop in the price of rice in early 1976 resulted in a continued improvement in the terms of trade but the index exaggerates this by not fully allowing for a drop in the quality of imported merchandise after the departure of the French.

Table 17: FOREIGN TRADE INDICES
1970 = 100

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Export volume	117	114	88	112	106
Export prices (CFAF)	100	103	101	129	137
Import prices (CFAF)	96	98	119	171	156
Exports as "capacity to import" (volume)	129	120	72	98	102
Terms of trade	104	105	85	75	88
Barter terms of trade for non-oil exporting LDC's <u>a/</u>	95	93	101	94	84

Source: Mission estimates.

a/ Source: UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

Balance of Payments

74. Since it has no control over external movements of private funds, the IEC does not keep any record of service payments nor of any private capital transactions. Because the Comoros belong to the Franc Zone, funds may be moved freely between them and France. It is likely that after independence the private sector transferred to France as much capital as possible. At the same time, the inflow of investment capital was halted. On the other hand, as mentioned earlier, after the tightening of the BCC's lending policies in 1976, traders who had enjoyed substantial credit facilities from the BCC found themselves in a situation in which they had to finance imports mostly with their own funds held in France.

75. Changes from year to year in the net foreign assets of the banking system indicate that the overall balance of payments outcome has fluctuated widely in the past. These variations may be partly explained by the irregularity of shipping and its impact on the trade balance, and partly by the uneven flow of aid. No information is available, however, on the leads and lags of current trade payments.

76. Given the paucity of data on exchange transactions, only the most tentative estimates can be made of service payments, transfers and capital

movements. These are summarized in Table 18. The improvements in the official holdings of foreign assets is matched by a decrease in private traders' holdings explained above. At the end of 1976, the Comoros' net official reserves were estimated to be sufficient to cover some seven months of imports. This relatively favorable situation was due to Arab financial assistance (which had been received and committed, but not yet spent) and food aid from both bilateral and multilateral agencies.

Table 18: SUMMARY OF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ESTIMATES
(in billions CFAF)

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Exports (inc. NFS) <u>a/</u>	1.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4
Imports (inc. NFS) <u>b/</u>	-4.4	-6.9	-6.0	-3.7	-4.9
Balance of goods and non-factor services	-3.2	-4.5	-3.8	-1.3	-2.4
Public capital inflow (net)	3.9	5.9	5.0	2.4	1.9
Other transactions (net)	<u>--</u>	<u>-2.5</u>	<u>-0.1</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>-1.1</u>
Change in foreign assets (increase -)	-0.7	+1.1	-1.1	-1.5	+1.6

a/ Exports of non-factor services estimated at 10 percent of commodity exports fob.

b/ Imports of non-factor services estimated at 20 percent of commodity imports cif.

Source: Mission estimates.

4. PUBLIC FINANCE

Overview

77. At independence the Comoros inherited a structure of government services ill-adapted to its needs and resources once ties with the colonial power were cut. The financial situation has been precarious ever since the cessation of French aid and the difficulties have been compounded by the poor financial management of the Soilih Government. In 1974, the year immediately preceding independence, domestic revenues were sufficient to meet only two thirds of territorial budget expenditures. Furthermore, a wide range of essential services were financed directly by France. Total French aid in that year amounted to some CFAF 6 billion (US\$25 million), or approximately two and a half times domestic revenue. Over half this aid went to meet the costs of French technical assistance, and a significant part of the services funded were geared to meeting the needs of the expatriate community. Nevertheless, without external budgetary aid many vital services could no longer

be provided: for example, hospitals lacked doctors and essential medical supplies, the secondary schools were closed, and the agricultural extension departments virtually ceased operations. The Government felt obliged to retain the Comorian staff previously paid directly by France. Thus expenditures on wages and salaries consumed all domestic revenue, leaving almost no funds for the purchase of the materials and supplies necessary to enable the staff to operate effectively.

78. In 1976 emergency supplies from multilateral and bilateral aid agencies, combined with a US\$10 million budgetary loan from the Special Arab Aid Fund for Africa (SAAFA), provided temporary relief. A further influx of aid and the availability of suppliers' credits permitted a slightly larger trade deficit in 1977. The deficit for the first half of 1978 indicated that for the whole year it would be greater than in 1977. The emergency financial aid of 1976 has been followed by balance of payments and budgetary support from Arab sources and multilateral project aid. Furthermore, the advances that the monetary authorities can provide the Government, limited to 15 percent of the previous year's domestic revenues, 1/ were fully drawn by the end of 1977 and have been rolled over ever since.

79. The Soilih Government took drastic measures to cope with its financial problems. To meet the cost of repatriating the Majunga refugees at the beginning of 1977, it imposed heavy new taxes. In April 1977, it dismissed all but those employees required to continue essential services. By such draconian measures and with the help of foreign resources, President Soilih managed temporarily to raise investment to 44 percent of total government expenditure, mostly for the construction of the moudiria centers. 2/ With the administration not in the hands of the former administrators and handed over to inexperienced youths, the management of the economy was often reduced to improvisation; budgets were no longer prepared and expenditures were decreed by ordinance at three or six month intervals. In the end the management of public finances became quite unrealistic and, when the new Government came in, in May 1978, it had immediately to institute a budget for the second half of the year in order to bring finances back into order. This six month budget had to be prepared without the benefit of properly maintained records to guide the authorities. Its estimate of domestic receipts was roughly half that realized in 1977 and external resources were estimated at US\$1.8 million. As it happened, receipts of foreign aid were several times larger than the budget figure. The moudiria building program was stopped and no explicit provision for further such investment was made in the six-month budget. However government employees have been steadily restored to their functions. For the immediate future the authorities propose to prepare similar short-term budgets until new policies have been developed and the financial situation becomes a little clearer.

1/ See para. 50.

2/ See para. 28.

Table 19: SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL SITUATION
(in millions CFAF)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u> ^{a/}	<u>1977</u> ^{a/}
Current domestic revenue	992	1,229	1,276	1,402	2,021	1,715	1,917	1,607
Current expenditure	1,195	1,445	1,571	1,752	2,398	2,474	4,351	2,597
Current deficit	203	216	296	350	377	759	2,434	991
Capital domestic revenue	61	83	185	163	257	96	-	-
Capital expenditure	266	300	435	629	1,063	603	619	2,020
Overall budget deficit	408	434	546	816	1,183	1,266	3,052	3,011
<u>Financed by</u>								
French aid	395	462	401	559	896	404	-	-
Other aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	1,919
Treasury resources	13	-28	144	257	287	862	..	324 <u>b/</u>

.. = Not available.

a/ Excludes Mayotte. Data incomplete.

b/ First tranche from IMF, CFAF 131 million, plus borrowings from IEC, CFAF 193 million.

Note: Receipts from sales of food aid, about CFAF 440 million in 1976 and CFAF 900 million in 1977, are included in current domestic revenue in 1976 but are excluded in 1977.

Source: Ministry of Finance (for details see Tables 5.1 and 5.3 of the Statistical Annex).

Structure of Public Operations

80. In the past the central government budget was divided into three parts: the recurrent budget, the annexed public works budget and the investment budget. In addition, import and excise duties on petroleum products were paid into a road fund which was used to meet part of the costs of road maintenance. The communes and municipalities received 10 percent of the revenues from trade licensing and had limited powers to levy additional indirect taxes; however, the bulk of local government expenditure was funded

directly by the Central Government. President Soilih envisaged a high degree of decentralization in the collection and disbursement of government funds; but his plans were never made quite precise. The present Government has included in the new constitution the provision that revenues from direct taxes will be spent in the islands where they are collected and that revenues from indirect taxes will be divided between the federal Government, which will get 40-60 percent, and the islands according to population. A decentralized tax administration is envisaged, though its details have yet to be worked out. The main parastatals are Electricite des Comores, Air Comores, the petroleum importing and marketing organization, CREDICOM, the Banque des Comores and the Societe Nationale Maritime des Comores. In the last, the State owns 51 percent of the shares, the rest being in private hands. Comores Denrees, formerly COMORIMPORT, has been wound up, but it functioned as the sole importer of most important items and was jointly owned by private shareholders and the State.

81. A number of accounts are held at the Treasury, the most important being the balances of the various commodity stabilization funds, of the pension and social security funds and of the road fund. The Treasury also holds the funds which derive from its banking activities. 1/ Apart from small amounts of cash held by the Treasury, the financial balances of the Government have been held with the IEC, with the exception of the proceeds of the SAAFA loan, which were deposited with CREDICOM. In both cases the interest paid depended on the prevailing interest rate offered by the French Treasury to official depositors.

The Fiscal System and Recent Revenue Trends

82. The major source of revenue is indirect taxes, the principal ones being duties on imports. In 1977, 74 percent of domestic revenue was collected by the Customs Department, while direct taxes contributed only 19 percent. This is hardly surprising as there are few business enterprises of any size to tax and only a small proportion of the population is in salaried employment. In the period 1970 to 1975, both direct and indirect taxes grew at approximately the same rate (13 percent p.a.), some 2 percent slower than GDP at current prices. Both peaked in 1974, though the high level of collection of custom duties in that year is partly attributable to a change in policy concerning goods held in customs warehouse. 2/ Also, during 1974, importers built up stocks and by increasing imports they increased government revenues from taxes on imported items. When they started to destock in 1975 Government revenues fell correspondingly. Account must also be taken of the fact that after July 1975 no revenue was received from Mayotte.

83. The Comoros levy an array of different taxes and duties on external trade, which in recent years have amounted to between 11 and 13 percent of the value of exports and between 17 and 20 percent of the value of imports. Exporters pay customs duties of 9.6 percent on export values in all cases, except

1/ See para 54.

2/ See para 72.

for vanilla (14 percent) and perfume essence (10.4 percent), to which is added a uniform external transactions tax (formerly a provisional surtax on exports) of 1.2 percent. The bulk of customs revenues from exports is earned by vanilla and perfume essences. Importers pay four taxes: customs duty, import tax, consumption tax and the external transactions tax. They are compounded in that order. The import tax is the most important: it accounted in 1976 for as much as the other three combined. Its rate varies from item to item, some being exempt, motor fuels paying CFAF 5-9/litre, motor vehicles 20-30 percent and wine 90 percent ad valorem. Roughly one quarter of the revenues from these four taxes in 1976 was from the proceeds of the transactions tax, which is levied at 10 percent on all imports excepting rice, on which it is levied at 5.5 percent but is waived if the rice is a gift. Generally import duty rates and taxes taken together range between 5 and 15 percent. Spirits and tobacco pay 280 percent consumption tax. Capital goods are generally exempt from import duties, exemptions being granted by a Technical Investment Committee of the Ministry of Finance.

Table 20: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT CURRENT REVENUE a/ 1970-77
(in millions CFAF)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Income tax	138	185	175	227	323	255	263	298
Import and export taxes and duties	639	765	769	803	1,292	1,194	964	1,183
Other indirect taxes	57	63	87	83	84	94	61	13
Property revenue	18	15	16	15	42	19	11	-
Earnings of government departments	132	168	191	265	211	112	58	24
Other revenue	<u>9</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>c/ 89</u>
Total	992	1,229	1,276	1,402	2,021	1,715	1,791	1,607

a/ The figures do not include Mayotte after July 3, 1975.

b/ Includes some CFAF 440 million of exceptional revenue derived from the sale of food aid.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

84. Company profits are taxed at the rate of 30 percent with reasonable allowances being made for capital depreciation. 1/ Certain fees are charged according to which of three types of zones the business is in, with those in rural zones, hence the distilleries, paying less than those in urban zones. An additional 5 percent tax is levied on undistributed profits. To stimulate reinvestment the tax payable is reduced by 2.5 percent if the enterprise has invested a minimum of CFAF 5 million during the fiscal year. A 5 percent turnover tax 2/ was introduced in 1974, but was immediately discarded without any collections being made, following strong protests from those most affected; it was reintroduced at the beginning of 1977. Personal income tax is paid by individuals earning over CFAF 100,000 a year; the rate is progressive, reaching a maximum of 30 percent on annual incomes over CFAF 2 million.

85. The system of land taxation is designed to encourage owners to bring their land into productive use. All holdings over 5 ha which are forested or under cultivation are subject to an annual tax of CFAF 200 per ha. However, if the land is cultivable, but not under crops, the tax is set at CFAF 1,000 per ha. In a community where land is at a premium and where important tracts are in the hands of a few people or companies, this is an excellent measure to discourage owners from allowing good land to lie idle. However in 1976 and 1977 land taxes were not collected.

86. A reform of the tax system is in preparation. Import taxes are to be simplified to leave two types: a customs duty, which will be imposed only on goods from countries not party to the Lome Convention and without bilateral accords with the Comoros, and an import tax that will combine the former import, consumption and external transactions taxes. The zonal distinctions for businesses will also be abolished. It is expected that the new system will come into force during 1979.

The Pattern of Government Expenditure

87. During the period 1970 to 1975 current government expenditure grew by 15 percent, or 3 percentage points faster than the growth in domestic revenues. However, expenditure figures derived from the territorial budget accounts are misleading, since increasingly over this period the financing of many important services was assured directly by France through its metropolitan budget; by 1975 France was meeting about 70% of total expenditure, including extra-budgetary investments, whereas domestic revenue covered only 21 percent and the EDF the remaining 9 percent.

1/ Impots sur les benefices divers.

2/ Taxe sur le chiffre d'affaires.

Table 21: GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE 1970-77 /a
(in millions CFAF)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Territorial budget expenditure	1,460	1,745	2,007	2,381	3,461	3,077	5,007	4,618
Expenditure met directly by France	1,506	1,758	2,477	3,336	4,058	4,385	-	-
Total expenditure	2,966	3,503	4,484	6,717	7,519	7,462	5,007	4,618
Domestic revenue as a percentage of total expenditure	35	37	33	23	30	24	38	35

a/ Excludes expenditure met directly by other aid agencies.

Source: Ministry of Finance (Moroni) and the Ministry of Overseas Departments and Territories (Paris). See Tables 5.3 and 5.4 in the Statistical Annex.

88. Expenditure on wages and salaries reached 58 percent of current expenditure in 1974, falling to 46 percent in 1975 and only 21 percent in 1977. The absolute fall in the salary bill in 1975 was achieved by ceasing to recruit staff after independence and by reducing the employment of daily paid labor; also, towards the end of the year there were delays in the payment of salaries. In 1977 the reduction was achieved, as mentioned earlier 1/, by dismissing most government employees. Expenditure on transfers increased in 1975; these were mainly advances made to the parastatal sector, which were mostly to be repaid in 1976.

1/ See para 44.

Table 22: CURRENT GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE
(in millions CFAF)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u> ^{a/}	<u>1977</u>
Wages and salaries	664	790	810	1,008	1,397	1,141	1,621	970
Goods and other services	415	471	562	584	739	782	1,230	1,035
Transfers and subsidies	84	155	172	147	198	489	1,442	592
Public debt	<u>32</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	1,195	1,445	1,571	1,752	2,398	2,474	4,351	2,597

a/ Data incomplete.

Source: Ministry of Finance (see Table 5.2 in the Statistical Annex).

Table 23: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT GOVERNMENT
EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR, 1970 AND 1975

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>Annual Percentage Growth 1970-75</u>
Agriculture	4	3	7
Education	17	20	20
Health	16	10	5
Public works	13	14	18
Administrative and other services	45	37	11
Public debt service	3	2	14
Unallocated	<u>3</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>58</u>
Total	100	100	15

Source: Ministry of Finance (see Table 5.2 in the Statistical Annex).

89. The priorities attached to different sectors by the Government in the past are indicated by the sectoral distribution of current expenditure and the related growth rates. The largest share of expenditure was devoted to

administrative and other services, but in recent years this share has declined. Education expenditures have shown the fastest rate of growth, absorbing 29 percent of recurrent government revenue in 1975.

Public Investment, 1970-75

90. Capital expenditure financed by the territorial budget has been relatively modest, consisting mainly of buildings, other minor public works and contributions to the capital of enterprises in the parastatal sector. Most public investment was financed directly by metropolitan institutions and the European Development Fund (EDF). From 1970 to 1975 the Fonds d'Investissement pour le Developpement Economique et Social (FIDES) disbursed CFAF 2,854 million; the Caisse Centrale pour la Cooperation Economique (CCEE) and the Caisse d' Aide a l'Equipement des Collectivites Locales (CAECL) combined disbursed CFAF 220 million, and the EDF disbursed CFAF 1,335 million, giving a total of CFAF 4,409 million.

91. The level of public investment has averaged over CFAF one billion per annum, about US\$4.5 million, from 1972 to 1977. The largest share of investment (45% for 1970-74) went into the infrastructure sector. Nonetheless, at independence Comoros lacked a primary network of tarred roads, and many villages were linked to the main centers only by tracks traversable with difficulty by four-wheel-drive vehicles. Furthermore, the islands have no ports capable of handling oceangoing vessels satisfactorily. The only infrastructure which is well developed in relation to needs is the airports. Although 23% of investment in 1970-74 was directed to agricultural development, that sector too remains undeveloped. The educational and health sectors absorbed 11 percent and 7 percent of public investment in the same period and they too remain seriously underdeveloped.

The Budgetary Situation After Independence

92. With the advent of independence a number of new expenditures inevitably arose. First, there was the cost of foreign representation and travel; the Comoros Government was very active in seeking foreign recognition and external aid. Second, it established an army. Third, the Government took over and expanded the radio services in an attempt to improve internal information services. Furthermore, to make up for the loss of FIDES assistance, the Government financed directly a much larger investment budget in 1977 than it had financed in previous years.

93. The Government started 1976 with about CFAF 700 million of accounts unpaid. Furthermore, the sudden departure of the French at the end of 1975 resulted in the transfer to the Comorian State of financial responsibility for a variety of services previously provided by France, including civil aviation, telecommunications, the Treasury, the radio and various health services, with total recurrent cost of approximately CFAF 2 billion ^{1/}. The estimated cost of the Comorian personnel of these institutions amounted to CFAF 267 million, even though salaries were reduced from the higher levels paid by these public institutions to those normal in the Comorian civil service. In

^{1/} This estimate was made by the Comorian Government; however, the French authorities report that expenditure on services in the Comoros financed on the metropolitan budget amounted to CFAF 4,385 million in 1975.

fact, it was several months before the bulk of this staff could be absorbed onto the Government's payroll, and in the early months of 1976 salaries were not paid regularly even to the established civil servants, although full back payments were later made.

94. In 1976, in response to an appeal by the United Nations' Secretariat, a number of aid agencies made available medical and food supplies. In particular, the Government reports that in that year the World Food Program supplied 1,600 tons of flour and 2,500 tons of rice and Kuwait, 8,000 tons of rice, 1,500 tons of sugar, 200 tons of flour and 150 tons of salt. The proceeds of the sale of food aid provided CFAF 438 million in revenue, which was earmarked for the investment budget. More important still was a US\$10 million concessionary loan from the Special Arab Aid Fund for Africa (SAAFA), which was administered by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA). The Kuwait Fund, with a loan of CFAF 1.3 billion, enabled a major road project, abandoned by France, to be completed. In addition the Kuwait Fund agreed to finance a project for the construction of fishing boats.

95. Despite these receipts of aid many services had to be cut in 1976. 1/ The outcome was a total government expenditure of CFAF 5.0 billion, of which CFAF 1.4 billion went to the investment budget. Domestic revenue was CFAF 1.9 billion, including the CFAF 438 million of counterpart funds. Of the gap of CFAF 3.4 billion, the SAAFA loan financed CFAF 2.4 billion, the rest coming from Treasury and other resources.

96. 1977 was an even more difficult year. Despite efforts to raise tax receipts, the Government's revenue remained below the level of 1976. Current expenditure was brought down almost to the figure for 1975, when France still financed a large part; nevertheless investment was raised to CFAF 2.0 billion. By then budgets were no longer prepared and many elements of the period before the fall of Ali Soilih are unclear. However the Government did succeed in obtaining a considerable amount of suppliers' credits and these obligations will weigh heavily on the budget and the balance of payments for some time.

97. Budget resources will not cover the most urgent needs for the foreseeable future, but there is little scope for increasing tax revenues. Indirect taxes are already high and increasing them on imports for mass consumption will impose a hardship on the poor, whereas the demand for luxury items is very probably elastic and hence higher taxes on these are unlikely to bring in more proceeds. Direct taxes, given the present situation, also offer no prospect for augmenting revenues. But the Government has been restoring dismissed employees to their posts and their salaries will weigh heavily on the budget. The only solution to the budgetary crisis is to obtain external budgetary support, failing which the provision of even the most necessary services may become impossible.

1/ See para 76.

PART C: THE SECTORS: CHARACTERISTICS AND ISSUES

1. THE RURAL SECTOR

98. Over 80 percent of the population obtain their livelihood from agriculture, and practically all the Comoros' export earnings are derived from the sale of agricultural products. Despite the primary role of agriculture in the Comorian economy, the country is at present unable to feed its population, and the food deficit has grown steadily in recent years. Productivity is particularly low in the case of food crops, which have been relatively neglected by the Government's extension service, but it is also unsatisfactory in the case of export crops. Livestock production, too, is highly inefficient. Poor farming methods, combined with heavy population pressure and uncontrolled deforestation, has caused serious soil erosion. The main features of the agricultural sector are outlined below, recent production trends reviewed and the main issues to be confronted in expanding agricultural production discussed.

Level and Trends in Agricultural Production

99. No census of agricultural production has ever been undertaken. Nonetheless, since the main cash crops are all exported, production trends can be obtained from export trade data. Owing to stocking and marketing delays these data do not correspond exactly to annual production figures, but, as the main agricultural products exported all tend to deteriorate if stored for an extended period, the amount of stocking is limited and does not distort the long-term trend.

Table 24: VOLUME INDICES FOR PRINCIPAL
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1952-75
(Average 1952-56 = 100)

	<u>Average 1957-61</u>	<u>Average 1962-66</u>	<u>Average 1967-71</u>	<u>Average 1972-75</u>
Ylang essence	125	192	279	352
Copra	123	145	194	130
Cloves	156	364	511	876
Vanilla	114	232	267	282
Coffee	139	189	221	223
Cocoa	100	110	108	78
Sisal	80	68	21	-

Source: Department of Customs, Moroni.

100. Over the period 1970-75 the relative importance of vanilla and cloves grew, whilst that of ylang essence and copra declined. During the past

two decades the volume of agricultural exports 1/ has approximately tripled, with the largest increases being registered by cloves and ylang essence. Sisal, which provided over a fifth of export earnings in 1951, was no longer grown after 1971. Cinnamon increased for a while in importance, but it remains a minor crop grown principally on Mayotte. This pattern of change, with one crop gaining in prominence while another declines, has been repeated over the decades. 2/

101. The trends in the export of the main agricultural commodities have been discussed above. 3/ Production of these key crops declined from a peak in 1971 to a trough in 1973, but has recovered somewhat since, partly as a result of the rapid growth of clove production. Vanilla producers had a particularly bad year in 1973. It should be noted that 1975 was an exceptionally poor year for two reasons. First, the Government was forced to destroy part of the ylang-ylang crop, so the actual crop was much higher than is indicated by the export figure. Second, a sharp fall in copra prices resulted in a precipitous drop in copra production.

Table 25: EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, a/ 1970-77

(in metric tons)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Ylang essence	71	57	99	100	99	60	73	60
Copra	4,371	3,988	2,423	4,890	4,178	1,260	2,323	1,317
Cloves	277	373	203	121	249	562	880	220
Vanilla	144	207	207	34	160	211	124	230
Coffee	103	73	102	42	38	61	32	18
Cocoa	48	16	50	19	38	21		

a/ By year of export.

Source: Department of Customs, Moroni.

102. Although the main export crops can be grown on all four islands, over the years a marked degree of specialization has occurred. Grande Comore may be characterized as the vanilla island, Anjouan produces mostly

1/ Quantity index weighted by volume using 1952/56 prices.

2/ See paras. 62-64.

3/ See paras. 65-69.

cloves and perfume essences, Mayotte is the main source of cinnamon, and Moheli has concentrated on copra production. Export earnings per capita vary only marginally between islands, except for Moheli where the earnings are nearly three times the average for the archipelago.

Table 26: PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY ISLAND, 1974
(in metric tons)

	<u>Grande Comore</u>	<u>Anjouan</u>	<u>Mayotte</u>	<u>Moheli</u>
Ylang essence	19	50	21	2
Vanilla	115	15	4	2
Cloves	17	235	-	2
Copra	1,128	392	878	1,576
Coffee	5	-	-	23
Cocoa	34	-	-	5
Cinnamon	7	-	95	-

Note: These data are not fully consistent with aggregate customs export figures, but the discrepancies are not serious.

Source: Ministry of Production.

Table 27: AVERAGE ANNUAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY ISLAND, 1973-74

	<u>Total Value</u> (in million CFAF)		<u>Percentage</u> 1973-74	<u>Average export earnings</u> per capita in CFAF
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>		
Grande Comore	551	680	38	4,000
Anjouan	380	749	35	5,000
Mayotte	213	307	16	6,000
Moheli	<u>132</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>14,500</u>
	1,276	1,950	100	5,000

Source: Bilan Agro-Economique, 1952-74 (R. Martin, Ministry of Rural Development, 1975).

103. Data on food production are scarce and unreliable. A survey undertaken in 1965 estimated total food crop production at CFAF 1.7 billion, the most important item being 30 million coconuts. The other principal crops were the following:

Table 28: PRINCIPAL FOOD CROPS, 1965

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Bananas	23,000
Cassava and other roots	23,000
Rice	2,800
Peas (Ambrevades)	2,100
Maize	1,200
Other fruits	1,000
Other vegetables	1,000

Note: Other than coconuts.

104. Production is believed to have increased slowly since 1965, as is evidenced by the expansion of the area under cultivation. However, it is probable that owing to soil exhaustion, the repeated use of seed from the previous harvest, and the failure to apply fertilizer, yields have declined; needs of the expanding population have been met mainly by increasing imports, especially of rice and vegetables. Although no firm data on nutrition exist, there is evidence of widespread malnutrition, particularly due to deficiencies in animal protein, especially among those living in the interior who eat little if any fish.

105. In all there are some 40,000 cattle, 50,000 goats and 6,000 sheep, with over 50 percent of the livestock located on Grande Comore. Despite these small numbers there are already 1.35 livestock units per ha of pasture, over twice the recommended stocking rate. The offtake from the small herds is low, and the average per capita consumption of meat has been estimated at no more than 5 kg per annum. The deficit is partly made up by meat imports, previously from Madagascar, but now mainly from Tanzania.

Competition Between Different Land Uses

106. The system of land tenure was outlined earlier 1/. Consultants (IRAT) have recently completed detailed land capability surveys for all the islands; 2/ the results are summarized in Table 29. About half the land is considered suitable for agriculture, while the remainder should be mainly reserved as forest. Ten percent of the surface area of the archipelago is considered suitable for food crop cultivation without any special land preparation. The figure varies from 11.5 percent for Moheli to 8.5 percent for Mayotte and Anjouan. However, with terracing and other works, the area

1/ See para. 3 and Statistical Annex, Table 7.1 and 7.2.

2/ See para. 113.

suitable for food crops could be expanded. Frequently, land suitable for food crops is used for tree crops, while food crops are grown on less favorable soil which would be better devoted to tree crops.

Table 29: LAND CAPABILITY BY TYPE

<u>Type of Land Use</u>	<u>Surface Area (ha)</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Food crops	22,000	10
Tree crops	60,000	27
Pasture	22,000	10
Forest	93,000	42
Unsuitable for agriculture or forestry	<u>26,000</u>	<u>12</u>
	223,000	100

Source: Institut de Recherches Agronomiques Tropicales, Moroni.

107. In some areas of Anjouan slopes of over 30° are being cultivated without terracing, causing rapid erosion. Through mismanagement, wide areas now under food crops are in urgent need of rehabilitation. On average there is only 0.4 ha of agricultural land of all types per inhabitant, though the variation between islands is considerable; in Moheli there are 1.6 ha per person, whereas in Grande Comore there is 0.3 ha and in Anjouan only about 0.2 ha. Mayotte, with 0.6 ha per person, lies in between these two extremes. The land actually available for food crops is much less. With traditional farming techniques an average family of 7 requires 3.6 ha to be able to feed itself, implying that in all 70,000 ha would be needed to feed the population of Anjouan alone, whereas there are only 42,000 ha of cultivable land on that island. 1/ However, with reformed farming practices and suitable crops, as developed by IRAT (see below), 0.1 ha per person would be sufficient to satisfy the individual's nutritional needs. The shortage of cultivable land and its misallocation means that in certain critical regions, particularly in Anjouan, families using traditional farming methods do not have sufficient land even to eke out a subsistence livelihood. In such cases, the population must depend partly on income transfers from relatives working elsewhere.

1/ Only 3,500 ha of which are suitable for cultivation without anti-erosion works.

Table 30: ACTUAL LAND USE BY ISLAND, 1965
(percentages)

	<u>Cultivated</u> <u>Land</u>	<u>Pasture</u>	<u>Forest</u>	<u>Land with no</u> <u>economic use</u>
Grande Comore	35	9	11	45
Anjouan	64	-	24	12
Mayotte	64	6	19	11
Moheli	59	7	21	14
Archipelago	48	7	16	29

108. Whilst in theory there is sufficient land to enable enough food crops to be grown without reducing the areas devoted to cash crops, in practice the two alternative uses are in fierce competition. The poor techniques employed result in very low yields and the farmer has sought to compensate for this by expanding the area under food crops to land with soils suitable only for tree crops or forest. The situation is aggravated by the fact that tree crop plantations have been established by the colonial companies on land more suited for food crops. In Anjouan in particular, as land pressure has developed, so have the landless increasingly moved onto estate land, sometimes uprooting productive trees and replacing them with food crops, often with a much lower return per ha. This process greatly accelerated after independence.

109. It was government policy after independence to promote the transfer of estate lands to small farmers, but the farmers were to be encouraged to continue cultivating tree crops. This in fact only happens if the farmer has already sufficient land to meet his subsistence needs. When the tree crops are retained, yields frequently improve because the farmer takes greater care of the trees than does a laborer paid piece rate. The yield of clove trees, in particular, depends greatly on careful cropping. The main landowner, Societe Bambao, has managed to sell a large part of its estates in Mayotte, Anjouan and Moheli, preferring to concentrate on the processing and export of the crops. ^{1/} The company has special expertise in the distilling of ylang and other perfume essences, but it has not shown interest in the recent past in making new investments or in renewing old equipment.

110. The farmer depends on a deficient network of private traders for the marketing of his crop. Owing to poor roads and the dominant position of a small number of large traders who also provide credit, marketing arrangements are far from satisfactory. If the farmer could be reasonably sure to sell his crop at a fair price and at the same time be certain to

^{1/} The sale of estate land has become a controversial issue, owing to queries being raised as to the validity of Societe Bambao's ownership rights. Land has been sold for CFAF 25,000 per ha plus CFAF 500 to 1,000 per ylang tree and 30 percent administration taxes and fees.

be able to buy rice to meet his requirements, the advantages of concentrating on high return cash crops would become more evident. Thus, the improvement of marketing arrangements is one way to encourage farmers to specialize in crops most suited to their land. Also, better yields resulting from the introduction of improved techniques would reduce land pressure. This requires a major extension effort accompanied by measures making available the necessary inputs. The United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization sent a mission to the Comoros in October and November 1978 to examine the possibilities and problems of agriculture and to make proposals for its development.

Agricultural Services

111. Until 1977, the services of the Ministry of Production mainly related to agriculture, fisheries and forestry; practically nothing was being done to promote industrial development. Owing to the departure of French technicians at the end of 1975 and the acute shortage of funds for operational expenditure, most activities have come to a halt. The few agricultural field stations, consisting of simple buildings and demonstration plots, have mostly been requisitioned by the security forces. There is no fully trained professional staff; in all there are nine Comorians graded as agricultural officers 1/ (three trained in France, two in Madagascar and four in the USSR), and twelve "adjoins techniques". These are insufficient to run the five main services (agriculture, livestock, crop preparation, extension advice and forestry). Either the structure of agricultural services will need to be reorganized or new expatriate staff recruited; both are needed. In any event, as a matter of urgency, the Government should obtain the assistance of an experienced agricultural economist to help formulate an agriculture sector plan and prepare agricultural projects for external financing. 2/

112. In 1963 responsibility for managing the various agricultural projects financed by France was entrusted to a parastatal organization called Societe de Developpement Economique (SODEC) with technical assistance provided by the French state enterprise Bureau pour le Developpement de la Production Agricole (BDPA). This greatly reduced the role of the Ministry responsible for agriculture. Over the years SODEC was mismanaged and after a decade of failure was wound up in 1974. Responsibility for project implementation was transferred back to the relevant services in the Ministry of Production.

113. The Comoros have no facilities for the training of subordinate agricultural staff. A small low level training institute at M'Vouni on Grande Comore was badly damaged during a period of civil unrest in 1975; it has since been repaired and converted into an establishment for training primary school

1/ Ingenieur Agronome.

2/ This would be in addition to the UNDP/FAO mission's proposals (see para 33).

teachers to teach agriculture. This innovative program was designed by UNICEF in response to a government request for assistance in making agriculture a major component of the school program. As a result, with an expansion in school enrollments, young people should, in time, have a much better understanding of basic farming practices. It is intended that training should be highly practical and relevant to Comorian conditions. The training of subordinate agricultural staff is provided on-the-job, while all sub-professional and professional staff are sent abroad for training. Consideration needs to be given to re-establishing facilities in the Comoros to train junior field staff.

114. Since 1964, the Government has depended mainly on an independent French research organization, IRAT, 1/ to undertake all agricultural research. IRAT is based on Grande Comore, but has also run field trials and demonstrations on Anjouan and Mayotte. Its research 2/ has been focused primarily on seeking ways to improve food crop production. This research has had two main thrusts. First, IRAT embarked on the preparation of detailed soil, land capability and land use maps. These have now been completed for Anjouan and comprehensive practical proposals have been prepared for modifying actual land use, which could serve as basis for planning an integrated rural development program. 3/ Data have been collected for similar studies for the other islands, but funds have not been made available to complete the work. Second, field trials have been carried out to determine the optimum cultivation systems and cropping patterns for different soils, topography and micro-climates, and to develop crop varieties best suited to Comorian conditions. An important part of this work has been experimenting with different soil erosion control techniques. A major shortcoming of IRAT's work has been the absence of effective links between research and Government's extension services, mainly due to the weakness of the latter. Also there have been no economic studies of alternative farming systems. Regrettably no information specific to the Comoros is available on the relative returns to labor which may be obtained from different crops nor on the respective labor requirements throughout the year, although the results of research in other developing countries can be used to derive approximate data.

115. IRAT's contract, which had been financed by the French Government until independence, was not renewed until early 1977. IRAT's main research center south of Moroni was occupied by the Army and by the end of 1976, IRAT's activities were wound up. The cost of operations in 1976 was borne by IRAT itself, a situation which could not continue.

1/ Institut de Recherches Agronomiques Tropicales et des Cultures Vivrieres.

2/ See Agricultural Research in the Comoros: Primary Factor for Socio-Economic Development by D. Pouzet (1976).

3/ See Anjouan - Synthesis of IRAT's Activities in the Comoros, 1966-75 by G. Subreville.

116. IRAT has experience and documentation relating to Comorian agriculture which are virtually irreplaceable. At present, the Comoros lacks the resources, both financial and technical, to establish their own research organization, but in the long-term the objective must be to create a permanent Comorian institution which could be a base for research by external consultants. In the short-term, however, by bringing back IRAT, the Comoros should be able to benefit from its many valuable links to other French tropical research organizations.

Table 31: SOME DATA ON YIELDS OF TRADITIONAL AND IMPROVED CROP VARIETIES
(in 100 kg per ha)

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Improved IRAT variety and farming technicians</u>	<u>Traditional variety and farming techniques</u>
Mountain rice	20 to 25	2 to 6
Maize	80 to 100	5 to 12
Cassava	200 to 250	130
Sweet potato	150 to 200	15 to 30
Ambrevade	10 to 17	3 to 5

Source: IRAT, Moroni.

Problems and Prospects for the Principal Crops

117. Comorian cash crops are produced by both estate companies and small farmers. Generally, productivity is low and crops tend to be neglected. As elsewhere in Africa, the youth prefer to seek work in the towns or even abroad as migrant workers, but opportunities are few. Yet if a farmer employs sound practices, he can easily earn more than an unskilled laborer with less effort. Given the Comoros' dependence on agricultural exports, it is remarkable how little effort is devoted to their production; the labor input amounts to less than 50 days per member of the active population in the agricultural sector.

(a) Ylang-Ylang

118. The ylang tree was introduced to the Comoros from Indonesia about 75 years ago. Its cultivation has been greatly expanded since 1950 and the Comoros are now the world's principal producer of ylang essence. The other major producer is Madagascar; together they supply the bulk of the market, with only small quantities being produced in the Pacific islands.

119. The advantage of ylang is that it grows satisfactorily on poor land generally considered unsuitable for food crops. Nonetheless yields vary as a result of differences in soil fertility. Thus, although there are 0.6 million trees in Grande Comore compared to 0.5 million trees in

Anjouan, Anjouan produces twice the quantity of essence, while Mayotte with only 0.26 million trees produces as much essence as Grande Comore. 1/ The greatest problem confronting the Comoros' ylang-ylang industry is the general deterioration in the quality of the essence owing to the primitive equipment and poor methods used by the growing number of small industries. One solution would be to establish one or two modern cooperatively run stills, especially in Grande Comore.

120. As already mentioned 2/ sales of ylang-ylang depend on the world demand for perfume, which in turn is highly sensitive to economic conditions in the developed countries. Because of the Comoros' weak marketing position and the risk of synthetic substitutes, there is little opportunity for significantly raising the export price through organized marketing. At this juncture Comoros could not attempt to establish its own cosmetics or perfumery industry owing to its technical and marketing complexity. Nonetheless, it would be advantageous for the Madagascar and Comoros Governments to cooperate closely in planning production and in supervising the quantities and quality marketed as a defensive measure in the face of highly organized and well-informed buyers. A reasonable agreement would be to maintain the same market shares and to assume that, over the long-term, demand will grow at about the same rate as the more developed countries, currently projected at about 4 percent per annum for the next decade. On this assumption Comoros would plan to produce 110 tons of essence in 1980 and 175 tons in 1990. 3/ Given the shortage of land for food crops, plans should be made to transfer any ylang plantations which are now on good soil to land unsuitable for food crops.

(b) Vanilla

121. Vanilla is the Comoros' second most important cash crop. First introduced to Mayotte from Nossi-Be in 1873, its cultivation has spread to all four islands. It has become a particularly important crop in Grande Comore, providing over half the island's export earnings: 85 percent of Comoros' vanilla exports are grown on Grande Comore. In all there are about 14 million vanilla vines occupying 4,192 ha distributed among the islands, of which 11.5 million are on Grande Comore and 1.5 million on Anjouan.

122. Vanilla production expanded rapidly in the 1960s in response to a special extension program which included the subsidized distribution of new vines. Since 1970, production has stagnated; indeed in 1973 and 1974 production fell far below the peak level of 207 tons reached in 1969, but recovered again thereafter. Also poor cultivation practices result in extremely low yields; on average the Comorian farmer produces only 50 grams per vine compared to 10 to 20 times that amount realized by certain Malagasy farmers. A

1/ For ylang production data see Table 7.4, Statistical Appendix.

2/ See para. 64.

3/ For discussion of marketing possibilities see para. 64.

particular problem recently has been a fungus disease (*Fusarium* species) which has caused widespread damage. It is caused by poor cultivation practices, especially failure to weed.

123. The vanilla vines are grown mostly intermingled with food crops (maize, cassava, rice, etc.) under the shade of coconut and other trees. The season starts in September with planting and weeding; when the flowers appear they must be pollinated by hand. The pods are picked between July and September, dried and prepared for export. From start to finish the crop is highly labor-intensive. The crop is cultivated almost entirely by small farmers.

124. In 1976 the marketing of vanilla was simplified by eliminating intermediaries; the processors ("preparateurs") - some 50 in all - were forced to employ agents directly, which resulted in an improvement in producer prices. The export of vanilla was in the hands of a small number of large processors who also buy from the small processors. 1/ The producer price has been controlled since the Vanilla Stabilization Fund was established in 1964. During the 1960s the price for green vanilla fluctuated between CFAF 150 and CFAF 250 per kg, rising to CFAF 300 in 1975 and CFAF 500 in 1977. (It takes about 5 kgs of green vanilla to produce 1 kg of dry vanilla).

125. Yields are very low, slightly exceeding 50 grams per foot. Vanilla production could be greatly expanded by the adoption of improved yet simple techniques. Most important of all, the farmer has to be persuaded to take greater care of his vines, providing the right type of support and shade. The reintroduction of a scheme for the distribution of subsidized vines would also be justified. Unfortunately, the world market is narrow and some of it was lost to a cheap synthetic substitute. Nonetheless the demand for natural vanilla should continue to rise steadily in step with incomes in the industrialized countries and the progress of food legislation 2/, and a gradual expansion of vanilla production could be planned without too much risk. 3/ This should be achieved not by an increase in the number of vines, but simply by better yields through improved cultivation practices and by systematically replacing old vines. Prospects for vanilla production brightened in April 1977, when the EEC agreed to include this product in the commodity-earnings aid scheme (Stabex). This scheme, which now covers 20 products, is designed to top up export earnings of small countries dependent on a few commodities when falling prices or natural disasters cause them to drop. In fact, although the US is the main customer for the Comoros' natural vanilla, between 1972 and 1975 EEC countries accounted for almost 32 percent of the value of their vanilla exports.

1/ See para 65.

2/ See para 65.

3/ The risk would be greatly reduced if the producers' marketing organization ("Univanille") could find the means to bypass the American producers of synthetic vanilla, who at present control vanilla imports.

(c) Coconut

126. The coconut is the Comoros' principal crop; it is a source of food and drink, cooking oil, thatching material, wood and copra. Its cultivation presents no major problem. There are an estimated 1.64 million trees occupying some 30,000 ha, 37% of the cultivated land, on Grande Comore, Anjouan and Moheli. The average density of planting is 55/ha though a density of over 150/ha is feasible on the better plantations.

Table 32: COCONUT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

<u>Island</u>	<u>Hectares planted with Coconuts</u>	<u>Coconut a/ Production</u> ('000)	<u>Coconut Consumption</u> ('000)
Grande Comore	16,361	27,380	15,850
Anjouan	7,394	11,930	8,380
Moheli	<u>6,071</u>	<u>9,430</u>	<u>1,920</u>
	29,827	48,740	30,500

Source: IRHO Report, 1971 1/ and IBRD.

a/ Figures after adjustment for rat damage.

127. The coconut tree grows along the coast and inland up to a maximum altitude of 500 m. Yields decrease sharply with increasing altitude; on average a tree has 45 nuts per year. On average, of the 77 million nuts produced annually, 28 million, about 37% of the total crop, are destroyed by rats. The flesh of the coconut is converted into copra by a drying process. Since sun drying is inefficient, some 80 ovens have been constructed. Half of these are on Moheli, where copra production is the major economic activity.

128. A major increase in copra production could be easily achieved by replanting with new higher yielding varieties and by eradicating the rats. A rat eradication campaign was mounted in Moheli in 1973, but was stopped prematurely for financial and administrative reasons before the whole island had been covered. Consequently, the island was rapidly reinfested. However, based on this experience, a comprehensive new project has been elaborated which would eliminate the rats on all the coconut plantations over a period of five years. The justification for such a project, costing some CFAF 650 million, would depend on whether the nuts thus saved would be collected and converted into copra or coconut oil. This in turn would depend on future

1/ Le Cocotier dans l'Archipel des Comores. Aspects actuels et possibilités de développement, IRHO, June 1971.

price trends. The unit value of copra export (fob Comoros), which was particularly favorable in 1977 at CFAF 101/kg, is projected to fall to CFAF 88/kg in 1980 and to rise to CFAF 96/kg in 1985, measured in 1977 prices. Such price levels are considered more than adequate both to interest the producer and justify the project, but steps need to be taken to achieve greater price stabilization. 1/ The possibility of establishing a mill to convert coconuts directly into oil deserves further investigation. 2/

(d) Cloves

129. The importance of cloves in the Comorian economy has grown rapidly in recent years. In the mid-1950s less than 2 percent of export earnings were derived from cloves; by 1975 this figure had climbed to 30 percent and was even higher in 1976. The oldest plantations were established by the Societe Bambao in the 1930s and by 1973 there were some 140,000 established trees, 100,000 of which were on Anjouan and 30,000 on Moheli. No trees are found on Mayotte, where the drier climate discourages their cultivation. Plantations have a density of approximately 150 trees per ha, so overall about 900 ha are under cloves.

130. Harvesting takes place between July and November, and great care must be taken not to break branches. Damage is best avoided by using ladders, but unfortunately few farmers have ladders and the pickers generally climb the trees instead. Yields vary widely according to the region, the season and the condition of the tree. In an exceptional year up to 5 kg may be obtained from a single tree, but the average is between one and 2 kg. Seasons also vary between islands; for example 1973 was an exceptional year for Anjouan, while the harvest was very poor on neighboring Moheli.

131. The prospects for the Comoros' cloves are good. Between 1971 and 1975, the Government made a major effort to expand clove production through the distribution of over one million seedlings, 30 to 40 percent of which should survive to come into production by 1980, provided the plantations are properly cared for. The Government plans to distribute another 800,000 seedlings over the next four years. On the basis of trees already planted, it would be reasonable to project production as exceeding 1,000 tons by 1980, but exports might be limited by marketing problems.

132. Production was much encouraged by the tripling of the export price between 1968 and 1970, triggered by a failure of the Zanzibar crop. Fortunately, the Comoros clove has not been touched by the serious "die back" disease that afflicts cloves grown on Zanzibar. From 1970 to 1977 the price improved irregularly by an average 7.6% p.a., as compared to a world inflation rate of 12.7%, and the future price depends greatly on two factors: first, the rate at which the main importer, Indonesia, develops its own production and, second, the success that the other two main export producers, Zanzibar and Madagascar, may have in promoting clove production.

1/ See para. 69.

2/ See para. 158.

(e) Other Cash Crops: Opportunities for Diversification

133. The other cash crops worthy of mention include coffee, cocoa, cinnamon, essential oils other than ylang-ylang, and sugar. The small quantities of coffee and cocoa grown are threatened by the destruction caused by rats. No action to promote these crops is worthwhile until the rats have been eradicated. Wild cinnamon is harvested on Mayotte and in recent years an attempt has been made to develop plantations. The plant is well suited to all the islands and its production could easily be expanded. Unfortunately the price is not sufficiently remunerative to justify any special effort to promote its production. On Anjouan there are small plantations of jasmin, basil and palmarosa, and it would be worthwhile investigating their potential for development. The same is true of ginger, found mainly on Anjouan. At present little sugar is grown, but a detailed study has been completed for the establishment on Mayotte of a plantation and mill. ^{1/} The study concludes that such a project would be feasible. Sugar might also be grown on an industrial scale on Moheli. Lastly, there appears to be scope for mulberry cultivation with the objective of creating a silk industry. The advantage of the mulberry is that it grows above an altitude of 500 m and therefore does not compete with other tree crops.

The Need to Expand Food Production

134. Over the past decade the quantity of rice imported more than doubled. Comoros currently imports about 50 kg of rice per inhabitant, costing in 1974 (when the world rice price peaked) a sum equal to Comoros' total export earnings. Domestic rice production amounts to only 3,000 tons, or one fifth of the quantity imported. All the efforts so far made to promote rice production have been to no avail; average yields remain no higher than 400 kg per ha and one is forced to conclude that few areas are well suited to rice cultivation. Furthermore, in a bid to increase production, farmers are expanding onto slopes far too steep to be cultivated, cutting away the forest cover and causing devastating soil erosion. The farmer's methods have changed little over the years, despite over 25 years of agricultural extension work. Indeed, the cultivation techniques have remained much the same for centuries. Tools, for example, are in such short supply that many farmers still employ a traditional stick hoe.

135. Rice, which must be imported, was once considered a luxury, but now is regarded as a basic necessity. The archipelago is capable of producing efficiently a wide variety of alternative food crops, including coconuts, bananas, cassava, sweet potatoes, yams, maize and a variety of fruits, legumes and other vegetables. The Comoros are too poor to depend on imported rice, when alternative food can be produced locally. Strict control measures are required gradually to reduce rice imports and to habituate the population to an alternative diet, as steps are taken to reorient the pattern of food crop cultivation. This policy would meet resistance, but its implementation is a

^{1/} See para. 159.

matter of survival unless the country continues to depend on external food aid. Indeed, food aid could possibly be used to help change eating habits by creating a substantial price differential between rice and alternatives, such as maize, which are better adapted to Comorian agricultural conditions. 1/ The meat deficit should be tackled not only by improving cattle husbandry, but also by launching intensive production of poultry and small stock such as rabbits.

136. It is evident from past experience, both locally and elsewhere, that governmental measures will have little impact unless all the various constraints are tackled simultaneously in a coordinated manner. Both food and cash crop production are hindered by a gross shortage of even the simplest tools, by a lack of improved varieties of seeds and plants, by the disorganized marketing system, by the absence of credit for small farmers and by general ignorance of improved farming methods. The failure of BDPA's associate SODEC 2/ in the 1960s, particularly in respect of its activities in Anjouan, well illustrates this point.

Forestry: A Crisis Situation

137. The rapid rate of deforestation is well illustrated by data from two surveys of forestry resources, one undertaken in 1968 and the other in 1974. Between these two dates the area covered by forest declined by 44 percent. The corresponding figure for Anjouan was a catastrophic 69 percent, resulting in the partial destruction of the island's water catchment areas and greatly accelerated soil erosion, as already mentioned above. 3/ Hesitant steps have been taken to plant new forests, but to date the area reforested covers less than 1,000 ha. Some of the reforested land has already been invaded by illicit woodcutters, against whom action is rarely taken. In all there now remain approximately 20,000 ha of forest, half of which is secondary growth.

1/ The European Development Fund is financing a pilot maize production program.

2/ See para. 112.

3/ See para. 107.

Table 33: FOREST AREAS, 1968 and 1974

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
	---in hectares---		<u>decline</u>
Grande Comore	16,000	12,600	21
Anjouan	8,000	2,500	69
Mayotte	15,000	5,500	63
Moheli	5,000	4,000	20
Archipelago	44,000	24,600	44

Source: Forestry Department, Moroni.

138. The 1974 survey estimated annual wood consumption to be 2.5 m³ per person, an exceptionally high figure 1/ nine-tenths of which is consumed as domestic firewood. Some 4,000 m³ of construction wood are obtained annually from the natural forest of the Kartala on Grande Comore, which was briefly nationalized in 1976. This is the only significant industrial forestry operation. It has been calculated that the Comoros' present domestic firewood needs could be met on a sustained basis from 33,000 ha of eucalyptus plantation, equivalent to 15 percent of the total surface area of the archipelago, whereas to obtain such a supply from the natural forest would require an area of forest seven times as large. This requirement grows annually at about the same rate as population, if not slightly faster.

139. In view of the situation described above, a major reforestation program should be undertaken as a matter of great urgency and existing forest areas should be vigorously protected. An FAO report in 1974 2/ set out a minimum program for the period 1975-2000 to meet the country's wood needs. This program appears too modest in relation to the problem and was not, in any case, followed. The UNDP/FAO mission that visited the Comoros in 1978 has proposed another forestry program as part of its overall proposals, which divides into a short-term program of three years and a medium-term one of five years. The objectives of the former are the preparation of a forestry policy, preparation of the necessary legislation to protect forests, demonstration plots, and the detailed development of longer-term programs. The main types of action contemplated in the short-term program are:

1/ E.g., approximately double the estimate for East Africa.

2/ Projet de Programme pour le Futur Developpement Forestier dans l'Archipel des Comores, by A. Deville (August, 1974).

- (a) preparation work, including data collection, inventories of wood sorts, tests of adaptation of exotic trees, local market studies for wood and possibilities of small industries, improvement of charcoal burning, preparation of a map of catchments and estimation of conservation needs;
- (b) the creation of at least six nurseries for forests and fruit trees;
- (c) afforestation of 300 ha in Grande Comore and 200 ha in Anjouan;
- (d) provision of a vegetation screen of 1,000 ha in Nioumakele; and
- (e) creation of small demonstration units, assistance for the development of hedge-rows and setting up of three community afforestation centers in Grande Comore.

The five-year program envisages afforestation of 500 ha yearly by the forestry services and another 500 ha yearly by family and community work. It also includes an increase of the personnel to three foresters and fifteen lower level staff.

140. This program also appears too modest. After an initial pilot stage, a larger planting program should be envisaged. The needs of the Forestry Service are likely to be greater than the proposed level; it has already three foresters and 12 assistants. Considerable experimentation will be needed initially to evolve the most appropriate procedures for the different schemes. The cost of the program will be too great to be funded from domestic resources and will therefore require external finance.

Opportunities for Fisheries Development

141. The coastal waters surrounding the Comoros Archipelago are not rich in fish. The continental shelf is narrow and, except within Mayotte's coral lagoon, the environment is not particularly favorable for fish. The fisheries potential is estimated to be 6,500 tons per annum, of which 3,500 tons would come from the Mayotte lagoon. Beyond the coastal areas ocean tuna is plentiful, but is already fished extensively by industrial fleets based mainly in Madagascar and East Africa. Within a radius of 50 km around the archipelago there is a tuna potential of approximately 20,000 tons, half of which may be considered accessible to small motorized fishing boats.

142. About 3,500 Comorians from some 140 coastal villages are engaged full time in fishing, using approximately 2,500 outrigger canoes. Each canoe carries between one and three men, and is made locally at a cost of CFAF 25,000-100,000. Only 3 percent are equipped with outboard motors; the remainder depend on sails or are rowed. Using either lines or nets, a canoe

team catches an average of 15 kg a day and makes 100 sorties a year. Fishermen with small motorized boats are able to catch three times as much. Because of the strong winds, fishing is possible, at most, only 200 days a year. The price varies both seasonally and by location, from as little as CFAF 100 per kg in isolated fishing villages to as much as CFAF 500 per kg in Moroni in 1975, indicating considerable marketing problems. There are no reliable data on the earnings of fishermen, but their annual income is often less than the minimum wage, while the effort and risk required to earn that income are much greater than in other occupations. Thus, the fishermen are one of the poorest and least socially respected groups.

143. Recently, with FAO assistance, the Government has established a small fisheries service in the Ministry of Production. The expansion of fishing has been seen as the main means of reducing the animal protein deficiency in the diet. Currently annual consumption per capita amounts to about 10 kg, though most of the fish is eaten by the population on the coast and little reaches the inland villages. The quickest way to raise fish production would be through the introduction of industrial-size boats, but this would risk undercutting the small fishermen. Hence efforts are mainly concentrated on devising simple ways of improving traditional fishing techniques and the marketing of their catch.

144. One method of improving traditional fishing is to use small motorboats to tow up to five outrigger canoes to the fishing area. As a pilot project 15 such boats were purchased, together with equipment for three refrigerated stores, one each for Grande Comore, Anjouan and Moheli. The boats were to be distributed to fishing cooperatives to be established, but were requisitioned by the army when they arrived in July 1977, and are no longer available to the project. The refrigeration equipment has arrived, but there is now no program to use it. It is desirable that the project be tried again. Given an adequate organization, it would be reasonable to envisage a larger project with sufficient motorboats to justify the cost of proper maintenance arrangements and administrative overheads. Such a project would give rise to the possibility of establishing a small boat construction industry. 1/ A second project would be to provide credit for the purchase of 100-200 outboard motorboats. In the meantime some means of using the refrigerated stores should be found before they deteriorate from standing idle.

145. A critical problem to be confronted in mounting a major fisheries project is marketing. While it is true that a big increase in fish consumption would improve the population's diet, it is unlikely that those families with protein deficiencies would have sufficient cash income to buy much fish. Another problem is preservation; fish is now consumed fresh in the towns and coastal villages, and little remains to be dried. Preservation techniques are generally not correctly employed. If the refrigerated stores are established, it is possible that drying will not be necessary, but the question will need to be carefully investigated, both from the point of view of convenience and of cost.

1/ See para 156.

146. The possibility of Comoros participating in industrial tuna fishing was studied by an FAO consultant in 1974 and by a Japanese mission in 1975. A detailed proposal has been prepared for a US\$15 million project based on Mayotte involving ten 200-ton fishing boats and a canning factory with refrigeration facilities for 5,000 tons. Production would be entirely for export and would not be permitted to undercut the local traditional fishing industry. The fishing boats would use as bait quantities of the small pelagic fish that abound in Mayotte lagoon, but future research is required to determine whether sufficient bait could be obtained on a regular basis without reducing the stock of pelagic fish on which the local fishermen depend. This project is presently held in abeyance.

2. INDUSTRY

Existing Manufacturing Activities

147. As yet manufacturing is of minor importance, providing employment for less than a 1,000 workers. The most noteworthy activity is the processing of agricultural products for export, the main instances being the distillation of essential oils, the preparation of vanilla and the conversion of coconuts into copra. The few remaining activities are geared almost exclusively to the internal market. In addition to a variety of handicrafts, they include a sawmill, furniture manufacture, soap production and the bottling of soft drinks. In the past, sisal rope and coconut oil were manufactured, but these activities have been abandoned. 1/ Most of the industrial plant is of extreme simplicity, representing small investments and producing limited quantities of high-value goods. Between 1970 and 1975, registered employment in manufacturing increased steadily at an average annual rate of 18 percent. But it has declined substantially since 1976 owing to the closure of a number of firms following the departure of the French administration and the downturn in economic activity that ensued. It may be assumed that production has followed a similar trend.

148. Until recently the Comoros' perfume industry had a high degree of vertical integration. The main firms--Societe Bambao, Etablissements Grimaldi, Etablissements Kalfane, and a few others--owned the plantations, operated the stills, and marketed the essences abroad, often coupling their exporting activities with the wholesale and retail trade of imported goods. However, the transfer of estate land to small farmers 2/, which had already begun in the early-1970s and which gained momentum after independence, has favored the establishment of a relatively large number of small distilleries, many run by small traders, in competition with the large companies, though the marketing is not in the hands of the small producers. A limited production is sufficient to ensure the profitability of a small distillery, requiring little investment. This trend, which may be considered positive to the extent that

1/ See para. 62.

2/ See para. 9.

it helps to increase the producer price, is reportedly resulting in a poor and variable quality of the product, thereby accentuating the marketing problem viewed nationally.

149. The distilling of perfume essences requires important quantities of fuel, particularly since, owing to poor plant maintenance and, in the most recent period, to the deterioration of the equipment because of the failure to replace worn-out parts, the stills are very inefficient. Particularly after the increase in oil prices in 1974, producers have increasingly resorted to wood, thus placing additional pressure on the scarce forestry resources of the archipelago. Wood is also used extensively for copra-drying, and the savings that would be obtained by converting coconuts directly into oil, without first processing them into copra, is an additional justification for establishing an oil-mill.

150. The wood industry provides most of the timber needed by the construction sector 1/. Furniture and other wood products are manufactured both at small factory and artisanal levels. The Societe Anonyme de Grande Comore (SAGC), a subsidiary of Societe Bambao, owns a saw-mill exploiting the large forest of Nioumbadjou in the southern part of Grande Comore. The wood from the saw-mill is used by four factories producing carpentry elements and furniture, one of which was operated by the Ministry of Public Works. The replanting of felled areas has been neglected.

151. The two most recent manufacturing enterprises to be established are a small soap-factory in Grande Comore, and a soft-drink bottling plant in Anjouan; both began operations in 1975. The latter, which is entirely foreign-owned and has a work force of 30, expected sales to reach CFAF 100 million in 1977. The factory received a long-term loan of CFAF 65 million from CREDICOM and a medium-term loan for CFAF 40 million, made jointly by Banque des Comores and CREDICOM.

152. A variety of attractive, well-made handicrafts are produced, which points to a potential for the development of cottage industries. Until now, however, these goods have been mainly produced for the local market. The products range from filigree jewelry to colorful straw mats, carved wooden doors and furniture, embroidery, and leather sandals. At present, these objects are not easily available even to visitors staying several weeks in the Comoros.

153. The Ministry of Production collected a broad sample of such handicrafts for exhibition at the 1976 Dakar International Trade Fair, but little more has yet been done to find export outlets to which expanded production could be geared. Furthermore, there are no handicrafts training facilities and no adequate institutional framework to enable CREDICOM to channel credit to craftsmen. Dressmakers and tailors are numerous and capable; they are the two largest groups of craftsmen trained abroad and would appear to represent

1/ See para. 156.

the most readily available potential, together with embroiderers, for expanding cottage industry activities. Too little is known about the sector, but from the fragmentary information available an in-depth study aimed at identifying ways of developing the handicrafts sector would seem to be justified.

The Construction Industry

154. Since the closure of the local branch of Compagnie Francaise d'Enterprises at the end of 1974, and of Societe Comorienne Immobiliere de Construction in May 1975, only one private building enterprise incorporated in the Comoros has been active. A small force account unit in the Ministry of Public Works carries out some construction and road maintenance. The private entrepreneur built offices and stores for the moudirias in the islands of Grande Comore, Anjouan and Moheli. The moudiria construction program, which began in 1976, ended with the fall of President Soilih, but by then 57 moudiria offices had been built. In addition, this enterprise started work on the housing for a cold store in Grande Comore, at a cost of CFAF 11 million and with a capacity of 25 metric tons of fish, which was also to produce 10 tons of ice daily for use by the 15 fishing boats that were to be distributed to fishing cooperatives; but the work was abandoned because the firm was not being paid. Recently The African Development Bank has been approached to assist in completing the work. Equivalent cold stores were to be built in Moheli by the Public Works force account unit, and in Anjouan by an entrepreneur from La Reunion. Road construction is undertaken by two foreign contractors: Societe des Grands Travaux de l'Est and Societe Nationale des Travaux Publics. These two firms were engaged in the main road expansion program initiated in 1974 with FIDES grants and continued after 1975 with finance from the Kuwait Fund. The work of the contractors was supervised by a firm of engineering consultants who maintained a small office in Moroni.

155. The construction industry uses locally made bricks and lava gravel. Also extensive use is made of sand taken from the few beaches, a practice which cannot continue indefinitely. It is envisaged that sand should be replaced by crushed lava, which is what the departed Compagnie Francaise d'Enterprises used to prefer, and for this a small number of crushers will be needed. Otherwise all building materials except timber are imported at considerable expense. Cement, which until the mid-1960s came directly from France, is presently imported from Mombasa.

156. The construction sector contributed 13 percent of total GDP in 1975. A large proportion is represented by traditional construction, not only of the more common dwellings made of wood and palm thatch, but also of soundly built stone houses often embellished with finely carved doors. Their construction, for which local materials are used almost exclusively, may last for generations. Customarily a family begins building a new house at the birth of a daughter and gradually completes it by the time she is ready to marry. Traditional construction techniques include the use of a mortar obtained by burning white coral in open air kilns, for which a disproportionate quantity of scarce wood is used.

Potential for Industrial Diversification

157. In recent years a number of industrial projects have been proposed, some of which have already been studied in some detail, while others are no more than ideas. Although the local market is extremely limited, there are nonetheless a few possibilities for establishing import substitution industries. For example, salt could be extracted from sea water; it is suggested that the plant should be located at Mayotte, covering an area of 10 to 15 ha and producing 1,000 to 1,500 metric tons of salt yearly, a quantity sufficient to cover the archipelago's needs. However, the possibility of installing a larger plant and exporting the surplus production has also been suggested. Related to the fisheries project is a proposal to establish a government shipbuilding yard for the construction of 7 m motorboats with a production capacity of 30 boats yearly. The unit would be staffed by Comorians who have gained experience working in Madagascar's shipyards at Diego Suarez. At present it is no more than an idea.

158. Further investment would appear to be justified in the processing of agricultural products for export. Possibly the most promising of all the projects so far mooted is that of a coconut-oil mill. Given the Comoros' transport problems, the reduction in volume of its only bulky export item would alleviate pressure on the inadequate port facilities. The Government currently envisages a plant with a capacity of 9,000 metric tons of copra equivalent annually for the oil mill, which would produce 6,000 metric tons of oil, of which 20 percent would be consumed locally, and 3,000 metric tons of oil cake, 20 percent of which would be used as cattle feed. Production of this magnitude, approximately double the average volume of copra exports until now, presupposes the eradication of rodents, which currently consume 37 percent of the crop 1/. In fact, the preliminary report for the VII Plan 2/ suggested a capacity of 5,500 metric tons for the oil-mill, at a cost, in 1974 prices, of about US\$4.5 million. The production of vanilla essences is another possibility well worth investigation.

159. The possibility of resuming sugar production was investigated in a detailed study by Mauritian consultants (Technisucre) in 1974. The project was to be located on Mayotte, the island best adapted to sugar production, which in the 19th and early 20th centuries provided the bulk of the Comoros' exports 3/. The only alternative to Mayotte is Moheli, where soil and climatic conditions also appear favorable to sugar cane growing, but where less land is available. The proposal is to produce 4,500 tons of sugar from 600 ha of cane. The financial rate of return was estimated at a low 7 percent, on the basis of an export price of 10 US cents per pound (in 1974 prices). While world prices of sugar in 1974 were double that level, their sharp reduction subsequently,

1/ See para. 127.

2/ Preparation du VII Plan Rapport de la Sous-Commission "Production", Ministere des Finances et du Plan, 1974.

3/ See para. 62.

and particularly at the end of 1976, indicates that even such a modest rate of return could perhaps be obtained only if the Comoros benefited from the preferential EEC price, to which they may be entitled as party to the Lome Convention. The rate of return might, however, be improved by the purchase of second-hand factory equipment.

160. The Government recognizes that it does not possess either the capital or the expertise to mount new industrial ventures. The policy is to encourage private foreign investors who may seek a minority state participation. The Government does not insist on its participation and is generally opposed to nationalization. The Government has intervened in the industrial sector only once so far: in 1976 it took over the forestry concession worked by SAGC to supply its sawmill on Grande Comore when it became evident that the company was accelerating the exploitation of the timber without replanting, thereby causing the rapid depletion of the island's best timber resources. However, by refusing to cooperate in operating the sawmill, the company jeopardized the moudiria building program and thereby forced President Soilih to give the concession back.

161. It is only since January 1979 that the Government has been able to take up again questions of development and economic policy. As yet all questions concerning the responsibilities of different institutions for promoting industrial activities and the incentives to be offered are unsettled. One possibility would be to leave the regulatory functions (such as the quality control of exports) to the relevant ministry and to expand the role of the Banque des Comores (BC) or CREDICOM by creating within either a small unit for industrial promotion. The unit would identify possible industrial projects, carry out or commission feasibility studies, and seek suitable investors. In this way these passive credit institutions could be transformed into dynamic development finance corporations. The unit should be concerned not only with the relatively large projects of possible interest to foreign investors, but also with handicraft industries.

3. TOURISM

162. Given the need to diversify the Comorian economy and the importance of tourism on other Indian Ocean islands, the possibility of similar development in the Comoros deserves careful investigation. Indeed, the completion of an international airport on Grande Comore might suggest that Comoros could repeat the experience of the Seychelles. In fact, the potential for mass tourism appears limited. The archipelago is endowed with few fine sandy beaches that might attract mass tourism. It lacks the facilities and infrastructure essential for a rapid growth in the number of visitors and it is doubtful whether the expenditure necessary for their creation would be economically justified. Even if mass tourism could be developed, it is questionable whether the economic benefits would sufficiently outweigh the social costs.

163. Yet the Comoros are undoubtedly capable of attracting the sophisticated traveler with money to spend, who seeks unspoiled scenery in relatively

undeveloped areas, combined with places of cultural and human interest. The archipelago, with its tropical climate, interesting old towns, luxuriant vegetation and varied marine fauna appears best adapted to catering to the more affluent tourist. Each island has its special features: Grande Comore has its dramatic volcano; Anjouan, its mountainous landscape; Mayotte, a fine coral lagoon; and Moheli, wild deserted beaches. Tours carefully tailored to the interests of the visitor who can afford to pay for such personalized service are likely to bring the highest returns with the least social disruption. It is along these lines that the Comorian Government wishes to develop tourism.

164. To date few initiatives have been taken to develop tourism of any kind. At present, there are seven hotels (four on Grande Comore and one on each of the other three islands), but the one 7-room hotel on Grande Comore and the small establishments on Mayotte and Moheli are hardly suitable for international tourists. Thus at present, for tourist purposes, there are only four functioning hotels.

Table 34: TOURIST INFRASTRUCTURE

	<u>Hotel</u>	<u>Rooms</u>	<u>Hotel Beds</u>	<u>Restaurants</u>
Grande Comore	3	81	162	5
Anjouan	<u>1</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>1</u>
Archipelago	4	97	194	6

Source: Bureau d'Etudes Economiques et Statistiques.

165. Even this rudimentary infrastructure has been underutilized in recent years. Assuming an average stay of one week per person, the estimated 1,200 "pure" tourists per annum have occupied only about 12 percent of the available hotel beds. For a multiplicity of reasons, the total number of visitors has varied widely from year to year, creating a fluctuating demand for hotel accommodation. Also, prior to independence the hotels and restaurants were much busier over weekends than during the week, as a result of the patronage of the large number of resident expatriates. About 60-70 percent of the visitors came from Europe and the rest from Africa, mostly from South Africa. Given recent political developments, the number of South African visitors in future is likely to be small, but this might be at least partly compensated by an inflow from Arab countries.

Table 35: TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS

<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1977 a/</u>
714	1,728	836	3,465	3,000	1,050

a/ "Pure" tourists.

Source: Bureau d'Etudes Economiques et Statistiques and IEC.

166. Tourism was the responsibility of a new Directorate of Tourism, which was understaffed, but the present allocation of responsibility is unsettled. The Comoros, La Reunion, Mauritius and the Seychelles were the members of the now defunct Indian Ocean Tourism Association (ATOI) 1/. Created in 1967 to promote tourism in the region, ATOI did not succeed in assisting each of its members equally, although the annual contribution of each member was a uniform sum of CFAF 3 million, irrespective of the importance of its tourism industry. The Comoros do not appear to have benefited much from ATOI, and in future may have to rely more on its own promotional efforts. With this objective in view, a Comoros Tourism Development Company (Comortours) 2/ was formed in 1976. Besides promotional activities abroad, Comortours centralizes purchases of goods needed by the hotels participating in the scheme in an attempt to reduce hotel prices from their present high level.

167. In 1974 consultants 3/ were engaged to prepare a detailed study on the possibilities for tourism development in the Comoros. Their report remains the Government's blueprint for the sector, although it is acknowledged that the phasing will need to be revised. Taking as a starting point the 1,200 "pure" tourists then visiting the Comoros each year, the consultants proposed to double this figure, mainly by expanding promotional efforts and making modest improvement in the existing infrastructure, but without any major investments. Around 80 percent would be tourists from Europe participating in jet tours to different destinations in East Africa or the Indian Ocean, and 20 percent regional tourists. On the average, they would stay 6.4 hotel-nights, and spend each some US\$400. 4/ As a next stage, the consultants proposed that 130 hotel rooms (including 30 in Mayotte) should be built during the second half of the 1970s at a total cost of CFAF 840 million, which would eventually accommodate over 5,000 visitors a year. This would be followed by a second phase of investment involving 240 rooms (60 in Mayotte) in the early 1980s at a cost of CFAF 1,550 million, allowing the Comoros to accommodate up to 17,000 tourists annually. A final phase of investment -- which would begin in the late 1980s and would continue well into the 1990s -- would result in 880 additional hotel rooms (310 in Mayotte), requiring an outlay of CFAF 5,670 million. The annual hotel capacity would thus eventually reach 750,000 bed-nights, accommodating 65,000 annually (average stay of 6 days) at a 60 percent rate of occupancy. This is considered by the consultants to be the saturation point.

1/ Alliance Touristique de l'Océan Indien.

2/ Societe pour le Developpement touristique des comores.

3/ SEDES - BCEOM (Paris).

4/ All sums quoted in this paragraph relate to 1974 prices.

Table 36: PROPOSED INVESTMENT IN NEW HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

	<u>1st phase</u>	<u>2nd phase</u>	<u>3rd phase</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grande Comore	90	120	390	600
Anjouan	10	30	110	150
Mayotte	30	60	310	400
Moheli	-	30	70	100
<u>Total no. of rooms</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>880</u>	<u>1,250</u>
<u>Total cost</u> (millions CFAF in 1974 prices)	<u>840</u>	<u>1,550</u>	<u>5,670</u>	<u>8,060</u>

Source: SEDES-BCEOM, Etude de developpement touristique de l'Archipel des Comores.

168. The cost estimates include not only the actual construction cost, but also the vehicles, equipment and promotional expenses, amounting to 13-14 percent of the total. However, they do not include additional investment in infrastructure directly related to the development of tourism, which might include new roads, small marinas, buses and boats, tourist offices abroad, and possibly even a new international airport in Mayotte. According to the study, the investment in infrastructure would amount to about 25 percent of the hotel cost, bringing the overall cost of the program to some CFAF 10 billion (US\$41.5 million) in 1974 prices.

169. Unfortunately, the financial rate of return indicated by the study is a low 7 percent and would therefore require a substantial portion of low interest public finance to bring the rate of return on the private capital involved to a level acceptable to private investors. The study estimates the economic rate of return at 50 percent, thereby justifying the provision of concessionary finance; regrettably, no details of this calculation are presented. Finally, the study indicates that direct job creation will amount 1.5 to 1.8 jobs per hotel room, at a capital cost of CFAF 3.5 to 4 million per job. This cost is high, even if allowance is made for additional job creation in related activities. Moreover, even when the suggested saturation point is reached, it is unlikely that more than 2,000 jobs would be created.

170. The proposal to subsidize tourism development should be viewed with caution. The experience of other countries which have invested heavily in tourism suggests that the net benefits accruing to the residents is much lower than is indicated by the high economic rate of return calculated by the consultants, while the return to investors has certainly been higher than 7 percent. Mauritius, for example, has recently re-appraised its tourism sector and now accords investment in it a much lower

priority than before. The danger is that when all the import bills have been met, and interest and dividends paid on foreign capital, little of the foreign exchange brought in by the tourists remains behind in the country. A prudent approach for the Comoros to adopt would be to promote foreign private investment in tourism, including providing fiscal incentives, but to devote very little public capital to this sector. In this respect every encouragement should be given to Comortours in the form of administrative assistance but, at the same time, a tight rein should be kept on government budget allocations for tourism. The long-term target of 65,000 tourists a year may perhaps be higher than can safely be absorbed, given the fragile social structure, but the ultimate optimum development of tourism is a question that may be settled later. The immediate challenge for the Government is to attract suitable investors without granting excessive privileges or making any significant outlay with public funds.

4. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Transport Constraints

171. The Comoros' isolation, the smallness of the islands and their rugged topography all combine to create special transport problems. Transport, therefore, is relatively expensive, yet the needs are substantial. The country depends heavily on foreign trade and, also, there is a natural exchange of crops between the coast and the interior. The country is densely populated (with 178 inhabitants per km² in 1978) and family ties are widespread; hence the movement of people both intra- and inter-island is considerable.

172. Because it has no natural deep-water port enabling large ships to call, the Comoros face problems similar to those of a less developed, land-locked country: long distances to its foreign markets and dependence on neighboring countries' ports for its long-distance traffic. When both the Comoros and Madagascar were under French administration, closer relations developed between these two countries than between the Comoros and other neighbors. For many years the Comoros depended mainly on Madagascar's port facilities for transshipments to their own smaller ports of Mutsamudu and Moroni. Only small volumes went via Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, and, despite being nearer, traffic is still not routed through Nacala, since the Comoros do not yet have established trade links with Mozambique. Partly to overcome the sea transport constraint, the French administration developed air traffic.

173. The problems of isolation are compounded by the Comoros being an archipelago, with islands between 100 and 300 km apart; each island requires an airport and port and, even when international standard facilities are built on one island, the others remain dependent on costly transshipments. Furthermore, during the monsoon period, cyclones often disrupt navigation.

174. Transport within each island is also difficult since the topography is very rugged, the island being of recent volcanic origin. The coastline is generally formed of rough, rocky, black lava and basalt, which prevents

even small boats from landing safely except on a few beaches. Therefore, coastal shipping has not developed; instead, on each island coastal roads were started, radiating outward from the only port. This facilitated export flows, as the main export crops are grown and processed near sea level. But, in general, only tracks connect the coast with the interior plateaus, where food crops are grown. There are no navigable rivers. Road construction and maintenance is expensive, yet all-weather links are a precondition for agricultural development; most produce is quickly perishable and needs, if not fast, at least uninterrupted transport services. Because of the pronounced gradients, clayish soils and rains averaging 2.5 m per year, virtually only bitumen paved roads provide year-round communications.

175. Although the Government's basic policy objectives in the transport sector are clear, with top priority being given to constructing an international port at Mutsamudu and to completing the main network of paved roads, a detailed transport plan does not exist, nor does the Government have the staff to prepare one. The timing of investments and the priorities between modes has yet to be clarified. Technical assistance to strengthen the Government's professional staff for both transport planning and project implementation is an urgent requirement.

Sea Transport

176. Maritime transport remains the main transport mode for both exports and imports, but is hindered by the poor port infrastructure. Two of the islands -- Anjouan and Grande Comore -- have small artificial harbors, which allow berthing of one vessel 1/ at a time, but limited to ships of 3,000 and 500 tons, respectively. Lighterage, where required, is undertaken by dhows (boutres), but is often impossible during the cyclone season, when calls by ocean-going ships are reduced to a minimum. The commercial operation of port facilities was originally the responsibility of the Chamber of Commerce, but in 1976 a National Office of Commerce (NOC) was created to take charge of this and other commercial activities including vocational training and the promotion of industry, tourism and trade. However the NOC was slow in becoming operational and recently the Chamber of Commerce has resumed the management of the port. The Chamber is a state organization with the traders as members and the president appointed by the State.

177. The Government is aware of the importance of maritime traffic and has endeavored to reorganize it, mainly by taking a minority participation in a private company, Societe Comorienne de Navigation (SCN), which owns a 500-ton coaster (El Mabruk) used for transport to and from neighboring countries' ports. In 1977 the Government created the Comoros National Shipping Company (SNMC) 2/ in which the State took a 51 percent share. This company owns and operates three vessels: Moinantsi (350 tons), Tritonis (60 tons) and Mounganya,

1/ Two small vessels can berth at Anjouan at one time.

2/ Societe Nationale Maritime des Comores.

a passenger ship. It also operates on a lease the Bilinga (1,500 tons) to be renamed the Baraka in March 1979. The Moinantsi is a cargo ship and the Tritonis a tanker equipped for transporting petroleum products. About 40 percent of the loading capacity of the Tritonis can be used for cargo, hence it serves also as the main interisland link. The acquisition of a small tanker for the Persian Gulf is also being considered. Dhows are operated by the Compagnie Maritime Comorienne, a subsidiary of the SNMC. A Malagasy ship transported cement from Mombasa to the archipelago, but this will stop since there is no traffic with Majunga from the Comoros.

178. Four international shipping companies (two French, one Norwegian and one German) have established links with the Comoros, but the service is intermittent. Other countries have been considering establishing links too and the People's Republic of China has indicated that it intends to do so. Most cargo was delivered either to Majunga or to an East African harbor, from where it was transshipped to the Comoros with significant delays and losses from breakage, pilferage and mishandling of the cargo. This traffic has since practically ceased going to Majunga and now much of it goes to La Reunion. The Government proposes to develop one port with a berth capable of accommodating ocean-going ships. The port chosen by the Government for this purpose is that of Mutsamudu, situated on the northwestern coast of Anjouan, the central island of the archipelago, 500 km from Majunga and 800 km from Dar es Salaam. Between 1965 and 1967 the jetty was extended to its present length of 170 m and, according to preliminary studies, it could be further extended by approximately 120 m at a cost of about US\$15 million in order to enable the 12,000-16,000 ton ships commonly in use in the Indian Ocean to berth alongside. The improvement of port facilities in Grande Comore and Moheli is also envisaged to facilitate transshipment to and from these islands once Mutsamudu has become the international harbor for the whole archipelago.

179. At present less than one ship a day on average is handled at either Moroni or Mutsamudu, and the unloading/loading operation takes no more than a day. Moreover, lighterage does not compete with quay operations for quay space or handling equipment. About one-third of the traffic is petroleum products which are unloaded through marine terminals. The present port utilization rate at both Mutsamudu and Moroni is under 50 percent and ships are rarely delayed because of queuing. Fomboni in Moheli handles only 4,000 tons of cargo a year, transported mainly by dhows, which are unloaded/loaded across the beach. As regards an international port, the low volume of traffic could be increased, especially the visits of larger ships, by better port installations. A calculation, within the development framework of the country, of the economic rate of return of a major investment in the port of Mutsamudu must take into account this possibility as well as the delays and damages (and also their induced effects) caused by having to transship cargoes in foreign ports.

Civil Aviation

180. Air transport offers an effective, if high cost, means of overcoming sea transport delays both interisland and abroad. The high value/

weight ratio of many export items permits a large proportion by value of the Comoros' export trade to be shipped abroad by air. Also meat and vegetables are predominantly imported by air cargo, as this is the only means of supplying fresh merchandise. However, in all, only one to 2 percent of total foreign trade by volume is transported by air.

181. Interisland air services are especially important for the transport of passengers. Despite tariffs being double those of ship transport, about 85 percent of passenger traffic is carried by air, which indicates the inadequacy of present ship services. In contrast only 5 percent of interisland cargo traffic is carried by air, which is not surprising since air freight costs are approximately 15 times the cost by sea.

182. Each island has a small airport with tarred airstrips suitable for the DC4 operated by Air Comores, which provides interisland connections two or three times a week. 1/ The Iconi airport near Moroni was also used by Air Madagascar's Boeing 737 jets, but its 1,500 m runway does not allow these aircraft to take off with full load. In addition, an international airport with a runway of 2,800 m, long enough to accommodate jumbo jet aircraft, has recently been built at Hahaia on Grande Comore. However, as investments were interrupted at independence and some essential services are still missing, the airfield has not yet been officially opened. After its completion, the runway started settling along its center portion. Repairs have been carried out and the runway now takes Boeing 707 aircraft.

183. The completion of the Hahaia airport is important as it would allow Grande Comore air traffic to operate out of only one airport, thereby reducing overhead costs, putting less pressure on the scarce technical personnel and bringing the Comoros onto the routes operated by the major international airlines. The departure of 15 French civil aviation specialists in December 1975 created grave staffing problems to which were added severe financial difficulties, as the civil aviation budget had been previously met directly by France. Other investments needed at Hahaia include freight and aircraft hangars 2/ and a radar cyclone forecasting system 3/ as the one existing in Madagascar does not entirely cover the Comoros. However for international flights that merely transit, the installations needed are minor and an Air France team that visited the country in December 1975 studied the possibilities of having a flight through Hahaia, which has now commenced. Air France already operates a connection between Mayotte and La Reunion. The Government will also need expert legal and commercial advice to assist it in negotiating traffic rights with international air companies, with a view to deriving maximum financial advantage from this important infrastructure investment.

1/ Anjouan airport now needs to be resurfaced at an estimated cost of CFAF 222 million.

2/ Estimated at CFAF 400 million or US\$1.6 million (in 1976 prices).

3/ Estimated at CFAF 200 million or US\$0.8 million (in 1976 prices).

184. Air Comores was started as a private company at the beginning of the 1960s. After March 1975 it was 51 percent owned by Air France; the remaining shares were held by the Comorian State. In April 1977 Air France's shares were transferred to the Comorian State, thereby converting it into a parastatal company. Besides interisland flights (including Mayotte), Air Comores operates flights to Madagascar, Kenya and Tanzania. The company is predominantly run by expatriates and was still profitable in 1975, when it managed to produce a small profit despite reduced traffic after independence. However, preliminary figures for 1976 indicate that the cash-flow decreased by about one third and that the company incurred a loss. In 1976 Air Comores' two DC4s were operated at about 50 percent of their potential.

Road Communications

185. Because export crops are produced mainly along the coastal strip, priority has been given in the past to a coastal ring road on each of the islands, while feeder roads penetrating the hinterland are to a large extent missing. The interior areas produce almost exclusively foodstuffs, which, although mostly consumed locally, are also exchanged against imported goods and foodstuffs produced in the coastal areas, such as fruits and fish. This regional specialization gives rise to a substantial demand for transport of merchandise. If agricultural development is successful and, as a consequence, the volume of imported foodstuffs is reduced, this traffic is bound to grow considerably. To reach some villages goods must be carried along narrow paths or transported over rudimentary tracks only suitable for four-wheel drive vehicles.

186. There was a steady increase in new registrations of vehicles since the beginning of the 1960s, averaging 10 percent between 1961 and 1975. If new registrations are divided among the islands, however, it appears that the growth is largely attributable to Grande Comore, particularly after the transfer of the capital. In this island, the number of vehicles per 10,000 inhabitants is about 4 times higher than in Anjouan and Moheli. The commonest form of vehicle is the light utility car (such as the Peugeot stationwagon) used for the transport of both passengers and merchandise. The number of new registrations of four-wheel drive vehicles has declined sharply in recent years as roads have been improved.

Table 37: NEW REGISTRATIONS OF VEHICLES AND CUMULATIVE TOTAL

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1975</u>
Light vehicles, new registration	69	282
Industrial vehicles, new registration	25	31
Cumulative registrations	815	3,998

Source: Bureau d'Etudes Statistiques et Economiques and, since 1973, Bureau SECMO.

187. Construction of a comprehensive network of all weather main roads was started only in the late 1960s. That along the northwestern coast in Grande Comore was opened in 1963 and enlarged in 1970. In Anjouan, a road completed in 1964 linked the port of Mutsamudu to Domoni, passing through the Societe Bambao plantations. The main roads under construction at independence, when French financing was interrupted, included the completion of a large portion of the coastal ring road and the main transversal link in Grande Comore, and the extension of the coastal road from Sima to Pomoni in Anjouan. After a period of uncertainty, the Government secured a loan from the Kuwait Fund permitting the resumption of construction in 1976. The present phase of construction was completed in early 1978. Feeder road construction is being undertaken with assistance from the World Food Program, which is providing food for 1,000 workers in Grande Comore and 500 in Anjouan. There is indeed a long tradition of village self-help road construction.

Table 38: ROAD NETWORK, April 1977

	<u>EARTH</u>	<u>PAVED</u>
Grande Comore	199	210
Anjouan	87	100
Mayotte	n.a.	n.a.
Moheli	30	88

Source: Ministry of Works.

188. Paved roads are generally in good condition since most have been constructed only recently and, with low traffic volumes, little need for maintenance works has yet arisen. Earth roads require constant maintenance and are generally in poor condition. Current budget allocations for road maintenance bear no relation to needs. The highway project currently under way and being financed by the International Development Association, the African Development Fund, the OPEC Special Fund and the Government will provide, among other things, road maintenance training and equipment. It is vital that the Government allocate the funds necessary for maintenance in the long term as, in their absence, the roads will deteriorate rapidly.

189. The main component in the present construction program is the project just mentioned. It includes construction of an inland circular road in the Nioumakele peninsula of Anjouan to serve several large villages which are now almost totally cut off from the rest of the island, urgent repairs to one of Anjouan's main roads, in the absence of which the western part of the island would be cut off from the only port, Mutsamudu, and the preparation work for the provision of a road to the northern and western parts of Moheli. In addition to this project are proposals for the completion of the coastal road on Grande Comore and the paving of the road around the southern side of the Kartala. The preliminary engineering design and part

of the detailed engineering have been completed by consultants. 1/ Consultants are generally needed for the preparation of projects for external financing and sometimes for supervision, since the country has not the staff capacity to do that work.

Telecommunications and Postal Services

190. Existing telecommunications installations are insufficient to meet the demand for services. All existing equipment is used to capacity and 600 requests for connections remain unmet. Latent demand is estimated to amount to at least another 300 connections. Grande Comore's central exchange at Moroni has at present 300 lines, while an exchange at Mitsamiouli has 50 lines; Fombouni is linked to Moroni by VHF radio. On Anjouan, the facilities are even fewer; there are three exchanges with a total capacity of only 150 lines (100 in Mutsamudu and 25 each in Ouani and Domoni), which are fully used. Mayotte and Moheli have 50 and 60 lines, respectively. The present interisland and international radio-telephone links are also inadequate. Interisland communications pass by radio and by telegraph, but the quality is poor. Communications with the rest of the world depend on a one-way radio link with Antananarivo and a two-way radio link with Paris; both operate for only a limited number of hours daily.

191. To meet the demand for telecommunications services better, a number of investments are envisaged. The European Development Fund is financing studies of internal and interisland telecommunications. The Government proposes to expand the Moroni exchange to a capacity of 1,000 lines; 2/ this, however, would leave unsatisfied a demand for at least 150 lines in the other four main urban centers of Grande Comore. The total present demand on Anjouan is estimated at about 375 lines; technical studies have been completed for the installation of a new automatic switchboard of 400 lines. 3/ Technical studies have also been carried out for the installation of a VHF network for interisland communications; the investment needed would be considerable 4/ since a number of high pylons would have to be constructed.

192. There are presently only 9 post offices in the archipelago, 4 of which are on Grande Comore, 2 each on Anjouan and Mayotte and one on Moheli. New post offices are eventually to be opened in each moudiria. Their functions are limited to mail and money order services; the proposal to extend their responsibilities to the management of a new savings bank has not borne fruit.

1/ SECMO-BCEOM (Paris).

2/ At a cost of CFAF 13.7 million in 1974 prices.

3/ Costing about CFAF 44 million in 1976 prices.

4/ About CFAF 700 million in 1974 prices.

193. The postal and telecommunications services are currently being reorganized as a parastatal organization. Since the departure of the French, the services have been run by Comorians with little external assistance. However, to ensure an optimal new organization is established, expert advice is needed, particularly on the financial aspects; a review of tariffs may be necessary to ensure viability. Also, the present arrangements for the printing and sale of stamps deserves review. The stamps are printed by a foreign company which apparently retains the right to sell the stamps to philatelists, whereas this could be a significant source of government revenue.

Power Supplies

194. Public power supplies are provided by Electricite des Comores (EDC), a government-owned statutory corporation, which operates thermoelectric power stations on Grande Comore and Anjouan; before independence EDC also operated a power station on Mayotte. In addition, a private company (Societe Bambao) owns and operates three hydroelectric plants in Anjouan, mainly generating power for its own industrial use. A 450-kw central generating station has been established at Moheli.

195. The largest investments in electric power production have been made on Grande Comore: EDC's installed capacity there has increased from about 300 kw in 1966 to 3,900 kw in 1978, which includes the new 2,400 kw generating station at Voidjou, whereas on Anjouan it was only doubled over the same period to the present 320 kw. At independence Mayotte had 190-KW of generating plant. Societe Bambao's total installed capacity on Anjouan amounts to 560 kw. Small generators are installed in airports, hospitals, and for use by the telecommunications service on Grande Comore, Mayotte and Moheli, but not on Anjouan. The same imbalance among the islands is to be found in the extension of the EDC network. While Grande Comore's total network 1/ extends over 104 kilometers, covering most of the western and southern coast and reaching to some settlements in the interior, Anjouan's network is only 22 km long, being concentrated in the two main towns, Mutsamudu and Domoni.

196. EDC's production is predominantly used for lighting, reflecting the low level of manufacturing activities and the comparative advantage of wood as a source of heat for the distilleries. Therefore, although the 1976 price of electricity for industrial use was 13 percent lower than for domestic use, only 18 percent of the total of EDC's production was utilized by industries. The industrial price of power (CFAF 35.65 or 14.6 US cents per kwh in 1976) is, however, high by international standards.

1/ Including low- and medium-tension lines departing from thermoelectric stations and self-generating groups.

Table 39: ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION BY EDC
(in '000 kwh)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976^e</u>
Moroni (GC)	836	2,428	3,273
Mutsamudu (Anjouan)	300	484	661
Domoni (Anjouan)	<u>-</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>173</u>
Total	1,136	2,977	4,107

e = estimated.

Source: Electricite des Comores.

197. Since there are no perennial rivers on Grande Comore, the island has no hydroelectric potential and therefore depends on diesel generators. The 2,400 kw thermoelectric station at Voidjou was completed in 1978 and it is likely that demand for power on Grande Comore will be satisfied for several years to come. In contrast, Anjouan has a hydroelectric potential estimated at 10 MW and an expert was sent by the African Development Bank in 1978 to examine the possibilities of tapping it. In view of the low present demand and the likelihood that demand will rise slowly, small schemes merit investigation. Moheli has a modest hydroelectric potential estimated at 460 kw; as a first stage a 240 kw station might be established on the M'ro Duambimbini River.

Water Supplies

198. While the whole archipelago enjoys plentiful, if irregular, rainfall, only Anjouan, Mayotte and Moheli possess perennial streams which assure the population of adequate water supplies. The rocks and soil cover on Grande Comore are too porous to support any permanent water course and, consequently, the provision of adequate water supplies is problematic. Settlements depend either on rainwater storage tanks or on wells which tap an underground reservoir of fresh water floating over salt water which seeps in from the sea.

199. The rainwater storage tanks give rise to two difficulties. First, many of them, being old and poorly maintained, present a serious health hazard; contaminated water is a major cause of the widespread incidence of gastroenteritis and similar illnesses. Second, the amount of storage is insufficient to meet the needs of the rapidly expanding population, and water shortages are increasingly frequent during the dry season which may last from May through October. In some areas in the interior of Grande Comore the lack of water explains the low population concentration and the failure to fully exploit the land.

200. None of the urban areas has a comprehensive water reticulation system and few houses are connected to a public water supply. Moroni is mainly supplied by a few large public reservoirs and some private ones. The charge for privately supplied water is relatively high during the dry season. A FED-financed project completed in 1976 now enables water to be pumped into the public reservoirs from a well sunk 2 km inland, thus assuring the capital of a year-round water supply.

201. With FAO assistance, a variety of techniques have been elaborated for improving the existing storage tanks and for constructing new reservoirs using plastic or rubber liners. A flexible lining capable of being produced locally has been devised, consisting of bitumen and sand applied to coconut fibre. However, the results of this research have yet to be applied. What is now needed is a practical program to assist the communities to improve communal water reservoirs. In the larger villages and towns on all the islands investment is required to install basic water distribution systems. Over the longer term, the possibility of using an extinct crater for water storage deserves study.

5. EDUCATION 1/

202. For several centuries a traditional system of basic education in Koranic schools provided the Comorian population with a grounding in the tenets and practices of Islam and it is still the first stage of all education, practically every child having attended these schools for two or three years starting at about four years of age. The schools' facilities are generally of the simplest kind and the teachers' only remuneration consists of a small state salary and one day's labor a week contributed by each child to assist the teacher to cultivate his land.

203. The colonial authorities superimposed on this a modern education system modelled closely on that of France, without touching the Koranic schools. The system the Comoros inherited at Independence, apart from the traditional schools, consisted of 175 primary schools, 5 junior secondary schools, 2 senior secondary schools (lycees) and a teacher training institution (now attached to senior secondary schools). The system of schooling remains broadly the same, though it has expanded considerably (see Table 40).

1/ This section relies substantially on the report of a UNESCO mission to the Comoros entitled: *Republique Federale Islamique des Comores. L'education en perspective: diagnostic et priorites.* Paris. April 1979.

Table 40: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

	<u>1960-61</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
Primary Schools	3,604	15,125	28,898	32,299	49,940
of which					
girls (percent)	10	32	35	42	..
Post-primary	..	1,274	4,004	7,816	8,932
of which					
girls (percent)	..	25	26	23	..

.. = Not available.

Source: UNESCO Republique Federale Islamique des Comores.
L'Education en Perspective: Diagnostic et Priorites.
April 1979.

204. Already before Independence it was realized that the system was unsuited to the needs of the Comoros and in 1974 proposals were made to change it fundamentally. The Government of President Soilih embarked on a program of reforms in which senior secondary and higher education were to be entirely the charges of the Central Government, and Koranic and primary education were to be the responsibilities of the moudirias. The junior secondary schools were to be looked after by groupings of moudirias. President Soilih tried to meet the shortage of teachers by transforming the agricultural training center at M'Vouni into the Ecole Normale Rurale (ENR) and transferring to it 84 pupils at the end of their first year at the Moroni lycee for accelerated teacher training. Students who took the baccalaureat examination were obliged to teach in the junior secondary schools after a two month training period as part of a National Service scheme. In order to provide an education adapted to the development needs of the country, six specialized courses (filieres) were introduced, in January 1978, in the senior secondary schools. These were: general education, general science, technical training, agriculture, health and teacher training. The first two were suppressed shortly afterwards, though the number of courses has since been raised to eight. An innovation, that has been reversed since, was to give pupils in secondary schools the responsibility of managing their schools' finances and a say in the choice of the teachers and curricula. However, the availability of resources in terms of teachers, finances and administrative capacity limited what could be achieved in a short time and some of the reforms, notably the decentralization of primary schools, could not be achieved. The rapidity with which the reforms were attempted and the dislocations caused by the constraints resulted in a number of discontinuities in the educational sector that have been causing problems since. At present it is important that the development of this sector should be carefully planned to avoid more discontinuities and that the generation of pupils most affected by the unsettled conditions of

the past, which is understandably apprehensive about its schooling, should have conditions as settled as possible. In order to assist the Government a UNESCO/UNDP mission visited the Comoros in January/February 1979 and has prepared a report on the whole educational sector with recommendations for improvements.

Table 41: SCHOOL SITUATION IN 1978-79 a/

	<u>No. of Schools</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Classrooms</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Pupil: Teacher Ratio</u>	<u>Pupil/ Classroom</u>
Koranic <u>b/</u>	..	31,600	..	622	50.8	..
Primary	236	49,940	502	934	53.5	99.5
Rural Colleges (secondary first cycle)	45	7,078	202	326	21.7	55.0
Secondary <u>c/</u> (second cycle)	7	1,854	118	173	10.7	15.7

.. = Not available.

a/ Mayotte excluded.

b/ Figures refer to 1977/78

c/ Includes four Colleges d'enseignement secondaire and the Ecole normale at M'Vouni.

Source: UNESCO

205. Starting from a very low level primary school enrollments have risen sharply in recent years (see Table 40) and now are equal to 86 percent of the population between the ages of 7 and 12. Some children above the age of 12 are still attending primary school and, therefore, the proportion of children of the 7-12 age group actually enrolled is slightly lower. A discontinuity was caused by the temporary suppression, in 1977/78, of the first year of primary school and the simultaneous entrance of two age groups, as a consequence, in the next year. The pupil/teacher ratio is high without being unacceptable, though variations are considerable between schools. In 32.5 percent of the schools it exceeds 59 and in 7.5 percent it is below 40. However, of the 849 teachers in 1977/78, 496 did not have even a junior secondary school certificate (BEPC) and only 2 had the baccalaureat. The shortage of classrooms has been a problem for a number of years and is met by a double shift system. Nevertheless, given the handicaps, the extent of repetition in all classes

is very small. If the numbers of repeaters and dropouts are calculated, one finds that for every pupil completing the 6 year cycle it is necessary to finance 7.8 pupil years.

206. The expansion of secondary education has been more recent and even sharper. There are now 45 rural colleges, mostly small establishments, 24 having not more than three classrooms and only 6 having seven or more. The teacher/pupil ratios are remarkably low and tend to be lower in the small schools, but, of the 308 teachers, only 23 have the baccalaureat and some experience whereas over 40 are national service recruits with the baccalaureat but lacking experience. The rural colleges have low repeater rates and almost no dropouts, though only 45% of the pupils in the final year received the certificate of studies of the first cycle (BEPC) 1/ in 1978. A discontinuity caused by the closure of the colleges in 1975-76 on account of the departure of the French personnel has raised the number of pupils in the third year to 2,653 in 1978/79, compared to 726 in 1977/78.

207. The senior secondary schools started in 1978 to offer several specialized courses, rather than the same course for all pupils, and in 1978-79 there were eight such courses: agricultural management, economics and management, teacher training, general education, housing and public works, mechanics, electricity and health. The typical pattern is that pupils specialize from the second year on and receive the baccalaureat after the successful completion of the examination at the end of the fourth year. In fact, some courses are the incorporations into the senior secondary system of previously existing professional training facilities. Economic management is taught in a UNDP/ILO vocational training project started in 1974. The technical and practical parts of the three technical subjects, mechanics, electricity and housing and public works, are taught at the Ouani center in Anjouan, which was left vacant when a UNDP/ILO project ended, the general parts of these courses being taught at a lycee in Anjouan. Teacher training continues in the ENR at M'Vouni, though the lycees have introduced courses too. At present only the second year is used for specializing because of an interruption in enrollments during 1978.

208. All higher education is obtained abroad, mainly in France and Arab countries, and is mostly financed by scholarships. The majority of students have chosen scientific and technical subjects. In the past a high proportion of students have preferred to remain abroad and thus the Comoros have steadily lost the greater part of their most highly trained citizens.

209. The rapid expansion of the educational system has raised several problems. A shortage of trained teachers was to be expected and it has been only partly overcome by the extensive use of untrained school leavers. The situation in the primary schools, where qualified teachers are the exception rather than the rule, is particularly acute. At the senior secondary level

1/ Brevet des etudes du premier cycle.

the situation is saved by the expatriate staff provided by bilateral and multilateral sources of economic assistance; of the 173 teachers, 135 are expatriates.

210. The budget of the Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sport for the second half of 1978 was CFAF 398 million i.e. 32 percent of a national budget of CFAF 1,250 million. The actual expenditure on education alone came to CFAF 431 million during that period and of this CFAF 232 million, or 54%, was on personnel. In relation to the budget resources of the Comoros these proportions are high and it may be asked whether other sectors of the economy are not being deprived of funds to an extent greater than justified by the benefits derived in the education sector. In any case, there seems to be scope for some reduction in the personnel costs of education bearing in mind the very low pupil/teacher ratios in many schools at all levels and the fact that untrained national service teachers receive almost the same salaries as Government officials. A better redistribution of pupils and teachers between schools should be considered.

211. In many countries with educational systems that stem from a colonial past the language of instruction is not the vernacular, at least not at the higher levels. In the Comoros the only part of a person's education imparted in Comorian is the religious teaching in Koranic schools. Even there the texts the child is taught to read are in Arabic. On entering primary school the pupil begins to learn French, the medium of instruction from then on, and in secondary school he learns Arabic as the main living language, after having had no contact with it in primary school. Leaving aside the implications the neglect of the Comorian language has for the culture of the country, it is clear that the difficulties of learning are amplified for the child.

212. The introduction of specialized courses in the second cycle of secondary education constituted a big step towards adapting the educational system to the needs of the country. The next step should be to modify the first cycle so that it already provides its pupils with a grounding for useful economic activity, rather than being, as it is at present, mainly a preparation for the next level. It was noted that relatively few pupils specialized in technical subjects and agriculture and that the loss of the best trained manpower abroad is considerable. It is extremely important for the development of the Comorian economy that both these patterns be changed. The degree of respect accorded to various careers, as distinct from their economic usefulness and the earnings they offer, does influence the decisions of pupils. Thus administrative positions in government are highly regarded and consequently there is a marked preference for general education at the lycees. But the importance of such factors is easily exaggerated and the paucity, for example, of agriculture students is probably largely the result of poor career prospects. As the Government develops its economic planning and its agricultural services, the need for technically trained people at all levels will be felt more strongly. What is needed, therefore, is an early preparation of economic programs and the organizations needed to implement them. In doing this care should be taken to offer good career prospects to students in the branches that are the most important to the country's economic development.

At present there is not even a connection between the agricultural school at Moheli and the ministry concerned with agriculture. There are at the moment no programs of non-formal and adult education and it is worth examining the possibilities of imparting knowledge on agriculture, health and other subjects by non-formal means.

6. HEALTH SERVICES

213. The Comoros have only the most rudimentary medical facilities and, consequently, the population's health is poor. The most serious disease is malaria, which affects a very large number of people and is a major cause of death. For example, in 1974 alone, a quarter of the entire population was treated for malaria by the health services. Other serious illnesses include tuberculosis, leprosy, venereal disease, gastroenritis and parasitic diseases. Among the children kwashiorkor is widespread, a symptom of general malnutrition; in particular, the diet is deficient in animal protein. Contaminated water, owing to the dilapidated condition and poor maintenance of public water cisterns, is a major cause of intestinal troubles.

214. Before independence the health services were split in two. The Comorian Government was responsible (with French technical assistance) for running hospitals, clinics and health posts, while the French Government financed directly a basic health service (Service de Sante de Base et des Grandes Endemies - SSBGE) operating mobile units which undertook public health work and ran mass vaccination campaigns. At the end of 1975 France withdrew all its medical personnel, leaving the country's facilities virtually unmanned.

215. Each island has a small hospital with a maternity wing and simple equipment, though the facility on Moheli is more accurately described as a health center as it lacks a qualified resident doctor. In addition, Grande Comore has three health centers 1/ and Anjouan, one. In all (excluding Mayotte), there are 555 hospital beds distributed among the three islands as follows:

Table 42: HOSPITAL BEDS, 1976

	<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of Hospital Beds</u> <u>Per '000 of Population</u>
Grande Comore	324	2.0
Anjouan	179	1.5
Moheli	<u>52</u>	<u>4.0</u>
	<u>555</u>	<u>1.9</u>

1/ Two of the health centers on Grande Comoros have never opened. After 1977, only the hospitals were operational, but with greatly reduced services.

The rural areas are covered by 45 health posts, each manned by an auxiliary nurse or medical aide.

216. The virtual collapse of the health services after 1975 is evident from the decline in budgetary allocations. Including French assistance, approximately CFAF 1.5 billion were spent on the health services in 1975, whereas only CFAF 100 million was made available in 1976. As a consequence, the number of patients admitted to hospital was sharply reduced; buildings, vehicles and equipment were not properly maintained; and practically no public health services were provided. WHO has helped to meet the cost of local staff, estimated at CFAF 140 million, and considerable quantities of medicines have been donated by external agencies. A training center for medical staff is being established at the Moroni hospital with WHO assistance; the WHO provides teachers to the secondary schools and WHO scholarships have been provided for the training of nurse-tutors and sanitary technicians.

217. To meet the shortage of doctors scholarships have been awarded for several years. Some 40 students were abroad in 1976 studying medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. It is to be hoped that at least some of these will be persuaded to return to the Comoros, provided funds can be secured to meet the cost of their salaries. A key problem will be to reorient these young doctors trained in foreign hospitals to adopt attitudes and practices appropriate to Comorian conditions.

218. The running of the health services has largely fallen on the shoulders of the WHO team attached to the Ministry of Health. There is an immediate and urgent need for additional external technical assistance and for a continued supply of drugs, as well as for vehicles and new medical equipment. The Italian Government is providing medical personnel.

PART D: PROSPECTS AND EXTERNAL AID NEEDS

1. OUTLOOK FOR DEVELOPMENT

219. The structures and policies existing prior to independence were not conducive to rapid economic and social development, despite being buttressed by considerable aid provided by France. Most important of all, during the past decade practically no progress was made in improving the productivity of the key economic agent--the small farmer. An energetic development policy and sound institutions are needed to dispel apathy and to manage the formidable resource constraints of the country. Independence provided the opportunity for a new initiative. But the Comoros entered independence ill-prepared and ill-equipped. The abrupt withdrawal of French financial and technical aid had near catastrophic consequences for the economy, only partially and temporarily mitigated by aid obtained from other sources.

220. Many of the developments that took place under the Soilih Government had much to recommend them. The educational system needed reform if young people were to be provided with the knowledge and skills relevant to the development of the country. The prevalence of many diseases and the needs of the poor could only be tackled by a health system adapted to the poverty of the country. Estate lands were being broken up partly at the initiative of the companies, but, with a growing body of virtually landless peasants, this was highly desirable and the yields on land under smallholder cultivation may actually increase, provided trees are not uprooted and replaced by food crops. These and many schemes not actually brought to the point of implementation, and often prepared before independence, could, if carried out well, have gone far towards helping the economy to develop. But the Soilih Government's policies were vitiated by insufficient regard for the very tight constraints of finance and manpower, the haste with which they were pushed through and the disruption of the administrative system.

221. The present poverty of the Comoros, the disruption caused by the French withdrawal and the financial problems may easily create an excessively pessimistic impression of the islands' development prospects. It is true that the GDP per capita fell sharply in 1976 and probably declined further in 1977 and 1978, but recent events have had only a marginal impact on the standard of living of the vast majority of the population--that is, the rural peasants. Once a sound institutional basis has been laid and a development policy elaborated, sustained development should be possible and it will be easier to absorb external project assistance.

222. Although the archipelago is poorly endowed with natural resources, there is nevertheless significant scope for the expansion of both cash and food crop production, for the development of fisheries and small livestock, and for the establishment of small processing industries. Provided particular attention is given to skilled manpower training and if the Government succeeds in securing a level of aid from the outside world at least comparable to that provided by France alone prior to independence, the present downward

trends in the economy should be quickly reversed and a steady improvement in GDP should then be possible. Yet, despite this optimistic assessment of the country's prospects for the medium-term, there are some troublesome shadows on the horizon.

223. Such is the magnitude of the immediate budgetary and administrative problems that it has not been possible for the leadership to give adequate attention to solving certain long-term key development issues. Yet confrontation of these issues should not be long delayed, since trends are already evident which, if left unchecked, will lead to the gravest consequences. The underlying phenomenon giving rise to this concern is the growing population pressure on the land and the consequential degradation of the islands' agricultural and forestry resources--the islands' only resources--exacerbating rural poverty and giving rise to fast growing unemployment. The need to elaborate policies and programs to tackle these issues is examined below.

2. SOME KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Explosive Population Growth: Need for a Population Policy

224. The islands are already overcrowded relative to their natural resource endowment. The population problem has become increasingly acute over the past decade as the rate of growth has accelerated. How fast then is the population likely to grow in future? The answer to this question depends partly on the policies adopted by the Government and partly on the present age and sex structure of the population. Even if fertility rates were to decline, the crude birth rate could well remain high owing to the fact that the absolute number of fertile women is rapidly increasing, reflecting the relatively high proportion of young people in the population. If fertility rates remain high and mortality rates continue their long-term downward trend, the situation could become explosive.

225. The 1966 census report indicates that whereas the average fertility rate for the archipelago was 148 per thousand for women aged 15 to 49, this rate varied among islands as follows:

Table 43: BIRTH RATES

	<u>per 1000</u>
Grande Comore	126
Anjouan	157
Mayotte	205
Moheli	157

The high average fertility is a result of two factors. First, it is a feature of Comorian society that an exceptionally large proportion of women are married. Second, there is no organized program of family planning. The

high fertility evident in Mayotte is mainly explained by a tendency towards earlier marriage on that island; as a consequence the fertility rate of women aged 15 to 19 is 209 per thousand on Mayotte compared to 60 per thousand on Grande Comore and 72 per thousand on Anjouan.

226. Another social factor influencing fertility is the widespread existence of polygamy. Not surprisingly the older the age of the husband, the more wives he has; the ratio declines only for men over 70. Whereas only 6 percent of husbands under 30 years of age are polygamous, approximately 30 percent of those over 40 have more than one wife. It has been observed that women married polygamously are generally less fertile than women who contract monogamous marriages, though it is not well established to what extent this phenomenon may be due to the different age structure of the two groups.

227. Looking to the future, various opposing trends may be expected. On the one hand, fertility may tend to decline as the expansion of educational opportunities encourages later marriage, although this effect is likely to be most marked in Mayotte. With with the gradual emancipation of women, the percentage of polygamous marriages will probably fall and fertility may tend to rise. Higher fertility may also be expected to result from better nutrition and health care. On the other hand, these factors are likely to be minor in comparison to the impact which a well-organized official program of family planning could have. If fertility remains, however, at the present high rate and mortality continues to decline gradually in response to improving public health programs, the population of the archipelago is projected to exceed 400,000 in 1980, to grow to 560,000 by 1990 and to reach 800,000 by the year 2000.

228. The Government has no declared population policy and the Comoros have no program to facilitate family planning. Recent experience in Mauritius provides a good example of what can be achieved with a determined population policy. Twenty years ago, Mauritius was faced with a similarly critical problem. By establishing a country-wide network of maternal and child health clinics providing pre- and post-natal care, combined with family planning services, the population's health has been markedly improved and the birth rate has fallen from nearly 50 per thousand in 1950 to 25 per thousand in 1975. As a result the Government is now able to plan for full employment by the early 1980s and may concentrate financial resources on improving educational and other services, rather than continually expanding expenditure in order to maintain minimal services. It cannot be expected, however, that the impact of a family planning program will be as dramatic in the Comoros as it has been in Mauritius, since the social situation is different. While Mauritius had a highly literate population with incomes derived almost entirely from within the monetized economy, the bulk of Comorians are subsistence farmers who perceive a large family as providing very real economic benefits. Nonetheless, there is undoubtedly a proportion of the population who would choose to have smaller families and space their children, if only the means were made available.

Rural Development

229. The bulk of the population lives in villages, and the annual population increment must be absorbed largely by the rural areas. The present Government places great stress on rural development. The approach adopted towards the agriculture sector is two-pronged. First, every effort is to be made to reduce dependence on imports by expanding the production of food crops, fish and meat, particularly rabbits and poultry. A number of specific measures have been identified. Second, it is recognized that cash crops provide the only source of foreign exchange and that there are no alternative sources immediately in sight. Therefore, urgent steps should be taken to improve the productivity of cash crop cultivation. Among these are the schemes mentioned earlier for subsidized distribution of seedlings, the eradication of rodents and the provision of seasonal credit for inputs.

230. Consideration should be given to planning a major program for the integrated development of certain selected areas, combining an agricultural extension effort with labor-intensive feeder road construction (using voluntary labor encouraged by food aid) and properly organized arrangements for the supply of agricultural inputs, marketing and credit. At the same time steps should be taken to develop alternative sources of revenue such as craft industries, and to provide basic health services with an accent on preventive measures, simple nutrition training, maternal and child care, and family planning. The relevant elements of the proposed forestry and fisheries projects would be integrated into the program. Since staff and finance are limited, it would be wise to start with a pilot project. Initially, it might be reasonable to concentrate the Government's efforts in the Nioumakele peninsula of Anjouan, which is the most disadvantaged area in the whole archipelago, especially as many studies already exist 1/ on which to base project preparation.

Diversification

231. While it is true that many opportunities exist for expanding agricultural production, it is not plausible to suppose that the agricultural sector can provide long-term full employment for the rapidly expanding

1/ See, for example:

- (1) Etude de l'Amenagement de la Presqu'île de Nioumakele, BDPA (1971).
- (2) Etude de Identification du Projet de Developement Economique Integre du Nioumakele, D. Dumont (1974).
- (3) Anjouan: Inventaire des Terres Cultivables et de leurs Aptitudes Culturelles, M. Brouwers (1975).
- (4) Etude des Besoins en Matiere de Formation Exprime par les Femmes de Nioumakele, S. Ramanonjisoa (1976).

labor force. Since the possibilities arising from tourism are also limited, consideration must be given to job creation in export manufacturing. The few projects which have so far been identified are sufficient to enable a start to be made in expanding industrial activities in the immediate future, but much more work is required to elaborate a long-term program for industrial development. A possible model here, once again, is Mauritius which over the past five years established a successful export processing zone. This has not depended on the availability of large numbers of trained artisans; on the contrary, most of the new jobs are unskilled and semi-skilled, with the bulk of the training being acquired on the job. The essence of the scheme has been to provide a secure tax haven for footloose industries in a place where there is a good supply of labor at internationally competitive wages, a minimum of bureaucratic constraints and good transportation. Although the Comoros' poor transport links are a handicap, advantage could be taken of the new international airport for air freight. This means concentrating on the production of low weight, high value products such as garments. The first step would be to undertake a feasibility study to identify more clearly the possibilities for such a scheme.

3. THE ROLE OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

232. The dismantling of outdated structures inherited from the past must be regarded as a prerequisite for the accelerated development of the Comoros, but the costs of the Soilih Government's bold program of change were extremely high. The greater the changes, the more urgent it became to achieve swift results to convince the ordinary citizen that the inevitable initial sacrifices and disruption were justified. Because the Government lacked financial and manpower resources to implement the reforms, the risks were magnified. Thus the need, urgent in any case, for substantial external aid -- for budget grants, project-tied loans and technical assistance -- was enhanced.

233. One cannot estimate with any confidence the budget revenues and expenditures likely to be realized in 1979. It is unlikely, however, that receipts will much exceed the 1977 level of CFAF 1,606 million and it is very probable that current government expenditures will exceed all government revenues by more than CFAF 1 billion. Another CFAF 1.5 billion would be for the administrative and planning capacity to formulate and implement a modest investment program. The exact needs for technical assistance have not been assessed, but specialists are required in almost every field--engineers, agronomists, planners, economists, doctors, nurses, vocational training instructors, architects, mechanics, electricians, draughtsmen, and so on. This level of budgetary and technical assistance will need to be maintained over a number of years and should only be gradually phased out. A reasonable target might be to achieve budgetary self-sufficiency over a 10- to 15-year period. It is vital that the Comoros obtain, not simply immediate emergency assistance, but also a reliable commitment from donors for the long-term.

234. The investment program should give highest priority to projects which contribute directly to increasing production and foreign exchange

earnings. This implies, for the immediate future, a concentrated effort to raise agricultural output, promoting small livestock production as well as both food and export crops. As already emphasized above, considerable scope exists for increasing the productivity of farming activities. Close attention must also be paid to the need to protect the land with measures limiting erosion and encouraging reforestation. Investment in improving road communications embraces not only the completion of a basic network of paved main roads, but the construction of simple feeder roads should also be considered as an integral part of the proposed program of rural development. Another program closely related to the central objective of increasing production is the further orientation of the educational system to give greater emphasis to practical and vocational training. Lastly, mention should be made of projects for processing agricultural produce, such as the extraction of coconut oil, the preparation of vanilla essence and the improved distillation of essential oils.

235. Since the Comoros are unable to balance their recurrent budget at a level permitting the mounting of an investment program which would ensure that real GDP grows faster than population, only the most limited domestic public savings can be expected. Thus, development projects must be funded almost entirely by external agencies. A very high proportion of investment expenditure is foreign costs, and salary earners have a high propensity to import. For this reason, the resource gap is likely to grow in step with investment.

ANNEX I

THE DEVELOPMENT

OF TRANSPORT

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT

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1. THE TRANSPORT SYSTEM 1/

A. PORTS AND SEA TRANSPORT

Ship Fleet

1. A few coasters 2/ of 300-500 ton capacity are used in the Comoros trade. In addition, 50-60 dhows 3/ of 3-5 ton capacity operate for lighterage and interisland traffic; a 60-ton LCT (Tritonis 4/) carries a large proportion of Moheli's traffic. Two small tankers were used to supply petroleum products from Madagascar, but supplies come from other sources now. Only occasionally do larger ships call at the Comoros, mainly to bring goods such as cement from Kenya or rice from the Far East.

2. The Government owns the Tritonis, a 400-ton ship (Moinantsi), and a number of dhows. It bought a 400-ton LCT, to replace one that went out of use in 1976, and 15 small fishing boats, which were subsequently requisitioned by the armed forces. The Government also has a 20 percent participation in the Societe Comorienne de Navigation (a subsidiary of Compagnie la Havraise of France) that owns the 500-ton El Mabruk operating between La Reunion, Mombasa and Majunga. This company also operates the Moinantsi. The dhows are in general owned privately by Comorians. Other ships serving the Comoros are foreign owned: five 250-400 ton ships of the Compagnie Malgache de Cabotage used to ensure transshipment between Majunga and the Comoros, though alternatives have been found now, and a 450-ton French ship, privately owned by an Arab, carries cement from Mombasa.

Existing Port Facilities

Grande Comore

3. The Port of Moroni originally consisted of a small quay (100 m x 15 m) located in a natural cove on the shoreline. The quay provided some protection from the weather, and was designed to accommodate only small dhows of 5-20 ton capacity. With an annual tidal range of from 2.5 to 4.0 mm, this original port area is above water at low tide. A second and now principal quay (150 m x 15 m) was later constructed nearby in deeper water in a less

1/ This annex does not cover Mayotte.

2/ Caboteurs.

3/ Boutres.

4/ Which has side tanks to carry petroleum and a ramped central cargo compartment which can accommodate vehicles.

sheltered location. The landward side of this quay has a maximum depth at low tide of 3.5 m and can accommodate small coasters of 300-400 tons, 60-80 m length and with 2-3.5 m draft. Any larger vessel must anchor offshore and be loaded or unloaded using dhows. During calm weather dhows can be worked on the offshore side. Some vessels exceeding 3.5 m draft are berthed at high tide and rest on the bottom during low tide. This quay is not protected on the seaward side, and is subject to overtopping during some periods of high tide in conjunction with strong off-shore winds. There is a loading ramp within the harbor for use of craft with bow ramps. The anchorage for ships worked by dhows is in deep water about 400 meters from the quay. The SNMC has been attempting to enclose the harbor in order to convert it into a dry-dock.

4. Other facilities in the port area include a total of about 3,340 m² of warehouse capacity, 680 m² for open storage, and 2,910 m³ for petroleum products storage. Equipment in the port area includes 2 mobile cranes (10/15 tons), 3 tractors, 4 trailers (5 tons) and 1 small (45 hp) tug. Petroleum products are discharged through a portable floating pipeline.

Anjouan

5. The port of Mutsamudu was built about 30 years ago with a jetty 80 m long by 8 m wide, at right angles to the shoreline. In 1965-67 this jetty was extended 170 m along a new alignment, utilizing 25-30 ton concrete blocks. It is protected on the seaward side by 6-ton terrapods. Depths on the inshore side at low tide range from 7 m at the end of the extension to 4 m at the outer end of the original jetty. During low tide the beach under the original jetty is above water. The outer quay can berth simultaneously a coaster of approximately 600 tons and another of 300-400 tons, as well as dhows at the old quay. Larger ships must anchor outside the port and be loaded and unloaded using dhows.

6. Other facilities in the port area include about 1,900 m² of warehouse capacity, a 2,500 m² transit shed and 900 m² of open storage. Equipment in the port area includes 2 mobile cranes (10/15 tons), one fork lift, 2 tractors and 3 trailers. 1,600 m³ storage for petroleum products are available outside the port area. 1/

Moheli

7. The "Port" of Fomboni is a misnomer. There is a jetty (70 m x 4.5 m) situated perpendicular to the shoreline at the center of the village; however, it is not used. The berth is high and dry at low tide, and is too exposed to the elements for mooring during high tides, when the depth reaches

<u>1/</u>	Autogas	-	275 m ³ .
	Kerosene	-	320 m ³ .
	Diesel	-	1,000 m ³ .

2 meters, especially if there are appreciable winds. Accordingly, all cargo for Moheli is unloaded on the beach, an operation which is facilitated by the gentle slope. Craft are beached at high tide, unloaded and loaded at low tide. All cargo handling equipment, warehousing, and the pipeline connection to a 13 m³ petroleum storage tank are privately owned.

Organization of the Ports

8. There is no central authority; responsibilities are divided among several agencies as follows:

Port Captain <u>1/</u>	-	SNMC <u>2/</u>
Police	-	Ministry of Interior
Customs	-	Ministry of Finance
Stevedoring and Cargo Handling Equipment & Operations	-	SNMC <u>2/</u>
Storage Warehousing	-	Chamber of Commerce
Cargo Handling Charges	-	Assessed by Societe Maritime
Quay Usage Charges	-	Assessed by Customs
Maintenance of Navi- gation Aids	-	Port Captain
Pilotage	-	None
Tug Operation	-	None
Assignment of Berthing	-	Port Captain
Policing of Shipping and Licensing	-	Ministry of Transport and Maritime Affairs

Although the port authorities operate quite informally, they are adequate to handle existing traffic volumes.

Cargo Handling

9. Working hours at Moroni and Mutsamudu ports are from 07.00 to 17.00 hours, seven days per week, as required. In lighterage operations utilizing dhows, stevedores would handle 500 tons of bagged cargo, or 250 tons of general cargo, per day, assuming a four hold ship is being worked.

1/ For Moroni, and Mutsamudu as a sub-port. There is no Port Captain for Moheli.

2/ Societe Nationale Maritime des Comores.

At quayside, about 400 tons of bagged cargo, or 200 tons of general cargo, can be handled per day, considering the coasters usually have 2 holds, each worked by a stevedore gang. Cargo unloaded at quayside is placed directly on trailers or trucks for movement to the customs area. Cargo handling is labor-intensive as such a method costs less than one tenth that of using cranes. Cargo handling and port fares average about 3 percent of imports at cif prices. Unit tariffs are shown in the Statistical Annex, Table 8. At Fomboni cargo is handled by shippers and/or receivers.

Port Capacity

10. Moroni port handles an average of 230 ships per year, 45-50 percent of which are engaged in interisland traffic. Mutsamudu port is the most important, having handled up to 360 ships in one year; 75 percent of the traffic represents interisland movements. 1975 and 1976 show a reduction in traffic of almost 30 percent.

11. The number of calls means that, on average, not more than one ship needs to be handled per day. The unloading/loading operation does not exceed one day for international ships (averaging 300 tons), and is only 2-3 hours for a dhow. Moroni can handle only one ship at a time at quayside, but Mutsamudu has sufficient capacity for two. In addition, the lighterage operation is independent and does not compete with quay operations for quay space, stevedores and handling equipment. About one third of the traffic is petroleum products which are handled through marine terminals. Considering only the present 10 working hours per day and traffic volume, the port utilization rate is about 35 percent. 1/ And in fact, ships rarely queue because the berth is occupied by another. Waiting time is due rather to adverse weather, the hours the port is non-operational, and limitations imposed by tides.

Traffic Patterns

12. The annual volume of Comoros' international trade is in the order of 50,000 tons of imports and 10,000 tons of exports handled at Moroni and Mutsamudu. 2/ In addition, 15-20 percent of the exports and imports are transshipped interisland. As long carriers cannot call at the Comoros, a substantial portion of all imports/exports are transshipped through other ports, particularly La Reunion. Before traffic between the Comoros and Madagascar ceased, 40 percent was transshipped at Majunga, partly because it was only 500 miles from Mutsamudu and partly as a legacy of the days when both countries were French colonies.

1/ If the posts were operated 24 hours a day, the utilization rate would drop to 20 percent. This may, however, not be possible because of tide limitations.

2/ For further details on external trade, see Chapter 3 of Part B of the main report.

13. Petroleum products used to be transshipped at Tamatave and carried by two small tankers owned by Shell. Now other measures are being used, in particular imports from Mombasa about 900 km away. The Government intends to acquire a tanker to fetch supplies from the Persian Gulf. Some traffic is transshipped at Dar es Salaam (650 km from Comoros); Nacala, only about 500 km away, is not used because historically Comorians have not had any commercial relations with Mozambique.

14. About half the freight comes in bags, 20 percent is liquid (petroleum products) and 30 percent is general cargo. 1/ There are no scheduled connections. Some representative sea freight rates are shown in Table 8.4 of the Statistical Appendix; on average they are only 6 percent of corresponding air fares.

15. Passengers are also carried by the cargo vessels at half the air fares. But only about 3,000 persons per year travelled by ship (or 15 percent of passenger movements) as the inconvenience of having no schedules and no passenger facilities deterred traveling. The SNMC has bought a passenger ship, Mounganya, to satisfy interisland needs, which are estimated to be much higher than the present traffic. This would reduce costs and enable the DC4 aircraft to serve other purposes or routes.

B. AIRPORTS AND CIVIL AVIATION

Airport facilities

16. The Grande Comore has two airfields. Iconi, the oldest one, located at the southern end of Moroni, has a 1,500 m paved runway that can handle Boeing 737 aircraft, although the runway is too short to allow them to take off fully loaded. It has satisfactory terminal buildings. By mid-1975, an international airport with a 2,800 m runway accommodating Boeing 747s had almost been completed at Hahaia about 18 km north of Moroni. The installation of equipment was interrupted when the French left Comoros, and the airfield has not yet been officially opened. Even so, it handles a weekly Air France flight. After its completion, the runway started settling along 300 m in the center. The repairs that have been carried out are adequate for the use of the airport by Boeing 707s, but, since the contractors went bankrupt, it has not been possible for the Comorian Government to have the runway brought to the standards required by Boeing 747s. It is also doubtful whether there would be any advantage to the Government in incurring the costs itself, for its objective of having the Comoros included in the schedule of a major airline has been achieved by the inclusion of Hahaia in an Air France flight from Paris. It could handle all of Grande Comore's air traffic and the Iconi airport can then be closed to avoid duplicate overhead costs and technical personnel.

1/ See Statistical Appendix, Table 8.3.

17. Anjouan has an airport at Ouani near Mutsamudu, comprising a 1,400 m long, 25 m wide, paved runway that can handle Boeing 737 aircraft and a terminal building with a control tower. At Moheli, a 1,200 m long, 25 m wide paved runway is located south of Fomboni, but it has no terminal facilities.

18. The airports are operated and maintained by staff of the Ministry of Transport. Shortage of staff has, however, become a problem since the departure of 15 French civil aviation specialists in December 1975, and additional staff is definitely needed if the Hahaia airport is to be operated fully. Passengers leaving for international travel pay an airport tax of CFAF 1,500.

Air Comores

19. Air Comores was a private company formed at the beginning of the 1960s. After March 1975 it was owned 51 percent by Air France, and 49 percent by the Comorian State, but subsequently the Air France share was bought by the State. It operates two DC4s, one fully owned and one leased from Air France, a third DC4 has recently been bought.

20. Before independence Air Comores was a profitable enterprise. Even in 1975, with reduced traffic after independence, it produced a small profit. In 1976, however, receipts decreased by about one third and the company registered a loss. At present, the company is just breaking even, as fares have not been fully adjusted to take account of rising costs.

Air Traffic Patterns

21. Interisland air services are especially important for the transport of passengers. Despite tariffs double the shipping tariffs, 1/ about 85 percent of passenger traffic was carried by air, which indicates the inadequacy of available shipping services. In 1975, 15,964 passengers were carried between the islands by air. On the other hand, interisland aircargo is less than 5 percent of the total, amounting to only 181 tons in 1975. 2/ This reflects the high air freight costs, which are about 15 times those by ship. Air traffic is handled by the two DC4 aircraft owned by Air Comores. In addition, a few smaller, privately-owned planes are operated.

22. Air Comores' DC4 aircraft make regular weekly flights to Tananarive, Mombasa and Dar es Salaam. There is also a weekly connection with La Reunion through Mayotte. In 1974, 720 tons were imported (1.3 percent of total imports) and 1,369 tons were exported (30 percent of total exports) by air,

1/ For instance, one-way fare between Moroni and Anjouan was CFAF 2,600 by ship or CFAF 5,200 by air.

2/ See Statistical Appendix, Tables 8.5 and 8.6.

but since independence air freight traffic has declined. Meat and vegetables are the main imports by air, which is the only means of receiving perishable products. Also high value, low weight exports, such as perfume essences and vanilla, can bear air fares. No statistics are available on international passengers, but in any event past trends would no longer be meaningful.

C. ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

Road Network

23. The rugged topography makes road development difficult and costly. The first bitumen roads were constructed in the early 1960s, and by 1970 Comoros possessed 105 km of paved road; 62 km of the western coastal road on Grande Comore; 40 km in Anjouan, linking the port of Mutsamudu to Domoni; and 3 km in Moheli. The length of paved road was doubled between 1970 to 1972, when construction of a comprehensive network of all-weather main roads began. At independence, the French administration road program was interrupted as financing was stopped; after a period of uncertainty, the new Comorian Government secured a loan from the Kuwait Fund which permitted resumption of works in 1976. By the end of 1977, 112 km of new paved roads were completed: 76.5 km on Grande Comore, extending the coastal road on the eastern side and providing a link across the middle of the island; 22 km on Anjouan, following the southwest coast; and 13.5 km on Moheli, continuing the coastal road in the southwest. The Saudi Fund is financing two major roads, in Grande Comore and Moheli. Total network (excluding Mayotte) will then comprise 351 km of paved roads and 286 km of mainly dry weather, earth roads. Road density is 347 m/km², which compares with 54 in Madagascar, or 90 in Lesotho. Taking population into account, on average one km of road directly serves 420 inhabitants in Comoros, 260 in Madagascar and 404 in Lesotho.

24. Road standards are low. Paved roads mostly followed a previously existing earth road, with no geometric improvement. Gradients higher than 10° and more than 10 curves per km are common; roadway width is less than 8 m including shoulders, the pavement width varying between 3.5 m and 5.0 m. The paved roads can take up to a 5.5 ton axle-load, which is adequate for the vehicle types used in Comoros. In addition to the network mentioned, there are a number of unclassified tracks built by self-help labor. The World Food Program assisted in the construction of such tracks, by providing food for 1,000 workers in Grande Comore and for 500 in Anjouan.

Road Administration

25. The responsibility for main road construction and maintenance with the Department of Works (Direction de l'équipement general) in the Ministry of Works and Environment (Ministere de l'équipement et l'environnement) and the smaller roads are cared for by the corresponding organization on each island. The Department is also responsible for the construction of public

buildings and hydraulic works. Its staff is very limited, both in number and qualifications, and has to work on all the different types of its activities. To its own needs must be added the demand for staff that is created by the new organizations for the islands. Vacancies left by the departed French technical assistance were not filled and staff shortages have been a severe constraint on the Department's work. A considerable training component has therefore been included in the Nioumakele road project.

26. The Department of Works has no planning capacity yet, but a road planning body is being proposed for it that will serve the islands as well. For road design it relies on consultants. Over the last 5 years BCEOM and SECMO, both French consultants, have undertaken all road designs; both still have offices in Comoros. The main design objective is maximum economy; alignments follow established tracks to take advantage of the existing earthworks and structures. Structures are limited to concrete pipes and box culverts, though for the more important crossing typical concrete bridges are used, with spans ranging from 4 to 7 m. Pavements normally consist of double surface treatment on a 10-15 cm penetration granular base.

27. The Department of Works has no capacity to undertake road construction or even road improvements, not only because of staff problems, but also because of lack of equipment. The subdivisions have practically only scrap machinery, only a few of which are repairable. There is no materials/soil laboratory. Construction is, therefore, carried out by contractors and supervised by Department of Works with technical assistance from consultants. There are no established procedures for the award of contracts except for those of the colonial administration which are still in practice. The Kuwait Fund has supplied road maintenance equipment and the Nioumakele project includes equipping and extending workshops and providing a soils laboratory.

28. Though the condition of paved roads is generally good, a few require urgent repair. The need for maintenance works has not been great because of low traffic volumes, mostly light vehicles, good soil-bearing capacity and good drainage on volcanic soils. Maintenance of paved roads is virtually limited to the use of a special sprayer truck which carries aggregate and hot bitumen, supported by a truck carrying materials and laborers. There is only one sprayer, frequently under repair, in Grande Comore, and another one in Anjouan. For the aggregate, the Department of Works has a 10 m³/hr crushing plant near Moroni. Two new crushing plants were put into operation in 1978, one in Grande Comore and one in Anjouan. Aggregate is still bought from contractors.

29. Earth roads, which require constant maintenance, are generally in poor condition. Maintenance is done by hand. Villagers are recruited to form a gang under the directions of a leader ("animateur"), sent by the Department of Works or appointed locally. Works consist of patching uneven or rocky surfaces with soil or gravel; as soon as it rains, however, the benefits of this maintenance effort are lost. Laborers have almost no tools (they may

even use pieces of coconut trees), and only recently was a supply of shovels, picks, wheelbarrows and other tools received. Current expenditures on maintenance bear no relation to needs.

Contractors

30. French companies, through their Malagasy branches, have undertaken the construction of the existing paved roads; there are no local contractors. Over the last ten years, three groups have been engaged in Comores: Compagnie Francaise d'Entreprise, which went bankrupt and left after completion of the Hahaia airport; Grands Travaux de l'Est (GTE), which worked on the road projects in Grande Comore; and Societe Nationale de Travaux Publics, which constructed a road in Anjouan in a joint venture with SPI-Batignolles. The foreign exchange component in road construction costs is high, as all equipment and materials (except wood) and all personnel (except unskilled labor) have to come from abroad. Delivery delays can be considerable, and not even basic materials such as fuel, lubricants, cement and iron are always available. Equipment is imported free of duty on a temporary basis. Lastly, the small size of contracts gives rise to relatively high mobilization costs. Average paved road construction costs at 1977 prices, according to then ongoing works, were about 30 million CFAF/km (US\$120,000) on rolling terrain, and 40-50 million CFAF/km (US\$160,000-200,000) on mountainous terrain.

Vehicle Fleet

31. The size of the vehicle fleet is not known, but adequate records are kept of new registrations. Until 1970 less than 200 new vehicles were imported annually; the number reached a maximum of 388 in 1973. Most vehicles are French; but recently, following independence and because of considerably lower prices, Japanese vehicles are in increasing demand. About 30 percent of the vehicles are Renault 4s, 60 percent are medium-size cars and one-ton pick-ups (especially Peugeot), and only 10 percent are trucks, mostly in the 3.5-5 ton range, but with a few larger units. There are no buses.

32. Based on new registrations and assuming an average vehicle life of five years, it is estimated that the fleet consisted of about 1,550 vehicles in 1975. More than 80 percent of the fleet is used in Grande Comore (reflecting government influence), 15 percent in Anjouan, and only 2 percent in Moheli. This distribution results in about 120 persons per vehicle in Grande Comore, but at least 500 in the other islands. On average, the motorization rate is about 200 persons/vehicle (compared to 135 in Madagascar or 200 in Lesotho).

33. The fleet appears to have been increasing by about 10 percent annually since 1970. This estimate is corroborated by gasoline consumption figures, which average an 11 percent growth per annum. Vehicle statistics are shown in the Statistical Annex, Table 8.8. The two dealerships in Moroni that sold all vehicles were nationalized by the Soilih Government.

Regulations, Fares and Services

34. There are no quantitative restrictions on the importation of vehicles or spares, but a minimum of 32 percent is charged in the form of various taxes and duties. Thereafter, annual vehicle licenses are required. 1/ Vehicles for hire have to undergo an examination every 3 months, to determine their road worthiness. Duties and taxes are shown in the Statistical Annex, Table 8.9.

35. Passenger fares are prescribed per itinerary by the Ministry of Transport, in collaboration with the various regional administrators, and vary from island to island. The 1974 rates still apply, since 1974 applications for an increase made by transporters have been denied in an attempt to hold down prices. Rate fixing is based on the length and type of road on the section, general expenses, and on occupancy: 17 passengers per vehicle is assumed in the case of a medium-sized vehicle. This means that as soon as a road is improved, transport savings are passed on to users. However, if the rates are not adjusted for inflation, the supply of services will soon decrease, as transporters will not be able or willing to replace worn-out vehicles. Some tariffs are shown in the Statistical Annex, Table 8.10. There is no official tariff for freight.

36. The Comoros road transport services are similar to those in other former French colonies. In the cities, Renault 4s are operated as group taxis carrying up to 4 passengers. The fare is CFAF 50 per trip. For longer trips on the main routes one-ton pick-up vehicles carry either passengers, up to 17 at the time, or freight; only a few larger trucks are operated for hire. Fares are different on each island, partly reflecting differences in road conditions. Passenger/km rates average CFAF 3 and 5 on paved roads in Grande Comore and Anjouan, respectively, and CFAF 5 and 10 on earth roads. For small loads, 20 kgs are generally charged as equivalent to one passenger, and larger loads, at the rate of CFAF 60 per ton/km on paved roads and CFAF 150 on earth roads. Despite the tariff freeze, as of 1977 fares still appeared to cover estimated vehicle operating costs and leave a small margin for profit.

37. Transport services are provided on a regular basis on all-weather roads only, and traffic on them has grown fast. On the paved roads nearing Moroni about 250 vehicles per day circulate, while on sections which are further away the flows are lower. The larger vehicles are generally owned by the Government, or by contractors and traders for their own use.

38. Gasoline stations exist only in the capitals of the islands. Repair facilities are poor, except those of one of the vehicle dealers in Moroni, which is somewhat better organized, has a stock of spare parts, and employs trained mechanics.

1/ The licenses data are not statistically compiled, but this would give a better fleet estimate.

2. CONCLUSION

39. Whereas the Comoros' civil aviation facilities are relatively well developed, the roads and ports are poor. Whether or not major investments in new ports will be justified economically depends essentially on how much shipping can be attracted by the investments and the savings to be made by reducing or expanding available transshipments in foreign ports. The best measure to improve the transport of imports would be to establish better procedures for the procurement of goods. The upgrading and extension of the road network, on the other hand, is urgently needed and fully justified. Indeed investment in better roads is a prerequisite for almost all other development. If the objective of improving road transport is to be achieved, not only must new roads be constructed, but also the capacity for road maintenance must be expanded. It was therefore concluded that high priority should be given both (i) to planning a comprehensive road construction program and (ii) to carrying out a study of the road maintenance organization. Meanwhile, the next phase of construction of the main road network (which has already been prepayed) should be undertaken as soon as the works now being constructed have been completed. At the same time, the Government should proceed with feeder road construction using self-help labor and World Food Program assistance.

ANNEX II

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF OCTOBER 1, 1978

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF OCTOBER 1, 1978

1. The new Constitution was adopted on October 1, 1978. It associates itself, in the preamble, with the United Nations Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man and the principles of the United Nations Charter and of the Organization of African Unity, and it makes the Comoros a Federal Islamic Republic.

The Federal Units

2. The federating units are the four islands, each of which has a Governor and a Council. Within the islands the basic territorial units are the communes, whose definition is left to the islands themselves, though other collectivities can only be created by the Federation. The Governor is elected directly for five years and enjoys wide administrative powers. He can appoint up to four commissioners to assist him in his functions. The Councils are elected directly for four years and vote on all matters not reserved to the federal authorities and must be consulted on the codifications of customs, development programs, and territorial concessions to the Federation.

The Federal Government

3. The Federal President is Head of State and appoints and dismisses the Prime Minister and appoints the Federal Ministers, who must be fewer than nine, on the advice of the Prime Minister. It is the President who decides policy and the Cabinet that executes it. The Cabinet members are individually answerable to the President, though collectively they answer to the Federal Assembly. The President can also, after consulting the Prime Minister and the presidents of the Federal Assembly and the Supreme Court, dissolve the Federal Assembly, upon which elections must be held between 20 to 40 days after the dissolution. The Federal Assembly is elected for 5 years by direct suffrage, each constituency electing its own representative. All laws must be approved by the Assembly, but can be proposed either by the President or the Assembly. However, laws that entail a diminution of public resources or an increase of public expenditure can only be proposed by the President.

Federal Safeguards

4. Certain provisions in the Constitution are designed to safeguard the individual islands. The President can reject a law passed by the Federal Assembly as infringing the rights of the islands and, in case of continued disagreement with the Assembly, the matter is decided by the Supreme Court. He can also refuse to promulgate a federal law that failed to receive the majority of votes of an island's delegates in two successive votes. The Constitution also prescribes broadly the distribution of Government tax

revenue between the islands and the Federation: direct taxes go to the islands where they were collected and indirect taxes are shared, 40-60 percent going to the Federation and the rest being divided among the islands according to population. In the event of a breakdown of the Federal Government, for instance by coup d'etat, the islands' Governors can continue to govern autonomously. The Supreme Court plays an important part in the constitution's measures for resolving conflicts.

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Table/Tableau 1.1

POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS^{3/} 1958-2000
 ESTIMATIONS ET PROJECTIONS DE LA POPULATION 1958-2000
 (as at July 1/au 1er juillet)

1958 ^{1/} / _{2/}	192,000	1980	411,465
1966 ^{2/}	246,144	1981	424,931
1970	281,993	1982	438,310
1971	291,537	1983	452,129
1972	301,356	1984	466,454
1973	311,491	1985	481,335
1974	321,992	1986	496,808
1975	332,917	1987	512,901
1976	344,326	1988	529,640
1977	370,000	1989	547,056
1978	384,717	1990	565,192
1979	397,958	2000	798,208

1/ Based on 1958 census increased by 5 percent to allow for undercount.
 Basé sur le recensement de 1958 augmenté de 5% afin de tenir compte de la sousestimation.

2/ Based on 1966 census.
 Basé sur le recensement de 1966.

3/ Projections have assumed constant fertility and gradually declining mortality with 1500 net immigrants annually between 1966 and 1976, 18,000 in 1977, 1,500 in 1978, 1,000 in 1979 and 1,000 in 1980, but zero net immigration thereafter.
 Les projections se fondent sur l'hypothèse d'une fertilité constante et d'une mortalité en déclin, accompagnées d'un solde migratoire net de 1.500 immigrants par an entre 1966 et 1976, 18.000 en 1977, 1.500 en 1978, 1.000 en 1979 et 1.000 en 1980; par la suite le solde migratoire tomberait à zéro.

Source: IBRD estimates/estimations de la BIRD.

Table/Tableau 1.2

POPULATION ESTIMATED BY SEX AND AGE GROUP--1966, 1976 and 1986
 ESTIMATIONS DE LA POPULATION PAR SEXE ET GROUPE D'AGE--1966, 1976 et 1986
 (as at January 1/au 1er janvier)

Age Group Groupe d' age	1966			1976			1986		
	TOTAL	MALE HOMMES	FEMALE FEMMES	TOTAL	MALE HOMMES	FEMALE FEMMES	TOTAL	MALE HOMMES	FEMALE FEMMES
0-4	40353	20506	19847	62255	31251	31004	91287	45817	45470
5-9	41025	21249	19776	50853	25515	25338	72834	36464	36370
10-14	26606	14531	12075	36880	18820	18060	57825	29105	28720
15-19	22293	10675	11618	39726	20700	19026	49807	25150	24657
20-24	16279	7053	9226	26256	14463	11793	36356	18688	17668
25-29	18499	7984	10515	22381	10979	11402	39246	20612	18634
30-34	14643	6324	8319	16901	7755	9146	27051	15195	11856
35-39	11512	5180	6332	18906	8627	10279	23509	12048	11461
40-44	10930	5085	5845	15100	6969	8131	18259	8995	9264
45-49	7403	3638	3765	11878	5693	6185	19664	9503	10161
50-54	8653	4147	4506	10840	5259	5581	15580	7598	7982
55-59	4544	2300	2244	7186	3653	3533	11820	5903	5917
60-64	6516	3333	3183	7722	3774	3948	9995	4963	5032
65-69	3354	1761	1593	3785	1951	1834	6377	3342	3035
70-74	3888	2092	1796	4183	2078	2105	5514	2692	2822
75+	5318	3009	2309	3644	1879	1765	3796	1828	1968

Source: 1966 Census and IBRD estimates.
 Recensement de 1966 et estimations de la BIRD.

Table/Tableau 1.3

BALANCE OF MIGRATION BETWEEN ISLANDS, MID-1966

SOLDE MIGRATOIRE INTER-ILES, MI-1966

<u>Origin of migrants</u> <u>Origine des migrants</u>	<u>Islands receiving migrants</u> <u>Iles recevant les migrants</u>			
	<u>Grande Comore</u>	<u>Anjouan</u>	<u>Mayotte</u>	<u>Mohéli</u>
Grande Comore	-	-332	279	648
Anjouan	332	-	2,113	1,615
Mayotte	-279	-2,113	-	80
Mohéli	-648	-1,615	-80	-
Total	-595	-4,060	2,312	2,343

Source: Bureau des Etudes et des Enquêtes Statistiques, Moroni.

Table/Tableau 1.4

BIRTH PLACES OF PERSONS ENUMERATED, 1966

LIEU DE NAISSANCE DES PERSONNES RECENSEES, 1966

<u>Birth Place</u>	<u>Grande Comore</u>	<u>Anjouan</u>	<u>Mayotte</u>	<u>Mohéli</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Lieu de naissance</u>
On the same island	115,582	82,682	29,100	6,816	234,180	Dans l'île même
On another Comorian island	1,094	432	3,118	2,627	7,271	Dans une autre île comorienne
Abroad	2,448	715	389	102	3,654	Ailleurs
<u>Total</u>	<u>119,124</u>	<u>83,829</u>	<u>32,607</u>	<u>9,545</u>	<u>245,105^{1/}</u>	<u>Total</u>

^{1/} This figure does not include 19,039 persons whose birth place was not recorded/
Ce chiffre ne comprend pas 19.039 personnes dont le lieu de naissance n'a pas été enregistré.

Source: Bureau des Etudes et des Enquêtes Statistiques, Moroni.

Table/Tableau 1.5

DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLEMENTS BY SIZE, 1966

DISTRIBUTION DES AGGLOMERATIONS PAR CLASSE DE TAILLE, 1966

<u>Number of Inhabitants in a settlement</u>	<u>Grandé Comore</u>		<u>Anjouan</u>		<u>Mayotte</u>		<u>Mohéli</u>		<u>Nombre d'habitants par agglomération</u>
	<u>Number</u> <u>Nombre</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Pourcent</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Nombre</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Pourcent</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Nombre</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Pourcent</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Nombre</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Pourcent</u>	
Under 500	108	57.8	31	37.8	47	69.1	17	73.9	En-dessous de 500
500 to 1,000	52	27.8	25	30.5	12	17.7	5	21.7	de 500 à 1.000
over 1,000	27	14.4	26	31.7	9	13.2	1	4.4	Au-dessus de 1.000
Total	187	100.0	82	100.0	68	100.0	23	100.0	Total

Source: Bureau des Etudes et des Enquêtes Statistiques, Moroni.

Table/Tableau 1.6

SELECTED POPULATION DATA
STATISTIQUES CHOISIES DE LA POPULATION

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1996</u>	
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	50.2	46.1	45.2	45.9	Taux de Naissance Brut (pour 1000 habitants)
Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population)	21.1	16.6	13.4	10.9	Taux de Mortalité Brut (pour 1000 habitants)
Life Expectancy					Espérance de Vie
Male	44	48	52	56	Hommes
Female	48	52	57	61	Femmes

Source: IBRD Estimates based on the 1966 Census data.
Estimations de la BIRD basées sur les données recueillies lors
du recensement de 1966.

Table/Tableau 1.7

REGISTERED SALARIED EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR 1970-75
 ENREGISTREMENTS DES SALARIES PAR BRANCHE D'ACTIVITE 1970-75
 (end of year/fin de l'année)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975^e</u>	
Agriculture and processing	6,933	5,928	6,192	5,931	4,310	3,239	Agriculture et transformation
Industry	278	330	403	483	535	637	Industrie
Construction	1,392	1,420	1,675	2,063	1,869	1,021	Construction
Trade and banking	666	822	1,095	1,151	1,233	1,137	Commerce et banques
Transport	483	328	373	707	644	325	Transport
Hotels & tourism	106	110	114	171	120	140	Hotels et tourisme
Public services ^{1/}	2,264	2,319	2,699	2,611	5,103	2,146	Services publics ^{1/}
Other services	587	838	626	389	380	250	Autres services
Total	12,709	12,295	13,310	13,506	14,194	8,895	Total

^{1/} Excluding permanent civil servants who numbered 2,113 in 1973.
 Non compris les fonctionnaires, décisionnaires et auxiliaires, au nombre de 2113 en 1973.

e = estimation

Source: Department of Labor/Direction du Travail.

Table/Tableau 1.8

REGISTERED SALARIED EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR AND ISLAND, 1974
 ENREGISTREMENTS DES SALARIES PAR BRANCHE D'ACTIVITE ET PAR ILE, 1974

	<u>Grande Comore</u>	<u>Anjouan</u>	<u>Mayotte</u>	<u>Mohéli</u>	<u>Archipelago Archipel</u>	
Agriculture and processing	842	2,098	1,024	346	4,310	Agriculture et transformation
Industry	367	168	..	..	535	Industry
Construction	1,285	367	217	..	1,869	Construction
Trade and banking	708	267	250	8	1,233	Commerce et banques
Transport	449	159	23	13	644	Transport
Hotels and Tourism	90	26	..	4	120	Hotels et tourisme
Public services ^{1/}	2,999	1,297	475	332	5,103	Services publics
Other services	197	108	49	26	380	Autres services
Total	6,937	4,490	2,038	729	14,194	Total

not recorded/non-enregistré

^{1/} Excludes permanent civil servants
 Non compris les fonctionnaires, décisionnaires et auxiliaires.

Source: Department of Labor/Direction du Travail.

Table/Tableau 2.1

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN, 1968-1975
 PRODUIT INTERIEUR BRUT PAR BRANCHE D'ACTIVITE ECONOMIQUE, 1968-1975
 (in current market prices; in millions of CFPA)
 (aux prix courants du marché; en millions de FCFA)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	
Agriculture	2,890	3,151	3,275	3,560	3,671	3,649	5,619	5,718	Agriculture
Industry	388	439	492	626	694	633	1,037	1,105	Industrie
Construction	778	711	1,152	1,515	1,783	2,483	2,986	2,001	Bâtiment et travaux publics
Electricity	11	13	17	29	31	33	53	65	Electricité
Wholesale and retail trade	1,511	1,780	1,929	2,301	2,353	2,522	4,558	3,847	Commerce de gros et au détail
Transport	69	75	93	106	145	149	325	230	Transports
Rent	330	359	379	451	469	556	751	854	Loyers
Other Services	38	36	42	54	60	49	55	50	Services Divers
Public Services	590	619	664	790	810	1,008	1,397	1,141	Services Publics
<u>Gross Domestic product, in market prices</u>	<u>6,605</u>	<u>7,183</u>	<u>8,043</u>	<u>9,432</u>	<u>10,016</u>	<u>11,082</u>	<u>16,781</u>	<u>15,011</u>	<u>Produit intérieur brut, aux prix du marché</u>
Indirect taxes and subsidies	514	597	696	827	856	886	1,376	1,289	Impôts indirects et subventions
<u>Gross Domestic product at factor cost</u>	<u>6,091</u>	<u>6,586</u>	<u>7,347</u>	<u>8,605</u>	<u>9,160</u>	<u>10,196</u>	<u>15,405</u>	<u>13,722</u>	<u>Produit intérieur brut, au coût des facteurs</u>

Source: INSEE, Etude sur les Comptes Economiques du Territoire des Comores, 1964-1968, and mission estimates/ et estimations de la mission

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Table/Tableau 2.2

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN, 1968-1975
 PRODUIT INTERIEUR BRUT PAR BRANCHE D'ACTIVITE ECONOMIQUE, 1968-1975
 (in constant market prices of 1975; in millions of CFAF)
 (aux prix constants du marché de 1975; en millions de FCFA)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	
Agriculture	4,822	5,050	5,127	5,392	5,463	5,322	5,660	5,718	Agriculture
Industry	798	871	933	993	1,101	1,027	1,122	1,105	Industrie
Construction	1,686	1,461	2,305	2,628	3,058	3,709	3,397	2,001	Bâtiment et travaux publics
Electricity	27	32	37	50	51	56	60	65	Electricité
Commerce	2,623	2,760	3,048	3,693	3,706	3,476	4,325	3,847	Commerce
Transport	150	161	188	192	247	275	327	30	Transports
Rent	715	737	759	783	804	830	854	854	Loyers
Other Services	83	81	86	94	93	70	62	50	Services divers
Public Services	1,171	1,195	1,282	1,323	1,115	1,008	1,397	1,141	Services publics
<u>Gross domestic product, in market prices</u>	<u>12,076</u>	<u>12,348</u>	<u>13,766</u>	<u>15,148</u>	<u>15,638</u>	<u>15,773</u>	<u>17,204</u>	<u>15,011</u>	<u>Produit intérieur brut, aux prix du marché</u>
Indirect taxes and subsidies	940	1,014	1,182	1,326	1,338	1,261	1,411	1,289	Impôts indirects et subventions
<u>Gross domestic product at factor cost</u>	<u>11,136</u>	<u>11,334</u>	<u>12,584</u>	<u>13,822</u>	<u>14,300</u>	<u>14,512</u>	<u>15,793</u>	<u>13,722</u>	<u>Produit intérieur brut, au coût des facteurs</u>

Source: INSEE, Etude sur les Comptes Economiques du Territoire des Comores, 1964-1968, and mission estimates/et estimations de la mission

Table/Tableau 2.3

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1968-1975
 INVESTISSEMENTS PUBLICS ET PRIVÉS, 1968-1975
 (in millions of CFAF/en millions de FCFA)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	
Total investment in current prices	1,329	1,479	2,148	2,487	3,063	3,958	5,139	3,559	Investissements aux prix courants
as percent of GDP	20	20	27	26	31	36	31	24	en pourcentage du PIB
Total investment in constant 1975 prices	2,916	3,028	4,098	4,250	4,948	5,152	6,158	3,559	Investissements aux prix constants de 1975
as percent of GDP	24	25	30	28	32	33	36	24	en pourcentage du PIB

Source: Mission estimates/estimations de la mission

Table/Tableau 3.1

FINANCIAL FLOWS FROM AND TO DAC MEMBER COUNTRIES AND MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS, 1969-1975
 FLUX FINANCIERS EN PROVENANCE ET VERS LES PAYS MEMBRES DU CAD ET LES ORGANISMES D'AIDE MULTILATÉRALE, 1969-1975
 (in millions of U.S. dollars)
 (en millions de dollars E.U.)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
A. Official flows								A. Aides officielles
1. Bilateral								1. Aides bilatérales
Official Development Assistance (ODA)								Aides officielles pour le développement
Technical assistance grants	4.50	4.80	6.40	6.60	8.49	13.31	6.56	Dons au titre de l'assistance technique
Other grants	2.00	2.00	1.50	3.07	7.89	12.48	10.37	Autres dons
Grant-like flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Flux de nature comparable à des dons
Loans	0.10	0.20	0.40	0.47	1.00	1.41	0.89	Prêts
Other Official Flows	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	Autres aides officielles
Total Bilateral Official Flows (gross)	6.60	7.00	8.30	10.14	17.38	27.40	17.82	Total des aides officielles bilatérales (brut)
Debt service payments	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.40	0.10	0.35	Paiements du service de la dette
Total Bilateral Official Flows (net)	6.30	6.80	8.10	9.79	16.98	27.30	17.47	Total des aides officielles bilatérales (net)
(of which France)	(6.30)	(6.80)	(7.90)	(9.79)	(16.98)	(27.30)	(17.47)	(dont France)
2. Multilateral								2. Aides multilatérales
Official Development Assistance (ODA)								Aides officielles pour le développement
Technical assistance grants ^{1/}	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.13	0.10	0.22	0.13	Dons au titre de l'assistance technique ^{2/}
Other grants ^{2/}	0.02	1.08	0.66	0.05	0.54	0.11	3.53	Autres dons ^{2/}
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Prêts
Other Official Flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Autres aides officielles
Total Multilateral Official Flows (gross)	0.03	1.09	0.72	0.18	0.64	0.33	3.66	Total des aides officielles multilatérales (brut)
Debt service payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paiements au service de la dette
Total Multilateral Official Flows (net)	0.06	1.09	0.72	0.18	0.64	0.33	3.66	Total des aides officielles multilatérales (net)
(contributions to multilateral organizations) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(contributions aux organismes multilatéraux)
B. Private flows ^{1/}								B. Flux financiers privés ^{1/}
C. Summary								C. Récapitulation
Official Flows (gross)	6.66	8.09	9.02	10.32	18.02	27.73	21.48	Aides officielles (brut)
Official Flows (net)	6.36	7.89	8.82	9.97	17.62	27.63	21.13	Aides officielles (net)

^{1/} Private flows to Comoros were not recorded by DAC/Les flux financiers privés vers les Comores n'ont pas été enregistrés par le CAD

^{2/} Mainly UN/Principalement NU

^{3/} Mainly EDF/Principalement FED

Source: OECD - Development Assistance Committee/OCDE Comité d'Assistance en Développement

Table/ Tableau 3.2

COMMODITY EXPORTS, FOB VALUE, 1968 - 1977
 EXPORTATIONS DE MARCHANDISES, EN VALEUR FSB, 1968 - 1977
 (in millions of CFAF)
 (en millions de FCFA)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	
Essences of ylang-ylang											Essences d'ylang-ylang
Extra	213.8	202.8	181.6	200.7	261.2	316.3	359.5	236.7	299.1	265.0	Extra
First quality	28.1	13.0	16.4	28.6	41.3	51.8	70.7	57.0	40.3	29.0	Première qualité
Second quality	21.3	14.9	22.8	15.1	33.2	42.8	64.2	20.2	28.2	18.0	Deuxième qualité
Third quality	106.5	106.5	112.1	104.9	159.3	149.0	278.6	189.2	246.4	262.0	Troisième qualité
Condensed	0.3	2.9	2.7	3.0	5.9	9.5	12.2	11.2	4.0	12.0	Concrète
Essence of jasmine	25.6	29.4	18.0	16.7	15.8	12.4	16.7	26.3	5.5	..	Essence de jasmin
Essence of basil	12.0	5.5	19.7	48.8	14.5	4.7	16.0	20.3	14.5	..	Essence de basilic
Essence of palmarosa	3.9	3.8	5.4	4.8	4.3	5.4	6.3	3.0	3.5	..	Essence de palmarosa
Other essences	7.7	8.1	6.6	10.1	12.0	25.6	31.2	2.8	14.7	..	Autres essences
Vanilla	349.3	577.9	403.1	605.9	613.8	100.1	472.9	689.0	464.9	1084.6	Vanille
Copra	176.4	211.6	197.6	206.5	90.4	229.6	495.9	92.6	122.7	133.4	Coprah
Cloves	25.0	58.6	222.7	268.4	165.1	87.7	242.3	565.9	812.0	294.1	Girofle
Sisal	9.8	7.6	6.3	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sisal
Cocoa	8.6	11.3	8.6	2.2	5.7	3.0	14.0	6.0	5.1	9.7	Cacao
Coffee	6.4	7.7	22.6	15.4	21.6	9.1	9.3	14.0	17.4	16.9	Café
Cinnamon	3.6	14.6	18.5	26.1	52.6	45.0	24.8	2.1	0.4	..	Cannelle
Construction mat. (lava gravel)	6.8	6.0	6.2	6.7	8.0	2.4	-	-	-	-	Pouzzolane
Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.6	-	Bois
Furniture and wood products	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	-	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.9	..	Meubles et ouvrages de menuiserie
Other	2.7	6.2	6.1	5.2	5.3	11.0	6.7	7.7	6.8	..	Divers
<u>Total domestic exports</u>	<u>1,008.0</u>	<u>1,288.7</u>	<u>1,277.5</u>	<u>1,572.1</u>	<u>1,510.0</u>	<u>1,105.8</u>	<u>2,121.4</u>	<u>1,964.6</u>	<u>2,098.0</u>		<u>Total exportations domestiques</u>
Re-exports	0.2	0.4	0.6	-	1.2	0.5	16.5	71.8	126.0		Réexportation
of which petroleum products	(-)	(-)	(.)	(-)	(0.3)	(6.3)	(14.9)	(71.3)	(125.3)		dont produits pétroliers
<u>Total exports</u> *****	<u>1,008.2</u> *****	<u>1,289.1</u> *****	<u>1,278.1</u> *****	<u>1,572.1</u> *****	<u>1,511.2</u> *****	<u>1,106.3</u> *****	<u>2,137.9</u> *****	<u>2,036.4</u> *****	<u>2,224.0</u> *****	<u>2,202.9</u> *****	<u>Total exportations</u> *****

. Too small to be expressed/valeur insignifiante

.. Not available/non disponible

Source: Service des Douanes, Ministère des Finances

Table/Tableau 3.3

COMMODITY EXPORTS; VOLUME, 1968-1977
 EXPORTATIONS DE MARCHANDISES, EN VOLUME, 1968-1977
 (in Kg./en Kg.)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 ^{1/}	1977	
Essences of ylang-ylang											Essences d'ylang-ylang
Extra	22,994	22,971	20,535	22,085	28,119	31,930	27,138	16,485	19,610	15,600	Extra
First quality	4,582	2,154	2,741	4,679	6,918	7,241	7,512	5,219	4,135	2,500	Première qualité
Second quality	6,024	4,167	6,302	3,898	8,550	10,213	9,429	2,806	3,687	2,200	Deuxième qualité
Third quality	39,386	38,095	40,882	36,406	55,080	49,633	54,446	34,865	45,498	39,000	Troisième qualité
Condensed	29	275	274	272	538	863	769	650	226	600	Concrète
Essence of jasmine	298	355	257	239	232	176	204	134	27	..	Essence de jasmin
Essence of basil	2,356	1,111	2,995	6,497	2,156	903	1,760	1,389	1,119	..	Essence de basilic
Essence of palmarosa	886	810	1,080	1,015	978	1,547	1,201	408	735	..	Essence de palmarosa
Other essences	757	874	428	661	770	1,339	812	232	414	..	Autres essences
Vanilla	138,418	207,105	143,718	206,658	207,007	34,335	160,473	210,901	124,055	230,431	Vanille
Copra	4,152,902	5,265,520	4,371,034	3,988,401	2,423,521	4,890,285	4,178,069	1,259,633	2,322,557	1,317,183	Coprah
Cloves	88,588	87,378	277,356	373,023	202,567	120,628	248,545	561,865	880,152	219,878	Clou de girofle
Sisal	355,444	217,600	194,500	86,875	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sisal
Cocoa	42,030	50,875	48,105	15,980	49,715	19,260	38,462	21,010	10,700	11,991	Cacao
Coffee	39,126	42,814	102,727	72,996	101,532	42,424	38,160	60,864	31,712	18,241	Café
Cinnamon	34,143	68,075	119,310	163,596	298,893	209,171	105,451	9,531	1,500	..	Cannelle
Construction material (lava gravel)	7,808,000	6,888,000	7,044,500	7,640,200	8,215,600	1,900,000	-	-	-	-	Pouzzolane
Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	225,577	-	Bois
Furniture	518	405	991	586	-	370	56	922	3,800	..	Meubles et ouvrages de menuiserie
Other	198,659	225,680	99,750	131,908	172,081	85,291	28,233	120,131	13,587	..	Divers
Re-exports	923	1,182	2,940	-	12,757	26,109	499,355	1,956,186	2,614,663	..	Réexportation
of which petroleum products	(-)	(-)	(1,681)	(-)	(11,018)	(24,295)	(495,990)	(1,955,783)	(2,604,939)	..	dont produits pétroliers

. Too small to be expressed/valeur insignifiante
 .. Not available

^{1/} Excludes Mayotte/A l'exclusion de Mayotte

Source: Service des Douanes, Ministère des Finances

Table/Tableau 3.4

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS BY END-USE, C.I.F. VALUE, 1968-1976
 IMPORTATIONS PAR GROUPEMENT D'UTILISATION, VALEUR C.A.F., 1968-1976
 (in millions of CFAF)
 (en millions de FCFA)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	
<u>Food</u>	<u>686.9</u>	<u>714.1</u>	<u>856.6</u>	<u>1,070.6</u>	<u>1,065.3</u>	<u>1,145.7</u>	<u>2,749.4</u>	<u>1,439.4</u>	<u>1,264.6</u>	<u>Alimentation</u>
Meat	5.0	7.0	14.0	11.0	35.0	76.6	153.4	130.8	147.4	Viandes et abats
Rice	415.0	420.1	455.2	630.0	455.0	576.7	1,860.8	738.4	600.5	Riz
Wheat flour	38.3	38.2	39.3	70.0	41.3	52.5	96.8	92.2	73.1	Farine
Sugar	49.0	54.1	72.4	66.0	73.0	96.0	128.6	84.1	126.5	Sucre
Other	179.6	204.7	275.7	293.6	461.0	343.9	509.8	393.9	317.1	Divers
<u>Other consumer goods</u>	<u>548.3</u>	<u>680.2</u>	<u>869.6</u>	<u>964.8</u>	<u>1,007.8</u>	<u>1,194.6</u>	<u>1,537.1</u>	<u>1,588.9</u>		<u>Produits finis</u>
Cigarettes	21.0	25.0	28.0	33.0	33.0	47.0	62.0	47.0	43.0	Cigarettes
Pharmaceuticals	..	39.3	38.3	64.6	82.1	83.0	92.3	147.9	81.2	Produits pharmaceutiques
Cotton textiles	69.8	96.0	134.1	158.8	148.3	173.5	276.8	283.2	183.5	Textiles
Passenger cars	30.0	42.0	60.5	107.2	80.4	87.2	106.4	97.7	37.7	Voitures
Other	..	477.9	608.7	601.2	664.0	803.9	999.6	1,013.1	..	Divers
<u>Petroleum products</u>	<u>85.1</u>	<u>87.8</u>	<u>104.1</u>	<u>131.9</u>	<u>155.4</u>	<u>140.2</u>	<u>378.0</u>	<u>448.7</u>	<u>349.8</u>	<u>Produits pétroliers</u>
Aviation fuel	..	21.9	7.1	6.7	13.3	22.3	79.8	127.5	34.2	Essence d'aviation
Gasoline	..	21.4	25.4	29.3	43.4	39.8	117.2	120.5	115.2	Essence voitures
Heavy oil	29.0	34.2	42.9	43.6	59.9	59.9	154.8	115.7	148.0	Gas-oil
Other	..	10.3	28.7	52.3	38.8	18.2	26.2	85.0	52.4	Divers
<u>Intermediate goods</u>	<u>228.1</u>	<u>247.9</u>	<u>298.6</u>	<u>356.8</u>	<u>389.5</u>	<u>449.5</u>	<u>883.3</u>	<u>886.0</u>		<u>Matières premières et demi-produits</u>
Products of animal or vegetal origin	9.2	5.3	6.2	12.2	10.4	10.6	20.7	8.4	..	Produits d'origine animale ou végétale
Mineral products	13.2	8.5	10.3	11.4	1.4	1.5	2.6	13.0	..	Produits minéraux
Cement	46.3	59.0	73.4	81.0	109.2	63.7	288.3	251.3	131.1	Ciment
Corrugated iron	30.7	35.2	37.4	48.6	46.2	40.7	126.1	101.7	6.6	Tôles galvanisées
Iron bars	28.0	23.0	40.0	33.0	29.0	92.0	92.0	83.0	18.6	Barres de fer
Other	100.7	116.9	131.3	170.8	193.3	281.0	353.6	428.6	..	Divers
<u>Capital goods</u>	<u>214.6</u>	<u>361.7</u>	<u>244.4</u>	<u>310.6</u>	<u>314.4</u>	<u>438.9</u>	<u>655.1</u>	<u>611.5</u>		<u>Biens d'investissement</u>
Agricultural machinery	21.2	14.4	33.7	35.1	28.3	24.8	27.5	38.6	..	Equipement agricole
Industrial equipment of which: vehicles	193.4 (47.0)	347.3 (34.0)	210.7 (58.0)	275.5 (85.0)	286.1 (54.0)	414.1 (54.0)	627.6 (106.0)	573.0 (98.0)	(49.0)	Equipement industriel dont: véhicules industriels
<u>Total imports</u>	<u>1,763.0</u>	<u>2,091.7</u>	<u>2,373.3</u>	<u>2,834.7</u>	<u>2,932.4</u>	<u>3,368.9</u>	<u>6,202.9</u>	<u>4,974.5</u>	<u>3,118.6</u>	<u>Importations totales</u>

.. not available/non disponible

Source: Service des Douanes, Ministère des Finances

Table/Tauleau 3.5

DIRECTION OF TRADE: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, F.O.B. VALUE, 1968-1976
 REPARTITION DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR: EXPORTATIONS PAR PAYS DESTINATAIRE, VALEUR F.O.B., 1968-1976
 (in millions of CFAF)
 (en millions de FCFA)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	
<u>E.E.C.</u>	<u>641.2</u>	<u>607.7</u>	<u>737.8</u>	<u>902.4</u>	<u>985.1</u>	<u>935.1</u>	<u>1,652.2</u>	<u>1,329.6</u>	<u>1,595.1</u>	<u>C.E.E.</u>
France	609.0	560.0	621.1	712.1	856.7	847.1	1,422.3	1,059.8	1,152.4	France
Reunion	1.1	1.3	2.1	0.5	2.4	1.3	2.0	5.3	13.6	Réunion
Belgium-Luxembourg	7.3	10.2	7.9	5.5	3.9	1.9	30.7	45.4	43.1	Belgique Luxembourg
Netherlands	0.8	5.1	23.5	56.7	30.8	29.7	63.9	82.6	125.7	Pays-Bas
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	22.6	31.1	69.6	118.4	91.0	46.5	98.3	128.5	228.8	République Fédérale d'Allemagne
Italy	-	-	5.0	3.4	0.3	6.0	35.0	3.0	6.3	Italie
United Kingdom	0.4	-	8.6	5.8	-	2.6	-	5.0	25.0	Royaume Uni
Danemark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	Danemark
<u>E.F.T.A.</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26.2</u>	<u>A.E.L.E.</u>
Sweden	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.4	1.8	-	20.9	Suède
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	4.9	Suisse
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	0.4	Autriche
<u>REST OF EUROPE</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>RESTE DE L'EUROPE</u>
<u>AFRICA</u>	<u>124.1</u>	<u>170.9</u>	<u>118.0</u>	<u>211.2</u>	<u>104.4</u>	<u>149.6</u>	<u>143.4</u>	<u>109.8</u>	<u>136.6</u>	<u>AFRIQUE</u>
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	11.3	9.7	Maroc
Fr. Terr. of Afars & Issas	-	-	-	-	1.3	2.2	1.9	-	3.7	T.F.A.I.
Madagascar	123.6	167.7	114.3	209.1	101.5	107.8	127.6	98.5	79.6	Madagascar
Mauritius	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	37.6	14.0	-	20.1	Ile Maurice
South Africa	-	0.1	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.4	-	-	-	Afrique du Sud
Other	0.5	3.1	2.5	1.2	-	-	-	-	23.5	Divers
<u>AMERICA</u>	<u>242.9</u>	<u>507.4</u>	<u>347.3</u>	<u>452.8</u>	<u>420.7</u>	<u>20.8</u>	<u>321.9</u>	<u>525.0</u>	<u>338.5</u>	<u>AMERIQUE</u>
U.S.A.	240.4	507.4	347.3	452.8	417.7	20.8	321.9	525.0	338.5	Etats-Unis
Canada	2.5	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	Canada
<u>ASIA</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>69.2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>ASIE</u>
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	1.8	Japon
Other	-	2.6	69.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	Divers
<u>RE-EXPORTS</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>71.8</u>	<u>125.3</u>	<u>RAVITAILLEMENT NAVIRES</u>
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u>	<u>1,008.2</u>	<u>1,289.1</u>	<u>1,278.1</u>	<u>1,572.1</u>	<u>1,511.2</u>	<u>1,106.3</u>	<u>2,137.9</u>	<u>2,036.4</u>	<u>2,224.0</u>	<u>EXPORTATIONS TOTALES</u>

1/ Excludes Mayotte
 A l'exclusion de Mayotte

Source: Service des Douanes, Ministère des Finances

Table/Tableau 3.6

DIRECTION OF TRADE: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, F.O.B. VALUE, 1968-1976
 REPARTITION DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR: EXPORTATIONS PAR PAYS DESTINATAIRE, VALEUR F.O.B., 1968-1976
 (in percent)
 (en pourcentage)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u> ^{1/}	
<u>E.E.C.</u>	<u>63.6</u>	<u>47.1</u>	<u>57.7</u>	<u>57.4</u>	<u>65.2</u>	<u>84.5</u>	<u>77.3</u>	<u>65.3</u>	<u>71.7</u>	<u>C.E.E.</u>
France	60.4	43.4	48.6	45.3	56.7	76.6	66.5	52.0	51.8	France
Reunion	0.1	0.1	0.2	.	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	Réunion
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.4	2.2	1.9	Belgique-Luxembourg
Netherlands	0.1	0.4	1.8	3.6	2.0	2.7	3.0	4.1	5.7	Pays-Bas
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	2.2	2.4	5.4	7.5	6.0	4.2	4.6	6.3	10.3	République Fédérale d'Allemagne
Italy	-	-	0.4	0.2	.	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.3	Italie
United Kingdom	.	-	0.7	0.4	-	0.2	-	0.2	1.1	Royaume Uni
<u>E.F.T.A. AND REST OF EUROPE</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>A.E.L.E. ET RESTE DE L'EUROPE</u>
<u>AFRICA</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>AFRIQUE</u>
Madagascar	12.3	13.0	8.9	13.3	6.7	9.7	6.0	4.8	3.6	Madagascar
Mauritius	.	.	-	-	-	3.4	0.6	-	0.9	Ile Maurice
Other	.	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.7	Divers
<u>AMERICA</u>	<u>24.1</u>	<u>39.4</u>	<u>27.2</u>	<u>28.8</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>15.1</u>	<u>25.8</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>AMERIQUE</u>
U.S.A.	23.8	39.4	27.2	28.8	27.6	1.9	15.1	25.8	15.2	Etats-Unis
Canada	0.3	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	Canada
<u>ASIA</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>ASIE</u>
<u>RE-EXPORTS</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>RAVITAILLEMENT NAVIRES</u>
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u>	<u>100.0</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	<u>EXPORTATIONS TOTALES</u>
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

. Too small to be expressed/valeur insignifiante

1/ Excludes Mayotte

A l'exclusion de Mayotte

Source: Service des Douanes, Ministère des Finances

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Table 1.2

DIRECTION OF TRADE: IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, C.I.F. VALUE, 1968-1976
REPARTITION DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR: IMPORTATIONS PAR PAYS D'ORIGINE, VALEUR C.I.F., 1968-1976
(in millions of C.F.A.F.)
(en millions de C.F.A.F.)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 1/	
E.E.C.	863.8	1,071.3	1,326.2	1,663.4	1,441.7	1,696.1	2,651.5	2,811.1	1,050.3	C.E.E.
France	789.6	1,007.1	1,233.7	1,405.0	1,276.2	1,540.5	2,310.3	2,538.5	899.9	France
Reunion	4.4	5.3	2.6	9.8	12.4	20.0	27.3	92.9	59.3	Réunion
Belgium-Luxembourg	12.5	7.3	10.3	12.1	9.7	9.8	23.2	13.9	6.1	Belgique-Luxembourg
Netherlands	24.4	36.0	30.6	35.1	47.5	33.9	65.7	56.8	48.4	Pays-Bas
Germany, Federal Republic of	12.1	14.9	20.1	14.0	25.0	28.1	113.7	40.0	15.2	République Fédérale d'Allemagne
Italy	23.1	11.4	15.8	149.2	50.4	37.7	72.1	43.1	6.2	Italie
United Kingdom	26.8	6.8	5.4	33.9	13.0	23.0	21.2	13.0	9.2	Royaume-Uni
Denmark	1.7	2.5	4.4	4.3	7.5	12.3	17.9	12.8	6.2	Danemark
E.P.T.A.	7.7	9.2	6.4	5.1	56.0	8.1	7.1	15.5	32.1	A.E.L.E.
Norway	0.2	0.3	-	0.2	40.9	0.5	-	0.4	0.5	Norvège
Sweden	4.1	6.9	5.2	4.0	8.0	4.4	5.6	5.6	3.9	Suède
Switzerland	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	7.5	27.6	Suisse
Other	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	-	0.5	-	-	Divers
REST OF EUROPE	5.7	3.6	6.1	8.3	8.7	18.6	13.0	14.8	0.4	RESTE DE L'EUROPE
Spain	3.4	3.3	5.1	7.3	7.7	15.0	9.5	4.0	-	Espagne
Czechoslovakia	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.8	1.4	4.6	0.4	Tchécoslovaquie
Hungary	1.1	-	-	-	0.6	1.3	-	2.0	-	Hongrie
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	3.0	3.6	-	Bulgarie
Other	0.4	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	Divers
AFRICA	836.7	931.3	900.6	772.1	943.1	971.7	1,597.9	1,215.6	1,320.4	AFRIQUE
Fr. Terr. of Afars & Issas	1.5	-	1.7	1.1	3.0	21.3	20.5	2.9	1.0	T.F.A.I.
Kenya	77.2	66.2	82.5	87.7	106.6	118.1	392.5	379.4	357.8	Kenya
Tanzania	3.2	15.0	12.2	11.3	4.4	0.9	5.4	30.2	123.6	Tanzanie
Madagascar	741.0	937.3	837.6	624.0	778.8	743.5	1,389.4	706.2	703.4	Madagascar
Mauritius	0.1	0.4	1.1	8.2	6.0	9.8	28.5	20.9	77.9	Ile Maurice
South Africa	-	7.4	11.3	36.7	26.5	64.1	44.4	56.7	49.5	Afrique du Sud
Morocco	2.4	5.4	6.3	7.4	14.7	14.1	11.0	10.0	5.9	Maroc
Algeria	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.5	1.8	0.2	Algérie
Gabon	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	-	1.2	-	-	-	Gabon
Other	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	2.7	0.8	0.6	-	1.0	Divers
AMERICA	0.5	0.4	0.3	5.5	11.5	3.7	4.5	2.5	1.2	AMERIQUE
U.S.A.	0.5	0.4	0.3	5.5	11.5	3.7	4.5	2.5	1.2	Etats-Unis
ASIA	46.0	55.6	71.9	49.0	387.5	607.0	1,928.9	926.3	713.6	ASIE
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	12.0	353.2	Koweït
Iran	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	Iran
Pakistan	1.8	1.3	2.0	-	-	574.3	388.3	428.8	340.4	Pakistan
India	0.4	3.1	2.8	2.4	1.4	0.9	5.8	7.9	2.2	Inde
Thailand	-	-	-	309.6	277.2	0.3	404.5	309.2	-	Thaïlande
Macao	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.3	-	-	Macao
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	Singapour
China	11.3	13.9	13.8	33.9	68.2	49.1	997.5	111.0	2.8	Chine
Japan	19.4	19.2	34.1	18.9	30.7	24.1	39.7	37.4	14.0	Japon
Taiwan	2.4	2.2	7.8	2.3	1.7	0.7	-	0.5	-	Formose
Hong-Kong	4.9	5.0	7.7	10.6	5.0	4.0	1.5	12.9	0.6	Hong-Kong
Other	4.5	10.9	3.7	1.3	3.9	5.2	2.3	1.6	0.2	Divers
AUSTRALIA	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	-	0.6	-	0.6	0.6	AUSTRALIE
UNALLOCATED	-	-	-	-	83.1	-	-	-	-	NON-ALLOUEES
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,763.0	2,091.7	2,373.3	2,834.7	2,932.3	3,266.9	6,202.9	4,974.5	3,118.6	IMPORTATIONS TOTALES
1/ Includes Mayotte A l'exclusion de Mayotte										

Source: Service des Douanes, Ministère des Finances

Table/Tableau 3.8

DIRECTION OF TRADE: IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, C.I.F. VALUE, 1968-1976
 REPARTITION DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR: IMPORTATIONS PAR PAYS D'ORIGINE, VALEUR C.A.F., 1968-1976
 (in percent)
 (en pourcentage)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 1/	
<u>E.E.C.</u>	<u>49.0</u>	<u>52.2</u>	<u>55.9</u>	<u>58.7</u>	<u>49.2</u>	<u>50.3</u>	<u>42.7</u>	<u>56.5</u>	<u>33.7</u>	<u>C.E.E.</u>
France	44.8	48.1	52.0	49.6	43.5	45.7	37.2	51.0	28.9	France
Netherlands	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.6	Pays-Bas
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.5	République Fédérale d'Allemagne
Italy	0.7	0.5	0.7	5.3	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.2	Italie
United Kingdom	1.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	Royaume-Uni
Other	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.4	2.3	Divers
<u>E.F.T.A. AND REST OF EUROPE</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>A.E.L.E. ET RESTE DE L'EUROPE</u>
<u>AFRICA</u>	<u>47.5</u>	<u>44.5</u>	<u>40.5</u>	<u>27.2</u>	<u>32.2</u>	<u>28.9</u>	<u>25.8</u>	<u>24.4</u>	<u>42.3</u>	<u>AFRIQUE</u>
Kenya	4.4	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.5	6.3	7.6	11.5	Kenya
Madagascar	42.0	40.0	35.3	21.8	26.6	22.1	17.6	14.2	22.6	Madagascar
Mauritius	.	.	.	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.5	Ile Maurice
South Africa	-	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.1	1.6	Afrique du Sud
Tanzania	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	J.	0.1	0.6	4.0	Tanzanie
Other	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	J-	0.6	0.5	0.3	Divers
<u>AMERICA</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>AMERIQUE</u>
<u>ASIA</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>31.1</u>	<u>18.4</u>	<u>23.4</u>	<u>ASIE</u>
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.3	Kuwait
Japan	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	Japon
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	17.0	6.3	8.6	10.9	Pakistan
China	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	2.3	1.5	16.1	-	0.1	Chine
Thailand	0.2	-	-	10.9	9.5	.	7.9	6.2	-	Thaïlande
Other	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.1	Divers
UNALLOCATED	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	NON-ALLOUEES
TOTAL IMPORTS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	IMPORTATIONS TOTALES
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

. too small to be expressed/valeur insignifiante

1/ Excludes Mayotte
 A l'exclusion de Mayotte

Source: Service des Douanes, Ministère des Finances

Table/Tableau 3.9

COMMODITY EXPORTS, FOB UNIT PRICE PER KG., 1968-1977
 EXPORTATIONS DE MARCHANDISES, COURS UNITAIRE FOB PER KG., 1968-1977
 (in CFAF/ou FCFA)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
Essences of ylang-ylang											Essences d'ylang-ylang
Extra	9,298	8,829	8,843	9,088	9,289	9,906	13,247	14,359	15,252	16,987	Extra
First quality	6,133	6,035	5,983	6,112	5,970	7,154	9,412	10,922	9,746	11,600	Première qualité
Second quality	3,536	3,576	3,618	3,874	3,883	4,191	6,809	7,199	7,648	8,182	Deuxième qualité
Third quality	2,704	2,796	2,742	2,881	2,892	3,002	5,117	5,427	5,416	6,718	Troisième qualité
Condensed	10,345	10,546	9,854	11,029	10,967	11,008	15,865	17,231	17,699	20,000	Concrète
Essence of jasmine	85,906	82,817	70,039	69,874	68,103	70,455	81,863	196,269	203,704	..	Essence de jasmin
Essence of basil	5,093	4,950	6,578	7,511	6,725	5,205	9,091	14,615	12,958	..	Essence de basilic
Essence of palmarosa	4,402	4,691	5,000	4,729	4,397	3,491	5,246	7,353	4,762	..	Essence de palmarosa
Vanilla	2,524	2,790	2,805	2,932	2,965	2,915	2,947	3,267	3,748	4,707	Vanille
Copra	42	40	45	52	37	47	119	74	53	101	Coprah
Cloves	282	671	803	720	815	727	975	1,043	923	1,338	Girofle
Sisal	28	35	32	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sisal
Cocoa	205	222	179	138	115	156	364	286	477	808	Cacao
Coffee	164	180	220	211	213	215	244	230	549	924	Café
Cinnamon	105	214	155	160	176	215	235	220	267	..	Cannelle
Lava gravel (per metric ton)	871	871	880	877	974	1,263	-	-	-	-	Pouzzolane (par tonne)

Source: Service des Douanes, Ministère des Finances

Table/Tableau 3.10
 EXPORT PRICE INDICES FOR SELECTED COMMODITIES, 1968-1977
 INDICES DES PRIX A L'EXPORTATION DES PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS, 1968-1977 ^{1/}
 (1970=100; based on export prices f.o.b. in CFAF/
 basés sur les prix f.o.b. en FCFA)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u> ^{2/}	<u>1977</u>	
Essences of ylang-ylang											Essences d'ylang-ylang
Extra	105.1	99.8	100.0	102.8	105.0	112.0	149.8	162.4	172.5	192.1	Extra
First quality	102.5	100.9	100.0	102.2	99.8	119.6	157.3	182.5	162.9	193.9	Première qualité
Second quality	97.7	98.8	100.0	107.1	107.3	115.8	188.2	199.0	211.4	226.1	Deuxième qualité
Third quality	98.6	102.0	100.0	105.1	105.5	109.5	186.8	197.9	197.5	245.0	Troisième qualité
Condensed	105.0	107.0	100.0	111.9	111.3	111.7	161.0	174.9	179.6	203.0	Concrète
Essence of jasmine	122.7	118.2	100.0	99.8	97.2	100.6	116.9	280.1	290.8	..	Essence de jasmin
Essence of basil	77.6	75.3	100.0	114.3	102.3	79.1	138.2	222.3	197.0	..	Essence de basilic
Essence of palmarosa	88.0	93.8	100.0	94.6	87.9	69.8	104.9	147.1	95.2	..	Essence de palmarosa
Vanilla	89.9	99.4	100.0	104.4	105.7	103.8	105.1	116.4	133.6	167.8	Vanille
Copra	93.3	88.9	100.0	115.6	82.4	104.4	264.4	164.4	117.8	224.4	Coprah
Cloves	35.2	83.5	100.0	89.6	101.6	92.5	121.4	129.9	114.9	166.6	Girofle
Sisal	87.5	109.4	100.0	103.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sisal
Cocoa	114.5	124.0	100.0	77.1	64.2	87.2	203.4	159.8	266.5	451.4	Cacao
Coffee	74.5	82.0	100.0	95.8	96.8	97.7	110.9	104.6	249.5	420.0	Café
Cinnamon	67.7	138.1	100.0	103.1	113.5	138.8	151.6	141.9	172.2	..	Cannelle
Construction material (lava gravel)	99.0	99.0	100.0	99.7	110.7	143.5	-	-	-	-	Pouzzolane
Total exports	75.3	94.2	100.0	100.0	103.0	101.0	129.2	136.9	139.6	181.8	Exportations Totales

^{1/} 1975 weights

^{2/} Excludes Mayotte/A l'exclusion de Mayotte

Source: Service des Douanes, Ministère des Finances and mission calculations/et calculs de la mission

Table/Tableau 3.11

INDICES OF QUANTITIES EXPORTED, 1968-1977 ^{1/}
 INDICES DES QUANTITES EXPORTEES, 1968-1977
 (1970 = 100)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	
Essences of ylang-ylang											Essence d'ylang-ylang
Extra	112.0	111.9	100.0	107.6	136.9	155.5	132.2	80.3	95.5	76.0	Extra
First quality	167.2	78.6	100.0	170.7	252.4	264.2	274.1	190.4	150.9	91.2	Première qualité
Second quality	95.6	66.1	100.0	61.9	135.7	162.1	149.6	44.5	58.5	34.9	Deuxième qualité
Third quality	96.3	93.2	100.0	89.1	134.7	121.4	133.2	85.3	111.3	95.4	Troisième qualité
Condensed	10.6	100.4	100.0	99.3	196.4	315.0	280.7	237.2	82.5	219.0	Concrète
Essence of jasmine	116.0	138.1	100.0	93.0	90.3	68.5	79.4	52.1	10.5	..	Essence de jasmin
Essence of basil	78.7	37.1	100.0	216.9	72.0	30.2	58.8	46.4	37.4	..	Essence de basilic
Essence of palmarosa	82.0	75.0	100.0	94.0	90.6	143.2	111.2	37.8	68.1	..	Essence de palmarosa
Other essences	176.9	204.2	100.0	154.4	179.9	312.9	189.7	54.2	96.7	..	Autres essences
Vanilla	96.3	144.1	100.0	143.8	144.1	23.9	111.7	146.8	86.3	160.3	Vanille
Copra	95.0	120.5	100.0	91.3	55.5	111.9	95.6	28.8	53.1	30.1	Coprah
Cloves	32.0	31.5	100.0	134.5	73.0	43.5	89.6	202.6	317.3	79.3	Girofle
Sisal	182.8	111.9	100.0	44.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sisal
Cocoa	87.4	105.8	100.0	33.2	103.4	40.0	80.0	43.7	22.2	24.9	Cacao
Coffee	38.1	41.7	100.0	71.1	98.8	41.3	37.2	59.3	30.9	17.8	Café
Cinnamon	28.6	57.1	100.0	137.1	250.5	175.3	88.4	8.0	1.3	..	Gannelle
Construction material (lava gravel)	110.9	97.8	100.0	108.5	116.6	26.9	-	-	-	-	Pouzzolane
Total Exports	87.7	102.1	100.0	117.3	114.0	87.6	111.6	105.9	115.8	91.8	Exportations totales
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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^{1/} 1975 weights

Table/Tableau 3.12

PRICE AND QUANTUM INDICES FOR SELECTED IMPORT ITEMS, 1968-1975
INDICES DES PRIX ET QUANTITES DE CERTAINS PRODUITS IMPORTES, 1968-1975
(1970 = 100)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
<u>Food</u>									<u>Alimentation</u>
Rice in constant 1975 prices (mill.CFAF)	762.0	781.2	887.2	1,424.3	1,019.4	857.0	1,177.1	739.0	Riz aux prix constants de 1975 (millions FCFA)
Quantum index	85.9	88.1	100.0	160.5	114.9	98.6	132.7	83.3	Indice des quantités
Price index	106.2	104.9	100.0	86.2	86.9	131.2	308.0	194.9	Indice des prix
Wheat flour in constant 1975 prices (mill.CFAF)	90.1	72.2	98.8	165.8	93.8	105.8	105.2	92.0	Farine aux prix constants de 1975 (millions FCFA)
Quantum index	91.2	73.0	100.0	167.8	94.9	107.1	106.5	93.1	Indice des quantités
Price index	106.8	98.2	100.0	106.8	110.6	124.3	233.4	253.2	Indice des prix
Condensed milk in constant 1975 prices (mill.CFAF)	51.8	75.8	88.4	85.6	87.7	81.9	109.1	92.0	Lait condensé aux prix constants de 1975
Quantum index	58.6	85.7	100.0	96.8	99.2	92.6	123.4	104.1	Indice des quantités (millions FCFA)
Price index	98.6	90.8	100.0	101.0	114.3	124.8	153.0	196.5	Indice des prix
<u>Textiles</u>									<u>Textiles</u>
Textiles and clothing in constant 1975 prices (mill.CFAF)	361.0	443.7	523.6	487.8	457.5	554.0	613.2	452.0	Textiles et vêtements aux prix constants de 1975
Quantum index	68.9	84.7	100.0	93.2	87.4	105.8	117.1	86.3	Indice des quantités (millions FCFA)
Price index	81.9	91.3	100.0	112.4	109.7	109.2	144.6	198.4	Indice des prix
<u>Petroleum products</u>									<u>Produits pétroliers</u>
Gasoline in constant 1975 prices (mill.CFAF)	88.2	80.2	82.1	94.4	123.3	126.7	247.9	155.7	Essence aux prix constants de 1975 (millions FCFA)
Quantum index	107.5	97.7	100.0	115.0	150.2	154.4	301.9	189.6	Indice des quantités
Price index	96.2	92.3	100.0	98.6	117.8	108.2	217.8	274.0	Indice des prix
Heavy oil in constant 1975 prices (mill.CFAF)	80.9	96.1	117.9	118.5	153.6	137.0	183.0	116.0	Gas-oil aux prix constants de 1975 (millions FCFA)
Quantum index	68.6	81.5	100.0	100.5	130.3	116.2	155.2	98.4	Indice des quantités
Price index	98.1	97.0	100.0	101.6	107.1	120.0	232.1	274.0	Indice des prix
<u>Intermediate goods</u>									<u>Matières premières et demi-produits</u>
Cement in constant 1975 prices (mill.CFAF)	101.8	115.6	128.7	132.1	161.4	101.5	354.0	250.1	Ciment aux prix constants de 1975 (millions FCFA)
Quantum index	79.1	89.8	100.0	102.6	125.4	78.9	275.1	194.3	Indice des quantités
Price index	79.7	89.9	100.0	108.1	119.0	111.3	143.6	176.4	Indice des prix
Iron bars in constant 1975 prices (mill.CFAF)	64.9	52.3	62.7	56.3	50.2	83.3	97.3	83.0	Barres de fer aux prix constants de 1975
Quantum index	103.5	83.4	100.0	89.8	80.1	132.9	155.2	132.4	Indice des quantités (millions FCFA)
Price index 1/	67.6	69.0	100.0	91.9	90.6	97.8	148.3	156.7	Indice des prix
<u>Capital goods</u>									<u>Biens d'investissement</u>
Industrial vehicles in constant 1975 prices	51.7	36.3	59.4	81.7	53.1	47.2	78.5	98.0	Véhicules industriels aux prix constants de 1975
Quantum index	87.0	61.1	100.0	137.5	89.4	79.5	132.2	165.0	Indice des quantités (millions FCFA)
Price index	93.1	96.0	100.0	106.6	104.2	117.2	138.3	102.5	Indice des prix
<u>Total imports in constant 1975 prices (mill.CFAF)</u>	<u>1,081.6</u>	<u>1,164.5</u>	<u>1,698.2</u>	<u>4,616.8</u>	<u>4,649.0</u>	<u>4,511.9</u>	<u>5,657.9</u>	<u>4,973.6</u>	<u>Importations totales aux prix constants de 1975</u>
Quantum index	83.3	85.6	100.0	124.8	125.7	119.3	153.0	134.5	Indice des quantités (millions FCFA)
Price index	89.2	103.0	100.0	95.7	98.3	119.0	170.9	155.8	Indice des prix
<u>Terms of Trade</u>	84.4	91.5	100.0	104.0	105.0	84.9	75.4	87.8	<u>Termes de l'échange</u>

1/ Imports at current prices + imports at constant prices rebased at 1970=100.

Source: Service des Douanes, Ministère des Finances, and mission calculations/et calculs de la mission

Table/Tableau 4.1

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON PUBLIC DEBT OUTSTANDING DECEMBER 31, 1976
 SERVICE DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE EXTERIEURE PAR RAPPORT A L'ENCOURS
 DE LA DETTE AU 31 DECEMBRE 1976

(in millions of US dollars / en millions de dollars EU)

<u>Debt outstanding at beginning of period</u>		<u>Transactions during period</u>				
<u>Encours de la dette au début de la période</u>		<u>Transactions au cours de la période</u>				
Disbursed only	Including undisbursed	Disbursements	Repayment of principal	Interest payments	Total debt service	
<u>Versements effectués</u>	<u>Y compris solde non-prélevé</u>	<u>Prélèvements</u>	<u>Amortissements</u>	<u>Paiements d'intérêts</u>	<u>Total du service de la dette</u>	
1977	17.4	32.2	6.4	0.4	0.1	0.6
1978	23.4	31.8	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.8
1979	25.5	31.2	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.8
1980	27.3	30.6	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.7
1981	29.0	30.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.7
1982	29.5	29.5	-	0.5	0.2	0.7
1983	29.0	29.0	-	0.5	0.1	0.6
1984	28.5	28.5	-	0.5	0.1	0.6
1985	28.0	28.0	-	0.3	0.1	0.4
1986	27.7	27.7	-	2.1	0.1	2.1
1987	25.6	25.6	-	2.1	0.1	2.1
1988	23.6	23.6	-	2.0	0.1	2.1
1989	21.5	21.5	-	2.0	.	2.0
1990	19.5	19.5	-	1.9	.	2.0

. less than US\$ 50,000/ moins de 50.000\$E.U.

Source: Mission estimates and IBRD debt reporting system.

Estimations de la mission et système d'enregistrement de la dette extérieure (BIRD)

Table/ Tableau 5.1

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1970-77

RECETTES ET DEPENSES DE L'ETAT 1970-77

(In millions of CFA Francs/en millions de Francs CFA)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975 ^{6/}	1976	1977	
A. Current Revenues									A. Recettes Courantes
Tax revenues	833.3	1012.4	1030.9	1112.9	1699.2	1543.9	1,288.6	1,493.8	Recettes des impôts
Direct taxes ^{1/}	137.8	185.1	175.3	227.3	322.9	255.2	263.1	298.4	Impôts directs
Indirect taxes	695.5	827.3	855.6	885.6	1,376.3	1,288.7	1,025.5	1,195.3	Impôts indirects
Import duties	420.4	489.4	495.9	588.5	767.3	693.5	512.6	571.1	Droits à l'importation
Excise duties	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	15.1	-	Droits intérieurs de consommation
Import & Export taxes	87.6	106.8	102.6	111.9	316.9	283.1	208.1	1,182.7	Droits sur les transactions extérieures
Export duties	130.8	168.4	170.2	102.5	208.0	213.0	228.5	-	Droits à l'exportation
Other indirect taxes and duties	11.9	11.2	31.4	20.5	13.5	16.3	7.2	-	Autres droits et taxes
Registration and Stamp duties	28.0	31.9	34.0	33.1	39.0	50.8	54.0	12.6	Droits d'enregistrement et de timbres
Land taxes	-	-	-	5.4	6.5	2.6	-	-	Impôts fonciers
Licences and Permits	16.8	19.6	21.5	23.7	25.1	24.6	-	-	Patentes et licences
Non-tax revenues	158.3	216.1	244.6	288.8	321.9	171.3	628.6	113.2	Recettes non-fiscales
Property revenue	18.1	14.6	16.3	15.3	42.4	18.7	10.8	-	Revenus du domaine
Posts and Telecommunications	56.7	74.2	74.8	82.3	101.2	57.8	42.4	-	Service des Postes et Télécommunications
Public works ^{2/}	68.0	87.7	110.8	178.5	104.5	51.4	-	24.1	Travaux publics ^{2/}
Other services ^{3/}	6.8	5.9	5.1	4.2	4.9	2.8	15.1	-	Recettes diverses des services ^{3/}
Other revenue	8.7	11.7	32.6	8.5	60.9	40.6	560.2	89.1	Produits divers et accidentels
Repayment of loans and advances	-	22.0	5.0	-	8.0	-	-	-	Remboursement des prêts et avances
Total Current Revenues	991.6	1,228.5	1,275.5	1,401.7	2,021.1	1,715.2	1,917.2	1,606.9	Total des Recettes Courantes
B. Current Expenditure ^{4/}									B. Dépenses Courantes
Wages & Salaries	664.1	790.0	810.2	1,007.9	1,397.0	1,141.4	1,621.5	970.0	Salaires
Goods & Services	415.0	471.1	562.1	583.6	739.1	781.7	1,229.9	1,035.1	Biens et services
Transfers & Subsidies	83.9	154.7	171.9	147.4	197.7	489.2	410.6	592.3	Transferts et subventions
Public debt service	31.9	29.0	27.0	12.7	64.3	61.5	57.1	-	Service de la dette publique
Total Current Expenditure	1,194.9	1,444.8	1,571.2	1,751.6	2,398.1	2,473.8	3,319.0	2,597.5	Total des Dépenses Courantes
C. Current Deficit	203.3	216.3	295.7	349.9	377.0	758.6	1,401.8	990.5	C. Déficit du Compte Courant
D. Capital Account Revenues ^{5/}	60.6	82.5	185.4	163.1	256.8	95.5	-	-	D. Recettes du Compte en Capital
E. Capital Expenditures ^{5/}									E. Dépenses en Capital
Public works and buildings	255.5	289.9	435.3	579.0	962.6	528.1	1,650.1	2,020.1	Travaux publics et bâtiments
Other	10.0	10.0	-	50.0	100.0	74.7	-	-	Autres
F. Overall Budget Deficit	408.2	433.7	545.6	815.8	1,182.8	1,265.9	3,051.9	3,010.6	F. Déficit Budgétaire Global

1/ Personal progressive income tax receipts, including all recoveries of direct taxes outstanding from earlier years.
Impôts personnels et progressifs sur le revenu y compris recouvrements des impôts directs des exercices antérieurs.

2/ From the annexed public works budget (maintenance works miscellaneous receipts and payments from previous years).
Tirés du Budget annexe des travaux publics (seulement travaux d'entretien, recettes diverses, prestations et recettes des exercices antérieurs).

3/ Including 0.9 million CFAF for visa fees.
Y inclus 0.9 million CFAF de taxes sur les visas.

4/ Including the annexed public works budget (maintenance works only)
Y compris Budget annexe des travaux publics (travaux d'entretien seulement)

5/ Including the annexed public works budget (new works)
Y compris Budget annexe des travaux publics (travaux neufs).

6/ Excludes Mayotte after July 3, 1975.
Y exclus Mayotte après le 3 juillet 1975.

Source: Ministry of Finance/Ministère des Finances.

Table/Tableau 5.2
1/
 RECURRENT GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION 1970-75
1/
 DEPENSES COURANTES DE L'ETAT PAR SERVICE 1970-75

(in millions of CFA Francs/en millions de Francs CFA)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	
Agriculture	44.8	52.5	54.6	55.0	62.1	64.1	Agriculture
Education	198.7	249.8	318.4	370.6	515.3	503.7	Education
Health	189.8	231.4	226.5	237.7	273.5	248.0	Santé
Industry and Commerce	1.0	6.1	4.8	4.9	6.2	7.0 ^e	Industrie et commerce
Public works	153.5	134.2	174.6	232.1	331.1	355.3	Travaux publics
Administrative and other services	542.5	654.4	703.2	809.6	1,106.5	914.7	Services administratifs et autres
Public debt service	31.9	29.0	27.0	12.7	64.3	61.5	Service de la dette publique
Unallocated	32.7	87.4	62.1	29.0	39.1	319.5	Non-allouées
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,194.9</u>	<u>1,444.8</u>	<u>1,571.2</u>	<u>1,751.6</u>	<u>2,398.1</u>	<u>2,473.8</u>	

e = estimated/estimation

1/ Excluding intra budgetary transfers and new public works of the annexed public works budget; excludes Mayotte after July 3, 1975.
 Non compris les transferts intra-budgétaires et les travaux neufs du budget annexe des travaux publics; y exclus Mayotte après le 3 juillet 1975.

Source: Ministry of Finance/Ministère des Finances

Table/Tableau 5.3

GOVERNMENT BUDGET SUMMARY, 1970-1975 ^{4/}
 RESUME DE LA SITUATION DU BUDGET DE L'ETAT, 1970-1975 ^{4/}
 (in millions of CFAF/en millions de Francs CFA)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
<u>Domestic Receipts</u>							<u>Recettes Internes</u>
Ordinary Budget	923.6	1,140.8	1,164.7	1,223.2	1,916.6	1,663.8	Budget de fonctionnement
Public Works Annexed Budget	128.6	170.2	296.2	341.6	361.3	146.9	Budget annexe des travaux publics
Total Domestic Receipts ^{1/}	1,052.2	1,311.0	1,460.9	1,564.8	2,277.9	1,810.7	Total des Recettes Internes ^{1/}
<u>Expenditure</u>							<u>Dépenses</u>
Ordinary Budget	1,124.1	1,400.8	1,492.9	1,623.2	2,194.8	2,246.3	Budget de fonctionnement
Public Works Annexed Budget	226.6	192.5	323.1	419.8	708.4	655.4	Budget annexe des travaux publics
Investment Budget	109.7	151.4	190.5	337.6	557.5	174.9	Budget d'Equipement et d'investissement
Total Expenditure ^{2/}	1,460.4	1,744.7	2,006.5	2,380.6	3,460.7	3,076.6	Total des dépenses ^{2/}
<u>Budget Deficit</u>	<u>408.2</u>	<u>433.7</u>	<u>545.6</u>	<u>815.8</u>	<u>1,182.8</u>	<u>1,265.9</u>	<u>Déficit budgétaire</u>
<u>Financing</u>							<u>Financement</u>
French Budgetary Aid	395.2	461.8	387.8	503.9	751.0	397.1	Aide budgétaire française
CCCE, CDC & CAECL Loans ^{3/}	-	-	13.6	55.0	144.7	6.7	Prêts des CCCE, CDC et CAECL ^{3/}
Reserve Fund	83.3	83.7	181.8	119.7	13.1	-	Caisse de réserve
Other Foreign Borrowing & Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	Autres prêts et dons de l'extérieur
Use of Treasury Resources	- 70.3	- 111.8	- 37.6	137.2	274.0	862.1	Utilisation des disponibilités du Trésor

^{1/} Excludes external aid receipts, intra-budget transfers, drawings from the reserve fund and funds carried forward from previous years.
 Non-compris les recettes des aides extérieures, transferts intra-budgétaires, fonds de la caisse de réserve et report des exercices antérieurs.

^{2/} Excludes all expenditure met directly by France and intra-budget transfers.
 Non-compris toutes dépenses financées directement par l'Etat français et les transferts intra-budgétaires.

^{3/} Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique, Caisse de Dépôts et des Consignations, Caisse d'Aide à l'Equipement des Collectivités Locales.

^{4/} Excludes Mayotte after July 6, 1975
 A l'exclusion de Mayotte apres le 6 juillet 1975

Source: Ministry of Finance/Ministère des Finances.

Table/Tableau 5.4

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR EXTRA-BUDGETARY ACCOUNTS, 1975

RECETTES ET DEPENSES DES COMPTES HORS BUDGET, 1975

(in millions of CFAF; en millions de Francs CFA)

	<u>Revenue</u> <u>Recettes</u>	<u>Expenditure</u> <u>Dépenses</u>	<u>Surplus</u> <u>Excédent</u>	
Communes	19.2	16.1	3.1	Communes
Municipalities	40.8	32.4	8.4	Circonscriptions
Chamber of Commerce	94.7	59.2	35.5	Chambre de Commerce
Road Fund	95.3	37.1	58.2	Fonds Routiers
Total	250.0	144.8	105.2	Total

Source: Ministry of Finance
Ministère des Finances

Table/Tableau 5.5

EXTERNAL AID DISBURSEMENTS 1970-76

VERSEMENTS DE L'AIDE EXTERIEURE 1970-76

(in million of CFA Francs; en millions de Francs CFA)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u> ^{4/}	<u>1976</u> ^{4/}	
A. France								A. France
Grant-in-aid Ordinary Budget	395	462	388	504	751	397	-	Subvention: Budget de fonctionnement
Grant-in-aid Investment Budget	21	40	17	70	124	6	-	Subvention: Budget d'équipement
Expenditures met directly by France	1,506	1,758	2,477	3,336	4,058	4,385	-	Dépenses financées directement par la France
Rice Subsidy	-	-	-	-	695	-	535 ^{3/}	Subvention: riz
FIDES grants	23	521	693	893	182	542	-	Dons de FIDES
CCCE 1/ loans to Government	-	-	14	36	133	37	-	Prêts de CCCE 1/
CDC/CAECL loans 2/	-	-	-	55	12	-	-	Prêts de CDC/CAECL 2/
B. European Development Fund	300	170	10	125	25	705	..	B. Fonds Européens de Développement
C. China: Supplies Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	C. Chine: Crédit fournisseurs
D. Special Arab Aid Fund for Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,505	D. Fonds Spécial Arabe d'Aide à l'Afrique
E. Kuwait Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 ^e	E. Fonds Koweït
Total	2,245	2,951	3,599	5,019	5,980	6,072	3,855	Total

e/ = Estimation .. = not available/non disponible

1/ Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique

2/ Caisse des Dépôts et des Consignations, Caisse d'Aide à l'Équipement des Collectivités Locales

3/ Figure relates to subsidy provided in 1975; ce chiffre se réfère à la subvention du prix du riz en 1975.

4/ Excludes Mayotte after July 3, 1975

A l'exclusion de Mayotte après le 3 juillet 1975

Source: Ministère des Départements et Territoires d'Outre-Mer (Paris), Institut d'Émission et Ministère des Finances (Moroni)

These data differ from the data on financial flows published by OECD (DAG).

Ces chiffres ne correspondent pas exactement à ceux des flux financiers publiés par l'OCDE (CAD).

Table/Tableau 5.6

INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS APPROVED BY FIDES ^{1/} 1970-1974

PROGRAMMES D'INVESTISSEMENT AUTORISES PAR LE FIDES 1970-1974

(in millions of CFAF/en millions de Francs CFA)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1970-74</u>	<u>Branche</u>
Agriculture	112	139	150	148	115	664	Agriculture
Livestock	8	10	7	10	14	49	Elevage
Forestry and Water Development	15	10	7	10	17	59	Eaux et Forêts
Fishing	-	-	-	-	5	5	Pêche
Tourism	-	-	-	5	-	5	Tourisme
Power	-	15	14	31	31	91	Electricité
Roads	44	88	207	155	34	528	Routes et Ponts
Ports	-	-	-	24	35	59	Ports
Air Fields	40	68	18	32	-	158	Aérodromes
Telecommunications	14	8	6	88	-	116	Transmissions
Health	49	54	49	59	30	241	Santé
Education	60	15	89	106	96	366	Enseignement
Other	33	36	82	83	120	354	Autres
Total	375	443	629	751	497	2,695	Total

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1/ Fonds d'investissements pour le développement économique et social (France)

Source: Annuaire Statistique 1974; Bureau d'Etudes Economiques et Statistiques

Table/Tableau 6.1

DISTRIBUTION OF SHORT-TERM CREDIT BY BANQUE COMMERCIALE DES COMORES TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR
 VENTILATION DU CREDIT A COURT TERME ACCORDE PAR LA BANQUE COMMERCIALE DES COMORES AU SECTEUR PRIVE
 (outstanding end of period in millions of CFPA
 encours en fin de période, en millions de FCFA)

	1975		1976										1977	
	June	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	December	April		
Agriculture	54.4	188.9	123.9	114.1	113.0	74.7	51.2	57.4	292.5	417.9	302.5	240.2	Agriculture	
Trade	977.9	1,768.3	1,698.9	1,038.9	869.1	670.0	543.0	662.3	565.5	467.4	656.9	686.3	Commerce	
of which:													dont:	
- Vanilla export credit	(207.3)	(184.3)	(..)	(170.2)	(101.3)	(16.3)	(18.7)	(5.4)	(5.5)	(..)	(99.2)	(-)	- Exportations vanille	
- Rice import credit	(596.6)	(493.1)	(..)	(19.8)	(4.0)	(34.6)	(1.1)	(155.1)	(35.0)	(..)	(12.2)	(207.8)	- Importations riz	
Public Works and Construction	201.8	88.5	88.5	100.3	81.9	66.3	15.6	15.9	16.1	7.1	97.0	29.5	Travaux Publics et Bâtiments	
Hotels and Restaurants	7.5	15.3	14.4	14.1	12.6	13.2	12.5	13.4	11.9	2.2	2.5	3.4	Hôtellerie	
Transport	77.8	29.2	11.1	12.7	20.0	16.2	19.9	18.0	16.3	13.0	13.5	10.9	Transports	
Services	1.5	9.8	11.5	11.5	8.8	7.6	6.7	6.0	5.8	5.5	8.9	3.8	Services	
Industry	563.5	3.0	3.8	4.1	1.6	3.6	3.0	5.7	5.5	3.5	15.7	27.5	Industrie	
Other	43.2	15.3	14.7	13.3	10.2	8.8	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.2	21.9	10.5	Divers	
Total	1,927.7	2,118.3	1,966.8	1,309.0	1,117.1	860.4	659.7	786.0	920.8	923.8	1,118.9	1,012.1	Total	

.. not available/non disponible

Source: Banque Commerciale des Comores

Table/Tabelleau 6.2

1/
DISTRIBUTION OF CREDIT BY CREDICOM 1/
VENTILATION DU CREDIT ACCORDE PAR CREDICOM 1/
(outstanding, end of period; in millions of CFAF)
(encours en fin de période; en millions de FCFA)

	December 1974	December 1975	September 1976	April 1977	
<u>Short-term credit</u>	<u>49.1</u>	<u>47.9</u>	<u>61.2</u>	<u>43.1</u>	<u>Crédits à court-terme</u>
Agriculture	-	-	-	9.6	Agriculture
Fishing	2.0	2.5	1.0	2.3	Pêche
Industry	-	0.3	29.0	4.3	Industrie
Trade & Transport	-	2.6	1.7	0.9	Commerce et Transports
Hotels & Restaurants	0.3	0.1	.	-	Hôtellerie
Craftsmen	0.8	2.1	1.4	1.4	Artisanat
Construction	5.1	7.0	2.1	1.6	Habitat
Building materials	7.7	8.2	9.6	8.2	Matériaux de construction
Vehicles	31.2	23.1	14.9	13.5	Automobiles
Small plant	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.3	Petit équipement
<u>Medium-term credit</u>	<u>152.3</u>	<u>277.3</u>	<u>283.3</u>	<u>312.2</u>	<u>Crédits à moyen-terme</u>
Agriculture	12.3	11.5	9.4	9.5	Agriculture
Fishing	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	Pêche
Industry	-	37.0	59.4	94.6	Industrie
Trade & Transport	9.2	15.9	13.3	10.9	Commerce et Transports
Hotels & Restaurants	-	-	-	-	Hôtellerie
Craftsmen	2.5	4.6	5.3	5.2	Artisanat
Construction	72.0	86.8	73.7	73.1	Habitat
Building materials	59.6	119.8	120.3	117.4	Matériaux de construction
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	Automobiles
Small plant	-	-	0.6	0.6	Petit équipement
<u>Long-term credit</u>	<u>182.2</u>	<u>243.9</u>	<u>276.1</u>	<u>262.3</u>	<u>Crédits à long-terme</u>
Agriculture	27.9	32.4	25.3	17.9	Agriculture
Fishing	-	-	-	-	Pêche
Industry	50.3	55.4	71.6	75.3	Industrie
Trade & Transport	-	-	-	-	Commerce et Transports
Hotels & Restaurants	55.9	62.9	60.0	39.8	Hôtellerie
Craftsmen	-	-	-	..	Artisanat
Construction	45.2	90.1	116.8	127.0	Habitat
Building materials	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.3	Matériaux de construction
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	Automobiles
Small plant	-	-	-	-	Petit équipement
<u>Current Accounts</u>	-	-	-	<u>17.9</u>	<u>Prêts en Compte Courant</u>
<u>Not Specified 2/</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>8.4</u>		
Craftsmen	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	Artisanat
Construction	2.4	2.4	3.6	..	
Building materials	2.1	2.1	3.5	..	
Vehicles	-	-	1.1	..	Automobiles
Total	388.2	573.7	629.0	635.5	Total
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

1/ CREDICOM : Société de Crédit pour le Développement des Comores

2/ Bad credits not specified by term/ Créances douteuses non allouées selon le terme

.. Too small to be expressed/Valeur insignifiante
.. not available/non disponible

Source: CREDICOM

Table/Tableau 6.3

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF LOANS MADE BY CREDICOM
 NOMBRE ET MONTANT DES PRETS ACCORDES PAR CREDICOM
 (in millions CFAF ; en millions de francs CFA)

	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		
	Number Nombre	Amount Montant									
Agriculture	7	12.2	1	3.0	1	9	1	10	1	12	Agriculture
Fisheries ^{1/}	11	5.7	3	2.1	5	0.5	-	-	-	-	Pêche
Hotels	1	0.3	2	57.4	-	-	1	20	-	-	Hôtels
Commerce ^{2/}	6	275.2	1	7.0	3	52.9	1	14.8	1	16.9	Commerce
Industry	6	2.1	16	80.0	11	24.3	1	31.1	-	-	Industrie
Housing	85	99.0	66	82.3	65	37.9	2	6.3	-	-	Habit
Construction Materials	274	59.9	312	94.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Matériaux de construction
Vehicles	81	44.3	54	23.8	18	6.9	1	0.7	-	-	Automobiles
Small Plant	12	2.5	16	3.3	10	2.7	-	-	-	-	Petit équipement
Total	483	501.2	471	353.3	113	134.2	7	82.9	2	28.9	Total
Short-term	138	68.1	126	..	59	95.4	..	26.5	2	28.9	Court-terme
Medium-term	321	159.6	318	..	48	22.8	..	52.4	-	-	Moyen-terme
Long-term	24	273.4	27	..	6	16.1	..	4.0	-	-	Long-terme

^{1/} Including marine transport/Y inclus transport maritime

^{2/} Including air transport/Y inclus transport aérien

.. Not available/non disponible

Source: CREDICOM

Table/Tableau 6.4

CREDIT TO THE PUBLIC SECTOR BY CCCE
 CREDITS ACCORDES AU SECTEUR PUBLIC PAR LA CCCE
 (outstanding, end of period, in millions CFAF)
 (encours en fin de période, en millions de FCFA)

	<u>December</u> <u>1974</u>	<u>December</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>October</u> <u>1976</u>		
Power	69.1	63.4	58.8	Energie	
Plant	37.9	84.2	75.9	Equipement	145
Education	14.2	13.2	12.0	Enseignement	
Health	83.0	99.2	93.8	Santé	
Other	345.1	333.3	319.7	Divers	
<u>Total</u>	<u>549.3</u>	<u>593.3</u>	<u>560.2</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Memorandum item:				Pour mémoire	
Replenishment of CREDICOM	(50.2)	(546.5)	(659.7)	Avances au CREDICOM	

Source: Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (CCCE)

Table/Tableau 7.1

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND BY USE, 1965
 REPARTITION DES TERRES PAR UTILISATION, 1965

	<u>Grande Comore</u>		<u>Anjouan</u>		<u>Mayotte</u>		<u>Mohéli</u>		<u>Archipelago</u>	
	Ha	%	Ha	%	Ha	%	Ha	%	Ha	%
Cultivated land Terres cultivées	40,000	34.8	27,000	63.7	24,000	64.2	13,000	58.6	104,000	48.3
Pasture Pâturages	10,800	9.4	-	-	2,400	6.4	1,500	6.9	14,700	6.8
Forest Forêts	12,500	10.9	10,400	24.5	7,000	18.7	4,600	20.7	34,500	16.1
Land not in economic use Terres non utilisées	51,500	44.9	5,000	11.8	4,000	10.7	3,000	13.8	63,500	28.8
Total	114,800	100.0	42,400	100.0	37,400	100.0	22,100	100.0	216,700	100.0

Source: Ministry of Production and IRAT's estimates.
 Ministère de la Production et estimations de l'IRAT.

Table/Tableau 7.2

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND OWNERSHIP, 1965

DISTRIBUTION DES TERRES PAR CLASSES DE PROPRIETAIRES, 1965

	Grande Comore		Anjouan		Mayotte		Mohéli		
	Ha	%	Ha	%	Ha	%	Ha	%	
State land	32,300	28.1	13,500	32.0	21,200	56.7	14,000	63.3	Domaine de l'Etat
Village Reserves and Comorian owners	66,400	57.9	21,000	49.4	7,500	20.0	1,300	5.9	Reserves villageoises et propriétaires comoriens
Colonial Company Estates	16,100	14.0	7,900	18.6	8,700	23.3	6,800	30.8	Domaine de colonisation
Total	114,800	100.0	42,400	100.0	37,400	100.0	22,100	100.0	Total

Source: Ministry of Production and IRAT's estimates
Ministère de la Production et estimations de l'IRAT.

Table/Tableau 7.3

PRODUCTION OF FOOD 1965 and 1971

PRODUCTION DE PRODUITS VIVRIERS 1965 et 1971

(in tons ; en tonnes)

	1965			1971	
	Marketed Commercialisée	Not Marketed Non-commercialisée	Total	Total	
<u>Cereals</u>					
Rice	792	2,052	2,844	3,700	<u>Céréales</u> Riz
Maize	325	830	1,155	1,400	Maïs
<u>Starches</u>					
Cassava	5,010	12,920	17,930	20,000	<u>Féculeuses</u> Manioc
Taros	285	735	1,020	1,200	Taros
Yams	345	881	1,226	1,400	Ignames
Sweet potatoes	610	2,002	2,612	2,900	Patates
<u>Fruits</u>					
Bananas	6,400	16,600	23,000	26,000	<u>Fruits</u> Bananes
Coconuts ('000 nuts)	8,200	21,200	29,400	30,000	Noix de coco (Nb. en milliers)
Other	301	776	1,077	..	Autres
<u>Vegetables</u>					
Lady fingers	595	1,527	2,122	2,400	<u>Légumes</u> Ambrevades
Amberiques	76	194	270	310	Ambériques
Tomatoes	87	224	311	..	Tomates
Other	91	232	323	..	Autres
<u>Meat & Fish</u>					
Beef	268	685	953	1,000	<u>Viande et Poisson</u> Boeuf
Other meat	87	230	317	..	Autres viandes
Fresh fish	814	2,110	2,924	3,000	Poissons frais
Dried fish	106	268	374	..	Poissons séchés
<u>Other</u>					
Sugar	2,250	5,750	8,000	..	<u>Autres</u> Sucre
Milk	520	1,330	1,850	..	Lait
Eggs (number in '000)	120	315	435	..	Oeufs (Nb. en milliers)

Source: 1. Survey of Comorian household consumption and food production 1965/66
Enquête sur la consommation des ménages comoriens et la production
vivrière 1965/66; Bureau d'Enquêtes et d'Etudes Statistiques, Moroni.

2. Ministry of Production; Ministère de la Production.

.. not available/non disponible

Table/Tableau 7.4

CURRENT PRODUCTION DATA FOR YLANG

DONNEES COURANTES RELATIVES A LA PRODUCTION D'YLANG

	<u>Grande Comore</u>	<u>Anjouan</u>	<u>Mayotte</u>	<u>Mohéli</u>	
Hectares planted	1,500	1,250	650	150	Hectares cultivés
Number of trees ('000)	600	500	260	60	Nombre d'arbres
Average production of flowers per tree (kg)	2.5	5.0	5.0	2.5	Production moyenne de fleurs par arbre
Average quantity of flowers produced (tons)	1,200	2,700	1,300	1,400	Quantité moyenne de fleurs produite (tonnes)
Average quantity of essence extracted (tons)	22.0	50.0	24.0	2.5	Quantité moyenne d'essence extraite (tonnes)

Source: Ministry of Production/Ministère de la Production, 1975.

Table/Tableau 7.5

NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK BY TYPE AND BY ISLAND, 1974

NOMBRE D'ANIMAUX DOMESTIQUES PAR TYPE ET PAR ILE, 1974

<u>Type</u>	<u>Grande Comore</u>	<u>Anjouan</u>	<u>Mayotte</u>	<u>Mohéli</u>	<u>Archipelago Archipel</u>	<u>Espèce</u>
Cattle	22,500	7,750	7,750	5,000	43,000	Bovins
Sheep	3,800	1,600	700	600	6,700	Ovins
Goats	21,500	10,000	10,000	4,000	45,500	Caprins
Donkeys	..	153	117	325	596	Anes
Pigs	45	..	9	4	58	Porcins
Rabbits	640	420	180	75	1,315	Lapins
Poultry	12,500	15,000	15,000	8,000	50,500	Poules

Source: Ministry of Production.

Ministère de la Production.

Table/Tableau 7.6

AREAS UNDER FOREST BY TYPE AND BY ISLAND, 1974

LES SURFACES DES FORETS PAR TYPE ET PAR ILE, 1974

(in hectares ; en hectares)

<u>Type of Forest</u>	<u>Grande Comore</u>	<u>Anjouan</u>	<u>Mayotte</u>	<u>Mohéli</u>	<u>Archipelago Archipel</u>	<u>Type de Forêt</u>
Primary forest	5,600	1,000	2,000	4,000	12,600	Forêt dense
Secondary forest	7,000	1,500	3,500	-	12,000	Forêt secondaire
Planted forest	335	450	63	32	880	Forêt artificielle
Total	12,935	2,950	5,563	4,032	25,480	Total

Source: Service Forestier, Ministère de la Production.

Table/Tableau 7.7

WOOD CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF WOOD, 1974
 CONSOMMATION DE BOIS PAR TYPE DE BOIS, 1974
 (in cubic metres : en m3)

<u>Type of Wood</u>	<u>Grande Comore</u>	<u>Anjouan</u>	<u>Mayotte</u>	<u>Mohéli</u>	<u>Archipelago Archipel</u>	<u>Type de Bois</u>
Firewood	296,370	177,320	156,700	43,800	674,190	Bois de feu
Domestic	295,000	160,000	150,000	42,000	647,000	Familial
Distilleries	1,000	14,000	4,500	350	19,850	Distilleries
Chalk	150	2,000	50	580	2,780	Chaux
Charcoal	-	120	150	-	270	Charbon de bois
Bakers	220	1,200	2,000	870	4,290	Boulangeries
Poles	6,330	11,090	1,115	155	18,690	Bois ronds
Fencing	-	240	-	-	240	Piquets
Traditional housing	6,200	10,200	1,100	150	17,650	Habitations en bois
Modern housing	130	650	15	5	800	Habitations en dur
Commercial timber	4,500	250	200	50	5,000	Bois d'oeuvre
Total	307,200	188,660	158,015	44,005	697,880	Total

Table/Tableau 7,8

PAST AND PROJECTED PRICES FOR COCONUT PRODUCTS
 PRIX DES PRODUITS DERIVES DES NOIX DE COCO: HISTORIQUE ET PROJECTIONS
 (in 1975 US dollars, per metric ton)
 (en dollars E.U. de 1975, par tonne)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	
Coconut Oil ^{1/}	752	393	412	619	541	458	513	576	Huile de coco ^{1/}
Coconut pellet ^{2/}	91	145	155	190	195	204	220	380	Tourteaux ^{2/}
Copra ^{3/}	426	256	271	417	360	321	332	394	Coprah ^{3/}

1/ Philippine/Indonesian, bulk/en vrac c.i.f. Rotterdam

2/ Philippine, 26%, c.i.f. Hamburg

3/ Philippine/Indonesian, bulk, c.i.f. N.W. European Ports/en vrac c.i.f. Ports européens du Nord-Ouest

Source: IBRD, Commodity Division
 BIRD Division des Matières premières

Table 8.1: PORTS TARIFFS, 1977

		<u>Quay</u>	<u>Lighterage</u>
<u>By Société Maritime</u>			
<u>Load/unload/ship</u>	CF/ton or m ³	250 (min. 100 units)	350 (minim. 140 units)
<u>Use of dhow</u>	CF/ton		700-900
<u>Handling (load/unload)</u> ^{1/}			
Vehicles	CF	3,500/each	1,600/ton or m ³
Barrels	CF/each, full	150	300
	" empty	60	100
Vanilla	CF/ton	1,500	4,000
Bagged goods and iron	CF/ton	750	1,800
Other	CF/ton		1,800
<u>Use of Crane</u>			
Per heavy lift	CF	500	
Per hour	CF	4,500	
<u>Use of truck</u>			
On quay	CF/ton	300	
Transport to town	CF/trip	1,500	
<u>Use of Trailer</u>	CF/ton	30	

<u>1/ Cost to SM</u>	<u>CF/ton</u>
Stevedore gang wages	267.00
1/16 of wages for leave payment	16.68
Social Security	31.20
Meals (each stevedore gets CF70/day for one meal)	22.00
	<u>336.88</u>

Table 8.1: PORT TARIFFS, 1977By Customs:"Droits de quai" (quayside right)

Rice, copra, cement	CF/ton	300
Petroleum products	CF/ton	250
Pouzzolane	CF/ton	50
Cattle	CF/head	500
Other	CF/ton	500

By National Office of Commerce

"Droits de Magasinage" (warehouse right) CF/ton 1,000^{2/}

<u>2/</u> Warehouse labor cost:	CF/ton
Wages	150.00
Leave	9.37
Social Security	<u>17.53</u>
	176.90

Source: Société Maritime, Customs, 1977.

MARITIME TRAFFIC BY PORT, 1968-1975
TRAFFIC MARITIME PAR PORT, 1968-1975

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
MOBILI PORT									
Number of calls	a 126 b 115	112 118	115 97	131 94	132 100	127 101	126 102	83 93	Nombre de touches
Net tonnage of crafts ('000 t.)	a 61.5 b 2.9	66.9 2.8	59.0 2.6	70.4 4.3	80.0 4.2	68.7 3.7	73.0 4.0	46.0 3.5	Jaage nette ('000 t.)
Goods delivered ('000 m.t.)	a 13.9 b 0.6	27.5 0.5	27.2 0.8	35.6 0.7	40.9 1.0	35.7 0.5	37.6 0.8	32.6 1.2	Entrées marchandises ('000 t.)
Goods shipped ('000 m.t.)	a 20.6 b 2.6	10.3 1.8	8.8 2.3	9.7 3.1	8.8 3.3	4.8 2.0	2.6 2.1	1.1 2.5	Sorties marchandises ('000 t.)
Passenger arrivals (no.)	a 1,359 b 208	1,144 635	1,692 760	1,539 504	2,110 680	1,642 658	1,172 650	1,263 527	Entrées passagers (nombre)
Passenger departures (no.)	a 1,452 b 197	1,372 651	1,607 704	1,366 673	1,695 770	1,777 610	1,068 615	821 440	Sorties passagers (nombre)
MUSKAMOU PORT									
Number of calls	a 108 b 197	113 220	135 192	100 190	101 195	83 208	92 278	50 203	Nombre de touches
Net tonnage of crafts ('000 t.)	a 65.1 b 4.1	52.7 4.7	66.8 6.3	43.8 7.8	30.7 6.8	32.2 7.5	43.0 8.8	40.2 6.2	Jaage nette ('000 t.)
Goods delivered ('000 m.t.)	a 12.9 b 0.6	14.3 0.8	15.9 1.0	20.7 2.0	20.5 1.5	19.4 1.8	24.8 3.3	18.2 2.1	Entrées marchandises ('000 t.)
Goods shipped ('000 m.t.)	a 1.1 b 1.2	1.4 2.3	1.4 3.0	1.3 3.7	0.6 4.2	0.8 4.8	4.5 3.5	1.3 3.9	Sorties marchandises ('000 t.)
Passenger arrivals (no.)	a 606 b 236	629 577	482 710	377 352	364 352	194 705	143 936	115 1,239	Entrées passagers (nombre)
Passenger departures (no.)	a 428 b 290	484 373	538 422	429 483	362 307	177 370	157 761	68 644	Sorties passagers (nombre)
PORT DE DANOUZI									
Number of calls	a 63 b 62	75 81	79 75	63 73	61 77	52 79	49 73	13 21	Nombre de touches
Net tonnage of crafts ('000 t.)	a 10.2 b 1.8	9.4 2.4	11.6 2.7	10.4 3.1	9.2 3.6	8.0 3.1	7.6 2.8	1.9 1.3	Jaage nette ('000 t.)
Goods delivered ('000 m.t.)	a 2.8 b 1.1	2.6 1.5	3.5 3.4	2.5 3.1	3.2 2.0	2.3 2.9	3.4 3.5	1.3 2.0	Entrées marchandises ('000 t.)
Goods shipped ('000 m.t.)	a 0.9 b 0.2	1.1 0.2	1.1 0.4	1.7 1.1	0.9 0.2	1.7 0.4	1.0 0.1	0.1	Sorties marchandises ('000 t.)
Passenger arrivals (no.)	a 60 b 68	35 202	69 195	89 258	74 96	74 161	51 284	17 59	Entrées passagers (nombre)
Passenger departures (no.)	a 34 b 31	68 296	69 315	77 282	53 245	78 222	13 251	60	Sorties passagers (nombre)
PORT DE FOMBONI									
Number of calls	a 30 b 207	26 218	18 178	22 174	20 184	13 240	5 254	5 208	Nombre de touches
Net tonnage of crafts ('000 t.)	a 3.5 b 3.8	2.9 3.4	2.2 3.2	2.9 4.8	2.5 4.5	2.4 6.0	0.8 5.8	0.4 4.5	Jaage nette ('000 t.)
Goods delivered ('000 m.t.)	a 0.3 b 1.1	0.2 1.3	0.2 1.2	0.2 2.4	1.1 2.3	2.9 1.5	2.4 1.5	0.5 2.1	Entrées marchandises ('000 t.)
Goods shipped ('000 m.t.)	a 1.2 b 0.2	1.5 0.2	0.9 2.4	1.4 0.3	0.9 0.3	1.5 0.9	0.2 1.5	0.2 0.6	Sorties marchandises ('000 t.)
Passenger arrivals (no.)	a 8 b 591	7 1,209	5 996	4 804	1 719	4 644	4 1,050	1,205	Entrées passagers (nombre)
Passenger departures (no.)	a 6 b 549	12 1,373	13 1,100	23 895	16 894	2 1,134	2 1,295	1,477	Sorties passagers (nombre)

* Not small to be expressed/raibon insignificant
at International shipping/organisation internationale
of Coastal shipping/abbebebe

1/ Danouzi, 1975; January-June/Janvier-Juin

Source: Services des Douanes, Ministère des Finances.

Table 8.3: CARGO PACKAGING - PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

	(tons)				
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>Three Year Average</u>	
<u>Bagged</u>					<u>En sacs</u>
Rice	12,036	16,532	10,369	12,979	Riz
Flour	1,525	1,516	1,325	1,455	Farine
Cement	<u>7,748</u>	<u>27,023</u>	<u>19,087</u>	<u>17,886</u>	Ciment
Sub-total	21,309	45,071	30,781	32,387	sous-total
<u>Liquid Bulk</u>					<u>Liquides</u>
Gasoline	3,362	6,576	4,129	4,689	Essence
Kerosene	1,307	937	1,053	1,099	Kerosene
Heavy Oil	<u>4,962</u>	<u>6,629</u>	<u>4,202</u>	<u>5,264</u>	Huile lourd
Sub-total	9,631	14,142	9,384	11,052	Sous-total
<u>Total Imports</u>	45,975	75,115	55,425	58,838	<u>Importa- tions tot.</u>
% Bagged	46.3	60.0	55.5	53.9	% en sacs
% Liquid	20.9	18.8	16.9	18.9	% liquides
% Other	32.8	21.2	27.6	27.2	% divers

Source: 1975 Annual Report, Customs Service, Ministry of Finance

April 1977

Table 8.4: REPRESENTATIVE SEA FREIGHT RATES, 1977

(CF/ton)

	<u>Interisland</u>	<u>Majunga to Comoros</u>	<u>Mombasa, Dar es Salaam to Comoros (Moroni) 1/</u>
Cement	2,500	3,795	7,105
Petroleum (barrels)	800	1,825	430
Rice	2,600	3,945	14,445
General	3,500	8,270	Not available
Steel, 8-12 m	3,500	12,445	Not available
Vehicle, 1-2 tons	13,000	26,560	23,030
Salt	2,600	4,325	10,290
Sugar	2,600	6,520	16,415
Flour	2,600	5,310	16,415

1/ Direct or with trans-shipment.

Source: Société Comorienne de Navigation (Shipping Agents), 1977

Table 8.5: INTERISLAND AIR TRAFFIC, 1975-76

From	To	(March-December) 1975			1976		
		Adults	Children	Freight (tons)	Adults	Children	Freight (tons)
Iconi	Fomboni	1,435	251	10.1	1,198	180	7.9
	Ouani	2,271	377	54.0	2,060	315	36.4
	Dzaoudzi	1,299	292	49.3	702	150	37.2
Fomboni	Iconi	1,356	278	2.1	1,009	181	1.3
	Ouani	522	182	0.4	439	90	1.2
	Dzaoudzi	196	77	1.4	33	8	0.2
Ouani	Iconi	2,259	438	27.5	2,149	359	41.5
	Fomboni	380	137	1.6	422	87	0.7
	Dzaoudzi	783	139	5.4	306	96	7.0
Dzaoudzi	Ouani	993	398	2.8	332	117	0.2
	Fomboni	225	67	0.7	48	26	0.3
	Iconi	1,349	260	25.4	685	161	16.9

Totals

	<u>Passengers</u>		<u>Freight (tn.)</u>		<u>Passengers</u>		<u>Freight (tn.)</u>	
	<u>In</u>	<u>Out</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>Out</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>Out</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>Out</u>
Iconi	5,940	5,925	55.0	113.4	4,544	4,605	59.7	81.5
Ouani	4,743	4,136	57.2	34.5	3,353	3,419	37.8	49.2
Fomboni	2,495	2,611	12.4	3.9	1,961	1,760	8.9	2.7
Dzaoudzi	<u>2,786</u>	<u>3,292</u>	<u>56.1</u>	<u>28.9</u>	<u>1,295</u>	<u>1,369</u>	<u>44.4</u>	<u>17.4</u>
	15,964		180.7		11,153		150.8	

Source: Air Comores, 1977; own elaboration.

Table 8.6: REPRESENTATIVE AIR FREIGHT RATES, 1977

(CF)					
	<u>Fare</u> ^{1/}	<u>Tax</u>	<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Trucking/kg</u>	<u>Total/kg</u>
<u>Interisland:</u>					
Moroni - Mutsamudu	min.306	200	5 ^o /oo		
	kg 53	45	5 ^o /oo		98
Moroni - Fomboni	min.306	200	5 ^o /oo		
	kg 40	45	5 ^o /oo		85
<u>International</u>					
France	min.4,250				
	up to 45 kg/kg 815	45	5 ^o /oo		894 (US\$3.7)
	more than 45 kg/kg 620	300	5 ^o /oo	10	933 (US\$3.8)
U.S.A	min.8,500				
	up to 45 kg/kg 1,630	45	5 ^o /oo		1,683 (US\$7)
	more than 45 kg/kg 1,240	300	5 ^o /oo	10	1,556 (US\$6.4)

^{1/} Non-accompanied luggage costs half the fares shown.

Source: Air Comores, 1977.

Table 8.7: ROAD NETWORK, 1972/73

(km)

Island	1972			1977			
	Paved	Earth	Total	Paved	Being Paved	Earth	Total
Grande Comore	125	136	261	143	67	199	409
Anjouan	79	55	134	79	21	87	187
Moheli	3	85	88	30	-	88	118
Sub-Total	207	276	483	252	88	374	714
Mayotte	30	82	112	30	n.a.	109	139
Total	237	358	595	282		483	853

Source: Ministry of Works and Energy, 1977.

Table 8.8: MOTOR VEHICLES STATISTICS, 1964-75

Year	Grande Comore			Anjouan			Moheli			Mayotte			Total		
	Cars & pick-ups	Light trucks	Total	Cars & pick-ups	Light trucks	Total	Cars & pick-ups	Light trucks	Total	Cars & pick-ups	Light trucks	Total	Cars & pick-ups	Light trucks	Total
<u>New Vehicle Registrations</u>															
1964			132			45			7			16			200
1965			99			29			3			16			147
1966			153			35			4			4			196
1967			144			31			6			16			197
1968			110			33			1			4			148
1969			150			28			2			7			187
1970	185	16	201	30	8	38	1	-	1	11	6	17	227	30	257
1971	249	32	281	36	5	41	2	1	3	13	-	13	300	38	338
1972	181	41	222	13	6	19	3	1	4	11	1	12	208	49	257
1973	274	37	311	49	5	54	6	-	6	16	1	17	345	43	388
1974	237	17	254	51	4	55	9	1	10	23	3	26	320	25	345
1975	211	24	235	46	11	57	6	-	6	16	1	17	279	36	315

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Estimated Fleet^{1/}

1970	758	165	14	48	985
1971	886	171	13	57	1,127
1972	964	159	11	53	1,187
1973	1,165	180	16	66	1,427
1974	1,269	207	24	85	1,585
1975	1,303	226	29	85	1,643
Average growth % p.a.	11.5	6.5	16	12	11

^{1/} Assuming 5 years average vehicle life.

Source: Ministry of Public Works and Energy, and own elaboration, 1977.

Table 8.9: TRANSPORT RELATED DUTIES AND TAXES^{1/}

<u>Imports</u>	<u>Import Tax</u>	<u>Consumer Tax</u>	<u>External transaction tax (TTE)</u> (%)	<u>Custom duty</u> ^{3/} (%)
Gasoline	FC 9/1	FC 10/1	10	
Diesel oil	5/1		10	
Lubricants	25%		10	
Vehicles: ^{4/}				
Cars	30%		10	10
Trucks	20%		10	10
Equipment	5%		10	10
Spare parts (average)	15%		10	10
Tires and tubes	25%		10	10
Bitumen, cement, iron		exonerated		
<u>Annual Licensing</u>				
		<u>Vehicle age (years)</u>		
		<u>1-5</u>	<u>5-10</u>	<u>more than 10</u>
			(FC/year)	
Vehicles of less than 4 HP		2,000	1,625	1,000
Vehicles of from 5-7 HP		3,250	2,275	1,000
Vehicles of from 8-11 HP		6,000	3,750	1,000
Vehicles of from 12-16 HP		7,500	5,250	1,500
Vehicles of 17 HP or more		8,000	6,400	1,500
<u>Other</u>		<u>FC</u>		
Vehicles sale tax (carte grise)		500		
Taxi inspection tax (carte violette)		200 p.a.		
Municipal tax		500		
Driving license		1,500		

^{1/} Duties and taxes are applied compoundly (en cascade)

^{2/} Consumer tax revenues are allocated to the Road Fund.

^{3/} Applies only to goods imported from countries not adhering to the Lomé Convention

^{4/} Government vehicles are exonerated: contractors obtain temporary import permits and do not pay duties unless the vehicle remains in Comoros after completion of works.

Source: Brussels Trade Nomenclature; Service des Douanes; Ministry of Works and Energy; 1977.

Table 8.10: REPRESENTATIVE ROAD TRANSPORT FARES, 1977

	<u>1/</u> <u>km</u>	<u>Passenger Tariff (CF)</u>
<u>Grande Comore</u>		
between Moroni and:		
M'beni	38p+26e	250
Chomoni	12p+15e	200
Fomboni	48p	200
Mitsamioule	38p	150
Mitsoudje	13p	50
Itsandra	4p	50
<u>Anjouan</u>		
between Mutsamudu and:		
Domoni	40p	200
Sima	19p	150
between Sima and Pomoni	21e	200

1/ p: paved, e: earth

Source: Ministry of Works and Energy, 1977.

Table 8.11: VEHICLE OPERATING COSTS (MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN)
(FC/km at March 1977 prices)

	<u>Economic</u>		<u>Financial</u>	
	<u>Bitumen</u>	<u>Earth</u>	<u>Bitumen</u>	<u>Earth</u>
Small car	23.88	45.14	36.14	67.82
Medium car and pick-up	35.73	67.06	51.01 ^{1/}	95.03 ^{1/}
3.5-ton truck	77.02	144.76	109.78	204.35

^{1/} Considering an average of 15 passengers, at CF3.05 and 5.61 per km of earth and paved road respectively, the revenue per km results in CF 45.75 and 84.15 (in Grande Comore). In Anjouan, revenues would be CF 75 and CF 150 per km.

Source: Bank mission, 1977.

Table/Tableau 8.12

PRIMARY EDUCATION SITUATION 1975-76

ENSEIGNEMENT PRIMAIRE : SITUATION 1975-76

	<u>Grande Comore</u>	<u>Anjouan</u>	<u>Mayotte</u>	<u>Mohéli</u>	<u>Archipelago Archipel</u>	
Number of schools	85	40	23	13	161	Nombre d'écoles
Number of classrooms	216	121	30	58	425	Nombre de salles de classe
Number of girls enrolled	7,014	3,014	..	822	..	Nombre de filles inscrites
Number of boys enrolled	10,806	7,173	..	1,328	..	Nombre de garçons inscrits
Number of pupils enrolled	17,820	10,187	5,202	2,150	35,359	Nombre d'élèves
Number of teachers	391	226	89	50	756	Nombre de maîtres
(of whom trained)	(90)	(98)	(..)	(12)	(..)	(dont titulaires)

.. not available/non disponible

Source: Ministry of National Education
Ministère de l'Education Nationale

Table/Tableau 8.13

PRIMARY EDUCATION: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, CLASS ROOMS AND TEACHERS

ENSEIGNMENT PRIMAIRE: NOMBRE D'ECOLE, DE SALLES DE CLASSE ET DU PERSONNEL ENSEIGNANT

	<u>Schools</u> <u>Ecoles</u>	<u>Classrooms</u> <u>Salles de Classe</u>	<u>Teachers</u> <u>Maîtres</u>
1970-71	100	..	356
1971-72	123	..	405
1972-73	129	..	479
1973-74	141	..	520
1974-75	143	366	630
1975-76	161	425	756
1976-77	192	485	683

.. Not available
Non-disponible

Source: Ministry of National Education
Ministère de l'Education Nationale

Table/Tableau 8.14

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENTS 1971-77

NOMBRE D'ELEVES: ENSEIGNMENT PRIMAIRE 1971-77

	<u>Grade/Classe</u>							
	CP1	CP2	CE1	CE2	CM1	CM2	CEPE	TOTAL
1976-77	14,081	8,216	7,092	4,563	3,563	4,823	-	42,338 ^{1/}
1975-76	10,833	6,848	6,063	4,075	3,270	4,270	459	35,818
1974-75	9,350	5,250	4,700	3,211	3,042	3,345	817	29,715
1973-74	7,600	4,370	3,725	2,965	2,019	2,515	602	23,796
1972-73	4,946	3,440	2,720	2,090	1,503	2,084	429	17,212
<u>1971-72</u>	4,939	3,431	2,711	1,967	1,952	1,670	289	16,959

1/ Does not include over 200 enrolments of refugees' children from Madagascar/
n'inclut pas environ 200 élèves provenant de Madagascar.

Source: Ministry of National Education
Ministère de l'Education Nationale

Table/Tableau 8.15

PUBLIC SECONDARY EDUCATION : ENROLMENTS BY CLASS

ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE PUBLIC : NOMBRE D'ELEVES PAR CLASSE

	<u>6ème</u>	<u>5ème</u>	<u>4ème</u>	<u>3ème</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>1ère</u>	<u>Terminale</u>	<u>Total</u>
1970-71	299	238	250	195	114	81	71	1,248
1972-73	743	479	291	233	183	112	109	2,150
1974-75	1,113	1,006	630	464	262	166	138	3,779
1976-77 ^{1/}	2,772 ^{2/}	863	840	100	379	212	125	5,291

1/. Enrolments in classes 6ème - 4ème are held over from the previous year when teaching was suspended.
Les élèves inscrits en 6ème - 4ème étaient reconduits de l'année précédente à la suite de la fermeture des écoles.

2/ Includes 1,031 entrants held over from 1975-76 and 1,741 new entrants.
Y inclus 1,031 élèves reconduits de 1975-76 et 1,741 nouveaux élèves.

Note: In 1974-75, 225 pupils were enrolled in private secondary schools (Free Catholic Mission School, Moroni, and Royal Collège, Mutsamudu).
En 1974-75, 225 élèves étaient dans les écoles secondaires privées (Ecole Libre de la Mission Catholique, Moroni et Collège Royal, Mutsamudu).

Source: Ministry of National Education
Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale

Table/Tableau 8.16

PUBLIC SECONDARY EDUCATION: SITUATION IN 1974-75

EDUCATION SECONDAIRE PUBLIQUE: SITUATION EN 1974-75

	<u>Moroni Lycee</u>	<u>Mutsamudu Lycee</u>	<u>Mitsamiouli College</u>	<u>Foumbouni College</u>	<u>Domoni College</u>	<u>Mohéli College</u>	<u>Mayotte College</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Enrolled	1714	814	285	53	279	221	393	3759	^{1/} Effectifs
Boys	1263	627	220	41	207	168	290	2816	Garçons
Girls	451	187	65	12	72	53	103	943	Filles
Boarders	385	133	40	-	-	-	87	645	Internes
Teachers	64	33	10	3	10	8	..	128 ^{2/}	Professeurs
Total Cost (In millions de francs CFA)	588	228	60	17	67	56	..	1016	Côut Total (en millions de francs CFA)

^{1/} This figure is 20 less than the total given in Table 8.16: the reason for the difference is not known/
ce chiffre est inférieur de 20 unités à celui reproduit dans le Tableau 8.16; la raison n'en est pas connue.

^{2/} 10 of whom were Comorians
Dont 10 étaient Comoriens

Source: Ministry of National Education
Ministère de l'Education Nationale

Table/Tableau 8.17

EXAMINATION PASSES
REUSSITE AUX EXAMENS

	<u>CEPE</u> ^{1/}	<u>BE</u> ^{2/}	<u>BEPC</u> ^{3/}	<u>BAC</u> ^{4/}
1970	297	16	128	23
1971	289	4	140	46
1972	300	4	..	65
1973	320	5	162	68
1974	396	..	244	67
1975	602	14	245	67
1976 ^{5/}	457	16	412	68

1/ Certificat d'Etudes Primaire

2/ Brevet Elementaire

3/ Brevet des Etudes de Premier Cycle

4/ Baccalauréat

5/ Exclues Mayotte
Mayotte non compris

Source: Ministry of National Education
Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale

Table/Tableau 8.18

NUMBER OF STUDENTS STUDYING OVERSEAS 1/

NOMBRE D'ETUDIANTS POURSUIVANT DES ETUDES SUPERIEURES A L'ETRANGER 1/

<u>Course</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>Etudes</u>
Humanities	5	31	10	55	75	63	Lettres et sciences humaines
Sciences	5	20	5	41	40	6	Sciences
Law	18	17	5	20	30	17	Droit
Economics and Business Administration	1	5	7	23	21	43	Sciences économiques et gestion
Medicine, dentistry Pharmacy	8	20	8	25	51	41	Médecins, dentistes pharmaciens
Engineering	7	12	5	17	31	31	Ingénieurs
Public Administration	2	6	4	15	44	35	Administration publique
Other	11	13	15	30	73	84	Autres
Total	57	124	59	226	365	320	Total

1/ For the period 1970-74 the figures refer only to students in France and excludes State scholars.
Pour la période 1970-74 les chiffres se réfèrent aux étudiants poursuivant des études en France à l'exclusion de ceux bénéficiant d'une bourse d'Etat.

Source: Ministry of National Education
Ministère de l'Education Nationale

Table/Tableau 8.19

MEDICAL CASES BY MAIN ILLNESS OFFICIALLY REPORTED IN 1974
MALADIES PRINCIPALES A DECLARATION OBLIGATOIRE EN 1974

	<u>Grande Comore</u>	<u>Anjouan</u>	<u>Mayotte</u>	<u>Mohéli</u>	<u>Archipelago Archipel</u>	
Malaria	55,309	9,652	8,339	2,419	75,719	Paludisme
Helminthiasis	14,222	8,795	3,297	1,014	27,328	Helminthiases
Syphillis	319	7	4	1	331	Syphillis
Infect. Gonoc.	9,232	1,816	1,361	875	13,284	Infect. Gonoc.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	128	17	16	24	185	Tuberc. Pulmo.
Leprosy	5	106	18	-	129	Lèpre
Measles	2,296	15	1	-	2,312	Rougeole

Source: Basic Health Service
Service de Santé de Base et des Grandes Epidémies

Table/Tableau 8.20

SELECTED DATA ON HEALTH CARE, 1972
SERVICES DE SANTE: DONNEES CHOISIES, 1972

	<u>Grande Comore</u>	<u>Anjouan</u>	<u>Mayotte</u>	<u>Mohéli</u>	<u>Archipelago Archipel</u>	
Main hospitals	1	1	1	-	3	Hôpitaux principaux
Rural hospitals	2	1	1	1	5	Hôpitaux ruraux
Health clinics	1	1	-	-	2	Centres médicaux
Rural maternity centers	2	-	-	-	2	Maternités rurales
Rural health posts	20	10	10	10	50	Postes médicaux ruraux
Hospital beds	296	150	120	46	612	Lits d'hôpital
Hospital patients	6,987	3,527	1,965	1,634	14,113	Malades hospitalisés

Source: Statistics Yearbook, 1974
Annuaire Statistique, 1974

Table/Tableau 9.1

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX IN MORONI, 1972-1975
 INDICE DU COUT DE LA VIE A MORONI, 1972-1975
 (annual averages, 1975 = 100)
 (moyennes annuelles, 1975 = 100)

		<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	
	Weights Pondération				
Food	67.8	65.7	66.4	92.5	Alimentation
Clothing	11.6	51.2	57.6	66.4	Habillement
Housing	6.1	47.1	51.7	78.5	Logement
Services	5.6	64.5	82.8	88.7	Services
Entertainment	6.6	55.3	62.0	69.5	Loisirs
Transport	2.3	62.7	65.4	77.6	Transports
<u>General index</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>63.4</u>	<u>66.9</u>	<u>87.9</u>	<u>Index général</u>

Source:- Bureau d'Etudes Economiques et Statistiques, Service des Douanes;
 - Etude sur la consommation des ménages, 1973;
 - Mission calculations/Calculs de la mission.

Table/Tableau 9.2

PRICE INDICES FOR SELECTED PRODUCTS: MORONI MARKET, 1972-1974
 INDICES DES PRIX DE CERTAINS PRODUITS SUR LE MARCHE DE MORONI, 1972-1974
 (Monthly averages)
 (Moyennes mensuelles)

Product 1972	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Produits 1972
Fresh meat	100	117	109	112	112	112	106	161	156	164	240	228	Viande fraiche
Fresh fish	100	112	132	145	195	178	240	272	250	267	187	192	Poisson frais
Green bananas	100	71	92	74	72	87	67	79	88	103	90	80	Bananes plantains
Ripe bananas	100	66	63	64	49	35	31	40	46	52	45	51	Bananes mures
Cassava	100	118	98	100	106	118	105	112	114	115	115	106	Manioc
Fresh coconut	100	116	215	315	180	153	129	90	104	124	145	170	Noix de coco
Tomatoes	100	116	215	315	180	153	129	90	104	124	145	170	Tomates
Other fruits	100	95	86	61	52	49	60	67	64	70	62	59	Autres fruits
<u>1973</u>													<u>1973</u>
Fresh meat	296	243	241	235	225	241	230	216	225	234	210	217	Viande fraiche
Fresh fish	252	232	180	142	172	180	180	210	215	292	190	80	Poisson frais
Green bananas	71	65	55	67	61	64	64	69	68	87	73	36	Bananes plantains
Ripe bananas	59	49	36	32	32	32	35	38	37	42	56	153	Bananes mures
Cassava	68	73	76	104	112	108	99	108	123	143	140	110	Manioc
Fresh coconut	79	73	69	70	76	79	77	79	76	73	92	111	Noix de coco
Tomatoes	187	230	65	331	328	208	141	123	118	126	113	78	Tomates
Other fruits	67	68	49	46	51	58	60	68	77	67	116	.	Autres fruits
<u>1974</u>													<u>1974</u>
Fresh meat	238	227	238	229	235	233	232	226	256	223	275	273	Viande fraiche
Fresh fish	184	293	276	286	233	189	234	272	215	298	218	202	Poisson frais
Green bananas	108	128	116	120	148	208	156	140	64	70	104	124	Bananes plantains
Ripe bananas	76	57	44	36	67	57	60	71	38	48	40	42	Bananes mures
Cassava	147	167	207	220	260	200	240	167	113	115	153	153	Manioc
Fresh coconut	110	111	120	129	124	95	93	63	24	24	24	24	Noix de coco
Tomatoes	113	116	220	261	229	102	286	134	117	126	126	180	Tomates
Other fruits	86	88	84	114	128	111	132	138	..	..	..	..	Autres fruits

.. not available/non-disponible

Source: Bureau d'Etudes Statistiques et Economiques.

Table/Tableau 10.1

SELECTED METEOROLOGICAL DATA, AVERAGES 1970-1974

STATISTIQUES CHOISIES SUR LE CLIMAT, MOYENNES 1970-1974

	January Janvier	February Février	March Mars	April Avril	May Mai	June Juin	July Juillet	August Août	September Septembre	October Octobre	November Novembre	December Décembre
MORONI (Grande Comore)												
Temperature/Température												
Maximum (°C)	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.3	31.9	30.8	30.4	29.9	30.1	31.6	32.8	32.3
Minimum (°C)	21.4	21.7	21.4	20.7	19.2	17.1	16.1	15.5	16.9	18.5	19.7	21.1
Rainfall/Précipitation												
Millimeters/mm	399	321	227	260	287	238	134	83	67	145	58	199
Number of days/ Nombre de jours	16	14	16	16	9	9	8	9	7	10	7	14
Average Humidity (%) Humidité moyenne (%)	82	83	83	87	88	76	77	79	79	82	79	77
Insolation hours heures	165	162	215	192	246	228	236	218	205	200	243	227
OUANI (Anjouan)												
Temperature/Température												
Maximum (°C)	32.1	32.0	32.1	32.2	32.0	31.0	30.7	29.7	29.5	30.1	31.6	32.1
Minimum (°C)	21.3	22.1	21.9	20.9	19.3	16.7	17.0	16.8	16.7	19.2	20.1	20.8
Rainfall/Précipitation												
Millimeters/mm	405	255	399	184	33	66	13	26	50	40	84	207
Number of days Nombre de jours	17	13	20	13	6	4	2	5	7	13	10	12
Average Humidity (%) Humidité moyenne (%)	84	84	83	65	78	74	74	76	77	84	79	80
Isolation hours heures	154	156	210	219	205	234	254	238	220	201	230	209

Source: Service de la Météorologie, Direction de l'Aviation civile

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