

Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia

Egypt

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|--------|------------|--------|
| Balance of payments (\$ mn) | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
| Balance of goods (fob) | -357 | -429 | -1 242 | -2 374 | -2 233 |
| Balance of services | -109 | -135 | -121 | -100 | +715 |
| Balance of transfers | +295 | +641 | +1 035 | +1 076 | +710 |
| Current balance | -170 | +77 | -327 | -1 397 | -807 |
| Long-term capital flow | +117 | -62 | -156 | +588 | +541 |
| Reserves and debt (end-year, \$ mn) | | | | | |
| International reserves | 139 | 363 | 356 | 294 | 339 |
| External public debt | 2 166 | 2 312 | 3 240 | 5 687 | na |
| External trade (1976) | Imports: E £ 1 490 mn = \$ 3 808 mn = £ 2 108 mn | | | | |
| Exports: E £ 595 mn = \$ 1 521 mn = £ 842 mn | | | | | |
| Main imports (1974) | % of total | Main exports (1975) | | % of total | |
| Wheat | 25 | Cotton | | | 37 |
| Chemicals | 14 | Cotton yarn | | | 11 |
| Transport equipment (of which, motor vehicles 6, aircraft 3) | 9 | Crude oil and products | | | 8 |
| Machinery | 9 | Clothing | | | 5 |
| Iron and steel | 5 | Rice | | | 4 |
| Fats and oils | 5 | Chemicals | | | 4 |
| Timber | 3 | Oranges | | | 3 |
| Sugar | 3 | | | | |
| Main sources (1975) | | Main destinations (1975) | | | |
| United States | 19 | Soviet Union | | | 43 |
| France | 11 | Czechoslovakia | | | 7 |
| West Germany | 8 | East Germany | | | 6 |
| Soviet Union | 6 | Rumania | | | 5 |
| Italy | 6 | Italy | | | 4 |
| United Kingdom | 5 | China | | | 4 |
| Australia | 4 | Poland | | | 3 |
| Rumania | 4 | | | | |
| Saudi Arabia | 3 | | | | |
| Japan | 3 | | | | |

Special focus

Military expenditure

| | Gdp | | Military expenditure | |
|------|----------|----------|----------------------|-------------|
| | \$ mn | % of gdp | \$ mn | as % of gdp |
| 1972 | 7 859 | 1 500*** | 19*** | |
| 1973 | 9 255 | 2 800*** | 30*** | |
| 1974 | 10 110 | 3 600*** | 36*** | |
| 1975 | 11 400** | 5 700*** | 50*** | |
| 1976 | 12 300** | 5 300*** | 43*** | |

Equatorial Guinea

Republic of Equatorial Guinea
República de Guinea Ecuatorial



Location West central Africa
Comprises: Río Muni, on the west coast of Africa, with Gabon to the south and east, and Cameroon to the north; the island of Macias Nguéma Biyogo (formerly Fernando Poo) in the Bight of Biafra; the island of Pigalu (formerly Annobon) in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Gabon
Land Area 28 051 km² = 10 831 mi² of which, Río Muni 26 017 km²

Climate Tropical

Weather at Malabo

Temperature: hottest month April 21–32 °C, coldest July 21–29 °C
Rainfall (av monthly): driest month January 5 mm, wettest June 302 mm

Time 1 hour ahead of GMT

Measures Metric system

Monetary unit Ekuele (E) = 100 céntimos

Rate of exchange (1976 av): par E 1 = Pa 1, free E 66.90 = \$ 1, E 120.8 = £ 1

Summary

Political One-party republic, which became independent October 12, 1968; formerly the two Spanish provinces of Fernando Poo and Río Muni. Member of UN, OAU and an EEC ACP state

Economic An agricultural economy with cocoa, coffee and timber the main export earners. After independence most Spanish professional expatriates departed; a trade agreement with Soviet Union was signed in 1970. 20 000* Nigerian cocoa workers departed in 1976

People, resources and equipment

Population 1960 246 000*, 1970 285 000*, 1976 319 000*

Growth: 1960–70 1.5* %pa, 1970–76 1.9* %pa

Density (1976): 11* people per km²

Vital statistics (rate per 1 000 people, 1970–75): births 36.8*, deaths 19.7*

Refugees outside the country (1977): 100 000** (60 000** in Gabon, 30 000** in Cameroon)

Regions (population in 000, 1960) Río Muni 183, Macias Nguéma Biyogo 61, Pigalu 1.4

Cities (population in 000, 1974) Malabo* (capital) 25*, Bata 10*

*Formerly called Santa Isabel

Race (1976) Fang 50** %, Bubi 5** %

Language Spanish; African languages (especially Fang) are also used

Religion (1966) Roman Catholic 85** %, Animist 15** %

Education (1973/74) Pupils 41 600*, teachers 830*

Labour force (1976) 96 000*; in agriculture 73 000* (77 %)

Personnel (1971) Physicians: 25, 1 per 11 600 people

Standard of living

National income per person (1976): E 20 000** = \$ 300** = £ 160**

Consumption per person (1975): energy 101 kg coal equivalent

Livestock (000, 1976) Cattle 4*, sheep 31*, goats 7*, pigs 8*

Hospital beds (1967) 1 637, 1 per 170 people

Roads (1975) 1 180* km = 730* mi, density 0.04 km per km²

There are no railways

Ship (registered, 1977) 1, of 3 070 gross tons

Ports Malabo, San Carlos, Bata, Río Benito, Puerto Iradier

Airports Bata, Malabo

Durable equipment Radio sets (1970): 7 500, 26 per 1 000 people

Production, finance and trade

Gross domestic product 1970: E 5 300 mn = \$ 76 mn = £ 32 mn

1976 est: E 6 700** mn = \$ 100** mn = £ 55** mn

Agricultural production index (1970 = 100) 1976 65;

growth 1970–76 -7.0 %pa

Main products (000 t, 1976) Sweet potatoes 30*, cassava 49*, bananas 15*, coconuts 7*, palm kernels 2.3*, palm oil 4.5*, coffee 5*, cocoa 12*, timber (000 m³, 1975) 934

Transport traffic Air (1976) Passenger-km 5 mn. Sea (1970) Goods loaded 310 000* t, unloaded 135 000* t

Budget (1970) Revenue: E 709 mn = \$ 10 mn = £ 4.2 mn

Expenditure: E 589 mn = \$ 8 mn = £ 3.5 mn

External trade (1976) Imports: E 1 700** mn = \$ 25** mn = £ 14** mn

Exports: E 1 000** mn = \$ 15** mn = £ 8** mn

| Main imports (1970) | % of total | Main exports (1970) | % of total |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| Food | 17 | Cocoa | 66 |
| Chemicals | 14 | Coffee | 24 |
| Beverages and tobacco | 13 | Timber | 9 |
| Transport equipment | 8 | | |
| Machinery | 6 | | |

Main sources (1976) Spain, West Germany, Soviet Union, Cuba, China

Main destinations (1976) Spain, Soviet Union, China, Cuba

Ethiopia

Socialist Ethiopia



Location North-east Africa

Sudan is to the west, Kenya to the south, Somalia to the south and east, and Djibouti to the north-east; the northern province of Eritrea is on the Red Sea coast

Land Area 1 221 900 km² = 471 800 mi² of which, Eritrea 117 600 km²

Climate Mainly temperate on plateau, hot in lowlands

Weather at Addis Ababa, 2 450 m altitude

Temperature: hottest months April, May 10–25 °C, coldest Dec 5–23 °C

Rainfall (av monthly): driest month Dec 5 mm, wettest Aug 300 mm

Time 3 hours ahead of GMT

The Ethiopian year, using the Coptic calendar, ends September 10th;

Ethiopian year 1970 = Gregorian 1977/78,

Gregorian 1978 = Ethiopian 1970/71