

# europa



**Reports on ACP countries**

**NIGER**

Theme **1**  
General statistics

Series **C**  
Accounts, surveys and statistics



OFICINA ESTADÍSTICA DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS  
DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABERS STATISTISKE KONTOR  
STATISTISCHES AMT DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN  
ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ  
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GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS \*)

g	= gram
kg	= kilogram
dt	= quintal
t	= ton
mm	= millimetre
cm	= centimetre
m	= metre
km	= kilometre
m2	= square metre
ha	= hectare (10000 m2)
km2	= square kilometre
l	= litre
hl	= hectolitre (100 l)
m3	= cubic metre
tkm	= ton-kilometre
GRT	= gross registered ton
NRT	= net registered ton
mt	= metric ton
CFA Franc	= Franc of the "Communauté Financière Africaine"
US \$	= US dollar
ECU	= European Currency Unit
SDR	= Special Drawing Rights
h	= hour
kW	= kilowatt
kWh	= kilowatt-hour
MW	= megawatt
GW	= gigawatt
p.	= piece
p	= pair
Mill.	= million
Bill.	= billion
BY	= beginning of the year
MY	= mid-year
EY	= end of the year
Qr	= quarter
HY	= half-year
A	= average
cif	= cost, insurance, freight
fob	= free on board
UNDP	= United Nations Development Programme
UNTA	= United Nations regular programme of Technical Assistance
UNICEF	= United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	= World Food Programme
AUT.AG.NU	= Others United Nations Agencies

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\*) Special abbreviations are allocated to the respective sections. With only few exceptions, provisional, revised and estimated figures are not marked as such. Component figures may not add to total because of rounding.



EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

0 = less than half of 1 in the last figure, but more than zero

- = category not applicable

| = fundamental change within a series, with negative influence on temporal comparability

. = figure unknown

X = tabular group blocked, since information is not meaningful

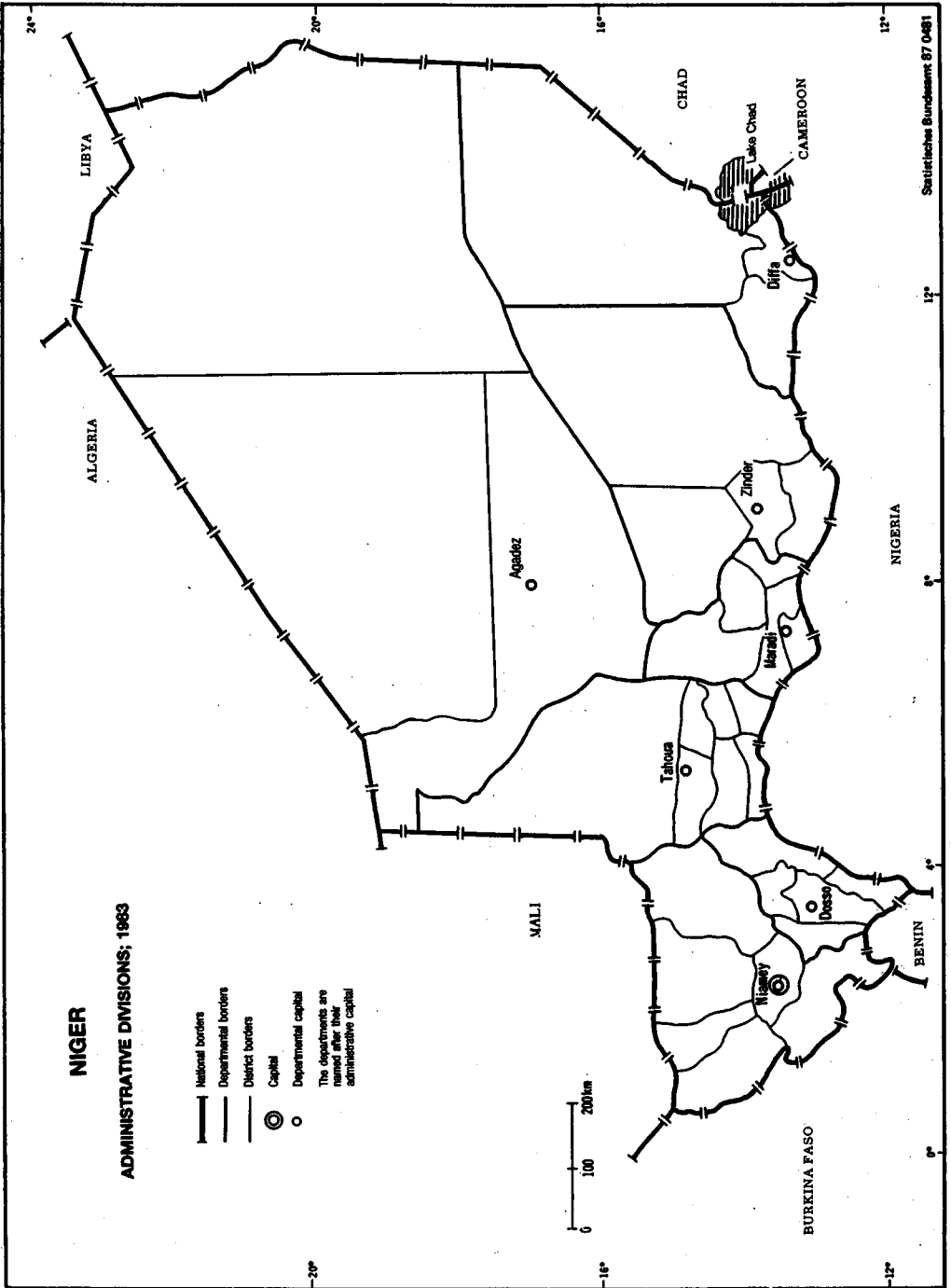
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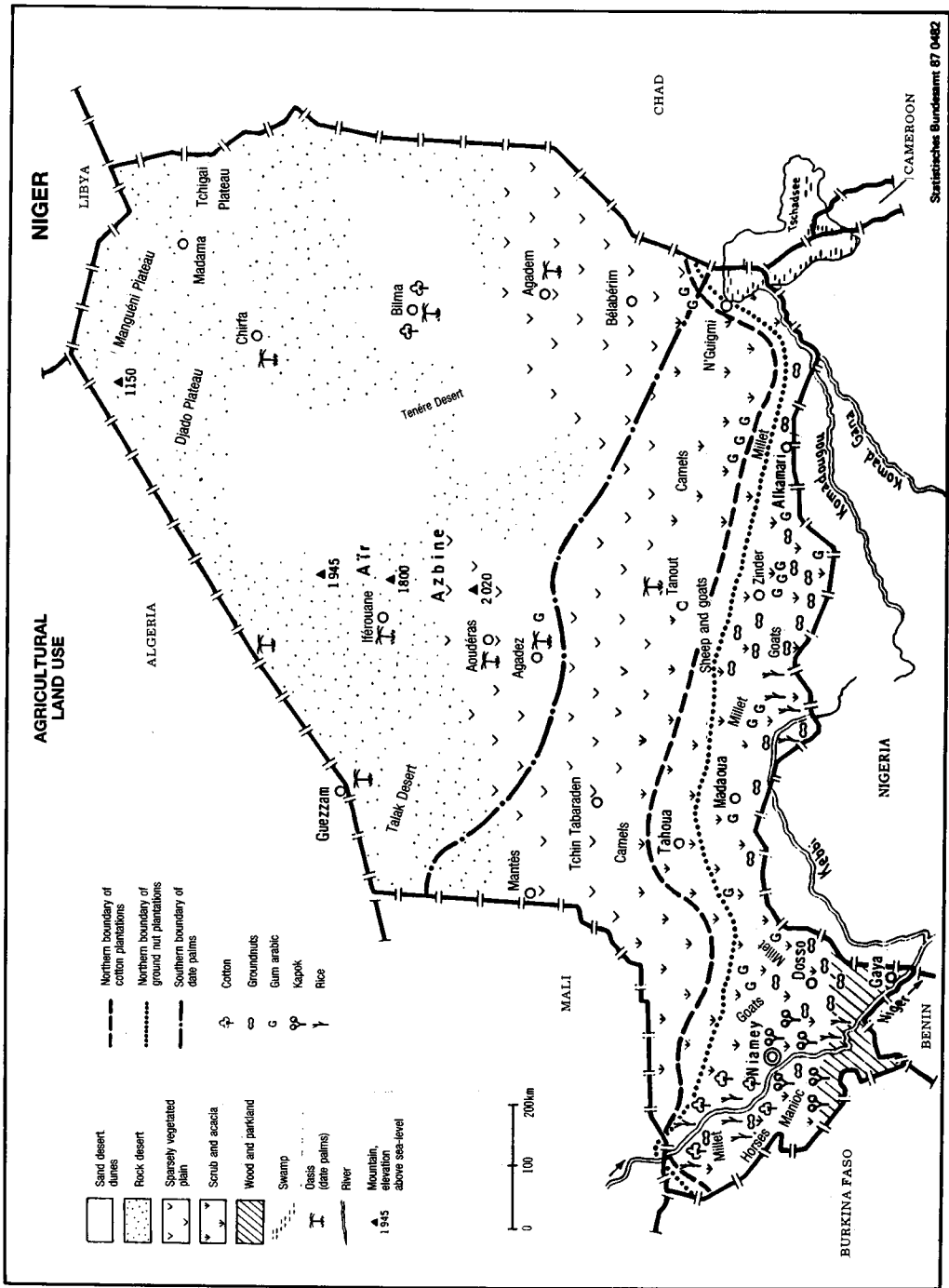
Eurostat's series of "Reports on ACP countries" are closely based on reports compiled by the Statistical Office of the Federal Republic of Germany, and are published in that institutions, "Statistik des Auslandes" (Statistics of foreign countries) series. ACP-EEC relations are intensifying and improving partly as a result of the conclusion of the 3rd Lome convention, but the general public, in particular in the European Community, is very poorly informed about this countries. The aim of the "new" series of reports is thus to make readily available the main current statistical material.

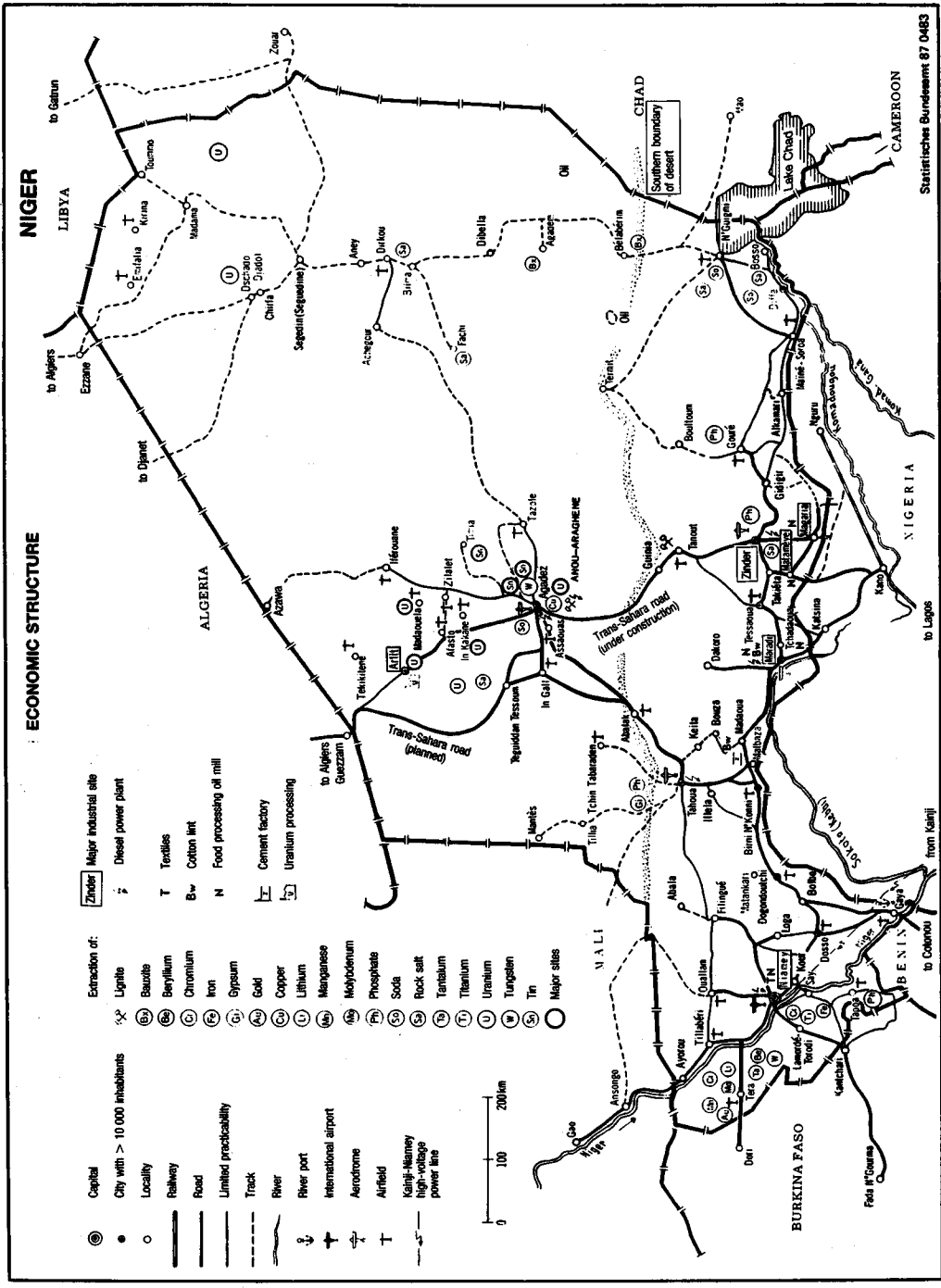
The reports published by the Statistisches Bundesamt are ideal as a basis for the Eurostat series because they are comprehensive, easy to understand and they set out in a standard form key information, based on the latest data on the demographic and economic structure and development of the countries they cover. To make this information available to a wider international readership, Eurostat is publishing this European version in French and in English. The original report, in German, is available from the Statistisches Bundesamt in Wiesbaden or the Kohlhammer Verlag in Mainz. Most of the European version is directly translated from the German original with the data essentially unchanged, apart from a few very minor modifications. In three of the 20 chapters however, Eurostat has made certain additions to the data on bilateral or international aspects (external trade, international price comparisons, technical cooperation) to meet the requirements of non-German readers.

The translation, the modifications and the additional material are solely EUROSTAT's responsibility.

The maps in this report are taken from the German original, and are intended to make things easier for the reader. The names used and the frontiers shown do not imply any judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or recognition of national frontiers on the part of either the Statistisches Bundesamt or Eurostat.







## 1. GENERAL DATA

### State and Government

Full name : Republic of Niger  
Short form : Niger  
Capital : Niamey (600000 inhabitants in 1985)

Establishment/Independence : Independent since August 1960.  
Constitution : November 1960; abolished in April 1974; a new constitution is in preparation.

Form of government : Presidential republic; military government in power since April 1974.

Head of State : President General Seyni Kountché (since April 1974; he is also President of the Supreme Military Council).

Head of Government : Prime Minister Hamid Algabid (since 1984).

Electoral representation/Legislative :  
The National Assembly was dissolved in 1974; since then the Supreme Military Council has governed by decree. In July 1983 a National Development Council with limited legislative powers was established with 150 appointed members.

Parties/elections :  
All political parties were dissolved in 1974.

Administrative divisions : 7 "départements", 38 districts ("arrondissements"), 150 municipalities ("communes").

Membership of international organizations : United Nations and specialized UN agencies, Organization for African Unity (OAU), Common African Mauritanian Organization (OCAM), Economic Community of West African States (CEDEAO/ECOWAS), West African Monetary Union (UMOA), "Conseil de l'Entente", associated with the European Communities (EC).

International Development Category :  
LDC (Least Developed Countries)  
MSAC (Most Seriously Affected Countries)

1.1 Basic data

	<u>Unit</u>			
Total area.....	km2	1987:	1267000	
Useful agricultural area.....	km2	1983:	35600	
<b>Population</b>				
Total population				
Census.....	1000	1977:	5103	
Mid-year.....	1000	1985:	6115	1987: 6489
Growth.....	%	1977-85:	19.8	1985-87: 6.1
Density.....	inh./km2	1977:	4.0	1987: 5.1
Births.....	per 1000 inh.	<u>1960/65A:</u>	45.8	<u>1980/85A:</u> 51.0
Deaths.....	per 1000 inh.		29.5	22.9
Mortality in first				
year of life.....	per 1000 live			
births			186	140
Life expectancy at birth				
Men.....	years	<u>1965:</u>	35	<u>1984:</u> 42
Women.....	years		38	45
<b>Health</b>				
Hospital beds.....	number	<u>1974:</u>	2286	<u>1984:</u> 4390
Inhabitants per hospital bed.....	number		2059	1389
Doctors.....	number		117	147
Inhabitants per doctor.....	1000		40.2	41.5
Dentists.....	number		6	7
Inhabitants per dentist.....	1000		784.5	871.0
<b>Education</b>				
Illiterates, aged 15				
years and older.....	%	1962:	98.6	1985: 86.1
Primary school pupils.....	1000	<u>1975/76:</u>	142.2	1983/84: 261.6
Secondary school pupils.....	1000		13.6	1980/81: 37.2
Students.....	number		541	1983/84: 2450
<b>Employment</b>				
Economically active				
population.....	1000	<u>1970:</u>	1280	<u>1985:</u> 1879
male.....	1000		1153	1684
Percentage of total				
population.....	%		31.9	30.7
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fisheries</b>				
Agricultural production				
index.....	1979/81 A=100	<u>1981:</u>	101	<u>1985:</u> 106
Food production.....	1979/81 A=100		101	106
per capita.....	1979/81 A=100		98	92
Harvest quantities				
Millet.....	1000 t		1636	1780
Pulse crops.....	1000 t		288	215
Onions.....	1000 t		110	120
Livestock.....	1000	1984:	1762	1832
Timber.....	1000 m3	1980:	3404	<u>1984:</u> 3807
Fish.....	t	1979:	8934	6840

<b>Manufacturing industry</b>				
Installed generating capacity				
of power stations.....MW	1978:	27.6	1983:	65.0
Electricity production.....Mill. kWh	<u>1981:</u>	91.5	<u>1985:</u>	161.5
Extraction of				
Coal.....1000 t		73		107
Uranium oxide.....t		4366		3179
Manufacture of				
Cement.....1000 t		36.4		38.0
Textiles.....Mill. m		18.9		25.0
 <b>External trade</b>				
Imports.....Mill. US \$	<u>1980:</u>	594	<u>1985:</u>	354
Exports.....Mill. US \$		566		223
 <b>Transport and communications</b>				
Trunk and national roads.....km	<u>1970:</u>	6943	1985:	9766
Passenger cars per 1000 inh.....number		2.2	<u>1984:</u>	3.8
Passengers carried by				
"Air Niger".....1000		55		118
Telephone connections.....1000		4.0		10.4
Television sets.....1000	1980:	5		11
 <b>Tourism</b>				
Foreign visitors in Niamey.....1000	1976:	14.0	1984:	40.4
Income from tourism.....Mill. US \$	1977:	3	1982:	3
 <b>Currency and finance</b>				
Official exchange rate				
Comparative value..CFA Francs for 1 ECU	<u>1982:</u>	321.93	1986:	340.82
Currency reserves.....Mill. US \$		14.6	A 1986:	140.8
 <b>Public finances</b>				
Central government budget				
Income.....Bill. CFA Francs	<u>1980/81:</u>	75.2	<u>1984/85:</u>	68.5
Expenditure....Bill. CFA Francs		139.2		102.0
National debt.....Mill. US \$	EY 1981:	604.9	EY 1985:	752.4
 <b>Wages</b>				
Minimum hourly wage.....CFA Francs	1970:	30.00	1986:	109.02
 <b>Prices</b>				
Cost of living index				
Africans..July 1962/June 1963=100	<u>1982:</u>	497	<u>1985:</u>	520
Europeans.....Nov/Dec 1964=100		341		425
 <b>National accounts</b>				
GDP at market prices				
in current prices.....Bill. CFA Francs	<u>1975:</u>	180.4	<u>1985:</u>	666.7
per capita.....1000 CFA Francs		37.3		107.9



1.2 Important economic and social indicators of African countries \*)

Indicator  Country	Nutrition		Health		Education	
	Calory supply 1983		Life expect- tancy at birth 1984	Inhabi- tants per regular hospital bed	Literates as percent- tage of total population (aged 15 and over) 1980	Registered pupils as percentage of all children of primary school age 1983 1)
	per inh./day					
	Number	% of needs	Years	Number	%	
Egypt.....	3163	126	60	500(81)	44	78
Equatorial Guinea.....	.	.	44	170(80)	37	81(82)
Ethiopia.....	2162	93	44	2787(80)	53(82) a)	46
Algeria.....	2750	115	60	440(81)	45(82)	93
Angola.....	2041	87	43	322(72)	25(82)	66(72)
Benin.....	1907	83	49	904(81)	28	65
Botswana.....	2152	93	58	383(80)	35	102
Burkina Faso 2).....	2014	85	45	3009(80)	9(75)	28
Burundi.....	2378	102	48	1564(83)	27	33
Côte d'Ivoire.....	2576	112	52	915(79)	43(85)	76
Djibuti.....	.	.	48	281(80)	9(78)	32(82)
Gabon.....	2763 b)	111	50	220(81)	30(77)	115(75)
Gambia.....	2223 c)	89	42	961(80)	20	56
Ghana.....	1516	66	59	584(81)	53(85)	69
Guinea.....	1939	84	38	592(76)	20	33
Guinea-Bissau.....	2230 c)	.	38	529(81)	.	88
Cameroon.....	2031	88	54	346(80)	41(76)	107
Cape Verde.....	2716 c)	.	64	513(80)	.	107
Kenya.....	1919	83	54	641(83)	47	104
Comoros.....	2291 c)	92	55	528(80)	.	103
Congo.....	2425	109	57	296(81)	62(74)	156(82)
Lesotho.....	2376	104	54	724(80)	52	112
Liberia.....	2367	102	50	733(79)	25	66
Libya.....	3651	155	59	206(81)	39(73)	123(82)
Madagascar.....	2543	112	52	509(78)	67(85)	100
Malawi.....	2200	95	45	836(81)	25	62
Mali.....	1597	68	46	2467(82) d)	9(76)	27
Morocco.....	2544	105	59	848(81)	28	80
Mauretania.....	2252	97	46	1792(80)	17(76) e)	33
Mauritius.....	2675	118	66	357(83)	83(85)	106
Mozambique.....	1668	71	46	984(81)	38(85)	104
Namibia.....	2197 b)	88	58(83)	97(73)	.	.
Niger.....	2271	97	43	1669(83)	10	23
Nigeria.....	2022	86	50	1428(80)	34	98
Rwanda.....	2276	98	47	648(81)	50	70
Zambia.....	1929	84	52	383(81)	44	96
Sao Tomé and Principe.....	2351 c)	.	64	.	.	.
Senegal.....	2436	102	46	810(79)	10	48
Seychelles.....	2523 c)	101	69	170(82)	60(77)	95
Sierra Leone.....	2082	91	38	902(82)	20	40
Zimbabwe.....	1956	82	57	510(80)	69	130
Somalia.....	2063	89	46	1177(82)	12(85)	30
Sudan.....	2122	90	48	1196(82)	32	52
South Africa.....	2897	118	54	179(80)	.	105(72)
Swaziland.....	2526 c)	101	54	382(82)	65	111
Tanzania.....	2271	98	52	562(81)	79(81)	98
Togo.....	2156	94	51	739(79)	41(85)	106
Chad.....	1620	68	44	1292(78)	15	35
Tunisia.....	2889	121	62	473(83)	54(85)	111
Uganda.....	2351	101	51	689(81)	52	60
Zaire.....	2136	96	51	355(79)	61(85)	90
Central African Republic...	2048	91	49	616(80)	33	70

\*) Data for the country of the report are underlined. Figures in brackets relate to years.

1) >100 % = pupils counted by classes, sometimes not belonging to the equivalent age groups.

2) Formerly Upper Volta.

a) 10 years and over.

b) A 1979/81.

c) A 1980/82.

d) in all medical facilities.

e) 6 years and over.

1.2 Important economic and social indicators of African countries (cont'd) \*)

Country	Agriculture		Energy	External trade	Transport	Communications		National product
	Share of		Energy consumption per capita	Share of processed products in total exports 1)	Cars	Telephone connections 1985	Télévision sets 1983	GNP at market prices per inh. 1984
	agri. in GDP 1984	agri. workers to total employed 1985						
	%		kg/kgce 2)	%	per 1000 inhabitants		US \$	
Egypt.....	20	48	574	8 (82)	9 (79)	17	44	720
Equatorial Guinea.....	..	72	103	..	14 (72)	4	5	..
Ethiopia.....	48	76	25	1 (82)	4 (85)	3	1	110
Algeria.....	6	44	610	0 (83)	27 (82)	33	65	2380
Angola.....	48 (80)	55	136	8 (75)	8 (84)	5	4	..
Benin.....	50	44	47	8 (78)	6 (81)	18	4	270
Botswana.....	7 (82)	76	..	..	13 (85)	18	..	910
Burkina Faso 3).....	41	78	27	10 (83)	3 (83)	2	5	160
Burundi.....	58	81	15	1 (80)	1 (81)	1	..	220
Côte d'Ivoire.....	27	76	203	10 (82)	19 (84)	13	40	610
Djibuti.....	4 (83)	..	647	3 (75)	4 (83)	22	33	..
Gabon.....	6 (83)	74	973	3 (82)	14 (82)	24	18	3480
Gambia.....	33	76	123	0 (77)	10 (82)	7	..	260
Ghana.....	52	47	94	1 (80)	3 (85)	5	6	350
Guinea.....	38	78	79	..	2 (81)	3	2	300
Guinea-Bissau.....	..	79	66	1 (77)	..	3	..	..
Cameroon.....	24	79	450	7 (82)	8 (84)	5	..	810
Cape Verde.....	..	53	147	5 (80)	..	..	..	..
Kenya.....	31	75	97	11 (82)	12 (83)	13	6	300
Comoros.....	41 (82)	62	51	30 (76)	..	5	..	..
Congo.....	8	31	102	7 (80)	14 (81)	11	3	1120
Lesotho.....	23	80	..	..	5 (82)	7	..	530
Liberia.....	36	67	347	1 (81)	1 (81)	4	12	470
Libya.....	2	11	5699	0 (81)	77 (81)	144	66	8230
Madagascar.....	44	79	59	8 (81)	3 (84)	4	8	270
Malawi.....	37	80	44	8 (81)	3 (84)	6	..	210
Mali.....	46	84	28	23 (79)	3 (81)	1	..	140
Morocco.....	17	48	297	34 (82)	24 (83)	13	39	670
Mauretania.....	34	80	163	0 (75)	6 (81)	3	..	450
Mauritius.....	15	26	277	36 (81)	26 (84)	53 (84)	104 (84)	1100
Mozambique.....	44 (79)	60	115	5 (77)	2 (83)	4	0	..
Namibia.....	7	45	..	..	..	45	..	1470
Niger.....	33	85	58	2 (81)	6 (83)	2	1	190
Nigeria.....	26	49	200	0 (79)	6 (81)	5	5	770
Rwanda.....	40 (83)	87	21	0 (78)	2 (85)	1	..	270
Zambia.....	15	63	347	1 (79)	12 (81)	12	12	470
Sao Tomé and Príncipe.....	..	..	222	0 (77)	..	28	..	..
Senegal.....	17	72	162	20 (81)	6 (81)	8	1	380
Seychelles.....	8 (83)	..	857	0 (83)	64 (81)	179	8	..
Sierra Leone.....	32	62	61	63 (76)	4 (75)	5	6 (84)	300
Zimbabwe.....	14	56	468	13 (79)	29 (82)	30	13	740
Somalia.....	50	77	100	1 (80)	1 (81)	2	..	260
Sudan.....	34	74	80	1 (81)	2 (81)	3	49	340
South Africa.....	5	27	2778 a)	14 (82)	107 (85)	123	75	2260
Swaziland.....	20 (81)	68	..	..	25 (82)	25	4	800
Tanzania.....	52 (83)	78	45	11 (81)	2 (81)	5	0	210
Togo.....	32	65	194	15 (81)	1 (85)	4	5	250
Chad.....	64 (81)	79	21	8 (75)	2 (81)	1	..	..
Tunisia.....	15	36	635	33 (81)	21 (82)	36	54	1250
Uganda.....	57 (83)	78	24	0 (76)	1 (82)	4	6	230
Zaire.....	36 (82)	71	69	3 (79)	2 (81)	1 (84)	0	140
Central African Republic.....	39	85	40	26 (80)	16 (83)	3	1	270

\*) Data for the country of the report are underlined. Figures in brackets relate to years.

1) SITC heading 5-8.

2) kg of coal equivalent.

3) Formerly Upper Volta.

a) Incl. Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland.

## 2. THE NATIONAL TERRITORY

The national territory of Niger extends from latitude 12° to 24° north of the equator, and from longitude 0° to 16° east, with a total area of 1 267 000 km<sup>2</sup>. Niger is a landlocked country in the Sahel belt, with deserts and semi-deserts covering four-fifths of its territory; only about 3 % of the land area can be used for farming. Apart from the Niger and Komadugu-Yobe rivers and Niger's part of Lake Chad, there are no other large bodies of water. The longest distances in the country are 1800 km from north-east to south-west and 1000 km from the north-western to the south-eastern borders.

The territory can be divided into five orographical and hydrographical regions :

- The high plateaux in the extreme north-east at altitudes of 800 to 1000 m. (Mangueni, Afafi, Tchigai, Djado), set in a horseshoe formation around the plain of Madama, cover a total area of 120 000 km<sup>2</sup>. They are surrounded by steep precipices (up to 300 m. high) and etched by canyons formed by old water-courses.

- The Massif de l'Air is a range 400 km long, with an area of 65 000 km<sup>2</sup> running from north to south. It is basically a high plateau (500 to 900 m.) traversed by steep valleys. Volcanic peaks like Greboun and Indoukal-n-Taghes reach heights of 2000 m.

-The Massif de l'Air is flanked by broad, waterless plains (Talak, Tamesna and Ighazer in the west, Tenere in the east) which are completely arid. Some wadis are only a few kilometres long.

-A low plateau marked by a few isolated hills stretches from the southwest (Bassin des Oulliminden) and south all the way to Lake Chad.

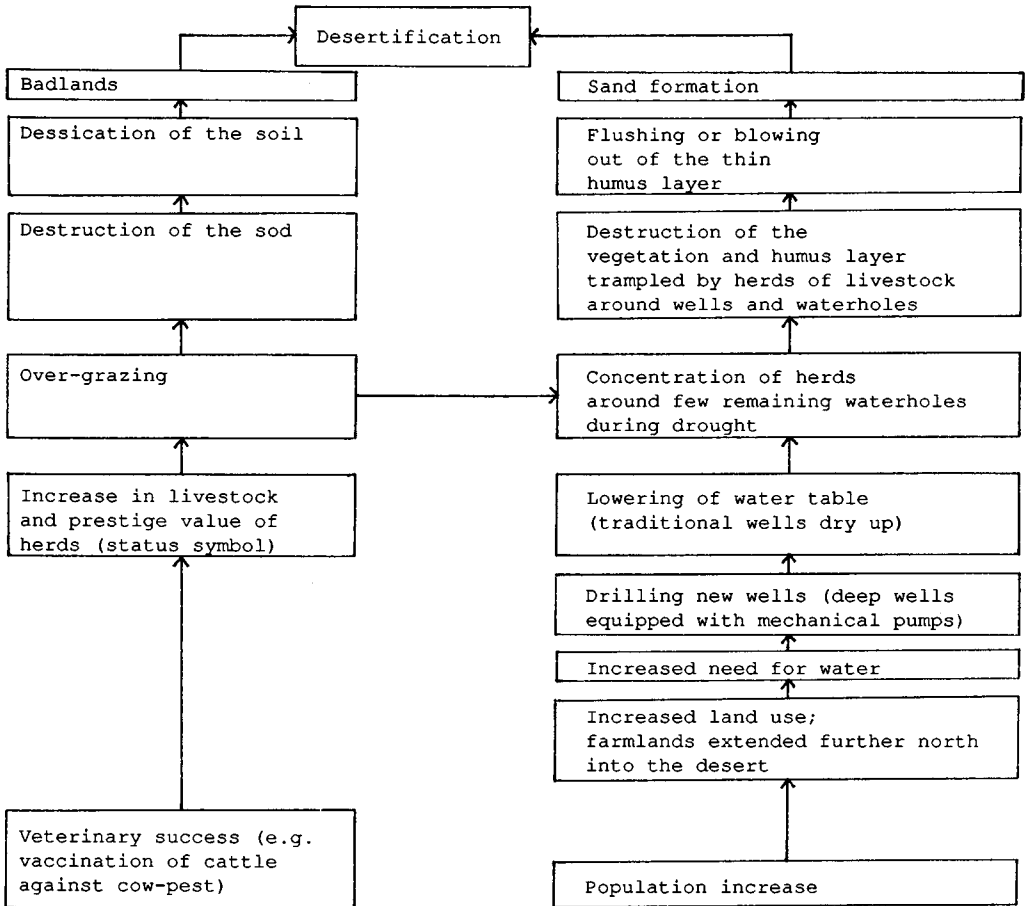
-The Niger river system forms a small but independent unit. This river and a few of its tributaries form the only permanent catchment area in the country. The flow volume varies from 140 m<sup>3</sup> per second in June to 1750 m<sup>3</sup>/second in February. The right bank tributaries contain water only during a few months in the year (mainly September); the ancient water-courses (dallols) on the left bank form fertile lands in which isolated rivers have been formed.

Most of these seasonal rivers in the south of the country flow towards Nigeria. The Komadugu, which runs along the border of Niger, feeds Lake Chad, the northwestern part of which lies in the territory of Niger.

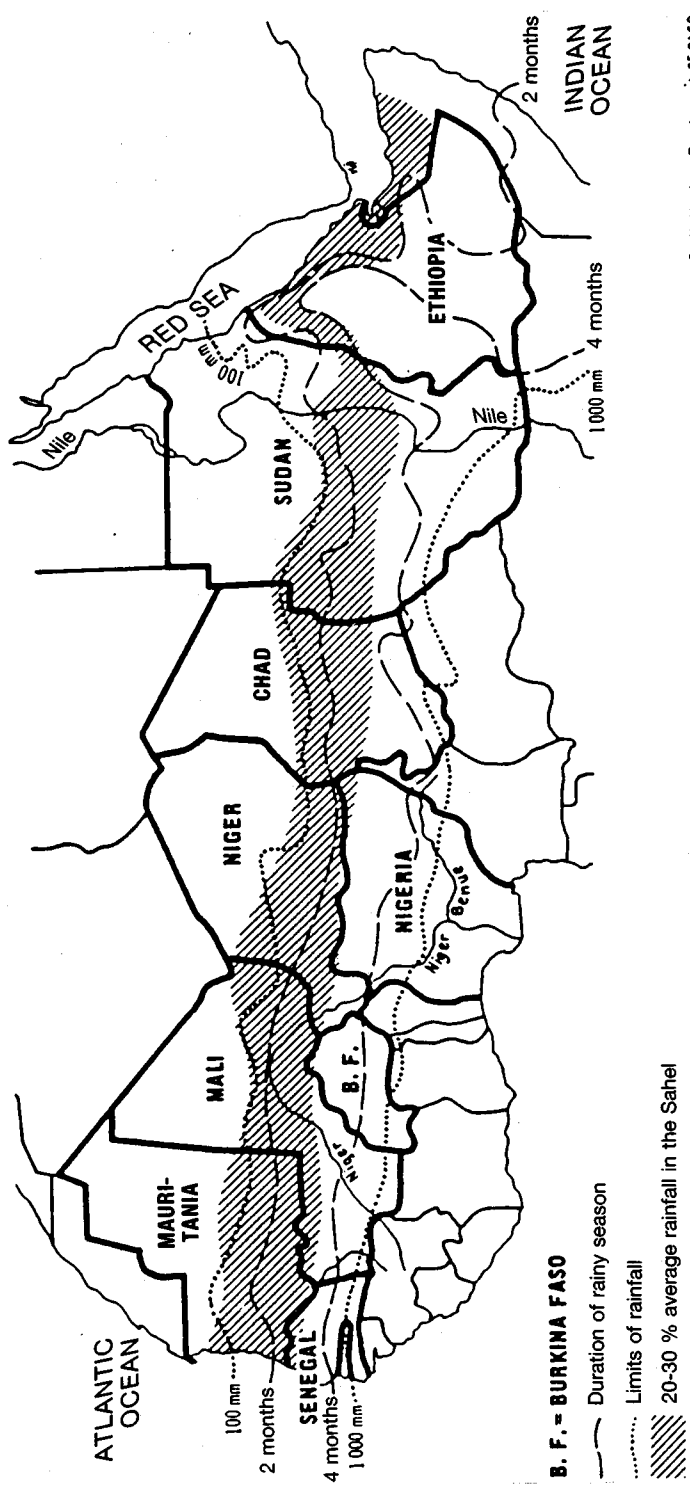
Niger is in one of the hottest regions in the world. It has three different climatic zones; the desert climate of the Sahara in the north and east is characterized by extremely irregular and minimal rainfall (less than 100 mm per year); the southern part of the Sahel zone has slightly more rainfall (up to 700 mm); the Sudan climate in the extreme southwest with more rainfall brings an increasing variety of vegetation. The rainy season here lasts from May to October, though it is only between July and September that rainfall exceeds 50 mm per month.

Niger standard time is the same as central European time.

A considerable part of Niger lies in the Sahel, which forms the transition between the Sahara desert and the savanna on the southern edges of the Sahara. The Sahel is a broad belt stretching right across Africa from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea. The already unstable and sensitive ecosystem of the Sahel has been considerably disturbed by human interference. Frequent failure of rainfall (drought) has had catastrophic consequences for both men and animals. Causes of the creation of structural disaster areas are very complex and vary from country to country. However, all the Sahel countries have some general conditions in common, as can be seen in the following table which describes a complex process in a simplified form.



# DESERTIFICATION IN THE SAHEL



**B. F. = BURKINA FASO**

— Duration of rainy season

..... Limits of rainfall

▨ 20-30% average rainfall in the Sahel



2.1 Climate \*)  
(Average long term)

Station	Bilma	Agadez	Tahoua	N'Guigmi	Birni N'Konni	Zinder	Niamey
Site	19oN 13oE	17oN 8oE	15oN 5oE	14oN 13oE	14oN 5oE	14oN 9oE	13oN 2oE
Altitude	357 m	503 m	387 m	286 m	274 m	453 m	234 m
Month	Average daily maximum temperature (oC)						
Coldest month (January)	26.7	29.9	33.1 XII	29.1	33.7 XII	31.4	31.5 VIII
Hottest month	43.5 VI	43.1 V	41.5 IV	38.6 V	40.7 IV	40.9 V	41.3 IV
Year	36.5	37.6	36.8	34.5	36.3	35.9	36.2
	Relative humidity (%), average morning maximum						
Wettest month (August)	56	80	89	83	92 IX	90	91
Dryest month (March)	22 IV	23 IV	19	30	29 II	24	26
Year	36	45	49	51	59	51	57
	Rainfall (mm)						
Wettest month (August)	11	78	144	141	232	232	206
Dryest month	max.1 XI- VI	max.1 X- IV	max.1 XI- III	0 XI-IV	0 XI-III	0 XI-III	0 XI-II
Year	21	164	407	236	597	549	636

\*) Roman figures indicate months where these differ from the norm.

### 3. POPULATION

In mid-1987, the population of Niger was estimated at 6.5 million, with an average density of around 5 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. The last population census, on 20 November 1977, showed the total population to be 5.1 million, (4 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>). According to these figures, the population has grown by about 1.4 million, or 27%, that is, an estimated average annual growth rate of 2.4%. The average annual population growth rate was estimated by the United Nations to be 3.2% between 1980 and 2000. Niger is one of the most thinly populated of all African countries.

#### 3.1 Population development and density \*)

	Unit	1970	1977	1980	1985	1987
Total population.....	1000	4146	5103 a)	5311	6115	6489
male.....	1000	2050	2530	2630	3029	.
female.....	1000	2096	2573	2681	3086	.
Density of population in relation to total land area 1).....	inh./km <sup>2</sup>	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.8	5.1

\*) Situation : mid-year.

1) 1267000 km<sup>2</sup>.

a) Result of the census of 20 November.

The number of births per 1000 inhabitants increased from 45.8 (1960/65A) to 51.0 (1980/85 A). At the same time the average number of deaths per 1000 inhabitants went down from 29.5 to 22.9. This accelerated the natural population growth (difference between the number of births and deaths, excluding any cross- border migrations) from 1.6% in 1960/65 A to 2.8% in 1975/80 A. Infant mortality (death under the age of 1 year per 1000 live births) decreased from 186 in 1960/65A to 140 in 1980/85A. In 1984, life expectancy at birth was 42 years for men and 45 for women.



3.2 Birth and death rates

	Unit	1960/65A	1965/70A	1970/75A	1975/80A	1980/85A
Births.....	per 1000 inh.	45.8	49.4	50.4	50.9	51.0
Deaths.....	per 1000 inh.	29.5	28.6	26.8	25.0	22.9
Death under age of one year.....	per 1000 live births	186	176	166	151	140

Niger has a very young population, with 47% of its population under the age of 15 in 1984. For comparison, the corresponding average value for the European Economic Community was 19.8% in 1985. Since the population census in 1977, the proportion of people under the age of 15 increased by 2%.

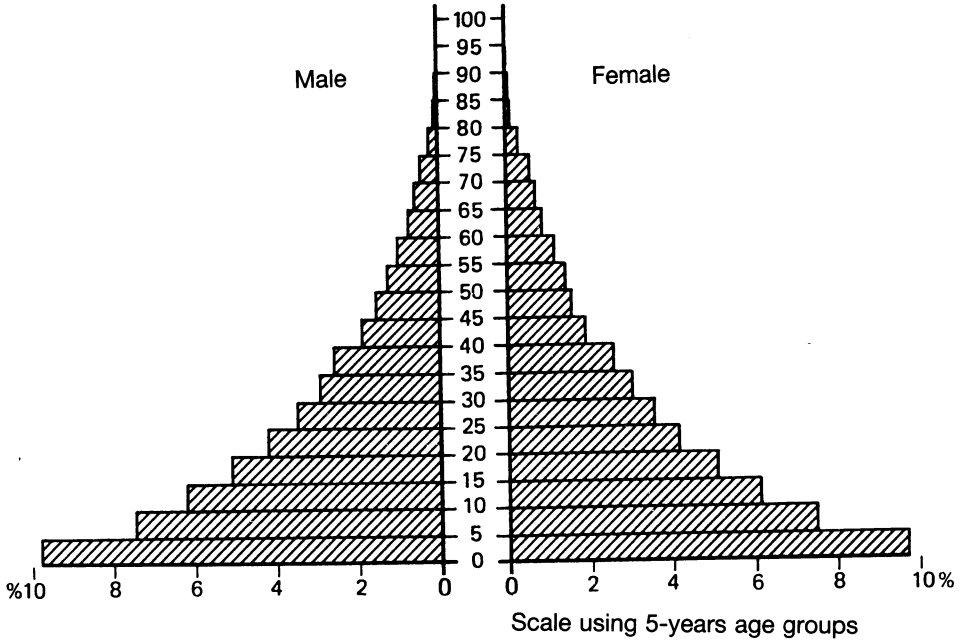
3.3 Population by age groups \*)  
% of total population

Age from ..... to below ..... years	1977 1)			1985 2)		
	total	male	female	total	male	female
below 5.....	19.3	9.7	9.6	19.4	9.7	9.7
5 - 10.....	16.0	8.5	7.6	15.0	7.5	7.5
10 - 15.....	9.7	5.4	4.3	12.3	6.2	6.1
15 - 20.....	10.0	4.0	6.0	10.2	5.1	5.1
20 - 25.....	8.8	3.4	5.3	8.4	4.2	4.2
25 - 30.....	8.2	3.5	4.6	7.0	3.5	3.5
30 - 35.....	7.2	3.3	3.9	6.0	3.0	3.0
35 - 40.....	4.6	2.5	2.0	5.2	2.6	2.6
40 - 45.....	4.7	2.5	2.2	3.7	1.8	1.9
45 - 50.....	2.2	1.3	0.9	3.2	1.6	1.6
50 - 55.....	3.0	1.6	1.4	2.6	1.3	1.4
55 - 60.....	1.2	0.7	0.4	2.1	1.0	1.1
60 - 65.....	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.9
65 and above.....	2.9	1.5	1.4	3.3	1.4	1.8
Age unknown.....	0.3	0.1	0.2	-	-	-

- 1) Census result.  
2) Situation : mid-year.

### POPULATION OF NIGER by age groups

Situation: at mid-1985: 6.12 million<sup>1</sup>  
Age from ... to less than ... years



<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

The population distribution, reflecting the natural conditions of the country, is uneven. More than 95% of the inhabitants live in the extreme south of the country, in the belt lying between latitudes 12½ and 15½ N. The highest population density is in the Maradi Département with 31.1 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>, followed by Dosso with 28.3 per km<sup>2</sup>. Agadez, the largest département in the country, is only sparsely populated. Vast areas are totally unpopulated, so the average population density here is 0.2 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>.

3.4 Area, population and population density by "départements"

"Département"	Area	1975	1986	1975	1986
		population		inhabitants	
	km2	1000		per km2	
Niamey.....	90300	1125	1481	12.5	16.4
Dosso.....	31000	665	876	21.5	28.3
Tahoua.....	106680	954	1256	8.9	11.8
Maradi.....	38580	910	1198	23.6	31.1
Zinder.....	145430	959	1262	6.6	8.7
Diffa.....	140220	161	212	1.1	1.5
Agadez.....	714790	117	155	0.2	0.2

\*) The "départements" are named after their capitals.  
Situation : end of the year.

Urbanization has developed rapidly. In 1965 only around 6% of the population lived in urban settlements, but by 1985 this figure was already 16%. This rapid urbanization was due mainly to the catastrophic effects of drought in the north, which forced the nomads to flee to the cities in search of work.

3.5 Population by urban and rural areas \*)

	Unit	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985
Urban areas.....	1000	187	353	496	701	989
	%	5.8	8.5	10.6	13.2	16.2
Rural areas.....	1000	3047	3793	4169	4610	5127
	%	94.2	91.5	89.4	86.8	83.8

\*) Situation : mid-year.

The population of Niamey, the capital, increased by 77% between 1977 and 1983. Apart from the capital, there are regional economic centres in Zinder, Maradi, Tahoua and Agadez. The population of Agadez grew by 50% between 1977 and 1983, while the growth rate in Zinder, Maradi and Tahoua were between 31% and 42%. Since internal migrations were not directed only towards the capital city, and on the whole urbanization is relatively moderate, the social problems caused by a rural exodus have not affected Niger as drastically as other developing countries. The government is making serious attempts to develop the infrastructure in rural areas, so as to lessen incentives to migrate.

3.6 Population by selected urban centres  
1000

Towns	1960	1970	1977 1)	1980	1983
Niamey (capital).....	33.8	72.0	225.3	299.9	399.1 a)
Zinder.....	19.3	38.0	58.4	69.6	82.8
Maradi.....	15.3	27.0	45.9	54.7	65.1
Tahoua.....	16.2	20.5	31.3	36.2	41.9
Agadez.....	4.5	.	20.5	25.1	30.8

1) Census result.  
a) 1985 : 600 000.

The ethnic structure is not as complex in Niger as in most other African countries. The Hausa, with more than 50% of the total, are the largest tribe. The African population lives mainly in the south. Nomadic and semi-Nomadic tribes account for approximately 19% of the total population (Fulani, Arabs and Tuareg). Ethnically and linguistically, five basic groups cover 98% of the total population of Niger. The Hausa, around 54%, have settled in the fertile regions in the south of the country. The Zerma, (Djerma) around 22%, settled on the banks of the Niger. The Fulani, around 10%, are nomadic shepherds in the Sahel Belt. The Tuareg (language: Tamashek), approximately 8%, are nomads, and the Kanouri, about 4%, live as farmers in the southeast of the country. There are also some minority groups such as Tubu, Arabs, Gourmantché and foreigners.

French is the national and administrative language, and is spoken by around 15% of the population. Hausa is the main vernacular language and is gradually becoming the second language of almost all population groups. The number of people speaking it as their main or second language has been estimated at around 70%.

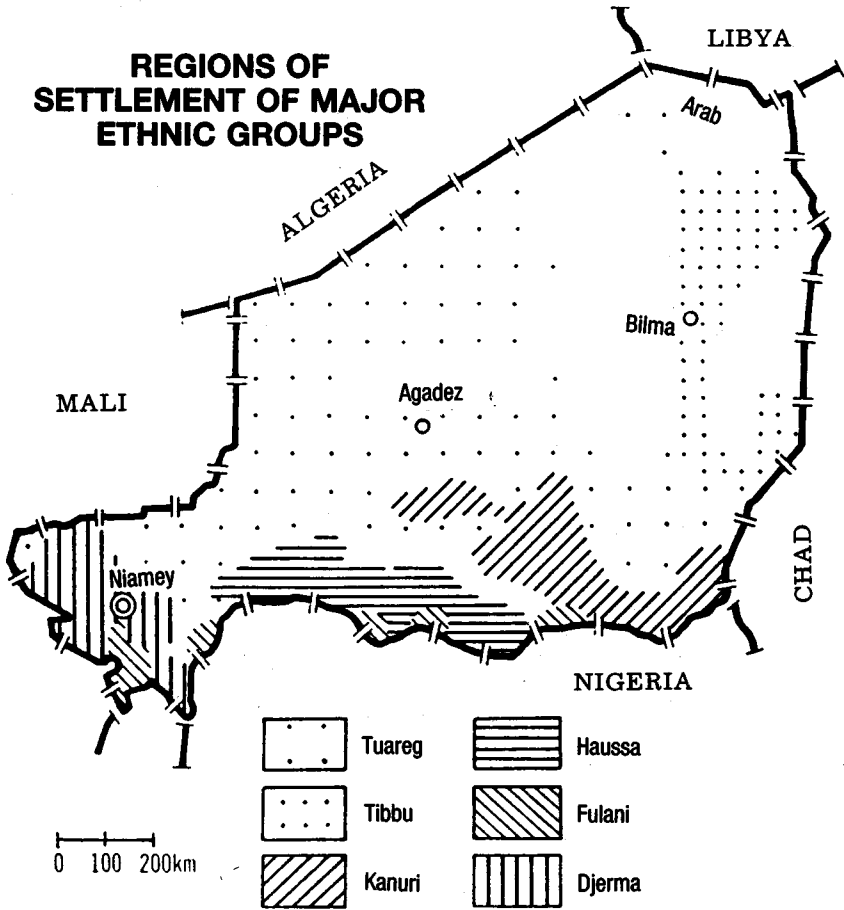
Niger is an Islamic country. More than 95% of the population are Sunni Moslems, while the rest are mainly animists. Christians number well below 1%.

3.7 Population by language groups in 1977 \*)

	1000	%
Hausa.....	2758.2	54.1
Zerma (Djerma).....	1109.1	21.7
Fulani.....	513.3	10.1
Tamashek.....	428.7	8.4
Kanouri.....	212.2	4.2
Arabic.....	24.5	0.5
Tubu.....	11.3	0.2
Gourmantché.....	6.7	0.1
Others.....	38.9	0.8

\*) Mother tongue. Census result.

# REGIONS OF SETTLEMENT OF MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS



Statistisches Bundesamt 80 0681

#### 4. HEALTH

Despite considerable development of the public health service, medical care is still inadequate in Niger. At present, it covers only about one-third of the population. Since most of the medical facilities are concentrated in cities, the rural population has only limited access to medical treatment and therefore still resorts to traditional medicine.

The control of tropical diseases (such as malaria, yellow fever, worms) and diseases caused by malnutrition are still the main tasks of the public health service.

##### 4.1 Registered diseases

Disease	Unit	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Diarrhea.....	number	9257	5883	7199	8358	10231
Diphtheria.....	number	33	27	15	.	170
Pertussis (Whooping Cough).....	number	8320	5735	3920	7296	6427
Meningitis.....	number	4203	2567	995	1377	2320
Tetanus.....	number	343	313	261	210	173
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	number	310	279	175	201	172
Measles.....	1000	35.6	36.1	39.5	29.4	40.0
Viral Hepatitis.....	number	1331	1080	757	834	653
Malaria.....	1000	385.0	395.5	407.1	378.5	338.4
Pneumonia.....	number	2991	3760	4261	14582	12227
Influenza.....	number	1482	109	29	1564	3589

##### 4.2 Selected vaccinations 1000

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Cholera.....	25	28	18	24	26
Tuberculosis (BCG).....	229	189	246	211	274
Whooping cough.....	7	23	229	137	329
Meningitis.....	571	393	493	399	656
Tetanus.....	37	36	28	32	72
Poliomyelitis.....	93	136	13	.	.
Measles.....	475	416	550	446	702
Chicken pox.....	218	189	156	30	.
Yellow fever.....	46	16	19	279	267

Mortality data is generally incomplete. Inadequate medical care partly explains why it is often impossible to make a clear diagnosis of causes of death.

#### 4.3 Death by selected causes

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Diarrhea.....	183	103	152	170	182
Diphtheria.....	3	5	4	.	2
Pertussis (Whooping Cough) .	9	12	10	14	4
Meningitis.....	293	187	110	75	75
Tetanus.....	64	57	52	39	17
Poliomyelitis.....	7	6	6	4	7
Measles.....	235	433	486	430	487
Viral hepatitis.....	38	31	34	18	12
Malaria.....	161	151	163	103	70
Pneumonia.....	23	50	45	35	54

Medical facilities, as already mentioned, are traditionally concentrated in urban areas. Basic health facilities have been considerably improved in recent years as part of the campaign to improve medical care of the population. These facilities include medical centres and dispensaries. "Village health services" have been established as well as stationary installations, to provide for people living far away from any medical facilities.

#### 4.4 Medical facilities

Facilities	1971	1974	1978	1982	1984
General hospitals.....	10	13	13	.	13
private.....	1	5	6	.	.
Medical centres 1).....	27	38	38	36	39
Maternity homes.....	20	33	41	49 a)	53
Dispensaries.....	.	125	159	116	209

1) Including maternity centres.

a) 1983.

In 1984, 4390 hospital beds were available in medical facilities. Two-thirds of these were in general hospitals and the rest in medical centres (including maternity centres). The number of hospital beds increased considerably between 1971 and 1984. The ratio of inhabitants per bed was 1913 : 1 in 1971, but it went down to 1389 : 1 in 1984.

4.5 Hospital beds

Facilities	1971	1974	1978	1984
General hospitals.....	1884	1633	2225	2918
private.....	130	.	212	.
Medical centers 1).....	415	653	937	1472

1) Including maternity centres.

There is still a shortage of doctors and medical personnel, but in the long term this difficulty should be overcome by creating new training centres. Assistance by foreign experts is still required to support local medical staff. Though the number of doctors increased by 26% between 1974 and 1984, the statistical ratio of inhabitants per doctor deteriorated, because of population growth during the same period, from 40.2 to 41.5.

4.6 Doctors and dentists

Category	Unit	1974	1975	1977	1978	1984
Doctors.....	number	117	121	111	118	147
Inhabitants per doctor.....	1000	40.2	40.4	46.1	44.3	41.5
Dentists.....	number	6	5	6	9	7
Inhabitants per dentist.....	1000	784.5	978.2	853.5	580.6	871.0

The number of para-medical personnel has increased considerably in recent years. In 1984, there were 1385 nurses (1973 : 714) and 183 midwives (1973 : 45).

4.7 Other medical personnel

Type of personnel	1973	1975	1977	1978	1984
Pharmacists.....	7	7	8	10	15 a)
Nursing staff.....	714	853	981	1080	1385
with State diplomas.....	205	266	316	345	366
Midwives.....	45	66	81	88	183

a) 1983.



The number and density of medical facilities differ widely from region to region. A large number of doctors and medical centres are concentrated in and around the capital city, Niamey. The districts of Diffa and Agadez are also better cared for (in comparison with the average for the country), while the Tahoua district is the least well endowed in medical equipment and personnel.

4.8 Hospital beds by "départements"

"Département"	1978	1984		1978	1984
	in			Inhabitants per hospital bed	
	Hospitals	Maternity centres			
Niamey.....	1079	1190	502	1120	1178
Dosso.....	246	323	87	2880	2567
Tahoua.....	512	390	103	1980	3048
Maradi.....	427	502	135	2270	2259
Zinder.....	603	540	106	1710	2213
Diffa.....	139	187	34	1220	1076
Agadez.....	156	208	83	850	703

4.9 Doctors and density of doctors by "départements"

"Département"	1978	1984	1978	1984
	Doctors		Inhabitants per doctor	
	Number		1000	
Niamey.....	46	55	26.3	25.9
Dosso.....	5	9	141.8	88.7
Tahoua.....	9	10	112.8	112.7
Maradi.....	13	12	74.7	93.1
Zinder.....	16	12	64.4	98.1
Diffa.....	6	6	28.3	31.0
Agadez.....	8	5	16.5	22.1

## 5. EDUCATION

Officially, schooling is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15. Despite considerable investments in education in recent years, only a small proportion of children of school age actually receive qualified schooling. Apart from an insufficient number of school buildings, there is also a shortage of local teachers, and foreign teachers have to be recruited. The proportion of total education expenditure in the GDP (UNESCO data) went up from 3.8% in 1975 to 4.3% in 1980. The proportion of central government current expenditure on education went up from 23% in 1980/81 to 27% in 1982/83. After this, the proportion went back down to 23% in 1984/85.

The illiteracy rate is still very high, 86% in 1985. To combat illiteracy, a comprehensive adult education programme has been planned. In 1984, there were 965 literacy centres in Niger.

### 5.1 Illiterates

	1962	1980	1985	1962	1980	1985
	1000			% of age group		
15 years and over.	1702	2560	2815	98.6	90.2	86.1
male.....	801	1201	1293	98.0	86.0	80.6
female.....	901	1359	1521	99.0	94.2	91.4

Primary schools are exempt of fees. As has already been mentioned, not all children of school age actually attend a public or private school. The shortage of teachers, together with the nomadic life-style of part of the population, thwarts any tangible improvement to this situation. The government plans to set up primary schools in all large settlements. Six years of primary schooling are followed by a total of seven years of secondary schooling. Higher education is provided in Niamey University. In January 1987, an Islamic high school was founded in Say, about 50 kilometres south of Niamey.

## 6. EMPLOYMENT

To characterize the scope and structure of employment, the population has been subdivided into groups according to employment status. All persons who directly or indirectly exercise a gainful activity are considered to be actively employed. This includes employed persons (self-employed, helping family members, wage and salary earners) as well as unemployed persons (who have no gainful activity but are looking for a job). Because of widespread under-employment in most developing countries, the borderline between employment, occasional employment, unpaid activity as a helping family member and unemployment is vague. A precise statistical definition is therefore not generally given, and comparisons with data from other countries, particularly from industrialized countries, are not always reliable.

Detailed statistics relate basically to the "modern" economic sectors. People employed in agricultural are only partly covered, or not at all. The high proportion of self-supply is characteristic, since more than two-thirds of agricultural production come from the subsistence sector. Among wage and salary earners, the service sector has a relatively high proportion, while the public sector is well in the lead. In 1983, there were 28500 civil servants.

There are no figures on unemployment. The urban population is by far the worst affected by unemployment. A striking feature here is the abundance of unskilled workers. In 1983, the employment situation became much more acute when 150000 workers were repatriated from Nigeria back to Niger. In 1985, Libya sent a further 3700 workers back to Niger.

From 1970 to 1985, the economically active population increased by 47%. The proportion of economically active persons related to the total population decreased slightly during this same period, from 31.9% to 30.7%. With approximately 6% (related to the female population), the proportion of statistically covered participation of women in economic activity is very low.

### 6.1 Economically active population and total population \*)

	Unit	1970	1977 1)	1980	1985
Economically active population.....	1000	1280	1437	1646	1879
male.....	1000	1153	1323	1478	1684
female.....	1000	127	113	168	195
Proportion of total population.....	%	31.9	28.2	31.1	30.7
male.....	%	58.3	52.3	56.6	55.8
female.....	%	6.2	4.4	6.3	6.3

\*) Aged 10 years and older. ILO, Geneva, projections.

1) Census result.

Among the population under the age of 60, the proportion of economically active persons grows with increasing in age: from 13% in the 10 to 15 year old bracket to 60% in the 50 to less than 60 year bracket (1977). 43% of the 60-plus age group are economically active.

6.2 Economically active population and activity rate  
by age group in 1977 \*)

Age from ... to less than ... years	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	female
	1000			%		
10 - 15.....	60.3	54.2	6.1	12.6	20.6	2.8
15 - 20.....	215.4	194.8	20.6	38.7	83.9	6.3
20 - 25.....	191.5	174.4	17.1	43.0	95.9	6.5
25 - 30.....	195.4	179.8	15.7	46.0	98.1	6.5
30 - 40.....	326.5	304.3	22.3	53.7	98.8	7.4
40 - 50.....	208.5	194.1	14.4	59.5	98.6	9.4
50 - 60.....	126.3	117.2	9.0	60.2	96.8	10.2
60 and over.....	108.2	100.8	7.3	43.4	76.8	6.2
Others.....	4.8	3.8	1.0	26.5	44.7	10.4

\*) Census results.

Primarily because of the dominant position of subsistence farming, the proportion of self-employed to economically active persons (60%) and unpaid family workers (30%, of which according to available data 88% are male and 12% are female), was very high in 1977. Wage and salary earners account for only 5% of economically active persons.

6.3 Economically active population by professional status \*)  
1000

	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	1407.2	1296.5	110.7
Self-employed.....	847.9	803.3	44.5
Family workers.....	423.3	373.4	49.9
Wage and salary earners.....	67.8	61.9	5.9
Others.....	68.2	57.9	10.3

\*) Age 14 and above; census results.

85% of all employed persons work in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Manufacturing industries count barely 4% of all employed persons. The highest figures in manufacturing industries are to be found in processing industries with 2.6% of economically active persons. Mines, the products of which (particularly uranium ore) provided approximately one-third of total export earnings in 1977, employed only around 0.1% of all economically active persons.

6.4 Economically active population and activity  
rate by sector in 1977 \*)

	Total	
	1000	%
Total.....	1436.9a)	100
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fisheries..	1221.6	85
Manufacturing industry.....	51.5	3.6
Energy and water supply.....	0.8	0.1
Mining and quarrying.....	2.0	0.1
Processing industries.....	37.4	2.6
Construction.....	11.3	0.8
Trade, hotels and catering.....	29.8	2.1
Banks and insurance companies.....	1.0	0.1
Transport and telecommunications.....	8.3	0.6
Other services.....	50.4	3.5
Others.....	74.4	5.2

\*) Aged 10 and over; census result.

a) 1982 : 1.75 mill.

In the following table, the wage and salary earners represent only about 2% of all employed persons. Civil servants (1983: approximately 28500) are not included. The development of employment in individual economic sectors was very uneven between 1977 and 1984. While the mining and energy sectors almost trebled their employment figures, the number of employed persons in the processing and construction industries decreased considerably.

6.5 Wage and salary earners by economic sectors \*)  
1000

	1977	1980	1982	1983	1984
Total.....	28.2	26.0	25.7	26.9	27.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fisheries..	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.1
Manufacturing industry.....	18.4	17.6	16.5	17.0	17.1
Energy and water resources.....	0.8	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.4
Mining and quarrying.....	2.3	5.9	7.1	7.8	7.9
Processing industries.....	4.6	2.8	1.7	1.0	1.0
Construction.....	10.7	7.7	5.5	6.2	5.8
Trade, hotels and catering.....	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5
Banks, insurance and real estate.....	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8
Transport and telecommunications.....	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.3
Municipal, social and personal services....	2.6	0.9	1.7	2.6	2.2

\*) Private and semi-public sectors.

## 7. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Niger is essentially an agricultural country, with more than 80% of its population living off the land. Approximately 70% of agricultural products come from crop-farming, and the rest from livestock. These two sectors together contributed around 45% of the gross domestic product in 1985. Subsistence farming is predominant. Because of unfavourable natural conditions, only about 10% of the total land area can be used for agriculture, while only 3 % is used for crop-farming. Permanent farms are limited to the banks of the Niger River and to a 150 km wide strip on the border of Nigeria. Further north, only a few isolated areas are suitable for farming. Artificial irrigation and fertilizers are not widely used. Only very recently have crops been planted in the dry season, close to wells, and these are usually irrigated manually. Land ownership generally follows traditional African land-laws and customs, with some variations pertaining to specific tribes. The land is basically under tribal ownership, and is left to the user as long as he is actually cultivating it.

Niger lies in the Sahel Belt. Between 1968 and 1977, the Sahel suffered a permanent state of drought which considerably damaged agriculture and particularly livestock in Niger. Emergency international food supplies were organized for the population. Many countries, such as France, the U.S.A., the Federal Republic of Germany and the European Community sent food aid to Niger. 1981/82 and 1984/85 saw further periods of drought, which once again adversely affected the supplies of staple foods.

In compliance with new agricultural policy trends in Niger, plantations of groundnut, which had previously been the major crop, were reduced by half, and priority was given to the cultivation of staple foods in the last decade. By 1980, this policy helped substantially in overcoming the shortage of food products, which had been chronic since 1971. Apart from the staple food - millet - pulse crops, sweet potatoes, cassava, maize and wheat were grown, and alongside the river, rice, tobacco, onions, and sugar cane. Oasis cultivation is a specific agricultural sector which includes date palms, fruit trees, vegetables and cotton.

Groundnut production has been diminishing in importance since the early seventies. Apart from reducing the total area under cultivation, as mentioned above, drought, insect plagues and temporary shortages of seed led to a considerable decrease in yields. Consequently, a number of farmers turned away from this product and started growing cereals. Because of this, the area sown with groundnuts decreased by a further 50% in the first half of the eighties. To reduce dependency on groundnut exports, the government encouraged cultivation of cotton, tobacco, rice and castor-oil plant. Cotton production is concentrated in the Tahoua district which supplies more than 80 % of the total crop. Approximately half the cotton crop is exported, and the rest is sent to the textile mill, Sonitextil, in Niamey - one of the largest undertakings in the country - for processing.

Apart from crop-farming, livestock production, which is conducted mainly by nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes, is one of the most significant traditional sectors of the economy. The northern and central Sahel zones are suitable for livestock. Herd evolution and growth have been detrimentally affected by water shortages, particularly during the repeated droughts over the last 15 years, and by the lack of pastures. Since grazing lands can hardly be increased in size, and also since population pressure is increasing, the government intends to foster more economically oriented livestock breeding. However, this implies overcoming the widespread belief that quantity is more important than quality, that is, the number of heads is more important than the weight and quality of individual animals.

According to information from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/FAO, in 1983 only around 3% of the territory was used as farmland and about 7% for pastures and grazing. Wooded areas occupy 2%, and the rest is merely classified as "other" areas. Artificially irrigated areas are being extended, so as to decrease dependency on weather conditions.

7.1 Land use  
1000 ha

Kind of use	1974/76	1979	1981	1983
Arable land.....	2497	3290	3560	3560
Pastures and grazings 1)...	10283	9668	9220	9220
Wooded areas.....	3200	2960	2840	2720
Other areas.....	110720	110782	111080	111200
Irrigated areas.....	25	34	34	34

1) FAO definition; depending on weather conditions, only occasionally usable areas are included.

Farm mechanization is still in the early stages of development. Tractors are used mainly on large holdings, and their number increased from 30 in 1970 to 170 in 1983. The more usual farming implements are traditional hoes and wooden ploughs.

The use of commercial fertilizers, which had reached its highest point in 1981/82, decreased considerably in the following years. The most frequently used fertilizers are nitrogen-based.



7.2 Consumption of fertilizers \*)  
t pure nutrient

Type of fertilizer	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
Nitrogen.....	1201	2405	1344	1400	1300
Phosphate.....	1065	2362	959	200	100
Potash.....	427	798	510	200	100

\*) Farm year : July/June.

The use of pesticides is basically restricted to a few large agricultural holdings. A decrease in the number of insect infestations between 1977 and 1983 led to a sharp reduction in the use of insecticides.

7.3 Consumption of pesticides  
t

Type of pesticide	1977	1978	1979	1981	1983
Insecticide.....	938.1	708.2	283.1	276.0	38.6
Fungicide.....	38.0	21.9	30.0	-	-
Rodenticide.....	0.5	7.0	15.2	-	-

The agricultural production index, calculated by the FAO, is based on available data on crops and animal products. The agricultural food production index contains only products for human consumption and products of nutritional value (excluding coffee and tea). Both indices rose by 5 points between 1981 and 1985. In 1984, this increase was interrupted by drought-induced harvest failures. However, due to population growth, the per capita indices dropped by 6 points between 1981 and 1985.

7.4 Index of agricultural production  
1979/81 A = 100

Category	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total production.....	101	100	103	82	106
per capita.....	98	95	94	74	92
Food production.....	101	100	103	82	106
per capita.....	98	95	94	74	92

Major crops - apart from groundnuts which are mainly meant for export - are millet, pulses, rice and onions. They are used almost exclusively for domestic consumption. The drought in 1984 cut down the millet and pulse crops by 40% and 26% from the previous year. Cotton is another important agricultural product, and is partly processed in the country. Continuously increasing harvests have been recorded for rice, onions and sugar cane.

7.5 Harvest quantities by selected crops  
1000 t

Product	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Wheat.....	2	2	2	2	.
Rice.....	40	42	45	51	56
Maize.....	11	8	12	14	.
Millet.....	1636	1650	1687	1020	1780
Sorghum.....	322	357	362	240	330
Sweet potatoes.....	16	30	31	31	.
Cassava.....	185	190	180	170	.
Pulses.....	288	286	284	210	215
Groundnuts (in shell).....	102	88	74	30	40
Cotton seed.....	1	1	1	1	.
Tomatoes.....	6	6	6	6	.
Onions.....	110	110	112	115	120
Dates.....	6	6	6	6	.
Sugar cane.....	122	130	140	143	.
Tobacco.....	1	1	1	1	.
Raw cotton (ginned).....	1	1	1	1	.

As can be seen in the following table, the small groundnut harvests were not only the result of reducing the area under cultivation, but also the result of diminishing yields, particularly during the drought in 1984. Another long-lasting decrease in harvests was recorded for pulse crops. Wheat, rice and maize recorded constant harvest increases; also, apart from one bad harvest in 1984, the sorghum harvests increased.

7.6 Yields of selected crops  
dt/ha

Product	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Wheat.....	8.5	10.5	11.0	11.4	.
Rice.....	18.3	20.0	21.4	22.2	.
Maize.....	6.9	7.0	8.6	8.6	.
Sorghum.....	3.3	3.1	4.2	2.6	4.6
Sweet potatoes.....	37.9	62.5	62.0	59.6	.
Cassava.....	71.2	73.1	72.0	68.0	.
Pulses.....	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.4
Groundnuts (in shell).....	4.9	4.6	4.6	2.1	4.0
Tomatoes.....	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	.
Onions.....	333	324	320	319	324
Sugar cane.....	331	351	378	376	.
Tobacco.....	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.1	.

After substantial losses incurred during the drought in the seventies, the increase in the number of livestock was rapid at first. The existence of recently drilled wells, however, led to over-occupation of pasture-lands in some parts of the country and accelerated the process of desertification. The drought in 1984 once again caused a sharp reduction of herds. In order to limit losses, several animals were exported to neighbouring countries. In the following year, the number of livestock increased slightly. The government is making efforts to encourage an economically rational policy for livestock breeding and rearing. Where possible, efforts should be made to integrate livestock farming with other sectors of agriculture.

7.7 Livestock

Kind of livestock	Unit	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Horses.....	1000	275	279	283	285	.
Donkeys.....	1000	482	492	501	503	.
Cattle.....	1000	3419	3487	3521	1762	1832
Dairy cows.....	1000	513	523	528	.	.
Camels.....	1000	399	407	415	344	350
Pigs.....	1000	32	32	33	35	.
Sheep.....	1000	3188	3315	3448	2000	2050
Goats.....	1000	7118	7295	7478	4787	4936
Poultry.....	Mill.	11	11	11	12	.

Official statistics cover only a part of the actual slaughter figures. A high percentage of livestock is driven illegally over the border to markets in neighbouring countries where higher profits can be made.

7.8 Livestock slaughtered  
1000

Kind of livestock	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Cattle and calves.....	.	370	320	321	330
Pigs.....	25	25	26	26	27
Sheep and lambs.....	700	790	822	855	900
Goats.....	2400	2313	2370	2430	2500

The quantity of statistically recorded animal products increased only slightly between 1980 and 1984, and in some sectors these figures even decreased. Constant growth has been recorded only for mutton, lamb and goat meat.

7.9 Selected animal products  
1000 t

Product	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Beef and veal.....	37	40	35	35	37
Pork.....	1	1	1	1	1
Mutton and lamb.....	12	13	14	15	15
Goat meat.....	.	28	28	29	30
Poultry meat.....	.	13	13	14	14
Cows' milk.....	.	103	105	106	106
Ewe's milk.....	12	12	12	13	13 a)
Goats' milk.....	.	117	120	123	124 b)
Eggs.....	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.7
Cattle hides, not worked...	.	7.0	6.1	6.1	6.3
Sheepskins, not worked.....	.	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Goatskins, not worked.....	.	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0

a) 1985 : 13 000 t.

b) 1985 : 125 000 t.

2.1% of Niger's territory is classified as forest, consisting mainly of bush or scrub. Wood is used mainly as firewood, particularly for cooking, and for extracting gum arabic. Forests are endangered in populated areas because of the need for firewood. World Bank experts recommend that more efficient ovens or stoves be made available to the population so as to reduce the demand for fuel wood. Moreover, reforestation measures are also essential.

7.10 Timber harvest  
1000 m3

Category	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total.....	3404	3498	3597	3700	3807
Industrial timber.	210	216	222	229	235
Fuel wood.....	3194	3282	3375	3471	3572

Fisheries are of considerable economic importance to the population around Lake Chad and along the River Niger. Parts of River Niger (around 500 kilometres), River Komadugu and approximately 17% of the area of Lake Chad provide a sound basis for the development of a domestic fishing industry. A large part of the catch is dried and smoked. Niamey-Gamkale is the largest fishing port. In 1984, the catch of fresh-water fish amounted to 6840 tons, 23% less than in 1979.

## 8. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Industrial progress in Niger has been slow. Shortage of materials combined with insufficient sources of energy, a lack of skilled workers and the limited scope of the domestic market have retarded industrialization. Long transport distances are a further aggravating factor, and the resultant high cost of transport has a detrimental effect on sales. In 1985, the share of manufacturing industries in the gross domestic product was around 17 %. Tax and customs benefits have been provided by the government as incentives to new industries. The government or the Development Bank have a stake in the capital of new, large undertakings. The major production branches are in the sector of agricultural product processing (including oil mills, groundnut shelling installations, dairies), food production and the energy sector. The main industrial centres are in Niamey, Maradi, Magaria and Zinder. Artisans and craftsmen also work textiles, hides, skins, metal and clay.

### 8.1 Reporting undertakings and their employees in the energy sector

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Undertakings.....	1	1	1	1	1
Employees.....	712	817	954	.	1591

Energy production is still very limited. A substantial amount of electricity needs is covered by imports from Nigeria. Large, diesel-fired thermal power stations supply local electricity in Niamey, Zinder, Malbaza, Maradi and other cities. These power stations are administered by the "Société Nigérienne de l'Electricité"/NIGELEC. Their capacity is being increased. The vast distance over which fuel has to be transported from the coast in Benin or Nigeria to the electricity plants in Niger substantially increases the cost of electricity. Most of the domestically produced energy, supplied by the "Société Nigérienne du Charbon d'Anou-Araren"/SONICHAR, is coal-based and is used for extracting and processing uranium ore. A hydro-power station is to be constructed on the bank of River Niger near Niamey. As already mentioned, wood is the main source of household energy, with the consequence that forests are endangered. Pressed groundnut-shell briquettes are also used as a substitute for fuel wood. However, because they generate too much smoke, they require specially designed and adapted stoves.

Solar energy is used only to a limited extent, particularly for household needs and by the telecommunications network. Other possibilities of use are being studied by the "Office National de l'Energie Solaire"/ONERSOL.

Between 1978 and 1983, the capacity of the NIGELEC thermal power station was expanded by 135 %. In 1979, more than two-thirds of the capacity was installed in Niamey.

8.2 Installed generating capacity of "NIGELEC"  
by power station location  
KW

	1978	1979	1980	1982	1983
Total.....	27638	28900	35000	50000	65000
Niamey.....	17800	19500	.	.	.
Zinder.....	2500	1711	.	.	.
Malbaza.....	2500	2500	.	.	.
Maradi.....	1300	1857	.	.	.
Agadez.....	850	850	.	.	.
Dosso.....	820	750	.	.	.
Tahoua.....	660	490	.	.	.
Others.....	1208	1242	.	.	.

\*) Thermal power stations of the "Société Nigérienne de l'Electricite";  
situation : year end.

Up to 1982, more than half of all electricity was imported from Nigeria, but in 1985, the proportion of domestic production went up to 54 %. 71 % of domestic production comes from the coal-fired power stations of SONICCHAR.

8.3 Production and imports of electricity  
Mill. kWh

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Production.....	91.5	130.6	145.8	136.5	161.5
"SONICCHAR".....	49.9	84.4	100.8	89.8	114.8
Imports (1).....	112.3	133.3	134.9	128.8	135.8

1) From Nigeria.

Electricity consumption increased by 34% between 1981 and 1983, but in 1984 it decreased by 5% from the previous year in the wake of the general economic recession. Electricity consumption in households actually decreased by 9%. In 1985, however, substantial increases were recorded : a total of 15% and in the mining sector 27%.

8.4 Electricity consumption \*)  
Mill. kWh

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total.....	187.7	236.9	252.0	238.4	274.6
Medium voltage.....	121.0	158.9	173.6	168.0	.
Mines.....	42.0	72.1	85.0	79.7	101.0
Low voltage.....	66.7	78.0	78.4	70.4	.
Households.....	63.5	74.9	75.6	68.9	.

\*) Without losses.

For a long time, mines were of only limited importance. Apart from salt, natron (hydrated sodium carbonate), limestone, kaolin, tin and coal, there is also uranium mining, following successful prospecting by the French Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) in Arlit on the western edges of the Massif de l'Air in 1954. Uranium mining increased considerably in the seventies. In 1971, the export value of uranium was only 8.7% of the total value of exports, but by 1977 it had already gone up to 73.9%. In the eighties this industry in Niger was adversely affected by the sharp drop in uranium prices and by the decline in world demand.

After earlier authorizations for oil prospecting had been given, at the end of 1978 exploitation licences were granted for a territory of approximately 346000 km<sup>2</sup> in the east of the country and in the area around Lake Chad. Coal is mined near Agadez. Production increased by 47% between 1981 and 1985.

The crucial importance of uranium oxide turned metal ore mining into the dominant branch in the mining sector. Uranium is mined by the "Société des Mines de l'Air"/SOMAIR and the "Compagnie Minière d'Akouta"/COMINAK. The state owns 50 % of each of these companies. The French government, French companies and a Japanese group are other major shareholders.

8.5 Reporting undertakings in mines and quarries by branch

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total.....	12	13	13	13	.
Coal.....	1	1	1	1	1
Oil and gas.....	3	3	3	3	3
Metal ores.....	6	6	7	7	8
Others.....	2	3	2	2	.



8.6 Employees in mines and quarries by branch \*)

	1978	1979	1980	1982
Total.....	3014	3925	4068	.
Coal.....	120	228	362	.
Oil and gas.....	33	152	107	120
Metal ores.....	2716	3409	3488	3236
Others.....	145	136	111	.

\*) In reporting companies.

As already mentioned, uranium oxide is by far the most important mining product. Niger is the fourth-largest uranium producer in the world. Declining world demand has, however, led to reduced production (1985 compared with 1981, - 27%).

8.7 Mining and quarrying products

	Unit	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Coal.....	1000 t	73	75	119	124	107
Cassiterite.....	t	66	47	77	107	109
Uranium oxide.....	t	4366	4259	3416	3276	3179 a)
Salt.....	t	3000	3000	3000	3000	.
Gypsum.....	t	2720	3000	3000	3000	.

a) 1986 (first quarter) : 931 t.

The number of employees in reporting companies in the processing industries (1978: 32 companies and 1982 : 34 companies) increased by 208% in those four years. In 1982, almost 25% of statistically covered employees were in the food industry. The largest manpower increase in percentage terms was in metal- working and processing of stones and soil.

8.8 Reporting companies in processing industries  
by selected branch

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total.....	32	34	36	36	34
Food and beverages.....	9	8	9	9	10
Textiles and clothing.....	.	3	3	3	.
Paper and paper processing.....	1	1	1	1	1
Printing and copying.....	2	2	2	2	3
Chemicals.....	4	4	4	4	6
Processing of stones and soil.....	3	3	3	3	2
Metal-working.....	6	6	6	6	5

8.9 Employees in processing industries by branch \*)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total.....	1096	1999	1946	.	3385
Food and beverages.....	344	327	355	.	862
Textiles and clothing.....	.	831	750	.	.
Paper and paper processing.....	16	18	18	.	19
Printing and copying.....	160	159	162	.	150
Chemicals.....	234	174	214	411	434
Processing of stones and soil.....	68	67	68	.	308
Metal-working.....	38	167	108	59	496

\*) In reporting companies.

Between 1981 and 1984, the consumption of mineral oil products decreased in all branches, with the exception of turbine fuel. The strongest absolute decrease was recorded for light fuel oil, due to the deteriorating economic situation and repeated price increases.

8.10 Consumption of mineral oil products  
1000 m3

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1)
Automobile fuel.....	53.7	57.6	45.3	40.5	32.6
Turbine fuel.....	18.9	24.3	26.0	25.9	16.9
Aviation fuel.....	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4
Kerosene.....	5.5	6.2	4.9	2.4	1.7
Light fuel oil.....	117.3	76.8	67.1	74.3	50.8

1) January to September.

Continuing economic depression together with increasing prices meant that there were hardly any production increases in individual processing industries, and in some cases there were substantial production decreases. In 1985, the production of groundnut oil and oilcakes went back down to the 1981 level, after having increased substantially in the intervening period (1983). Apart from decreasing the area under cultivation, the main causes for this decrease in production were bad weather conditions.

8.11 Production of selected products of the processing industries

	Unit	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Cement.....	1000 t	36.4	14.7	30.4	24.1	38.0
Bricks.....	1000 t	23.0	10.0	17.0	2.0	.
Gum arabic.....	t	180	65	100	.	.
Textiles.....	Mill. m	18.9	19.9	20.7	18.3	25.0
Flour.....	1000 t	0.9	0.1	.	.	0.8
Butter.....	1000 t	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	.
Cheese.....	1000 t	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.6	.
Groundnut oil.....	1000 t	0.6	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.6
Groundnut oilcakes.....	1000 t	0.8	1.5	2.3	0.6	0.8
Fish, salted, dried or smoked.....	1000 t	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	.
Beer.....	1000 hl	86	90	100	.	.
Non-alcoholic beverages....	1000 hl	70	80	108	.	.

9. EXTERNAL TRADE

Data on Niger's external trade are supplied by national sources and EC statistics. National data relate to Niger's external trade with its trading partners throughout the world. EC statistics provide data on the bilateral trade relations between the EC and Niger. Nigerian and EC statistics are not necessarily identical. Discrepancies can be caused by the use of different definitions and statistical methods.

Data on external trade provided by the statistics office of Niger relate to general trade in the calendar year concerned.

Data relate to the whole national territory. The countries recorded are the country of origin in the case of imports and the country of destination in the case of exports. The values are those declared when the goods cross the frontier, on a cif basis for imports and fob for exports. The breakdown of goods is based on the Standard International Trade Classification, SITC (Rev. II).

In 1980, the overall value of Niger's external trade reached a record level of 1160 million US\$ after several years characterized by high growth rates. However, between 1980 and 1984, this dropped by 54 % to 530 million US\$, and a slight increase was recorded again in 1985. The trade balance was negative for several years. In 1985, the excess of imports was 131 million US\$ in 1985, 56.4 % above the previous year. The decrease in value of imports and exports in 1984 was mainly due to import restrictions, imposed by the government because of the shortage of currency, and the considerable decrease in demand for the main export product : uranium.

9.1 External trade

Imports/exports	1980	1981	1982	1983a)	1984a)	1985a)
Million US \$						
Imports.....	594	510	442	330	302	354
Exports.....	566	455	333	288	228	223
Excess of imports.....	28	55	109	42	74	131
Million CFA Francs						
Imports.....	125426	138512	145500	.	.	.
Exports.....	119523	123589	109400	.	.	.
Excess of imports.....	5903	14923	36100	.	.	.

a) Trading partner statistics (partly estimates).

In 1985, the total value of goods imported by Niger was US\$ 354 million (1984 : US\$ 302 million). As in previous years, major imports consisted of machinery, electrical equipment and vehicles with 19% of the total value of imports, followed by manufactured goods (9%), and food 8(%). The sharp reduction of imports of mineral oil products contributed in particular to the decrease of the total value of imports by almost 50 % (1980 - 1985). This decrease was made possible primarily because of increased coal production and the use of coal in electricity production by SONICCHAR. The deteriorating economic situation caused a substantial reduction in the import of capital goods. For machines and machine parts for instance, only 37% in 1984 of the 1980 value was reached. Imported food products, mainly cereals, were also sharply cut back. The drought in 1981 made it necessary to import US\$ 60 million worth of cereals, but subsequently these imports went down to barely US\$ 5 million in 1983. However, in 1984 a larger amount of cereals was imported, and even more in the year after that, following yet another drought.

9.2 Major import product groups  
Million US \$

	1979	1980	1981	1982 a)	1983 a)	1984 a)
Foodstuffs and live animals, predominantly for food.....	40.3	72.6	98.8	23.1	17.1	24.5
Dairy products and eggs.....	4.3	4.0	4.4	2.7	4.0	4.8
Cereals and cereal products.....	19.8	37.7	60.2	12.5	4.6	8.0
Sugar, sugar products and honey.....	7.1	14.6	9.6	1.8	1.4	3.8
Beverages and tobacco.....	11.6	10.0	16.1	5.5	3.6	2.6
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	8.1	5.2	12.1	2.9	2.4	1.4
Raw materials (excluding foodstuffs and mineral fuels).....	26.6	18.5	16.5	7.0	6.8	7.0
Mineral raw materials.....	24.3	15.6	9.6	6.1	6.2	6.0
Mineral fuels, lubricants and similar products.....	79.2	158.3	75.7	5.1	5.6	3.3
Chemical products n.e.c. (1).....	34.4	37.0	35.3	26.3	18.5	18.4
Inorganic chemicals.....	11.4	10.9	8.7	4.9	4.4	3.6
Medical and pharmaceutical products..	6.1	6.5	6.7	.	4.4	5.6
Manufactured goods classified predominantly by composition.....	92.0	109.3	103.2	85.7	60.1	28.6
Yarn, fabrics and finished textile goods.....	33.1	33.0	43.2	58.3	36.1	11.4
Iron and steel.....	14.4	17.6	8.7	3.7	3.1	2.5
Metal products n.e.c. (1).....	16.2	23.6	18.2	10.5	11.6	6.6
Machine building, electrical goods and vehicles.....	152.8	162.3	131.1	103.8	50.8	56.0
Machinery for specific purposes.....	18.0	18.9	11.2	17.6	11.5	10.1
Machinery for various uses n.e.c. (1) and parts thereof.....	18.1	23.3	19.8	15.4	10.3	10.9
Telecommunications apparatus; radio and television sets.....	7.3	14.6	23.4	4.6	3.1	3.5
Electrical machines and parts thereof	16.2	23.4	20.1	10.3	6.5	5.5
Cars.....	66.7	63.7	40.6	31.1	13.9	11.8
Other manufactured goods.....	20.0	26.0	24.0	17.5	11.5	11.7
Measuring, testing and monitoring instruments and apparatus n.e.c. (1).	4.8	5.5	5.9	4.4	3.6	3.1

a) Trading partner statistics (OECD countries only).

1) Not elsewhere classified.

Exports decreased from US\$ 566 million in 1980 to US\$ 223 million in 1985. In 1982, as in previous years, uranium was Niger's main currency earner (US\$ 299 million). After an increase in export value from US\$ 237 million in 1978 to US\$ 481 million in 1980, there was a first decline (-25%) in 1981, and this continued in the following years. Among the main reasons for this were the drop in world uranium prices as well as demand. In 1985, apart from other factors, exports from Niger decreased because of losses caused by drought conditions.

9.3 Major export product groups  
Million US \$

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Vegetables, kitchen herbs and fruits.....	3.2	3.2	29.2	3.1	1.0
Oil products, processed....	.	0.1	6.5	2.8	5.7
Uranium, thorium and similar products.....	237.2	391.4	480.8	360.7	299.3

In 1985, as in the previous years, Niger's largest trading partner was the group of European Community countries/EEC. The total value of trade between Niger and the EEC countries in that year was US\$ 363 million, i.e. 63% of the total value of Niger's external trade. 54% of all goods imported into Niger came from EEC countries, half of this from France and 8% from the Federal Republic of Germany. The major non-EEC trading partner was Nigeria (28% of all imports).

9.4 Imports from major countries of origin  
Million US \$

	1980	1981	1982	1983a)	1984a)	1985a)
EEC countries (12).....	364.5	244.7	210.4	168.6	153.5	189.6
Federal Republic of Germany.....	20.8	18.5	18.1	37.2	14.3	15.2
France.....	232.0	182.9	145.1	94.5	90.6	105.6
Italy.....	46.0	10.9	8.0	6.7	16.6	31.5
Netherlands.....	34.9	14.3	11.8	5.4	7.6	8.6
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	9.3	3.7	6.2	4.3	3.6	4.2
Spain.....	3.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.3	4.2
United States of America.....	23.7	18.9	28.6	2.4	1.9	14.4
Nigeria.....	69.1	67.6	70.1	56.0	50.5	45.4
Côte d'Ivoire.....	19.7	23.7	29.5	21.8	22.6	21.5
Japan.....	15.1	12.7	15.0	15.9	8.7	10.4
Senegal.....	6.2	4.7	7.9	8.7	9.1	8.7
People's Republic of China.....	10.6	6.7	8.4	4.3	4.2	7.4

a) Trading partner statistics (partly estimates).

In 1985, 78% of Niger's exports went to the EEC countries; 97% of these to France which was the main importer of uranium from Niger. In the early 1980's, Japan also imported substantial quantities of uranium from Niger, but after 1981, when exports to Japan reached a level of 18% of total export value, uranium exports to that country decreased sharply (see table 9.5), and by 1983 Nigeria became the major non-EEC country of destination (11% of the total export value in 1985).

9.5 Exports by major countries of destination  
Million US \$

	1980	1981	1982	1983a)	1984a)	1985a)
EEC countries (12).....	359.4	212.1	233.1	233.4	179.3	173.4
Federal Republic of Germany.....	14.5	9.3	9.2	9.5	0.1	0.1
France.....	228.8	162.2	192.6	210.9	175.9	168.2
Italy.....	44.5	17.2	8.4	1.4	1.4	3.6
Spain.....	59.2	23.2	14.6	1.7	1.2	0.5
United States of America.....	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.6	9.1
Nigeria.....	65.8	78.2	39.0	35.1	31.6	25.2
Japan.....	89.8	80.5	48.3	4.0	3.4	3.1
Benin.....	0.6	0.3	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.3
Burkina Faso.....	2.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.8	1.7

a) Trading partners statistics (partly estimates).

The total value of trade between the EEC and Niger was 413.409 million units of account in 1986, 13.63% less than in the preceding year. This can be ascribed to the decrease of exports from the EEC countries to Niger, which particularly affected food products and live animals, transport equipment and manufactured goods. As can be seen in table 9.6, the trade balance was negative in 1984, 1985 and 1986.

9.6 Evolution of EEC - Niger external trade \*)

1000 ECU

Exports

	1984	1985	1986
B/L.....	4167	5117	10512
D.....	16193	18313	16418
DK.....	1573	3451	1665
ESP.....	3207	5073	2706
F.....	104942	127726	102184
GR.....	9	387	25
I.....	19719	37702	12858
IRL.....	44	27	142
NL.....	8670	10356	7567
POR.....	89	267	1774
UK.....	24661	20205	15224
EUR 12.....	183274	228624	171075

Imports

B/L.....	5	21	218
D.....	76	49	5834
DK.....	2	3	21
ESP.....	709	720	961
F.....	245215	242748	229000
GR.....	138	190	166
I.....	1910	5056	3700
NL.....	322	606	967
POR.....	-	15	13
UK.....	721	621	1454
EUR 12.....	249098	250029	242334

Trade balance

B/L.....	4162	5096	10294
D.....	16117	18264	10584
DK.....	1571	3448	1644
ESP.....	2498	4353	1745
F.....	-140273	-115022	-126816
GR.....	-129	197	-141
I.....	17809	32646	9158
IRL.....	44	27	142
NL.....	8348	9750	6600
POR.....	89	252	1761
UK.....	23940	19584	13770
EUR 12.....	-65824	-21405	-71259

\*) Source : EUROSTAT.



In 1986, imports into the EEC from Niger consisted mainly of chemicals (91.1% of all imports) and particularly uranium, of which France was the major importer, followed at a great distance by food products and live animals (3%), non-edible raw materials (excluding fuel; 2.4%), mineral fuels and lubricants (2.3%) and manufactured products (0.9%).

9.7 Major import product groups from Niger by SITC classification \*)

1000 ECU			
	1984	1985	1986
Foodstuffs and live animals, predominantly for food.....	702	830	7337
Beverages and tobacco.....	0	0	0
Raw material (excluding foodstuffs, precious stones and mineral fuels).....	2571	6362	5806
Mineral fuels, lubricants and similar products.....	0	224	5711
Animal and vegetable oils and fats.....	0	0	47
Chemical products.....	242541	239073	220698
Manufactured goods, classified predominantly by components.....	2312	2767	1866
Various machines, apparatus and equipment; transport equipment.....	503	330	577
Various manufactured goods.....	154	228	269
Items non covered by SITC classification.....	317	218	21
Total.....	249098	250029	242334

\*) Source : EUROSTAT.

In 1986 exports from the EEC to Niger consisted mainly of the following groups of products : machinery and transport equipment (34.3% of total exports); manufactured goods (27.4%); food products and live animals (15.9%) and chemical products (11.1%).

9.8 Major export product groups to Niger  
by SITC classification \*)

1000 ECU

	1984	1985	1986
Foodstuffs and live animals, predominantly for food.....	27080	56677	27241
Beverages and tobacco.....	3255	2091	2268
Raw material (excluding foodstuffs, precious stones and mineral fuels).....	9581	7397	6862
Mineral fuels, lubricants and similar products.....	4214	7062	5270
Animal and vegetable oils and fats.....	1577	301	138
Chemical products.....	18565	20999	19024
Manufactured goods, classified predominantly by components.....	30385	34297	32619
Various machines, apparatus and equipment; transport equipment.....	63670	84578	58717
Various manufactured goods.....	13269	11880	14347
Items non covered by SITC classification.....	11733	3388	4644
Total.....	183274	228624	171075

\*) Source : EUROSTAT.

## 10. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

One of the main obstacles to the economic development of Niger is its geographic location. Like Mali, Chad and the Central African Republic, Niger is practically isolated from the major land and shipping routes. As the crow flies, Niamey, the capital city, is 810 km away from Lagos (Nigeria) or Cotonou (Benin), 850 km from Lome (Togo), 975 km from Accra (Ghana), and 1170 km from Abidjan (Cote d'Ivoire), which are the nearest Atlantic ports. Dakar (Senegal) is more than 2050 km away in the west and Algiers (Algeria) lies 2550 km away in the north. The transport network inside the country is very loosely knit. Niger has the lowest road density of all the Sahel countries with only 8m per square kilometre of territory (Mali : 10 m/km<sup>2</sup>, Chad : 24 m/km<sup>2</sup>). The only navigable waterway is the Niger River downstream of Niamey which can be navigated by small motor ships for only 6 months in the year.

Niger has no railways. The road from Niamey via Dosso to the railway terminus of the Cotonou-Parakou line is the only connection with a rail network. Trans-shipment in Parakou, limited transport capacity and very high transport costs are the major drawbacks of this mode of transportation. An extension of the railway line from Parakou via Dosso to Niamey is still only in the planning stage. Since 1959, Niger has been a part of the "Organisation Commune Benin-Niger des Chemins de Fer et des Transports"/O.C.B.N., and, together with Benin, administers the Cotonou - Parakou railway.

The economic boom in Niger towards the end of the 1970's led to a considerable expansion of freight traffic by the O.C.B.N. Between 1976 and 1980 the total volume of transport increased by 51%, while the quantity of imports actually increased by 59%. In 1983, the quantity of goods transported decreased by 13% compared with 1980, primarily because of the reduced amounts of oil and oil products. Since greater quantities of cereals had to be imported in the following years, the volume of freight transported in 1985 increased by 40% over 1983. The quantity of transported goods, 86% of which consisted of uranium oxide in 1985, has been decreasing continuously.

10.1 Performance of the O.C.B.N.  
1000 t

Performance	1976	1980	1983	1984	1985
Freight transported					
Dispatched.....	12.2	6.2	4.8	4.4	4.2
Uranium oxide.....	.	.	4.8	2.7	3.6
Received.....	151.7	240.5	208.8	272.2	291.8
of which:					
Cereals.....	42.5	20.3	17.3	66.2	119.1
Oil and oil products.....	62.1	96.5	73.1	72.3	69.7
Sulphur.....	.	33.5	45.2	41.6	32.5
Wheat flour.....	5.2	.	16.6	5.8	23.0
Salt.....	16.9	9.9	21.3	16.4	17.4
Sugar.....	2.4	4.8	7.2	9.2	6.0

Almost all transport of goods and passengers in Niger is by road (partly still using camel caravans). Towards the end of 1985, Niger had more than 9766 kilometres of trunk and national roads, 3223 km of which were asphalted. While only 7% of all roads were asphalted in 1970, this proportion went up to 33% by 1985. There are also about 9000 km of rural roads (not classified). The territory of Niger is involved in three major international road projects which will be extremely important in linking up the inner African regions: the east-west road from Ethiopia to Senegal, and the eastern and western trans-Sahara roads to Cairo and Algiers. Long stretches of these trans-national roads have already been built or are under construction at present. Furthermore, roads are being built to connect Niger with neighbouring West African countries in order to improve access to Atlantic seaports. The major inland roads run from east to west, from the border of Mali to Lake Chad. Another major axis connects the uranium fields in the north with the rest of the country. An important consideration in road-building projects is to link rural areas with urban centres.

10.2 Length of roads by type \*)  
km

	1970	1975	1980	1984	1985
Trunk and national roads...	6943	6985	8219	9637 a)	9766
Paved roads.....	486	1537	2671	.	3223

\*) Situation: year end.

a) Total : approximately 19000 km.

Greater use of motor vehicles in Niger led to an increase in passenger car registrations by 142% between 1970 and 1984, reaching a figure of around 23000 vehicles (3.8 passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants). There were also 1896 buses (1970 : 140) and 18102 lorries and vans (1970 : 1965). During the same period, the number of motorcycles and scooters increased to 7570 vehicles in 1984, about 8 times as many as in 1975. The use of motor vehicles for private transport is relatively well developed only in cities, while in rural areas camels and donkeys are still the main mode of transportation.

10.3 Number of vehicles and density of passenger cars \*)

Vehicle/density of cars	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984
Passenger cars.....	9552	9414	16367	21228	23102
Cars per 1000 inhabitants..	2.2	1.9	3.0	3.6	3.8
Buses.....	140	386	1131	1652	1896
Lorries and vans.....	1965	9056	14554	17303	18102
Motor-cycles and scooters..	593	934	4090	6685	7570

\*) Situation: year end.

From 1970 to 1980, the number of new passenger car registrations increased by 127%. In 1984 however, as the economic situation deteriorated, the number of registrations went down to 64% of the 1980 figure. The expansion of the public transport system in cities, and particularly in Niamey, led to an increase in the number of buses in the early 1980's. Also in this period, because of increased uranium production and greater need for transport in the processing industries, there was a considerable increase in the number of new registrations of lorries. However, these figures subsequently decreased due to declining economic activity.

10.4 New registrations

Type of vehicle	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984
Passenger cars.....	883	540	2006	1604	1291
Buses.....	27	79	266	176	176
Lorries and vans.....	142	562	1592	714	789
Motorcycles and scooters...	34	62	817	1182	732

Inland navigation under the aegis of the "Société Nigerienne des Transports Fluviaux Maritimes"/SNTFM is still in the early stages of development. River Niger is navigable over a distance of 300 kilometres from Niamey to Gaya-Malanville on the Benin border. Insufficient depth during the dry season restricts regular river traffic to only 6 months in the year. Even though the Republic of Niger has no access to the sea, it has a port installation in Cotonou and can administer its own trans-shipments.

Air transport is essential in a country as isolated as Niger. The international airport is in Niamey, and other major airports are in Agadez, Maradi, Touhoua and Zinder. Smaller aerodromes for domestic flights serve the rest of the country.

Niger has a holding in the West African "Air Afrique" company. The national airline, "Air Niger", was founded in 1966 and is responsible for domestic air services. However, because of the poor economic situation, it had to stop operations early in 1985. In emergencies, these services can be provided with the help of military aircraft.

Apart from Air Afrique, a number of foreign airlines fly to Niamey. The following table shows the performance of Air Niger and the performance of Niger's share in Air Afrique.

Like the other transport sectors, air transport had a very high growth rate in the 1970's. The number of passenger/km and net ton/km almost doubled between 1970 and 1980. However, in 1984 the increase over 1980 was only slight.

10.5 Performance of Air Niger \*)

	Unit	1970	1975	1980	1984	1985 1)
Passengers.....	1000	55	69	111	118	73
Passengers/km.....	Mill.	72	117	199	224	232
Ton/km.....	Mill.	13	23	37	38	40

\*) Regular flights including Niger's share in Air Afrique.

1) Only international flights.

The end of the uranium boom in 1981 led to a decrease in traffic at Niamey Airport. The number of flights, the number of passengers and the amount of freight can be seen in the following table.

10.6 Traffic at Niamey Airport

	Unit	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984
Take-offs and landings.....	number	2918	3278	5149	4083	3678
Passengers.....	1000	69.6	120.1	202.0	179.6	168.8
Embarking.....	1000	19.7	32.3	60.8	52.4	47.4
Disembarking.....	1000	18.1	34.9	62.5	53.1	49.8
Transit.....	1000	31.9	52.9	78.8	74.1	71.5
Freight.....	1000 t	3.9	6.0	13.9	6.3	5.6
Outgoing.....	1000 t	1.7	2.1	3.3	1.0	1.3
Incoming.....	1000 t	2.2	4.0	10.6	5.3	4.3
Mail.....	t	168	238	416	294	255

Telecommunications are not well developed. Despite an expansion of the telephone network by 160% between 1970 and 1984, many parts of the country have not yet been integrated into the system. Niamey has the highest number of telephone connections. Since 1977, telephone communication with foreign countries has been by satellite. The large extent of illiteracy in Niger makes the radio more important than the written press as a news media. The government-owned radio station broadcasts programmes in French and in the major national languages. The national television company has been broadcasting since 1980, but these programmes can be received by only a small part of the population.

10.7 Telecommunications \*)  
1000

	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984
Telephone connections.....	4.0	6.0	.	9.8	.	10.4
Radio sets.....	145	145	250	270	280	.
TV sets.....	-	.	5	7	11	11

\*) Situation : end of the year.

11. TOURISM

Unfavourable climatic conditions, inadequate transport and a shortage of hotels of international standing have so far made the development of tourism extremely difficult. To add to this, in comparison with other African countries, Niger has very few tourist attractions. What little advertising there is for potential customers is mainly in Europe. The "Office National du Tourisme"/ONT and the "Société Nigérienne d'Hotellerie"/SONHOTEL are responsible for the development of tourism in Niger.

Foreign visitors to Niger travel almost exclusively for business reasons. They come mainly from Europe, particularly France. The economic boom in the seventies led to a considerable increase in the number of visitors; however, in 1980 there was a clear drop. In 1984 the total number of foreign visitors (including residents in Niger) was 43594, 12% fewer than in 1980.

11.1 Foreign visitors flying into Niger  
by purpose of visit \*)

	1978	1980	1982	1983	1984
Total.....	20914	49606	22948	30133	36070
Tourism.....	.	.	5646	5824	8714
Business.....	.	.	12064	11987	16707
Family visit.....	.	.	2969	3447	4721
Other.....	.	.	2269	8875	5928

\*) As of 1982, excluding foreign residents in Niger (1984 : 7524).

The country of origin of foreign visitors can be seen in table 11.2 (Foreign visitors in hotels in Niamey). In 1984, as in the previous year, around 55% of foreign visitors were from Europe. The number of French visitors decreased, even though in 1984 it was still 63% of all Europeans.



11.2 Foreign visitors in hotels in Niamey  
by selected places of origin \*)

Country/region of origin	Unit	1976	1978	1979	1983	1984
Total.....	Number	13963	17385	17900	36062	40438
Europe.....	%	63.0	57.4	58.3	54.4	56.4
France.....	%	41.2	37.2	38.8	39.2	35.6
Africa.....	%	25.4	31.5	32.2	26.0	30.5
America.....	%	9.2	7.2	6.6	3.3	6.2

\*) Excluding foreign residents in Niger (1984 : 3437).

Hotel capacities have increased considerably since the mid- seventies. Most of the hotels are in the capital city, Niamey, which had 65% of all hotel rooms in the country in 1983. Despite the increased number of hotel beds, accommodation is still insufficient. To reduce the high dependence on business travel, there are plans to expand and improve the tourist infrastructure for holiday travel. In 1982 as in the previous years, earnings from tourism were around US\$ 3 million.

11.3 Hotels and hotel beds

	1974	1980	1981	1983	1984
Hotels.....	.	19	22	24	26
Niamey.....	.	8	10	11	.
Rooms.....	371	512	812 a)	935	972
Niamey.....	195	310	594	606	.

a) including 56 bungalows, 26 of which are in Niamey.

12. CURRENCY AND FINANCE

Niger is a member of the West African Monetary Union (Union Monétaire Ouest Africaine/UMOA) together with Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Togo, Burkina Faso and Mali. The Central Bank of the West African countries ("Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest"/BCEAO), with its headquarters in Dakar, Senegal, and branches in all member countries, functions as a common central bank for these countries and issues their common currency, the CFA Franc.

Apart from the BCEAO branch in Niger, there are six commercial banks, seven development banks and several other financial institutions. Most of the commercial banks are partly or wholly under foreign ownership. The largest bank in Niger is the "Banque de Développement de la République du Niger"/BDRN, 59 % of which is state-owned. Development banks with special functions are the "Caisse National de Crédit Agricole"/CNCA, the "Union Nigérienne de Crédit et de Coopération"/UNCC (for the development of rural cooperatives) and the "Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique"/CCCE.

The currency unit in Niger is the CFA Franc divided into one hundred centimes (c). Convertibility of the CFA Franc to the French Franc is guaranteed by France at a fixed exchange rate of 50 CFA Francs to one French Franc.

12.1 Official exchange rates \*)

	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Calculated comparative value 1).....	CFA Francs/1 ECU	321.93	339.23	344.77	342.83	340.82
Special drawing rights (SDR).....	CFA Francs/1 SDR	370.92	436.97	470.11	415.26	405.73 a)

\*) Situation : end of the year.

1) Basis of conversion: 1 French Franc (FF) = 50 CFA Francs.

a) Situation : August.

Gold reserves have remained constant over the period 1982 to 1986. Currency reserves, US\$ 111 million in 1980, decreased by 87% to around US\$ 15 million in the two following years due to the widening trade gap and decreasing financial flows from foreign countries. Improvements in the balance of payments, primarily because of substantial financial flows from the International Monetary Fund and easier debt-servicing conditions, led to a replenishment of currency reserves. The volume of reserves in 1986 was 864 % higher than in 1982.

12.2 Gold and currency reserves \*)

	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1)
Gold.....	1000 fine troy oz 2)	11	11	11	11	11
Currency.....	Mill. US \$	14.6	39.4	78.1	127.0	140.8
Special drawing rights....	Mill. US \$	8.2	4.8	2.2	-	0.4 a)

\*) Situation : end of the year.

1) Situation : June.

2) 1 troy ounce (oz.) = 31.103 g.

a) Situation : August.

The BCEAO defines the monetary policy of member states of the UMOA. This includes the evolution of the quantity of cash in circulation for the Monetary Union as a whole and each member country in particular. The BCEAO also determines the discount rate and the minimum interest rates for bank deposits. It also lays down the admissible threshold of the ratio between short-term liquidity of individual banks and the gold deposits in these banks, as well as the ratio between total assets and the guaranteed loans of each bank. In individual member countries, the measures taken by the BCEAO are implemented by a national credit committee.

In 1983 and 1984, the amount of cash in circulation decreased, then increased again; however, in 1986 it was still 5% lower than in 1982. While the amount of commercial bank loans to the government decreased slightly since 1983, Central Bank loans to the government increased constantly, and in 1986 exceeded the 1982 level by 172 %. It is also to be noted that the amount of private commercial bank loans decreased considerably since 1983 because of declining economic activity (May 1986 compared with the end of 1983 : - 35 %); therefore, the total volume of internal loans changed only very slightly.

12.3 Data on selected financial and loan institutions \*)

	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1)
Cash in circulation, bank notes and coins (excluding bank reserves).....	Bill. CFA Francs	35.27	31.53	30.72	33.37	33.5
Cash in circulation per capita.....	CFA Francs	6102	5313	5039	5326	5203
Government bank deposits						
Central Bank.....	Bill. CFA Francs	6.8	19.78	16.71	16.5	20.67
Commercial banks.....	Bill. CFA Francs	15.33	15.27	17.42	19.07	18.92
Bank deposits with any maturity						
Commercial banks.....	Bill. CFA Francs	34.54	33.78	45.92	45.57	40.24
Time deposits						
Commercial banks.....	Bill. CFA Francs	12.05	16.14	22.62	27.51	37.62
Post office savings accounts.....	Bill. CFA Francs	1.11	1.23	1.77	1.67	1.71
Bank loans to Government						
Central Bank.....	Bill. CFA Francs	15.94	27.86	31.07	38.86	43.35
Commercial banks.....	Bill. CFA Francs	23.71	23.86	23.38	21.66	21.46
Private bank loans						
Commercial banks.....	Bill. CFA Francs	106.95	112.17	97.69	88.22	72.68
Treasury.....	Bill. CFA Francs	2.29	0.04	0.09	0.11	0.16
Discount rate.....	% p.a.	12.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	9.5 a)

\*) Situation : end of the year.

1) Situation : May.

a) Situation : April.

### 13. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Niger's public accounts comprise the budgets of central government as well as the budgets of a series of decentralized authorities (in particular the social security institution, "Caisse National de Sécurité Sociale"/CNSS and the fund for the stabilization of prices of the products of Niger, "Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix des Produits du Niger"/SPPN) and the municipalities. Furthermore, economic projects and plans are regularly prepared by a series of public and para-public undertakings which have significant functions in Niger's economy.

The central government budget consists of the current account budget (Budget général de fonctionnement), the investment budget (Fonds National d'Investissement/FNI) and the supplementary budget of the public works department (Budget annexe d'exploitation du matériel de travaux publics/BAEMTP).

For years the central government budget has had considerable budget deficits which could only be covered by foreign subsidies. The level of income during the period under consideration has decreased continuously; in 1984/85, it was estimated at approximately 91% of the value of the 1980/81 budget. However, since expenditure was cut back even more sharply during the same period (1984/85 : - 27% compared with 1980/81), the deficit in 1984/85 was reduced to 33.5 billion CFA Francs, 48% less than in 1980/81.

#### 13.1 Central government budget \*) Bill. CFA-Francs

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 1)
Income.....	75.2	73.8	68.8	70.1	68.5
Expenditure.....	139.2	118.8	117.4	101.2	102.0
Excess expenditure.....	64.0	45.0	48.6	31.1	33.5

\*) Financial year : October/September; including non-budgetary expenditure and supplementary budget.

1) Provisional data.

External trade duties are the major source of taxes, providing 36% of total tax earnings in 1984/85. In 1984/85, the volume of external trade duties (24.6 billion CFA Francs) was 15% less than in 1980/81 (28.8 billion CFA Francs). While export duties varied only relatively slightly, import duties decreased by 25% between 1981/82 and 1984/85. This is partly explained by the closing of the border between Nigeria and Niger and exemption of duties on a number of imported goods.

Since taxes on oil products were clearly increasing, the total amount of taxes on goods and services increased by 18% in 1982/83 compared with 1980/81. However, because of declining economic activity, the income from these taxes decreased by 9 % in the next two years, and in 1984/85 was only slightly higher than in 1981/82. Similarly, because of the mediocre economic situation, the total amount of taxes on income and profits decreased in the first four financial years of the reference period. As a consequence of changes in the system of taxation and also because of fewer omissions in tax coverage, earnings from these taxes increased in 1984/85 by 12% over the previous year.

13.2 Budget revenue of central government \*)  
Bill. CFA Francs

Kind of revenue	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 1)
Total.....	75.2	73.8	68.8	70.1	68.5
Tax revenue.....	64.1	65.9	62.6	61.1	59.9
Net income and profit tax.....	15.5	13.9	14.3	13.5	15.1
of which:					
Tax on wages and salaries (in general).....	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3
Tax on wages and salaries in the mining sector.....	2.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	2.0
Payroll tax.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Wealth and property tax.....	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Taxes on goods and services.....	17.0	18.1	20.0	19.9	18.2
of which :					
Turnover tax.....	9.9	10.8	10.6	9.7	9.0
Excise tax.....	6.5	6.7	8.7	9.6	8.6
of which :					
Alcohol tax.....	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.8
Mineral oil tax.....	1.2	1.3	2.5	3.2	3.1
Duties on uranium mining licences.....	4.1	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.3
Insurance tax.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Vehicle tax.....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
External trade duties.....	28.8	32.0	26.5	25.8	24.6
Import duties.....	24.9	28.1	21.9	21.8	20.8
Customs duties.....	3.3	4.0	1.6	1.1	1.1
Export duties.....	3.9	3.9	4.6	4.1	3.7
Mining sector.....	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
Stamp tax.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Non-tax earnings.....	11.1	7.9	6.2	8.9	8.7
Capital yied.....	1.9	2.5	3.6	4.3	1.9
Transfers from "BCEAO" profits.	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.6	0.5
Fines.....	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.4
Others 2).....	6.9	3.5	0.7	3.0	5.4

\*) Financial year : October/September.

1) Provisional data.

2) Including income from the supplementary budget.

In 1984/85, the current account budget was responsible for 71% of total central government expenditure (compared with 1980/81: only 56 %). Even though the increased expenditure on wages, salaries and capital goods partly explains the increased expenditure in the current account budget, the basic reason is the rapidly growing payments in servicing the national debt. Since the amount of the debt had increased rapidly over the years, the debt-servicing payments increased by 172 % during the reference period, going up to 17.7 billion CFA Francs (23% of current expenditure in 1984/85). In order to maintain the central government expenditure at the 1980/81 level, capital expenditure had to be drastically cut back. Furthermore, since non-budgetary expenditure and net expenditure in the supplementary budget had been severely curtailed, total expenditure in 1984/85 was 27% less than in 1980/81.

13.3 Budget expenditure of central government \*)  
Bill. CFA Francs

Kind of expenditure	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 1)
Total.....	139.2	118.8	117.4	101.2	102.0
Budgetary expenditure.....	78.0	70.3	65.3	74.8	78.4
Current expenditure.....	50.8	57.3	55.4	65.2	72.1
by type:					
Grants.....	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3
Housing.....	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0
Wages and salaries.....	18.9	20.3	22.2	23.1	24.9
Capital goods.....	9.0	14.8	9.9	12.6	13.6
Transport.....	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.4
Subsidies and transfers.....	9.7	8.8	7.9	9.4a)	9.4
Debt servicing.....	6.5	7.1	9.2	13.6	17.7
by selected sectors:					
Public health.....	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.9	4.7
Education.....	11.7	14.3	15.1	15.5	16.3
General and social services.....	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.0
Agriculture.....	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.7	3.0
Mining.....	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2
Roads.....	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.3	2.3
Transport and communications.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.3
Public order and security... ..	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.4
Defence.....	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.0
Capital expenditure of the "FNI" 2).....	27.0	11.7	9.5	5.9	4.9
Net loans.....	0.3	1.4	0.3	3.7	1.4
Non-budgetary expenditure.....	43.3	26.2	49.2	26.5	22.8
Net expenditure of the supplementary budget and special account of the Finance ministry... ..	17.9	22.3	3.0	- 0.1	0.8

\*) Financial year : October/September.

1) Provisional data.

2) "Fonds National d'Investissement" (National Investment Fund).

a) Including 0.7 billion CFA Francs undefined expenditure.

Niger's national debt increased by 24% between 1981 and 1985. On the other hand, private debt went down from its peak level in 1981, since the scale of repayments was increased and the falling off of the uranium boom precluded the need for further credit expansion.

The overall structure of the national debt changed considerably during the reference period. The share of loans from private creditors dropped from 38% in 1981 to 19% in 1985. Even though, as already mentioned, the amount of the public debt increased substantially in recent years, new loans were granted at considerably more generous conditions. In 1985 compared with 1982, the average interest rate went down from 7.5% to 2.8% while the average maturity extended from 19 to 29 years.

13.4 National debt \*)  
Mill. US \$

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total.....	604.9	603.2	639.1	698.4	752.4
Official creditors.....	377.2	388.7	461.4	543.4	605.7
Multilateral loans.....	200.4	192.3	230.6	260.9	297.5
IDA 1).....	78.8	90.7	103.1	119.1	143.8
Bilateral loans.....	176.8	196.4	230.8	282.5	308.2
Private creditors.....	227.7	214.5	177.7	155.0	146.7
Suppliers' loans.....	31.8	24.8	16.8	11.9	9.6
Financial markets.....	195.9	189.7	160.9	143.1	137.1

\*) Medium and long term debts; situation : end of the year.

1) International Development Association/IDA.



14. WAGES AND SALARIES

Governmental influence on wages and salaries is limited to determining the level of remuneration in public service and to laying down minimum wages in other sectors. Actual wages and salaries are negotiated between employers and employees or their representatives on the basis of the legal minimum wage. In the second half of the seventies, the government's wage policy tended toward strengthening the purchasing power of workers, particularly in the lower wage brackets. This is why minimum wages in the private sector (Salaire Minimum Inter-professionnel Garanti / SMIG) were increased several times in the course of this period. The most recent increase to 109.02 CFA-Francis was in January 1981 (applied with retroactive effect as of 1 October 1980). The minimum wage was thus 127% higher than in 1974 (48.00 CFA-Francis), and the real increase was considerable. Since there were no increases since 1981, as already mentioned, the decreased value of currency in subsequent years led - at least temporarily - to a reduction in the real minimum wage.

It is difficult to indicate the income of workers in agriculture since a large part of the food produced in this sector is also consumed. There are also considerable seasonal fluctuations of earnings dependent on crops. It is even more difficult to calculate income in the livestock sector. A large part of animal production is not covered statistically, since the nomads frequently slaughter animals illegally and sell them in neighbouring countries.

The following table shows the evolution of the hourly wage of adult workers in selected professions.

14.1 Hourly wages of adult workers by profession \*)  
CFA-Francis

	1974	1977	1979	1982	1984
Mining and quarrying					
Underground miners					
Coal face workers.....	.	112.15	140.20	290.00	165.36 a)
Loading and transport.....	.	112.15	140.20	165.00	140.20 a)
Processing industries					
Food					
Bakers.....	77.88	112.15	140.20	.	191.35 a)
Textiles					
Spinners.....male/female	54.60	112.15	140.20	132.81	140.20
Weavers.....	60.57	112.15	140.20	132.20-	165.36
				165.40	
Loom assembly.....	60.57	112.15	140.20	123.22	140.20
Unskilled workers.....	48.00	58.21	99.11	113.37	109.02 a)
Furniture					
Carpenters.....	120.57	112.15	140.20	216.75	216.75
Upholsterers.....	101.53	112.15	140.20	165.36	165.36 a)
Polishers.....	77.88	112.15	140.20	120.74	165.36 a)

	1974	1977	1979	1982	1984
Printing					
Manual type-setting.....	101.53	112.15	140.20	120.74	165.36 a)
Machine type-setting.....	101.53	112.15	140.20	240.84	165.36 a)
Printer.....	60.57	112.15	140.20	216.75	276.75
Bookbinders.....male/female	60.57	112.15	140.20	140.20	140.20
Unskilled workers.....	51.30	58.21	99.11	113.37	123.22
Chemicals					
Laboratory workers (mixers)....	77.88	112.15	140.20	216.75	.
Unskilled workers.....	48.00	.	.	113.37	109.02 a)
Iron					
Foundry worker.....	.	.	.	.	.
Unskilled worker.....	.	.	.	113.37	.
Machinery					
Machine building and assembly...	.	.	.	140.20	.
Bench and core moulders.....	.	.	.	140.20	.
Pattern making.....	.	.	.	140.20	.
Unskilled workers.....	.	.	.	113.37	.
Vehicles (repair shops)					
Repair mechanics.....	120.57	112.15	140.20	140.20	210.84
Construction					
Masons.....	77.88	112.15	140.20	140.20	165.36 a)
Structural steel assembly.....	101.53	112.15	140.20	216.75	165.36 a)
Concrete surface finishers.....	101.53	112.15	140.20	165.36	191.35
Carpenters.....	101.53	112.15	140.20	140.20	165.36 a)
Painters.....	60.57	112.15	140.20	140.20	165.36 a)
Pipe layers.....	77.88	112.15	140.20	140.20	191.35
Electricians.....	101.53	112.15	140.20	216.75	191.35
Unskilled workers.....	48.00	58.21	99.21	113.37	116.95
Energy					
Electricians in external service..	101.53	112.15	.	240.84	.
Unskilled power station workers...	48.00	.	.	113.37	.
Transport					
Railways					
Railway loaders.....	.	112.15	.	.	.
Track workers.....	.	112.15	140.20	.	.
Bus transport					
Drivers.....	.	112.15	.	216.75	216.75
Conductors.....	.	112.15	140.20	140.20	191.35
Freight transport by road					
Lorry drivers (lorries under 2 t).....	77.88	.	.	140.20	191.35
Services					
Unskilled workers in public public institutions.....	48.00	.	99.11	113.37	113.37

\*) October.

a) Minimum hourly wage.

Statistics on monthly salaries are available for only a few economic branches and professions. Since statistics for 1977/79 relate only to Niamey, they are difficult to compare with more recent statistics which cover the entire country. However, it is clear that from 1977 to 1982, growth was registered in all the statistically covered professions and in some cases this growth was considerable. On the other hand, in 1984 compared with 1982, salaries went down in almost all professions.

14.2 Average monthly earnings by selected profession \*)  
CFA Francs

Profession	1977	1978	1979	1982	1984
	Niamey			whole country	
Chemicals					
Laboratory worker.....male)	19440	.	57050	65000	.
female)		.	57000	.	.
Food retailing					
Retailer.....male/female	19440	19440	24300	28662	28662
Food wholesaling					
Warehouse manager.....male	19440	34155	64312	65000	41745
Stenographer.....female	44165	.	44500	55000	37570
Banks					
Teller.....male	19440	28840	37570	57570	41745
Accountant.....male/female	48400	48400	44500	50570a)	50000

\*) October : Data from ILO, Geneva.

a) Only male employees.

15. PRICES

The most important governmental instruments for influencing consumer prices are price controls and the setting of profit margins. For a series of products, the government has set upper limits for the profit margin between 13% for vehicles and 60% for luxury goods; very often the actual margins are in fact much lower. By way of comparison, price fixing is more stringently applied, and until recently it covered 27 different groups of products. In the beginning of 1985 however, the list was restricted to seven headings: oil products, flour, bread, salt, water, electricity and public transport. All other products are now subjected to the more flexible system of limited profit margins or are completely exempt of any kind of official price control.

There are two cost-of-living indices in Niger: one for African and one for European households. These indices were set up in 1962/63 and in 1964, and have not been adapted since then to the changing structure of consumer expenditure. Since the statistical survey was limited to the capital city, Niamey, the results have only limited comparability.

In the basket of products for African households, the group of food and beverages accounted for 59%. This explains why this price index is very sensitive to harvest results and to other factors affecting the price structure of staple foods. The remaining groups of products have only a relatively small influence on the price index. This explains why a price drop of 8.6% in food products in 1983, despite simultaneous price increases in other groups of products, led to a general index drop by 2.5%. The index rose again by 8.5% in 1984 following an average food price increase of 9.5% as a consequence of the poor harvest due to drought. In 1985 large quantities of imported food together with a good cereal harvest led to a 2.6% reduction in the index for food, while at the same time the general index only fell by 1.1%.

15.1 National cost-of-living index for African households in Niamey \*)  
1 July 1962/30 June 1963 = 100

Index group	Weighting factor	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1)
Total.....	100	497	485	526	520	483
Food and beverages.....	58.7	585	535	586	571	503
Clothing.....	13.5	313	350	388	400	409
Housing and housekeeping.....	10.4	492	507	523	558	604
Other.....	17.4	347	407	432	421	400

\*) Annual average.

1) January/April average.

Because of their particular pattern of expenditure, the cost-of-living for Europeans depends to a large extent on import prices. This index rose steadily between 1982 and 1985 by a total of 25%. Even the index for food which also has a relatively heavy weight (46%) increased constantly. Between 1982 and 1985 it increased by 26%. The largest price increases were for water, gas and electricity (51%) while average expenditure on domestic personnel remained unchanged.

15.2 Cost-of-living index for Europeans in Niamey \*)  
15 November/15 December 1964 = 100

	Weighting factor	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1)
Total.....	100	341	367	392	425	432
Food.....	46.1	401	418	448	504	504
Clothing.....	6.0	319	344	363	370	370
Water, gas, electricity..	11.1	148	173	210	215	223
Domestic personnel.....	8.2	240	240	240	240	240
Housekeeping.....	2.5	413	450	495	571	558
Other.....	26.1	345	496	417	429	454

\*) Annual average.

1) January/April average.

The price trends in of major staple foods were quite uneven since then depend substantially on the widely different harvest results of domestic agricultural products. For instance, in 1984 when the millet harvest was 40% lower than in the previous year, the price went up by 97%. In 1985 the price went down by 51% since the harvest increased by 75%. The marketing board, "Office des Produits Vivriers du Niger"/OPVN, attempted to attenuate price fluctuations by creating stocks when the cereal harvest was good and by using these stocks when the harvest was poor. However, because unlicensed private dealers were authorised to buy, sell and even to import cereals and because an upper limit to the OPVN's cereal reserves was laid down, the possibilities for this board to influence this trade were limited.

15.3 Average retail prices of selected food products \*)

CFA Francs

Product	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1)
Groundnut oil.....	1 l	350	650	600	600	550
Bread.....	1 kg	203	234	234	234	234
Rice.....	1 kg	201	191	209	191	170
Millet.....	1 kg	128	96	189	92	77
Pulses (Niébé).....	1 kg	193	142	197	202	197
Lump sugar.....	1 kg	295	295	250	250	250

\*) December.

1) April.

The retail price survey of selected products only covers the capital city. During the reference period, there were considerable price fluctuations for most of the survey products. Compared with 1982, most prices were lower in 1985 and in only about one-third of the cases was there any price increase.

15.4 Average retail prices of selected goods in Niamey \*)

CFA Francs

Product	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985
Beef fillet.....	1 kg	1012	1083	1230	1138
Beef with bones.....	1 kg	792	700	649	564
Leg of mutton.....	1 kg	3292	3500	2977	2178
Mutton with bones.....	1 kg	850	800	733	629
Poultry, live.....	1 p	787	733	677	701
Fish, fresh (carp).....	1 kg	1252	913	1125	1243
Fish, smoked.....	1 kg	1331	1839	1385	1671
Eggs.....	1 p	38	35	35	34
Milk.....	1 l	181	200	248	250
Karite butter.....	1 kg	484	640	676	731
Cassava flour.....	1 kg	427	334	344	301
Maize, red.....	1 kg	125	104	157	166
Sorghum.....	1 kg	150	106	150	172
Potatoes.....	1 kg	243	242	240	234
Carrots.....	1 kg	546	309	367	309
Tomatoes.....	1 kg	480	647	396	432
Aubergines.....	1 kg	186	231	176	175
Cassava.....	1 kg	204	219	262	195
Onions.....	1 kg	240	206	221	222
Chillies.....	1 kg	1554	1497	1140	1168

Product	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985
Cola nuts.....	100 p	2188	2375	2500	2396
Oranges.....	1 kg	211	332	372	282
Mangoes.....	1 kg	450	321	299	265
Guavas.....	1 kg	355	373	297	347
Dates.....	1 kg	400	342	342	330
Salt.....	1 kg	100	100	100	148

\*) Annual average.

The "Société Nigérienne de Distribution des Produits Pétroliers"/SONIDEP has an import monopoly on major oil products. The fixed retail prices contain a stabilization tax which is paid to the Nigerian price stabilization authority, "Caisse de Stabilisation et de Péréquation des Prix du Niger"/CSPFN. This tax varies for individual products. It also varies regionally in the light of transport costs. Since 1980, oil prices increased considerably.

Since kerosene is widely used for cooking, heating and lighting in private households, and also as a substitute for fuel wood, the price increase of this product compared with price increases of petrol, and diesel fuel was limited.

15.5 Prices of selected oil products in Niamey  
CFA Francs/l

	1980	1982	1983	1984 1)	1985 1)
	April	July	March		
Petrol, Super.....	167	200	240	240	280
Normal.....	150	187	225	225	255
Kerosene.....	110	125	135	135	150
Diesel fuel.....	130	162	170	170	190

1) Annual average.

Between 1980 and 1984 electricity rates per kWh went up by 85% for low voltage and by 145% for medium voltage. The pricing policy applied by the Société Nigérienne d'Electricité/NIGELEC was extensively revised in 1983. A newly developed production cost index should help to evaluate the extent of price adjustment when there are changes in cost. Apart from this, the degressive tariff structure - lower costs per unit with higher consumption - was eliminated.

15.6 Electricity prices  
CFA Francs/kWh

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Low voltage.....	37.7	49.1	48.7	53.1	69.9
Medium voltage.....	29.5	41.1	37.2	61.3	72.3

A revision of producer price policy for food products at the end of the 1970's was intended to encourage an increase of staple foods and a reduction of imported agricultural products. In the period between 1981/82 to 1984/85, almost all agricultural producer prices increased, thus providing an incentive for increased production. The abundant harvest in 1985/86 caused producer prices of most staple foods to drop again. However, Niger is still one of the countries with the highest producer prices for agricultural products.

15.7 Official producer prices of selected crops  
CFA Francs/kg

Product	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
Rice.....	70	85	85	85	90
Millet.....	70	80	80	100	70
Sorghum, red.....	50	70	70	100	70
Pulses (Niébé).....	155	85	90	140	120
Groundnuts, in shell.....	50	90	90	100	130
Groundnuts, shelled.....	85	100	100	110	140
Cottonseed, grade 1.....	80	120	120	120	130
Gum arabic, top quality....	180	200	200	.	.

Until 1980 the export prices as well as the volume of uranium oxide increased. By 1981 there was a severe price drop, due to declining demand on the world market. In the following years, in the context of long-term agreements, there were once again clear increases in export prices. In 1985, the export price was 47% higher than in 1981.



15.8 Producer and export prices of uranium oxide  
CFA Francs/kg

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Producer prices 1).....	20000	24000	27500	29250	30000
Export prices.....	20418	23695	26860	29193	30000

1) At the mine.

Between 1981 and 1984, the import price index calculated on the basis of 1982 = 100 went down from 104 to 97. This was mainly due to lower import prices of oil products and cereals. The export price index went up at the same time from 88 to 119, primarily because of higher export prices of uranium oxide and slaughter animals. Real trade relations improved considerably for Niger. In 1985 the trade balance was negative since the import price index did not change and the export price index dropped by 8 points, mainly because of a lower price for slaughter animals.

15.9 Import and export price index \*)  
1982 = 100

	1981	1983	1984	1985
Import prices.....	104	99	97	97
Export prices.....	88	114	119	111

\*) Based on CFA Francs.

## 16. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Niger's national accounts are prepared by the Service de la Statistique et de la Mécánographie in Niamey and available in national and international publications. Data published here are derived primarily from national publications.

The following tables show GDP at current prices; then follow tables of the generation and uses of GDP. The presentation of the national accounts is broadly in line with UN recommendations (System of National Accounts-SNA-New York 1964, the revised version of 1968). The extent to which these data can be compared with the national accounts of other countries is, however, limited because of certain discrepancies in definitions, methods of classification, differences in the basic data and peculiarities in the legal system and economic order.

To clarify Community concepts, the reader is referred to the introduction to "ESA National Accounts" (European System of Accounting) published by EUROSTAT, the last issue of which covers the years from 1970 to 1986.

### 16.1 Gross domestic product at market prices (current prices)

Year	GDP at market prices		Inhabitants
	Total	per cap.	
	Bill. CFA	CFA	1975 = 100
1975.....	180.4	37311	100
1980.....	536.2	98985	112
1981.....	589.9	106120	115
1982.....	642.7	112660	118
1983.....	674.6	115180	121
1984.....	606.1	100750	124
1985.....	666.7	107860	128

### Growth rate in % (annual average)

1983.....	+ 5.0	+ 2.2	+ 2.7
1984.....	- 10.2	- 12.5	+ 2.7
1985.....	+ 10.0	+ 7.1	+ 2.7
1975/1980 A.....	+ 24.3	+ 21.5	+ 2.3
1980/1985 A.....	+ 4.5	+ 1.7	+ 2.7

16.2 Generation of gross domestic product at market prices  
(current prices)

Year	GDP at market prices	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Manufacturing industry	of which		Trade and hotel business	Transport and telecommunications	Other sectors 1)
				mining and quarrying	processing industry			

Mrd. CFA-francs

1975.....	180.4	88.6	30.4	10.6	13.8	17.6	7.5	36.2
1980.....	536.2	228.1	121.7	67.4	19.8	62.1	22.6	101.7
1981.....	589.9	262.3	111.0	54.3	22.8	77.2	23.9	115.5
1982.....	642.7	293.7	111.4	52.1	24.8	80.9	28.0	128.7
1983.....	674.6	311.1	119.6	57.6	27.9	86.1	26.9	130.9
1984.....	606.1	252.2	108.9	53.8	25.2	86.1	25.9	133.0
1985.....	666.7	298.2	114.7	53.8	27.0	81.7	29.5	142.6

Growth rate in % (annual average)

1983.....	+ 5.0	+ 5.9	+ 7.4	+10.6	+12.5	+ 6.4	- 3.9	+ 1.7
1984.....	-10.2	-18.9	- 8.9	- 6.6	- 9.7	0.0	- 3.7	+ 1.6
1985.....	+10.0	+18.2	+ 5.3	0.0	+ 7.1	- 5.1	+13.9	+ 7.2
1975/80 A.	+24.3	+20.8	+32.0	+44.8	+ 7.5	+28.7	+24.7	+22.9
1980/85 A.	+ 4.5	+ 5.5	- 1.2	- 4.4	+ 6.4	+ 5.6	+ 5.5	+ 7.0

1) Imports included.

16.3 Uses of gross domestic product at market prices  
(current prices)

%

Year	GDP at market prices (6+7):8	Private consumption	Public consumption	Gross fixed capital consumption	Changes in stock	Final domestic consumption (2-5)	Exports	Imports
							of goods and services	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1979.....	100	70.5	9.9	27.8	+4.5	112.7	25.4	38.2
1980.....	100	70.3	10.4	28.8	+3.6	113.1	25.1	38.2
1981.....	100	78.4	10.8	23.0	-1.0	111.2	23.2	34.4
1982.....	100	81.4	11.3	16.3	+4.7	113.7	22.1	35.8
1983.....	100	82.2	11.3	15.4	+3.9	112.8	21.9	34.7

Growth rate in % (annual rate)

1979/83 A.	+12.0	+16.4	+15.8	-3.3	X	+12.0	+7.9	+9.4
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## 17. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The balance of payments summarizes the economic transactions between residents and non-residents. It can be divided into a current-account balance and a capital-account balance. The current account shows transactions in respect of goods, services and transfers in the reference period. Transfers are the contra-entries for movements of goods and capital in which no payment is involved. The balance of current account is the net balance on goods, services and transfers, while the capital account generally shows movements of capital as changes in various types of claims and liabilities. The balance on capital account represents the improvement (+) or deterioration (-) of the nation's net foreign position.

Like any closed accounting system, the balance of payments is always formally in equilibrium. In the form in which it is presented here,

balance on current account  
  
= balance on capital account  
(+ unsettled amounts).

In principle, plus and minus signs appear only against net balances and changes in balance-sheet items. In the capital account, a plus sign against a change in a balance-sheet item shows an increase in claims or liabilities and a minus sign shows a fall. (In the case of a net balance on changes in claims and liabilities, a plus sign always indicates an increase in net assets and a minus sign always indicates a decrease in net assets).

The trends and patterns recorded in the balance-of-payments tables often diverge from the data in the country's external trade statistics or the figures for transactions in goods and services appearing in the national accounts. This is partly due to the different additions, deductions and conversions applied to the data on goods and services for balance of payments and for national accounts purposes and partly the result of using different units of account whose parities do not remain constant. Discrepancies vis-à-vis external trade statistics (balance on external trade in goods) can be ascribed, for example, to conversions of cif to fob values, corrections and additions and conversion of the figures into different units of account. For these and other reasons the scope for meaningful international comparisons is limited.

The data in the following table are drawn from publications of the International Monetary Fund (Balance of Payments Statistics), which are based in turn of official data supplied by the Ministry of Finance of Niger. The breakdowns are largely in line with the methodology described in the "Balance of Payments Manual" of the IMF.

17.1 Balance of payments  
Mill. US \$ \*)

Category	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Current account balance					
Goods transactions (fob)...					
exports	454.8	366.7	370.5	303.9	250.6
imports	581.5	517.3	383.1	279.2	309.4
balance	-126.6	-150.6	- 12.6	+ 24.7	- 58.8
Services.....					
income	-	-	-	-	-
expenditure	-196.5	-186.2	-155.6	-122.0	-128.4
balance	-196.5	-186.2	-155.6	-122.0	-128.4
Transfers.....					
private	- 46.4	- 48.7	- 44.6	- 32.0	- 32.3
public	+154.9	+145.5	+130.9	+105.3	+162.3
balance	+108.5	+ 96.8	+ 86.3	+ 73.3	+130.0
Current account balance.....	-214.6	-240.1	- 81.9	- 24.0	- 57.2
Capital account balance					
Direct capital investment.....	-	-	-	-	-
Portfolio investment.....	-	-	-	-	-
Other capital investment					
Long-term capital transactions...	-236.6	- 37.4	- 61.9	- 65.7	- 58.3
Short-term capital transactions..	+ 44.3	-116.3	- 22.3	+ 39.4	- 3.6
Other capital transactions 1)....	- 0.1	-	- 8.9	- 49.2	- 44.5
Comp. items of reserves 2).....	+ 23.3	+ 12.4	+ 5.8	+ 7.8	- 20.2
Reserves 3).....	- 20.5	- 75.7	- 8.7	+ 23.5	+ 25.3
Capital account balance.....	-189.6	-217.0	- 96.0	- 44.2	-101.3
Errors and omissions.....	- 25.0	- 23.0	+ 14.2	+ 20.2	+ 44.1

\*) 1 US \$ = CFA-Francs 1981 : 271.73; 1982 : 328.61; 1983 : 381.06;  
1984 : 436.96; 1985 : 449.26.

- 1) Liabilities to foreign monetary authorities and state-aided borrowing with a view to balance-of-payments equilibrium.
- 2) Contra-entries for allocations of SDRs, transactions in gold between the monetary authorities and residents and adjustments in respect of assessment-related changes in currency reserves.
- 3) Changes in reserves, including assessment-related changes.

## 18. DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Until independence development planning was the responsibility of the French administration of the former West African colonies. The first autonomous planning was a provisional three year plan (Plan Triennal Interiminaire) from 1961 to 1963, which stressed investments for infrastructure as well as research (including prospection). Following the provisional investment plan for 1964, the main economic development lines were laid down in a ten-year plan from 1965 to 1974. During this period, the fundamental characteristics of a ten-year prospective plan from 1973 to 1982 were worked out. In mid-1976, in the aftermath of the drought, the government of Niger approved a development programme for the years 1976 to 1978 as part of the ten-year prospective plan running from 1973 to 1982. 88 billion CFA Francs were earmarked for the public sector and 48 billion CFA Francs for the semi-public and the private sectors. Approximately 70 billion CFA Francs were expected from foreign sources (among others, from the European Development Fund, the World Bank, the French Government and the United Nations Development programme). The plan concentrated mainly on securing food supplies. To help achieve this aim, irrigation installations were set up in all suitable areas. Herds of livestock which had decreased substantially during the long period of drought were to be increased.

Plans were made to increase research in the mining sector and exploitation of mineral resources, above all uranium ore. The objectives of the plan had to be trimmed by approximately one-third because of financial difficulties.

February 1980 saw the adoption of the first five-year plan from 1979 to 1983, which earmarked total investments of 727.4 billion CFA Francs, of which 384.5 billion CFA Francs went to the public sector and 342.9 billion CFA Francs to the private sector.

The key points of the plan were agricultural development, particularly self-sufficiency in staple foods, as well as limiting the effects of natural disasters on Niger's economy. High priority was also given to the development of the mining sector and the expansion of infrastructure.

Predominantly because of the sharp drop in uranium prices on the world market, and also because of decreased demand for uranium, the objectives of this plan could only be met to a small extent since the intended finances were not available.

Taking the difficult financial situation into consideration, the government set up a provisional consolidation plan for the period from 1983-1984 to 1984-1985, and this plan had to take the lack of funds into account. Loans from private foreign creditors were sharply reduced because of the very high interest rates. The objectives of the five year plan were by and large maintained, however the directly productive sectors of farming and livestock received more favourable export incentives in the allocation of funds. For infrastructure, priority was given to repairing and maintaining existing installations rather than to expansion. A further period of drought and unfavourable economic evolution contributed to the fact that most of the objectives of this plan could only be partially achieved.

The investment programme for the financial years 1985/86 and 1987/88 was worked out in cooperation with the World Bank. Of the total sum of investments, laid down at 276 billion CFA Francs, 149 billion CFA Francs should have been provided by foreign grants, 109 billion CFA Francs from foreign loans, and 18 billion CFA Francs from indigenous sources. The directly productive sectors were to be more strongly encouraged, particularly agriculture. Measures in favor of the social infrastructure also received a slightly higher share of the finances, particularly with respect to expanding the water supply. On the other hand, projects for the further development of the economic infrastructure were given lower priority in comparison with the above mentioned sectors. This is reflected in a clearly reduced share in total investments. In general, in this plan clear priority was given to measures of maintenance rather than investments for expansion.

## 19. COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Since its independence in August 1960, Niger has been receiving financial assistance for its economic development both through bilateral and multilateral agreements. This chapter deals with assistance it has received since 1975, the year when Niger signed the Lomé I convention on trade and economic development between the European Economic Community (EEC) and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. Particular emphasis has therefore been given to the assistance that Niger has received from each of the member states of the Community and from the Community itself through its various instruments. However, before looking into this cooperation activity, it is useful to give an overview of the process which led to the signing of the various conventions prior to the Lomé I convention, their scope in terms of the coverage of the countries and the funds available under the Lomé convention.

At the root of EEC-ACP cooperation lies the Treaty of Rome, signed in 1957, which established the instruments of cooperation between the European countries. Six countries originally signed this agreement, i.e. Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. However, as these negotiations entered their final stage France insisted on a system of association with the "Overseas Countries and Territories" (OCT's). The system of association with these countries involved in particular the liberalization of trade between member states and each of the OCT's concerned, plus financial aid from the EEC to help with investments required for the development of the OCT's. The EEC was therefore to supplement the aid supplied by the individual countries.

In 1960, most of the French-speaking OCT's gained their independence and therefore the Community's statutory link with these countries had to be changed to a contractual agreement to take account of the changed situation. In the light of these developments the Community concluded the Yaoundé I Convention in July 1963, which laid down the instruments of EEC cooperation with 18 newly independent African states, all French-speaking except Somalia. Under this convention, the European Development Fund (EDF) allocation was raised to 800 million units of account comprising loans and grants. In 1969 while discussions were revived for U.K. membership of the EEC, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda concluded the Arusha agreement with the EEC. In 1973, the Community expanded to 9 with the accession of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark.

Pursuant to Protocol n° 22 of the Treaty of Adhesion, the enlarged Community offered twenty Commonwealth countries, including Niger, the possibility of negotiating their future relations. This offer was also extended to African countries not members of the Commonwealth and/or not members of the group of countries signatory to the Yaoundé I and II conventions.



The subsequent negotiations culminated in the signing of the Lomé I convention on 28 February 1975 between the nine member countries of the European Community and 43 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP). One of the most important features of this convention was the establishment of the STABEX system, which is a mechanism designed to stabilize the revenues of primary exports of the ACP countries in times of low prices and/or falls in production. In addition, the funds under the 4th EDF were increased to 3,457.8 million units of account. The second Lomé convention, signed on 31 October 1979, saw a further growth in the membership of the ACP countries and in their cooperation with the EEC; their number increased to 57. A significant feature of this convention was the introduction of SYSMIN, a system designed to re-establish the viability of the mining sector in ACP countries. The 5th EDF was also increased to ECU 5.7 million.

This growth continued and when the Third Lomé convention was signed on 8 December 1984, not only had the EEC membership increased to ten (Greece having joined in 1981) but the ACP group increased to 66 members, comprising 45 countries in Africa, 13 countries in the Caribbean and 8 countries in the Pacific. After becoming members of the EEC on 1 January 1986, Spain and Portugal also became parties to the Convention, which is applicable to them according to the provisions of the Treaty of Adhesion of 12 June 1985. The Convention provides for a total financial package of 8.5 billion ECU's of which 7.4 are provided by the 6th EDF and 1.1 by the European Investment Bank. The breakdown of the EDF is as follows :

	Mill. ECU
STABEX	925
SYSMIN	415
Grants: Emergency aid/refugees	290
Interest rate subsidies	210
Other subsidies	4360
Special loans	600
Risk capital	600

It is against this background that we shall review the development assistance received by Niger since 1975. Tables 19.1 and 19.2 provide details of grants and total assistance from bilateral and multilateral sources. The total indicated for each donor country includes aid provided by private as well as public institutions, but first we shall look at the aid received by Niger from the EDF. At 31 December 1985, total commitments from the 5th EDF amounted to 3,618.1 million ECU's, of which Niger's share was 92.6 million ECU's or 2.55% of the total.

Table 19.1 shows the total subsidies received by Niger between 1975 and 1985. Among the members of the EEC, the main donor countries are - in decreasing order of contributions - France (19.25% of all aid granted in the period under consideration) and the Federal Republic of Germany (15.3%). They are followed at some distance by Belgium (3.17%), Italy (2.49%) and the Netherlands (1.97%). It is interesting to note that in the light of table 19.1 the EEC and its member states represent together 57.86% of total subsidies received by Niger between 1975 and 1986, the largest contributions having been made in 1979 (134.67 million US\$; 81.79% of total aid granted in that year) and in 1986 (132.28 million US\$; 57.37%). This was a consequence of French subsidies, which remained consistently at a higher level than the average of international contributions between 1975 and 1986. In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany a record level of subsidies was granted in 1979 (62.42 million US\$). Furthermore, Italian subsidies were increased from 9.84 million US\$ in 1985 to 26.35 million US\$ in 1986 (+267.7%). When looking at the total net disbursements of development aid (ODA), the same pattern emerges : France and the Federal Republic of Germany are the main donor countries with contributions of 21.05% and 11.41% respectively of all aid received by Niger between 1975 and 1986. It is also to be noted that in this same period the Community and its member states jointly contributed 53.82% to the ODA, a slightly lower proportion than for subsidies.

19.1 Subsidies granted by donor from 1975 to 1986

Mill. \$ US

Donor	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTAL 1975 - 1986	
													Value	\$
Germany (Féd. Rep.)...	7.3	8.0	6.0	11.2	62.4	21.5	36.8	38.1	27.6	14.4	21.9	20.9	276.1	15.3
Belgium.....	1.2	2.9	2.2	3.8	6.6	8.4	9.5	3.5	1.9	2.6	7.6	7.1	57.2	3.2
Denmark.....	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.7	10.5	15.3	0.8
France.....	34.8	26.4	19.0	20.8	31.4	37.5	37.9	31.9	24.4	25.6	25.3	32.6	347.4	19.3
Italy.....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.5	9.8	26.4	45.0	2.5
Netherlands.....	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.6	4.0	3.3	2.0	3.0	1.5	5.7	3.7	7.5	35.6	2.0
United-Kingdom.....	0.0	2.8	0.4	-0.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	6.1	0.3
Total member states...	43.9	40.9	28.8	38.5	106.7	71.2	86.5	76.6	63.5	51.6	69.5	104.9	782.7	43.4
EEC.....	31.6	32.9	17.9	32.7	28.0	9.3	11.8	12.9	13.3	16.1	27.5	27.4	261.2	14.5
Total member states and EEC.....	75.5	73.8	46.7	71.2	134.7	80.5	98.2	89.6	76.8	67.7	97.0	132.3	1043.9	57.9
Percent of total.....	64.5	71.4	71.3	47.7	81.8	71.0	73.6	41.1	58.2	55.1	38.2	57.4	57.9	
Canada.....	8.0	7.6	3.2	38.4	2.5	3.7	3.6	6.0	6.4	7.6	16.2	20.2	123.4	6.8
United States.....	9.0	9.0	7.0	9.0	11.0	9.0	10.0	21.0	16.0	20.0	84.0	33.0	238.0	13.2
Japan.....	0.0	0.1	1.7	3.4	3.4	1.0	1.5	9.2	10.9	5.1	11.2	8.3	55.7	3.1
Others.....	24.6	12.9	6.9	27.4	13.1	19.3	20.1	92.3	21.9	22.3	45.6	36.8	343.1	19.0
of which : UNDP.....	2.8	2.4	2.4	3.0	4.0	5.2	8.2	8.1	9.8	9.0	10.2	9.3		
UNTA.....	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.7		
UNICEF.....	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.7	3.3	3.3		
WFP.....	3.3	2.5	0.9	3.1	2.4	4.6	2.7	6.2	2.6	4.0	15.1	5.5		
AUT.AG.NU.....	3.2	3.1	1.7	1.3	1.8	4.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.2	5.8	8.3		
TOTAL - ALL DONORS.....	117.1	103.4	65.5	149.3	164.6	113.5	133.4	218.1	131.9	122.8	253.9	230.6	1804.0	100.0

19.2 Total ODA net disbursements from 1975 to 1986

Mill. \$ US

Donor	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTAL 1975 - 1986	
													Value	\$
Germany (Fed. Rep.)...	11.0	12.1	11.9	16.2	30.3	21.5	32.9	38.1	27.6	14.4	21.9	20.9	258.8	11.4
Belgium.....	1.2	2.9	2.2	3.8	6.6	10.1	12.2	3.5	3.9	2.6	7.6	7.1	63.6	2.8
Denmark.....	0.0	1.1	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.3	1.6	3.6	0.7	2.7	15.8	0.7
France.....	37.7	34.5	22.2	29.2	41.1	48.5	55.2	39.1	28.5	40.5	46.4	54.6	477.4	21.1
Italy.....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.5	9.8	26.4	45.0	2.0
Netherlands.....	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.6	4.0	3.3	2.0	3.0	1.5	5.7	3.7	7.5	35.6	1.6
United-Kingdom.....	0.0	2.8	0.4	-0.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	6.1	0.3
Total member states...	50.5	53.9	38.5	53.1	84.4	84.0	104.5	85.2	71.2	67.3	90.6	119.2	902.2	39.8
EEC.....	31.6	32.9	17.9	32.7	29.1	9.3	11.8	12.9	13.3	16.1	27.5	27.0	262.0	11.6
Total member states and EEC.....	82.1	86.8	56.3	85.9	113.5	93.2	116.2	98.1	84.5	83.5	118.1	146.1	1164.2	51.3
Percent of total.....	58.0	67.3	58.2	54.8	65.1	54.8	60.1	38.1	48.3	51.8	38.7	47.5	51.3	
Canada.....	20.3	13.7	2.8	3.2	2.5	3.7	3.6	6.0	6.4	7.6	16.2	17.2	103.2	4.6
United States.....	9.0	9.0	7.0	9.0	11.0	9.0	10.0	21.0	16.0	20.0	84.0	33.0	238.0	10.5
Japan.....	0.0	2.4	10.4	9.8	16.5	6.3	1.1	7.3	8.5	3.5	9.3	5.7	80.8	3.6
IDA.....	2.3	3.7	6.3	8.5	11.6	18.1	12.5	12.1	12.6	17.2	21.3	38.6	164.6	7.3
Others.....	27.8	13.4	14.0	40.2	19.2	39.8	50.1	113.0	46.9	29.2	56.0	67.2	516.8	22.8
of which : UNDP.....	2.8	2.4	2.4	3.0	4.0	5.2	8.2	8.1	9.8	9.0	10.2	9.3		
UNTA.....	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.7		
UNICEF.....	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.7	3.3	3.3		
WFP.....	3.3	2.5	0.9	3.1	2.4	4.6	2.7	6.2	2.6	4.0	15.1	5.5		
AUT.AG.NU.....	3.2	3.1	1.7	1.3	1.8	4.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.2	5.8	8.3		
TOTAL - ALL DONORS.....	141.4	128.9	96.8	156.5	174.3	170.2	193.4	257.5	174.8	161.0	304.9	307.8	2267.5	100.0

European Investment Bank (EIB) projects

The EIB and the Commission are the two financial organs of the EEC-ACP cooperation. Under the Lomé I Convention, the EIB was responsible for a total of 600 million units of account, 400 million of which came from its own sources and 200 million from the budgetary allocations of the EDF, in the form of risk capital and interest subsidies on EIB loans. Under the Lomé II Convention, which ended in February 1985, these funds were increased to 1,350 million ECU including the management of funds from the EDF budgetary allocations.

Under these two conventions, most of the financial aid provided under the EDF is in the form of outright subsidies or loans on very favourable terms and conditions. These funds are intended mainly to finance development programmes in agriculture, infrastructure and in the social sector. The EIB's role has been clearly defined as being the primary source of finance for industry, agro-industry, mining and tourism. However, it also helps to finance investments in energy and subsidizes other revenue-generating economic infrastructure. It should be noted, however, that the two conventions do not provide any quotas for the allocation of EIB funds.

The broad aim is to achieve a reasonably balanced distribution of financing, but the actual allocation of funds depends on how the countries themselves are able to come forward with viable project studies. This is why much depends on the geographical situation of the country, its markets, its availability of raw materials, the skills of its labour force and other factors.

Under the Lomé I and II conventions, the EIB had provided the ACP countries with 602.50 million ECU's by the end of 1986, in the form of loans (with a subsidized interest rate of 3 %) granted on its own funds and 279.517 million ECU's in the form of risk capital, i.e. a total of 882.017 million ECU's. Of this sum, Niger received 50.0 million ECU in the form of loans, i.e. 8.30%. The EIB did not conclude any loan contracts with or grant any risk capital to Niger under the Lomé III convention between 1 May 1986 and 31 December 1986.

The economic sectors for which Niger received aid from the EIB under the Lomé II convention are as follows :

Convention	Economic sector	Amount Mill. ECU
Lomé II (loans with subsidized interest rate of 3%)	Energy	10
	Industry	40

20

SOURCES \*)

Published by	Title
République du Niger, Ministère du Plan, Direction de la Statistique et des Comptes Nationaux, Niamey	Annuaire statistique 1985  Bulletin de statistique
Ministère du Plan, Niamey	Plan quinquennal de développement économique et social 1979 - 1983
Banque de Développement de la République du Niger, Niamey	Rapport annuel 1982
Office National du Tourisme, Niamey	Passeport touristique 1985

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\*) Only national sources. Any international sources used are listed  
in footnotes to tables or text.

**ES** **Clasificación de las publicaciones de Eurostat**

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- 1 Estadísticas generales (azul oscuro)
- 2 Economía y finanzas (violeta)
- 3 Población y condiciones sociales (amarillo)
- 4 Energía e industria (azul claro)
- 5 Agricultura, silvicultura y pesca (verde)
- 6 Comercio exterior (rojo)
- 7 Servicios y transportes (naranja)
- 8 Diversos (marrón)

**SERIE**

- A Anuarios
- B Coyuntura
- C Cuentas, encuestas y estadísticas
- D Estudios y análisis
- E Métodos
- F Estadísticas rápidas

**GR** **Ταξινόμηση των δημοσιεύσεων της Eurostat**

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- 4 Ενέργεια και βιομηχανία (μπλε)
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**ΣΕΙΡΑ**

- A Ετησίαιδες
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- C Λογαριασμοί, έρευνες και στατιστικές
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**IT** **Classificazione delle pubblicazioni dell'Eurostat**

**TEMA**

- 1 Statistiche generali (blu)
- 2 Economia e finanze (viola)
- 3 Popolazione e condizioni sociali (giallo)
- 4 Energia e industria (azzurro)
- 5 Agricoltura, foreste e pesca (verde)
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- 8 Diversi (marrone)

**SERIE**

- A Annuari
- B Tendenze congiunturali
- C Conti, indagini e statistiche
- D Studi e analisi
- E Metodi
- F Note rapide

**DA** **Klassifikation af Eurostats publikationer**

**EMNE**

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- 2 Økonomi og finanser (violet)
- 3 Befolkning og sociale forhold (gul)
- 4 Energi og industri (blå)
- 5 Landbrug, skovbrug og fiskeri (grøn)
- 6 Udenrigshandel (rød)
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**SERIE**

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**EN** **Classification of Eurostat publications**

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- 1 General statistics (midnight blue)
- 2 Economy and finance (violet)
- 3 Population and social conditions (yellow)
- 4 Energy and industry (blue)
- 5 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green)
- 6 Foreign trade (red)
- 7 Services and transport (orange)
- 8 Miscellaneous (brown)

**SERIE**

- A Yearbooks
- B Short-term trends
- C Accounts, surveys and statistics
- D Studies and analyses
- E Methods
- F Rapid reports

**NL** **Classificatie van de publicaties van Eurostat**

**ONDERWERP**

- 1 Algemeen statistiek (donkerblauw)
- 2 Economie en financiën (paars)
- 3 Bevolking en sociale voorwaarden (geel)
- 4 Energie en industrie (blauw)
- 5 Landbouw, bosbouw en visserij (groen)
- 6 Buitenlandse handel (rood)
- 7 Diensten en vervoer (oranje)
- 8 Diverse statistieken (bruin)

**SERIE**

- A Jaarboeken
- B Conjunctuur
- C Rekeningen, enquêtes en statistieken
- D Studies en analyses
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- F Spoedberichten

**DE** **Gliederung der Veröffentlichungen des Eurostat**

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**REIHE**

- A Jahrbücher
- B Konjunktur
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- D Studien und Analysen
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- F Schnellberichte

**FR** **Classification des publications de l'Eurostat**

**THÈME**

- 1 Statistiques générales (bleu nuit)
- 2 Economie et finances (violet)
- 3 Population et conditions sociales (jaune)
- 4 Energie et industrie (bleu)
- 5 Agriculture, sylviculture et pêche (vert)
- 6 Commerce extérieur (rouge)
- 7 Services et transports (orange)
- 8 Divers (brun)

**SÉRIE**

- A Annuaires
- B Conjoncture
- C Comptes, enquêtes et statistiques
- D Études et analyses
- E Méthodes
- F Statistiques rapides

**PT** **Classificação das publicações do Eurostat**

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- 1 Estatísticas gerais (azul escuro)
- 2 Economia e finanças (violeta)
- 3 População e condições sociais (amarelo)
- 4 Energia e indústria (azul)
- 5 Agricultura, silvicultura e pesca (verde)
- 6 Comércio externo (vermelho)
- 7 Serviços e transportes (laranja)
- 8 Diversos (castanho)

**SÉRIE**

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