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system has withstood the national crisis is at once a worthy testimony to the noble profession of banking and an acknowledgment of your devotion to the delicate art of banking management. I would like to end

on the note with which I began this address: Now that we have passed through the strains and stresses of yet another year, honesty and devotion to duty must continue to be our watch word.

PRIVATE FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN 1966

This paper presents the results of the latest annual survey of private foreign investment in Nigeria. As in previous years, the enquiry was confined to companies which were wholly or partly owned by foreign nationals. The survey covered 594 selected establishments, of which 54 per cent responded, on the basis of which estimates were made. This compared with 57 per cent response in the survey for 1965. The low rate of response was due to the political crisis in the country in 1967, when the survey was conducted. The worsening of political conditions, as was to be expected, seem to have affected the small business establishments more adversely than the big ones: the ratio of response for the former group was lower than that for the latter category. However, the low ratio of response from the small enterprises does not very materially affect the result of the survey since the bigger enterprises account for the bulk of the capital flows.

Flow of private foreign capital

The upward movement in gross inflow of private foreign capital which occurred between 1962 and 1965 was reversed in 1966—see Table A. Gross private capital inflow in 1966, estimated at £N86.9 million, was £N16.1 million or 15.6 per cent below the 1965 level. It should be noted that even with this fall, gross capital inflow in 1966 was higher than in 1961, 1962 or 1963. Gross outflow of private foreign capital also declined. The estimated outflow of £N37.5 million compares with a gross outflow of £N47.8 million in 1965. This is the first time, since 1961 when this survey started, that gross outflow has declined.

With gross capital inflow declining by £N16.1 million and gross capital outflow, by £N10.3 million, net capital inflow declined in 1966 by £N5.6 million. In Table A

are presented data on capital movements by origin. It will be noted that most of the drop in net capital inflow is accounted for by the sharp drop in the gross inflow of capital from the United States. With gross capital inflow from the United States dropping from £N19.8 million in 1965 to £N8.1 million in 1966 and gross outflow declining only marginally from £N1.1 million to £N0.9 million, net inflow declined by £N11.5 million from the 1965 level of £N18.7 million. Net inflow of capital from "others" also declined from £N4.7 million in 1965 to £N3.0 million in 1966. Net inflows from the two other sources — the United Kingdom and Western Europe — increased but by not enough to make up for the drop in the inflows from the United States and "others".

Net private capital inflow from the United Kingdom which had declined from £N28.0 million in 1964 to £N21.0 million in 1965, increased in 1966 to £N25.6 million. The pattern of the movement of net capital inflow originating in Western Europe between 1964 and 1966 is the same as that of United Kingdom origin. Having declined from £N15.3 million in 1964 to £N10.8 million in 1965, net capital inflow from Western Europe increased by 2.8 to £N13.6 million in 1966.

On the whole, the United Kingdom continued to be the single most important source of foreign capital in Nigeria. The net inflow from this source — £N25.6 million — was 52 per cent of total net inflow in 1966. The 1966 net inflow from Western Europe of £N13.6 million was 27 per cent of the total inflow during the year. The United States, which in 1964 and 1965 looked as if it might displace Western Europe as the second most important source of net capital inflow to Nigeria, recorded a

TABLE A
FLOW OF FOREIGN PRIVATE
CAPITAL BY ORIGIN
(£Ns million)

<i>Country / region of origin</i>	<i>Inflow</i>	<i>Outflow</i>	<i>Net flow (inflow = + outflow = -)</i>
United Kingdom			
1961	16.4	2.6	+ 13.8
1962	8.4	5.5	+ 2.9
1963	22.9	5.9	+ 17.0
1964	49.7	21.7	+ 28.0
1965	52.8	31.8	+ 21.0
1966	50.5	24.9	+ 25.6
United States			
1961	7.2	1.3	+ 5.9
1962	4.5	0.5	+ 4.0
1963	6.7	1.3	+ 5.4
1964	16.4	1.4	+ 15.0
1965	19.8	1.1	+ 18.7
1966	8.1	0.9	+ 7.2
Western Europe (excluding U.K.)			
1961	6.8	0.9	+ 5.9
1962	7.6	0.7	+ 6.9
1963	14.4	1.0	+ 13.4
1964	18.1	2.8	+ 15.3
1965	23.9	13.1	+ 10.8
1966	23.7	10.1	+ 13.6
Others (unspecified)			
1961	1.7	—	+ 1.7
1962	4.4	0.5	+ 3.9
1963	2.2	0.1	+ 2.1
1964	6.8	2.1	+ 4.7
1965	6.5	1.8	+ 4.7
1966	4.6	1.6	+ 3.0
Total			
1961	32.1	4.8	+ 27.3
1962	24.9	7.2	+ 17.7
1963	46.2	8.3	+ 37.9
1964	91.0	28.0	+ 63.0
1965	103.0	47.8	+ 55.2
1966	86.9	37.5	+ 49.4

60 per cent decline in 1966. About six per cent of the net capital inflow in 1966 came from sources other than the United Kingdom, Western Europe and the United States.

In Table B net private capital inflow is disaggregated according to components and according to geographical sources. Net unremitted profits, which remained the single most important source of foreign capital, rose by about 57 per cent to £N59.5 million. For the first time in six years, net unremitted profit was larger than total net capital inflow — 59.5 and £N49.4 million, respectively. The size of net unremitted profit relative to that of total net capital inflow was of particular importance in 1966 because it was responsible for averting what could have been a substantial decline in the volume of net foreign private investment. It is apparent therefore that foreign private companies, more than before, relied on internal sources of finance. An estimated 90 per cent of their total profits were ploughed back during 1966. This development was no doubt encouraged by the stricter scrutinization by the Exchange Control authorities of applications for capital and other transfers. Net unremitted profits from all the categories of investor-countries, except "others", increased.

Analysed as to components, the drop in net capital inflow in 1966 was due mainly to the build-up by companies of their credit position on head office account. The overall credit position of branches, subsidiaries, and affiliated companies on head office account changed from a —£N9.6 million in 1965 to a +£N16.5 million in 1966. Most of this development was due to the changes in the position of companies of Western European and United Kingdom origin, who reduced their indebtedness to head offices substantially during 1965 and 1966. In 1965, companies of United Kingdom origin had a liability-to-head-office position of £N4.7 million. In 1966 this improved to £N14.4 million. The comparable figures for companies of Western European origin are £N0.9 million and £N5.7 million, respectively. This overall decline in indebtedness to head office seems to be in response to pressures from the home offices that local balances be kept at the barest minimum.

COMPONENTS OF NET FOREIGN CAPITAL BY COUNTRY
(£N's million)

Component	United Kingdom	United States	Western Europe (excluding U.K.)	Others (unspecified)	Total
UNREMITTED PROFITS					
1961	+ 1.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+0.1	+ 2.7
1962	+ 7.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+0.2	+ 7.9
1963	+10.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.6	+0.6	+13.4
1964	+11.6	+ 0.4	+ 4.3	+1.5	+17.8
1965	+25.2	+ 0.4	+10.6	+1.6	+37.8
1966	+38.9	+ 2.3	+17.0	+1.3	+59.5
CHANGES IN FOREIGN SHARE AND LOAN CAPITAL (net)					
1961	+ 5.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.4	—	+ 8.7
1962	+ 2.4	+ 1.4	+ 1.1	—	+ 4.9
1963	+ 6.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.4	+1.0	+10.5
1964	+14.4	+ 0.1	+ 5.9	+0.4	+20.8
1965	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	—	+ 2.4
1966	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.2	+0.4	+ 1.4
TRADE AND SUPPLIERS' CREDIT (net)					
1961	+ 1.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	+0.4	+ 2.3
1962	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+2.1	+ 2.3
1963	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	+0.3	+ 1.8
1964	+ 0.5	+ 2.2	+ 0.8	+1.1	+ 4.6
1965	+ 0.4	+ 2.6	+ 1.5	+0.3	+ 4.8
1966	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	+0.2	+ 1.4
OTHER FOREIGN LIABILITIES (net)					
1961	—	+ 2.1	+ 0.3	+1.0	+ 3.4
1962	+ 0.4	+ 1.5	+ 0.1	+2.7	+ 1.7
1963	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+0.1	+ 1.4
1964	— 0.7	— 0.3	+ 0.7	+1.0	+ 1.3
1965	— 1.0	+ 0.5	— 1.3	+2.4	+ 0.6
1966	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.9	+1.0	+ 3.6
LIABILITIES TO HEAD OFFICES					
1961	+ 5.0	+ 2.3	+ 2.7	+0.2	+10.2
1962	— 7.4	+ 3.7	+ 5.7	— 1.1	+ 0.9
1963	— 1.1	+ 4.6	+ 7.2	+0.1	+10.8
1964	+ 2.2	+12.0	+ 3.6	+0.7	+18.5
1965	— 4.7	+14.8	— 0.9	+0.4	+ 9.6
1966	—14.4	+ 3.5	— 5.7	+0.1	—16.5
TOTAL					
1961	+13.8	+ 5.9	+ 5.9	+1.7	+27.3
1962	+ 2.9	+ 4.0	+ 6.9	+3.9	+17.7
1963	+17.0	+ 5.4	+13.4	+2.1	+37.9
1964	+28.0	+15.0	+15.3	+4.7	+63.0
1965	+21.0	+18.7	+10.8	+4.7	+55.2
1966	+25.6	+ 7.2	+13.6	+3.0	+49.4

Note: The figures relate to companies wholly or largely owned by foreign companies or non-residents, but without distribution between residents and non-residents.

The magnitude of foreign share and loan capital declined further — from £N2.4 million in 1965 to £N1.4 million in 1966. Decelerations in capital originating in the United Kingdom and Western Europe accounted for the slow-down in the growth rate of aggregate foreign equity and debentures. Such capital from the United States and "others" increased only marginally in 1966.

Investments

In Table C are shown data of cumulative private foreign investment, at book value, by sources. These investments increased further in 1966. However, the rate of increase — 13 per cent — was lower than the 27.4 and 17.4 per cent recorded in 1964 and 1965, respectively.

Of the two components of total investment, paid-up capital increased in 1966 by 16.7 per cent, while "other liabilities" increased by 9.8 per cent. The share of paid-up capital in total investment has increased steadily since 1962, when it was 31.3 per cent. In 1966, it constituted 49.0 per cent of total investment.

Cumulative investment from all the main sources increased in 1966. The United Kingdom's cumulative private investment in Nigeria amounted to £N227.2 million in 1966, an increase of 12.6 per cent over the 1965 level, and constituted 53.3 per cent of total investment from all sources in 1966. However, the United Kingdom's share of total cumulative foreign investment has been declining since 1962 when it was 61.4 per cent. The steady decline in the relative importance of investment of United Kingdom origin in total cumulative investment is due to the relatively higher rate of increase (until recently) in investment originating from the United States. The United States' share of total foreign investment increased from about nine per cent in 1965 to about 15 per cent in 1966. The shares of investments from Western Europe and "others" in total investments have not shown any noticeable variation.

With respect to the main components of cumulative investment, it will be noted that the proportion of paid-up capital in total investment originating in the United Kingdom has been increased steadily since

1962: in 1965 and 1966 it was 55.6 and 62.1 per cent, respectively. A similar increase in the proportion of paid-up capital to total investment can be noted in investments from Western Europe, although by 1966, this proportion had not reached 50 per cent. There is no distinct variation in the proportion of paid-up capital in the total investment from "others", although in two of the five years, the proportion of paid-up capital for this category was more than half. In terms of geographical origin of investment, paid-up capital originating in the United States formed the smallest proportions of investments. In 1966, the proportion was 6.6 per cent. The highest proportion was recorded in 1964 when it was 15.8 per cent; the lowest 1.0 per cent, was recorded in 1962.

Investment in fixed assets, at book value, increased by £N32.9 million or 11.2 per cent, to £N325.6 million at the end of 1966. Of this amount, fixed assets of United Kingdom enterprises, increasing by £N6.6 million, accounted for £N170.4 million or 52.0 per cent of the total. Fixed investments from Western Europe increased by £N7.6 million to £N73.8 million in 1966, while those "others" increased only marginally — by £N1.4 million. The highest increase in the value of fixed assets in 1966 was recorded by enterprises of United States origin — an increase of £N17.3 million or 44 per cent.

In Table D is shown cumulative foreign investment analysed by type of economic activity. It is seen that in 1966, increased investment in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and processing, transport and communication, trading and business more than offset the decline of investment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, building and construction and the miscellaneous activities. The highest rate of increase (29 per cent) in investment was recorded in mining and quarrying. Investment in trading and service businesses, transport and communication, and manufacturing and processing increased by 14.0, 12.0 and 7.2 per cent, respectively. Investment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, building and construction and miscellaneous activities declined, respectively, by 14.3, 52.7 and 30.8 per cent. These declines seem to have been related to the national crisis. Mining and quarrying (including petroleum explora-

TABLE C
CUMULATIVE FOREIGN INVESTMENT BY ORIGIN 1/

(£Ns million)

<i>Country/region of origin</i>	<i>Paid-up capital including reserves</i>	<i>Other liabilities ties</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent-age distribution of total</i>	<i>Invest ment in fixed assets 2/</i>	<i>Percent-age distribution of total</i>
United Kingdom						
1962	47.8	87.8	135.6	61.4	104.8	66.9
1963	65.2	87.4	152.6	59.0	116.5	66.2
1964	82.2	98.4	180.6	56.1	162.2	57.9
1965	112.2	89.4	201.6	53.5	163.8	56.0
1966	141.2	86.0	227.2	53.3	170.4	52.0
United States						
1962	0.2	19.2	19.4	8.7	15.0	9.6
1963	0.6	24.2	24.8	9.6	14.3	8.1
1964	6.3	33.5	39.8	12.4	32.7	11.7
1965	7.0	51.5	58.5	15.5	39.1	13.4
1966	4.4	61.3	65.7	15.4	56.4	17.0
Western Europe (excluding U.K.)						
1962	12.0	34.8	46.8	21.2	19.7	12.6
1963	15.9	44.3	60.2	32.2	36.6	20.8
1964	24.2	51.3	75.5	23.5	63.6	22.7
1965	38.3	48.0	86.3	22.9	66.2	22.6
1966	47.4	52.5	99.9	23.4	73.8	22.0
Others (unspecified)						
1962	9.2	9.9	19.1	8.7	17.2	11.0
1963	11.3	9.9	21.2	8.2	8.5	4.8
1964	12.9	13.0	25.9	8.0	21.7	7.7
1965	21.7	8.9	30.6	8.1	23.6	8.1
1966	16.1	17.5	33.6	7.9	25.0	7.1
Total						
1962	69.2	151.7	220.9	100.0	156.7	100.0
1963	93.0	165.8	258.8	100.0	176.0	100.0
1964	125.6	196.2	321.8	100.0	280.2	100.0
1965	179.2	197.8	377.0	100.0	292.7	100.0
1966	209.1	217.3	426.4	100.0	325.6	100.0

Note: The figures relate to companies wholly or largely owned by foreign companies or non-residents, but without distribution between residents and non-residents.

1/ Cumulative foreign investment for 1963-1965 in the previous report has been revised.

2/ Fixed assets, net of depreciation allowances in 1962 and 1963.

TABLE D
CUMULATIVE FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN NIGERIA
ANALYSED BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY 1/

(£Ns million)

<i>Type of activity</i>	<i>Paid-up capital including reserves</i>	<i>Other liabilities</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of total</i>	<i>Investment in fixed assets</i>	
					<i>Actual</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
Mining and quarrying						
1962	15.2	65.8	81.0	36.7	65.0	41.5
1963	23.1	70.4	93.5	36.1	75.6	43.0
1964	43.2	85.8	129.0	40.1	146.2	52.2
1965	76.3	88.4	164.7	43.7	144.1	50.9
1966	106.5	106.0	212.5	50.8	223.9	68.8
Manufacturing and processing						
1962	20.3	18.0	38.3	17.3	39.0	24.9
1963	24.2	25.1	49.3	19.1	46.5	26.4
1964	28.2	30.4	58.6	18.2	63.5	22.7
1965	44.1	25.4	69.5	18.5	81.9	26.4
1966	46.9	27.6	74.5	17.5	85.7	26.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing						
1962	3.6	0.7	4.3	2.0	6.1	3.9
1963	3.6	1.3	4.9	1.9	5.0	2.8
1964	3.9	1.5	5.4	1.7	5.9	2.1
1965	5.1	0.5	5.6	1.5	5.8	2.1
1966	3.6	1.2	4.8	1.1	8.7	2.7
Transport and communications						
1962	0.5	1.9	2.4	1.1	1.5	1.0
1963	1.5	1.1	2.6	1.0	2.6	1.5
1964	2.1	1.4	3.5	1.1	3.0	1.1
1965	4.0	1.8	5.8	1.5	5.7	2.1
1966	4.1	2.4	6.5	1.5	4.9	1.5
Building and construction						
1962	3.7	4.8	8.5	3.8	4.9	3.1
1963	4.9	6.0	10.9	4.2	7.5	4.3
1964	5.2	7.1	12.3	3.8	8.2	2.9
1965	4.4	15.7	20.1	5.3	5.1	1.8
1966	4.0	5.5	9.5	2.2	4.9	1.5
Trading and business services						
1962	24.7	60.2	84.9	38.4	39.7	25.4
1963	35.0	61.4	96.4	37.2	37.0	21.0
1964	40.5	60.7	101.2	31.4	47.5	16.9
1965	39.7	53.1	92.8	24.6	45.4	15.0
1966	40.0	65.8	105.8	24.8	42.2	13.0

Table D *cont'd*

<i>Type of activity</i>	<i>Paid-up capital including reserves</i>	<i>Other liabilities</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of total</i>	<i>Investment in fixed assets</i>	
					<i>Actual</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
Miscellaneous activities						
1962	1.2	0.3	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.2
1963	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.8	1.0
1964	2.5	9.3	11.8	3.7	5.9	2.1
1965	5.6	2.9	18.5	4.9	4.9	1.7
1966	4.0	8.8	12.8	3.0	6.5	2.0
Total						
1962	69.2	151.7	220.9	100.0	156.7	100.0
1963	93.0	165.8	258.8	100.0	176.0	100.0
1964	125.6	196.2	321.8	100.0	280.2	100.0
1965	179.2	197.8	377.0	100.0	292.7	100.0
1966	209.1	217.3	426.4	100.0	325.6	100.0

Note: The figures relate to companies wholly or largely owned by foreign companies or non-residents, but without distribution between residents and non-residents.

1/ Cumulative foreign investment for 1963-1965 in the previous report has been revised.

tion) continued to be the major absorber of private foreign capital, and in 1966 accounted for 50.8 per cent of total investment. The proportion of total foreign capital invested in this sector on the whole increased from 36.7 per cent in 1962 to 50.8 per cent in 1966.

In 1966, investment in fixed assets in the various sectors displayed movements that differed somewhat from those of total foreign investments. For example, while total investment (paid-up capital and other liabilities) increased in the transport and communication and the trading and service business activities, investment in fixed assets in these activities declined. Also, the investment in fixed assets in the mining and quarrying sector increased at a rate almost double that of total investment. These differences in the movement of total and fixed assets investments reflect differences in the degree of capital intensity in the particular activity. They may also be attributable to the fact that the paid-up capital component of total investment records only the foreign portion of share capital, while fixed asset investment includes both the foreign and domestic portions.

The mining and quarrying sector accounted for 68.8 per cent of total fixed asset investment in 1966; the manufacturing

and processing sector accounted for 26.3 per cent, and the trading and service sector, 13.0 per cent. The other sectors each accounted for less than three per cent of the total fixed investment.

In Table E are shown foreign investments in the manufacturing sector disaggregated by type of industry. In 1966 investments declined in nine of the 20 industry classifications. However, the decreases in these nine industry categories were more than offset by increased investments in the other categories of industry, thus leading to an overall increase of £N5.0 million in 1966. In 1966, substantial increases in investments were recorded by the tobacco, rubber, chemical, petroleum and coal, paper and paper products industries, while substantial decreases were recorded in the food, textiles, and the "miscellaneous" industries.

Fixed assets at book values increased in 1966 in all but six of the 20 categories of industries in the manufacturing sector. Fixed assets in the petroleum and coal industries showed the fastest increase in 1966, while those in the basic metal industry showed the highest fall. Overall, investment in fixed assets in the manufacturing sector recorded in 1966 its lowest rate of increase since 1962.

Table E
FOREIGN INVESTMENT (CUMULATIVE) IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR
ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY
(£N's thousand)

Type of industry	1962			1963			1964			1965			1966			FIXED ASSETS				
	Paid-up capital	Other liabilities	Total	Paid-up capital	Other liabilities	Total	Paid-up capital	Other liabilities	Total	Paid-up capital	Other liabilities	Total	Paid-up capital	Other liabilities	Total	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1 Food	1,088	3,217	4,305	3,122	5,319	8,441	3,767	6,272	10,039	4,089	4,948	9,037	3,746	3,391	7,137	5,983	7,902	9,138	11,878	10,651
2 Beverages	1,428	4,340	5,768	2,053	686	2,739	2,424	281	2,705	4,710	2,267	6,977	5,268	2,322	7,590	6,636	6,838	7,521	6,694	8,017
3 Tobacco	6,714	125	6,839	5,669	55	5,724	5,578	326	5,904	6,889	103	6,992	7,443	1,749	9,192	3,910	3,748	5,268	5,099	6,091
4 Textiles	1,720	1,947	3,669	1,669	2,291	3,960	1,638	2,378	4,016	3,493	2,703	6,196	3,597	1,541	5,138	3,944	3,514	5,026	9,091	8,120
5 Footwear and wearing apparel of textiles	101	237	338	123	217	340	84	75	159	159	76	235	187	95	282	282	301	472	792	861
6 Wood and cork ..	—	—	—	152	130	282	129	227	356	150	84	234	157	112	269	—	125	116	115	120
7 Furniture and fixtures	39	226	265	217	397	614	207	458	665	257	93	350	481	408	889	73	505	481	754	79
8 Paper and paper products	148	145	293	153	137	290	615	177	792	721	280	1,001	853	541	1,394	285	245	3,133	3,100	1,990
9 Printing and publishing	456	210	666	759	70	829	608	92	700	806	213	1,019	652	248	900	953	846	1,234	1,103	861
10 Leather and leather products	—	—	—	30	21	51	26	26	52	45	110	155	42	110	152	—	35	40	49	5
11 Rubber products ..	1,118	915	2,033	1,047	3,080	4,127	1,369	1,545	2,914	2,361	1,845	4,206	2,763	2,269	5,032	2,688	3,142	3,898	4,903	5,480
12 Chemicals	1,563	2,321	3,884	1,711	4,280	5,991	2,025	3,985	6,010	2,656	3,089	5,745	3,943	5,113	9,056	2,794	3,566	4,649	4,686	5,15
13 Products of petroleum and coal	1	863	864	607	2,104	2,711	2,903	4,411	7,314	5,428	1,339	6,762	5,749	2,335	8,084	641	2,958	6,607	9,391	13,66
14 Non-metallic mineral products	2,513	880	3,393	3,325	1,670	4,995	2,953	730	3,683	4,990	2,237	7,227	4,659	2,327	6,986	6,094	8,019	9,195	16,451	16,11
15 Basic metal (iron and steel) ..	10	90	100	10	150	160	181	153	334	1,134	484	1,618	809	244	1,053	31	23	566	2,129	1,22
16 Metal products ..	2,328	1,076	3,404	2,379	2,428	4,807	2,579	5,987	8,566	4,178	3,402	7,580	4,633	3,382	8,015	3,426	3,474	4,581	4,517	4,80
17 Machinery (except electrical) ..	51	95	146	51	129	180	46	331	377	64	65	129	146	311	457	52	48	51	48	15
18 Electrical machinery	20	214	234	88	454	542	164	444	608	397	289	686	393	311	704	37	118	181	200	25
19 Transport equipment	701	982	1,683	719	1,161	1,880	615	2,283	2,898	912	1,164	2,076	1,126	711	1,837	539	514	695	443	92
20 Miscellaneous ..	299	154	453	322	349	671	292	216	508	670	617	1,287	223	110	333	634	579	678	513	33
TOTAL ..	20,298	18,037	38,335	24,206	25,128	49,334	28,203	30,397	58,600	44,104	25,408	69,512	46,870	27,600	74,500	39,002	46,500	63,530	81,956	85,70

Note: See footnotes to Table B.