

# The Commonwealth in world trade 1973-74



Commonwealth Secretariat  
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# Introduction

In the year 1973, international trade was dominated by high levels of demand, the international spread of rapid price inflation and large changes of relative prices, leading to major swings in the terms of trade of particular countries according to the composition of their exports and imports.

Cyclical fluctuations in the major industrial centres – the United States, Western Europe and Japan – had over the past decade pursued courses somewhat out of phase with each other: in 1972–73 they synchronized from a slack period into an economic boom the like of which had not been experienced since 1951. Coincidentally, world stocks of several major commodities fell to exceptionally low levels, resulting partly from prolonged, policy-induced destocking and partly from the temporary effects of unfavourable weather. The pressure of demand in a situation of widespread shortages, including the rapidly growing net energy deficit of advanced industrial countries, resulted in an endemic price inflation, to which sharp increases in the price of petroleum, following the October war in the Middle East, added a new element of instability in world trade and payments. Export embargoes on certain agricultural raw materials and petroleum, and growing evidence of cartelization not confined to OPEC, gave added significance to the new round of multilateral trade negotiations that had been inaugurated in GATT by ministerial declaration in September 1973. Other developments during that year related to a new multi-fibre agreement on international trade in textiles, to generalized preferences for developing countries, and to the many consequences for the Commonwealth of enlargement of the European Economic Community. Against this rapidly shifting background, world trade advanced by record proportions: the trade of Commonwealth countries with each other and with the rest of the world, together accounting for almost a fifth of the world total, shared to a great extent in this expansion.

During the course of 1974 there was a marked slowdown in economic activity in all industrial countries. This had a definite, though somewhat lagged, effect mainly on the demand for raw materials. As shown in the body of this report, export prices of agricultural raw materials fell after the first quarter of 1974 to a level averaging, in the third quarter, only about 85 per cent of the average for the first quarter. Export prices of minerals and metals (excluding fuels) reached their peak in the second quarter of 1974, dropping sharply thereafter. Food prices, on the other hand, continued their unabated rise through the third quarter of 1974. End-year estimates of total US feed grain supplies were the lowest since 1957, and the US soyabean crop was estimated to be down by about a fifth. With world agricultural production as a whole estimated no higher in 1974 than in 1973, and with falling per capita agricultural production in developing countries, and rising food prices, urgent efforts were clearly needed to stimulate food production, especially in food deficit areas.

With little or no growth likely in most of the larger industrial countries during 1974 and part of 1975, the deceleration of the growth of world trade observed at the beginning of 1974 could be expected to continue. Though expansion of exports by industrial to developing countries, stimulated by the increased foreign exchange earnings of the latter countries in 1972 and 1973, led to a temporary quickening of the tempo of world export growth by volume in the first half of 1974, the annual growth rate of the volume of imports into industrial countries, at 16 per cent in the first half of 1973 and 7½ per cent in the second, fell to 3½ per cent in January—June 1974. Difficulties emerging over the circulation of funds as a result of huge current account surpluses of certain oil exporting countries, and the growing physical problems of structural re-adjustment, especially in fields related to the automobile and construction industries, reinforced the dangers of a major slump which might impose major strains on the system of multilateral trade and payments. Against this background, and the emergence of new problems for world supply and pricing of raw materials, an early substantive engagement of the GATT multilateral trade negotiations was promised at the close of 1974 by passage of the Trade Act in the United States.

In following sections of this report, an attempt is made to summarize as briefly as possible the impact of international economic developments on the trade of the Commonwealth, special attention being paid to changes in the policy background, to commodity trends and arrangements, and to “regional” developments. These last are discussed mainly in the sections dealing with intra-Commonwealth trade and trade with the European Economic Community.

## Trends in international trade

The emergence, in phase, of the major industrial countries from the recession of 1971–72 into the exceptionally strong investment and production boom of 1973, was reflected in an unprecedentedly large rise in the estimated volume of world output (excluding services), which went up by 8 per cent. This figure compares with one of 5 per cent in the preceding year and an annual average growth of 5.5 per cent from 1961 to 1971. Following a decline of about 1 per cent in 1972, world agricultural output advanced by 4 or 5 per cent. The growth of world mining output accelerated sharply from a 4 per cent increase in 1972 to one of 7 per cent in 1973, while world manufacturing output went up by 10 per cent, compared with 8 per cent the year before.

In 1973, international trade – and particularly trade in manufactures, increased even more rapidly than did world output. World exports by volume went up by 13 per cent, 1973 on 1972, compared with 9 per cent 1972/71. The former rate equalled the record expansion of 1968. Trade in agricultural products in 1973 remained practically unchanged in volume compared with 1972. Mining exports increased 11 per cent by volume, while for manufactured products the rise was 14 per cent: in both these sectors, and for the total, the growth of exports considerably exceeded that of production. This discrepancy, which has widened since the beginning of the 1970s, has been variously attributed to tariff disarmament, to the growth in size of industrial units, and to the marginal spill-over effects of international trade at high levels of economic activity.

A particularly noteworthy characteristic of recent years has been the accelerating inflation of the prices of internationally traded goods. The world export price index for manufactures rose by 8 per cent in 1972, and by 16.7 per cent in 1973, as shown below. In the same years, however, prices of primary products in general and excluding petroleum, rose even more steeply. The upshot for total trade, taking into account both volume and price increases, was that the value of world exports reached an estimated £207.8 million in 1973, an increase over 1972 of 38.6 per cent, following rises of 9.8 per cent and 16.7 per cent in 1971 and 1972 respectively. Measured in terms of the new (June 1974) SDRs, world trade advanced by 28 per cent, comparing 1973 with 1972.

Total exports of Commonwealth countries to all destinations shared in the rapid expansion of world trade, rising from £28.6 billion in 1972 to £38.4 billion in 1973. At the latter level they represented an 18.5 per cent share in world exports, standardized on an f.o.b. basis by the IMF. As measured on the side of imports, c.i.f., the Commonwealth share was estimated at 19.0 per cent. Both of these proportions represent a continuation of the relative decline in Commonwealth trade, ascribable in no small measure to the growth and readjustment problems of its largest trading member, Britain – though in 1973

## UN world export price indices, 1971 = 100

(unit values, US dollar basis)

		<i>All items</i>	<i>Primary commodities</i>	<i>Manufactured goods</i>	<i>Non-ferrous base metals</i>
1971	.. .. .	100	100	100	100
1972	.. .. .	108	113	108	100
1973	.. .. .	129	163	126	144
1972	J-M .. ..	106	109	107	104
	A-J .. ..	108	111	108	101
	J-S .. ..	108	114	109	97
	O-D .. ..	109	119	109	97
1973	J-M .. ..	116	136	115	113
	A-J .. ..	124	152	123	134
	J-S .. ..	134	173	133	157
	O-D .. ..	141	192	134	173
1974	J-M .. ..	147	251	148	194
	A-J .. ..	..	255	..	222
	J-S .. ..	..	255	..	167

Canada, running a fairly close second to Britain in magnitude of trade, increased the value of its total exports (most of them to the United States) by proportionately less than Britain. India suffered from the poor performance of exports to Eastern Europe, while Jamaica, for which data were lacking, would not have done very well owing to the prices of its main agricultural exports being fixed by contract, and the value of its exports of bauxite/alumina to North America being hit by US stockpile sales. Further details of the commodity and geographical composition of the trade of Commonwealth countries will be found below.

The tendency for the United States' share of world exports to fall, evident over most of the past decade, was reversed at least temporarily in 1973, partly as a result of successive devaluations of the dollar (beginning with the December 1971 adjustment), partly because of the high world demand for capital goods, of which the United States is a major source, and partly because of the commodity price boom from which that country, as the world's largest exporter of primary products, was able to take advantage. Imports into the United States were sharply lower in 1973. In the case of Japan, whose currency had appreciated rapidly, the reverse was observed: the growth of that country's share of world exports, which had risen continuously and rapidly since the post-war reconstruction, was checked and temporarily reversed in 1972 and 1973. The result was a correction of two major trade imbalances – that of the United States, whose trade deficit was practically eliminated, and that of Japan, whose trade surplus was greatly reduced.

**Table I World trade by major areas <sup>a</sup>**

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
		£ thousand million (f.o.b.)			
World exports <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	101.5	116.9	128.4	149.9	207.8
of which Commonwealth .. .. .	21.0	23.6	25.6	28.6	38.4
		percentages of world exports			
Commonwealth <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	20.7	20.2	19.9	19.1	18.5
European Economic Community <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	40.2	40.2	40.9	41.4	41.5
United States .. .. .	15.6	15.4	14.0	13.3	14.0
Japan .. .. .	6.6	6.9	7.6	7.6	7.2
Latin America .. .. .	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.1
Middle East .. .. .	4.1	4.0	5.1	5.3	5.1
Rest of World <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	14.9	15.3	15.0	15.3	15.3
		£ thousand million (c.i.f.)			
World imports <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	106.5	122.7	134.7	153.9	212.9
of which Commonwealth .. .. .	22.5	24.6	27.0	29.9	40.5
		percentages of world imports			
Commonwealth <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	21.1	20.1	20.1	19.4	19.0
European Economic Community <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	39.6	39.6	39.4	40.2	41.3
United States .. .. .	15.0	14.4	14.6	15.3	14.0
Japan .. .. .	5.9	6.4	6.0	6.1	7.3
Latin America .. .. .	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3
Middle East .. .. .	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
Rest of World <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	18.6	19.3	19.3	18.7	18.6

<sup>a</sup> Excluding the trade of Eastern European countries, China, North Korea, North Vietnam and Cuba.

<sup>b</sup> The share of Britain is included in both Commonwealth and EEC categories.

In Table I the British figures have been included in the totals of both the Commonwealth and the enlarged EEC. The latter's share of world trade continued its steady accretion in 1973, though this includes its intra-trade. The Latin American share continued its long decline, while incomplete data for the Middle East and the "rest of the world" point to little significant change. The large difference between the Middle East share of world exports and its share of world imports points to a potential market which had already excited the attention of the trading world years before higher oil prices were announced in October and December 1973.

The continuous decline in the share of developing countries in world exports in the 1950s and 1960s ceased in following years and appeared even to have been marginally reversed in 1973. This was largely due to the upsurge in commodity prices, which might prove to be only temporary, but also to a continuing diversification of developing countries' exports into non-agricultural products, particularly manufactures. According to preliminary estimates, manufactures accounted for more than half, and petroleum for about 40 per cent of the total volume increase in developing countries' exports in 1973.

# Commodity trends and arrangements

In 1973 the general increases in primary commodity prices were steeper and more widespread than in any period since the Korean war. Beginning late in 1972, prices in international trade began to move upwards at a rapid pace: this upsurge continued throughout 1973 and, in the case of many individual commodities of export interest to Commonwealth countries, new peaks were reached in 1974 (see Table III). As shown below, the dollar-based index of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (London) recorded 1973 on 1972 rises of the order of 50 per cent for export prices of primary commodities. This tallies with the United Nations unadjusted dollar price index for commodities exported by developing countries, which rose by 49 per cent, 1973 over 1972. The adjusted index shows a general price increase of 37 per cent in terms of a trade weighted average of major currencies.

## NIESR export prices of primary producing countries, 1968–70 = 100

	<i>All primary-producing countries</i>				<i>Advanced primary producing countries a</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Agricultural raw materials</i>	<i>Minerals and metals b</i>	<i>Total</i>
1969 ..	101.2	99.0	104.2	101.9	101.4
1970 ..	104.3	108.6	96.5	104.6	100.6
1971 ..	101.5	109.3	93.5	96.2	102.9
1972 ..	114.6	123.6	116.7	98.1	131.7
1973 ..	169.5	171.9	204.9	132.3	208.1
1974					
1st qr ..	215.3	223.3	239.7	179.2	231.6
2nd qr ..	230.5	246.3	219.9	214.6	238.1
3rd qr ..	217.2	253.6	202.5	171.7	226.9

*a* Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Republic, Greece, Turkey and Iceland.

*b* Excluding petroleum.

## Food

As a result entirely of the rapid escalation of commodity prices during 1973, the value of commodity trade grew at a rate which exceeded that of the value of trade in manufactures – for the first time in the post-war period. The factors which combined to produce this result were rooted in the past, both immediate and more distant, so that the events of 1973 represented a culmination of these influences. In particular, the supply of food, feed and certain other agricultural materials was seriously affected by adverse weather conditions over wide areas in 1972, by failure of the monsoon in Asia, and drought in Africa. There was a

**Table II Trends in total cereals production, imports and self-sufficiency *a***

(Quantities in '000 metric tons)

	Average 1961-65				Average 1969-72			
	prodn.	net imports (exports)	gross availability <i>b</i>	self sufficiency ratio <i>c</i>	prodn.	net imports (exports)	gross availability <i>b</i>	self sufficiency ratio <i>c</i>
<b>Developing Countries</b>								
Botswana .. ..	24	36	60	39.6	65	55	119	54.1
The Gambia .. ..	69	11	80	86.3	65	16	81	80.2
Ghana .. ..	397	92	489	81.2	651	113	764	85.2
Kenya .. ..	1,568	(11)	1,557	100.7	2,062	(69)	1,993	103.5
Lesotho .. ..	236	7	243	97.1	169	39	203	81.1
Malawi .. ..	850	(8)	842	101.0	1,119	28	1,147	97.6
Mauritius .. ..		112			2	130		1.1
Nigeria .. ..	8,024	101	8,125	98.8	8,599	350	8,949	96.1
Sierra Leone .. ..	261	32	293	39.1	344	66	410	63.7
Swaziland .. ..	43				95			
Tanzania .. ..	935	78	1,013	92.3	1,109	26	1,135	97.7
Uganda .. ..	940	24	964	97.5	1,301	41	1,342	96.9
Zambia .. ..	753	27	780	96.5	840	187	1,027	81.7
Bahamas .. ..		13				15		
Barbados .. ..	1	27	28	3.5	1	31	32	3.1
Grenada .. ..		13				16		
Guyana .. ..	180	(41)	139	129.5	121	(27)	94	128.7
Jamaica .. ..	7	178	185	3.8	6	281	287	2.1
Trinidad & Tobago	10	132	142	7.0	10	178	188	5.3
Bangladesh .. ..	10,087	761	10,848	93.0	10,769	1,378	12,147	88.7
Cyprus .. ..	151	21	172	87.5	164	129	293	56.1
India .. ..	70,107	5,380	75,487	92.9	89,451	3,066	92,517	96.7
Malaysia .. ..	784	743	1,527	51.3	1,178	865	2,043	57.7
Singapore .. ..		319				394		
Sri Lanka .. ..	675	802	1,477	45.7	980	907	1,887	51.9
Fiji .. ..	10	45	55	18.2	15	59	74	20.3
Papua New Guinea		41			2	73	75	2.7
Tonga .. ..		3				5		
Western Samoa .. ..		5				6		
Malta .. ..	5	84	89	5.6	5	117	122	3.7
Total Developing Countries	96,074	8,521	104,595	91.9	119,028	8,039	127,067	93.7
Total excluding India	25,967	3,141	29,108	89.2	29,577	4,973	34,550	85.6
<b>Developed Countries</b>								
Australia .. ..	10,908	(7,001)	3,907	279.2	13,031	(9,649)	3,382	385.3
Britain .. ..	11,882	8,887	20,769	57.2	14,329	8,928	23,259	61.6
Canada .. ..	28,169	(12,234)	15,935	176.8	35,025	(14,660)	20,365	172.0
New Zealand .. ..	396	181	577	68.7	742	19	761	97.5
Total Developed Countries	51,355	(10,167)	41,188	124.7	63,127	(15,362)	47,765	132.2

*a* Includes rice on milled equivalent basis, assuming 66.7% milling rate.

*b* Gross availability exceeds human consumption, as there are losses in storage and food preparation and usage for seed and animal feed.

*c* Self-sufficiency ratio is calculated as production as a percentage of gross availability.

severe downturn in Soviet grain production and practical disappearance of anchovies from the coast of Peru. The impact of these developments was mainly felt in 1973, when stocks were reduced to unprecedentedly low levels. These short-term developments were superimposed on the longer-term trends of increasing dependence of several developing countries on food imports, and of a number of agricultural products being at a low point in their production cycles.

After years of acreage controls and a progressive rundown of stocks in North America, the tight supply situation of grains continued in 1973, pushing prices to record heights and reducing stocks to a dangerous level. A proximate cause of the shortage had been the large grain purchases by the Soviet Union in the second half of 1972. Several other factors, including poor Far Eastern rice crops and a general shortage of non-grain animal feed, later combined to intensify the upward pressure on prices. World prices of wheat and maize in 1973 were almost twice as high on average as in 1972, and were still rising at the end of the year. The acute shortage of rice led to widespread restrictions on exports, and commercial shipments eased during the second half of 1973.

The part played by trade in the food supplies of Commonwealth countries is illustrated in Table II by reference to their supplies of cereals (wheat, coarse grains and rice). The Commonwealth as a whole is a net exporter of cereals, due primarily to the large shipments, predominantly of wheat, from Canada and Australia; Kenya and Guyana are the only net exporters among the developing countries, but their shipments are small by comparison. Britain is usually by far the largest importer; in the period 1969–72 her imports exceeded those of all Commonwealth developing countries together. During this period Commonwealth developing countries other than India showed an overall decline in self-sufficiency.

In the year 1972–73, most Commonwealth developing countries for which figures are available, Bangladesh being a notable exception, imported less wheat and flour than in 1971–72, while rice imports in 1973 were also generally lower than in 1972. Imports since 1972 have been affected by scarcity and rising prices and thus are not a true reflection of physical needs. Although India's wheat production continued to rise in 1972–73, her rice and maize crops declined and she experienced the beginning of an overall deficiency in new grain supplies which was made good mainly by calling on reserve stocks. Since then, continued bad weather has resulted in further disappointing crops and, despite the general scarcity of supplies and high prices, India has apparently reverted to large imports of wheat at a time of acute difficulty with financing imports of high-priced petroleum.

## **Petroleum**

The price of petroleum is a cost of production, directly or indirectly, for most other commodities: its posted price was quadrupled between 16 October 1973 and 1 January 1974, and average f.o.b. prices have risen also as a result of the partial or total elimination of the producing companies' equity in the output. The following data show the movement of c.i.f. prices in Britain, while the terms of trade for this commodity are shown in Table IV.

## Unit value of crude petroleum imports into Britain

<i>1971</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>Year</i>
£ per ton	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
\$ per barrel	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9
<i>1972</i>													
£ per ton	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.3	8.9
\$ per barrel	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
<i>1973</i>													
£ per ton	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.2	10.4	11.0	11.9	12.7	14.8	17.8	11.3
\$ per barrel	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.5	3.7
<i>1974</i>													
£ per ton	21.3	29.8	32.8	35.4	34.8	35.3	35.3	35.0	35.0	35.9	35.9	37.2	34.0
\$ per barrel	6.4	9.2	10.5	11.5	11.1	11.3	11.2	10.8	11.0	11.2			

### Tea

As would be expected, price movements of individual commodities in 1973–74 showed considerable variation. Tea, a major export of Bangladesh, India, Kenya and Sri Lanka – among the countries most seriously disadvantaged by the rise in petroleum prices – was one of the few commodities whose price did not rise sharply in 1973. The annual average of London auction prices was only marginally higher than in 1972. During the past quarter, however, and the first of 1974, prices strengthened considerably on account of drought-induced reductions in the 1973 crops of several countries, including Kenya, and partly because of fears that higher oil and fertilizer prices might reduce the 1974 crop. In the first eight months of 1974, London auction prices averaged about 40 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1973, though the terms of trade for this commodity were still well below the 1960–70 average.

### Sugar

World demand for sugar continued to exceed available supplies, and stocks declined to an exceptionally low level, resulting in intense pressure on free market prices in 1972, 1973 and, most spectacularly of all, in 1974. A United Nations Sugar Conference was held in September/October 1973 to negotiate a new International Sugar Agreement, to succeed the 1968 Agreement which expired at the end of 1973, but it was unable to agree on regulatory provisions and the new Agreement therefore omits such provisions. The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (CSA) continued in force to the end of 1974.

At the triennial series of meetings of the parties to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement held at the end of 1971, the price for sugar within the negotiated price quotas under the CSA was fixed at £50/ton f.o.b., to which a supplement was added: £7 in the case of developing countries except the West Indies, for which the supplement amounted to £11. As a result of cost inflation since then

the parties to the Agreement, and the Governments of the countries involved, drew the attention of the British Government to the position they found themselves in, and pressed for an increase of the negotiated price for the year 1974. Following discussions, the British Government decided to increase the negotiated price by £22/ton for developing countries and by £11 for Australia. The top price for CSA sugar was thus £83/ton f.o.b. and the bottom (for Australia) £61/ton f.o.b.

Free market prices of sugar continued to move strongly in sellers' favour throughout most of 1974. In Britain, a critical shortage of supplies had developed as a result of the poor beet crop and diversion of some Commonwealth Agreement supplies to more lucrative markets. To obviate the need for rationing in Britain, the Minister of Food agreed to a price of £140/ton f.o.b. for shipment by Guyana of 87,000 tons, part of its Agreement quota in 1974. Following this settlement, it was agreed towards the end of October that the same price for raw sugar would be paid for n.p.q. supplies delivered in the last quarter of the year from several other CSA exporting countries – not including Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and other Caribbean producers which had shipped substantial quantities to the United States or to the world market. Britain assured the developing Commonwealth sugar-exporting countries that, during the negotiations for an agreement between them and the EEC on arrangements to replace the CSA, it would press for continuing access to the Community on fair terms for not less than 1.4 million tons of their sugar exports.

Meanwhile, agriculture ministers of the EEC had agreed to the introduction of a Community subsidy to lower the price of extra sugar bought on the world market to cover an estimated sugar deficit in the Community during 1974–75 of about 600,000 tons. An agreement that the Community should supply its members with adequate amounts of sugar, at the Community's threshold price of about £157 a ton for refined sugar, superseded negotiations between Britain and Australia on the possibility of a long term sugar agreement outside the Community framework.

As well as agreeing to the scheme to subsidise sugar imports, the EEC agriculture ministers decided the shape of the regime for Community sugar production over the next five years (1975/76–1979/80). The regulation of production by quotas under the provisional system of market organisation for sugar, which was introduced in 1968, is to be retained in the new regime which will replace it at the end of June 1975.

Under the quota system, each member state is allocated a basic quota ('A' quota) for white sugar production, and a maximum quota, which is fixed at a certain percentage above the basic quota. The difference between the basic and the maximum quotas is known as the 'B' quota. Basic quota sugar production is fixed and always qualifies for support at the full Community intervention price, while 'B' quota production can be varied annually and levies imposed on it if necessary, effectively cutting producers' returns in times of surplus.

In view of the shortage of sugar in the Community, the agriculture ministers fixed the maximum quota for the Community as a whole in 1975--76 at the substantially increased level of more than 13 million tonnes: over 9 million tonnes of 'A' quota production and about 4 million tonnes under the 'B' quota. In addition, it was agreed that 'B' quota production in 1975--76 should be eligible, like the 'A' quota, to receive the full intervention price. Britain's 'A' quota was increased from 900,000 tonnes to 1.04 million tonnes, and its maximum quota then stood at the appreciably higher level of more than 1.5 million tonnes. Sugar consumption in the EEC was estimated at 3 million tonnes short of maximum production quotas, but it was thought unlikely that Community producers would be capable of producing as much as the quotas allowed them to.

## **Cocoa**

Strong demand conditions, and supply shortages due to bad weather in some West African producing countries, as well as speculation due to extraneous events, caused cocoa prices to rise sharply in the first seven months of 1973. However, expectations of a larger crop in 1973--74 led to a price reaction during the latter half of the year and this was accentuated in the last two months by reports of falling consumption, especially in the United States. Nevertheless, the price was still almost 80 per cent higher in December than at the beginning of the year, and the annual average price for 1973, as shown in Table III, was twice as high as that for 1972. The market price afterwards rose even further above the price range of 23--32 cents/lb established under the International Cocoa Agreement, which had entered into force on 30 June, 1973, without it having been possible to utilize the Agreement's regulatory provisions. In the middle of 1974 the International Cocoa Council raised the target price range by 6.5c/lb, but world prices were still well above Agreement prices and control mechanisms did not come into play at any time in 1974.

## **Coffee**

Mainly due to frost, drought and disease damage in Brazil, supplies of coffee continued to lag behind demand in 1973. The International Coffee Organization indicator price for all coffees rose by 23 per cent, comparing the average for 1973 with that for the preceding year, and world stocks fell to their lowest for several years. The 1968 International Coffee Agreement, which had effectively ceased to function in 1972 as a result of differences of view between exporting and importing members regarding the level of indicator prices following devaluation of the dollar, was extended for two years from October 1973, with its regulatory provisions omitted. With the aim of maintaining prices, and with only limited success, exporting countries continued to influence the level of supplies in 1973. Agreement to extend the International Coffee Agreement on a standby basis, for a further year to September 1976, was reached by the Council meeting in London in September 1974.

**Table III Selected commodity prices a 1972-74**

Commodity	Price	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual averages
<b>GRAINS</b>															
<i>Wheat</i>															
US, No. 2	\$/60lb	1972	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.64	1.64	1.63	1.64	1.69	2.07	2.38	2.42	2.80	1.90
Hard Red Winter	f.o.b. Gulf	1973	2.95	2.69	2.68	2.75	2.78	2.95	3.12	4.74	5.21	4.94	4.87	5.36	3.75
(ord)		1974	5.85	6.02	5.42	4.32	3.85	4.18	4.62	4.62	4.67	5.25	5.21	5.05	4.92
<i>Maize</i>															
US, No. 3	\$/tonne	1972	58.1	58.1	57.3	58.7	59.0	58.0	60.0	61.7	67.9	67.5	69.7	-	61.4
	c.i.f. UK	1973	92.2	87.9	86.1	87.2	100.0	122.1	129.4	144.3	177.9	177.2	133.9	146.6	116.2
		1974	139.8	136.4	156.5	142.6	140.0	142.9	150.7	162.6	161.0	171.5	165.7	161.0	154.2
<b>TROPICAL PRODUCTS</b>															
<i>Sugar</i>															
Raw	US cents/lb	1972	7.90	8.19	8.40	7.08	6.63	6.33	5.56	6.26	7.07	7.41	7.28	9.15	7.27
	f.o.b. bulk	1973	9.40	8.98	8.77	8.99	9.35	9.38	9.52	8.97	8.94	9.51	10.14	11.85	9.48
	Caribbean	1974	15.15	21.05	21.08	21.58	23.63	23.51	25.03	30.63	34.15	39.50	56.14	44.88	29.66
<i>Coffee</i>															
Colombian Mild	US cents/lb	1972	50.71	49.93	51.79	51.61	52.89	53.61	60.46	63.94	59.68	61.00	61.28	62.52	56.61
Arabicas	lb Ex-dock	1973	68.62	73.66	73.39	70.57	73.62	76.16	75.48	73.38	72.32	71.18	70.86	70.96	72.51
	New York	1974	75.29	80.43	79.58	81.19	82.33	82.16	78.10	73.53	70.73	72.18	77.09	81.44	77.84
<i>Coffee</i>															
Robustas	US cents/lb	1972	42.17	42.22	43.08	43.67	43.75	43.66	46.90	47.20	46.95	47.03	47.40	47.80	45.15
	lb Ex-dock	1973	47.81	49.53	50.34	48.88	48.74	48.88	48.02	47.35	50.08	52.00	52.97	53.91	49.87
	New York	1974	55.64	60.54	62.77	64.04	64.53	61.80	59.13	55.93	53.92	54.94	55.66	55.21	58.68
<i>Cocoa</i>															
Ghana (Accra)	US cents/lb	1972	25.8	26.7	28.3	28.6	30.3	31.1	32.4	34.5	36.7	38.1	37.3	37.7	32.3
	Spot New York	1973	37.1	39.0	43.9	51.4	61.8	70.4	86.5	80.8	81.8	80.7	73.5	66.1	64.3
		1974	65.1	74.3	88.1	109.7	117.2	103.3	106.5	106.9	106.6	115.1	103.1	85.5	98.5
<i>Tea</i>															
(All Tea)	New Pence/kg	1972	42.56	41.52	42.10	41.38	41.30	42.09	40.98	41.27	39.62	42.71	44.03	44.84	42.03
	London	1973	43.95	43.46	44.00	43.63	42.67	41.11	39.13	39.09	42.13	45.12	45.88	48.27	43.20
	Auct Prices	1974	50.65	55.31	66.76	61.84	59.88	59.46	58.33	56.98	57.10	60.90	65.70	68.30	59.86
<i>Groundnuts</i>															
Nigerian	\$/tonne	1972	250	249	250	258	262	259	255	247	255	257	298	310	262
Shelled	c.i.f. European Ports	1973	316	342	364	340	367	437	495	474	387	376	373	525	399
		1974	-	-	-	605	616	-	-	-	-	617	613	608	-
<i>Palm Oil</i>															
Malayan 5%	\$/tonne	1972	222	187	215	227	227	214	214	221	225	224	219	214	217
	c.i.f. Euro/Ports	1973	212	262	281	288	326	366	464	532	421	434	427	498	376
		1974	587	667	633	619	589	604	613	733	721	831	772	697	672

AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS														
<i>Cotton</i>														
US Memphis														
S.M. 1-1/16 <sup>a</sup>	1972	35.57	36.25	31.69	31.85	31.52	30.51	31.27	29.51	28.83	30.24	35.14	38.06	35.53
	1973	40.65	39.78	40.38	42.53	45.88	48.08	54.40	71.58	76.59	73.72	86.61	56.33	
	1974	91.07	81.15	73.52	67.86	58.45	59.32	59.97	58.33	56.11	54.01	49.45	48.71	63.16
<i>Wool</i>														
64's (Dry-combed basis)	1972	79	86	87	93	97	108	106	119	133	182	172	185	120
	1973	240	290	365	275	285	305	290	290	280	265	250	280	284
	1974	275	260	240	227	220	220	210	210	175	160	165	165	211
<i>Jute</i>														
Raw, Bangladesh	1972	128	135	130	125	121	118	116	118	118	118	117	117	121
B.W.D.	1973	118	119	120	120	120	119	119	119	120	121	122	122	119
	1974	123	124	126	131	139	145	150	156	171	190	209	210	156
<i>Sisal</i>														
Tanzania/Kenya	1972	200.9	208.8	214.8	220.0	255.2	270.9	256.4	257.2	256.2	252.0	267.4	296.7	246.3
No. 3 Long	1973	352.4	432.2	442.1	442.1	450.9	460.4	523.9	594.4	593.1	629.5	680.6	818.8	535.0
	1974	990.0	1,056.7	1,060.0	1,060.0	1,072.7	1,084.0	1,093.3	1,105.0	1,105.0	1,105.0	1,105.0	1,105.0	1,078.0
<i>Rubber</i>														
Singapore No. 1	1972	89.2	88.5	87.3	86.7	92.2	92.2	91.6	89.3	87.2	101.8	104.6	113.3	93.6
RSS	1973	125.2	130.5	138.8	137.5	140.0	170.5	198.4	187.2	173.0	167.9	191.1	243.9	167.0
	1974	271.1	242.2	227.6	201.8	202.7	177.6	162.2	163.8	147.1	141.7	113.4	133.9	182.1
<i>Copper</i>														
Electrolytic Wire	1972	419	427	442	434	423	412	423	437	434	439	428	436	437
Bars	1973	475	512	610	639	613	678	793	843	800	860	950	960	727
	1974	913	1,007	1,172	1,268	1,191	1,020	803	768	630	599	608	553	878
<i>Zinc</i>														
	1972	147.7	149.7	151.7	151.3	147.9	144.0	148.9	148.4	150.9	151.9	161.1	159.9	151.1
	1973	164.1	173.7	191.9	206.6	216.9	244.6	331.4	369.2	403.2	478.6	680.1	700.2	347.5
	1974	597.9	666.7	696.5	728.8	738.4	589.8	458.9	434.1	393.5	353.6	341.5	331.3	529.3
<i>Tin</i>														
	1972	1,412	1,413	1,475	1,497	1,467	1,457	1,530	1,531	1,557	1,571	1,576	1,591	1,506
	1973	1,611	1,658	1,736	1,722	1,718	1,724	1,921	2,025	2,068	2,213	2,350	2,788	1,960
	1974	2,930	3,308	3,528	3,847	3,655	3,775	3,363	3,739	3,951	3,181	3,182	3,079	3,497

<sup>a</sup> Monthly averages of daily quotations

## **Oilseeds and oils**

Prices of the major oilseeds and oils increased by very large but varying percentages, comparing the averages for 1973 with those for the preceding year. The average price of shelled groundnuts rose by over a half, and that of palm oil (Table III) by over 70 per cent. Several factors contributed to the remarkable increases, including exceptionally heavy demand for animal feed and an unusually widespread coincidence of poor crops, particularly the 1972–73 soyabean crop in the United States and groundnut crops in West Africa. Prices of lauric oilseeds and oils, which had been extremely low in 1972, came back into a more usual relationship with those of soft oilseeds and oils. During the course of 1974, vegetable oilseeds and oils generally showed hesitancy or weakening tendencies in the second quarter, which continued in the case of the hard oils: palm oil prices, however, rose from May onwards, and the almost continuous rise in monthly average prices of soyabean oil was given an added spur by severe autumnal frosts in the main US crop-growing areas, which cut the estimated soyabean harvest by a fifth. Soyabean production in Canada also suffered from unfavourable weather.

## **Rubber**

In April 1972, prices of natural rubber were the lowest for over twenty years: by the end of 1973, they were higher than at any time since the Korean War, and the terms of trade for this commodity were something over the 1960–70 average (see Table IV below). Strong industrial demand for all types of rubber, the accelerating switch to radial tyres in the United States, reduced production of natural rubber and low stocks in consuming countries, all contributed to this change. An important factor in the long run will be the effect of higher petroleum prices on synthetic rubber competitiveness: in the short run, the deepening slump in new car sales in 1974 resulted in a halving of the price of natural rubber by October. Towards the end of November, the Malaysian Government announced a programme of support-buying from its own smallholders, production control measures, and regulations governing locally held stocks. It was claimed that these measures in themselves would take 190,000 tons p.a. off the market, while the co-operation of Thailand and Indonesia was being sought for complementary measures on their part and the creation of an international buffer stock. In the first week after the Malaysian announcement the price of RSS No. 1 rose 20 per cent in London.

## **Fibres**

In the wool market the buoyant demand and the tight supply situation which had characterised the previous year continued well into 1973. Under the influence of exceptionally heavy Japanese buying, prices rose more steeply than those of any other major agricultural raw material. At their peak in March 1973, prices of fine merino wools were over four times higher than a year earlier.

Thereafter they eased, to give annual averages well over double those for 1972. The slide in prices continued for most of 1974, necessitating heavy buying by the Australian Wool Corporation and the accumulation of official stocks in other exporting countries, in the absence of sustained interest by Japanese buyers. Meanwhile, legislation was being prepared in Australia to increase the powers of the Wool Corporation in trading on its own account.

The strong, post-independence recovery of jute production and trade in Bangladesh in the 1972–73 season offset the tendency for prices to rise in consequence of higher raw material costs in the industries producing competing synthetics. The average f.o.b. price of jute was marginally lower in 1973 than in 1972, but there was upward pressure in the closing months of the year, and strong price rises were experienced in consecutive months of 1974.

Prices for another non-apparel fibre, sisal, rose particularly rapidly in the last quarter of 1973 and the first of 1974, with the average for the whole of 1974 working out at roughly double that for the preceding year.

## **Metals**

Metal supplies in general in 1973 were tight, resulting in rising world prices. The increase in world consumption of refined copper in 1973 was about 10 per cent, that of mine production about 6 per cent and that of refinery output 3 per cent. World market prices were lifted by inflation, speculation and hedging against possible falls in currency values. The monthly average price of cash wirebars (copper) on the London Metal Exchange (LME) more than doubled between January and December, the annual average being 76 per cent higher than in 1972. Major factors contributing to the shortage of supplies were the closure of the Zambia/Rhodesia border, a decline in output in Chile, and pollution problems and strikes at a number of smelters.

Supplies of tin, including possible releases from the United States strategic stockpile, seemed likely to exceed consumption in 1973. The Penang price in Malaysian dollars, which serves as the indicator price for the International Tin Agreement (ITA), started the year in the lowest of the three sectors of the Agreement's price range. The ITA imposed restrictions on exports in January 1973, and they were maintained until September, by which time the Penang price had moved into the upper sector of the price range. The range itself was raised in September but the market moved above the ceiling of the new range in November, and higher still in December. Although there had been production setbacks in several producing countries, and loss of output from a major smelter in Britain, this had been offset by ITA buffer stock sales and releases from the United States stockpile. Tin consumption during 1973 reached 235,650 tons, about 9 per cent more than in 1972, and the Penang price averaged 10 per cent higher than in the previous year. The increase in the London price was much greater as a result of the Malaysian dollar having appreciated considerably in relation to sterling during the year. On average the LME spot price rose by about 30 per cent.

A turnround in metal prices came in April/May 1974, with a shakeout of speculative positions on the LME. The downturn in copper was reinforced by US anti-inflation legislation late in 1973, permitting disposal of 281,000 tons from the strategic stockpile, by a strong expansion of Chilean output, by some export sales of refined copper by Japanese smelters, and by settlement in the United States of the new labour contract peacefully in mid-1974. Copper stocks in LME warehouses rose from a low of about 11,000 tons in April to over 131,000 tons in the space of eight months. As a result the price of cash wire-bars fell from a peak of over £1,400/metric ton in April to below £600, at a time when mine production costs were still climbing. Against the background of a reversal of speculative demand for copper, and output reductions at car plants throughout the world, the Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC)\* announced a plan to cut exports by 10 per cent from 1 December 1974, compared with the levels of the preceding six months.

The movement of tin prices was somewhat different. This metal, which had lived through most of 1973 under the "threat" of heavier GSA disposals than actually took place, was stimulated by a change of sentiment in Congress early in 1974: this seemed to allay the worst fears of producers, and the ITA price range was lifted again in May (to a point still well below the market). Average monthly prices in Penang drifted down from that point onwards, and on a number of occasions in the last quarter of 1974 ex-smelter prices in the East reached the point below which the Buffer Stock Manager could have supported the market.

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\* Of which Zambia, Chile, Peru and Zaire are the members.

## Commodity terms of trade

A heightened international awareness of problems concerning price and other terms of international exchange between commodities and manufactures found articulate expression at the meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government in Ottawa, August 1973. The theme was then taken up again at the United Nations General Assembly in December of that year, and at the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly meeting in New York in April 1974. Against this background it is interesting to examine the factual record of the past decade and more, as set out in Table IV.

The estimates are calculated on the basis of f.o.b. prices for the primary commodities and c.i.f. prices for manufactures, i.e. they take account of the effects on the developing countries of freight rate changes insofar as these affect the estimates from the standpoint of developing countries. The table suggests that, between the three-year averages of 1960/62 and 1970/72, unit exports of rubber lost roughly half their purchasing power in terms of imported manufactures, and exports of tea roughly a third. There were declines of the order of 20–25 per cent for palm oil and cotton (but no decline in the apparent terms of trade for Indian cotton). For cocoa, the terms of trade fluctuated widely over this period, but without any clear declining trend. For coffee, the terms of trade were relatively unfavourable, by comparison with 1960/61, from 1967 to 1969, relatively favourable in 1970, and relatively unfavourable again in 1971 and the first half of 1972. For sugar, the overall terms of trade on their total exports held up in varying degrees in Jamaica, Guyana, Mauritius and Fiji, the different experience for the different countries no doubt reflecting the proportions of their sugar sold under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and United States sugar quotas on the one hand, and on the “world market” on the other hand. For copper, the only metal covered by the table, the terms of trade in relation to manufactures were generally more favourable from 1966 onwards than in the first half of the 1960s, though with a downturn in 1971 and 1972. Petroleum fell to a low point in 1970, rising thereafter to a level in the first half of 1974 more than four times the 1960–1970 average.

The figures thus confirm a deterioration of the terms of trade vis-a-vis manufactured goods, in the 1960s, for many agricultural commodities exported by developing countries, though not for all. If the examination were carried back to the early 1950s, a much greater deterioration of the terms of trade would appear. But this raises the question of the appropriateness of the early 1950s as base. In that period, prices of primary commodities were raised by influences springing from the Korean War, including United States stockpile purchases, and supply and market conditions for many primary commodities were still recovering from the disruptions caused by the Second World War.

**TABLE IV** Terms of trade for individual commodities exported by Commonwealth countries vis-a-vis imported manufactures

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	$\frac{1972 \text{ (halves)}}{I}$	$\frac{1973 \text{ (halves)}}{I}$	$\frac{1974 \text{ (half)}}{I}$	(1960-70 average = 100)
<i>Rubber</i>																	
Sri Lanka	..	..	149	121	105	110	102	100	108	80	68	74	92	71	50		
Malaysia	..	..	163	120	113	106	100	103	92	77	72	92	74	61	51		
General index	..	..	163	126	116	106	99	100	90	74	73	93	71	55	50	48	53
<i>Tea</i>																	
India	..	..	120	116	111	111	110	105	97	98	88	78	73	73	68		
Sri Lanka	..	..	124	119	115	111	110	106	98	90	84	78	75	77	74		
Kenya	..	..	120	117	107	109	95	98	98	98	91	88	85	82	75		
General index	..	..	127	118	118	109	109	104	98	97	79	72	76	67	61	65	59
<i>Cotton</i>																	
India	..	..	110	111	106	84	98	111	104	84	96	106	92	114	112		
Uganda	..	..	112	118	112	104	106	102	90	85	97	94	84	89	91		
Tanzania	..	..	112	111	108	106	104	102	92	93	101	91	85	86	94		
General index	..	..	109	112	108	104	101	99	91	98	107	89	86	92	91	100	83
<i>Palm Oil</i>																	
Nigeria	..	..	106	111	103	101	107	119	98	97	54	67	133	93	76		
Malaysia	..	..	115	116	105	102	110	121	106	99	70	68	97	93	72	74	75
General index <sup>a</sup>	..	..	115	116	105	102	115	127	106	100	70	77	106	99	74	74	75
<i>Sugar</i>																	
Fiji	..	..	100	109	103	128	137	96	104	83	75	90	83	91	91		
Guyana	..	..	106	103	97	126	126	76	91	95	89	104	95	105	119		
Jamaica	..	..	96	97	98	135	118	90	97	100	89	94	90	89	104		
Mauritius	..	..	112	104	105	133	113	94	97	96	83	84	85	86	98		
General index	..	..	104	102	101	141	120	97	92	93	83	88	86	83	105	108	103
<i>Coffee</i>																	
Kenya	..	..	113	100	104	90	108	107	98	87	96	91	107	83	88		
Tanzania	..	..	109	99	94	95	120	107	102	89	91	87	109	94	95		
Uganda	..	..	77	71	80	96	131	97	102	105	115	103	119	118	102		
General index	..	..	108	103	95	90	112	108	103	87	89	92	113	88	96	87	106
<i>Cocoa</i>																	
Ghana	..	..	124	96	88	93	97	74	68	94	100	127	137	97	86		
Nigeria	..	..	117	89	82	89	96	66	67	99	112	134	141	102	87		
General index	..	..	112	85	78	95	86	59	84	102	122	162	111	78	88	77	100
<i>Copper</i>																	
Zambia	..	..	74	62	69	69	72	82	122	113	125	152	143	95	86		
General index	..	..	67	61	61	59	93	125	145	104	116	135	121	83	76	79	73
<i>Petroleum</i>																	
General index	..	..	118	113	110	107	101	99	96	93	91	90	85	101	108	109	107

<sup>a</sup> 1964-70 = 100.

Prices of most primary products turned sharply upwards in the second half of 1972 or early months of 1973, outstripping the rate of inflation in the prices of manufactured goods. The estimates in Table IV suggest that the terms of trade vis-a-vis manufactured goods were very much more favourable, for most of the commodities shown in the last quarter of 1973 and first half of 1974 than on average in the 1960s, or even at the beginning of the 1960s. Thus for cocoa the terms of trade were almost twice as favourable in the second half of 1973 and first half of 1974 as the average for the 1960s, and the improvements were not very much less great for cotton in the last quarter of 1973 and first quarter of 1974, and for sugar and palm oil in the first half of 1974. At the other extreme, the terms of trade showed relatively little improvement on the average of the 1960s for rubber and coffee, and remained depressed for tea.

While many developing countries have enjoyed a considerable improvement in their terms of trade in 1973 and the first half of 1974, some countries with relatively large imports of food and petroleum have suffered further deterioration of their terms of trade because of the particularly large price increases for these commodities.

## Country terms of trade

How individual countries and groups of countries fared in 1973, in the face of commodity price fluctuations, depended on the composition of their trade. The terms of trade of developed market economies fell back by one point, though North America, whose commodity exports and imports roughly balance, experienced no significant change, and Oceania – with high wool, food and minerals prices – made great gains. Within the rest of the developed world, Britain, Italy and Japan suffered severely on the terms of trade cycle: these countries could also have expected to suffer a further sharp deterioration in 1974 on account of higher oil prices. The following data relating to Britain are interesting. They show a drop from 90 in 1973 to 77 in the first three-quarters of 1974.

### Britain: Unit value index numbers

		<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Terms of Trade</i>
1970	.. .. .	100	100	100
1971	.. .. .	104.7	105.6	100.8
1972	.. .. .	109.6	111.0	101.3
1973	.. .. .	139.4	125.7	90.1
1973	1st quarter ..	123.2	119.2	96.7
	2nd quarter ..	132.8	123.5	93.0
	3rd quarter ..	146.4	128.6	87.9
	4th quarter ..	161.8	135.7	83.9
1974	1st quarter ..	194.5	146.6	75.3
	2nd quarter ..	218.3	159.1	72.9
	3rd quarter ..	223.3	167.4	75.0

Developing countries as a whole scored well on the terms of trade in 1973, gaining four per cent. However, this aggregation is not very significant for Commonwealth developing countries. Sri Lanka, a big tea exporter and food importer, did badly, as did Malawi, exporting tea and tobacco. Guyana (sugar and bauxite) was worse off for reasons which would apply also to Jamaica – the relative fixity of contract sugar prices and competition with supplies of aluminium from US stockpiles. On the other hand some countries did well, e.g. Malaysia exporting tin, rubber and vegetable oils, and Zambia exporting copper.

Though as mentioned above, developing countries as a whole did well in 1973 on movements of the terms of trade, this would have been no consolation to the large food deficit areas of South Asia, such as India, dependent on massive imports of foodgrains, as well as petroleum, at high prices.

**Table V Terms of trade of selected Commonwealth countries**

	1970	1971	1972	1973
<b>Developed countries <sup>a</sup></b> .. .. .	100	99	100	99
Australia .. .. .	100	94	103	134
Britain .. .. .	100	101	102	90
Canada .. .. .	100	98	97	101
New Zealand .. .. .	100	104	124	170
<b>Developing countries <sup>a</sup></b> .. .. .	100	102	100	104
Guyana .. .. .	100	107	120	112
India .. .. .	100	103	110	..
Kenya .. .. .	100	89	87	..
Malawi .. .. .	100	103	93	81
Malaysia .. .. .	100	88	75	84
Mauritius .. .. .	100	99	108	..
Sri Lanka .. .. .	100	93	89	78
Zambia .. .. .	100	68	60	74

<sup>a</sup> Including non-Commonwealth.

# Trade balances and reserves

## Trade balances

In 1972, the apparent f.o.b.—c.i.f. trade balance of developing countries as a group showed a \$3 billion surplus, the first since the Korean war. Developments in 1973 increased this surplus to about \$11 billion, the increase being entirely due to petroleum exporting countries, whose combined surplus expanded from \$12.5 billion in 1972 to more than \$21 billion. The combined deficit of developing countries not exporting petroleum, which had been reduced by about \$2 billion in 1972, increased again by more than \$1 billion in 1973 to nearly \$10 billion. The widening of the deficit was partly due to a speedy translation of the improved export earnings of 1972, and of the good export prospects of 1973, into import orders: in part it is attributable to harvest failures necessitating larger imports of food into several countries.

By and large, the developing countries whose exports were concentrated mainly in the areas of minerals or manufactures, or both, experienced the highest rates of export growth in 1973. However, the better export performance of those countries must be set against sharply higher values of imports: their imports of

**Table VI Trade balances of selected Commonwealth countries**

(f.o.b.—c.i.f. unless otherwise stated) £ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia (f.o.b.—f.o.b.) .. .. .	31	72	198	751	1,033
Bangladesh .. .. .	-61	-110	-52	..	..
Britain .. .. .	-1,006	-976	-640	-1,409	-3,399
Canada (f.o.b.—f.o.b.) .. .. .	309	1,179	907	500	770
Ghana .. .. .	3	17	-41	38	45
Guyana .. .. .	1	-1	7	5	-15
Hong Kong .. .. .	-117	-162	-213	-168	-261
India .. .. .	-120	-19	-155	89	-73
Jamaica .. .. .	-75	-76	-86	-96	..
Kenya .. .. .	-45	-65	-111	-78	-65
Malawi .. .. .	-9 <sup>a</sup>	-16	-15	-19	-17
Malaysia .. .. .	195	114	73	33	..
New Zealand (f.o.b.—f.o.b.) .. .. .	107	20	39	138	207
Nigeria .. .. .	87	75	127	268	655
Singapore .. .. .	-234	-415	-477	-524	-660
Sri Lanka .. .. .	-46	-22	-3	-4	-6
Tanzania .. .. .	4	-25	-43	-37	-59
Trinidad and Tobago .. .. .	-13	-38	-77	-99	-59
Uganda .. .. .	20	44	4	48	67
Zambia (f.o.b.—f.o.b.) .. .. .	265	218	50	78	252

<sup>a</sup> f.o.b.—f.o.b.

primary products, and especially foodstuffs, rose in value terms by more than 60 per cent in that year, compared with 12 per cent in 1972 and an average of about 5 per cent in the 1960s. Moreover, with respect to basic foodstuffs, such as cereals, in 1973 imports from developed areas represented more than three-quarters of total imports by developing countries, compared with about 60 per cent in the early 1960s. At the same time, the proportion of foodstuffs received under special government programmes declined significantly in 1973. In agricultural exports from the United States to developing countries, deliveries under government programmes accounted for 14 per cent of the total, as compared with 35 per cent in 1972 and two-thirds in 1961.

## Reserves

Whereas, between 1961 and 1969, annual increases in the dollar value of world reserves averaged 2.8 per cent, during the following four years the annual rates were 18.5, 40.8, 21.5 and 16.0 per cent respectively. A substantial part of the increase during those four years was accounted for by greater holdings of foreign exchange emanating, especially, from US balance of payments deficits (with the US economy running at high levels of activity and inflation), and the revaluation

**Table VII International reserves (IMF definition)**

\$ US million

	end 1971	end 1972	end 1973	1974 end of month shown
World .. .. .	130,590	158,720	184,280	201,345 (June)
Industrial countries .. ..	94,110	105,728	115,027	114,407 ..
Developing countries .. ..	23,390	32,125	44,725	62,295 ..
Selected Commonwealth countries				
Australia .. .. .	3,316	6,141	6,085	4,657 (Aug)
Britain* .. .. .	6,582	5,647	6,476	6,842 ..
Canada .. .. .	5,701	6,050	5,768	5,853 ..
Ghana .. .. .	48	107	189	173 (June)
Guyana .. .. .	26	37	14	13 (May)
India .. .. .	1,206	1,180	1,142	1,439 (Apr)
Jamaica .. .. .	179	160	128	228 (Aug)
Kenya .. .. .	171	202	234	172 ..
Malawi .. .. .	32	36	67	87 ..
Malaysia .. .. .	818	981	1,342	1,511 (July)
Mauritius .. .. .	52	76	67	9 (Aug)
New Zealand .. .. .	315	578	767	728 (July)
Nigeria .. .. .	432	385	592	3,059 ..
Sierra Leone .. .. .	38	46	50	49 (Aug)
Singapore .. .. .	592	876	1,237	1,325 (March)
Sri Lanka .. .. .	50	58	87	69 (July)
Tanzania .. .. .	60	120	145	85 (June)
Zambia .. .. .	284	165	193	306 (Aug)

\* Not net of sterling balances.

of gold reserves in terms of the post-Smithsonian dollar. As would be expected, there was an acceleration also in the growth of domestic money supply, comparing 1961–69 with the four subsequent years; these developments in themselves have been held to account in large measure both for the particularly rapid expansion of real GNP in major industrial countries in 1973 – a record 6.5 per cent – as well as for much of the accompanying price inflation as capacity limits were reached.

Between the end of 1971 and the middle of 1974 the reserves of developing countries as a whole increased almost threefold.

Movements in the gross reserves of selected Commonwealth countries are shown in Table VII. As suggested above, these are affected by a variety of non-trade influences, including aid transfers, transactions with the IMF, and the revaluation of reserve assets. In addition, some of the data for 1974 in the last column are affected by the seasonal pattern of exports – Mauritius, for example, normally exporting the bulk of its sugar production in the later months of the year.

# International trade policy

In 1973 and 1974 major negotiations took place under GATT Article XXIV (6), for compensation due to third parties, following the unbinding of UK tariff items consequent upon adoption of the EEC's common Customs tariff and common agricultural policy. With most of the negotiations under this head brought to a conclusion by the middle of 1974,\* and new arrangements for international trade in textiles having entered into force at the beginning of that year, the way was almost clear for another "round" of bargaining for a global liberalization of international trade under GATT. The formal inauguration of the current round, marked by a Ministerial Declaration, had already taken place in Tokyo in September 1973, but its substantive engagement had been repeatedly stalled by delays to passage by Congress of the Trade Bill giving the US Administration the necessary powers, both in this matter and over implementation of the US scheme of generalized preferences. As part of the adaptation to new circumstances called for by enlargement of the EEC, the individual schemes of generalized preferences of the new members were assimilated into a single scheme for the group as a whole, with effect from the beginning of 1974, and further developments were proposed for 1975.

The countries negotiating with the EEC under GATT Article XXIV (6) were: Australia, Canada, India, Malaysia, New Zealand and Sri Lanka, from within the Commonwealth, as well as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Japan, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, South Africa, the United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. Commonwealth countries listed in Protocol 22 to the Act of Accession (of Britain to the EEC) had no basis for taking part in the GATT XXIV (6) negotiations, since they were covered, until the beginning of 1975, by the standstill provisions of that Act. Several other Commonwealth countries requested that the loss of their preferential trade links with Britain should be taken into account, but the EEC only admitted a right to compensation for certain bound duties in the preferential schedules concerning Australia and Canada. In the case of developing Commonwealth countries, as indeed of other developing countries in general, the EEC scheme of generalized preferences, and improvements to it, made it easier to conclude the GATT XXIV (6) negotiations. Some of the more important concessions to Asian Commonwealth countries in 1974 were: (i) a special tariff quota at a concessional rate for Virginia flue-cured tobacco (of considerable importance for Indian exports to Britain); (ii) special arrangements for plywood (of particular importance to Malaysia and Singapore); (iii) the inclusion of jute and coir manufactures in the Community's GSP, and continued duty-free entry of these products from India and Bangladesh into Britain; (iv) a tariff quota at a

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\* Canada, India and Malaysia failed to agree, and Australia and the United States qualified their agreement with a rider about wheat, which would fall to be dealt with in the agricultural part of the GATT multilateral trade negotiations.

concessional rate for certain forms of canned pineapple (a valuable concession for Malaysia and Singapore); and (v) conditional inclusion of coconut oil in the Community's GSP (of benefit to Sri Lanka and other countries). \*

As indicated above, important changes have occurred in international arrangements regarding trade in textiles. Negotiations in GATT on a comprehensive multi-fibre arrangement to regulate international trade in textiles culminated in the entry into force at the beginning of 1974 of the Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles (ITA), replacing the Long-Term Arrangement on Cotton Textiles (LTA) which had regulated international trade in cotton textiles since 1962. The new arrangement covers tops, yarn, piece goods, made-up articles, garments, and other textile manufactured products of cotton, wool or man-made fibres or blends. Bilateral arrangements between exporting and importing countries are still the rule, but trade is now subject to multilateral surveillance by a Textiles Surveillance Body, and a more precise definition of market disruption. The ITA, which is to last for four years, provides for the disclosure of existing quantitative restrictions and their justification or elimination.

LTA cotton textile quotas were extended on an ad hoc basis into 1974, pending the conclusion of bilateral negotiations under the ITA. The latter envisages a 6 per cent per annum increase in quotas for all included textiles from developing countries, but by the middle of the year the Commission of the EEC still had no mandate for negotiations, owing to the difficulty of deciding the allocation of quotas between the membership of the EEC, which was not prepared to allow free movement of textiles within the Community. Pending clarification of the EEC quotas position, it was reported that the authorities in Hong Kong had taken steps to increase shipments of cotton manufactures above the level permitted under the old LTA. At the same time, with complete elimination of the tariff preference on textiles of Commonwealth origin entering Britain after 31 December 1973, the full m.f.n. rates of duty were levied on imports of textiles from Hong Kong into the enlarged EEC in the ensuing year, owing to the exclusion of the Crown Colony from developing country benefits for those products under the EEC GSP scheme.

In the Tokyo Declaration inaugurating the current round of GATT multilateral trade negotiations (MTN), a marked concern for the needs of developing countries was reflected in various ways; for example, in the expressed intention to treat tropical products as a special and priority sector, and in the statement that the developed countries do not expect the developing countries, in the course of the trade negotiations, to make contributions which are inconsistent with their individual development, financial and trade needs. Moreover, there had been a general invitation to all developing countries, whether or not contracting parties

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\* Changing relations with the enlarged EEC on the part of Commonwealth developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Indian and Pacific Oceans (the Protocol 22 Commonwealth countries), are referred to in the section of this report dealing with the EEC.

to GATT, to participate in the negotiations. It was assumed that one of the major concerns of developing countries would be to preserve as far as possible their margins under the generalized system of preferences (GSP) and to enlarge their overall benefits under the latter by an extension of its coverage. There is, however, a conflict between general liberalization of trade on a widespread basis and the maintenance or establishment of preferences in favour of particular groups of countries.

As regards the concern of developing countries with the erosion of GSP preferences by multilateral tariff reductions in the GATT MTN, since these preferences are only partial it would appear that equivalent benefits would be within reach: the preferences could be extended in commodity coverage or quotas, and in the direction of zero rating (for processed primaries). This would, however, cut out the effective preferences on these classes available to ACP countries under agreement with the EEC. To meet this difficulty the EEC Commission, in some of its proposed improvements to the scheme of generalized preferences for 1975 – angled, by choice of commodity, particularly at the Asian Commonwealth countries and their exports of palm oil, palm kernel oil, coconut oil and pepper – had suggested that such concessions date from the time of the next convention with countries in Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific (ACP). The intention was that export income stabilization schemes for the ACP countries, under the convention, would offer insurance against untoward effects from the partial loss of their exclusive preferences for those products resulting from a further degree of generalization of the GSP.

In spite of failure of the United States to implement its GSP scheme in 1973 or 1974, a step which would have had the potential for increasing the total value of trade covered by the GSP by more than half as much again, several other preference-giving countries changed or improved their schemes in varying degrees. Notable among these was the implementation by Australia, at the beginning of 1974, of a new and substantially broader scheme of tariff preferences for the exports of developing countries, to replace that in effect since 1966, and the implementation by Canada of its GSP scheme on 1 July 1974, the enabling legislation having been passed by Parliament in April 1973. Under the Canadian scheme, imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured products from developing countries are charged, item by item, either the British Preferential (i.e. Commonwealth Preference) rates of duty, or m.f.n. rates reduced by a third, whichever are less. Specified tariff reductions are also applied for selected agricultural products including cocoa derivatives, spices, rum, brandy, fruit juices and vegetable oils.

The adoption of the EEC scheme of preferences by Britain, Denmark and the Irish Republic as from the beginning of 1974 meant a changeover from schemes subject to traditional “escape clause” type of safeguards to a scheme subject to *a priori* limitations for imports of manufactures. The 1973 United Kingdom preferences, both with regard to product coverage and depth of tariff cuts in the field of processed agricultural products, had been more generous than those

applied by Britain in 1974 under the EEC scheme. Improvements to the EEC scheme for that year – taking into account only the six original members – as compared with that of 1973, included higher preferential margins and an extended product coverage for processed agricultural products, as well as a reduction in the number of “sensitive” industrial products subject to tariff quotas in individual EEC countries.

EEC Commission proposals for the 1975 scheme, as put forward in the middle of 1974, led to the introduction of a system for freezing the preferential part of the market for specified semi-sensitive products already held by a few highly competitive developing countries, when they hit the cut-off point for imports at the preferential rate in two successive years or when they accounted for at least 40 per cent of the Community’s imports of a product from beneficiary countries as a whole. Under this system of “equitable benefit sharing” or “competitive need” there is a let-out for countries with less than a minimal per capita GDP, or where their preferential exports of the product in question account for more than 10 per cent of their exports of eligible industrial products to the EEC.

Application of the principle of competitive need (which was also a feature of the outline scheme in the US Administration’s Trade Bill) enabled the EEC to reduce the list of sensitive products (subject to tight administration and low maximum amounts from individual exporting countries), and to expand the list of semi-sensitive products correspondingly. The EEC’s 1975 GSP scheme also increased ceilings for duty-free imports, by basing new calculations on 1971 and 1972 trade flows. In the field of processed “agricultural” products, new items included honey, cigars, castor oil and certain shellfish. As already indicated above, a preferential quota for Virginia flue-cured tobacco was opened in 1974 to take into account the interest of India: the European Council decided to renew and enlarge this quota for 1975, changing it from a price to a volume basis to prevent its erosion by inflation. A similar change was made for plywood.

# Commonwealth trading partners

## Major trading partners – summary

As shown in Table VIII, Commonwealth countries in the aggregate provided each other in 1973 with markets for 20 per cent of their exports – down a single percentage point, in round numbers, from the previous year. The share of the United States in total Commonwealth exports dropped 2 percentage points, to 29 per cent, though remaining by far the largest single country market. The balancing increases in share were recorded by the EEC (Eight)\* and Japan, the latter's share having gone up at an astonishingly rapid pace to reach 9 per cent in 1973, from only 6 per cent in 1971. For balance of payments reasons, including the effect of the present high level of petroleum prices on the capacity of various countries to import from the Commonwealth, it is to be expected that the share of the United States will recover somewhat, while the growth of that of Japan will suffer a check, at least temporarily in 1974 and 1975.

Due to the great diversity of Commonwealth countries in size and trading interests, the above aggregates may for certain purposes be held to be less revealing than partial data expressed in absolute terms. Because of the pre-dominance of Britain both in intra-Commonwealth trade and in Commonwealth commerce with the EEC (Eight), and also because of the predominance of Canada among Commonwealth countries exporting to the United States, making up 65 per cent of the Commonwealth total, it is worth seeing what the position looks like from the stand-point of exports from other Commonwealth countries only. Australia, New Zealand and all developing Commonwealth countries in 1973 exported goods at an aggregate Customs valuation of £4,583 million to all other Commonwealth countries (including Britain and Canada). Their exports to the United States totalled £2,607 million, to Japan £2,380 million, to the members of the EEC other than Britain, £2,053 million, and to Britain alone £1,752 million. By transferring the last-mentioned figure to the EEC and deducting it from the Commonwealth, it is easy to see what the rough proportions would be in 1977, at the end of transition period, assuming continuing British membership of the European Communities.

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\* That is to say, excluding Britain.

**Table VIII Trade of the Commonwealth with main trading areas**

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>a</sup>
Exports to:			£ million		
Commonwealth ..	4,700	5,218	5,619	5,893	7,596
United States ..	6,281	6,753	7,620	8,738	11,076
EEC (Eight) ..	3,407	3,930	4,270	4,884	6,719
Japan ..	1,337	1,564	1,596	1,946	3,386
Eastern Europe ..	555	686	674	846	1,094
China ..	234	229	190	224	388
Other countries ..	4,143	4,801	5,310	5,622	7,367
Total ..	20,657	23,181	25,279	28,153	37,626
Imports from:					
Commonwealth ..	4,916	5,538	5,953	6,060	7,720
United States ..	6,430	6,763	7,111	7,874	10,541
EEC (Eight) ..	3,594	3,876	4,561	5,337	7,638
Japan ..	1,166	1,457	1,879	2,205	2,968
Eastern Europe ..	587	609	596	637	850
China ..	390	400	453	511	831
Other countries ..	4,608	5,123	5,697	6,445	9,265
Total ..	21,691	23,766	26,250	29,069	39,813
Exports to:	Percentage of total trade				
Commonwealth ..	23	23	22	21	20
United States ..	30	29	30	31	29
EEC (Eight) ..	16	17	17	17	18
Japan ..	6	7	6	7	9
Eastern Europe ..	3	3	3	3	3
China ..	1	1	1	1	1
Other countries ..	21	20	21	20	20
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100
Imports from:					
Commonwealth ..	23	23	23	21	19
United States ..	30	28	27	27	26
EEC (Eight) ..	17	16	17	18	19
Japan ..	5	6	7	8	7
Eastern Europe ..	3	3	2	2	2
China ..	2	2	2	2	2
Other countries ..	20	22	22	22	25
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>a</sup> Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.

# Intra-Commonwealth trade

## Trade with Britain

The relative magnitudes of some of the main categories in intra-Commonwealth trade are shown in Table IX. As will be seen from Appendix Tables 3, 5 and 7, the proportion of Commonwealth countries' total exports sent to Britain, the proportion of Commonwealth countries' total imports supplied by Britain, and the proportion of British imports supplied by Commonwealth countries, have all been falling. The processes of causation are complex, but an important part of the explanation lies in regional trade polarities in Europe, in the Pacific (Australia and New Zealand vis-a-vis Japan), and in North America – where sectoral arrangements covering trade between Canada and the United States in the fields of energy, defence procurement and automotive engineering have tended to detract from the influence of earlier, historic ties. In the light of the preceding paragraph, what may be seen as being of greatest importance may not be the attempted preservation of former patterns of trade, so much as a widening of the freedom of access (that was the hallmark of the Commonwealth system) both globally and regionally, while preserving and developing as far as

**Table IX Intra-Commonwealth trade *a***

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>b</sup>
Exports and re-exports from the Commonwealth:					
Britain to other Commonwealth countries .. .. .	1,488	1,589	1,891	1,802	2,065
Other Commonwealth countries to Britain .. .. .	1,633	1,850	1,774	1,936	2,399
Other Commonwealth countries to each other .. .. .	1,579	1,779	1,954	2,155	3,132
(1) Total intra-Commonwealth .. .. .	4,700	5,218	5,619	5,893	7,596
(2) Total to all countries .. .. .	20,657	23,181	25,279	28,153	37,626
(1) as a percentage of (2) .. .. .	23	23	22	21	20
Imports into the Commonwealth:					
Britain from other Commonwealth countries .. .. .	1,832	2,056	2,065	2,114	2,719
Other Commonwealth countries from Britain .. .. .	1,593	1,752	2,023	1,961	2,245
Other Commonwealth countries from each other .. .. .	1,491	1,730	1,865	1,985	2,756
(1) Total intra-Commonwealth .. .. .	4,916	5,538	5,953	6,060	7,720
(2) Total from all countries .. .. .	21,691	23,766	26,250	29,069	39,813
(1) as a percentage of (2) .. .. .	23	23	23	21	19

*a* Sum of individual country valuations.

*b* Provisional.

possible the liberal trade intercourse and political rapport with countries having historic ties. Material in the remainder of this section will illustrate the way in which regional Commonwealth ties are developing.

### **Australia, Canada and New Zealand**

A large proportion of Canadian trade with Australia and New Zealand has traditionally taken place under an exchange of bilateral tariff preferences. The basis for this exchange had been Canada's bilateral trade agreements with these countries, as well as each country's respective trade agreement with Britain. The latter's accession to the EEC had left the future of some of these preferences uncertain. Because of this, Canada had a series of trade discussions with both Australia and New Zealand, which resulted in new arrangements to preserve, to the maximum extent possible, those preferences which were exchanged as a concomitant of agreements with Britain.

The New Zealand/Australia free trade agreement (NAFTA), which was signed in August 1965 and came into effect in the beginning of 1966, has proved an important catalyst in increasing trade between these two countries. The main aim of the Agreement, which runs for an initial period of ten years, is "to further the development of the area and the use of the resources of the area by permitting and assisting a mutually beneficial expansion of trade". The central element of the agreement is the list of goods on which duties are progressively reduced and bound at free in the import tariffs of both countries.

While Australia and New Zealand accorded each other the benefit of the British preferential tariff\* under the terms of their 1933 Trade Agreement, now incorporated into NAFTA, the minimum margins of preference had been determined by each country's trade agreement with Britain. In January 1973 these agreements with Britain were terminated, and a new agreement concluded between Australia and New Zealand, giving each country a contractual right to margins of preference in the other's market. The agreement, which was of an interim nature, expired on 30 September 1974, and was temporarily extended pending the outcome of negotiations regarding the nature of the arrangements to operate after that date.

The interim agreement excluded motor vehicles and components, which constituted the largest item of Australian exports to New Zealand (valued at \$83.4 million in the year ended June 1974) and an important British export interest. When the Agreement was concluded in 1973, New Zealand was not in a position to undertake any future commitment on tariffs on motor vehicles, but the Government at that time announced its intention to consult with Australia before making any change in the preferential tariff position, and had in fact retained the preference. In the later months of 1974, both Australia and New Zealand were examining their motor vehicle policies and, in recognition of the

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\* i.e. the Schedules of duties each applied to imports from Britain and its colonies.

importance of motor vehicles in the total trading relationship between the two countries, they proposed to enter into consultation as soon as practicable on the implications of their new policies for the development of trans-Tasman trade.

## Pacific Islands

Efforts to increase regional commerce between Commonwealth countries in the South Pacific continue. The South Pacific Forum came into existence in 1971 as a result of the periodic meetings of ministers or heads of state from Australia, the Cook Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Tonga and Western Samoa. The South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC) is an outgrowth of this grouping, and has been commissioned to investigate ways of increasing potentially remunerative commercial contacts among members of the Forum. At the fifth meeting of the Forum, in March 1974, members endorsed the decision of the Conference of the Pacific Island Producers Association that the Association should be terminated and its functions absorbed by SPEC.

**Table X Intra-Commonwealth trade**

*Exports by individual Commonwealth countries to all other Commonwealth countries*

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>a</sup>
Australia .. .. .	505	573	624	739	975
Bangladesh .. .. .	38	35	20	<sup>b</sup>	<sup>b</sup>
Britain .. .. .	1,488	1,589	1,891	1,802	2,065
Canada .. .. .	619	840	786	748	948
Ghana .. .. .	38	44	31	37	51
Guyana .. .. .	28	29	32	29	29
Hong Kong .. .. .	242	268	318	357	586
India .. .. .	171	190	193	235	304
Jamaica .. .. .	47	45	53	54	60
Kenya .. .. .	63	70	72	75	92
Malawi .. .. .	15	17	20	20	23
Malaysia .. .. .	229	245	247	259	428
New Zealand .. .. .	271	267	282	348	444
Nigeria .. .. .	118	163	185	236	349
Singapore .. .. .	242	249	311	354	552
Sri Lanka .. .. .	44	50	42	35	43
Tanzania .. .. .	58	62	70	65	63
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	44	43	46	51	52
Uganda .. .. .	43	50	49	40	40
Zambia .. .. .	128	112	62	77	119
Others .. .. .	269	277	285	332 <sup>c</sup>	373 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>5,218</b>	<b>5,619</b>	<b>5,893</b>	<b>7,596</b>

<sup>a</sup> Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.

<sup>b</sup> Estimate included in "Others".

<sup>c</sup> Including estimates for Bangladesh.

## Caribbean

The Caribbean free trade area CARIFTA, which had been launched in 1968, had provided for the freeing of the bulk of intra-regional trade immediately, with the exception of a short list of items. At least 90 per cent of intra-regional Commonwealth Caribbean trade was freed of import duties and quantitative restrictions at the outset. Limited available data suggest that most of the resulting trade volume increase, between 1967 and 1970, was on the part of and between the four more advanced member countries, viz Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago: the smaller countries were unable to increase their exports to the rest of CARIFTA to any appreciable degree. However, an Agricultural Marketing Protocol, which had originally provided for equal treatment for all CARIFTA countries in the allocation of relevant markets, was modified to provide for the surpluses of the smaller countries being given priority, in the regional market, over surpluses of the more advanced members. Furthermore, a regional Oils and Fats Agreement, which had been in operation since the end of the second world war, was substantially revised in 1970 and redrafted as a protocol to the CARIFTA Agreement. It is reported that the smaller CARIFTA countries have as a result gained large increases in the regional market for copra and raw oil.

**Table XI Intra-Commonwealth trade**

*Exports to other Commonwealth countries as percentage of each country's total exports*

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	31	30	30	28	26
Bangladesh .. .. .	17	16	14	..	..
Britain .. .. .	20	20	21	18	17
Canada .. .. .	11	12	11	9	9
Ghana .. .. .	25	24	22	25	22
Guyana .. .. .	56	52	52	49	50
Hong Kong .. .. .	27	26	27	26	26
India .. .. .	22	23	23	24	25
Jamaica .. .. .	45	32	37	36	36
Kenya .. .. .	60	59	59	56	49
Malawi .. .. .	68	68	66	62	58
Malaysia .. .. .	34	35	37	38	38
New Zealand .. .. .	54	53	51	49	43
Nigeria .. .. .	31	32	25	27	32
Singapore .. .. .	40	42	46	44	40
Sri Lanka .. .. .	38	36	30	27	26
Tanzania .. .. .	56	58	60	51	45
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	24	23	23	25	20
Uganda .. .. .	45	43	45	35	30
Zambia .. .. .	29	27	22	25	25
Others .. .. .	54	50	44	36	32
Total .. .. .	23	22	22	21	20

**Table XII Intra-Commonwealth trade**

*Imports by individual Commonwealth countries from all other Commonwealth countries*

*£ million*

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>a</sup>
Australia .. .. .	565	613	646	614	836
Bangladesh .. .. .	28	30	22	<sup>b</sup>	<sup>b</sup>
Britain .. .. .	1,832	2,056	2,065	2,114	2,719
Canada .. .. .	495	513	556	645	729
Ghana .. .. .	49	50	55	31	52
Guyana .. .. .	29	32	31	32	40
Hong Kong .. .. .	159	200	234	235	378
India .. .. .	157	181	233	216	295
Jamaica .. .. .	67	75	80	94	103
Kenya .. .. .	67	79	100	89	93
Malawi .. .. .	18	23	25	30	30
Malaysia .. .. .	198	228	248	232	309
New Zealand .. .. .	241	289	311	360	462
Nigeria .. .. .	112	152	225	204	213
Singapore .. .. .	320	361	379	412	634
Sri Lanka .. .. .	62	60	49	38	37
Tanzania .. .. .	46	52	56	57	62
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	50	62	69	77	70
Uganda .. .. .	43	42	58	39	43
Zambia .. .. .	74	83	94	86	79
Others .. .. .	304	357	417	456 <sup>c</sup>	536 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,916</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>5,953</b>	<b>6,060</b>	<b>7,720</b>

<sup>a</sup> Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.

<sup>b</sup> Estimate included in "Others".

<sup>c</sup> Including estimates for Bangladesh.

By 1973 Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago had reached the stage of common market formation out of the existing free trade area. Belize (British Honduras), Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Lucia, and St Vincent joined the common market, CARICOM, in 1974 – as also did St Kitts/Nevis/Anguilla and Antigua, whose Governments had earlier withheld their decision to join. CARICOM has the following main features: substantial internal free trade; an external tariff common to all participants: the construction of a protective policy to encompass the region as a whole; harmonization of fiscal incentives to industry and agriculture; a multilateral system for the avoidance of double taxation within the area; and the rationalization of agricultural production within the Market. As with CARIFTA, special provision was made with regard to the less developed member countries. To this end the Agreement enables the members of the Eastern Caribbean Common Market to take eight years, instead of three, to align their own external tariff with that of CARICOM. Provisions also enable the smaller countries to bestow tax holidays for as long as fourteen years on industrial projects, while the four more advanced member

**Table XIII Intra-Commonwealth trade**

*Imports from other Commonwealth countries as percentage of each country's total imports*

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	35	34	35	33	31
Bangladesh .. .. .	10	9	11	..	..
Britain .. .. .	22	23	21	19	17
Canada .. .. .	9	9	9	9	8
Ghana .. .. .	34	29	31	27	28
Guyana .. .. .	60	58	56	57	56
Hong Kong .. .. .	16	17	17	15	15
India .. .. .	18	21	23	24	23
Jamaica .. .. .	37	34	35	38	38
Kenya .. .. .	45	43	43	42	37
Malawi .. .. .	58	56	55	58	52
Malaysia .. .. .	41	39	41	36	33
New Zealand .. .. .	61	60	60	62	55
Nigeria .. .. .	39	34	36	34	30
Singapore .. .. .	38	36	33	31	31
Sri Lanka .. .. .	35	37	36	29	21
Tanzania .. .. .	46	39	36	35	31
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	25	27	25	25	22
Uganda .. .. .	59	59	56	61	66
Zambia .. .. .	41	42	40	38	37
Others .. .. .	37	37	37	34	34
Total .. .. .	23	23	23	21	19

countries are restricted to a nine-year period. The smaller members are also permitted to have preferential marketing outlets for certain agricultural commodities that can be quickly cultivated, and to benefit by particular local content and quota concessions.

The decision of Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, and Guyana to marry their natural resources for the purpose of establishing aluminium smelters, announced in July 1974, is perhaps the clearest manifestation so far of regional economic integration in the Commonwealth Caribbean. Both Jamaica and Guyana have large reserves of bauxite, the raw material for aluminium, but Trinidad and Tobago is reported to be the site for the first of the two smelters which the three Governments will build jointly. World oil price increases, the revised fiscal treatment of the oil companies operating in Trinidad and Tobago and the large reserves of natural gas recently discovered offshore, will provide some of the funds necessary for the industrial development contemplated. It has been reported that the integrative effects of the whole project will be further enhanced by the setting up of a wide range of aluminium-using manufacturing plants in Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and ultimately Guyana. Jamaica, with the worst unemployment problem in the region, was said to be particularly interested in this aspect of the whole exercise.

# European Economic Community

## Enlargement and tariff adjustment

The first moves to integrate Britain into the tariff system of the EEC were made in 1973. For industrial goods, the six original members and three new ones began a progressive elimination of duties on imports from each other on 1 April 1973, when a 20 per cent cut was made. A similar cut was made on 1 January 1974, making a cumulative reduction of 40 per cent, and at the same time the new members made the first move in aligning their national tariffs on industrial goods to the common customs tariff (CCT) of the EEC. The process of alignment involves a step-by-step elimination of the difference between the external tariff rates of the new members and those of the CCT. If the former rate is lower, it must be increased; if higher, it will be reduced. The first step involved 40 per cent of the alignment. Final alignment on the CCT, and complete elimination of import duties on trade between old and new members of the EEC, is scheduled for 1 July 1977. By the end of this transition period, assuming no change in the relevant terms of Britain's membership, it will make no difference to the duties, if any, charged on importation of goods from Commonwealth countries, whether they enter the EEC via a UK port or at some other point of entry. However, for goods subject to quota limitation – textiles being the outstanding example – the direction of individual lines of trade will still be influenced by the extent to which national quotas have given way to community quotas.

## Trade relativities

As shown in Table I, the nine EEC States in 1973 accounted for 41.5 per cent of world exports and 41.3 per cent of world imports. It will be appreciated, however, that the magnitude of these statistics compared with e.g. those of the United States, is partly due to the continuing inclusion in world trade statistics of the trade of EEC members with each other\*. The remainder of this section deals with the trade of Commonwealth countries, including Britain, with the EEC excluding Britain.

The growing importance, for a number of Commonwealth countries, of trade relations with EEC countries other than Britain, is illustrated in Tables XIV and XV. In particular, British exports to the rest of the EEC, as a proportion of its exports to all destinations, rose from 28 per cent in 1969 to 32 per cent in 1973, while the proportion of British imports supplied by the rest of the EEC grew from 29 to 33 per cent. It is also interesting to note that, whereas Indian

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\* The trade with each other of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, which have a common customs administration, is excluded.

**Table XIV Exports from the Commonwealth to the European Economic Community (Eight)**

*Proportion of each country's total exports sent to the European Economic Community (eight)*

Per cent

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	13	10	10	11	10
Bangladesh .. .. .	13	11	11	..	..
Britain .. .. .	28	29	29	30	32
Canada .. .. .	6	7	6	6	6
Cyprus .. .. .	33	32	26	17	20
East African Community	12	12	12	16	18
Ghana .. .. .	27	26	28	29	28
Guyana .. .. .	4	5	5	7	8
Hong Kong .. .. .	10	11	11	13	12
India .. .. .	8	7	8	11	13
Malaysia .. .. .	11	13	12	14	13
New Zealand .. .. .	13	10	11	12	14
Nigeria .. .. .	37	38	41	39	30
Singapore .. .. .	7	8	6	8	11
Sri Lanka .. .. .	10	10	9	9	11
Trinidad & Tobago .. .	3	3	3	3	2
Zambia .. .. .	34	32	31	32	32
Commonwealth Total	16	17	17	17	18

**Table XV Imports into the Commonwealth from the European Economic Community (Eight)**

*Proportion of each country's total imports from the European Economic Community (eight)*

Per cent

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	13	14	14	14	14
Bangladesh .. .. .	7	8	6	..	..
Britain .. .. .	29	27	30	32	33
Canada .. .. .	6	6	6	6	7
Cyprus .. .. .	30	30	31	28	31
East African Community	19	19	19	21	21
Ghana .. .. .	22	23	25	26	27
Guyana .. .. .	10	10	10	9	10
Hong Kong .. .. .	9	10	9	9	9
India .. .. .	12	11	14	17	16
Malaysia .. .. .	10	10	11	10	11
New Zealand .. .. .	8	8	9	8	9
Nigeria .. .. .	26	28	26	31	31
Singapore .. .. .	8	8	9	8	8
Sri Lanka .. .. .	13	13	15	12	16
Trinidad & Tobago .. .	4	5	5	5	5
Zambia .. .. .	10	13	15	15	17
Commonwealth Total	15	16	17	18	19

exports to Britain fell from 12 per cent of total Indian exports in 1970 to 10 per cent in 1973, Indian exports to the rest of the EEC rose over this period from 7 to 13 per cent of the total. Table XIV illustrates clearly the growing importance of the EEC (Eight) as a market for the East African Community also, since its Association with the EEC.

### Commonwealth exports

In 1973 exports from Britain to the rest of the EEC rose broadly in line with the expansion of world trade, from £2,937 million in 1972 to £4,029 million in 1973, as set out in Table XVI. Almost all other Commonwealth countries showed increases in their exports to EEC countries (excluding Britain). Commodity price rises accounted for the greater part of the growth in recorded values. Only in the case of Trinidad and Tobago was an actual decline sustained, mainly owing to a drop-off in sales of petroleum products from that country to the Netherlands.

**Table XVI Exports from the Commonwealth to the European Economic Community (Eight) *a***

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>b</sup>
Australia	208	189	197	295	388
Bangladesh	29	25	16	<sup>c</sup>	<sup>c</sup>
Britain	2,051	2,354	2,659	2,937	4,029
Canada	341	496	460	467	637
Cyprus	13	14	12	9	14
East African Community	36	41	43	61	84
Ghana	40	49	39	44	65
Guyana	2	3	3	4	5
Hong Kong	92	116	132	175	282
India	61	60	67	107	155
Malaysia	72	89	80	98	164
New Zealand	66	53	63	84	144
Nigeria	141	196	305	339	339
Singapore	45	50	44	68	147
Sri Lanka	13	14	12	12	19
Trinidad & Tobago	6	6	7	8	6
Zambia	150	135	88	97	151
Other	41	40	43	79 <sup>d</sup>	90 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>3,930</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>4,884</b>	<b>6,719</b>

*a* Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands

*b* Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data

*c* Estimate included in "Other"

*d* Includes an estimate for Bangladesh.

**Table XVII Imports into the Commonwealth from the European Economic Community (Eight) *a***

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>b</sup>
Australia	208	253	255	267	380
Bangladesh	19	26	11	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
Britain	2,371	2,439	2,914	3,522	5,194
Canada	320	339	399	489	601
Cyprus	26	29	33	35	56
East African Community	60	75	94	92	107
Ghana	32	39	44	30	51
Guyana	5	6	6	5	8
Hong Kong	94	116	129	136	224
India	106	97	136	154	212
Malaysia	46	57	63	64	96
New Zealand	32	41	47	48	71
Nigeria	76	123	161	189	221
Singapore	64	80	102	110	173
Sri Lanka	23	20	20	16	28
Trinidad & Tobago	9	11	13	15	16
Zambia	19	26	36	35	38
Other	84	99	98	130 <sup>d</sup>	162 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,594</b>	<b>3,876</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>5,337</b>	<b>7,638</b>

*a* Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands

*b* Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data

*c* Estimate included in "Other"

*d* Includes estimate for Bangladesh

### Commonwealth imports and trade balances

There was an even more substantial growth in the recorded value of Commonwealth imports from the Eight, which went up by 40 per cent, comparing 1973 with 1972. British imports from the Eight rose by something over 47 per cent to reach £5,194 million in 1973. This represented over two-thirds of imports into all Commonwealth countries from the Eight. It also, in conjunction with the export figure, represented an adverse balance (c.i.f./f.o.b.) of Britain with other members of the enlarged EEC amounting to £1,165 million, compared with £585 million in 1972. Hong Kong, Singapore and a number of other Commonwealth countries recorded higher bilateral trade surpluses or reduced deficits in their trade with the EEC (Eight), mainly as a result of the commodity price boom. Australia and India, however, like Britain, experienced adverse movements, though of smaller magnitude. India has been making strenuous efforts in recent years to eliminate its bilateral deficits with the EEC (excluding Britain), by negotiation of a suitable policy and institutional framework for the development of greater complementarity in trade and industrial relations with Europe.

## Policy developments and trade agreements

A promising basis for this was laid in December 1973 with signature of the Commercial Co-operation Agreement with the (enlarged) EEC, having a duration of five years and renewable annually thereafter. The Agreement provides a framework for the eventual development of industrial and economic co-operation over a wide field, including the possibility of joint investments and the transfer of technology. Although the Agreement itself made no provision for additional tariff suspensions, the EEC tariff on jute and coir products was reduced in the context of the GSP by 40 per cent at the beginning of 1974, and was to be cut by another 20 per cent at the beginning of 1975. On an EEC tariff ranging from 8 to 22 per cent for affected items, there would thus be a 60 per cent reduction under the GSP by 1 January 1975, except for carpet-backing cloth, which would then have a 50 per cent cut. The EEC 50 per cent duty on Indian packaged tea was removed and EEC duties on cotton textiles from India, at a nil rate under the GSP, were applied by Britain from the beginning of 1974, for amounts within quotas. The tariff on jute products (as reduced under the GSP) was suspended at a nil rate in the case of imports of such items into Britain and Denmark in 1974.

Renegotiation of the terms of British accession to the EEC included claims by Britain on behalf of Commonwealth developing countries. In this respect several requests were made by Britain to the Council of the EEC on 4 June 1974.

The British proposals fell into several major groups, one of which concerned Australia, Canada and New Zealand, and the problems they faced over access for their exports to the Community, particularly in agriculture. Britain emphasized the need for satisfactory and continuing arrangements for New Zealand after the end of the transitional period. (Because of its efforts to diversify, and because of low production due to drought and rising costs, New Zealand had not taken up its full allocation of dairy products in the United Kingdom in 1973. It had no problem in disposing of its butter and cheese elsewhere, but had considered that the prices set in sterling during the negotiation of the Treaty of Accession were unrealistically low, should it have to fall back on EEC markets in the future.) With regard to tariffs, in the case of a small number of products e.g. some canned goods, Britain expressed the wish to see an extension of tariff quotas at preferential rates. More generally, Britain requested that the Community's detailed negotiations should include an effort to make substantial reductions of the tariff on some agricultural products as well as on certain industrial products of some importance to the countries concerned.

Another group of British proposals related to the Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Caribbean, the Indian and the Pacific Oceans, (referred to in short as the ACP countries) which had been given the opportunity under Protocol 22 of the Act of Accession to negotiate a form of association with the Community. The negotiations between the EEC and the ACP countries, which had been formally opened at a ministerial meeting in Brussels in October 1973, and which had continued in a series of meetings between the Commission (representing the Nine) and officials of the ACP countries, seemed to offer the best chance of

meeting the interests of those countries. The results of these negotiations, and the Ministerial Conferences held in Kingston and Brussels in July 1974 and January 1975, showed that several of the major problems had been resolved. It thus appeared that there was a chance of an agreement involving over forty developing country partner States being signed in the first half of 1975—though interim arrangements would need to apply from 1 February 1975, the date laid down in the Act of Accession, until the coming into force of the new agreement.

As regards Commonwealth countries in Asia, in its 4 June 1974 statement to the Council of the EEC, Britain requested generous terms for those countries by substantial improvement of the GSP scheme of the Community. This was because the nature of the EEC scheme limited its practical value to India and certain other Commonwealth developing countries. Britain requested generous implementation of the Joint Declaration of Intent (annexed to the Act of Accession), which expressed a will on the part of the original and the acceding EEC States to “extend and strengthen the trade relations with the developing independent Commonwealth countries in Asia.”

Some progress was made in this direction in 1974. Duty-free entry of jute products from Bangladesh into Britain and Denmark was continued and, subject to satisfactory agreement being reached on the self-limitation of exports of jute and jute products at agreed levels to the rest of the EEC, the GSP benefits extended by the EEC to India, as from the beginning of 1974, were applied also to Bangladesh. By formal agreement reached in the middle of 1974, jute goods from Bangladesh continued to be subject to quota restrictions. Sacking and hessian faced British, German and French restrictions: carpetbacking cloth was subject to a Community annual quota of 4,000 metric tons, and yarn to 7,000 metric tons. In the face of these quotas it seemed somewhat disappointing that the complete elimination of EEC import duties before the end of the UK transition period in 1977 could not be brought forward. Against this background, Bangladesh submitted a request to the EEC on the possibility of opening negotiations for a comprehensive commercial co-operation agreement along lines similar to those of the Agreement between the EEC and India (outlined above). Before the end of 1974 such negotiations had been opened by the EEC with both Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Also in 1974, Malaysia submitted to the European Commission an aide memoir concerning the effects of the enlargement of the EEC on products exported by Malaysia. It expressed concern about the loss of trade advantages it had benefited from vis-a-vis the United Kingdom in the context of Commonwealth tariff preferences and the progressive subjection of its exports to the common customs tariff of the EEC. The Community had already adopted a number of helpful measures, outlined earlier in this report, but Malaysia, while acknowledging these efforts, considered them insufficient. At the third informal meeting at ministerial level between the Community and ASEAN,\* agreement was reached in principle

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\* Association of South East Asian Nations: Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand.

to set up a joint study group to explore all areas where co-operation between the two groupings could be expanded and diversified.

Relations between the EEC and Commonwealth countries in the Mediterranean, viz Malta and Cyprus, continued to evolve within the context of the EEC's overall Mediterranean policy. Malta, which signed an association agreement in 1971, benefited from tariff advantages which were, however, less than those of the GSP system of the EEC. In March 1974 the Community Council adopted provisions giving Malta tariff treatment "no less favourable" than those it would have if it were included in the EEC GSP scheme. In the middle of the year the Commission proposed to the Council that those provisions be renewed for 1975: more recent reports stated that the EEC had decided to enter negotiations with Malta for a new, strengthened Association, entailing not only an enlargement of trade provisions but also economic, commercial and industrial co-operation, agricultural measures and financial assistance.

Cyprus is the most recent of the EEC Associates. Its Association Agreement with the EEC came into effect on 1 June 1973, to last for four years. Although it was intended eventually to lead to a customs union, its immediate objective was to secure continued preferential access for Cypriot exports to the United Kingdom, its principal market. Provision was built in for adjustment immediately the Community's global approach to the whole Mediterranean was ready, but the delay in concluding agreements with the Maghreb, Israel, Spain and Malta meant that no further progress had been made beyond the initial agreement to grant a 40 per cent reduction of duty on citrus fruit and duty-free entry for carobs, while some Maghreb countries already enjoyed an 80 per cent reduction. Moreover, the nature of the industrial structure of Cyprus prevented full utilization of the concessions for Cypriot manufactured goods entering the EEC. Greater agricultural concessions were being sought and the EEC was committed to do more for its agriculture and wine. Whenever agreements with the other Mediterranean countries neared finality, it was reported, the Community would start negotiations on complementary concessions for Cyprus.

# United States

Accounting for 14 per cent of world trade (Table I), the importance of the United States as a market for exports and a source of imports for selected Commonwealth countries is shown in Tables XVIII and XIX. The growing proportions of exports from Nigeria and Trinidad and Tobago shipped to the United States are attributable to higher volumes and prices of petroleum, while the lower share of Indian imports derived from that source, comparing 1972 and 1973 with 1969 and 1970, is due to a drop-off in food aid shipments.

Total exports from the United States, excluding military grant aid, amounted to \$US 70.8 billion in 1973, a 44 per cent increase over the preceding year. Imports rose by only 24 per cent, to \$69.1 billion (f.o.b.). This turnaround in the trade position had its counterpart in the lower aggregate of surpluses recorded by Commonwealth countries in their trade with the United States. The greater part of this reduction was attributable to the smaller surplus run by Canada -- which country accounts for about two-thirds of Commonwealth trade with the United States. The rise in Canadian imports of automotive and related products from the United States exceeded the increase in exports, contributing to a change from a positive to a negative balance in automotive trade in 1973, after a series of surpluses in the preceding three years.

**Table XVIII Exports from the Commonwealth to the United States**

*Proportion of each country's total exports sent to the United States*

Per cent

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	14	13	12	13	12
Bahamas .. .. .	61	72	84	89	..
Bangladesh .. .. .	9	12	10	..	..
Britain .. .. .	12	12	12	13	12
Canada .. .. .	71	65	68	70	68
East African Community	11	11	10	10	10
Ghana .. .. .	13	18	24	15	15
Guyana .. .. .	25	28	26	25	21
Hong Kong .. .. .	35	36	35	33	28
India .. .. .	18	14	16	15	14
Jamaica .. .. .	38	53	45	44	..
Malaysia .. .. .	15	13	14	14	12
New Zealand .. .. .	16	17	17	15	16
Nigeria .. .. .	12	12	18	21	24
Singapore .. .. .	11	11	12	16	18
Sri Lanka .. .. .	8	7	9	7	7
Trinidad & Tobago ..	54	54	49	50	62
Commonwealth Total ..	30	29	30	31	29

**Table XIX Imports into the Commonwealth from the United States**  
*Proportion of each country's total imports from the United States*

	Per cent				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	25	25	22	21	22
Bahamas .. .. .	68	54	32	28	..
Bangladesh .. .. .	14	21	16	..	..
Britain .. .. .	14	13	11	11	10
Canada .. .. .	73	71	70	69	74
East African Community	5	7	6	5	5
Ghana .. .. .	18	18	15	18	18
Guyana .. .. .	22	24	24	24	24
Hong Kong .. .. .	13	13	13	12	13
India .. .. .	28	30	24	15	18
Jamaica .. .. .	41	44	40	37	..
Malaysia .. .. .	6	9	7	9	8
New Zealand .. .. .	12	13	10	11	11
Nigeria .. .. .	12	15	14	10	10
Singapore .. .. .	8	11	13	14	15
Sri Lanka .. .. .	8	6	5	8	9
Trinidad & Tobago ..	14	16	18	19	16
Zambia .. .. .	10	10	11	9	9
Commonwealth Total ..	30	28	27	30	26

**Table XX Exports from the Commonwealth to the United States**

	£ million				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>a</sup>
Australia .. .. .	235	247	254	343	466
Bahamas .. .. .	13	26	81	117	129
Bangladesh .. .. .	21	26	15	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Britain .. .. .	906	943	1,095	1,219	1,522
Canada .. .. .	4,106	4,415	4,941	5,635	6,947
East African Community	33	38	36	36	45
Ghana .. .. .	19	34	33	22	34
Guyana .. .. .	13	15	15	16	12
Hong Kong .. .. .	319	374	413	463	634
India .. .. .	139	114	137	147	166
Jamaica .. .. .	40	75	64	66	73
Malaysia .. .. .	103	91	86	95	132
New Zealand .. .. .	80	88	93	108	166
Nigeria .. .. .	47	59	133	182	275
Singapore .. .. .	66	67	82	129	245
Sri Lanka .. .. .	10	10	12	9	12
Trinidad & Tobago ..	101	102	99	104	161
Other Commonwealth ..	30	29	31	47 <sup>c</sup>	57 <sup>c</sup>
Total .. .. .	6,281	6,753	7,620	8,738	11,076

<sup>a</sup> Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.

<sup>b</sup> Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".

<sup>c</sup> Including estimates for Bangladesh.

Table XXI Imports into the Commonwealth from the United States

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>a</sup>
Australia .. .. .	404	461	411	387	610
Bahamas .. .. .	84	75	65	53	59
Bangladesh .. .. .	41	68	31	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Britain .. .. .	1,131	1,174	1,095	1,180	1,622
Canada .. .. .	3,950	3,965	4,439	5,213	6,717
East African Community	17	27	31	23	26
Ghana .. .. .	27	31	27	21	33
Guyana .. .. .	10	13	14	13	17
Hong Kong .. .. .	138	159	174	185	322
India .. .. .	251	258	237	130	233
Jamaica .. .. .	75	94	91	92	101
Malaysia .. .. .	31	50	40	59	97
New Zealand .. .. .	48	65	53	63	91
Nigeria .. .. .	34	64	88	62	71
Singapore .. .. .	65	109	148	186	310
Sri Lanka .. .. .	15	9	7	10	16
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	29	36	48	57	51
Zambia .. .. .	17	19	25	20	20
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	63	86	87	120 <sup>c</sup>	145 <sup>c</sup>
Total .. .. .	6,430	6,763	7,111	7,874	10,541

*a* Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.

*b* Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".

*c* Including estimates for Bangladesh.

Appendix Table 8 shows United States imports, by commodity, from Commonwealth countries. More than half of the increase in imports from Canada was due to a small group of commodities including automotive and related products, crude oil, lumber, pulp and newsprint. Substantial price rises, caused by speculation and supply disruptions, as well as rapidly increasing demand, raised the value of copper imports, but volume was little changed in the face of substantial sales by the US General Services Administration from government stockpiles. Surplus disposals in the United States also accounted for the unchanged value of imports of tin from Malaysia and a sharp drop in both value and volume terms of imports of aluminium and aluminium ores from both Canada and Jamaica.

# Japan

The changing Japanese shares in world trade, reaching something over 7 per cent for both exports and imports in 1973, are included in Table I: Tables XXII and XXIII show the rapidly growing importance of Japan both as a market for exports and as a source of supply for Australia and New Zealand. India and Nigeria have also in recent years been able to take advantage of the high growth rate of the Japanese economy, its heavy dependence on imported raw materials and its competitiveness as a source of manufactures. This complementarity has been materially augmented by elements of bilateralism in Japanese trade strategy, and by the felt need for diversification of markets and sources on the part of some Commonwealth countries.

The year 1973 was quite exceptional for Japanese trade. Compared with the preceding year the value of imports into that country from all sources increased by 63 per cent in terms of dollars. The commodity price boom and the sharp appreciation of the yen against other currencies accounted for a major part of this growth, but even so the volume of imports expanded by 29 per cent – a reflection of heavy buying for stock in the case of some items, and of a rapid growth of consumer expenditure. Imports of meats, maize, wool and copper (ores and metal) all more than doubled in value.

**Table XXII Exports from the Commonwealth to Japan**

*Proportion of each country's total exports sent to Japan*

	Per cent				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	27	28	29	29	34
Britain .. .. .	2	2	2	2	2
Canada .. .. .	4	5	4	5	7
East African Community	5	5	5	5	4
Ghana .. .. .	7	7	9	9	10
Guyana .. .. .	1	2	2	4	4
Hong Kong .. .. .	6	7	7	7	10
India .. .. .	12	14	12	11	14
Malaysia .. .. .	19	18	18	17	19
New Zealand .. .. .	9	10	9	11	15
Nigeria .. .. .	1	1	1	4	3
Singapore .. .. .	7	8	7	6	8
Sri Lanka .. .. .	2	3	..	..	..
Zambia .. .. .	24	23	21	20	24
Commonwealth Total ..	6	7	6	7	9

**Table XXIII Imports into the Commonwealth from Japan***Proportion of each country's total imports from Japan*

Per cent

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	13	13	16	17	18
Bangladesh .. .. .	7	6	8	..	..
Britain .. .. .	1	1	2	3	3
Canada .. .. .	4	4	5	6	5
East African Community	8	8	8	8	10
Ghana .. .. .	6	6	9	6	7
Guyana .. .. .	4	4	4	4	3
Hong Kong .. .. .	23	24	24	23	20
India .. .. .	4	5	8	9	9
Malaysia .. .. .	16	18	20	21	23
New Zealand .. .. .	8	9	11	12	13
Nigeria .. .. .	4	6	9	10	10
Singapore .. .. .	16	20	20	20	18
Sri Lanka .. .. .	7	9	8	..	..
Zambia .. .. .	7	7	7	10	9
Commonwealth Total ..	5	6	7	8	7

Japanese exports, on the other hand, rose by no more than 29 per cent in terms of dollars i.e. by less than the average for all countries in 1973. The factors underlying this remarkable result helped Commonwealth countries, taken together, to return to their usual position of surplus in trade with Japan — a reversal of the deficits recorded in the preceding two years. The trade with Japan of Britain, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore continued in deficit, but Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and Zambia showed very heavy surpluses, either in absolute terms or in relation to the size of the trade flows involved. The composition of, and demand for, Australian exports to Japan, mainly foodstuffs and minerals, was such that the bilateral surplus (f.o.b. — f.o.b.) of the former with the latter exceeded the total recorded value of export shipments to Japan from any other single Commonwealth country in 1973. For several years the leading export market of Australia, Japan for the first time in 1973 (temporarily) ousted Britain from first place among overseas country\* markets for Canadian goods also. Canadian exports to Japan in that year accounted for 7.1 per cent of exports to all destinations, compared with 4.8 per cent in 1972.

The rapid growth of Canadian imports from Japan in preceding years was reversed in 1973, when a 5 per cent decline was recorded. The lower total encompassed reductions of more than \$20 million in textile materials and some \$65 million in automobiles, in part because of the upward revaluation of the yen.

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\* i.e. excluding the United States

**Table XXIV Exports from the Commonwealth to Japan**

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>a</sup>
Australia .. .. .	439	521	592	764	1,262
Britain .. .. .	129	148	157	172	273
Canada .. .. .	241	318	321	388	733
East African Community	16	18	16	18	19
Ghana .. .. .	11	12	12	14	23
Guyana .. .. .	1	1	1	1	2
Hong Kong .. .. .	59	74	78	94	217
India .. .. .	93	118	101	108	165
Malaysia .. .. .	126	128	124	118	213
New Zealand .. .. .	45	50	48	79	160
Nigeria .. .. .	4	4	10	34	40
Singapore .. .. .	43	46	50	51	113
Sri Lanka .. .. .	3	5	4	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Zambia .. .. .	105	97	58	62	113
Other Commonwealth ..	22	24	24	43 <sup>c</sup>	53 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>3,386</b>

*a* Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.

*b* Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".

*c* Including estimates for Sri Lanka.

**Table XXV Imports into the Commonwealth from Japan**

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>a</sup>
Australia .. .. .	206	235	295	307	488
Bangladesh .. .. .	21	21	15	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Britain .. .. .	104	135	202	314	443
Canada .. .. .	191	233	325	446	415
East African Community	26	32	42	34	50
Ghana .. .. .	8	11	17	7	13
Guyana .. .. .	2	2	2	2	2
Hong Kong .. .. .	240	288	339	360	509
India .. .. .	37	40	83	81	117
Malaysia .. .. .	78	102	118	134	236
New Zealand .. .. .	33	46	55	67	104
Nigeria .. .. .	11	28	53	60	69
Singapore .. .. .	138	198	230	264	380
Sri Lanka .. .. .	13	14	11	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Zambia .. .. .	13	13	16	22	20
Other Commonwealth ..	45	59	76	107 <sup>c</sup>	122 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>2,968</b>

*a* Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.

*b* Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".

*c* Including estimates for Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

## Eastern Europe

The growing importance of Eastern European countries as markets for the produce of Cyprus, Ghana and Guyana, and their continuing importance for India, are brought out in Table XXVI. Equally striking, in Table XXVII, is the declining extent to which Eastern European goods contributed to the import totals of India and Sri Lanka over the period 1969 to 1973.\*

During the course of 1974, work was begun within the framework of a fifteen-year economic co-operation agreement between India and the Soviet Union, signed in the preceding year, for a massive increase in Indian coal production and for joint exploration of Indian oil potential. Plans were drawn up for increasing the capacity of the Bhilai steel plant to 7 million tonnes p.a., and that at Bokaro to 10 million tonnes. It may thus be expected that Indian imports from Eastern European countries will reflect this activity in subsequent years.

The substantial absolute decline in the value of imports of Sri Lanka from the countries of Eastern Europe, over the period from 1969 to 1973, is attributable partly to the earlier phasing of drawings under bilateral credits in respect of machinery and parts. The commodity composition of the trade shows an even more substantial fall in the value of sugar imports from this source.

Britain's trade with Eastern Europe in 1973 expanded broadly in line with its trade with the world as a whole, and thus more strongly on the side of imports than exports. The bilateral deficit (c.i.f.-f.o.b.) with this area, though of concern and a matter of periodic official representations, is offset to some extent by re-export trade in certain items to other areas. Certain Commonwealth countries exporting mainly foodstuffs and raw materials, notably grains from Australia and Canada, cocoa from West Africa, and rubber from Malaysia and Singapore, remained in surplus with Eastern Europe.

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\* Lack of suitable published information prevents comparison with the shares of world trade of Eastern European countries. Such trade is excluded from Table I.

**Table XXVI Exports from the Commonwealth to Eastern Europe**

*Proportion of each country's total exports sent to Eastern Europe*

	Per cent				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	2	2	2	3	4
Bangladesh .. .. .	4	4	4	..	..
Britain .. .. .	3	3	3	3	3
Canada .. .. .	—	1	1	2	2
Cyprus .. .. .	11	11	10	16	17
East African Community	3	3	2	3	2
Ghana .. .. .	3	10	3	12	13
Guyana .. .. .	—	—	2	6	6
India .. .. .	19	20	21	23	20
Malaysia .. .. .	7	5	4	3	4
New Zealand .. .. .	2	2	3	2	3
Nigeria .. .. .	3	3	3	2	..
Singapore .. .. .	5	5	3	3	3
Sri Lanka .. .. .	9	8	9	7	7
Commonwealth Total ..	3	3	3	3	3

**Table XXVII Imports into the Commonwealth from Eastern Europe**

*Proportion of each country's total imports from Eastern Europe*

	Per cent				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1
Bangladesh .. .. .	6	5	4	..	..
Britain .. .. .	4	4	4	3	3
Canada .. .. .	1	—	1	1	1
Cyprus .. .. .	7	7	7	7	7
East African Community	2	2	2	2	2
Ghana .. .. .	6	6	4	6	4
Guyana .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—
Hong Kong .. .. .	—	—	1	1	1
India .. .. .	15	13	11	12	10
Nigeria .. .. .	3	4	3	2	..
Singapore .. .. .	1	1	1	—	—
Sri Lanka .. .. .	8	7	6	4	4
Commonwealth Total ..	3	3	2	2	2

**Table XXVIII Exports from the Commonwealth to Eastern Europe**

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>a</sup>
Australia .. .. .	33	47	49	72	154
Bangladesh .. .. .	9	9	6	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Britain .. .. .	229	259	253	276	323
Canada .. .. .	12	57	69	141	156
Cyprus .. .. .	4	5	5	9	12
East African Community	8	10	6	10	10
Ghana .. .. .	4	18	4	18	30
Guyana .. .. .	—	—	1	3	3
India .. .. .	146	171	177	221	247
Malaysia .. .. .	46	38	28	22	43
New Zealand .. .. .	8	11	15	17	31
Nigeria .. .. .	12	14	23	13	12
Singapore .. .. .	28	29	22	21	44
Sri Lanka .. .. .	11	12	12	8	12
Other Commonwealth ..	5	6	4	5 <sup>c</sup>	17 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>1,094</b>

*a* Actuals, or annual rates on latest data.

*b* Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".

*c* Including estimates for Bangladesh.

**Table XXIX Imports into the Commonwealth from Eastern Europe**

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>a</sup>
Australia .. .. .	9	12	10	14	18
Bangladesh .. .. .	18	15	7	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Britain .. .. .	331	354	344	396	550
Canada .. .. .	29	27	32	40	53
Cyprus .. .. .	6	6	7	8	12
East African Community	6	7	11	10	10
Ghana .. .. .	9	10	7	7	7
Guyana .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong .. .. .	4	6	8	9	16
India .. .. .	129	116	114	105	126
Nigeria .. .. .	9	17	21	13	13
Singapore .. .. .	9	9	8	6	9
Sri Lanka .. .. .	14	11	9	5	6
Other Commonwealth ..	14	19	18	24 <sup>c</sup>	30 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>850</b>

*a* Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.

*b* Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".

*c* Including estimate for Bangladesh.

# China

Higher exports from Canada to China in 1973 were largely attributable to a rise in grain shipments. Indeed, for the period 1971–1973, that Commonwealth country supplied most of China's import requirements of wheat. Australia obtained a contract to supply, in 1973, a million tons of wheat. This sale came after a two-year period of reduced export availability. Poor Chinese sugar crops and the resulting importation of this commodity from Australia also find a reflection in the sharply higher total of Australian exports to China in 1973.

British exports to China were unusually large. In 1971 and 1972 this trade had not been much out of balance, taking account of charges for transportation, but sales of Trident aircraft and non-ferrous metals (mainly copper) through the London Metal Exchange, gave Britain a substantial surplus in 1973. Metals alone accounted for £28 million of the £85 million recorded value of exports from the United Kingdom to China in that year.

Hong Kong, which accounts for the bulk of the Commonwealth trade deficit with China, is reported to be the source of half China's foreign currency earnings – from sales in the Colony mainly of food and water, livestock and consumer goods. The Colony's manufacturing industries are geared mainly to profitable markets in OECD countries while the less profitable domestic market is open to cheap imports from China. Though Hong Kong's exports to China

**Table XXX Exports from the Commonwealth to China**  
*Proportion of each country's total exports sent to China*

	Per cent				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	3	3	1	1	2
Bangladesh .. .. .	3	3	5	..	..
Britain .. .. .	1	1	–	–	1
Canada .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1
Guyana .. .. .	–	–	–	..	1
Hong Kong .. .. .	–	–	–	1	1
Malaysia .. .. .	3	1	1	2	2
Singapore .. .. .	4	2	1	1	1
Sri Lanka .. .. .	13	13	9	8	9
Tanzania .. .. .	4	3	4	6	4
Zambia .. .. .	1	5	7	..	..
Commonwealth Total ..	1	1	1	1	1

**Table XXXI Imports into the Commonwealth from China***Proportion of each country's total imports from China*

Per cent

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1
Bangladesh .. .. .	2	2	5	..	..
Britain .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Canada .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Guyana .. .. .	—	—	—	..	1
Hong Kong .. .. .	18	16	16	18	19
Malaysia .. .. .	7	5	5	4	5
Nigeria .. .. .	2	2	2	2	..
Singapore .. .. .	7	5	5	4	5
Sri Lanka .. .. .	11	13	10	5	8
Tanzania .. .. .	5	12	22	17	20
Commonwealth Total ..	2	2	2	2	2

more than trebled in 1973, the total amounted to no more than about a twentieth the size of imports from that country: moreover, much of those exports to China consisted of re-exports of goods from other areas.

At the beginning of 1973 Sri Lanka entered a new five-year trade agreement with China, essentially an extension of the series of agreements starting in 1952, for the exchange of rubber at prices linked to world prices, against an assured supply of over 200,000 tons of rice annually. These agreements have underpinned food policy in Sri Lanka in the face of recurring world shortages of rice, as in 1973. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the importance of the Chinese trade for Sri Lanka has undergone a considerable diminution since 1969 and 1970, as shown in Tables XXX and XXXI, largely owing to greater home production of rice under the Guaranteed Price Scheme.

The proportion of imports into Tanzania supplied by China in 1973 demonstrated a higher penetration of the market than China achieved in Hong Kong. This was partly a consequence of the method of financing local costs of the Tan-Zam railway project by the sale of Chinese consumer goods supplied on credit.

**Table XXXII Exports from the Commonwealth to China**

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>a</sup>
Australia .. .. .	50	54	11	19	57
Bangladesh .. .. .	6	6	7	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Britain .. .. .	55	45	28	32	85
Canada .. .. .	47	57	83	104	117
Hong Kong .. .. .	3	4	4	7	24
Malaysia .. .. .	19	9	8	11	30
Singapore .. .. .	24	9	6	8	20
Sri Lanka .. .. .	17	18	13	10	15
Zambia .. .. .	6	20	19	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Other Commonwealth ..	7	7	11	33 <sup>c</sup>	40 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>388</b>

*a* Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.

*b* Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".

*c* Including estimates for Bangladesh and Zambia.

**Table XXXIII Imports into the Commonwealth from China**

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>a</sup>
Australia .. .. .	14	14	16	22	35
Bangladesh .. .. .	6	7	9	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Britain .. .. .	38	33	32	36	48
Canada .. .. .	11	8	9	20	22
Hong Kong .. .. .	186	195	229	274	490
Malaysia .. .. .	33	31	27	28	41
Nigeria .. .. .	6	8	12	11	10
Singapore .. .. .	57	52	55	57	95
Sri Lanka .. .. .	20	20	11	6	14
Tanzania .. .. .	5	15	35	28	40
Other Commonwealth ..	14	17	18	29 <sup>c</sup>	36 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>831</b>

*a* Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.

*b* Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".

*c* Including estimate for Bangladesh.

# Appendix

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Table 1 Total trade of Commonwealth countries

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>a</sup>
Exports and re-exports from:					
Australia .. .. .	1,652	1,892	2,052	2,599	3,755
Bangladesh .. .. .	223	221	144	<sup>c</sup>	<sup>c</sup>
Britain .. .. .	7,300	8,061	9,181	9,746	12,455
Canada .. .. .	5,755	6,755	7,229	8,055	10,264
Ghana .. .. .	148	187	138	153	234
Guyana .. .. .	50	55	62	60	56
Hong Kong .. .. .	907	1,048	1,180	1,383	2,261
India .. .. .	765	842	847	979	1,214
Jamaica .. .. .	106	141	143	150	165
Kenya .. .. .	105	119	122	135	187
Malawi .. .. .	22	25	30	32	40
Malaysia .. .. .	681	696	674	682	1,136
New Zealand .. .. .	500	505	553	714	1,035
Nigeria .. .. .	377	516	750	870	1,097
Singapore .. .. .	604	595	680	801	1,392
Sri Lanka .. .. .	132	140	136	129	168
Tanzania .. .. .	104	108	116	127	140
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	187	187	199	206	260
Uganda .. .. .	93	116	108	113	133
Zambia .. .. .	447	417	283	303	466
Others .. .. .	499	565	652	916 <sup>d</sup>	1,168 <sup>d</sup>
Total Commonwealth exports .. .. .	20,657	23,181	25,279	28,153	37,626
Imports into:					
Australia .. .. .	1,621	1,820	1,854	1,848	2,722
Bangladesh .. .. .	284	331	196	<sup>c</sup>	<sup>c</sup>
Britain .. .. .	8,306	9,037	9,821	11,155	15,854
Canada .. .. .	5,446	5,576	6,322	7,555	9,494
Ghana .. .. .	145	170	179	115	189
Guyana .. .. .	49	56	56	55	71
Hong Kong .. .. .	1,024	1,210	1,393	1,551	2,522
India .. .. .	885	861	1,002	890	1,287
Jamaica .. .. .	181	217	229	246	271
Kenya <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	150	184	233	213	252
Malawi .. .. .	31	41	45	51	57
Malaysia .. .. .	486	582	601	649	936
New Zealand .. .. .	393	485	514	576	828
Nigeria .. .. .	290	441	623	602	700
Singapore .. .. .	838	1,010	1,157	1,325	2,060
Sri Lanka .. .. .	178	162	139	133	174
Tanzania <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	100	133	159	164	199
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	200	225	276	305	319
Uganda <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	73	72	104	65	66
Zambia .. .. .	182	199	233	225	214
Others .. .. .	829	954	1,114	1,346 <sup>d</sup>	1,598 <sup>d</sup>
Total Commonwealth imports .. .. .	21,691	23,766	26,250	29,069/	39,813

<sup>a</sup> Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.

<sup>b</sup> Net imports. See Notes on Statistics.

<sup>c</sup> Estimate included in "Others".

<sup>d</sup> Including estimates for Bangladesh.

**Table 2 Trade with Britain**

*Exports of other Commonwealth countries to Britain*

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>a</sup>
Australia .. .. .	204	222	214	265	308
Canada .. .. .	429	600	551	536	647
Ghana .. .. .	31	33	22	28	41
Guyana .. .. .	12	10	15	17	16
Hong Kong .. .. .	106	107	138	163	253
India .. .. .	91	98	87	95	120
Kenya .. .. .	18	18	18	23	24
Malawi .. .. .	10	11	13	13	15
Malaysia .. .. .	37	46	44	47	80
New Zealand .. .. .	193	173	176	219	262
Nigeria .. .. .	102	146	160	181	188
Singapore .. .. .	28	33	35	38	78
Sri Lanka .. .. .	27	32	23	18	19
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	19	19	19	18	13
Zambia .. .. .	116	93	46	60	93
Others .. .. .	212	209	213	215	242
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>2,399</b>

<sup>a</sup> Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.

**Table 3 Trade with Britain**

*Proportion of each country's total exports sent to Britain*

per cent

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	12	12	10	10	8
Canada .. .. .	7	9	8	7	6
Ghana .. .. .	21	18	16	18	17
Guyana .. .. .	24	19	24	29	29
Hong Kong .. .. .	12	10	12	12	11
India .. .. .	12	12	10	10	10
Kenya .. .. .	17	15	15	17	13
Malawi .. .. .	45	46	44	42	38
Malaysia .. .. .	5	7	6	7	7
New Zealand .. .. .	39	34	32	31	25
Nigeria .. .. .	27	28	21	21	17
Singapore .. .. .	5	6	5	5	6
Sri Lanka .. .. .	20	23	17	14	11
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	10	10	10	9	5
Zambia .. .. .	26	22	16	20	20
Others .. .. .	21	18	18	16	15
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>

**Table 4 Trade with Britain**

*Imports of other Commonwealth countries from Britain*

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>a</sup>
Australia .. .. .	357	389	409	366	451
Canada .. .. .	305	295	337	382	409
Ghana .. .. .	39	40	44	18	32
Guyana .. .. .	15	17	17	17	18
Hong Kong .. .. .	83	104	109	102	149
India .. .. .	58	57	115	113	131
Kenya .. .. .	42	48	65	57	59
Malawi .. .. .	9	11	13	16	14
Malaysia .. .. .	63	78	87	83	93
New Zealand .. .. .	121	136	152	153	178
Nigeria .. .. .	101	135	199	178	180
Singapore .. .. .	55	75	83	85	112
Sri Lanka .. .. .	31	23	17	14	12
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	28	30	36	39	35
Zambia .. .. .	42	47	57	54	47
Others .. .. .	244	267	283	284	325
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>2,023</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>2,245</b>

<sup>a</sup> Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.

**Table 5 Trade with Britain**

*Proportion of each country's total imports supplied by Britain*

per cent

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	22	21	22	20	17
Canada .. .. .	6	5	5	5	4
Ghana .. .. .	27	24	25	16	17
Guyana .. .. .	31	31	31	30	25
Hong Kong .. .. .	8	9	8	7	6
India .. .. .	7	7	11	13	10
Kenya .. .. .	28	26	28	27	23
Malawi .. .. .	30	26	28	30	25
Malaysia .. .. .	13	13	14	13	10
New Zealand .. .. .	31	28	30	27	21
Nigeria .. .. .	35	31	32	29	26
Singapore .. .. .	7	7	7	6	5
Sri Lanka .. .. .	17	14	12	11	7
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	14	13	13	13	11
Zambia .. .. .	23	24	25	24	22
Others .. .. .	16	16	16	16	15
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>

**Table 6 British imports by major commodity classes**

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Food, beverages and tobacco ..	1,930	2,047	2,176	2,356	3,098
of which:					
Meat .. .. .	432	438	465	540	716
Dairy products .. ..	183	185	239	255	226
Grain .. .. .	252	281	283	257	370
Fruit and vegetables .. ..	356	378	391	429	564
Sugar .. .. .	112	117	124	146	175
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices ..	183	209	197	187	249
Tobacco .. .. .	115	110	109	122	154
Basic materials .. .. .	1,253	1,362	1,271	1,323	1,965
of which:					
Hides and skins .. .. .	78	70	74	85	113
Oilseeds, oilnuts and kernels	38	42	38	51	104
Rubber .. .. .	61	58	53	48	75
Wood .. .. .	217	238	245	253	459
Pulp and waste paper .. ..	165	198	161	172	202
Wool .. .. .	118	93	64	110	181
Cotton .. .. .	50	50	47	51	76
Metal ores and scrap .. ..	291	346	317	284	390
Animal and vegetable oils and fats .. .. .	73	101	109	89	130
Fuels and lubricants .. ..	907	945	1,247	1,242	1,727
Manufactured goods .. ..	4,137	4,572	5,003	6,093	8,914
of which:					
Chemicals .. .. .	464	543	569	651	897
Wood manufactures .. ..	90	108	114	142	244
Paper and manufactures .. ..	204	231	257	311	402
Textiles .. .. .	239	256	325	370	515
Iron and steel .. .. .	174	222	206	252	374
Non-ferrous metals .. ..	609	608	460	447	660
Machinery .. .. .	949	1,999	1,278	1,568	2,374
Transport equipment .. ..	372	299	452	670	919
<b>Total value of imports ..</b>	<b>8,306</b>	<b>9,037</b>	<b>9,821</b>	<b>11,138</b>	<b>15,854</b>

**Table 7 Proportion of British imports supplied by Commonwealth Countries**

per cent

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Food, beverages and tobacco ..	38	37	36	34	30
Meat .. .. .	29	30	32	34	35
Dairy products .. ..	54	50	43	43	32
Grain .. .. .	35	40	42	32	25
Fruit and vegetables ..	26	25	24	22	21
Sugar .. .. .	86	81	82	81	67
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices ..	73	71	67	63	53
Tobacco .. .. .	36	31	37	32	33
Basic materials .. .. .	28	31	31	29	29
Hides and skins .. ..	16	16	14	15	20
Oilseeds, oilnuts and kernels	52	52	46	31	28
Rubber .. .. .	63	61	58	53	57
Wood .. .. .	19	25	19	17	23
Pulp and waste paper ..	11	14	16	19	15
Wool .. .. .	51	53	53	49	42
Cotton .. .. .	7	9	10	7	6
Metal ores and scrap ..	30	37	42	41	32
Animal and vegetable oils and fats .. .. .	48	52	52	54	56
Fuels and lubricants .. ..	6	7	9	10	8
Manufactured goods .. ..	17	17	15	13	12
Chemicals .. .. .	11	11	12	9	7
Wood manufactures .. ..	24	26	21	24	29
Paper and manufactures ..	22	21	19	20	16
Textiles .. .. .	21	18	19	15	15
Iron and steel .. .. .	7	6	4	6	4
Non-ferrous metals .. ..	44	55	50	47	43
Machinery .. .. .	4	5	5	5	5
Transport equipment ..	2	2	3	1	1
Total .. .. .	22	23	21	19	17

Table 8 United States imports from the Commonwealth *a*

\$US million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
<i>Meat and meat products</i> ..	422	508	506	651	904
from Australia ..	253	292	292	410	560
from New Zealand ..	114	133	136	163	283
<i>Fish and fish products</i> ..	288	294	329	421	478
from Canada ..	179	191	206	249	299
<i>Cocoa or cocoa beans</i> ..	73	105	114	66	111
from Ghana ..	58	82	74	50	60
from Nigeria ..	11	15	32	10	42
<i>Whisky</i> ..	436	456	479	453	487
from Britain ..	263	291	303	261	286
<i>Rubber, crude and latex</i> ..	194	163	168	133	200
from Malaysia ..	137	110	105	78	133
<i>Wood, unmanufactured</i> ..	614	506	743	1,133	1,433
from Canada ..	593	488	723	1,108	1,407
<i>Wood pulp</i> ..	483	465	470	479	627
from Canada ..	483	465	470	479	626
<i>Wool, unmanufactured</i> ..	99	68	55	59	77
from Australia ..	51	30	19	16	20
from New Zealand ..	31	25	24	28	39
<i>Iron and steel making raw materials</i> ..	260	339	318	314	395
from Canada ..	252	328	299	295	369
<i>Chemical and related products</i> ..	541	656	693	815	998
from Canada ..	309	361	396	438	553
<i>Newsprint paper</i> ..	904	891	954	1,017	1,133
from Canada ..	904	891	954	1,017	1,133
<i>Cotton manufactures <sup>b</sup></i> ..	164	171	207	291	376
from Hong Kong <sup>b</sup> ..	111	110	138	194	240
<i>Wool manufactures <sup>b</sup></i> ..	146	114	105	101	91
from Britain <sup>b</sup> ..	41	35	31	30	42
<i>Jute and manufactures</i> ..	172	115	142	222	202
from India ..	171	114	141	181	130
<i>Steel mill products</i> ..	276	332	406	418	427
from Britain ..	115	119	187	192	186
from Canada ..	147	194	208	197	216
<i>Copper <sup>c</sup></i> ..	145	177	201	223	299
from Canada ..	119	163	178	204	251
<i>Nickel <sup>c</sup></i> ..	227	341	297	349	385
from Canada ..	221	332	288	322	326
<i>Aluminium <sup>c</sup></i> ..	325	282	358	396	347
from Canada ..	202	170	220	251	212
from Jamaica ..	110	98	97	94	85
<i>Tin <sup>c</sup></i> ..	138	125	107	136	140
from Malaysia ..	128	119	97	123	123
<i>Agricultural machinery and implements</i> ..	225	217	218	291	378
from Canada ..	203	184	188	251	324
<i>Electrical machinery and apparatus</i> ..	488	597	619	737	1,076
from Canada ..	269	327	296	268	354
<i>Other machinery</i> ..	945	1,123	1,338	1,709	1,988
from Canada ..	600	733	925	1,109	1,190
<i>New automobiles</i> ..	1,964	1,911	2,548	2,718	2,896
from Canada ..	1,827	1,806	2,397	2,593	2,763
<i>Total imports of all commodities</i>					
from the Commonwealth ..	14,980	15,956	18,217	21,784	26,285
from all countries ..	34,931	38,874	44,509	54,103	67,268

*a* Imports for domestic consumption.*b* Including made-up articles and clothing.*c* Including ores and manufactures.

**Table 9**

*Exports from Australia*

		\$A million									
		<i>Meat</i>	<i>Butter</i>	<i>Wheat and flour</i>	<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Wool</i>	<i>Hides and skins</i>	<i>Fruit</i>	<i>Non- ferrous ores and metals</i>	<i>Iron and steel</i>	<i>Iron ore</i>
1969-70	..	418	52	359	119	761	90	94	496	136	278
1970-71	..	428	48	453	152	544	74	107	512	97	374
1971-72	..	558	49	432	213	583	82	96	528	116	375
1972-73	..	856	62	288	253	1,158	192	125	529	172	439
July-Dec											
1972	..	403	36	153	166	421	90	52	292	88	231
1973	..	553	20	83	173	576	89	60	343	101	258

**Table 10**

*Imports into Australia*

		\$A million					
		<i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Petroleum and petro- leum products</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manu- factures</i>	
1969-70	..	188	383	255	1,528	1,345	
1970-71	..	208	419	189	1,644	1,514	
1971-72	..	210	378	194	1,483	1,553	
1972-73	..	215	414	175	1,489	1,659	
July-Dec							
1972	..	110	183	90	707	805	
1973	..	135	313	111	975	1,112	

Table 11 Exports from Australia *a*

\$A million

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	July-Dec	
					1972	1973
Britain .. .. .	481	485	442	575	293	248
Canada .. .. .	111	105	138	164	88	104
Fiji .. .. .	17	23	28	36	17	26
Hong Kong .. .. .	59	68	85	86	42	63
India .. .. .	39	36	35	37	19	27
Kenya .. .. .	5	5	9	3	2	2
Malaysia .. .. .	61	59	64	86	45	56
Mauritius .. .. .	4	4	5	6	3	3
New Zealand .. .. .	187	222	263	311	156	229
Papua - New Guinea .. .. .	95	118	118	98	73	67
Singapore .. .. .	71	103	97	110	57	69
Sri Lanka .. .. .	15	14	8	11	6	4
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	46	64	74	66	39	32
Belgium .. .. .	43	43	43	62	30	30
France .. .. .	114	103	127	188	81	96
West Germany .. .. .	114	131	149	202	101	84
Italy .. .. .	105	70	89	133	60	63
Netherlands .. .. .	71	47	56	64	32	44
Poland .. .. .	20	13	22	55	20	26
Soviet Union .. .. .	51	62	83	124	31	79
Arabian States <i>b</i> .. .. .	29	42	54	51	25	30
China .. .. .	126	63	37	63	21	56
Egypt .. .. .	7	60	87	41	22	10
Indonesia .. .. .	31	36	50	66	30	59
Iran .. .. .	15	25	42	26	13	19
Japan .. .. .	1,028	1,191	1,366	1,928	867	1,112
Philippines .. .. .	54	41	45	49	25	30
South Africa .. .. .	63	84	78	94	49	49
South Korea .. .. .	12	10	38	53	22	31
Thailand .. .. .	28	31	35	35	16	23
Taiwan .. .. .	30	40	56	70	30	30
United States .. .. .	540	510	605	747	394	450
Yugoslavia .. .. .	17	22	14	50	15	16
Other countries .. .. .	234	246	271	261	67	39
Total all countries .. .. .	3,913	4,170	4,704	5,951	2,791	3,306
Of which:						
Commonwealth .. .. .	1,191	1,306	1,366	1,589	840	930
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	455	403	472	657	310	320
Eastern Europe .. .. .	88	103	131	209	63	119

Note. In the periods July-Dec. 1971 and 1972 non-merchandise trade has been excluded only from "Total all countries".

*a* Years ended 30th June.

*b* Includes Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Trucial States, Yemen.

Table 12 Imports into Australia *a*

SA million f.o.b.

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	July-Dec	
					1972	1973
Britain .. .. .	816	863	812	746	376	406
Brunei .. .. .	14	7	3	1	1	-
Canada .. .. .	146	162	134	131	67	84
Fiji .. .. .	1	1	1	-	3	3
Ghana .. .. .	9	9	7	6	3	2
Hong Kong .. .. .	53	60	67	79	38	67
India .. .. .	31	32	35	32	15	26
Malaysia .. .. .	34	32	30	38	18	31
Nauru .. .. .	15	12	10	12	5	9
New Zealand .. .. .	84	93	110	128	60	83
Papua - New Guinea .. .. .	20	22	22	24	12	19
Singapore .. .. .	14	23	38	39	24	27
Sri Lanka .. .. .	11	12	12	10	5	5
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	34	26	29	52	13	18
Belgium .. .. .	28	27	28	36	15	25
France .. .. .	67	68	63	71	35	31
West Germany .. .. .	251	287	284	280	140	202
Italy .. .. .	75	83	86	85	44	65
Netherlands .. .. .	58	67	66	54	29	39
Finland .. .. .	17	20	17	24	11	13
Norway .. .. .	10	11	11	12	5	8
Sweden .. .. .	58	75	71	81	38	48
Switzerland .. .. .	57	62	73	65	34	43
Arabian States <i>b</i> .. .. .	140	95	93	92	46	65
China .. .. .	31	31	41	49	24	35
Indonesia .. .. .	49	22	14	13	6	8
Iran .. .. .	13	13	16	18	9	12
Japan .. .. .	469	561	614	722	352	469
Pakistan .. .. .	19	14	7	5	3	5
Philippines .. .. .	4	5	6	7	4	8
South Africa .. .. .	21	20	21	20	10	18
Taiwan .. .. .	16	22	34	54	27	50
Thailand .. .. .	3	4	7	7	4	5
United States .. .. .	922	1,007	825	827	401	624
Other countries .. .. .	130	149	152	146	24	67
Total all countries .. .. .	3,720	3,997	3,839	3,966	1,900	2,620
Of which:						
Commonwealth .. .. .	1,282	1,354	1,310	1,298	639	780
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	495	550	544	549	275	380
Eastern Europe .. .. .	22	25	22	30	17	17

Note. In the periods July-Dec. 1972 and 1973 non-merchandise trade has been excluded only from "Total all countries".

*a* Years ended 30th June.

*b* Includes Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Trucial States, Yemen.

Table 13

*Domestic exports from the Bahamas*

SB million

	<i>Rum</i>	<i>Wood</i>	<i>Salt, crude</i>	<i>Petroleum products</i>	<i>Hormones</i>	<i>Portland cement</i>
1969(a) .. .. .	3.5	4.3	1.9	0.5	..	1.7
1970(a) .. .. .	2.7	3.5	2.8	32.0	4.5	11.1
1971 .. .. .	4.2	—	3.7	204.7	15.7	13.2
1972 .. .. .	11.4	5.2	3.1	245.7	28.2	15.4
1973 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

a Includes re-exports.

Table 14

*Imports into the Bahamas*

SB million

	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basis materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969 .. .. .	48.2	25.2	14.7	66.1	131.6
1970 .. .. .	47.7	15.6	59.2	78.3	121.7
1971 .. .. .	49.6	11.2	285.4	51.1	45.1
1972 .. .. .	51.5	17.2	256.9	47.7	61.5
1973 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..

Table 15 Exports from the Bahamas

SB million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Bermuda .. .. .	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	..
Britain .. .. .	11.6	6.2	7.4	8.0	..
Canada .. .. .	1.9	5.2	16.6	14.9	..
Jamaica .. .. .	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.8	..
Other Commonwealth ..	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.0	..
France .. .. .	—	0.5	2.2	—	..
West Germany .. .. .	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	..
Netherlands .. .. .	1.1	4.4	4.3	2.1	..
Panama .. .. .	0.9	1.4	3.0	2.3	..
United States .. .. .	32.5	63.3	220.0	302.4	..
Other countries .. .. .	1.7	3.4	6.7	7.2	..
Total all countries	53.0	87.5	263.3	339.8	..
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	15.6	13.7	26.7	25.4	..
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	2.5	6.4	7.7	3.7	..

**Table 16 Imports into the Bahamas**

SB million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Britain .. .. .	25.5	45.4	42.9	62.2	..
Canada .. .. .	13.3	11.7	12.9	7.8	..
Jamaica .. .. .	4.1	2.8	4.0	3.2	..
Nigeria .. .. .	—	13.4	77.1	77.1	..
Trinidad and Tobago ..	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.9	..
Other Commonwealth ..	2.4	1.6	1.9	1.3	..
France .. .. .	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	..
West Germany .. .. .	5.2	3.3	3.8	3.0	..
Italy .. .. .	19.7	23.8	3.2	13.2	..
Netherlands .. .. .	3.1	3.5	2.9	2.4	..
Brazil .. .. .	0.5	2.6	2.6	13.0	..
Iran .. .. .	—	0.1	52.1	45.1	..
Japan .. .. .	1.8	2.9	3.2	1.2	..
Libya .. .. .	—	9.6	83.9	78.5	..
Netherlands Antilles ..	2.6	3.0	10.6	3.2	..
United States .. .. .	205.0	182.1	161.0	137.3	..
Venezuela .. .. .	3.4	7.0	22.3	18.1	..
Other countries .. .. .	7.2	17.7	18.0	10.9	..
Total all countries	299.7	336.1	507.3	483.8	..
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	46.8	76.3	139.5	153.5	..
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	34.7	37.5	17.3	26.2	..

**Table 17**

*Domestic exports from Bangladesh*

	<i>Raw jute</i>	<i>Jute manufactures</i>	<i>Leather</i>	<i>Tea</i>	<i>Rs million Paper and paper board</i>
1968-69 .. .. .	731	814	105	257	110
1969-70 .. .. .	762	784	88	243	109
1970-71 .. .. .	501	749	64	274	91

**Table 18**

*Imports into Bangladesh*

Rs million

	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Chemicals, drugs and medicines</i>	<i>Raw Cotton</i>	<i>Cotton manufactures</i>	<i>Tobacco and manufactures</i>
1968-69 .. .. .	143	297	695	229	159	288	124
1969-70 .. .. .	353	313	650	288	168	339	144
1970-71 .. .. .	326	264	369	323	136	306	152

Table 19 Exports from Bangladesh *a*

Rs million

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Australia .. .. .	68	71	43	..	..
Britain .. .. .	184	197	130	..	..
Canada .. .. .	20	27	24	..	..
Ghana .. .. .	7	4	5	..	..
Kenya .. .. .	14	15	7	..	..
New Zealand .. .. .	14	13	12	..	..
Nigeria .. .. .	18	23	23	..	..
Singapore .. .. .	90	42	33	..	..
Sri Lanka .. .. .	5	5	5	..	..
Tanzania .. .. .	10	9	9	..	..
Other Commonwealth ..	33	19	16	..	..
Belgium .. .. .	94	77	60	..	..
France .. .. .	49	54	29	..	..
West Germany .. .. .	83	94	45	..	..
Italy .. .. .	41	42	29	..	..
Netherlands .. .. .	42	52	36	..	..
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	14	19	16	..	..
Poland .. .. .	28	34	27	..	..
Romania .. .. .	15	13	11	..	..
Soviet Union .. .. .	30	29	14	..	..
Argentina .. .. .	21	52	46	..	..
China .. .. .	42	103	72	..	..
Egypt .. .. .	32	28	20	..	..
Japan .. .. .	49	49	32	..	..
Pakistan .. .. .	868	923	804	..	..
Spain .. .. .	14	25	15	..	..
United States .. .. .	227	252	256	..	..
Other countries .. .. .	299	323	236	..	..
Total all countries	2,411	2,594	2,055	..	..
Of which:					
Commonwealth .. .. .	463	425	307	..	..
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	326	329	205	..	..
Eastern Europe .. .. .	97	108	77	..	..

*a* Years ended 30th June.

Table 20 Imports into Bangladesh *a*

Rs million

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Australia .. .. .	17	36	24	..	..
Britain .. .. .	204	206	144	..	..
Canada .. .. .	24	69	92	..	..
Hong Kong .. .. .	7	4	4	..	..
Malaysia .. .. .	4	5	5	..	..
Singapore .. .. .	4	6	5	..	..
Sri Lanka .. .. .	19	21	15	..	..
Other Commonwealth ..	2	8	2	..	..
Belgium .. .. .	7	9	13	..	..
France .. .. .	48	14	9	..	..
West Germany .. .. .	116	192	117	..	..
Italy .. .. .	21	21	13	..	..
Netherlands .. .. .	18	25	25	..	..
Sweden .. .. .	14	14	9	..	..
Switzerland .. .. .	19	31	41	..	..
Buglaria .. .. .	2	11	19	..	..
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	38	33	10	..	..
Hungary .. .. .	25	9	23	..	..
Poland .. .. .	43	34	30	..	..
Soviet Union .. .. .	40	59	36	..	..
Burma .. .. .	10	22	3	..	..
China .. .. .	107	44	95	..	..
Iran .. .. .	1	32	78	..	..
Japan .. .. .	282	238	181	..	..
Pakistan .. .. .	1,342	1,667	1,378	..	..
United States .. .. .	689	585	500	..	..
Yugoslavia .. .. .	30	38	25	..	..
Other countries .. .. .	33	47	57	..	..
Total all countries	3,166	3,480	2,953	..	..
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	281	355	291	..	..
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	215	266	183	..	..
Eastern Europe ..	165	164	122	..	..

*a* Years ended 30th June.

Table 21

*Exports from Barbados*

SEC million

	Total f.o.b.	of which: Domestic	Re- exports	Rum	Sugar	Molasses	Machinery and transport equipment	Textiles
1969 .. .. .	63.7	56.4	7.3	2.9	27.0	3.5	8.9	0.8
1970 .. .. .	67.8	60.0	7.8	3.3	29.4	4.0	9.5	0.9
1971 .. .. .	62.8	52.8	10.0	4.1	26.4	3.6	8.2	0.8
1972 .. .. .	71.9	62.8	9.1	4.6	27.1	3.2	6.7	..
Jan-June 1972 .. .. .	42.4	37.9	4.4	2.1	21.8	1.4	3.2	..
1973 .. .. .	54.5	49.3	5.1	2.2	27.8	1.4	4.5	..

Table 22

*Imports into Barbados*

		\$EC million				
		<i>Total (c.i.f.)</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969	.. ..	193.7	42.4	14.8	40.8	78.2
1970	.. ..	233.8	49.2	13.0	56.0	94.4
1971	.. ..	242.8	53.4	15.9	56.0	95.7
1972	.. ..	270.4	63.0	15.8	54.8	112.3
1973	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan-June						
1972	.. ..	133.8	31.3	8.0	28.5	54.5
1973	.. ..	157.5	36.9	11.2	36.2	60.0

Table 23 Exports from Barbados

		\$EC million					
		1969	1970	1971	1972	Jan-June	
						1972	1973
Britain	.. ..	27.7	30.3	27.7	29.0	22.7	28.8
Canada	.. ..	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.8	2.0	2.2
Antigua	.. ..	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	0.9	1.0
Dominica	.. ..	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.7
Grenada	.. ..	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	0.9	0.9
Guyana	.. ..	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.7	0.9	1.3
Jamaica	.. ..	0.5	0.6	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.6
St. Lucia	.. ..	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.3	1.7	1.9
St. Vincent	.. ..	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.9	1.0
Trinidad & Tobago	.. ..	2.9	3.1	4.5	6.6	3.1	3.9
Other Commonwealth Caribbean	.. ..	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.3	1.3
Other Commonwealth	.. ..	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.3
United States	.. ..	16.8	15.5	9.8	10.9	5.0	7.9
Other countries	.. ..	1.7	1.4	2.4	3.1	1.5	1.7
Total all countries		63.7	67.8	62.8	71.9	42.4	54.5
Of which:							
Commonwealth	.. ..	45.2	50.9	50.6	57.9	35.9	44.9
EEC (Eight)	.. ..	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5

**Table 24 Imports into Barbados**

SEC million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	Jan-June	
					1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	1.7	3.1	3.6	5.1	2.5	2.4
Britain .. .. .	55.9	71.1	72.9	72.6	40.2	37.5
Canada .. .. .	21.4	24.5	24.9	27.1	12.8	18.4
Hong Kong .. .. .	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.0	1.0
New Zealand .. .. .	4.5	4.8	6.4	8.4	4.1	4.2
Guyana .. .. .	3.5	4.3	4.9	5.9	2.9	3.3
Jamaica .. .. .	2.9	4.0	4.1	5.7	3.0	2.9
St. Lucia .. .. .	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4
St. Vincent .. .. .	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	13.3	16.9	18.4	22.5	11.5	11.8
Other Commonwealth Caribbean	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.6
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.1
Belgium .. .. .	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5
Denmark .. .. .	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.9	1.6	1.5
France .. .. .	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	1.8	1.7
West Germany .. .. .	4.5	5.8	5.5	8.6	3.6	4.2
Italy .. .. .	2.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	1.8	2.4
Netherlands .. .. .	6.2	6.5	7.8	9.2	4.4	4.6
Argentina .. .. .	1.9	2.6	1.4	2.3	1.0	1.7
Japan .. .. .	3.9	7.5	8.8	9.4	4.8	3.6
United States .. .. .	43.6	49.0	44.3	52.2	26.9	35.2
Venezuela .. .. .	4.3	5.4	3.9	6.7	3.3	6.6
Other countries .. .. .	13.6	14.0	19.6	16.7	3.4	11.4
<b>Total all countries .. .. .</b>	<b>193.7</b>	<b>233.8</b>	<b>242.8</b>	<b>270.4</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>157.5</b>
<b>Of which:</b>						
Commonwealth .. .. .	107.8	133.2	141.2	154.2	80.8	84.1
EEC (Eight) .. .. .	19.4	23.0	24.5	28.8	14.0	15.4
Eastern Europe .. .. .	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	..	..

**Table 25**

*Exports from Botswana*

R million

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Meat products</i>	<i>Hides and skins</i>
1968 .. .. .	7.5	6.1	0.4	0.6
1969-70a .. .. .	13.1	8.6	0.3	0.8
1970-71a .. .. .	19.4	..	..	..
1971-72a .. .. .	32.5	..	..	..
1972-73a .. .. .	40.5b	..	..	..

a Years ended 31st March

b Estimates.

**Table 26**

*Imports into Botswana*

		R million						
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>	
1968	..	23.2	5.8	0.4	2.5	4.0	7.2	
1969-70 <sup>a</sup>	..	34.3	..	..	..	..	..	
1970-71 <sup>a</sup>	..	44.8	..	..	..	..	..	
1971-72 <sup>a</sup>	..	59.8	..	..	..	..	..	
1972-73 <sup>a</sup>	..	92.0 <sup>b</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	

<sup>a</sup> Years ended 31st March.

<sup>b</sup> Estimate.

**Table 27**

*Exports from Britain*

		£ million							
		<i>Fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>Textiles</i>	<i>Metals and metal manufactures</i>	<i>Machinery other than electric</i>	<i>Electric machinery and apparatus</i>	<i>Road vehicles and parts</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969 <sup>a</sup>	171	684	347	811	1,416	466	794	1,575	
1970	207	784	396	959	1,642	580	834	1,610	
1971	236	884	426	1,005	1,945	648	988	1,930	
1972	239	962	445	1,015	2,054	662	915	2,204	
1973	370	1,272	590	1,310	2,413	807	1,102	2,962	

<sup>a</sup> Domestic exports only.

**Table 28**

*Imports into Britain*

		£ million					
		<i>Food</i>	<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Petroleum and petroleum products</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969	..	1,746	184	2,035	886	1,320	2,034
1970	..	1,858	189	2,193	925	1,498	2,243
1971	..	1,968	208	1,937	1,184	1,730	2,606
1972	..	2,101	255	2,022	1,166	2,238	3,156
1973	..	2,714	384	2,999	1,682	3,293	4,587

Table 29 Exports from Britain

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	321	346	365	318	404
Bangladesh .. .. .	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	18
Barbados .. .. .	9	12	13	13	14
Canada .. .. .	309	288	349	380	414
Cyprus .. .. .	26	26	29	33	40
Fiji .. .. .	6	6	8	10	10
The Gambia .. .. .	3	2	3	3	3
Ghana .. .. .	37	38	45	16	30
Guyana .. .. .	13	15	16	14	16
Hong Kong .. .. .	89	100	104	101	127
India .. .. .	66	73	138	141	133
Jamaica .. .. .	36	38	43	41	43
Kenya .. .. .	50	53	66	55	61
Malawi .. .. .	8	8	9	11	8
Malaysia .. .. .	47	60	65	62	78
Malta .. .. .	24	26	23	20	25
Mauritius .. .. .	5	6	8	8	11
New Zealand .. .. .	121	129	146	147	167
Nigeria .. .. .	79	114	165	154	173
Sierra Leone .. .. .	14	13	13	10	13
Singapore .. .. .	50	62	73	77	101
Sri Lanka .. .. .	29	18	16	12	10
Tanzania .. .. .	18	20	24	17	22
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	25	28	34	36	33
Uganda .. .. .	10	10	16	9	5
Zambia .. .. .	35	38	49	46	41
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	58	60	71	66	65
Belgium .. .. .	291	294	340	395	621
Denmark .. .. .	196	220	232	238	329
France .. .. .	312	339	394	512	678
West Germany .. .. .	416	503	534	589	785
Irish Republic .. .. .	330	381	501	469	626
Italy .. .. .	210	240	249	284	386
Netherlands .. .. .	297	377	409	451	604
Austria .. .. .	71	91	106	119	137
Finland .. .. .	101	129	143	137	168
Norway .. .. .	145	174	177	190	241
Portugal .. .. .	76	87	104	114	147
Sweden .. .. .	301	364	383	405	514
Switzerland .. .. .	184	209	232	367	521
Poland .. .. .	55	60	64	75	111
Soviet Union .. .. .	95	102	89	90	97
Argentina .. .. .	47	44	53	51	42
Brazil .. .. .	44	61	84	84	112
China .. .. .	55	45	28	32	85
Iran .. .. .	72	66	79	117	169
Israel .. .. .	103	96	117	135	187
Japan .. .. .	129	148	157	173	273
Kuwait .. .. .	41	36	35	31	36
Pakistan .. .. .	54 <sup>a</sup>	50 <sup>a</sup>	50 <sup>a</sup>	36 <sup>a</sup>	34
South Africa .. .. .	291	332	395	308	374
Spain .. .. .	119	123	145	171	199
United States .. .. .	906	943	1,095	1,219	1,522
Other countries .. .. .	871	958	1,095	1,153	1,392
Total all countries	7,300	8,061	9,181	9,746	12,455
Of which:					
Commonwealth .. .. .	1,488	1,589	1,891	1,801	2,065
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	2,051	2,354	2,659	2,938	4,029
Eastern Europe .. .. .	229	259	253	276	323

<sup>a</sup> Bangladesh included in Pakistan.

Table 30 Imports into Britain

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	236	260	277	283	341
Bangladesh .. .. .	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	17
Barbados .. .. .	7	7	7	7	9
Canada .. .. .	505	682	637	604	736
Cyprus .. .. .	19	20	23	22	29
Fiji .. .. .	12	10	9	11	11
The Gambia .. .. .	2	4	5	5	4
Ghana .. .. .	43	39	32	33	49
Guyana .. .. .	13	12	16	20	20
Hong Kong .. .. .	125	128	165	185	263
India .. .. .	107	105	111	112	149
Jamaica .. .. .	26	27	34	39	45
Kenya .. .. .	26	27	30	29	39
Malawi .. .. .	11	12	13	13	17
Malaysia .. .. .	34	47	43	47	95
Malta .. .. .	5	6	7	9	11
Mauritius .. .. .	22	22	17	27	28
New Zealand .. .. .	216	203	228	252	276
Nigeria .. .. .	104	124	139	156	207
Sierra Leone .. .. .	36	31	27	29	40
Singapore .. .. .	31	34	38	40	85
Sri Lanka .. .. .	33	37	29	22	23
Tanzania .. .. .	24	24	25	22	30
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	22	19	20	20	16
Uganda .. .. .	17	18	19	19	21
Zambia .. .. .	106	101	57	60	80
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	50	57	57	47	78
Belgium .. .. .	187	197	224	315	442
Denmark .. .. .	245	275	301	348	478
France .. .. .	325	368	445	603	980
West Germany .. .. .	466	549	647	841	1,351
Irish Republic .. .. .	293	341	507	445	527
Italy .. .. .	223	249	282	353	504
Netherlands .. .. .	408	459	508	614	912
Finland .. .. .	174	195	215	246	332
Norway .. .. .	180	198	202	218	325
Portugal .. .. .	76	86	106	127	189
Sweden .. .. .	333	371	407	512	740
Switzerland .. .. .	174	198	225	369	592
Poland .. .. .	57	62	60	71	95
Soviet Union .. .. .	196	210	200	219	331
Argentina .. .. .	79	65	57	77	106
Brazil .. .. .	51	63	70	86	157
China .. .. .	38	33	32	36	48
Iran .. .. .	73	76	110	124	237
Israel .. .. .	39	45	54	57	70
Japan .. .. .	104	135	202	315	443
Kuwait .. .. .	172	165	197	176	235
Libya .. .. .	152	167	192	144	165
Pakistan .. .. .	40 <sup>a</sup>	35 <sup>a</sup>	34 <sup>a</sup>	35 <sup>a</sup>	31
Saudi Arabia .. .. .	87	105	174	184	322
South Africa .. .. .	302	258	241	292	400
Spain .. .. .	98	108	124	138	204
United States .. .. .	1,131	1,174	1,095	1,179	1,622
Other countries .. .. .	771	794	845	899	1,295
Total all countries	8,306	9,037	9,821	11,138	15,854
Of which:					
Commonwealth .. .. .	1,832	2,056	2,065	2,113	2,719
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	2,371	2,439	2,914	3,519	5,194
Eastern Europe .. .. .	331	354	344	387	550

<sup>a</sup> Bangladesh included in Pakistan.

**Table 31**

*Domestic exports from Canada*

								\$ million
	<i>Wheat and flour</i>	<i>Other grains</i>	<i>Newsprint</i>	<i>Wood, timber and pulp</i>	<i>Crude petroleum</i>	<i>Iron ore</i>	<i>Non-ferrous metals and ores</i>	<i>Road motor vehicles, engines and other parts</i>
1969 ..	525	41	1,126	1,512	526	333	1,973	3,503
1970 ..	745	156	1,110	1,497	649	476	2,540	3,570
1971 ..	883	220	1,084	1,679	787	413	2,234	4,294
1972 ..	963	244	1,158	2,065	1,008	353	2,277	4,682
1973 ..	1,265	306	1,286	2,743	1,483	462	3,037	5,293

**Table 32**

*Imports into Canada*

								\$ million
	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, gas and electricity</i>	<i>Machinery</i>	<i>Transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>		
1969 .. ..	952	1,292	726	3,009	4,159	3,761		
1970 .. ..	995	1,263	789	3,016	3,730	3,863		
1971 .. ..	1,034	1,364	924	3,316	4,526	4,154		
1972 .. ..	1,259	1,485	1,086	3,397	5,492	5,637		
1973 .. ..	1,762	1,918	1,336	4,911	6,837	6,209		

Table 33 Exports from Canada

\$ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	169	202	183	157	210
Bahamas .. .. .	15	17	16	14	15
Bangladesh .. .. .	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	54
Barbados .. .. .	9	11	12	11	16
Bermuda .. .. .	10	11	13	13	12
Britain .. .. .	1,113	1,500	1,361	1,328	1,589
Guyana .. .. .	9	13	7	6	8
Jamaica .. .. .	52	48	40	40	43
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	20	22	21	23	27
Other Commonwealth					
Caribbean .. .. .	12	16	12	13	12
Ghana .. .. .	5	6	8	9	8
Hong Kong .. .. .	19	21	20	22	29
India .. .. .	97	131	151	99	157
Kenya .. .. .	3	2	7	5	6
Malaysia .. .. .	16	14	16	17	30
New Zealand .. .. .	38	44	36	39	51
Nigeria .. .. .	4	8	10	21	23
Singapore .. .. .	5	11	10	10	17
Sri Lanka .. .. .	3	9	6	7	4
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	7	13	12	20	17
Belgium .. .. .	118	192	181	198	284
France .. .. .	133	157	156	157	216
West Germany .. .. .	281	388	319	316	444
Italy .. .. .	135	187	210	201	295
Netherlands .. .. .	187	280	235	252	286
Norway .. .. .	104	177	186	153	181
Sweden .. .. .	42	49	45	45	60
Switzerland .. .. .	37	41	38	45	69
Soviet Union .. .. .	10	102	126	283	292
Brazil .. .. .	53	93	94	88	113
China .. .. .	123	142	204	259	288
Japan .. .. .	626	796	791	962	1,800
Mexico .. .. .	77	96	80	100	120
Pakistan <i>a</i> .. .. .	23	57	36	40	43
South Africa .. .. .	80	105	66	44	60
Spain .. .. .	57	67	66	56	67
United States .. .. .	10,653	11,037	12,198	13,976	17,115
Venezuela .. .. .	93	112	122	146	103
Other countries .. .. .	493	709	753	802	1,148
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>14,931</b>	<b>16,886</b>	<b>17,847</b>	<b>19,977</b>	<b>25,208</b>
<b>Of which:</b>					
Commonwealth .. .. .	1,606	2,099	1,941	1,854	2,328
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	884	1,240	1,137	1,159	1,565
Eastern Europe .. .. .	30	143	172	351	384

*a* Before 1.1.73 exports to Bangladesh included in Pakistan.

Table 34 Imports into Canada

\$ million f.o.b.

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	96	146	126	193	236
Bahamas .. .. .	4	6	21	17	11
Barbados .. .. .	1	2	2	2	3
Britain .. .. .	791	738	832	948	1,005
Guyana .. .. .	31	29	25	16	14
Jamaica .. .. .	46	27	29	20	22
Trinidad & Tobago ..	18	8	8	14	13
Other Commonwealth					
Caribbean .. .. .	5	6	6	9	6
Fiji .. .. .	6	7	9	7	8
Ghana .. .. .	8	7	8	12	7
Hong Kong .. .. .	73	78	80	105	110
India .. .. .	41	40	45	44	38
Kenya .. .. .	6	6	4	5	10
Malaysia .. .. .	33	34	27	32	54
Mauritius .. .. .	14	15	12	18	29
New Zealand .. .. .	41	43	40	43	73
Nigeria .. .. .	22	45	57	61	82
Singapore .. .. .	22	20	18	26	41
Sri Lanka .. .. .	9	9	9	10	8
Tanzania .. .. .	4	4	3	4	5
Uganda .. .. .	7	8	6	4	2
Other Commonwealth ..	5	5	5	11	14
Belgium .. .. .	61	52	59	89	104
France .. .. .	152	158	213	251	327
West Germany .. .. .	355	371	429	512	607
Italy .. .. .	141	145	157	204	237
Netherlands .. .. .	79	79	76	91	118
Austria .. .. .	39	46	43	46	59
Denmark .. .. .	32	30	35	48	57
Norway .. .. .	45	49	53	77	78
Sweden .. .. .	85	106	113	141	166
Switzerland .. .. .	84	81	86	102	118
Soviet Union .. .. .	12	9	13	15	23
China .. .. .	27	19	23	48	53
Iran .. .. .	30	34	67	72	132
Japan .. .. .	496	582	802	1,105	1,018
Pakistan .. .. .	7	10	7	10	7
Saudi Arabia .. .. .	27	24	27	55	60
South Africa .. .. .	46	46	55	59	87
Taiwan .. .. .	42	52	81	126	164
United States .. .. .	10,248	9,912	10,960	12,928	16,511
Venezuela .. .. .	346	339	388	411	522
Other countries .. .. .	493	512	549	744	1,106
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>14,130</b>	<b>13,939</b>	<b>15,608</b>	<b>18,735</b>	<b>22,317</b>
<b>Of which:</b>					
Commonwealth .. .. .	1,283	1,283	1,372	1,601	1,791
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	831	848	984	1,212	1,476
Eastern Europe .. .. .	76	68	80	100	131

**Table 35**

*Domestic exports from Cyprus*

					£ million
	<i>Beverages</i>	<i>Fruit and vegetables</i>	<i>Iron pyrites</i>	<i>Copper concentrates, cupreous pyrites and cement copper</i>	
1969 .. ..	3.0	17.7	3.2		7.4
1970 .. ..	3.2	18.4	2.6		9.5
1971 .. ..	3.8	23.1	1.5		5.8
1972 .. ..	4.5	25.7	1.1		5.2
1973 .. ..	5.2	31.4	0.7		6.6

**Table 36**

*Imports into Cyprus*

					£ million
	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969 .. ..	11.8	8.3	6.4	23.8	33.0
1970 .. ..	13.7	10.4	7.0	27.5	36.2
1971 .. ..	13.5	11.9	8.5	28.7	40.6
1972 .. ..	16.2	12.7	8.4	36.3	43.8
1973 .. ..	32.7	17.1	8.8	40.2	54.8

**Table 37 Exports from Cyprus**

	£ million				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Britain .. ..	15.9	17.2	19.4	21.1	26.8
Other Commonwealth ..	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9
Belgium .. ..	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.0
France .. ..	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.4
West Germany .. ..	7.0	8.1	5.6	3.2	4.5
Italy .. ..	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.4	1.6
Netherlands .. ..	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.2	2.7
Czechoslovakia .. ..	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.5	2.1
East Germany .. ..	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.6
Poland .. ..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.3
Romania .. ..	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.5
Soviet Union .. ..	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.3	2.6
Greece .. ..	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.9
Lebanon .. ..	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2
Libya .. ..	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.6
Spain .. ..	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.8
Turkey .. ..	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.4
Other countries .. ..	3.9	5.3	5.8	6.9	8.7
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>61.6</b>
<b>Of which:</b>					
Commonwealth ..	16.3	17.6	20.0	21.8	27.6
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	13.3	14.1	11.9	8.4	12.3
Eastern Europe ..	4.3	4.7	4.8	8.2	10.5

Table 38 Imports into Cyprus

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Britain .. .. .	27.0	27.7	29.3	32.7	38.7
Canada .. .. .	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.4	2.1
Hong Kong .. .. .	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
India .. .. .	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.6
New Zealand .. .. .	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.0
Other Commonwealth ..	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1
Belgium .. .. .	1.8	2.3	1.7	2.8	4.1
Denmark .. .. .	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.2
France .. .. .	3.9	4.2	5.8	6.8	10.3
West Germany .. .. .	6.9	7.1	7.7	9.1	14.0
Italy .. .. .	8.4	10.2	10.9	9.7	12.4
Netherlands .. .. .	3.0	3.3	4.6	3.8	4.4
Portugal .. .. .	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4
Sweden .. .. .	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.5
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.2
Romania .. .. .	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.6
Soviet Union .. .. .	2.3	2.0	3.9	3.6	4.0
Greece .. .. .	3.8	4.8	5.9	6.5	9.0
Iraq .. .. .	—	—	—	2.2	1.5
Israel .. .. .	1.6	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.9
Japan .. .. .	3.1	3.8	4.7	6.1	6.0
Lebanon .. .. .	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5
Saudi Arabia .. .. .	—	—	—	2.8	3.9
Spain .. .. .	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.4	3.1
United States .. .. .	4.0	6.4	5.9	7.2	10.6
Yugoslavia .. .. .	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other countries .. .. .	7.3	8.4	8.6	9.5	14.3
Total all countries	84.7	96.3	104.8	120.1	155.7
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	29.6	30.5	33.0	36.7	44.2
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	25.6	28.7	32.6	33.9	47.7
Eastern Europe ..	5.7	6.5	7.5	8.2	10.2

Table 39

*Domestic exports from Fiji*

\$F million

	<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Molasses</i>	<i>Fish</i>	<i>Copra and coconut oil</i>	<i>Bananas</i>
1969 .. .. .	28.1	0.6	3.5	4.2	0.3
1970 .. .. .	31.8	0.5	4.4	5.3	0.3
1971 .. .. .	32.9	0.5	5.2	3.9	0.2
1972 .. .. .	34.3	0.5	6.9	2.4	0.1
Jan-Sept					
1972 .. .. .	19.8	0.3	5.0	1.7	0.1
1973 .. .. .	15.3	0.3	1.3	2.9	..

Table 40

*Imports into Fiji*

\$F million

	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969 ..	15.3	4.6	8.4	16.8	28.9
1970 ..	16.9	6.5	10.0	18.9	33.2
1971 ..	20.6	7.0	11.7	24.7	44.1
1972 ..	25.0	8.4	13.1	32.7	44.2
Jan-Sept					
1972 ..	16.8	4.7	10.3	23.4	32.5
1973 ..	24.7	7.2	10.8	31.2	45.9

Table 41 Exports from Fiji

\$F million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	Jan-Sept	
					1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.1	3.7 <sup>a</sup>	1.4
Britain .. .. .	18.3	19.5	17.7	19.5	11.6	7.4
Canada .. .. .	4.9	7.2	6.2	4.3	2.1	2.9
Malaysia .. .. .	0.7	—	1.0	—	—	1.2
New Zealand .. .. .	2.8	3.6	3.4	4.5	1.3	3.0
Singapore .. .. .	0.7	1.0	2.1	—	—	—
Tonga .. .. .	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.4
Western Samoa .. .. .	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0
West Germany .. .. .	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
American Samoa .. .. .	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5
Japan .. .. .	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.4	0.9	0.5
United States .. .. .	8.3	9.6	11.0	13.9	10.0	9.4
Other countries .. .. .	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.9	2.9	1.0
Total all countries .. .. .	44.0	50.7	51.7	54.5	36.2	31.3
Of which:						
Commonwealth .. .. .	31.9	36.0	35.8	34.4	21.8	19.5
E.E.C. <sup>a</sup> (Eight) .. .. .	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4

<sup>a</sup> Subject to revision.

Table 42 Imports into Fiji

\$F million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	Jan-Sept	
					1972	1973
					Australia .. .. .	19.1
Britain .. .. .	14.5	14.0	18.1	21.3	18.6	20.5
Canada .. .. .	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0
Hong Kong .. .. .	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.8	2.7	3.0
India .. .. .	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.0
Malaysia .. .. .	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
New Zealand .. .. .	7.1	10.7	11.7	15.7	11.3	16.8
Singapore .. .. .	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.7	2.8	4.5
Sri Lanka .. .. .	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
France .. .. .	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.1
West Germany .. .. .	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.4
Netherlands .. .. .	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.3
Switzerland .. .. .	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7
China .. .. .	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7
Iran .. .. .	2.7	3.9	2.1	4.4	3.5	0.9
Japan .. .. .	10.9	13.5	18.7	20.6	15.0	21.1
Pakistan .. .. .	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
Saudi Arabia .. .. .	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.7	1.5	0.1
South Korea .. .. .	1.9	2.1	2.2	4.0	2.7	1.4
Taiwan .. .. .	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.0	3.0
United States .. .. .	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.1	2.7	6.3
Other countries .. .. .	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.1	2.4	3.3
Total all countries .. .. .	75.8	87.4	107.7	125.9	93.3	128.1
Of which						
Commonwealth .. .. .	49.4	55.7	70.2	82.3	61.1	86.4
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	2.1	3.3	3.8	3.7	2.6	4.3
Eastern Europe .. .. .	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3

Table 43

*Exports from The Gambia*

D million

	<i>Total (f.o.b.)</i>	<i>Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels</i>	<i>Vegetable oils</i>	<i>Animal feeding stuffs</i>
1968-69 .. .. .	36.9	21.2	8.6	5.8
1969-70 .. .. .	32.8	15.8	11.5	4.5
1970-71 .. .. .	30.9	15.7	10.5	3.3
1971-72 .. .. .	35.5	19.8	11.1	3.0
1972-73 .. .. .	27.7	14.2	7.8	3.3
July-Dec				
1973 .. .. .	7.9	1.2	3.2	2.2

Table 44

*Imports into The Gambia*

D million

			<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1968-69	..	..	8.6	1.3	1.4	6.8	24.7
1969-70	..	..	8.5	1.1	1.3	5.2	16.0
1970-71	..	..	7.8	2.5	1.3	6.3	20.5
1971-72	..	..	6.7	2.9	1.6	7.7	23.0
1972-73	..	..	8.1	3.9	2.5	8.4	27.1
July-Dec 1973	..	..	4.3	1.6	1.4	3.3	12.1

Table 45 Exports from The Gambia *a*

D million

		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	July-Dec
							1973
Britain	.. .. .	14.1	15.4	14.8	14.0	7.7	3.6
Canada	.. .. .	-	-	-	0.6	-	-
Sierra Leone	.. .. .	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other Commonwealth	.. .. .	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
France	.. .. .	5.5	3.1	6.3	1.6	6.7	2.2
West Germany	.. .. .	0.4	2.9	-	0.3	3.0	0.4
Italy	.. .. .	0.8	1.3	2.5	5.6	2.1	0.8
Netherlands	.. .. .	4.0	4.4	5.1	1.2	0.7	-
Norway	.. .. .	0.6	-	-	-	0.6	-
Portugal	.. .. .	5.0	1.1	1.2	4.8	1.4	-
Switzerland	.. .. .	2.0	4.2	0.3	6.3	4.1	0.1
Czechoslovakia	.. .. .	0.9	-	-	-	-	-
China	.. .. .	-	-	-	-	0.9	-
Senegal	.. .. .	2.4	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other countries	.. .. .	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.7	-	0.6
Total all countries	..	36.9	32.8	30.9	35.5	27.7	7.9
Of which:							
Commonwealth	.. .. .	14.4	15.7	15.2	14.9	8.0	3.8
EEC (Eight)	.. .. .	11.4	11.6	13.9	8.8	12.4	3.4
Eastern Europe	.. .. .	0.9	-	-	-	-	-

*a* Years ended 30th June.

**Table 46 Imports into the Gambia a**

D million

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	July-Dec
						1973
Britain .. .. .	14.3	11.8	12.8	14.8	15.3	6.6
Canada .. .. .	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
Hong Kong .. .. .	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.3
India .. .. .	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Malawi .. .. .	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3
Sierra Leone .. .. .	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.1
France .. .. .	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.0
West Germany .. .. .	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.2
Italy .. .. .	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.3
Netherlands .. .. .	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	0.8
Sweden .. .. .	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.5
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
East Germany .. .. .	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.1
Hungary .. .. .	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.5
Poland .. .. .	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9
Burma .. .. .	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	-
China .. .. .	6.1	3.0	3.4	4.0	7.3	2.6
Japan .. .. .	8.7	4.4	7.0	7.9	5.9	1.6
Senegal .. .. .	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	2.4	1.0
United States .. .. .	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1
Other countries .. .. .	4.1	5.2	5.0	4.4	5.0	2.2
<b>Total all countries .. .. .</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>
Of which:						
Commonwealth .. .. .	17.7	14.5	16.2	18.1	19.8	8.1
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	5.6	3.9	6.0	6.2	8.5	5.1
Eastern Europe .. .. .	3.6	2.9	4.2	3.0	4.0	2.0

a Years ended 30th June.

**Table 47**

*Exports from Ghana*

	Cocoa	Timber	Bauxite	Manganese ore	Diamonds	New Cedi million
						Aluminium and alloys unwrought
1968 ..	185.6	28.7	1.5	10.5	17.4	26.7
1969 ..	219.7	39.5	1.4	7.0	13.9	43.9
1970 ..	322.0	37.4	1.3	7.2	14.5	31.9
1971 ..	211.5	32.9	2.3	6.6	11.8	29.7
1972 ..	289.1	63.7	2.7	10.1	18.6	56.9
Jan-Sept						
1972 ..	232.1	47.4	2.1	7.9	11.8	..
1973 ..	267.1	94.6	1.8	6.4	9.0	41.1

Table 48

## Imports into Ghana

		New Cedi million				
		Food	Basic materials and base metals	Mineral fuels	Machinery and transport equipment	Other manufactures
1968	.. .. .	51.0	19.1	21.5	86.0	129.7
1969	.. .. .	55.2	23.5	22.9	94.5	154.9
1970	.. .. .	79.5	30.8	24.4	108.1	166.6
1971	.. .. .	62.6	39.1	27.0	131.5	168.7
1972	.. .. .	72.2	32.4	45.3	104.3	129.5
Jan-Sept						
1972	.. .. .	55.9	..	34.1	82.3	..
1973	.. .. .	78.2	41.0	32.0	79.9	133.3

Table 49 Exports from Ghana

		New Cedi million				
		1969	1970	1971	1972	Jan-Sept
						1973
Australia	.. .. .	6.8	13.7	7.0	10.9	5.9
Britain	.. .. .	76.9	80.7	54.5	90.5	82.7
Canada	.. .. .	4.0	5.2	6.3	12.1	5.7
Hong Kong	.. .. .	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.3
Malaysia	.. .. .	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.9
New Zealand	.. .. .	2.1	4.3	2.7	4.1	3.0
Nigeria	.. .. .	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.4
Other Commonwealth	.. .. .	0.7	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.3
Belgium	.. .. .	7.9	6.0	3.9	9.7	8.1
Denmark	.. .. .	1.8	3.4	2.0	3.2	2.5
France	.. .. .	4.1	2.2	2.0	3.1	3.9
West Germany	.. .. .	33.2	44.7	37.1	57.8	41.9
Irish Republic	.. .. .	5.8	5.2	2.8	5.5	6.5
Italy	.. .. .	10.9	14.6	11.4	17.1	25.4
Netherlands	.. .. .	33.6	43.6	35.4	48.2	43.9
Norway	.. .. .	4.5	6.8	5.2	5.5	11.9
Sweden	.. .. .	5.0	4.9	2.1	5.5	5.4
Czechoslovakia	.. .. .	1.9	-	0.3	4.8	7.1
Poland	.. .. .	2.2	2.1	1.3	9.1	17.6
Soviet Union	.. .. .	4.1	41.4	8.2	45.7	33.1
Argentina	.. .. .	1.9	0.6	2.1	6.6	3.5
China	.. .. .	1.1	2.4	2.7	2.4	7.0
Japan	.. .. .	26.2	30.3	29.5	45.0	47.6
Spain	.. .. .	1.8	1.9	3.7	9.5	12.3
United States	.. .. .	46.8	83.5	80.4	72.9	70.0
Yugoslavia	.. .. .	7.8	27.3	11.7	18.3	14.7
Other countries	.. .. .	69.7 <sub>a</sub>	28.0 <sub>a</sub>	20.9 <sub>a</sub>	8.7	10.2
Total all countries		362.7 <sub>a</sub>	457.0 <sub>a</sub>	337.7 <sub>a</sub>	502.2	476.8
Of which:						
Commonwealth	.. .. .	92.4	108.1	75.0	123.6	104.2
E.E.C. (Eight)	.. .. .	97.3	119.7	94.7	144.6	132.1
Eastern Europe	.. .. .	9.4	44.5	9.7	60.1	60.7

*a* Includes shipments of cocoa (valued at N¢ 61.4 million in 1969, 21.6 million in 1970 and 16.4 million in 1971) which have not yet been officially recorded.

Table 50 Imports into Ghana

New Cedi million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	Jan--Sept
					1973
Australia .. .. .	2.6	1.0	1.4	9.1	3.1
Britain .. .. .	95.0	97.9	108.9	59.6	60.8
Canada .. .. .	6.6	4.6	4.1	10.4	6.5
Hong Kong .. .. .	4.5	6.3	4.5	1.7	2.3
India .. .. .	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4
Jamaica .. .. .	3.7	6.2	4.9	2.2	7.0
New Zealand .. .. .	0.2	0.4	0.5	3.3	2.8
Nigeria .. .. .	4.0	2.6	8.0	13.6	12.5
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.8	2.7
Belgium .. .. .	2.5	5.0	5.3	2.0	6.5
Denmark .. .. .	3.1	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.7
France .. .. .	8.5	15.2	18.5	20.2	19.8
West Germany .. .. .	37.8	44.4	54.8	48.9	44.5
Italy .. .. .	8.9	9.8	11.4	8.2	7.7
Netherlands .. .. .	16.8	16.5	14.1	13.5	13.2
Norway .. .. .	6.7	8.4	10.6	8.9	7.9
Sweden .. .. .	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.0	4.2
Switzerland .. .. .	4.1	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.3
Bulgaria .. .. .	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.0	2.6
East Germany .. .. .	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.8
Hungary .. .. .	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
Poland .. .. .	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.1	2.9
Soviet Union .. .. .	13.2	16.0	8.5	18.3	6.9
China .. .. .	4.4	6.8	8.5	4.8	3.8
Japan .. .. .	20.8	25.7	41.1	22.5	25.2
Mali .. .. .	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.2	1.5
Pakistan .. .. .	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.2	4.5
Spain .. .. .	1.9	4.5	3.4	6.1	0.9
Tunisia .. .. .	—	4.1	3.8	3.5	—
Upper Volta .. .. .	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.2	0.7
United States .. .. .	65.2	75.2	66.4	68.3	62.8
Venezuela .. .. .	0.5	7.9	0.6	0.1	0.1
Yugoslavia .. .. .	3.8	3.6	1.8	1.9	3.0
Other countries .. .. .	18.0	24.1	28.7	25.2	32.4
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>354.4</b>	<b>416.1</b>	<b>437.9</b>	<b>377.3</b>	<b>358.1</b>
<b>Of which:</b>					
Commonwealth .. .. .	119.1	121.6	134.9	102.1	99.1
EEC (Eight) .. .. .	77.6	95.5	108.6	97.7	97.2
Eastern Europe .. .. .	22.1	24.1	16.6	22.6	13.9

**Table 51**

*Domestic exports from Grenada*

		\$ EC thousand							
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Cocoa</i>	<i>Nutmeg</i>	<i>Mace</i>	<i>Bananas</i>	<i>Lime oil</i>	<i>Cotton</i>	
1969	.. ..	15,360 <sup>a</sup>	5,817	4,307	1,040	3,252	27	..	
1970	.. ..	..	4,914	3,162	636	2,505	..	..	
1971-1973	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

<sup>a</sup> Including re-exports

**Table 52**

*Exports from Guyana*

		\$G million				
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Alumina</i>	<i>Bauxite</i>
1969	..	241.0	19.7	88.1	38.9	62.6
1970	..	265.6	18.3	76.2	46.4	92.2
1971	..	296.1	21.3	96.2	40.5	96.0
1972	..	308.5	25.3	107.1	28.3	103.8
1973	..	292.7	25.0	79.2	26.9	107.4

**Table 53**

*Imports into Guyana*

		\$G million				
		<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969	..	37.6	13.4	18.6	63.0	99.7
1970	..	37.3	16.8	23.0	84.5	103.2
1971	..	41.5	15.3	23.6	68.2	115.1
1972	..	41.4	13.4	28.1	78.6	132.8
1973	..	55.9	17.8	48.4	91.2	149.4

Table 54 Exports from Guyana

\$G million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	—
Britain .. .. .	58.1	50.3	72.5	90.7	85.7
Canada .. .. .	46.4	49.9	30.9	19.5	14.8
Barbados .. .. .	3.3	4.2	8.2	6.0	6.6
Grenada .. .. .	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7
Jamaica .. .. .	4.9	5.5	6.5	12.4	16.7
St. Vincent .. .. .	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3
Trinidad & Tobago	16.9	21.5	29.8	16.8	17.0
Other Carifta .. .. .	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.3
Other Commonwealth ..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.6
Belgium .. .. .	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
France .. .. .	1.6	3.0	4.0	5.4	5.0
West Germany .. .. .	1.0	2.6	3.3	6.9	8.6
Italy .. .. .	1.6	2.3	4.0	4.9	4.4
Netherlands .. .. .	3.6	2.6	2.3	1.3	3.8
Norway .. .. .	14.0	21.3	16.6	1.9	2.8
Sweden .. .. .	5.0	4.3	5.2	1.0	0.8
Soviet Union .. .. .	—	—	3.1	18.2	17.2
Argentina .. .. .	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.8
Japan .. .. .	3.3	5.1	6.5	11.8	11.4
Mexico .. .. .	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.4	1.7
Spain .. .. .	5.8	4.8	5.4	2.7	3.4
United States .. .. .	60.8	73.6	77.1	77.3	62.8
Venezuela .. .. .	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7
Other countries .. .. .	5.0	4.3	8.7	19.1	14.9
Total all countries	241.0	265.6	296.1	308.5	292.7
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	134.3	137.0	154.2	152.1	151.7
EEC (Eight) ..	9.5	12.5	15.5	20.7	23.4
Eastern Europe ..	—	—	5.3	18.2 <sup>a</sup>	17.2 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Incomplete

Table 55 Imports into Guyana

SG million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	7.3	3.0	2.3	2.9	3.2
Britain .. .. .	73.8	82.8	82.6	90.4	94.5
Canada .. .. .	19.5	24.2	14.5	15.2	19.6
Hong Kong .. .. .	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.2
India .. .. .	1.7	1.6	2.8	2.9	2.0
Barbados .. .. .	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.5
Jamaica .. .. .	3.6	3.8	4.3	7.9	11.6
Trinidad & Tobago ..	27.7	32.3	33.8	40.0	66.1
Other Carifta .. ..	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.7	2.3
Other Commonwealth ..	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.3
Belgium .. .. .	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.5	4.9
Denmark .. .. .	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.4
France .. .. .	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.4	4.3
West Germany .. .. .	7.8	9.6	8.6	8.5	11.3
Italy .. .. .	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.6
Netherlands .. .. .	9.1	9.4	10.1	9.6	14.0
Soviet Union .. .. .	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.4
Japan .. .. .	9.2	11.0	10.7	12.6	12.4
Pakistan .. .. .	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Spain .. .. .	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.5	2.0
United States .. .. .	50.5	63.8	65.1	72.7	90.2
Other countries .. ..	7.8	7.6	11.6	12.8	20.3
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>234.5</b>	<b>267.0</b>	<b>266.4</b>	<b>297.9</b>	<b>371.7</b>
<b>Of which:</b>					
Commonwealth ..	139.9	154.3	148.1	168.7	207.3
EEC (Eight) ..	24.6	27.6	28.0	27.3	39.0
Eastern Europe ..	1.6	1.1	1.8	0.9 <sup>a</sup>	0.4 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Incomplete.

**Table 56**

*Exports from Hong Kong*

				\$HK million			
				<i>Domestic exports</i>			
				<i>(f.o.b.)</i>			
		<i>Exports</i>	<i>of which</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Textiles</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Other</i>
		<i>(f.o.b.)</i>	<i>re-exports</i>				<i>manufactures</i>
		<i>Total</i>					
1969	..	13,197	2,679	10,518	1,126	3,828	5,117
1970	..	15,238	2,892	12,347	1,277	4,337	6,225
1971	..	17,164	3,414	13,750	1,398	5,464	6,390
1972	..	19,400	4,154	15,245	1,552	6,113	7,054
1973	..	25,999	6,525	19,474	2,352	7,454	9,016

**Table 57**

*Imports into Hong Kong*

				\$HK million			
				<i>Food</i>	<i>Machinery</i>	<i>Textile fibres</i>	<i>Metals and</i>
					<i>and transport</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>metal</i>
					<i>equipment</i>	<i>manufactures</i>	<i>manufactures</i>
			<i>Total</i>				
			<i>(c.i.f.)</i>				
1969	..	..	14,893	2,804	2,238	3,273	678
1970	..	..	17,607	3,051	2,897	3,808	938
1971	..	..	20,256	3,474	3,467	4,279	987
1972	..	..	21,764	3,679	3,857	4,472	1,119
1973	..	..	29,005	4,914	4,925	6,079	1,453

Table 58 Exports from Hong Kong

\$HK million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	336	423	484	531	903
Bangladesh .. .. .	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	—	54
Britain .. .. .	1,537	1,556	2,007	2,293	2,905
Brunei .. .. .	21	28	24	11	17
Canada .. .. .	377	416	519	546	560
Fiji .. .. .	15	21	26	26	28
Ghana .. .. .	42	59	46	18	35
India .. .. .	7	11	24	16	13
Jamaica .. .. .	19	23	23	25	17
Kenya .. .. .	27	41	36	23	45
Malaysia .. .. .	203	201	203	220	320
Mauritius .. .. .	8	12	12	20	30
New Zealand .. .. .	98	119	142	138	209
Nigeria .. .. .	77	144	150	140	118
Papua—New Guinea .. .. .	29	35	38	32	42
Sierra Leone .. .. .	14	13	14	16	14
Singapore .. .. .	546	617	729	785	1,272
Sri Lanka .. .. .	17	16	11	8	9
Tanzania .. .. .	24	19	14	12	27
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	17	14	17	21	17
Zambia .. .. .	31	57	27	67	36
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	71	67	73	66	72
Belgium .. .. .	147	155	167	179	249
Denmark .. .. .	90	112	109	117	160
France .. .. .	57	62	87	126	175
West Germany .. .. .	787	1,014	1,163	1,571	1,978
Italy .. .. .	75	109	108	129	205
Netherlands .. .. .	178	231	268	321	455
Sweden .. .. .	217	249	200	267	338
Switzerland .. .. .	135	218	230	272	424
China .. .. .	37	64	62	103	271
Indonesia .. .. .	378	280	390	423	714
Israel .. .. .	57	64	68	86	114
Japan .. .. .	857	1,076	1,128	1,314	2,494
Khmer Republic .. .. .	36	28	34	52	44
Libya .. .. .	31	45	53	101	112
Macao .. .. .	86	112	163	169	276
Pakistan .. .. .	21 <sup>b</sup>	23 <sup>b</sup>	35 <sup>b</sup>	49	23
Philippines .. .. .	103	97	119	119	170
South Africa .. .. .	122	154	173	122	211
South Korea .. .. .	110	101	103	179	383
South Vietnam .. .. .	228	156	136	104	80
Taiwan .. .. .	212	301	413	584	1,062
Thailand .. .. .	155	147	146	180	258
United States .. .. .	4,637	5,435	6,012	6,489	7,287
Other countries .. .. .	925	1,113	1,178	1,329	1,776
Total all countries	13,197	15,238	17,164	19,400	25,999
Of which:					
Commonwealth	3,516	3,892	4,619	5,015	6,742
EEC (Eight) ..	1,343	1,693	1,913	2,459	3,246
Eastern Europe ..	8	6	5	17	36

<sup>a</sup> Bangladesh, if any, included with Pakistan

TABLE 59 Imports into Hong Kong

\$HK million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	357	430	611	557	697
Britain .. .. .	1,201	1,517	1,593	1,437	1,716
Canada .. .. .	103	123	129	126	152
India .. .. .	92	118	130	128	203
Kenya .. .. .	10	21	16	20	49
Malaysia .. .. .	86	106	123	114	191
New Zealand .. .. .	30	37	48	83	134
Nigeria .. .. .	8	9	38	—	6
Singapore .. .. .	282	358	538	668	958
Sri Lanka .. .. .	6	8	8	10	59
Tanzania .. .. .	78	108	128	97	104
Uganda .. .. .	51	57	26	35	50
Other Commonwealth ..	10	13	19	18	25
Belgium .. .. .	263	256	276	280	340
France .. .. .	173	205	288	319	432
West Germany .. .. .	544	657	732	748	1,114
Italy .. .. .	170	260	233	233	324
Netherlands .. .. .	162	237	264	241	340
Switzerland .. .. .	412	513	541	640	910
Brazil .. .. .	183	184	104	82	201
China .. .. .	2,700	2,830	3,330	3,847	5,634
Indonesia .. .. .	121	158	159	153	174
Iran .. .. .	122	89	72	65	47
Israel .. .. .	156	154	197	259	351
Japan .. .. .	3,484	4,188	4,926	5,045	5,853
Khmer Republic .. .. .	58	48	16	11	12
Macao .. .. .	46	86	114	119	119
Pakistan .. .. .	231 <sup>a</sup>	223 <sup>a</sup>	366 <sup>a</sup>	513	626
Saudi Arabia .. .. .	72	130	161	121	128
South Africa .. .. .	143	147	152	184	263
South Korea .. .. .	127	156	253	409	602
Taiwan .. .. .	502	820	991	1,309	1,686
Thailand .. .. .	350	324	359	465	548
United States .. .. .	2,002	2,317	2,535	2,595	3,702
Other countries .. .. .	558	720	780	834	1,259
Total all countries	14,893	17,607	20,256	21,764	29,005
Of which:					
Commonwealth .. .. .	2,314	2,905	3,407	3,293	4,341
EEC (Eight) .. .. .	1,362	1,681	1,871	1,912	2,571
Eastern Europe .. .. .	61	85	121	120	186

<sup>a</sup> Includes Bangladesh, if any.

**Table 60**

*Exports from India*

	Rs million								
	<i>Tea</i>	<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Hides, skins and leather</i>	<i>Raw cotton</i>	<i>Cotton fabrics</i>	<i>Jute goods</i>	<i>Animal feeding stuffs</i>	<i>Unmanufactured tobacco</i>	<i>Iron ore</i>
1969-70	1,245	89	888	178	866	2,050	432	327	946
1970-71	1,482	294	754	164	975	1,892	590	314	1,173
1971-72	1,563	311	908	183	1,001	2,633	440	422	1,047
1972-73	1,473	139	1,713	247	1,267	2,472	791	611	1,098
April-Dec 1972	1,201	102	1,126	205	911	1,910	440	503	801
1973	1,155	222	1,219	192	1,611	1,825	1,266	510	890

**Table 61**

*Imports into India*

	Rs million				
	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969-70 .. ..	3,207	3,624	1,379	3,959	2,942
1970-71 .. ..	2,718	5,053	1,360	3,947	3,031
1971-72 .. ..	1,969	5,994	1,946	4,706	3,518
1972-73 .. ..	1,597	5,322	2,043	4,961	3,935
April-Dec 1972 .. ..	777	3,934	1,494	3,493	2,583
1973 .. ..	3,285	4,455	2,799	4,326	3,624

Table 62 Exports from India *a*

Rs million

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	April-Dec	
					1972	1973
Australia .. ..	244	244	280	260	190	347
Bangladesh .. ..	—	3	430	1,583	599	346
Britain .. ..	1,646	1,702	1,685	1,720	1,346	1,856
Canada .. ..	263	277	394	282	221	223
Fiji .. ..	11	12	14	14	12	12
Ghana .. ..	11	10	12	7	5	6
Hong Kong .. ..	128	171	158	201	142	223
Kenya .. ..	77	79	79	55	51	72
Malaysia .. ..	83	117	117	93	65	139
Mauritius .. ..	11	14	17	19	14	28
New Zealand .. ..	58	60	103	82	68	94
Nigeria .. ..	28	86	99	96	74	74
Singapore .. ..	140	176	176	178	124	276
Sri Lanka .. ..	256	318	212	80	68	60
Swaziland .. ..	2	5	20	17	16	10
Tanzania .. ..	41	44	41	30	27	47
Uganda .. ..	23	30	45	18	17	24
Zambia .. ..	16	30	59	47	43	24
Other Commonwealth	69	56	70	68	54	62
Belgium .. ..	247	203	243	301	185	251
France .. ..	217	179	242	457	316	300
West Germany .. ..	298	321	369	622	443	590
Italy .. ..	129	140	242	488	345	462
Netherlands .. ..	112	139	147	354	237	416
Sweden .. ..	52	60	60	162	109	103
Bulgaria .. ..	66	96	155	189	123	149
Czechoslovakia .. ..	301	294	305	461	329	271
East Germany .. ..	200	246	180	151	105	141
Poland .. ..	213	221	199	442	296	319
Soviet Union .. ..	1,761	2,098	2,085	3,048	2,267	2,194
Afghanistan .. ..	113	141	97	115	82	89
Burma .. ..	208	140	108	44	39	11
Egypt .. ..	346	553	231	317	216	97
Indonesia .. ..	40	41	32	53	40	123
Iran .. ..	240	266	198	248	204	254
Iraq .. ..	94	96	100	110	90	120
Japan .. ..	1,793	2,034	1,822	2,170	1,550	2,471
Nepal .. ..	270	233	282	349	252	188
Persian Gulf States <i>b</i>	313	336	258	328	253	341
Philippines .. ..	18	14	14	15	10	13
Saudi Arabia .. ..	150	145	111	121	99	151
Sudan .. ..	198	383	518	207	157	146
Thailand .. ..	75	57	46	57	44	56
United States .. ..	2,379	2,069	2,629	2,755	2,076	2,415
Yugoslavia .. ..	340	393	244	124	95	195
Other countries .. ..	810	987	1,137	1,054	802	1,110
Total all countries .. ..	14,090	15,319	16,065	19,592	13,900	16,899
Of which:						
Commonwealth .. ..	3,107	3,434	4,011	4,850	3,136	3,923
E.E.C. (Eight) .. ..	1,092	1,088	1,339	2,349	1,624	2,168
Eastern Europe .. ..	2,734	3,230	3,190	4,572	3,324	3,369

*a* Years ended 31st March.*b* Includes Bahrain, Kuwait, Muscat & Oman, Qatar.

Table 63 Imports into India *a*

Rs million

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	April- Dec	
					1972	1973
Australia .. ..	312	365	293	323	264	299
Bangladesh .. ..	—	—	—	32	16	153
Britain .. ..	981	1,229	2,179	2,243	1,590	1,790
Canada .. ..	748	1,169	1,133	1,049	494	844
Ghana .. ..	18	28	5	6	6	16
Hong Kong .. ..	6	6	19	18	16	11
Kenya .. ..	45	97	176	63	57	96
Malaysia .. ..	81	56	37	74	51	216
New Zealand .. ..	16	16	36	65	61	64
Singapore .. ..	15	11	29	28	22	42
Sri Lanka .. ..	29	29	14	9	6	9
Tanzania .. ..	155	176	184	279	172	185
Uganda .. ..	69	77	29	11	11	1
Zambia .. ..	203	273	209	278	205	276
Other Commonwealth	22	14	13	4	4	5
Belgium .. ..	82	116	343	491	325	489
France .. ..	235	212	369	367	259	504
West Germany .. ..	839	1,060	1,259	1,601	1,150	1,308
Italy .. ..	389	287	244	355	228	331
Netherlands .. ..	157	190	307	351	249	356
Czechoslovakia .. ..	230	201	100	154	111	217
East Germany .. ..	244	186	203	188	146	164
Poland .. ..	235	279	504	345	252	297
Soviet Union .. ..	1,176	997	873	1,055	681	761
Afghanistan .. ..	116	96	48	160	111	80
Burma .. ..	201	96	59	18	18	1
Egypt .. ..	217	398	332	289	284	246
Iran .. ..	834	916	1,263	1,214	907	1,453
Iraq .. ..	39	31	36	66	26	184
Japan .. ..	646	805	1,597	1,674	1,164	1,680
Nepal .. ..	143	94	102	95	75	102
Persian Gulf States <i>b</i>	98	58	136	259	183	484
Saudi Arabia .. ..	175	239	383	448	292	548
Sudan .. ..	272	209	253	458	334	187
Thailand .. ..	152	95	38	55	53	10
United States .. ..	4,646	4,506	4,175	2,232	1,482	3,602
Yugoslavia .. ..	52	72	54	67	47	61
Other countries .. ..	1,258	1,435	1,113	1,450	952	1,425
Total all countries .. ..	15,136	16,124	18,147	17,874	12,294	18,497
Of which:						
Commonwealth .. ..	2,700	3,546	4,356	4,482	2,975	4,007
E.E.C. (Eight) .. ..	1,742	1,901	2,553	3,193	2,233	3,015
Eastern Europe .. ..	2,237	2,125	2,092	2,173	1,434	1,681

*a* Years ended 31st March.*b* Includes Bahrain, Kuwait, Muscat & Oman, Qatar.

Table 64

*Exports from Jamaica*

					\$J million	
			<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Bananas</i>	<i>Bauxite</i>	<i>Alumina</i>
1969	..	..	27.9	12.5	46.6	70.2
1970	..	..	30.0	11.8	75.8	111.1
1971	..	..	30.0	14.7	76.0	104.3
1972	..	..	33.8	11.9	68.4	119.9

Table 65

*Imports into Jamaica*

						\$J million
		<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969	..	58.0	34.8	25.3	111.7	127.8
1970	..	69.1	45.1	28.1	141.2	147.6
1971	..	76.4	41.4	44.0	133.6	155.5
1972	..	90.2	42.3	44.6	128.4	178.2

Table 66 Exports from Jamaica

						\$J million
		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Britain	..	41.3	46.7	58.3	65.0	80.9
Canada	..	35.5	22.6	23.3	16.1	19.7
Bahamas	..	3.1	3.5	3.4	4.0	2.8
Barbados	..	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.3	3.4
Belize	..	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.5
Bermuda	..	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Guyana	..	1.7	1.6	1.7	3.2	5.2
Trinidad & Tobago	..	3.3	4.0	5.4	7.2	8.8
Other Commonwealth						
Caribbean	..	2.7	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.9
Other Commonwealth	..	3.7	3.6	6.3	3.1	10.5
West Germany	..	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.5	2.3
Netherlands	..	2.2	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.9
Norway	..	20.1	21.1	24.7	34.4	36.9
Sweden	..	5.7	7.2	6.3	8.7	6.9
United States	..	79.9	151.3	128.8	132.2	146.9
Other countries	..	7.2	11.6	17.5	14.9	22.3
Total all countries		211.6	284.6	285.4	300.6	354.7
Of which:						
Commonwealth	..	94.9	90.1	106.5	108.3	138.5
E.E.C. (Eight)	..	4.7	3.8	2.0	2.6	3.8
Eastern Europe	..	2.0	2.3	..	..	8.3

**Table 67 Imports into Jamaica**

\$J million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	5.2	7.0	8.3	11.1	7.9
Britain .. .. .	77.6	83.9	90.2	93.8	100.9
Belize .. .. .	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.7
Guyana .. .. .	1.3	2.4	2.7	6.5	7.5
Trinidad & Tobago ..	3.5	4.7	6.9	18.1	19.9
Other Commonwealth					
Caribbean .. .. .	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.5	3.3
Canada .. .. .	35.3	39.5	34.4	35.1	41.1
Hong Kong .. .. .	3.3	3.0	3.2	4.4	3.5
New Zealand .. .. .	5.4	6.2	10.6	13.8	11.9
Other Commonwealth ..	1.2	1.9	2.5	2.2	5.7
Belgium .. .. .	2.7	3.4	3.3	4.3	8.9
France .. .. .	4.0	6.9	8.0	7.3	9.0
West Germany .. .. .	11.8	13.5	15.7	18.9	24.9
Italy .. .. .	3.6	6.4	8.1	5.9	5.6
Netherlands .. .. .	4.5	5.5	5.9	6.1	9.5
Switzerland .. .. .	3.1	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.8
Honduras .. .. .	3.3	2.7	3.6	4.0	6.9
Japan .. .. .	8.2	11.4	11.4	11.9	17.4
Netherlands Antilles & Surinam .. .. .	5.7	7.7	8.9	7.2	10.5
Venezuela .. .. .	18.5	19.1	27.3	25.1	44.1
United States .. .. .	149.8	191.6	181.8	183.8	234.8
Other countries .. .. .	13.8	17.1	21.4	27.8	25.3
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>362.7</b>	<b>437.3</b>	<b>458.4</b>	<b>492.4</b>	<b>604.1</b>
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	133.7	149.6	160.3	187.1	203.4
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	28.0	37.7	42.3	45.4	60.7

**Table 68**
*Exports from Kenya*

	Exports (f.o.b.) £K million	Domestic exports £K million				Petroleum products
		Total	Coffee	Tea	Sisal	
1969 ..	90.0	85.5	16.9	11.7	1.7	12.5
1970 ..	102.0	96.6	22.3	13.2	1.9	13.8
1971 ..	104.9	100.2	19.5	12.2	1.5	16.0
1972 ..	120.6	116.7	24.8	16.5	2.1	16.8
1973 ..	160.3	154.5	35.8	17.0	4.7	16.5

Table 69

## Net imports into Kenya

		£K million				
		<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969	.. ..	6.6	15.2	13.4	41.1	47.8
1970	.. ..	9.7	19.8	15.0	49.1	57.2
1971	.. ..	14.6	24.5	17.3	65.3	74.2
1972	.. ..	15.1	22.1	20.9	62.2	66.9
1973	.. ..	16.2	29.3	22.3	64.4	81.0

Table 70 Exports from Kenya

		£K million				
		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia	.. ..	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Britain	.. ..	15.1	15.6	15.5	20.4	20.6
Canada	.. ..	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.7
Hong Kong	.. ..	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.9
India	.. ..	1.8	3.0	2.0	2.4	1.6
Tanzania	.. ..	12.8	14.8	14.7	16.3	17.0
Uganda	.. ..	15.9	16.7	19.1	16.5	22.3
Zambia	.. ..	4.3	4.3	5.5	5.0	7.1
Other Commonwealth	.. ..	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.3	5.1
Belgium	.. ..	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	3.2
France	.. ..	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.4
West Germany	.. ..	7.9	6.8	7.0	9.5	13.5
Italy	.. ..	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.9	3.7
Netherlands	.. ..	2.4	3.8	3.4	7.0	8.1
Sweden	.. ..	2.1	3.4	3.0	3.2	4.9
Finland	.. ..	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.5	2.1
China	.. ..	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.6	3.1
Japan	.. ..	1.3	1.2	2.6	2.1	5.0
Somalia	.. ..	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3
Sudan	.. ..	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.0
United States	.. ..	5.2	6.8	5.6	5.5	7.5
Zaire	.. ..	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
Other countries	.. ..	10.6	12.6	14.5	16.0	25.6
Total all countries		90.0	102.0	104.9	120.6	160.3
Of which:						
Commonwealth	.. ..	54.4	60.3	62.1	66.9	79.0
E.E.C. (Eight)	.. ..	13.6	14.2	13.8	21.8	31.1
Eastern Europe	.. ..	0.7	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.2

**Table 71 Net imports into Kenya**

£K million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	2.1	1.9	3.1	3.7	2.2
Britain .. .. .	36.3	41.4	56.1	50.6	50.7
Canada .. .. .	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.9
Hong Kong .. .. .	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.9
India .. .. .	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.0
Malaysia .. .. .	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Tanzania .. .. .	4.0	5.9	7.9	5.9	7.7
Uganda .. .. .	7.8	10.0	8.0	7.6	4.8
Other Commonwealth ..	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.4	3.4
Belgium .. .. .	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.5	3.5
France .. .. .	3.9	5.1	6.8	7.1	6.5
West Germany .. .. .	9.6	11.2	16.0	16.9	20.2
Italy .. .. .	4.9	6.2	7.0	7.8	8.1
Netherlands .. .. .	4.3	4.1	5.2	4.9	7.9
Sweden .. .. .	1.8	2.3	2.8	4.2	4.7
Switzerland .. .. .	0.8	1.1	2.1	2.0	2.9
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	1.0	1.0	2.2	1.5	1.0
Poland .. .. .	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.5
China .. .. .	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.6
Iran .. .. .	8.1	8.9	10.0	14.0	15.0
Japan .. .. .	9.3	15.2	19.3	17.9	25.8
Pakistan .. .. .	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.4
Saudi Arabia .. .. .	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.3	2.5
United States .. .. .	8.7	11.9	16.3	12.0	16.7
Other countries .. .. .	10.8	13.8	16.1	13.8	17.6
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>128.1</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>199.5</b>	<b>190.1</b>	<b>215.8</b>
<b>Of which:</b>					
Commonwealth ..	57.7	67.8	85.8	79.2	79.7
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	25.2	29.5	39.1	41.8	48.3
Eastern Europe ..	2.2	3.1	5.1	3.7	3.8

**Table 72**

*Exports from Lesotho*

R million

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Wool and mohair</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Diamonds</i>	<i>Wheat</i>
1969 .. .. .	4.1	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.4
1970 .. .. .	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9
1971 .. .. .	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1
1972 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
1973 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..

**Table 73***Imports into Lesotho*

		R million					
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969	..	23.9	5.5	0.4	1.4	2.8	11.0
1970	..	22.9	6.0	0.5	1.5	3.1	10.1
1971	..	28.0	5.6	0.9	1.7	4.1	13.7
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Table 74***Domestic exports from Malawi*

		K million					
		<i>Tea</i>	<i>Tobacco</i>	<i>Groundnuts</i>	<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Maize</i>	<i>Other</i>
1969	..	9.5	12.6	5.6	1.7	2.1	5.1
1970	..	10.9	16.6	4.2	2.8	-	6.1
1971	..	11.9	22.1	5.9	2.5	0.4	6.8
1972	..	12.0	25.0	7.1	2.6	1.3	7.2
1973	..	13.8	30.3	5.9	1.7	3.2	13.5

**Table 75***Imports into Malawi*

		K million				
		<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials</i>	<i>Mineral fuels</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures (incl. base metals)</i>
1969	..	4.1	1.8	3.6	18.1	29.3
1970	..	10.8	2.3	7.0	23.8	34.0
1971	..	6.8	2.6	8.4	25.5	41.6
1972	..	8.1	2.4	9.2	31.2	47.0
1973	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Table 76 Exports from Malawi**

K million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>a</sup>
Australia .. .. .	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9
Britain .. .. .	19.8	22.8	26.3	27.0	26.6
Canada .. .. .	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2
Hong Kong .. .. .	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	—
Kenya .. .. .	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	—
Sierra Leone .. .. .	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.1
Zambia .. .. .	4.7	3.6	4.4	4.5	3.1
Other Commonwealth ..	3.8	5.3	5.6	6.0	5.6
Denmark .. .. .	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.9
West Germany .. .. .	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.4
Irish Republic .. .. .	1.9	1.6	2.9	3.4	3.2
Netherlands .. .. .	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.3
Canary Islands .. .. .	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.4
South Africa .. .. .	1.7	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.1
United States .. .. .	2.4	1.2	2.4	3.0	6.0
Other countries .. .. .	4.7	5.9	6.5	8.6	23.7 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>79.5<sup>b</sup></b>
<b>Of which:</b>					
Commonwealth ..	29.9	33.6	39.4	40.0	37.5
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	5.2	5.9	8.0	9.8	10.2

<sup>a</sup> Country figures for domestic exports only.

<sup>b</sup> Including re-exports of K 11.1 million.

**Table 77 Imports into Malawi**

K million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	1.1	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.2
Britain .. .. .	18.2	21.4	25.2	31.1	28.3
Canada .. .. .	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.7
Hong Kong .. .. .	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.3
India .. .. .	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.8
Zambia .. .. .	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.6	4.6
Other Commonwealth ..	11.7	18.0	14.8	18.5	20.2
France .. .. .	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.4
West Germany .. .. .	2.2	3.1	3.7	3.1	3.8
Italy .. .. .	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3
Netherlands .. .. .	0.8	1.2	2.0	2.6	3.3
Iran .. .. .	2.6	5.0	6.2	4.8	4.6
Japan .. .. .	3.2	4.4	6.5	7.5	7.4
Mozambique .. .. .	0.6	0.9	1.0	2.0	3.1
Pakistan .. .. .	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9
South Africa .. .. .	8.8	10.2	9.4	13.0	20.6
United States .. .. .	2.4	4.1	3.6	1.9	2.6
Other countries .. .. .	2.9	4.0	5.3	5.8	5.8
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>113.9</b>
<b>Of which:</b>					
Commonwealth ..	35.6	46.5	49.0	59.6	59.1
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	5.2	7.0	8.6	8.8	11.0
Eastern Europe ..	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4

Note. Imports are valued on a f.o.b. basis for 1969. From 1970 imports are valued at c.i.f.

**Table 78**

*Exports from Malaysia*

		\$ (Malaysian) million							
		<i>Rubber</i>	<i>Tin</i>	<i>Vegetable oils</i>	<i>Iron ore</i>	<i>Timber</i>	<i>Petroleum and petroleum products</i>	<i>Oil seeds and nuts</i>	<i>Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices</i>
1969	..	2,032	932	177	116	775	339	22	69
1970	..	1,724	1,006	309	107	852	363	37	73
1971	..	1,461	901	422	21	840	501	23	80
1972	..	1,299	927	410	8	880	319	13	78
Jan-June									
1972	..	619	467	194	5	374	164	..	31 <sup>a</sup>
1973	..	1,016	440	224	3	720	163	..	29 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Pepper only.

**Table 79**

*Imports into Malaysia*

		\$ (Malaysian) million				
		<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969	..	727	483	485	828	913
1970	..	787	579	517	1,197	1,050
1971	..	735	521	576	1,350	1,100
1972	..	811	557	369	1,497	1,177
Jan-June						
1972	..	422	162 <sup>a</sup>	184	641	666 <sup>b</sup>
1973	..	494	176 <sup>a</sup>	190	819	869 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Basic materials only.

<sup>b</sup> Includes base metals.

Table 80 Exports from Malaysia

₤ (Malaysian) million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	Jan-June	
					1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	128	111	86	83	37	67
Britain .. .. .	269	336	321	334	164	235
Brunei .. .. .	25	29	24	28	15	15
Canada .. .. .	85	99	127	90	49	58
Hong Kong .. .. .	52	62	74	85	40	65
India .. .. .	21	17	27	41	16	22
Kenya .. .. .	4	5	8	7	2 <sup>b</sup>	<sup>a</sup>
New Zealand .. .. .	21	24	21	21	9	13
Singapore .. .. .	1,066	1,100	1,113	1,118	521	719
Sri Lanka .. .. .	4	7	3	4	4	6 <sup>b</sup>
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	7	10	10	13	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>
Belgium .. .. .	26	33	31	42	18	34
France .. .. .	112	111	99	96	47	77
West Germany .. .. .	131	162	136	152	66	112
Italy .. .. .	146	171	146	144	68	67
Netherlands .. .. .	101	162	165	249	102	128
Sweden .. .. .	20	22	23	18	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>
Poland .. .. .	65	41	36	31	20	23
Soviet Union .. .. .	240	212	152	102	56	100
Argentina .. .. .	30	21	20	16	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>
China .. .. .	138	66	56	76	35	80
Indonesia .. .. .	46	31	28	36	14	20
Iraq .. .. .	30	50	57	38	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>
Japan .. .. .	928	942	910	830	403	618
Pakistan .. .. .	9	11	8	11	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>
Philippines .. .. .	78	89	106	75	38	26
Spain .. .. .	51	46	55	50	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>
South Africa .. .. .	8	11	11	9	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>
South Korea .. .. .	114	133	131	79	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>
Taiwan .. .. .	50	61	68	50	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>
Thailand .. .. .	33	44	75	38	18	18
United States .. .. .	754	668	634	667	333	394
Other countries .. .. .	214	226	188	211	222	344
Total all countries .. .. .	5,006	5,113	4,949	4,806	2,296	3,241
Of which:						
Commonwealth .. .. .	1,682	1,800	1,814	1,824	856 <sup>b</sup>	1,200 <sup>b</sup>
E.E.C. <sup>a</sup> (Eight) .. .. .	526	650	585	694	305	430
Eastern Europe .. .. .	337	281	207	158	88	145

<sup>a</sup> Included, if any, in "Other countries".

<sup>b</sup> Incomplete

Table 81 Imports into Malaysia

\$ (Malaysian) million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	Jan-June	
					1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	232	244	258	341	146	210
Britain .. .. .	464	576	639	582	298	285
Brunei .. .. .	260	278	311	77	49	32
Canada .. .. .	29	48	54	47	25	28
Hong Kong .. .. .	89	94	82	91	44	46
India .. .. .	47	64	68	54	28	38
Kenya .. .. .	2	2	2	4	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
New Zealand .. .. .	28	38	46	63	35	44
Singapore .. .. .	288	319	336	359	165	207
Sri Lanka .. .. .	2	2	2	1	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	13	11	21	17	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Belgium .. .. .	22	29	37	37	20	26
Denmark .. .. .	20	23	29	19	11	6
France .. .. .	53	61	70	65	34	42
West Germany .. .. .	158	209	205	205	103	132
Italy .. .. .	39	47	57	56	26	37
Netherlands .. .. .	45	47	65	70	26	36
Sweden .. .. .	33	41	51	71	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Switzerland .. .. .	13	14	20	23	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Soviet Union .. .. .	10	11	11	12	7	13
Burma .. .. .	19	30	18	20	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
China .. .. .	243	228	202	197	102	126
Indonesia .. .. .	183	207	147	152	74	66
Japan .. .. .	570	748	865	942	400	599
Kuwait .. .. .	54	47	63	52	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Pakistan .. .. .	16	12	18	21	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Saudi Arabia .. .. .	73	72	64	77	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Taiwan .. .. .	51	76	76	99	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Thailand .. .. .	186	152	131	193	86	141
United States .. .. .	224	364	295	414	152	211
Other countries .. .. .	106	180	176	211	323	299
Total all countries .. .. .	3,572	4,274	4,419	4,572	2,147	2,624
Of which:						
Commonwealth .. .. .	1,454	1,676	1,819	1,636	790 <sup>b</sup>	890 <sup>b</sup>
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	340	416	464	453	220	279
Eastern Europe .. .. .	22	25	25	22	12	18

*a* Included, if any, in "Other countries".

*b* Incomplete.

Table 82

*Domestic exports from Malta*

				£ million				
				<i>Textiles</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Fruit and vegetables</i>	<i>Beverages</i>	<i>Metal scrap</i>
1969	..	..	..	2.3	3.1	0.7	0.3	0.5
1970	..	..	..	1.9	3.8	0.7	0.1	0.4
1971	..	..	..	1.9	5.6	0.5	0.1	0.1
1972	..	..	..	2.7	8.0	0.6	0.3	0.3
1973	..	..	..	3.9	13.3	1.5	0.8	0.7

Table 83

*Imports into Malta*

				£ million				
				<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969	..	..	..	14.6	5.8	3.0	13.6	22.7
1970	..	..	..	14.8	5.9	3.2	14.5	26.3
1971	..	..	..	16.8	4.8	4.0	11.8	25.7
1972	..	..	..	16.8	4.8	5.0	10.1	28.0
1973	..	..	..	23.3	7.3	5.3	12.9	37.2

Table 84 Exports from Malta

						£ million				
						1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Britain	..	..	..	5.5	6.1	7.6	9.5	11.0		
Canada	..	..	..	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2		
Nigeria	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3		
Other Commonwealth	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2		
Belgium	..	..	..	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.8	3.0		
Denmark	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.4		
France	..	..	..	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.7		
West Germany	..	..	..	0.8	0.9	1.6	3.7	3.7		
Italy	..	..	..	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	4.2		
Netherlands	..	..	..	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0		
Libya	..	..	..	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.6		
Sweden	..	..	..	—	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9		
United States	..	..	..	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2		
Other countries	..	..	..	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.8	3.7		
Total all countries				13.8	14.0	16.9	24.2	34.1		
Of which:										
Commonwealth	..	..	..	6.3	6.8	8.3	10.3	11.7		
E.E.C. (Eight)	..	..	..	4.4	4.4	5.1	9.5	15.0		
Eastern Europe	..	..	..	0.1	—	0.1	0.4	0.5		

**Table 85 Imports into Malta**

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.9	2.0
Britain .. .. .	26.0	27.8	23.6	20.9	24.2
Canada .. .. .	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.0
Hong Kong .. .. .	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Other Commonwealth ..	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2
Belgium .. .. .	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.0	3.4
Denmark .. .. .	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
France .. .. .	2.2	2.0	2.2	3.1	5.6
West Germany .. .. .	2.3	3.3	3.4	4.1	7.5
Italy .. .. .	9.7	11.2	11.1	12.5	13.9
Netherlands .. .. .	1.9	1.9	2.3	3.1	5.2
Bulgaria .. .. .	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.8
Romania .. .. .	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.1
Soviet Union .. .. .	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.7
China .. .. .	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Greece .. .. .	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.9
Japan .. .. .	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1
Spain .. .. .	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
United States .. .. .	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.8	5.3
Yugoslavia .. .. .	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Other countries .. .. .	5.8	6.3	6.0	6.1	8.1
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>87.7</b>
<b>Of which:</b>					
Commonwealth ..	29.7	31.3	27.9	25.4	29.0
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	18.7	20.5	21.5	26.0	36.7
Eastern Europe ..	2.0	3.0	3.3	2.3	4.7

**Table 86**

*Exports from Mauritius*

Rs million

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sugar<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Molasses</i>	<i>Tea</i>
1969 .. .. .	364.4	326.0	10.0	14.6
1970 .. .. .	383.4	341.2	10.6	14.1
1971 .. .. .	360.8	313.4	8.3	17.0
1972 .. .. .	573.8	507.6	14.2	20.8
1973 .. .. .	748.4	608.1	40.4	18.9

<sup>a</sup> Including quota certificates.

**Table 87**

*Imports into Mauritius*

	Rs million					
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969	376.0	132.6	29.5	31.7	44.7	131.9
1970	419.9	124.3	54.6	29.7	55.7	150.1
1971	461.6	121.5	61.4	29.7	77.6	165.1
1972	635.8	159.0	63.8	50.7	111.2	243.0
1973	915.8	217.8	77.2	63.6	225.1	322.3

**Table 88 Exports from Mauritius**

	Rs million				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5
Britain .. .. .	260.1	259.2	198.3	339.5	338.6
Canada .. .. .	63.2	77.6	101.1	107.7	185.9
Malaysia .. .. .	2.6	—	—	8.1	15.1
Other Commonwealth ..	1.2	2.8	3.2	11.8	7.1
France .. .. .	1.1	1.1	1.3	3.5	14.9
Netherlands .. .. .	0.5	—	1.5	3.9	2.6
Indonesia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	15.5
Iran .. .. .	—	—	—	10.4	15.7
Iraq .. .. .	0.6	0.3	—	—	15.7
Soviet Union .. .. .	—	—	—	17.7	10.4
Malagasy Republic ..	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.9
Reunion .. .. .	3.3	3.9	5.1	7.7	9.2
South Africa .. .. .	9.5	12.1	15.8	18.9	17.4
South Vietnam .. .. .	—	—	—	—	15.9
United States .. .. .	18.3	21.1	21.8	36.2	65.0
Other countries .. .. .	0.7	1.9	9.8	6.0	17.0
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>364.4</b>	<b>383.4</b>	<b>360.8</b>	<b>573.8</b>	<b>748.4</b>
<b>Of which:</b>					
Commonwealth ..	328.0	340.4	303.0	467.3	547.2
EEC (Eight) .. .. .	1.9	1.8	4.5	11.7	25.4

Table 89 Imports into Mauritius

Rs million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	27.1	30.6	30.2	44.9	49.1
Britain .. .. .	74.4	88.0	100.5	131.0	193.4
Canada .. .. .	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.9
Cyprus .. .. .	—	0.1	—	—	7.9
Hong Kong .. .. .	8.8	10.2	9.9	17.6	23.3
India .. .. .	10.2	12.8	12.9	16.8	30.5
Kenya .. .. .	11.1	14.6	12.4	12.6	17.8
Malaysia .. .. .	2.5	2.7	4.2	4.4	6.4
New Zealand .. .. .	2.7	5.6	5.9	6.8	9.1
Seychelles .. .. .	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.6
Singapore .. .. .	4.5	6.3	8.6	12.4	15.1
Tanzania .. .. .	0.1	1.1	2.3	—	0.4
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.5
Belgium .. .. .	3.1	5.9	4.5	7.2	31.0
France .. .. .	24.8	29.4	32.6	43.3	63.2
West Germany .. .. .	17.1	20.5	22.3	36.6	46.1
Italy .. .. .	6.7	4.4	6.3	8.6	13.7
Netherlands .. .. .	3.9	5.4	7.2	14.8	17.0
Burma .. .. .	7.7	23.1	17.3	34.4	18.5
China .. .. .	6.8	8.4	8.4	14.0	29.8
Iran .. .. .	19.9	14.9	22.4	42.1	50.6
Japan .. .. .	14.6	21.8	30.5	49.3	59.8
Malagasy Republic .. .. .	8.9	8.4	8.0	6.9	4.3
Pakistan .. .. .	3.5	3.7	3.8	5.4	49.7
South Africa .. .. .	31.3	37.8	36.4	50.4	78.5
Taiwan .. .. .	0.7	1.8	2.4	5.0	9.7
Thailand .. .. .	43.8	12.8	12.9	2.9	1.2
United States .. .. .	6.2	24.1	31.8	21.6	26.3
Other countries .. .. .	32.2	21.9	25.0	41.9	57.4
Total all countries	376.0	419.9	461.6	635.8	915.8
Of which:					
Commonwealth .. .. .	144.8	175.6	189.8	251.4	359.0
EEC (Eight) .. .. .	57.4	67.9	75.2	114.2	179.9
Eastern Europe .. .. .	5.0	1.1	1.4	9.7	3.6

**Table 90 Estimated Exports of Phosphate from Nauru *a***

tons

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Australia .. .. .	1,247,500	1,247,500	997,500	..
Japan .. .. .	2,500	2,500	2,500	..
New Zealand .. .. .	750,000	750,000	750,000	..
Total .. .. .	2,000,000 <sup>b</sup>	2,000,000 <sup>b</sup>	1,750,000 <sup>b</sup>	2,300,000

*a* Years ended 30 June.

*b* Approximate total value \$A 26 million in 1970-71 and 1971-72, and \$A 23 million in 1973-74.

**Table 91**

*Exports from New Zealand*

	\$NZ million		
	<i>Wool</i>	<i>Meat</i>	<i>Dairy produce</i>
1969-70 .. .. .	205	369	188
1970-71 .. .. .	188	391	200
1971-72 .. .. .	230	399	328
1972-73 .. .. .	426	540	305
July-Sept			
1972 .. .. .	55	136	50
1973 .. .. .	67	151	61

**Table 92**

*Imports into New Zealand*

	\$NZ million (c.d.v.)				
	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Petroleum and petroleum products</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969-70 ..	45	170	59	320	337
1970-71 ..	55	174	60	371	384
1971-72 ..	56	151	66	443	410
1972-73 ..	63	173	76	465	468
July-Sept					
1972 ..	15	14 <sup>a</sup>	18	98	133 <sup>b</sup>
1973 ..	16	62	25	143	161

*a* Basic materials only.

*b* Includes base metals.

Table 93 Exports from New Zealand *a*

\$NZ million

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	July-Dec	
					1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	87	96	112	130	58	85
Britain .. .. .	386	385	418	479	182	161
Canada .. .. .	45	32	40	42	16	25
Fiji .. .. .	9	12	15	18	8	10
Hong Kong .. .. .	5	7	9	16	7	10
India .. .. .	1	2	6	6	3	4
Jamaica .. .. .	4	8	11	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Malaysia .. .. .	7	8	15	16	7	8
Papua-New Guinea .. .. .	3	3	3	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Singapore .. .. .	9	9	13	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Sri Lanka .. .. .	2	2	4	4	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Tonga .. .. .	2	2	2	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	4	5	7	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Western Samoa .. .. .	3	3	5	5	3	3
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	11	12	20	57	29	36
Belgium .. .. .	21	26	32	42	13	17
France .. .. .	29	28	42	62	21	10
West Germany .. .. .	30	30	34	51	19	19
Italy .. .. .	24	19	18	32	13	12
Netherlands .. .. .	16	17	20	40	11	17
Soviet Union .. .. .	17	18	25	30	6	12
China .. .. .	4	2	2	6	1	2
Japan .. .. .	106	103	131	231	84	128
United States .. .. .	168	194	207	275	126	149
Other countries .. .. .	82	95	162	222	88	111
Total all countries .. .. .	1,075	1,118	1,353	1,764	695	819
Of which:						
Commonwealth .. .. .	578	586	680	773	313	342
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	124	124	148 <sup>c</sup>	229 <sup>c</sup>	78 <sup>c</sup>	75 <sup>c</sup>
Eastern Europe .. .. .	25	26	39	50	14	19

*a* Years ended 30th June.

*b* Included in "Other Commonwealth".

*c* Excludes Irish Republic as well as Britain.

**Table 94 Imports into New Zealand *a***

\$NZ million (c.d.v.)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	July-Dec	
					1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	198	225	267	321	152	223
Britain .. .. .	279	310	329	304	151	164
Brunei .. .. .	3	4	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Canada .. .. .	37	38	36	35	18	21
Fiji .. .. .	1	3	3	4	3	-
Hong Kong .. .. .	18	19	19	20	10	17
India .. .. .	9	7	12	11	6	5
Malaysia .. .. .	6	6	5	8	4	5
Nauru .. .. .	6	6	5	5	2	3
Singapore .. .. .	3	2	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Sri Lanka .. .. .	4	4	4	4	2	2
Western Samoa .. .. .	1	2	1	1	1	1
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	13	10	47	52	30	34
France .. .. .	8	11	11	13	6	6
West Germany .. .. .	37	49	49	51	24	41
Italy .. .. .	12	14	15	16	8	13
Netherlands .. .. .	10	14	12	16	8	14
Sweden .. .. .	7	9	14	12	6	7
Switzerland .. .. .	9	11	12	13	6	9
China .. .. .	4	4	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
Iran .. .. .	11	9	11	10	3	4
Japan .. .. .	78	110	129	167	76	104
Kuwait .. .. .	16	20	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
Saudi Arabia .. .. .	5	4	4	6	2	1
United States .. .. .	123	130	117	146	68	98
Other Countries .. .. .	46	50	50	61	29	50
<b>Total all countries .. .. .</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>822</b>
<b>Of which:</b>						
Commonwealth .. .. .	578	636	728	765	379	475
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	73	99	94 <sup>d</sup>	103 <sup>d</sup>	51 <sup>d</sup>	83 <sup>d</sup>
Eastern Europe .. .. .	3	4	..	..	..	..

*a* Years ended 30th June.

*b* Included in "Other Commonwealth"

*c* Included in "Other countries".

*d* Excludes Irish Republic and Denmark.

**Table 95**

*Exports from Nigeria*

							₦ million
	<i>Cocoa</i>	<i>Rubber</i>	<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Oils and oilseeds a</i>	<i>Timber</i>	<i>Tin</i>	<i>Petroleum and petroleum products</i>
1969 ..	105.2	19.3	6.7	113.6	8.4	23.0	272.2
1970 ..	133.1	17.6	13.1	89.6	6.1	33.2	510.0
1971 ..	143.1	12.4	11.1	66.5	5.3	24.8	953.9
1972 ..	101.1	7.4	0.6	56.2	6.2	19.1	1,180.0
Jan—June							
1972 ..	60.1	4.0	0.6	25.6 <sup>b</sup>	4.0	9.9	542.0
1973 ..	75.3	6.3	2.8	36.1 <sup>b</sup>	5.4	6.3	679.1

*a* Palm kernels, groundnuts, palm oil and groundnut oil

*b* Excludes groundnut oil

**Table 96**

*Imports into Nigeria*

					₦ million
	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969 ..	41.8	58.2	31.3	151.1	185.3
1970 ..	57.7	101.7	22.1	282.6	169.8
1971 ..	87.9	119.8	9.0	418.9	213.7
1972 ..	95.1	103.6	9.8	398.5	371.8
Jan—June					
1972 ..	49.9	12.6 <sup>a</sup>	5.0	211.4	234.0 <sup>b</sup>
1973 ..	58.2	12.4 <sup>a</sup>	5.5	254.2	273.8 <sup>b</sup>

*a* Basic materials only.

*b* Includes base metals.

Table 97 Exports from Nigeria

₦ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Britain .. .. .	175	250	275	297	424
Canada .. .. .	15	21	22	26	<i>a</i>
Ghana .. .. .	3	1	12	5	15
Sierra Leone .. .. .	1	2	3	3	<i>a</i>
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	8	36	46	56	271
Belgium .. .. .	10	7	6	7	22
Denmark .. .. .	11	5	22	19	<i>b</i>
France .. .. .	64	76	191	204	286
West Germany .. .. .	39	59	70	66	81
Italy .. .. .	29	38	57	65	62
Netherlands .. .. .	86	149	175	194	299
Sweden .. .. .	17	16	19	22	<i>b</i>
Soviet Union .. .. .	16	18	35	19	<i>b</i>
Brazil .. .. .	17	18	20	14	<i>b</i>
Japan .. .. .	7	7	18	55	104
Spain .. .. .	12	33	35	20	<i>b</i>
United States .. .. .	80	102	228	299	549
Other countries .. .. .	56	47	51	55	156
Total all countries .. .. .	646	885	1,285	1,426	2,269
Of which:					
Commonwealth .. .. .	202	310	358	387	710
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	241	336	522	557	750 <sup>c</sup>
Eastern Europe .. .. .	21	24	40	22	..

*a* Included in "Other Commonwealth".*b* Included in "Other countries".*c* Excludes Denmark and Irish Republic as well as Britain.

**Table 98 Imports into Nigeria**

	₦ million				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Britain .. .. .	173	232	341	291	332
Canada .. .. .	2	6	5	9	<i>a</i>
Hong Kong .. .. .	5	11	17	18	15
India .. .. .	4	6	14	11	12
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	8	5	8	5	23
Belgium .. .. .	6	16	18	19	33
Denmark .. .. .	4	6	9	10	<i>b</i>
France .. .. .	16	25	42	58	87
West Germany .. .. .	53	99	127	135	182
Italy .. .. .	27	36	41	41	50
Netherlands .. .. .	23	27	37	45	49
Sweden .. .. .	4	7	10	9	<i>b</i>
Switzerland .. .. .	6	9	17	15	<i>b</i>
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	6	7	10	7	<i>b</i>
Poland .. .. .	4	5	7	6	<i>b</i>
Soviet Union .. .. .	3	8	12	3	<i>b</i>
China .. .. .	11	14	20	17	<i>b</i>
Japan .. .. .	19	47	91	98	113
United States .. .. .	59	110	151	102	126
Other countries .. .. .	64	80	91	89	204
<b>Total all countries .. .. .</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1,225</b>
<b>Of which:</b>					
Commonwealth .. .. .	192	260	385	334	381
EEC (Eight) .. .. .	131	211	277	311	401 <sup>c</sup>
Eastern Europe .. .. .	16	30	36	22	..

*a* Included in "Other Commonwealth"

*b* Included in "Other Countries"

*c* Excludes Denmark and Irish Republic as well as Britain.

**Table 99**

*Exports from Sierra Leone*

	Leones million					
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Diamonds</i>	<i>Iron ore</i>	<i>Palm kernels</i>	<i>Coffee</i>	<i>Cocoa</i>
1969 ..	90.1	61.9	9.9	5.4	3.0	2.9
1970 ..	84.6	51.0	10.5	7.0	4.3	3.3
1971 ..	83.4	50.0	11.4	5.9	3.5	2.7
1972 ..	89.7	56.7	10.2	3.9	8.7	3.2
1973 ..	107.0	64.6	11.1	5.0	10.1	5.5

**Table 100**

*Imports into Sierra Leone*

		Leones million					
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>	
1969 ..	93.0	15.3	5.0	5.7	22.2	41.0	
1970 ..	96.9	20.4	4.8	4.6	25.0	38.0	
1971 ..	94.3	18.2	4.8	7.0	22.8	36.6	
1972 ..	93.3	16.8	4.9	7.4	21.1	38.4	
1973 ..	127.2	27.8	3.7 <sup>a</sup>	6.9	26.2	52.8 <sup>b</sup>	

*a* Basic materials only.

*b* Includes base metals.

**Table 101 Exports from Sierra Leone**

		Leones million				
		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Britain .. .. .	.. .. .	65.6	57.3	51.5	58.3	71.5
Canada .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	0.2	0.6	2.8
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	.. .. .	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.5
West Germany .. .. .	.. .. .	3.9	2.8	4.5	3.7	5.1
Italy .. .. .	.. .. .	0.1	—	—	0.5	0.3
Netherlands .. .. .	.. .. .	7.8	8.3	7.8	6.3	6.5
Switzerland .. .. .	.. .. .	1.3	1.6	2.3	3.2	1.0
Soviet Union .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	1.1	2.0
Japan .. .. .	.. .. .	3.2	4.7	5.6	4.6	4.9
United States .. .. .	.. .. .	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.8
Other countries .. .. .	.. .. .	3.3	4.6	5.7	3.4	2.3
Total all countries .. .. .		90.1	84.6	83.4	88.0	102.7
Of which:						
Commonwealth .. .. .		65.9	57.4	52.2	60.0	74.8
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .		12.2	11.8	13.4	11.3	12.9
Eastern Europe .. .. .		—	0.3	—	1.1	2.0

Table 102 Imports into Sierra Leone

Leones million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Britain .. .. .	29.0	28.8	27.2	21.8	28.2
Canada .. .. .	0.4	1.1	<i>a</i>	0.1	0.4
Hong Kong .. .. .	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.5
India .. .. .	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.1
Malawi .. .. .	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.4
Nigeria .. .. .	0.6	2.7	5.4	6.3	4.5
Singapore .. .. .	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3
Trinidad & Tobago .. .. .	0.2	0.2	<i>a</i>	—	0.1
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9
France .. .. .	3.6	4.0	4.9	6.1	9.9
West Germany .. .. .	4.5	6.8	5.7	9.1	10.1
Italy .. .. .	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	3.1
Netherlands .. .. .	3.2	3.3	4.3	5.6	6.4
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.9
East Germany .. .. .	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4
Hungary .. .. .	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.2
Poland .. .. .	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.6
Soviet Union .. .. .	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.6	1.1
China .. .. .	3.3	2.3	2.6	3.7	4.6
Egypt .. .. .	2.1	4.2	2.2	1.0	2.9
Japan .. .. .	9.8	9.0	9.6	9.5	11.9
Netherlands Antilles .. .. .	1.0	0.3	<i>b</i>	0.1	0.5
Pakistan .. .. .	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.7
Senegal .. .. .	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8
United States .. .. .	7.8	8.4	6.7	6.0	11.1
Other countries .. .. .	10.6	9.3	11.9	8.7	14.4
Total all countries .. .. .	93.0	96.9	94.3	93.6	127.0
Of which:					
Commonwealth .. .. .	36.3	39.6	39.4	35.3	41.4
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	16.6	18.2	19.2	25.4	33.4
Eastern Europe .. .. .	6.9	7.7	6.8	6.1	8.3

*a* Included in "Other Commonwealth".*b* Included, if any, in "Other Countries".

**Table 103***Exports from Singapore*

				\$ (Singapore) million				
				<i>Food</i>	<i>Crude rubber</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969	..	..	..	525	1,412	931	350	768
1970	..	..	..	550	1,173	823	521	800
1971	..	..	..	542	953	1,146	740	1,063
1972	..	..	..	554	854	1,168	1,221	1,312
1973	..	..	..	617	1,636	1,368	1,968	2,009

**Table 104***Imports into Singapore*

				\$ (Singapore) million				
				<i>Food</i>	<i>Crude rubber</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969	..	..	..	907	656	983	1,089	2,048
1970	..	..	..	951	566	1,015	1,718	2,577
1971	..	..	..	975	471	1,241	2,209	2,931
1972	..	..	..	1,037	480	1,385	2,648	3,144
1973	..	..	..	1,263	979	1,618	3,498	4,208

Table 105 Exports from Singapore

\$ (Singapore) million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	98	113	189	230	285
Bangladesh .. .. .	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	19	39
Britain .. .. .	204	246	261	271	471
Brunei .. .. .	66	78	120	105	104
Canada .. .. .	61	56	63	75	91
Fiji .. .. .	8	7	9	16	21
Hong Kong .. .. .	135	185	280	362	465
India .. .. .	25	16	18	18	29
Kenya .. .. .	11	10	19	14	20
Malaysia .. .. .	1,081	1,033	1,219	1,258	1,603
Mauritius .. .. .	3	4	6	7	10
New Zealand .. .. .	31	19	22	38	67
Nigeria .. .. .	4	3	15	10	10
Papua-New Guinea .. .. .	18	21	21	28	29
Sri Lanka .. .. .	17	19	20	16	37
Tanzania .. .. .	4	5	3	7	8
Zambia .. .. .	4	3	6	6	5
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	9	12	12	12	20
Belgium .. .. .	28	23	21	33	54
France .. .. .	86	89	81	119	228
West Germany .. .. .	107	126	102	158	291
Italy .. .. .	56	66	60	74	115
Netherlands .. .. .	45	49	49	72	157
Romania .. .. .	41	40	27	26	57
Soviet Union .. .. .	122	131	101	86	157
China .. .. .	175	69	47	54	121
Japan .. .. .	316	337	366	356	678
Pakistan .. .. .	18 <sup>b</sup>	24 <sup>b</sup>	20 <sup>b</sup>	25	32
Philippines .. .. .	16	12	37	37	75
South Korea .. .. .	32	34	46	44	75
South Vietnam .. .. .	447	336	392	304	293
Spain .. .. .	36	46	40	38	55
Taiwan .. .. .	27	33	40	61	94
Thailand .. .. .	177	156	159	211	198
United States .. .. .	485	494	600	912	1,470
Other countries .. .. .	441	475	525	546	899
Total all countries <sup>a</sup>	4,434	4,370	4,996	5,648	8,363
Of which:					
Commonwealth	1,779	1,830	2,283	2,492	3,314
EEC (Eight) ..	331	364	324	476	879
Eastern Europe ..	204	212	162	147	266

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Indonesia.<sup>b</sup> Bangladesh included with Pakistan.

Table 106 Imports into Singapore

S (Singapore) million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	223	302	315	334	423
Britain .. .. .	401	553	611	602	671
Canada .. .. .	19	40	48	33	49
Ghana .. .. .	..	4	5	7	12
Hong Kong .. .. .	164	184	193	238	348
India .. .. .	57	66	85	73	115
Kenya .. .. .	4	4	4	4	15
Malaysia .. .. .	1,388	1,395	1,435	1,494	2,035
New Zealand .. .. .	32	41	40	51	49
Sri Lanka .. .. .	5	7	6	9	15
Tanzania .. .. .	52	48	30	38	45
Uganda .. .. .	..	2	1	4	16
Other Commonwealth ..	7	10	13	16	15
Belgium .. .. .	21	39	28	40	56
Denmark .. .. .	26	28	41	31	35
France .. .. .	76	86	93	111	161
West Germany .. .. .	210	250	336	362	489
Italy .. .. .	66	91	112	109	161
Netherlands .. .. .	68	90	135	115	133
Sweden .. .. .	30	34	54	44	77
Switzerland .. .. .	61	72	73	87	116
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	10	11	12	9	14
Soviet Union .. .. .	35	32	32	24	22
Bahrain .. .. .	28	62	77	78	76
Burma .. .. .	23	38	30	31	38
China .. .. .	418	385	407	399	573
Iran .. .. .	177	170	187	267	302
Japan .. .. .	1,014	1,452	1,692	1,858	2,284
Kuwait .. .. .	348	360	392	425	357
Pakistan .. .. .	69	55	48	46	83
Philippines .. .. .	17	27	47	31	38
Saudi Arabia .. .. .	44	79	216	249	384
South Korea .. .. .	39	40	34	31	79
Taiwan .. .. .	82	126	147	227	339
Thailand .. .. .	167	149	174	268	312
United Arab Emirates ..	1	—	—	7	104
United States .. .. .	478	802	1,084	1,313	1,864
Other countries .. .. .	317	323	296	308	470
Total all countries <sup>a</sup>	6,154	7,419	8,501	9,342	12,375
Of which:					
Commonwealth .. .. .	2,352	2,656	2,786	2,903	3,808
EEC (Eight) .. .. .	470	588	749	772	1,038
Eastern Europe .. .. .	70	69	57	44	56

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Indonesia.

**Table 107***Exports from Sri Lanka*

		RS million			
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Tea</i>	<i>Rubber</i>	<i>Coconut products</i>
1969	..	1,881	1,061	431	274
1970	..	2,002	1,119	440	288
1971	..	1,947	1,137	307	346
1972	..	2,009	1,160	264	337
1973	..	2,617	1,255	589	229

**Table 108***Imports into Sri Lanka*

				Rs million				
				<i>Total</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures<sup>a</sup></i>
1969	..	..	..	2,538	951	160	586	830
1970	..	..	..	2,308	1,071	63	406	762
1971	..	..	..	1,986	916	30	276	715
1972	..	..	..	2,064	960	39	288	720
1973	..	..	..	2,715	1,308	298	319	762

*a* Includes basic materials and base metals

Table 109 Exports from Sri Lanka

Rs million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	79	72	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Britain .. .. .	379	455	333	273	300
Canada .. .. .	49	52	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Hong Kong .. .. .	6	7	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
India .. .. .	27	21	10	11	11
Malaysia .. .. .	2	2	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
New Zealand .. .. .	34	34	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Singapore .. .. .	9	13	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Other Commonwealth ..	45	63	252	266	360
Belgium .. .. .	6	6	} 165	181	<i>b</i>
France .. .. .	17	17			
West Germany .. .. .	78	81			
Italy .. .. .	36	39			
Netherlands .. .. .	35	34			
East Germany .. .. .	14	20	22	22	13
Poland .. .. .	27	41	27	15	43
Romania .. .. .	20	19	14	14	20
Soviet Union .. .. .	90	82	97	64	63
China .. .. .	240	252	181	160	241
Egypt .. .. .	45	56	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	42
Iraq .. .. .	64	56	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Irish Republic .. .. .	13	17	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Japan .. .. .	45	67	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Mexico .. .. .	20	15	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Pakistan .. .. .	48	42	110	155	214
South Africa .. .. .	84	80	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
United States .. .. .	149	144	164	141	180
Other countries .. .. .	220	215	563	708	1,130
Total all countries	1,881	2,002	1,938	2,009	2,617
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	630	719	595	549	671
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	191	201	165 <sup>c</sup>	181 <sup>c</sup>	290
Eastern Europe ..	157	169	174	132	182

*a* Included, if any, in "Other Commonwealth".*b* Included, if any, in "Other Countries".*c* Excludes Denmark and Irish Republic as well as Britain.

Table 110 Imports into Sri Lanka

Rs million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	104	112	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Britain .. .. .	438	330	247	222	185
Canada .. .. .	34	68	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Hong Kong .. .. .	15	15	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
India .. .. .	213	226	208	110	81
Malaysia .. .. .	7	13	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Maldiv Islands .. .. .	10	15	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
New Zealand .. .. .	8	20	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Singapore .. .. .	18	31	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Other Commonwealth ..	39	31	251	263	312
Belgium .. .. .	22	19	} 291	} 249	<i>b</i>
France .. .. .	70	62			
West Germany .. .. .	160	140			
Italy .. .. .	37	27			
Netherlands .. .. .	35	26			
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	13	30	5	11	6
East Germany .. .. .	85	10	19	12	4
Poland .. .. .	23	48	15	8	30
Romania .. .. .	15	18	18	10	9
Soviet Union .. .. .	51	40	64	23	47
Burma .. .. .	30	89	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
China .. .. .	282	289	161	96	211
Egypt .. .. .	18	36	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Iran .. .. .	40	19	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Japan .. .. .	187	195	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Pakistan .. .. .	75	58	67	84	109
Thailand .. .. .	27	29	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
United States .. .. .	213	132	101	158	246
Yugoslavia .. .. .	51	30	26	7	2
Other countries .. .. .	218	150	513	835	1,473
Total all countries	2,538	2,308	1,986	2,064	2,715
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	886	861	706	595	578
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	335	289	291 <sup>c</sup>	249 <sup>c</sup>	437
Eastern Europe ..	200	155	126	75	100

*a* Included, if any, in "Other Commonwealth".

*b* Included, if any, in "Other countries".

*c* Excludes Denmark and Irish Republic as well as Britain

**Table 111***Exports from Swaziland*

		R million					
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Forest products</i>	<i>Iron ore</i>	<i>Asbestos</i>	<i>Cirtus fruit</i>
1969	..	44.5 <sup>a</sup>	10.5	9.3	9.6	6.2	3.5
1970	..	50.9	11.8	12.3	11.0	5.2	3.6
1971	..	55.7	11.5	13.0	12.1	5.9	4.3
1972	..	66.7	19.2	14.1	9.3	4.6	7.2
1973	..	..	18.3	..	7.9	..	..

<sup>a</sup> Domestic exports only

**Table 112***Imports into Swaziland*

		R million					
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969	..	37.4	5.0	2.3	3.1	9.2	14.8
1970	..	39.2	4.8	1.8	3.5	11.2	15.0
1971	..	43.9	4.6	2.4	3.9	13.6	16.1
1972	..	49.7	4.7	2.4	4.3	13.8	20.9
Jan-June							
1972	..	22.8	2.3	0.4 <sup>a</sup>	1.9	6.4	10.3 <sup>b</sup>
1973	..	28.4	2.7	0.4 <sup>a</sup>	2.6	8.5	12.1 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Basic materials only.

<sup>b</sup> Includes base metals.

**Table 113 Exports from Swaziland**

R million

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Britain .. .. .	13.4	12.6	13.2	15.7
Canada .. .. .	1.8	2.5	2.8	4.8
Nigeria .. .. .	—	0.1	0.3	0.6
Zambia .. .. .	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6
Other Commonwealth ..	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4
Belgium and Netherlands	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.8
France .. .. .	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0
West Germany .. .. .	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.3
Italy .. .. .	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.1
Japan .. .. .	10.8	12.1	13.0	10.7
Mozambique .. .. .	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9
Saudi Arabia .. .. .	—	—	—	0.9
South Africa .. .. .	6.9	10.7	9.8	10.0
South Korea .. .. .	0.6	0.9	2.1	2.0
Taiwan .. .. .	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.7
Thailand .. .. .	—	—	0.2	1.4
United States .. .. .	0.8	0.7	0.8	3.8
Other countries .. .. .	4.6	4.9	6.3	9.0
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>44.5a</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>
Of which:				
Commonwealth ..	17.2	17.6	18.2	23.1
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	2.9	2.8	3.9	4.7

a Domestic exports only

**Table 114**

*Exports from Tanzania*

	Exports (f.o.b.) £T million	Domestic exports £T million					Petroleum Diamond product	
		Total	Coffee	Cotton	Sisal	Diamond	Petroleum	
1969 .. .. .	89.2	88.2	12.9	11.7	8.0	8.9	5.3	
1970 .. .. .	92.2	91.5	15.6	12.4	8.9	8.1	5.6	
1971 .. .. .	99.1	96.3	11.4	12.3	6.8	10.4	7.2	
1972 .. .. .	113.4	107.6	19.2	17.0	7.3	4.4	10.8	
1973 .. .. .	119.5	111.3	24.7	17.0	10.8	—	4.3	

Table 115

*Net imports into Tanzania*

	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969 ..	7.4	7.9	8.7	24.0	35.6
1970 ..	8.8	11.0	9.7	40.0	42.3
1971 ..	9.2	16.8	12.8	49.7	46.8
1972 ..	15.6	20.2	14.9	44.7	50.1
1973 ..	13.6	22.8	19.6	50.3	62.7

Table 116 Exports from Tanzania

£T million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.6
Britain .. .. .	21.3	18.5	21.2	16.2	12.4
Canada .. .. .	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.5
Hong Kong .. .. .	5.2	6.3	6.6	6.5	7.4
India .. .. .	6.6	6.1	7.3	8.6	7.5
Kenya .. .. .	4.0	5.9	7.9	5.9	7.7
Singapore .. .. .	2.9	4.9	3.1	1.5	1.8
Uganda .. .. .	1.2	1.4	1.9	0.8	0.9
Zambia .. .. .	5.7	6.4	8.6	14.5	11.6
Other Commonwealth ..	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.7
Belgium .. .. .	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.9	3.2
France .. .. .	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4
West Germany .. .. .	3.4	3.9	3.5	6.2	7.6
Italy .. .. .	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.4
Netherlands .. .. .	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.6
Sweden .. .. .	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.5
China .. .. .	3.9	2.9	4.2	6.8	4.9
Indonesia .. .. .	4.0	0.1	5.4	11.1	10.5
Japan .. .. .	4.1	4.8	2.3	3.8	4.3
United States .. .. .	6.3	8.1	6.7	6.8	9.1
Yugoslavia .. .. .	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.4	2.1
Other countries .. .. .	9.4	8.8	9.4	10.4	13.7
Total all countries	89.2	92.2	99.1	113.4	119.5
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	49.5	53.3	59.6	57.9	54.2
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	11.4	13.3	11.3	15.6	19.8
Eastern Europe ..	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.6	3.0

**Table 117 Net imports into Tanzania**

£T million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	0.7	1.4	2.3	2.5	1.3
Britain .. .. .	18.9	20.6	24.3	23.1	24.7
Canada .. .. .	0.2	0.3	1.3	2.1	0.9
Hong Kong .. .. .	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.8
India .. .. .	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.5
Kenya .. .. .	12.8	14.8	14.7	16.3	17.0
Uganda .. .. .	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.1
Other Commonwealth ..	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.3	4.4
Belgium .. .. .	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.8
France .. .. .	2.3	3.2	1.9	4.6	4.9
West Germany .. .. .	5.6	9.1	9.0	10.3	12.8
Italy .. .. .	3.9	5.5	6.2	10.7	7.8
Netherlands .. .. .	3.3	4.2	5.3	3.4	5.4
Sweden .. .. .	0.8	0.9	2.5	3.4	3.6
Switzerland .. .. .	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.0
Poland .. .. .	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.8	2.0
China .. .. .	4.0	13.3	30.1	25.4	34.1
Iran .. .. .	5.2	5.4	6.9	8.3	12.0
Japan .. .. .	6.5	7.2	7.5	8.1	14.1
Pakistan .. .. .	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4
Saudi Arabia .. .. .	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.5
United States .. .. .	4.1	8.4	5.3	7.0	4.8
Other countries .. .. .	6.8	7.2	6.9	8.2	9.9
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>113.6</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>146.3</b>	<b>170.8</b>
Of which:					
Commonwealth .. .. .	39.4	44.2	48.4	50.6	52.7
EEC (Eight) .. .. .	16.3	24.6	25.3	31.3	34.1
Eastern Europe .. .. .	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.4	3.8

**Table 118**

*Exports from Tonga*

\$T thousand

	<i>Bananas</i>	<i>Copra</i>	<i>Desiccated Coconut</i>
1969 .. .. .	684	2,104	294
1970 .. .. .	466	1,345	521
1971 .. .. .	369	1,094	314
1972 .. .. .	326	1,065	211
1973 .. .. .	..	..	..

Table 119

*Imports into Tonga*

	\$T thousand				
	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969	1,485	435	303	659	1,804
1970	1,582	467	328	748	1,922
1971	1,672	406	325	1,320	2,109
1972	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	..	..	..

Table 120 Exports from Tonga

	\$T thousand				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	143	165	123	63	728
Britain .. .. .	49	219	226	380	187
New Zealand .. .. .	1,023	854	764	752	666
Other Commonwealth ..	53	69	59	43	63
West Germany .. .. .	152	165	342	355	166
Netherlands .. .. .	498	1,006	353	259	828
Norway .. .. .	1,025	175	137	-	348
Japan .. .. .	158	-	-	80	36
Other countries .. .. .	298	23	196	118	200
Total all countries	3,399	2,676	2,200	2,050	3,222
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	1,268	1,307	1,172	1,238	1,644
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	791	1,171	695	696	1,159

**Table 121 Imports into Tonga**

\$T thousand

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	1,258	1,336	1,707	1,883	2,399
Britain .. .. .	642	581	892	1,060	626
Fiji .. .. .	421	445	431	362	428
Hong Kong .. .. .	159	175	194	184	182
New Zealand .. .. .	1,603	1,968	1,806	2,561	2,773
Other Commonwealth ..	117	116	118	161	263
Iran .. .. .	255	275	269	322	368
Japan .. .. .	259	241	472	422	507
United States .. .. .	179	189	200	262	154
Other countries .. .. .	195	213	216	239	297
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>5,088</b>	<b>5,539</b>	<b>6,305</b>	<b>7,456</b>	<b>7,997</b>
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	4,200	4,621	5,148	6,211	6,671
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	81	120	84	77	117

**Table 122**

*Exports from Trinidad & Tobago*

\$TT million

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Petroleum and petroleum products a</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Cocoa</i>
1969 ..	898.4	684.9	88.9	52.4	5.9
1970 ..	899.4	684.5	75.6	46.1	9.7
1971 ..	956.9	725.6	71.3	47.9	4.7
1972 ..	987.5	753.8	77.0	59.7	6.2
1973 ..	1,248.5	1,035.5	75.9	50.9	5.9

a Excluding ships' bunkers.

**Table 123**

*Imports into Trinidad & Tobago*

\$TT million

	<i>Food</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>
1969 .. .. .	106.2	512.2	112.1
1970 .. .. .	103.4	578.5	135.5
1971 .. .. .	114.5	665.5	201.1
1972 .. .. .	132.9	704.8	256.8
1973 .. .. .	153.1	789.3	196.8

Table 124 Exports from Trinidad &amp; Tobago

\$TT million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Antigua .. .. .	4.4	4.8	3.3	3.4	4.9
Barbados .. .. .	13.4	17.2	19.1	20.7	24.1
Bahamas .. .. .	3.5	4.5	1.7	3.9	11.4
Bermuda .. .. .	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	
Grenada .. .. .	5.9	7.4	8.3	7.4	8.6
Guyana .. .. .	29.9	31.5	34.2	36.0	49.3
Jamaica .. .. .	9.9	11.5	19.7	31.5	39.6
St. Lucia .. .. .	4.8	6.9	9.6	7.9	8.6
St. Vincent .. .. .	3.6	4.9	5.3	5.7	5.6
Other Commonwealth					
Caribbean .. .. .	6.7	7.3	8.3	8.6	9.7
Britain .. .. .	92.3	92.0	92.3	86.4	63.4
Canada .. .. .	28.3	13.0	14.3	29.1	21.2
Nigeria .. .. .	6.9	2.7	1.7	2.1	4.3
Other Commonwealth ..	1.7	2.2	4.1	2.9	0.8
Belgium .. .. .	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8
Denmark .. .. .	3.5	4.2	3.7	4.9	5.1
France .. .. .	0.4	3.0	4.3	2.3	1.4
West Germany .. .. .	3.2	2.7	2.9	8.5	6.6
Italy .. .. .	6.9	4.6	9.6	5.9	4.7
Netherlands .. .. .	15.3	10.9	11.2	14.3	10.6
Sweden .. .. .	52.9	61.9	101.2	84.8	85.1
Central American					
Common Market .. .. .	8.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	3.2
Brazil .. .. .	21.1	28.2	27.4	22.1	16.0
Venezuela .. .. .	3.4	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.3
Martinique and					
Guadeloupe .. .. .	5.6	6.3	3.2	3.5	10.8
French Guiana .. .. .	4.6	4.3	4.7	5.1	
Netherlands Antilles ..	15.5	19.4	20.2	16.2	38.3
Surinam .. .. .	16.0	17.5	22.6	21.0	
Japan .. .. .	12.7	5.9	0.3	0.2	12.6
Spain .. .. .	3.0	3.3	5.6	2.4	<sup>a</sup>
United States .. .. .	486.4	490.1	472.9	498.3	772.3
Other countries .. .. .	26.9	24.8	39.5	45.6	26.2
Total all countries	898.4	899.4	956.9	987.5	1,248.5
Of which:					
Commonwealth .. .. .	211.5	206.6	222.2	246.4	251.5
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	30.6	27.4	32.1	31.2	29.3
Eastern Europe .. .. .	—	—	0.5	1.6	..
LAFTA .. .. .	29.6	34.1	32.2	28.4	29.1

<sup>a</sup> Included in other countries

Table 125 Imports into Trinidad &amp; Tobago

\$TT million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Barbados .. .. .	1.9	2.6	4.1	6.4	7.3
Guyana .. .. .	11.0	11.4	14.3	13.9	10.0
Jamaica .. .. .	6.0	9.1	11.3	17.4	18.5
Other Commonwealth					
Caribbean .. .. .	3.0	3.6	2.2	3.3	3.9
Australia .. .. .	7.3	9.4	11.4	14.5	16.5
Britain .. .. .	133.2	143.2	174.7	187.7	170.2
Canada .. .. .	43.1	47.4	43.3	52.6	63.8
Hong Kong .. .. .	6.5	5.3	6.5	7.5	5.6
India .. .. .	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.0
New Zealand .. .. .	12.9	13.1	16.7	19.9	19.5
Nigeria .. .. .	10.2	46.1	41.2	41.6	15.3
Other Commonwealth ..	1.4	2.0	2.3	3.1	4.0
Belgium .. .. .	4.4	6.1	5.6	6.9	7.7
Denmark .. .. .	2.9	2.6	2.7	4.1	5.3
France .. .. .	6.5	8.5	8.6	12.2	15.9
West Germany .. .. .	12.0	14.3	23.5	18.9	21.2
Italy .. .. .	4.8	6.6	4.9	7.0	6.2
Netherlands .. .. .	8.4	9.7	12.2	16.3	17.1
Honduras .. .. .	3.0	3.3	4.0	5.0	5.9
Brazil .. .. .	6.2	7.7	6.3	13.5	19.7
Ecuador .. .. .	—	—	0.1	31.9	105.1
Venezuela .. .. .	347.0	267.4	133.7	79.6	78.9
Indonesia .. .. .	10.9	29.1	30.7	145.3	151.5
Japan .. .. .	20.1	26.9	44.1	49.4	45.9
Libya .. .. .	44.0	75.8	176.4	166.9	18.3
Saudi Arabia .. .. .	56.7	102.4	197.0	167.0	367.9
United States .. .. .	138.4	174.2	232.5	273.1	242.6
Other countries .. .. .	57.9	50.2	110.6	156.5	86.0
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>962.0</b>	<b>1,080.7</b>	<b>1,323.6</b>	<b>1,466.1</b>	<b>1,531.8</b>
Of which:					
Commonwealth .. .. .	238.8	295.9	330.7	370.5	336.6
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	42.5	51.8	60.8	69.7	77.6
Eastern Europe .. .. .	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	..
LAFTA .. .. .	371.6	286.7	145.8	130.8	209.2

Table 126

*Exports from Uganda*

	Exports (f.o.b.) £U million	Domestic exports £U million				
		Total	Coffee	Tea	Cotton	Copper
1969 ..	80.1	79.4	39.0	4.7	12.5	6.0
1970 ..	99.7	99.0	50.7	4.7	17.5	7.3
1971 ..	92.8	92.5	49.1	4.8	17.6	6.9
1972 ..	100.9	100.4	56.4	6.3	18.4	5.6
1973 ..	114.5	114.3	75.4	5.4	16.8	5.5

Table 127

## Net imports into Uganda

£U million

	Food	Basic materials and base metals	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Machinery and transport equipment	Textiles and clothing	Other manufactures
1969 ..	6.3	6.3	4.2	17.4	6.1	20.7
1970 ..	6.1	8.0	5.1	15.7	3.9	21.1
1971 ..	7.5	9.1	5.6	28.4	6.1	31.9
1972 ..	6.9	5.5	5.7	18.4	2.5	18.3
1973 ..	7.2	4.6	5.8	12.5	3.1	22.9

Table 128 Exports from Uganda

£U million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.5
Britain .. .. .	15.8	18.0	20.2	17.6	22.7
Canada .. .. .	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.0
Hong Kong .. .. .	2.8	3.1	1.0	1.9	2.1
India .. .. .	2.4	3.8	6.8	2.9	—
Kenya .. .. .	7.8	10.0	8.0	7.6	4.8
New Zealand .. .. .	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2
Tanzania .. .. .	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.1
Other Commonwealth ..	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.8
Belgium .. .. .	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.0
France .. .. .	0.1	0.1	1.3	3.9	4.7
West Germany .. .. .	2.2	4.0	5.7	6.9	7.5
Italy .. .. .	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.9	3.5
Netherlands .. .. .	1.6	1.6	2.1	3.1	4.4
Sweden .. .. .	0.8	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.8
Poland .. .. .	0.8	1.8	0.7	3.9	1.4
China .. .. .	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.3	1.9
Israel .. .. .	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	—
Japan .. .. .	8.2	9.4	9.1	10.2	7.2
Sudan .. .. .	0.9	1.9	1.7	1.1	2.9
Spain .. .. .	0.7	2.5	1.5	2.0	1.4
United States .. .. .	16.6	18.1	18.7	20.0	21.7
Yugoslavia .. .. .	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.2	5.6
Other countries .. .. .	8.4	11.8	4.5	6.9	15.3
Total all countries	80.1	99.7	92.8	100.9	114.5
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	36.4	43.0	42.1	35.6	34.2
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	5.5	7.5	11.4	17.1	21.3
Eastern Europe ..	4.0	5.9	2.0	6.4	4.7

**Table 129 Net imports into Uganda**

£U million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Britain .. .. .	15.5	13.9	22.0	13.7	9.9
Hong Kong .. .. .	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.4
India .. .. .	1.9	1.7	3.2	2.0	1.9
Kenya .. .. .	15.9	16.7	19.1	16.5	22.3
Tanzania .. .. .	1.2	1.4	1.9	0.8	0.9
Other Commonwealth ..	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.9
Belgium .. .. .	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6
France .. .. .	1.4	1.6	2.8	1.2	1.3
West Germany .. .. .	4.3	4.0	6.6	3.5	4.3
Italy .. .. .	2.2	2.2	3.8	2.1	1.4
Netherlands .. .. .	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.9
Soviet Union .. .. .	0.4	0.4	1.0	2.0	0.3
China .. .. .	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.5
Japan .. .. .	6.2	5.0	9.2	4.1	3.1
Pakistan .. .. .	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.1
United States .. .. .	1.9	2.6	4.8	1.9	1.1
Other countries .. .. .	5.2	5.5	6.9	5.7	5.9
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>56.9</b>
<b>Of which:</b>					
Commonwealth .. .. .	36.9	36.3	49.9	35.1	37.3
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	10.2	10.2	16.5	8.8	9.0
Eastern Europe .. .. .	1.2	1.0	1.9	2.6	1.1

**Table 130**

*Exports from Western Samoa*

\$WS million

	<i>Cocoa</i>	<i>Copra</i>	<i>Bananas</i>
1969 .. .. .	1.8	1.8	0.6
1970 .. .. .	1.0	1.4	0.5
1971 .. .. .	1.3	2.0	0.5
1972 .. .. .	0.9	1.4	0.2
Jan.—Sept.			
1972 .. .. .	0.6	0.9	0.2
1973 .. .. .	0.4	1.2	0.1

**Table 131**

*Imports into Western Samoa*

		\$WS million				
	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>	
1969	..	2.1	0.4	0.3	1.4	2.8
1970	..	2.4	0.5	0.4	2.5	3.5
1971	..	2.7	0.6	0.4	1.8	3.5
1972	..	3.5	1.0	0.5	3.3	4.1

**Table 132 Exports from Western Samoa**

		\$WS million				
		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Britain	.. ..	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	..
New Zealand	.. ..	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	..
Other Commonwealth	..	0.1	-	-	0.1	..
West Germany	.. ..	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.5	..
Netherlands	.. ..	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.6	..
Norway	.. ..	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	..
American Samoa	.. ..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
United States	.. ..	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	..
Other countries	.. ..	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	..
Total all countries		4.6	3.4	4.5	3.4	3.8
Of which:						
Commonwealth	..	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	..
E.E.C. (Eight)	..	2.4	1.1	2.0	1.3	..

**Table 133 Imports into Western Samoa**

\$WS million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia .. .. .	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.6	..
Britain .. .. .	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.4	..
Fiji .. .. .	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	..
Hong Kong .. .. .	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	..
New Zealand .. .. .	2.1	3.1	3.0	4.3	..
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	..
West Germany .. .. .	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	..
Japan .. .. .	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	..
United States .. .. .	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.0	..
Other countries .. .. .	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	..
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>
Of which:					
Commonwealth .. .. .	5.2	6.7	6.8	9.4	..
E.E.C. (Eight) .. .. .	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	..

**Table 134**

*Exports from Zambia*

	K million				
	<i>Copper</i>	<i>Zinc</i>	<i>Tobacco</i>	<i>Cobalt</i>	<i>Lead</i>
1969 ..	722.2	12.4	3.2	4.5	6.1
1970 ..	678.5	11.0	2.9	6.3	4.9
1971 ..	447.5	11.5	3.5	4.1	4.6
1972 ..	490.9	16.4	2.7	8.6	5.6
1973 ..	699.0	16.8	4.8	4.8	5.4

**Table 135**

*Imports into Zambia*

	K million				
	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1969 ..	30.4	24.7	35.6	123.0	93.7
1970 ..	30.5	25.4	35.2	131.7	115.7
1971 ..	48.2	39.7	32.2	160.1	116.1
1972 ..	37.1	11.9 <sup>a</sup>	26.5	168.0	156.3 <sup>b</sup>
1973 ..	24.0	9.7 <sup>a</sup>	24.4	140.1	139.5 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Basic materials only.

<sup>b</sup> Includes base metals.

**Table 136 Exports from Zambia**

K million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Britain .. .. .	198.0	160.1	79.2	107.7	148.4
India .. .. .	14.5	25.5	19.5	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Other Commonwealth ..	7.0	5.8	7.3	30.4	40.6
France .. .. .	70.0	58.4	44.0	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
West Germany .. .. .	96.1	84.2	45.5	45.5	75.3
Italy .. .. .	80.1	78.1	51.2	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
China .. .. .	10.6	34.1	32.1	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Japan .. .. .	180.3	166.5	99.7	110.6	179.6
South Africa .. .. .	7.7	8.7	10.4	10.8	2.1
United States .. .. .	8.7	1.4	4.6	2.3	3.9
Other countries .. .. .	93.5	92.2	91.7	234.3	292.5
Total all countries	766.5	715.0	485.2	541.6	742.4
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	219.5	191.4	106.0	138.1	189.0
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	257.5	231.8	151.4	170.9 <sup>c</sup>	236.4 <sup>c</sup>
Eastern Europe ..	6.3	4.6	1.3	2.6	0.4

*a* Included, if any, in "Other Commonwealth".

*b* Included, if any, in "Other countries".

*c* Excludes Denmark and Irish Republic as well as Britain.

**Table 137 Imports into Zambia**

K million f.o.b.

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Britain .. .. .	71.3	80.4	96.9	94.9	75.0
Other Commonwealth ..	55.1	61.3	64.6	55.3	45.9
West Germany .. .. .	12.2	16.5	17.5	21.5	22.9
Japan .. .. .	22.6	21.8	26.8	38.8	31.2
South Africa .. .. .	69.9	59.1	60.9	59.3	41.9
United States .. .. .	29.9	32.9	43.4	35.0	31.5
Other countries .. .. .	50.4	68.5	88.9	97.7	92.2
Total all countries	311.4	340.5	399.0	402.5	340.6
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	126.4	141.7	161.5	150.2	120.9
E.E.C. (Eight) ..	31.8	45.4	61.2	61.6 <sup>a</sup>	57.9 <sup>a</sup>
Eastern Europe ..	2.3	4.2	3.4	6.0	2.3

*a* Excludes Denmark and Irish Republic as well as Britain.

## NOTES ON STATISTICS

### 1. Symbols used in tables

- . . not available
- nil or negligible.

### 2. Sources of Statistics

Official national publications and Commonwealth Secretariat records and estimates except in the case of Tables I and VII which are based mainly on data published in International Financial Statistics by the International Monetary Fund, and Table III which draws upon UNCTAD sources.

### 3. Definition of area headings

*Commonwealth.* Self-governing members of the Commonwealth and associated and dependent territories, as at December 1973. External trade of the constituent parts is defined by the political boundaries; as far as possible the trade of Malaysia is shown net of intra-Malaysian trade; trade of the East African Customs Area is grossed up to give the trade of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania separately.

*European Economic Community (Eight):* membership of the EEC as at December 1973 less Britain.

*Eastern Europe:* Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania.

### 4. Definitions of commodity headings

The standard groups generally used in the tables of commodity imports into countries cover the following items as defined under the Standard International Trade Classification (Revised); Food (S.I.T.C.0); Beverages and tobacco (S.I.T.C.1); Basic materials and base metals (S.I.T.C.2, 4, 67 and 68); Mineral fuels and lubricants (S.I.T.C.3); Machinery and transport equipment (S.I.T.C.7); Other manufactures (S.I.T.C.5, 8 and 6, less 67 and 68).

### 5. Period of trade

Calendar years unless otherwise stated. Statistics for certain countries have been adjusted as necessary from financial to calendar years where the figures are included in Commonwealth totals for calendar years. All 1973 data are provisional.

### 6. System of trade

Exports usually refer to total exports, which are domestic exports plus re-exports. Direct transit trade, consisting of goods entering the national territory for the purpose of passing to some other country, is usually excluded from the

figures of both exports and imports. Imports and exports are normally recorded at the point at which goods enter into or pass beyond the control of the national government. These are known as "General Trade" statistics.

#### **7. Valuation of trade**

In the case of most countries, exports are valued f.o.b. and imports c.i.f. Imports into Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Zambia are valued f.o.b. Exports from a number of countries are valued f.o.b. point of despatch: in the case Canada this valuation approximates about 95 per cent of the normally accepted definition of f.o.b. value.

#### **8. Coverage of trade**

Figures are for merchandise trade only, including trade on government account and postal trade. Gold, in the form of coin, bullion, unworked gold ores and partly worked gold, is excluded and, wherever practicable, settlers' effects, tourist purchases, ships' and aircraft stores and bunkers are also excluded. Most countries exclude, from their export and import statistics, stores and equipment for armed forces and goods for diplomatic missions.

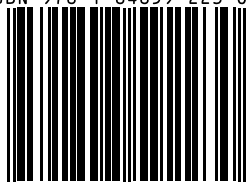
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