

COMMONWEALTH
TRADE
1972

Prepared in the
Commonwealth Secretariat

LONDON 1973

PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

COMMONWEALTH
TRADE
1972

Prepared in the
Commonwealth Secretariat

LONDON
COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT
1973

© *Copyright 1973*

Published by the
COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

To be purchased from the
COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

Publications Section
Marlborough House
London, SW1Y 5HX

ISBN 0 85092 073 6

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
<i>The Commonwealth in World Trade</i>	
Summary	1
Trends in international trade and payments	1
International trade policy	3
Commodity trends and arrangements	4
<i>Commonwealth Trading Partners</i>	
Intra-Commonwealth trade	8
United States	11
European Economic Community	13
Japan	14
Eastern Europe	17
China	19
<i>Enlargement of the EEC</i>	
European Commonwealth countries	23
Commonwealth "associables"	24
Asian Commonwealth countries	25
Australia, Canada, New Zealand	26
 APPENDIX 	
<i>Table</i>	
1 Total trade of Commonwealth countries	30
2 and 3 Intra-Commonwealth trade: Exports	31
4 and 5 Intra-Commonwealth trade: Imports	32
6 and 7 Trade of Commonwealth countries with Britain: Exports	33
8 and 9 Trade of Commonwealth countries with Britain: Imports	34
10 British imports by major commodity classes	35
11 Proportion of British imports supplied by Commonwealth countries	36
12 United States imports from the Commonwealth	37
13 to 136 Tables relating to individual Commonwealth countries	38–101
<i>Notes on Statistics</i>	102

The Commonwealth in World Trade

Summary

The recovery in world economic activity in 1972 from the relatively depressed level of the previous year was the chief factor in promoting a substantial upturn in the rate of growth of world exports, from 10 per cent to about 15 per cent as measured in sterling; the value of Commonwealth exports is estimated to have risen somewhat more slowly over this period, by 8.5 per cent in 1971 and 11 per cent in 1972.

Table XIII provides a statistical summary of the trade of Commonwealth countries as a whole with the main trading areas in 1972. Intra-Commonwealth trade expanded to an estimated £5,796 million on the side of exports, and to £6,061 million (on the generally different bases of valuation and coverage) for imports. This represented a significant advance — in spite of an absolute decline in British exports to the Commonwealth for the first time since the pre-devaluation year 1967. The proportion of the total trade of Commonwealth countries conducted with each other fell slightly to 21 per cent.

Commonwealth exports to the United States in 1972 rose to 31 per cent of the total, a proportion reached only once before, in 1968, at the height of the logistical build-up for the Vietnam war and the space programme. Inflation and the United States balance of payments were even then serious problems, but only in recent years did the overvaluation of the United States dollar reach crisis proportions. Thus in 1971 and 1972, before the Smithsonian devaluation of the dollar could show much effect, there was no clear reversal of the weakening tendency of Commonwealth imports from the United States, and a growing overall surplus in trade with that country.

Trade with the EEC (the Six) has shown a balanced, relative expansion in recent years, when the British industrial trade effort has clearly been geared to an increase of turnover with the Continent, in anticipation of membership of the EEC at the beginning of 1973. The tariff barriers to trade within the enlarged EEC having begun to fall in that year, it would be reasonable to expect a continuation of this movement. Some aspects of the enlargement of the EEC are discussed in a special section of this report.

Commonwealth trade with Japan, as a proportion of the total trade of Commonwealth countries, rose by one percentage point on the side of both imports and exports in 1972. Over the past four or five years, such has been the growing competitiveness of Japanese exports, and the “under-valuation” of the Yen, that the share of total Commonwealth imports originating in Japan has risen from 5 to 8 per cent. This is a remarkable transformation by any standards.

Trends in international trade and payments

In terms of volume, world trade rose by 5–6 per cent in 1971 and 8–9 per cent in the year under review. In both these years the increase in the volume of exports of developing countries was relatively small, but an increase in unit values resulted in a substantial rise of total value; in 1971 most of the increase in unit values was due to petroleum, but in 1972 price rises were more widespread, affecting agricultural commodities particularly.

In recent years, changes in rates of exchange between some of the world's major currencies have naturally affected the valuation of movements in world trade. The rates of increase of trade in terms of sterling were slightly less, in both 1971 and 1972 (taking each year as a whole) than if a dollar yardstick had been

used, owing to the slight depreciation of the latter currency against the former. The increases would be less still if measured in SDRs or a weighted average of all major currencies.

The incipient boom in British industrial activity, and declining price competitiveness, limited the growth of her exports to only 6 per cent in 1972, compared with a rise of 14 per cent in the preceding year: because of the weight of the British statistics in the Commonwealth total, this was the most important single influence in the continuation of the tendency for the Commonwealth share of world exports to fall – as shown in Table I.

The falling competitiveness of the United States in world markets, at the pre-August 1971 exchange rate for the dollar, was highlighted by the stagnation in United States exports in 1971; and though their volume increased by 8 per cent in the following year, mainly under the influence of increased sales of foodstuffs and increased purchases by Canada, the United States share of world exports, as shown in Table 1, fell to 13.4 per cent in 1972 compared with 14.0 per cent in 1971.

In line with the tendency of Japanese manufacturers to switch towards exports at times of domestic recession, the volume of Japanese exports rose by 17 per cent in 1971; in 1972, under the influence of the revaluation of the yen and greater domestic demand, the rate of growth was cut back to 8 per cent. Western Europe and other developed areas registered substantial increases in their exports in 1972, in line with rising international demand and the markedly higher prices for many temperate zone foodstuffs and wool.

International trade policy

Among important developments in 1971 and 1972 was the signature of a treaty providing for enlargement of the European Economic Community by the

TABLE I
WORLD TRADE BY MAJOR AREAS ^a

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
		£ thousand million (f.o.b.)			
World exports ^a	88.7	101.5	116.9	128.4	148.4
of which Commonwealth .. .	18.3	21.0	23.6	25.6	28.5
		percentages of world exports			
Commonwealth	20.7	20.7	20.2	19.9	19.2
United States	16.3	15.6	15.4	14.0	13.4
Latin America	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5
European Economic Community	30.2	31.1	31.7	32.2	33.6
Japan	6.1	6.6	6.9	7.6	7.7
Rest of world ^a	21.3	20.9	20.9	21.7	21.6
		£ thousand million (c.i.f.)			
World imports ^a	93.7	106.5	122.7	134.7	154.4
of which Commonwealth .. .	20.7	22.5	24.6	27.0	30.0
		percentages of world imports			
Commonwealth	22.1	21.1	20.1	20.1	19.4
United States	15.8	15.0	14.4	14.6	15.3
Latin America	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.5
European Economic Community	27.6	29.6	30.1	30.2	31.0
Japan	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.0	6.1
Rest of world ^a	23.8	23.7	24.3	24.3	23.7

^a Excluding the trade of Eastern European countries, China, North Korea, North Vietnam and Cuba.

accession of Britain, Ireland and Denmark.* (Some of the treaty provisions and the implications for individual Commonwealth countries and groups are more particularly referred to in the section on EEC enlargement below). Coincidental with these moves towards European unity, the world witnessed the growing power of Japan as an exporting nation, and the worsening of the balance of payments position of the United States. In large part as a result of these developments, and in particular the crisis of the dollar, the United States put its influence behind moves designed to reform the international trading system, and it was agreed by Contracting Parties that multilateral negotiations in the forum of GATT would start in 1973.

Other positive developments were the introduction of GSP schemes by most developed countries† participating in the Generalized System of Preferences – the most noteworthy achievement of UNCTAD to date. However, the trading environment of developing countries remained uncertain, not only because of the impending multilateral negotiations, but also because the relations of many of them with the European Economic Community has yet to be negotiated. Moreover the United States, in particular, had still to implement its scheme of generalized preferences, while the British scheme, introduced at the beginning of 1972, was to be assimilated with that of the EEC from 1 January 1974.

Generalized tariff preferences apply in principle to manufactures and semi-manufactures listed in chapters 25–99 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN). Though it was generally assumed that the GSP was not intended to cover primary commodities, several preference-giving countries, namely Britain, Japan, the Nordic countries and Switzerland also provide for preferential treatment of primary commodities in BTN 25–99, and preferential treatment has been given by some countries to selected agricultural products in chapters 1–24 of the BTN, including certain primary agricultural commodities falling within these chapters.‡

The schemes of individual countries are subject to exceptions and safeguards, among the most publicized of which have been the provisions for tariff quotas by the EEC (the Six). Under the EEC scheme the amounts of imports from developing countries that benefit from duty-free entry are subject in principle to limitation within quota ceilings. These are calculated under a standard formula applicable to all manufactures and semis in BTN 25–99, under which each ceiling has two elements. The first, the basic amount, is the total value of imports of the product from the beneficiary countries in the base year 1968. To this is added a supplementary amount calculated by taking 5 per cent of total imports into the Community, from all sources other than the beneficiary countries, in a recent period. Ceilings under this formula are in principle applicable to all

* Norway, after having signed the Treaty, failed to ratify it.

† Major exceptions were the United States and Canada. The United States Administration on 10 April 1973 included in its Trade Bill a request to Congress for authority to grant generalized tariff preferences to developing countries. The Canadian Bill authorizing implementation of the Canadian GSP was given Royal Assent on 18 April 1973. The legislation provides that it will come into force on a date fixed by proclamation.

‡ Since there is no universally accepted definition of manufactures, etc., the generally more highly processed goods in BTN 25–99 were taken by most countries as a first approximation. Some items in this range, however, such as “primary” metals (refined from the ores but not fabricated), are excluded from some GSP schemes on principle. Likewise, on principle, only *processed* agricultural commodities are selectively included in the GSP, but here again there are exceptions – New Zealand, for example, having included cocoa beans in its scheme.

manufactures and semis in BTN chapters 25–99, but are enforced only on a limited range of goods which are considered to be “sensitive” – such as most textiles, which are a special case in most countries’ GSP schemes, being subject to the LTA and other arrangements referred to below. Another provision in the formula is that preferential imports of each product from any one developing country are not as a general rule allowed to exceed half of the total ceiling for that product. In the case of a few sensitive items the quotas for any one country are limited to smaller proportions, e.g. 20 to 30 per cent. For a range of processed agricultural products, tariff reductions mostly averaging about a fifth apply. Preferential entry of these products is not limited by means of tariff quotas, but an escape clause relating to injury applies.

As has been mentioned above, Britain will apply the GSP scheme of the European Economic Community from the beginning of 1974. The EEC has said that at the same time it will substantially modify its scheme in the light of the experience of its working and of the wishes of developing countries. The European Commission has suggested that, in the GATT multilateral trade negotiations, efforts to help developing countries should concentrate on improving Generalized Preference schemes; it has proposed that preferences on more processed agricultural products, and increased ceilings on “sensitive” products, could be introduced.

Textiles were a further topic for which future international trade policy was to be decided during 1973. For a decade a large part of international trade in cotton textiles has been regulated under the GATT Long-Term Arrangements on Cotton Textiles, which were due to expire or be renegotiated, possibly in a different form, by the end of September 1973. In July 1973 it was announced that a GATT working party on textiles had recommended extension of the LTA for three months after the existing term, and their replacement thereafter by a new, multi-fibre agreement. This recommendation no doubt took account of the proliferation in recent years of quotas, “voluntary restraints” and other trade barriers outside the LTA. Major developments of this sort included agreements reached at the end of 1971 and at the beginning of 1972 between the United States, on the one hand, and Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea respectively on the other, restraining exports of textiles of wool and man-made fibres to the United States.

The British Government decided to introduce tariffs on imports of cotton textiles from the Commonwealth from 1 January 1972. As from the beginning of 1974 the new (preferential) rates of duty applied by Britain on such imports will begin a process of alignment with the common customs tariff of the EEC, except insofar as they relate to countries covered by standstill clauses of the Treaty of Accession, and except insofar as they are relaxed under the terms of the enlarged Community’s GSP, then to be applied by Britain. Of immediate significance for Commonwealth textile exporting countries of Asia will be the manner of conversion of their existing cotton textile quotas in the British market into “Community” quotas. Secondly, since benefits under the Community GSP relating to cotton textiles were originally denied to developing countries outside the LTA, and in view of developments related to the United States market, it has been argued that there may be some justification for supposing that a widening of the LTA into a multi-fibre agreement would tend to facilitate a widening of GSP benefits in the field of textiles during the course of the GATT multilateral trade negotiations.

Commodity trends and arrangements

A particularly noteworthy characteristic of recent years has been the accelerating inflation of the prices of internationally traded goods. Though

increases in the prices of internationally traded manufactures have commonly been less than the increases in prices of domestically traded manufactures, the gathering pace of inflation in both these areas has been a cause for widespread concern. The world export index for manufactures (unit values, dollar basis) rose by 9 per cent in 1972, and in that year and the first half of 1973 the export prices of primary products rose much more steeply. In terms of dollars, the UN index showed food prices rising from an average of 117 (1963 = 100) in 1971 to 132 in 1972 and to 174 in the April–June quarter of 1973. Non-food agricultural items rose from 105 to 120, and then to 159 on the same basis of comparison. Minerals and metals prices went up less rapidly.

An analysis of the effects of these different price movements on the terms of trade of different groups of countries is made difficult by the fluctuation of currency exchange rates. In terms of dollars, the British terms of trade showed a very slight firming, comparing the averages of 1971 and 1972, though the sterling terms of trade fell continuously from 112 (base 1963 = 100) in the second quarter of 1972 to 99 in March 1973. In view of the changes in the sterling/dollar rates in the first half of 1973, and the substantial price rises for primary commodity imports, including metals and petroleum, the dollar terms of trade of Britain must have shown a significant drop. For developing countries as a whole, and in terms of dollars, the UN terms of trade index moved from 102 in 1971 to 103 in 1972. However, the dollar terms of trade showed no rise for developing countries in Africa, and in South and South-east Asia, and must have fallen for a number of countries having an unfavourable composition of exports.

Following the Smithsonian Agreement, all export prices tended to move upward, in terms of US dollars, early in 1972. This adjustment was succeeded by a marked upswing in the second half of 1972, which gathered momentum in the first quarter of 1973 – about double the rate of increase of the preceding six months. These price movements tended especially to benefit the export trade of the industrial and advanced countries that are primary producers, since some of the stronger movements were for temperate zone commodities, such as meat and grains. Behind the price increases lay such diverse factors as the quickening pace of economic activity in industrial countries, supply shortages, shifts in demand, exchange rate changes, and uncertainty about international monetary conditions. The international monetary crisis in early 1973 introduced a further element of unsettlement in the commodity markets.

Tight supply situations emerged for a number of food commodities. The setback in 1972 in world grain production and the purchases of large quantities of grains and other commodities by the USSR and China, as well as the more critical balance of supply and consumption in Asia and developing regions elsewhere, caused exceptionally large increases in some prices. As the supply situation became more difficult in the second half of 1972, the price of rice showed a significant increase, though this was much less marked than the approximate doubling of wheat prices between the middle of 1972 and the middle of 1973. Demand for meat outpaced exportable supplies in 1972, and the rise in animal feedingstuffs prices also contributed to a rise in prices of certain livestock products. On the other hand, there were signs that the European dairy products surplus, which had been dissipated in previous years, was beginning to re-emerge.

For the few commodities subject to international commodity agreements, prices rose above current or previous objectives for price stabilization. The operative parts of the arrangements for coffee and wheat were suspended, and prices moved far beyond those expected earlier. For sugar in particular there was a spectacular rise in the free market price, which reached an average level 62 per cent above that for 1971. There was a steady rise in the average monthly price

from September 1971 to March 1972, when export quotas under the International Sugar Agreement were lifted and minimum stocks held by member countries were released. This supply situation was due mainly to a short-fall in the Cuban 1971/72 crop and aggravated by large free market purchases by the USSR, normally a net exporter. After July 1972 prices rose again, rapidly, for the rest of the year: with the entry of the USSR once again on the free market and purchases by China, the free market price rose to almost 10 cents/lb towards the end of December 1972. This was the highest level reached since the 1963/64 price boom which saw prices of over 12 cents/lb. Negotiations for the prolongation or renewal of the ISA were taking place in the autumn of 1973, when perhaps the major uncertainty – the possibility of accession to the Agreement by the EEC and USA – arose out of lack of any firm agreement on the treatment to be given to CSA sugar in the enlarged EEC.

The price of cocoa, which had fallen over the previous two years due to excess production, rose steadily in 1972. There were two factors largely responsible for this reversal: increased consumption due to the low 1971 price levels on the one hand, and a fall in production due to adverse weather conditions in West Africa on the other. Against this background, and after efforts extending back sixteen years, an approved text of an International Cocoa Agreement, designed to avert excessive price fluctuations, was adopted at the UN Cocoa Conference in Geneva, October 1972. The main features of the Agreement, to which neither the United States nor the Federal Republic of Germany are parties, are an export quota system, a fixed price range for cocoa, and a buffer stock mechanism. The price range is from 23 to 32 US cents/lb. The Agreement, which will be supervised by an International Cocoa Conference, went provisionally into force at the beginning of July 1973.

In the first half of 1972 the prices of all varieties of coffee rose slowly after their fall in 1971. From July 1972 onwards they rose more sharply and remained firm for the rest of the year. The recovery in the first part of the year was as a result of the revival of imports into the US following settlement of the US dock strike and a low 1971/72 Colombian crop. A worsening of the supply position was expected as a result of frost damage in one of the main producing areas of Brazil, and this helped to strengthen prices in the second half of the year. On average, coffee prices increased by 13 per cent in 1972 as against an 11 per cent fall in the previous year.

As far as tea is concerned, the fall in price which had begun in 1971 continued and there was a further fall of 3 per cent at the London auctions in 1972. This decline was halted in October and prices rose in the last quarter of 1972, due mainly to seasonal factors.

Prices of vegetable oilseeds and oils fell sharply from the beginning of 1971 to the third quarter of 1972, after which prices turned upward. This early weakness of prices reflected the overabundant supplies resulting from two years of record crops, while the stronger tone of the market later on was due primarily to the banning of exports of fish oil and meal by Peru on 1 October. This led to a shortage of high-protein meals for livestock feed and created upward pressure on the prices of vegetable oilseeds. Large purchases of soya beans by the USSR and the entry of China and India as buyers in the world market, as well as crop losses in the United States, all contributed to the upward pressure on prices. The situation was further exacerbated for some countries in the middle of 1973 by a temporary ban on US exports of soya beans and products.

Prices of *agricultural raw materials* rose somewhat during 1971 and the first few months of 1972, but fell in the second and third quarters of 1972 to recover sharply again in the final quarter. This upturn was due to the revival of demand in industrial countries together with a tightening supply situation for fibres.

Throughout 1971 and the first four months of 1972, the price of natural rubber tended downward, reaching its lowest post-war level in April 1972. In October the price began to recover, being down on average for the year by 3 per cent as against 17 per cent in 1971.

In the wool market in 1972, the situation was one of buoyant demand and progressively tighter supply. By September or early October stocks in importing countries were exhausted and prices soared. The average price in 1972 of merino 64s in Britain exceeded that of the previous year by 66 per cent and by December 1972 it was more than double the price at the beginning of the year.

Cotton prices failed to maintain the high levels which had prevailed in the previous two years and at the beginning of 1972. Prices weakened during the year but became firmer in the final three months with the halt of the downward movement in prices in October. Here again the main influences were strong import demand both for consumption and for rebuilding stocks depleted by the shortage of cotton in the preceding two years.

The disturbances in Bangladesh and the India/Pakistan conflict in 1971 led to a decline in jute output in the 1971/72 season, following a reduced 1970/71 crop. The price of jute therefore rose to very high levels in the second half of 1971 and early 1972. From the second quarter of 1972, however, there was a downward movement in price. This, however, levelled out in the last six months of the year in the expectation that crops in both India and Bangladesh would be below normal because of drought.

Metal supplies in 1972 were abundant and so prices tended to be low for most of the year, but they began to recover in December with a revival in demand. This was especially so in the case of copper, whose price on the LME had remained depressed during most of the year as stocks rose to record levels. There was some upward movement in the second quarter following reduced production in Zambia, and after the floating of the pound in June there followed a rise in price in sterling terms in the third quarter. By October, however, the surplus situation led to a downward turn in prices. The rebuilding of low working stocks in the hands of users in December, with the recovery of industrial activity in Western Europe, led to a large fall in LME copper stocks and prices moved upwards.

Tin prices were relatively low at the beginning of 1972, but these were sharply reversed in March as a result of heavy buying for working stocks and a temporary scarcity of spot supplies of metal. At the beginning of March the LME price was below the minimum of the intermediate price range* under the International Tin Agreement, but by the first week in April it had risen almost to the top end of the range. After the floating of the pound, the International Tin Council decided in July 1972 temporarily to express price ranges for the operation of its buffer stock in terms of the ex-works price of tin on the Penang market, instead of the LME price in sterling. Throughout the second half of 1972 the LME price continued to rise strongly as demand recovered.

* That is, was at a level at which the Buffer Stock Manager would be permitted to buy tin in the market.

Commonwealth Trading Partners

Intra-Commonwealth trade

As shown in Table II, the proportion of the total trade of Commonwealth countries which was conducted with other Commonwealth countries continued its secular decline, to 21 per cent in 1972, i.e. to a little over a fifth, compared with slightly over a quarter five years earlier. The major statistical element in the decline in 1972 was the absolute decline in the value of trade passing between Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth,* after a sharp upward jump in the preceding year. Though special factors may be adduced in explaining fluctuations between individual country markets, as shown in Appendix Tables 2 to 5, undoubtedly the chief causative element in the continuing relative decline of intra-Commonwealth trade is the concentration of British exports on buoyant Western European markets, the concentration of Canadian exports on the United

TABLE II
INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TRADE ^a

	£ million				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^b
Exports and re-exports from the Commonwealth:					
Britain to other Commonwealth countries	1,347	1,488	1,589	1,891	1,802
Other Commonwealth countries to Britain	1,607	1,634	1,850	1,780	1,911
Other Commonwealth countries to each other	1,395	1,573	1,776	1,951	2,083
(1) Total intra-Commonwealth	4,349	4,695	5,215	5,622	5,796
(2) Total to all countries	18,116	20,652	23,182	25,289	27,945
(1) as a percentage of (2)	24	23	22	22	21
Imports into the Commonwealth:					
Britain from other Commonwealth countries	1,749	1,832	2,056	2,065	2,114
Other Commonwealth countries from Britain	1,470	1,592	1,752	2,018	1,984
Other Commonwealth countries from each other	1,335	1,484	1,725	1,856	1,963
(1) Total intra-Commonwealth	4,554	4,908	5,533	5,939	6,061
(2) Total from all countries	19,986	21,680	23,744	26,240	29,061
(1) as a percentage of (2)	23	23	23	23	21

^a Sum of individual country valuations.

^b Provisional.

States market, and the polarisation of trade in other regions to the detriment of trade with Britain (Tables 6 to 11). It has been estimated that by 1980 Japan could be taking well over 40 per cent of Australian exports and provide 25 to 30 per cent of Australian imports – in comparison with the declining proportion, about a tenth, of exports shipped to Britain.

The share of Commonwealth countries in British imports has fallen from 32 per cent in 1960 to 21 per cent in 1971 and 19 per cent in 1972. While the

* In view of the degree of world-wide inflation in 1972, the decrease in terms of volume must have been even more striking. However, unless otherwise specified, in this report, changes refer to value measured in terms of sterling.

developed Commonwealth countries have experienced a fall in their share of the British market, the developing Commonwealth countries have experienced a greater fall; in 1960 they supplied Britain with about a fifth of her import requirements; by 1972 their share had fallen to a little over half this figure. This decline reflects the increasing importance of manufactures in British imports and the falling relative importance of raw material imports; in 1972, 12 per cent of British imports was composed of industrial raw materials, compared with nearly a quarter in 1960.

There were, however, exceptional factors making for a low level of Commonwealth exports to Britain in 1972: chief of these were the labour troubles in the Canadian nickel industry which, resulting in a drop of 70 per cent in the usually large British nickel imports from Canada, go far to explain the 5 per cent fall in British imports from that country. A large drop in wheat shipments from Australia accounts for the lack of any increase in the value of British imports from that source. Purchases from Australia, however, in line with the expansion of the British economy and the higher prices of primary commodities, showed strong signs of recovering in the second half of 1972 and early months of 1973. Imports by Britain from Sri Lanka registered a further large fall of 24 per cent in 1972 in addition to the decline of 22 per cent recorded in 1971.

British purchases from Jamaica and Hong Kong, after rising by over a quarter in each case in 1971, rose by considerably less in 1972, the increases for both being recorded at 12 per cent. Imports from Nigeria and New Zealand rose by around 12 per cent in both 1971 and 1972, reflecting the increased value of oil purchases in the first case and the high dairy and meat prices in these years in the latter case. The generally somewhat higher level of commodity prices in 1972, compared with their depressed levels in 1971, helped to promote a small recovery in the value of exports of a number of Commonwealth developing countries to Britain. However, with copper prices in 1972 still much below their 1970 level, and volume problems persisting after the mine disaster at Mufulira, imports from Zambia only rose slightly after their 44 per cent fall in 1971, to reach a level still only at three-fifths their 1970 value.

As a consequence of Britain's accession to the EEC, Commonwealth Preferences given by Britain to the rest of the Commonwealth are due to be phased out between 1973 and the end of 1977. Preferences accorded by Britain to the twenty Commonwealth countries in Africa, in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and in the Caribbean (referred to in Annex VI to the Treaty of Enlargement) will be maintained until 31 January 1975. After this date, such countries may continue generally to enjoy free entry in the British market (as to the rest of the EEC), depending on the terms of the new relationships with the enlarged EEC that might have been negotiated meanwhile. Cyprus and Malta have already negotiated association agreements with the EEC and will thereby retain some degree of preferential access to the British market. Mauritius has become a member of the Yaounde Convention of Association. The position of these Commonwealth countries vis-à-vis the enlarged EEC is further discussed in the section on EEC enlargement (see below). The Asian Commonwealth countries, and Australia, Canada and New Zealand, have not been offered any means of retaining preferential access to the British market (other than, for the Asian countries concerned, through the Community's GSP).

Intra-Commonwealth trade has also been supported in the past by the existence in the British market of special quota and/or price arrangements affecting certain commodities of export interest to Commonwealth countries, viz. sugar, rum, bananas, cigars, apples and pears, fresh grapefruit, canned grapefruit, grapefruit juice and orange juice. The quota system for apples and pears, which took the form of a restriction on supplies from non-Commonwealth

countries, was abolished early in 1973 and replaced by a levy system in conformity with the common agricultural policy of the EEC. As regards the remaining products of special interest to Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean, the restrictive dollar quotas and the CSA quotas will be abolished by 1975. For some of the products, especially sugar and bananas, alternative preferential arrangements may be negotiated.

The preservation of favourable terms of access under historic Commonwealth ties, to the extent it occurs, must be calculated to favour the maintenance and growth of intra-Commonwealth trade. In this context it is of interest to note the agreements, in 1971 and 1972, designed to further the development of intra-Commonwealth regional trade regimes, as outlined below.

In the Caribbean the decision was taken to tighten CARIFTA and form a Caribbean Common Market. CARIFTA, the Caribbean Free Trade Area, which was formed in May 1968, has been successful in raising the level of trade between the Caribbean Commonwealth countries, and the figures indicate that between 1967 and 1970 intra-CARIFTA trade expanded more rapidly than total CARIFTA trade. In 1972 Jamaica was reported as having increased its exports to other CARIFTA member states by a third. The Caribbean Common Market, which came into existence in 1973, has the following main features: an external tariff common to all participants; the harmonization of tax concessions to industry and agriculture; the construction of a protective policy that encompasses the region as a whole; a multilateral system for the avoidance of double taxation within the area; and the rationalization of agricultural production within the Market. The provisions for the Common Market have been worked out in such a way as to give special help to the seven less-developed territories: Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis and Montserrat. Provisions applicable to these countries will enable them to take eight years, instead of three, to align their own Eastern Caribbean Common Market tariff with that of the Caribbean Common Market; to bestow tax holidays for as long as fourteen years on industrial enterprises while the four more developed states will be permitted to grant them for nine years; to have preferential marketing outlets for certain agricultural commodities that can be quickly cultivated; and to receive certain local content and quota concessions.

The strengthening of commercial relations between Australia and New Zealand under NAFTA (New Zealand/Australia Free Trade Agreement) has in recent years encouraged the flow of trade between these countries to expand more rapidly than their trade with the rest of the world. Australian exports to New Zealand rose by 17 per cent in 1971-72* and 16 per cent in the first eight months of 1972-73.* Increases have been mainly in exports of petroleum and petroleum products, alumina and machinery, especially road motor vehicles. New Zealand has a substantial balance of payments deficit vis-a-vis Australia, with Australian exports to New Zealand two and a half times her imports from New Zealand in 1971-72. However, New Zealand's exports to Australia have risen more rapidly than her imports from Australia since the coming into operation of NAFTA; Australian imports from New Zealand rose by 10 per cent in 1970-71 and 18 per cent in 1971-72. The main growth items in Australian imports from New Zealand have been manufactured goods. In May 1972, new measures to liberalise further the trade between New Zealand and Australia were agreed. The revised arrangement was expected to allow for a substantial expansion of two-way trade, especially in motor vehicles.

In the South Pacific the groundwork has been laid for the future expansion of the already considerable commercial contacts between Commonwealth countries.

* Financial and trade years ended 30 June. Comparisons are with the corresponding periods of preceding years.

In 1971 the South Pacific Forum, at which ministers or heads of state from Australia, the Cook Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Tonga and Western Samoa periodically meet for discussions on matters of mutual interest, came into existence. An offshoot of this grouping, the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC), has been set up with a mandate for investigating ways of increasing commercial links between the members of the Forum with a view to furthering their development. There has been discussion inside the Forum about forming a free trade area in the South Pacific, and SPEC has been asked to examine, among other matters, a variety of commercial arrangements between the smaller islands and Australia and New Zealand.

United States

The tendency for the United States balance of trade to weaken, which in 1971 had resulted in a deficit in customs valuation terms for the first calendar year since 1888, continued in 1972 when a deficit of \$6.3 billion was recorded in spite of some improvement towards the end of the year. It was not until the second quarter of 1973, after a further devaluation of the United States dollar had taken place in addition to the Smithsonian devaluation, that any substantial improvement in the United States trading position was evident. The dollar value of the United States imports rose by 14 per cent and 22 per cent in 1971 and 1972 respectively, while exports rose by only 2 per cent and 12 per cent in these years, with an actual fall in the volume of shipments recorded in 1971. Commonwealth trade with the United States reflected these general trends, and the Commonwealth's balance of trade with the United States improved substantially, as shown in Tables III and IV.

Recorded US commodity imports from the Commonwealth, in 1972, are shown in Appendix Table 12. As in the preceding year, the main rises in Canadian exports to the United States were in sales of automobiles and their parts, lumber, petroleum and natural gas. The increase in the volume and unit value of lumber sales was related to the buoyancy of the construction industry in

TABLE III
EXPORTS FROM THE COMMONWEALTH TO THE UNITED STATES

						£ million
						1972 ^a
						1968
						1969
						1970
						1971
						1972 ^a
Australia						343
Bangladesh						<i>b</i>
Britain						1,219
Canada						5,635
East African Community						36
Ghana						39
Hong Kong						463
India						139
Jamaica						66
Malaysia						95
New Zealand						<i>b</i>
Nigeria						173
Singapore						129
Sri Lanka						9
Trinidad & Tobago						104
Other Commonwealth						258 ^c
Total						8,708

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

^b Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".

^c Including estimates for Bangladesh and New Zealand.

TABLE IV
IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH FROM THE UNITED STATES

	£ million				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^a
Australia	414	404	461	411	386
Bangladesh	46	41	68	31	^b
Britain	1,064	1,131	1,174	1,095	1,180
Canada	3,488	3,950	3,965	4,439	5,213
East African Community ..	16	17	27	31	23
Ghana	24	27	31	27	19
Hong Kong	119	138	159	174	185
India	357	251	258	237	129
Jamaica	62	75	94	91	92
Malaysia	31	31	50	40	58
New Zealand	42	48	65	53	^b
Nigeria	26	34	64	88	65
Singapore	46	65	109	148	186
Sri Lanka	12	15	9	7	10
Trinidad & Tobago	26	29	36	47	56
Zambia	19	17	19	23	20
Other Commonwealth	123	155	170	167	267 ^c
Total	5,915	6,428	6,759	7,109	7,889

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

^b Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".

^c Including estimates for Bangladesh and New Zealand.

the United States, while the rise in exports of natural gas and petroleum was encouraged by the shortage of these commodities in the United States in 1972 and the consequent easing of restrictions on imports. Canadian non-ferrous metals also did well in the United States market in 1972, stimulated in part by the Chilean nationalisation of copper mining interests. Large proportionate gains were shown in recorded US imports of Malaysian tin, Australian meat, Indian jute manufactures, Nigerian crude oil, and apparel and textiles from a variety of sources including Hong Kong. US imports from Britain also showed a substantial expansion, including purchases of the RB 211 engine, while an important element in the rise of US purchases from Singapore related to transistors and semi-conductors for local assembly and export.

Most of the faster-than-world-average increase in Commonwealth imports from the United States was accounted for by a substantial growth of Canadian imports from the United States in 1971 and 1972. These large increases were in response to buoyant economic conditions in Canada and the continued expansion of trade in automobiles and their parts under the auto trade pact of 1965. Canadian imports of United States machinery, especially agricultural machinery, computer parts and peripheral equipment, telecommunications equipment and construction machinery, showed large gains, reflecting the strong increase in Canadian investment in 1971 and 1972. In 1971 the Canadian surplus under the auto trade pact further increased, but in 1972 the United States recorded its first surplus since 1969. Demand in Canada in 1972 for automotive products was particularly high and there was a slowdown in the market penetration of overseas suppliers. Trade under this agreement in that year was worth some \$US 4.60 billion each way.

European Economic Community*

The dominant element in Commonwealth-EEC trade has been that between Britain and the Six. British trade with the Six has been expanding considerably faster than her trade with the rest of the world and with the Commonwealth. In 1972 British exports to the Six rose by 16 per cent, and constituted the main expansionary element in total British exports to all destinations, which went up by only about 6 per cent. Increases in exports to each of the Six were recorded, with a particularly large expansion, of 30 per cent, in the value of exports to France. Almost a quarter of British exports were sent to the EEC in 1972, compared with 21 per cent the previous year and 18 per cent in 1961.

Other Commonwealth countries to increase exports to the Six in 1972 included Australia, the value of whose hides and skins and wool shipped to the Six expanded greatly. Exports from the East African Community to the Six, which had not risen significantly in 1971, the first year of the working of the association agreement with the EEC, went up by a large margin in 1972. The value of Indian shipments to the Community rose in 1972, partly in response to a large increase in sales of cotton piece-goods. Only in the case of Sri Lanka was an actual fall in exports to the Six recorded. Though complete data were unavailable for some countries, overall Commonwealth exports to the Six in 1972 were estimated to have gone up by 14 per cent.

TABLE V
EXPORTS FROM THE COMMONWEALTH TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY

	£ million				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^a
Australia	173	205	185	192	288
Bangladesh	35	28	24	16	^b
Britain	1,292	1,526	1,753	1,926	2,230
Canada	294	330	482	446	454
Cyprus	12	13	14	11	8
East African Community ..	34	34	38	40	58
Ghana	36	37	45	37	44
Hong Kong	57	85	108	123	166
India	59	57	54	61	100
Malaysia	53	70	87	79	97
New Zealand	44	65	51	61	^b
Nigeria	88	132	192	291	320
Singapore	34	44	48	43	65
Sri Lanka	14	12	12	12	9
Trinidad & Tobago	6	6	4	6	7
Zambia	102	148	133	87	95
Other Commonwealth	29	37	42	42	124 ^c
Total	2,362	2,829	3,272	3,473	4,065

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

^b Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".

^c Including estimates for Bangladesh and New Zealand.

* As indicated in the Notes on Statistics at the back of this volume, the grouping of countries for statistical and textual purposes in this report relates to group membership as at 31.12.72. All references to the EEC thus relate to the six founder members, unless otherwise indicated.

TABLE VI
IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH FROM THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^a
Australia	190	202	245	246	252
Bangladesh	20	18	26	10	^b
Britain	1,551	1,608	1,822	2,106	2,729
Canada	255	303	322	379	463
Cyprus	20	24	27	31	34
East African Community	62	58	72	91	88
Ghana	26	30	37	43	30
Hong Kong	71	90	111	123	130
India	133	103	95	134	150
Malaysia	41	43	53	59	58
New Zealand	25	31	39	45	^b
Nigeria	62	73	118	155	181
Singapore	44	60	76	96	105
Sri Lanka	18	23	19	20	16
Zambia	24	18	26	35	34
Other Commonwealth	78	94	109	110	187 ^c
Total	2,620	2,778	3,197	3,683	4,457

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

^b Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".

^c Including estimates for Bangladesh and New Zealand.

The major expansion in imports from the Six by a Commonwealth country was that recorded by Britain, which increased its purchases by 30 per cent in 1972. British purchases of motor vehicles from the Six again rose very substantially, and for all items together their share of the British import market rose to 24.5 per cent, from 21.5 per cent in 1971 and 15 per cent in 1961. This secular tendency for the Six to take a larger share of the British import market is partially a reflection of the growing proportion of British imports that is composed of finished manufactures; in 1961 this category of goods accounted for only 12 per cent of British imports, but in 1972 the equivalent figure was 28 per cent.

Japan

The expansion of trade between Japan and Australia, promoted by the large measure of complementarity of their economies, has continued, unabated even by the Japanese recession. The proportion of Australian exports going to Japan in the Australian financial years* 1969-70 to 1971-72 rose from 25 to 28 per cent, and a further advance was recorded in the first half of 1972-73. Japan is, by far, Australia's largest market, taking major supplies of meat, cereals, sugar, wool, ferrous and non-ferrous ores and concentrates, and coal as well as a variety of other foodstuffs and raw materials. All these items have contributed to the increase in Australian shipments to Japan since 1969-70.

* Ending in June.

TABLE VII
EXPORTS FROM THE COMMONWEALTH TO JAPAN

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^a
Australia	333	439	521	592	765
Britain	98	129	148	157	172
Canada	234	241	318	321	388
East African Community ..	18	16	18	16	18
Ghana	9	11	12	12	14
Hong Kong	40	59	74	78	94
India	84	93	118	101	107
Malaysia	105	126	128	124	118
New Zealand	36	45	50	48	<i>b</i>
Nigeria	4	4	4	10	32
Singapore	35	43	46	50	50
Sri Lanka	4	3	5	4	<i>b</i>
Zambia	67	105	97	58	62
Other Commonwealth	21	22	24	24	77 ^c
Total	1,088	1,336	1,563	1,595	1,897

a Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.

b Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".

c Including estimates for New Zealand and Sri Lanka.

However, as a reflection both of the industrial recession in Japan and of the fact that the bulk mineral contracts with that country were written in terms of depreciated currency, the United States dollar, the value of exports of metal ores and concentrates fell back slightly in 1971–72 in terms of the Australian dollar. This followed large rises in the immediately preceding years as new mine operations built up their capacity. The devaluations of the United States dollar in December 1971 and February 1972 caused difficulties to many Australian mining enterprises. In early 1972 these problems were exacerbated by the breaking of contracts by Japanese firms which, because of the recession in industrial activity, were unable to absorb the large, and usually increasing, quantities of raw materials that they had committed themselves to buy. Renegotiation of the contracts, allowing for increases in United States dollar prices, and the recovery of economic activity in Japan, went far to alleviate these difficulties, though for most mining concerns a residual loss of income in terms of Australian dollars remained.

Between 1970–71 and 1971–72 there were rises in the Australian dollar value of meat exports to Japan by 89 per cent, of dairy exports by 80 per cent, fish exports by 111 per cent, cereal exports by 72 per cent, sugar exports by 31 per cent and coal exports by 19 per cent. The increase in the value of the shipments of all these agricultural commodities was partly accounted for by the more favourable prices received for them in 1972 than in 1971. The particularly low prices received for wool in 1969 and 1970 caused the value of Australian greasy wool exports to Japan to fall to under \$A 200 million in 1970–71. In 1971–72, under the influence of a recovery in demand and prices for wool, the value of greasy wool exports to Japan rose to \$A 218 million.

The boom in wool prices in the second half of calendar 1972, spurred to a great extent by Japanese demand, caused the value of Australian greasy wool exports to rise to \$A 167 million in this period compared with \$A 91 million in the corresponding part of the previous year. In this second half of 1972 the

higher prices for meat and sugar were largely responsible for particularly large increases in the exports of these foodstuffs to Japan and the value of industrial raw material shipments also rose; poor cereal harvests made Australia unable to take advantage of the high cereal prices, and the value of sales to Japan showed a large fall.

Just as Japan is becoming increasingly dependent on Australia for a wide range of raw materials and is obtaining a rising share of her imports from Australia (10 per cent in 1972), Australia is taking progressively more of her imports from Japan. In 1969–70, 12 per cent of Australian imports emanated from Japan; by 1971–72 this figure was 16 per cent and in the first half of 1972–73 had risen further to 18 per cent. Increased importation of motor vehicles from Japan has been a prominent feature.

The growing complexity and importance of relations between these two countries was reflected in the establishment of the Australia/Japan Ministerial Committee in 1971. This consultative body is designed to discuss economic matters, primarily trade, and at its meeting in October 1972 Australia was reported to have gained a number of concessions: Japan undertook to increase its imports of Australian beef and wheat and to consider buying more Australian butter and cheese. Japan also made a commitment to provide financial and technical assistance to Papua New Guinea, which would be co-ordinated with Australian aid. Australia was reported to have expressed the hope that Japan would permit greater access to its markets for Australian primary products, particularly those which would be excluded from the British market by the enlargement of the EEC, while Japan hoped that problems relating to Australian tariffs would be reviewed.

TABLE VIII
IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH FROM JAPAN

	£ million				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^a
Australia	173	206	235	295	307
Bangladesh	19	21	21	15	<i>b</i>
Britain	115	104	135	202	314
Canada	139	191	233	325	446
East African Community ..	22	26	32	42	34
Ghana	7	8	11	17	12
Hong Kong	187	240	288	339	360
India	66	37	40	83	81
Malaysia	66	78	102	118	132
New Zealand	28	33	46	55	<i>b</i>
Nigeria	8	11	28	53	57
Singapore	94	138	198	230	264
Sri Lanka	8	13	14	11	<i>b</i>
Zambia	11	13	13	16	22
Other Commonwealth	38	46	57	78	167 ^c
Total	981	1,165	1,453	1,879	2,196

a Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.

b Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".

c Including estimates for Bangladesh, New Zealand and Sri Lanka.

The nature of the trade between Canada and Japan is, in important respects, similar to that between Australia and Japan, and developments in the Japanese trade of these two Commonwealth countries during 1971 and 1972 have a number of similarities. Canadian exports to Japan, of which some 90 per cent are accounted for by primary materials, especially minerals and metals, forest products and agricultural commodities, showed only modest growth in 1971, but a more marked expansion in the following year with a continuing rise in shipments of copper ores and coal. Canadian exporters, with the support of their Government, are attempting to diversify their sales to the Japanese market and, in particular, to ship more processed goods.

Like other developed countries whose markets are relatively 'open' to foreign suppliers, Canada has experienced very substantial rises in her imports from Japan in recent years. As was noted in the case of Australia, imports of motor cars from Japan have risen very rapidly, to some \$C 150 million in 1971 and \$C 250 million in 1972. The main difference, however, in the overall trade of Australia and Canada with Japan is that the first country earns a very substantial, and growing, surplus, while Canada, formerly in bilateral surplus, has been moving into deficit on its trade with Japan.

Between 1957 and 1967 the sterling value of British exports to Japan expanded at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, faster than to any other major market, though considerably slower than the rate of increase of Japanese imports from all sources. Between 1969 and 1972, despite a general acceleration in the growth of British exports, sales to Japan increased by an average of only 10 per cent each year.

Imports by Britain from Japan have shown a long-term tendency to rise much more rapidly than total British imports. Between 1957 and 1967 their sterling value increased at a rate of 14 per cent per annum. However, during the four years 1969 to 1972 the average yearly rate of this increase accelerated sharply: in 1971 the rate of increase reached 50 per cent and in 1972 it rose even higher to 56 per cent. Trade between Britain and Japan had been approximately in balance until 1969, but since then the British deficit has increased very rapidly. On the combined visible and invisible earnings account Britain still maintains a bilateral surplus with Japan, but the latter country is now making rapid forward strides in the development of service trade.

The massive increase in Japanese merchandise exports to Britain has been spread over a large range of finished manufactures, including motor cars, ships, television and radio receivers, tape recorders, ball bearings and iron and steel. Concern in Britain at the disruptive effects of the rapid increase in Japanese exports in certain sectors led to a series of inter-governmental meetings during the course of 1972. "Self-restraint" schemes to ensure "orderly marketing" were agreed upon by Japanese exporters in regard to some goods, and late in the year it was announced that statutory export curbs would be introduced.

Japanese trade with most Commonwealth African countries expanded less rapidly in 1972 than 1971. Trade with Nigeria, however, rose very rapidly: the sterling value of Nigerian exports to Japan rose over threefold and, despite a small fallback in the overall level of Nigerian imports, the sterling value of goods received from Japan continued to advance. The value of Japanese oil imports from Nigeria rose nearly fivefold, while the value of imports of other goods fell.

Eastern Europe

In recent years Britain, which once used to be the largest non-Communist trading partner of the Soviet Union, has seen its volume of trade surpassed by several other countries and has observed the development of closer commercial

relations between the USSR and most large industrial countries. In response to these changes and in order to give British exporters the opportunity of offering competitive credit terms, it was announced in July 1972 that at least £200 million would be made available at 6 per cent interest during the course of the next two years as medium-term finance for trade with the Soviet Union. In April 1973, at the second session of the Joint Commission on Trade and Technology, Britain and the Soviet Union agreed to consult each other more closely on their development plans as a means of strengthening trade relations, and plans for the formulation of a ten-year agreement covering technological and industrial co-operation were announced.

TABLE IX
EXPORTS FROM THE COMMONWEALTH TO EASTERN EUROPE

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^a
Australia	27	33	47	49	73
Bangladesh	10	9	9	6	<i>b</i>
Britain	229	229	259	253	276
Canada	53	12	57	69	141
Cyprus	4	4	5	5	9
East African Community	4	8	10	6	10
Ghana	8	4	18	4	5
India	133	146	171	177	218
Malaysia	37	46	38	28	22
New Zealand	7	8	11	15	<i>b</i>
Nigeria	11	12	14	23	19
Singapore	20	28	29	22	21
Sri Lanka	11	11	12	12	7
Other Commonwealth	3	5	6	4	32 ^c
Total	557	555	686	673	833

a Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.

b Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".

c Including estimates for Bangladesh and New Zealand.

The Soviet Union's largest trading partner among developing countries is India. The foundation for the rapid trade expansion between these countries has been the bilateral payments agreement to eliminate convertible foreign exchange from the trade and to use the rupee as the accounting unit. In addition, economic and technological co-operation arrangements, joint projects and the extension of large quantities of Soviet credit have been important. The Soviet Union has provided an important market for those traditional Indian exports for which demand in the West has been stagnant; for example, between 1958 and 1971 the proportion by value of Indian tea exports being sent to the Soviet Union increased from 6 per cent to 22 per cent.

Most Canadian exports to Eastern Europe are consigned to the Soviet Union, and the major item involved is wheat – shipments of which in 1972 rose to 3.6 million tons, with large quantities due to be supplied in the first half of 1973. A severe winter followed by a dry hot summer with very poor weather at harvest time caused a great fall in Soviet grain production in 1972. In order to prevent a major setback to consumption and the development of the livestock industry, the Soviet Government contracted to buy large quantities of grain, mostly from the

United States but also from other countries including Australia and Canada. The total value of Canadian exports to the Soviet Union in 1972 came close to the record levels reached in 1964 and 1966 at the time of the disastrous Russian harvests of the mid-1960s.

TABLE X
IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH FROM EASTERN EUROPE

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^a
Australia	8	9	12	10	14
Bangladesh	9	18	15	7	<i>b</i>
Britain	303	331	354	344	396
Canada	30	29	27	32	40
Cyprus	4	6	6	7	8
East African Community	6	6	7	11	10
Ghana	8	9	10	7	5
Hong Kong	4	4	6	8	9
India	125	129	116	114	101
Nigeria	9	9	17	21	15
Singapore	8	9	9	8	6
Sri Lanka	12	14	11	9	5
Other Commonwealth	13	14	19	19	28 ^c
Total	539	587	609	597	637

a Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.

b Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".

c Including estimate for Bangladesh.

China

Canadian wheat shipments to China rose by one million tons to the record level of nearly 3 million tons in 1971, and increased further in 1972 to 3.6 million tons. In both these years Canada provided practically all of China's wheat imports. The larger wheat imports in 1972 and the expectation of a much larger requirement in 1973 resulted from the poor 1972 harvest. Australia, which in the 1960s had been on a par with Canada as one of the two main suppliers of wheat to China, obtained a contract for the supply of one million tons in 1973, after a period of two years of reduced export availability during which practically no wheat shipments to China had taken place. Trading relations between China and Australia have shown signs of improving recently and the value of Australian exports to China in 1972 nearly doubled. The poor weather conditions prevalent in China in 1972 also hit the Chinese sugar crop and for the first time substantial imports from Australia were made.

Compared with 1969, when China made large purchases on the London Metal Exchange, British exports to China have since been at a lower level. In 1971 exports of non-ferrous metals and industrial diamonds showed large falls, with China taking most of its import of metal direct from the producing countries. British exports of machinery and transport equipment registered large increases in 1971 and 1972, but were still at a very low level, totalling only £11 million in 1972, even after delivery towards the end of the year of the first of the twenty Trident airliners that China had contracted to buy.

Hong Kong increased its imports from China by further large margins in 1971 and 1972. Some 40 per cent of China's foreign currency is earned through

TABLE XI
EXPORTS FROM THE COMMONWEALTH TO CHINA

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^a
Australia	37	50	54	11	19
Bangladesh	7	6	6	7	<i>b</i>
Britain	29	55	45	28	32
Canada	63	47	57	83	104
Hong Kong	3	3	4	4	7
Malaysia	10	19	9	8	11
Singapore	11	24	9	6	8
Sri Lanka	14	17	18	13	10
Zambia	1	6	20	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Other Commonwealth	9	7	7	21	36 ^c
Total	184	234	229	181	227

a Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.
b Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".
c Including estimates for Bangladesh and Zambia.

TABLE XII
IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH FROM CHINA

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^a
Australia	12	14	14	16	22
Bangladesh	8	6	7	9	<i>b</i>
Britain	34	38	33	32	36
Canada	9	11	8	9	20
Hong Kong	167	186	195	229	274
Malaysia	33	33	31	27	28
Nigeria	4	6	8	12	10
Singapore	63	57	52	55	57
Sri Lanka	17	20	20	11	7
Tanzania	5	5	15	35	28
Other Commonwealth	13	14	17	18	32 ^c
Total	365	390	400	453	514

a Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.
b Estimate included in "Other Commonwealth".
c Including estimate for Bangladesh.

exports to Hong Kong. Most of these sales consist of food, livestock and consumer goods. The Sino-American rapprochement might well be expected to have certain benefits for Hong Kong's industry and increase China's exports to Hong Kong; the end of the requirement for comprehensive certificates of origin for Hong Kong's exports to the United States will enable Hong Kong to incorporate more Chinese inputs into its produce. Hong Kong's exports to China rose very substantially in 1972, but a large part of this increase was composed of re-exports and the amount of this trade is still insignificant by comparison with Hong Kong's imports from China.

Malaysian trade relations with China have developed considerably since the signing of a trade agreement in August 1971. China bought 40,000 tons of RSS I

rubber in the remaining months of that year and agreed to purchase 5,000 tons of palm oil, 50,000 cubic metres of timber logs and several other items; these are the first direct Chinese purchases of Malaysian timber and palm oil. Malaysia also received a commitment that China would buy more rubber from her than from any other country; further purchases of rubber were made during the summer of 1972. Pernas, the official Malaysian National Trading Corporation, was made the sole Malaysian agency to handle the import/export trade with China and goods were to be carried exclusively in Chinese or Malaysian ships. Though Hong Kong's and Singapore's entrepot trade was expected to be adversely affected, it was reported that China had found it more convenient to continue to buy some

TABLE XIII
TRADE OF THE COMMONWEALTH WITH MAIN TRADING AREAS

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^a
Exports to:			£ million		
Commonwealth	4,349	4,695	5,215	5,622	5,796
United States	5,542	6,279	6,753	7,624	8,708
E.E.C.	2,362	2,829	3,272	3,473	4,065
Japan	1,088	1,336	1,563	1,595	1,897
Eastern Europe	557	555	686	673	833
China	184	234	229	181	227
Other countries	4,034	4,724	5,464	6,121	6,419
Total	18,116	20,652	23,182	25,289	27,945
Imports from:					
Commonwealth	4,554	4,908	5,533	5,939	6,061
United States	5,915	6,428	6,759	7,109	7,889
E.E.C.	2,620	2,778	3,197	3,683	4,457
Japan	981	1,165	1,453	1,879	2,196
Eastern Europe	539	587	609	597	637
China	365	390	400	453	514
Other countries	5,012	5,424	5,793	6,580	7,307
Total	19,986	21,680	23,744	26,240	29,061
Exports to:			Percentage of total trade		
Commonwealth	24	23	22	22	21
United States	31	30	29	30	31
E.E.C.	13	14	14	14	15
Japan	6	6	7	6	7
Eastern Europe	3	3	3	3	3
China	1	1	1	1	1
Other countries	22	23	24	24	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Imports from:					
Commonwealth	23	23	23	23	21
United States	30	30	28	27	27
E.E.C.	13	13	13	14	15
Japan	5	5	6	7	8
Eastern Europe	3	3	3	2	2
China	2	2	2	2	2
Other countries	24	24	25	25	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100

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

Malaysian goods through these two countries. In 1972, figures for direct Malaysia - China trade indicated a small fall in Malaysian imports and a substantial rise in her exports.

Since 1952 Sri Lanka has had a trade agreement with China which has involved the bartering of rubber for 200,000 tons of rice from China. The prices placed on these goods for their exchange are said to have been somewhat more favourable to Sri Lanka than the world prices. A new five-year trade agreement, effective from 1 January 1973, was signed in December 1972. The new agreement has the same main features as the previous ones.

Guyana, whose previous trade with China had been negligible, signed a five-year trade deal in November 1971, allowing for substantial trading and other economic relations. Under this agreement, Guyana was to sell large quantities of alumina and sugar as well as some timber to China and, in return, import a wide range of consumer goods.

Trade relations between Commonwealth African countries and China have also developed. The exports of all the East African countries to China showed marked rises in 1972. Tanzanian imports from China trebled in 1970, doubled in 1971 and were maintained at a high level in 1972. Zambian imports from China more than trebled in 1972. The increase in both Tanzanian and Zambian imports from China was a result of commitments made by these countries in the agreement under which China is building the Tanzania-Zambia railway. It was reported that in November 1972 Nigeria had signed a trade agreement with China.

Enlargement of the EEC

European Commonwealth countries

The negotiations between Britain and the EEC on the terms of accession were completed in mid-1971, and on 1 January 1973 Britain, along with Denmark and the Irish Republic, acceded to the EEC. For the most part the new members accepted the pre-existing rules of the Community, and a five-year transitional period was established. At the end of this period both tariff and non-tariff barriers on industrial products traded between the old and new member states will have been abolished completely, and the new member states will have aligned their tariff schedules with the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) of the EEC. Tariffs on trade in industrial products between the old and the new member states of the EEC are to be reduced in five equal steps of 20 per cent, the first of which took effect on 1 April 1973 and the last will be due on 1 July 1977; the three intermediate cuts will be made on 1 July of 1974, 1975 and 1976. The adoption of the CCT on industrial products by Britain will proceed in four stages; – by 40 per cent on 1 January 1974 and by 20 per cent on 1 January 1975 and 1976 and 1 July 1977. It should be pointed out that this process will involve a systematic phasing-out of Commonwealth preferences between Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth: these preferences will cease to exist after 1 July 1977.

As regards trade in agricultural products, Britain is fully to implement the common agricultural policy of the EEC by the end of 1977, the differences between the British and CAP agricultural prices being successively reduced in six annual stages commencing on various dates after 1 February 1973 according to commodity. As long as differences in price levels remain between member states of the enlarged Community, and in trade with third countries, levies or export refunds are to be applied at the necessary levels to ensure progress towards price harmonisation and to allow trade between member states. Customs duties are to be abolished between old and new member countries in five stages of 20 per cent, and for agricultural products for which the Community has a common external tariff the difference between the CCT and the basic customs duty of each member country will be eliminated in stages by the end of 1977.

As well as Britain, the other independent Commonwealth countries in Europe have already forged close trading links with the EEC. Future provisions for the economic interests of Cyprus and Malta, both of which have association agreements with the EEC, may be expected to be made within the context of the latter's overall Mediterranean policy. The agreement with Malta came into force on 1 April 1971, when the Six cut by 70 per cent the customs duties on imports of Maltese industrial goods (excluding petroleum products which do not yet play an important part in the Maltese economy). The Community abolished all quantitative restrictions on imports of Maltese industrial products apart from petroleum products and some products of the Maltese textile industry for which tariff reductions were granted only within quotas. The tariff system applicable to products supplied by the Community and imported into Malta was established on terms not less favourable than those applied to products from the most favoured third party. Until the end of the fourth year of the Agreement, Commonwealth goods on which Malta already granted preferences were excepted. However, subsequently the Maltese Government called for a renegotiation of its association agreement, seeking tariff preferences for Maltese agricultural produce, financial help and expert assistance for industrialisation. The Commission indicated that, while Malta was considered as a priority case, it was impossible to negotiate before the contents of the EEC policy for the Mediterranean were defined.

The agreement with Cyprus was signed in December 1972 and came into effect on 1 February 1973. The agreement involves two stages, the first of which will run until 30 June 1977 and the second of which will in principal last a further five years. From the start of the agreement, the Community will cut its customs duties on Cypriot produce by 70 per cent for industrial goods, by 40 per cent for citrus fruit, and will grant exemption for carob beans. Britain and Ireland will keep their lower tariffs under Commonwealth preference on Cypriot exports of industrial products until the first phase of the agreement is completed. After much dispute a compromise was worked out allowing special terms for the entry of Cypriot sherry into Britain and Ireland. Cyprus, whose sherry producers rely heavily on the British market, was given two years grace before the Community's minimum reference price is imposed on its sherry exports to Britain and Ireland. The effect of the compromise will be to allow Cyprus to ship 200,000 hectolitres of sherry per year to Britain and Ireland at normal prices until the last of the 1974 vintage is sold. This is expected to give time for arrangements to be made for exporting this sherry as a quality wine and so avoid the reference price.

Varying measures have been proposed under the Treaty of Accession to help to meet the problems other independent Commonwealth countries will face as a result of their loss of Commonwealth preferences. These measures fall into three major categories, according as they relate to (a) countries considered eligible for Yaounde type association with the EEC, (b) Commonwealth countries in Asia to which a joint Declaration of Intent applies, or (c) the more affluent members of the old Commonwealth. These are considered in their respective order below, starting with the (a) category of "associables".

Commonwealth "associables"

Under the terms of the Treaty of Accession, the choice of three types of linkage with the enlarged Community was offered to the "associables" listed in Annex VI: association under a renewed Yaounde Convention; some other form of association under Article 238 of the Rome Treaty; or a commercial arrangement to facilitate and expand trade with the Community. The countries concerned are Barbados, Botswana, Fiji, The Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago, Tonga, Uganda, Western Samoa and Zambia. The Community proposed that the negotiations envisaged for the conclusion of agreements based on one of the three formulae contained in the offer should begin as soon as possible after August 1973: such negotiations began on 17 October 1973. With some derogations respecting the Common Agricultural Policy, the Treaty provides for the continuation of the present arrangements covering imports into Britain from the countries concerned until 31 January 1975.

Under the Arusha Agreement, signed in September 1969, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya are already associated with the EEC. This agreement came fully into force at the beginning of 1971. Its main provisions allow for duty-free entry into the EEC of goods originating in the partner states of the East African Community, with the exception of unroasted coffee, cloves and canned pineapple, for which tariff quotas of 56,000, 120 and 860 metric tons respectively were designed to protect the traditional trade of the Afro-Malagasy states. As with the Yaounde Convention, these provisions do not apply to items covered by the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy, which are granted preferential treatment on a product-by-product basis. Reciprocal preferences affecting some 59 items of EEC origin were accorded by the East African countries. Provision was not made in the Arusha Agreement for access to EEC aid and technical assistance. Early in 1972 the EEC made additional reductions in trade barriers on agricultural imports

from East African associates consisting of: a reduction in the levy on maize imports; a *de facto* increase in the annual duty-free quota for East African canned pineapple to 2,000 metric tons; and the extension of duty-free access for East African fruit and vegetables during off-season periods in Europe.

In March 1972 Mauritius became the first Commonwealth country to negotiate association with the Community under the Yaounde Convention. As soon as the agreement came into effect, the Community granted Mauritius duty-free access for most of her industrial exports and preferential treatment for her farm products with the exception of sugar, which until the end of 1974 is covered by Britain's contractual obligations under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and which subsequently will be dealt with in the framework of the arrangements regarding developing countries to be negotiated under Protocol 22. The Community will grant Mauritius financial aid of about £2 million up to 1 January 1975, and technical assistance. By the end of 1974 Mauritius will apply the same import duties to Community goods as it applies to those from other Commonwealth countries.

As regards sugar, the Treaty of Accession permits Britain to continue to import, until the end of February 1975, from the exporting countries and territories referred to in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, quantities of sugar within the negotiated price quotas under that agreement. In connection with subsequent arrangements for developing Commonwealth sugar exporting countries, the Treaty says that the Community will have

“as its firm purpose the safeguarding of the interests of the countries referred to in this Protocol whose economies depend to a considerable extent on the export of primary products, and particularly of sugar. The question of sugar will be settled within this framework, bearing in mind with regard to exports of sugar the importance of these products for the economies of several of these countries and of the Commonwealth countries in particular.”

In June 1971, at a Meeting of representatives of Britain and of the Commonwealth sugar-exporting countries other than Australia, these arrangements were considered to be satisfactory. The British delegation assured the Commonwealth countries that the Community's proposal constituted a specific and moral commitment by the enlarged Community and it was agreed that

“the British Government and other Commonwealth Governments participating regard this offer as a firm assurance of a secure and continuing market in the enlarged Community on fair terms for the quantities of sugar covered by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in respect of all its existing developing member countries. The developing Commonwealth countries will continue to plan their future on this basis.”

Asian Commonwealth countries

As regards provisions for the (b) category of countries enumerated above, the independent Commonwealth developing countries in Asia, a joint Declaration of Intent was annexed to the Treaty of Accession. The Declaration of Intent reads as follows:

“Inspired by the will to extend and strengthen the trade relations with the developing independent Commonwealth countries in Asia . . . , the European Economic Community is ready, from the date of accession, to examine with these countries such problems as may arise in the field of trade with a view to seeking appropriate solutions, taking into account the effect of the generalised tariff preference scheme and the situation of the other developing countries in the same geographical area.

The question of exports of sugar from India to the Community after the expiry of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement on 31 December 1974 must be settled by the Community in the light of this Declaration of Intent, taking account of the provisions which may be adopted as regards imports of sugar from the independent Commonwealth countries listed in Protocol No. 22 on relations between the European Economic Community and the Associated African and Malagasy States and also the independent Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean.”

Subsequently both Sri Lanka and India submitted memoranda to the EEC explaining the problems they would face as a result of the enlargement of the Community. The Council of Ministers granted the Commission a mandate to negotiate a non-preferential trade agreement with India and negotiations appeared to be reaching finality by the middle of 1973. A large part of this mandate is concerned with the consolidation of existing agreements between India and member countries, dealing with tariff cuts that had been made autonomously on products of export interest to India, existing bilateral trade agreements and agreements on particular commodities or groups of commodities.

Malaysia and Singapore were reported to have made approaches to the EEC through the medium of the Association of South East Asian Nations.

Though it is not yet possible to indicate, even in general terms, the likely nature and scope of any accommodations that may be reached with the enlarged EEC by independent Commonwealth countries in Asia, it would appear that such arrangements, in addition to those for Indian sugar exports to the EEC, must come second to the Protocol 22 negotiations, and be influenced by them. Some of the Declaration of Intent countries, such as Sri Lanka (which is not an exporter of manufactures or semi-manufactures on any scale, and therefore unable to benefit substantially from the GSP in its present form), and Singapore (which, though an exporter of manufactures, is handicapped by rules of origin), would make common cause, if possible, with a number of other countries, both “associables” and associates of the EEC, in attempting to negotiate improved terms of access to the EEC for products of export interest to them. In this context the Declaration of Intent countries will have noted the suggestion by the Commission of the EEC, already referred to above, that one of the chief ways the developed countries participating in the GATT multilateral trade negotiations will be able to help the developing countries will be by the improvement of their GSP schemes. It is apparent that, if tangible progress is not made in this direction, the Declaration of Intent countries may suffer a degree of isolation in the new international trade regime.

Australia, Canada, New Zealand

As regards the (c) category of countries enumerated above, no provision has been made for the negotiation of comprehensive trade agreements with the enlarged EEC. However, various protocols to the Treaty of Accession are intended to ease the problems of transition and reduce the costs they will face as a result of the enlargement of the EEC. On the basis of the terms of the Treaty of Accession, protocols dealing with wood pulp, plywood and newsprint will preserve duty-free access to the British market for goods which have in recent years constituted about one-tenth of Canadian exports to Britain. Similarly, the considerable Australian exports of argentiferous lead to Britain will be unaffected by the enlargement of the EEC through the operation of a protocol. The EEC has also made a commitment to meet where possible, during the transitional period, problems which may arise for certain third countries and in certain specific cases as regards their markets and trade in agricultural products. At the time of the negotiations the specific cases were envisaged as being confined to

butter, sugar, bacon and certain fruit and vegetables. This commitment is of particular importance to Canada, Australia and New Zealand, since the application of the CAP in Britain is likely to considerably reduce access to the British market for exports of those foodstuffs that are covered by the CAP.

More extensive provisions have been made to reduce the adverse effects that entry could have had on New Zealand's exports to the British market, in view of the dependence of New Zealand on her trade with Britain. Arrangements have been made for New Zealand to retain a degree of guaranteed access to the British market for butter and cheese during the transition period. The quantities of butter that Britain is authorised to import from New Zealand are to fall from 165,811 metric tons in 1973 to 138,176 in 1977 and of cheese from 68,580 metric tons in 1973 to 15,240 metric tons in 1977. The authorised quantities for 1977 represent 80 per cent and 20 per cent respectively of New Zealand's quotas in the British market before the enlargement of the EEC. After 1977 there will be no quantitative guarantees for cheese. The c.i.f. prices for these quotas were set at £361 per long ton for butter and £312 per long ton for cheese, the average price realised by New Zealand butter and cheese in Britain during 1969–1972. The Council of Ministers will in 1975 review the situation as regards butter, taking into account progress towards an effective world agreement on milk products and the extent of New Zealand's progress in the diversification of its economy and exports. In the light of this review, according to the protocol, appropriate arrangements will be made to ensure after the end of 1977 the maintenance of exceptional arrangements in respect of imports of butter from New Zealand. New Zealand subsequently expressed its dissatisfaction about the arrangement as regards prices, which were fixed in terms of sterling, the later depreciation of which considerably reduced the value of the guarantees. The absence of any allowance for inflation was also a cause of disappointment.

It was announced at the beginning of October 1972 that there would be closer co-operation between the enlarged Community and New Zealand, and that matters of mutual interest and concern could be discussed at a high level whenever the occasion arose. These consultations were expected to be mainly on agricultural products, and, in particular, on the implementation of the marketing arrangements for butter and cheese. During the summer of 1972 the Australian Government submitted a memorandum to the European Commission voicing the desire for a commercial agreement with the enlarged EEC which would include trade and other forms of co-operation.

The phasing out of Commonwealth preferences, as such, by Britain, has produced responses on the part of other Commonwealth countries, as illustrated below. In considering these reactions it will be helpful in following paragraphs to distinguish between, first, other Commonwealth countries' preferences on goods imported from Britain, and secondly, other Commonwealth countries' preferences on imports from developing Commonwealth countries.

As regards the first of the above-mentioned categories, Australia, Canada and New Zealand have all announced measures intended to phase out the preferences hitherto accorded to Britain. The United Kingdom–Australia Trade Agreement was terminated on 1 February 1973; Australian preferences on imports under bye-law – i.e. imports of goods not produced in Australia (on which Britain had a margin of preference of 7½ per cent) ceased on that date; all imports of these goods, whether from Britain or elsewhere, will enter duty-free. A general review of the Australian customs tariff announced in 1971, which is expected to take about six years to complete and to cover all items, will result in the eventual abolition of all preferences at present enjoyed by Britain in the Australian market. In addition, certain non-tariff preferences accorded by State Governments in their public works tendering procedures will be eliminated.

Following termination of the United Kingdom–New Zealand Trade Agreement early in 1973 it was announced that the preferential tariff applicable to Britain would be phased out over a period starting in July 1974 and ending in June 1977, i.e. roughly *pari passu* with the phased application of the CET by Britain. There will be three moves, each representing 20 per cent of the difference between the old and the new rates on 1 July 1974, 1975, 1976, and a final 40 per cent move on 1 July 1977. Some British preferences were to be phased out immediately, but tariff rates for motor vehicle parts and components were to be held as they were until the New Zealand Government had worked out its policy on the development of the New Zealand motor industry. For goods of a type not made in New Zealand, and where suitable alternative goods were not made domestically, the establishment of a new tariff to replace the present BP, MFN and general rates would usually, it was reported, involve the reduction of the existing MFN rate and an increase in the existing BP rate to provide for maintenance by New Zealand of a minimum margin of preference for Australia of 5 per cent on items of this kind.

As regards the second category of preferences, those favouring Commonwealth developing countries, the New Zealand Government has announced that it was to retain for the time being preferential tariff rates for Commonwealth countries other than Britain. This is chiefly of significance in the regional context of the South Pacific, and in the case of non-GSP items imported from India, Hong Kong and Malaysia. Insofar as New Zealand is concerned, the Commonwealth preferences for African countries were almost totally generalized by its GSP scheme, which differed from the schemes of major preference-giving countries in not being limited to manufactures and semi-manufactures.

Australian “Commonwealth” preferences were usually extended on a bilateral basis and the preferences to developing Commonwealth countries are now generally in line with those under the newer GSP scheme for all developing countries.

The Canadian “Commonwealth” preferences to Commonwealth developing countries are in a rather different category in several respects. In the first place there are some contractual preferences to the Caribbean which originated with the 1926 bilateral trade agreement with the then British West Indies – up-dated by the Trade Protocol negotiated at the 1966 Commonwealth Caribbean–Canada Conference. Discussion and negotiation may be called for to examine the question of the future of the Canada–Commonwealth Caribbean preferential nexus in its broader aspects. As regards particularities, though the rates of duty under the Canadian GSP will be generally reduced down to the Commonwealth preferential level, for the items included in the scheme, and with a few exceptions, there remain some important Commonwealth preferences on non-GSP items of rather general importance, viz. those on sugar, certain petroleum products, and textiles. The Canadian sugar preference applies, for example, to imports of that product from India, as well as from Australia and any other Commonwealth sugar exporting country whether or not in the Caribbean. In addition, there are Commonwealth preferences by Canada on, for example, certain textile items imported from India, Malaysia and Singapore, and petroleum products from Nigeria and Trinidad and Tobago. As already indicated in the relevant section above, the preservation of favourable terms of access under historic Commonwealth ties, to the extent it occurs, must be calculated to favour the maintenance of intra-Commonwealth trade.

Appendix

Table

1	Total trade of Commonwealth countries
2 and 3	Intra-Commonwealth trade: Exports
4 and 5	Intra-Commonwealth trade: Imports
6 and 7	Trade of Commonwealth countries with Britain: Exports
8 and 9	Trade of Commonwealth countries with Britain: Imports
10	British imports by major commodity classes
11	Proportion of British imports supplied by Commonwealth countries
12	United States imports from the Commonwealth
13 to 136	Tables relating to individual Commonwealth countries

Notes on Statistics

TABLE 1
TOTAL TRADE OF COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^a
Exports and re-exports from:					
Australia	1,421	1,652	1,892	2,052	2,604
Bangladesh	239	223	221	144	^c
Britain	6,402	7,300	8,061	9,181	9,746
Canada	5,244	5,755	6,755	7,229	8,055
Ghana	126	148	187	138	166
Hong Kong	727	907	1,048	1,180	1,383
India	729	765	842	847	932
Jamaica	91	106	141	143	150
Kenya	97	105	119	122	136
Malawi	20	22	25	30	32
Malaysia	555	681	696	674	687
New Zealand	425	500	505	553	^c
Nigeria	246	377	516	750	863
Singapore	485	604	595	680	801
Sri Lanka	138	132	140	136	125
Tanzania	99	104	108	116	127
Trinidad & Tobago	185	187	187	199	205
Uganda	90	93	116	108	113
Zambia	318	447	417	283	303
Others	479	544	611	724	1,517 ^d
Total Commonwealth exports ..	18,116	20,652	23,182	25,289	27,945
Imports into:					
Australia	1,563	1,621	1,820	1,854	1,849
Bangladesh	253	284	331	196	^c
Britain	7,890	8,306	9,037	9,821	11,155
Canada	4,763	5,446	5,576	6,322	7,555
Ghana	128	145	170	179	120
Hong Kong	857	1,024	1,210	1,393	1,551
India	1,014	885	861	1,002	885
Jamaica	160	181	217	229	246
Kenya ^b	148	150	184	233	213
Malawi	29	31	41	45	51
Malaysia	483	486	582	601	640
New Zealand	350	393	485	514	^c
Nigeria	225	290	441	623	604
Singapore	681	838	1,010	1,157	1,325
Sri Lanka	152	178	162	139	132
Tanzania ^b	107	100	133	159	162
Trinidad & Tobago	178	200	225	273	301
Uganda ^b	67	73	72	104	65
Zambia	190	182	199	231	226
Others	748	867	988	1,165	1,981 ^d
Total Commonwealth imports ..	19,986	21,680	23,744	26,240	29,061

^a Actuals, or annual rates based on latest data.
^b Net imports. See Notes on Statistics.
^c Estimate included in "Others".
^d Including estimates for Bangladesh and New Zealand.

TABLE 2
INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TRADE

Exports by individual Commonwealth countries to all other Commonwealth countries

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^a
Australia	460	505	573	624	743
Bangladesh	43	38	35	20	^b
Britain	1,347	1,488	1,589	1,891	1,802
Canada	663	619	840	786	748
Ghana	35	38	44	31	37
Hong Kong	212	242	268	318	358
India	180	171	190	193	207
Jamaica	40	47	45	53	54
Kenya	60	63	70	72	76
Malawi	13	15	17	20	20
Malaysia	195	229	245	247	265
New Zealand	232	271	267	282	^b
Nigeria	81	118	163	185	201
Singapore	216	242	249	311	354
Sri Lanka	52	44	50	42	35
Tanzania	57	58	62	70	65
Trinidad & Tobago	44	44	43	46	51
Uganda	43	43	50	49	40
Zambia	99	128	112	62	77
Others	277	292	303	320	663 ^c
Total	4,349	4,695	5,215	5,622	5,796

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

^b Estimate included in "Others".

^c Including estimates for Bangladesh and New Zealand.

TABLE 3
INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TRADE

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

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	32	31	30	30	29
Bangladesh	18	17	16	14	..
Britain	21	20	20	21	18
Canada	13	11	12	11	9
Ghana	28	25	24	22	22
Hong Kong	29	27	26	27	26
India	25	22	23	23	22
Jamaica	44	45	32	37	36
Kenya	61	60	59	59	56
Malawi	67	68	68	66	62
Malaysia	35	34	35	37	39
New Zealand	55	54	53	51	..
Nigeria	33	31	32	25	23
Singapore	45	40	42	46	44
Sri Lanka	37	38	36	30	28
Tanzania	58	56	58	60	51
Trinidad & Tobago	24	24	23	23	25
Uganda	47	45	43	45	35
Zambia	31	29	27	22	25
Others	58	54	50	44	43
Total	24	23	22	22	21

TABLE 4
INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TRADE

Imports by individual Commonwealth countries from all other Commonwealth countries

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^a
Australia	552	565	613	646	615
Bangladesh	28	28	30	22	^b
Britain	1,749	1,832	2,056	2,065	2,114
Canada	420	495	513	556	645
Ghana	41	49	50	55	39
Hong Kong	144	159	200	234	235
India	169	157	181	233	215
Jamaica	58	67	75	80	94
Kenya	67	67	79	100	89
Malawi	17	18	23	25	30
Malaysia	208	198	228	248	242
New Zealand	218	241	289	311	^b
Nigeria	82	112	152	225	211
Singapore	256	320	361	379	412
Sri Lanka	50	62	60	49	36
Tanzania	50	46	52	56	57
Trinidad & Tobago	42	50	62	68	75
Uganda	38	43	42	58	40
Zambia	74	74	83	93	85
Others	291	325	384	436	827 ^c
Total	4,554	4,908	5,533	5,939	6,061

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

^b Estimate included in "Others".

^c Including estimates for Bangladesh and New Zealand.

TABLE 5
INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TRADE

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

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	35	35	34	35	33
Bangladesh	11	10	9	11	..
Britain	22	22	23	21	19
Canada	9	9	9	9	9
Ghana	32	34	29	31	32
Hong Kong	17	16	17	17	15
India	17	18	21	23	24
Jamaica	36	37	34	35	38
Kenya	45	45	43	43	42
Malawi	60	58	56	55	58
Malaysia	43	41	39	41	38
New Zealand	62	61	60	60	..
Nigeria	36	39	34	36	35
Singapore	38	38	36	33	31
Sri Lanka	33	35	37	36	27
Tanzania	47	46	39	36	35
Trinidad & Tobago	24	25	27	25	25
Uganda	56	59	59	56	61
Zambia	39	41	42	40	38
Others	39	37	39	37	38
Total	23	23	23	23	21

TABLE 6
TRADE WITH BRITAIN

Exports of other Commonwealth countries to Britain

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^a
Australia	200	204	222	214	266
Canada	472	429	600	551	536
Ghana	26	31	33	22	27
Hong Kong	97	106	107	138	163
India	118	91	98	87	92
Kenya	19	18	18	18	23
Malawi	10	10	11	13	13
Malaysia	36	37	46	44	49
New Zealand	170	193	173	176	^b
Nigeria	72	102	146	160	186
Singapore	24	28	33	35	38
Sri Lanka	34	27	32	23	18
Trinidad & Tobago	21	19	19	19	18
Zambia	93	116	93	46	60
Others	215	223	219	234	422 ^c
Total	1,607	1,634	1,850	1,780	1,911

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

^b Estimate included in "Others".

^c Including estimate for New Zealand.

TABLE 7
TRADE WITH BRITAIN

Proportion of each country's total exports sent to Britain

per cent

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	14	12	12	10	10
Canada	9	7	9	8	7
Ghana	20	21	18	16	16
Hong Kong	13	12	10	12	12
India	16	12	12	10	10
Kenya	19	17	15	15	17
Malawi	49	45	46	44	42
Malaysia	7	5	7	6	7
New Zealand	40	39	34	32	..
Nigeria	29	27	28	21	22
Singapore	5	5	6	5	5
Sri Lanka	25	20	23	17	14
Trinidad & Tobago	11	10	10	10	9
Zambia	29	26	22	16	20
Others	22	21	18	19	18
Total	14	12	12	11	10

TABLE 8
TRADE WITH BRITAIN

Imports of other Commonwealth countries from Britain

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^a
Australia	348	357	389	409	366
Canada	268	305	295	337	382
Ghana	35	39	40	44	31
Hong Kong	74	83	104	109	102
India	67	58	57	115	111
Kenya	42	42	48	65	57
Malawi	9	9	11	13	16
Malaysia	68	63	78	87	83
New Zealand	109	121	136	152	^b
Nigeria	70	101	135	199	189
Singapore	50	55	75	83	85
Sri Lanka	22	31	23	17	14
Trinidad & Tobago	26	28	30	35	38
Zambia	44	42	47	57	54
Others	238	258	284	296	456 ^c
Total	1,470	1,592	1,752	2,018	1,984

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

^b Estimate included in "Others".

^c Including estimate for New Zealand.

TABLE 9
TRADE WITH BRITAIN

Proportion of each country's total imports supplied by Britain

per cent

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	22	22	21	22	20
Canada	6	6	5	5	5
Ghana	28	27	24	25	26
Hong Kong	9	8	9	8	7
India	7	7	7	11	13
Kenya	28	28	26	28	27
Malawi	31	30	26	28	30
Malaysia	14	13	13	14	13
New Zealand	31	31	28	30	..
Nigeria	31	35	31	32	31
Singapore	7	7	7	7	6
Sri Lanka	15	17	14	12	10
Trinidad & Tobago	15	14	13	13	13
Zambia	23	23	24	25	24
Others	18	17	16	16	16
Total	12	12	12	12	11

TABLE 10
BRITISH IMPORTS BY MAJOR COMMODITY CLASSES

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Food, beverages and tobacco ..	1,900	1,930	2,047	2,176	2,359
of which:					
Meat	398	432	438	465	540
Dairy products	200	183	185	239	256
Grain	232	252	281	283	257
Fruit and vegetables ..	347	356	378	391	432
Sugar	104	112	117	124	146
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices ..	192	183	209	197	188
Tobacco	117	115	110	109	122
Basic materials	1,207	1,253	1,362	1,271	1,325
of which:					
Hides and skins	63	78	70	74	85
Oilseeds, oilnuts and kernels	41	38	42	38	51
Rubber	48	61	58	53	48
Wood	231	217	238	245	254
Pulp and waste paper ..	155	165	198	161	172
Wool	114	118	93	64	110
Cotton	58	50	50	47	51
Metal ores and scrap ..	266	291	346	317	285
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	68	73	101	109	89
Fuels and lubricants	902	907	945	1,247	1,244
Manufactured goods	3,772	4,137	4,572	5,003	6,102
of which:					
Chemicals	415	464	543	569	652
Wood manufactures	96	90	108	114	142
Paper and manufactures ..	185	204	231	257	312
Textiles	231	239	256	325	370
Iron and steel	155	174	222	206	252
Non-ferrous metals	567	609	608	460	447
Machinery	869	949	1,999	1,278	1,567
Transport equipment ..	319	372	299	452	670
Total value of imports ..	7,890	8,306	9,037	9,821	11,155

TABLE 11
PROPORTION OF BRITISH
IMPORTS SUPPLIED BY COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

	per cent				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Food, beverages and tobacco ..	37	38	37	36	34
Meat	29	29	30	32	33
Dairy products	50	54	50	43	43
Grain	30	35	40	42	32
Fruit and vegetables ..	26	26	25	24	22
Sugar	86	86	81	82	81
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices ..	74	73	71	67	63
Tobacco	34	36	31	37	32
Basic materials	30	28	31	31	29
Hides and skins	16	16	16	14	15
Oilseeds, oilnuts and kernels	59	52	52	46	31
Rubber	64	63	61	58	53
Wood	22	19	25	19	17
Pulp and waste paper ..	11	11	14	16	19
Wool	49	51	53	53	49
Cotton	6	7	9	10	12
Metal ores and scrap ..	36	30	37	42	41
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	55	48	52	52	54
Fuels and lubricants	3	6	7	9	10
Manufactured goods	17	17	17	15	13
Chemicals	9	11	11	12	9
Wood manufactures	23	24	26	21	24
Paper and manufactures ..	23	22	21	19	20
Textiles	24	21	18	19	15
Iron and steel	7	7	6	4	6
Non-ferrous metals	45	44	55	50	47
Machinery	4	4	5	5	5
Transport equipment	2	2	2	3	1
Total	22	22	23	21	19

TABLE 12
UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM THE COMMONWEALTH *a*

\$U.S. million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<i>Meat and meat products</i> ..	344	422	508	506	651
from Australia	206	253	292	292	410
from New Zealand	89	114	133	136	163
<i>Fish and fish products</i> ..	253	288	294	329	421
from Canada	162	179	191	206	249
<i>Cocoa or cocoa beans</i>	73	73	105	114	66
from Ghana	48	58	82	74	50
from Nigeria	19	11	15	32	10
<i>Whisky</i>	395	436	456	479	453
from Britain	247	263	291	303	261
<i>Rubber, crude and latex</i> ..	119	194	163	168	133
from Malaysia	77	137	110	105	78
<i>Wood, unmanufactured</i>	557	614	506	743	1,133
from Canada	541	593	488	723	1,108
<i>Wood pulp</i>	405	483	465	470	479
from Canada	405	483	465	470	479
<i>Wool, unmanufactured</i>	109	99	68	55	59
from Australia	55	51	30	19	16
from New Zealand	32	31	25	24	28
<i>Iron and steel making raw materials</i>	345	260	339	318	314
from Canada	339	252	328	299	295
<i>Chemical and related products</i> ..	466	541	656	693	815
from Canada	291	309	361	396	438
<i>Newsprint paper</i>	829	904	891	954	1,017
from Canada	829	904	891	954	1,017
<i>Cotton manufactures ^b</i>	139	164	171	207	291
from Hong Kong ^b	100	111	110	138	194
<i>Wool manufactures ^b</i>	109	146	114	105	101
from Britain ^b	42	41	35	31	30
<i>Jute and manufactures</i>	153	172	115	142	222
from India	151	171	114	141	181
<i>Steel mill products</i>	348	276	332	406	418
from Canada	192	147	194	208	197
<i>Non-ferrous metals, including ores and manufactures</i>					
<i>Copper</i>	290	145	177	201	223
from Canada	199	119	163	178	204
<i>Nickel</i>	238	227	341	297	349
from Canada	233	221	332	288	322
<i>Aluminium</i>	374	325	282	358	396
from Canada	243	202	170	220	251
from Jamaica	92	110	98	97	94
<i>Tin</i>	140	138	125	107	136
from Malaysia	132	128	119	97	123
<i>Agricultural machinery and implements</i>	205	225	217	218	291
from Canada	185	203	184	188	251
<i>Electrical machinery and apparatus</i>	399	488	597	619	737
from Canada	234	269	327	296	268
<i>Other machinery</i>	777	945	1,123	1,338	1,709
from Canada	497	600	733	925	1,109
<i>New automobiles</i>	1,473	1,964	1,911	2,548	2,718
from Canada	1,349	1,827	1,806	2,397	2,593
<i>Total imports of all commodities</i>					
from the Commonwealth ..	13,076	14,980	15,956	18,217	21,784
from all countries	32,162	34,931	38,874	44,509	54,103

a Imports for domestic consumption.

b Including made-up articles and clothing.

TABLE 13

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>
1968-69	..	286	41	281	126	796	77	97	330	110	180
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
July-Dec.	..										
1971	..	279	21	211	120	226	36	41	257	51	208
1972	..	407	38	152	166	423	90	52	289	88	226

TABLE 14
EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA *a*

\$A million

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	July-Dec.	
					1971	1972
Britain	415	481	485	442	203	295
Canada	67	111	105	138	64	90
Fiji	16	17	23	28	17	19
Ghana	2	1	1	5	2	3
Hong Kong	48	59	68	85	48	42
India	31	39	36	35	16	19
Kenya	4	5	5	9	4	2
Malaysia	51	61	59	64	36	45
Mauritius	3	4	4	5	2	3
Nauru	3	3	4	4	3	2
New Zealand	150	187	222	263	142	155
Papua - New Guinea	75	95	118	118	90	75
Singapore	53	71	103	97	55	57
Sri Lanka	15	15	14	8	5	6
Other Commonwealth	40	42	59	65	34	35
Belgium	43	43	43	43	19	29
France	109	114	103	127	56	80
West Germany	104	114	131	149	57	100
Italy	106	105	70	89	34	60
Netherlands	53	71	47	56	22	34
Poland	23	20	13	22	10	20
Yugoslavia	15	17	22	14	6	15
Soviet Union	40	51	62	83	30	31
Arabian States <i>b</i>	23	29	42	54	25	29
China	67	126	63	37	19	21
Egypt	3	7	60	87	42	22
Indonesia	18	31	36	50	22	30
Iran	7	15	25	42	26	13
Japan	818	1,018	1,185	1,357	688	868
Pakistan	6	16	15	6	2	3
Philippines	44	54	41	45	23	25
South Africa	45	63	84	78	46	46
Thailand	22	28	31	35	18	16
Taiwan	26	30	40	56	24	30
United States	463	540	510	605	311	395
Other countries	187	230	241	303	71	87
Total all countries	3,195	3,913	4,170	4,704	2,272	2,802
Of which:						
Commonwealth	973	1,191	1,306	1,366	721	848
E.E.C.	415	446	394	464	188	303
Eastern Europe	76	88	103	131	49	64

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 15

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>
1968-69	..	172	364	252	1,328	1,192
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
July-Dec.	..					
1971	..	104	213	104	793	804
1972	..	109	184	90	708	807

TABLE 16
IMPORTS INTO AUSTRALIA ^a

\$A million f.o.b.

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	July-Dec.	
					1971	1972
Britain	721	816	863	812	452	376
Brunei	19	14	7	3	1	1
Canada	147	146	162	134	75	67
Fiji	2	1	1	1	2	3
Ghana	6	9	9	7	3	3
Hong Kong	40	53	60	67	34	39
India	32	31	32	35	17	15
Kenya	2	1	2	2	1	1
Malaysia	30	34	32	30	17	18
Nauru	15	15	12	10	6	5
New Zealand	72	84	93	110	56	60
Papua - New Guinea	27	20	22	22	12	12
Singapore	12	14	23	38	20	23
Sri Lanka	15	11	12	12	7	5
Other Commonwealth	31	33	24	27	12	13
Belgium	20	28	27	28	13	15
France	60	67	68	63	35	35
West Germany	196	251	287	284	154	141
Italy	77	75	83	86	45	44
Netherlands	49	58	67	66	36	29
Finland	15	17	20	17	8	11
Norway	11	10	11	11	5	5
Sweden	50	58	75	71	33	38
Switzerland	47	57	62	73	40	34
Arabian States ^b	121	140	95	93	44	43
China	29	31	31	41	20	24
Indonesia	60	49	22	14	8	6
Iran	13	13	13	16	7	9
Japan	404	469	561	614	349	352
Pakistan	17	19	14	7	5	3
Philippines	3	4	5	6	3	4
South Africa	19	21	20	21	12	10
Taiwan	12	16	22	34	17	27
Thailand	2	3	4	7	4	4
United States	846	922	1,007	825	449	400
Other countries	107	130	149	152	23	27
Total all countries	3,329	3,720	3,997	3,839	2,025	1,902
Of which:						
Commonwealth	1,171	1,282	1,354	1,310	715	641
E.E.C.	401	479	532	525	283	265
Eastern Europe	20	22	25	22	11	17

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 17
Domestic exports from Bangladesh
Rs million

	Raw jute	Jute manufactures	Leather	Tea	Paper and paper board
1967-68 ..	759	760	71	229	91
1968-69 ..	731	814	105	257	110
1969-70 ..	762	784	88	243	109
1970-71 ..	501	749	64	274	91

TABLE 18
EXPORTS FROM BANGLADESH ^a

Rs million

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Australia	58	68	71	43
Britain	191	184	197	130
Canada	13	20	27	24
Ghana	10	7	4	5
Kenya	17	14	15	7
New Zealand	11	14	13	12
Nigeria	15	18	23	23
Singapore	18	90	42	33
Sri Lanka	6	5	5	5
Tanzania	18	10	9	9
Other Commonwealth	18	33	19	16
Belgium	94	94	77	60
France	58	49	54	29
West Germany	74	83	94	45
Italy	44	41	42	29
Netherlands	40	42	52	36
Czechoslovakia	24	14	19	16
Poland	20	28	34	27
Romania	14	15	13	11
Soviet Union	18	30	29	14
Argentina	6	21	52	46
China	64	42	103	72
Egypt	19	32	28	20
Japan	57	49	49	32
Pakistan	785	868	923	804
Spain	35	14	25	15
United States	185	227	252	256
Other countries	357	299	323	236
Total all countries	2,269	2,411	2,594	2,055
Of which:				
Commonwealth	375	463	425	307
E.E.C.	310	310	320	199
Eastern Europe	86	97	108	77

^a Years ended 30th June.

TABLE 19
Imports into Bangladesh
Rs million

	Rice	Wheat	Machinery and transport equipment	Chemicals, drugs and medicines	Raw cotton	Cotton manufactures	Tobacco and manufactures
1967-68 ..	134	86	569	234	126	269	101
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 20
IMPORTS INTO BANGLADESH ^a

				Rs million			
				1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Australia ..	..	..	..	25	17	36	24
Britain ..	..	..	..	242	204	206	144
Canada ..	..	..	..	41	24	69	92
Hong Kong ..	..	..	..	2	7	4	4
Malaysia ..	..	..	..	5	4	5	5
Singapore ..	..	..	..	6	4	6	5
Sri Lanka ..	..	..	..	17	19	21	15
Other Commonwealth ..	..	..	..	4	2	8	2
Belgium ..	..	..	..	16	7	9	13
France ..	..	..	..	68	48	14	9
West Germany ..	..	..	..	87	116	192	117
Italy ..	..	..	..	35	21	21	13
Netherlands ..	..	..	..	25	18	25	25
Sweden ..	..	..	..	12	14	14	9
Switzerland ..	..	..	..	5	19	31	41
Bulgaria ..	..	..	..	4	2	11	19
Czechoslovakia ..	..	..	..	11	38	33	10
Hungary ..	..	..	..	10	25	9	23
Poland ..	..	..	..	25	43	34	30
Soviet Union ..	..	..	..	18	40	59	36
Burma ..	..	..	..	17	10	22	3
China ..	..	..	..	87	107	44	95
Iran ..	..	..	..	2	1	32	78
Japan ..	..	..	..	140	282	238	181
Pakistan ..	..	..	..	1,233	1,342	1,667	1,378
United States ..	..	..	..	351	689	585	500
Yugoslavia ..	..	..	..	24	30	38	25
Other countries ..	..	..	..	49	33	47	57
Total all countries ..				2,561	3,166	3,480	2,953
Of which:							
Commonwealth ..	..	..	..	342	281	355	291
E.E.C. ..	..	..	..	232	211	261	178
Eastern Europe ..	..	..	..	74	165	164	122

^a Years ended 30th June.

TABLE 21
Exports from Barbados
\$EC million

		Total	of which:					Machinery and transport equipment	Textiles
		f.o.b.	Domestic	Re-exports	Rum	Sugar	Molasses		
1968	..	65.9	58.9	7.0	2.9	36.2	3.5	4.6	1.2
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	..	68.0	56.0	11.9	4.1	25.8	7.0	8.2	..
1972	..	71.9	62.8	9.1	4.6	27.1	3.2	6.7	..

TABLE 22
EXPORTS FROM BARBADOS

\$EC million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Britain	35.9	27.7	30.3	28.0	29.0
Canada	3.0	3.0	3.5	6.8	4.8
Dominica	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4
Guyana	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.7
Jamaica	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.3
St. Lucia	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.3
Trinidad & Tobago	2.0	2.9	3.1	4.6	6.6
Other Commonwealth Caribbean	6.0	6.6	7.8	7.9	8.6
Other Commonwealth	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2
United States	12.8	15.6	14.2	9.2	10.6
Other countries	2.1	2.9	2.7	4.3	3.4
Total all countries ..	65.9	63.7	67.8	68.0	71.9
Of which:					
Commonwealth	51.0	45.2	50.9	54.5	57.9
E.E.C.	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.3 ^a	0.6

^a Including possessions.

TABLE 23
Imports into Barbados
\$EC million

	Total (c.i.f.)	Food	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Machinery and transport equipment	Other manufactures
1968 ..	167.4	38.6	16.6	35.1	61.3
1969 ..	193.7	42.4	14.8	40.8	78.2
1970 ..	233.8	49.2	13.0	56.0	94.4
1971 ..	243.7	53.4	16.0	56.0	95.6
1972 ..	270.4	63.0	15.8	54.8	112.3

TABLE 24
IMPORTS INTO BARBADOS

\$EC million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	1.4	1.7	3.1	3.6	5.1
Britain	45.7	55.9	71.1	73.2	72.6
Canada	22.5	21.4	24.5	25.0	27.1
Hong Kong	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.3
New Zealand	4.0	4.5	4.8	6.4	8.4
Guyana	3.0	3.5	4.3	5.0	5.9
Jamaica	2.2	2.9	4.0	4.2	5.7
St. Lucia	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
Trinidad & Tobago	9.8	13.3	16.9	18.4	22.5
Other Commonwealth Caribbean	1.1	1.3	1.2	2.3	1.9
Other Commonwealth	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.2
Belgium	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9
France	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4 ^a	3.5
West Germany	3.1	4.5	5.8	5.6	8.6
Italy	1.6	2.5	3.3	3.6	3.8
Netherlands	4.0	6.2	6.5	15.7 ^a	9.2
Argentina	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.4	2.3
Japan	2.7	3.9	7.5	8.8	9.4
United States	34.7	43.3	48.8	44.3	51.9
Venezuela	10.4	4.3	5.4	3.9	6.7
Other countries	10.6	15.9	16.7	14.3	19.9
Total all countries ..	167.4	193.7	233.8	243.7	270.4
Of which:					
Commonwealth	93.6	107.8	133.2	142.0	154.2
E.E.C.	13.2	16.6	19.6	29.0 ^a	26.0
Eastern Europe	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6

^a Including possessions.

TABLE 25

Exports from Botswana

R million

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Meat products</i>	<i>Hides and skins</i>
1967	9.2	4.3	1.7	1.7
1968	7.5	6.1	0.4	0.6
1969-70a	13.1	8.6	0.3	0.8
1970-71a	20.0b	..	..	..
1971-72a	33.0b	..	..	..

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>
1967	22.4	5.5	0.5	2.4	4.6	6.7
1968	23.2	5.8	0.4	2.5	4.0	7.2
1969-70a	34.3	..	..	..	..	..
1970-71a	44.8	..	..	..	..	..
1971-72a	60.0b	..	..	..	..	..

a Years ended 31st March.

b Estimate.

TABLE 27

Domestic 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>
1968	166	600	299	721	1,270	410	660	1,326
1969	171	684	347	811	1,416	466	794	1,575
1970a	207	784	396	959	1,642	580	834	1,610
1971a	236	884	426	1,005	1,945	648	988	1,930
1972a	239	962	445	1,014	2,054	662	916	2,204

a Including re-exports.

TABLE 28
EXPORTS FROM BRITAIN

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	319	321	346	365	318
Barbados	7	9	12	13	13
Canada	266	309	288	349	380
Cyprus	23	26	26	29	33
Fiji	6	6	6	8	10
The Gambia	3	3	2	3	3
Ghana	33	37	38	45	16
Guyana	12	13	15	16	14
Hong Kong	78	89	100	104	101
India	73	66	73	138	141
Jamaica	29	36	38	43	42
Kenya	47	50	53	66	56
Malawi	7	8	8	9	11
Malaysia	48	47	60	65	62
Malta	20	24	26	23	20
Mauritius	6	5	6	8	8
New Zealand	104	121	129	146	147
Nigeria	59	79	114	165	154
Sierra Leone	10	14	13	13	10
Singapore	40	50	62	73	77
Sri Lanka	23	29	18	16	12
Tanzania	19	18	20	24	17
Trinidad & Tobago	24	25	28	34	36
Uganda	8	10	10	16	9
Zambia	36	35	38	49	46
Other Commonwealth	47	58	60	71	66
Belgium	243	291	294	340	394
France	253	312	339	394	511
West Germany	363	416	503	534	590
Italy	178	210	240	249	284
Netherlands	255	297	377	409	451
Austria	53	71	91	106	119
Denmark	163	196	220	232	238
Finland	80	101	129	143	137
Norway	127	145	174	177	190
Portugal	60	76	87	104	112
Sweden	263	301	364	383	405
Switzerland	137	184	209	232	367
Soviet Union	105	95	102	89	90
Argentina	34	47	44	53	51
Brazil	45	44	61	84	84
China	29	55	45	28	32
Iran	61	72	66	79	117
Irish Republic	273	330	381	501	469
Israel	88	103	96	117	135
Japan	98	129	148	157	172
Kuwait	29	41	36	35	31
Pakistan	47	54	50	50	36
South Africa	265	291	332	395	308
Spain	99	119	123	145	171
United States	910	906	943	1,095	1,219
Other countries	797	926	1,018	1,159	1,231
Total all countries	6,402	7,300	8,061	9,181	9,746
Of which:					
Commonwealth	1,347	1,488	1,589	1,891	1,802
E.E.C.	1,292	1,526	1,753	1,926	2,230
Eastern Europe	229	229	259	253	276

TABLE 29
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 manu- factures</i>
1968	..	1,707	193	1,929	882	1,189	1,862
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	..	2,104	255	2,025	1,169	2,237	3,165

TABLE 30
IMPORTS INTO BRITAIN

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	211	236	260	277	283
Barbados	7	7	7	7	7
Canada	513	505	682	637	605
Cyprus	16	19	20	23	22
Fiji	9	12	10	9	11
The Gambia	3	2	4	5	5
Ghana	35	43	39	32	33
Guyana	11	13	12	16	20
Hong Kong	115	125	128	165	185
India	135	107	105	111	112
Jamaica	26	26	27	34	39
Kenya	25	26	27	30	29
Malawi	11	11	12	13	13
Malaysia	36	34	47	43	47
Malta	5	5	6	7	9
Mauritius	24	22	22	17	27
New Zealand	197	216	203	228	251
Nigeria	70	104	124	139	156
Sierra Leone	35	36	31	27	29
Singapore	26	31	34	38	40
Sri Lanka	40	33	37	29	22
Tanzania	24	24	24	25	22
Trinidad & Tobago	22	22	19	20	20
Uganda	15	17	18	19	19
Zambia	90	106	101	57	60
Other Commonwealth	48	50	57	57	48
Belgium	174	187	197	224	316
France	312	325	368	445	604
West Germany	436	466	549	647	841
Italy	236	223	249	282	353
Netherlands	393	408	459	508	615
Denmark	239	245	275	301	348
Finland	161	174	195	215	247
Norway	162	180	198	202	219
Sweden	314	333	371	407	513
Switzerland	151	174	198	225	369
Soviet Union	158	196	210	200	227
Argentina	52	79	65	57	77
Brazil	38	51	63	70	86
China	34	38	33	32	36
Iran	91	73	76	110	124
Irish Republic	269	293	341	507	445
Israel	44	39	45	54	57
Japan	115	104	135	202	314
Kuwait	151	172	165	197	176
Libya	157	152	167	192	144
Pakistan	40	40	35	34	35
Saudi Arabia	69	87	105	174	184
South Africa	272	302	258	241	296
Spain	99	98	108	124	139
United States	1,064	1,131	1,174	1,095	1,180
Other countries	910	904	942	1,011	1,096
Total all countries	7,890	8,306	9,037	9,821	11,155
Of which:					
Commonwealth	1,749	1,832	2,056	2,065	2,114
E.E.C.	1,551	1,608	1,822	2,106	2,729
Eastern Europe	303	331	354	344	396

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>
1968	742	55	990	1,338	446	443	2,056	2,638
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

TABLE 32
EXPORTS FROM CANADA

	\$ million				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	191	169	202	183	157
Bahamas	13	15	17	16	14
Barbados	10	9	11	12	11
Bermuda	7	10	11	13	13
Britain	1,226	1,113	1,500	1,361	1,328
Guyana	10	9	13	7	6
Jamaica	35	52	48	40	40
Trinidad & Tobago	16	20	22	21	23
Other Commonwealth Caribbean	10	12	16	12	13
Ghana	5	5	6	8	9
Hong Kong	17	19	21	20	22
India	113	97	131	151	99
Kenya	2	3	2	7	5
Malaysia	11	16	14	16	17
New Zealand	32	38	44	36	39
Nigeria	4	4	8	10	21
Singapore	3	5	11	10	10
Sri Lanka	6	3	9	6	7
Other Commonwealth	9	7	13	12	20
Belgium	128	118	192	181	198
France	84	133	157	156	157
West Germany	232	281	388	319	316
Italy	133	135	187	210	201
Netherlands	184	187	280	235	252
Norway	118	104	177	186	153
Sweden	32	42	49	45	45
Switzerland	33	37	41	38	45
Soviet Union	89	10	102	126	283
Brazil	50	53	93	94	88
China	163	123	142	204	259
Japan	608	626	796	791	962
Mexico	57	77	96	80	100
Pakistan	30	23	57	36	40
South Africa	70	80	105	66	44
Spain	42	57	67	66	56
United States	9,249	10,653	11,037	12,198	13,976
Venezuela	103	93	112	122	146
Other countries	480	493	709	753	802
Total all countries	13,605	14,931	16,886	17,847	19,977
Of which:					
Commonwealth	1,720	1,606	2,099	1,941	1,854
E.E.C.	762	855	1,204	1,101	1,125
Eastern Europe	138	30	143	172	351

TABLE 33
Imports into Canada
 \$ million

			<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>
1968	837	1,160	796	2,511	3,544	3,213	
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	

TABLE 34
IMPORTS INTO CANADA

\$ million f.o.b.

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	76	96	146	126	193
Bahamas	3	4	6	21	17
Barbados	2	1	2	2	2
Britain	696	791	738	832	948
Guyana	29	31	29	25	16
Jamaica	34	46	27	29	20
Trinidad & Tobago	20	18	8	8	14
Other Commonwealth Caribbean	4	5	6	6	9
Fiji	4	6	7	9	7
Ghana	11	8	7	8	12
Hong Kong	58	73	78	80	105
India	38	41	40	45	44
Kenya	4	6	6	4	5
Malaysia	26	33	34	27	32
Mauritius	8	14	15	12	18
New Zealand	19	41	43	40	43
Nigeria	17	22	45	57	61
Singapore	15	22	20	18	26
Sri Lanka	10	9	9	9	10
Tanzania	5	4	4	3	4
Uganda	10	7	8	6	4
Other Commonwealth	2	5	5	5	11
Belgium	58	61	52	59	89
France	122	152	158	213	251
West Germany	299	355	371	429	512
Italy	114	141	145	157	204
Netherlands	69	79	79	76	91
Austria	29	39	46	43	46
Denmark	26	32	30	35	48
Norway	39	45	49	53	77
Sweden	78	85	106	113	141
Switzerland	64	84	81	86	102
Soviet Union	22	12	9	13	15
China	23	27	19	23	48
Iran	34	30	34	67	72
Japan	360	496	582	802	1,105
Pakistan	5	7	10	7	10
Saudi Arabia	36	27	24	27	55
South Africa	39	46	46	55	59
Taiwan	34	42	52	81	126
United States	9,051	10,248	9,912	10,960	12,928
Venezuela	358	346	339	388	411
Other countries	407	493	512	549	744
Total all countries	12,358	14,130	13,939	15,608	18,735
Of which:					
Commonwealth	1,091	1,283	1,283	1,372	1,601
E.E.C.	662	787	805	935	1,147
Eastern Europe	77	76	68	80	100

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>
1968	3.0	15.5	3.1	8.0
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

TABLE 36
EXPORTS FROM CYPRUS

	£ million				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Britain	13.6	15.9	17.2	19.4	21.2
Other Commonwealth	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8
Belgium	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
France	1.0	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.5
West Germany	7.0	7.0	8.1	5.6	3.2
Italy	1.9	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.4
Netherlands	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.2
Czechoslovakia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.5
East Germany	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.0
Romania	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0
Soviet Union	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.3
Greece	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.8
Lebanon	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.0
Libya	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.3
Spain	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3
Turkey	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4
Other countries	3.3	4.1	5.5	6.0	7.3
Total all countries	36.3	40.3	44.4	46.4	50.5
Of which:					
Commonwealth	14.2	16.3	17.6	20.0	22.0
E.E.C.	12.3	12.8	13.6	11.4	7.6
Eastern Europe	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.8	8.2

TABLE 37
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>
1968	9.1	6.9	6.0	17.6	28.0
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

TABLE 38
IMPORTS INTO CYPRUS

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Britain	22.3	27.0	27.7	29.3	33.4
Canada	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.4
Hong Kong	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
India	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0
New Zealand	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.0
Other Commonwealth	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
Belgium	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.7	2.8
France	3.1	3.9	4.2	5.8	6.8
West Germany	5.3	6.9	7.1	7.7	9.1
Italy	7.6	8.4	10.2	10.9	9.7
Netherlands	2.2	3.0	3.3	4.6	3.8
Denmark	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Portugal	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Sweden	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.3
Czechoslovakia	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.9
Romania	0.6	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.0
Soviet Union	1.6	2.3	2.0	3.9	3.6
Greece	2.7	3.8	4.8	5.9	6.5
Iraq	—	—	—	—	2.2
Israel	1.5	1.6	2.8	2.1	2.5
Japan	2.2	3.1	3.8	4.7	6.1
Lebanon	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.5
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	2.8
Spain	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.4
United States	3.4	4.0	6.4	5.9	7.3
Yugoslavia	0.6	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.8
Other countries	6.2	7.3	8.4	8.6	8.4
Total all countries	68.9	84.7	96.3	104.8	120.1
Of which:					
Commonwealth	24.7	29.6	30.5	33.0	37.4
E.E.C.	19.8	24.0	27.0	30.7	32.2
Eastern Europe	4.4	5.7	6.5	7.5	8.1

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>
1968 ..	24.9	0.4	1.9	4.8	0.4
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
Jan.—Sept.					
1971 ..	20.9	0.4	3.2	3.0	0.1
1972 ..	19.8	0.3	5.0	1.7	0.1

TABLE 40
EXPORTS FROM FIJI

\$F million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	Jan.—Sept.	
					1971	1972
Australia	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	3.7
Britain	18.4	18.3	19.5	17.7	13.1	11.6
Canada	3.1	4.9	7.2	6.2	1.3	2.1
Malaysia	0.8	0.7	—	1.0	—	—
New Zealand	2.2	2.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	1.3
Singapore	0.3	0.7	1.0	2.1	—	—
Tonga	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9
Western Samoa	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0
Other Commonwealth ..	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2
West Germany	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
American Samoa	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4
Japan	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.3	0.3	0.9
United States	6.6	8.3	9.6	11.0	10.4	10.0
Other countries	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.2	2.9
Total all countries ..	39.8	44.0	50.7	51.7	34.9	36.2
Of which:						
Commonwealth	28.8	31.9	36.0	35.8	22.2	21.8
E.E.C.	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2

TABLE 41
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>
1968 ..	13.3	5.2	7.3	15.2	24.7
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
Jan.—Sept.					
1971 ..	14.9	3.2	8.5	16.8	30.6
1972 ..	16.8	4.7	10.3	23.4	32.5

TABLE 42
IMPORTS INTO FIJI

\$F million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	Jan.—Sept.	
					1971	1972
Australia	17.8	19.1	20.8	28.6	19.8	22.5
Britain	14.0	14.5	14.0	18.1	14.1	18.6
Canada	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7
Hong Kong	2.2	2.8	3.0	3.4	2.4	2.7
India	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.7
Malaysia	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
New Zealand	6.3	7.1	10.7	11.7	8.5	11.3
Singapore	1.8	2.5	3.5	4.5	3.0	2.8
Sri Lanka	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Other Commonwealth ..	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
West Germany	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9
Netherlands	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
Switzerland	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5
Iran	2.2	2.7	3.9	2.1	1.4	3.5
Japan	8.7	10.9	13.5	18.7	13.2	15.0
Pakistan	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2
Saudi Arabia	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.5
South Korea	0.5	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.4	2.7
United States	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.2	2.7
Other countries	4.0	4.3	5.0	5.9	4.5	4.5
Total all countries ..	67.3	75.8	87.4	107.7	78.1	93.3
Of which:						
Commonwealth ..	45.8	49.4	55.7	70.2	50.5	61.1
E.E.C.	2.1	2.1	3.2	3.6	2.7	2.5
Eastern Europe ..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1

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>
1967-68 ..	26.8	8.6	12.0	5.4
1968-69 ..	36.9	21.2	8.6	5.8
1969-70 ..	32.6	15.8	11.5	4.5
1970-71 ..	30.7	15.7	10.5	3.3
1971-72 ..	36.0	20.4	11.1	3.0
July-Dec. 1972 ..	6.3	0.4	3.5	1.4

TABLE 44
EXPORTS FROM THE GAMBIA *a*

	D million					
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	July-Dec.
						1972
Britain	18.5	14.1	15.4	14.8	14.0	4.4
Canada	—	—	—	—	0.6	—
Sierra Leone	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other Commonwealth	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—
France	0.7	5.5	3.1	6.3	7.6	0.1
West Germany	0.7	0.4	2.9	—	0.3	—
Italy	0.6	0.8	1.3	2.5	5.6	—
Netherlands	2.4	4.0	4.4	5.1	1.2	0.3
Norway	—	0.6	—	—	—	0.6
Portugal	1.4	5.0	1.1	1.2	4.8	—
Switzerland	0.4	2.0	4.0	—	0.3	0.2
Czechoslovakia	1.3	0.9	—	—	—	—
Senegal	—	2.4	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other countries	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.5
Total all countries	26.8	36.9	32.6	30.7	36.0	6.3
Of which:						
Commonwealth	18.6	14.4	15.7	15.2	14.9	4.5
E.E.C.	5.0	11.4	11.6	13.9	14.8	0.4
Eastern Europe	1.3	0.9	—	—	—	—

a Years ended 30th June.

TABLE 45
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>
1967-68 ..	6.3	1.9	1.3	7.4	17.1
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
July-Dec.					
1972 ..	3.7	1.2 ^a	1.1	3.9	13.4 ^b

a Basic materials only.

b Includes base metals.

TABLE 46
IMPORTS INTO THE GAMBIA *a*

	D million					July-Dec.
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972
	Britain	15.2	14.3	11.8	12.8	14.8	6.7
Canada	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Hong Kong	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.5
India	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Malawi	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3
Sierra Leone	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4
Other Commonwealth ..	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
France	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.8	0.7
West Germany	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.9
Netherlands	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.7
Sweden	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.6
Czechoslovakia	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
East Germany	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3
Poland	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.7
Burma	1.6	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.0
China	2.4	6.1	3.0	3.4	4.0	3.3
Japan	5.6	8.7	4.4	7.0	7.9	2.9
Pakistan	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	—
Senegal	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.3
United States	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8
Other countries	3.4	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.6	3.1
Total all countries ..	37.6	46.6	35.5	42.6	46.2	25.2
Of which:						
Commonwealth	18.0	17.7	14.5	16.2	18.1	8.7
E.E.C.	4.6	5.5	3.6	5.6	5.7	2.7
Eastern Europe	2.2	3.6	2.9	4.2	3.0	2.1

a Years ended 30th June.

TABLE 47
Exports from Ghana
New Cedi million

	<i>Cocoa</i>	<i>Timber</i>	<i>Bauxite</i>	<i>Manganese ore</i>	<i>Diamonds</i>
1968	185.6	28.7	1.5	10.5	17.4
1969	219.7 _a	39.5	1.4	7.0	13.9
1970	322.0 _a	37.4	1.3	7.2	14.5
1971	211.5 _a	32.9	2.3	6.6	11.8

a Includes shipments of cocoa which have not yet been officially recorded.

TABLE 48
EXPORTS FROM GHANA

New Cedi million

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Australia	5.7	6.8	13.7	7.0
Britain	63.1	76.9	80.7	54.5
Canada	10.5	4.0	5.2	6.3
New Zealand	2.2	2.1	4.3	2.7
Nigeria	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.9
Other Commonwealth	2.2	1.8	3.2	2.6
Belgium	5.0	7.9	6.0	3.9
France	2.0	4.1	2.2	2.0
West Germany	33.5	33.2	44.7	37.1
Italy	9.9	10.9	14.6	11.4
Netherlands	37.5	33.6	43.6	35.4
Denmark	1.1	1.8	3.4	2.0
Norway	6.3	4.5	6.8	5.2
Sweden	3.6	5.0	4.9	2.1
Czechoslovakia	2.5	1.9	—	0.3
Poland	5.0	2.2	2.1	1.3
Soviet Union	11.6	4.1	41.4	8.2
China	0.6	1.1	2.4	2.7
Irish Republic	3.7	5.8	5.2	2.8
Japan	23.1	26.2	30.3	29.5
United States	59.7	46.8	83.5	80.4
Yugoslavia	10.1	7.8	27.3	11.7
Other countries	8.6	73.4 ^a	30.5 ^a	26.7 ^a
Total all countries	309.0	362.7 ^a	457.0 ^a	337.7 ^a
Of which:				
Commonwealth	85.2	92.4	108.1	75.0
E.E.C.	87.9	89.7	111.1	89.9
Eastern Europe	20.4	9.4	44.5	9.7

^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 49
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

TABLE 50
IMPORTS INTO GHANA

New Cedi million

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Australia	1.0	2.6	1.0	1.4
Britain	86.5	95.0	97.9	108.9
Canada	7.1	6.6	4.6	4.1
Hong Kong	2.6	4.5	6.3	4.5
India	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.5
Jamaica	—	3.7	6.2	4.9
Nigeria	1.5	4.0	2.6	8.0
Other Commonwealth	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6
Belgium	0.9	2.5	5.0	5.3
France	6.3	8.5	15.2	18.5
West Germany	36.0	37.8	44.4	54.8
Italy	7.2	8.9	9.8	11.4
Netherlands	13.5	16.8	16.5	14.1
Denmark	2.4	3.1	4.4	4.2
Norway	4.7	6.7	8.4	10.6
Sweden	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.5
Switzerland	3.3	4.1	5.2	4.9
Bulgaria	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.8
Czechoslovakia	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.1
East Germany	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.1
Hungary	2.1	1.9	0.7	0.6
Poland	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.9
Soviet Union	7.2	13.2	16.0	8.5
China	1.7	4.4	6.8	8.5
Japan	17.3	20.8	25.7	41.1
Pakistan	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.1
Upper Volta	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.0
United States	60.0	65.2	75.2	66.4
Venezuela	0.3	0.5	7.9	0.6
Yugoslavia	3.3	3.8	3.6	1.8
Other countries	30.2	24.4	36.7	39.2
Total all countries	313.9	354.4	416.1	437.9
Of which:				
Commonwealth	101.5	119.1	121.6	134.9
E.E.C.	63.9	74.3	90.9	104.2
Eastern Europe	18.8	22.1	24.1	16.6

TABLE 51
Exports from Guyana
\$G million

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Alumina</i>	<i>Bauxite</i>
1968	215.0	26.1	63.6	33.1	58.2
1969	241.0	19.7	88.1	38.9	62.6
1970	265.6	18.3	76.2	46.4	92.2
1971	298.3	21.3	96.2	40.5	96.0
1972	308.5	25.3	107.1	28.3	103.8

TABLE 52
EXPORTS FROM GUYANA

\$G million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.6
Britain	46.1	58.1	50.3	73.1	90.7
Canada	43.0	46.4	49.9	31.8	19.5
Barbados	3.2	3.3	4.2	8.2	6.0
Jamaica	5.2	4.9	5.5	6.6	12.4
Trinidad & Tobago ..	16.6	16.9	21.5	29.9	16.8
Grenada	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
St. Vincent	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0
Other Carifta	2.2	2.6	2.6	3.4	3.9
Singapore	3.8	—	—	—	—
Other Commonwealth ..	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Belgium	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8
France	0.8	1.6	3.0	4.0	5.4
West Germany	0.4	1.0	2.6	3.3	6.9
Italy	2.0	1.6	2.3	3.8	4.9
Netherlands	4.1	3.6	2.6	2.1	1.3
Norway	9.0	14.0	21.3	16.6	1.9
Sweden	3.6	5.0	4.3	5.2	1.0
Soviet Union	—	—	—	3.1	18.2
Argentina	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.9
Japan	2.9	3.3	5.1	6.5	11.8
Mexico	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.4
Spain	5.9	5.8	4.8	5.4	2.7
United States	55.8	60.8	73.6	77.2	77.3
Venezuela	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.8
Other countries	5.4	5.0	4.3	9.4	19.1
Total all countries	215.0	241.0	265.6	298.3	308.5
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	122.1	134.3	137.0	156.0	152.1
EEC	8.7	9.3	12.3	14.9	20.2

TABLE 53
Imports into Guyana
\$G million

	Food	Basic materials and base metals	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Machinery and transport equipment	Other manufactures
1968 ..	35.5	11.4	20.7	61.6	86.9
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

TABLE 54
IMPORTS INTO GUYANA

\$G million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	6.2	7.3	3.0	2.3	2.9
Britain	64.2	73.8	82.8	82.8	90.4
Canada	19.9	19.5	24.2	14.6	15.2
Hong Kong	2.7	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.1
India	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.8	2.9
Barbados	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.8
Jamaica	2.6	3.6	3.8	4.3	7.9
Trinidad & Tobago	25.6	27.7	32.3	33.8	40.0
Other Carifta	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.3	1.7
Other Commonwealth	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.8
Belgium	2.8	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.5
France	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.4
West Germany	6.2	7.8	9.6	8.6	8.5
Italy	2.9	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1
Netherlands	9.4	9.1	9.4	10.2	9.6
Denmark	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6
Soviet Union	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.9
Japan	7.5	9.2	11.0	10.7	12.6
Pakistan	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.6
Spain	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.5
United States	51.7	50.5	63.8	65.4	72.7
Other countries	5.9	7.8	7.6	12.0	12.8
Total all countries	218.1	234.5	267.0	267.6	297.9
Of which:					
Commonwealth	125.4	139.9	154.3	148.5	168.7
EEC	23.5	23.1	26.1	26.4	26.1
Eastern Europe	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.5 ^a	0.9 ^a

^a Incomplete.

TABLE 55
Exports from Hong Kong
\$HK million

	Exports (f.o.b.)		Domestic exports (f.o.b.)			
	Total	of which re-exports	Total	Textiles	Clothing	Other manufactures
1968 ..	10,570	2,142	8,428	1,035	3,014	3,998
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

TABLE 56
EXPORTS FROM HONG KONG

\$HK million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	292	336	423	484	531
Britain	1,407	1,537	1,556	2,007	2,294
Brunei	14	21	28	24	11
Canada	307	377	416	519	546
Fiji	12	15	21	26	26
Ghana	30	42	59	46	18
India	7	7	11	24	16
Jamaica	17	19	23	23	25
Kenya	39	27	41	36	24
Malaysia	172	203	201	203	220
Mauritius	8	8	12	12	20
New Zealand	95	98	119	142	138
Nigeria	67	77	144	150	140
Papua-New Guinea	23	29	35	38	32
Sierra Leone	13	14	13	14	16
Singapore	444	546	617	729	785
Sri Lanka	15	17	16	11	8
Tanzania	26	24	19	14	13
Trinidad & Tobago	12	17	14	17	21
Zambia	19	31	57	27	67
Other Commonwealth	60	71	67	73	66
Belgium	93	147	155	167	179
France	38	57	62	87	126
West Germany	517	787	1,014	1,163	1,571
Italy	50	75	109	108	129
Netherlands	128	178	231	268	321
Denmark	58	90	112	109	117
Sweden	155	217	249	200	267
Switzerland	84	135	218	230	272
China	45	37	64	62	103
Indonesia	442	378	280	390	423
Israel	36	57	64	68	86
Japan	584	857	1,076	1,128	1,314
Khmer Republic	38	36	28	34	52
Libya	36	31	45	53	101
Macao	82	86	112	163	169
Pakistan	23	21	23	35	49
Philippines	124	103	97	119	119
South Africa	94	122	154	173	122
South Korea	71	110	101	103	179
South Vietnam	129	228	156	136	104
Taiwan	165	212	301	413	584
Thailand	156	155	147	146	180
United States	3,623	4,637	5,435	6,012	6,489
Other countries	720	925	1,113	1,178	1,327
Total all countries	10,570	13,197	15,238	17,164	19,400
Of which:					
Commonwealth	3,079	3,516	3,892	4,619	5,017
E.E.C.	827	1,243	1,572	1,793	2,327
Eastern Europe	1	8	6	5	17

TABLE 57
Imports into Hong Kong
\$HK million

	Total (c.i.f.)	Food	Machinery and transport equipment	Textile fibres and manufactures	Metals and metal manufactures
1968 ..	12,472	2,468	1,604	2,948	556
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

TABLE 58
IMPORTS INTO HONG KONG

\$HK million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	312	357	430	611	557
Britain	1,083	1,201	1,517	1,593	1,437
Canada	101	103	123	129	126
India	72	92	118	130	128
Kenya	15	10	21	16	20
Malaysia	72	86	106	123	114
New Zealand	20	30	37	48	84
Nigeria	5	8	9	38	—
Singapore	266	282	358	538	668
Sri Lanka	8	6	8	8	10
Tanzania	106	78	108	128	97
Uganda	27	51	57	26	35
Other Commonwealth	10	10	13	19	17
Belgium	209	263	256	276	280
France	115	173	205	288	319
West Germany	402	544	657	732	748
Italy	148	170	260	233	233
Netherlands	162	162	237	264	241
Switzerland	266	412	513	541	640
Brazil	66	183	184	104	82
China	2,429	2,700	2,830	3,330	3,847
Indonesia	96	121	158	159	153
Iran	103	122	89	72	65
Israel	104	156	154	197	259
Japan	2,717	3,484	4,188	4,926	5,045
Khmer Republic	51	58	48	16	11
Macao	49	46	86	114	120
Pakistan	301	231	223	366	513
Saudi Arabia	57	72	130	161	121
South Africa	125	143	147	152	184
South Korea	85	127	156	253	410
Taiwan	413	502	820	991	1,309
Thailand	269	350	324	359	465
United States	1,727	2,002	2,317	2,535	2,595
Other countries	481	558	720	780	831
Total all countries	12,472	14,893	17,607	20,256	21,764
Of which:					
Commonwealth	2,097	2,314	2,905	3,407	3,293
E.E.C.	1,036	1,312	1,614	1,793	1,821
Eastern Europe	56	61	85	121	120

TABLE 59
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>Unmanu- factured tobacco</i>	<i>Iron ore</i>
1968-69	1,565	106	773	157	880	2,169	514	332	884
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	310	908	186	1,000	2,633	440	422	1,047
April-Dec.									
1971	1,167	276	642	142	698	1,855	318	350	714
1972	1,202	102	1,126	201	914	1,905	442	502	799

TABLE 60
EXPORTS FROM INDIA *a*

Rs million

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	April-Dec.	
					1971	1972
Australia	255	244	244	280	201	189
Bangladesh	—	—	3	34	—	598
Britain	2,010	1,646	1,702	1,685	1,238	1,351
Canada	297	263	277	394	316	221
Fiji	10	11	12	14	11	11
Ghana	12	11	10	12	9	6
Hong Kong	114	128	171	158	122	142
Kenya	81	77	79	79	56	54
Malaysia	71	83	117	117	96	65
Mauritius	13	11	14	17	13	14
New Zealand	68	58	60	103	83	67
Nigeria	31	28	86	99	79	76
Singapore	134	140	176	176	136	125
Sri Lanka	233	256	318	212	173	68
Tanzania	49	41	44	41	35	29
Uganda	22	23	30	45	36	18
Zambia	12	16	30	59	34	43
Other Commonwealth	54	71	61	100	60	70
Belgium	315	247	203	243	163	192
France	200	217	179	242	163	317
West Germany	262	298	321	369	263	445
Italy	179	129	140	242	163	345
Netherlands	153	112	139	147	99	239
Sweden	46	52	60	60	37	109
Bulgaria	72	66	96	155	100	123
Czechoslovakia	318	301	294	305	195	330
East Germany	198	200	246	180	143	108
Poland	249	213	221	199	115	297
Soviet Union	1,482	1,761	2,098	2,085	1,586	2,268
Afghanistan	97	113	141	97	84	82
Burma	97	208	140	108	78	40
Egypt	218	346	553	231	141	216
Indonesia	56	40	41	32	24	40
Iran	215	240	266	198	145	205
Iraq	115	94	96	100	85	92
Japan	1,583	1,793	2,034	1,822	1,325	1,548
Nepal	245	270	233	282	192	252
Persian Gulf States <i>b</i>	298	313	336	200	141	189
Philippines	27	18	14	14	9	10
Saudi Arabia	110	150	145	111	74	101
Sudan	185	198	383	518	363	157
Thailand	74	75	57	46	31	44
United States	2,341	2,379	2,069	2,629	1,915	2,078
Yugoslavia	188	340	393	244	189	95
Other countries	762	810	987	1,185	869	865
Total all countries	13,551	14,090	15,319	15,669	11,390	13,934
Of which:						
Commonwealth	3,466	3,107	3,434	3,625	2,698	3,147
E.E.C.	1,109	1,003	983	1,243	852	1,538
Eastern Europe	2,474	2,734	3,230	3,190	2,321	3,332

a Years ended 31st March.

b Includes Bahrain, Kuwait, Muscat & Oman, Qatar.

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>
1968-69	..	4,031	3,844	1,332	5,139	3,835
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	5,987	1,946	4,543	3,503
April-Dec.						
1971	..	1,506	4,544	1,434	3,487	2,581
1972	..	777	3,934	1,494	3,493	2,583

TABLE 62
IMPORTS INTO INDIA *a*

Rs million

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	April-Dec.	
					1971	1972
Australia	256	312	365	293	225	264
Bangladesh	—	—	—	—	—	16
Britain	1,229	981	1,229	2,139	1,626	1,590
Canada	986	748	1,169	1,128	821	494
Ghana	21	18	28	5	5	6
Hong Kong	8	6	6	19	15	16
Kenya	67	45	97	176	108	57
Malaysia	77	81	56	37	35	51
New Zealand	19	16	16	36	9	61
Singapore	91	15	11	29	23	22
Sri Lanka	19	29	29	14	7	6
Tanzania	174	155	176	184	136	172
Uganda	43	69	77	29	25	11
Zambia	82	203	273	209	170	205
Other Commonwealth	31	22	14	13	9	5
Belgium	113	82	116	343	222	325
France	356	235	212	359	273	259
West Germany	1,186	839	1,060	1,228	919	1,150
Italy	491	389	287	244	200	228
Netherlands	176	157	190	304	228	249
Czechoslovakia	348	230	201	100	69	111
East Germany	205	244	186	202	157	146
Poland	218	235	279	495	386	252
Soviet Union	1,234	1,176	997	816	611	681
Afghanistan	98	116	96	48	48	111
Burma	165	201	96	59	58	18
Egypt	414	217	398	332	291	284
Iran	864	834	916	1,263	941	907
Iraq	31	39	31	36	23	26
Japan	1,094	646	805	1,597	1,220	1,164
Nepal	141	143	94	102	69	75
Persian Gulf States <i>b</i>	15	98	58	135	68	182
Saudi Arabia	128	175	239	383	291	292
Sudan	215	272	209	253	201	332
Thailand	351	152	95	38	34	53
United States	5,705	4,646	4,506	4,153	3,190	1,482
Yugoslavia	86	52	72	43	37	47
Other countries	1,485	1,258	1,435	1,179	812	968
Total all countries	18,222	15,136	16,124	18,023	13,562	12,318
Of which:						
Commonwealth	3,103	2,700	3,546	4,311	3,214	2,976
E.E.C.	2,323	1,702	1,866	2,478	1,841	2,211
Eastern Europe	2,317	2,237	2,125	1,972	1,483	1,434

a Years ended 31st March.

b Includes Bahrain, Kuwait, Muscat & Oman, Qatar.

TABLE 63
Exports from Jamaica
\$J million

					<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Bananas</i>	<i>Bauxite</i>	<i>Alumina</i>
1968	..	..	..	..	34.0	13.8	38.0	50.8
1969	..	..	..	..	27.9	12.5	46.6	70.2
1970	..	..	..	..	29.4	11.8	48.3	105.6
1971	..	..	..	..	30.0	14.7	76.0	104.3
1972	..	..	..	..	33.8	11.9	68.4	119.9

TABLE 64
EXPORTS FROM JAMAICA

					\$J million				
					1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Barbados	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.3
Bahamas	..	..	..	..	1.7	3.1	3.0	3.4	4.0
Bermuda	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9
Britain	..	..	..	..	43.6	41.3	43.8	58.3	65.0
British Honduras	..	..	..	..	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.7
Canada	..	..	..	..	25.9	35.5	22.2	23.3	16.1
Guyana	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	3.2
Trinidad & Tobago	..	..	..	..	1.8	3.3	4.0	5.4	7.2
Other Commonwealth Caribbean	..	..	..	..	2.0	2.7	3.6	3.2	3.8
Other Commonwealth	..	..	..	..	0.8	3.7	6.7	6.3	3.1
West Germany	..	..	..	..	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.5
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	0.4	2.2	1.7	0.5	0.6
Norway	..	..	..	..	15.5	20.1	21.1	24.7	34.4
Sweden	..	..	..	..	6.2	5.7	7.2	6.3	8.7
United States	..	..	..	..	71.6	79.9	149.6	128.8	132.2
Other countries	..	..	..	..	8.1	7.2	12.5	17.5	14.9
Total all countries					183.0	211.6	282.9	285.4	300.6
Of which:									
Commonwealth					80.1	94.9	89.3	106.5	108.3
EEC					3.1	4.6	3.7	2.0	2.5
Eastern Europe					1.6	2.0	..	..	..

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>
1968	..	58.0	31.6	22.9	90.2	112.3
1969	..	58.0	34.8	25.3	111.7	127.8
1970	..	69.0	45.0	27.6	139.8	147.0
1971	..	76.4	41.4	44.0	133.6	155.5
1972	..	90.2	42.3	44.6	128.4	178.2

TABLE 66
IMPORTS INTO JAMAICA

\$J million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	5.7	5.2	6.9	8.3	11.1
Britain	65.4	77.6	83.4	90.2	93.8
British Honduras	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Guyana	1.1	1.3	2.4	2.7	6.5
Trinidad & Tobago	2.0	3.5	4.6	6.9	18.1
Other Commonwealth Caribbean	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.5
Canada	30.7	35.3	39.5	34.4	35.1
Hong Kong	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.2	4.4
New Zealand	5.8	5.4	6.2	10.6	13.8
Other Commonwealth	1.2	1.2	2.7	2.5	2.2
Belgium	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.3	4.3
France	6.9	4.0	6.8	8.0	7.3
West Germany	11.6	11.8	13.5	15.7	18.9
Italy	4.4	3.6	6.4	8.1	5.9
Netherlands	4.3	4.5	5.4	5.9	6.1
Switzerland	3.5	3.1	2.3	2.7	3.0
Honduras	3.0	3.3	2.6	3.6	4.0
Japan	12.0	8.2	11.4	11.4	11.9
Netherlands Antilles & Surinam	6.1	5.7	7.5	8.9	7.2
Venezuela	14.2	18.5	18.9	27.3	25.1
United States	124.8	149.8	188.4	181.8	183.8
Other countries	10.5	13.8	18.3	21.4	27.8
Total all countries	319.8	362.7	434.6	458.4	492.4
Of which:					
Commonwealth	115.2	133.7	149.7	160.3	187.1
EEC	30.5	26.6	35.6	41.1	42.5

TABLE 67
Exports from Kenya ^a

	Exports (f.o.b.) £K million	Domestic exports £K million				Petro- leum products
		Total	Coffee	Tea	Sisal	
1968 ..	83.6	79.2	12.8	10.4	1.8	10.5
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 ..	121.2	116.7	24.8	16.5	2.1	16.7

^a See Notes on Statistics

TABLE 68
EXPORTS FROM KENYA *a*

£K million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Britain	15.9	15.1	15.6	15.5	20.4
Canada	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.7
India	1.7	1.8	3.0	2.0	2.4
Tanzania	13.1	12.8	14.8	14.7	16.6
Uganda	13.3	15.9	16.7	19.1	16.7
Zambia	2.9	4.3	4.3	5.5	5.0
Other Commonwealth	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.4	4.0
France	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7
West Germany	5.9	7.9	6.8	7.0	9.5
Italy	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.9
Netherlands	2.9	2.4	3.8	3.4	7.0
Sweden	1.6	2.1	3.4	3.0	3.2
Finland	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.5
China	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.6
Japan	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.6	2.1
Somalia	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.2
Sudan	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
United States	4.2	5.2	6.8	5.6	5.5
Zaire	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other countries	10.1	11.2	13.3	15.1	16.8
Total all countries	83.6	90.0	102.0	104.9	121.2
Of which:					
Commonwealth	51.3	54.4	60.3	62.1	67.5
E.E.C.	11.8	13.1	13.4	13.1	20.9
Eastern Europe	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.9	1.2

a See Notes on Statistics.

TABLE 69
Net imports into Kenya a
£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>
1968 ..	8.6	13.3	13.8	37.2	47.4
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 ..	15.2	21.7	20.9	62.2	66.7

a See Notes on Statistics.

TABLE 70
NET IMPORTS INTO KENYA ^a

£K million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	1.7	2.1	1.9	3.1	3.7
Britain	35.7	36.3	41.4	56.1	50.6
Canada	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.4
Hong Kong	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.7
India	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.9
Malaysia	0.7	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.1
Tanzania	3.7	4.0	5.9	7.9	5.8
Uganda	8.7	7.8	10.0	8.0	7.8
Other Commonwealth	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.3
Belgium	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.5
France	4.1	3.9	5.1	6.8	7.1
West Germany	9.1	9.6	11.2	16.0	16.9
Italy	4.8	4.9	6.2	7.0	7.8
Netherlands	3.4	4.3	4.1	5.2	4.9
Sweden	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.8	4.2
Switzerland	0.8	0.8	1.1	2.1	2.0
Czechoslovakia	0.7	1.0	1.0	2.2	1.5
Poland	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.7
China	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
Iran	8.9	8.1	8.9	10.0	14.0
Japan	8.0	9.3	15.2	19.3	17.9
Pakistan	1.6	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.3
Saudi Arabia	2.7	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.3
United States	7.9	8.7	11.9	16.3	11.9
Other countries	11.7	10.8	13.8	16.1	13.7
Total all countries	126.4	128.1	157.4	199.5	190.2
Of which:					
Commonwealth	57.2	57.7	67.8	85.8	79.3
E.E.C.	23.6	24.3	28.6	37.8	40.2
Eastern Europe	1.8	2.2	3.1	5.1	3.7

^a See Notes on Statistics.

TABLE 71
Exports from Lesotho
R million

	Total	Wool and mohair	Cattle	Diamonds	Wheat
1967	4.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	—
1968	3.4	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.2
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

TABLE 72
Imports into Lesotho
R million

	Total	Food	Basic materials	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Machinery and transport equipment	Other manufactures
1967 ..	23.8	4.6	0.6	1.6	2.5	12.4
1968 ..	23.9	4.6	0.5	1.2	2.6	12.2
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

TABLE 73
Domestic exports from Malawi
K million

	Tea	Tobacco	Groundnuts	Cotton lint	Maize	Other
1968 ..	9.7	10.6	4.6	1.3	3.0	4.4
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

TABLE 74
EXPORTS FROM MALAWI

				K million				
				1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia ..	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
Britain ..	..	..	..	19.5	19.8	22.8	26.3	27.0
Canada ..	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Hong Kong ..	..	..	..	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Kenya ..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sierra Leone ..	..	..	..	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.1
Zambia ..	..	..	..	2.5	4.7	3.6	4.4	4.5
Other Commonwealth ..	..	..	..	3.1	3.8	5.3	5.6	6.0
West Germany ..	..	..	..	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4
Netherlands ..	..	..	..	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.9
Denmark ..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.7
Canary Islands ..	..	..	..	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0
Irish Republic ..	..	..	..	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.9	3.4
South Africa ..	..	..	..	1.8	1.7	3.2	2.8	3.5
United States ..	..	..	..	1.7	2.4	1.2	2.4	3.0
Other countries ..	..	..	..	4.5	4.7	5.9	6.5	8.6
Total all countries ..				40.0	44.0	49.7	59.3	64.5
Of which:								
Commonwealth ..	..	..	..	26.7	29.9	33.6	39.4	40.0
E.E.C. ..	..	..	..	3.6	3.1	4.0	4.3	5.7
Eastern Europe ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—

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>
1968 ..	3.9	1.5	3.4	18.4	25.8
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

TABLE 76
IMPORTS INTO MALAWI

					K million				
					1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia ..	..	..	..	..	0.8	1.1	1.8	2.6	2.2
Britain ..	..	..	..	..	17.9	18.2	21.4	25.2	31.1
Hong Kong ..	..	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.5
India ..	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.1
Zambia ..	..	..	..	..	2.3	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.6
Other Commonwealth ..	..	..	..	..	12.1	12.3	18.7	15.5	19.1
West Germany ..	..	..	..	..	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.7	3.1
Italy ..	..	..	..	..	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1
Netherlands ..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.8	1.2	2.0	2.6
Iran ..	..	..	..	..	2.1	2.6	5.0	6.2	4.8
Japan ..	..	..	..	..	2.8	3.2	4.4	6.5	7.5
Mozambique ..	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	2.0
Pakistan ..	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
South Africa ..	..	..	..	..	6.4	8.8	10.2	9.4	13.0
United States ..	..	..	..	..	3.3	2.4	4.1	3.6	1.9
Other countries ..	..	..	..	..	3.8	3.8	5.1	6.6	6.7
Total all countries ..	..	..	..	..	58.2	61.5	82.5	89.8	103.0
Of which:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commonwealth ..	..	..	..	..	34.8	35.6	46.5	49.0	59.6
E.E.C. ..	..	..	..	..	4.8	4.9	6.7	8.2	8.0
Eastern Europe ..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4

Note. Imports are valued on a f.o.b. basis for 1968 and 1969. From 1970 imports are valued at c.i.f.

TABLE 77
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>
1968 ..	1,407	864	165	111	670	353	39	53
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 ..	1,298	924	378	9	868	314	13a	61 b

a Copra and palm kernels only.

b Pepper only.

TABLE 78
EXPORTS FROM MALAYSIA

\$ (Malaysian) million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	125	128	111	86	89
Britain	265	269	336	321	342
Brunei	21	25	29	24	<i>a</i>
Canada	83	85	99	127	90
Hong Kong	39	52	62	74	87
India	24	21	17	27	43
Kenya	3	4	5	8	<i>a</i>
New Zealand	16	21	24	21	21
Singapore	840	1,066	1,100	1,113	1,127
Sri Lanka	3	4	7	3	<i>a</i>
Other Commonwealth	11	7	10	10	69
Belgium	20	26	33	31	42
France	68	112	111	99	96
West Germany	86	131	162	136	153
Italy	113	146	171	146	144
Netherlands	99	101	162	165	249
Sweden	17	20	22	23	18
Poland	41	65	41	36	31
Soviet Union	202	240	212	152	103
Argentina	23	30	21	20	<i>b</i>
China	76	138	66	56	76
Indonesia	28	46	31	28	38
Iraq	24	30	50	57	<i>b</i>
Japan	774	928	942	910	831
Pakistan	6	9	11	8	<i>b</i>
Philippines	66	78	89	106	<i>b</i>
Spain	38	51	46	55	<i>b</i>
South Africa	9	8	11	11	<i>b</i>
South Korea	85	114	133	131	<i>b</i>
Taiwan	42	50	61	68	<i>b</i>
Thailand	39	33	44	75	38
United States	643	754	668	634	670
Other countries	146	214	226	188	487
Total all countries	4,075	5,006	5,113	4,949	4,844
Of which:					
Commonwealth	1,430	1,682	1,800	1,814	1,868
E.E.C.	387	516	638	577	684
Eastern Europe	268	337	281	207	158

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

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

TABLE 79
Imports into Malaysia
\$ (Malaysian) million

	Food	Basic materials and base metals	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Machinery and transport equipment	Other manufactures
1968 ..	765	472	501	776	868
1969 ..	727	483	485	828	913
1970 ..	787	579	517	1,197	1,050
1971 ..	735	521	576	1,350	1,100
1972 ..	808	331 ^a	360	1,461	1,415 ^b

a Basic materials only.

b Includes base metals.

TABLE 80
IMPORTS INTO MALAYSIA

\$ (Malaysian) million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	256	232	244	258	338
Britain	497	464	576	639	582
Brunei	271	260	278	311	<i>a</i>
Canada	30	29	48	54	47
Hong Kong	82	89	94	82	90
India	43	47	64	68	53
Kenya	3	2	2	2	<i>a</i>
New Zealand	35	28	38	46	63
Singapore	295	288	319	336	357
Sri Lanka	2	2	2	2	<i>a</i>
Other Commonwealth	14	13	11	21	178
Belgium	19	22	29	37	35
France	42	53	61	70	64
West Germany	153	158	209	205	205
Italy	39	39	47	57	56
Netherlands	47	45	47	65	51
Denmark	16	20	23	29	<i>b</i>
Sweden	31	33	41	51	71
Switzerland	15	13	14	20	<i>b</i>
Soviet Union	8	10	11	11	11
Burma	13	19	30	18	<i>b</i>
China	243	243	228	202	195
Indonesia	188	183	207	147	153
Japan	484	570	748	865	932
Kuwait	52	54	47	63	<i>b</i>
Pakistan	12	16	12	18	<i>b</i>
Saudi Arabia	79	73	72	64	<i>b</i>
Taiwan	50	51	76	76	<i>b</i>
Thailand	206	186	152	131	193
United States	227	224	364	295	407
Other countries	96	106	180	176	432
Total all countries	3,548	3,572	4,274	4,419	4,513
Of which:					
Commonwealth	1,528	1,454	1,676	1,819	1,708
E.E.C.	301	318	392	434	411
Eastern Europe	21	22	25	25	22

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

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

TABLE 81
Domestic exports from Malta
£ million

	Textiles	Clothing	Fruit and vegetables	Beverages	Metal scrap
1968 ..	2.0	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.4
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

TABLE 82
EXPORTS FROM MALTA

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Britain	4.8	5.5	6.1	7.6	9.5
Canada	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other Commonwealth	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
Belgium	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.8
France	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.7
West Germany	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.6	3.7
Italy	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1
Netherlands	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0
Libya	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.0
United States	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1
Other countries	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.5
Total all countries ..	11.7	13.8	14.0	16.9	24.2
Of which:					
Commonwealth	5.5	6.3	6.8	8.3	10.3
E.E.C.	2.8	4.1	4.2	4.9	9.3

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>
1968 ..	13.1	4.4	3.0	10.1	18.9
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

TABLE 84
IMPORTS INTO MALTA

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.9
Britain	22.3	26.0	27.8	23.6	20.9
Canada	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4
Hong Kong	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Commonwealth	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7
Belgium	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.0
France	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.2	3.1
West Germany	2.0	2.3	3.3	3.4	4.1
Italy	8.0	9.7	11.2	11.1	12.5
Netherlands	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.3	3.1
Denmark	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Romania	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5
Soviet Union	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.8
China	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
Greece	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7
Japan	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7
United States	1.2	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.8
Yugoslavia	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other countries	6.3	6.8	7.5	7.3	7.3
Total all countries	51.1	61.2	66.7	64.9	66.8
Of which:					
Commonwealth	25.5	29.7	31.3	27.9	25.4
E.E.C.	14.4	17.7	19.5	20.4	24.8
Eastern Europe	1.9	2.0	3.0	3.3	2.3

TABLE 85
Exports from Mauritius

Rs million

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sugar a</i>	<i>Molasses</i>	<i>Tea</i>
1968	352.4	320.7	11.9	9.6
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

a Including quota certificates.

TABLE 86
EXPORTS FROM MAURITIUS

Rs million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.2
Britain	271.0	260.1	259.2	198.3	339.5
Canada	44.1	63.2	77.6	101.1	107.7
Other Commonwealth ..	1.2	3.8	2.8	3.2	19.9
France	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	3.5
Netherlands	0.3	0.5	—	1.5	3.9
Iran	—	—	—	—	10.4
Soviet Union	—	—	—	—	17.7
Malagasy Republic ..	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.2
Reunion	2.5	3.3	3.9	5.1	7.7
South Africa	6.7	9.5	12.1	15.8	18.9
Sudan	—	—	—	6.4	—
United States	21.6	18.3	21.1	21.8	36.2
Other countries	1.5	1.3	2.2	3.4	6.0
Total all countries	352.4	364.4	383.4	360.8	573.8
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	316.9	328.0	340.4	303.0	467.3
EEC	2.2	1.8	1.4	3.2	11.2

TABLE 87
Imports into Mauritius
Rs million

	Total	Food	Basic materials and base metals	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Machinery and transport equipment	Other manufactures
1968 ..	421.1	135.5	40.4	35.8	56.5	147.1
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

TABLE 88
IMPORTS INTO MAURITIUS

Rs million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	25.7	27.1	30.6	30.2	44.9
Britain	99.6	74.4	88.0	100.5	131.0
Canada	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.9
Hong Kong	8.7	8.8	10.2	9.9	17.6
India	11.5	10.2	12.8	12.9	16.8
Kenya	12.1	11.1	14.6	12.4	12.6
Malaysia	2.8	2.5	2.7	4.2	4.4
New Zealand	2.7	2.7	5.6	5.9	6.8
Seychelles	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.5
Singapore	4.4	4.5	6.3	8.6	12.4
Tanzania	6.1	0.1	1.1	2.3	—
Other Commonwealth ..	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.5
Belgium	6.1	3.1	5.9	4.5	7.2
France	23.8	24.8	29.4	32.6	43.3
West Germany	27.9	17.1	20.5	22.3	36.6
Italy	7.9	6.7	4.4	6.3	8.6
Netherlands	6.1	3.9	5.4	7.2	14.8
Burma	42.3	7.7	23.1	17.3	34.4
China	6.7	6.8	8.4	8.4	14.0
Iran	12.6	19.9	14.9	22.4	42.1
Japan	14.3	14.6	21.8	30.5	49.3
Malagasy Republic ..	9.0	8.9	8.4	8.0	6.9
Pakistan	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	5.4
South Africa	31.4	31.3	37.8	36.4	50.4
Thailand	10.7	43.8	12.8	12.9	2.9
United States	9.0	6.2	24.1	31.8	21.6
Other countries	29.6	32.9	23.7	27.4	46.9
Total all countries	421.1	376.0	419.9	461.6	635.8
Of which:					
Commonwealth	179.0	144.8	175.6	189.8	251.4
EEC	71.9	55.6	65.6	72.9	110.4
Eastern Europe	1.9	5.0	1.1	1.4	9.7

TABLE 89
PHOSPHATE EXPORTS FROM NAURU ^a

tons

	1968-69	1969-70
Australia	1,781,180	1,730,212
Britain	73,800	—
New Zealand	734,198	796,452
Total	2,750,378 ^b	2,850,364 ^b

^a Years ended 30th June.

^b Including 566,233 tons in 1968-69 and 536,417 tons in 1969-70 from Ocean Island.

TABLE 90
Exports from New Zealand
\$NZ million

		Wool	Meat	Dairy produce
1968-69	..	213	309	183
1969-70	..	205	369	188
1970-71	..	188	391	200
1971-72	..	230	402	329

TABLE 91
EXPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND *a*

\$NZ million

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Australia	75	87	96	112
Britain	383	386	385	421
Canada	16	45	32	40
Fiji	8	9	12	15
Hong Kong	4	5	7	9
India	2	1	2	6
Jamaica	4	4	8	11
Malaysia	6	7	8	15
Papua-New Guinea	1	3	3	3
Singapore	8	9	9	13
Sri Lanka	1	2	2	4
Tonga	2	2	2	2
Trinidad & Tobago	4	4	5	7
Western Samoa	2	3	3	5
Other Commonwealth	7	11	12	17
Belgium	19	21	26	32
France	37	29	28	42
West Germany	29	30	30	34
Italy	22	24	19	18
Netherlands	14	16	17	20
Soviet Union	12	17	18	26
China	4	4	2	2
Japan	88	106	103	131
United States	170	168	194	208
Other countries	59	82	95	166
Total all countries	977	1,075	1,118	1,359
Of which:				
Commonwealth	523	578	586	680
E.E.C.	120	119	120	146
Eastern Europe	16	25	26	39

a Years ended 30th June.

TABLE 92
Imports into New Zealand
\$NZ million (c.d.v.)

			Food	Basic materials and base metals	Petroleum and petroleum products	Machinery and transport equipment	Other manufactures
1968-69	..	..	34	142	56	255	299
1969-70	..	..	45	170	59	320	337
1970-71	..	..	55	174	60	371	384
July-Dec.							
1971	..	..	26	79	29	218	216

TABLE 93
IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND ^a

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

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	July-Dec.
				1971
Australia	158	198	225	133
Britain	243	279	310	165
Brunei	—	3	4	1
Canada	30	37	38	20
Fiji	2	1	3	3
Hong Kong	14	18	19	10
India	9	9	7	6
Malaysia	7	6	6	2
Nauru	6	6	6	3
Singapore	3	3	2	2
Sri Lanka	5	4	4	2
Tonga	1	—	—	—
Western Samoa	1	1	2	1
Other Commonwealth	9	13	10	6
France	7	8	11	6
West Germany	34	37	49	26
Italy	11	12	14	8
Netherlands	8	10	14	6
Sweden	9	7	9	8
Switzerland	9	9	11	6
China	5	4	4	3
Iran	10	11	9	5
Japan	65	78	110	68
Kuwait	16	16	20	9
Saudi Arabia	5	5	4	2
United States	100	123	130	56
Other countries	32	46	50	23
Total all countries	799	944	1,071	580
Of which:				
Commonwealth	488	578	636	354
E.E.C.	64	70	95	49
Eastern Europe	3	3	4	2

^a Years ended 30th June.

TABLE 94

Exports from Nigeria

£N million

	Cocoa	Rubber	Cotton	Oils and oilseeds ^a	Timber	Tin	Petroleum and petroleum products
1968	51.7	6.3	3.3	57.6	3.5	13.7	37.0
1969	52.6	9.6	3.4	56.8	4.2	13.9	136.1
1970	66.5	8.8	6.6	44.8	3.0	16.6	255.0
1971	71.6	6.2	5.5	33.2	2.6	12.4	476.9
1972	50.6	3.7	0.3	17.5 ^b	4.0	9.6	578.2

^a Palm kernels, groundnuts, palm oil and groundnut oil.^b Excluding groundnut oil.

TABLE 95

EXPORTS FROM NIGERIA

£N million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	Jan.-June	
					1971	1972
Britain	61.9	87.7	125.2	137.3	63.1	72.5
Canada	5.5	7.4	10.7	11.2	5.7	4.2
Ghana	0.7	1.6	0.7	5.8	1.4	0.9
Hong Kong	0.3	0.5	0.9	2.0	2.0	—
Sierra Leone	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.8
Other Commonwealth	0.3	3.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	—
Belgium	5.9	5.0	3.4	3.1	1.6	2.8
France	11.5	31.9	37.8	95.3	40.6	47.0
West Germany	17.9	19.3	29.7	35.0	17.3	14.5
Italy	13.1	14.5	19.0	28.3	11.3	13.8
Netherlands	27.0	42.8	74.6	87.7	38.9	46.7
Denmark	3.8	5.8	2.6	11.2	5.4	5.4
Norway	1.0	2.4	4.7	7.9	3.3	2.0
Sweden	1.7	8.4	8.0	9.7	4.6	7.3
Soviet Union	5.5	8.2	8.8	17.5	9.5	6.4
Brazil	5.5	8.5	8.8	9.9	5.3	2.8
Japan	3.7	3.3	3.4	8.8	3.6	12.4
Spain	5.9	5.8	16.6	17.6	7.6	6.1
United States	17.5	40.1	50.8	113.9	41.0	67.4
Yugoslavia	2.3	1.9	3.2	2.2	1.4	0.7
Other countries	19.8	24.1	31.8	35.8	16.2	22.8
Total all countries	211.1	323.2	442.7	642.4	281.0	336.5
Of which:						
Commonwealth	69.0	101.2	139.5	158.5	73.4	78.4
E.E.C.	75.4	113.6	164.4	249.4	109.7	124.8
Eastern Europe	9.7	10.5	12.2	20.0	11.9	7.3

TABLE 96

Imports into Nigeria

£N million

	Food	Basic materials, and base metals	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Machinery and transport equipment	Other manufactures
1968	14.2	21.3	14.6	59.9	75.4
1969	20.9	29.1	15.6	75.5	92.6
1970	28.8	50.9	11.0	141.3	134.9
1971	44.0	59.8	4.5	214.4	206.9
1972	47.6	10.8 ^a	5.1	196.4	226.8 ^b

^a Basic materials only.^b Includes base metals.

TABLE 97
IMPORTS INTO NIGERIA

£N million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	Jan.-June	
					1971	1972
Britain	59.9	86.4	116.0	170.4	81.3	82.2
Canada	0.9	1.0	2.8	2.7	1.5	1.3
Ghana	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
Hong Kong	2.3	2.4	5.4	8.7	4.6	3.9
India	1.8	2.0	3.0	6.8	3.5	2.8
Singapore	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.0	0.6	0.2
Other Commonwealth	2.9	2.8	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.8
Belgium	3.3	3.2	8.1	9.1	4.6	4.8
France	7.2	8.0	12.6	20.9	9.6	15.2
West Germany	21.2	26.4	49.3	63.7	30.7	34.9
Italy	13.8	13.6	18.0	20.3	10.2	11.8
Netherlands	7.8	11.6	13.4	18.5	8.6	12.0
Norway	2.1	1.4	2.5	3.3	1.7	1.2
Sweden	1.8	1.9	3.6	4.8	2.7	2.0
Switzerland	1.8	2.9	4.4	8.5	4.3	4.0
Czechoslovakia	2.8	2.9	3.7	5.1	3.1	1.9
Poland	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.5	1.9	1.6
Soviet Union	0.9	1.6	3.8	5.8	2.4	1.3
China	3.7	5.5	7.0	10.1	5.7	4.5
Japan	7.2	9.4	23.7	45.5	21.8	24.7
Pakistan	2.0	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.0	0.2
United States	22.3	29.3	54.8	75.5	39.6	28.2
Other countries	22.8	29.5	37.6	43.8	20.4	22.2
Total all countries	192.6	248.7	378.2	534.2	261.7	262.0
Of which:						
Commonwealth	69.9	96.2	129.9	192.6	92.4	91.5
E.E.C.	53.3	62.8	101.4	132.6	63.7	78.7
Eastern Europe	8.1	8.0	14.9	17.9	9.2	6.5

TABLE 98
Exports from Sierra Leone
Leones million

	Total (f.o.b.)	Diamonds	Iron ore	Palm kernels	Coffee	Cocoa
1968 ..	79.7	45.6	10.2	8.6	0.6	1.9
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 ..	92.2	56.7	10.2	3.9	8.7	3.2

TABLE 99
EXPORTS FROM SIERRA LEONE

Leones million

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Britain	53.3	65.6	57.3	51.5
Other Commonwealth	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7
West Germany	6.3	3.9	2.8	4.5
Italy	0.7	0.1	—	—
Netherlands	9.1	7.8	8.3	7.8
Japan	0.3	3.2	4.7	5.6
United States	2.1	4.6	5.2	5.3
Other countries	7.7	4.6	6.2	8.0
Total all countries	79.7	90.1	84.6	83.4
Of which:				
Commonwealth	53.5	65.9	57.4	52.2
E.E.C.	17.1	12.0	11.2	12.8
Eastern Europe	0.1	—	0.3	—

TABLE 100
Imports into Sierra Leone
Leones million

	<i>Total (c.i.f.)</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures (incl. base metals)</i>
1968	75.4	13.2	1.8	5.7	16.5	35.1
1969	93.0	15.3	1.8	5.7	22.2	44.2
1970	96.9	20.4	1.9	4.6	25.0	40.9
1971	94.3	18.2	1.9	7.0	22.8	39.5
1972	93.3	16.8	2.1	7.4	21.1	41.1

TABLE 101
IMPORTS INTO SIERRA LEONE

Leones million

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Britain	21.2	29.0	28.8	27.2
Canada	0.1	0.4	1.1	<i>a</i>
Hong Kong	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.4
India	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.6
Malawi	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.7
Nigeria	0.4	0.6	0.3	5.4
Trinidad & Tobago	0.3	0.2	0.2	<i>a</i>
Other Commonwealth	0.8	1.0	3.5	1.1
France	4.2	3.6	4.0	4.9
West Germany	4.0	4.5	6.8	5.7
Italy	2.2	2.7	1.5	1.4
Netherlands	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.3
Czechoslovakia	1.1	1.2	1.8	<i>b</i>
East Germany	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3
Hungary	1.5	1.9	1.3	0.9
Poland	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.4
Soviet Union	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5
China	1.9	3.3	2.3	2.6
Egypt	2.5	2.1	4.2	2.2
Japan	9.2	9.8	9.0	9.6
Netherlands West Indies	2.6	1.0	0.3	<i>b</i>
Pakistan	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1
Senegal	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4
United States	7.2	7.8	8.4	6.7
Other countries	5.8	10.6	9.3	11.9
Total all countries	75.4	93.0	96.9	94.3
Of which:				
Commonwealth	26.5	36.3	39.6	39.4
E.E.C.	14.5	15.7	17.1	17.8
Eastern Europe	5.3	6.9	7.7	8.9

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

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

TABLE 102
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>
1968	502	877	810	253	685
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

TABLE 103
EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE

\$(Singapore) million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	74	98	113	189	230
Britain	179	204	246	261	271
Brunei	55	66	78	120	105
Canada	48	61	56	63	75
Fiji	6	8	7	9	16
Hong Kong	134	135	185	280	362
India	10	25	16	18	18
Kenya	9	11	10	19	14
Malaysia	1,007	1,081	1,033	1,219	1,258
New Zealand	14	31	19	22	38
Nigeria	2	4	3	15	10
Papua-New Guinea	12	18	21	21	28
Sri Lanka	13	17	19	20	16
Tanzania	5	4	5	3	7
Zambia	9	4	3	6	6
Other Commonwealth	13	12	16	18	38 ^b
Belgium	17	28	23	21	33
France	55	86	89	81	119
West Germany	73	107	126	102	158
Italy	42	56	66	60	74
Netherlands	61	45	49	49	72
Soviet Union	106	122	131	101	86
China	81	175	69	47	54
Japan	254	316	337	366	356
Pakistan	15	18	24	20	25
South Korea	8	32	34	46	44
South Vietnam	350	447	336	392	304
Taiwan	23	27	33	40	61
Thailand	171	177	156	159	211
United States	312	485	494	600	912
Other countries	406	534	573	629	647
Total all countries <i>a</i>	3,564	4,434	4,370	4,996	5,648
Of which:					
Commonwealth	1,590	1,779	1,830	2,283	2,492
EEC	247	321	353	313	456
Eastern Europe	144	204	212	162	147

a Excluding Indonesia.

b Of which Bangladesh 19.

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>
1968	889	395	875	747	1,719
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

TABLE 105
IMPORTS INTO SINGAPORE

\$(Singapore) million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	208	223	302	315	334
Britain	364	401	553	611	602
Canada	16	19	40	48	33
Hong Kong	142	164	184	193	238
India	53	57	66	85	73
Kenya	3	4	4	4	4
Malaysia	1,039	1,388	1,395	1,435	1,494
New Zealand	32	32	41	40	51
Sri Lanka	2	5	7	6	9
Tanzania	17	52	48	30	38
Other Commonwealth ..	5	7	16	19	27 ^b
Belgium	20	21	39	28	40
France	43	76	86	93	111
West Germany	127	210	250	336	362
Italy	55	66	91	112	109
Netherlands	75	68	90	135	115
Denmark	25	26	28	41	31
Sweden	12	30	34	54	44
Switzerland	54	61	72	73	87
Czechoslovakia	12	10	11	12	9
Soviet Union	29	35	32	32	24
Bahrain	18	28	62	77	78
China	460	418	385	407	399
Iran	138	177	170	187	267
Japan	690	1,014	1,452	1,692	1,858
Kuwait	340	348	360	392	425
Pakistan	78	69	55	48	46
Saudi Arabia	47	44	79	216	249
South Korea	33	39	40	34	31
Taiwan	77	82	126	147	227
Thailand	165	167	149	174	268
United States	340	478	802	1,084	1,313
Other countries	283	335	350	341	346
Total all countries ^a	5,002	6,154	7,419	8,501	9,342
Of which:					
Commonwealth	1,881	2,352	2,656	2,786	2,903
EEC	321	442	556	705	738
Eastern Europe	55	70	69	57	44

^a Excluding Indonesia.

^b Of which Bangladesh 6.

TABLE 106
Exports from Sri Lanka

Rs million

	Total	Tea	Rubber	Coconut products
1968 ..	1,976	1,161	331	382
1969 ..	1,881	1,061	431	274
1970 ..	2,002	1,119	440	288
1971 ..	1,938	1,145	307	334
1972 ..	1,938	1,154	265	323

TABLE 107
EXPORTS FROM SRI LANKA

Rs million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	101	79	72	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Britain	489	379	455	333	273
Canada	62	49	52	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Hong Kong	8	6	7	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
India	24	27	21	10	11
Malaysia	3	2	2	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
New Zealand	40	34	34	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Singapore	5	9	13	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Other Commonwealth ..	7	45	63	252	255
Belgium	6	6	6	} 165	142
France	20	17	17		
West Germany	83	78	81		
Italy	41	36	39		
Netherlands	46	35	34		
East Germany	12	14	20	22	25
Poland	27	27	41	27	15
Romania	14	20	19	14	14
Soviet Union	94	90	82	97	35
China	195	240	252	181	160
Egypt	35	45	56	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Iraq	91	64	56	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Irish Republic	14	13	17	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Japan	55	45	67	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Mexico	17	20	15	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Pakistan	39	48	42	110	155
South Africa	99	84	80	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
United States	139	149	144	164	139
Other countries	210	220	215	563	714
Total all countries ..	1,976	1,881	2,002	1,938	1,938
Of which:					
Commonwealth	739	630	719	595	539
E.E.C.	195	172	178	165	142
Eastern Europe	154	157	169	174	105

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

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

TABLE 108
Imports into Sri Lanka
Rs million

	Total	Food	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Machinery and transport equipment	Other manufactures <i>a</i>
1968	2,168	991	201	272	699
1969	2,538	951	160	586	830
1970	2,308	1,071	63	406	762
1971	1,986	916	30	276	..
1972	2,045	960	39	288	..

a Includes basic materials and base metals.

TABLE 109
IMPORTS INTO SRI LANKA

Rs million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972		
Australia	125	104	112	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>		
Britain	316	438	330	247	213		
Canada	44	34	68	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>		
Hong Kong	12	15	15	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>		
India	152	213	226	208	143		
Malaysia	4	7	13	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>		
Maldiv Islands	8	10	15	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>		
New Zealand	6	8	20	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>		
Singapore	18	18	31	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>		
Other Commonwealth ..	25	39	31	251	196		
Belgium	17	22	19	} 291	248		
France	45	70	62				
West Germany	115	160	140				
Italy	46	37	27				
Netherlands	35	35	26				
Czechoslovakia	7	13	30			5	11
East Germany	1	85	10			19	12
Poland	34	23	48			15	8
Romania	28	15	18			18	10
Soviet Union	97	51	40			64	20
Burma	60	30	89	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>		
China	245	282	289	161	101		
Egypt	28	18	36	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>		
Iran	52	40	19	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>		
Japan	116	187	195	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>		
Pakistan	45	75	58	67	83		
Thailand	93	27	29	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>		
United States	172	213	132	101	155		
Yugoslavia	3	51	30	26	10		
Other countries	219	218	150	513	835		
Total all countries ..	2,168	2,538	2,308	1,986	2,045		
Of which:							
Commonwealth ..	710	886	861	706	552		
E.E.C. ..	257	324	274	291	248		
Eastern Europe ..	176	200	155	126	72		

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

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

TABLE 110
Exports from Swaziland
R million

	Total	Sugar	Forest products	Iron ore	Asbestos
1967 ..	40.2	9.5	6.9	10.0	5.8
1968 ..	39.3	9.1	7.3	9.0	6.0
1969 ..	44.5	10.5	9.3	9.6	6.2
1970 ..	50.2	11.8	12.3	11.0	5.2
1971 ..	56.0	11.5	..	12.1	5.9
1972 ..	67.4	19.2	..	9.3	..

TABLE 111
EXPORTS FROM SWAZILAND

R million

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Britain	13.8	11.5	13.4	12.6
Japan	10.0	11.8	10.8	12.1
South Africa	6.3	6.5	6.9	10.6
Other countries	10.1	9.5	13.4	14.9
Total all countries	40.2	39.3	44.5	50.2

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>
1967 ..	35.0	4.2	3.8	3.4	8.8	13.0
1968 ..	34.1	4.1	1.7	2.9	10.0	13.0
1969 ..	37.4	5.0	2.3	3.1	9.2	14.8
1970 ..	42.7	4.8	1.8	3.5	11.2	15.0
1971 ..	47.8	4.6	0.8 ^a	3.9	13.6	17.7 ^b
1972 ..	53.3	4.7	0.8 ^a	4.3	13.8	22.6 ^b

^a Basic materials only.

^b Includes base metals.

TABLE 113

Exports from Tanzania ^a

Domestic exports
£T million

	<i>Exports (f.o.b.) £T million</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Coffee</i>	<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Sisal</i>	<i>Diamonds</i>	<i>Petroleum products</i>
1968 ..	85.1	83.2	13.3	14.2	7.9	6.8	8.2
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 ..	113.8	107.8	19.3	16.9	7.3	4.4	10.8

^a See Notes on Statistics.

TABLE 114
EXPORTS FROM TANZANIA *a*

£T million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.3
Britain	19.4	21.3	18.5	21.2	16.3
Canada	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.3
Hong Kong	6.3	5.2	6.3	6.6	6.5
India	5.8	6.6	6.1	7.3	8.6
Kenya	3.7	4.0	5.9	7.9	5.8
Singapore	1.0	2.9	4.9	3.1	1.5
Uganda	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.9	0.8
Zambia	8.8	5.7	6.4	8.6	14.5
Other Commonwealth ..	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.3
Belgium	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.9
France	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
West Germany	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.5	6.2
Italy	1.8	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.0
Netherlands	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.6	3.0
Sweden	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.1
China	2.7	3.9	2.9	4.2	6.8
Indonesia	1.1	4.0	0.1	5.4	11.1
Japan	5.5	4.1	4.8	2.3	3.8
United States	4.7	6.3	8.1	6.7	6.9
Yugoslavia	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.4
Other countries	9.7	9.4	8.8	9.4	10.6
Total all countries ..	85.1	89.2	92.2	99.1	113.8
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	49.1	49.5	53.3	59.6	57.9
E.E.C.	10.8	10.5	12.0	10.0	14.2
Eastern Europe ..	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.6

a See Notes on Statistics.

TABLE 115
Net imports into Tanzania a
£T 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 ..	8.2	7.3	8.4	23.4	38.8
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 ..	15.7	20.1	14.8	44.7	48.7

a See Notes on Statistics.

TABLE 116
NET IMPORTS INTO TANZANIA *a*

£T million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.3	2.5
Britain	21.2	18.9	20.6	24.3	23.1
Canada	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.3	2.1
Hong Kong	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.0
India	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.1
Kenya	13.1	12.8	14.8	14.7	16.6
Uganda	2.0	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.3
Other Commonwealth ..	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.2
Belgium	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.3
France	3.3	2.3	3.2	1.9	4.6
West Germany	5.4	5.6	9.1	9.0	10.3
Italy	5.2	3.9	5.5	6.2	10.7
Netherlands	3.9	3.3	4.2	5.3	3.4
Sweden	0.5	0.8	0.9	2.5	3.4
Poland	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.8
China	4.3	4.0	13.3	30.1	25.4
Iran	4.9	5.2	5.4	6.9	8.3
Japan	6.6	6.5	7.2	7.5	8.1
Pakistan	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.2
Saudi Arabia	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.8
United States	4.2	4.1	8.4	5.3	7.0
Other countries	7.1	7.3	8.1	8.1	7.8
Total all countries ..	91.6	85.4	113.6	136.1	145.0
Of which:					
Commonwealth	42.9	39.4	44.2	48.4	50.9
E.E.C.	18.7	15.9	23.4	24.3	30.3
Eastern Europe	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.4

a See Notes on Statistics.

TABLE 117
Exports from Tonga
\$T million

	<i>Bananas</i>	<i>Copra</i>	<i>Desiccated coconut</i>
1968	1.7	1.5	0.4
1969	0.7	2.1	0.3
1970	0.5	1.3	0.5
1971	0.4	1.1	0.3
1972	0.3	1.1	0.2

TABLE 118
EXPORTS FROM TONGA

\$T million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
New Zealand	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Other Commonwealth ..	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
West Germany	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Netherlands	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.3
Norway	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	—
Japan	—	0.2	—	—	0.1
Other countries	0.1	0.2	—	0.2	0.1
Total all countries ..	3.8	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.1
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
E.E.C.	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.6

TABLE 119

Imports into Tonga

\$T million

	Food	Basic materials and base metals	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Machinery and transport equipment	Other manufactures
1968 ..	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.7
1969 ..	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.8
1970 ..	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.9
1971 ..	1.7	0.4	0.3	1.3	2.1

TABLE 120
IMPORTS INTO TONGA

\$T million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.9
Britain	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1
Fiji	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Hong Kong	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
New Zealand	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.6
Other Commonwealth ..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Iran	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4
United States	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other countries	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total all countries ..	5.2	5.1	5.5	6.3	7.5
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	4.3	4.2	4.6	5.1	6.2
E.E.C.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

TABLE 121
Exports from Trinidad & Tobago

	\$TT million				
	Total	Petroleum and petroleum products ^a	Chemicals	Sugar	Cocoa
1968	888.0	684.7	81.4	48.5	8.2
1969	898.4	684.9	88.9	52.4	5.9
1970	899.4	684.5	75.6	46.1	9.7
1971	955.7	727.6	72.2	47.5	4.7
1972	986.0	754.6	77.4	59.3	6.2

^a Excluding ships' bunkers.

TABLE 122
EXPORTS FROM TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

\$TT million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Antigua	4.1	4.4	4.8	3.4	3.3
Barbados	9.4	13.4	17.2	18.9	20.6
Bahamas	2.9	3.5	4.5	} 2.0	4.7
Bermuda	1.3	0.2	0.7		
Grenada	4.4	5.9	7.4	8.3	7.5
Guyana	23.3	29.9	31.5	34.1	36.0
Jamaica	5.6	9.9	11.5	19.6	31.2
St. Lucia	3.7	4.8	6.9	9.6	7.9
St. Vincent	2.9	3.6	4.9	5.3	5.7
Other Commonwealth					
Caribbean	5.6	6.7	7.3	8.2	8.5
Britain	99.4	92.3	92.0	92.3	86.4
Canada	40.5	28.3	13.0	14.3	29.1
Ghana	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Nigeria	5.5	6.9	2.7	1.7	2.1
Other Commonwealth ..	3.7	1.6	1.9	3.8	2.9
Belgium	3.1	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
France	0.4	0.4	3.0	4.4	2.3
West Germany	5.4	3.2	2.7	2.9	8.5
Italy	3.0	6.9	4.6	9.6	5.9
Netherlands	15.8	15.3	10.9	11.3	14.4
Denmark	16.4	3.5	4.2	3.7	4.9
Sweden	72.7	52.9	61.9	101.2	84.8
Central American Common					
Market	3.1	8.2	3.1	2.9	2.7
Argentina	4.6	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.1
Brazil	15.4	21.1	28.2	27.4	22.1
Venezuela	1.9	3.4	2.3	2.4	3.3
Martinique, Guadeloupe & French Guiana	9.5	10.2	10.6	7.8	8.6
Netherlands Antilles & Surinam	26.1	31.5	37.0	42.8	37.6
Japan	16.8	12.7	5.9	0.3	0.2
Spain & Spanish Africa ..	2.8	4.9	5.6	13.4	5.7
United States	438.0	486.4	490.1	472.8	497.6
Other countries	40.1	22.5	21.7	30.7	41.0
Total all countries ..	888.0	898.4	899.4	955.7	986.0
Of which:					
Commonwealth	212.9	211.5	206.6	221.7	246.1
E.E.C.	27.7	27.1	21.4	28.5	31.3
Eastern Europe	—	—	—	—	—
LAFTA	25.7	29.6	34.1	32.4	28.6

TABLE 123
Imports into Trinidad & Tobago
\$TT million

	Food	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Machinery and transport equipment
1968	87.6	468.6	103.8
1969	106.2	512.2	112.1
1970	103.4	578.5	135.5
1971	113.9	665.4	196.5
1972	127.3	702.3	252.0

TABLE 124
IMPORTS INTO TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

\$TT million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	6.1	7.3	9.4	11.3	14.4
Britain	125.2	133.2	143.2	170.3	183.4
Barbados	1.3	1.9	2.6	4.0	6.3
Guyana	9.8	11.0	11.4	14.3	13.8
Jamaica	2.7	6.0	9.1	10.8	16.9
Other Commonwealth					
Caribbean	2.2	3.0	3.6	2.2	3.3
Canada	34.8	43.1	47.4	42.4	51.5
Hong Kong	4.4	6.5	5.3	6.3	7.3
India	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.6
New Zealand	9.2	12.9	13.1	16.7	18.0
Nigeria	1.1	10.2	46.1	39.7	40.1
Other Commonwealth	1.1	1.4	2.0	4.0	3.2
Belgium	3.4	4.4	6.1	5.5	6.7
France	4.9	6.5	8.5	8.4	12.0
West Germany	8.9	12.0	14.3	22.9	18.3
Italy	3.1	4.8	6.6	4.7	6.9
Netherlands	8.3	8.4	9.7	12.0	15.7
Denmark	3.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.0
Honduras	1.9	3.0	3.3	4.0	5.0
Brazil	1.5	6.2	7.7	6.3	12.7
Colombia	7.5	13.0	6.6	3.4	2.9
Venezuela	382.6	347.0	267.4	133.7	79.6
Indonesia	6.6	10.9	29.1	30.7	145.3
Japan	12.2	20.1	26.9	43.4	48.3
Libya	31.0	44.0	75.8	176.4	166.9
Saudi Arabia	23.6	56.7	102.4	197.0	167.0
United States	124.6	138.4	174.2	227.2	267.4
Other countries	27.7	44.9	43.6	105.6	124.6
Total all countries	852.0	962.0	1,080.7	1,308.6	1,443.1
Of which:					
Commonwealth	200.3	238.8	295.9	324.7	360.8
E.E.C.	28.6	36.1	45.2	53.5	59.6
Eastern Europe	3.0	2.6	2.8	..	..
LAFTA	393.5	371.6	286.7	145.8	130.0

TABLE 125

Exports from Uganda a

		<i>Exports (f.o.b.) £U million</i>	<i>Domestic exports £U million</i>				
			<i>Total</i>	<i>Coffee</i>	<i>Tea</i>	<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Copper</i>
1968	..	77.0	76.1	35.8	3.8	14.8	5.5
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	..	101.1	100.7	56.4	6.3	18.4	5.6

TABLE 126

EXPORTS FROM UGANDA a

£U million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Australia	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1
Britain	15.2	15.8	18.0	20.2	17.6
Canada	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.4
Hong Kong	1.1	2.8	3.1	1.0	1.9
India	3.2	2.4	3.8	6.8	2.9
Kenya	8.7	7.8	10.0	8.0	7.8
New Zealand	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.4
Tanzania	2.0	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.3
Other Commonwealth ..	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.5
Belgium	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0
France	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	3.9
West Germany	2.8	2.2	4.0	5.7	6.9
Italy	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.9
Netherlands	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.1	3.1
Sweden	0.7	0.8	2.4	1.6	1.8
Poland	0.2	0.8	1.8	0.7	3.9
China	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.3
Israel	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.1
Japan	7.8	8.2	9.4	9.1	10.2
Sudan	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.7	1.1
Spain	0.5	0.7	2.5	1.5	1.9
United States	16.4	16.6	18.1	18.7	20.0
Other countries	4.8	9.1	12.3	5.5	7.1
Total all countries ..	77.0	80.1	99.7	92.8	101.1
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	36.5	36.4	43.0	42.1	35.9
E.E.C.	6.2	5.2	7.1	10.9	16.7
Eastern Europe ..	0.9	4.0	5.9	2.0	6.4

a See Notes on Statistics.

TABLE 127
Net imports into Uganda a
 £U million

	<i>Food</i>	<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Textiles and clothing</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
1968 ..	4.0	4.9	3.7	16.4	7.0	20.0
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	5.4	5.7	18.4	2.2	18.6

TABLE 128
 NET IMPORTS INTO UGANDA *a*

£U million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Britain	14.5	15.5	13.9	22.0	13.7
Hong Kong .. .	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.4
India	1.7	1.9	1.7	3.2	2.0
Kenya	13.3	15.9	16.7	19.1	16.7
Tanzania .. .	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.9	0.8
Other Commonwealth ..	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.7
Belgium	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6
France	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.8	1.2
West Germany .. .	4.8	4.3	4.0	6.6	3.5
Italy	2.4	2.2	2.2	3.8	2.1
Netherlands .. .	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.0
Soviet Union .. .	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	2.0
China	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.2
Japan	4.7	6.2	5.0	9.2	4.1
Pakistan	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
United States .. .	1.9	1.9	2.6	4.8	1.9
Other countries .. .	5.8	5.2	5.5	6.9	5.4
Total all countries ..	57.8	62.5	61.4	89.1	57.8
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	32.6	36.9	36.3	49.9	35.3
E.E.C.	10.6	9.7	9.6	15.8	8.4
Eastern Europe ..	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	2.6

a See Notes on Statistics.

TABLE 129
Exports from Western Samoa
 \$WS million

	<i>Cocoa</i>	<i>Copra</i>	<i>Bananas</i>
1968 ..	1.3	1.9	0.3
1969 ..	1.8	1.8	0.6
1970 ..	1.0	1.4	0.5
1971 ..	1.3	2.0	0.5

TABLE 130
EXPORTS FROM WESTERN SAMOA

\$WS million

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Britain	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
New Zealand	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5
Other Commonwealth	—	0.1	—	—
West Germany	0.5	1.2	0.4	1.1
Netherlands	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.9
Norway	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
American Samoa	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
United States	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Other countries	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
Total all countries	3.8	4.6	3.4	4.5
Of which:				
Commonwealth	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6
E.E.C.	0.9	2.4	1.1	2.0

TABLE 131

Imports into Western Samoa

\$WS million

	Food	Basic materials and base metals	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Machinery and transport equipment	Other manufactures
1968	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.0
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

TABLE 132

IMPORTS INTO WESTERN SAMOA

\$WS million

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Australia	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.9
Britain	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
Fiji	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Hong Kong	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
New Zealand	1.4	2.1	3.1	3.0
Other Commonwealth	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
West Germany	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Japan	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.4
United States	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.6
Other countries	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
Total all countries	5.5	7.4	9.8	9.6
Of which:				
Commonwealth	3.8	5.2	6.7	6.8
E.E.C.	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3

TABLE 133
Exports from Zambia

		K million			
		<i>Copper</i>	<i>Zinc</i>	<i>Tobacco</i>	<i>Cobalt</i>
1968	.. ..	510.6	9.0	2.7	3.4
1969	.. ..	722.2	12.4	3.2	4.5
1970	.. ..	678.5	11.0	2.9	6.3
1971	.. ..	450.3	11.5	3.5	3.7
1972	.. ..	490.9	16.4	2.7	8.6

TABLE 134
EXPORTS FROM ZAMBIA

		K million				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Britain	.. ..	160.0	198.0	160.1	79.0	107.6
India	.. ..	5.4	14.5	25.5	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Other Commonwealth	..	4.6	7.0	5.8	26.9	30.6
France	.. ..	45.0	70.0	58.4	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
West Germany	.. ..	70.9	96.1	84.2	45.5	45.5
Italy	.. ..	52.8	80.1	78.1	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
China	.. ..	1.6	10.6	34.1	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Japan	.. ..	114.9	180.3	166.5	99.7	110.6
South Africa	.. ..	11.7	7.7	8.7	10.4	10.8
United States	.. ..	10.8	8.7	1.4	4.6	2.3
Other countries	..	66.7	93.5	92.2	218.8	234.3
Total all countries	..	544.4	766.5	715.0	484.9	541.7
Of which:						
Commonwealth	..	170.0	219.5	191.4	105.9	138.2
E.E.C.	..	174.2	252.9	227.2	148.4	170.9
Eastern Europe	..	5.5	6.3	4.6	1.3	2.6

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

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

TABLE 135
Imports into Zambia

		K million			
		<i>Basic materials and base metals</i>	<i>Mineral fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Other manufactures</i>
	<i>Food</i>				
1968	.. ..	23.9	33.2	134.4	103.2
1969	.. ..	24.7	35.6	123.0	93.7
1970	.. ..	25.4	35.2	131.7	115.7
1971	.. ..	12.3 <i>a</i>	36.0	160.0	145.2 <i>b</i>
1972	.. ..	12.1 <i>a</i>	26.6	169.1	156.3 <i>b</i>

a Basic materials only.

b Includes base metals.

TABLE 136
IMPORTS INTO ZAMBIA

K million f.o.b.

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Britain	76.3	71.3	80.4	97.6	96.0
Other Commonwealth ..	50.5	55.1	61.3	61.4	55.3
West Germany	13.7	12.2	16.5	18.0	21.5
Japan	18.0	22.6	21.8	26.9	38.8
South Africa	76.0	69.9	59.1	58.6	59.4
United States	33.3	29.9	32.9	40.2	35.0
Other countries	57.3	50.4	68.5	92.7	97.9
Total all countries ..	325.1	311.4	340.5	395.4	403.9
Of which:					
Commonwealth ..	126.8	126.4	141.7	159.0	151.3
E.E.C.	41.2	30.8	43.8	60.6	61.6
Eastern Europe ..	2.9	2.3	4.2	3.9	6.0

NOTES ON STATISTICS

GENERAL

1. *Symbols used in tables*

- . . not available
- nil or negligible

2. *Sources of Statistics*

Official national publications except in the case of the table on world trade by major areas which is based mainly on data published in International Financial Statistics by the International Monetary Fund.

3. *Definition of area headings*

Commonwealth. Self-governing members of the Commonwealth and associated and dependent territories, as at December 1972. 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: Membership as at December 1972. Associated overseas territories and associate members are not included.

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 1972 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*

Unless otherwise stated in the Country Notes below, exports are valued f.o.b. and imports c.i.f.

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.

COUNTRY NOTES

Australia

Exports are recorded at transaction value f.o.b. with a theoretical value for goods shipped on consignment.

Imports are recorded at transaction value f.o.b. or domestic value f.o.b. whichever is the higher. "Domestic value" is the value of similar goods on sale for cash for domestic consumption in the country of export.

Exports exclude uranium and certain materials for inter-governmental defence projects.

Bangladesh

The figures for the external trade of Bangladesh, other than with Pakistan, are those collected for East Pakistan; import valuation is c.i.f. and export valuation f.o.b.

The statistics for trade with Pakistan are derived from the *Monthly Statistical Bulletin of Bangladesh*.

Britain

Exports exclude:

- (1) used clothing and household goods exported by charitable organisations;
- (2) aircraft, other than newly constructed.

Imports exclude:

- (1) materials such as uranium ore and concentrates;
- (2) aircraft, other than newly constructed. Progress payments for U.S. military aircraft are published in lieu of the value of actual imports.

Canada

Exports are normally valued f.o.b. point of consignment in Canada. This valuation approximates about 95 per cent of the normally accepted definition of f.o.b. value.

Imports are normally valued f.o.b. point of consignment to Canada and the statistical value of imports is usually the value as determined for Customs duty purposes. This valuation is equivalent to just over 90 per cent of normal c.i.f. value.

Imports exclude:

- (1) ships of British construction and registry for use in Canada;
- (2) ships purchased for use in foreign trade.

Ghana

Exports and imports exclude ships and aircraft purchased or sold abroad and not manifested as cargo.

Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda

Direct imports are goods imported from outside the East African Customs Area and entered for consumption or warehousing in either the country of actual import or in either or both of the other two countries.

Net imports are direct imports, as defined above, to which have been added or from which have been deducted imports from outside East Africa subsequently transferred interterritorially. The valuation of these adjustments is c.i.f. point of entry to the East African Customs Area. Both direct and net imports include goods entered for consumption or warehousing which are subsequently re-exported outside the East African Customs Area.

Domestic exports as shown in this report include domestic exports to the other two East African countries as well as outside East Africa.

Exports include re-exports of non-East African goods to points outside East Africa, but exclude trade in non-East African goods between East African countries. This trade is mainly in goods destined for Uganda and northern parts of Tanzania shipped via Mombasa. It is measured by the difference in value between direct and net imports of Kenya.

Exports by parcel post are excluded but imports under this heading are included.

Malawi

Exports and re-exports are valued f.o.r. place of despatch.

For 1968 and 1969 imports are valued f.o.b. or f.o.r. place of despatch; for 1970–72 they are valued c.i.f.

New Zealand

Exports f.o.b.; detailed import statistics are valued at the current domestic value in the country of export (c.d.v.) which is the basis of most of the New Zealand import statistics in this publication.

Exports exclude:

- (1) goods shipped overseas by relief organisations;
- (2) ships on their own bottoms.

Singapore

Exports and imports include transit trade with West Malaysia.

In regard to trade with West Malaysia, exports from Singapore are valued c.i.f. West Malaysia, and imports into Singapore are valued f.o.b. West Malaysia.

Zambia

Exports and re-exports are valued f.o.r. place of despatch.

Imports are valued f.o.b. or f.o.r. place of despatch.

© *Copyright 1971*

Published July 1971 by the
COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

To be purchased from the
COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT
Printing Section
Marlborough House
London, S.W.1

S.B.N. 85092 038 8

ISBN 978-1-84859-206-3



9 781848 592063