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STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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<sup>1</sup> For this country, standard commodity tables based on the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) are

shown. A list of the countries providing data according to the SITC appears overleaf.

<sup>2</sup> See para 7, page 8, for note on nomenclature.



STANDARD COMMODITY TABLES BASED ON THE 1960 REVISION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION (SITC, REVISED) ARE SHOWN  
FOR THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES:

Aden <sup>1</sup>	Ghana	Nigeria <sup>1</sup>
Afghanistan <sup>1</sup>	Greece	Norway
Argentina <sup>1</sup>	Guadeloupe	Pakistan <sup>1</sup>
Australia <sup>1</sup>	Guatemala <sup>1</sup>	Panama <sup>1</sup>
Austria	Honduras <sup>1</sup>	Papua <sup>1</sup>
Barbados <sup>1</sup>	Hong Kong <sup>1</sup>	Peru
Belgium-Luxembourg	Iceland	Philippines
Brazil	India <sup>1</sup>	Portugal
British Guiana <sup>1</sup>	Indonesia <sup>1</sup>	Réunion
British Honduras <sup>1</sup>	Ireland	Rhodesia and Nyasaland,
British Solomon Islands <sup>1</sup>	Israel	Fed. of
Brunei <sup>1</sup>	Italy	St. Kitts-Nevis <sup>1</sup>
Burma <sup>1</sup>	Ivory Coast	St. Vincent <sup>1</sup>
Cameroon	Jamaica <sup>1</sup>	Senegal
Canada	Japan	Seychelles <sup>1</sup>
Central African Republic	Kenya <sup>1</sup>	Sierra Leone <sup>1</sup>
Ceylon <sup>1</sup>	Korea	Somalia
Chad	Liberia <sup>1</sup>	South Africa
Colombia <sup>1</sup>	Libya	Spain
Congo (Brazzaville)	Madagascar	Sudan
Congo (Leopoldville)	Malaysia:	Surinam <sup>1</sup>
Cook and Niue Islands <sup>1</sup>	Malaya	Sweden
Costa Rica <sup>1</sup>	Sabah <sup>1</sup>	Switzerland
Cyprus <sup>1</sup>	Sarawak <sup>1</sup>	Tanganyika <sup>1</sup>
Dahomey	Singapore	Thailand <sup>1</sup>
Denmark	Mali	Togo
Dominica <sup>1</sup>	Malta <sup>1</sup>	Trinidad and Tobago <sup>1</sup>
Dominican Republic <sup>1</sup>	Mauritania	Tunisia
Ecuador <sup>1</sup>	Mauritius <sup>1</sup>	Turkey
El Salvador <sup>1</sup>	Mexico	Uganda <sup>1</sup>
Ethiopia	Morocco	United Arab Republic <sup>1</sup>
Falkland Islands <sup>1</sup>	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Fiji <sup>1</sup>	Netherlands Antilles <sup>1</sup>	United States
Finland <sup>1</sup>	New Guinea	Upper Volta
France	(Australian Adm.) <sup>1</sup>	Venezuela <sup>1</sup>
Gabon	New Zealand	Western Samoa <sup>1</sup>
Gambia <sup>1</sup>	Nicaragua <sup>1</sup>	Yugoslavia
Germany, Federal Republic of	Niger	Zanzibar <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Commodities classified according to the original (1950) version of the SITC.

## CONTENTS

The thirteenth issue of the United Nations *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics* appears in one volume which contains detailed data for individual countries and basic summary tables showing *inter alia* the contribution of the trade of each country to the trade of its region and of the world,<sup>1</sup> analysing the flow of trade between countries and describing the fluctuations of the prices at which goods moved internationally. The summary tables are: world trade by regions and countries, world exports by provenance and destination, export and import quantum and price indices and indices of terms of trade by regions, and indices by commodity classes. These tables are described in paragraph 10 of the General Statements. The General Statements also describe international standards for external trade statistics, and deviations from these standards are noted in the detailed tables.

This volume shows detailed annual statistics for 138 countries covering in 1962 about 97% of the aggregate trade of countries which make data available for that year (\$140 690 million<sup>2</sup>). For 112 of these countries (covering about 83% of the aggregate) the analysis by commodity of imports and exports is made according to the United Nations *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC). In the case of 57 of these, analysis is according to the 1960 revision of the SITC<sup>4</sup> and, for 55, according to the original SITC.<sup>3</sup>

For each country the following tables usually appear:

(1) An historical table showing, for the years 1933–1962, ten series, five for imports and five for exports. The five are: total merchandise trade (in national currency), trade in gold (in national currency), conversion factors for converting total merchandise trade from national currency to United States dollars, quantum index numbers and unit value index numbers. Notes to this table provide information about the data, including, where appropriate, information on receipts from customs duties.

(2) Tables showing the quantity and the value in national currency of imports and exports in recent years analysed by commodities. Where possible these tables are based on the SITC; where not, they are compiled from figures based on the national commodity classification. The SITC and the tables based on it are specially described below.

(3) Tables showing, for recent years, the value in national currency of import and export trade analysed by the principal countries of provenance and destination.

<sup>1</sup> It has frequently not been possible to include the following countries in the world aggregates shown in this *Yearbook*: Albania, Bulgaria, China (Mainland), Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea (beginning 1946), Poland, Romania and the U.S.S.R.

<sup>2</sup> Aggregates and percentages are based on exports. The aggregate includes the exports of the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe and China (Mainland).

The figures are obtained from official sources published by the governments of the countries concerned, from data supplied by the governments for use in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (which shows monthly figures in many of the series for which annual figures appear here) or the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*, and, sometimes in the case of data according to the SITC, from tabulations specially supplied by governments for the purpose.

## THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION (SITC)

In July 1950, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, on the advice of its Statistical Commission, recommended that governments compile trade-by-commodity statistics according to the SITC<sup>3</sup> in order to have available data in internationally comparable categories suitable for the economic analysis of trade. The SITC had been prepared by the United Nations Secretariat with the assistance of expert consultants and in cooperation with Member Governments and interested international organizations. In May 1960, the Statistical Commission approved a revision, similarly prepared, of the original SITC, known as the SITC, Revised<sup>4</sup>, designed to take account of the changes in the pattern of trade since 1950 and to simplify the relation between the SITC and customs tariff nomenclature; in fact relatively minor revisions of the original SITC made it possible to present the SITC, Revised, as a rearrangement into statistical order of the items of the 1955 Tariff Nomenclature (BTN) of the Brussels Customs Cooperation Council.

Wherever possible data are here shown according to the SITC, Revised. For many countries data for 1960 according to the SITC, Revised, shown here may be compared with data according to the original SITC for the same year shown in the 1960 issue of this *Yearbook*. The relation between the original and the revised SITC is discussed in the Introductions to certain issues of *Commodity Trade Statistics*<sup>5</sup>, notably those for January–December 1960 and 1961.

The SITC, Revised, is based on 625 *sub-groups* (identified by code numbers of four digits) most of which correspond to items of the original SITC. A number of sub-groups are further subdivided either to distinguish commodities of statistical importance or to permit exact correspondence with the BTN; this results in an *item* (5-digit code) level for the SITC, Revised, consisting of 1 312 items. The sub-groups are combined, progressively, into 177 *groups*, 56 *divisions* and 10 *sections*. The tables

<sup>3</sup> *Standard International Trade Classification* United Nations Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 10; 2nd edition, available in English, French and Spanish.

<sup>4</sup> *Standard International Trade Classification, Revised* United Nations Statistical Papers Series M, No. 34; available in English, French and Spanish.

<sup>5</sup> *Commodity Trade Statistics* (United Nations Statistical Papers, Series D) carries current quarterly figures showing the provenance and destination of trade in a large number of headings of the SITC, Revised.

here published show, in general, figures for each section (one-digit code) and for the important subsidiary headings, usually at the group or sub-group levels.

The headings of the SITC are fully determined by their code numbers; the precise composition of each number is defined in the SITC itself. To aid the reader a brief verbal description of each heading is given in the tables. In comparing data according to the SITC with data according to a national commodity classification it must be remembered that the same brief description may refer to aggregates differing somewhat in composition.

## GENERAL STATEMENTS

1. *Territory.* The statistics reported by a country refer to the customs area of the country. In most cases this coincides with the geographical area of the country. Where it does not, the fact is indicated under Table 1. Changes in customs area are also noted under Table 1. Unless otherwise stated the combination of two territories formerly separate results in the elimination from the statistics of their trade with one another; the separation of two territories formerly together results in the appearance of their trade with one another in the statistics for both territories.

2. *System of trade.* Two systems of recording trade are in common use, differing mainly in the way warehoused and re-exported goods are recorded.

(a) *Special trade.* Special imports are the combined total of imports directly for domestic consumption (including transformation and repair) and withdrawals from bonded warehouses or free zones for domestic consumption. Special exports comprise exports of national merchandise, namely, goods wholly or partly produced or manufactured in the country, together with exports of nationalized goods. (Nationalized goods are goods which, having been included in special imports, are then exported without transformation.)

(b) *General trade.* General imports are the combined total of imports directly for domestic consumption and imports into bonded warehouse or free zone. General exports are the combined total of national exports and re-exports. Re-exports, in the general trade system, consist of the outward movement of nationalized goods plus goods which, after importation, move outward from bonded warehouse or free zone without having been transformed.

*Direct transit trade*, i.e., goods merely being trans-shipped or moving through the country for purposes of transport only, is excluded from the statistics of both special and general trade.

Each of the tables indicates in its heading the system of trade to which the figures relate. More detailed notes are, where necessary, made under Table 1.

3. *Valuation.* At its fifteenth session in 1953 the ECOSOC, taking the view that trade statistics must reflect economic realities, recommended that the Governments of Member States of the United Nations, wherever possible, use transaction values in the compilation of

their national statistics of external trade or, when national practices are based on other valuations, endeavour to provide supplementary statistical data based on transaction values. In the case of imports, the transaction value is the value at which the goods were purchased by the importer plus the cost of transportation and insurance to the frontier of the importing country (a c.i.f. valuation). In the case of exports the transaction value is the value at which the goods were sold by the exporter including the cost of transportation and insurance to bring the goods onto the transporting vehicle at the frontier of the exporting country (an f.o.b. valuation).

The transaction value of imports excludes import duties, internal taxes and similar charges imposed in the country of import; that of exports includes export duties, internal taxes and similar charges imposed in the country of export. Where goods move without a commercial transaction having taken place, they are assigned a theoretical transaction value. Each of the tables in this *Yearbook* indicates in its heading whether c.i.f. or f.o.b. valuation is used.

In the case of a country whose currency is free of exchange complications (i.e., can be expressed in terms of other currencies by mutually consistent relatively stable exchange rates) data for imports and exports valued as described above serve to compare the external trade of the country both (a) to the external transactions of the rest of the world (e.g., in balance of payments accounts) and (b) to domestic transactions of the country itself (e.g., to other items of the national accounts). Countries of this type constitute the majority and for them the *conversion factors* shown in Table 1 express the average relation, during each year, of the national currency unit to the new U.S. dollar.<sup>6</sup>

Following the introduction of exchange controls in a number of countries after 1930, however, their exchange rates have fluctuated widely or multiple exchange rate systems have been in force.<sup>7</sup> The customs authorities of such countries usually find it convenient to convert values of imports and exports invoiced in foreign currencies into a common unit by means of a mutually consistent set of factors based on official rates. Since most of the trade of such countries is invoiced in stable foreign currencies, the resulting value data can be used to compare the external trade of the country to the external transactions of the rest of the world; where, in Table 1, the data are not shown in U.S. dollars, the *conversion factors* shown are the inverses of the official rates with the new U.S. dollar.

Whenever the official rate is very different from the "effective" rates at which importers can buy or exporters

<sup>6</sup> Dollars of the gold content fixed on 31 January 1934 (\$35 per ounce). The sources of the conversion factors are described in paragraph 5 of the Introduction to the 1958 issue of this *Yearbook*.

<sup>7</sup> An exchange rate system is here called "multiple" if either (i) there is more than one authorized buying (export) rate, or more than one authorized selling (import) rate, or there is an excessive spread between the buying and selling rates; or (ii) there are "broken cross rates", that is the rate of exchange between two currencies deviates from the ratio of each one to a third currency or from the par value established by the IMF. Multiple rates may be administratively fixed or may result from various devices such as: exchange auctions or exchange certificates.

must sell foreign currency, the value data just described are not suitable for comparison to the domestic transactions of the country in question. At its ninth session the United Nations Statistical Commission recommended that countries in which widely fluctuating or multiple exchange rates were in effect compile two sets of value data for their external trade; one, compiled in a stable currency or at official rates, comparable to the external transactions of the rest of the world, the other, compiled at effective rates, comparable to the domestic transactions of the country itself. Where countries have followed this recommendation or where in *International Financial Statistics*, published by the International Monetary Fund, one set of data has been estimated from the other, both sets are shown in this *Yearbook*. When both sets of value figures are available for an aggregate of transactions, they can be used to obtain an average effective rate of exchange between the national currency and a foreign currency, such as the U.S. dollar, applicable to the aggregate in question but not necessarily to any other aggregate.

4. *Duty receipts.* Government receipts from customs duties are, where possible, shown for recent years in this issue of the *Yearbook*, usually in notes to Table 1. Users wishing to assess the expenditure by domestic consumers on imported goods or the consumer purchasing power generated by the proceeds of exports will wish to add domestic taxes on imports to the c.i.f. value of imports or to subtract the domestic taxes on exports from the f.o.b. value of exports.

Imported goods may be subject to excise taxes as well as to import duties, but only customs duties can regularly be identified in national statistics as applying to imports and exports and it is therefore not feasible to show here more than receipts from customs duties.<sup>8</sup> Particularly in the case of tobacco (including its products) and petroleum and its products, revenue may be raised in one country by import duties and in another by excise taxes; an effort has therefore been made here to identify countries in which as much as 15 per cent of import duties is, in recent years, accounted for by duties on these commodities.

Where possible, figures for customs duties are net of refunds, such as "drawbacks"; stamp and other duties on shipping documents and certain other fees are included. The data are mostly taken from the table on "Budget accounts and public debt" of the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*; where the part of duty receipts which arises from levies on exports is small, it may be included under the heading "import duty".

The ratio of import duties received to value of imports is not necessarily a reliable indicator of the magnitude of the effect of the level of import duties; very high duties discourage dutiable imports and thus may reduce rather than increase the ratio; furthermore, different countries apply duties to different classes of commodities for diverse purposes, e.g., for revenue or for the protection of domestic industry.

<sup>8</sup> The effect of indirect taxes in the form of multiple exchange rates is, however, included in c.i.f. and f.o.b. values adjusted to reflect effective exchange rates.

5. *Merchandise.* In order that external trade statistics shall be suited to the measurement of the influence of national economies upon one another, *merchandise* trade is defined to include, as far as possible, all goods which add to or subtract from the material resources of a country as a result of their movements into or out of the country. Unless, therefore, statements to the contrary are made under the heading "Exceptions to the General Statement in the Introduction" or in footnotes to the country tables, it is generally to be understood that the treatment described is, in particular, given to the classes of goods listed below about whose treatment there is sometimes doubt:

(a) *Gold:* Because their movement changes monetary rather than material resources, unrefined gold, gold ores and concentrates, gold specie (issued and unissued) and bullion (including banking and monetary gold) and partly-worked gold (in which the value of gold is 80% or more of the total value) including scrap, jewellers' sweepings, dust, primary shapes (such as rods, wire and gold leaf), gold alloys (crude or in primary shapes) are excluded from the merchandise aggregate.

(b) *Silver* ore, concentrates, bullion, unissued coin (see (c) below) and scrap and partly-worked and manufactured silver are all included in merchandise trade statistics.

(c) *Currency and titles of ownership* which have been issued into circulation, e.g., issued silver and base metal coins, bank notes, other paper currency and securities, are excluded from merchandise trade statistics. Unissued currency and titles of ownership are included at their intrinsic value as stamped metal or printed paper rather than at face value.

(d) *Trade on government account* is included as merchandise trade. Movements under government foreign aid programmes (civil and military), war reparations and restitutions and military goods<sup>9</sup> moving internationally are therefore included. When goods are destined for use of national agencies (including embassies and military forces) stationed abroad they are, however, not considered to have moved in external trade.

(e) *Trade on the account of foreign concessionaires* operating in a country should be included in the statistics of the country.

(f) *Temporary imports and exports.* Tourists' and travellers' effects not acquired abroad (including vehicles), goods for exhibitions or study, animals admitted to a country temporarily merely for racing or breeding, returnable containers, etc., the movements of all of which are expected to be reversed within a limited time, are excluded.

(g) *Improvement and repair trade.* Countries sending goods abroad for improvement or repair and return

<sup>9</sup> Countries excluding military goods from imports or exports use varying definitions of this category of merchandise, but for most countries concerned, weapons and their ammunition constitute a major part of the military goods excluded.



are said to be engaging in the "passive" improvement and repair trade; countries receiving goods from other countries for improvement or repair and eventual return engage in the "active" improvement and repair trade. Inward and outward movements in this trade are included in imports and exports at the full value of the goods. Since they were transformed in the reporting country, goods moving outward after active repair are included in national exports (not in re-exports).

(h) *Postal trade* is included in merchandise trade.

(i) *Trade in fish, etc.* Fresh fish, other sea-products landed directly from the high seas by foreign fishing craft, and salvage landed directly from foreign salvaging craft are included in the total of inward-moving goods, and similar products landed abroad directly from the high seas by domestic fishing or salvaging craft are included in the total of outward-moving goods. Excluded from imports are, however, fish, other sea-products and salvage landed directly from the high seas by domestic fishing or salvaging craft.

(j) *Trade in ships and aircraft.* New ships and aircraft bought and sold are included. Second-hand ships and aircraft entering or leaving the registers of the reporting country as a result of transfer of ownership are excluded.

(k) *Bunkers and stores for ships and aircraft.* In general, bunkers and stores are excluded from aggregate merchandise exports. Where foreign ships or aircraft receive important quantities of fuels, these should be shown separately in national statistics, distinguishing, where appropriate, supplies of foreign origin from national goods.

6. *Trade analysed by commodity.* Analysis according to the SITC is described in detail above. Where analysis is based on a national commodity classification, the following statements apply; the nomenclature of commodities is, in each case, that used in its publications by the country itself; in general the commodity analysis shown covers between 75% and 90% of the total trade in question; an item of trade is, in general, included in the analysis if its value is  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  or more of the total in any one of the years under consideration; the placing of spaces between rows of the tables is for convenience of reading and has no other significance.

7. *Trade analysed by country.* The designations of countries and territories and the arrangement of material in this publication should not be considered as implying any endorsement or other judgment by the Secretariat of the United Nations regarding the legal status of any country or territory, or of its authorities, or in respect of the delimitation of its boundaries.

The classification under "country" names of the geographical parts of the world with which they have trade is not uniform in the official statistics of the various countries. Thus a number of countries do not distinguish

in their statistics between the Federal Republic of Germany and Eastern Germany but refer to that part of the world as "Germany"; similarly reference is frequently made in national statistics to "China" when China, Taiwan is not distinguished from China, mainland. In cases such as these it was necessary to use, in this *Yearbook*, the designations used in national statistics. Furthermore, where former geographical entities commonly referred to in national statistics have evolved into separate States, other countries may be slow in making the corresponding changes in their statistics; it was, therefore, sometimes impossible to avoid using the old designations here. Wherever possible, however, parts of the world have been designated by the name they currently bear.

A table gives for each country the analysis of its trade by principal trading partner countries. The following terms here describe the method used by the reporting country in determining, for each shipment of goods, the partner country under whose name it should be recorded: *for imports*: country of *production* is the last country in which the goods received appreciable physical transformation, country of *first consignment* is the country from which goods were first directed to the importing country, country of *purchase* is the country of residence of the *seller*, the term country of *provenance* is used when the exact method of recording is not known; *for exports*: country of *last consignment* is the last known destination, country of *consumption* usually also refers to the last known destination; country of *sale* is the country of residence of the buyer, the term country of *destination* is used when the exact method of recording is not known.

8. *National quantum and unit value index numbers.* Index numbers of unit value in national currencies and of quantum are shown in Table 1. They are the official indices which show the changes in the volume of the aggregate merchandise imports or exports (quantum index) and the average price of the aggregate merchandise imports or exports (unit value index). Each index number represents a change in price or volume between the period to which the number refers, called the *current period*, and a fixed period, called the *publication base*, in which the index is represented by the percentage 100. In order to facilitate comparison, the indices shown have been adjusted, where possible, so that the calendar year 1958 is the publication base. The base period for each series is, in all cases, indicated by the use of bold-faced type to facilitate the reading of the table. When changes are made in the coverage, formula or base period of an index, the two series are linked together if they have an overlapping period and are sufficiently comparable. A short dash on either side of the index figure for a year indicates that linking was made at that year. The index number for that year is then equally comparable with both series; index numbers for years preceding it are, however, not fully comparable with those for years subsequent to it. Where it is not feasible to link two series, they are separated by a hair-line; such series are not comparable with one another.

Descriptions are given below the individual series in Table 1. The terminology used in the descriptions is based on the following formulae:

	Quantum index	Unit value index
Index with fixed weights (Laspeyres formula).....	$\frac{\sum p_o q_n}{\sum p_o q_o}$	$\frac{\sum p_n q_o}{\sum p_o q_o}$
Index with current weights (Paasche formula).....	$\frac{\sum p_n q_n}{\sum p_n q_o}$	$\frac{\sum p_n q_n}{\sum p_o q_n}$

The period denoted by the subscript o is here referred to as the *base period* and that by the subscript n as the *current period*.

Some countries use an index which is the geometric average of the index with fixed weights and the index with current weights—this is the so-called Fisher *ideal* formula.

Two or more index numbers for successive years are sometimes multiplied (chained) together to form a *chained index*.

The weights as shown in the formulae are as follows: in the case of the indices with fixed weights, they are prices  $p_o$  or quantities  $q_o$  of the base period; in the case of the indices with current weights ( $p_n$  or  $q_n$ ), they refer to the current period.

When the product of a quantum and a unit value index is equal to the value index, the quantum and unit value indices are then said to be *interdependent*.

Unless otherwise stated, the indices are not seasonally adjusted.

It is not usual that all commodities enter directly into the computation of an index; the sum ( $\Sigma$ ) in each formula of the table above extends, in an actual computation, only over the commodities which are included directly in the computation. In most countries a correction is made, where necessary, for incomplete coverage, so that the published figures approximate as closely as possible the concept expressed by the appropriate formula.

Quarterly figures in these index series appear in Table 49 of the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* and a more detailed description of their compilation is given in its *Supplement* and in Annex IV of the issues of the *Monthly Bulletin*.

9. *Trade statistics of the centrally planned economies.* The Governments of the following countries whose economies are centrally planned have made data available for inclusion in the *Yearbook*: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the U.S.S.R. These countries have systems of official rates between their currencies and other currencies, all consistent with a rate of 0.90 new rouble to the United States dollar, and they generally use these rates when it is necessary to convert foreign into domestic currencies for the purpose of compiling external trade statistics. The resulting data are for comparison to the external transactions of the rest of the world rather than to domestic monetary transactions. The trade statistics of the centrally planned economies give rise to problems of definition somewhat different from those which arise in

other countries. Differences in definition contribute to the discrepancies which can be observed between statistical records referring to the same flow of goods but kept by two trading partners having different economic systems. The trade of a centrally planned economy with another centrally planned economy may be carried out on a basis not comparable to that governing its trade with a country whose economy is not centrally planned. The concept of transaction value, for instance, as applied outside the centrally planned economies is based on the existence of a market between exporters and importers in which the interaction of supply and demand has more effect than it can be assumed to have in centrally planned economies; in the absence of data on the unit values of specific commodities entering the trade of the centrally planned economies with one another it is difficult to assess the possible effects on the trade statistics of this kind of incomparability.

#### 10. *Summary tables.*

(a) *World trade by regions and countries.* The regional and world totals have been adjusted (i) to include estimates for countries and territories either not listed or for which full data are not available; (ii) to include insurance and freight for imports valued f.o.b.; (iii) to approximate special trade; (iv) to approximate calendar years; (v) where necessary and possible, to exclude gold and to include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; (vi) to adjust for the undervaluation in some national statistics of certain food and raw material exports; and (vii) where possible to eliminate incomparabilities due to geographical changes by adjusting the figures for periods before the change to be comparable to those for periods after the change (e.g., the figures in the period April 1948-July 1959 are here adjusted to be as they would have been had the Saar been part of the customs area of Germany, Federal Republic, rather than of France). The figures shown for individual countries correspond to the national currency figures which appear and are described in Table 1 of the country tables.

The letters in the first and last columns of the tables indicate the system of trade used:

G: general trade

S: special trade

Si: imports—general imports less all re-exports  
exports—exports of national produce

Dash: information not available.

The relation of the figures for pre-war years to similar figures published by the League of Nations is discussed on page 7 of the 1954 issue of this *Yearbook*.

(b) *World exports by provenance and destination.* Regions listed in this table coincide with those of the same name in Table A. For most countries the data represent official export figures converted to U.S. dollars. Where official figures are not available, estimates based on imports reported by partner countries and on other subsidiary data are used. The coverage and the method of determining the countries of destination of the exports of each exporting country shown individually are those described

in connexion with the trade-by-country table that appears in the pages of this *Yearbook* devoted to that country (except that in Table B the figures for the United States, the United Kingdom, Congo (Leopoldville), Ceylon (prior to 1958), U.A.R. Egypt, India, Ireland, and South Africa include re-exports). National trade-by-country data cannot be adjusted for international comparability to the same extent as national data for total trade. The totals in Table B thus necessarily differ from the export data in Table A.

(c) *World trade: export and import quantum and unit value indices and indices of terms of trade by regions.* Beginning 1956, the aggregate indices of quantum and unit value for exports of the world (excluding the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe and China, mainland) and of selected regions are obtained by revaluing current exports at f.o.b. dollar export prices of 1959. The import indices are obtained by revaluing current imports at the c.i.f. dollar import prices of 1959. The quantum indices are thus of the Laspeyres type and the unit value indices are of Paasche type, during the period 1950-1956 the revaluation is at the dollar prices of 1953, prior to 1951 at the dollar prices of 1948. The series are linked at the years 1956 and 1950. The figures are then adjusted so that 1958 represents 100. Indices of terms of trade are obtained by dividing the export unit value indices by the corresponding import unit value indices.

Revaluation is made for one country at a time. Where suitable national unit value indices are available, they are used. Where countries report imports at f.o.b. valuation, the value is adjusted to approximate c.i.f. values. This method of estimation introduces an error in the indexes especially where the movement of freight and insurance prices diverge from that of commodity prices at export.

Where no suitable national unit value index is available, (i) an existing national index is adjusted, or (ii) an index for the country is compiled by the Statistical Office of the United Nations from official trade-by-commodity data, or (iii) the price changes of the trade of a country of minor importance are sometimes assumed to be the same as those of the trade of the rest of its region.

The summary indices should be used with caution for purposes (e.g., revaluing data in the period beginning 1956 at prices other than those of 1959) requiring index numbers constructed on different principles. This warning applies especially to the primary producing regions where the movement of an export index is likely to depend significantly on the particular formula and base year used in the compilation.

Quarterly data for these indices appear in the issue of the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* for the first month of each quarter.

(d) *Indices by commodity classes.* Besides repeating certain data from Table C for comparison, Table D presents data in three principal summary indices showing the price movements of different commodity classes in external trade:

1. Primary commodities: Export Price Index
2. Non-ferrous base metals: Export Price Index
3. Manufactured goods: Export Unit Value Index

In addition a summary quantum index of manufactured goods exports is shown as well as the national data for manufactured goods exports on which the summary indices are based. Table D also shows certain important sub-indices of the Price Index of Primary Commodities. Because of the lack of data, goods exported by the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe and China, mainland are excluded from the indices. Quarterly data in the series appear in the issues of the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* for the last month of each quarter.

Each summary index is intended to represent world price movements, in international trade, of all the commodities to which its title refers.

The term *primary commodities* comprises goods listed in Sections 0 to 4 of the SITC with the exception of manufactured food, beverages and tobacco, synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber and waste and scrap of primary commodities, refined petroleum and ores and concentrates of precious metals. The indices are weighted averages of price indices for 56 individual commodities, each individual index being based on specific price quotations (converted to U.S. dollars at the appropriate rate) for representative grades of that commodity in countries important in the trade of the commodity. The weight applied to each commodity index is proportional to the U.S. dollar value of world exports of the commodity. Among price series for a given commodity, the weights reflect the quantitative importance of the trade represented by each particular price series. Importance is determined by the pattern of export trade in 1959, for the period beginning 1956, and in 1953 for the period prior to 1957. Linking is at 1956 and the series are adjusted so that 1958 represents 100. Over 200 price series enter the calculation. These include prices arranged by long-term contract as well as market prices.

The index of *non-ferrous base metals* covers the six metals (aluminium, copper, lead, nickel, tin and zinc) which accounted in 1959 for 95% of trade in non-ferrous base metals. The export data used in the computation relate as nearly as possible to unwrought metal and alloys. The construction of the index is similar to the construction of the export index of primary commodities.

*Manufactured goods* are here defined as Sections 5-8 of the SITC. They, therefore, include the non-ferrous base metals and exclude processed food and refined petroleum. The world unit value index is obtained from and summarizes the relevant official export unit value indices for the principal countries shown in Table D. Where data in an official index are not available for a given period, an estimate based on partial data or on other relevant information is made by the Statistical Office for inclusion in the world index. The country data are weighted according to the values of the countries' exports of manufactured goods in the period in question to obtain the world index, which is thus of Paasche type. The base

years used in the calculation are: 1959 beginning in 1956 and 1953 prior to 1957. Linking is at 1956 and the series are adjusted so that 1958 represents 100.

*The quantum index for manufactured goods exported*, obtained by dividing the unit value index into an index of the dollar value of the manufactured goods exported by the principal countries, applies only to the principal exporting countries.

11. *Revised figures.* The figures shown are the most recent revisions available at the time of compilation. It should be remembered, however, that many countries do not publish final figures for external trade for several years after the period to which the figures refer.

12. *Symbols.* The following symbols have been used:

Category not applicable..... blank or  
Figures not available.....  
Magnitude nil or less than half the unit used.... 0 or 0.0  
Provisional or estimated figures.....  
Decimal figures are always preceded by a period (.)  
Thousands and millions are separated by a space.  
Substantial breaks in the homogeneity of a series are indicated by a horizontal line across the column of figures.

Statistical Office of the United Nations  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
New York  
March 1964



TABLE A

## World trade by regions and countries

(Value in million U. S. dollars)

Country	S Y S T E M	Imports c.i.f.											
		1938	1948	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
WORLD <sup>1</sup> .....		25 400	63 600	84 300	88 500	98 400	108 700	119 700	113 800	120 900	134 800	140 200	149 100
DEVELOPED AREAS <sup>2</sup> .....		17 900	41 200	55 000	57 300	64 900	72 200	78 400	73 500	79 000	88 900	93 100	100 200
UNDER-DEVELOPED AREAS <sup>3</sup> ....		5 800	18 600	21 500	22 500	24 300	26 300	29 800	27 800	27 300	29 900	30 700	31 200
STERLING AREA.....		7 680	18 100	19 500	20 250	23 140	23 710	25 600	24 040	25 040	28 880	28 150	28 900
AFRICA <sup>4</sup> .....		1 550	5 120	5 800	6 010	6 630	6 850	7 540	7 590	7 250	8 020	7 910	7 720
OF WHICH STERLING.....		760	2 400	2 490	2 590	3 000	3 110	3 400	3 360	3 240	3 700	3 550	3 500
UNITED STATES <sup>5, 6</sup> .....	S	2 180	7 183	10 915	10 396	11 516	12 803	13 381	13 340	15 476	15 071	14 702	16 334
CANADA <sup>5</sup> .....	S	691	2 618	4 317	4 075	4 628	5 638	5 710	5 205	5 746	5 655	5 694	5 846
LATIN AMERICAN REPS.....		1 540	6 180	6 530	7 400	7 510	7 940	9 330	8 520	7 910	8 240	8 470	8 800
Argentina.....	S	443	1 562	795	979	1 173	1 128	1 310	1 233	993	1 249	1 460	1 356
Bolivia.....	S	29	79	78	73	81	84	90	80	65	71	73	93
Brazil.....	G	295	1 134	1 319	1 629	1 306	1 234	1 488	1 353	1 374	1 462	1 460	1 475
Chile.....	S	103	269	335	345	376	353	441	415	413	500	585	518
Colombia.....	S	83	324	547	672	669	657	483	400	416	519	557	540
Costa Rica.....	S	13	42	74	80	87	91	103	99	103	110	107	113
Cuba <sup>5, 10</sup> .....	S	106	547	547	555	575	649	813	808	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic <sup>5</sup> .....	G	11	65	87	83	98	108	117	130	118	87	69	123
Ecuador <sup>5</sup> .....	G	12	50	63	100	95	90	89	93	84	100	94	97
El Salvador.....	S	9	41	72	87	92	105	115	108	100	122	112	125
Guatemala.....	G	21	68	80	86	106	138	147	150	134	138	134	133
Haiti.....	S	8	31	44	48	46	50	40	43	30	36	35	45
Honduras <sup>5</sup> .....	S	10	33	54	52	54	59	69	66	62	72	72	80
Mexico.....	G	110	560	808	799	884	1 072	1 155	1 129	1 007	1 186	1 139	1 143
Nicaragua.....	G	6	28	51	68	70	69	81	78	67	72	74	98
Panama <sup>5</sup> .....	Si	18	64	71	72	76	83	99	94	97	109	124	147
Paraguay <sup>5</sup> .....	S	8	24	24	33	29	25	27	33	26	32	35	34
Peru.....	S	60	168	293	250	300	361	399	334	293	373	468	538
Uruguay.....	S	62	201	193	275	229	213	255	151	160	244	208	230
Venezuela <sup>5</sup> .....	G	96	726	816	914	942	1 119	1 668	1 428	1 408	1 060	965	979
WESTERN EUROPE.....		12 320	26 190	33 000	35 580	40 720	44 910	49 070	45 800	48 230	56 770	60 470	65 800
COMMON MARKET.....		5 130	10 650	15 500	17 190	19 840	23 000	25 530	23 610	24 540	29 590	32 170	35 760
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	S	767	2 046	2 413	2 535	2 830	3 273	3 432	3 129	3 442	3 957	4 219	4 555
France <sup>7</sup> .....	S	1 331	3 500	4 190	4 470	5 000	5 850	6 430	5 920	5 210	6 276	6 678	7 519
Germany, Fed. Rep. <sup>7, 8</sup> .....	S	...	1 690	4 110	4 890	6 100	6 970	7 890	7 730	8 580	10 104	10 941	12 280
Italy.....	S	593	1 539	2 420	2 439	2 711	3 175	3 674	3 216	3 369	4 721	5 222	6 056
Netherlands.....	S	803	1 871	2 375	2 858	3 208	3 725	4 105	3 625	3 939	4 531	5 112	5 347
FREE TRADE AREA.....		6 290	12 880	14 570	15 400	17 520	18 330	19 620	18 400	19 660	22 690	23 130	24 190
United Kingdom.....	S	4 259	8 070	9 025	9 129	10 483	10 413	10 960	10 096	10 787	12 319	11 864	12 136
Denmark <sup>9</sup> .....	G	355	713	1 001	1 170	1 178	1 311	1 358	1 366	1 602	1 805	1 873	2 130
Norway <sup>9</sup> .....	G	293	750	912	1 019	1 090	1 212	1 275	1 310	1 323	1 462	1 616	1 654
Sweden <sup>9</sup> .....	G	524	1 377	1 579	1 776	1 997	2 209	2 428	2 366	2 405	2 899	2 921	3 114
Austria.....	S	389	390	546	653	887	974	1 128	1 074	1 145	1 416	1 485	1 552
Portugal.....	S	101	415	332	351	398	443	502	480	476	546	656	585
Switzerland.....	S	366	1 163	1 179	1 304	1 489	1 766	1 964	1 706	1 923	2 243	2 707	3 020
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE...		910	2 670	2 920	2 980	3 360	3 590	3 920	3 800	4 030	4 490	5 170	5 850
Iceland.....	S	11	71	68	69	78	90	84	86	95	88	75	89
Ireland.....	G	203	550	511	504	582	512	516	557	595	633	732	766
Finland <sup>9</sup> .....	G	183	488	530	656	769	885	891	729	835	1 063	1 153	1 228
Greece.....	S	132	365	296	330	382	464	524	565	567	702	714	701
Spain.....	S	152	482	596	614	617	767	862	872	795	721	1 092	1 568
Turkey.....	S	119	348	533	478	498	407	397	315	470	468	509	622
Yugoslavia.....	S	115	368	395	339	441	474	661	685	687	826	910	888

**General note:** See explanatory notes in paragraph 10 of the General Statements in the Introduction. World and regional totals include countries not listed separately and estimates when full data are not available, e.g. in Middle East Sterling—Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar; in Other Middle East—Iran, Saudi Arabia; in Other Asia—Afghanistan, Macau; in Central Africa—Spanish provinces. Totals have been adjusted, where necessary, to approxi-

mate imports c.i.f. and exports f.o.b. in special trade. System: S=special trade; G=general trade; Si=semi-special trade (general trade less all re-exports).

<sup>1</sup> Excluding the trade with one another of China (Mainland), Mongolia, North Viet-Nam and North Korea.

TABLE A

## World trade by regions and countries

(Value in million U. S. dollars)

Exports f.o.b.											S Y S T E M	Country
1938	1948	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
23 500	57 500	82 600	86 100	93 700	103 700	111 800	107 900	115 400	127 700	133 500	140 900	WORLD <sup>1</sup>
15 200	36 700	53 700	55 400	60 600	68 700	75 100	71 100	75 400	85 400	90 200	94 800	DEVELOPED AREAS <sup>2</sup>
5 900	17 100	21 000	22 100	23 700	24 900	25 400	24 700	25 800	27 300	27 600	28 900	UNDER-DEVELOPED AREAS <sup>3</sup>
5 390	14 810	17 670	18 050	19 750	21 020	22 050	20 760	22 460	23 790	24 560	25 380	STERLING AREA
1 020	3 550	4 680	5 090	5 340	5 670	5 720	5 610	5 900	6 400	6 570	6 790	AFRICA <sup>4</sup>
390	1 420	2 060	2 340	2 440	2 600	2 620	2 500	2 850	2 970	3 060	3 180	OF WHICH STERLING
3 064	12 545	15 661	14 986	15 428	18 952	20 694	17 738	17 459	20 383	20 755	21 374	UNITED STATES <sup>5,6</sup>
865	3 109	4 220	4 034	4 386	4 916	5 094	5 045	5 365	5 554	5 811	5 925	CANADA <sup>5</sup>
1 710	6 520	7 620	7 880	7 960	8 640	8 650	8 170	8 310	8 600	8 660	9 180	LATIN AMERICAN REPS.
438	1 629	1 125	1 027	929	944	975	994	1 009	1 079	964	1 210	Argentina
27	98	84	70	76	81	74	50	59	51	56	58	Bolivia
289	1 173	1 539	1 562	1 423	1 482	1 392	1 243	1 282	1 269	1 403	1 214	Brazil
139	329	410	403	475	544	458	389	497	490	508	534	Chile
81	277	596	657	580	599	511	461	473	465	434	464	Colombia
15	46	80	85	81	67	83	92	77	86	84	85	Costa Rica
145	724	675	563	611	695	845	763	675	617	...	...	Cuba <sup>5,10</sup>
15	83	105	120	115	125	161	137	130	180	143	173	Dominican Republic <sup>5</sup>
10	53	92	125	114	116	133	133	140	144	127	140	Ecuador <sup>5</sup>
10	45	89	105	107	113	138	116	113	117	119	136	El Salvador
24	67	100	105	107	123	116	107	107	119	115	109	Guatemala
7	30	38	55	36	43	34	39	28	33	32	42	Haiti
20	55	68	56	49	73	65	69	69	64	73	77	Honduras <sup>5</sup>
159	465	585	657	805	880	727	735	752	763	832	937	Mexico
4	19	46	55	72	58	64	64	65	56	61	80	Nicaragua
13	25	26	31	36	31	35	33	35	27	30	46	Panama <sup>5</sup>
7	28	31	34	35	37	33	34	31	27	31	34	Paraguay <sup>5</sup>
68	157	219	245	268	308	320	281	312	431	491	538	Peru
62	179	270	249	184	211	128	139	98	129	175	153	Uruguay
181	1 040	1 445	1 690	1 873	2 116	2 366	2 305	2 369	2 432	2 413	2 585	Venezuela <sup>5</sup>
9 240	17 960	28 790	31 220	35 020	38 320	42 050	41 800	44 930	51 240	54 870	57 940	WESTERN EUROPE
4 360	6 680	14 670	16 340	18 920	20 710	23 180	23 440	25 460	29 730	32 310	34 200	COMMON MARKET
731	1 690	2 260	2 300	2 776	3 162	3 186	3 046	3 295	3 775	3 924	4 324	Belgium-Luxembourg
880	2 110	4 020	4 400	5 080	4 760	5 340	5 380	5 660	6 862	7 210	7 359	France <sup>7</sup>
...	780	4 740	5 600	6 520	7 780	9 010	9 220	9 980	11 415	12 687	13 264	Germany, Fed. Rep. <sup>7,8</sup>
553	1 077	1 507	1 638	1 857	2 145	2 552	2 577	2 913	3 648	4 183	4 666	Italy
593	1 024	2 153	2 414	2 687	2 862	3 097	3 218	3 607	4 028	4 307	4 585	Netherlands
4 150	9 560	12 000	12 640	13 760	15 220	16 180	15 760	16 680	18 220	19 090	20 030	FREE TRADE AREA
2 414	6 297	7 153	7 419	8 054	8 800	9 226	8 893	9 324	9 953	10 308	10 617	United Kingdom
335	569	895	964	1 057	1 111	1 174	1 288	1 401	1 493	1 537	1 669	Denmark <sup>9</sup>
193	415	509	583	633	772	821	744	810	881	931	973	Norway <sup>9</sup>
464	1 107	1 480	1 583	1 726	1 945	2 137	2 088	2 207	2 564	2 743	2 922	Sweden <sup>9</sup>
390	198	538	610	699	849	979	918	968	1 120	1 202	1 263	Austria
50	172	219	254	285	300	288	289	291	328	326	370	Portugal
302	799	1 204	1 228	1 307	1 442	1 560	1 539	1 683	1 879	2 041	2 216	Switzerland
730	1 720	2 130	2 240	2 340	2 390	2 680	2 600	2 790	3 290	3 460	3 710	OTHER WESTERN EUROPE
13	61	43	52	52	63	61	66	65	67	71	84	Iceland
119	200	320	324	310	303	368	368	366	428	505	485	Ireland
181	502	572	681	788	774	826	775	835	989	1 054	1 104	Finland <sup>9</sup>
90	94	132	152	183	190	220	232	204	203	223	249	Greece
98	373	482	464	446	442	476	486	501	725	709	734	Spain
115	197	396	335	313	305	345	247	355	321	347	381	Turkey
117	304	186	240	257	323	395	441	477	566	569	690	Yugoslavia

<sup>2</sup> United States, Canada, Western Europe, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa.<sup>3</sup> Sum of regions other than Developed areas, Eastern Europe and China (Mainland), Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet-Nam.<sup>4</sup> African Continent and associated islands.<sup>5</sup> Imports f.o.b.<sup>6</sup> Including exports of foreign aid.<sup>7</sup> For footnote see end of table.<sup>8</sup> Excludes inter zone trade with Eastern Germany.<sup>9</sup> General trade—Denmark beginning 1958, Norway and Sweden beginning 1959, Finland beginning 1960.<sup>10</sup> Prior to 1960, export data gross of valuation adjustment of approximately 5%.

TABLE A

## World trade by regions and countries (continued)

(Value in million U. S. dollars)

Country	S Y S T E M	Imports c.i.f.											
		1938	1948	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
MIDDLE EAST.....		720	2 230	2 520	2 650	3 090	3 290	3 620	3 860	4 010	4 390	4 590	4 820
STERLING.....		130	440	600	660	730	770	870	890	960	1 020	1 060	1 180
Aden.....	G	30	110	172	187	198	203	206	203	205	217	237	241
Cyprus.....	G	11	63	59	66	85	109	126	103	115	109	113	125
Jordan.....	G	6	47	52	56	76	78	85	95	113	120	117	128
Libya.....	G	47	22	31	32	40	46	79	97	114	169	149	206
OTHER.....		590	1 790	1 920	1 990	2 360	2 520	2 750	2 970	3 050	3 370	3 530	3 640
Excluding Petroleum.....													
French Somaliland.....	S	4	17	25	22	22	19	18	24	31	33	38	37
Ethiopia.....	G	...	45	56	64	65	60	68	75	79	84	90	103
Sudan.....	S	32	92	146	139	140	130	194	171	164	183	238	257
U.A.R. Egypt.....	S	188	674	516	472	538	535	547	667	638	667	678	736
Iraq.....	S	46	184	191	203	272	317	341	307	326	391	408	361
Israel <sup>4</sup> .....	S	56	...	280	287	334	376	433	421	427	496	577	603
Lebanon.....	S	37 <sup>3</sup>	213 <sup>3</sup>	143	173	215	235	249	212	259	307	332	356
Syria.....	S			131	174	179	187	171	198	192	239	199	233
JAPAN.....	G	1 070 <sup>5</sup>	684	2 410	2 399	2 471	3 230	4 284	3 033	3 599	4 491	5 810	5 636
STERLING ASIA.....		1 410	4 300	4 350	4 260	4 740	5 480	6 320	5 510	5 850	6 850	6 740	7 050
Burma.....	G	78	170	178	204	181	198	296	204	223	260	216	219
Ceylon.....	G	86	301	338	293	307	342	379	361	421	412	358	349
India <sup>6</sup> .....	G	581	1 740	1 228	1 313	1 440	1 749	2 273	1 875	2 012	2 329	2 299	2 254
Pakistan.....	G	.	312	350	334	290	417	440	396	353	654	642	738
Fed. of Malaya <sup>6</sup> .....	G	...	398	474	431	504	572	593	541	568	703	728	800
Singapore <sup>6</sup> .....	G	...	842	987	988	1 262	1 284	1 327	1 222	1 277	1 332	1 295	1 367
Sarawak.....	S	13	46	129	130	144	151	151	142	148	138	125	130
Brunei.....	G	2	17	37	33	31	34	32	26	23	21	19	16
North Borneo.....	S	4	12	23	24	29	38	40	42	51	64	70	78
Hong Kong.....	G	188	523	678	601	651	799	901	804	866	1 026	1 045	1 165
OTHER ASIA.....		960	1 710	2 680	2 410	2 630	2 880	3 160	2 720	2 590	2 970	3 290	3 250
China (Taiwan) <sup>7</sup> .....	S	104 <sup>5</sup>	...	192	211	201	194	212	226	231	297	322	285
Cambodia.....	S	57 <sup>8</sup>	188 <sup>8</sup>	396 <sup>8</sup>	348 <sup>8</sup>	48	57	58	76	70	95	97	102
Laos.....	S					19	35	42	26	13	12	17	24
Viet-Nam, Rep. of.....	S					263	218	289	232	225	240	255	264
Indonesia.....	S	248	464	765	629	630	860	803	544	483	574	794	647
West New Guinea (W. Irian).....	-	-	-	20	20	24	25	30	23	21	23	24	...
Korea, Rep. of <sup>7</sup> .....	S	300 <sup>5</sup>	206	345	243	341	386	442	378	304	344	316	415
Philippines <sup>1</sup> .....	G	132	585	452	479	548	506	613	559	524	604	611	587
Thailand.....	G	57	144	330	312	334	365	407	393	426	453	485	548
Ryukyu Islands.....	-	-	1	55	54	63	79	89	99	112	133	148	180
EAST. EUROPE, CHINA (M), etc. <sup>9</sup>		1 700	3 800	7 800	8 700	9 200	10 200	11 500	12 500	14 600	16 000	16 400	17 700
Albania <sup>2</sup> .....	S	7	...	...	...	43	39	53	79	85	81	72	...
Bulgaria <sup>2</sup> .....	S	60	...	200	196	250	251	332	367	580	633	666	780
China: Mainland.....	Si	187	140 <sup>11</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China: Manchuria.....	G	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia <sup>2</sup> .....	G	239 <sup>12</sup>	681	879	933	1 053	1 186	1 387	1 357	1 602	1 816	2 024	2 070
Germany, Eastern <sup>2, 10</sup> .....	S	...	...	920	992	1 042	1 188	1 432	1 490	1 764	1 963	2 019	2 179
Hungary.....	G	123	167	488	532	554	481	683	631	793	976	1 026	1 148
Mongolia <sup>13</sup> .....	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	77	83	97	...	...
Poland <sup>2</sup> .....	S	248	516	774	904	932	1 022	1 251	1 227	1 420	1 495	1 687	1 885
Romania.....	S	...	...	...	...	462	...	...	482	502	648	814	941
U.S.S.R. <sup>2</sup> .....	G	268	...	...	...	3 061	3 613	3 938	4 350	5 073	5 630	5 828	6 450

General Note: See first page of table.

<sup>1</sup> Imports f.o.b.<sup>2</sup> Imports f.o.b. beginning 1948.<sup>3</sup> Customs Union of Syria-Lebanon.<sup>4</sup> In 1938, Palestine.<sup>5</sup> Although Korea and China (Taiwan) were part of Japan's customs area in 1938, the figures here shown have been adjusted to include the inter-trade between the three areas.<sup>6</sup> Figures for all periods adjusted to approximate trade of present customs area

TABLE A

## World trade by regions and countries (continued)

(Value in million U. S. dollars)

Exports f.o.b.												S Y S T E M	Country
1938	1948	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962		
550	2 060	2 830	3 220	3 720	3 940	4 220	4 690	4 750	5 140	5 220	5 770		MIDDLE EAST
50	330	940	1 030	1 190	1 250	1 350	1 590	1 490	1 570	1 600	1 900		STERLING
16	52	116	125	177	181	185	182	178	171	185	193	G	Aden
12	23	43	48	52	63	53	49	53	54	49	58	G	Cyprus
3	11	6	8	8	14	16	10	10	11	15	17	S	Jordan
6	12	10	11	13	12	15	14	12	11	22	141	G	Libya
500	1 730	1 890	2 190	2 530	2 690	2 870	3 100	3 260	3 570	3 620	3 870		OTHER
320	950	980	1 050	1 100	1 140	1 240	1 170	1 260	1 390	1 360	1 570		Excluding Petroleum
3	9	13	12	13	12	10	16	19	21	22	25	S	French Somaliland
...	33	68	65	65	61	77	63	72	78	76	80	G	Ethiopia
30	99	128	116	145	192	148	125	192	182	179	229	S	Sudan
153	607	409	413	419	409	493	477	461	568	485	399	S	U.A.R. Egypt
...	...	392	489	519	478	360	566	606	654	662	692	S	Iraq
29	...	60	86	89	107	140	139	176	211	239	273	S	Israel <sup>4</sup>
22 <sup>3</sup>	36 <sup>3</sup>	26	29	31	39	40	31	40	40	42	55	S	Lebanon
		103	129	128	141	152	121	117	110	110	167	S	Syria
1 109 <sup>5</sup>	256	1 275	1 629	2 011	2 501	2 858	2 877	3 456	4 055	4 236	4 916	G	JAPAN
1 580	4 120	4 170	4 170	4 840	4 900	4 930	4 460	4 990	5 380	5 260	5 450		STERLING ASIA
178	243	238	251	227	250	229	193	224	226	220	268	G	Burma
104	306	329	380	407	364	353	359	368	385	364	380	G	Ceylon
615	1 390	1 130	1 193	1 288	1 317	1 403	1 241	1 329	1 367	1 429	1 447	G	India <sup>6</sup>
...	494	439	359	401	340	358	302	321	393	400	397	G	Pakistan
...	525	522	531	774	739	713	616	808	956	857	856	G	Fed. of Malaya <sup>6</sup>
...	701	867	877	1 101	1 121	1 136	1 026	1 124	1 136	1 083	1 116	G	Singapore <sup>6</sup>
14	80	139	136	156	159	163	151	174	159	130	133	S	Sarawak
4	24	92	89	99	108	112	107	103	83	78	65	G	Brunei
6	14	20	25	34	39	39	43	58	73	72	77	S	North Borneo
185	404	480	424	444	563	529	524	574	689	688	768	G	Hong Kong
1 070	1 080	1 880	1 810	2 000	2 020	2 150	1 950	2 220	2 270	2 240	2 190		OTHER ASIA
130 <sup>5</sup>	17	128	93	123	118	148	156	157	164	196	219	S	China (Taiwan) <sup>7</sup>
				40	37	52	53	60	70	63	54	S	Cambodia
83 <sup>8</sup>	92 <sup>8</sup>	96 <sup>8</sup>	97 <sup>8</sup>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	S	Laos
				69	45	81	55	75	86	71	56	S	Viet-Nam, Rep. of
380	394	840	867	946	924	955	791	931	840	784	674	S	Indonesia
...	...	3	8	8	7	8	6	6	6	4	...	-	West New Guinea (W. Irian)
250 <sup>5</sup>	19	40	24	18	25	22	17	19	33	41	55	S	Korea, Rep. of <sup>7</sup>
116	310	398	401	401	453	431	493	530	560	499	554	G	Philippines <sup>1</sup>
89	223	323	283	335	335	365	309	358	408	477	462	G	Thailand
...	...	5	8	13	20	15	17	21	29	34	49	-	Ryukyu Islands
2 380	3 690	7 910	8 600	9 370	10 140	11 300	12 070	14 210	15 020	15 640	17 160		EAST. EUROPE, CHINA (M), etc. <sup>9</sup>
3	...	...	...	13	19	29	29	34	49	49	...	S	Albania <sup>2</sup>
68	...	206	233	237	302	370	373	467	572	663	770	G	Bulgaria <sup>2</sup>
170	104 <sup>11</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	SI	China: Mainland
172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G	China: Manchuria
295 <sup>12</sup>	753	994	1 005	1 176	1 387	1 358	1 513	1 727	1 929	2 046	2 193	G	Czechoslovakia <sup>2</sup>
...	...	706	898	1 175	1 253	1 606	1 678	1 892	1 950	2 042	2 149	S	Germany, Eastern <sup>2, 10</sup>
155	166	498	519	601	487	488	684	770	874	1 029	1 100	G	Hungary
...	...	...	...	...	...	57	55	62	72	...	...	-	Mongolia <sup>13</sup>
225	533	831	869	913	985	975	1 060	1 145	1 326	1 504	1 646	S	Poland <sup>2</sup>
...	...	...	...	423	...	...	468	523	717	793	818	S	Romania
251	...	...	...	3 469	3 612	4 382	4 298	5 441	5 562	5 998	7 035	G	U.S.S.R. <sup>2</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Including imports of foreign aid.<sup>8</sup> Data refer to Indochina.<sup>9</sup> Excluding the trade with one another of China (Mainland), Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet-Nam. Beginning 1 March 1950 data have been converted from national currencies, which have official parities with the U.S.S.R. rouble into U.S. dollars, at the rate of 0.90 U.S.S.R. new rouble to a U.S. dollar.<sup>10</sup> Excludes trade with Germany, Federal Republic. See Table B, footnote 2.<sup>11</sup> January-October.<sup>12</sup> January-September.<sup>13</sup> Imports excluding shipments on credit.



TABLE A

## World trade by regions and countries (continued)

(Value in million U. S. dollars)

Country	SYSTEM	Imports c.i.f.											
		1938	1948	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
CENTRAL AFRICA.....		410	1 640	2 520	2 720	3 020	3 160	3 400	3 200	3 150	3 360	3 570	3 510
STERLING.....		230	860	1 240	1 310	1 580	1 660	1 760	1 640	1 730	1 940	2 000	1 830
Kenya <sup>2</sup> .....	G	35	155	145	169	200	195	202	170	172	196	193	195
Uganda <sup>2</sup> .....	G	14	81	72	71	95	79	81	76	71	73	74	73
Tanganyika <sup>2</sup> .....	G	72	240	328	351	388	446	497	441	420	439	434	400
Rhod.-Nyas. Fed. of <sup>1, 8</sup> .....	G	2	9	6	7	10	10	13	11	9	9	13	13
Gambia.....	G	38	127	207	199	246	249	271	237	317	362	394	333
Ghana.....	G	12	41	53	45	53	47	55	63	60	70	68	68
Mauritius.....	G	42	169	303	319	381	428	427	466	500	604	623	568
Nigeria.....	G	7	20	31	36	48	65	79	67	66	74	91	85
Sierra Leone.....	G	5	11	16	15	16	17	18	15	15	15	15	15
Zanzibar, Pemba.....	G												
OTHER.....		180	780	1 280	1 410	1 440	1 500	1 640	1 560	1 420	1 420	1 570	1 720
Congo (Leopoldville) <sup>4</sup> .....	S	37	191	363	371	379	416	436	361	308	...	...	...
Dahomey <sup>5</sup> .....	S	3	10	16	23	24	21	23	21	16	31	25	27
Ivory Coast <sup>5, 7</sup> .....	S	9	34	71	110	109	105	108	109	114	120	169	156
Niger <sup>5</sup> .....	S	1	3	8	10	8	9	10	11	7	14	19	27
Senegal <sup>5, 6</sup> .....	S	29	115	176	193	197	199	224	208	178	172	155	155
Mali <sup>5, 6</sup> .....	S	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	46
Mauritania <sup>5, 6</sup> .....	S	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	36
Upper Volta <sup>5, 7</sup> .....	S	.	.	8	7	10	9	9	9	8	8	28	35
Guinea <sup>5</sup> .....	S	5	16	36	37	37	38	51	73	62	50	73	...
Central African Republic <sup>8</sup> .....	S	.	.	13	16	18	18	19	19	17	20	22	25
Chad <sup>8</sup> .....	S	.	.	18	19	24	28	28	28	25	25	25	29
Congo (Brazzaville) <sup>8</sup> .....	S	8	53	40	43	43	50	57	58	56	70	79	68
Gabon <sup>8</sup> .....	S	.	.	14	17	20	22	40	35	28	32	36	39
Togo.....	S	2	7	12	16	18	15	16	18	15	26	26	27
Cameroun.....	S	6	42	80	93	104	95	98	102	82	83	96	102
Madagascar.....	S	17	78	129	137	122	132	142	126	120	112	103	122
Réunion.....	S	8	25	37	37	41	46	49	48	44	52	58	63
Angola.....	S	10	49	85	96	93	110	123	130	131	128	114	136
Mozambique.....	S	22	71	80	86	90	95	104	115	120	127	129	136
Cape Verde Islands.....	S	5	16	10	15	12	11	13	13	13	12	7	7
Portuguese Guinea.....	S	1	7	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	11	10	...
São Tomé & Príncipe.....	S	1	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	5	5	...
Liberia.....	S	2	9	19	23	26	27	38	38	43	69	91	132
OTHER AFRICA.....		260	1 110	1 270	1 300	1 400	1 460	1 640	1 710	1 650	1 900	1 710	1 340
Algeria.....	S	143	482	579	622	696	778	1 037	1 139	1 140	1 265	1 024	...
Morocco.....	S	63	389	489	480	497	459	402	397	332	413	452	434
Tunisia.....	S	45	179	172	170	181	194	172	155	153	191	211	216
AUST., N.Z., SOUTH AFRICA..		1 280	3 360	3 210	3 790	4 310	4 080	4 290	4 410	4 120	5 040	4 620	4 760
Australia <sup>1</sup> .....	G	517	1 227	1 293	1 685	1 932	1 713	1 684	1 776	1 851	2 365	2 093	2 262
New Zealand.....	G	225	450	538	688	804	751	832	798	648	790	901	753
South Africa <sup>1, 8</sup> .....	G	464	1 424	1 194	1 228	1 347	1 386	1 539	1 555	1 368	1 555	1 406	1 436

General note: See first page of table.

<sup>1</sup> Imports f.o.b.<sup>2</sup> Inter-trade and transfers of local produce between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are excluded.<sup>3</sup> Figures for all periods adjusted to approximate trade of present customs area.<sup>4</sup> Including former Ruanda-Urundi.