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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER
ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER

Report of the Secretary-General

(Item 23 (a) of the Provisional Agenda of the Third
Regular Session of the General Assembly)

ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION CONCERNING ASPECTS
OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION*

* This analysis is also submitted to the Special Committee on Information Transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

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INTRODUCTION

From the economic point of view and taking geographical, historical and ethnical factors into consideration, the most densely populated and most important of the Non-Self-Governing Territories may be classified into three groups:

- I. The territories around the Caribbean, countries of ancient colonization in the majority of which cane sugar constitutes the main natural resource and whose population includes the descendants of the early European colonists and of slaves who came from Africa.
- II. The African territories which with but few exceptions have been under European control only from the end of the 19th century or the beginning of the 20th century. These territories form the most extensive block but the density of their population is for the most part slight.
- III. The territories of the Far East and of the Pacific, both long under western rule (Netherlands Indies) and those of recent occupation. The most important of these, situated in southeast Asia, are often densely populated and they are also amongst the richest of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

In each of the three groups there are territories which, geographically and ethnically, differ totally or partially from the others. Thus, Morocco and Tunisia, peopled by Arabs and Berbers, with a large minority of European colonists, bear no similarity to the territories of tropical Africa.

Then too, certain territories such as Alaska, Greenland, the Falkland Islands, are, by reason of their climate, population and resources, outside the three categories mentioned.

Moreover, geographical and ethnical conditions are not the only elements of difference. The political links with the metropolitan country have led to the establishment of trade ties. In this field, the differences between the territories are due less to their geographical situation than to the various policies followed by their metropolitan countries.

Finally, the war has brought new causes of differentiation. The economic position of the territories of Africa and of the Caribbean Islands has been indirectly affected by the results of the conflict in which their respective metropolitan countries were involved: But with few exceptions only, such as Tunisia, these territories however have not suffered any destruction.

Such was not the case of the territories of the Far East the economy of which was seriously impaired by military operations and long enemy occupation.

/In spite

In spite of these difficulties there are certain common factors which make it possible to present a general picture of the economic situation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

These factors are as follows:

1. With but few exceptions, the Non-Self-Governing Territories are situated in the equatorial or tropical zone. Hence, the similarities of their agricultural products. Cane sugar is cultivated in the Netherlands Indies, in Hawaii, in Mauritius, as well as in the West Indies. Rubber, which for a long time was produced exclusively in the Far East, is also produced on a much more modest scale in Africa. Oleaginous plants, coffee, tea, cocoa, rice, tropical fruits, tobacco, and sisal hemp are produced in territories belonging to all three of the groups we have mentioned or at least to two of them.
2. A general picture may also be given of mining production. The principal mining resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited to a small number of products which are often found in the territories very distant from one another: petroleum in the Netherlands Indies and in Trinidad, tin in the Far East and in Africa, gold in Africa, in Alaska, and, to a much lesser extent, in some territories of South America, of the Caribbean, the Pacific and the Far East, bauxite in the Netherlands Indies, in British and Dutch Guiana, and on the Gold Coast, phosphates in North Africa and Oceania, etc.....
3. The Non-Self-Governing Territories are not, as a whole, highly industrialized. In spite of the existence of a few nascent industries, the products of the Non-Self-Governing Territories consist mainly of agricultural products intended for food or for industry and, to a lesser extent, of mining products.
4. Plans for economic and social development have been laid down or are now being drafted by the governments responsible for the territories placed under their authority.

They derive from a common general idea, the need for financial and technical assistance from the metropolitan country.

The outline which follows concerning production, trade and development plans provides indications based on the information transmitted under Article 73 e supplemented in certain cases by supplemental documentation.

The sources are in general those which have been used in setting up the annexed tables. A list will be found in the notes given with the tables. When, in the drafting of this document, attention has exceptionally been called to other sources than those of the tables, they are mentioned in a footnote.

PART I

PRODUCTION IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

I. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

In almost all the Non-Self-Governing Territories the great majority of the population derives its livelihood from agriculture.

Agriculture is carried on primarily to satisfy the food requirements of the population. Many territories are self-sufficient in this respect, and food imports are restricted to a few items not produced locally and intended chiefly for the European population.

In some cases, however, export products are of preponderant importance, with the result that the indigenous population is partially dependent for its food on foreign imports. That is the case in Malaya and in most of the sugar-producing territories of the Caribbean region.

Some territories, on the other hand, produce an exportable surplus of the cereals which provide the indigenous population with its basic diet. That is the case - or was the case before the war - in some regions producing rice, maize, and other cereals.

The information given here will be restricted to export products, since agricultural production is being dealt with in other analyses.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 cover the exports of the main agricultural products of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, grouped by geographical regions.

Table 5 summarizes the production of the same products for all territories, and in the case of some items it adds some details on the production and exports of the independent producer countries, so as to show the share of Non-Self-Governing Territories in world production of the products concerned.

For the principal products or groups of products, it has been thought advisable to append some comments to these tables and to give some additional information. Rice is first mentioned, since, although it is rarely exported, it is of vital importance to the economies of the Far Eastern territories.

A. Rice*

Rice is produced to a greater or lesser extent in certain Non-Self-Governing Territories of Africa and the Caribbean region. The production of Madagascar and British Guiana requires special mention as part of it is exported.

* In addition to the statistical documents quoted in tables 1 to 4, the Report of the Rice Study Group, Trivandrum (India) session, published by FAO (July 1947), has been used in compiling this section.

It is primarily in the Far Eastern territories, however, that rice is of capital importance. Despite the development of other food cultures such as maize and cassava and the present need to import flour to remedy food deficiencies, rice still provides the basic diet of these populations, and rice production to a large extent determines the general economic situation.

In Malaya efforts have been made to restore rice production to its pre-war level and even beyond it, so as to compensate for the fall in imports. With that end in view, and in order to counteract the fall in yields caused by difficulties in providing cultivators with selected high-yield seeds and by damage to irrigation and drainage systems, the sown areas have been extended, with the result that in the 1946-1947 season production reached 85 per cent of the 1938 level, and it is hoped to exceed that level by almost 10 per cent in 1947-1948.

In spite of these efforts rice supplies are still a long way behind requirements. Formerly Malaya depended on foreign imports for almost two-thirds of its consumption: and imports are still far below the pre-war levels. In 1947 they amounted to a third of the pre-war imports (after allowing for re-exports), i.e. to a little more than 200,000 tons, while allocations from the International Emergency Food Council amounted to 300,000 tons.

In the Netherlands Indies agricultural production broadly satisfies the food requirements of the population. In 1939 food imports amounted to 600,000 tons with a value of 78 million florins, i.e. only 16 per cent of total imports (472 millions).* Moreover, most imported foods were intended for European consumption. Thanks to the development of rice and other food products (maize, manioc, sweet potatoes) the indigenous population depended on foreign imports for only a small fraction of its needs.

Since the war, production has fallen considerably. According to the Report of the Rice Study Group (July 1947) it is estimated that production is less than 30 per cent of the pre-war figure and that it will take at least five years to reach the former level.

The poor state of rice production has had serious repercussions on the living conditions of the populations concerned and on the general economic situation.

According to the Report of the Rice Study Group (July 1947) it will take at least ten years to restore the pre-war per capita consumption level if the population of the consumer countries continues to increase at its present rate.

* Netherlands Indies, Department of Economic Affairs, Batavia, Report for 1940.

This situation has given rise to rationing measures, to a considerable increase in the price of rice and to a parallel rise, of greater or lesser extent according to the territory, in the cost of living. Since the prices of export products are far from having risen to the same extent, production of these products is in a critical situation. The rice shortage, which it has only partly been possible to remedy by importing other foods, has also had the result of reducing the labour available for mining and the production of agricultural export products.

B. Rubber*

Before the war 76 per cent of the natural rubber produced in the world came from Non-Self-Governing Territories, almost entirely from Far Eastern territories. The rubber exported by these territories represented in value 15 per cent of the total exports of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and several hundreds of thousands of workers in these territories gained their livelihood by rubber production.

The war and the Japanese occupation led to an appreciable fall in Far Eastern production. From 1942 to 1945 the African territories made some contribution, chiefly in the form of wild rubber, to the needs of the Allies, who had been deprived of their Far Eastern plantations.

After the liberation, production recovered more rapidly in some territories than in others. In Malaya recovery was particularly rapid in spite of several years neglect and of some destruction, which moreover affected industrial equipment and housing more than the plantations themselves. In 1947 production reached a figure of 655,000 tons, which considerably exceeded not only the 1939 level but the record of 600,000 tons achieved in 1941. For 1948 and 1949 estimates are respectively 675,000 and 700,000 long tons.

Before the war, production in the Netherlands Indies almost equalled Malayan production and in 1941 even exceeded it (660,000 tons). After the Japanese surrender production recovered, but less rapidly than in Malaya: 175,000 tons in 1946 and 267,000 tons in 1947. A figure of 370,000 long tons is hoped for 1948 and 460,000 tons for 1949.

In the British dependency of Borneo the pre-war level has been virtually attained. In 1947 exports amounted to 50,000 tons as against 56,000 tons in 1941. Production estimates for 1948 and 1949 are 62,000 and 65,000 tons respectively.

* In addition to the statistical documents quoted in support of Tables 1 to 4, the documents of the fifth session of the Rubber Study Group (April 1948, Washington) have been used in compiling this section.

African production is small compared to the production of the Far East and independent countries. Wild rubber picking ceased after the war but there are hevea plantations in Africa, apart from Liberia and the Cameroons, in the Belgian Congo and Nigeria. Congolese production is still small, but it is estimated that when the plantations, most of which are too young to be tapped, reach their full yield it will reach 40,000 tons per annum. In 1946 Nigerian plantations covered an area of 50,000 hectares.

Finally, the war had the result of considerably developing the production of synthetic rubber, particularly in the United States. United States production reached 834,000 tons in 1945, falling to 517,000 tons in 1947 - i.e. 30 per cent of world rubber production.

The price of synthetic rubber governs that of natural rubber. Since the former is very low, the present selling price of natural rubber in dollars is scarcely higher than the pre-war figure, whereas its cost price has risen appreciably owing to wage increases caused by the rise in the cost of living and to expenditure on the rehabilitation of plantations and the repair of industrial equipment.

C. Cane Sugar*

The principal producing countries are as follows:

Puerto Rico

Hawaiian Islands

British West Indies (Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana)

Mauritius

Netherlands Indies

Sugar cane is almost the sole agricultural product in Mauritius. It is a major element in some of the West Indies and an important one in the other countries.

Tables 1, 2, 3 and 5 indicate the amount of sugar exported from the above territories in 1947 as compared to 1938 exports.

The position has been maintained or improved, except in the Netherlands Indies where production had fell to a negligible quantity and has not yet regained appreciable proportions.

For a long time sugar has been the predominant and sometimes almost the only product in numerous West Indian countries. Little by little, however, the disadvantages of a single crop have become apparent. Although the production of sugar has not been reduced for that reason, but has generally increased, the need for freeing the territories at least partially

* Apart from the documents quoted in connection with Tables 1 - 4 the documents of the last session of the International Sugar Council (London, June 1948) were utilized in drawing up this paragraph.

from the necessity of importing foodstuffs and for varying their economy has led to the development of other crops and other types of industrial production.

D. Oleaginous Products

An examination of Tables 1 and 2 shows:

- (a) A considerable reduction in the production of palm oil and copra in the Far East, particularly in the Netherlands Indies.
- (b) An appreciable reduction in the production of ground nuts in French West Africa. This reduction is the result of several factors: the lack of import goods and the high price of those goods, the disappearance of rice imports from Cochin-China and the necessity for developing food production in Senegal to the detriment of the cultivation of ground nuts, the reduction of Sudanese labour which assisted the indigenous Senegalese cultivators, the impoverishment of the soil, and the extremely low rainfall.

The British Government and the French Government are planning to develop the production of oil seeds in the African territories. A plan for producing 600,000 tons of ground nuts in East Africa has been drawn up by the British Government.

The ten-year plan for the development of the French Territories provides for the export of 1,135,000 tons of ground nuts (in their shells) and 125,000 tons of palm oil at the end of the ten-year period.

The Non-Self-Governing Territories also produce other oils, in particular olive oil in Tunisia and shea-butter in French West Africa.

E. Cocoa

Before the war the production of cocoa in the Non-Self-Governing Territories represented almost two-thirds of the world production, the principal producing country being the Gold Coast followed by Nigeria and the Ivory Coast. The plantations have been attacked by a disease called swollen shoot in the Gold Coast and the Ivory Coast, and in the latter country production has also been affected by transportation difficulties and a labour crisis. It should be noted that cocoa is one of the few colonial products for which world price has kept pace with and sometimes exceeded the increase in imported goods.

Two Cocoa Marketing Boards have been set up, one in the Gold Coast and the other in Nigeria. These bodies are responsible, among other things, for fixing the purchase price from producers, and for buying and reselling the crop. The profits derived from the difference between sale and purchase prices are principally converted into an equalisation fund to absorb later price fluctuations.*

* "Statement on Marketing of West African Cocoa", Cmd 6950, London, 1946.
/F. Coffee

F. Coffee

The principal producing countries are Uganda, the Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa.

In the Belgian Congo a Decree of 18 June 1947* has provided for the establishment of producers' co-operatives which own the goods until they have been sold on the world markets. The profits previously realized by middlemen will in future go to the Native producer.

Furthermore, the Decree establishes a cotton reserve fund, thus giving a legal basis to an organization which previously functioned with the voluntary collaboration of the cotton companies. That bank is principally intended to regulate the economy of cotton producing by stabilizing the price paid to the producer. A similar equalizing organization exists in French Equatorial Africa.

G. Various Products: Coffee, Tea, Sisal, etc.

Tables 1, 2, 3 and 5 show the fluctuations in production since 1938.

The production of coffee, tea, tobacco, sisal, pepper and quinine in the Netherlands Indies, which was very important before the war, has considerably diminished.

The production of coffee has increased in French West Africa and slightly diminished in Madagascar. It has also increased in British East Africa where, by an agreement concluded in 1947 with the producers' representatives, the Ministry of Food has undertaken to buy most of the crop for five years. The agreement also determines the maximum and minimum limits between which the price for this product in which the market was particularly unstable in the past may be fixed each year, taking into account fluctuations in the world price.**

The Non-Self-Governing Territories also export a number of agricultural products which are not mentioned in the tables: Manioc derivatives (Netherlands Indies, Madagascar), wine (Tunisia, Cyprus), vanilla (Madagascar), spices, various cereals, etc.

Stock-breeding products (meat and leather), which are mainly absorbed by the internal economy are also occasionally exported. (French West Africa, Madagascar, Nigeria, etc.)

* Bulletin administratif du Congo Belge, 25 August 1947.

** "The Colonial Empire 1947-1948 - Cmd 7433".

Fishery products (Alaska, Morocco) and forestry products (French Equatorial Africa, British Honduras) are sometimes exported in noteworthy quantities.

II. MINING PRODUCTS

Table No. 4 indicates the production or exports* of the principal mining products of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

A. Petroleum

An examination of this table shows that the production of petroleum in the Netherlands Indies (the principal producer in the Non-Self-Governing Territories), which had fallen to almost nothing at the end of hostilities, has recovered fairly quickly and in 1947 reached half the pre-war production.

B. Copper

The two principal producing countries are Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, which supplied approximately 20 per cent of world production before the war. Production in Rhodesia has slightly diminished since the war. After increasing greatly during the war, production in the Congo has fallen off slightly since the war while remaining noticeably above the pre-war level.

C. Gold

The production of gold has, in general, fallen off. The principal reason for this falling off appears to be the stabilization of the dollar price of gold.

D. Tin**

Before the war more than half the world production of tin came from the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Among the producing countries Malaya was the most important, followed by the Netherlands Indies, and at some distance by Nigeria and the Belgian Congo. The principal independent producing countries were Bolivia, Siam and China.

During the war when the Japanese occupation had deprived the Allies of their sources of supply in the Far East, production in Nigeria and particularly in the Belgian Congo was intensified as far as possible.

* Allowing for movements of stocks, production and export are approximately equal since local consumption is negligible.

** Apart from the documents quoted in connection with Table No. 5, the documents of the last session of the Tin Study Group (April 1948, Washington) were utilized in drafting this paragraph.

Since the Japanese surrender, production has progressively recovered in the Malayan Peninsula and the Netherlands East Indies. It has not yet reached the 1938 level, or still less the production records of 1940 and 1941. In view of the delays necessary for replacing working equipment seriously damaged during the hostilities and the occupation, it is not thought that the 1940-1941 level will be regained before 1950.

At the second session of the Tin Study Group in April 1948, it was pointed out that although the selling price expressed in dollars had rather more than doubled since 1939, that increase had not kept pace with the increase in production costs, which had been seriously affected by the rise in wages and the necessity for making the expensive replacements of working machinery which could not be carried out during the war years. This argument is still more true in the case of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Far East where the equipment was largely destroyed.

Lastly, it should be noted that since the April session of the Study Group, the price has increased by approximately 10 per cent, and the effective period for that increase ends in principle on 30 June 1949.

E. Phosphates

Compared with 1938 the production of phosphates has increased in Morocco and slightly fallen in Tunisia. Development plans provide for increased production in both territories.

F. Bauxite, Manganese, Various Minerals and Ores

The production of bauxite has slightly increased in British Guiana and Surinam and has recently been developed in the Gold Coast. On the other hand, it has greatly decreased in the Netherlands Indies.

The production of manganese ore is increasing in the Gold Coast and to a lesser degree in Morocco.

Numerous other mining or mineral products are worked in the Non-Self-Governing Territories: diamonds (for industrial use and jewellery) in the Belgian Congo, Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, coal (in small quantities in the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya, Nigeria, etc.), lead (Tunisia, Morocco), zinc (Belgian Congo), mica (Madagascar) etc.

In many countries not much is yet known about the resources of the sub-soil. The development plans emphasize expenditure on drawing up geological maps and on prospecting work.

III. INDUSTRY

Apart from the products of local handicraft workers which play an important part in the internal economy of many of the territories and in the export trade of some of them (Puerto Rico in particular), industry, properly speaking, is not much developed as a whole.

/An examination

An examination of the information submitted indicates, however, a tendency to industrial development, particularly in the territories which are densely populated (Puerto Rico).

The industries established generally have two purposes, namely the satisfaction of certain local needs which will free the territory from the necessity of buying imported products, and the promotion of industries for the transformation of local agricultural or mineral products so that the profits derived from that complete or partial transformation, may benefit the territory rather than the importing countries.

The building materials industry and the textile industry, among others, belong to the first group.

Some brick and tile works exist in almost all the countries. The manufacture of lime and cement has been developed on a fairly large scale in several territories (Puerto Rico, Belgian Congo, Morocco, etc.).

The textile industry and, in particular, the manufacture of cotton cloth to replace imported cloth is fairly widespread in the Belgian Congo, where it satisfies a quarter of the local needs, in the Netherlands Indies, etc.

Other industries also belong to the first group, for example, breweries, soap factories, the manufacture of various types of packing for exported products (sacks, metal drums, glassware, etc.).

The industries processing agricultural and mineral products for export belong to the second group, i.e., rice mills, oil factories, sawmills, foundries, etc. Certain products which were once exported without any form of transformation are now exported in a more or less advanced stage of transformation. For example, the ground nuts in Senegal, which were once exported in their shells, are now exported after shelling or in the form of ground-nut oil. Certain territories producing copra or palm, export at least some of their production in the form of coconut or palm oil.

A number of territories process their mining production wholly or partly on the spot: copper foundries in the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia, tin foundries in Malaya and the Belgian Congo, the production of superphosphates in Morocco and Tunisia, etc. Sometimes, on the contrary, these products are exported as iron ore or concentrates.

The evolution towards a greater industrialization was accentuated during the war since relations with the usual foreign markets were precarious and sometimes interrupted, and it was essential for the territories to satisfy most of their needs themselves and to transform their exportable products in order to reduce the demand for shipping space.

/The carrying

The carrying out of the different development plans will accentuate this evolution. These plans generally emphasize the importance of industrial progress.

In many territories, however, that progress is limited by the problem of power. Coal is rare. Hydrocarbon resources are almost non-existent, except in the Netherlands Indies, Trinidad and Borneo. The development of hydro-electric power is restricted either by the irregular flow of certain rivers (the Niger) or by the excessive cost of long-distance conveyance for scattered industries with a small output capacity. Important projects are nevertheless being studied to utilize the hydro-electric power of certain rivers and their affluents (Congo, upper Nile, Zambesi, Moroccan rivers, etc.).

PART II

FOREIGN TRADE OF TERRITORIES

I. VOLUME OF FOREIGN TRADE

An examination of Table No. 6 (volume and value of foreign trade of the principal territories) and of Tables 1 to 5 already mentioned shows that the war effort has brought about some progress in production in certain territories and in the case of certain products, and that this progress has, in some cases, been partly maintained since the cessation of hostilities. Mining production in the Belgian Congo is an example of this. Since the end of hostilities, mining production in Morocco has also increased considerably.

But these are more or less isolated cases. In many territories, production has remained stationary or in some cases has declined during the war, and the situation has remained about the same since the end of hostilities. This phenomenon is not confined to territories directly affected by the war, but has appeared elsewhere.

There are several reasons for this situation:

(a) Firstly, a scarcity of imported goods which the Natives buy with the profits from the sale of their own production. When they cannot obtain a sufficient quantity of these articles, the Natives have no interest in producing in order to earn money for which they can find no use.

This shortage has not affected all territories equally (see Table No. 7). The Belgian Congo, thanks to its mining production to meet war needs, has succeeded in maintaining the volume of its imports of cloth and other trade articles at about the pre-war level. It even exceeded this level in 1947. As, at the same time, the local textile industry has developed, not only have the mines been able to increase their production, but the amount of agricultural produce has been maintained and has even been slightly increased in certain cases.

British, and above all French, territories have been more seriously affected by the shortage of imported cloth.

Imports in 1947 nevertheless show an appreciable increase for most territories. But with one exception (French West Africa), the 1939 level has not yet been reached, although under normal conditions it should have been exceeded to keep pace with the increasing population, especially of the urban population, which

/has more need

has more need for clothing than the rural population, and also to make up to a certain extent for the deficits of the war period.

Without returning to the problem of rice in the Far East, it must also be stated that certain imported food products which play an important part in encouraging native production have become very scarce. Thus, in 1947 Morocco imported one-half as much sugar and only one-third as much tea as in 1938.

This shortage was accounted for during the war by the decrease in civilian production in the belligerent nations, by the shortage of transport and in certain cases by the breaking off of communications between territories and the metropolitan country. Since the war, the situation has persisted owing partly to the inadequacy of European production and the shortage of foreign currency for purchases abroad (particularly dollars).

(b) Secondly, not only are imports insufficient, but the official selling prices of imported goods have increased more rapidly despite their inferior quality (light rayon and cotton cloths are usually less durable than their pre-war counterparts) than those of exported products.

In other words, the sums received in payment for the same quantity of products do not allow of purchasing the same quantity of consumer goods as before the war.

Without referring back to the special case of rubber, the examination of the statistics for foreign trade and certain other documents clearly illustrate this phenomenon. For example, in Nigeria, while the index numbers of prices for imported cloth was 300 in 1945 (base 100 in 1939), the index number for export products was only 180*. In the same territory, in 1947, the index number for cloth was 400 (base 100 in 1938), while the index numbers for peanuts, palm nuts, and tin were respectively 340, 280 and 210. In the Belgian Congo the index number for imported cloth was 750 in 1947 (base 100 in 1939) as against 390 for exported cotton, 340 for palm nuts, 340 for copper and 145 for gold. In Morocco in 1947 the index number on importation was 2,460 (base 100 in 1939) for cloth, 1,470 for tea, 1,450 for sugar, as against 565 on exportation for phosphates and 1,420 for canned fish.

The above index numbers are drawn chiefly from prices calculated on the basis of statistics for foreign trade. There is therefore some lack of precision due to the various methods of computation used

into the cost of living and the control of the cost of living
in the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria, No. 204, 1946".

/by the Customs

by the Customs administrations and the possible intervention of the "quality" factor. In order to ascertain the exact situation with more accuracy, it would be necessary to follow the development of retail prices for imported goods together with the development of prices paid to the producer for exported goods. The tendency towards a steeper rise in import prices than in export prices is none the less a reality, except for certain products, such as cocoa in British African territories. An examination of the prices paid to the producer would probably show an even greater lack of balance, owing to the increase of ad valorem rates in export duties (Belgian Congo).

(c) The penury of transport and its irregularity, both maritime and inland, was, in certain territories, during the war, a third reason for lowered production, revealed chiefly in the less essential, more perishable products and these more cumbrous to handle. Although the situation has been steadily improving in this respect since the end of the war, this factor is still making itself felt in certain cases.

For example, shipments of bananas, which were one of Jamaica's principal exports before the war, ceased during the war. They have been resumed, but are still on a small scale. A similar phenomenon occurred in French West Africa, where part of the banana crop is, it is true, exported in the form of dehydrated bananas or banana meal.

Timber exports (okoumé) from French Equatorial Africa have also been affected by the transport crisis, and fell from 275,744 tons in 1938 to 139,983 tons in 1947.

As regards imports, special emphasis has been laid on cloth owing to its importance from the economic and social point of view. Further, as regards value, cloth was usually one of the most important items in the import trade: 48 per cent in French West Africa, 32 per cent in Nigeria, 16 per cent in Morocco, etc.

As regards tonnage, on the other hand, cloth was relatively of minor importance. Thus the total quantities of imports shown in Table 6 often show an increase over 1938. This increase is caused chiefly by the presence of heavy goods such as coal, petroleum products and cement. Certain progress must also be noted: for example, in Morocco, imports of agricultural machinery have increased from 3,400 tons in 1938 to 5,400 tons in 1947, and imports of motor cars

from 1,790 cars in 1938 to 11,213 in 1947; French West Africa imported 7,595 lorries in 1947 as against 2,463 in 1938. Generally speaking, in many territories, imports of vehicles and petrol are indicative of an increase in automobile traffic.

Table No. 6, already mentioned, indicates, in the case of the more important territories, the present position as regards the trade balance, a leading but not exclusive element in the balance of payments, and its development in relation to 1938.

The four factors already indicated: quantity and price of imported products, quantity and price of exported products, fix the course of this evolution, whose direction is determined, for each territory or group of territories, by the outstanding part played by one or other of these four factors.

Furthermore, in territories where large sums of foreign capital are invested, either to promote development plans, or for other reasons, imports of goods following such investments may have the effect of creating or increasing a temporary deficit in the trade balance (as in the case of Puerto Rico and Morocco).

II. DIRECTION OF TRADE

The direction of the trade of Non-Self-Governing Territories varied before the war from one empire to another.

The American territories confined almost all their trade, both imports and exports, to the United States.

Half the trade of British territories and 60 per cent of that of the French territories was with the respective metropolitan states or other territories of the British Commonwealth and the French Empire.

The products of the Belgian Congo, subject, by virtue of international treaties, to the open-door regime received preferential treatment in Belgium, owing to which trade in the Congo was 80 per cent with Belgium as regards exports, as against a little less than 50 per cent as regards imports.

The Netherlands, on the other hand, had no imperial preference system. Only about 20 per cent of the Netherlands East Indies trade was with the Netherlands, as regards either imports or exports. As regards trade currents, the war caused certain "distortions", some of which still continue in part:

1. The re-establishment and progressive improvement of transport has made it possible to restore trade with the

/metropolitan

metropolitan states. Ties, which had become weakened or been completely broken, have been restored and made closer, largely for reasons of exchange.

2. The relations with ex-enemy countries, particularly with Germany and Japan, which had been very important for countries with the open-door régime (Congo Basin, Netherlands East Indies), have hardly yet been resumed.

3. Relations have been opened or strengthened with certain foreign countries (United States) or certain imperial links (Canada and the West Indies, French West Africa and North Africa), have persisted. But the percentage has decreased fairly considerably, except in the case of exports from Canada to the British West Indies, owing to the resumption or intensification of trade with the European metropolitan countries (British, French and Belgian territories).

Table No. 8 gives certain indications of this development in several important territories. The percentages shown on this table relate to the immediate origin or destination of goods, which does not always coincide with their first origin or final destination. Sometimes foreign goods are imported after transit through the metropolitan states. More often, certain colonial products are exported to the metropolitan country and then re-exported abroad, either after transformation or in their original state.

* * *

While the difficulties encountered by most of the metropolitan powers as regards their balance of payments still continue, the restrictions brought about by the control of exchanges will govern the orientation of trade currents in the territories.

In the future it will be influenced by the application of the Geneva General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (1947) and by the Havana Charter. Although this Charter has not yet come into force, it has seemed useful to give, in a special document submitted to the Committee (A/AC.17/W.5), some indications concerning its possible effects together with those of the Geneva General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, on the commercial régime of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

PART III

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

In the past, successive programmes for the development of economic equipment and social services in the non-self-governing territories have been drawn up and put into execution.

But, since the last war, economic and social development has been made the subject of more systematic studies from the point of view both of the financing of the programmes and their consistency.

These studies have, in the case of some territories, led to the formulation of plans, and in other territories they are about to do so. Some of the plans are even now being carried out. The carrying out of these plans is ensured, at least partially, by financial assistance from the metropolitan countries.

By the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940, amended in 1945, the United Kingdom has established the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund which is provided with the sum of £120,000,000 to be spent in ten years. This new legislation has led to the establishment of ten-year development plans for each of the British territories. Many of them have already been drawn up and approved and are now being put into effect.

A ten-year development plan for the Belgian Congo is now being drawn up. Moreover, in July 1947, there was established a Native Welfare Fund, drawing on resources placed at its disposal by the treasuries of Belgium and the Congo. Its annual resources will amount to about 250,000,000 Belgian francs.

In the American territories, plans either already exist or are being worked out. An office for the development of Alaska (Alaska Development Board) was established in 1945. In Puerto Rico, the problem of economic development is closely bound up with that of overpopulation. The measures taken by the Government affect both agricultural and industrial development. In April 1945 there was established the Puerto Rico Agricultural Company which received a first endowment of \$10,100,000 and is authorized to issue loans within the limits authorized by the local Parliament. The Company is both a research and operating organization. As regards industry, the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company, established in 1942, encourages the investment of private capital by means of technical and documentary studies which are for the use of persons engaged in industry and by means of the construction of factories to be leased at low prices or sold at cost price. In addition it has established industries which it

manages either itself or through affiliated companies. The financing of these schemes is partly ensured by the return to the Island of the proceeds of duties levied by the Federal Treasury on Puerto Rican rums entering the United States and consequently paid for by the American consumers.

In 1946, France established a "Fonds pour le Developpement economique et social"* for overseas territories. The Fund draws mainly on state subsidies and advances from the Caisse Centrale de la France d'Outre-mer** . Development plans financed by the Fund are being worked out and some programmes are already being applied. The first report of the Commission for the modernization of overseas territories has been published.

The development plans for the British and French territories have been analyzed in a document (A/AC.17/W.5) submitted to the Special Committee. The main ideas which lie behind these plans are the following:

- (a) The need for ascribing equal importance to social development (health, education, etc.) and economic development. Economic development should allow an increase in budgetary resources which would make it possible to meet the increased recurrent expenditure on social services. Conversely, economic progress depends on social progress. Populations which are insufficiently nourished, provided for and educated cannot make a full contribution to economic development.
- (b) Interdependence of metropolitan and colonial interests and the opportunity for both to develop the colonial economy not only in the field of agriculture and mining, but also in that of industrial production.
- (c) Industrial development, taking account of material possibilities (particularly coal and power resources) and, in certain territories (the Caribbean Islands in particular), the need for supplying new resources to a rapidly increasing population which cannot live on agriculture alone.
- (d) In territories where labour is scarce, which is the case in most African territories, the desire to use that labour to the greatest advantage, particularly by means of the progressive introduction of mechanization in agricultural production and forestry.
- (e) The need for developing pure and applied scientific research.

In France this need has led to the establishment of an Institute

* Economic and Social Development Fund

** Central Fund for Overseas France.

for Scientific Research in the Colonies (1944), and in the Belgian Congo to the establishment of an Institute for Scientific Research in Central Africa with funds amounting to 450,000,000 Belgian francs. In the United Kingdom £8,500,000, that is, 7 per cent of the £120,000,000 of the Colonial Welfare and Development Fund are to be devoted to research.

(f) The importance of soil conservation measures and particularly the precautions to be taken to counter the dangers which might arise from intensive mechanized cultivation.

The carrying out of plans which are supported by substantial financial and technical assistance from the metropolitan territories will be closely affected by the speed at which the economic recovery of those territories takes place.

At least in the first years, certain difficulties will be encountered, and particularly the two following:

1. The difficulty of recruiting the necessary technical staff in Europe in view of the fact that technicians are equally required for the needs of reconstruction in the metropolitan territories and of the fact that the training of Native technicians is itself dependent on the carrying out of plans (development of education).

The introduction to the ten-year plan for Nigeria* stresses 'point.' It states in particular that Nigeria has to take its place in the "queue" for technicians with the United Kingdom and the other non-self-governing territories, and points out that in some cases the necessary staff will not be available for several years because of the interruption of training during the war.

2. The difficulty of obtaining raw materials and the necessary equipment and tools either in Europe on account of the competing needs of reconstruction, or in America on account of the shortage of currency. The report of the Commission for the modernization of the French overseas territories stresses the importance for the carrying out of the plan of allocations of materials and currency.

* "A ten year development plan for Nigeria, 1946", page 2.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing account makes it possible to summarize the main characteristics of the present economy of the non-self-governing territories as follows:

1. As regards production - and without taking up the problems peculiar to the territories of the Far East - the agricultural and mining production of non-self-governing territories has been hindered from expanding, and has at times regressed, particularly for the following reasons:

(a) Lack of import products and especially shortage of textiles, supply of which would constitute the best stimulant to local production. This shortage is itself due to the economic situation of the European metropolitan countries and to the lack of exchange, especially dollars.

(b) The high cost of imported products, the price of which has increased more than that of exported products. Natural rubber should be mentioned in particular.

(c) More generally speaking, colonial producers have in the past suffered from the insecurity of the market and from the instability of the outlets for their products. In this connection stabilization measures afford producers certain safeguards by means of compensation agencies or long-term purchase contracts within the national structure, such as those adopted by various countries before the war for certain products and those in operation at present, particularly for cocoa in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, cotton in French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo, coffee in British East Africa and bananas in Jamaica.

2. Industrial production, on the other hand, is being developed.

3. In commercial activity, which was seriously affected by the war, close relations are now being re-established with the metropolitan countries, owing particularly to exchange restrictions.

4. Most of the responsible governments have prepared or are now preparing development plans, aimed at co-ordinating the social and the economic progress of the territories.

ANNEXES

I. NOTE ON THE DRAFTING OF THE ANNEXED TABLES

The data on the foreign trade of the territories appearing in the attached tables have been obtained from statistics published by the Governments and transmitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 73 or as supplementary documentation. The Secretariat does not possess precise information on the manner in which these statistics were compiled. For example, most of them do not indicate whether the published figures refer to gross or to net weights: nor do they indicate, as a rule, whether or not the values include import or export duties, so that it is not certain which of them are strictly comparable. In spite of these reservations, the statistics on foreign trade are among the statistical data offering the greatest assurance of accuracy, and the figures given in the following tables provide a relatively satisfactory degree of approximation.

The data appearing in Table No. 4 on the production of independent countries and on world production have been obtained for the year 1938, from the Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations. They are reproduced subject to the numerous reservations contained in that document. For example, the tables of the League of Nations refer at times to production, at times to exports, at times, in the same table, to one or to the other according to the country, whereas the figures taken for the territories are always export figures.

The export and production figures of independent countries for 1946 and 1947 have been given for four products: rubber, tin, copper and petroleum. They were obtained from the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. This bulletin gives figures for the chief producing countries but not for all countries, so that the figures of Table No. 5 for world production or exports are slightly lower than the actual amounts.

All tonnages have been converted into metric tons, except in a few cases where this conversion was physically impossible. All values have been converted into United States dollars, as regards colonial currencies at the rates of exchange with the currencies of the metropolitan countries and, as regards these countries, on official exchange rates with the dollar as they appear for 1938 in the Year Book of the League of Nations and for 1946 and 1947 in the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

For certain products (Tables 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6) the exports of certain territories negligible separately at times amount to an appreciable total.

/These have

These have been included in the totals appearing in the column on the right. Consequently, these totals are at times slightly greater than the sum of the separate figures appearing in the preceding columns.

Lastly, these figures, with the exceptions mentioned in notes, refer to special trade. This explains the omission from the tables of certain territories that are very important commercially, such as Hongkong and Aden, but whose trade is largely one of transit or warehousing. It also explains the omission of Curacao, whose trade, which is considerable, consists almost entirely of importing petroleum from Venezuela and re-exporting petroleum products after local refining.

For certain British territories the statistics refer to general trade (Singapore and Malayan Union). In this case the quantity and the value of imports of the products under review have been deducted from the quantity and value of exports of these products. The British dependencies of Borneo (North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei) constitute a similar case.

As regards the Netherlands Indies, the statistics used for 1946 and 1947, with the exception of rubber and tin exports, refer only to trade activity registered by the Netherlands Administration, which excludes the trade of the Republic of Indonesia.

Copper is generally exported in metallic form. The tonnages indicated are therefore tonnages of metal except for the exports from Cyprus of cupriferous pyrite. Tin is exported either in metallic form, as from Malaya or as concentrates, as from Nigeria, or in both forms, as from the Belgian Congo and the Netherlands Indies. So far as possible, in order to make the data more comparable, the tonnages of metal contained in the ores exported have been indicated.

Ground nuts are most often exported shelled. However, certain territories also export unshelled ground nuts and ground-nut oil. In such cases the respective tonnages have been converted to tonnages of shelled ground nuts to facilitate comparison.

Similarly, exports of coconut oil and palm oil have been converted to figures for copra and palm nuts.

For 1947 the figures were obtained as far as possible from data supplied under Article 73. When these documents showed gaps the supplementary documentation was used. For all figures obtained from documents other than the data provided under Article 73, the sources consulted are cited in notes. The following abbreviations have been adopted to denote these sources:

/Sources

	<u>Sources</u>	<u>Abbreviations</u>
United Kingdom	Statistical Abstract for the British Empire for the years 1929-1938.	S.A.B.E.
	Trade Reports.	T.R.
	Colonial Annual Reports.	C.A.R.
	Monthly Economic Bulletin issued by the Special Commissioner in South East Asia.	C.S.E.A.
France	Bulletin Mensuel de Statistiques d'Outre-Mer.	B.O.M.
Belgium	Rapport sur l'administration de la Colonie du Congo Belge, 1939 and 1939 to 1944.	R.C.B.
The Netherlands	Pocket edition of the Statistical Abstract of the Netherlands Indies, 1940.	S.A.N.I.
	Netherlands Indian Report, 1940.	N.I.R.
	The Economic Revue of Indonesia issued by the Department of Economic Affairs, Batavia.	E.R.I.
	Department van economische Zaken, publicatie van het Centraal Kantoor voor de Statistik. (Department of Economic Affairs, publication by Central Statistical Bureau).	C.K.S.
United States	Statistical Abstract of the United States.	U.S.
	Report of the Commissioner of Mines, Territory of Alaska, 1946.	A.R.C.M.
	Annual Book of Statistics on Puerto Rico, 1946.	A.S.P.R.
International Sources	Annuaire statistique de la Societe des Nations, 1940-41.	L.O.N.
	Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique des Nations Unies.	B.U.N.

Other Abbreviations Used

Nil or negligible	-
No information available to the Secretariat	..
Approximate or provisional figure	*
Production	P
Exports	E
Quantity	Q
Value	V
Non-Self-Governing territories	N.S.G.

TABLE No.1 - AFRICA - Export - Agricultural Products - (Special trade - Thousands of tons - Millions of dollars)

		(d) Fr.Eq.Af.	(d) Fr.W.Af.	(b) Belg. Congo	(c) G.Coast	(d) Ken.Ug.	(a) Madag.	(c) Mauritius	(c) Nigeria	(c) Nyasal.	(e) Others	Total
<u>Ground</u>	Q.1938	-	440	7.6	-	-	-	-	183	-	47.7(2)	680
<u>Nuts</u>	1944	-	255	5.8(3)	-	-	-	-	289	1.6	28.9	581
	1947	-	277	7.4	-	-	-	-	260	-	..	570*
	V.1938	-	16.8	..	-	-	-	-	6.1	-	1.2	24.3*
	1946	-	27.6	0.7	-	-	-	-	22.9	0.1	2.4	53.7
	1947	-	45.8	1.5	-	-	-	-	25.3	-	..	75*
<u>Palm</u>	Q.1938	6.5	13.7	70.3	0.7	-	-	-	112	-	11.1(4)	204
<u>Oil</u>	1946	1.4	0.7	88.1	0.2	-	-	-	102	-	0.1	193
	1947	2.6	0.7	84.9	0.2	-	-	-	128	-	0.6	217*
	V.1938	0.3	0.6	4.1	-	-	-	-	4.6	-	0.1	9.8*
	1946	0.1	-	10.7	-	-	-	-	8.3	-	-	19.3
	1947	0.7	0.1	16.0	-	-	-	-	13.1	-	0.1	30.0*
<u>Palm</u>	Q.1938	15.0	70.8	88.7	5.3	-	-	-	317	-	65.7(7)	562
<u>Kernels</u>	1946	7.6	35.4	69.7(5)	4.8	-	-	-	282	-	48.8	449
	1947	9.3	40.8	72.6	7.1(6)	-	-	-	321	-	62.0*	514*
	V.1938	0.4	2.8	3.2	0.2	-	-	-	10.0	-	2.2	18.8
	1946	0.4	2.1	4.4	0.2	-	-	-	16.8	-	3.0	26.9
	1947	1.2	4.6	6.8	..	-	-	-	25.0	-	5.3*	50.4*
<u>Cacao</u>	Q.1938	1.0	52.7	1.4	267	-	-	-	99	-	0.6	422
	1946	1.4	28.4	1.1	225	-	-	-	132	-	0.6	358
	1947	1.6	28.0	2.1	165	-	-	-	113	-	0.4	310
	V.1938	0.1	4.5	..	21.2	-	-	-	7.3	-	0.1	33.4*
	1946	0.1	3.4	0.2	36.3	-	-	-	15.2	-	0.1	55.2
	1947	0.3	5.2	0.5	..	-	-	-	42.9	-	0.1	93*
<u>Coffee</u>	Q.1938	2.2	14.5	19.1	-	31.6	41.2	-	-	-	-	109
	1946	2.8	36.4	19.6	-	41.7	22.3	-	-	-	0.1	123
	1947	5.9	44.1	24.4	0.7	..	29.3	-	-	-	0.3	..
	V.1938	0.3	2.0	3.0	-	5.1	6.9	-	-	-	-	17.3
	1946	0.5	7.1	4.6	-	11.1	6.0	-	-	-	-	29.3
	1947	2.3	16.0	7.8	..	..	11.3	-	-	-	..	..
<u>Tea</u>	Q.1938	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	4.6	-	8.9
	1946	-	-	-	-	4.6	-	-	-	7.0	-	11.6
	1947	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	6.9	-	..
	V.1938	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	2.1	-	4.5
	1946	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	3.0	-	5.5
	1947	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	3.4	-	..

Sources: (a) B.O.M.; (b) 1938 R.C.B.; (c) 1938 S.A.B.E.; (d) 1938 S.A.B.E., 1946 T.R.; (e) 1938 S.A.B.E., L.O.N.

TABLE No 1 - (Cont.)

		Fr.Eq.Af.	Fr.W.Afr.	Congo	G.Coast	Ken.Ug.	Madag.	Mauritius	Nigeria	Nyasal.	Others	Total
<u>Sugar</u>	Q.1938	-	-	12.5	-	16.9	12.1	293	-	-	-	335
	1946	-	-	7.1	-	10.5	2.6	346	-	-	-	367
	1947	-	-	4.9	-	..	0.8	..	-	-	-	..
	V.1938	-	-	0.7	-	0.9	0.1	11.5	-	-	-	14.1
	1946	-	-	0.9	-	0.9	0.4	15.6	-	-	-	17.8
	1947	-	-	0.6	-	..	0.2	..	-	-	-	..
<u>Cotton</u>	Q.1938	9.9	4.8	42.0	-	75.2	-	-	5.8	3.1	-	141
	1946	23.0	1.7	47.0	-	40.1	-	-	7.4	1.9	-	121
	1947	21.1	0.7	43.6	-	..	-	-	5.3	1.8	-	..
	V.1938	1.3	0.6	7.4	-	15.5	-	-	1.2	0.5	-	26.5
	1946	4.6	0.4	12.4	-	22.8	-	-	1.6	0.5	-	42.3
	1947	14.3	0.4	19.6	-	..	-	-	1.3	0.8	-	..
<u>Sisal</u>	Q.1938	-	4.5	0.2	-	30.3	2.5	-	-	-	-	37.5
	1946	-	1.0	-	-	26.0	-	-	-	0.3	-	27.3
	1947	-	0.6	-	-	..	-	-	-	0.2	-	..
	V.1938	-	0.2	-	-	2.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	2.5
	1946	-	0.2	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	0.1	-	3.9
	1947	-	0.2	-	-	..	-	-	-	0.1	-	..
<u>Rubber</u>	Q.1938	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.4	-	3.2	-	-	-	7.7
	1946	0.9	1.0	4.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	-	11.6	-	-	20.2
	1947	0.6	0.1	3.9	1.1	..	0.2	-	7.6	0.1	-	14.0*
	V.1938	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.6	-	-	1.4
	1946	0.2	0.3	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	5.7	-	-	9.0
	1947	0.2	-	1.4	..	..	0.1	-	2.7	-	-	4.8*
<u>Tobacco</u>	Q.1938	-	0.1	-	-	0.3 ⁽⁸⁾	1.4	-	-	6.1	0.8 ⁽⁹⁾	8.7
	1946	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.1	-	-	9.0	1.8	13.2
	1947	-	-	-	-	..	1.4	-	-	9.1	..	..
	V.1938	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	5.0	0.3	2.6
	1946	-	-	-	-	3.2	0.4	-	-	5.0	1.7	10.3
	1947	-	-	-	-	..	1.1	-	-	6.2	..	..

Notes: (1) Including 5,681 tons of groundnut oil in 1938, 35,865 tons in 1946 and 35,908 tons in 1947. (2) Mainly from Gambia. (3) Including 2,415 tons of groundnut oil in 1946 and 2,942 tons in 1947. (4) Sierra Leone. (5) Including 9,408 tons of palm kernel oil in 1946 and 11,105 tons in 1947. (6) Including 3,224 tons of palm kernel oil. (7) Mainly from Sierra Leone. (8) Mainly cigarettes. (9) Northern Rhodesia.

TABLE No 2 - Caribbean - Export - Agricultural products (Special trade - Thousands of tons - Millions of dollars)

		(a)	(a)	(b)	(1)(c)	(d)	(2)(d)	Total
		Barbados	Br. Guina	Jamaica	Puerto Rico	Trinidad	Others	
<u>Sugar</u>	Q.1938	82.2	186	105	776(3)	122	55.1(4)	1327
	1946	99.1	150	151	917	87	..	1455*
	1947	..	..	..	965*	90	..	..
	V.1938	3.2	7.4	4.0	54.5	4.8	2.0	75.9
	1946	7.2	10.4	11.1	77.6	5.5	..	115*
	1947	..	..	..	88.5(5)	6.0	..	..
<u>Tobacco</u>	Q.1938	-	-	-(6)	12.2(7)	-	-	12.3
	1946	-	-	0.2	12.7	-	-	13.0
	1947	-	-	..	..	-	-	..
	V.1938	-	-	0.1	9.2	-	-	9.4
	1946	-	-	2.2	21.4	-	-	23.7
	1947	-	-	..	16.3	-	-	..
<u>Rum</u> (Thousands of hectolitres)	Q.1938	2.1	27.7	23.3	11.5	2.2	..(8)	66.9*
	1946	32.0	43.9	42.2	70.8	16.0	0.1	205
	1947	..	..	..	..	21.9	0.3	..
	V.1938	-	0.5	1.2	2.8	0.1	-	4.7
	1946	1.0	1.5	6.8	12.5	1.0	-	22.9
	1947	..	..	..	7.0	1.6	-	..
<u>Bananas</u> (Thousands of stems)	Q.1938	-	-	23.811	-	-	877(9)	24,688
	1946	-	-	5.813	-	-	96	5,909
	1947	-	-	..	-	-	..	..
	V.1938	-	-	13.6	-	-	0.3	14.0
	1946	-	-	6.6	-	-	0.1	6.7
	1947	-	-	..	-	-	..	..

Sources: (a) 1938 S.A.B.E.; (b) 1938 S.A.B.E., 1946 T.R.; (c) 1938 U.S., 1946 A.S.P.R.; (d) 1938 S.A.B.E., L.O.N.

Notes: (1) Exports 1938: United States only. Exports of Puerto Rico to the United States in 1938 amounted to 98% of total exports. 1946 and 1947 = fiscal years 1945-46 and 1946-47. (2) Not including Surinam since no export figures are available to the Secretariat. Agricultural production of Surinam in 1938 was as follows: sugar 12,856.5 tons; bananas 1,050 thousands of bunches; tobacco 10 tons; rum 3,635 hectolitres. (3) Including approximately 96,600 tons of refined sugar in 1938, 113,400 tons in 1946 and 200,000 tons in 1947. (4) Mainly from the Leeward Islands. (5) Including molasses. (6) 15 tons of cigars in 1938 and 200 tons or 15,972,624 cigars in 1946. (7) Not including 1,761,000 cigars in 1938 and 76,499,000 cigars in 1946. (8) Dominica and St. Lucia. (9) Mainly British Honduras.

TABLE No 3 - ASIA-PACIFIC - Export - Agricultural products (Special trade - Thousands of tons - Millions of dollars)

	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(e)
		Br.Borneo	Fiji Is.	Hawaii	Neth.Indies	Malayan Un. & Singapore	Others	Total
<u>Rubber</u>	Q.1938	29.4	-	-	303	377	1.3(1)	710
	1946	27.6	0.1	-	175	410	..	614*
	1947	52.6	-	-	288	654	..	995*
	V.1938	7.3	-	-	84.6	100.6	0.5	193.0
	1946	11.0*	-	-	70.0*	184.5*	..	266.0*
	1947	20.0*	-	-	90.0*	230.0*	..	340.0*
<u>Sugar</u>	Q.1938	-	137	809(2)	1,071	-	-	2,017
	1946	-	108	..	..	-	-	..
	1947	-	114	..	1.7	-	-	..
	V.1938	-	5.6	50.7	24.1	-	-	80.5
	1946	-	7.7	..	..	-	-	..
	1947	-	10.3	..	0.3	-	-	..
<u>Copra</u>	Q.1938	12.7(6)	34.0	-	589(3)	147(4)	63.7(5)	847
	1946	0.6	19.5	-	..	..	24.4(7)	..
	1947	..	40.4	-	153	..	22.0(8)	..
	V.1938	0.3	1.1	-	21.2	6.1	2.2	31.1
	1946	-	1.6	-	..	0.3	3.9	..
	1947	-	5.7	-	30.1	..	3.7	..
<u>Tea</u>	Q.1938	-	-	-	71.9	-	-	71.9
	1946	-	-	-	..	-	-	..
	1947	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	3.2
	V.1938	-	-	-	30.6	-	-	30.6
	1946	-	-	-	..	-	-	..
	1947	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	2.1
<u>Tobacco</u>	Q.1938	-	-	-	50.3	-	-	51*
	1946	-	-	-	..	-	0.5(9)	..
	1947	-	-	-	2.2	-	0.6	3.0*
	V.1938	-	-	-	21.1	-	-	21.2*
	1946	-	-	-	..	-	0.4	..
	1947	-	-	-	1.7	-	0.4	2.1*

Sources: (a) 1938 S.A.B.E.; (b) 1938: U.S.; (c) 1938: N.I.R.; (d) 1938: S.A.B.E., 1946: C.A.R.; (e) 1938: L.O.N., S.A.B.E., U.S.; (f) rubber: 1946-1947 C.S.E.A. (British territories) E.R.I. (Neth. Indies).

TABLE No. 3 (Cont.)

		British Borneo (d)	Fiji Is. (a)	Hawaii Is. (b)	Neth. Indies (c)	Malayan Union & Singapore (d)	Others (e)	Total (e)*
<u>Pineapples and Pineapple Juice</u>	Q.1938	-	..	269	-	74.3	..	345
	1946	-	..	..	-	-	..	..
	1947	-	1.0	..	-	..	..	..
	V.1938	-	..	37.8	-	4.0	..	42*
	1946	-	..	..	-	-	..	..
	1947	-	0.1	..	-	..	0.1	..
<u>Palm Oil</u>	Q.1938	-	-	-	221	55.4	-	276
	1946	-	-	-	..	11.8(P.)	-	..
	1947	-	-	-	2.3	39.1(P.)	-	..
	V.1938	-	-	-	9.0	3.4	-	12.4
	1946	-	-	-	..	1.4	-	..
	1947	-	-	-	1.3	..	-	..
<u>Quinina and Chinchona</u>	Q.1938	-	-	-	7.4	-	-	7.4
	1946	-	-	-	..	-	-	..
	1947	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	1.8
	V.1938	-	-	-	6.4	-	-	6.4
	1946	-	-	-	..	-	-	..
	1947	-	-	-	..	-	-	..
<u>Pepper</u>	Q.1938	3.1	-	-	55.5	-	-	58.6
	1946	0.7	-	-	..	-	-	..
	1947	1.6	-	-	2.6	-	-	6.5
	V.1938	0.3	-	-	4.6	-	-	4.9
	1946	0.4	-	-	..	-	-	..
	1947	1.0	-	-	1.6	-	-	2.6
<u>Coffee</u>	Q.1938	-	-	1.2	69.0	-	0.6(10)	70.8
	1946	-	-	2.0	..	-	0.4	..
	1947	-	-	..	0.4	-	0.4	2.6*
	V.1938	-	-	0.3	7.4	-	0.1	7.8
	1946	-	-	0.5	..	-	0.1	.. *
	1947	-	-	..	0.2	-	0.1	0.9*

Notes: (1) Papuaie; (2) Exports to United States only. In 1938, exports to the United States amounted to approximately 98% of total exports; (3) Including approximately 20,000 tons of coconut oil; (4) Including approximately 50,000 tons of coconut oil; (5) Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides, Papua, Solomon Islands and Tonga; (6) July-December 1946; (7) Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides, Cook Island and Niue; (8) New Hebrides, American Samoa; (9) Cyprus; (10) New Hebrides.

TABLE No 4 - Export Mineral Products (Special Trade - Thousands of tons - Millions of dollars)

	AFRICA					AMERICA					ASIA-PACIFIC					
	(a)	(b)		(b)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(b)		(f)	(b)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
	Belg.	Gold	(c)	(b)	Northern	(c)	(d)	(e)	British			British	Neth.	Malayan		
	Congo	Coast	Morocco	Nigeria	Rhodesia	Tunisia	Others	Alaska	Guiana	Surinam	Trinidad	Others	Borneo	Indies	Union	Others
																Total
Petroleum																
and Petroleum																
Products																
Q.1938	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23(1)	-	188(1)	6,435	-	..
1946	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12(1)	-	190*	..	-	..
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	802(1)	-	1,700(2)	764	-	..
V.1938	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	4.5	89.2	-	111.9
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.7	-	..	..	-	..
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.0	-	..	26.3	-	..
Copper(17)																
Q.1938	124	-	-	-	223	-	-	16.5(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.5	398
1946	158	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..(4)	370*
1947	159	-	-	-	198(k)	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	382*
V.1938	17.3	-	-	-	41.4	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	68.4
1946	24.1	-	-	-	41.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	67.3
1947	39.5	-	-	-	..	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	..
Gold (Tons)																
Q.1938	13.5	21.1	-	0.8	-	-	9.2(5)	20.9	1.2	0.4	-	-	0.6(6)	2.4	1.3	4.3(7)75.7
1946	10.6	20.2	-	0.1	-	-	7.9*	6.0	0.3	0.1	-	-	..	-	-	2.2 47.5*
1947	10.6	..	-	-	-	-	..	5.3	..	..	-	-	..	..	-	4.2 ..
V.1938	13.9	22.6	-	0.8	-	-	8.5	21.3	1.0	..	-	-	..	2.6	1.4	4.2 77.3*
1946	11.0	22.4	-	0.1	-	-	8.0 ..	6.7	0.3	..	-	-	..	-	..	2.4 51.0*
1947	10.8	..	-	-	-	-	..	5.9	..	..	-	-	..	..	-	4.2 ..
Tin(1)(18)																
Q.1938	7.44	-	-	7.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.36	43.92	- 80.66
1946	14.28	-	-	11.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.88	7.44	- 42.20
1947	16.40	-	-	10.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.84	32.64	- 75
V.1938	5.1	-	-	7.5	-	-	0.3(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.2	36.1	- 67.2
1946	15.4	-	-	11.5	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	- ..
1947	17.5	-	-	16.5	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.4	..	- ..

Sources: (a)1938, 1946: R.C.B.; (b) 1938 : S.A.B.E.; (c) 1938, 1946, 1947 : B.O.M.; (d) 1938, 1946, 1947 : B.O.M., 1938 : S.A.B.E., 1946 : T.R.; (e) 1938 : U.S., 1946 : A.R.C.M.; (f) 1938 : T.R.; (g)1938 : N.I.B.; (h) 1938 : S.A.B.E., 1946 : C.S.E.A.; (i) 1938 : L.O.N., S.A.B.E.; (j) L.O.N. and above mentioned; (k) Production B.U.N.; (l) Tin - for all territories (quantity only) B.U.N.

TABLE No. 4 (Cont.)

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(b)		(f)	(b)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
	Belg.	Gold		Northern					British				British	Neth.	Malayan	
(9)	Congo	Coast	Morocco	Nigeria	Rhodesia	Tunisia	Others	Alaska	Guiana	Surinam	Trinidad	Others	Borneo	Indies	Union	Others
Phosphates			(10)									(11)			(12)	(13)
Q. 1938	-	-	1,433	-	-	1,591	-	-	-	-	-	99.3	-	-	162	335
1946	-	-	2,376	-	-	1,677	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..	39
1947	-	-	3,176	-	-	1,643	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..	275
V. 1938	-	-	7.5	-	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..	1.2
1946	-	-	21.4	-	-	12.2	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..	..
1947	-	-	30.3	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..	..
Diamonds																
V. 1938	4.2	2.6	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	8.4	2.5	-	-	-	-	5.4	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	7.6	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bauxite																
Q. 1938	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	382	378	-	-	-	274	56.0	-
1946	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,138	1,020	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	-	..	-
V. 1938	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.1	-	-	-	1.3	..	-
1946	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	..	..	-
Manganese (Ore)																
Q. 1938	3.3	329	43.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.2	7.5	-
1946	14.7	777	63.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	11.1	..	97.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-
V. 1938	..	4.2	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	..	-
1946	0.1	9.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	0.1	..	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	-
Lead (Ore)																
Q. 1938	6.4	-	21.5	-	..	20.5	2.7	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	..	-	22.6	-	6.3	6.4	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	..	-	19.2	-	..	9.9	11.9	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. 1938	..	-	0.7	-	..	1.6	0.1	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	..	-	1.8	-	1.2	1.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	..	-	2.3	-	..	3.4	1.1	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE No. 4 (Cont.)

	(a)	(b)		(c)	(b)		(c)	(d)	(e)	(b)		(f)	(b)	(g)	(h)		(i)	(j)
	Belg.	Gold	(c)	(b)	Northern	(c)	(d)	(e)	British					British	Neth.	Malayan	(i)	(j)
	Congo	Coast	Morocco	Nigeria	Rhodesia	Tunisia	Others	Alaska	Guiana	Surinam	Trinidad	Others	Borneo	Indies	Union	Others	Total	
Cobalt (Ore)																		
Q. 1938	..	-	5.3	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0*
1946	4.8	-	3.2	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.3
1947	8.2	-	1.6	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
V. 1938	..	-	0.8	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4*
1946	2.1	-	0.5	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6
1947	5.3	-	0.3	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...

Notes: (1) Millions of gallons : net exports; (2) Production : Brunei only; (3) Exports to the United States; (4) Cyprus, in 1946 : 259,000 tons of cupreous pyrites and 420 tons of concentrates; in 1947 : 358,000 tons of cupreous pyrites and 67,000 tons of concentrates; (5) French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Kenya-Uganda, Sierra Leone and Madagascar; (6) Production : Sarawak (L.O.N.); (7) In 1938 : Cyprus, Fiji Islands and Papua. In 1946 and 1947 : Fiji Islands only; (8) Kenya-Uganda; (9) Average tricalcium phosphate content : Morocco 76%, Tunisia 53%, c 70%, Curacao 86%, Gilbert and Ellice from 70% to 90% and Christmas Island 76% to 86%; (10) Not including 3,233 tons of superphosphates; (11) Curacao; (12) Christmas Island; (13) Ocean Islands (Gilbert and Ellice); (14) French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Sierra Leone; (15) Production (S.O.R.); (16) French Equatorial Africa, Nigeria, (17) Metal or metal content of ores; (18) Metal or metal content of ores.

TABLE No. 5 - SUMMARY of Principal Exports of N.S.G.T. and World Production (Thousands of tons - Millions of dollars)
A) YEAR 1938

	<u>Agricultural Products</u>										<u>Mineral Products</u>							
	Rubber	Cane Sugar	Ground-Nuts	Copra	Palm Oil	Palm kernels	Coco	Coffee	Tea	Tobacco	Cotton	Petroleum & P. prod.	Copper	Tin	Gold (tons)	Phos-phates	Baux.	Mang.
<u>Exports N.S.G.</u>																		
Africa Q	7.7	335	680	21.3	204	562	422	109	8.9	8.7	141		347	15.4	14.6	3,024	-	376
America-Q	-	1327	-	7.0	-	-	26.4	5.1	-	12.3	1.1)		16.5	-	22.5	99.3	760	-
Asia-Pacific Q	711	2017	21.7	847	276	57.2	3.3	70.8	71.9	51	2.1)		34.5	65.3	8.6	497	330	19
Total Q	719	3679	702	875	480	620	452	185	80.8	72	145)	9,000*	398	80.7	75.7	3,621	1090	395
Total V	195	170.5	25.5	32.4	22.2	20.4	37.1	26.0	35.1	33.4	27.5	112	68.4	67.2	77.3	12.9*	5.6*	4.8*

Other Countries & Territories(1)

Bolivia														25.9				
Cuba		2887																
United States			592								2,590	164,302	506		132			
Indochina	60																	
Philippines		928		605														
Union of South Africa															365			238.6

World Production or Exports (2)

910* 17,280* 6,250* 1,865* 495* 717* 723* 2,430* 800* 2,310 6,290 272,558* 2,026* 163* 1,080*13,600*4,000*3,025*
to 1000

(1)

Exports N.S.G.

World Prod. or 77% 22% 11.2% 47% 97% 86% 62% 8% 9% 3.1% 2.2% 3.4% 19.6% 49.9% 7% 26.6%(2) 27.2%13.5%

Exp.

Sources (a) L.O.N.

Notes (1) The production of the Netherlands Indies amounted to 289.000 tons of unshelled groundnuts which, however, were nearly all used for local consumption and are not, therefore, shown in the exports of N.S.G.T. A substantial part of the production of French West Africa was also used for local consumption. The participation of N.S.G.T. in world production was therefore more than 20%. (2) The percentage refers to the ores and not to their tricalcium phosphate content which differs greatly from one country to another.

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TABLE No. 5 (Cont.)

	<u>Agricultural Products</u>											<u>Mineral Products</u>						
	Rubber	Cane Sugar	Ground-Nuts	Copra	Palm Oil	Palm kernels	Coco	Coffee	Tea	Tobacco	Coton	Petroleum & P. Prod.	Copper	Tin	Gold (Tons)	Phos-phates	Baux.	Mang.
<u>Exports NSG</u>																		
Africa Q	20.2	367	581	16.9	193	449	358	123	11.6	13.2	121)		357	25.9	38.8	4053	114	855
America Q	-	1455*	-	7.5	-	-	7.3	1.7	-	13.0	1)		1*	-	6.4	..	2158	-
Asia-Pacific Q	614	810*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5*	..)		12*	16.3	2.3	..	1	-
Total Q	634	2637*	585*	225*	243*	454*	366*	128*	14*	28.7*	123*	2,500*	370*	42.2	49.5*	4200*	2273	855
Total V	275*	190*	58.1*	23*	24.3*	27.1*		30.8*	7*	35.8*	43.5*	37.0*	67.3	42.7*	51.0*	35.0*	11.5*	9.5*
<u>Other Countries & Territories(b)</u>																		
P. Bolivia																		
P. United States Q												235,000	590		38.3			
E. Indochina																		
<u>World Production or Exports (c)</u>	1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336,000	1520	83	..	..	..	..
<u>% Exp. N.S.G. World Prod. or Exp.</u>	34%											0.8%	24%	51%				

Sources : (b) B.U.N.; (c) Sum of the production or exports of the countries included in the Statistical Tables of the B.U.N.

TABLE No.5 (Cont.)

c) YEAR 1947

<u>Agricultural Products</u>							<u>Mineral Products</u>				
	Rubber	Ground Nuts	Copra	Palm Oil	Palm Kernels	Coco	Petroleum and P. Prodc.	Copper	Tin	Gold (tons)	Phosphates
<u>Exports N.S.G.</u>											
Africa Q	14*	570*	12.0*	217	514	310	-	356*	27	33*	4,819
America Q	-	-	3.4*	-	-	6.8	2,000*	..	..	5.5*	..
Asia-Pacific Q	995*	..	250*	10.0*	-	1.0	2,300*	2.5*	448	4.5*	375*
Total Q	1,009*	575*	266*	227*	514*	318*	4,300*	382*	75	43.0*	5,294*
Total V	345*	75.0*	..	31.5*	50.4*	35*	107.0*	..	100.0*	46.0*	47.0*
<u>Other Countries & Territories (b)</u>											
Bolivia											
United States	517						250,000	886		33.8	
Indochine	52										
<u>World Production or Exports</u>											
	1,850						260,000	2,000		111	
<u>% Exports N.S.G.T. or Exports</u>											
	54.5%						1.3%	19%		67%	

TABLE No.6 - Volume of External Trade and Trade Balances of Certain N.S.G.T. - Special Trade

Value: Millions of dollars (U.S.)

Quantity : Thousands of metric tons

	1938			1946			1947			1938		1946		1947	
	Imp.	Exp.	%Bal.	Imp.	Exp.	%Bal.	Imp.	Exp.	%Bal.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
Morocco(2)	57.5	39.8	-36.4	148.5	88.1	-51.0	282	155	-81.9	948	2,341	1,192	2,981	1,420	4,166
Tunisia(2)(3)	40.0	35.6	-14.1	89.2	34.1	-89	149	53	-95	808	3,076	794	1,996	959	2,299
Kenya-Uganda	31.7	36.5	+14.1	91.2	67.2	-30.3	80	39	-67.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.O.F. (2)	42.8	37.2	-14.0	85.6	58.9	-42.8	170	107	-15.6	558	988	396	465	595	577
Gold Coast (4)	35.8	51.7	+36.6	51.8	77.2	+38.8	87	86	- 1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria (4)	40.3	43.4	+ 7.4	9.1	95.3	+18.5	131	149	+13.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belg.Congo (5)	34.5	63.9	+63.6	..	131.8	..	138	174	+23.1	312	545	..	678	563	757
Madagascar (2)	15.9	21.6	+30.5	31.0	39.7	+24.3	55.4	59.0	+ 6.3	137	262	135	133	148	140
N.Rhodesia (4)	23.6	46.8	+65.9	32.8	51.6	+44.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neth.Indies(6)	260	373	+35.7	..	..	..	129	273	-71.6	2,003	10,994	..	..	..	..
Malayan Union & Singapore(7)	305	316	+ 3.4	403	385	- 4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawaii Is. (8)	110	98	-11.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica (4)	30.0	23.0	-26.4	50.2	33.1	-41.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico (9)	88.7	86.5	- 2.4	242	161	-40.0	302	179	-51.2	..	..	..	..	1,230	930
Trinidad (4)	34.5	29.0	-17.1	60.0	48.4	-21.4	69.1	95.7	-32.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alaska (8)	42.9	78.0	+58.1	..	..	..	117(10)	124(10)	+ 5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1)

Notes The percentages of the excess or deficit in the Trade balance have been calculated on the basis of the average between imports and exports.

(2) B.O.M.

(3) 1938 : S.A.B.E.; 1946 : T.R.

(4) 1938 : S.A.B.E.

(5) 1938 : R.C.B.

(6) 1938 : S.A.N.I.; 1947 See general note.

(7) General Trade - 1938 : S.A.B.E.; 1946 - July-December only.

(8) 1938 : U.S.

(9) 1938 : U.S.; 1946 and 1947 : Fiscal Years 1945-46 and 1946-47.

(10) Trade with the United States.

TABLE No.7 - Imports of cotton piece goods in some territories (metric tons)

	1938	1946	1947
Morocco (1)	13,400	5,300	8,300
French West Africa	10,465	7,886	10,585 (2)
Madagascar (1)	6,571	3,224	4,775
Nigeria	130,560 (3)	83,218	104,184
Gold Coast	55,230 (3)	36,947	..
Belgian Congo (all types of cloth)	6,858 (4)	..	9,941
Jamaica	26,077 (5)	15,841	..
Malayan Union and Singapore	118,700 (5)	..	..
Netherlands Indies	79,594 (6)	..	36,286 (7)

- Notes: (1) B.O.M.
 (2) First nine months of 1947.
 (3) Average 1935-1938 - thousands of square yards - S.A.B.E.
 (4) 1939 - R.A.C.B.
 (5) Average 1935-1938 - thousands of linear yards - S.A.B.E.
 (6) S.A.N.I. - 1940.
 (7) Cloth, rope, twine, thread and all types of textiles.

Table 8 - Direction of trade in the principal territories (percent of value of special trade)

A) Territories administered by the United Kingdom⁽¹⁾

<u>Imports</u>									<u>Exports</u>						
	U.K.	Other Brit. terr.	Total Brit. Comm.	U.S.	Japan	Germ.	Other for. count.	Total for. count.	U.K.	Other Brit. terr.	Total Brit. Comm.	U.S.	Germ.	Other for. count.	Total for. count.
Northern Rhodesia			(1)												
1938	43.5	35.0	78.5	10.2	2.3	1.9	7.1	21.5	39.6	4.4	44.0	1.8	31.8	22.4	56.0
1946	29.9	54.6	84.5	10.0	-	-	5.5	15.5	60.8	15.7	76.5	0.6	-	22.9	23.5
Kenya-Uganda															
1938	41.7	16.9	58.6	9.9	11.9	4.8	14.8	41.4	27.2	51.6	78.8	5.1	0.8	15.3	21.2
1946(b)	38.1	36.7	74.8	..	..	..	..	25.2	28	57	85	8	-	7	15
1947(2)	38.7	29.2	67.9	13.8	-	-	18.3	32.1	30.8	48.1	78.9	7.1	-	14.0	21.1
Nigeria															
1938	54.6	8.6	63.2	8.0	4.4	8.8	15.6	36.8	50.0	2.3	52.3	7.2	17.7	22.8	47.7
1947	51.3	9.6	60.9	17.7	-	-	21.4	39.1	75.6	3.2	78.8	16.1	-	5.1	21.2
Gold Coast															
1938	56.0	6.8	62.8	10.0	3.7	5.9	18.6	37.2	66.7	2.3	69.0	12.1	7.1	11.5	31.0
1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica															
1938	32.9	32.4(3)	65.3	21.8	1.2	2.9	8.8	34.7	59.4	28.0(4)	87.4	3.7	4.2	4.7	12.6
1946	21.4	42.7(5)	64.1	25.7	-	-	10.2	35.9	63.7	29.0(6)	92.7	6.6	-	0.7	7.3
1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad															
1938	37.1	20.6(7)	57.7	23.7	1.4	3.8	13.4	42.3	51.6	18.1(8)	69.7	4.5	1.3	24.5	30.3
1946	..	..	69.2	..	..	..	..	30.8	..	..	80.3	..	..	..	19.7
1947	22.9	36.5(9)	59.4	22.9	-	-	17.7	40.6	39.3	34.2(10)	73.5	3.5	-	23.0	26.5
Malaya(11)															
1938	19.0	18.2	37.2	3.1	2.3	2.1	55.4(12)	62.8	14.2	17.3	31.5	30.0	3.2	35.3(13)	68.5

Sources: (a) 1938: S.A.B.E.; (b) T.R. 1946

Notes: (1) Specially Union of South Africa and Northern Rhodesia. (2) Only Kenya. (3) Canada: 16.2%
 (4) Canada: 26.7%. (5) Canada: 34.4%. (6) Canada: 25.9%. (7) Canada: 12.1%. (8) Canada: 8.0%. (9) Canada:
 29.9%. (10) Canada: 6.9%. (11) General trade. (12) Netherlands Indies: 27.0%, Siam: 15.7%. (13) Japan: 9.5%.

Table No. 8 (Cont.)

B) Territories administered by France (c)

	<u>Imports</u>						<u>Exports</u>						
	France	Other French terr.	Total French Union	U.S.	Other for. count.	Total for. count.	France	Other French terr.	Total French Union	U.S.	Brit. Comm.	Other for. count.	Total for. count.
Morocco													
1938	33.5	1.8	35.3	5.3	59.4	64.7	45.0	16.0	61.0	1.8	9.1	28.1	39.0
1946	46.4	14.3	60.7	26.6	12.7	39.3	56.5	17.0	63.5	1.7	11.3	23.5	36.5
1947	55.8	12.2	68.0	16.6	15.4	32.0	63.6	14.0	77.6	1.6	9.2	11.6	22.4
Tunisia													
1938	62.0	8.0	70.0	3.6	26.4	30.0	71.4	4.5	76.2	5.2	11.6	7.0	23.8
1946	51.4	10.5	61.9	25.8	12.3	38.1	49.3	8.3	57.6	1.8	10.4	30.2	42.4
1947	61.6	6.6	68.2	20.0	11.8	31.8	54.5	11.5	66.0	0.3	12.6	21.1	34.0
French West Africa													
1938	59.0	9.4	68.4	6.2	25.4	31.6	79.0	3.6	82.6	3.7	4.1	9.6	17.4
1946	40.2	5.9	46.1	27.2	26.7	53.9	63.0	28.0	91.0	2.5	5.0	1.5	9.0
1947	52.8	7.2	60.0	20.7	19.3	40.0	65.3	18.7	84.0	0.9	3.7	11.4	16.0

Source: (c) B.O.M.

C) Territories administered by the United States (d)

	U.S.	For. count.	U.S.	For. count.
Puerto-Rico				
1938	91.0	9.0	97.8	2.2
1947 (14)	92.3	7.7	95.6	4.4
Hawaii				
1938	92.3	7.7	98.5	1.5
1947	..	..	..	..
Alaska				
1938	99.6	0.4	99.2	0.8
1947	..	..	..	..

Source: (d) 1938: U.S.

Note: (14) Fiscal year 1946-47.

Table No.8 (Cont.)

D) Territories administered by the Netherlands

		<u>Imports</u>						<u>Exports</u>						
	Neth.	Japan	U.S.	Germ.	U.K.	Singa- pore	Others	Neth.	Singa- pore	U.S.	U.K.	Germ.	Japan	Others
Netherlands Indies														
1938 ^(e)	22.2	15.0	12.5	10.2	7.7	7.5	25.1	20.0	16.9	14.2	5.4	3.7	3.2	36.6
1947	13.6	8.3	40.8	-	8.0	6.7	22.6	43.2	21.4	18.8	2.6	-	1.0	13.0

Source: (e) S.A.N.I.

E) Territories administered by Belgium

		Belg.	Japan	U.S.	U.K.	Germ.	Others	Total foreign	Belg.	U.S.	U.K.	S.Afr.	Others	Total foreign
Belgian Congo														
	1938 ^(f)	48.3	11.7	7.6	6.3	4.8	21.7	51.7	83.7	-	-	-	-	16.3
	1947	29.5	-	38.0	9.0	-	23.5	70.5	59.5	15.0	13.0	4.5	8.0	40.5

Source: (f) R.C.B.