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TRADE RESTRAINTS IN THE WESTERN COMMUNITY

WITH TARIFF COMPARISONS AND SELECTED STATISTICAL TABLES PERTINENT TO FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

OF THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

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LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

DECEMBER 1, 1961.

To the Members of the Joint Economic Committee:

Transmitted herewith for use of the Joint Economic Committee and other Members of the Congress is a study paper prepared for the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy, titled "Trade Restraints in the Western Community."

It is hoped that this paper will be especially useful to the members of the subcommittee and to other Members of Congress in their consideration and study of foreign economic policy.

WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, Joint Economic Committee.

DECEMBER 1, 1961.

Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, Joint Economic Committee,
U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Transmitted herewith is a study paper titled "Trade Restraints in the Western Community," which has been prepared by the staff of the committee with the assistance of the Tariff Commission and several other Federal agencies.

The purpose of this paper is to present certain factual materials which will be helpful to the subcommittee in its present investigation and study of foreign economic policy. I believe that these materials will be extremely helpful for this purpose.

Sincerely,

HALE BOGGS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present a variety of available statistical information which may be pertinent to considerations of foreign economic policy.

Part I of the report presents comparisons of restraints on trade and capital investment presently imposed by the countries of the industrialized West, plus Australia, New Zealand, and Japan.

Section A of part I presents comparisons of the tariff rates of these countries. Section B deals in a similar way with quotas and other quantitative restrictions imposed on imports of commodities into these countries. Finally, section C gives an account of the restrictions prevailing in these countries on capital investment by foreigners, as well as such restrictions on the repatriation of capital and earnings. The information for all three sections is taken from reports of 1960 and early 1961 and thus affords a reasonably current overall view of restraints to trade and capital investment prevailing in the countries of the industrialized West, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan.

In the case of the restraints on international trade—tariffs and quantity restrictions—the tables presented cover 45 broad commodity groups. These commodity groups are thought to represent no less than 75 percent of the international trade of any country among those for which the comparisons are made. For most of the individual countries, and for these countries as a group, the 45 commodity groups embrace much more than 75 percent of international trade.

Section B, which deals with quantitative restrictions on trade, omits such restrictions on agricultural commodities. Because of the complexity of controls presently in effect on agricultural commodities, it has not been practicable to obtain reliable and comparable information. Section B does set out, however, a brief table showing which countries provide export subsidies for agricultural commodities, and for which commodities.

Section C gives a country-by-country account of present or recent restraints on both the investment of foreign capital and the repatriation of profits and capital. Similarly, where governments offer special incentives to the investment of foreign capital, these are described also.

Part II presents a compilation of selected statistical tables dealing with the volume of international trade, foreign investment, wage and productivity rates, and similar subjects, which may be useful to considerations of foreign economic policies.

PART I. TRADE RESTRAINTS IN THE WESTERN COMMUNITY

SECTION A. TARIFFS OF THE INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS OF THE WEST, PLUS AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND JAPAN

The difficulty normally encountered in making comparisons of tariffs as between countries is that tariff rates are separately prescribed for a great number of different individual commodities. For example, the tariff schedule for the United States contains more than 5,000 different commodity classifications. In an attempt to reduce this tremendous volume of data to groups whereby generalized comparisons can be made, certain weighted averages have been computed for the tariff schedules of the several countries for which comparisons are made.

To illustrate, the broad category of "office machinery" includes many individual products such as typewriters, cash registers, accounting machines, calculating machines, and dictating machines. Each of these items may be dutiable at a different rate. Thus, in order to arrive at an approximate average rate for the entire group, it was necessary to obtain the value of trade in each of the specific items, then arrive at a weighted average for the group.

In some instances, however, available trade statistics are not in precisely the same classifications, or nomenclature, as the pertinent tariff schedules. Accordingly, in these instances estimates have been made in an attempt to achieve comparability. For this reason, the weighted averages suffer from some imprecision; but it is believed that this is not significant for the purposes for which the data are used in this report. Similarly, while most duties are expressed in terms of a specified percentage of the value of the commodity in question, some duties are in terms of a specific levy per pound or per some other physical measure. For the purposes of this report, such duties have been converted to value equivalents, for purposes of comparison, based upon latest available price data.

The tables to follow illustrate present levels of discrimination maintained against nonmember countries by member countries of the European Free Trade Association, the European Economic Community, and the British Commonwealth. In addition, in the case of the European Economic Community, the tables show levels of discrimination which are expected to prevail against countries outside the EEC, when the common external tariffs of the EEC become effective. To illustrate, the present French tariff on American road motor vehicles is 8 percent higher than the French tariff on similar vehicles produced in member countries of the EEC; and when the common tariff of the EEC becomes effective, as presently planned, American made motor vehicles exported to France will be subject to a 27-percent tariff while similar vehicles manufactured in the Common Market countries will be free of any tariff. The tables to follow are more precisely explained in the notes below.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. The numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 at the top of the columns of tariff figures refer to—

(1) Maximum tariff to all member countries of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

(2) Tariff of European Economic Community country to members of the Community.

(3) Tariff of European Free Trade Association country to members of the Free Trade Association.

(4) Preferential tariff extended by British Commonwealth countries to other members of the Commonwealth.

B. All of the tariff figures have been rounded off to the nearest whole number.

C. An "X" in columns 2, 3, or 4 instead of a specific number indicates that the duty to the group of countries included in that column is the same as the GATT rate in column 1.

D. The term "state traded" signifies control of the imports and exports of a certain industry. Even though the items which are state traded do have tariff rates on them, these rates are subject to administrative changes and hence are not reliable indicators of trade barriers.

E. The European Economic Community countries (Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, France, Italy, and Federal Republic of Germany), have special tariff reductions for trade among themselves on most of the manufactured products listed on the chart. The EEC reduced rates are recorded in column 2 on the chart. The reductions are increasing in size at scheduled intervals until there remain no tariff barriers to trade within the Common Market area. At this time (about 1966) the Common external tariff will become operative against goods entering the Common Market from any other part of the world.

F. The items marked with an # in column 3 on the chart, which shows the EFTA (United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Switzerland, Norway, Australia), tariff rate, are generally dutiable at a rate 30 percent below the full most-favored-nation or GATT rate given in column 1. EFTA provisions for the reduction of protective duties apply to all goods, except those mainly agricultural commodities listed in Annexes D and E to the Stockholm Convention, providing such goods are consigned from one EFTA country to another and comply with rules of origin. The vast majority of the specific items included in the industrial basket group categories would, therefore, receive the current reduced rate which is at this time 30 percent less than the figure shown in column 1.

G. The six countries marked with an asterisk (*) invoke article 35 of the GATT treaty against Japan. In this way they maintain substantially higher tariffs on many Japanese products than the official GATT rates shown on the chart. The actual duty levels imposed against Japan vary from country to country and are impossible to obtain accurately.

AVERAGE TARIFFS ON SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

High: Japan, 54; Austria, 42; Italy, 29; Germany, 23; France, 22; Switzerland, 19; New Zealand, 18.

Medium: Australia, 12; Canada, 12; United Kingdom, 10; Benelux, 10. (The figure for the United Kingdom does not include the astro-

nomical rate imposed on tobacco, as use of it would result in a misleadingly high average.)

Low: United States, 8; Denmark, 7; Norway, 6; Sweden, 2.

Tariff duties are not as significant an indication of controls on world trade for agricultural commodities as for industrial products. In order to protect domestic agriculture by tariff means alone, countries would have to levy extremely high duties. In most cases it has been found more satisfactory to keep duty rates at a moderate level, and secure the desired protection against foreign commodities by the use of domestic subsidies and quota restrictions. The United States, in particular, maintains tariff duties at a low level while effectively preventing competitive imports by its domestic farm subsidy and quota programs. Germany, it will be noted, uses a state-controlled trading system in most basic agricultural commodities to supplement tariff controls, while France relies on a strict import licensing program to achieve the desired protection. These domestic subsidy and quantitative restriction systems are examined in subsequent appendixes.

Tariffs of the western community

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

[All figures are percentages]

Country	Corn				Wheat				Rice			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux*	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
France*	20	0	X	X	[2] 27	[2] 0	[2] X	[2] X	24	0	X	X
Germany	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Italy	4	3	X	X	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	16	13	X	X
European Economic Community [3]	7	0	X	X	25	0	X	X	15	0	X	X
United Kingdom*	10	X	X	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	13	X	X	0
Austria*	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denmark	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8	X	X	X
Norway	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	8	X	X	X
Sweden	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Switzerland	2	X	X	X	5	X	X	X	3	X	X	X
Australia [5] *	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Canada [6]	6	X	X	0	6	X	X	0	(7)	X	X	0
New Zealand [8] *	2	X	X	X	(9)	(2) X	(2) X	(2) 5	3	X	X	3
United States	14	X	X	X	6	X	X	X	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
Japan	25	X	X	X	20	X	X	X	15	X	X	X

Country	Dairy products				Sugar				Coffee			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux	12	9	X	X	60	48	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
France	8	9	X	X	[11] 99	[11] 88	[11] X	[11] X	18	16	X	X
Germany	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	22	18	X	X
Italy	18	15	X	X	105	79	X	X	15	(12)	X	X
European Economic Community	19	0	X	X	80	0	X	X	16	0	X	X
United Kingdom	10	X	X	0	20	X	X	10	20	X	X	13
Austria	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	62	X	X	X	60	X	X	X
Denmark	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	12	X	X	X	30	X	X	X
Norway	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	18	X	X	X	3	X	X	X
Sweden	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	10	X	X	X
Switzerland	16	X	X	X	52	X	X	X	15	X	X	X
Australia	13	X	X	11	1	X	X	1	7	X	X	7
Canada	8	X	X	2	40	X	X	7	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)
New Zealand	[2] 56	[2] X	[2] X	[2] 25	(9)	X	X	34	6	X	X	0
United States	18	X	X	X	9	X	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Japan	45	X	X	X	140	X	X	X	35	X	X	X

See footnotes at end of table, pp. 5–6.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—Continued

[All figures are percentages]

Country	Tea				Cocoa beans				Unmanufactured tobacco			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux	7	6	X	X	6	4	X	X	8	7	X	X
France	25	20	X	X	[16] 22	[16] 0	[16] X	[16] X	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)
Germany	51	41	X	X	8	X	X	X	36	28	X	X
Italy	50	40	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)
European Economic Community	20	0	X	X	9	0	X	X	30	0	X	X
United Kingdom	6	X	X	0	6	X	X	5	1,150	X	X	X
Austria	89	X	X	X	29	X	X	X	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Denmark	23	X	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Norway	11	X	X	X	3	X	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sweden	7	X	X	X	4	X	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Switzerland	15	X	X	X	11	X	X	X	75	X	X	X
Australia	5	X	X	5	4	X	X	0	84	X	X	84
Canada	3	X	X	0	25	X	X	0	22	X	X	(18)
New Zealand	3	X	X	0	(9)	X	X	0	66	X	X	66
United States	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	18	X	X	X
Japan	35	X	X	X	5	X	X	X	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

Country	Meat (beef, pork, poultry)				Raw cotton			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux	12.0	10.0	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
France	1.3	.6	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Germany	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Italy	17.0	15.0	X	X	4	3	X	X
European Economic Community	19.0	0	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
United Kingdom	8.0	X	X	X	6	X	#	0
Austria	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	12	X	#	X
Denmark	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Norway	20.0	X	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sweden	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Switzerland	[2] 10.0	[2] X	[2] X	[2] X	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Australia	17.0	X	X	9	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Canada	5.0	X	X	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Zealand	55.0	X	X	24	3	X	X	3
United States	[19] 10.0	[19] X	[19] X	[19] X	6	X	X	X
Japan	10.0	X	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

RAW MATERIALS AND ENERGY

[All figures are percentages]

Country	Crude oil				Coal				Crude aluminum			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	X	X	X
France	18	18	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	13	13	X	X
Germany	152	X	X	X	32	0	X	X	7	7	X	X
Italy	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	20	17	X	X
European Economic Community [3]	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	X	X	X	10	X	X	X
United Kingdom	446	X	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Austria	28	X	#	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9	X	#	X
Denmark	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Norway	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sweden	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Switzerland	3	X	#	X	1	X	#	X	29	X	#	X
Australia [5]	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Canada [6]	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	6	X	X	0
New Zealand [8]	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	X	X	3
United States	4	X	X	X	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	5	X	X	X
Japan	10	X	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

See footnotes at end of table, p. 5–6.

RAW MATERIALS AND ENERGY—Continued

[All figures are percentages]

Country	Iron ore				Steel ingots				Copper ore			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	1	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
France	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	0	X	X	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Germany	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	0	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Italy	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	7	6	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
European Economic Community	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
United Kingdom	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	6	X	#	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Austria	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	X	#	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denmark	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Norway	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sweden	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	X	#	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Switzerland	1	X	(21)	X	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Australia	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Canada	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	X	X	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Zealand	3	X	X	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	X	X	3
United States	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9	X	X	X	6	X	X	X
Japan	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	12	X	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

Country	Tin ore				Nickel ore				Tungsten ore			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
France	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Germany	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	3	X	X
Italy	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	X	X
European Economic Community	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	6	X	X	X
United Kingdom	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Austria	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denmark	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Norway	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sweden	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Switzerland	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Australia	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Canada	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Zealand	3	X	X	3	3	X	X	3	3	X	X	3
United States	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	51	X	X	X
Japan	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

Country	Manganese ore				Lead ore				Zinc ore			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
France	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Germany	2	0	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Italy	11	9	X	X	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	X	X	X
European Economic Community	7	X	X	X	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)
United Kingdom	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Austria	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denmark	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Norway	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sweden	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Switzerland	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Australia	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Canada	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Zealand	3	X	X	3	3	X	X	3	3	X	X	3
United States	6	X	X	X	7	X	X	X	12	X	X	X
Japan	(23)	(23)	(23)	(23)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Free.
[2] State traded.
[3] Figures given for the EEC common external tariff represent unweighted averages, since there are no trade statistics on which to base a weighted average.
[4] State traded, now free.
[5] Australia provides that imports of essential goods and materials not manufactured or produced locally in commercial quantities may, under special customs bylaws, enter duty free or at 7½ percent ad valorem duty instead of the full established tariff rate on the appropriate item. The figures given on the chart are

based on the statistics for Australian imports for home consumption 1959–60, showing the trade at the actual rates paid, including bylaw rates.

[6] Most industrial products not made in Canada are allowed to enter the country free or at a low rate of duty. Should Canadian production of these goods begin, they would, however, be reclassified into a higher duty category. Such reclassification is underway at the present time as a result of increasing Canadian production. So the average duty rate collected on most of the industrial basket groups is actually increasing.

The British Commonwealth preferential column represents the lowest rate applicable to any member of the Commonwealth. Reductions are not automatically extended to all British countries, and some members do not receive the preference quoted.

[7] Most free.

[8] In April 1961, New Zealand imposed new temporary trade restrictions because of serious balance of payments difficulties. These regulations have in most cases raised tariff rates considerably and added strict quantitative restrictions. It is now practically impossible for most foreign goods not absolutely necessary for New Zealand's economy to enter the country. However, by June 1962, a new tariff schedule and list of quantitative restrictions is supposed to be issued. The new regulations are expected to be substantially less restrictive than the temporary rates shown on the chart.

[9] No trade.

[10] Most imports prohibited for health reasons.

[11] Temporarily suspended.

[12] No imports.

[13] Mostly free.

[14] Ad valorem rate not available.

[15] Low specific rate; ad valorem rate not available.

[16] Now 3 to GATT.

[17] State monopoly now free.

[18] Variable.

[19] Quarantine restrictions.

[20] No rate available.

[21] Most.

[22] No ad valorem available.

[23] Not in tariff.

AVERAGE TARIFFS ON INDUSTRIAL GOODS

High: Japan, 19; Austria, 19; United Kingdom, 17; New Zealand, 17; Italy, 16; Canada, 16; France, 15; EEC, 14.

Medium: Australia, 12; United States, 11; Norway, 11; Benelux, 11.

Low: Germany, 9; Sweden, 8; Switzerland, 8; Denmark, 6.

These average tariff figures are reasonably representative of the relative level of restrictions placed on imports by the various nations. Industrial products in general, unlike agricultural products or raw materials, are not often subject to other trade restraints such as quotas, state trading systems, or domestic subsidies.

The figures given below indicate the approximate weighted average of both dutiable and free goods at the full GATT rate included in the basket categories listed on the chart.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

[All figures are percentages]

Country	Organic chemicals				Inorganic chemicals				Pharmaceuticals			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux	5	0	X	X	2	0	X	X	9	8	X	X
France	24	20	X	X	15	12	X	X	16	12	X	X
Germany	9	8	X	X	10	9	X	X	13	9	X	X
Italy	18	15	X	X	9	8	X	X	18	15	X	X
European Economic Community [1]	15	0	X	X	11	0	X	X	15	0	X	X
United Kingdom	23	X	#	[2]	20	X	#	[2]	10	X	#	0
Austria	10	X	#	X	15	X	#	X	21	X	#	X
Denmark	4	X	#	X	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	5	X	#	X
Norway	19	X	#	X	2	X	#	X	4	X	#	X
Sweden	8	X	#	X	4	X	#	X	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Switzerland	1	X	#	X	3	X	#	X	2	X	#	X
Australia [5]	8	X	X	0	8	X	X	0	7	X	X	0
Canada [6]	20	X	X	12	20	X	X	12	22	X	X	17
New Zealand [7]	3	X	X	3	3	X	X	3	20	X	X	0
United States	19	X	X	X	6	X	X	X	12	X	X	X
Japan	20	X	X	X	20	X	X	X	20	X	X	X

See footnotes at end of table, p. 9.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS—Continued

[All figures are percentages]

Country	Pigments and paints				Manufactured fertilizers			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux	6	3	X	X	1	0	X	X
France	22	18	X	X	1	0	X	X
Germany	10	9	X	X	4	3	X	X
Italy	17	14	X	X	11	9	X	X
European Economic Community	16	0	X	X	3	0	X	X
United Kingdom	15	X	#	0	16	X	#	0
Austria	24	X	#	X	15	X	#	X
Demnark	7	X	#	X	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Norway	12	X	#	X	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Sweden	6	X	#	X	4	X	#	X
Switzerland	12	X	#	X	1	X	#	X
Australia	22	X	X	17	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Canada	19	X	X	11	5	X	X	0
New Zealand	15	X	X	3	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
United States	12	X	X	X	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Japan	22	X	X	X	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)

	Agricultural machinery				Agricultural tractors			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux	10	7	X	X	8	4	X	X
France	13	11	X	X	20	16	X	X
Germany	7	5	X	X	9	4	X	X
Italy	13	10	X	X	21	17	X	X
European Economic Community	11	0	X	X	16	0	X	X
United Kingdom	14	X	#	0	15	X	#	12
Austria	17	X	#	X	22	X	#	X
Denmark	5	X	#	X	2	X	#	X
Norway	9	X	#	X	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Sweden	10	X	#	X	10	X	#	X
Switzerland	7	X	#	X	19	X	#	X
Australia	7	X	X	5	7	X	X	0
Canada	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
New Zealand	3	X	X	3	10	X	X	0
United States	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Japan	15	X	X	X	30	X	X	X

Country	Electrical machinery and appliances				Office machinery				Scientific instruments			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux	13	9	X	X	9	6	X	X	12	8	X	X
France	16	13	X	X	15	11	X	X	18	15	X	X
Germany	7	6	X	X	10	7	X	X	8	5	X	X
Italy	20	15	X	X	15	12	X	X	19	16	X	X
European Economic Community	16	0	X	X	14	0	X	X	17	0	X	X
United Kingdom	21	X	#	0	14	X	#	0	21	X	#	0
Austria	21	X	#	X	11	X	#	X	15	X	#	X
Denmark	9	X	#	X	4	X	#	X	11	X	#	X
Norway	11	X	#	X	13	X	#	X	11	X	#	X
Sweden	6	X	#	X	10	X	#	X	8	X	#	X
Switzerland	6	X	#	X	6	X	#	X	4	X	#	X
Australia	7	X	X	0	7	X	X	0	7	X	X	0
Canada	22	X	X	15	15	X	X	7	4	X	X	0
New Zealand	20	X	X	0	3	X	X	3	(10)	(10)	(10)	0
United States	13	X	X	X	12	X	X	X	18	X	X	X
Japan	17	X	X	X	15	X	X	X	18	X	X	X

See footnotes at end of table, p. 9.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS—Continued

[All figures percentages]

Country	Power generating machinery				Metalworking machinery				Iron and steel manufactures			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux	13	11	X	X	4	X	X	X	13	10	X	X
France	16	13	X	X	13	12	X	X	12	9	X	X
Germany	7	5	X	X	3	[2] 0	X	X	10	7	X	X
Italy	18	14	X	X	18	15	X	X	17	13	X	X
European Economic Community	14	0	X	X	10	0	X	X	10	0	X	X
United Kingdom	17	X	#	X	16	X	#	0	14	X	#	0
Austria	17	X	#	X	25	X	#	X	24	X	#	X
Denmark	8	X	#	X	10	X	#	X	3	X	#	X
Norway	20	X	#	X	10	X	#	X	5	X	#	X
Sweden	10	X	#	X	6	X	#	X	5	X	#	X
Switzerland	5	X	#	X	3	X	#	X	3	X	#	X
Australia	40	X	X	22	7	X	X	0	7	X	X	7
Canada	21	X	X	7	15	X	X	5	22	X	X	10
New Zealand	20	X	X	0	20	X	X	0	20	X	X	0
United States	12	X	X	X	15	X	X	X	8	X	X	X
Japan	17	X	X	X	15	X	X	X	15	X	X	X

Country	Road motor vehicles				Railway vehicles				Other transport			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux	24	17	X	X	12	8	X	X	24	17	X	X
France	26	18	X	X	14	11	X	X	2	1	X	X
Germany	16	14	X	X	9	7	X	X	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]
Italy	33	26	X	X	13	11	X	X	22	17	X	X
European Economic Community	27	0	X	X	13	0	X	X	14	0	X	X
United Kingdom	25	X	#	17	20	X	#	0	12	X	#	0
Austria	26	X	#	X	25	X	#	X	14	X	#	X
Denmark	14	X	#	X	6	X	#	X	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
Norway	[11] 25	[11] X	[11] #	[11] X	19	X	#	X	15	X	#	X
Sweden	13	X	#	X	10	X	#	X	15	X	#	X
Switzerland	21	X	#	X	6	X	#	X	12	X	#	X
Australia	7	X	X	0	7	X	X	0	7	X	X	0
Canada	17	X	X	0	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	18	X	X	0
New Zealand	74	X	X	5	55	X	X	25	30	X	X	10
United States	9	X	X	X	15	X	X	X	16	X	X	X
Japan	35	X	X	X	15	X	X	X	25	X	X	X

Country	Aircraft and parts				Paper and paper products				Rubber manufactures			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux	10	7	X	X	13	9	X	X	11	9	X	X
France	[12] 4	[2] 0	X	X	19	14	X	X	19	12	X	X
Germany	2	1	X	X	11	9	X	X	14	11	X	X
Italy	12	10	X	X	18	15	X	X	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]
European Economic Community	14	0	X	X	15	0	X	X	16	0	X	X
United Kingdom	17	X	12	0	17	X	#	0	20	X	#	20
Austria	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	20	X	#	X	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
Denmark	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	5	X	#	X	12	X	#	X
Norway	12	X	8	X	9	X	#	X	15	X	#	X
Sweden	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	7	X	#	X	11	X	#	X
Switzerland	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	18	X	#	X	5	X	#	X
Australia	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	6	X	X	3	15	X	X	7
Canada	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	21	X	X	16	20	X	X	15
New Zealand	12	X	X	3	10	X	X	0	20	X	X	0
United States	12	X	X	X	[13] 1	X	X	X	12	X	X	X
Japan	15	X	X	X	15	X	X	X	17	X	X	X

See footnotes at end of table, p. 9.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS—Continued

[All figures percentages]

Country	Textile yarn				Cotton fabrics				Other fabrics			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux	10	7	X	X	16	13	X	X	14	4	X	X
France	18	14	X	X	17	13	X	X	16	11	X	X
Germany	6	5	X	X	12	10	X	X	14	9	X	X
Italy	15	12	X	X	15	12	X	X	17	14	X	X
European Economic Community	16	0	X	X	14	0	X	X	15	0	X	X
United Kingdom	17	X	#	17	20	X	#	17	19	X	#	23
Austria	10	X	#	X	25	X	#	X	25	X	#	X
Denmark	3	X	#	X	11	X	#	X	20	X	#	X
Norway	4	X	#	X	14	X	#	X	13	X	#	X
Sweden	12	X	#	X	19	X	#	X	10	X	#	X
Switzerland	7	X	#	X	11	X	#	X	18	X	#	X
Australia	12	X	X	0	20	X	X	0	55	X	X	38
Canada	21	X	X	20	22	X	X	15	38	X	X	22
New Zealand	3	X	X	3	18	X	X	3	18	X	X	3
United States	20	X	X	X	18	X	X	X	22	X	X	X
Japan	20	X	X	X	17	X	X	X	25	X	X	X

[1] Figures given for the EEC common external tariff represent unweighted averages, since there are no trade statistics on which to base a weighted average.

[2] Most.

[3] Mostly free.

[4] Free (except penicillin).

[5] Australia provides that imports of essential goods and materials not manufactured or produced locally in commercial quantities may, under special customs bylaws, enter duty free or at 7½ percent ad valorem duty instead of the full established tariff rate on the appropriate item. The figures given on the chart are based on the statistics for Australian imports for home consumption 1959–60, showing the trade at the actual rates paid, including bylaw rates.

[6] Most industrial products not made in Canada are allowed to enter the country free or at a low rate of duty. Should Canadian production of these goods begin, they would, however, be reclassified into a higher duty category. Such reclassification is underway at the present time as a result of increasing Canadian production. So the average duty rate collected on most of the industrial basket groups is actually increasing. The British Commonwealth preferential column represents the lowest rate applicable to any member of the Commonwealth. Reductions are not automatically extended to all British countries, and some members do not receive the preference quoted.

[7] In April 1961, New Zealand imposed new temporary trade restrictions because of serious balance of payments difficulties. These regulations have in most cases raised tariff rates considerably and added strict quantitative restrictions. It is now practically impossible for most foreign goods not absolutely necessary for New Zealand's economy to enter the country. However, by June 1962, a new tariff schedule and list of quantitative restrictions is supposed to be issued. The new regulations are expected to be substantially less restrictive than the temporary rates shown on the chart.

[8] Free.

[9] Mostly free.

[10] No trade.

[11] Autos not reduced.

[12] About.

[13] Excluding newsprint, 10 percent.

Source: Compiled by the author with information supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Tariff Commission.

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SECTION B. QUANTITATIVE TRADE CONTROLS OF THE WESTERN COMMUNITY

GENERAL NOTE

Quantitative controls on trade in the industrialized countries of the West, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan are of a seemingly endless variety and, no doubt, present varying degrees of restrictiveness.

In some instances, the restrictive machinery is designed to afford domestic producers protected markets for specific commodities. In other instances, restrictions are directed at particular countries. In others, the restriction is intended only as a currency control—thus some countries suffering a shortage of foreign exchange and in need of capital equipment may place restrictions on the importation of consumer "luxury" goods while placing no restrictions on imports of capital equipment.

Other countries permit imports—and exports—only after the issuance of a specific license. In such cases, the mere existence of the licensing requirement provides little clue as to how restrictive the requirement is at a given time, if at all. Indeed, licensing procedures are sometimes maintained only as a "standby" procedure, in the event that a need should arise for restricting imports or exports.

Thirteen countries of the 17 Western countries use quantitative measures to discriminate against Japanese goods; 5 of the countries do the same against dollar area goods. The justification for such discrimination also varies from country to country. Some of the countries are granted a special GATT waiver to keep out exports from certain countries; other countries discriminate, as has been suggested, because of balance-of-payments difficulties. Japan, however, seems a special case. Eight of the Western countries do not recognize Japan as a member of GATT. Moreover, Japan maintains restrictive controls on a nondiscriminatory basis against many of the export items of the West.

Subject to the qualifications already noted, the following ranking of countries is made on the basis merely of the number of different commodities under quantitative control, without respect to any question of how restrictive these controls may be.

Countries with the largest number of items subject to control:

Austria
New Zealand
Japan
France

Countries that have a moderate number of items subject to control:

Norway
Germany
Italy
United Kingdom
Denmark

Countries that have relatively few items subject to control:

Switzerland	United States
Canada	Australia
Benelux	Sweden

Countries in the West that discriminate against Japanese goods:

Benelux	New Zealand
France	Norway
Italy	Denmark
Germany	Austria
United Kingdom	Sweden
Australia	

The above list does not include agricultural controls in determining the relative restrictiveness of each country. It is impossible to compile such a list without a very detailed study of the domestic price support and subsidy programs of each country. However, the following chart points out the agricultural commodities that are subject to an export subsidy:

Country	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Soybeans	Dairy products	Meats	Livestock	Rice	Sugar	Potatoes	Peanuts	Grapes	Wines	Fertilizers	Hemp	Silk	Cotton	Cotton products	Textiles
Benelux [1]	X					X	X						X							
France	X	X	X				X			X				X					X	X
Germany [2]	X																			
Italy	X								X							X				
United Kingdom																				
Austria						X									X					
Denmark																				
Norway																				
Sweden	X			X		X	X													
Switzerland						X		X			X									
Australia	X									X										
Canada	X	X	X		X	X	X													
New Zealand	X					X														
United States	X	X				X			X			X						X	X	
Japan																	X			

[1] The "X" marked in the Benelux column refers to the export subsidies of Belgium. Luxembourg does not have any subsidies. The Netherlands subsidizes dairy products and meats.

[2] Certain refined agricultural products are subsidized by Germany in the sense that the raw materials needed can be obtained at a preferential price, instead of the price-supported price maintained by the Government.

NOTES

1. An export subsidy is defined as any grant, either direct or indirect, that results in the sale of a product for export at a price lower than the comparable price charged for the like product in the domestic market.
2. An "X" in the box indicates that some type of export subsidy exists.

Source: This chart is taken from the notifications by the various countries to the Secretariat of the GATT beginning in 1958.

From the chart, it is obvious that the United States, France, and Canada have the largest number of items subject to export subsidy.

BENELUX

There are Benelux global quotas on pharmaceuticals, road motor vehicles, and organic chemicals. These quotas are more liberal toward the member countries of the European Free Trade Association than they are to the rest of the world. Moreover, Benelux

maintains, as a temporary measure, certain quota restrictions against goods originating in Japan or Hong Kong. Some 28 different commodities are affected, falling for the most part into the groups: cotton fabrics, other fabrics, textile yarns, and rubber manufactures. Apart from these regulations applying to the entire customs union, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands maintain individual restrictions on some agricultural products, such as, corn and wheat from all sources. The Netherlands requires an individual license for the import of coal, while Belgium-Luxembourg has a country quota.

FRANCE

In 1960, France notified the contracting parties to the GATT that it was no longer applying import restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons. Since that announcement, the French Government has been liberalizing trade barriers by systematic reductions in her quantitative restraints. This system divides the world into three groups: the first group includes the United States, Canada, and countries belonging to the OEEC; the second group, the Sino-Soviet bloc and the Arab bloc; the third group constitutes all other countries. The number of items liberalized for group 1 is very extensive and by 1962 it is expected that it will encompass all industrial products. The number of items liberalized for group 2 is very limited. The number for group 3 is larger than that for group 2, but it is still relatively small.

Items which are not liberalized from any source that appears on the commodity list are:

Wheat
Rice
Coffee
Sugar
Tobacco
Corn
Dairy products [1]
Meat
Coal
Crude oil
Paper and paper products
Electrical machinery and appliances
Road motor vehicles
Aircraft and parts
Other transport

[1] France discriminates against the dollar area on granting licenses to import eggs.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Germany maintains quantitative import restrictions on a few industrial products, and on a number of state-traded agricultural products. It controls trade in such items by individually validated import licenses. GATT has granted Germany a waiver to maintain these restrictions, but this waiver expires in 1962. With the exception of meats, licenses are granted freely to most of the industrialized Western countries. As a result of this, the expiration of the waiver should not place Germany in a difficult position, except with regard to Japan. Japanese goods are still discriminated against in many instances. However, a German-Japanese trade protocol provides for the liberalization of certain items to Japan, contingent in some cases on Japanese voluntary export controls.

Items on the commodity list that require a license are:

Wheat
Corn
Sugar
Dairy products
Meat
Cotton fabrics
Other fabrics
Textile yarns
Scientific instruments

By use of a sliding scale of tariff rates, Germany also imposes what is in effect a highly restrictive quota limitation on coal produced in countries other than members of the European Coal and Steel Community.

ITALY

Italy requires an import license, individually validated, for a number of items. An annual quota has been established on many commodities subject to license. At times when these quotas are unfilled, no individual licenses are required. However, after a quota has been exhausted, applications must be submitted for a license to import quantities in excess of the quota. Those items on the license required list, for which no quota has been established, must always be licensed on an individual transaction basis. The absence of an established quota does not imply that imports are entirely prohibited. Approval of an import license in such a case is subject to administrative determination. In the past, Italy has discriminated against the dollar area and Japan, because of balance-of-payments difficulties. At present, imbalance does not exist; so to be in accord with the principles of GATT, such discriminations must be discontinued. Considerable progress has been made toward dollar area liberalization with only 2 percent of all Italian import classifications remaining discriminatory. However, some important agricultural items are still restricted when imported from the dollar area. On the other hand, very little progress has been made in the elimination of Japanese discrimination. At least 33 percent of all Italian import classifications are discriminatory against Japanese goods.

Items on the commodity list for which country quotas have been established are:

Meat.
Dairy products.
Organic chemicals.
Road motor vehicles.

Items on the commodity list subject to individually validated licenses are:

Dairy products (to the dollar area and Japan).
Organic chemicals.
Wheat.
Corn (to dollar area).
Feed grains (to dollar area).

UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom, because of balance-of-payments difficulties, maintains certain quantitative import restrictions against GATT member countries. Some of these restrictions are discriminatory against the dollar area. Among the items on the commodity list subject to import controls, only when originating in the dollar area,

are aircraft and meats. Those that are subject to import control from any GATT source are: coal, dairy products, and sugar.

The United Kingdom also gives special preference to members of the Commonwealth. However, it does not recognize Japan as a member in good standing of GATT.

AUSTRIA

Austria, because of balance-of-payments difficulties, maintains an extensive system of quantitative controls on most agricultural and industrial products. Restrictions are maintained on all commodities which are not enumerated on so-called liberalized lists. Control is exercised through an individually validated license requirement. Some items, however, originating in member countries of the European Free Trade Association are exempt. These items enter under a liberal quota system free of license until the quota is filled. Austria does not extend GATT treatment to Japan. All imports from Japan are subject to individually validated licenses.

The commodity groups, on the list employed, subject to license from all Western countries, with the exception of Japan, are:

Corn
Wheat
Dairy products
Tobacco
Meat
Sugar
Coffee
Cocoa
Cotton
Inorganic chemicals [1]
Organic chemicals [1]
Fertilizers
Power generating machinery
Agricultural machinery [1]
Metal working machinery [1]
Electrical machinery [1]
Railroad vehicles
Road motor vehicles
Other transport [1]
Paper and paper products [1]
Cotton fabrics [1]
Textile yarns [1]
Iron and steel manufactures [1]
Scientific instruments [1]
Pigments and paints [1]
Aircraft and parts [1]
Rubber and rubber manufactures [1]

[1] Indicates that quotas have been established for EFTA countries.

DENMARK

Denmark, because of balance-of-payments difficulties, maintains import restrictions on a limited number of industrial and agricultural items. With the exception of agricultural products, licenses are readily obtained, if foreign exchange is available, and if the source country is in the dollar area, the OEEC, or Finland. A few of the items which are subject to license are allocated by global quotas.

The list below includes the commodity groups that are subject to individual licenses from all sources. There is a more extensive list for Japan and for non-GATT countries.

Wheat
Dairy products
Sugar
Coffee
Meats
Rubber and rubber manufactures
Paper and paper products
Organic chemicals
Power generating machinery
Electrical machinery and appliances
Railroad vehicles
Road motor vehicles
Other transport
Iron and steel manufactures

NORWAY

Norway, because of balance-of-payments difficulties, maintains quantitative import controls on more than 100 commodities. Some of the items which are subject to license are controlled by global quotas, with no discrimination as to country, as long as the country is in the global quota area. The global quota area consists of most European countries and the dollar area.

The list below includes the commodity groups which are subject to license, individually validated, from all sources. There is a more extensive list for Japan and for non-GATT countries.

Rice (global quota)
Sugar
Coffee
Pigments and paints
Manufactured fertilizers
Electrical machinery and appliances
Aircraft and parts
Other transport
Scientific instruments
Iron and steel manufactures

SWEDEN

Sweden, which no longer has balance of payments justification for its remaining restrictions, is now in the process of liberalizing all quantitative controls. Only three or four industrial goods, which come under the commodity group "road motor vehicles" are subject to license from GATT sources with the exception of Japan. For all of the products originating in Japan, a license is required. There still remain some restrictions in the agricultural field which discriminate against non-OEEC countries. Most dairy products are free of restrictions if they originate in the OEEC member countries only. If they originate in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, or Japan, they require a license. Most of the other agricultural products are subject to import control, no matter where they originate.

SWITZERLAND

Switzerland has complied to GATT in liberalizing all nonagricultural products, with the exception of road motor vehicles.

The agricultural products on the commodity list subject to license are:

Corn
Wheat
Rice
Dairy products
Sugar
Coffee
Tobacco
Meat

AUSTRALIA

At the present time, 90 percent of Australian imports are allowed to enter the country free of quantitative controls. The 10 percent that are subject to control require an import license, individually validated, or they are imported under a global quota. If the global quota applies to certain goods, the importers are granted licenses in accordance with quotas based on their actual imports of similar goods from all sources during a designated base period. If no quotas are established on a controlled item, each application for a license is given individual consideration.

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Items on the commodity list which are subject to quantitative controls are:

Cotton fabrics.
Other fabrics.
Textile yarn.

NOTE.—Australia does not recognize Japan as a bona fide member of the GATT. Consequently, Australia can discriminate against the granting of licenses for Japanese goods.

CANADA

With the exception of a few agricultural products that are subject to domestic price support, Canada does not prohibit imports by quantitative controls. However, control is exerted by the preferential tariff system and by Canadian subsidy programs.

NEW ZEALAND

All imports into New Zealand, except such essential raw materials as crude oil, sugar, and tobacco, require an import license. In the past, a detailed license schedule has been issued each year designating various types of licensing treatment—that is, global quotas, country quotas, individual merit, or even, prohibited imports. However, a deteriorating foreign exchange situation early this year has caused a drastic revision for 1962 in the already restrictive licensing schedule. The new tariff schedule to be issued for the fiscal year beginning in July 1962, will further revise the licensing procedure. Under present circumstances, it is impossible to indicate the license treatment of each individual commodity group. All that can be stated now is that import controls are very strict, though some easing of restrictions may be expected with the 1962 revision.

UNITED STATES

The United States has quotas on some agricultural products as a part of the domestic price support program. These quotas, in most cases, limit foreign imports. Moreover, the United States has unusually high health and purity requirements which limit entry of such items as meat and rice. Besides these agricultural restrictions, the United States has quantitative restrictions on lead, zinc, and oil. Lead and zinc are subject to a quota that is 80 percent of the 1953–57 imports. Oil is a special case based on national defense requirements. The oil quota is allocated on a company basis. The United States has no other internal controls affecting GATT countries. However, the United States does have informal agreements with Japan, under which the Japanese Government limits exports to the United States of such goods as cotton fabrics, other fabrics, textile yarns, stainless steel flatware, and electrical appliances.

JAPAN

Japan requires approval by license for all imports. Approvals are granted under three different systems. First, there is the "automatic approval" method, which is simply a general license covering all items on the "AA" list. Individual permission is not required to import

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such items. There is also the "automatic fund allocation" method, which requires individually validated licenses for items on the "AFA" list. These items are usually in the process of being liberalized to the "AA" method, and licenses are virtually automatically granted. Finally, there is the "exchange fund allocation" method, which also demands individually validated licenses for all items on the "EFA" list. It is usually very difficult to obtain a license for products in this category. In 1960, 42 percent of the total imports were admitted under the "AA" list, 2 percent under the "AFA" list, and 56 percent under the "EFA" procedure. A 3-year liberalization program was announced by the Japanese Government in June 1960, which would increase the "AA" and "AFA" lists to approximately 85 percent of the total imports by 1963. This liberalization program is also going to combine the "AA" and "AFA" lists into one free list.

The items requiring an "EFA" license on the commodity list are:

Wheat
Rice
Dairy products
Sugar
Tea
Tobacco
Coal
Crude oil
Organic chemicals
Inorganic chemicals
Pigments and paints
Fertilizers
Power generating machinery
Agricultural machinery
Tractors
Office machinery
Metalworking machinery
Iron and steel manufactures
Rubber manufactures
Electrical machinery
Scientific instruments
Railroad vehicles
Road motor vehicles
Aircraft and parts
Other transport
Cotton fabrics
Other fabrics
Textile yarn

SECTION C. CAPITAL RESTRICTIONS OF THE WESTERN COMMUNITY

During the past decade, progress has been substantial in the elimination of capital restrictions within the Western community. The International Monetary Fund, the European Monetary Agreement, the European Economic Community, and the European Free Trade Association have made sweeping transformations in liberalizing most exchange restrictions. Nevertheless, many of the Western countries still maintain restrictions on the entry and repatriation of capital, and on foreign ownership and control of domestic enterprises. The following chart and individual country summaries present a general picture of the position of each country on capital restrictions and foreign ownership, and also on any incentive programs that have been established by the various governments to stimulate foreign investment.

General summary of each country

CAPITAL ENTRY

Not subject to approval:
- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Canada
- Germany
- Italy
- Switzerland
- United States

Subject to approval:
- Denmark
- France
- Japan
- Luxembourg
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Sweden
- The Netherlands
- United Kingdom

REPATRIATION OF EARNINGS

Completely free:
- Austria
- Canada
- Germany
- Switzerland
- United States

Subject to original approval:
- Belgium
- Japan
- Luxembourg

Subject to permission:
- Australia
- Denmark
- France
- Italy
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Sweden
- The Netherlands
- United Kingdom

LIMITATIONS ON CONTROL

Free (except certain monopoly limits):	Subject to approval:
Australia	Austria
Belgium	Denmark
Canada	Germany
France	Japan
Luxembourg	Norway
New Zealand	Sweden
Switzerland	
The Netherlands	
United Kingdom	
United States	

INCENTIVES PLANNED BY GOVERNMENT

Belgium	Italy
Luxembourg	Japan
France	United Kingdom

BELGIUM

Capital entry.—Government approval of nonresident investments is not required. Exchange regulations do apply to inflow of capital, but for all practical purposes complete freedom of exchange now exists.

Repatriation of earnings.—At the time of original investment, foreign investors can obtain a guaranty that the necessary authorization for release of foreign exchange needed for the payments of dividends or profits will be granted through the official market. All transactions in securities by residents or nonresidents are free of restrictions. Transactions may always be carried out freely through the free market or by settlement in Belgium or Luxembourg francs through the financial account of a nonresident.

Control.—There are no prohibitions against foreign ownership of either business entities or real property. Moreover, there are no nationality requirements for directors or shareholders in Belgium commercial entities.

Incentives planned by government.—The Belgian Government has taken direct measures to stimulate investment by the passage of five laws. These laws, applying equally to domestic concerns and foreign subsidiaries, provide attractive inducements through facilitating credit, tax relief, and direct grants in fixed assets.

THE NETHERLANDS

Capital entry.—Government approval in the form of a license is required for nonresident investment if the investment is in a new firm or industry. A license is not required for nonresident investment in an existing national firm. Licenses are usually granted.

Repatriation of earnings.—Profits earned by a party-owned foreign enterprise or a foreign subsidiary may be transferred to the foreign investor's country under general license, provided that the profits consist of dividends on shares which are officially quoted on the Amsterdam stock exchange. Transfers of other types are subject to specific

licenses, which are granted liberally, as long as the initial investment was approved by the Netherlands Bank.

Control.—The Netherlands has no law to discriminate between nationals and nonresidents in regard to owning and operating a business entity or real property.

Incentives planned by government.—The Netherlands Government provides information and encouragement to foreign investors, but there are no specific financial incentives.

LUXEMBOURG

Capital entry.—Government approval of new nonresident investment is required. Each application is considered on its own merit. Most of the applications are usually granted. Approval is automatically given to direct capital investments in existing companies.

Repatriation of earnings.—Repatriation through the free market is unrestricted. Repatriation through the official market requires approval by the Institut Belgo-Luxembourgeois du Change. Approval is usually automatic.

Control.—Luxembourg does not legally discriminate between nationals and nonresidents in regard to owning and operating a business entity or real property.

Incentives planned by Government.—Tax deductions are offered to some new foreign investors. Each application is considered separately, and deductions are granted according to the needs of the new investors.

FRANCE

Capital entry.—Government approval of nonresident investments is required in France. The purpose of this requirement is to fit new investment into the general pattern of the country's economic development. The above does not apply to purchases of French real estate or securities or to the extending of relatively small short-term loans.

Repatriation of earnings.—France requires governmental approval for the transfer of capital and profits therefrom.

Control.—Location of company offices, not nationality of the owners, determines the nationality of a business under French regulations. Hence, there is no discrimination against nonresident ownership and control except that certain areas of the economy are reserved for French citizens (e.g., transportation, pharmaceuticals, and petroleum).

Incentives planned by Government.—Governmental approval of foreign investments favors industries that would export to the nonfranc area. France offers special tax and other incentives to attract foreign investors. Grants of 20 percent of the investment in a new plant or of 15 percent in conversion of an existing plant are given by the Government to attract investors to four distressed areas termed "special zones." In addition, local governments offer a number of special advantages. In particular, exemption from local taxes can be obtained for periods up to 5 years. In approximately 30 other areas termed "critical zones," National Government subsidies are granted, varying between 10 and 15 percent of capital investment, the average being 11 percent. These inducements are in addition to general incentives for establishment of plants outside the Paris area. Firms are eligible in such instances for long-term Government loans (20 years at 6 percent) as well as a Government guarantee for loans.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Capital entry.—Government approval of nonresident investment is not required in Germany. Nevertheless, licenses are required in many instances, foreigners generally being subject to the same regulations as apply to German nationals. Licenses are granted liberally if the stipulated conditions are met.

Repatriation of earnings.—Germany has no restrictions on the repatriation of capital.

Control.—Licenses are required for a foreign juristic person or corporation to do business in Germany. Licenses are obtained from the Ministry of Economics of the Land (State) in which the business is to be located.

Incentives planned by Government.—Germany does not have any planned Government incentive program for foreign investment.

ITALY

Capital entry.—Governmental approval of nonresident investment is not required by the Italians. Moreover, specific investments in so-called productive enterprises are eligible for more favorable treatment with respect to the transfer of profits, interest, dividends, or disinvested capital. Investment in machinery may also be made, and valuation assigned to such machinery is included when determination is made regarding the allowable transfer of profits or capital repatriation.

Repatriation of earnings.—For productive investments, permission is granted without any limitations of time or amount, to transfer freely all profits, interest, and dividends as well as capital disinvestment at the official market rate. For other investment, interest, dividends, and profits may be freely transferred in an amount not exceeding 8 percent of the capital invested. The repatriation of capital may not exceed the amount of the foreign currency originally imported, and any such repatriation may not take place until 2 years after the date of the investment. However, transfers of funds in excess of these limits may be made at the free market rate. In general, all transfers are conditioned on the full payment of direct taxes, both national and local.

Controls.—The limitations on foreign ownership or management of a corporation in Italy are confined to certain specific activities and industries including airlines, publishing, pharmacy operations, and the selling of stocks and the writing of life insurance policies, which are reserved to Italian interests.

Incentives planned by Government.—In order to promote the industrialization of southern Italy, a number of tax concessions are granted to foreign and domestic firms which establish operations in certain defined southern areas. These concessions include exemptions from income tax, turnover taxes, and customs duties resulting from the importation of machinery and materials employed in new installations, or for the restoration or enlargement of existing plants.

UNITED KINGDOM

Capital entry.—Government approval of nonresident investment is required by the British. If investment should be made without gaining approval, permission may not be granted for subsequent requests

to repatriate earnings. In practice, automatic approval is granted by the authorities for direct investment in new businesses. The authorities must be satisfied generally that the proposed projects meet certain minimum technical exchange control requirements.

Repatriation of earnings.—Formal permission of the exchange control authorities is required to repatriate dividends paid out of current earnings by a nonresident-controlled enterprise. Permission is usually automatic, after the authorities have been satisfied that adequate provisions have been made for depreciation of assets and for United Kingdom taxes and related items. Capital directly invested by a nonresident after January 1, 1950, in projects approved by the exchange control authorities may be repatriated at any time, together with profits thereon.

Control.—The United Kingdom has no laws designed to discriminate between nationals and foreigners in the direction and operation of either subsidiaries or British companies.

Incentives planned by Government.—Special consideration is given to investments made in Northern Ireland where the rate of unemployment is much higher than in any other comparable area in the United Kingdom. Special consideration includes tax exemptions, grants for buildings, etc.

AUSTRIA

Capital entry.—Government approval of nonresident investment in freely convertible currencies is not required by Austria. Licenses are required if the currencies are not freely convertible. A license is also required for the granting of loans by nonresidents. Such license is normally granted if the loan is made for purposes essential to the Austrian economy.

Repatriation of earnings.—Austria has no restrictions on the repatriation of approved investments and profits therefrom.

Control.—Austria gives the same concessions to nonresidents operating firms in Austria, as the country of the nonresident extends to an Austrian investor.

Incentives planned by Government.—Austria does not have any governmental assistance program for foreign investors.

DENMARK

Capital entry.—Government approval of nonresident investment is required. Each application is considered on its own merits. The primary criteria are whether the proposed investment is likely to improve the Danish foreign exchange position, or whether it will otherwise benefit the domestic economy. Nonresidents may freely purchase securities expressed solely in Danish kroner and Danish real estate.

Repatriation of earnings.—In principle, all transfers of foreign currency abroad require the consent of the National Bank. However, blanket permissions are usually given to commercial banks and other authorized institutions for the automatic transfer of foreign currency. Repatriation of capital derived from the sale of a controlling interest in a Danish firm can take place without any limitation on amount; repatriation of other capital is subject to a maximum limit of 75,000 crowns per calendar year. Current dividends, interest and profits, royalties and fees are freely transferable.

Control.—Firms operating in Denmark must be registered with the Ministry of Trade. Moreover, a work permit must be obtained by persons working for firms in Denmark. In certain fields the Danish Government exercises monopoly controls and no investment is allowed. These fields include railways; domestic air traffic; airports, postal, telegraph, telephone, radio and television operations; distilleries; and sugar refineries. A subsidiary of a foreign corporation can operate in Denmark only if the Ministry of Trade considers that Danish corporations enjoy equivalent rights in the foreign country or domicile.

Incentives planned by Government.—Denmark does not have any Government incentive programs at this time.

NORWAY

Capital entry.—Government approval of nonresident investment in Norway is required. Each application is considered and judged on its own merits. The Norwegian Government has been encouraging direct investment in Norway since 1959.

Repatriation of earnings.—Repatriation of profits and dividends is subject to license from Norges Bank. Commercial banks are, however, authorized to effect most current payments without prior approval. Dividends, profit from business activity in Norway, interest and contractual amortization of loans, interests on debentures, mortgages, etc., are freely transferable, provided they are of a bona fide nature.

Control.—Foreigners may own and control Norwegian corporations only if they obtain a permit from the Norwegian authorities. A permit is also required to own and rent real estate. Foreigners are not allowed to own more than 40 percent of a Norwegian ship.

Incentives.—Norway has no Government program of incentives for foreign investment.

SWEDEN

Capital entry.—Government approval of nonresident investment is required in Sweden. Each application is considered and judged on its own merits. Such approval is usually granted where direct investments are concerned.

Repatriation of earnings.—Repatriation of profits and dividends is subject to Swedish exchange control regulations. Depending on the balance of payments, these regulations may or may not prohibit repatriation.

Control.—Foreigners may own and control Swedish corporations only if they obtain a requisite permit from the Swedish authorities. Subsidiaries and branch establishments can be set up in Sweden freely, once approval has been given for the initial investment.

Incentives.—Sweden does not have any Government program of incentives for foreign investment.

SWITZERLAND

Capital entry.—Government approval of nonresident investment is not required by the Swiss.

Repatriation of earnings.—Switzerland has no restrictions on the repatriation of capital or profits.

Control.—An ordinance effective June 1, 1961, provides that Government permission will be required for the acquisition of real estate in cases where persons domiciled abroad own 50 percent of the capital involved in any proposed sale, or if such persons control the preponderant amount of capital relating to any such sale. Apart from this, there are no general prohibitions against foreign ownership of either business entities or real property. However, certain industries are supervised by either a local government or the Federal Government. These industries are few in number and are in some way connected with the social welfare of the country.

Incentives planned by Government.—Switzerland does not have any governmental incentive programs to help foreign investors.

AUSTRALIA

Capital entry.—Government approval of nonresident investment is not required.

Repatriation of earnings.—Australia requires approval for repatriation of capital and profits, but this is normally granted automatically.

Control.—Australia has no restrictions against foreign ownership and control, except that certain industries (i.e., radio, telegraph, public utilities for distribution of electric and gas, and railroads) are not open to foreign companies. Australia encourages local participation, but it is not strictly required.

Incentives planned by Government.—Australia does not have any planned incentive programs to attract foreign investors at this time.

CANADA

Capital entry.—Government approval of nonresident investment is not required. There are no restrictions against foreign investment.

Repatriation of earnings.—Canada has no restrictions on the repatriation of dividends, profits, capital gains, or on the transfer of capital.

Control.—Canada has no restrictions, except for some nationality requirements laid down in specific legislation relating to companies engaged in commercial aviation, certain types of commercial fishing, coastal trade, and radio broadcasting, as well as certain types of public service activities.

Incentives planned by Government.—Canada does not have any financial incentive programs at this time, but services of an informal nature are provided by Provincial and local governments.

NEW ZEALAND

Capital entry.—Government approval of nonresident investment is required only when the investment exceeds NZ £10,000.

Repatriation of earnings.—New Zealand has exchange control regulations on all remittances and repatriations of earnings. Remittance of dividends, profits, and current earnings are allowed but that of capital or capital gains especially to dollar area has not normally been allowed by the reserve bank. Repatriation of foreign capital requires the approval of the reserve bank and is only granted under exceptional circumstances.

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Control.—New Zealand does not have any restrictions against foreign ownership and control.

Incentives planned by Government.—New Zealand does not have any planned governmental incentive programs.

UNITED STATES

Capital entry.—Government approval of nonresident investment is not required by the United States.

Repatriation of earnings.—The United States has no restrictions on the repatriation of invested capital and profits therefrom.

Control.—Nonresident investors are subject to the same Federal regulations that resident investors are subject to. Some individual States have special laws for foreign investors but these laws do not discourage against foreign firms.

Incentives planned by Government.—The United States does not have any planned governmental incentive program.

JAPAN

Capital entry.—Government approval of nonresident investment is not strictly required by the Japanese. However, if approval is not obtained, repatriation of earnings is not guaranteed. Approval is granted only if the investment will result in a net gain in Japan's foreign exchange holdings, or if the investment will be advantageous to the domestic economy.

Repatriation of earnings.—Japan has no restrictions on the repatriation of invested capital and profits therefrom, if the investment was approved initially. However, there is a waiting period of 2 years. If the original investment was not approved, repatriation is permitted only if Japan has a favorable balance of payments situation.

Control.—Nonresidents can operate branch companies in Japan in the same manner as nationals. A nonresident can also legally own and operate a Japanese firm, but in practice this is never permitted. A nonresident can own real property in Japan in the same manner as a national.

Incentives planned by Government.—Japan has a foreign investment law which controls most of the foreign investment in the country. This law can either encourage or discourage foreign investments, depending on administrative action.

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Tarif Dowanier des Communantes Europeennes—European Economic Community, January 1961.

PART II. SELECTED TABLES

TRADE STATISTICS

TABLE 1.—*Exports of all commodities from the industrialized West to selected areas, 1954–56 average, 1957, 1958, and 1959*

[Millions of U.S. dollars]

Destination and year	Total from industrialized West [1]	United States		United Kingdom	West Germany	Other Western Europe [2]	Japan
		Value	Percent of total				
World, excluding United States:							
1954–56 average	$45,118	$14,388	31.9	$7,929	$5,860	$15,325	$1,616
1957	56,625	18,868	33.3	8,955	7,978	18,573	2,252
1958	52,968	15,789	29.8	8,567	8,166	18,262	2,184
1959	55,271	15,780	28.6	8,601	8,897	19,588	2,405
Canada:							
1954–56 average	4,001	3,343	83.6	432	61	121	45
1957	4,790	3,913	81.7	560	95	159	64
1958	4,307	3,418	79.4	542	104	167	76
1959	4,777	3,727	78.0	597	132	206	114
Latin America:							
1954–56 average	5,385	3,423	63.6	346	530	905	181
1957	6,946	4,567	65.8	464	699	1,066	149
1958	6,477	4,050	62.5	427	705	1,101	194
1959	6,928	3,496	59.0	437	717	1,055	224
Africa:							
1954–56 average	4,326	533	12.3	1,226	264	2,075	228
1957	5,216	607	11.6	1,291	366	2,494	457
1958	5,178	525	10.1	1,288	366	2,605	395
1959	4,938	498	10.1	1,179	393	2,481	387
Near East:							
1954–56 average	1,824	438	24.0	491	264	537	95
1957	2,185	477	21.8	602	362	591	152
1958	2,342	509	21.7	604	419	659	151
1959	2,463	601	24.4	590	429	672	171
Far East, excluding Japan:							
1954–56 average	4,106	1,199	29.2	1,023	351	767	766
1957	5,285	1,735	32.8	1,187	571	822	970
1958	4,499	1,386	30.8	1,041	530	665	877
1959	4,543	1,342	29.5	1,119	509	581	993
Western Europe:							
1954–56 average	19,987	3,927	19.7	2,504	3,804	9,565	187
1957	24,932	5,317	21.3	2,806	5,030	11,471	308
1958	23,103	4,099	17.7	2,641	5,032	11,015	316
1959	25,481	4,191	16.4	2,849	5,628	12,464	350
Other and unspecified areas:							
1954–56 average	5,489	1,525	27.8	1,907	586	1,355	114
1957	7,271	2,252	31.0	2,045	855	1,970	152
1958	7,062	1,802	25.5	2,024	1,010	2,050	175
1959	7,141	1,925	27.0	1,830	1,089	2,129	166

[1] Excludes Ireland, Iceland, and Switzerland.
[2] Excludes Switzerland.

NOTE.—Figures may not add because of rounding; percentages generally computed from unrounded data.

Source: Prepared by International Economic Analysis Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, based on data of the United Nations Statistical Office, September 1959.

TABLE 2.—*Exports of manufactured goods from the industrialized West to selected areas, 1954–56 average, 1957, 1958, and 1959*

[Millions of U.S. dollars]

Destination and year	Total from Industrialized West [1]	United States		United Kingdom	West Germany	Other Western Europe [2]	Japan
		Value	Percent of total				
World, excluding the United States:							
1954–56 average	$30,368	$8,617	28.4	$6,304	$4,979	$9,023	$1,445
1957	38,281	11,016	28.8	7,180	6,912	11,133	2,041
1958	37,161	9,772	26.3	6,923	7,175	11,356	1,936
1959	39,071	9,630	24.6	7,041	7,813	12,460	2,127
Canada:							
1954–56 average	2,969	2,420	81.5	357	59	95	37
1957	3,602	2,850	79.1	479	92	125	56
1958	3,303	2,540	76.9	463	102	130	69
1959	3,688	2,774	75.2	512	130	167	106
Latin America:							
1954–56 average	4,412	2,647	60.0	313	520	757	175
1957	5,803	3,607	62.1	430	690	928	149
1958	5,466	3,219	58.9	389	694	975	189
1959	4,991	2,730	54.7	403	704	934	219
Africa:							
1954–56 average	3,332	398	11.9	1,062	259	1,392	220
1957	4,122	450	10.9	1,139	349	1,735	449
1958	4,144	415	10.0	1,139	350	1,850	390
1959	4,014	389	9.7	1,035	379	1,828	383
Near East:							
1954–56 average	1,412	290	20.6	410	249	374	90
1957	1,736	339	19.5	503	337	412	144
1958	1,912	367	19.2	515	399	485	146
1959	1,941	374	19.3	504	405	494	163
Far East, excluding Japan:							
1954–56 average	3,311	756	22.8	862	341	615	737
1957	4,189	964	23.0	1,037	564	689	935
1958	3,499	720	20.5	905	520	550	804
1959	3,566	699	19.6	983	495	479	909
Western Europe:							
1954–56 average	11,202	1,528	13.6	1,721	3,051	4,792	111
1957	14,116	1,900	13.5	1,916	4,118	5,977	205
1958	13,944	1,750	12.5	1,851	4,180	5,988	175
1959	15,837	1,829	11.5	2,046	4,696	7,067	199
Other and unspecified areas:							
1954–56 average	3,730	578	15.5	1,579	500	998	75
1957	4,713	906	19.2	1,676	762	1,267	103
1958	4,893	761	15.6	1,661	930	1,378	163
1959	5,034	835	16.6	1,558	1,004	1,491	147

[1] Excludes Ireland, Iceland, and Switzerland.
[2] Excludes Switzerland.

NOTE.—Figures may not add because of rounding; percentages generally computed from unrounded data.

Source: Prepared by International Economic Analysis Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce, based on data of the United Nations Statistical Office, September 1959.

TABLE 3.—*Imports and exports of free world countries with the Sino-Soviet bloc, by commodity groups, 1952–59*

[Millions of U.S. dollars]

Commodity	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Imports, total	1,633.9	1,631.1	1,842.6	2,434.9	2,963.1	3,209.5	3,509.8	3,729.2
Food, beverages, and tobacco	655.4	546.8	474.8	514.8	643.4	651.8	846.9	891.9
Crude materials	275.5	362.1	418.1	559.9	586.0	611.8	571.8	653.9
Mineral fuels and related materials	227.7	230.4	296.6	402.2	494.5	609.5	623.7	647.1
Fats and oils	34.5	46.9	21.6	23.4	38.3	31.3	30.9	24.4
Chemicals	58.3	65.3	90.6	129.7	161.5	171.5	213.8	238.0
Machinery and transport equipment	56.3	66.5	94.6	138.8	187.0	248.4	292.8	295.5
Manufactured goods, other	201.9	238.0	337.9	538.5	700.4	794.8	841.9	844.2
All other merchandise	124.3	75.1	108.4	127.6	152.0	90.4	88.0	134.2
Exports, total	1,438.2	1,388.8	1,767.1	2,087.9	2,560.7	3,118.1	3,426.3	3,691.3
Food, beverages, and tobacco	121.8	201.0	392.9	463.4	462.3	527.3	445.2	427.1
Crude materials	577.1	415.7	489.4	617.9	737.2	971.2	1,063.5	1,107.2
Mineral fuels and related materials	1.1	4.9	19.2	20.9	18.6	16.6	14.5	33.0
Fats and oils	13.2	20.2	41.6	45.3	35.9	53.7	44.8	44.8
Chemicals	141.8	146.1	196.7	195.6	220.7	261.4	283.1	309.3
Machinery and transport equipment	269.5	231.7	231.2	273.5	373.7	470.0	504.7	651.8
Manufactured goods, other	270.2	326.9	329.1	396.2	641.0	764.6	1,019.5	1,062.9
All other merchandise	43.5	42.3	67.0	75.1	71.3	53.3	51.0	55.2

Source: Prepared by International Economic Analysis Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce, July 1961, based on official trade statistics of free world countries.

TABLE 4.—*Imports of free world countries from Soviet bloc countries, January–December 1960 (unadjusted preliminary data, as officially reported by free world countries)*

[Thousands of U.S. dollars]

Country	Total from world	Total from Soviet bloc	Percent of total value	Soviet bloc in Europe								China [1]	North Vietnam
				Total from Soviet bloc in Europe	European satellites						U.S.S.R.		
					Total from European satellites	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Soviet zone of Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania		
Total of listed countries		[2] [3] $4,275,817		[2] $3,498,333	[2] $2,103,279	$85,930	$490,709	$548,386	$238,518	$553,413	$185,585	$1,395,054	$753,640	$14,847
United States	$14,653,936	[2] [3] 83,839	0.6	[2] 80,925	[2] 58,290	781	12,213	3,154	1,809	38,807	1,461	22,635	253	(4)
Canada	5,648,590	19,224	.3	13,407	10,113	7	6,850	901	347	1,923	85	3,294	5,817	(4)
OEEC countries, total	55,567,579	[2] [3] 2,493,679	4.5	[2] 2,230,404	[2] 1,377,826	61,642	257,553	419,099	150,384	356,274	132,318	852,578	259,607	1,042
Austria	1,415,774	[2] [3] 164,350	11.6	[2] 158,441	[2] 118,004	7,527	23,008	19,408	26,698	31,281	10,080	40,437	5,784	(4)
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,957,089	[2] [3] 87,830	2.2	[2] 77,514	[2] 48,868	1,998	12,924	15,646	5,012	9,628	3,657	28,646	9,879	308
Denmark	1,795,093	95,893	5.3	78,930	49,637	212	9,061	14,472	3,188	22,418	286	29,293	16,963	(5)
France	6,281,026	[2] 177,413	2.8	[2] 154,608	[2] 59,890	3,874	11,343	7,069	8,197	14,993	14,400	94,718	22,738	77
Germany, Federal Republic of [6]	10,369,852	[2] [3] 719,403	6.9	[2] 647,763	[2] 511,409	19,676	61,688	267,255	44,477	76,271	41,971	136,354	69,384	167
Greece	701,958	55,537	7.9	55,486	27,151	1,841	10,434	1,631	5,240	4,636	3,369	28,335	51	(4)
Iceland	84,252	20,639	24.5	20,638	8,288	(5)	3,344	3,253	38	1,587	66	12,350	1	(5)
Ireland	633,896	8,299	1.3	6,931	4,735	6	1,288	1,430	133	1,865	13	2,196	1,368	(4)
Italy	4,721,494	[2] [3] 289,500	6.1	[2] 265,358	[2] 139,517	13,671	23,155	14,514	19,262	36,949	31,519	125,841	24,095	(4)
Netherlands	4,531,419	[3] 119,372	2.6	97,415	52,987	1,217	18,252	18,710	4,420	8,123	2,265	44,428	21,358	459
Norway	1,461,389	[3] 49,197	3.4	46,066	26,636	159	9,197	8,205	1,800	4,572	2,703	19,430	3,124	(5)
Portugal	545,535	8,156	1.5	7,895	5,577	(5)	1,461	488	120	818	2,690	2,318	261	(5)
Spain	721,599	11,466	1.6	11,287	7,582	1,058	3,559	(4)	748	1,792	425	3,705	179	(5)
Sweden	2,876,304	[3] 127,397	4.4	[2] 121,485	[2] 58,579	889	11,437	15,553	5,951	23,358	1,372	62,906	5,893	(7)
Switzerland	2,245,119	[3] 57,566	2.6	48,665	42,818	1,778	14,249	6,007	7,689	8,398	4,697	5,847	8,805	31
Turkey	467,676	42,564	9.1	42,564	36,612	1,476	11,676	7,896	5,268	8,592	1,704	5,952	(4)	(4)
United Kingdom	12,758,104	[3] 459,097	3.6	389,358	179,536	6,260	31,477	17,562	12,143	100,993	11,101	209,822	69,724	(5)
EUROPE, OTHER														
Finland	1,060,179	219,061	20.7	214,522	63,678	719	12,080	14,627	3,157	28,932	4,163	150,844	4,539	(4)
Yugoslavia	827,234	[2] [3] 212,724	25.7	[2] 212,137	[2] 154,909	7,576	26,421	37,326	36,613	37,886	9,006	57,228	530	(4)
MIDDLE EAST														
Aden	214,426	3,850	1.8	3,667	3,667	23	1,378	333	116	1,817	(5)	(5)	183	(4)
Cyprus	109,690	6,672	2.4	2,672	2,041	(4)	935	109	260	58	679	631	(4)	(4)
Egypt (United Arab Republic) [8]	632,303	[3] 158,929	25.1	139,194	75,727	3,969	23,079	25,263	6,916	8,207	8,299	63,467	19,532	(5)
Ethiopia (January–March)	20,862	969	4.6	937	302	3	217	(4)	69	13	(4)	635	32	(4)
Iran [9] (January–September)	426,075	24,738	5.8	24,738	10,431	300	5,696	588	2,589	1,214	44	14,307	(4)	(4)
Iraq	388,961	38,027	9.7	30,809	23,459	2,129	9,825	2,303	4,584	2,836	1,782	7,350	7,218	(4)
Israel	496,247	4,150	.8	4,145	3,766	1,387	111	1	766	953	548	379	5	(5)
Jordan	120,221	7,232	6.0	5,992	5,917	1,395	959	1,250	510	761	1,042	75	1,117	123

Lebanon [10]	389,911	13,722	3.5	13,722	9,069	(4)	3,961	1,481	(4)	1,079	2,548	4,653	(4)	(4)
Libya	165,348	2,402	1.5	2,097	1,221	3	658	(4)	426	64	70	876	305	(4)
Malta	82,934	1,179	1.4	1,111	1,110	84	495	130	258	141	2	1	68	(5)
Sudan	180,932	16,690	9.2	14,472	7,930	87	3,114	186	1,836	1,011	1,696	6,542	2,218	(4)
Syria (United Arab Republic) [10 11]	217,679	19,252	8.8	18,001	10,664	762	3,600	1,864	1,041	511	2,886	7,337	1,251	(4)
AFRICA														
Algeria	1,265,314	10,790	1.0	8,940	7,031	71	234	141	1,269	2,040	3,276	1,909	1,810	40
Angola	127,644	405	.3	402	402	(5)	381	10	11	(7)	(7)	(5)	3	(4)
Cameroun (January-November)	73,809	871	1.2	863	839	(4)	284	126	328	101	(4)	24	8	(4)
Congo, Republic of the (former Belgian) (January-June)	148,057	1,918	1.3	1,918	1,867	1	964	243	389	262	8	51	(7)	(5)
Ghana	362,929	14,995	4.1	12,015	10,448	(4)	4,858	3,166	597	1,827	(4)	1,567	2,980	(4)
Guinea	49,872	22,025	44.2	21,259	16,017	280	8,604	3,500	1,150	2,483	(7)	5,242	563	203
Ivory Coast	119,954	53	(12)	53	53	(5)	53	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Morocco	412,984	22,740	5.5	15,663	9,189	321	2,190	1,061	864	3,282	1,471	6,474	7,077	(5)
Nigeria	602,546	16,747	2.8	11,707	11,701	(4)	6,613	4,517	324	247	(4)	6	5,040	(4)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	439,149	[3] 1,984	.5	[13] 1,513	[13] 1,495	[13] 1	[13] 1,362	[13] 108	[13] 1	[13] 8	[13] 15	[13] 18	[13] 61	(4)
Senegal, Mali, and Mauritania	172,082	6,471	3.8	111	108	(5)	52	1	34	21	(5)	3	6,360	(5)
Togo, Republic of	26,135	38	.1	38	38	(2)	15	(4)	(7)	23	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Tunisia	190,698	6,713	3.5	5,834	2,955	164	1,532	19	282	958	(5)	2,879	879	(4)
Uganda	40,381	96	.2	96	96	(4)	96	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(7)	(4)
Union of South Africa	1,555,953	14,515	.9	12,185	8,336	2	4,653	2,052	923	700	6	3,849	2,330	(4)
FAR EAST														
Burma [14]	257,517	35,031	13.6	10,450	7,582	27	3,954	1,206	973	1,234	188	2,868	24,578	(4)
Cambodia	94,982	14,374	15.1	5,696	3,622	(4)	2,792	(4)	(4)	830	(4)	2,074	8,088	590
Ceylon	411,521	32,378	7.9	4,575	3,315	1	1,858	76	172	126	1,082	1,260	27,803	(4)
Hong Kong	1,026,146	[3] 215,403	21.0	3,490	3,027	(5)	1,499	461	34	964	69	463	207,533	1,583
India [15]	2,123,832	[3] 74,444	3.5	67,690	39,731	772	15,016	5,516	4,138	6,269	8,020	27,869	6,843	(7)
Indonesia (January-November)	503,632	[3] 65,429	13.0	12,321	6,161	2,161	1,521	347	483	1,447	202	6,160	51,906	1,034
Japan	4,491,132	[2 3] 125,016	2.8	[2] 94,017	[2] 6,980	929	4,202	991	82	479	273	87,032	20,731	10,197
Malaya and Singapore	1,480,748	63,978	4.3	6,885	4,733	32	3,045	858	196	513	89	2,152	57,093	(4)
Pakistan	653,518	14,859	2.3	10,825	5,491	12	3,082	2	311	2,084	(4)	5,334	4,034	(4)
Philippines	591,970	10	(12)	4	4	(4)	(7)	(4)	2	2	(4)	(4)	6	(4)
Taiwan	296,782	2,164	.7	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	[16] 2,164	(5)
Thailand	448,787	5,508	1.2	5,477	4,135	2	2,307	1	590	1,218	17	1,342	(5)	31
OCEANIA														
Australia	2,367,611	22,873	1.0	12,318	10,989	14	6,937	2,041	1,156	837	4	1,329	10,555	(4)
New Zealand	700,559	2,973	.4	1,758	1,651	4	1,263	298	59	26	1	107	1,215	(4)
LATIN AMERICA														
Argentina	1,189,465	47,089	4.0	47,053	33,690	203	12,223	699	6,559	12,249	1,757	13,363	36	(5)
Brazil	1,462,100	79,570	5.4	79,540	61,979	(5)	17,762	9,733	4,295	28,117	2,072	17,561	30	(5)
British Guiana	86,094	1,274	1.5	1,274	1,274	(4)	655	91	375	153	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Chile	499,672	1,098	.2	1,086	1,065	1	986	53	14	10	1	21	12	(4)
Colombia	514,415	5,435	1.1	5,367	5,158	(5)	3,261	713	882	294	8	209	68	(4)
Ecuador	102,202	37	(12)	36	36	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	36	(5)	(5)	1	(5)

See footnotes at end of table, p. 34.

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TABLE 4.—*Imports of free world countries from Soviet bloc countries, January–December 1960 (unadjusted preliminary data, as officially reported by free world countries)*—Continued

[Thousands of U.S. dollars]

Country	Total from world	Total from Soviet bloc	Percent of total value	Soviet bloc in Europe								U.S.S.R.	China [1]	North Vietnam
				Total from Soviet bloc in Europe	European satellites									
					Total from European satellites	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Soviet zone of Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania			
LATIN AMERICA—continued														
Mexico	$1,186,448	$3,612	.3	$2,826	$2,336	1	1,917	193	8	217	(7)	490	786	(5)
Peru	375,045	1,329	.4	1,319	1,315	(5)	1,314	(5)	(7)	1	(5)	4	10	(4)
Uruguay	228,603	[2] 15,015	6.6	[2] 15,006	[2] 4,447	56	2,162	1,462	142	527	97	10,559	9	(5)
Venezuela (January–September)	809,975	[2] 4,218	.5	[2] 3,861	[2] 3,858	8	1,917	86	200	1,341	300	3	353	4
COCOM countries, total [17]	72,384,293	[2 3] 2,332,041	3.2	[2] 2,051,306	[2] 1,213,208	52,101	223,933	378,494	111,365	329,202	117,484	838,098	264,378	11,208
European COCOM countries, total	47,590,635	[2 3] 2,103,962	4.4	[2] 1,862,957	[2] 1,137,820	50,384	200,668	373,448	109,127	287,993	115,665	725,137	237,577	1,011

[1] China data as far as possible refer to mainland (Communist) China, including Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, and Tibet. The following are known exceptions to this rule: Colombia, Spain, and Syria include Taiwan; Ireland excludes Manchuria; Mexico includes Taiwan and Hong Kong; Canada, Egypt, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Norway, and the United Kingdom include Outer Mongolia; Ceylon and Pakistan include Mongolia.

[2] Includes imports from Albania valued in thousands of dollars, as follows: total, 738; United States, 65; Austria, 2; Belgium-Luxembourg, 3; France, 14; Federal Republic of Germany, 71; Italy, 447; Sweden, 19; Yugoslavia, 81; Japan, 29; Uruguay, 1; and Venezuela, 6.

[3] Includes imports valued in thousands of dollars, as follows: from North Korea, total, 5,603; United States, 3; Austria, 125; Belgium-Luxembourg, 108; Federal Republic of Germany, 1,923; Italy, 47; Netherlands, 140; Norway, 7; Sweden, 19; Switzerland, 36; United Kingdom, 15; Egypt, 203; Burma, 3; Hong Kong, 2,797; India, 1; Indonesia, 168; and Japan, 8; and from Outer Mongolia, total, 2,984; United States, 2,658; Belgium-Luxembourg, 21; Federal Republic of Germany, 156; Switzerland, 29; Yugoslavia, 57; and Japan, 63. Include imports from unspecified Soviet bloc, into Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, valued at $410,000.

[4] Not reported in source.

[5] None.

[6] Includes West Berlin.

[7] Less than $500.

[8] Excludes imports from Syria (United Arab Republic).

[9] Period ends Sept. 21. Excludes duty-free imports.

[10] Excludes imports by international organizations and petroleum companies.

[11] Excludes imports from Egypt (United Arab Republic).

[12] Less than 0.05 percent.

[13] January-September only.

[14] Beginning October figures are for Port of Rangoon only.

[15] Excludes imports from Nepal (except by air), Bhutan, Sikkim, and Tibet.

[16] Chinese goods imported via Hong Kong.

[17] The Coordinating Committee in Paris which coordinates strategic trade controls of the following countries: European Cocom: Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, and the United Kingdom; and other Cocom: United States, Canada, and Japan.

NOTE.—Data are included above for free world countries which exported to or imported from Soviet bloc countries merchandise valued at $1,000,000 or more in any year after 1954, except that 1960 data are not yet available for Afghanistan, Cuba, Haiti, Kuwait, Paraguay, Sarawak, and Republic of Vietnam. Imports are valued c.i.f., except for the following which are valued f.o.b.: Australia, Canada, Philippines, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Union of South Africa, United States, and Venezuela. New Zealand reports current domestic value of goods in the exporting country. Figures are imports for consumption, except for the following countries which include all imports entering the country: Aden, Australia, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Japan, Libya, Malaya and Singapore, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, and Venezuela.

Source: Official trade statistics of listed countries.

TABLE 5.—*Exports of free-world countries to Soviet-bloc countries, January–December 1960 (unadjusted preliminary data, as officially reported by free-world countries)*

[Value in thousands of U.S. dollars]

Country	Total to world	Total to Soviet bloc	Percent of total value	Soviet bloc in Europe								China [1]	North Vietnam
				Total to Soviet bloc in Europe	Total to European satellites	European satellites					U.S.S.R.		
						Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Soviet zone of Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania		
Total of listed countries		[2][3] $4,419,685		[2] $3,711,147	[2] $2,169,576	$105,706	$477,694	$529,839	$241,326	$642,952	$167,505	$1,541,571	$687,765	$10,133
United States	$20,499,974	[2] 193,377	0.9	[2] 193,377	[2] 154,185	72	4,473	3,935	1,650	143,090	962	39,192	([4])	([5])
Canada	5,314,845	45,709	.9	36,760	28,278	535	6,982	1,018	958	17,418	1,367	8,482	8,949	([5])
OEEC countries, total	50,250,268	[2][3] 2,413,397	4.8	[2] 2,038,894	[2] 1,319,457	77,617	259,430	393,303	184,037	271,426	129,312	719,437	370,634	2,511
Austria	1,119,920	[2][3] 166,450	14.9	[2] 153,564	[2] 114,449	8,062	29,392	20,108	26,724	20,240	9,918	39,115	12,885	([5])
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,775,438	[2][3] 141,312	3.7	[2] 96,492	[2] 77,469	5,112	23,315	13,078	12,021	16,270	7,652	19,023	44,559	257
Denmark	1,463,135	60,367	4.1	58,238	41,834	329	6,509	18,798	2,075	13,383	740	16,404	2,128	1
France	6,864,369	[2] 275,234	4.0	[2] 220,659	[2] 105,044	7,113	16,709	14,121	18,588	21,642	25,141	115,615	52,795	1,780
Germany, Federal Republic of [6]	11,643,266	[2][3] 765,023	6.6	[2] 668,783	[2] 483,527	29,160	65,172	228,459	52,715	72,142	35,661	185,256	95,437	344
Greece	203,188	44,900	22.1	44,887	26,054	2,810	7,126	2,193	5,116	6,304	2,505	18,833	13	([5])
Iceland	66,711	16,390	24.6	16,390	6,447	([5])	2,690	2,636	112	866	143	9,943	([5])	([5])
Ireland	426,676	522	.1	511	510	([4])	343	31	([4])	136	([4])	1	11	([5])
Italy	3,649,573	[2][3] 212,243	5.8	[2] 171,968	[2] 93,405	7,983	16,907	6,840	22,588	20,645	16,304	78,563	39,740	([5])
Netherlands	4,028,392	[2] 69,553	1.7	[2] 62,614	[2] 50,766	1,601	10,581	15,476	5,658	14,210	3,228	11,848	6,879	60
Norway	880,469	42,611	4.8	38,511	25,656	1,191	7,195	8,424	1,476	5,142	2,228	12,855	4,100	([4])
Portugal	327,215	7,459	2.3	7,148	4,644	113	1,569	571	295	1,249	847	2,504	311	([5])
Spain	725,539	[2] 18,373	2.5	[2] 17,757	[2] 10,687	851	4,863	([5])	2,452	1,864	654	7,070	616	([5])
Sweden	2,566,604	[2] 123,550	4.8	[2] 110,278	[2] 72,121	1,604	12,268	27,415	6,994	19,590	4,231	38,157	13,272	([7])
Switzerland	1,892,025	[2][3] 70,010	3.7	[2] 61,723	[2] 51,306	2,335	15,246	5,722	7,653	13,141	7,098	10,417	8,128	22
Turkey	320,436	39,180	12.2	39,180	34,296	1,608	14,796	6,204	7,008	3,588	1,092	4,884	([5])	([5])
United Kingdom	10,297,312	[2][3] 360,220	3.5	[2] 270,191	[2] 121,242	7,745	24,749	23,227	12,562	41,014	11,870	148,949	89,760	47
EUROPE, OTHER														
Finland	989,133	193,090	19.5	186,534	46,721	486	9,273	13,125	3,655	17,417	2,765	139,813	6,556	([5])
Yugoslavia	566,877	[2] 183,285	32.3	[2] 182,125	[2] 129,080	8,549	25,707	46,392	20,385	22,008	5,936	53,045	1,160	([5])

See footnotes at end of table, p. 37.

TABLE 5.—*Exports of free-world countries to Soviet-bloc countries, January–December 1960 (unadjusted preliminary data, as officially reported by free-world countries)*—Continued

[Value in thousands of U.S. dollars]

Country	Total to world	Total to Soviet bloc	Percent of total value	Soviet bloc in Europe								U.S.S.R.	China [1]	North Vietnam
				Total to Soviet bloc in Europe	European satellites									
					Total to European satellites	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Soviet zone of Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania			
MIDDLE EAST														
Aden	168,090	81	([8])	1	1	([4])	1	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	80	([4])
Cyprus	53,608	1,391	2.6	1,391	807	([5])	260	24	158	85	280	584	([5])	([5])
Egypt (United Arab Republic) [9]	549,988	[2] 244,291	44.4	[2] 199,617	[2] 110,935	5,458	37,205	29,127	6,159	22,141	10,844	88,682	44,541	133
Iran [10] (January–September)	62,968	19,720	31.3	19,711	6,588	([4])	2,647	277	1,157	2,507	([4])	13,123	9	([5])
Iraq	22,333	3,358	15.0	1,958	1,258	133	700	280	119	17	9	700	1,400	([5])
Israel	219,946	3,797	1.7	3,797	3,526	466	37	24	780	582	1,637	271	([4])	([4])
Jordan	9,747	1,055	10.8	1,055	1,055	([4])	584	([4])	([4])	471	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Lebanon [11]	68,778	3,216	4.7	3,216	1,554	([5])	722	620	([5])	97	115	1,662	([5])	([5])
Libya	11,276	674	6.0	674	260	([4])	260	([5])	([4])	([4])	([4])	414	([4])	([4])
Sudan	182,009	23,589	13.0	14,184	8,421	12	4,712	214	1,849	837	797	5,763	9,405	([5])
Syria (United Arab Republic) [11] [12]	96,275	22,257	23.1	19,930	13,367	1,753	5,993	79	1,390	1,877	2,275	6,563	2,327	([5])
AFRICA														
Algeria	394,368	2,150	.5	2,150	516	133	14	16	([4])	([4])	353	1,634	([4])	([4])
Angola	124,008	2,617	2.1	2,186	1,830	1,254	162	75	([4])	339	([4])	356	431	([5])
Cameroun (January–November)	83,256	482	.6	482	251	([5])	166	([4])	([4])	85	([5])	231	([4])	([5])
Congo, Republic of the (former Belgian) (January–June)	253,258	580	.2	577	577	([4])	226	([4])	([7])	351	([4])	([4])	3	([4])
Ghana	325,222	22,536	6.9	21,171	801	([4])	([4])	759	([4])	42	([4])	20,370	1,365	([4])
Guinea	55,098	12,603	22.9	12,603	8,698	([4])	2,447	3,848	369	2,034	([5])	3,905	([4])	([4])
Ivory Coast	151,220	2,904	1.9	2,904	56	([5])	([5])	24	([5])	32	([5])	2,848	([5])	([5])
Morocco	353,902	16,001	4.5	9,292	5,812	99	1,779	788	202	2,929	15	3,480	6,569	140
Nigeria	461,663	9,605	2.1	8,385	2,866	([5])	1,764	([4])	([5])	1,102	([5])	5,519	1,220	([5])
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	576,436	[3] 17,012	3.0	[13] 12,465	[13] 3,172	([13] [4])	[13] 1,887	([13] [4])	[13] 3	[13] 1,226	[13] 56	[13] 9,293	[13] 174	([13] [4])
Togo, Republic of	14,536	81	.6	81	81	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	81	([5])	([4])	([5])	([5])
Tunisia	119,685	3,943	3.3	3,943	2,338	4	1,060	([4])	116	1,129	29	1,605	([4])	([5])
Uganda	120,195	5,102	4.2	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	5,102	([5])
Union of South Africa	1,226,349	18,909	1.5	9,646	5,353	61	1,718	137	206	3,144	87	4,293	9,263	([5])
FAR EAST														
Burma	222,223	13,425	6.0	6,955	1,996	([4])	386	1,516	1	93	([4])	4,959	6,470	([5])
Cambodia	69,733	6,993	10.0	5,391	2,286	([5])	1,904	30	([5])	352	([5])	3,105	1,343	259
Ceylon	384,638	37,541	9.8	12,207	4,008	([4])	158	519	27	187	3,117	8,199	25,334	([5])

Hong Kong	689,098	[3] 22,744	3.3	15	15	(4)	6	7	(4)	(7)	2	(4)	21,043	963
India [14]	1,333,221	[3] 108,319	8.1	96,539	33,658	306	12,605	8,334	2,359	7,040	3,014	62,881	11,762	14
Indonesia	840,430	70,262	8.4	34,823	6,715	(4)	6,007	(4)	22	433	253	28,108	35,439	(4)
Japan	4,054,537	[13] 73,364	1.8	[2] 63,538	[2] 3,557	749	894	615	374	841	77	59,981	2,726	5,950
Malaya and Singapore	1,538,200	143,934	9.4	115,523	61,585	3,338	25,250	33	21	32,580	363	53,938	28,411	(5)
Pakistan	393,366	30,718	7.8	15,911	11,508	(4)	3,626	15	126	7,434	307	4,403	14,807	(4)
Thailand	408,775	8,847	2.1	8,684	2,782	(4)	2,662	(4)	(7)	120	(4)	5,902	(4)	163
OCEANIA														
Australia	2,054,676	[3] 96,673	4.7	70,153	40,343	611	18,452	3,147	642	16,342	1,149	29,810	23,488	(5)
New Zealand	790,463	28,602	3.6	19,826	12,502	548	4,901	369	(7)	6,684	(4)	7,324	8,776	(5)
LATIN AMERICA														
Argentina	1,079,141	61,100	5.7	59,655	41,883	483	11,458	1,471	8,421	19,019	1,031	17,772	1,445	(4)
Brazil	1,268,800	[2] 71,454	5.6	[2] 70,969	[2] 57,622	1	14,803	12,428	4,115	24,911	1,256	13,347	485	(4)
Chile	490,017	599	1.2	599	599	(4)	(5)	(4)	(7)	599	(4)	(7)	(7)	(5)
Colombia	464,177	8,102	1.7	8,084	7,896	2,869	2,190	1,295	849	693	(4)	188	18	(5)
Cuba (estimated) [15]	600,000	155,000	25.8	123,000	15,000	(5)	1,000	4,000	(5)	10,000	(5)	108,000	32,000	(5)
Ecuador	104,707	20	(8)	20	20	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	20	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Mexico	656,176	1,708	.3	1,007	140	(7)	105	(4)	1	34	(7)	867	701	(4)
Peru	432,980	69	(8)	69	69	(4)	(7)	(4)	(7)	69	(7)	(4)	(7)	(4)
Uruguay	129,399	13,399	10.4	9,070	7,548	169	1,078	1,995	1,175	3,034	97	1,522	4,329	(4)
Cocom countries, total [16]	73,322,149	[2 3] 2,330,552	3.2	[2] 1,972,346	[2] 1,249,957	66,121	206,977	342,959	143,084	376,938	109,674	722,389	347,397	8,430
European Cocom countries, total	43,452,793	[2 3] 2,018,102	4.6	[2] 1,678,671	[2] 1,063,937	64,765	194,628	337,391	140,102	215,589	107,268	614,734	335,722	2,489

[1] China data as far as possible refer to mainland (Communist) China, including Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, and Tibet. The following are known exceptions to this rule: Colombia, Spain, and Syria include Taiwan; Ireland excludes Manchuria; Canada, Egypt, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Norway, and the United Kingdom include Outer Mongolia; Ceylon and Pakistan include Mongolia; and Mexico includes Taiwan and Hong Kong.

[2] Includes exports to Albania valued in thousands of dollars, as follows: total, 4,554; United States, 3; Austria, 5; Belgium-Luxembourg, 21; France, 1,730; Federal Republic of Germany, 218; Italy, 2,138; Netherlands, 12; Spain, 3; Sweden, 19; Switzerland, 111; United Kingdom, 75; Yugoslavia, 103; Egypt, 1; Japan, 7; and Brazil, 108.

[3] Includes exports valued in thousands of dollars as follows: to North Korea, total, 6,127; Austria, 1; Belgium-Luxembourg, 4; Federal Republic of Germany, 459; Italy, 535; Switzerland, 9; United Kingdom, 222; Hong Kong, 723; India, 4; Japan 1,138; and Australia, 3,032; and to Outer Mongolia, total, 140; Switzerland, 128; and Japan, 12. Includes exports to unspecified Soviet bloc from Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, valued at $4,373,000.

[4] None.

[5] Not reported in source.

[6] Includes West Berlin.

[7] Less than $500.

[8] Less than 0.05 percent.

[9] Excludes exports to Syria (United Arab Republic).

[10] Period ends Sept. 21. Excludes exports of oil and petroleum products.

[11] Excludes exports by international organizations and petroleum companies.

[12] Excludes exports to Egypt (United Arab Republic).

[13] January–September only.

[14] Excludes exports to Nepal (except by air), Bhutan, Sikkim, and Tibet.

[15] The Soviet bloc figures are estimated values, rounded to millions of dollars, for sugar exports based on the reported quantities and the average world price for Cuban sugar exported to countries other than the United States.

[16] The Coordinating Committee in Paris which coordinates strategic trade controls of the following countries: European Cocom—Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, and United Kingdom; and other Cocom—United States, Canada, and Japan.

NOTE.—Data are included above for all countries which exported to or imported from Soviet bloc countries merchandise valued at $1,000,000 or more in any year after 1954, except that data for 1960 are not available for the following countries: Afghanistan, Haiti, Kuwait, Paraguay, and Sarawak. Exports to the Soviet bloc were none, negligible, or not reported in the source for British Guiana, Ethiopia, Malta, Philippines, Senegal, Mali, Mauritania, Taiwan, Venezuela, and Vietnam. Exports are valued f.o.b. by all countries, except the United States which values f.a.s., and Canada and the Union of South Africa which value exports f.o.b., inland port of shipment. Figures cover domestic exports only, except for the following countries which include reexports: Aden, Australia, Burma, Ceylon, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ghana, Hong Kong, Libya, India, Ireland, Japan, Malaya and Singapore, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, and Venezuela.

Source: Official trade statistics of listed countries. Prepared by International Economic Analysis Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce, August 1961.

TABLE 6.—*Total trade* [1]

[Millions of U.S. dollars]

Exports from—	Year	Exports to—			
		World	Developed areas	Underdeveloped areas	Sino-Soviet bloc
World	1955	92,760	58,840	22,400	8,860
	1956	102,700	65,290	24,690	9,490
	1957	110,760	69,070	27,860	10,910
	1958	106,750	65,690	26,400	11,710
	1959	114,560	72,110	25,930	13,860
Developed areas	1955	59,660	40,040	16,010	1,330
	1956	67,640	45,060	18,090	1,725
	1957	74,030	48,760	20,760	2,090
	1958	70,000	45,630	19,630	2,290
	1959	74,760	50,930	19,240	2,410
Underdeveloped areas	1955	23,670	17,080	5,780	575
	1956	24,860	18,250	5,800	565
	1957	25,420	18,190	6,190	760
	1958	24,690	17,880	5,650	850
	1959	25,640	18,750	5,660	975
Sino-Soviet bloc	1955	9,430	1,710	620	6,950
	1956	10,190	1,975	800	7,210
	1957	11,310	2,135	910	8,070
	1958	12,060	2,175	1,125	8,570
	1959	14,160	2,435	1,030	10,470

[1] Summarized and compiled from special table E, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, United Nations, March 1961. Sino-Soviet bloc figures are the sum of entries entitled "Eastern Europe" (includes U.S.S.R.) and "China mainland, etc."

NOTE.—Totals do not add up exactly because of rounding off of figures.

TABLE 7.—*U.S. exports of agricultural products to the EEC, EFTA, and the Commonwealth, year ending Sept. 30, 1960*

[Millions of dollars]

SITC No.	Commodity	EEC	Greece	EEC+ Greece	United Kingdom	EFTA	Finland	EFTA+ Finland	Total of 15 countries	Canada	Other outer Commonwealth	Total outer Commonwealth
001	Live animals for food	0.2	0.1	0.3	0	(1)	0	(1)	0.3	10.1	0.4	10.5
011	Meat, fresh, chilled, frozen	34.6	.3	34.9	6.1	13.6	0	13.6	48.5	10.3	7.6	17.9
012	Meat, dried, salted, smoked	.2	0	.2	(1)	(1)	0	(1)	.2	4.2	2.3	6.5
013	Meat, canned and prepared	5.0	(1)	5.0	4.0	6.7	0	6.7	11.7	5.9	3.7	9.6
	Milk and cream:											
021	Fresh	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	.1	.2	.3
022	Canned or dried	6.7	.4	7.1	0	.7	0	.7	7.8	.4	8.4	8.8
023	Butter	3.0	0	3.0	2.7	2.8	0	2.8	5.8	0	.1	.1
024	Cheese	(1)	0	(1)	2.3	2.3	0	2.3	2.3	.6	.2	.8
025	Eggs	5.0	(1)	5.0	1.3	1.9	0	1.9	6.9	1.8	.2	2.0
026	Honey, natural	.7	0	.7	(1)	(1)	0	(1)	.7	.5	0	.5
029	Other dairy products	.2	(1)	.2	(1)	(1)	0	(1)	.2	.2	.6	.8
	Fish:											
031	Fresh or simply prepared	.9	0	.9	.1	.3	0	.3	1.2	3.4	.2	3.6
032	Canned	1.0	.3	1.3	9.0	9.1	0	9.1	10.4	2.6	.8	3.4
041	Wheat, unmilled	44.2	.6	44.8	34.4	44.5	0	44.5	89.3	9.2	289.1	298.3
042	Rice	8.7	.6	9.3	2.6	4.2	0	4.2	13.5	2.9	43.7	46.6
043	Barley, unmilled	52.5	2.1	54.6	.6	20.2	0	20.2	74.8	.1	.5	.6
044	Corn, unmilled	84.5	3.1	87.6	91.8	108.0	.1	108.1	195.7	28.0	10.4	38.4
045	Other cereals, unmilled	93.8	.1	93.9	15.9	33.6	0	33.6	127.5	.2	.3	.5
046	Wheat flour	20.7	3.4	24.1	1.3	4.3	0	4.3	28.4	.1	18.7	18.8
047	Cereals, milled, ex wheat	.8	.6	1.4	.1	.3	.2	.5	1.9	1.4	.8	2.2
048	Cereal preparations	.1	(1)	.1	.3	.5	0	.5	.6	4.6	.8	5.4
051	Fruits and nuts, fresh	17.7	(1)	17.7	8.0	14.3	.6	14.9	32.6	66.0	7.2	73.2
052	Dried fruits	9.3	(1)	9.3	6.9	16.9	2.4	19.3	28.6	7.5	2.1	9.6
053	Fruits, preserved	21.4	(1)	21.4	10.6	19.1	.4	19.5	40.9	41.9	2.8	44.7
	Vegetables:											
054	Fresh and dry	6.8	.4	7.2	14.4	15.9	0	15.9	23.1	47.8	2.9	50.7
055	Preserved	7.9	(1)	7.9	3.6	6.4	0	6.4	14.3	11.3	1.9	13.2
061	Sugar	1.4	(1)	1.4	1.5	1.7	0	1.7	3.1	2.2	1.9	4.1
062	Sugar confectionery	1.0	.1	1.1	.2	.6	0	.6	1.7	2.0	.8	2.8
071	Coffee	4.3	(1)	4.3	.3	1.2	.3	1.5	5.8	9.9	1.3	11.2
072	Coca	.1	0	.1	(1)	(1)	0	(1)	.1	.6	0	.6
073	Chocolate and preparations	.2	0	.2	(1)	(1)	0	(1)	.2	1.2	.1	1.3
074	Tea	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	.4	0	.4
075	Spices	.1	(1)	.1	.1	.2	0	.2	.3	.6	0	.6
081	Feeding stuff for animals	31.3	(1)	31.3	3.8	10.3	0	10.3	41.6	15.4	6.7	22.1
091	Margarine and shortenings	2.3	(1)	2.3	32.9	32.9	0	32.9	35.2	2.3	.5	2.8
099	Food preparations, not elsewhere specified	1.7	(1)	1.7	.2	1.6	0	1.6	3.3	5.6	1.7	7.3
111	Nonalcoholic beverages	(1)	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	.3	0	.3

See footnotes at end of table, p. 40.

TABLE 7.—*U.S. exports of agricultural products of the EEC, EFTA, and the Commonwealth, year ending Sept. 30, 1960*—Continued

[Millions of dollars[

SITC No.	Commodity	EEC	Greece	EEC+ Greece	United Kingdom	DFTA	Finland	EFTA+ Finland	Total of 15 countries	Canada	Other outer Commonwealth	Total outer Commonwealth
112	Alcoholic beverages	.5	(1)	.5	.1	.2	0	.2	.7	2.3	.5	2.8
	Tobacco:											
121	Unmanufactured	77.7	0	77.7	120.4	158.9	2.9	161.8	239.5	2.2	42.2	44.4
122	Manufactured	17.1	(1)	17.1	.8	9.3	.2	9.5	26.6	1.8	21.2	23.0
211	Hides and skins, undressed	24.4	.4	24.8	2.4	4.7	0	4.7	29.5	7.9	.1	8.0
212	Fur skins, undressed	14.6	(1)	14.6	7.2	14.1	0	14.1	28.7	9.4	.4	9.8
221	Oilseeds, nuts, and kernels	134.5	(1)	134.5	9.7	37.2	.8	38.0	172.5	38.1	.5	38.6
261	Silk	.1	0	.1	0	0	0	0	.1	0	(1)	(1)
262	Wool and other animal hair	6.8	0	6.8	10.3	10.4	0	10.4	17.2	1.7	0	1.7
263	Cotton	311.5	1.0	312.5	79.2	117.1	4.3	121.4	433.9	46.7	108.5	155.2
265	Other vegetable fibers	(1)	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	(1)
271	Fertilizers, crude	9.2	.2	9.4	2.1	3.0	0	3.0	12.4	10.4	.7	11.1
291	Crude animal materials, not elsewhere specified	3.3	(1)	2.4	1.6	2.1	0	2.1	5.5	2.2	.7	2.9
292	Crude vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified	7.0	.1	7.1	2.0	3.0	0	3.0	10.1	12.2	5.3	17.5
411	Animal oils and fats	56.5	.4	56.9	2.1	7.9	.1	8.0	64.9	1.8	6.6	8.4
412	Vegetable oils	45.1	(1)	45.1	3.7	5.4	0	5.4	50.5	11.2	11.3	22.5
413	Oils and fats, animal and vegetable, processed	1.2	(1)	1.2	.6	.8	0	.8	2.0	1.5	.1	1.6
	Total	1,777.8	14.3	1,192.1	497.2	748.2	12.3	760.5	1,952.6	451.0	617.0	1,068.0

[1] Negligible.

TABLE 8.—*Sample of U.S. exports of agricultural products to the EEC, EFTA, and the Commonwealth, year ending Sept. 30, 1960*

[Millions of dollars]

SITC No.	Commodity	EEC	Greece	EEC and Greece	United Kingdom	EFTA	Finland	EFTA+ Finland	Total of 15 countries	Canada	Other outer Commonwealth	Total outer Commonwealth
011	Meat, fresh, chilled, frozen	34.6	0.3	34.9	6.1	13.6	0	13.6	48.5	10.3	7.6	17.9
041	Wheat, unmilled	44.2	.6	44.8	34.4	44.5	0	44.5	89.3	9.2	289.1	298.3
043	Barley, unmilled	52.5	2.1	54.6	.6	20.2	0	20.2	74.8	.1	.5	.6
044	Corn, unmilled	84.5	3.1	87.6	91.8	108.0	.1	108.1	195.7	28.0	10.4	38.4
045	Other cereals, unmilled	93.8	.1	93.9	15.9	33.6	0	33.6	127.5	.2	.3	.5
046	Wheat flour	20.7	3.4	24.1	1.3	4.3	0	4.3	28.4	.1	18.7	18.8
051	Fruits and nuts, fresh	17.7	(1)	17.7	8.0	14.3	.6	14.9	32.6	66.0	7.2	73.2
052	Dried fruits	9.3	(1)	9.3	6.9	16.9	2.4	19.3	28.6	7.5	2.1	9.6
053	Fruits, preserved	21.4	(1)	21.4	10.6	19.1	.4	19.5	40.9	41.9	2.8	44.7
054	Vegetables, fresh and dry	6.8	.4	7.2	14.4	15.9	0	15.9	23.1	47.8	2.9	50.7
081	Feeding stuff for animals	31.3	(1)	31.3	3.8	10.3	0	10.3	41.6	15.4	6.7	22.1
091	Margarine and shortenings	2.3	(1)	2.3	32.9	32.9	0	32.9	35.2	2.3	.5	2.8
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured	77.7	0	77.7	120.4	158.9	2.9	161.8	239.5	2.2	42.2	44.4
122	Tobacco, manufactured	17.1	(1)	17.1	.8	9.3	.2	9.5	26.6	1.8	21.2	23.0
211	Hides and skins, undressed	24.4	.4	24.8	2.4	4.7	0	4.7	29.5	7.9	.1	8.0
212	Fur skins, undressed	14.6	(1)	14.6	7.2	14.1	0	14.1	28.7	9.4	.4	9.8
221	Oilseeds, nuts, and kernels	134.5	(1)	134.5	9.7	37.2	.8	38.0	172.5	38.1	.5	38.6
263	Cotton, raw	311.5	1.0	312.5	79.2	117.1	4.3	121.4	433.9	46.7	108.5	155.2
411	Animal oils and fats	56.5	.4	56.9	2.1	7.9	.1	8.0	64.9	1.8	6.6	8.4
412	Vegetable oils	45.1	(1)	45.1	3.7	5.4	0	5.4	50.5	11.2	11.3	22.5
	Total of sample items	1,100.5	11.8	1,112.3	452.2	688.2	11.8	700.0	1,812.3	347.9	539.6	887.5
	Sample total as a proportion of all U.S. exports of agricultural products to the particular area (percent)	93.4	82.5	93.3	90.9	92.0	95.9	92.0	92.8	77.1	87.5	83.1

[1] Negligible.

TABLE 9.—*National tariffs met by U.S. exports to Europe in 1960 compared with the common external tariff, exports of manufactures, and industrial materials*

SITC No.	Commodity	Benelux	France	Germany	Italy	Greece	Austria	Denmark	Norway	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Finland	Average of Six and Greece	Average of Seven and Finland	Common external tariff [1]
231	Crude rubber, including synthetic:																
	Average tariff (percent)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2.4	0	0.1	10	0	0	6.8	0
	U.S. exports	16.4	32.2	21.6	15.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	6.0	2.4	21.1	0.3	85.7	31.9	--------
243	Lumber:																
	Average tariff (percent)	3.5	7	0	6	17.5	6	0	0	5.9	0	4.9	0	--------	3.4	0.3	10.4
	U.S. exports	2.7	2.1	5.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	7.9	0	13.7	9.5	--------
251	Woodpulp:																
	Average tariff (percent)	1.5	24	0	0	6.7	8	0	0	1.6	0	6	0	--------	4.9	0.4	6
	U.S. exports	9.6	8.9	17.3	11.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	0	0.2	1.2	1.7	33.8	0	47.1	37.6	--------
266	Synthetic artificial fibers:																
	Average tariff (percent)	6	20	8	13.6	21	0	0	2.5	20	8	2.6	8.6	20	9.6	8.0	10.4
	U.S. exports	3.2	1.0	6.7	2.9	[2]	[2]	0.3	[2]	0.1	0.3	1.4	8.0	0.3	14.1	10.3	--------
272	Crude minerals:																
	Average tariff (percent)	6	7.5	0	0	--------	0	0	0	3.0	0	1.4	0	0	3.4	0.2	4
	U.S. exports	4.5	2.0	4.7	1.1	[2]	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.6	11.2	0.4	12.3	14.8	--------
282	Iron and steel scrap:																
	Average tariff (percent)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.4	0	0.5	0	0	0	[2]	0
	U.S. exports	0.3	2.4	13.9	27.2	0.7	0	0	0	[2]	8.4	0.2	7.1	1.1	44.6	16.8	--------
283	Ores of nonferrous base metals:																
	Average tariff (percent)	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	0	--------	0	0.2	0	--------	0	0	0
	U.S. exports	0.9	6.0	11.3	3.8	[2]	4.0	[2]	0.9	[2]	2.2	[2]	10.3	[2]	21.3	17.4	--------
284	Nonferrous metal scrap:																
	Average tariff (percent)	0	11.5	0	5	--------	0	0	0	3.3	0	14.4	0	--------	1.6	.7	2.5
	U.S. exports	4.8	.7	23.1	11.0	0	[2]	.1	0	.1	.7	.4	7.3	0	39.5	8.5	--------
311	Coal, coke, and briquets:																
	Average tariff (percent)	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	0	2.3	0	1.3	0	--------	0	.3	[3] 0
	U.S. exports	34.6	7.9	37.4	43.8	0	6.4	1.1	.9	.6	6.0	2.6	.3	0	123.7	18.0	--------
313	Petroleum products:																
	Average tariff (percent)	6	5.2	49.0	10	30.3	18.5	0	0	57.6	0	110.0	153.5	0	16.1	89.0	[4] 13.7
	U.S. exports	23.3	5.0	9.7	10.5	2.4	.4	2.6	5.0	2.3	6.8	1.8	21.8	.7	51.0	41.3	--------
511	Inorganic chemicals:																
	Average tariff (percent)	3.0	17.5	7.3	22.2	18.3	14.2	0	0	6.8	.8	3.3	9.8	0	11.4	6.6	9.7
	U.S. exports	6.9	5.6	9.6	5.7	.2	.3	.6	2.7	.2	2.4	1.7	13.4	.6	28.0	21.7	--------
512	Organic chemicals:																
	Average tariff (percent)	2.5	22.4	7.1	14.3	53.0	5.2	0	15.4	8.8	6	2.5	26.3	2.3	7.5	19.4	11.5
	U.S. exports	65.1	9.9	28.6	22.3	.7	.4	1.2	.7	.4	3.3	4.8	24.6	.4	126.7	35.9	--------
533	Pigments and paints:																
	Average tariff (percent)	0	8.1	7.3	7.5	3.7	2.7	0	2.1	6.1	0	1.0	11.7	1.8	5.9	5.4	6.7
	U.S. exports	5.9	7.4	4.7	8.1	.4	.2	.9	.5	.4	2.6	1.3	4.4	.2	26.5	10.4	--------

541	Drugs:																
	Average tariff (percent)	7.6	17	7.8	15.1	11.3	4.3	0	0	10.6	7.8	3.3	27.0	0	10.9	12.4	10.9
	U.S. exports	15.6	6.1	6.2	8.1	2.8	.6	1.5	.8	1.4	2.4	3.9	6.2	.6	38.7	17.5	--------
551	Essential oils:																
	Average tariff (percent)	8	0	0	7.2	--------	0	0	18.2	6	0	.7	0	--------	3.3	.5	5.0
	U.S. exports	2.2	2.1	1.6	.4	(2)	(2)	.1	.1	(2)	.2	.6	3.4	0	6.2	4.5	--------
552	Cosmetics, soap, etc.:																
	Average tariff (percent)	21.6	10	13	18	35	25	15	19	20	12	31.5	15	--------	18.4	19.6	14.4
	U.S. exports	2.1	.7	1.9	.8	.6	.1	.2	.2	(2)	.7	1.1	1.6	0	6.1	3.8	--------
599	Miscellaneous chemicals, including plastics:																
	Average tariff	6.9	22.5	11.2	17.5	28.5	10.6	8.3	27	19.0	9	37.5	13	0	11.9	15.0	15.6
	U.S. exports	52.0	12.7	32.7	22.2	1.2	1.6	4.3	2.3	0.8	9.7	8.4	50.5	1.9	120.8	79.3	--------
629	Rubber manufactures, not elsewhere specified:																
	Average tariff	22	20	0	25.2	11.3	30	0	6.3	57.5	13	3.8	30	30	15.6	15.4	18.6
	U.S. exports	4.2	2.3	2.4	1.5	3.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.3	13.8	7.4	--------
641	Paper and paperboard:																
	Average tariff	14.3	23.8	11.2	18.6	28.8	13	4.2	11.2	49.9	5.2	19.8	17.3	11.4	14.0	15.8	14.4
	U.S. exports	5.4	2.1	13.7	2.4	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.1	2.5	1.6	26.8	0	23.8	33.5	--------
651	Textile yarn:																
	Average tariff	10.6	22	15	16.2	26	4	0	0	25.6	8	7.5	28	25	15.8	19.2	12
	U.S. exports	5.6	6.3	13.8	0.2	(2)	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.6	0.8	6.2	0	25.8	11.7	--------
653	Miscellaneous textile fabrics, standard type:																
	Average tariff	18	23.3	11	17.9	58.3	32	20	25	239.0	17.3	14.7	31.3	50	19.3	25.3	16.3
	U.S. exports	4.8	0.3	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.1	3.0	3.4	5.6	0.1	7.6	13.7	--------
681	Iron and steel:																
	Average tariff	6.2	9.2	6	22.0	12.3	13.5	0	0	4.2	5.7	1.8	10.6	6.1	10.2	8.0	10.2
	U.S. exports	20.3	5.2	20.3	14.4	0.8	0.8	1.1	2.6	1.8	18.3	12.3	58.6	0.9	60.8	96.3	--------
682	Copper:																
	Average tariff	0	0	0	0.9	0.7	0	0	0	3	0	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.1	0
	U.S. exports	10.2	28.8	53.1	29.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.1	2.0	3.0	44.8	1.0	121.7	53.4	--------
684	Aluminum:																
	Average tariff	0	21	0	25.2	0.7	9	0	0	5.2	0	28.8	0	0	4.5	1.9	10
	U.S. exports	6.1	6.8	31.8	2.9	(2)	(2)	0.1	0.1	(2)	0.4	3.8	54.7	0	47.6	59.2	--------
689	Miscellaneous nonferrous base metals:																
	Average tariff	0	20	0	2.7	0	0	0	0	--------	0	0	0	0	3.8	0	3.2
	U.S. exports	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.0	(2)	4.5	(2)	0.5	(2)	0.9	0.4	5.7	0	10.0	12.0	--------
699	Manufactures of metals, not elsewhere specified:																
	Average tariff	8	17.5	8.5	21.9	23.5	25.5	5.3	12.4	15	8	5.8	16.3	12.6	12.4	12.0	12.8
	U.S. exports	7.4	3.0	4.5	3.1	.5	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.3	2.6	2.3	5.7	1.3	18.4	14.0	--------
711	Power-generating machinery, nonelectric:																
	Average tariff	10	18.9	5.5	19.3	11.4	18.5	5.8	18	20.9	10	9.3	23.8	9	13.2	14.9	12.0
	U.S. exports	12.6	5.2	3.6	6.5	0.8	0.3	2.1	2.3	1.3	5.4	1.6	6.3	2.9	28.8	22.3	--------
713	Tractors (other than steam):																
	Average tariff	10	21.3	9	22.5	5	12.5	3.5	0	12.4	10	16.5	16.3	8	13.8	11.2	15.6
	U.S. exports	3.7	4.8	5.9	2.8	2.0	1.8	0.6	2.8	1.5	6.7	2.4	7.6	3.4	19.2	26.7	--------

See footnotes at end of table, p. 44.

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TABLE 9.—*National tariffs met by U.S. exports to Europe in 1960 compared with the common external tariff, exports of manufactures, and industrial materials*—Continued

SITC No.	Commodity	Benelux	France	Germany	Italy	Greece	Austria	Denmark	Norway	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Finland	Average of Six and Greece	Average of Seven and Finland	Common external tariff [1]
714	Office machinery:																
	Average tariff	10	20	0	13	14	4.4	5	10	15	10	5.7	17.5	2.5	9.1	13.5	11.2
	U.S. exports	9.2	11.7	17.5	6.3	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.2	4.6	5.4	20.2	0.3	44.9	33.5	--------
715	Metalworking machinery:																
	Average tariff	10	15	4.5	16	3	21.5	7.5	17.5	10.5	9	2.7	21.3	7.5	9.8	19.7	8.4
	U.S. exports	6.1	17.7	31.3	11.9	0.2	15.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	3.6	1.3	27.5	0.2	67.0	48.8	--------
716	Industrial machinery, not elsewhere specified:																
	Average tariff	8.2	19.8	4.8	21.7	5.9	16.5	5.6	13.9	6.7	9.5	3.2	16.7	7.5	12.2	11.9	11.1
	U.S. exports	52.0	43.4	55.5	34.6	7.0	6.5	6.3	8.4	3.5	27.8	17.1	65.1	19.0	192.5	153.6	--------
721	Electrical machinery and equipment:																
	Average tariff	12.1	20.7	7.8	22.3	27.6	21	7	9.2	19.1	10	2.2	22.8	11.1	15.9	14.5	13.6
	U.S. exports	20.6	18.9	20.2	19.7	2.1	3.4	4.3	2.0	1.0	11.4	8.8	22.0	1.4	81.4	54.5	--------
732	Road motor vehicles:																
	Average tariff	24	28.8	15.5	34.9	26.2	17.5	8.3	27.5	34.8	15	21.3	30	14	24.7	18.0	21.0
	U.S. exports	32.4	7.1	4.0	2.8	0.9	2.8	4.0	1.6	1.1	19.8	7.1	4.5	2.8	47.3	43.8	--------
734	Aircraft:																
	Average tariff	0	20	0	17.9	5	0	0	12	6	0	0	17.5	0	10.0	9.8	9.6
	U.S. exports	79.9	99.1	32.9	17.2	(2)	0.1	9.2	0.7	(2)	28.3	17.9	58.6	0.1	229.9	105.9	--------
861	Instruments:																
	Average tariff	10.2	21.9	7	19.3	17.4	17.8	3.8	15	13	10	3.4	27.4	6	13.6	16.3	12.4
	U.S. exports	8.9	6.3	9.0	6.2	0.8	0.4	1.5	1.3	0.5	3.6	3.2	8.8	1.1	31.1	20.4	--------
892	Printed matter:																
	Average tariff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U.S. exports	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.1	11.8	(2)	7.4	14.1	--------
899	Manufactured articles, not elsewhere specified:																
	Average tariff	15.5	20	5.2	23.8	35	22.5	13.8	13.8	15.4	9	13	20	21.5	14.2	51.9	12.8
	U.S. exports	6.1	2.1	5.6	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.6	3.5	10.5	0.2	16.2	21.4	--------
	Average tariff on total U.S. exports (percent)	6.2	15.3	4.6	11.2	15.9	12.7	4.7	9.1	19.1	6.5	9.2	16.5	7.4	8.7	12.9	[5] 8.9
	Total U.S. exports of sampled manufactures and industrial materials	551.0	387.7	569.4	361.6	30.6	55.1	42.0	45.0	20.8	203.4	133.0	685.6	41.5	1,901.2	1,225.3	3,126.5

[1] The common external tariff has been reduced by 20 percent in the case of those products to which a 20-percent reduction may be applicable, i.e., mainly nonagricultural, nonlist G items. For goods coming under the European Coal and Steel Community, the average of rates prevailing under the ECSC has been taken.

[2] Negligible.

[3] In Germany and Belgium, there is a tariff after duty-free quota is filled.

[4] Arithmetic average of national tariffs of Six. (The common external tariff for petroleum products has not yet been determined.)

[5] This is the average tariff on U.S. goods if the common external tariff were applied to U.S. exports to all 15 countries.

TABLE 10.—*Factors affecting U.S. private investments abroad, 1959 and 1960*

[Millions of dollars]

Type of investment	1959	1960	Type of investment	1959	1960
Direct investments:			Short-term assets:		
Value, beginning of year	27,387	29,805	Value, beginning of year	3,488	3,596
Add: Capital outflow [1]	1,372	1,694	Add: Capital outflow [1]	77	1,312
Reinvested earnings	1,089	1,254	Adjustments [2]	31	1
Other adjustments [2]	−43	−9	Value, end of year	3,596	4,909
Value, end of year	29,805	32,744	Combined change	3,682	5,467
Other long-term private investments:			Capital outflow	2,375	3,856
Value, beginning of year	10,261	11,417	Reinvested earnings	1,089	1,254
Add: Capital outflow [1]	926	850	Other factors	218	357
Price changes	230	365			
Value, end of year	11,417	12,632			

[1] Included in the balance-of-payments accounts.
[2] Mainly changes in coverage, reclassifications, or revaluations.

Source: Survey of Current Business, August 1961, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 11.—*Value of direct investments abroad, by selected countries and years, and major industries, 1960*

[Millions of dollars]

Area and country	1950	1957 r	1958 r	1959 r	1960 p						
					Total	Mining and smelting	Petroleum	Manufacturing	Public utilities	Trade	Other
All areas, total	11,788	25,394	27,387	29,805	32,744	3,013	10,944	11,152	2,546	2,397	2,692
Canada [1]	3,579	8,769	9,470	10,310	11,198	1,329	2,667	4,827	645	630	1,100
Latin American Republics, total	4,445	7,434	7,751	8,098	8,365	1,155	2,882	1,610	1,131	718	870
Mexico, Central America, and West Indies, total	1,488	2,234	2,355	2,516	2,620	245	306	530	586	292	661
Cuba [2]	642	849	879	956	956	(*)	147	111	313	44	341
Dominican Republic	106	88	93	87	88	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	2	80
Guatemala	106	106	116	132	131	(*)	26	(*)	66	5	34
Honduras	62	108	114	110	100	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	1	76
Mexico	415	739	745	758	795	130	32	391	119	85	39
Panama	58	201	268	327	405	17	56	9	22	145	156
Other countries	100	143	140	146	145	15	22	11	37	10	50
South America, total	2,957	5,200	5,396	5,582	5,745	910	2,576	1,079	545	426	208
Argentina	356	333	330	366	472	(*)	(*)	213	(*)	21	239
Brazil	644	835	795	828	953	10	76	515	200	130	23
Chile	540	666	687	729	738	517	(*)	22	(*)	12	188
Colombia	193	396	383	401	424	(*)	233	92	28	46	26
Peru	145	383	409	428	446	251	79	35	19	42	20
Uruguay	55	57	51	45	47	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	4	23
Venezuela	993	2,465	2,658	2,690	2,569	(*)	1,995	180	32	165	197
Other countries	31	64	84	96	97	3	49	3	14	7	21
Western Hemisphere dependencies	131	618	696	768	884	176	382	21	49	64	192
Europe, total	1,733	4,151	4,573	5,323	6,645	49	1,726	3,797	45	736	291
Common Market, total	637	1,680	1,908	2,208	2,644	9	827	1,436	29	254	90
Belgium and Luxembourg	69	192	208	211	231	----------	52	146	1	29	4
France	217	464	546	640	741	9	223	402	10	76	21
Germany	204	581	666	796	1,006	(*)	248	638	2	85	32
Italy	63	252	280	315	384	(*)	160	170	1	28	23
Netherlands	84	191	207	245	283	----------	143	80	15	36	9
Other Europe, total	1,096	2,471	2,666	3,116	4,001	40	899	2,361	17	482	201
Denmark	32	42	49	48	67	----------	40	16	(**)	9	2
Norway	24	51	53	62	83	(*)	42	21	(**)	5	16
Spain	31	44	48	53	59	(*)	17	27	3	8	4
Sweden	58	109	107	125	116	(**)	64	18	(**)	29	5
Switzerland	25	69	82	164	254	(**)	7	91	(**)	104	53
Turkey	16	63	54	44	65	(*)	55	2	(**)	4	4
United Kingdom	847	1,974	2,147	2,477	3,194	(**)	600	2,164	9	288	133

Other countries	63	119	127	143	162	24	75	22	3	35	3
Africa, total	287	664	746	833	925	247	407	118	5	53	94
North Africa	56	106	121	145	195	2	172	7	4	6	4
East Africa	12	30	35	43	46	1	42	(**)	----------	4	(**)
West Africa	42	147	183	228	290	125	80	1	1	9	74
Central and South Africa, total	177	381	407	416	394	119	114	110	1	34	16
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	26	59	65	72	82	72	(*)	(*)	----------	2	9
Union of South Africa	140	301	321	323	286	46	(*)	108	(**)	31	100
Other countries	12	21	22	21	26	2	(*)	(*)	(**)	2	22
Asia, total	1,001	2,019	2,178	2,237	2,315	24	1,655	286	103	137	110
Middle East	692	1,138	1,224	1,213	1,163	(**)	1,119	26	3	7	7
Far East, total	309	881	954	1,024	1,152	24	536	259	99	130	103
India	38	113	120	134	159	(*)	(*)	51	2	12	93
Indonesia	58	169	196	163	178	----------	(*)	11	(**)	1	166
Japan	19	185	181	209	254	----------	(*)	91	1	27	135
Philippine Republic	149	306	341	387	414	(*)	(*)	91	92	50	181
Other countries	46	108	116	131	147	(*)	(*)	16	3	40	88
Oceania, total	256	698	786	879	994	33	372	494	1	58	36
Australia	201	583	655	742	856	33	(*)	476	(*)	42	305
New Zealand	25	48	50	54	53	----------	(*)	18	(*)	16	19
Other countries	30	66	81	83	85	(**)	(*)	----------	(*)	(**)	85
International	356	1,041	1,188	1,357	1,418	----------	851	----------	567	----------	----------

r Revised.
p Preliminary.
*Combined in other industries.
**Less than $500,000.

NOTE.—Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

1 The value for U.S. direct investments in Canada for 1957 and subsequent years has been raised by $132 million to include certain liabilities of Canadian financial institutions to U.S. sources previously omitted.

2 The estimated value of U.S. direct investments in Cuba in 1960 is carried forward from 1959 without change. No estimates have been made for net capital flows, reinvestment of subsidiary earnings, net earnings, or income receipts for Cuba for 1960.

TABLE 12.—*Direct investment capital flow and undistributed subsidiary earnings, by countries with major industries for 1960*

[Millions of dollars]

Area and country	Net capital outflows						Undistributed subsidiary earnings					
	1959 r	1960 p					1959 r	1960 p				
		Total	Mining and smelting	Petroleum	Manufacturing	Other		Total	Mining and smelting	Petroleum	Manufacturing	Other
All areas, total	1,372	1,694	158	455	802	278	1,089	1,254	56	157	627	414
Canada [1]	417	471	202	138	31	99	393	389	38	46	234	72
Latin American Republics, total	218	95	−73	−7	125	50	202	215	−13	33	86	108
Mexico, Central America, and West Indies, total	81	68	26	24	27	−8	80	52	−17	7	12	50
Cuba [2]	63						14					
Dominican Republic	−7	(**)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(**)	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Guatemala	14	−3	(*)	2	(*)	−4	2	1	(*)	(**)	(*)	1
Honduras	−4	−11	(*)	(*)	(*)	−11	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mexico	−7	56	26	1	28	2	20	−3	−17	1	10	4
Panama	18	30		23	−1	7	41	48	1	5	1	42
Other countries	4	−4	1	−2	−1	−3	2	3		(**)	(**)	2
South America, total	137	27	−99	−31	99	58	122	163	4	27	74	58
Argentina	50	70	(*)	(*)	24	47	14	36	(*)	(*)	29	7
Brazil	34	83	2	−9	52	38	34	39	2	(**)	29	8
Chile	35	2	−10	(*)	(**)	12	10	7	(**)	(*)	1	6
Colombia	11	15	(*)	7	11	−2	6	8	(*)	1	3	3
Peru	18	7	9	−5	2	2	4	11	(**)	5	2	4
Uruguay	−2	(**)	(*)	(*)	(**)	(**)	−1	2	(*)	(**)	1	(**)
Venezuela	−22	−150	(*)	−60	11	−101	53	59	(*)	12	8	40
Other countries	12	−1	(**)	−1	(**)	(**)	2	1	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
Western Hemisphere dependencies	48	54	13	31	(**)	10	24	63	5	5	(**)	52
Europe, total	484	962	(**)	273	607	81	266	326	−1	1	237	89
Common Market, total	180	282	(**)	73	182	27	103	154	(**)	22	104	28
Belgium and Luxembourg	−3	10		(**)	6	4	6	10		−1	10	2
France	51	53		2	43	8	26	48	(**)	20	17	10
Germany	78	133	(*)	45	82	7	52	76	(*)	3	66	8
Italy	21	55	(*)	20	32	3	14	14	(*)	−1	10	4
Netherlands	32	31		6	19	5	6	7		1	1	4
Other Europe, total	304	680	(**)	200	425	54	163	172	−1	−21	133	61
Denmark	4	19		18	(**)	1	−2	(**)		−1	(**)	1
Norway	9	18	(*)	17	(**)	1	1	3	(*)	(**)	3	(**)
Spain	1	2	(*)	2	(**)	1	4	4	(*)	1	2	1

Sweden	21	−7	---	11	−22	4	−3	−3	---	−2	1	−1
Switzerland	68	27	---	−2	12	17	13	35	---	−3	10	28
Turkey	1	19	(*)	22	(**)	−4	3	2	(*)	1	(**)	(**)
United Kingdom	190	589	---	129	432	28	140	123	---	−21	116	29
Other countries	9	12	(**)	3	2	6	6	7	−2	5	(**)	3
Africa, total	39	81	14	62	−5	9	48	50	20	13	3	14
North Africa	22	51	---	49	(**)	1	2	2	(**)	2	−1	(**)
East Africa	6	1	(**)	1	---	(**)	3	2	---	2	(**)	(**)
West Africa	23	42	18	19	---	5	22	19	11	−3	---	11
Central and South Africa, total	−12	−13	−4	−6	−5	2	21	27	9	11	4	2
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	(**)	1	1	(*)	(*)	(**)	7	10	8	(*)	(*)	1
Union of South Africa	−11	−18	−6	(*)	−5	−7	14	17	1	(*)	4	12
Other countries	−1	4	2	(*)	(*)	2	(**)	(**)	---	(*)	(*)	(**)
Asia, total	2	−20	2	−57	14	20	56	88	2	45	17	24
Middle East	−3	−72	(**)	−76	2	2	−9	21	---	20	1	1
Far East, total	5	52	2	20	12	18	65	67	2	25	16	23
India	3	13	(*)	(*)	4	9	10	12	(*)	(*)	6	6
Indonesia	−44	2	---	(*)	(**)	2	12	13	---	(*)	2	11
Japan	14	18	---	(*)	7	12	13	17	---	(*)	5	12
Philippine Republic	22	6	(*)	(*)	(**)	6	24	21	(*)	(*)	3	18
Other countries	10	13	(*)	(*)	1	12	5	3	(*)	(*)	1	2
Oceania, total	28	41	(**)	2	29	10	65	74	5	15	50	4
Australia	26	46	(**)	(*)	29	17	61	68	5	(*)	48	15
New Zealand	1	−5	---	(*)	(**)	−5	2	4	---	(*)	2	2
Other countries	1	(**)	---	(*)	---	(**)	2	2	(**)	(*)	---	2
International	135	12	---	12	---	(**)	34	49	---	−2	---	51

See footnotes on table 11.

TABLE 13.—*Direct-investment earnings and income (income is the sum of dividends, interest, and branch profits; earnings in the sum of the U.S. share in net earnings of subsidiaries and branch profits) by selected countries, 1959–60, with major industries for 1960*

[Millions of dollars]

Area and country	Earnings						Income					
	1959 r	1960 p					1959 r	1960 p				
		Total	Mining and smelting	Petroleum	Manufacturing	Other		Total	Mining and smelting	Petroleum	Manufacturing	Other
All areas, total	3,241	3,546	394	1,282	1,176	693	2,206	2,348	337	1,143	550	319
Canada [1]	713	718	88	97	398	134	345	361	47	60	176	78
Latin American Republics, total	774	829	164	345	146	174	600	641	180	311	63	87
Mexico, Central America and West Indies, total	156	126	17	2	32	74	90	85	33	−4	26	31
Cuba [2]	28						22					
Dominican Republic	5	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	5	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Guatemala	−1	−4	(*)	−4	(*)	(**)	−2	−5	(*)	−4	(*)	−1
Honduras	6	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	5	(**)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(**)
Mexico	52	54	10	3	29	12	35	65	26	2	24	14
Panama	59	62	1	4	2	56	19	16	(**)	−1	1	16
Other countries	8	4	2	−2	(**)	3	7	1	2	−2	(**)	2
South America, total	617	703	147	342	114	100	509	556	147	316	38	56
Argentina	24	46	(*)	(*)	35	11	11	10	(*)	(*)	6	4
Brazil	54	80	3	4	57	16	25	45	1	3	26	15
Chile	77	72	56	(*)	3	13	71	72	58	(*)	2	12
Colombia	17	26	(*)	18	4	4	11	19	(*)	16	1	2
Peru	26	58	36	10	3	9	23	48	37	4	1	6
Uruguay	1	4	(*)	(*)	3	2	2	3	(*)	(*)	2	1
Venezuela	425	428	(*)	321	9	98	373	371	(*)	309	1	60
Other countries	−7	−11	(**)	−15	(**)	4	−8	−11	(**)	−15	(**)	4
Western Hemisphere dependencies	95	141	60	25	1	55	71	78	55	20	1	3
Europe, total	667	762	10	85	487	180	393	427	11	85	241	90
Common Market, total	245	310	(**)	42	205	63	134	144		21	90	33
Belgium and Luxembourg	22	35		1	28	7	13	21		2	14	5
France	48	72	(**)	26	31	16	20	22		6	11	5
Germany	131	148	(*)	7	120	21	71	66	(*)	5	49	12
Italy	31	36	(*)	7	21	8	22	24	(*)	8	12	4
Netherlands	13	19		2	6	11	8	11		(**)	4	7
Other Europe, total	421	452	10	43	282	117	259	282	11	64	150	56
Denmark	1	4		−1	3	2	3	4		(**)	3	1
Norway	2	5	(*)	(**)	3	1	1	2	(*)	1	1	1

Spain	4	5	(*)	(**)	3	2	(**)	(**)	(*)	−1	1	1
Sweden	7	7		−2	2	7	9	9		(**)	1	7
Switzerland	23	48		−3	17	34	10	14			8	6
Turkey	−12	−9	(*)	−10	(**)	1	−14	−10	(*)	−11	(**)	1
United Kingdom	370	369		53	251	65	231	247		74	136	36
Other countries	25	24	9	6	2	7	18	17	11	1	1	3
Africa, total	55	33	61	−77	19	30	7	−17	41	−90	16	17
North Africa	−33	−69	1	−71	(**)	1	−36	−71	1	−74	1	(**)
East Africa	3	−2	(**)	−3	(**)	(**)	(**)	−5	(**)	−5		(**)
West Africa	32	37	24	−13		25	10	18	14	−10		14
Central and South Africa, total	52	68	35	9	19	4	32	41	26	−2	15	2
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	12	91	18	(*)	(*)	1	5	10	10	(*)	(*)	(**)
Union of South Africa	42	50	17	(*)	19	14	29	34	16	(*)	15	2
Other countries	−2	−2		(*)	(*)	−2	−2	−2		(*)	(*)	−2
Asia, total	785	901	3	799	42	58	732	816	1	759	23	33
Middle East	619	721		717	2	2	629	701		698	1	2
Far East, total	166	181	3	82	40	56	102	114	1	60	22	32
India	16	14	(*)	(*)	10	4	5	1	(*)	(*)	4	−2
Indonesia	54	70		(*)	2	68	46	60		(*)		60
Japan	23	32		(*)	8	24	10	15		(*)	4	11
Philippine Republic	60	52	(*)	(*)	17	36	33	28	(*)	(*)	12	16
Other countries	13	13	(*)	(*)	4	9	8	10	(*)	(*)	2	7
Oceania, total	112	115	8	14	82	11	43	37	2	−1	29	7
Australia	102	101	8	(*)	75	19	37	30	2	(*)	24	4
New Zealand	9	11		(*)	7	4	6	7		(*)	6	2
Other countries	2	2	(**)	(*)		2	(**)	(**)	(**)	(*)		(**)
International	41	47		−5		52	14	5		(**)		5

See footnotes on table 11.

TABLE 14.—*Selected short-term banking and commercial claims on foreigners, by type and area*

[Millions of dollars]

Area and type	December 1959	June 1960	December 1960	May 1961
Banking claims, total	2,624	2,764	3,590	4,088
Loans	1,308	1,113	1,296	1,394
Acceptances and other	1,099	1,371	1,814	2,188
Payable in foreign currencies	217	280	480	506
By area and country:				
Europe	534	575	717	695
United Kingdom	121	181	245	171
Canada	272	272	409	478
Latin America	1,176	1,111	1,354	1,336
Other countries	642	806	1,110	1,579
Japan	323	497	796	1,201
Claims by non-financial concerns, total	730	843	[1] 1,450	([2])

[1] Includes temporary holdings of sterling ($370 million) intended for direct investment in the United Kingdom.

[2] Not available.

Source: Treasury Bulletin.

Source: Survey of Current Business, August 1961, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 15.—*International investment position of the United States, by area, 1959–60*

[Millions of dollars]

Type of investment	Total		Western Europe		Canada		Latin American Republics		Other foreign countries		International institutions and unallocated	
	1959 [1]	1960 [2]	1959 [1]	1960 [2]	1959 [1]	1960 [2]	1959 [1]	1960 [2]	1959 [1]	1960 [2]	1959 [1]	1960 [2]
U.S. assets and investments abroad, total	64,830	71,407	18,488	20,442	15,917	17,238	12,675	13,537	10,612	12,759	7,138	7,431
Private investments	44,818	50,285	9,128	11,234	15,907	17,235	10,749	11,473	6,741	7,835	2,293	2,508
Long-term	41,222	45,376	8,229	9,922	15,472	16,600	9,311	9,850	5,917	6,496	2,293	2,508
Direct	29,805	32,744	5,323	6,645	10,310	11,198	8,098	8,365	4,717	5,118	[3] 1,357	[3] 1,418
Foreign dollar bonds	4,314	4,941	327	357	2,310	2,573	140	240	634	747	903	1,024
Other foreign securities [2]	4,229	4,617	1,473	1,798	2,508	2,517	40	53	175	183	33	66
Other	2,874	3,074	1,106	1,122	344	312	1,033	1,192	391	448	----------	----------
Short-term	3,596	4,909	899	1,312	435	635	1,438	1,623	824	1,339	----------	----------
U.S. Government credits and claims	20,012	21,122	9,360	9,208	10	3	1,926	2,064	3,871	4,924	4,845	4,923
Long-term	17,605	18,230	8,522	8,458	----------	----------	1,767	1,889	2,471	2,967	4,845	4,916
Short-term	2,407	2,892	838	750	10	3	159	175	1,400	1,957	----------	7
Foreign assets and investments in the United States, total	42,146	44,682	23,120	24,048	5,997	6,196	3,794	3,726	4,402	4,837	3,927	4,965
Long-term	18,050	18,438	12,675	13,004	3,301	3,303	1,154	1,153	817	858	103	120
Direct [4]	6,604	6,931	4,452	4,713	1,896	1,949	129	130	127	139	----------	----------
Corporate stocks	9,363	9,302	6,856	6,836	1,250	1,209	743	728	476	490	38	39
Corporate, State and municipal bonds	534	648	364	449	15	5	64	75	26	38	65	81
Other	1,549	1,557	1,003	1,006	140	140	218	220	188	191	----------	----------
Short-term assets and U.S. Government obligations	24,096	26,244	10,445	11,044	2,696	2,893	2,640	2,573	3,585	3,979	3,824	4,845
Private obligations	10,893	12,113	4,451	4,893	1,704	1,981	2,358	2,211	2,236	2,709	144	319
U.S. Government obligations	13,203	14,131	5,994	6,151	992	912	282	362	1,349	1,270	3,680	4,526
Long-term	2,149	2,276	838	803	363	327	187	141	95	114	666	891
Short-term [5]	11,054	11,855	5,156	5,348	629	585	95	221	1,254	1,156	3,014	3,635

[1] Revised.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Represents the estimated investment in shipping companies registered in Panama and Liberia.

[4] Consists primarily of securities payable in foreign currencies, but includes some dollar obligations, including participation in loan made by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

[5] Total includes estimated foreign holdings of U.S. currency: 1959, $906 million; 1960, $910 million; not distributed by area.

Source 15: Ibid. No. 14.

TABLE 16.—*Value of foreign direct investments in the United States, by area and industry, for selected years*

[Millions of dollars]

Areas and industries	1950	1955	1959	1960
All areas, total	3,391	5,076	6,604	6,910
Petroleum	405	853	1,184	1,238
Manufacturing	1,138	1,759	2,471	2,611
Finance and insurance	1,065	1,499	1,734	1,810
Other	784	965	1,215	1,251
Canada	1,029	1,542	1,896	1,934
Petroleum	56	196	207	203
Manufacturing	468	711	907	932
Finance and insurance	153	179	227	246
Other	352	456	556	553
Europe, total	2,228	3,369	4,452	4,707
Petroleum	349	657	972	1,028
Manufacturing	669	1,040	1,501	1,611
Finance and insurance	870	1,272	1,451	1,504
Other	340	400	528	564
United Kingdom	1,168	1,749	2,167	2,248
Petroleum	95	204	316	339
Manufacturing	337	510	698	722
Finance and insurance	554	836	927	953
Other	182	199	225	234
Other Europe, total	1,059	1,620	2,285	2,459
Petroleum	254	453	656	689
Manufacturing	332	530	801	889
Finance and insurance	316	436	523	551
Other	158	201	304	330
Other areas, total	134	165	256	269
Petroleum	----------	----------	4	7
Manufacturing	1	8	63	68
Finance and insurance	42	48	57	60
Other	92	109	131	134

NOTE.—Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE 17.—*Composite balance sheet of foreign direct investments* [1] *in the United States, 1959*

[Millions of dollars]

Items	Total	Canada	Europe	Other areas
Assets:				
Current	4,420	1,229	2,803	389
Investment in U.S. affiliates	1,244	38	1,193	13
Investment in foreign affiliates	118	6	109	3
Fixed assets	6,258	1,673	4,451	134
Less related reserves	2,820	510	2,285	24
Other assets	377	140	181	55
Total	9,598	2,575	6,453	570
Liabilities:				
Short term	2,315	600	1,356	357
Long term	1,709	754	860	96
Total	4,024	1,354	2,217	451
Net worth:				
Capital stock	1,770	405	1,283	82
Surplus and surplus reserves	3,498	799	2,663	37
Home office accounts (branches)	306	17	290	1
Total	5,574	1,222	4,236	118

[1] Excludes finance and insurance.

NOTE.—The composite balance sheet includes both the foreign and U.S. share of investments; total assets, liabilities and net worth are overstated to the extent of the investments in U.S. affiliates, which hav e not been consolidated.

NOTE.—Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE 18.—*Foreign direct investments in the United States, capital inflows, earnings, income payments, and undistributed profits, by area and industry, 1950–60*

[Millions of dollars]

	1950–56 average	1957	1958	1959	1960
Capital flow to the United States (outflow (−)):					
Total	144	155	97	235	140
Petroleum	18	14	−13	−16	−15
Manufacturing	64	88	70	145	68
Finance and insurance	35	25	19	29	65
Other	27	28	21	77	22
Canada	70	75	31	19	18
Petroleum	16	−2	(*)	−19	−14
Manufacturing	24	40	21	6	−2
Finance and insurance	10	18	11	6	30
Other	20	19	−1	26	4
Europe	72	69	46	174	113
Petroleum	2	16	−13	(*)	−3
Manufacturing	39	40	34	115	67
Finance and insurance	25	5	6	21	33
Other	5	8	19	38	16
Other areas	3	11	21	42	10
Petroleum	(*)	----------	----------	4	2
Manufacturing	1	8	16	24	3
Finance and insurance	(*)	2	2	2	3
Other	1	1	3	12	2
Earnings: [1]					
Total	320	300	326	415	385
Petroleum	100	111	94	118	114
Manufacturing	107	103	132	154	135
Finance and insurance	81	51	67	114	105
Other	31	35	33	30	29
Canada	84	71	97	102	88
Petroleum	6	14	14	12	10
Manufacturing	49	25	43	58	47
Finance and insurance	19	29	39	35	35
Other	10	3	1	−5	−4
Europe	234	225	224	309	290
Petroleum	94	97	80	106	104
Manufacturing	58	77	87	93	88
Finance and insurance	62	21	26	75	65
Other	21	30	31	34	32
Other areas	3	6	5	4	5
Manufacturing	1	1	2	2	1
Finance and insurance	1	3	2	2	3
Other	1	2	1	−1	1
Income payments [2]:					
Total	181	187	213	219	247
Petroleum	34	22	27	20	46
Manufacturing	47	59	64	66	66
Finance and insurance	73	73	94	110	112
Other	26	33	28	24	23
Canada	60	82	101	84	89
Petroleum	3	4	14	3	3
Manufacturing	26	31	24	23	23
Finance and insurance	21	36	52	47	52
Other	11	11	11	12	11

See footnotes at end of table, p. 56.

TABLE 18.—*Foreign direct investments in the United States, capital inflows, earnings, income payments, and undistributed profits, by area and industry, 1950–60*—Continued

	1950–56 average	1957	1958	1959	1960
Income payments [2]—Continued					
Europe	118	99	105	129	154
Petroleum	31	18	13	17	43
Manufacturing	21	28	40	43	43
Finance and insurance	49	31	35	57	55
Other	16	22	17	12	13
Other areas	3	6	6	6	6
Finance and insurance	3	6	5	6	6
Other	----------	(*)	1	1	(*)
Undistributed profits [1]:					
Total	167	157	156	233	174
Petroleum	68	92	70	100	69
Manufacturing	70	55	78	93	72
Finance and insurance	16	−2	−6	25	19
Other	14	12	14	16	14
Canada	43	17	28	46	34
Petroleum	5	13	3	12	10
Manufacturing	30	1	26	38	27
Finance and insurance	1	3	----------	3	3
Other	6	(*)	−1	−7	−6
Europe	122	136	124	185	136
Petroleum	62	79	66	87	59
Manufacturing	38	53	50	53	44
Finance and insurance	15	−6	−7	23	15
Other	7	10	15	22	19
Other areas	3	4	4	3	4
Manufacturing	1	1	2	2	1
Finance and insurance	(*)	1	1	1	2
Other	1	2	1	1	1

*Less than $500,000.

[1] Foreign share only.

[2] Dividends, interest, and branch profits paid abroad after withholding and other taxes. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

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TABLE 19.—*Value of foreign direct investments in the United States, by industry and country, 1959*

[Millions of dollars]

Areas	Total	Petroleum	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Trade	Finance and insurance	Other
All areas, total	6,604	1,184	2,471	402	614	1,734	199
Canada	1,896	207	907	354	143	227	59
Europe, total	4,452	972	1,501	32	365	1,451	131
United Kingdom	2,167	316	698	(*)	122	927	103
Belgium	153	35	6	5	27	(**)	80
France	161	(**)	49	(**)	43	49	20
Germany	84	----	25	----	35	20	4
Italy	58	----	17	(*)	30	10	1
Netherlands	892	607	197	2	35	42	9
Sweden	154	(**)	104	10	20	(**)	20
Switzerland	716	----	395	----	35	280	5
Other	67	(**)	8	13	18	(**)	27
Latin American Republics, total	129	4	10	13	80	19	3
Other areas, total	127	----	53	3	26	38	6
Japan	80	----	(**)	(**)	12	16	51
Other	46	----	(**)	(**)	12	22	11

*Less than $500,000.
**Included in other industries.

NOTE.—Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE 20.—*Value of foreign direct investments in manufacturing in the United States, by major product groups and areas, 1959*

[Millions of dollars]

Areas	Total	Food products and beverages	Chemicals and allied products	Primary and fabricated metals	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical machinery	Other manufacturing
All areas, total	2,471	931	465	125	275	83	592
Canada	907	502	15	86	163	(*)	140
Europe, total	1,501	427	447	39	111	83	394
United Kingdom	698	280	101	11	27	15	263
Switzerland	395	111	252	(**)	(**)	----	16
Other	407	37	94	28	83	68	114
Other areas, total	63	1	3	----	1	----	58

*Less than $500,000.
**Included in other Europe.

NOTE.—Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE 21.—*Wages and productivity in manufacturing, 1959*

[1953=100]

	Hourly wage	Total wage costs	Output per man-hour	Wage costs per unit output [1]
United States	125	127	113	112
Sweden	140	140	122	115
United Kingdom	140	148	123	120
Netherlands	146	150	127	118
Germany	148	155	144	107
Belgium	133	137	138	99
Italy	128	138	146	94
France [2]	114	125	148	84

[1] Rise in total wages adjusted for offsetting increases in output per man-hour.
[2] Figures adjusted for devaluation of franc between 1953 and 1959.

Source: OEEC Statistical Bulletin, July 1961, pp. 7, 36; Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economique, reported in Etudes et Conjuncture, Paris, March 1960 and May 1955; ECE, "Economic Survey of Europe in 1960," ch. I, p. 24; table printed in "Europe at Sixes and Sevens, Emile Benoit," p. 162; American Economic Foundation, "Depreciation Reform Surveys and Studies, 1959–61," p. 9.

TABLE 22.—*Percentage increase in gross asset formation in manufacturing and construction, 1959 compared with 1953*

United States	17.6
West Germany	94.4
Sweden	81.7
Italy	43.5
United Kingdom	50.8

Source: OEEC Statistique Generales, March 1961.

TABLE 23.—*Exports as percentage of gross national product, 1959*

Italy	15.5
West Germany	24.7
France	15.0
Netherlands	51.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	33.7
United Kingdom	24.1
Sweden	25.9
United States	4.8
Japan	10.0

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, September 1961.

TABLE 24.—*Expansion of trade in EEC and EFTA*

[1953=100]

	Imports from—											
	EEC			EFTA			United States			World		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
EEC	171	204	256	144	155	178	177	158	242	154	163	198
Belgium-Luxembourg	156	173	202	110	122	132	125	131	155	130	143	164
France	184	204	277	118	107	124	146	111	193	142	129	159
Germany	198	257	316	198	225	256	254	235	360	195	225	268
Italy	130	170	247	125	130	162	163	119	213	133	139	195
Netherlands	172	198	235	126	141	156	174	184	254	153	166	191
EFTA	166	179	210	124	133	153	148	152	218	126	135	156
Austria	241	270	331	169	189	241	154	111	149	197	209	259
Denmark	133	166	195	118	134	145	271	336	389	136	160	180
Norway	171	171	178	138	133	152	115	118	158	144	145	160
Portugal	176	173	194	136	129	142	103	88	121	145	143	164
Sweden	167	168	196	139	141	169	198	200	280	150	152	182
Switzerland	172	197	234	124	163	171	134	138	174	145	163	190
United Kingdom	153	161	190	111	119	141	139	146	223	112	120	138

	Exports to—											
	EEC			EFTA			United States			World		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
EEC	172	204	256	154	168	202	161	230	218	162	179	211
Belgium-Luxembourg	158	175	219	108	116	132	123	190	156	135	146	167
France	152	204	273	94	104	138	166	254	216	135	148	181
Germany	182	207	255	196	214	259	216	305	301	201	223	260
Italy	205	270	363	172	195	230	170	239	268	171	193	242
Netherlands	175	208	241	170	177	200	106	122	116	149	168	187
EFTA	145	156	175	124	134	154	140	180	164	131	139	152
Austria	182	189	225	120	140	175	136	173	148	171	180	208
Denmark	201	212	209	110	122	136	197	241	229	144	156	166
Norway	179	186	200	146	165	200	116	145	103	146	159	173
Portugal	165	153	163	128	128	169	67	78	100	132	133	148
Sweden	151	159	189	141	143	170	122	176	164	141	149	173
Switzerland	138	153	176	142	152	176	77	95	94	129	140	156
United Kingdom	122	134	148	113	123	135	171	222	198	124	130	139

Sources: OEEC statistical bulletins, foreign trade, series 1, 1928, 1937–53; and series A, June 1961; U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, June 1961; Office Statistique des Communautés Europeennés, foreign trade, monthly statistics, 1961, No. 6.

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