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A multi-regional, multi-commodity descriptive and econometric analysis of world trade, 1953-1964

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A MULTI-REGIONAL, MULTI-COMMODITY DESCRIPTIVE AND ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF WORLD TRADE, 1953-1964

by

Alfred Joseph Field, Jr.

Volume 1

A Dissertation Submitted to the
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DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

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1967

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INTRODUCTION

> It is the maxim of every prudent master of a family, never to attempt to make at home what it will cost him more to make than to buy.
>
> Adam Smith--The Wealth of Nations

International economic relations constitute a vital and often explosive element of current domestic and international economic questions. At a time when the entire world is in the process of rapid transformation, the importance of successful international relations is paramount. The coexistence of the developed regions of the world with the developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America provides a basis for political and economic tensions which can only be overcome if the needs of those larger portions of world population can be met. The gap between developed and less-developed countries has been growing, adding further to international tensions. The problem of underdevelopment is continually affected by the low price levels and economic instability in the markets for primary products. This instability is basically the result of the sensitivity of these products to cyclical fluctuations in income and output of the industrial countries and to the disturbances which often arise from "shortsightedness of national policy makers in international trade" (163, 8).[1] Supplementing these sources of instability are disturbances emanating from changes in the supply situation which are often the result

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[1] e.g. the strategic stockpiling of products or the impact of surplus disposal programmes.

of the non-controllable factors of nature.[1] Restraints on imports have become more common as a number of the developing countries have taken defensive action to inhibit the expansion of their import trade.[2] The multiple problems of the less-developed countries have been accompanied by concommitant balance-of-payments problems in the developed countries of the world. These developments have further added to the political and economic tensions.

The problems facing the developing nations in the international trade field have been given increased attention within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.), foreign aid programs, the International Monetary Fund, and recently by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In addition to the work of the international agencies, a major trade promoting effect has been attempted through the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations under the authority of the United States Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The major aims of these programs have been to help sustain the current high rate of growth of international trade and the expansion of the export earnings of the developing countries.

The effectiveness of government programs and policy decisions in international trade is heavily dependent upon an accurate understanding

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[1] The output of many primary goods is dependent upon crop yields which vary erratically and widely depending upon weather condition, pestilance, etc.

[2] e.g., Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Morocco, Pakistan, Syria, and Tunisia (171; 173). It must be pointed out that in Pakistan, and perhaps other less-developed countries, the defensive actions of the early 1960's have been followed by import liberalization measures.

and evaluation of international markets on which the level and pattern of foreign trade depend. Thus there exists a strong case for rigorous investigation into the trends in commodity composition and geographical concentration of world trade where sufficient statistical material is available. An accurate insight as to what governs the size and composition of imports and exports is essential to farsighted policy decisions.

An examination of the available statistics showed a noticeable lack in a consistent multi-regional, multi-commodity time series presentation of international trade data necessary for such an analysis. It appeared extremely desirable to develop a matrix of world trade flows for the 1950's and 1960's within which the relative changes in world trade could be examined, and which could be extended each year as new data became available. Consequently, the preparation of such a trade matrix was undertaken.

The Multi-Commodity, Multi-Regional Framework

A meaningful commodity and regional classification of world trade must be, at the same time, aggregative enough for ready manipulation and significant in the economic sense. From a structural standpoint, the geographical aggregation of countries into regions must be such that the essential links in the network of world trade are maintained. In addition, care must be taken that such groupings represent relatively homogenous members with respect to the composition of their trade flows.

The current structure of world trade dictated certain characteristics which needed to be present in the classification. The emergence of two principal trading blocs in Europe suggested that Western European trade be divided into two major regions, one representing trade of the E.E.C. and the other that of E.F.T.A.[1] The developing industrial structure and uniqueness of geographical location indicated that Canada and Japan should each be considered as a separate region. The changing role of the United Kingdom and the accompanying breakdown in commercial ties with the Sterling Area indicated that the division of less-developed countries might most profitably be drawn by general geographic location rather than on currency areas as in previous analyses. Using these general criteria, the following regional classification was established:

Regional distribution

1) United States - US

2) Canada - CAN

3) European Economic Community - EEC: Belgium-Luxemburg, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, and the Netherlands

4) Non-EEC Western Europe - ROWE: Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia.[2]

5) Japan - JAP

6) Latin America - LA: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela

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[1] The European Economic Community (E.E.C.) and the European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.).

[2] This group consists essentially of the countries belonging to E.F.T.A. However, the non-associated countries in Western Europe have been placed in this group also in order to extend the coverage of the analysis and to ease statistical manipulation.

7) Middle East - ME: Aden, Bahrein, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Republic

8) Oceania and South Africa - OCSA: Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa

9) Other non-industrial countries (mainly in Africa) - AF: Central Africa: Angola, Cameroon, Cape Verde Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Federation of Nigeria, Portuguese Guinea, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Reunion, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Spanish provinces in Africa, Tanganyika, Togo, Upper Volta, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Pemba; and all other countries not mentioned elsewhere: Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia; the West Indies Federation, British, French Netherlands and United States territories in America and Oceania, Greenland, New Guinea (Australian administration), the Faroe Islands, Malta, and Gibraltar

10) Southeast Asia - SEA: Afghanistan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Laos, Macao, North Borneo, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Ryukyu Islands, Sarawak, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand

11) Sino - Soviet Bloc - SSBLOC: Eastern trading area: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, U.S.S.R., mainland China, Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam

It is felt that a meaningful description of the current pattern of international trade can be conducted in terms of the above classification. It is very similar to the G.A.T.T. classification of 1961 (48). The reader should take careful note of the abbreviations designated for each region. The regions will be referred to in a mnemonic manner whenever possible for ease of reading.

Commodity composition

The principal requirement imposed on the commodity composition was that it was to reflect the alternative demands of the recipient regions in international trade. Foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials needed to be examined separately from fuels and metalliferous areas. Similarly, capital goods, manufactures, and base metals needed to be separated into their own relatively homogeneous groups on the manufactures side. Consequently, the following commodity classification was selected:[1]

FBT) Foodstuffs: food and live animals; beverages and tobacco; oilseeds, animal and vegetable oils and fats (SITC sections 0, 1, and 4 and division 22)

RM) Agricultural raw materials: hides and skins; crude rubber; wood, lumber and cork; pulp and wastepaper; textile fibres; crude fertilizers and crude minerals (excluding fuels and metalliferous ores); crude animal and vegetable materials n.e.s. (section 2 excluding divisions 22 and 28)

MO) Metalliferous ores: metalliferous ores and concentrates and metal scrap (division 28)

F) Fuels: mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials (section 3)

CpG) Capital goods: machinery and transport equipment, excluding passenger cars (section 7 excluding item 732.1)

CsG) Consumer goods: textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products; clothing; footwear; passenger cars; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings; furniture; travel goods and handbags; professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks; miscellaneous manufactured articles (division 65, item 732.1, section 8)

BM) Base metals: iron and steel and non-ferrous base metals (divisions 67 and 68 excluding group 681)

OM) Other manufactures: chemicals including pharmaceuticals, perfumes and manufactured fertilizers; leather, leather manufactures, and dressed fur skins; rubber manufactures; wood and cork manufactures; paper, paperboard and manufactures; non-metallic mineral manufactures; manufactures of metals (sections 5 and 6 excluding divisions 65, 67, and 68, but including group 681)

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[1] The commodity groups will also be mnemonically designated whenever possible.

The trade matrix was established annually for the years 1953 to 1964. While it would have been desirable to establish a longer time series from the point of estimation procedures, it was imperative that the maximum amount of consistency be attained with respect to the commodity and geographic compositions. It was necessary to use only one major source and classification scheme by confining the time series tabulation to the 12-year period beginning in 1953.[1] All figures are expressed in f.o.b. terms, hence avoiding the c.i.f.-f.o.b. conflict which so often arises when examining trade figures. The entire matrix is presented in Appendix I, expressed in terms of the importing region. The procedures and sources of data are contained therein. It must be emphasized that these data are subject to the many shortcomings of trade statistics inherent in the original data from which they were derived. The very heterogeneous nature of the component parts of these statistics and the approximate nature of the derived totals must be kept in mind.[2] International trade statistics must be considered as general indicators of broad orders of magnitude and not as exact measurements. This infers that only general conclusions should be drawn from them and any exact conclusion considered as extremely tenuous. Consequently, the analysis

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[1] United Nations statistics (174-191), (192-196), were used throughout the analysis supplemented by the work of G.A.T.T. The SITC was used as the basis for the commodity grouping.

[2] Errors arise through 1) differences in declaration of values, differences in time periods covered by national trade statistics, differences in c.i.f. and f.o.b. valuations, errors arising through conversion to the common currency, unavailability of data for certain years, change in size and location of countries, and inaccurate reporting or estimation.

stemming from these data must be confined to major observations which might, in turn, form the foundation for sound economic policy.

Objectives of the Study

The main purpose of this study is the descriptive and quantitative analysis of the most important changes which have taken place within the network of world trade over the period 1953 to 1964. The study was carried out using the aforementioned multi-commodity, multi-regional framework.

The objectives of the study are 1) to present a largely descriptive analysis of the changes in both the commodity composition and geographical pattern of world trade from 1953 to 1964, 2) to identify and describe the variables influencing the development and the present status of the network of world trade, 3) to develop a theoretical framework within which key variables and relationships can be quantitatively examined, and 4) to estimate the parameters of the relevant variables, specified by the theoretical construct, through statistical analysis.

Considerable information is published each year relating to short-run, year-to-year fluctuations in the international trade of numerous commodities, commodity groups, countries, and regions. These studies have not, however, provided sufficient insight into the nature and existence of long-term trends so important in economic analysis. It is, therefore, necessary to examine the changes in the network of world trade which have taken place throughout the period 1953 to 1964. An awareness of these trends is basic to sound economic policy decisions. Such examination is also pursuant to both the selection of the economic variables and the specification of the formal model in this study.

The selection and classification of the relevant variables follow from the methodology implied in the problematic. However, problems can arise because data series for the desired variable is not available or is of a non-quantifiable nature. Political and social events can have considerable impact upon the pattern of world trade yet are extremely difficult if not impossible to measure.[1] In such cases, a proxy variable may have to be used.

The size and complexity of the simultaneous changes in economic activity inherent in a study of transaction flows among ten separate regions dictates the use of some type of formal construct within which alternative behavioral and numerical assumptions may be manipulated. Such a framework is also invaluable as a means for checking the logical consistency of the specified relations. Therefore, a theoretical construct will be developed based on economic theory and models specified in previous analysis. Earlier studies of the network of world trade proved to be invaluable for gaining insights into the nature and modus operandi of the complex international system. Because our modern-day civilization is based upon a trade network which embraces the entire world, it is of paramount importance that commercial policy take account of the degrees of interdependence between the various regions if an orderly evolution of the world economy is to take place. It is to this

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[1] e.g. the domestic policy of apartheid currently in existence in Rhodesia and South Africa.

end that the study is directed.

The study consists of essentially three parts, a review of literature, a descriptive analysis, and an econometric analysis of total trade flows.

Chapter II presents a review of previous studies relating to the structure of world trade. This chapter includes a summary of the major descriptive studies as well as the major empirical analyses. In Chapter III the major trends in the pattern and composition of world trade are presented in terms of the eleven specified regions. The 1963-1964 network of world trade is presented and compared to that existing in 1953-1954. This section is essentially factual and descriptive in nature. It does, however, provide the basis for the econometric analysis which follows and should be considered as a general reference section.

Chapter IV is an attempt at developing an econometric model of merchandise flows among ten regions of the world based on the information growing out of Chapter III. The statistical procedures are presented and specific estimation problems discussed. The results of the empirical analysis are presented in Chapter V. The results of the time series regression analysis are presented in the first section; the multipliers of the model are presented in the second section and their economic significance discussed. The summary and conclusions are contained in Chapter VI.

CHAPTER II. A REVIEW OF WORLD TRADE ANALYSIS

Numerous studies have been made on the general pattern, structure, and commodity composition of world trade. A number of these have been taxonomic and descriptive in nature. A second group has been concerned with the analysis of world transaction flows using theoretical world trade models and applying these models to available trade data. The more important studies will be reviewed in this chapter; the nature of the work will be described and the most important results summarized. In the case of the second group, the models, methods of statistical estimation employed, and general results will be discussed. The studies will be presented in chronological order within each broad category group.

The Pattern and Structure of World Trade--Descriptive Analyses

League of Nations (1942)

This report represents the path-breaking work in the sorting and classification of innumerable international trade statistics into usable categories and series on a world wide basis (98). The study was carried out by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations under the direction of Folke Hilgerdt. Its purpose was to describe the pattern and functioning of the "system" of world trade so that the role played by national needs in influencing the patterns which evolved over time and the "less adequately understood system of multilateral settlement of all classes of international accounts" would be better understood. The study was oriented toward demonstrating the importance of the multilateral system of international trade which had come into being in the 1870's and embraced most countries of the world by the early 1900's. This systematic work permitted an extensive empirical study of the network of world trade for the years 1928, 1935, and 1938 on the basis of merchandise trade balances. World trade was divided into three commodity groups--food, raw materials, and manufactures--and a thorough analysis of exports and imports by groups of countries was made. This work also tabulated the direction of world trade for the same years. The magnitude, composition, and direction of world trade was examined with special attention to the trade of the "Anglo American Group." The trade flows among 17 different groups of countries were examined and the general multilateral nature of world trade specified for the decade 1929 to 1938. By aggregating the world into five principal regions, it was found possible to derive a completely circular system of multilateral trade.[1]

The multilateral patterns for 1928 and 1938 were compared and the major changes noted. The more important changes were:

a) A change in non-continental Europe from a net exporter of $190 million to a $270 million net importer from the tropics. United Kingdom capital exports fell and amortization and interest payments on British capital, previously financed multilaterally, were performed bilaterally by 1938.

b) A fall in net United States imports from the tropics, reflecting price movements and the effects of the depression.

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[1] The five principal regions were the United States, continental Europe, non-continental Europe, the tropics, and regions of recent settlement.

c) An increase in the export surplus from the regions of recent settlement and the tropics directly to the United Kingdom, which short-circuited the previous transfer pattern through continental Europe. Continental Europe's export surplus to these less-developed regions fell as did its net exports to non-continental Europe.

The major factors influencing the above movements away from the multilateral nature existing in 1928 were 1) a reduction in U.S. private capital outflow, 2) an increase in protectionism, 3) an increased use of bilateral agreements and preferential treatment (regionalization), and 4) the abandonment of the gold standard. These economic disturbances reduced the amounts the industrial countries could spend on the purchase of raw materials in world markets hence leading to reduced commercial access to raw materials. This led to a fall in world market prices and foreign investment yields and discouraged further capital exports.

Baldwin (1958)

Baldwin (8) examined the commodity composition of trade of several industrial countries for selected years in the interval 1900-1954. The purpose of the research was to increase the understanding of the changes in the commodity composition of trade through an essentially taxonomic approach in which the import patterns, trade balances and trends in the commodity composition were analyzed. The periods 1900-1928 and 1928-1954 were used throughout the study. Baldwin made use of an indexing method for analyzing the underlying basis for change in a country's share of world trade. This procedure was an extension of the method developed by Tyszynski (165) in which the change in a country's relative position (net change in percentage share of world trade) over a specific time period was distributed among a competitive component, a structural component, and an interaction component. Applying this procedure to the countries involved, Baldwin concluded that between 1900 and 1928 the effect of structural changes was less than the competitive effect (changing market shares), whereas between 1928 and 1952 the structural effect (excluding the interaction effect) was the more important.[1]

A very meaningful observation uncovered by the study, with respect to the industrial countries, was the sharp shift away from manufactured goods of a general consumer nature to capital goods. In addition, Baldwin questioned the view that there existed a trend toward increased trade among the industrial regions over the period 1900 to 1954. The hesitancy to accept the existence of such a trend was based upon the feeling that the available data was not directly comparable over the length of the time span. A further contribution of this work was the presentation of the import and export data generated in the study for selected countries and commodity groups for the years 1900, 1913, 1928, 1938, 1952, and 1954.

Awad (1959)

Continuing the work begun by Hilgerdt (98), Tyszinski (165), and Svennilson (154), Awad (3) analyzed the main trends in world trade for the period 1926-1953, confining himself to export data. This

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[1] The general decline in the relative importance of textiles in world trade was a significant factor in this decline.

comprehensive study of all commodities entering world trade evolved into the specification of 46 different groups of commodities, the group classification being an adaption of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) of the United Nations. The time periods examined were the two non-war periods, 1926-1936 and 1948-1953. The changes in relative percentage shares of countries in world trade were studied through trend analysis and through a procedure similar to that used by Tyszynski (165) and Baldwin (8) to examine the relative importance of structural variations as opposed to competitive variations. The most spectacular rise in terms of total percentages was that of North America. Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland also increased their absolute shares of world trade from 1927-1928 to 1952-1953. Sweden was the only member of this group to experience a decline in competitiveness. The shares of world trade of Austria, France, the United Kingdom, and Japan declined because of their reduced competitiveness on the world markets. In most cases, the competitive effect appeared to be the most decisive component. The position of the United Kingdom was posited as being one of relative stagnation. France's performance appeared to be even less satisfactory. It was noted that Japan had begun to make noticeable progress in the post-war years after surviving the deteriorization of its textile position on the world market early in the period. India was cited as the country lagging the furthest behind in adapting to the changing structure of world trade. Finally, the conclusion was reached that a country's competitive ability was the most important factor in explaining its share in world trade over the period from 1927-1928 to

1953-1954. This opinion supported the conclusion reached by Baldwin on the same general subject over a similar time period.

Yates (1959)

Yates' original objective of preparing a study in international trade policy and its effects on the network of world trade became the more limited one of collecting a useful "handbook" of international trade statistics (224). World trade data is presented for the 40 years from 1913 to 1953, with special attention being focused on the products of the developing countries. The basic data for world trade as a whole and its major subdivisions, primary products and manufactures, are summarized and the major changes appearing over the 40 years from 1913 to 1953 specified and examined in detail. World trade in food, agricultural raw materials, and minerals/metals was subsequently analyzed by country and/or region. The study concludes with a brief analysis of industrial countries and the changes in the geographical pattern of their respective imports and exports over the forty-year period.

While Yates "eschews the elaboration of theories" and "resists the temptation to suggest what the figures signify," certain general observations were made. Yates' work demonstrated the continued expansion of North America's share of world exports from 11.7% to 27.4% over the time period 1876-1880 to 1953. The export share of the United Kingdom fell throughout the period and that of Northwestern Europe declined after 1931. The world shares of Latin America, Asia, Oceania, and Africa rose over the period with the latter two experiencing an increase in shares of more than 50%. The general trend in world imports was similar. The

United Kingdom and Western Europe demonstrated higher averages in shares of imports throughout the period, reflecting the adverse balance of trade on merchandise account. The adverse balance of the United Kingdom reached a peak in the late 1930's and declined thereafter.

The United States export surplus appeared to be as high, in real terms, in the 1920's as in the 1950's. North America emerged as the principal figure in the "World Traders Club." Trade between the industrial countries experienced a relative decline in terms of world trade as that between the non-industrial countries rose throughout the 40-year period. The relative decline in trade between the industrialized and non-industrialized countries was the result of increased trade in primary products between the non-industrial areas. Throughout the 40-year period, the foods' share of world exports changed little, the share of agricultural raw materials declined heavily, and that of minerals and fuels increased.

Thorbecke (1960)

The most thorough analysis of developments in the pattern of world trade during the second quarter of the 20th century was the study undertaken by Thorbecke (158). The years 1928, 1938, 1952, 1953, and 1956 were selected as the basis for the study. The world was divided into ten regions[1] and the inter-regional merchandise trade balances examined for each of the specified years. The most important developments in the

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[1] Continental Europe, the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Latin America, Asia, Japan, Oceania, Africa, the Middle East. The U.S.S.R., China, and Eastern Europe were omitted because of their autarkic nature and minor importance.

pattern of world trade over the period 1928-1956 evidenced by the study were:

a) A threefold increase in the total value of world exports and imports over the period, the volume of world trade increasing at a slower rate than the value.

b) A rise in the share of the Western Hemisphere in world trade, with the share of world exports increasing from 32.2% to 38.6% and the share of world imports increasing from 24.7% to 31.7%.

c) A trend in the network of world trade toward intra-regional trade, in the broad sense, within four very discernable regional blocs.[1]

d) A tremendous increase in intra-trade within the Soviet Bloc, at the expense of inter-regional trade, which essentially eliminated this large economic area from the international economy.

e) An increase in difficulty for countries not included in one of the four currency blocs to be incorporated in the world trading pattern because of the tendency toward regionalization.

f) A relative increase in the share of manufacturers entering world trade at the expense of raw materials.

g) A shift in the pattern of world trade (volume and value) between the industrial and non-industrial countries following World War II.[2]

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[1] Continental Western Europe and its overseas dependent territories, b) the Sterling Area, c) the Dollar Bloc (the United States, Canada, and countries of Latin America), and d) the Soviet Bloc.

[2] The volume of total world trade increased by 37% between 1938 and 1952, whereas trade between the industrial and non-industrial countries rose only 31%. By contrast, the volume of trade within the industrial and non-industrial countries rose by 44%.

A decline in exports from the non-industrial areas to the industrial areas, the static level of imports of the non-industrial nations, and the substantial increase in trade value and relative percentage share between and within the industrial areas contributed to this development. Thorbecke suggested that these trends were the result of increases in intra-regional trade, a trend also reflected in the commodity composition of trade of the western trading blocs. In addition, the proportion of intra-regional trade to world trade in primary products rose throughout the period as the United Kingdom and continental Western Europe changed from dollar to non-dollar suppliers of raw materials.

h) A great resilience in the pattern of trade between metropolitan countries and their overseas dependent territories, particularly the United Kingdom with its strong marketing and financial ties.

Thorbecke's study demonstrated that there had been several major changes in the structure and operation of world trade from 1928 to 1956. Three general phases appeared to be present when world trade was examined in retrospect. The first, ending in 1929, was essentially one of economic internationalism characterized by the gold standard, complete currency convertibility, free multilateral trade, and free international capital flows moving in response to changing interest rates.

The great depression of the 1930's (with the discontinuation of United States investment abroad) ushered in the second phase. This era was one of economic nationalism characterized by extensive and direct political intervention as the countries of the world attempted to attain domestic equilibrium, regardless of the impact of such action on the world economy. This nationalistic movement was accompanied by bilateralism, and "empire" trading became the basis for trade as countries attempted to gain benefits within this broader form of economic nationalism. This movement became the basis for the post-war tendency toward regionalization which Thorbecke established in his study. Fear of dependence on the United States, with its strength and newly attained competitive superiority, coupled with the problem of European reconstruction were suggested as possible reasons for the trend. Actions reflecting this feeling promoted further development of this regional trade tendency. As the four blocs strengthened their regional ties via bilateral agreements, the relative proportion of intra-regional to total world trade rose.

The pattern of world trade emerging in the 1950's failed to demonstrate the decline in multilaterality expected. Thorbecke posited that this development resulted from greater multilateral settlement within blocs and less between blocs. The multilateral nature of world trade was demonstrated with the help of the circular pattern of trade balances existing among eight of the ten regions. The Middle East, Japan, and the Union of South Africa could not be incorporated into the circular pattern.

The basis for this tendency towards regionalization in international trade was a combination of complex political and economic forces. The existence of large flows of unilateral transfers from the United States to the peripheral non-industrial regions appeared to be a basic force sustaining the pattern of the 1950's.

Central Plan Bureau (1962)

This study of world trade compared the trade pattern of 1957 with that of 1928 in an effort to ascertain if any noticeable changes had taken place in the pattern of trade (19). The analysis was based on the comparison of the relative percentages existing in the two time periods. The world was divided into three geographical regions: 1) the United States, 2) member countries of the O.E.E.C., Japan, and Canada, and 3) the rest of the world. A four commodity-group classification composed of food, raw materials, machinery, and other manufactures was used throughout the study.

Certain important conclusions were drawn from this study. United States exports to the rest of the world had approximately doubled at the same time in which trade between industrialized countries had hardly changed and trade between the non-industrialized countries had declined relatively. Massive capital flows from the United to the rest of the world accompanied this change. In addition, a shift in the pattern of trade was evident as the rest-of-the-world increased its exports to Europe, Canada, and Japan. Further, there was a relative decline of food and raw materials at the expense of the non-industrial countries, together with a decline of world exports of manufactures (excluding machinery). These declines were accompanied by a strong expansion in trade of machinery and transportation equipment. The decline in the share of manufactures (excluding machinery) was examined with respect to Japan, Canada, and the O.E.E.C. countries. Japan's losses in the United States market and heavy O.E.E.C. losses in the rest-of-the-world market as well as in its domestic markets were the basis for these declines.

Miscellaneous

The review of literature thus far has been restricted to studies dealing directly with the overall pattern of world trade. However, in addition, there are a number of studies which deal with specific aspects of world trade.

The growth of world of world trade in manufactured goods was first analyzed by the League of Nations under the direction of Folke Hilgerdt (97). Hilgerdt confined himself to movements in total trade in manufactured articles from 1871 onward, using Group IV of the Brussels Classification of 1913 as the basis for the analysis. This systematic empirical review of the effects of industrialization on world trade induced Hilgerdt to make the following broad conclusions:

a) Industrialization increases the productivity of labor, increases the supply of manufactured goods, stimulates the production of primary products, and increases the country's ability to export, thereby enabling it to finance increased imports.

b) The danger to the continued growth of trade is not industrialization, but the failure to abolish restrictions on international trade.

Hilgerdt's study was limited to essentially the more advanced countries and examined solely the movements in production and trade of manufactures as a whole. These two limitations severely restricted the scope of the analysis.

Hilgerdt's work was followed by Tyszinski's contribution (165) in

1951. The trade pattern in manufactures for 16 commodity groups among 11 countries was analyzed for the years 1899, 1913, 1929, 1937, and 1950. Tyszinski hoped to reach a better understanding of the basis for international location of industry and the adaptability of industrial nations to changes in demand for exports through a comparative statistical study of the relevant trends in trade existing in the previous five decades. Extensive use was made of a technique which divided the change in a country's relative share of world exports into two components, a competitive effect and a structural effect.[1] The major conclusions reached were:

a) The competitive effect appeared to exert the strongest influence on the change in a country's share in world trade,

b) There was no clear correlation between changes in the structure of trade of individual countries and changes in their relative percentage share of world trade in manufactures.

c) Germany's, Japan's, the United Kingdom's and Belgium's share of world exports of manufactures declined over the period 1937-1950.

Tyszynski's study was followed by Caincross (17) in 1955, Spiegelglas (146) in 1959, and by Maizels (109) in 1963. The principal objective of the Caincross study was to assemble all the currently available statistics on trade in manufactures and use the data to analyze the structure of world trade in manufactures. In that study the works of Hilgerdt (97; 98), Tyszynski (165), and Svennilson (154) were used in

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[1] For a rigorous description of this technique, see page 64.

conjunction with the new SITC Series and the main trends in world trade in manufactures established. Caincross concluded that the ease with which international adjustments are made in international trade is, in part, dependent upon the nature of the structural change taking place.

Spiegelglas (146) set out to specify the major changes in trade patterns of manufactures while simultaneously updating the work of Tyszynski (165). Upon completion of the analysis, it was observed that recent events had tended to restore pre-war patterns of world exports of manufactures. The second conclusion reached was that while competitive and structural changes had both played influential roles in changing the relative distribution of exports of manufactures, the competitive effect had been the stronger.[1]

Maizels (109) analyzed the long-term relationship between industrial growth and international trade in manufactured products and analyzed in detail the industrial level and growth of countries over the past half century. The primary result of this study was the identification of a number of trends in world trade of manufactured goods such as:

a) The long-term movement in world trade in manufactures was generally closely related to that in world manufactures production.

b) The decline in the volume of world trade in the 1930's and the

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[1] The observed changes in share were split up into a structural and a competitive effect via the procedure used by Tyszynski and Baldwin.

expansion of the 1950's was largely in manufactured goods.[1]

c) The intra-trade of the industrial countries increased more rapidly than trade between the industrial continents.

d) Imports of manufactures into Britain, India, and Argentina tended to stagnate over the greater part of the period, thereby slowing the rate of growth of world trade.

The principal changes in the commodity pattern of trade, in volume terms, were the rapid growth of trade in machinery, transportation equipment, and chemicals and the simultaneous decline in textiles and clothing. The shift toward chemicals and capital goods was much more sharply reflected in trade of the semi-industrial countries than in either the industrial or non-industrial countries. The largest loss in share of world exports of manufactures was experienced by Britain and the greatest gain in share by the United States. The strengthened position of Germany and Japan in the 1950's and other smaller changes which occurred were posited to be the result of changes in competitiveness of the various countries on the market. Maizels hypothesized that "the long-term shifts in relative competitive power in the widest sense may reflect changes in the rates of growth of the various industrial countries" (109, p. 17).[2]

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[1] This post-World War II expansion has been the result of increased volume and of increased prices relative to prices of primary products (i.e., increases in relative unit values are in evidence when compared with earlier periods). This is suggested as being the result of 1) the tendency toward industrialization in primary product countries with demand shifting toward chemicals and engineering and 2) increases in technology.

[2] Since exports are also an important part of total demand for final output in most industrial countries, a change in competitive power--which implies a change in export sales--will directly affect the rate of growth in industrial production. Thus, exports interact in a dynamic way with the growth of the whole economy (109).

A number of studies dealing with other aspects of world trade should also be briefly mentioned. One of the more important recent studies is the contribution by Bela Balassa on the trade prospects for the developing countries (7). This book dealt with the past developments, future import requirements, and the increasing "trade gap" experienced by the developing countries.

Stern (147) and Thorbecke and Condliffe's (159a) work on the structure of world trade in foodstuffs is another area of important contribution. A number of studies such as those carried out by Thorbecke (157), Balassa (4; 6), Learn (99), Krause (91), Humphrey (72), Caves (18), Field (32), and G.A.T.T. (52) have been undertaken regarding the impact of the E.E.C. on world trade. Further, a number of studies have been carried out analyzing a particular country's position in the structure of world trade, e.g., Svennilson (154), Aubrey (1), Salant and associates (137), and Lary (96).

Finally, the important contribution made annually by publications of G.A.T.T., the United Nations, and the I.M.F. must be mentioned. The research carried on by these agencies has contributed greatly to current knowledge of the structure of world trade. It has, furthermore, provided the chief source for both statistics and analysis and has enabled the economist and policy maker to maintain contact with current trade developments. The coverage and continuity of world trade information has improved immensely since these organizations began their work in the early 1950's.

Models of International Transaction Flows and Empirical Research

Metzler (1950)

Lloyd A. Metzler's (111) contribution presented much of the theoretical framework used in the various international models which followed. Metzler dealt with the theoretical aspects of the income effects experienced by a region given an autonomous change in investment in any region of an n-region system. He demonstrated the theoretical connection between regional changes in income and the ensuing changes in the pattern of trade. Prior to this work, the dimension of inter-regional problems and the mechanism by which effects are transmitted throughout the world was restricted largely to simplified models containing two regions. In such models the expansion or contraction of income was assumed to originate in one of the two regions, and the repercussions upon income in the second and the balance of payments between the two were examined in detail. Metzler attempted to break away from this restrictive analysis and presented a theoretical economic construct composed of n regions.

Metzler showed how an economic disturbance in one region affects income and employment in all of the remaining regions. The theory underlying the system is basically Keynesian. It is short-run (i.e., static) in nature inasmuch as investment is considered to be exogenous (or a function of income)and no allowances are made for effects of continuous investment upon the supply side of the economy or for upward changes in the supply side on the demand for investment. Also, the model is restricted to an analysis of the current account of the balance of payments and says nothing about the role of capital flows in establishing and maintaining equilibrium in the flow of payments and receipts within the system.

The following methodology was employed:

> The level of output in each of the n countries is assumed, initially, to be in a state of balance in the sense that the country's rate of output of goods and services is equal to the demand for such goods and services. A disturbance of the economic forces governing income is then assumed to take place in one of the countries, and the effects of this disturbance are traced throughout the n-country system. Both movements of real income or employment and movements of the international balance of trade are taken into account. In order to isolate the effects of employment and real income, the assumption is made that all prices, costs, and exchange rates remain unaltered. ...Exchange rates are assumed to be kept at fixed levels, either by central bank activity or by the normal operations of the gold standard. A free market for foreign exchange is postulated for each of the n countries, and imports are thus supposed to be limited by a country's income or purchasing power, and not by the size of its foreign-exchange reserves. (111, p. 330).

Metzler established a system of simultaneous income equations representing the current net income of each region, neglecting any income transfers. For each country, national income was defined as a linear function of expenditures on consumer goods and services, net investment, and exports and imports of goods and services. The marginal propensity to import for each region was defined on the set of n-1 subfunctions, each of which related a region's imports by origin to its income. The basic equations of the system in addition to the income identity were:

a) $M_i = M_i(Y_i)$

b) $M_i(Y_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} M_{ij}(Y_i)$

(c) $C_i = u_i(Y_i)$

M_i = total imports of region i

Y_i = income of region i

M_{ij}= region i's marginal propensity to import from region j

C_i = regions i's expenditure on goods and net investment

The "expenditure" function plays the role of a consumption function since it represents all expenditures of the ith country on consumers' goods and net investment, irrespective of the form of goods and services purchased. The system was reduced to n income equations in n unknowns utilizing the above three equations. With all other variables (prices, exchange rates, etc.) given exogenously, these n equations were sufficient to determine the level of income in each country. The complete system is

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= \left[u_1(y_1) - m_1(y_1)\right] + m_{12}(y_2) + \ldots + m_{1n}(y_n), \\ y_2 &= m_{21}(y_1) + \left[u_2(y_2) - m_2(y_2)\right] + \ldots + m_{2n}(y_n), \\ &\vdots \\ y_n &= m_{n1}(y_1) + m_{n2}(y_2) + \ldots + \left[u_n(y_n) - m_n(y_n)\right]. \end{aligned}$$

In this simultaneous system, each country's output is equal to the demand for its output in equilibrium.

The stability of the above system is discussed thoroughly, and it is demonstrated that the system is stable in the normal situation in which the marginal propensity to spend (u_i) is less than unity in every country.

If all of the u_i's > 1, the system is dynamically unstable, and between these two extremes are a number of intermediate systems which may or may not be stable. Metzler demonstrates that the value of the generalized multiplier lies between the ordinary multiplier and the simple foreign trade multiplier --

$$\left[\frac{1}{1-u_1^1 + m_1^1} \leq \frac{dy_1}{d\alpha_1} \leq \frac{1}{1 - u_1^1}\right] \qquad --$$

when the system is stable. This would be expected, since the simple investment multiplier ignores import leakages from the individual country and is therefore high, whereas the simple foreign trade multiplier does not consider any of the secondary effects resulting from an autonomous "shock." In short, the stimulus to income in the country originating the expansion is diluted to some extent by an increase in imports which acts as an agent to spread the stimulating effects of the original investment over the whole international economic system.

The model is used to examine the impact of investment (or any external shock) on the balance of payments and terms of trade of the various regions. It is demonstrated that if all the u_i's are < 1, the trade balances of all other regions are necessarily improved, moving the balance of trade against the country experiencing the shock. Metzler concludes that the final impact of a shock depends solely on the absolute size of the propensity to spend and not the relative value of the import propensities. If at least one of the u_i's exceeds unity, the final impact of a shock to the system cannot be established without examining the remaining properties of the system.

Lewis (1952)

Lewis presented a theoretical and empirical analysis of world trade for the purpose of clarifying the basic relations between the level of world production, prices, and the level of international trade (103). This study was based on the hypothesis that "the level of international trade depends upon the level of world production; and since prices depend upon production, the level of international trade is thus a direct function of world output." Working from this hypothesis, Lewis posited that world trade in manufactures was functionally related to the quantity of primary products being internationally traded and on the terms-of-trade. Further, the quantity of primary products entering trade were simultaneously related to the level of world production of manufactures, and the terms-of-trade was theorized as being a function of the levels of primary good production and manufacturing production. Thus, the system was closed with the level of world trade and prices being directly deduced from the level of production.

Lewis subjected his theory to empirical analysis. It was noted in terms of money value that the trade in manufactures was more or less a constant (37% ± 2%) from 1881-1950. Therefore, the level of international trade in manufactured products was posited as being a constant percentage of the value of trade in primary products. The quantum of primary products traded was estimated as a function of world production of manufactures and the terms-of-trade, and the price of raw materials was made a function of manufactures production and a time trend. Finally, the price of food was estimated as a function of manufactures production and food production. The following model was estimated via the use of least-squares in the double log form:

(a) $M_t = C_t(C_p/M_p)$

(b) $\log C_t = .1238 + .8702 \log M_n$

(c) $\log P_{rm} = .6806 + .8622 \log M_n - .0131 R$ (1881-1913)

(c') $\log P_{rm} = .0396 + .8561 \log M_n - .0142 N$ (1921-1938)

(d) $\log P_f = 1.900 + .5821 \log M_n - 1.4908 \log F$

where

C_t = quantum of primary production

M_t = quantum of trade in primary products

C_p, M_p = price indexes of primary products, manufactures respectively

M_n = index of manufactures production

R, N = time trend

F = quantum of food production

P_f, P_{rm} = price index of food and raw materials respectively.

The estimated model was then used to project the level of trade in manufactures in 1960, given exogenous values for the growth rate of production. Under the assumption that the share of manufactures remained at approximately the same level as in 1950, Lewis concluded that the value of trade in manufactures would increase by between 31-57% over the ten-year interval, 1950-1960. This prediction proved to be very low as exports of manufactures from the industrialized countries and India more than doubled over the period (106).

<u>Neisser and Modigliani (1953)</u>

This work, embodying over ten years of basic research, was the most extensive carried out in this area (120). The study began with the basic hypothesis that "short-run" fluctuations in the volume of imports and exports were chiefly attributable to fluctuations of real income in the industrial countries. It was theorized that these fluctuations were transmitted internationally through the following mechanism. An increase in industrial countries income effects an increase in imports of raw materials and food. This leads to a greater leakage from the industrial countries' income stream while at the same time enabling the non-industrial countries, via augmented purchasing power, to increase purchases of imports of manufactures from the industrial countries.

The framework of the study was a system of 36 structural equations relating the volume of imports and exports (endogenous in the model) with the exogenous variables, income, prices, food production, and net capital exports of the primaries countries. The equation system was formed for the primary purpose of estimating a region's imports and exports and, hence, its balance of trade given the values of the exogenous variables. Primary interest was focused on the role of income.

Six regions--the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, other industrial countries,[1] and the rest of the world[2]--and three commodity groups--food, raw materials, and manufactures--were used in the analysis. The complete system contained 18 import functions and 18 export functions. Imports of the industrial countries involved as independent variables income, net stock changes, net capital flow, and food production. Imports of the non-industrial countries involved as exogenous variables exports, industrial output, prices, net stock change, and net capital flows. The exports of a country were defined as a function of total world imports, prices, net stock change, and net capital flow. The following equational forms were used:

a) Industrial countries' imports

  1) Raw materials = f(industrial output, prices)

  2) Food = f(income, food production)

  3) Manufactured goods = f(income)

b) Primary countries' imports

  1) Raw materials = f(exports, industrial output adjusted for terms of trade)

  5) Food = f(exports, industrial output adjusted for terms of trade, time)

  6) Manufactured goods = f(exports, industrial output adjusted for terms of trade, net capital flow)

c) Exports

  7) Raw materials = f($\sum_{i=1}^{6}$ raw materials imports, prices, time)

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[1] Austria, Belgium Czechoslavakia, Italy, Japan, Sweden, and Switzerland.

[2] Excluding U.S.S.R.

8) Food = $f(\sum_{i=1}^{6}$ food imports, prices)

9) Manufactured goods = $f(\sum_{i}$manufactured goods imports, prices, time)

Classical single-equation least-squares was used to estimate the equations based on time series data of 1925-37. In all cases, income proved to be the main determinant. Price effects showed a demonstrable effect in the industrial countries but had to be omitted from the overall equation system. Net capital flows could not be shown to affect the level of exports. Several different models were estimated and various response coefficients were calculated for each model based upon the estimated parameters.

The authors made a very thorough and intensive study and presentation. Complete information about techniques, assumptions, results, and theoretical implications were given in the study. In spite of the rigor and intensive treatment of the subject, the statistical results are disappointing and do not add significantly to what was already known at the time (131, p. 573).

The model has been subjected to severe theoretical criticism because of the assumptions used.[1] The independence of the exogenous variables has been questioned as well as the interdependence between the endogenous variables and the exogenous variables, such as income. Such interdependence would make any results derived from the model tenuous. A further limitation of the model is the assumption that each region has enough foreign exchange to allow the exogenous variables to remain at their assigned values. The model describes, then, at most, a conditional

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[1] See (25) for a critique of the model.

equilibrium wholly dependent upon the levels of the exogenous variables with no adjustment possible.

Polak (1954)

Polak (129) presented an international economic system in which he attempted to demonstrate the relationship between a country's national income and its corresponding trade levels. Special attention was paid to international transmission of "shocks" (autonomous factors) which influence the model and are transmitted by it. The interdependence in the framework of the model can be described in the following manner. Each country's exports are theorized to be dependent on the aggregate level of world trade. Each country's income (y_i) is dependent upon its level of exports, and its imports are dependent upon its level of income. The system is closed and completely determined by the final relationship which regards the aggregate level of world trade as being equal to the sum of the world's imports. By imposing income as an additional link between imports and exports, the demand relationship is smaller than it would be if imports (M) and exports (X) were directly related. The relationship between imports and exports is expressed through what Polak refers to as the international reflection ratio, ρ:

$$\text{(a)} \quad M = \rho(X)$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad \rho = \frac{u_i}{\delta_i + u_i}$$

where

u_i = marginal propensity to import

δ_i = (1 - marginal propensity to consume - marginal propensity to invest)

The critical parameters used in the system are the estimates of the countries' shares of the world export market. These parameters relate changes in the volume of a country's exports to changes in the volume of world trade and are calculated from the export functions, transformed from indexes into value terms, and correlated with total world exports (X_w). This simple share (σ_i) is then used to calculate a more complex measure of a country's share of the world export market by removing the imports of the given country from total world trade (σ^1_i).

Polak's international system is:

(c) $x_i = \sigma^1_i X_{world}$

(d) $y_i = \dfrac{x_i}{\delta_i + u_i}$

(e) $$\begin{aligned} m_i &= u_i y_i \\ &= u_i\left[\frac{x_i}{\delta_i + u_i}\right] = u_i\left[\frac{\sigma^1_i X_w}{\delta_i + u_i}\right] \\ &= \rho_i \sigma^1_i X_{world} \end{aligned}$$

(f) $m_i = \rho_i \sigma^1_i X_w + a_i$ where a_i stands for all omitted variables

(g) $\Sigma m_i = X_w \Sigma \rho_i \sigma^1_i + \Sigma a_i$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma m_i = X_w &= X_w \Sigma \rho_i \sigma^1_i + \Sigma a_i \\ &= \frac{\Sigma a_i}{1 - \Sigma \sigma^1_i \rho_i} = \frac{A}{1 - \Sigma \sigma^1_i \rho_i} \end{aligned}$$

= the "world multiplier"

This general structure was fitted to 25 countries by classical single-equation least-squares. In certain instances, trade was divided into trade in manufactures and trade in primary products. Attempts were made to include other variables in the structural equations (relative prices, time, investment flows). Attempts to include prices were successful only in 13 countries, and those elasticities appeared to have considerable downward bias. Prais (131) noted that Polak got a smaller reflection ratio than had Beckerman (12) (approximately .5), which reflected the short-run nature of Polak's model. Beckerman's matrix model is posited as perhaps reflecting the long-run case.

Beckerman (1956)

Beckerman's study (12) follows directly from the ideas presented by Metzler (111). The study applies the previously discussed techniques of matrix operation to the study of world trade with the purpose of specifying the impact on world trade of changes in the level of United States imports. The years 1938, 1948, and 1953 are used as the basis for the empirical application of the theory to ten major sectors.[1] It is postulated that 1) a country's imports are determined by and are a constant fraction of its aggregate export receipts and 2) that a country's total export trade is equal by definition to the sum of all other countries' imports from it. Beckerman made use of a variant of the

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[1] The ten sectors used were Canada, Dollar Latin America, Sterling Members of the O.E.E.C., continental Western Europe, overseas territories of continental Western Europe, overseas Sterling Area, Non-dollar Latin America, Eastern Europe and China, "others," and the United States.

Metzler system previously described inasmuch as United States imports were treated exogenously and the trade of the remaining countries were expressed in terms of United States imports.

The nine remaining sectors were treated as a minor of the total ten region matrix and United States exports and imports with the other regions were treated as a row and column vector respectively. This procedure was necessary if useful results were to be obtained with respect to the absolute levels of imports. This is because the strict proportionality assumption yields only relative levels of trade and not absolute levels. The basic world trade matrix was constructed and the coefficient vector derived. These coefficient vectors contained (a) the countries' "international reflection ratios" [1] and (b) the sector multipliers with respect to the imports of the exogenous sector.[2] The stability of world trade was examined via a world trade multiplier. Beckerman did not attempt to show what the specific world trade multiplier is or what relationships between the international reflection ratios of the various sectors are. His purpose was to show how changes in the pattern of world trade over time had tended to change the magnitude and relationships which he had defined. This approach did require, however, that the inter-regional elasticities of demand for imports with respect to

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[1] The functional relationship between a region's imports and exports.

[2] Defined as the ratio of the final change in i's total exports to an autonomous change in total United States imports.

exports had remained fairly constant over time.[1]

The following equation set describes the model:

$$\text{(a)}\quad m_{i1}X_1 + m_{i2}X_2 + \ldots\ldots + m_{in}X_n + e\,A = X$$

where (i = 1, 2 . . . n)

or, in matrix form,

$$(I - m)X = Ae$$

where

$$\text{(b)}\quad mj = \sum_{i=1}^{n,\ n+1} m_{ij} \qquad (j = 1, n)$$

$$\text{(c)}\quad m'j = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{ij} \qquad (j = 1, n)$$

and

$$\text{(d)}\quad M_i = m_i X_i \qquad (i = 1, n)$$

The propensity to import is then defined as $\frac{\Delta (m_{ij}X_j)}{\Delta X_i}$, and the sector multiplier as $k_i = \frac{\Delta X_i}{\Delta A}$. Letting K represent the column vector of k_i (i = 1, n), then

$$\text{(e)}\quad (I - M)K = e$$

Defining $K^* = (I - M)^{-1}$,

$$\text{(f)}\quad K = K^*e$$

If i^1 denotes a row vector, then the world trade multiplier ($\bar{K}$) is

$$\text{(g)}\quad \bar{K} = i^1 K^*e$$

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[1] This is equivalent to positing a constant relationship between the marginal propensity to import and the average propensity to import, i.e., MPM = a(APM).

Beckerman applied his model to data and found that the world trade multiplier declined over time.[1] This decline was explained as being the result of the shift in United States import patterns toward areas of low international reflection ratios and the growing tendency for other regions to import more from the United States.

These estimates have been theorized as being too high, particularly for short-run production problems. Prais (131, p. 573) suggests that the difference in reflection ratios between Polak's and Beckerman's studies may well reflect the difference between the "short-run" and the "long-run" reaction. The difference is, however, too great for such an explanation to be accepted as the sole reason for the great divergence. The study has been criticized for the "motor" role assigned to the United States (25, p. 110) and its separation from the rest of the world. It is further suggested that the orientation of the study toward the "dollar shortage" problem is a severe limitation for current use of the model.

Poyhonen (1963)

This analysis was based upon the simultaneous application of a cross-sectional model (structural and explanatory), resembling an input-output model, to the exchange of goods between ten European countries (127).[2] The following general form for explaining the corresponding

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[1] 8.48 (1938) to 5.52 (1953).

[2] Belgium, Denmark, Finland, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

trade flows between countries was applied to the 1958 data:[1]

$$a_{ij} = x_{ij} = cc_i c_j \frac{e_{ij}^{\alpha} e_{jj}^{\beta}}{(1 + \gamma r_{ij})^{\delta}} \qquad i \neq j$$

where

a_{ij} = estimate of value of exports from country i to country j

e_{ij} = national income of ith exporting country

e_{jj} = national income of jth importing country

r_{ij} = distance of transportation

α, β = national income elasticities of exports (.518) and imports (.504) respectively

γ = transportation cost coefficient per nautical mile (.00157)

δ = isolation parameter (1.817)

c_i = export parameter of country of export

c_j = import parameter of country of import

c = constant (ln c = -3.818)

The model is non-linear, differing only slightly from the log-linear form. The estimation principle applied was the minimization of the logarithm

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[1] Values in parentheses are the parameter estimates produced by the model.

residual sum of squares.[1] The basic nature of the model is clearly akin to the gravitational problem of two bodies in physics. "The analogy is rather formal in nature, for the masses are replaced by the square roots of national incomes and a cost of transport function is substituted for distance" (127, p. 99). In spite of the limitations of the above analysis, it was suggested that it indicated the bilateral approach could be abandoned in investigating world trade as long as an integral whole could be treated simultaneously within the framework of a single model. Further, it was hypothesized that such a model is extremely valuable in isolating the factors which do influence the geographical distribution of export trade. The total correlation between the matrix of exports explained by the model and the original matrix of exports, **A**, was .94.

Pulliainen (1963)

This analysis, an extension of the Poyhonen study (127), was developed on the assumptions that 1) the volume of trade is dependent upon a country's trading capacity and 2) the volume of trade is affected by the cost of transportation (132). Domestic product was tentatively used

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[1] Let $A = $ the coefficient matrix of trade flows (a_{ij}) for $i, j = 1, . . n$ Defining $F = F(A'A)$ and $F' = F(A^{*'}(B, C, . . ; \alpha, \beta, . .) A)$ By specifying $E = \varepsilon_{ij} = F - F'$ the explanatory error matrix, and imposing the requirement

$$\sum_{i,j}^{n} \varepsilon_{ij}^{2} = \min \; (i \neq j),$$ the estimation procedure is completed.

The technique is essentially that of least-squares in the estimation of α and β after the transformation into F.

as a measure of trading capacity, and the cost of transportation was assumed to depend exclusively upon the transportation distance. The following model was used in the study:

$$x_{ij} = cc_i c_j \frac{y_i^a y_j^b}{r_{ij}^d}$$

where

x_{ij} = value of exports of country i to country j

y_i, y_j = value of gross domestic product (GDP)

r_{ij} = distance of transportation

c, c_i, c_j, d, a, b = parameters

This model differs from Poyhonen's model inasmuch as $\frac{1}{(1 + \gamma r_{ij})^{\delta}}$ was replaced by $\frac{1}{r_{ij}^{\delta}}$ so that the function could be estimated in a log-linear form. The assumptions of bilateral exchange and homogeneity of country units were cited as being weaknesses of the model. The first weakness was corrected by including the sum of the GDP's as a variable representing the trading capacity of each market area. This alteration was made under the guiding hypothesis that the larger the domestic products of two market areas, the larger will be the exchange of commodities. The problem of the structural differences (dependent upon domestic production, tastes, etc.) which exist between countries or regions was approached through the hypothesis that a structural type was often associated with geographical location and meterological differences.

Hence, the long-range mean temperature in degrees Centigrade was used as an independent variable reflecting structural differences. The corrected model in the log-linear form is:

$$x_{ij} = cc_i c_j \frac{y_i^a y_j^b}{r_{ij}^d} Y_I^e Y_J^f (1 + \left| c_i^o - c_j^o \right|)^g$$

y_j, y_i = GDP

Y_I, Y_J = GDP of market area = $\Sigma_i y_i$ for all $y_i \in I$

= $\Sigma_j y_j$ for all $y_j \in J$

c^o = long-range mean temperature in degrees Centigrade

r_{ij} = distance of transportation

c, c_i, c_j, a, b, d, e, f = parameters

The models were applied to cross-sectional data for some 62 countries for the years from 1948-1960. The method of estimation was least-squares where the magnitude minimized was the sum of squares of the residual errors as weighted by the geometric means of the GDP's.[1] This weighting was done because data for large countries was felt to be more reliable. The coefficient of multiple correlation varied from .80 to .87. The GDP import elasticity (b) varied from .62 to .77, and the

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[1] $\sum_{i,j} (\log x_{ij} - \log x_{ij}^*)^2 \sqrt{y_i y_j} = \min \quad i \neq j$

GDP export elasticity (a) from .76 to .89. (a) was always larger than (b). It was concluded that, in spite of its weaknesses, this study supported the previous contention that world trade structure is capable of description in terms of gravitational theory.

Rhomberg (1964)

Rhomberg approached the problem of analyzing world trade flows through the use of a three-region policy model (135; 136). The model was used to check the logical consistency of specified relations and as a framework within which various numerical assumptions could be manipulated. The model was developed using basically a Tinbergen approach and consisted of behavioral equations, identities, and accounting definitions. Single-equation least-squares was used to estimate the parameters of the models presented. The most rigorous model developed was in the paper presented in 1963 (135) and published in 1964 (136).

Rhomberg's primary objective (136) was to establish a policy model which would yield an estimate of future levels of the United States current account balance under different assumptions of world income and price changes. The three-region model which was developed consisted of the United States, Western Europe, and the rest of the world. The original model consisted of 29 structural equations describing the systematic influence of income and price changes on each region's imports of goods and services. Exports of a region to the remaining regions were considered to be identical with the latter's imports from the former.[1] Through the model, attempts were made to explain the

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[1] Ignoring an accounting discrepancy.

observations in each region's exports of goods and services. The two industrial sectors of the model were treated similarly, each represented by an income-accounting identity equation, a consumption function, an import equation for each of the other regions, four service-import equations for each of the other regions, and an export supply price equation. For the residual area, a balance of payments identity equation, two share-of-total-imports equations, four United States-service equations, and an export price equation were specified. From an operational standpoint, the most important equations in the model were the four functions explaining imports into the two industrial regions. Total imports by region (excluding extraordinary imports of automobiles and steel in 1956-1960) were theorized to be dependent upon the level of gross national product (GNP) (less changes in business inventories) measured at constant prices, the change in business inventories, and a domestic--foreign export price ratio. The inventory changes were significant in all four equations, as was the income variable. The price ratios were found to be significant in three of the four. The least satisfactory import equation was that of Western Europe imports from the United States.

In addition to the general 29-equation model, two other reduced models, subunits of the larger model, were discussed. In the second model, the 16 service equations were compressed into four equations, and an identity equation defining the United States current account balance was added, yielding a full model of 18 equations in 18 unknowns. A smaller variation of this model was achieved by replacing the consumption function with average consumption-GNP ratios. In the third model, the export price equation was also deleted and the regional export prices assumed to be given exogenously, thus yielding a model of 15 equations. Finally, a fourth variation was obtained by deleting the two consumption functions and GNP identities, and a final model of 11 equations in 11 unknowns resulted. The policy "multipliers"[1] calculated from this last model was presented in the study.

The model was used for making conditional prediction of the United States balance on current account for 1964 and 1968. Positive balances of $8.3 billion (1964) and $9.7-10.0 billion (1968) were predicted. In addition, the more important conclusions following from the study were:

a) A rise in United States real GNP by $1 billion, Ceteris Paribus, will tend to worsen the United States current account balance by $34 million.

b) Price changes in the United States and Western Europe affect the United States current account in roughly a symmetrical manner--a 1% rise in United States GNP prices results in a deterioration of United States current account balance by $90 million and vice versa.

c) Projected changes in the United States net investment position appeared to result in an appreciable improvement in the United States current account.

d) An increase in Western Europe real GNP by $1 billion, Ceteris Paribus, will tend to improve the United States current account balance by $55 million.

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[1] Multipliers estimate the changes in each endogenous variable given a 1% change in one of the exogenous variables.

e) An assumed increase in autonomous foreign exchange receipts of Region 3 (rest of the world) leads to substantial improvement in the United States current account.

f) An increase in rest-of-the-world capital and aid receipts would be used to purchase imports from the United States.

Tinbergen--Linneman (1966)

The most recent attempts to formulate a world trade model was carried out at the Netherlands Economic Institute. The study was introduced by Tinbergen (163) in 1962, and the completed study was presented by Linneman (104) in 1966. The aim of this study was to explain why the size of trade flows differs between different pairs of countries, to isolate the various factors responsible for these differences and to ascertain the relative importance of these factors and their combined effects. Potential world supply, potential world demand market, and "resistance" factors were the three classes of explanatory variables established. It was postulated that excess demand and/or excess supply on the country level was responsible for supply and demand on the world market. Further, a country's potential export supply was suggested to be limited systematically to its national product (scale factor), the size of the country's population,[1] and the level of a country's per capita income. This approach was taken in an attempt to distinguish between "systematic" forces determining the relative importance of

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[1] The domestic market-foreign market (DM/FM) ratio along with national product was used to measure potential foreign supply. The DM/FM ratio was assumed to vary in relation to the population size between countries.

world trade to an economy and "incidental" factors. Primary attention was given to the supply side with the understanding that, Mutatis Mutandis, the same argument could be established concerning aggregate demand.

The trade resistance variable acted as a "catch all" for all impediments to trade. These impediments were examined in two categories, natural obstacles such as transportation costs and artificial obstacles such as tariffs. "Systematic" differences in the trade impediments were linked to the distance variable. It was assumed that the artificial obstacle did not disrupt the basic pattern of world trade determined by the "systematic" (economic) forces. This assumption implied that while there might be a reduction in trade level resulting from artificial obstacles, they had no effect on the pattern of trade as such.

The trade flow equation was defined as[1]

$$\text{(a)} \quad X_{ij} = \beta_o \frac{(E_i^P)^{\beta_1} (M_j^P)^{\beta_2}}{(R_{ij})^{\beta 3}}$$

where

$$\text{(b)} \quad E^P = \gamma_o Y^{\gamma_1} N^{\gamma_2} \quad \text{or} \quad \gamma_o Y^{\gamma_1} N^{\gamma_2} y^{\gamma_3} = \gamma'_o Y^{\gamma'_1} N^{\gamma'_2}$$

$$\text{(c)} \quad M^P = \gamma_4 Y^{\gamma_5} N^{\gamma_6} \quad \text{or} \quad \gamma_4 Y^{\gamma_5} N^{\gamma_6} y^{\gamma_7} = \gamma'_4 Y^{\gamma'_5} N^{\gamma'_6}$$

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[1] This formulation is of a geometric form and implies a constant elasticity of the size of trade flow with respect to potential supply and potential demand.

y = Y/N

x_{ij} = trade flow from country i to country j

E^P = total potential supply

M^P = total potential demand

R = resistance factor

Y = gross national product

N = population size

D = geographical distance

P = preferential trade factor

$\beta_i, \gamma_i, \delta_i$ = structural coefficients

R is replaced by D (negative exports) and P (positive exports) therefore

$$\text{(d)} \quad X'_{ij} = \delta_0 \frac{Y_i^{\delta_1} Y_j^{\delta_3} P_{ij}^{\delta_6}}{N_i^{\delta_2} N_j^{\delta_4} D_{ij}^{\delta_5}} = \delta_0 Y_i^{\delta_1} N_i^{-\delta_2} Y_j^{\delta_3} N_j^{-\delta_4} D_{ij}^{-\delta_5} P_{ij}^{\delta_6}$$

This study differs from the approaches of Tinbergen and Pulliainen in its inclusion of a population factor.[1]

It was then demonstrated how such trade flow equations might be incorporated into various theoretical general equilibrium models.[2] All of these models were of a static, short-run nature inasmuch as national income and productive capacity were given exogenously. The trade flow

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[1] The "trade resistance" factor is also a factor not included in the Pulliainen study.

[2] A quasi-Walrasian model, a "bilateral" model, and a general "log-linear model for more than two countries" were developed.

equation which results is essentially a "turnover" equation. By introducing several simplifying assumptions, such as proportionality between income and production, and solving for equilibrium export flows (X_{ij}) reached through interaction of supply and demand, the X_{ij}'s are found to be dependent upon all national incomes and all trade resistance factors. Given the above general results, the relationship to be studied is given in the following log-linear form:

$$\text{(e)} \quad X_{ij} = \alpha_o Y_i^{\alpha_1} N_i^{\alpha_2} Y_j^{\alpha_3} N_j^{\alpha_4} D_{ij}^{\alpha_5} P_{ij}^{\alpha_6}$$

The implications of this general equation with respect to bilateral balancing, aggregated trade flows, relative importance of foreign trade in countries studied, changes in domestic product, population and trade resistance were then discussed.

The remainder of the study was concerned with an empirical analysis of world trade using the trade-flow equation established. A cross-sectional study taking the form of a multivariant single-equation least-squares region analysis was applied to 1959 trade data between 80 countries. The results were interpreted as a clear indication that all of the variables made a highly significant contribution to the established explanation of the variations in the dependent variables. There was little difference in estimates derived from exports and estimates derived from import data. The variables representing preferential treatment demonstrated distinguishable impact.

The differences between the estimated trade flows and actual trade flows were, however, considerable. Attempts were made to decrease these deviations by using an enlarged basic sample consisting of the non-zero flows of the first sample, minus the non-zero flows with an explained value of zero, plus the zero flows with explained values larger than zero. The results from this data set were noticeably better. Finally, a variable demonstrating the commodity composition of a country's trade was included in the analysis and the set of preference variables was increased. It appeared that the commodity-composition variable changed and improved results, but usually not in a fundamental way. The overall results were disappointing from the standpoint of the size of the deviation of the estimated from the actual.[1] It was stated, however, that for most countries, the correspondence between actual and explained trade is good enough to recognize the more important deviations as "exceptions" due to "special factors."[2] This conclusion appears to be purely definitional in the sense that every deviation from the norm is said to be caused by "special factors."

The study lead to the following conclusions:

a) The preferential arrangements do not lead to very substantial trade-diversion.

b) The proportionality between trade and national product of each of the trade partners pointed toward a constant share of "international industries" or exportable GDP.

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[1] This is especially important from the policy standpoint.

[2] A "normal" pattern emerges so clearly that a normal or average size trade flow can be determined.

c) Increases in population size has a trade-reducing effect.

d) Geographical distance has a trade-reducing effect.

e) Per capita income effects could not be established.

The author's final conclusion was that the study not only "explained" but also "quantified" the size of country's flows.

Miscellaneous studies--the probability model

Several recent attempts to describe industrial trade flows with the use of a "probability" model are described briefly below. Savage and Deutsch (1960) (138), Goodman (1963) (57), and Uribie, de Leeuw and Theil (1965) (217) have worked in this area. Their approach assumes that world trade flows between member countries are composed of a large number of individual components which initially move independently. The values of these flows may all be different, and the probability that a consignment goes from country i to country j, (X_{ij}), is assumed independent of the value of the shipment. The frequencies of a country's total imports and total exports relative to total world trade, u_i and v_i respectively, are used as the basis for the analysis. Assuming that $\overline{X}_{ii} = 0$, then $\overline{X}_{ij} = su_iv_j$ where

$$s^{-1} = 1.- \Sigma_i u_i v_i \quad \text{and } u_i \geq 0, \quad v_j \geq 0$$

$$\Sigma_i u_i = \Sigma_j v_j = 1$$

It follows that $\Sigma_i \Sigma_j \overline{X}_{ij} = 1$. The procedure followed is:

> The unknown u_i and v_j values can be estimated through an iterative procedure which takes as its starting point the relative shares in world exports and imports, for the 80 countries involved. From these parameters the probabilities $\overline{X}_{ij}$ can be calculated; the $\overline{X}_{ij}$ may be interpreted as the "normal" trade levels that would prevail if only the "trade size" of the partner countries mattered in determining the level of foreign trade flows. . . . Working in absolute values, the "normal" trade flow $\overline{X}_{ij}$ is found as $\overline{X}_{ij} = SU_iV_j$ where $S^{-1} = \Sigma_i\Sigma_jU_iV_j$ over all combinations i, j for which trade is not a priori zero. (104, p. 181).

The difference between the "normal" and the "actual" trade flow varies in a systematic way because of differences in "obstacles" to trade since the $\overline{X}_{ij}$ values are estimates of the trade flows as they would have been if trade impediments had been the same for all flows. If, therefore, the effects of these disturbances can be removed, the corrected totals can be used to estimate new u and v vectors yielding a new $\overline{X}_{ij}$. Because of the iterative nature of the method, more and more accurate u and v values, reflecting the hypothetical probability associated with the tendency to export and import, can be obtained (104).

It must be noted that adjustment can be made so that the frequencies do not need to sum to 1 as long as the absolute values sum to total world trade. In addition, 0 off-diagonal elements can also exist.

The probability approach was presented to illustrate a new method of approach to the study of the pattern of trade and its determinents. The most attractive aspect of this approach seems to be the iteration process which allows the estimation of increasingly accurate U_i and V_i values which indicate the hypothetical probability associated with a country's potential import or export tendency. However, this method can only isolate the differences in potential trade between countries and cannot offer any explanation for them. This is a very serious limitation of the method and makes its results of limited value to the policy maker.

CHAPTER III. THE PATTERN AND STRUCTURE OF WORLD TRADE, 1953 TO 1964

An attempt is made in this chapter to outline the most important developments in the geographical pattern and the commodity structure of world trade from 1953 to 1964. The first section presents a regional analysis of the principal changes and trends. Each of the ten regions is examined for changes which may have taken place in both its commodity composition of trade and its geographical pattern of exports and imports. Several indices are employed in an attempt to identify and explore the existence of major trends developing over the time period. The changing relative position of each region with respect to world trade is also analyzed. The primary purpose of this section is to provide an overview of the major changes in the network of international trade which can be used as the basis for the econometric analysis which follows in Chapters IV and V.[1]

The second section summarizes the changes in the overall network of world trade from 1953 to 1964. The major trends existing throughout the period are presented and the network of world trade in 1963-1964 described. The 1963-1964 network of world trade is compared with the network existing in 1953-1954 and the major differences noted.

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[1] Changes over the whole period are analyzed and described rather than year-by-year changes within the period.

Methods

This analysis draws heavily upon the techniques developed by Kuznets (94) and Michaely (114). Michaely's and Kuznet's studies provided a sequel to the earlier work presented by Hirshman (69) in 1945. The principal objective of all of these studies has been to measure quantitatively the commodity and geographical concentration of a country's trade and to relate the latter to the relative world trade position of that country and/or its stage of economic development.[1]

The tendency of a country's or a region's trade toward greater or smaller commodity or regional concentration is of paramount importance to any study of world trade. A concentration index can be established using the Gini-Hirschman coefficient of concentration (69). The commodity concentration index, as defined by Michaely, is expressed in the following way:

$$C_{jx} = 100 \sqrt{\Sigma_i \left[\frac{(X_{ij})}{(X_{.j})}\right]^2} \qquad \text{and} \qquad G_{jx} = 100 \sqrt{\Sigma_s \left[\frac{(X_{sj})}{(X_{.j})}\right]^2}$$

$$i = 1, m \qquad\qquad s = 1, n$$

where

C_{jx} = commodity concentration index of exports of country j

G_{jx} = geographical concentration index of exports of country j

X_{ij} = the value of exports of commodity i by country j

X_{sj} = the value of exports to country s

$X_{.j}$ = the value of total exports of country j

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[1] For a thorough analysis of the relationship between a country's aggregate economic characteristics, trade composition and concentration, and its level of economic development, see Kuznets (94).

The upper limit of this index is 100 and would result if all exports (imports) consisted of a single product or group of products. The lower limit is $\frac{100}{\sqrt{n}}$ and would result when a country's exports (imports) are distributed evenly among all commodities or commodity groups.[1] It must be noted that this index makes no adjustment for the degree of affinity which may exist between goods when it is used to estimate the relative commodity concentration. In addition, the use of catch-all groups may tend to yield an upward bias. Because of the high level of aggregation in this study, these two limitations do not appear relevant, but caution must be taken when interpretating the absolute level of the index. Since goods that are very distinctly different from one another are grouped together, the absolute level is not as meaningful as it would be were a more ideal classification used which separated commodities into more honogenous groups. This does not, however, detract from the ability of the index to demonstrate relative differences between regions or in demonstrating the existence of trends in the relative concentration of trade among these commodity groups. It is for these reasons that the commodity concentration index is used in the study. Because of the equally great aggregations with respect to the geographical origin and destination of trade, care must be taken when interpreting the geographical concentration index.

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[1] For this study, using seven commodity groups, the commodity concentration index must lie between 37.79 and 100 and the geographical concentration index for 11 regions between 31.61 and 100.

The simple share of a country in world trade is generally understood as being the ratio of a country's trade to world trade. This measure in no way reflects the monopolistic or monopsonistic position of the respective country in world trade. A more meaningful way of measuring a country's share of world trade would be to weight the simple share by the relative importance of the country in the commodity markets and the geographical markets in which it trades. A weighted share of world trade, as developed by Michaely (114), can be defined in the following manner:

$$W_{jx} = 100 \sum_{i} \left[\frac{X_{ij}}{X_{i.}} \quad \frac{X_{ij}}{X_{.j}} \right] \qquad \text{and/or} \qquad A_{jx} = 100 \sum_{j} \left[\frac{X_{sj}}{M_{s.}} \quad \frac{X_{sj}}{X_{.j}} \right]$$

$$i, j = 1, m \qquad\qquad\qquad j, s = 1, n$$

where

W_{jx} = the commodity-weighted share of world exports for country j.

A_{jx} = the geographically-weighted share of world exports for country j.

X_{ij} = the value of exports of commodity i by country j

X_{sj} = the value of exports to country s by country j

$X_{.j}$ = the value of total exports by country j

$M_{s.}$ = the value of total imports by country s

The commodity-weighted share reflects 1) the commodity concentration of the country's exports (imports), 2) the value of its exports (imports) relative to the value of world trade, and 3) the relative size of each commodity group. In an entirely parallel manner, an index of the geographically-weighted share can be shown to be reflective of the size of a country's trade, the degree of its geographical concentration, and the relative size of the countries with which it trades.[1] The upper limit of this index is 100, which is the value when a country or region is the sole trader of a commodity group or with a single region; and the lower limit is the simple ratio of the country's exports to world exports. The weighted share would be equal to the lower limit only when its commodity composition or geographical distribution of trade was identical in proportion to the respective composition of world trade. In other words, 100 represents complete specialization in world trade, while the lower limit represents complete lack of specialization relative to the distribution of world trade. Again, caution must be taken in the interpretation of this index. This index is far too narrow to give any measure of total monopolistic competition, as it is restricted

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[1] Having defined the geographical concentration index $G_{jx} = \sqrt{\sum_s \left(\frac{X_{sj}}{X_{.j}}\right)^2}$

$$G^2_{jx} = \sum_s \left(\frac{X_{sj}}{X_{.j}}\right)^2 \qquad \text{and} \quad A_{jx} = 100 \sum_s \left[\frac{X_{sj}}{M_{s.}} \frac{X_{sj}}{X_{.j}}\right]$$

$$= 100 \sum_s \left[\frac{X_{.j}}{M_{s.}} \frac{X_{sj}}{X_{.j}} \frac{X_{sj}}{X_{.j}}\right]$$

$$= 100 \left[X_{.j} \sum_s \frac{1}{M_{s.}} \left(\frac{X_{sj}}{X_{.j}}\right)^2\right]$$

The same procedure can be used for separating the three effects in the commodity-weighted share.

to international trade alone. At the same time, its treatment of world trade as a single market unit is a further limitation, as there are many natural and artificial barriers existing which separate the market into a number of subunits. Finally, it must be recognized that the level of aggregation severely restricts any rigorous interpretation of the absolute levels of the index. However, these limitations neither impair the ability of the index to demonstrate relative differences between regions nor denote the existence of trends taking place over time. For these purposes the index can be very valuable, and it is with this purpose in mind that it is used throughout the analysis.

Two other indices are also presented in Michaely's study (114) which further analyze the geographical concentration of a country's trade. The "size of market" index attempts to abstract from the effect of the size of each country (measured by its trade) on its geographically-weighted share of world trade. The "size of market" index reflects the relative size of the market for a country's trade relative to total world trade.[1] The upper limit of this index is 1 and denotes the absence of any geographical specialization in world trade (the simple share being equal to the geographically-weighted share).[2] The higher the

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[1] The "size of market" index is equal to the reciprocal of the simple share -- geographically-weighted share ratio. Let

$$B_{jx} = \left[X_{.j} \sum_{s} \frac{1}{M_{s.}} \left(\frac{X_{sj}}{X_{.j}} \right)^2 \right] \frac{X_{..}}{X_{.j}} = A_{jx} \Big/ \frac{X_{.j}}{X_{..}}$$

Then "size of market" = $S_{jx} = 1/B_{jx}$

where $X_{..}$ = value of total world exports and $X_{.j}$ = value of total exports of jth country.

[2] In this study the "size of market" index has been multiplied by 100, thereby making the upper limit 100 instead of 1.

geographical concentration and/or smaller the size of trading partners, the lower will be the index.

The second of these indices attempts to factor out the "size of partner countries" through the use of a "harmonic weighted average of the size of the importing partners to the export of country j, where the weights used are the squares of the share of each partner in the total exports of country j" (114, p. 45).[1] The theoretical upper limit of the index, $\frac{Z_{jx}}{X_{..}}$ is 1.[2] The index will be highest for those regions whose trade is heavily concentrated in the larger trading regions such as the US, the EEC, and the ROWE.

An analysis of the changing structure and pattern of world trade needs to estimate the relative significance of the changing commodity

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[1] Let Z_{jx} = the "size of partner countries" index

defining $\frac{1}{Z_{jx}} \sum_s \left[\frac{X_{sj}}{X_{.j}}\right]^2 = \sum_s \frac{1}{M_{s.}} \left[\frac{X_{sj}}{X_{.j}}\right]^2$

multiplying both sides by $\frac{X_{..}X_{.j}}{X_{.j}}$

$$\frac{X_{..}}{Z_{jx}} \frac{X_{.j}}{X_{.j}} \sum_s \left[\frac{X_{sj}}{X_{.j}}\right]^2 = X_{..} \frac{X_{1j}}{X_{.j}} \sum_s \frac{1}{M_{s.}} \left[\frac{X_{sj}}{S_{.j}}\right]^2$$

$$\frac{X_{..}}{Z_{jx}} G_{jx}^2 = \frac{X_{..}}{X_{.j}} A_{jx}$$

$$\frac{Z_{jx}}{X_{..}} = S_{jx} G_{jx}^2$$

[2] In this study the "size of partner countries" index has been multiplied by 100, thereby making the upper limit 100 instead of 1.

structure of world trade in explaining the changes in shares of world trade experienced by the participating countries. Tyszynski (165) suggested that the change in relative share of a country could be isolated into a competitive effect and a structural effect.[1] A country's share of world trade may remain the same, but the relative importance of the groups in world trade may change. Such an effect is a structural effect. On the other hand, the country might experience a competitive change as its share of individual groups changes over time. It was demonstrated that a third "interaction" component could also be isolated if beginning year weights are used in expressing the competitive effect.[2] When beginning year weights are used in calculating the two

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[1] The difference between the hypothetical share of a country, based on its year 1 share, and the actual share in year 1 is the change due to changing "structure." The difference between the hypothetical share and the actual share in year 2 is ascribed to competition. (8, p. 56).

[2] The complete argument is the following:

a country's actual share, $S_j = \sum_i (s_{ij} + ds_{ij})\ (S_i + dS_i)$

where the hypothetical share $= \sum_i s_{ij}(S_i + dS_i)$

and similarly, the competitive effect $= \sum_i ds_{ij}(S_i + dS_i)$

and the structural effect $= \sum_i dS_i(s_{ij} + ds_{ij})$

using beginning year weights,

the competitive component $= \sum_i ds_{ij}(S_i)$

the structural component $= \sum_i dS_i\ (s_{ij})$

and

the interaction term $= \sum_i (s_{ij} + ds_{ij})(S_i + dS_i) - \sum_i dS_i(s_{ij}) - \sum_i ds_{ij}S_i = \sum_i dS_i ds_{ij}$

where S_i = the share of world trade accounted for by commodity i

s_{ij} = the share of commodity group i accounted for by country j. (146).

effects, a negative interaction term reflects that case when, overall, a country's share of the commodity market has been changing just opposite to the changes in the markets themselves relative to total world trade. One form of expressing these changes is in the following manner:[1]

$$dS_j = \sum_i dS_i s_{ij} + \sum_i ds_{ij} S_i + \sum_i dS_i ds_{ij}$$

or, using Baldwin's notation:

$$\frac{\sum^n s_i^1 v_i^1}{V^1} - \frac{\sum^n s_i^o v_i^o}{V^o} = \frac{\sum^n s_i^o v_i^1}{V^1} - \frac{\sum^n s_i^o v_i^o}{V^o} + \frac{\sum^n s_i^1 v_i^o}{V^1} - \frac{\sum^n s_i^o v_i^o}{V^1}$$

$$+ \frac{\sum^n s_i^1 v_i^1}{V^1} - \frac{\sum^n s_i^o v_i^1}{V^1} - \frac{\sum^n s_i^1 v_i^o}{V^1} + \frac{\sum^n s_i^o v_i^o}{V^1}$$

where

V^t = total value of world trade at time period t

v_i^t = total value of world trade in commodity group i at time period t

s_i^t = country's share of total world trade of commodity group i at time period t

This method was used to examine the change in relative share of all eleven regions in world trade over the period from 1953-54 to 1963-64. This method has been criticized for not being indicative of the total dimensions of a given change in share since a country's share of world trade in a commodity group does not necessarily reflect its

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[1] Spiegelglas (146) and Maizels (109) have used similar procedures.

"competitiveness" or efficiency.[1] In order to avoid any misconception of the word "competitive" which might lead to a misinterpretation of the index, the phrase "change in share" will be used in its stead. This component of the index reflects the change in relative importance of a country in the world market and may be the result of a number of things including changes in efficiency, economic growth, or discovery of natural resources. While the results of this procedure must be viewed with caution, its general inferences can lead to a better understanding of a region's changing role in international trade.

The basis for the descriptive analysis is the trade statistics compiled as a part of this study and presented in Appendix A.[2] Annual observations of the value of trade are presented for eleven regions in eight commodity groups. The indices which have been used in the analysis of this data have been, for the most part, calculated for each of the twelve years. Where changes over a span of time are studied, the interval 1953-54 to 1963-64 is generally used to reduce the possibility of any major statistical illusion emerging as the result of the influence of atypical factors present in a given year. In certain instances the period 1953-1964 has been used to calculate compound growth rates. The

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[1] Haberler makes this point in introducing Baldwin's paper (62). This critique has its merits, particularly in cases where the change is due to the developmental process of a young country whose population, total output, and total trade grow at a faster rate than a "mature" economy.

[2] For a concise description of the regional and commodity group classification the reader is referred to page 4.

reader must be warned not to make any unwarranted conclusions in these cases and is encouraged to examine the yearly observations which are presented in Appendix A. It must also be pointed out that the very aggregative nature of the study makes the interpretation of the absolute values of the indices extremely difficult and hazardous. Consequently, their use will be restricted to providing a basis for regional comparisons and a vehicle for trend analysis.

Regional Analysis

The United States (US)

Total US imports[1] rose by a total of 72½% and exports by 67% from 1953 to 1964, representing annual percentage increases of 4.65 and 4.36 respectively.[2] Simultaneously, the US's share of the world export market declined from 19% to slightly over 15% while its share of the world import market decreased from 13% to near 11%. When the value of international trade within the regions of the world (regional intra-trade) is removed, the US's share of world exports shows a decline from 24% in 1953 to 20½% in 1964 and its share of world imports from 16½% to 14½%. It is interesting to note that the absolute percentage changes in the US's shares are approximately the same whether measured with the regional intra-trade data included or excluded from the analysis. The percentage change measured with the intra-trade excluded does, however,

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[1] Inclusive of the "Special Category" group unless specified otherwise.

[2] The rate of growth compounded annually.

represent a smaller percentage change relative to the absolute shares existing in 1953.

The results from the analysis of the change in the US's world share are presented in Table 1. The positive structural component indicates that the larger commodity groups in US' exports became more important (relatively larger) in the world flows. The negative "change in share" component indicates that the US, in the overall picture, experienced a declining share of world export market. The large interaction component reflects the tendency of United States' shares of commodity groups declining in importance in world trade to go up and vice versa over the time period. The US's share of the world market in manufactured products (Csg and oM), capital goods (CpG), and fuels (F) declined, was approximately maintained in the two metals groups (MO,BM) and in agricultural raw materials (RM), and increased in the declining

Table 1. US change in share of world trade, 1953-1954 to 1963-1964

	Actual change	Structural component	"Change in share" component	Inter-action component
Total world trade	-0.0310	0.0331	-0.0253	-0.0387
Total world trade (intra-trade removed)	-0.0292	0.0151	-0.0210	-0.0232

foodstuffs (FBT) world export market.[1] The same tendencies were present when the intra-trade was removed.

Table 2 presents the value of total US imports and exports for each of the years in the study as well as the export-import ratio implied by these figures. The higher ratios present in 1956 and 1957 reflect the Suez crisis and the resulting higher US exports of fuels. The sharp decline in 1959 occurred as the United States recovered more rapidly from the recession which had begun in 1958 than did some of its chief export markets. In addition, the domestic steel strike and increased demand for the smaller foreign automobile forced imports of steel, steel products and automobiles to an all-time high. The slight 1961 recession is also evident in the data.

The geographical pattern of trade The most pronounced trend in the geographical pattern of US' trade over the period under consideration was the relative decline in trade with the countries of the Western Hemisphere and the accompanying increases in trade with Western Europe (EEC and ROWE), JAP, and SEASIA. This expansion of trade outside the Western Hemisphere appears to be in direct contrast to the earlier trend (1928 to 1956) noted by Thorbecke (158, p. 34). The share of US' exports destined for CAN and LA declined considerably over the 1950's and early 1960's. The share of US' exports going to LA declined from 19% in

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[1] It must be pointed out that US concessional exports are included in the analysis unless specified otherwise. The relevancy of these exports in US trade will be discussed further in the following section.

Table 2. US total merchandise exports and imports, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars and percentages)

Year	Total imports	Total exports	Net exports	Export-import ratio
1953	10777	15626	4899	1.45
1954	10232	14948	4716	1.46
1955	11334	15390	4056	1.35
1956	12490	18838	6348	1.51
1957	12921	20630	7709	1.59
1958	12734	17694	4960	1.39
1959	14987	17383	2396	1.16
1960	14652	20300	5648	1.38
1961	14633	20629	5996	1.41
1962	16249	21359	5110	1.31
1963	17014	22922	5908	1.34
1964	18600	26086	7486	1.40

[a] Source: Figure 9, Appendix A.

Table 3. US "Special category" exports, 1953-1964[a] (millions of dollars and percentages)

Year	Value imports	Value exports	Percentage of total exports
1953	--	4125	21.4
1954	--	2858	19.1
1955	--	1913	12.4
1956	--	2453	13.0
1957	--	1982	9.6
1958	34	2071	11.7
1959	20	1706	9.8
1960	20	1667	8.3
1961	4	1820	8.8
1962	6	2152	10.1
1963	--	2192	9.6
1964	12	2042	7.8

[a] Source: (73; 74; 75; 76).

1953-1954 to 14% in 1963-1964.[1] The percentage share going to CAN declined from 21% in 1953 to slightly over 18% in 1963-1964. In contrast, the share of exports going to the EEC rose from 10% in 1953-1954 to 17% in 1963-1964, and that going to the ROWE from 9% to 13% over the same period, while the share of exports going to JAP increased by 3%. It must be noted that these figures include the "Special Category" exports. These "Special Category" exports have declined in size from 21% of total US exports in 1953 to around 8% in 1964. The change in the relative size of this group must be noted as it explains in part how JAP's and Western Europe's shares could increase to the extent that they did without further reducing the US's share of exports going to other markets. The ME, OCSA, AF, SEASIA and the SSBLOC all became more important markets for US exports. These regions accounted for 23% of all US exports in 1964 compared to only some 13½% in 1953. The largest increase in export share was in SEASIA.[2]

The geographical structure of US' imports showed similar, but more moderate change, than on the export side. The most dramatic trend was the decline in the share of US' imports originating in LA. The share of US' imports coming from LA, 32% in 1953-1954, declined steadily over

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[1] The relative decline in LA-US trade was due in part to the "de facto" abolition of trade with Cuba. US imports from LA declined $349 million from 1960 to 1961, the period of the political war with Cuba. US imports from Cuba declined from $357 million to $35 million and its exports to Cuba from $223 million to $14 million over the same period (48).

[2] Excluding JAP.

the ten-year period such that by 1963-1964 it was only 19%.[1] SEASIA suffered a 2½% loss over the same period (10½% to 8%). The major gains were made by the EEC (9.7% to 15.7%) and JAP (2.4% to 9.5%). OCSA realized a 1% gain in share (2.5% to 3.6%) while all other regions maintained their relative shares of the US' import market over the ten-year period.

These trends are reflected in the geographical concentration index of US' exports and imports.[2] The tendency of the index to move downward and approach its lower limit indicates that US' trade had become less concentrated in a few major regions and more evenly dispersed among the ten over the period under consideration. In other words, the trading ties of the US with previously important markets were reduced and its trade among the ten regions more evenly distributed. Because of the relatively higher proportion of US' exports contained in the "Special Category" group in 1953 and 1954, it is not appropriate to compare the index for those two years to the remaining ten, which are relatively similar with respect to the relative magnitude of the "Special Category" group. When these two years are deleted, the downward trend is evident.

The geographically-weighted shares of the US in world trade, the "size of market" index, and the measure of the "size of partner countries" are illustrated in Table 5. Trends evident in these indices suggest that the US has tended to specialize less in the later years of

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[1] The political break with Cuba accounted for approximately 2% of LA's loss in share from 1960 to 1961.

[2] See Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4. US-geographical concentration indices, 1953 to 1964

Year	Exports	Imports
1953	32.05	43.74
1954	33.55	43.64
1955	37.29	42.07
1956	36.82	41.77
1957	37.36	42.18
1958	37.13	41.02
1959	37.09	39.49
1960	35.55	39.46
1961	35.33	39.08
1962	34.65	38.82
1963	34.17	38.56
1964	34.70	38.40

Table 5. US--Measures of geographical concentration, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	(29.44)	33.00	(64.58)	39.73	(6.63)	7.60
1954	(28.87)	31.36	(60.45)	38.07	(6.80)	7.25
1955	32.33	31.01	51.06	39.21	7.10	6.94
1956	33.50	30.30	54.44	39.94	7.38	6.97
1957	34.13	30.49	54.24	38.01	7.57	6.76
1958	32.23	28.98	51.04	40.86	7.04	6.88
1959	31.65	28.88	47.71	45.09	6.57	7.03
1960	29.01	27.23	54.90	42.23	6.94	6.58
1961	28.51	27.09	54.30	40.52	6.78	6.19
1962	27.71	28.85	54.71	40.00	6.57	6.03
1963	26.70	27.70	56.08	40.10	6.55	5.96
1964	27.81	26.36	54.99	41.38	6.62	6.10

the period. The difference in size of the index coefficients between exports and imports reflects primarily the greater share of US' exports in total world exports relative to that of US' imports in the same market. The "size of market" coefficients for 1958, 1959, and 1960 reflect the same disturbances that were evident in the export-import ratios. The impact of these disturbances is most pronounced on the import side and reflects increased US' imports of automobiles and steel from Western Europe during those years.

The absolute level of these indices is not as meaningful as it would be at a lower level of aggregation. However, the relative value of the indices does indicate that US' imports and exports were distributed relatively proportionately among the specified ten regions. A greater degree of specialization appears in terms of import sources than in export destinations. However, the main supply (import) markets were also the most important demand (export) markets although the order of importance changed somewhat over time. CAN emerged as the principal trading partner of the US, although it did decline in importance as a market for US' exports.

LA suffered the largest relative loss in the US' import market. Accompanying this change was a relative reduction in LA as a market for US' products. JAP became increasingly important as a trading partner of the US over the period.

In summary, the most general characteristic appears to be a movement away from the Western Hemisphere (CAN and LA) in both the import and export side of the foreign trade ledger. These two regions were the only

Table 6. US--Principal international markets, 1953 and 1964[a] (percentages of total exports and imports)

	1953		1964	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Region 2	21.0	22.8	18.3	22.7
Region 6	18.7	31.7	14.0	18.7
Region 3	9.3	9.7	17.2	15.2
Region 4	8.4	11.4	13.2	12.6
Region 5	4.3	2.4	7.3	9.5
Region 10	6.7	10.6	10.2	8.2

[a] Source: Figure 9, Appendix A.

ones to lose ground over the ten-year period as markets for US' exports. On the import side, CAN, ROWE, ME, and SEASIA maintained their market share, while big gains were made by JAP and the EEC. OCSA demonstrated a slight improvement in its market position. The biggest loss in relative share of US' imports was suffered by LA (13%) while SEASIA experienced a slight (2½%) loss. The second major trend emerging from this analysis, and following from the first, was the tendency toward increased US' import trade with other developed regions andaway from the less-developed regions of the world. This latter shift amounted to 13½% of total US' imports from 1953 to 1964. The percentage of US' exports going to the non-industrial regions remained roughly constant with LA' losses being compensated by increases in the remaining regions.

The commodity composition of trade The commodity composition of US' trade underwent important shifts directly complementary to the changes taking place in the geographical composition.

The value of imported foodstuffs (F), agricultural raw materials (RM) and metals (MO and BM) declined relative to the value of total imports. At the same time, United States imports of fuels (F), capital goods (CpG) and manufactured merchandise (CsG and OM) increased in relative value. The most dramatic increase was in manufactured goods imports, which increased their relative share from 20% to over 31% over the 12 years of the study. Capital goods increased in share by about 5% and fuels around 3½%. These gains were at the expense of foodstuffs (FBT) and agricultural raw materials (RM) which together declined in share 18% over the same period. These general trends appear to coincide with the observations made by G.A.T.T.[1] This relative decline in imports of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials reflected, among other things, increased domestic supplies, declining prices, quotas, and the relatively lower income elasticity of demand of commodities falling into these two groups.[2]

US' exports did not experience the changes in commodity composition that its imports did. The most noteworthy change was the relative increase in US' exports of foodstuffs (FBT). Much of this increase is accounted for by increased exports of oilseeds and shipments of foodstuffs under government programs such as P.L. 480. The increase in the

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[1] Observations made in the G.A.T.T. Annual Reports. See especially (46; 48; and 51).

[2] The volume of imports showed little change over the period as the actual quantities imported by the US literally stagnated.

relative importance of foodstuffs in total US' exports, about 5% from 1955 to 1964, occurred as the shares of fuels and manufactured products declined.

The commodity concentration indices and the commodity-weighted shares, given in Tables 7 and 8, indicate the trends in commodity composition complementing the previous geographical analysis. The commodity concentration index of imports demonstrates a definite downward trend, suggesting that US' imports became more evenly distributed among the eight commodity groups. The commodity concentration index for exports, however, shows little evidence of any trend.

The commodity-weighted US' share of world imports exhibits a definite downward trend reflecting the reduction in US' share of world imports as well as the tendency for the composition of US' imports to more closely approach the composition of world imports. Consequently, the commodity-weighted share and the simple share are relatively closer together in 1963-1964 than earlier in the period. The trend is equally as evident when calculated with world trade data from which the intra-trade has been removed.

The same downward movement appears in the commodity-weighted share of world exports. While the commodity composition of US' exports did not undergo any significantly large changes, the compositions of US' exports and world exports (imports) grew much more similar over the period. The relative decline of foodstuffs and the relative increase in capital goods on the world market appear to have been the major contributors to this change. As a result, in 1964, the commodity composition

Table 7. US--Commodity concentration indices of trade, 1953 to 1964

Year	Imports ($30.15 \leq \text{CCI} \leq 100$)	Exports ($37.79 \leq \text{CCI} \leq 100$)
1953	43.16	50.48
1954	43.50	48.38
1955	41.08	46.72
1956	39.52	46.18
1957	39.04	45.01
1958	39.98	48.71
1959	38.25	49.09
1960	37.61	46.98
1961	37.29	47.35
1962	36.88	49.28
1963	37.16	48.35
1964	37.06	48.48

Table 8. US--Commodity weighted shares of world trade, 1953 to 1964

	Simple share #1[a]		Simple share #2[a]		Commodity weighted share #1[a]		Commodity weighted share #2[a]	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	19.01	13.11	24.01	16.56	27.27	17.71	31.41	20.82
1954	17.45	11.94	22.34	15.29	24.23	15.70	28.88	18.68
1955	16.51	12.16	21.10	15.54	19.68	14.41	25.64	18.47
1956	18.24	12.10	23.04	15.27	21.36	13.94	27.13	17.51
1957	18.51	11.59	23.53	14.74	20.53	13.09	26.21	16.57
1958	16.45	11.84	21.07	15.16	19.74	13.35	25.46	17.12
1959	15.10	13.02	19.72	17.00	18.00	13.85	23.74	17.96
1960	15.93	11.50	20.92	15.10	18.01	12.18	23.61	15.96
1961	15.48	10.98	20.33	14.42	17.32	11.62	22.95	15.26
1962	15.16	11.54	20.04	15.24	17.50	12.60	23.22	16.74
1963	14.97	11.11	20.03	14.87	16.66	11.74	22.89	15.65
1964	15.29	10.91	20.49	14.61	17.06	11.27	23.37	15.01

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

of US' exports and world exports (imports) was very similar, and the commodity-weighted share very close to the simple share. The same basic trends are evident if the regional intra-trade is removed and the index recalculated.

General analysis

The balance of trade The US' balance of trade with the ten major regions comprising this study is presented in Table 9. Although the US maintained a large export surplus over the period considered, a notable change was the great increase in its export surplus vis-a-vis Western Europe (EEC and ROWE). The export surplus between the US and the ME also increased throughout the 1960's, reflecting in part the import constraints placed on petroleum in 1959. The consistent growth in the US' export surplus with SEASIA resulted from increased purchases by India, Pakistan, and Malaya which were in part attributable United States' assistance programmes.

The relatively smaller export surpluses evident with CAN and JAP in the 1960's reflected the declining dependence of these nations upon the US following their great strides in industrial growth and development. It is also important to note the gradual increase in US-SSBLOC trade and the export surplus which the US developed over the late 1950's and early 1960's with that bloc.

The balance of payments In spite of the yearly surplus on merchandise account, the US experienced deficits in its balance-of-payments throughout the entire period, with the exception of the %520

Table 9. US--Bilateral trade balances, 1953 to 1964[a]
(millions of dollars)

Origin	1953	1956	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
CAN	826	1407	1017	967	900	550	373	301	553
EEC	404	1466	741	-37	1146	1283	1143	1372	1651
ROWE	85	815	436	0	858	868	659	730	1184
JAP	408	350	156	-87	198	655	55	196	131
LA	-496	88	510	-7	-59	189	-195	-255	179
ME	68	147	105	227	308	340	516	501	525
OCSA	108	184	174	103	367	93	-2	44	439
AF	-267	-275	-387	-375	-385	-176	-172	-151	-287
SEASIA	-90	283	418	120	553	642	840	1113	1152
SSBLOC	-41	-55	52	10	10	49	43	82	237
Total	1005	4410	3118	921	3896	4493	3265	3933	4764
Misc.[b]	3894	1938	1842	1475	1752	1503	1845	1975	2722
Net balance	4899	6348	4960	2396	5648	5996	5110	5908	7486

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[a] Source: Figure 9, Appendix A.

[b] The residual, inclusive of the Special Category group.

million surplus in 1957.[1] Many divergent views have been expressed as to the nature of this persistent deficit.[2] Excessive military expenditures and capital exports, an apparent 15-20% overevaluation of the dollar, the decline of American competitiveness in foreign markets, and low US' interest rates are some of the most recurring explanations for this economic phenomenon. It is, however, extremely difficult to specify any one causal element. The characteristics of the deficit appear to have changed from year to year as noted by Yeager:

> While some items have improved from one year to the next, others have worsened--sometimes trade in goods and services, sometimes long-term capital movements, sometimes short-term capital movements. These facts are trite, but important: they emphasize how changeable economic conditions are. (225, p. 453).

As a result of these chameleon-like tendencies, a number of remedies have been suggested ranging from the extremes of a "do little or nothing" philosophy to those advocating a strict "disciplining of the balance of payments," with the advocates of various "ad hoc" measures falling

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[1] The deficits were quite small in the early 1950's, averaging only 1.2 billion a year from 1951-1956. The deficit amounted to 3.4 billion in 1958, 3.9 billion in 1959, 3.9 billion in 1960, 2.4 billion in 1961, 2.2 billion in 1962, 2.7 billion in 1963, and 2.8 billion in 1964, measured on the liquidity basis.

[2] The term persistent is preferred to the more common term, chronic. Chronic tends to infer a deep-seated structural problem when all that is intended is a description of the existential economic situation.

somewhere in between.[1] While the "ad hoc" approach has been used to a degree, the advisability of such an approach is questionable since it conflicts with the nondiscriminatory Most Favored Nation (MFN) principles which the US finds itself advocating in the rest of the world. Further, in the case of the tying of foreign aid, such strings directly limit the usability of the funds by the receiving country and thereby frustrate partially the original aims of the assistance. In addition, if the receiving country can find a method by which to substitute the tied assistance for commodities it was previously importing, thereby freeing funds for importing other goods and services from other trading partners, the intended effect of the "tying" may be lost. The final effect of such a sequence of events may be little more than a stimulus for anti-United States propaganda.[2]

The empirical evidence contained in this study substantiates the contention that the United States is losing "competitiveness" in the world export market to Western Europe and Japan as far as relative shares are concerned.[3] This should not be an unexpected phenomenon

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[1] The first position is essentially the one taken by Salant and associates (137). For a description of the "disciplinary" approach of McCracken and Benoit, see (225). Examples of the "ad hoc" approach are the tying of foreign aid, cutting the duty-free allowance on tourist purchases, "voluntary" restraint programs on foreign lending, spending and investment, and "Buy American Products" legislation to stimulate domestic industry. For a good overview on this problem, see (225).

[2] See (67; 106; 150) for discussions on the effects of aid and "tying" aid.

[3] It must be pointed out that such a relative measure says nothing about non-price competition such as differences in quality, delivery time, serviceability, credit arrangements, advertising, etc.

inasmuch as the US now finds itself facing competition in world markets where heretofore none existed. In addition, the tendency toward increased import trade with the industrial regions and away from the less-developed regions may be an indication of greater future needs for unilateral capital flows, loans, grants and aid flows from the US to the less-developed regions to compensate for the greater import surpluses which appear to be developing in these regions. Such a tendency for increased trade between the developed regions and away from the peripheral less-developed countries could have an extremely important bearing on future US' trade patterns and on the balance-of-payments.

The impact of United States aid

An analysis of the United States' position in the network of world trade must take cognizance of the role played by foreign aid in the development and/or maintenance of the inter-regional system. Public assistance or inter-governmental transfers accounted for 60% of the total flow of international aid during the 1950's. The United States was the principal donor, supplying an estimated 49% of the total flow in 1960 and 52% in 1961 (10). The size of this US' foreign assistance relative to its GNP is very small, however, amounting to approximately .6 of 1% in 1961. The continuation of the unfavorable balance-of-payments has led to the expressed concern about the cost of these foreign aid programs in terms of increased foreign-held gold and foreign exchange reserves. Attempts were made to reduce this cost in the late 1950's and early 1960's by "tying" approximately 80% of US' aid expenditures to its own exports of goods and services[1] (106). Studies by Hicks (67), Lynn (106), and Strout (150) have analyzed the impact of aid (tied and untied) on the level of US' exports through the use of cross-section linear regression models. Strout (151) estimated that "a net dollar of economic aid to a particular country was associated, on the average, with 59¢ - 63¢ of US' merchandise exports (including Special Category items)" based on the change measured over the period 1957-1958 to 1961-1962. This suggests that there was considerable "leakage" of aid dollars to third countries as tied exports[2] were substituted for commercial US' exports. This overall impact of US' foreign aid on the network of world trade is different than ordinary commercial earnings, direct private investment, or military grants. Because of this unique influence, it will be necessary to distinguish its past impact on US' exports and to incorporate these effects in the gross transaction model developed in Chapter IV.

The effect of untied aid can, for all practical purposes, be considered the same as any increase in foreign exchange from the contributing

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[1] In October, 1959, the Development Loan Fund (DLF) implemented a policy which tied loan proceeds 100% to US goods and services. In December, 1960, the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), the successor agency for the Agency for International Development (AID), restricted the use of its economic assistance to the purchases of goods and services (in countries other than 19 specified developed nations). In addition, US Export-Import Bank loans finance only US' exports, and shipments of agricultural products under the auspices of P.I. 480 represent a form of tied assistance (106).

[2] It was noted that 70% of the marginal aid shipments were accounted for by P.L. 480 and Export-Import Bank loans composed of 100%-tied commodity shipments.

country.[1] The effects of the tied aid are, however, quite different in impact on the pattern of world trade. Theoretically, an analysis of the impact of tied foreign aid on the pattern of world trade should appraise the donor's share of the marginal imports generated by the grant, the effects on other partner countries, and any long-run structural changes taking place in the recipient country as a direct result of the aid. Such an analysis is outside the scope and subject of this study. However, three possible effects of tied aid upon the pattern of trade should be mentioned. First, the tied aid may be used to purchase normal commercial imports from the donor country, thereby freeing foreign exchange resources and allowing them to be used for increased purchases from other partner countries. Clearly, such a substitution effect completely frustrates the intent of the tying. Secondly, the tying of aid may conceivably be 100% effective and the marginal exports of the donor country approximately equal to the amount of tied foreign aid. This would follow if, as pointed out previously, the economic and political structure was such that there were non-fungibilities between the foreign exchange received through the aid and other foreign exchange supplies. Thirdly, the marginal effect of tied aid may be relatively strong "simply

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[1] This is not to suggest that non-tied aid does not influence the pattern of trade. As Lynn points out, "real resource shortages, foreign exchange bottlenecks, and government influence over the composition and direction of international trade, characteristic features of countries receiving US' assistance, suggest the possible existence of non-fungibilities between aid and non-aid foreign exchange proceeds" (106). It is hypothesized that the influence of aid expenditures on the trade pattern is a function of the relative importance of the contributor as a source of foreign exchange.

because the recipient has no alternative to increased trade with the US" (106). Such a case might arise where the vast majority of the recipient country's imports from the donor country consist of aid-financed imports. Briefly, then, the overall effect of the tied aid depends on the trade shifts reflecting non-substitutability between aid and other sources of foreign exchange, the scope for tied aid substitution, the relative magnitudes of the tied aid involved, and any "demonstration" or "educational spillover" effects which may develop through increased contact with the donor country.[1]

Of principal interest to this study is the upward bias of such aid-financed exports upon the commercial share of the US in the other regional markets. The estimation of the "true" commercial share is extremely important in later parts of the study since this commercial share is used as the endogenous variable determining the level of trade transpiring between the developed and less-developed regions.[2]

Table 10 presents the regional breakdown of the value of aid-financed exports for the years 1957-1964.[3]

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[1] From an economic standpoint, it can be argued that tied aid is economically inefficient in nature inasmuch as it acts as an indirect subsidy for donor country industry (a protection for inefficient firms), provides a means for market penetration in the recipient countries, and reduces the efficiency of untied aid.

[2] See Chapter IV and, in particular, pages 265.

[3] P.L. 480 was established originally in 1954 with the amendment to the Mutual Security Act of 1951. United States policy emphasis was undergoing change throughout the early 1950's, but it was not until 1957 that definite policies were implemented to promote the economic growth of the developing nations. For a concise analysis of the development and goals of the P.L. 480 program, see (10).

Table 10. United States aid-financed exports, 1957 to 1964[a]
(millions of US dollars)

Region	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
ROWE								
Total exports	2483.0	2018.4	2072.6	2815.5	2702.5	2722.0	2916.8	3432.0
Aid-financed[b]	125.7	90.9	75.9	70.2	137.1	189.7	184.0	175.4
Adj. total	2357.3	1927.5	1996.7	2735.3	2565.4	2532.3	2732.8	3256.6
LA								
Total exports	4539.1	4049.4	3493.8	3437.2	3335.7	3461.8	3128.0	3653.5
Aid-financed[b]	244.2	544.4	362.7	242.1	609.4	481.3	418.7	477.5
Adj. total	4294.9	3505.0	3131.1	3195.1	2726.3	2680.5	2709.3	3176.0
ME								
Total exports	469.8	503.0	595.4	684.0	720.2	880.4	828.8	977.8
Aid-financed[b]	66.2	101.0	169.9	214.8	233.8	298.0	277.3	292.3
Adj. total	403.6	402.0	425.5	466.2	486.4	582.4	551.5	685.5

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[a] The following countries are included: Region 4--Greece and Turkey; Region 6--Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ed Salvador, Guatemale, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela; Region 7--Syria, United Arab Republic, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, Iraq, Iran, Cyrpus, Ethiopia, Libya, Sudan; Region 9 --Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Mauritius, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda; Region 10--Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Korea, Laos, Philippines, Thailand, South Vietnam, Malaya. This data was compiled from the Agency for International Development's Country Data Sheets.

[b] Aid-financed exports include shipments under tied aid, P.L. 480, and Export-Import Bank.

Table 10. (Continued)

Region	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
AF								
Total exports	515.9	460.2	449.5	434.1	714.8	788.0	788.0	932.6
Aid-financed[b]	16.6	16.2	19.5	29.0	88.9	116.3	88.9	87.3
Adj. total	499.3	444.0	430.0	405.1	625.9	665.7	693.1	845.3
SEASIA								
Total exports	1723.5	1378.2	1336.5	1809.3	1849.5	2135.5	2474.9	2667.1
Aid-financed[b]	761.4	674.7	637.2	883.3	816.6	1124.6	1502.7	1518.9
Adj. total	962.1	703.5	699.3	926.0	1032.9	1010.9	972.2	1148.2
US								
Total exports	20630	17694	17383	20300	20629	21359	22922	26086
Aid-financed[b]	1214	1427	1265	1439	1886	2210	2472	2551
Adj. total	19416	16267	16118	18861	18743	19149	20450	23535
World								
Total exports	111478	107573	115118	127453	133240	140848	153164	170555
US aid-financed[b]	1214	1427	1265	1439	1886	2210	2472	2551
Adj. total	110264	106146	113853	126014	131354	138638	150692	168004
Adj. total[c]	86465	82563	86904	95611	99564	104388	111949	124751

[c] Intra-trade removed.

Aid-financed exports accounted for an average of 7.1% of total US' exports for the period 1957-1959 compared to 10% in 1960-1964. SEASIA was the largest recipient, receiving from 47% to 62% of total aid-financed exports throughout the period, a yearly average of 55%. LA was the next largest recipient region followed by the ME and AF. LA's share of aid-financed exports averaged 24.1% over the eight years, but this was highly biased by 1958 and 1961. If these two years are removed, the share amounts to 20.4%. The regional distribution of aid-financed exports demonstrated considerable year-to-year fluctuations but over the long run appears to be relatively constant.

The impact on the commercial share of aid-financed exports is given in Table 11. The overall impact of this aid has increased slightly throughout the period with respect to total world trade and appears to be slightly larger when intra-trade is removed from the world data. The implications of the different commercial share is that the US' commercial position in world trade has deteriorated more than is apparent at first glance. When the adjusted commercial shares are compared to 1953-54, the US shows a 4½% loss in relative share of world trade compared to only 3% when the figures are not adjusted. The result is the same if 1957 is used as the base year. The relative losses are nearly identical when the intra-trade is removed. The great expansion in the trade of Western Europe throughout the period and, in particular, the EEC has been the main contributing factor to the relative decline in the US' position in the world market.

The United States has fared best in AF. A nearly equal increase in

Table 11. US share of commercial market in the less-developed regions, 1957-1964 (percentages)

Region	1953-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
LA									
Gross commercial share	46.1	52.1	49.6	46.3	43.9	41.3	39.1	39.2	40.4
Gross commercial share[a]	52.0	57.1	54.7	51.1	48.1	44.5	42.6	43.3	45.3
Adj. commercial share[b]		50.8	46.0	43.6	42.2	35.8	35.2	35.8	36.9
Adj. commercial share[a, b]		55.6	51.0	48.5	46.3	38.9	38.6	39.8	42.0
ME									
Gross commercial share	13.88	13.7	14.2	15.7	16.1	16.4	19.0	16.7	17.6
Gross commercial share[a]	16.66	16.2	16.4	18.2	18.5	18.9	21.6	19.1	20.0
Adj. commercial share[b]		11.9	11.7	11.8	11.6	12.0	13.4	11.8	13.0
Adj. commercial share[a, b]		14.2	13.5	13.8	13.5	13.6	15.4	13.6	15.0

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[a] Intra-trade removed.

[b] Adjusted commercial share--the share of U.S. in the regional market when U.S. aid-financed exports are deducted from U.S. exports and total imports of the recipient region.

Table 11. (Continued)

Region	1953-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
AF									
Gross commercial share	6.51	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.2	9.9	11.2	10.5	11.6
Gross commercial share[a]	6.95	7.8	7.5	7.5	6.5	10.6	11.9	11.1	12.3
Adj. commercial share[b]		7.3	6.2	6.8	5.8	8.8	9.8	9.5	10.7
Adj. commercial share[a, b]		7.6	6.6	7.2	6.1	9.4	10.0	10.0	11.1
SEASIA									
Gross commercial share	15.44	19.4	17.5	16.8	19.6	19.2	21.5	22.3	22.7
Gross commercial share[a]	21.49	26.0	23.2	22.5	25.5	24.7	27.3	28.3	27.9
Adj. commercial share[b]		11.8	9.8	9.6	11.1	11.7	11.5	10.1	11.2
Adj. commercial share[a, b]		16.4	13.3	13.2	14.9	15.5	15.1	13.4	14.3
World									
Gross commercial share	18.23	18.5	16.5	15.1	15.9	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.3
Gross commercial share[a]	23.18	23.5	21.1	19.7	20.9	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.5
Adj. commercial share[b]		17.58	15.30	14.18	14.96	14.28	13.81	13.58	14.00
Adj. commercial share[a, b]		22.52	19.68	18.58	19.71	18.82	18.35	17.12	18.82

relative commercial share is demonstrated by both the gross commercial share and the adjusted share. The camouflaging effects of aid-financed exports are very evident in the remaining regions. A 4% gain in relative commercial share in the ME appears to be only 1% when the real commercial share is examined. The deterioration in the Latin American market is noticeably greater than indicated by the gross share. The largest overestimate of the United States commercial share is found with respect to SEASIA. The gross commercial share suggests that the US' share of this market has increased throughout the period when in fact it has at best remained stable with respect to total world trade and declined when only inter-regional trade is analyzed. Failure to take cognizance of this occurrence would seriously distort the overall picture of US' trade with SEASIA and lead to a misspecification of the effective commercial share of the US.

It is impossible to estimate the overall impact of aid-financed exports on the competitive position of the US. Indeed, such an analysis is not the purpose of this study. However, the initial effects of such exports must be kept in the forefront when the pattern of world trade is under discussion. In the descriptive analysis of the remaining regions, no distinction is made between the US' gross commercial share and its adjusted commercial share, since this would be essentially redundant. Therefore, the reader is encouraged to refer to Tables 10 and 11 when examining LA, ME, AF, and SEASIA with respect to the relative US' commercial position.

Canada (CAN)

Canada changed positions from a net importer to a net exporter over the 12-year period, as its exports grew at an annual rate of 5.2% and its imports at the rate of 3.7%. Canada's share of world exports appears to have remained relatively constant, whereas its share of world imports experienced a downward turn of nearly 1½%.[1] When the regional intra-trade is removed, the situation remains little changed with Canada's share of the world import market declining from 6.8% to 5.4% and its share of world exports remaining relatively constant at the level of 6% over the period 1953-1954 to 1963-1964.

The analysis of Canada's relative position on the world export market is described in Table 12. The slight "change in share" was the result of a slight structural gain, a competitive loss, and a negative interaction component. The competitive loss was caused, in part, by a decline in CAN's share of world exports in manufactures (from 5 3/4% to 3 1/4%). The change in Canada's share over the ten-year period was so slight that little can be inferred by the index. At most, it can be suggested that CAN experienced a positive structural effect and a negative competitive effect; the latter triggered by Canada's 2% loss in the share of the world market in manufactures.

The emergence of CAN as a net exporter in the 1960's is the most significant observable change in its trade picture. The largest expansion of CAN's trade took place in 1964 when the value of its exports rose by

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[1] Its exports declined approximately ½% from 5 to 4½%, and its imports declined from 5.4% to 4% of total world trade.

Table 12. CAN--Change in share of world trade, 1953-1954 to 1963-1964

	Actual change	Structural component	"Change in share" component	Interaction component
Total world trade	-0.0054	0.0015	-0.0033	-0.0036
Total world trade (intra-trade removed)	-0.0039	0.0019	-0.0030	-0.0028

19% and imports increased by 14% over 1963 levels as CAN made export gains to all regions. The large deficits which occurred in 1956 and 1957 were the result of abnormally large import surpluses with the US due principally to larger imports of capital goods and steel. The industrial development of CAN, a direct result of the great amount of investment and capital goods flowing into the region from the US, enabled it to emerge in the 1960's as a competitive source of capital goods and manufactured products. It is this important development which has led to the growing positive balance of merchandise trade being experienced by this country.

The geographical pattern of trade   The geographical pattern of Canadian exports underwent little change. The US continued to be the major export market, the ROWE declined in importance, and JAP and the SSBLOC increased in relative importance as markets for CAN exports. The increase in exports going to the SSBLOC in the 1960's primarily reflected larger shipments of wheat and cereals to the U.S.S.R. Increased flows of agricultural raw materials, metals and ores, capital goods, and

Table 13. CAN--total merchandise exports and imports, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars and percentages)

Year	Total exports	Total imports	Net exports	Export-import ratio
1953	4185	4454	-269	.94
1954	4053	4204	-151	.96
1955	4409	4774	-365	.93
1956	4946	5804	-858	.85
1957	5148	5864	-716	.88
1958	5079	5351	-272	.95
1959	5405	5897	-492	.93
1960	5563	5665	-102	.98
1961	5811	5694	117	1.02
1962	5939	5846	193	1.01
1963	6472	6086	386	1.06
1964	7699	6927	772	1.11

[a] Source: Figure 10, Appendix A.

Table 14. CAN--Geographical concentration indices, 1953 to 1964

Year	Exports	Imports
1953	62.42	74.96
1954	61.98	73.95
1955	63.34	74.53
1956	61.30	74.21
1957	59.59	72.57
1958	56.83	70.53
1959	59.62	69.46
1960	57.09	68.96
1961	60.25	68.73
1962	64.58	70.16
1963	62.63	69.19
1964	58.86	70.30

manufactures contributed to the growth in trade with JAP.

The geographical concentration index demonstrates considerable response to the relative position of the US.[1] Because of the extreme importance of the US market to Canadian exports, this response is to be expected as is the relatively large absolute value of the index. Because of these fluctuations, it is difficult to infer any trend in geographical concentration of Canadian exports.

The geographical distribution of CAN's imports also changed little. The most prominent trend appears to be a decline in the US' share of Canadian imports (4½% from 1953-1954 to 1963-1964) accompanied by increased imports from the EEC (a 2½% increase in share of total imports) and JAP (a 2% increase in share).[2] There was also a slight downward decline in Latin America's share of the Canadian market (1%) which appears to have shifted to AF. The relative shares of the remaining regions remained constant.

The geographical concentration indices demonstrate a general downward trend because of the slight relative decline in Canadian purchases of US merchandise as well as the decline in share of Canadian imports on the world market. The general trends are equally evident if regional intra-trade is removed. The large size of the coefficients and the year-to-year fluctuations in the indices reflect further the geographical

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[1] See Table 14.

[2] These percentages are derived from the data presented in Appendix I.

Table 15. CAN--Measures of geographical concentration, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	14.92	16.32	34.11	33.20	13.29	18.66
1954	14.77	15.63	32.03	31.41	12.30	17.18
1955	15.07	17.48	31.38	29.29	12.59	16.27
1956	14.44	17.29	33.18	32.50	12.47	17.90
1957	13.74	15.36	33.62	34.25	11.94	18.04
1958	12.41	15.36	38.03	32.35	12.28	16.09
1959	12.62	16.64	37.23	30.77	13.23	14.84
1960	11.86	13.55	36.76	32.76	11.98	15.58
1961	13.91	13.30	31.35	32.12	11.38	15.17
1962	15.01	13.70	28.12	30.28	11.73	14.91
1963	14.65	12.98	28.87	30.59	11.32	14.64
1964	14.02	13.39	32.16	30.31	11.14	14.98

Table 16. CAN--Principal international markets, 1953 and 1964[a] (percentages of total exports and imports)

	1953		1964	
Region	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
US	58.7	73.7	54.9	69.0
ROWE	19.1	11.4	17.1	9.9
EEC	6.3	2.8	6.8	5.4
JAP	2.9	0.3	4.9	2.3
SSBLOC	0.01	0.1	7.4	0.5

[a] Source: Figure 10, Appendix A.

concentration of CAN's trade with the US.

The principal market for both Canadian imports and exports continued to be the US. The very slight relative decline in flows between these two regions was compensated for by increased transactions with the EEC and JAP. The Communist Bloc developed into an important export market accounting for over 7% of Canadian exports in 1964.[1] Finally, the Latin American share of Canadia imports declined slightly. There does not appear to have been any noticeable shift fron non-industrial markets to industrial markets as was evident in the US, the slight decline in imports from Latin America being compensated for by augmented imports from AF. If the SSBLOC is considered among the non-industrial group, the export ledger shows a 4% increase in Canadian exports to the less-developed regions.

The commodity composition of trade The commodity composition of Canadian imports underwent little change from 1953 to 1964. The only noticeable shift which occurred was a 4% increase in the share of capital goods gained at the expense of fuels. The other commodity groups remained relatively constant over the period.

Canada's exports of fuels, metals, and capital goods underwent relative increases while the shares of manufactures and agricultural

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[1] Primarily wheat shipments to the USSR.

products absorbed much of the relative losses.[1] Canada's shares of total world exports of the various commodity groups changed very little when they are compared to total world exports. The Canadian share of world metals exports rose by 2½%, that of fuels rose by 2%, and manufactures' and foodstuffs' shares declined by 2%. The principal conclusion reached is that the commodity composition shifts which took place in Canada's exports were very similar to the shifts which took place in the commodity composition of world trade. This hypothesis is verified when the commodity-weighted shares of world trade are examined.[2] While exports show little evidence of any trend, the commodity-weighted share of imports shows a definite downward tendency and approaches the simple share so that, for all practical purposes, there is little difference between the two.

The commodity concentration indexes (Table 17) suggest that Canada's imports, while more closely approximating the world composition of trade, became, at the same time, slightly more specialized. Canada's exports, on the other hand, demonstrated a downward trend indicating that its exports were becoming less concentrated.

General analysis Table 19 shows the balance of trade maintained by Canada with the remaining ten regions. The most noticeable trend is the decline in Canada's import surplus with the US. The import surpluses vis-a-vis LA, ME, and AF went up and were counterbalanced by increasing

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[1] The gains in capital goods are approximately equal to the loss in manufactures. The gain in fuels and metals is very similar to the loss in foodstuffs and raw materials.

[2] See Table 18.

Table 17. CAN--Commodity concentration indices of trade, 1953 to 1964

Year	Exports	Imports
1953	48.54	41.67
1954	45.34	41.03
1955	44.63	41.60
1956	42.85	41.34
1957	41.44	41.00
1958	42.07	41.33
1959	41.73	42.27
1960	41.60	43.10
1961	41.34	43.96
1962	41.53	44.12
1963	40.65	44.01
1964	40.55	43.89

Table 18. CAN--Commodity weighted shares of world trade, 1953 to 1964

	Simple share #1[a]		Simple share #2[a]		Commodity weighted share #1[a]		Commodity weighted share #2[a]	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	5.09	5.42	6.43	6.84	7.15	7.10	9.07	8.21
1954	4.73	4.91	6.06	6.28	6.68	6.31	8.58	7.55
1955	4.73	5.12	6.04	6.54	6.77	6.04	8.74	7.87
1956	4.79	5.62	6.05	7.10	6.36	6.55	8.03	8.32
1957	4.62	5.26	5.87	6.69	6.33	5.88	8.10	7.50
1958	4.72	4.97	6.05	6.37	6.88	5.45	8.91	7.06
1959	4.70	5.12	6.13	6.69	7.26	5.66	9.49	7.48
1960	4.36	4.44	5.73	5.84	6.60	5.35	8.67	7.01
1961	4.36	4.27	5.73	5.61	6.33	5.00	8.33	6.68
1962	4.22	4.15	5.57	5.48	5.73	4.75	7.57	6.37
1963	4.23	3.97	5.66	5.32	6.35	4.49	8.47	6.23
1964	4.51	4.06	6.05	5.44	6.33	4.49	8.36	6.24

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

export surpluses with ROWE (primarily the United Kingdom), JAP, OCSA, and SSBLOC. The trade balance with the latter was dramatically altered over time from $55 million in 1953 to $536 million in 1964.

The most notable feature in Canada's trade pattern is perhaps the change from a position of a net importer to one of a net exporter which took place in 1961. Canada's growth in trade did not, however, keep up with the growth of world trade and, as a result, Canada's relative share of world trade declined. However, CAN appears to be developing a more competitive position in world trade. The strides in industrialization, the shift toward increased capital goods exports and the attainment of a positive balance of merchandise trade would tend to substantiate this hypothesis. Further, Canada's great resource base promises to provide the abundance of raw materials necessary for both further industrialization and growth in addition to those raw materials exported to fulfill the needs of the other industrial regions.

The European Economic Community (EEC)

The EEC surpassed the US early in the 1950's to become the leading trading region of the world.[1] World trade of the EEC grew rapidly over the twelve years from 1953 to 1964; its total imports expanded three times, and its total exports 3 1/4 times. This implies a compounded rate of growth of 9.65% and 10.3% respectively and is considerably higher

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[1] Including intra-trade. With intra-trade removed, the US still remains the largest, with the exception of 1961 and 1962 when the EEC was slightly larger.

Table 19. CAN--Bilateral trade balances, 1953 to 1964[a]
(millions of dollars)

Origin	1953	1956	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
US	-826	-1407	-1017	-967	-900	-550	-373	-301	-553
EEC	137	126	184	20	152	175	119	135	150
ROWE	292	409	331	284	438	368	385	517	636
JAP	107	68	27	39	70	114	138	198	218
LA	-93	-187	-173	-170	-118	-92	-114	-104	-84
ME	1	-38	-60	-59	-86	-70	-67	-81	-43
OCSA	63	85	68	67	124	88	91	79	140
AF	-15	-64	-66	-77	-59	-55	-52	-94	-91
SEASIA	47	-10	63	30	16	24	-17	3	23
SSBLOC	-55	50	15	22	27	196	163	253	536
Total	-266	-968	-628	-811	-336	198	273	605	932
Misc.[b]	3	110	356	319	234	-81	-80	-219	-159
Net balance	-269	-858	-272	-492	-102	117	193	386	773

[a] Source: Figure 10, Appendix A.

[b] The residual.

Table 20. EEC--Growth in trade, 1953 to 1964
(percentage rate of growth)[a]

	Exports	Imports	World
Total trade	10.33	9.65	6.3
Total trade (intra-trade removed)	7.85	7.60	5.78
Intra-trade	-------14.3---------		8.78

[a] Compounded rate of growth.

than the corresponding world figures. The growth of intra-trade was more astounding than the growth of total trade. It is this high intra-trade growth rate which gives an upward bias to the overall rate. Imports and exports expanded at nearly the same rates with exports showing a slight edge.

The EEC's share of the world export market increased considerably from 1953 to 1964. When this increase in share is examined in terms of its components, (see Table 21), all of the factors show a positive change. The change in structure of world transactions toward increased trade in capital goods and manufactures was very beneficial to the EEC. Accompanying this positive structural change were increases in the competitiveness of the EEC on the world markets in addition to the positive interaction component, suggesting that EEC shares were increasing in the categories of goods that were demonstrating expansion over time. When the intra-trade is removed from the picture, the only noticeable change is in the structural component. Its smaller size compared to the analysis

Table 21. EEC--Change in share of world trade, 1953-1954 to 1963-1964

	Actual change	Structural component	"Change in share" component	Interaction component
Total world trade	0.0696	0.0280	0.0170	0.0246
Total world trade (intra-trade removed)	0.0379	0.0024	0.0154	0.0201

of total trade indicates that a great amount of the structural gains enjoyed by the EEC were the result of its intra-trade. It is important to note that the EEC's growth in exports was such that even with the intra-trade removed, its share of world exports increased nearly 4% to where it was, for all practical purposes, equal in size to the US in 1964.[1]

The EEC had, for the most part, a positive balance of trade from 1953 to 1964. The exceptions to this were 1954, 1956, 1957[2], and 1963. The deficit in 1956, primarily the result of an increased trade deficit with North America, declined considerably in 1957.

The 1958 recession did not have near the impact on the EEC that it had on North America and Japan. The volume of EEC imports changed very little in 1958, but import prices fell by 7% (45, p. 109). Consequently, the value of imports from North America declined $1,600 million (21%) accompanied by a modest 7% increase in exports.

The deficit in 1963 resulted from excessive consumer demand in Italy and France which caused inflationary strains hampering export growth and increasing import requirements.[3]

As intra-EEC trade continued to expand, the inflationary tendencies

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[1] The US share in 1964 was 20.26 while the EEC's was 19.91 with all the intra-trade removed.

[2] The rate of increase of fuel imports, which had been high for several years because of the inelastic supply capacity of the European coal industry, became extraordinarily high in 1957 when, following the closing of the Suez Canal, $400 million of petroleum and petroleum products had to be purchased in North America as a substitute for Middle Eastern oil (169, p. 117).

[3] The continued labor shortage, agricultural price increases and rising world prices for primary products complicated the problem.

Table 22. EEC--Total merchandise exports and imports, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars and percentages)

Year	Total imports[b] #1	Total imports[b] #2	Total exports[b] #1	Total exports[b] #2	Net exports[c]	Export-import ratio[c]
1953	15980	9999	14090	10111	110	1.01
1954	15920	11266	15780	11126	-140	.99
1955	18121	12505	18370	12754	249	1.01
1956	20890	14467	20070	13667	-800	.96
1957	23220	15360	23170	15310	-50	.998
1958	21620	14085	23440	15905	1815	1.08
1959	23140	15730	25460	17050	2325	1.10
1960	27500	17250	29730	29480	2185	1.08
1961	30120	18817	32320	21017	2200	1.07
1962	33140	20683	34200	21743	1060	1.02
1963	37650	21800	37550	22700	-100	.99
1964	42140	24919	42570	25349	430	1.01

[a] Source: Figure 11, Appendix A.

[b] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

[c] Total world trade.

of the lessstable economies began to threaten the more stable countries. To thwart this development, stabilization measures (primarily to reduce demand) were established in France and Italy, and by 1964, the disequilibrium tendencies had been checked and a comfortable export surplus was again evident.[1]

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[1] The inflation was not halted completely, as consumer prices increased 5% in 1964 even though wholesale prices rose only moderately.

The geographical pattern of trade   Two major trends appear when the changes in geographical pattern of EEC trade are examined. The most obvious trend is the great increase in intra-trade which took place over the twelve years of the study. The second trend follows on the heels of the first and is a result of the first. The gains in intra-trade appear to have been at the expense of the less-developed regions, in particular, LA, AF, and SEASIA. This tendency holds true for both imports and exports. The only less-developed region to maintain or increase its share in the EEC market was the SSBLOC whose share of total EEC imports increased approximately 1 1/3%.

The regions incurring losses in their respective shares of total EEC imports were AF (-4%), SEASIA (-3%), OCSA (-3%), LA (-2½%), ROWE (-2%) and ME (-1%). These relative losses appeared to be general throughout all the less-developed regions. If the intra-trade is removed, the shares of the EEC import market of the US (4%), ROWE (3%), JAP (1%), and SSBLOC (3%) all show noticeable increases. However, losses in import share continue to be evident for OCSA (-3%), AF (-3%), SEASIA (-3%) and LA (-1½%). The shift from non-industrial region markets to industrial region markets which appeared to be taking place is even more evident in the EEC.

Because the less-developed nations depended heavily on foreign currency received for their exports to purchase the needed imports, geographical import patterns often mirrored the geographical export patterns.[1]

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[1] The degree to which export patterns influence the import pattern is dependent upon the fungibility of foreign currencies.

Declining in relative importance as a market for EEC's exports were AF (-6%), SEASIA (-4%), LA (-13%), CAN (-2%), and the US (-1%). The percentage share of total EEC exports going to the SSBLOC increased 1%. When the intra-trade is removed, increases in the relative share of EEC's exports going to ROWE, SSBLOC and the US were evident while AF, SEASIA and LA all declined in importance.

The geographical concentration indices for both imports and exports denote the increased trade specialization which appeared during the 1950's and early 1960's. This trend was in evidence not only with the intra-trade included as would be expected, but also when the EEC intra-trade was removed, reflecting the increased concentration of trade with the US and the ROWE. The export trend appeared slightly stronger compared to the imports trend, especially with the intra-trade removed. This has come about because the change in shares of imports, while similar in pattern to exports, were less severe.

The geographically-weighted share of the EEC in total world trade rose substantially from 1953 to 1964 in both imports and exports. However, this growth resulted in a wider gap between the geographically-weighted index and the simple share.[1] This trend suggests that the trade (both imports and exports) of the EEC became more concentrated in the larger markets. Because the EEC tended to maintain an export-import ratio close to unity over the period, the percentage shares of world

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[1] See Table 28 for the simple share of the EEC in world trade.

Table 23. EEC--Geographical concentration indices, 1953 to 1964

	Exports[a]		Imports[a]	
Year	#1	#2	#1	#2
1953	43.48	42.88	40.59	40.27
1954	44.17	46.64	40.76	40.16
1955	45.09	47.75	41.78	40.53
1956	45.16	46.92	41.66	40.61
1957	46.84	45.70	43.37	40.99
1958	45.75	45.19	43.82	41.08
1959	45.41	45.65	44.88	41.78
1960	46.65	47.55	45.41	41.53
1961	47.87	48.42	47.07	42.37
1962	49.76	49.83	48.05	42.82
1963	50.53	50.21	48.04	42.64
1964	51.96	50.74	49.97	42.57

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

Table 24. EEC--Measures of geographical concentration, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	23.12	22.18	74.15	76.65	14.02	12.63
1954	24.31	23.53	75.78	78.97	14.79	13.12
1955	25.55	24.23	77.14	80.24	15.68	14.01
1956	25.08	24.73	77.50	81.81	15.81	14.20
1957	27.14	26.03	74.28	80.02	16.30	15.05
1958	28.56	25.43	74.10	79.04	15.51	15.18
1959	28.43	25.82	77.10	78.18	15.90	15.75
1960	29.67	26.79	77.65	80.56	16.90	16.61
1961	30.77	28.24	78.85	80.08	18.07	17.74
1962	31.32	29.97	77.52	78.49	19.19	18.12
1963	31.29	30.76	78.36	79.00	20.01	18.28
1964	32.83	32.46	76.04	76.05	20.53	18.99

Table 25. EEC--Measures of geographical concentration, intra-trade removed, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	24.29	23.66	63.97	70.64	11.76	11.46
1954	27.54	25.46	60.38	66.19	13.13	10.68
1955	28.36	25.50	61.64	66.81	14.05	10.97
1956	27.57	25.54	60.61	68.78	13.34	11.34
1957	27.43	25.51	63.75	68.39	13.31	11.49
1958	29.87	25.78	63.64	64.49	13.00	10.88
1959	29.56	26.25	65.74	61.48	13.70	10.73
1960	31.60	26.80	62.76	65.94	14.19	11.37
1961	31.93	27.57	64.90	61.24	15.22	10.99
1962	31.51	28.48	64.73	63.68	16.07	11.68
1963	30.87	29.13	64.27	60.08	16.20	10.92
1964	30.90	29.58	64.43	63.73	16.59	11.55

trade accounted for by its imports and exports remained very close. This characteristic is evident in the weighted shares with the difference in the two indices arising primarily from the relative concentration of each.

The "size of market", indices which abstract from the level of EEC trade, do not demonstrate any differentiable trend with respect to imports. The size of market index for exports shows a slight upward movement in both cases. This slight trend, most evident when intra-trade is removed, follows the movements of the EEC away from the smaller less-developed regions toward the larger European markets and the United States. It is the 11% increase in share of EEC's exports going to the

ROWE (intra-trade removed) which caused the large rise in the "size of country" index.

The "size of partner countries" denotes the concentration of EEC's trade among the US, ROWE and its own intra-trade. The growth in intra-trade, at the expense of regions other than the US and ROWE, caused the index to grow over time. This can alternatively be thought of as reflecting the movement away from trade with the less-developed regions and toward the industrial regions.

The shift toward increased trade with the developed regions was very much in evidence as imports from the three developed regions accounted for 73% of total EEC imports in 1964 compared to only 60% in 1953. The ME is the only less-developed regions which did not suffer a loss in share of total EEC imports, maintaining its relative trade position with the EEC via exports of fuels.[1] The increase in the EEC's exports to the developed regions was also 13% (63.2% in 1953 compared to 76.4% in 1964). With the intra-trade removed, the trend is just as strong on the export side (12.8%) but slightly less pronounced for imports (7½%). It is very evident that the trade of the EEC was moving away from the peripheral, less-developed regions toward increased trade with Western Europe and the US.

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[1] Fuels comprised 83% of the ME's exports to the EEC in 1964 compared to only 70% in 1953. The ME provided 40% of the EEC's imports of the fuels group throughout the period from 1953 to 1964 with the exception of the Suez crisis years of 1956 and 1957.

Table 26. EEC--Principal international markets, 1953 and 1964[a]
(percentages of total exports and imports)

	1953[b]				1964[b]			
	#1		#2		#1		#2	
Region	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Intra-EEC	28.5	28.7	--	--	43.3	43.7	--	--
ROWE	27.3	20.9	35.7	29.3	26.4	18.6	46.5	32.6
US	7.4	10.4	9.7	14.5	6.7	10.6	11.7	18.7
AF	12.2	11.1	15.9	15.6	6.1	7.1	10.8	12.5
LA	6.8	7.5	8.8	10.5	3.8	5.2	6.7	9.1
SEASIA	6.8	5.2	8.8	7.2	3.0	2.3	5.3	4.0
ME	3.7	6.4	4.8	9.0	3.2	5.4	5.7	9.5

[a] Source: Figure 11, Appendix A.

[b] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

<u>The commodity composition of trade</u> The commodity composition of the EEC's imports shows a definite shift away from foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials toward imports of capital goods and manufactures. When the value of the EEC's intra-trade is removed and the commodity composition reanalyzed, the changes in composition are altered only slightly. Fuels increased in relative importance whereas foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials continued to demonstrate a relative decline.[1]

The same trends evident in the commodity composition of the EEC's

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[1] This demonstrates, in part, the effectiveness of the domestic policies of the EEC in increasing agricultural production within the Community.

Table 27. EEC--Commodity concentration indices of trade, 1953 to 1964

	Exports[a]		Imports[a]	
Year	#1	#2	#1	#2
1953	46.38	48.24	42.68	46.40
1954	47.45	44.82	42.73	46.12
1955	47.35	47.10	41.04	43.72
1956	47.50	49.79	41.09	43.78
1957	47.89	50.36	39.59	43.22
1958	48.81	50.81	40.24	44.13
1959	49.89	52.48	41.33	44.48
1960	50.12	53.13	41.24	42.54
1961	49.77	52.62	41.03	42.03
1962	50.46	53.55	41.57	42.21
1963	51.08	54.01	41.88	42.00
1964	51.44	54.40	42.37	41.74

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

import trade are also noted when examining its export trade. An increase in share of total EEC exports of manufactured goods and capital goods and a slight decline in foodstuffs, agricultural raw materials, and fuels are characteristic of the trends in exports both for total exports and for total exports from which the intra-trade has been removed.

The commodity concentration index of the EEC's exports exhibits a definite upward trend, reflecting the tendency of the EEC to specialize more in capital goods and manufactures. EEC total imports did not change appreciably in commodity concentration. However, when the intra-trade is removed, there is a noticeable downward trend in the index suggesting that the EEC's imports originating in the other regions became more evenly distributed between the seven commodity groups. This was the result of

Table 28. EEC--Commodity weighted shares of world trade, 1953 to 1964

	Simple share #1[a]		Simple share #2[a]		Commodity weighted share #1[a]		Commodity weighted share #2[a]	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	17.14	17.00	15.54	15.32	22.35	20.30	19.63	19.83
1954	18.42	18.58	16.63	16.85	24.65	22.13	18.90	21.45
1955	19.71	19.44	17.48	17.12	23.84	20.80	20.53	20.78
1956	19.44	20.23	16.71	17.70	24.31	22.13	22.20	22.20
1957	20.16	20.83	17.49	17.52	24.80	21.01	23.15	21.47
1958	21.16	20.10	19.01	16.65	26.06	20.01	25.07	20.68
1959	21.92	20.10	19.43	16.55	27.25	20.80	26.18	20.46
1960	23.04	21.58	19.83	17.70	28.72	22.42	27.31	21.12
1961	24.26	22.61	20.72	17.92	29.41	23.30	27.56	20.64
1962	24.28	23.53	20.40	18.28	29.04	24.23	26.72	21.17
1963	24.52	24.58	19.84	18.90	29.42	25.06	26.46	21.78
1964	24.96	24.71	19.91	18.86	29.64	25.52	26.29	21.41

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

a decline in imports of foodstuffs (34% to 26%) and agricultural raw materials (26% to 17%) accompanied by increases in imports of manufactures (11% to 19%), capital goods (8½% to 12%), and fuels (10% to 15%). This trend complemented the geographical trends evidenced and helps explain the nature of the gradual increase in trade with the developed regions at the expense of the less-developed regions.

The divergence between the commodity-weighted shares of the EEC in the world export trade and its simple share remained relatively constant, their growth in absolute size reflecting the increase in the EEC's share in world trade. With the intra-trade removed the divergence between the two measures is increased slightly (1½% to 2%), implying the EEC's imports from other regions were not as concentrated in commodity composition as they were in the early 1950's relative to the composition of world trade. Imports, on the other hand, (intra-trade removed) grew more similar in commodity composition to that of world trade. This same import trend was apparent when total import trade was analyzed. The commodity composition of the EEC's imports and world imports was so similar in 1964 that the two measures of the EEC's relative share yielded essentially the same result.

The conclusion reached is that the EEC's imports became more equally concentrated in the seven basic commodity groups. This trend reflects the movement away from imports of primary products and toward increased imports of capital goods and manufactured products. The EEC's exports, on the other hand, appeared to have become less equally distributed as exports of manufactures and capital increased in relative importance.

General analysis The balance of trade of the EEC with each region is presented in Table 29. The major import surplus from the standpoint of the EEC was consistently the US, the only exception being 1959 when the US imported an unusual amount of steel and automobiles.[1] The most noticeable change is the more than three-fold increase, in absolute terms, in net exports to the ROWE, demonstrating the economic dependence of the latter on the EEC. The ROWE was extremely dependent

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[1] This demand began in 1958 but was not fully realized until 1959.

Table 29. EEC--Bilateral trade balances, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars)

Origin	1953	1956	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
US	-404	-1466	-741	37	-1146	-1283	-1143	-1372	-1651
CAN	-137	-126	-184	-20	-152	-175	-119	-135	-150
ROWE	950	1380	1835	2020	2730	3090	2910	2790	3580
JAP	50	10	15	30	35	90	40	30	30
LA	-95	-315	170	80	-10	120	-190	-540	-560
ME	-375	-430	-415	-440	-260	-320	-520	-750	-980
OCSA	-410	-395	-90	-170	-70	-185	-210	-175	-95
AF	170	75	470	310	425	140	-340	-325	-385
SEASIA	225	220	415	240	300	385	290	240	400
SSBLOC	-15	-45	135	20	165	100	80	-130	-65
Unspecified	190	215	215	250	245	240	260	290	340
Total	110	-880	-1820	2320	2230	2200	1060	-100	430

[a] Source: Figure 11, Appendix A.

on the EEC's exports of capital goods and manufactures inasmuch as these products comprised 70% of the EEC's exports to this region. Steadily decreasing shipments of fuels from the ME combined with a slower rate of growth of the EEC's exports to that region caused the EEC's net import surplus from the ME to increase. Finally, an import surplus with the SSBLOC developed over the period as the EEC imported relatively more agricultural raw materials and fuels from this region at a time when its exports were leveling off.

In summary, several strong and resilient trends are in evidence of which the most prominent is the tendency toward regionalization of trade within Western Europe. This is reflected by the rapid increase in intra-EEC trade, particularly following the formation of the EEC, as well as the inter-regional increases in trade taking place between the EEC and the ROWE. Trade with Western Europe accounted for 70% of the EEC's exports in 1964 and 62% of its imports. This regionalization came about at the expense of the less-developed regions, particularly LA and AF. As a result, there was a very noticeable shift in the concentration of EEC trade toward the industrial regions and away from the less-developed regions. This decline in share (based on value) reflects increased domestic production, lower prices of primary products, more efficient technology and the inflationary excess demand for common durables and manufactures which was prevalent in the EEC in the 1960's. This trend toward increased trade among the industrial regions was given added momentum by the tendency of the EEC to maintain its level of trade with the United States in spite of its own rapid industrial development.

Non-EEC Western Europe (ROWE)

The imports of this group of Western European countries grew faster than its exports. The latter did not grow as fast as world trade, whereas the rate of growth of its imports was slightly higher than that of world imports. The intra-trade expanded at a rapid rate, but not nearly as rapidly as did the regional intra-trade for the world as a whole. The ROWE's share of world exports dropped from 17.2% in 1953 to 16.5% in 1964, while its imports showed a gain in world share of about 1% (19.64% to 20.46%). The increase in share of world imports was slightly greater (18.7% to 20.6%). With the regional intra-trade removed,

Table 30. ROWE--Growth in trade, 1953 to 1964 (percentage rate of growth)[a]

	Exports	Imports	World
Total trade	5.85	6.63	6.3
Total trade (intra-trade removed)	5.53	6.55	5.78
Intra-trade	6.86	6.86	8.78

[a] Compounded rate of growth.

Table 31. ROWE--Change in share of world trade, 1953-1954 to 1963-1964

	Actual change	Structural component	"Change in share" component	Inter-action component
Total world trade	-0.0061	0.0182	-0.0130	-0.0113
Total world trade (intra-trade removed)	-0.0019	0.0002	-0.0050	0.0029

whereas the loss in export share remained approximately the same.

The ROWE's loss in share of world exports is described in Table 31. in terms of its various components. It is immediately apparent that the ability of the ROWE to maintain its relative share of world exports was the result of the growth of its intra-trade. The composition of its exports was such that a positive structural component is in evidence indicating that its exports benefited from the changes in world structure. The negative "change in share" component and the negative interaction component reflect the loss in the relative share of capital goods, manufactures, fuels, and metals experienced by the ROWE and the tendency for these respective commodity groups to increase in relative importance in world trade. With the intra-trade removed, the change in the ROWE's share of world trade is so slight that the index analysis is not of great value. However, the disappearance of the positive structural effect must be noted when the second calculation is compared with the first. This suggests that the positive structural effects were the result of the ROWE's intra-trade, an interesting observation in the light of the smaller relative decline in world share which is evident when the intra-trade is removed. While all the components are too small to have any special significance in themselves, the difference between the two calculations with respect to the structural component is of interest to the analysis.

The balance of trade of the ROWE grew progressively worse from 1953 to 1964. The net import surplus more than doubled since 1959 and more than tripled over the whole 12-year period. The first major increase in the negative balance began in 1954 and carried over into 1955 and 1956, accompanying the upswing in economic activity in the region. This first upswing was followed by a second, starting late in 1958, which was accompanied by higher levels of both imports and exports, the increase in imports being about 3% greater than exports. The principal source of the additional imbalance was a growth in import surplus vis-a-vis the US and,

Table 32. ROWE--Total merchandise exports and imports, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars and percentages)

	Total imports[b]		Total exports[b]			Export-import
Year	#1	#2	#1	#2	Net exports	ratio[c]
1953	16150	12391	14120	10361	-2030	.875
1954	17120	13053	14870	10803	-2250	.87
1955	19440	15363	16080	12003	-3360	.84
1956	20400	16223	17600	13423	-2800	.863
1957	21410	16765	18850	14205	-2560	.880
1958	20790	16214	18340	13764	-2450	.885
1959	22150	17355	19470	14675	-2680	.881
1960	25660	20013	21510	15863	-4150	.84
1961	26980	20888	22550	16458	-4430	.835
1962	28220	21831	23750	17341	-4470	.840
1963	20520	23434	25710	18504	-4810	.84
1964	34610	26488	28170	19768	-6440	.81

[a] Source: Figure 12, Appendix A.

[b] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

[c] Total world trade.

Table 33. ROWE--Geographical concentration indexes, 1953 to 1964

	Exports[a]		Imports[a]	
Year	#1	#2	#1	#2
1953	39.20	39.00	38.68	40.27
1954	39.53	39.21	39.46	41.34
1955	39.61	39.79	39.51	41.99
1956	38.92	39.58	39.48	42.08
1957	38.60	39.15	40.19	43.11
1958	38.32	38.71	40.33	43.30
1959	38.56	39.11	40.67	43.84
1960	39.61	39.97	41.66	45.30
1961	41.00	41.71	43.22	47.45
1962	41.91	43.18	43.54	47.87
1963	42.59	44.37	43.21	47.29
1964	43.86	45.09	43.51	47.56

[a] #1--total world, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

to a lesser degree, CAN. The second rise in economic activity produced during the early 1960's relatively smaller export earnings for the less-developed regions than did the earlier surge. In 1964, United Kingdom export growth slowed down considerably, and, with imports into the EFTA countries advancing by 13%, the ROWE experienced a substantial rise in its trade deficit.[1] The 1964 deficit was largely attributable to the adverse developments of United Kingdom trade.

The geographical pattern of trade The major change in the ROWE's trade pattern was the strong tendency towards regionalization in Western Europe (intra-trade and trade with EEC). The trend is demonstrated by both the relative rise in intra-regional trade and the strong increase in trade with the EEC at the expense of trade with the less-developed regions. The geographical concentration indexes demonstrate a general upward movement in both imports and exports, implying greater relative geographical concentration. The shifts in the index values point out the periods of relatively strong economic activity and the accompanying changes in imports and exports of capital goods and manufactures. The geographically-weighted share of the ROWE in world trade suggests that both its imports and exports more closely approximated the geographical distribution of world trade in 1964 than they did in 1953. This is clear when the simple export (import) share of the region in world trade

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[1] British export growth slowed down from 8 to 3% from 1963 to 1964 in comparison to 10% in the remaining EFTA countries. Consequently export growth for the group as a whole slowed from 8% in 1963 to only 6% in 1964 (51).

Table 34. ROWE--Measures of geographical concentration, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	22.33	24.34	76.91	80.70	11.82	12.07
1954	22.27	24.59	77.95	81.70	12.18	12.72
1955	21.48	24.21	80.31	86.13	12.60	13.45
1956	20.40	23.00	83.57	85.92	12.66	13.39
1957	19.66	22.07	86.00	87.03	12.81	14.06
1958	20.02	22.08	85.17	87.56	12.51	14.24
1959	19.30	22.00	87.63	87.45	13.03	14.47
1960	19.08	22.66	88.46	88.83	13.88	15.42
1961	19.46	23.01	86.95	87.99	14.62	16.44
1962	19.24	22.98	87.64	87.26	15.39	16.54
1963	19.19	22.71	87.51	88.06	15.87	16.44
1964	19.44	23.41	84.87	87.38	16.35	16.54

Table 35. ROWE--Measures of geographical concentration, intra-trade removed, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	19.28	29.14	82.56	64.13	12.56	10.40
1954	25.83	30.90	62.51	63.52	9.61	10.86
1955	25.62	31.02	64.20	66.83	10.16	11.78
1956	24.30	29.74	67.57	65.59	10.58	11.61
1957	23.40	28.67	69.24	66.42	10.61	12.34
1958	23.95	28.24	68.45	68.28	10.26	12.80
1959	23.41	29.12	71.09	67.27	10.87	12.93
1960	22.80	29.92	71.70	68.68	11.45	14.09
1961	23.61	30.59	68.69	66.66	11.94	15.01
1962	23.73	31.22	68.55	64.76	12.78	14.84
1963	24.01	31.28	67.34	65.05	13.26	14.55
1964	23.73	31.71	65.44	65.06	13.30	14.72

is compared with the geographically-weighted share (see Table 38). It is apparent that the weighted share has not only moved in the same direction as the simple share but also that the two approached each other in absolute value. The tendency toward increased trade in Western Europe is also evidenced in the remaining two indices. The rise in the "size of market" index reflects the increased trade with the EEC and the US, the two largest regions in the system of world trade. This increased concentration of trade in Europe and with the US is also reflected in "size of partner countries" export index demonstrated by the steady upward trend through 1960. On the import side, however, the "size of partner countries" remained relatively constant throughout the 1960's as the ROWE's imports fluctuated little in geographical composition.

The principal trading partners of the ROWE, in addition to its trade with member countries, were the EEC, US, and OCSA. SEASIA was more important than LA as an export market for Western Europe's products, but was less important as a supplier. The ROWE's increased trade with the developed regions was very significant as the share of its export trade with these regions (including its own intra-trade) increased 9% while its share of imports originating in these areas increased 11%. The countries of Western Europe have always been important markets for the less-developed regions. Some of the decline in OCSA's trade with the ROWE was compensated for by increased trade with JAP and the US. However, for the group in general, this deterioration in their market position represented a further reduction in their export earning capacity and an obstacle to their growth and development.

Table 36. ROWE--Principal international markets, 1953 and 1964[a] (percentages of total exports and imports)

Re-gion	1953[b]				1964[b]			
	#1		#2		#1		#2	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
EEC	20.7	23.8	26.2	31.7	27.8	32.2	39.9	42.8
ROWE (Intra)	27.5	24.0	--		30.6	24.7	--	
US	8.7	8.2	11.9	10.8	8.3	9.8	12.0	13.1
OCSA	10.1	9.3	13.7	12.3	7.1	4.9	10.3	6.5
AF	7.7	8.4	10.5	11.1	5.5	5.0	7.9	6.6
LA	4.5	6.3	6.4	8.3	4.1	4.3	5.1	5.4

[a] Source: Figure 12, Appendix A.

[b] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

The commodity composition of trade The commodity composition of the total exports of the ROWE demonstrated a shift away from foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials toward increases in exports of capital goods and manufactures. It was concluded that this change was the result of trends taking place in the intra-trade after noting that the commodity structure of the ROWE's exports changed hardly at all over the 12 years when the intra-trade figures were removed. The only group to experience any appreciable positive change was capital goods whose import share increased 4% (25% to 28%), at the expense of a very modest 1% loss in the share of agricultural raw materials, fuels, and base metals.

On the import side, the shift toward increased trade in capital goods and manufactures at the expense of foodstuffs and raw materials is even more evident. Manufactures gained 8% in the share of total ROWE imports, which was exactly compensated by the relative loss suffered by foodstuffs.[1] The share of raw materials in the total imports of the region declined by 7% in relative importance, while capital goods increased in importance by the same figure. There was little change in the remaining groups.

The commodity concentration index for imports suggests a slight downward trend over the 12-year period when the intra-trade is removed. With the intra-trade included, however, there is little or no trend in evidence. This would suggest that total imports into the ROWE have changed little in commodity composition whereas the inter-regional imports became less concentrated over time as its dependence on primary imports continued to decline relatively. The export index denotes a relative rise in commodity concentration through 1960, remaining constant throughout the 1960's. The years 1961, 1962, and 1963 (bracketed) exhibit a downward bias because of a slight deviation in commodity coverage during those three years.[2] The overall conclusion is that the commodity concentration of the ROWE's exports exhibited an increasing trend through the 1950's and that it remained relatively constant throughout the 1960's. The higher degree of concentration was the result of

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[1] The relative decline in the importance of foodstuffs is even more prominent when the intra-trade is removed, as FBT shows a 12% loss in the ROWE import market (33.8% to 21.6%).

[2] Coverage drops from 97% to around 94% - 95%.

Table 37. ROWE--Commodity concentration indices of trade, 1953 to 1964

	Exports[a]		Imports[a]	
Year	#1	#2	#1	#2
1953	45.85	47.35	43.91	45.02
1954	44.96	45.17	44.37	44.85
1955	47.00	53.16	42.92	43.04
1956	45.93	43.94	42.63	42.86
1957	42.46	49.01	42.22	42.18
1958	47.26	48.21	42.98	43.19
1959	47.43	48.35	42.92	42.94
1960	47.53	48.82	42.41	42.14
1961	(46.31)	(46.86)	43.05	42.81
1962	(46.51)	(46.21)	44.26	42.75
1963	(46.88)	(46.51)	44.82	43.24
1964	48.13	48.17	43.80	42.94

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

Table 38. ROWE--Commodity weighted shares of world trade

	Simple share #1[a]		Simple share #2[a]		Commodity weighted share #1[a]		Commodity weighted share #2[a]	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	17.17	19.64	15.92	18.69	17.57	22.37	20.66	21.16
1954	17.36	20.09	16.15	19.63	17.59	23.31	20.19	22.30
1955	17.25	20.85	16.45	20.73	20.63	21.97	21.56	22.45
1956	19.05	19.76	16.42	19.51	17.56	20.88	18.28	21.19
1957	16.91	19.21	16.20	19.04	19.31	19.97	20.11	20.20
1958	17.05	19.33	16.39	19.28	18.71	19.95	19.29	20.47
1959	16.91	19.24	16.64	19.59	18.75	19.62	18.92	20.38
1960	16.88	20.13	16.35	20.55	18.48	20.40	18.80	21.13
1961	16.92	20.25	16.22	20.39	17.44	20.57	17.89	21.17
1962	16.86	20.05	16.27	20.22	16.90	20.95	17.30	20.54
1963	16.79	20.00	16.17	20.35	17.10	21.08	17.17	20.84
1964	16.52	20.46	15.53	20.63	17.00	20.55	17.53	20.83

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

larger exports of capital goods and manufactures.

It is interesting to note that the commodity-weighted share of the ROWE in world trade is highest when the intra-trade is removed. This reflects the fact that the ROWE's exports to other regions were more specialized relative to the composition of world trade. The commodity-weighted share of exports (with intra-trade removed) follows the downward trend of the simple share. The two indices are closer in 1964 than in 1953 suggesting that the commodity composition of the ROWE's exports corresponded more to the commodity composition of world exports in 1964 than in 1953. The weighted share of total trade remained very close to the simple share throughout the period. The index fluctuations reflect variations in exports of manufactures from the United Kingdom.

The comparison of the simple import share of the ROWE to its commodity-weighted share demonstrates that the slight difference between the two measures which existed in the 1950's has, for all practical purposes, disappeared, leaving the simple share and the commodity-weighted share nearly identical in 1964. The commodity composition of the ROWE's imports has become very similar to the commodity composition of world trade.

General analysis The variations in the commodity composition of both imports and exports complement the changes noted in the geographical pattern of trade. Most notable of these changes is the increase in regionalization within Western Europe and between EFTA and the EEC, as well as between these two groups and the independent countries which did not belong to either group.

The overall trade balance of the ROWE displayed a continued deficit

Table 39. ROWE--Bilateral trade balances, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars)

Origin	1953	1956	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
US	-85	-805	-436		-858	-868	-659	-730	-1184
CAN	-292	-409	-331	-284	-438	-368	-385	-517	-636
EEC	-950	-1380	-1835	-2020	-2730	-3090	-2910	-2759	-3590
JAP	35	-35	-105	-85	-150	-110	-200	-145	-180
LA	-555	-290	-150	-150	-110	-130	-180	-350	-390
ME	-25	-10	-25	-110	-150	-40	-190	-250	-370
OCSA	-80	165	470	100	390	200	255	335	285
AF	-260	-105	55	-35	-50	-110	-130	-225	-210
SEASIA	255	255	145	180	175	360	130	130	55
SSBLOC	-225	-270	-160	-190	-230	-285	-215	-250	-360
Unspecified	125	110	110	85	95	65	110	115	165
Total	-2030	-2830	-2450	-2670	-4230	-4520	-4470	-4810	-6440

[a] Source: Figure 12, Appendix A.

over the period, the size of the total import surplus more than tripling between 1953 and 1964 (an annual increase of 11.2%). North America and the EEC were the primary surplus exporters to the ROWE, having net import surpluses with the ME and the SSBLOC showing a tendency to rise over the period. Increased imports of manufactures and capital goods contributed to the growing trade deficit with the industrial regions. The ROWE's share of total world exports declined from 1953-1964 while its share of world imports remained constant. Consequently its net trade position deteriorated. As mentioned previously, a worsening in the United Kingdom's balance-of-trade was the principal contributor to this trend.

In general, trends similar to those which appeared in the EEC are in evidence in the ROWE, the most noticeable being the increased regionalization of trade in Western Europe which took place at the expense of trade with the less-developed regions. A proportionate shift in trade from the less-developed regions to the developed regions in Europe, North America, and Japan was very evident.

Japan (JAP)

Japan's trade expanded rapidly over this period. Its exports increased more than five times and its imports tripled from 1953 to 1964. This represents an annual rate of increase of 14.8% and 9.5% respectively. Japan's share of the world exports market rose from 1½% in 1953 to nearly 4% in 1964, and its share of world imports rose from 2.6% to 3.8%.

Japan's trade benefited from the changes which took place in world trade as well as from increases in its share of world exports in foodstuffs, capital goods, base metals, and manufactures. The analysis of JAP's increase in share of world trade is presented in Table 40. Of particular relevance is the increase in competitiveness of JAP in world trade as reflected by the "change in share" component. The larger positive interaction component indicates that JAP's shares of the various commodity groups were changing in a pattern similar to the overall change in commodity structure of world trade. The small value of Japan's trade relative to total world trade severely reduced the effect of the structural changes, even though they improved its overall trading position.

Table 40. JAP--Change in share of world trade, 1953-1954 to 1963-1964

	Actual change	Structural component	"Change in share" component	Interaction component
Total world trade	0.0201	0.0037	0.0056	0.0108
Total world trade (intra-trade removed)	0.0280	0.0015	0.0113	0.0152

Japan was a net importer until 1958. Up until that year, the import surplus had been declining steadily, with the exception of 1957. In 1957, the balance of trade deteriorated further as imports increased sharply reflecting intensive development pressures. An overall import surplus was also experienced in 1961 and 1963. Both of these deficits came as the result of the production boom in Japan. Imports of fuel and raw materials increased the most as high production levels were maintained and depleted inventories replenished. Imports of manufactured products also increased significantly over the period, although to a lesser degree. Part of the above rise in imports in 1961 was the result of domestic trade liberalization measures. By January of 1962, some 70% of all imports were freed from restrictions (48).

The deficit of 1963 was a result of the government retrenchment policies introduced in May of 1961 and the ensuing economic slow-down of 1961-62. Japan's imports, particularly in the last two quarters of 1963, expanded so rapidly that the increase in exports was not

Table 41. JAP--Total merchandise exports and imports, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars and percentages)

Year	Total exports	Total imports	Net exports	Export-import ratio
1953	1270	3160	-890	.59
1954	1630	1480	-350	.82
1955	2010	2120	-110	.95
1956	2500	2720	-220	.92
1957	2860	3230	-270	.89
1958	2880	2500	380	1.15
1959	3460	3020	440	1.15
1960	4055	3770	280	1.07
1961	4240	4760	-520	.89
1962	4920	4450	470	1.11
1963	5450	5510	-60	.97
1964	6670	6440	230	1.04

[a] Source: Figure 13, Appendix A.

sufficiently large to prevent a deficit. Imports of foodstuffs, fuels and raw materials were the important contributors to the deficit.

Geographical pattern of trade The variations in the geographical pattern of Japan's trade both on the import and on the export sides reflect shifts in the economic structure of Japan following its rapid industrial development. The overall tendency was toward increased trade with the other four industrial regions and OCSA and away from JAP's previously important ties with Southeast Asia. JAP also increased its absolute level of trade with the ME and the SSBLOC.

The ME showed the largest gain in the share of total JAP imports

Table 42. JAP--Geographical concentration indices, 1953 to 1964

Year	Exports	Imports
1953	53.20	44.21
1954	49.06	45.10
1955	44.10	44.00
1956	42.79	43.57
1957	41.72	45.34
1958	40.80	43.22
1959	42.96	42.32
1960	44.92	44.34
1961	44.27	43.76
1962	43.35	41.22
1963	43.20	41.05
1964	41.01	39.77

Table 43. JAP--Measures of geographical concentration, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	4.91	5.07	31.56	51.87	8.93	10.14
1954	5.60	4.49	33.92	51.44	8.15	10.60
1955	4.83	4.70	44.72	48.30	8.70	9.35
1956	4.63	5.08	52.21	51.38	9.56	9.75
1958	4.54	4.78	59.02	48.37	9.82	9.04
1959	5.04	5.51	59.71	47.36	11.02	8.48
1960	6.33	6.27	50.24	46.72	10.14	9.19
1961	6.45	6.57	49.29	49.26	9.66	9.43
1962	6.24	6.57	55.92	48.08	10.51	8.16
1963	6.33	7.59	56.24	47.38	10.50	7.98
1964	6.55	7.64	59.20	49.49	10.04	7.85

(4.9% to 11.5%). Other relative gains were made by OCSA (1.8%), AF (1.9%), SSBLOC (3.4%), and EEC (1.5%). The principal relative losses were incurred by SEASIA (26.2% to 16.6%), LA (-3%), and US (-1½%). The large gain made by the ME was linked to growing Japanese industrial demands for fuel. The increase in JAP imports from the SSBLOC were concentrated on base metals, foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials.[1] The shares of Japanese exports destined to the US, EEC, ROWE, OCSA, AF, and SSBLOC rose, while the percentage of its exports going to SEASIA declined from 47.5% to 26.7% over the period.

JAP's trade, both imports and exports, exhibited a tendency toward more and more geographical diversification, as evidenced by the geographical concentration index (see Table 43). Both the import and export indices demonstrate a downward trend suggesting that Japan's trade was, on the whole, more diversified in 1964 than in 1953. The remaining measures of geographical concentration denote several other trends. The geographically-weighted share of both exports and imports grew slightly faster over the 12-year period than the respective simple shares (see Table 44). The conclusion which is reached is that while the geographical composition of JAP's trade was becoming more concentrated in the industrial regions, it was not changing in the manner nor the degree that world trade as a whole was.

The general upward trend in the "size of market" export index

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[1] In 1964 the SSBLOC supplied 29.6% of Japan's imports of base metals, 5.3% of foodstuffs, 4.8% of raw materials, and 5.3% fuels.

Table 44. JAP--Measures of the geographical concentration of trade, intra-trade removed, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	7.13	6.23	27.48	53.25	7.78	10.41
1954	7.90	5.39	30.87	54.93	7.43	11.32
1955	7.06	5.76	39.11	50.48	7.61	9.77
1956	6.74	6.07	45.43	54.33	8.32	10.32
1957	6.69	6.36	48.74	58.03	8.48	11.93
1958	6.60	5.65	51.95	52.35	8.65	9.78
1959	7.65	6.43	51.23	52.91	9.45	9.48
1960	9.24	7.24	45.24	53.16	9.13	10.45
1961	9.19	8.12	45.47	57.74	8.91	11.06
1962	9.30	7.39	49.69	56.42	9.34	9.59
1963	9.44	8.75	50.13	55.08	9.36	9.28
1964	9.60	8.71	54.61	58.09	9.18	9.19

reflects the relative rise in exports destined for the EEC and the US. The downward trend on the import side of the same index is indicative of the relative change in the world position of JAP's major trading partners rather than of a change in the geographical composition of its import trade. For example, the US and SEASIA are the two major sources of Japanese imports, and both declined in importance in world trade. Because the bulk of JAP's trade was with regions other than the EEC, ROWE and SSBLOC, its position is altered somewhat by the second analysis.[1]

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[1] Because of the relative size of intra-trade to total trade the removal of all regional intra-trade affects the relative world trading position of the EEC, ROWE and SSBLOC a great deal more than other regions.

The major trading partners of JAP continued to be the US and SEASIA accounting for nearly half of its trade. SEASIA declined in relative importance in Japanese trade, as the ME, OCSA, EEC, and SSBLOC became more important. The US improved as a market for JAP's products and also maintained its own market share in JAP. LA, however, declined in importance both as a market for JAP's products and also maintained its own market share in JAP. LA, however, declined in importance both as a market for JAP's exports and as a source of JAP's imports. Trade with the ME expanded as JAP's critical need for fuels increased in the wake of its industrial development. The ME became the principal supplier of fuels to JAP, supplying 67% of total fuel imports in 1964 compared to only 45% in 1953. Japan has expanded its foreign trade with the developed world at the expense of the lesser-developed world. However, JAP's great dependence upon external sources for fuels, raw materials and foodstuffs appears to slow this movement down. It is conceivable that JAP will attempt in the future to develop stronger trading ties in SEASIA, OCSA, ME and AF in lieu of stronger trade relations with the other developed regions. Such a tendency for increased regionalization with OCSA and SEASIA seems quite probable.

<u>The commodity composition of trade</u> The commodity composition of JAP's imports changed considerably over time reflecting the newly emerging economic structure with its different import demands. Foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials declined from 71% of JAP's total imports in 1953 to only 46% in 1964. This decline in the share of agricultural products was compensated for by increases in imports of fuels (+10%),

Table 45. JAP--Principal international markets, 1953 and 1964[a] (percentages of total exports and imports)

	1953		1964	
Region	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
US	20.4	30.9	26.4	29.4
SEASIA	47.5	26.2	26.7	16.6
ME	3.8	4.9	4.3	11.5
OCSA	3.8	9.0	6.0	10.8
LA	8.3	11.3	6.0	8.1
EEC	3.9	4.6	5.4	6.1
ROWE	5.2	4.9	7.6	4.9

[a] Source: Figure 13, Appendix A.

Table 46. JAP--Commodity concentration indices of trade, 1953 to 1964

Year	Exports	Imports
1953	59.43	52.26
1954	64.07	51.41
1955	62.31	52.97
1956	61.73	48.16
1957	63.11	43.71
1958	61.51	46.11
1959	62.70	44.84
1960	62.02	43.48
1961	56.12	(41.93)
1962	54.63	(41.83)
1963	53.72	(42.66)
1964	52.67	(41.40)

metalliferous ores and base metals (16%), capital goods (4%) and manufactures (3½%). These changes established a trend toward more diversification in imports, which is evident in the commodity concentration index (see Table 46).

The same trend is also present in JAP's export trade. In exports, however, the relative changes were of a slightly different nature. The gain in the share of capital goods (13%) came at the expense of manufactures (-13%). Similarly, the gain in exports of base metals (2½%) resulted as agricultural raw materials declined nearly 3% in exports' share. In addition, there was a 6% decline in the share of exports accounted for by food, beverages and tobacco.[1]

The commodity-weighted share demonstrates a consistent increase over time reflecting JAP's relative growth as a world trader. However, the rate of growth of the commodity-weighted share is less than the rate of growth of the simple share.[2] This would suggest that the change in commodity concentration of Japanese trade was one which resulted in a commodity composition of both exports and imports slightly more akin to the commodity composition of world trade. There was still considerable difference in the composition of the two, however, as attested to by the

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[1] It must be noted that the commodity groups' coverage declined from 98-99% in the years preceding 1961 to around 93-94% in 1961-1964. While this would in no way affect the trends which are evidenced in the index, it does provide a downward bias which must be taken into account.

[2] Japan's simple share of world exports grew at a rate of 8.0%/year, its commodity-weighted share at a rate of 4.8%/year. Japan's simple share of world imports grew at a rate of 3.1%/year, its commodity-weighted share at a rate of 2.2%/year.

relative size of the divergence between the simple and commodity-weighted shares.

The principal temporal changes prevailing in the commodity composition of JAP's trade reflect and follow from the emergence of the economic structure of a rapidly developing country. The principal import trends are increases in fuels, base metals, capital goods and manufactures at the expense of foodstuffs, agricultural raw materials and metalliferous ores. On the export side, capital goods gained relatively at the expense of manufactures.

General analysis Japan's balance of trade with the rest of the world improved steadily and appreciably over the period. By 1958, the 1953 net import surplus of $885 million had disappeared, and JAP experienced a positive balance of trade. This positive balance was maintained, with the exception of 1961 and 1963 (see Table 48).[1]

The principal trends in JAP's trade were 1) a steady increase in the import surplus with CAN, 2) a consistent growth in the export surplus vis-a-vis the ROWE, AF and SEASIA, and 3) steady increases in net imports from both the ME and OCSA. Japan's trade with the SSBLOC increased in relative importance, but demonstrated considerable fluctuations from year to year.

The relative level of trade between JAP and her close regional neighbors increased from 1953 to 1964. The ME and OCSA became more

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[1] This was, in part, the result of domestic retrenchment acts enacted to maintain the positive balance of trade. 1961 and 1963 were, however, years of exceptional growth in Japan, and these net import surpluses were the direct result of this growth.

Table 47. JAP--Commodity weighted shares of world trade, 1953 to 1964

	Simple share #1[a]		Simple share #2[a]		Commodity weighted share #1[a]		Commodity weighted share #2[a]	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	1.55	2.63	1.96	3.32	2.86	5.14	3.24	6.05
1954	1.90	2.31	2.44	2.96	3.92	4.33	4.83	5.12
1955	2.16	2.27	2.76	2.91	4.04	4.07	5.06	5.21
1956	2.42	2.61	3.06	3.30	4.39	4.97	5.45	6.33
1957	2.57	2.90	3.26	3.69	4.59	4.86	5.82	6.19
1958	2.68	2.31	3.43	2.96	4.48	3.86	5.82	4.92
1959	3.01	2.61	3.92	3.40	4.87	4.91	6.37	6.34
1960	3.18	2.93	4.18	3.85	5.20	5.41	6.97	6.98
1961	3.18	3.57	4.18	4.69	4.40	7.02	5.94	9.06
1962	3.49	3.16	4.62	4.17	4.61	5.49	6.28	7.11
1963	3.56	3.60	4.76	4.82	4.75	6.57	6.69	8.80
1964	3.91	3.78	5.24	5.06	5.04	6.63	7.13	8.60

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

Table 48. JAP--Bilateral trade balances, 1953 to 1964[a]
(millions of dollars)

Origin	1953	1956	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Region 1	-408	-350	-156	87	-198	-655	-55	-196	-131
Region 2	-107	-68	-27	-39	-70	-114	-138	-198	-218
Region 3	-50	-10	-15	-30	-35	-90	-35	-30	-35
Region 4	-35	50	105	85	150	110	200	145	180
Region 6	-140	-135	-15	-25	35	-20	-25	-95	-120
Region 7	-57	-85	-100	-90	-140	-175	-250	-295	-450
Region 8	-155	-200	-125	-185	-155	-355	-295	-345	-300
Region 9	25	105	108	25	135	115	140	140	160
Region 10	40	275	370	320	540	630	720	610	710
Region 11	-28	-20	-5	-23	-35	-60	35	20	70
Unspecified	50	225	235	220	70	100	60	130	185
Total	-890	-220	380	440	280	-520	470	-60	230

[a] Source: Figure 13, Appendix A.

important suppliers of the primary products and fuels needed for domestic consumption and production. In addition, AF and SEASIA grew in importance as markets for JAP's exports of manufactures and capital goods, a trend which, if it continues, could substantially alter the overall pattern of world trade in the future.

Latin America (LA)

Latin America's trade from 1953 to 1964 was characterized by a very low growth rate relative to the growth rate of world trade in general. Consequently, LA's position in world trade deteriorated over the period as its share of world trade in both imports and exports declined substantially. LA imports -- as opposed to exports -- evidenced a slightly higher growth rate over the period, so that the overall export surplus relative to total exports declined 2% from 1953-1954 to 1963-1964 even though the export surplus of 1963-1964 was the highest in absolute terms of any two years in the entire period.

The loss in Latin America's relative share of world trade is the same regardless of whether or not the intra-trade is included in the analysis (see Table 50). This deterioration of LA's share in world trade is attributable to equally important structural and competitive losses. The structural decline of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials in world trade worked against the LA position. In addition, LA's share of all commodity groups declined.[1]

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[1] The decline in prices was basically responsible for the fall in the income of non-dollar Latin America which showed a deficit in both periods (173). Excess world supply of copper and coffee contributed heavily to this decline.

Table 49. LA--Growth in trade, 1953 to 1964
(percentage rate of growth)[a]

	Exports	Imports	World
Total trade	2.66	3.43	6.3
Total trade (intra-trade removed)	2.60	3.61	5.78
Intra-trade	--------2.33--------		8.78

[a] Compounded rate of growth.

Table 50. LA--Change in share of world trade, 1953-1954 to 1963-1964

	Actual change	Structural component	"Change in share" component	Inter-action component
Total world trade	-0.0301	-0.0074	-0.0127	-0.0100
Total world trade (intra-trade removed)	-0.0306	-0.0105	-0.0098	-0.0103

Table 51. LA--Total merchandise exports and imports, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars and percentages)

Year	Total exports[b] #1	Total exports[b] #2	Total imports[b] #1	Total imports[b] #2	Net exports[c]	Export-import ratio[c]
1953	7630	6924	6010	5304	1620	1.27
1954	7880	7191	6780	6091	1100	1.16
1955	7970	7203	6920	6153	1050	1.15
1956	8650	7983	7380	6713	1270	1.17
1957	8650	7899	8700	7949	-50	.99
1958	8200	7442	8160	7402	40	1.00
1959	8330	7617	7540	6827	790	1.11
1960	8610	7748	7820	6958	790	1.10
1961	8670	8102	8220	7652	450	1.06
1962	9150	8459	8100	7409	1050	1.13
1963	9730	8982	7990	7242	1740	1.22
1964	10420	9441	9050	8071	1370	1.15

[a] Source: Figure 14, Appendix A.

[b] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

[c] Total world trade.

LA maintained a large net export surplus throughout the period with the exception of 1957 and 1958. The ability of LA to develop a favorable balance of trade throughout the early 1950's was the result of Venezuela's expanding export surplus.[1] However, the resolution of the Suez crisis, falling commodity prices and the slight US recession led to a decline in export value in 1957-1958, while at the same time heavy inflows of foreign

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[1] According to G.A.T.T., (48), the volume of Latin American exports rose by about 12% from 1957 to 1960-1961, whereas the level of prices declined 13% over the same period.

capital caused the total value of imports to rise.[1] Prices remained at their depressed state through 1961. Export growth became very sluggish with the rise in export receipts being the result of increases in the volume traded. The higher value of LA's exports in 1963 was the result of increases in both prices and value whereas the increase in trade receipts from 1963 to 1964 was the aftermath of an increase in unit values as increasing prices were accompanied by an adverse volume movement. The large export surpluses earned in the 1960's were primarily the result of Venezuela's export surpluses.

The geographical pattern of trade The principal change in the geographical pattern of trade of LA was a continuing decline in trade with the US after the middle 1950's (1956-1957). The decline in US-LA trade, in both imports and exports, occurred as LA increased trade with Western Europe (EEC and ROWE) and the SSBLOC. Much of the increase in trade with the SSBLOC is explained by the repartition of Cuban trade. In addition, Argentina exported a great deal of wheat (feed grains) to mainland China in the 1960's.

On the import side, the US' share of total LA imports shows a loss (-7%) as does AF (-2%). The relative share of LA's intra-trade also declined by approximately 1%. These losses occurred as relative import gains were made by the EEC (2%), JAP (2½%), and SSBLOC (7%). With the intra-trade figures removed, the loss in market share incurred by the US

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[1] The depressed level of economic activity in the United States in 1958 had the most adverse effect upon the value of Brazilian exports of coffee.

Table 52. LA--Geographical concentration indices, 1953 to 1964

	Exports[a]		Imports[a]	
Year	#1	#2	#1	#2
1953	50.72	55.06	54.02	59.88
1954	48.70	52.59	49.69	54.25
1955	48.57	52.69	51.07	56.87
1956	48.83	52.24	55.40	58.34
1957	50.68	54.72	56.81	61.51
1958	49.99	54.14	55.12	59.91
1959	49.17	52.93	53.02	57.60
1960	48.28	51.71	51.16	55.21
1961	45.36	48.08	49.50	52.78
1962	46.01	48.98	47.60	50.16
1963	48.10	51.45	47.21	51.05
1964	44.52	48.03	47.81	52.24

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

Table 53. LA--Measures of geographic concentration, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	19.16	12.38	48.43	59.04	12.46	17.23
1954	18.64	12.16	49.35	65.14	11.70	16.08
1955	16.96	12.58	50.40	59.84	11.89	15.61
1956	16.54	12.58	50.65	56.20	12.08	17.25
1957	17.02	14.11	45.60	55.34	11.71	17.86
1958	16.13	14.41	47.25	52.69	11.81	16.62
1959	13.95	12.29	51.88	53.30	12.54	14.98
1960	13.46	10.31	50.24	59.57	11.71	15.59
1961	11.74	9.64	55.43	62.91	11.40	15.41
1962	11.61	8.31	55.98	69.05	11.85	15.11
1963	11.36	8.03	55.89	64.90	12.93	14.46
1964	10.70	8.48	57.13	62.50	11.32	14.29

is 10%.

On the export side, the tendency toward increased extra-Western Hemisphere trade is much more evident. The US' share of LA's exports declined 11% (from 44.8% to 33.5%) over the period. The relative share of exports destined for the EEC increased 7% (13.8% to 20.9%), that of the SSBLOC by 6% (.5% to 6.8%) and that of JAP by 1.8% (3.2% to 5%).

The increased geographical diversification is evident in the downward trend of the geographical concentration index (see Table 54), especially apparent from 1957 onward. The downward trend over the late 1950's was due in part to the change in the political situation of Cuba.

> The heavy pressure on Cuba's international resources which necessitated the application of import restrictions since the end of 1959 and the sharp reorientation in that country's geographical distribution of foreign trade including the loss of the United States sugar market and the intensification of commercial exchanges with the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and mainland China are other significant events which highlighted the fundamental modification in the traditional trade pattern and practices of the dollar Latin American countries (47, p. 86).

The major change in US-Cuban trade took place between 1960 and 1961 as US imports from Cuba declined drastically from $357 million to $35 million. The trend toward less geographical concentration in foreign trade resulted in a 1964 trade pattern which was more closely akin to the geographical trade pattern of the world. This is reflected in the movement of the group-weighted share of world trade which declined more rapidly than the simple share. The size of the market index demonstrates a notable upward trend particularly on the export side. This is reflective of LA's increased trade with the EEC.

Table 54. LA--Measures of geographic concentration, intra-trade removed, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	20.79	13.22	51.17	61.44	15.51	22.03
1954	20.57	13.45	52.25	67.48	14.45	19.86
1955	18.65	14.11	52.91	59.81	14.69	19.34
1956	18.14	13.46	53.82	62.20	14.69	21.17
1957	18.79	15.33	47.94	59.15	14.35	22.38
1958	17.79	15.78	49.81	55.88	14.60	20.07
1959	15.39	13.58	56.15	57.06	15.73	18.93
1960	14.99	11.57	53.25	63.64	14.24	19.40
1961	13.71	11.45	58.28	64.52	13.47	17.97
1962	13.60	9.36	58.38	74.43	14.01	18.73
1963	13.37	9.65	58.71	65.50	15.54	17.07
1964	12.38	9.73	59.91	65.07	13.82	17.76

Table 55. LA--Principal international markets, 1953 and 1964[a] (percentages of total exports and imports)

	1953[b]				1964[b]			
	#1		#2		#1		#2	
Region	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
US	44.8	48.6	49.5	55.3	33.3	40.4	36.8	45.3
EEC	13.8	15.9	15.2	18.1	20.9	17.8	23.1	20.0
ROWE	13.3	11.1	14.7	12.6	13.6	11.1	15.4	12.4
LA (intra)	9.5	12.1	--	--	9.4	10.8	--	--
SSBLOC	.5	.5	.5	.6	6.8	7.7	7.5	8.6
JAP	3.2	1.8	3.5	2.0	5.0	4.4	5.5	5.0

[a] Source: Figure 14, Appendix A.

[b] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

In general, the most important change in LA's trade appears to have been one of declining trade in the Western Hemisphere (US and CAN) and increased trade with the EEC, ROWE, JAP, and the SSBLOC. This would be expected after observing a similar trend in US trade. The United States was still the principal trading partner for Latin America (see Table 55). Western Europe, however, became an equally important market and supplier. This tendency toward diversification was further strengthened by increased trade with JAP and the SSBLOC.

The commodity composition of trade The commodity composition of LA's exports changed slightly over the 12-year period. Fuels and base metals increased in relative importance while foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials declined in share. Agricultural products (FBT and RM) declined 9 1/3% (68% to 58 2/3%) as fuels increased 6½% (19.79% to 26.20%) and base metals 2% (3.80% to 5.95%). These changes in composition are evidenced by the downward trend of the commodity concentration index as well as in the commodity-weighted share index. Exports continued to be concentrated in the primary products, in contrast to the composition of world trade where manufactures (OM and CcG) and capital goods accounted for 49% of total exports in 1964. Consequently, there was a considerable gap between the simple export world share and the commodity-weighted share.

The commodity composition of Latin American imports underwent a slight change over time as capital goods and manufactures became relatively more important while foodstuffs and fuels declined. The impact of this increase in relative share of manufactures and capital goods is reflected in the upward trend of the commodity concentration index. The

Table 56. LA--Commodity concentration indices of trade, 1953 to 1964

	Exports[a]		Imports[a]	
Year	#1	#2	#1	#2
1953	59.21	59.46	47.53	50.60
1954	57.81	58.23	46.20	48.91
1955	56.62	56.69	46.00	49.53
1956	55.04	55.26	47.80	48.87
1957	56.61	57.12	48.18	50.93
1958	57.47	57.85	49.07	52.11
1959	55.64	55.77	48.91	52.01
1960	55.08	55.20	49.49	52.40
1961	55.51	55.96	50.29	52.71
1962	54.34	54.74	50.14	52.76
1963	54.55	61.51	49.01	51.67
1964	56.13	57.39	49.29	52.04

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

Table 57. LA--Commodity weighted shares of world trade, 1953 to 1964

	Simple share #1[a]		Simple share #2[a]		Commodity weighted share #1[a]		Commodity weighted share #2[a]	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	9.28	7.31	10.64	8.12	18.36	9.55	20.01	10.98
1954	9.20	7.92	10.75	9.08	17.78	8.37	19.71	12.42
1955	8.55	7.53	9.87	8.44	16.02	8.71	18.71	11.42
1956	8.38	7.07	9.76	8.37	15.58	8.77	18.19	10.75
1957	7.76	7.81	9.01	9.07	15.51	9.82	17.97	12.67
1958	7.62	7.59	8.86	8.82	15.39	9.39	17.89	12.25
1959	7.24	6.55	8.64	7.75	14.69	7.95	17.34	10.56
1960	6.76	6.14	7.98	7.36	14.14	7.48	17.33	10.05
1961	6.51	6.06	7.99	7.39	13.19	7.45	16.76	10.05
1962	6.50	5.74	7.94	6.97	13.73	6.77	16.76	9.05
1963	6.35	5.21	7.85	6.32	13.09	5.88	21.24	8.08
1964	6.11	5.30	7.42	6.33	13.35	5.92	16.07	8.01

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

relatively large value of the index results from the heavy concentration of these commodities, which accounted for 65% of LA's imports in 1964-1964.

The similarity in the commodity composition between LA's imports and world imports is evidenced when the commodity-weighted share and the simple share are compared. The two indices, very similar in 1953, gravitated toward each other so that by 1964 they were nearly the same.

General analysis The principal change in LA's trade was the increased trade with Western Europe, JAP, and SSBLOC at the expense of trade within the Western Hemisphere. The commodity composition of LA's trade was characterized by only one major shift, that being increased exports of fuels and metals in lieu of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials. The low price levels of agricultural products had a serious effect on the value of net exports. The balance of trade changed little.

The Middle East (ME)

The share of world trade of the ME increased from 3.4% to 4.5% on the export side and from 2.7% to 3.3% on the import side over the period 1953 to 1964. The increase in these shares is somewhat higher when the intra-trade is removed.[1] The ME's share of world fuel exports increased from 23.4% to 34.4%.[2] It is the growth in petroleum product exports which brought about the competitive growth in world trade. The overall increase in world share was attributable to a positive change in share

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[1] Exports increased from 3.8% to 5.5% and imports from 2.9% to 3.8%.

[2] Fuels accounted for 77% of total ME exports in 1964.

Table 58. LA--Bilateral trade balances, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars)

Origin	1953	1956	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
US	496	-88	-510	7	59	-189	195	255	-179
CAN	93	187	173	170	118	92	114	104	84
EEC	95	315	-107	-80	10	-120	190	540	560
ROWE	555	290	150	150	110	130	180	350	390
JAP	140	135	15	25	-35	20	25	95	120
ME	5	-34	-38	-35	-22	-37	-71	-46	-46
OCSA	14	8	3	-2	4	18	5	8	13
AF	455	550	545	605	610	650	655	720	720
SEASIA	-75	-67	-76	-90	-99	-55	-85	-55	-70
SSBLOC	3	0	40	15	75	-30	-70	-195	-105
Unspecified	23	13	11	33	30	10	20	30	35
Total	1620	1270	40	790	790	450	1050	1740	1370

[a] Source: Figure 14, Appendix A.

Table 59. ME--Change in share of world trade, 1953-1954 to 1963-1964

	Actual change	Structural component	"Change in share" component	Interaction component
Total world trade	0.0078	-0.0002	0.0037	0.0043
Total world trade (intra-trade removed)	0.0138	-0.0003	0.0070	0.0071

Table 60. ME--Growth in trade, 1953 to 1964
(percentage rate of growth)[a]

	Exports		Imports	World
Total trade	8.65		7.85	6.3
Total trade (intra-trade removed)	8.92		8.17	5.78
Intra-trade	--	5.57	--	8.78

[a] Compounded rate of growth.

effect and the interaction component reflecting the increased relative importance of the ME as a world supplier of fuels. Since over 90% of the ME's exports are classified in agricultural products and fuels, the overall effect of structural changes was negligible.[1]

The ME maintained a very favorable balance of trade position over time. Its export surplus tended to fluctuate throughout the period with the lowest value of net exports arising during the Suez crisis. The value of its net exports expanded rapidly throughout the 1960's as exports grew more rapidly than imports. This trend is evident in the export-import ratios. The increase in exports reflects primarily rising fuel shipments to the industrial regions.

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[1] Fuels increased only marginally (½%) in relative importance in world trade while agricultural products declined in share.

Table 61. ME--Total merchandise exports and imports, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars and percentages)

Year	Total exports[b] #1	Total exports[b] #2	Total imports[b] #1	Total imports[b] #2	Net exports[c]	Export-import ratio[c]
1953	2830	2498	2250	1918	580	1.26
1954	3230	2745	2390	1905	840	1.35
1955	3710	3223	2920	2433	790	1.27
1956	3930	3400	3110	2580	820	1.26
1957	4210	3672	3440	2902	770	1.22
1958	4690	4201	3550	3061	1140	1.32
1959	4740	4235	3800	3295	940	1.25
1960	5130	4634	4230	3734	900	1.21
1961	5230	4675	4420	3865	810	1.18
1962	5770	5248	4610	4088	1160	1.25
1963	6490	5965	4940	4415	1550	1.31
1964	7510	6985	5450	4925	2060	1.38

[a] Source: Figure 15, Appendix A.

[b] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

[c] Total world trade.

Table 62. ME--Geographical concentration indices, 1953 to 1964

Year	Exports[a] #1	Exports[a] #2	Imports[a] #1	Imports[a] #2
1953	43.35	47.45	43.39	47.98
1954	43.64	47.91	47.86	47.43
1955	41.68	45.55	42.31	46.67
1956	40.58	44.24	42.02	46.29
1957	39.03	42.29	41.33	45.35
1958	39.86	42.90	42.08	46.06
1959	40.10	43.37	41.27	45.14
1960	39.15	42.20	42.00	45.94
1961	38.62	41.49	41.87	45.75
1962	39.01	41.84	41.35	44.97
1963	40.21	43.04	41.33	44.97
1964	40.69	43.30	40.89	44.46

[a] #1--total world, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

The geographical pattern of trade The major change in the pattern of exports of the ME appears to have been a shift away from the US to JAP and the SSBLOC. The share of the ME exports going to the US declined from 9.4% to 6.0% over the period in which JAP's share increased from 3.7% to 9.9% and the share going to the SSBLOC countries increased from 1.9% to 5.4%. The ME's intra-trade declined by 3½%, and the percentage share of total ME exports going to Western Europe (EEC and ROWE) declined by 4%. These changes caused a decline in the intensity of the geographical concentration of the ME's trade (see Table 62), which is most obvious when the intra-trade is removed. The geographical pattern of exports of the ME and the world tended to become more alike over the period as shown by the downward trend of the geographically-weighted share of world exports relative to the increasing simple share (see Table 67). The intra-trade of the ME grew at a slower rate than the rate of world intra-regional trade, so that when it is removed, the geographically-weighted share demonstrates a more rapid growth rate than the simple share. This indicates that its geographical pattern of exports relative to the world pattern became more dissimilar over the period. The upward trend in the "size of market" coefficient reflects primarily the increased importance of the EEC in world trade. Since the EEC was the largest market for the ME's exports, the increase in relative size of this market causes the upward trend in the "size of market" index. The general upward trend in the "size of partner countries" is reflective of this growth as well as that of JAP and the SSBLOC. When the intra-trade figures are taken out, the index remains relatively constant.

Table 63. ME--Measures of geographical concentration, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	5.78	4.77	59.54	57.43	11.19	10.81
1954	6.37	5.04	59.15	55.33	11.26	10.16
1955	6.23	5.19	63.71	60.10	11.10	10.76
1956	6.06	5.04	62.83	59.49	10.35	10.50
1957	5.63	4.93	67.16	62.70	10.23	10.71
1958	5.74	4.58	75.79	72.08	12.04	12.76
1959	5.60	4.65	73.53	71.00	11.82	12.09
1960	5.21	4.53	77.67	73.26	11.90	12.92
1961	5.03	4.55	78.13	72.35	11.65	12.68
1962	5.16	4.30	80.07	76.26	12.18	13.04
1963	5.42	4.18	79.03	77.07	12.78	13.16
1964	5.64	4.16	79.60	78.44	13.18	13.11

Table 64. ME--Measures of geographical concentration, intra-trade removed, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	5.81	4.48	66.15	65.15	14.89	15.00
1954	6.26	4.51	65.52	65.08	15.04	14.65
1955	6.31	4.93	70.01	67.29	14.53	14.66
1956	5.88	4.66	70.73	67.36	13.84	14.53
1957	5.99	5.07	69.93	65.32	12.51	13.43
1958	6.91	5.35	72.40	68.36	13.32	14.50
1959	6.59	5.37	72.89	69.07	13.71	14.07
1960	6.05	5.17	78.89	73.35	14.05	15.48
1961	5.68	5.25	81.22	71.57	13.98	14.98
1962	6.10	5.24	80.67	73.05	14.12	14.77
1963	6.70	5.31	77.79	71.52	14.41	14.46
1964	6.97	5.25	78.80	72.98	14.77	14.43

The geographical concentration of imports demonstrates a downward trend over time. This trend reflects the redistribution of ME imports away from Western Europe and toward the US, JAP, and the SSBLOC. The biggest loss in market share was incurred by ROWE (-7%), while the US and JAP each gained 3% in the ME market. The SSBLOC increased its share approximately 7%.

The geographically-weighted import share demonstrates a slight upward trend. The rate of change in this index is similar to the rate of change of the simple share, leading to the conclusion that the geographical pattern of the imports did not change appreciably over the time period and that it did not become any more similar to the world pattern than it was in the earlier 1950's. The size of the market shows an upward trend as does the "size of partner countries" index reflecting the changing relative position of the industrial countries in world trade.

The importance of the Middle East to the industrial nations is very evident. It is the only less-developed region which increased its share of world trade, indicative of the importance of petroleum to the industrial nations of the world. Western Europe continued to be the major trading partner for the ME. The US increased in importance as a market for the ME's petroleum, but lost some of its share of the ME's import market.

The commodity composition of trade   The commodity composition of the ME's trade underwent few significant changes. On the export side, fuels became increasingly important as its share of total ME exports rose from 64.3% to 77.0%. The relative importance of fuels is shown by

Table 65. ME--Principal international markets, 1953 and 1964[a] (percentages of total exports and imports)

	1953[b]				1964[b]			
	#1		#2		#1		#2	
Region	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
EEC	31.6	23.1	36.2	27.5	30.5	24.8	33.3	28.3
ROWE	23.5	38.4	26.9	33.7	20.2	21.0	22.1	24.0
US	9.4	14.8	10.8	17.6	6.0	17.6	6.6	20.0
SSBLOC	1.9	2.9	2.2	3.5	5.4	9.6	5.9	11.0
JAP	3.7	2.1	4.2	2.5	9.8	5.2	10.8	5.9

[a] Source: Figure 15, Appendix A.

[b] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

Table 66. ME--Commodity concentration indices of trade, 1953 to 1964

	Exports[a]		Imports[a]	
Year	#1	#2	#1	#2
1953	68.00	70.66	45.36	47.63
1954	67.59	66.81	49.94	52.99
1955	70.50	72.30	46.96	50.61
1956	70.86	73.31	46.28	50.02
1957	70.57	73.39	46.94	50.05
1958	74.09	76.14	46.71	49.49
1959	73.49	76.14	46.29	49.35
1960	72.60	74.54	46.62	49.69
1961	74.04	76.09	46.85	49.92
1962	75.93	77.45	46.50	49.59
1963	76.41	78.17	47.55	50.65
1964	79.72	81.20	47.05	50.40

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

the high values on both the commodity concentration index and the commodity-weighted share. The increase in the commodity-weighted share is also reflective of the increased importance of fuels in world trade. A decline in relative importance of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials accompanied the increase in fuel exports. Exports of manufactured goods (OM and CsG) increased from 4.1% to 5.5% in share of total ME exports over the period.

Imports into the ME consisted primarily of capital goods and manufactures. The ME tended to increase its imports of capital goods, at the expense of foodstuffs, fuels, and manufactures throughout the period.[1] The situation was not altered with the intra-trade removed. The commodity concentration index reflects this commodity composition as well as the impact of increased imports of capital goods on the overall level of concentration. The commodity-weighted share of world trade is extremely close to the simple share, demonstrating the similarity between the commodity composition of world trade and that of the ME. It is not possible to distinguish any meaningful trend in the latter index.

General analysis The principal trend in the international trading of the ME appears to have been a translocation away from exports originating in the US and Western Europe (EEC and ROWE) and toward those originating in JAP and the SSBLOC. The EEC emerged as the largest market for the ME's exports, a position formerly held by the ROWE. On the import side, JAP, US, EEC, and SSBLOC all increased their respective shares in the ME

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[1] 58% of total imports consisted of manufactures and capital goods in 1963-1964.

Table 67. ME--Commodity weighted shares of world trade, 1953 to 1964

	Simple share #1[a]		Simple share #2[a]		Commodity weighted share #1[a]		Commodity weighted share #2[a]	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	3.44	2.74	3.84	2.92	16.25	3.15	18.69	3.27
1954	3.77	2.79	4.10	2.95	17.63	4.01	19.04	4.09
1955	3.98	3.12	4.42	3.32	17.53	3.57	21.20	4.24
1956	3.81	3.00	4.16	3.14	16.82	3.35	20.89	3.95
1957	3.78	3.09	4.19	3.31	16.13	3.43	18.81	4.06
1958	4.35	3.30	5.00	3.66	20.89	3.59	26.18	4.40
1959	4.12	3.30	4.80	3.71	21.07	3.48	26.78	4.32
1960	4.05	3.32	4.77	3.79	21.11	3.53	26.22	4.47
1961	3.93	3.29	4.61	3.76	20.99	3.54	26.16	4.49
1962	4.13	3.29	4.92	3.83	22.33	3.44	27.29	4.41
1963	4.28	3.23	5.21	3.80	23.38	3.45	28.88	4.58
1964	4.49	3.26	5.49	3.83	27.06	3.39	33.08	4.52

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

Table 68. ME--Bilateral trade balances, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars)

Origin	1953	1956	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
US	-68	-147	-105	-227	-308	-340	-516	-501	-525
CAN	-1	38	60	59	86	70	67	81	43
EEC	375	430	415	440	260	320	520	750	480
ROWE	25	10	125	110	150	40	190	250	370
JAP	57	85	100	90	140	175	250	295	450
LA	=5	34	38	35	22	37	71	46	46
OCSA	87	196	189	158	165	170	180	223	208
AF	60	96	119	115	121	175	175	120	110
SEASIA	10	80	85	70	105	105	160	190	180
SSBLOC	-30	-15	-10	-35	15	-95	-140	-115	-160
Unspecified	115	90	145	150	125	145	155	130	360
Total	580	820	1140	940	900	810	1160	1550	2060

[a] Source: Figure 15, Appendix A.

market. This increased trade with the industrial regions was characterized by larger relative imports of capital goods at the expense of foodstuffs, agricultural raw materials, and fuels.

OCEANIA and South Africa (OCSA)

While mainly dependent upon primary products for export earnings, this three-country region is increasingly being regarded in international economic analysis as belonging to the category of industrial regions. Because of this dependence upon primary products, OCSA's exports did not increase at as high a rate as that of world trade, or as that of its imports. Consequently, the share of total world exports of this region declined by 1% over the 12 year period. This loss in world share was the result of the structural decline of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials in addition to competitive losses in world markets in all commodity groups except base metals and fuels.[1] Consequently, the components of the "change in share" index analysis are all negative and nearly equal in size. The structural effect would appear to be the strongest, however, particularly when the index is recalculated with the intra-trade removed. The small size of all of the components makes any conclusion tenuous.

The high dependence upon primary products for export receipts is revealed in the fluctuation in net exports. Fluctuating industrial demand and sporadic price changes resulted in an unstable export market. The net export position in 1956 and 1957 was the result of increased sales in

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[1] Fuels accounted for only 8% of exports in 1963-1964.

Table 69. OCSA--Growth in trade, 1953 to 1964 (percentage rate of growth)[a]

	Exports	Imports	World
Total trade	4.08	6.05	6.3
Total trade (intra-trade removed)	3.89	5.93	5.78
Intra-trade	--------8.5---------		8.78

[a] Compounded rate of growth.

Table 70. OCSA--Change in share of world trade, 1953-1954 to 1963-1964

	Actual change	Structural component	"Change in share" component	Interaction component
Total world trade	-0.0068	-0.0034	-0.0021	-0.0012
Total world trade (intra-trade removed)	-0.0069	-0.0058	-0.0011	----

wool, wheat, sugar, metals and manufactures. The 1958 deficit came about as the value of OCSA's exports of wool decreased sharply following a decline in the price level.[1] A sharp reduction in the value of meat exports and butter shipments by Australia contributed heavily to the 1960 deficit. The 1964 deficit was the result of rapidly increasing imports rather than a tapering off of its exports.[2] New Zealand, however, experienced a substantial improvement in its 1964 trade balance as earnings from all major exports improved.

The geographical composition of trade The major trend in the geographical pattern of trade was one of a change away from Western Europe markets and toward the US, JAP and SSBLOC. The share of exports going to Western Europe declined 17½%, and the percentage share of imports originating in Western Europe declined 11.8%. Exports destined for JAP increased 7% in relative share while its relative share of OCSA's imports rose by 5%. The US experienced an increase in net exports to OCSA as its market share increased 6%, while the US share of OCSA exports increased only 4½%. Consequently, a less concentrated geographical pattern of trade emerged. This trend is made clear by the geographical concentration indexes. The geographically weighted share of world exports does not demonstrate any

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[1] While the volume of wool exports was down only 8% in 1958, the decrease in value of exports was much greater for Australia (-38%), New Zealand (-24%) and South Africa (-37%).

[2] South Africa's imports rose by 27%, ignoring the $1,019 million of gold production, and Australia's imports increased by 19%.

Table 71. OCSA--Total merchandise exports and imports, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars and percentages)

Year	Total exports[b] #1	Total exports[b] #2	Total imports[b] #1	Total imports[b] #2	Net exports[c]	Export-import ratio[c]
1953	3360	3261	2830	2731	530	1.19
1954	3160	3047	3400	3287	-240	.93
1955	3390	3267	3780	3657	-390	.90
1956	3690	3564	3550	3424	140	1.04
1957	4090	3915	3830	3655	260	1.07
1958	3350	3177	3780	3607	-430	.89
1959	3920	3806	3655	3546	260	1.07
1960	3920	3715	4450	4245	-530	.88
1961	4290	4087	3910	3707	380	1.10
1962	4360	4190	4120	3950	240	1.06
1963	4980	4720	4780	4700	200	1.04
1964	5420	5157	5420	4927	-230	.95

[a] Source: Figure 16, Appendix A.

[b] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

[c] Total world trade.

Table 72. OCSA--Geographical concentration indices, 1953 to 1964

Year	Exports[a] #1	Exports[a] #2	Imports[a] #1	Imports[a] #2
1953	51.29	52.85	54.24	56.21
1954	51.37	55.56	54.23	55.94
1955	49.14	50.87	52.38	54.06
1956	47.19	48.77	50.60	52.40
1957	44.52	46.36	50.01	52.19
1958	44.04	46.20	50.30	52.59
1959	43.07	44.79	47.24	49.30
1960	41.92	43.89	45.85	47.48
1961	40.74	42.49	46.12	48.37
1962	41.50	43.18	45.27	47.25
1963	40.48	42.41	43.24	45.37
1964	41.60	43.53	44.38	46.38

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

Table 73. OCSA--Measures of geographical concentration, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	6.59	6.44	62.02	53.45	16.32	15.72
1954	5.69	7.37	64.84	53.86	17.11	15.84
1955	5.23	7.24	68.55	55.97	16.79	15.36
1956	5.22	5.92	68.41	57.93	15.23	14.83
1957	5.15	5.81	71.31	59.01	14.13	14.76
1958	4.35	6.01	71.48	58.41	13.86	14.78
1959	4.71	4.99	72.42	63.74	13.43	14.22
1960	4.18	5.26	73.73	66.37	12.96	13.95
1961	4.40	4.50	73.25	65.04	12.16	13.83
1962	4.58	4.38	67.75	66.79	11.67	13.70
1963	4.64	4.51	70.00	71.84	11.47	13.44
1964	4.55	4.90	69.89	68.27	12.09	13.46

Table 74. OCSA--Measures of geographical concentration, intra-trade removed, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	8.75	8.73	57.24	60.24	15.99	19.03
1954	7.87	10.09	57.29	48.74	17.84	15.25
1955	6.75	9.57	66.26	51.50	17.17	15.05
1956	6.57	7.71	66.36	53.28	15.78	14.63
1957	6.53	7.63	68.48	54.34	14.72	14.80
1958	5.39	7.83	70.08	54.68	14.96	15.12
1959	5.83	6.41	74.08	59.98	14.86	14.58
1960	5.11	6.60	74.90	65.59	14.43	14.79
1961	5.41	5.82	74.56	62.04	13.46	14.52
1962	5.49	5.61	71.61	64.72	13.35	14.45
1963	5.68	5.76	72.68	70.22	13.07	14.45
1964	5.64	6.31	71.87	67.06	13.62	14.43

trend. The commodity-weighted share of world imports does, however, show some signs of a slight downward trend suggesting that the 1964 geographical pattern of OCSA imports was more closely akin to that existing in world trade in 1964 than was the case in 1953. The "size of market" index increases throughout the time period, reflecting not only the growth in importance of Western Europe in world trade, but also OCSA's increased trade with the US. The decline in the "size of partner countries" index shows that the size of relative partner countries declined as OCSA increased its trade with JAP and the SSBLOC at the expense of Western Europe. The transfer of trade from Western Europe to the US caused little variation in the index.

The major trading partner of OCSA was the ROWE and, in particular, the United Kingdom (see Table 75). However, both the EEC and the ROWE declined in relative importance. The deterioration of trade between Western Europe and OCSA is extremely interesting inasmuch as it is one of only two regions to indicate such a trend.[1] Much of this change can be attributed to the industrial development of JAP with its increased needs for foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials. Because of the close proximity of OCSA suppliers to JAP this seems a very logical occurrence. The increased trade with the US reflects in part the breaking of former colonial commercial ties with the United Kingdom. In addition, the United States provided an increasingly important market for Australian shipments of agricultural products.

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[1] This same trend is also evident for SEASIA. See page 186.

Table 75. OCSA--Principal international markets, 1953 and 1964[a] (percentages of total exports and imports)

	1953[b]				1964[b]			
	#1		#2		#1		#2	
Region	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
ROWE	44.64	46.08	50.35	52.29	31.55	33.27	35.23	37.04
US	7.85	8.11	13.15	13.66	12.28	12.45	19.31	20.31
EEC	20.98	21.66	10.42	10.83	16.61	17.51	13.90	14.61
JAP	5.80	5.99	1.70	1.76	12.82	13.52	6.99	7.35
SEASIA	6.55	6.76	7.95	8.26	5.90	6.23	5.86	6.11

[a] Source: Figure 16, Appendix A.

[b] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

Table 76. OCSA--Commodity concentration indices of trade, 1953 to 1964

	Exports[a]		Imports[a]	
Year	#1	#2	#1	#2
1953	60.39	61.10	49.04	50.17
1954	60.14	63.69	51.66	52.12
1955	54.70	55.30	51.02	51.59
1956	52.87	53.41	50.41	51.07
1957	52.99	53.89	50.94	51.83
1958	53.23	54.44	51.29	52.37
1959	53.48	55.13	51.41	52.44
1960	53.34	54.66	51.47	51.96
1961	53.60	54.85	51.33	52.34
1962	54.46	55.68	52.06	52.96
1963	55.13	56.76	50.06	50.87
1964	54.73	56.36	52.82	53.69

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

The commodity composition of trade Exports of metals (BM & MO) and fuels have become more important in the exports of this region. These increased exports of metals (+4%) and fuels (+2%) were at the relative expense of agricultural raw materials which, as a group, declined 8% in relative share. The subsequent change in commodity concentration is reflected in the downward movements of the commodity concentration index of exports. The inability of OCSA to maintain its share of world exports coupled with its reduced commodity concentration caused its commodity-weighted share of world trade to decline.

Imports into OCSA demonstrated a change in pattern similar to other of the industrial regions and world trade in general. Imports of FBT declined some 4% and metals (MO & BM) 2% while imports of capital goods and manufactures rose by 3% and 3½% respectively. These changes were so similar to changes in the commodity composition of world trade that the commodity-weighted share of OCSA did not change relative to the simple share over the 12-year period. These two shares were so close together throughout the period that it is difficult to say if there was a meaningful difference between the commodity composition of OCSA imports and that of world trade.

General analysis The most noteworthy trend appearing in the trade pattern of this region is the increase in trade with JAP, US, and SSBLOC at the expense of Western Europe, which, nevertheless, still continued to be the focal point of OCSA's trade. The US, CAN, ROWE, ME and SEASIA maintained an export surplus vis-a-vis OCSA throughout the period. Continued export surpluses with JAP, EEC and ROWE enabled OCSA to maintain a

Table 77. OCSA--Commodity weighted shares of world trade, 1953 to 1964

	Simple share #1[a]		Simple share #2[a]		Commodity weighted share #1[a]		Commodity weighted share #2[a]	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	4.09	3.44	5.01	4.19	10.27	4.72	13.04	5.63
1954	3.69	3.97	4.55	4.92	8.95	5.87	10.52	7.00
1955	3.65	4.05	4.48	5.01	6.95	5.32	8.83	6.75
1956	3.57	3.43	4.36	4.17	6.64	4.47	8.28	5.55
1957	3.67	3.43	4.47	4.16	7.44	4.39	9.40	5.47
1958	3.11	3.51	3.78	4.29	6.57	4.46	8.30	5.69
1959	3.41	3.18	4.32	3.95	7.03	3.96	8.85	5.14
1960	3.08	3.49	3.83	4.40	6.40	4.31	8.16	5.59
1961	3.22	2.93	4.03	3.65	6.68	3.61	8.43	4.71
1962	3.10	2.93	3.93	3.69	6.74	3.55	8.45	4.65
1963	3.25	3.24	4.13	4.10	7.06	3.62	8.97	4.87
1964	3.18	3.35	4.05	4.27	7.68	4.12	9.71	5.61

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

Table 78. OCSA--Bilateral trade balances, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars)

Origin	1953	1956	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
US	-708	0184	-174	-103	-367	-93	2	-44	-439
CAN	-63	-85	-68	-67	-124	-88	-91	-79	-140
EEC	410	395	90	170	70	189	210	175	95
ROWE	80	-165	-470	-100	-390	-200	-255	-335	-285
JAP	155	200	125	185	155	355	295	345	300
LA	-14	-8	-3	2	-4	-18	-5	-8	-13
ME	-87	-196	-189	-158	-165	-170	-180	-223	-208
OCSA	105	145	150	180	160	180	145	130	170
AF	-5	-80	-105	-115	-120	-45	-35	-30	-20
SSBLOC	58	43	73	98	107	224	144	285	300
Unspecified	15	35	70	105	105	75	70	65	55
Total	530	140	-430	260	-530	380	240	200	-230

[a] Source: Figure 16, Appendix A.

positive balance of trade for all but three years of the period.

Africa (AF)

The trade position of AF was characterized throughout the period with a net trade deficit as the value of imports outgrew the value of exports. Further, neither the imports nor the exports of AF grew as rapidly as did world trade over the same period, and its relative share of world trade in both categories declined. AF's share of the world export market declined from 6.5% to 4.3% and its share of world imports from 5.9% to 4.7%.[1]

The analysis of the change in world export share is summarized in Table 80. The heavy dependence of the region on exports of the primary products, in particular foodstuffs, causes the structural component to be negative. The negative interaction component logically follows.

The chronic deficit in the balance of trade increased over the period from 1950 to 1958 and remained very high through 1960. The net import surplus declined during the 1960's, however, as the region experienced an uninterrupted growth in total volume of exports. The weakness in commodity prices dampened the corresponding growth in export earnings. The situation began to improve somewhat in 1963 and 1964 as unit values increased nearly 4%, accompanied by a 8% to 10% increase in total volume.[2] The steady improvement is apparent in the value of net exports of AF. The

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[1] With intra-trade removed, the decline in import share is from 7.0% to 6.0%, its share of the export market from 6.5% to 5.3%.

[2] The estimated change in unit value of aggregate exports for all of Africa, including South Africa. The increase in volume is based upon total African trade excluding South Africa (51, p. 160).

Table 79. AF--Growth in trade, 1953 to 1964 (percentage rate of growth)[a]

	Exports	Imports	World
Total trade	4.10	4.25	6.3
Total trade (intra-trade removed)	3.95	4.43	5.78
Intra-trade	-------1.91---------		8.78

[a] Compounded rate of growth.

Table 80. AF--Change in share of world trade, 1953-1954 to 1963-1964

	Actual change	Structural component	"Change in share" component	Interaction component
Total world trade	-0.0130	-0.0022	-0.0057	-0.0051
Total world trade (intra-trade removed)	-0.0129	-0.0048	-0.0048	-0.0033

continual trade deficit and fluctuations can be attributed to the dependence upon primary products, in particular tropical foodstuffs, and the fluctuations in prices associated with this group.

The geographical pattern of trade   Western Europe was the principal trading area for countries in AF. Sixty percent of the exports from this region went to Western European markets. There was, however, an increase in the relative importance of the EEC. There was an approximate shift of 6% away from the ROWE and toward the EEC, which raised the export share of the latter to 40%. Likewise, the export shares of JAP, US, and SSBLOC increased, namely at the expense of former trade with other less-developed countries. The trend toward increased export trade with the US, JAP, and SSBLOC, signifying a movement toward greater regional diversification, was overshadowed by the increased export share going to the EEC. Consequently, the geographical concentration indices show a slight upward movement, indicative of the greater relative concentration in the export trade in 1964 compared to 1953. The geographically-weighted share of world trade declined at a faster rate than did the simple share of AF (see Table 83). This relative movement of the index infers that, in the general sense, the geographical pattern of exports of AF and of the world tended to become more alike. The EEC was the most important market for AF's exports, and changes in its relative position are directly reflected in the measure of geographical concentration.

The situation is considerably different in the case of imports. Western Europe's share of AF's import market declined by 6% and that of LA by 3%. The major gains were made by JAP (+5½%) and the US (+4%).

Table 81. AF--Total merchandise exports and imports, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars and percentages)

Year	Total exports[b] #1	#2	Total imports[b] #1	#2	Net exports[c]	Export-import ratio[c]
1953	4560	4229	4860	4529	-300	.94
1954	4970	4643	5190	4873	-220	.96
1955	5120	4787	5670	5347	-550	.90
1956	5370	5026	6020	5666	-650	.89
1957	5480	5134	6440	6094	-960	.85
1958	5450	5080	6490	6120	-1040	.84
1959	5520	5170	6380	6030	-860	.87
1960	5930	5545	7070	6685	-1140	.84
1961	6250	5853	7220	6823	-970	.87
1962	6350	5921	6860	6431	-510	.93
1963	6760	6358	7150	6748	-390	.95
1964	7350	6745	7790	7185	-440	.94

[a] Source: Figure 17, Appendix A.

[b] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

[c] Total world trade.

Table 82. AF--Geographical concentration indices, 1953 to 1964

Year	Exports[a] #1	#2	Imports[a] #1	#2
1953	48.20	51.30	45.87	48.60
1954	49.43	52.41	46.76	49.43
1955	49.70	52.43	47.47	49.81
1956	49.87	53.01	46.95	49.56
1957	49.43	52.62	43.92	45.91
1958	50.09	53.24	48.69	51.28
1959	50.06	53.05	47.47	49.93
1960	50.68	53.68	47.52	48.87
1961	50.13	53.42	45.91	48.41
1962	50.54	53.68	43.30	45.68
1963	50.81	53.64	43.10	45.21
1964	50.55	53.17	42.43	44.39

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

Table 83. AF--Measures of geographical concentration, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	7.89	8.56	70.08	69.01	16.28	14.52
1954	8.26	8.83	70.24	68.67	17.16	15.01
1955	7.63	8.72	71.97	69.81	17.78	15.73
1956	7.31	8.36	71.12	69.75	17.69	15.38
1957	6.81	7.56	72.25	82.51	11.81	15.92
1958	7.29	8.61	69.54	70.01	17.45	16.60
1959	6.83	7.69	70.27	72.00	17.61	16.23
1960	6.46	7.38	71.84	74.94	18.45	16.92
1961	6.33	6.83	74.06	79.01	18.61	16.65
1962	6.05	6.08	74.58	81.63	19.05	15.30
1963	5.87	5.85	75.14	82.78	19.40	15.38
1964	5.76	5.64	74.88	83.40	19.13	15.02

Table 84. AF--Measures of geographical concentration, intra-trade removed, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	10.56	10.38	61.56	67.25	16.20	15.88
1954	11.08	11.91	62.61	61.11	17.20	14.93
1955	10.34	11.90	63.42	61.95	17.43	15.37
1956	9.82	11.33	62.66	60.97	17.61	14.98
1957	9.39	10.21	62.38	73.77	17.27	15.55
1958	10.26	11.64	58.97	62.61	16.63	16.46
1959	9.76	10.48	60.06	65.15	16.90	16.24
1960	9.33	10.31	61.22	66.76	17.64	16.60
1961	9.28	9.45	62.20	70.60	17.75	16.54
1962	8.95	8.29	61.98	74.18	17.86	15.48
1963	8.79	8.25	63.26	74.33	18.20	15.19
1964	8.56	7.94	61.90	75.31	17.50	14.84

This tendency toward greater diversification in the import trade is evident in the geographical concentration index. This increase in geographical diversification caused the geographically-weighted share of world trade to decline more rapidly than the simple share. The trend and size of the "size of market" index is reflective not only of the relative size of the import trading partners, but also of the downward trend in size of its own share of world trade. It is important to note that the diversification of imports had little noticeable effect on the "size of partner countries" index.

The bulk of trade continued to be carried on with Western Europe. This is not surprising as the African countries, many originally associated with European countries (in particular France and Belgium), had maintained close commercial ties with these countries. Many of those

Table 85. AF--Principal international markets, 1953 and 1964[a] (percentages of total exports and imports)

	1953[b]				1964[b]			
	#1		#2		#1		#2	
Region	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
EEC	34.1	35.4	36.7	37.9	40.7	32.5	43.0	34.3
ROWE	29.7	22.4	31.9	24.0	23.7	19.3	25.0	20.4
US	13.8	7.4	14.8	7.9	16.6	11.6	17.6	12.2
LA	4.9	14.3	5.3	15.3	1.8	11.0	1.9	11.6
JAP	.4	1.1	.5	1.1	2.4	6.5	2.6	6.8

[a] Source: Figure 17, Appendix A.

[b] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

African countries formerly associated with current members of the EEC had either become associate members of the EEC or had received preferential treatment in the form of reduced trade restrictions and higher prices. The established commercial ties with Europe, capital ownership, and preferential treatment explains the continued prominence of the EEC as a market for their products.[1] The most notable change was the relative increase in trade with the US and JAP. The relative share of US imports of foodstuffs and metalliferous ores coming from AF showed a substantial upward trend over time.

<u>The commodity composition of trade</u> The commodity composition of AF exports varied little over the period with most of the changes taking place within the group of primary goods. Exports of foodstuffs revealed a 4½% decline while metalliferous ores declined more than 3% in share. Agricultural raw materials increased 3% as did exports of fuels. In addition, exports of manufactures increased from 3.3% to 6.3%. Foodstuffs were the major export commodity group accounting for 40.7% of total exports in 1964; fuels (21.6%) and agricultural raw materials (18.1%) were next in line.

These changes resulted in a slight downward trend in commodity concentration index. In addition, the trend of the commodity-weighted share of world trade for AF suggests that the commodity composition of its imports became less specialized relative to the commodity composition of

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[1] The direction of exports of North African countries which belong to the France zone continued to be significantly influenced by the existence of close economic and financial ties with France. (51, p. 168)

Table 86. AF--Commodity concentration indices of trade, 1953 to 1964

	Exports[a]		Imports[a]	
Year	#1	#2	#1	#2
1953	52.71	52.76	46.13	47.06
1954	56.68	56.97	47.98	48.75
1955	53.22	52.86	47.77	48.71
1956	52.85	53.14	49.26	50.23
1957	52.97	53.55	46.80	47.42
1958	54.37	54.47	47.20	47.76
1959	52.43	52.61	48.07	48.78
1960	50.75	50.72	47.99	48.56
1961	51.45	51.71	51.07	52.20
1962	50.80	50.66	49.96	50.86
1963	50.80	50.82	50.10	50.89
1964	50.96	50.81	51.34	52.23

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

Table 87. AF--Commodity weighted share of world trade, 1953 to 1964

	Simple share #1[a]		Simple share #2[a]		Commodity weighted share #1[a]		Commodity weighted share #2[a]	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	5.53	5.91	6.50	6.98	10.18	7.72	11.46	8.81
1954	5.80	6.06	6.94	7.28	11.11	8.59	12.60	10.16
1955	5.49	6.09	6.56	7.27	9.10	7.63	10.93	9.58
1956	5.20	5.83	6.15	6.91	8.79	7.88	10.39	9.58
1957	4.92	6.24	5.86	7.53	8.39	7.19	9.95	8.76
1958	5.07	6.03	6.05	7.29	9.08	6.98	10.88	8.64
1959	4.80	5.54	5.86	6.83	8.43	6.55	10.32	8.24
1960	4.64	5.53	5.71	6.88	8.15	6.50	10.01	8.26
1961	4.69	5.40	5.77	6.67	8.50	7.15	10.23	9.13
1962	4.51	4.96	5.55	6.15	8.26	6.19	9.93	7.82
1963	4.41	4.84	5.56	6.13	8.01	5.88	9.75	7.69
1964	4.31	4.70	5.30	5.98	7.93	5.78	9.89	7.62

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the region intra-trade removed.

world trade.

On the import side, imports of manufactures (OM and CsG) and capital goods each increased in share by over 3% at the expense of foodstuffs (-4%) and the metals groups (-2.7%). Imports of fuels also showed a slight relative increase. The combined share of imports of OM, CsG and CpG rose to 72% in 1964. This represented a more intense concentration of imports as demonstrated by the upward movement of the commodity concentration index.

The relative movement of the commodity-weighted share exhibits a slight downward trend. However, the greater concentration in manufactures and capital goods clearly prevents the index from closely approaching the simple share. The previous description is not altered appreciably if the intra-trade is removed.

General analysis Primary products continued to be AF's principal exports with capital goods and manufactures being the principal imports. The similarity in the economic structure of the countries was such that there was little motivation for intra-trade to increase. Consequently, intra-trade grew at a much slower rate than did exports and imports in general. This trend can be expected to continue until one or more countries develops the capacity to provide additional sources of supply for the capital goods and manufactures which accounted for 70% of the region's imports in 1964.

The US, CAN, and ROWE continued to carry an import surplus with AF throughout the period. One of the most significant changes was the change in position of the EEC from that of a net exporter to that of a

Table 88. AF--Bilateral trade balances, 1953 to 1964[a]
(millions of dollars)

Origin	1953	1956	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
US	267	275	387	375	385	176	172	151	287
CAN	15	64	66	77	59	55	52	94	91
EEC	-170	-75	-470	-310	-425	-140	340	325	385
ROWE	260	105	-55	35	50	110	130	225	210
JAP	-25	-105	-108	-75	-135	-115	-140	-140	-160
LA	-455	-550	-545	-605	-610	-650	-655	-720	-720
ME	-60	-96	-119	-114	-121	-175	-175	-120	-110
OCSA	-105	-145	-150	-180	-160	-180	-145	-130	-170
SEASIA	-110	-70	-40	-35	-35	-60	-90	-85	-65
SSBLOC	-5	-15	-15	15	5	-75	-30	-69	-65
Unspecified	110	65	120	55	65	110	100	140	135
Total	-300	-650	-1040	-860	-1140	-970	-510	-390	-440

[a] Source: Figure 17, Appendix A.

net importer. This was the result of increased demand in the EEC for raw materials, semi-manufactures, and foodstuffs, stemming from higher industrial production, stronger consumer demand, re-stocking of inventories, the investment boom, and, in the case of Germany, tariff reductions.[1] The increase in the export surplus of JAP to AF in the 1960's was "primarily due to deliveries of ships sailing under the Liberian flag" (171). It is important to take cognizance of the fact that the import surplus into AF from LA was descriptive of the trade between LA

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[1] In July, 1964, tariffs on products imported from third countries were reduced to the level of the EEC's common external tariff in those cases where they still exceeded this level. This was primarily an anti-inflationary measure. (51, p. 99).

and the miscellaneous countries other than Central Africa.[1] The same applies also to SEASIA.

The variations in the value of AF exports reflected the declining (and fluctuating) world prices of primary products. This becomes more evident when it is realized that the volume of AF exports increased steadily over the period. The principal imports continued to be capital goods and manufactures, indicative of the attempts to industrialize and of the increased domestic demand for consumer goods not available within these developing economies.

Southeast Asia (SEASIA)

SEASIA was plagued by a deficit in its balance of trade which increased steadily beyond 1955 when a very small net export surplus occurred. Larger amounts of foreign aid and IMF drawings were used increasingly in the 1960's to help cover the growing deficit and maintain official gold and foreign exchange holdings. The sporadic fluctuations in the value of exports of this region were largely attributable to variations in the overall prices received for their products. The export price index, after rising in 1959 and 1960, declined in 1961 and 1962 to about the level existing in 1958 and did not demonstrate any marked improvement in 1963 or in 1964.[2] The expansion of the value of exports throughout the 1960's

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[1] The net export surplus of LA to Central Africa was $19 million in 1964. The "miscellaneous countries" include Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, British, French, Netherlands and United States territoriss in America and Oceania, Greenland, New Guinea, the Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, and Malta.

[2] See (77; 78; 79).

was the result of increases in export volumes. Even with the increase in volume, the value of imports outgrew export receipts, and the net balance of trade worsened. The difference in the rates of growth of imports and exports is clearly evident in Table 89. Of particular interest is the observation that the value of imports with intra-trade removed expanded faster than did world trade. The slow growth of intra-trade reflected a movement away from regionalization and toward increased trade with the industrial regions. SEASIA's share of the world export market declined nearly 2% concurrently with the increase in import share. The basis for the change is presented in Table 90. All signs are negative as would be expected, with the largest component being that reflecting the decline in competitiveness of SEASIA on the world market. The phenomenal progress of Hong Kong in exports of clothing, textiles, and miscellaneous manufactures in addition to the increases made by India in the exports of consumption goods (textiles, jute manufactures) dampened the negative structural effects which were not as large as might be expected.[1]

<u>The geographical concentration of trade</u> The geographical pattern of trade of SEASIA became more highly concentrated with the industrial regions pari passu the 10% decline in relative share of intra-trade within the region. On the export side, a relatively larger share of exports from this region went to JAP and the SSBLOC with the EEC, ROWE and ME also showing slight relative increases. The US, AF, and the intra-trade of

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[1] SEASIA experienced only a 1% loss (5.7% to 4.8%) in share of the manufactured goods world market which was smaller than the losses in share in any of the primary goods markets.

Table 89. SEASIA--Growth in trade, 1953 to 1964 (percentage rate of growth)[a]

	Exports	Imports	World
Total trade	3.08	5.10	6.30
Total trade (intra-trade removed)	3.68	6.25	5.78
Intra-trade	-------1.40---------		8.78

[a] Compounded rate of growth.

Table 90. SEASIA--Change in share of world trade, 1953-1954 to 1963-1964

	Actual change	Structural component	"Change in share" component	Interaction component
Total world trade	-0.0188	-0.0034	-0.0088	-0.0066
Total world trade (intra-trade removed)	-0.0118	-0.0063	-0.0039	-0.0016

Table 91. SEASIA--Total merchandise exports and imports, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars and percentages)

Year	Total exports[b]		Total imports[b]		Net exports[c]	Export-import ratio[c]
	#1	#2	#1	#2		
1953	6060	4252	6480	4672	-420	.94
1954	6010	4255	6400	4645	-390	.94
1955	6860	4931	6800	4991	60	1.01
1956	6880	4822	8070	6012	-1190	.85
1957	7100	4932	8860	6692	-1760	.80
1958	6380	4461	7900	5981	-1520	.81
1959	7220	5241	7990	6011	-770	.96
1960	7670	5570	9230	7130	-1560	.83
1961	7510	5481	9600	7571	-2090	.78
1962	7660	5789	9930	8059	-2270	.77
1963	8440	6149	11120	8829	-2680	.76
1964	8720	6575	11590	9445	-2870	.75

[a] Source: Figure 18, Appendix A.

[b] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

[c] Total world trade.

Table 92. SEASIA--Geographical concentration indices, 1953 to 1964

Year	Exports[a]		Imports[a]	
	#1	#2	#1	#2
1953	41.74	41.27	41.27	41.87
1954	41.37	40.97	40.87	41.36
1955	40.71	40.40	41.47	41.91
1956	41.81	40.94	40.67	42.15
1957	41.44	39.04	40.54	42.44
1958	40.87	39.35	39.41	40.89
1959	39.77	39.36	39.73	41.03
1960	39.53	39.15	39.51	41.76
1961	40.27	38.74	39.28	41.52
1962	39.99	39.91	39.26	41.91
1963	39.96	39.80	39.21	41.89
1964	38.78	39.59	38.61	41.58

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

SEASIA all declined in relative importance, the 5½% decline in intra-exports being the largest. However, intra-trade still accounted for 24.7% of total exports in 1964. The US continued to be the largest foreign market, absorbing 17.4% of total SEASIA's exports in 1964. Other principal export markets in 1964 were ROWE (14.9%), JAP (12.3%), EEC (11.0%) and SSBLOC (7.3%).

The geographical concentration lessened slightly over the period (see Table 93), due in part to the relative decline of intra-trade. Consequently, the downward trend in the concentration index disappears when the intra-trade figures are removed from the data. The geographically-weighted share of world trade decreased at a faster rate over the period than did the simple share, leading to the conclusion that SEASIA's 1964 export pattern was more similar to the world trade pattern than previous export patterns.[1] The two remaining indices illustrate the changes previously mentioned. The rising "size of market" index reflects in part the increase in relative size of the EEC and JAP. It is important to note that the increase is relatively greater when intra-trade is removed because of the smaller relative decline in SEASIA's share of world exports and the relatively more important trade positions of JAP and the US in world trade.

The import structure of SEASIA changed considerably from 1953 to 1964. The US, JAP and SSBLOC each increased their share of total SEASIA imports

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[1] This can be attributed to the decline in relative share of the intra-trade since, when it is removed, the trend no longer is evident.

Table 93. SEASIA--Measures of geographical concentration, 1953 to 1964

Year	Weighted share of world trade Exports	Weighted share of world trade Imports	Index of size of the market Exports	Index of size of the market Imports	Index of size of partner countries Exports	Index of size of partner countries Imports
1953	15.15	17.02	48.63	46.13	8.47	7.86
1954	14.22	16.69	49.30	44.63	8.44	7.49
1955	14.61	15.78	50.38	46.12	8.35	7.53
1956	13.54	15.91	49.20	48.78	8.60	8.18
1957	12.67	16.05	50.27	49.60	8.63	7.56
1958	12.13	14.72	48.81	49.72	8.15	7.70
1959	12.44	14.18	50.39	49.72	7.97	7.55
1960	11.58	14.81	51.97	48.83	8.12	7.48
1961	11.19	15.18	50.41	47.76	8.17	7.17
1962	10.64	14.51	51.11	48.66	8.17	7.75
1963	10.95	14.56	50.30	49.79	8.03	7.89
1964	9.62	13.04	53.10	52.76	7.99	8.27

Table 94. SEASIA--Measures of geographical concentration, intra-trade removed, 1953 to 1964

Year	Weighted share of world trade Exports	Weighted share of world trade Imports	Index of size of the market Exports	Index of size of the market Imports	Index of size of partner countries Exports	Index of size of partner countries Imports
1953	13.71	12.98	51.87	54.79	8.83	9.61
1954	13.41	13.42	51.23	51.19	8.60	8.76
1955	12.26	12.30	54.08	53.92	8.83	9.47
1956	12.67	12.71	57.07	56.88	9.57	10.11
1957	12.74	12.75	59.36	59.27	9.05	10.68
1958	11.93	11.97	59.34	59.15	9.19	9.89
1959	11.34	11.92	59.43	56.53	9.21	9.52
1960	12.68	12.72	57.71	57.54	8.85	10.04
1961	12.81	12.87	57.54	57.26	8.64	9.87
1962	12.71	12.28	57.81	57.51	9.21	10.10
1963	13.01	13.06	58.86	58.65	9.32	10.29
1964	12.38	12.46	60.75	60.35	9.52	10.43

by 6% at the expense of SEASIA intra-trade (-10%), EEC (-4%), and ROWE (-4½%).

The changes in the import pattern caused the geographical index to first decline and then remain relatively stable. This was the result of the significant decline in intra-trade and the translocation of import sharesas the relative gains of the US, JAP, and SSBLOC were just matched by the loss in the relative share of Western Europe.

The geographically-weighted share of SEASIA in world trade demonstrates a downward trend which is greater than the decline of the simple share. When the intra-trade is removed from trade, both the geographically-weighted import share and the simple share remain relatively constant, inferring that there was little if any change in geographical concentration. The "size of market" and "size of partner countries" indices both show slight upward trends which are dampened when the intra-trade is removed.

The trend in SEASIA toward increased trade with the US and JAP at the expense of trade with Western Europe was unique to SEASIA and OCSA. In all other regions, the trend was toward increased trade with Western Europe, in particular the EEC. It must be pointed out that shipments of US aid contributed much to the increase in US prominence in this region. Shipments of surplus agricultural commodities under United States Public Law 480, sold for local currency, accounted for the larger percentages of the aid shipments.[1]

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[1] See page 83 for a discussion of the impact of US aid shipments on world trade pattern and, in particular, SEASIA.

The commodity composition of trade There is one very noticeable trend in the commodity composition of exports of SEASIA. Exports of manufactured products increased in share by 8% at the expense of raw materials (-6%). In addition, the share of fuels declined 2% and metals gained 1% in share. The increase in share of manufactures can be attributed largely to increased exports of Hong Kong. It is extremely unusual to see exports of manufactures show such a large increase in a less-developed region. The increase in share is not large enough to affect the commodity concentration index.

The movements of the commodity-weighted share and the simple share index are such that no inference can be made about the commodity composition of SEASIA exports relative to total world trade. However, the upward trend of the commodity-weighted share suggests that SEASIA exports became slightly more specialized relative to the commodity composition of world trade in the 1960's. The relatively large exports of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials accounted for this trend.

The commodity composition of imports was altered as imports of capital goods expanded 10% in share throughout the period. This increase in share came at the expense of foodstuffs (-4½%), agricultural raw materials (-3%), manufactures (-4%), and fuels (-1%). Metalliferous ores also increased (2.8%) in share over the period. As a result of this transition, 76% of total imports were concentrated evenly between foodstuffs, capital goods, and manufactures. The changes in the composition of imports are similar if the intra-trade is removed, with the exception of fuels which show a 1% increase in share. In spite of these adjustments, the commodity

Table 95. SEASIA--Principal international markets, 1953 and 1964[a] (percentages of total exports and imports)

	1953[b]				1964[b]			
	#1		#2		#1		#2	
Region	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
US	18.8	16.3	26.9	22.7	17.4	22.7	23.1	27.9
SEASIA (intra)	30.2	28.4	---	---	24.9	18.5	---	---
JAP	9.3	9.4	13.4	13.1	12.3	15.2	16.3	18.6
ROWE	14.0	17.0	20.1	23.7	14.9	12.4	19.8	15.2
EEC	11.9	14.8	17.0	20.7	11.0	10.9	14.7	13.3
SSBLOC	3.5	4.0	5.0	5.6	7.3	10.1	9.7	12.4

[a] Source: Figure 18, Appendix A.

[b] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

Table 96. SEASIA--Commodity concentration indices of trade, 1953 to 1964

	Exports[a]		Imports[a]	
Year	#1	#2	#1	#2
1953	49.44	50.85	46.47	48.67
1954	50.40	52.57	45.52	48.53
1955	52.11	54.01	45.53	49.07
1956	50.41	53.76	45.19	48.19
1957	48.99	50.79	44.40	47.89
1958	50.33	52.56	45.18	47.88
1959	50.81	52.97	45.38	48.52
1960	50.51	52.18	45.25	47.48
1961	49.14	50.98	44.93	47.83
1962	48.99	52.92	45.3w	48.02
1963	49.37	51.36	45.69	48.06
1964	49.10	50.25	45.96	47.56

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

concentration of imports appears to have remained relatively constant throughout the period. SEASIA's commodity-weighted share of the world market shows a marked downward trend over the period relative to the size of the simple share, suggesting a greater similarity between its imports and world trade. The trend is even more evident when the two indices are calculated with the intra-trade removed.

General analysis The deficit in the balance of trade for SEASIA continued to grow over the period following declining export prices and increased demand for foodstuffs and capital goods. Even though the volume of exports steadily increased, the declining prices were such that the growth in imports far exceeded the growth in value of its export earnings. Substantial deficits were posted with the US, EEC, JAP, and SSBLOC countries throughout the period, reaching an all-time high in 1963 and 1964. The only export surpluses in existence in 1964 were very small ones with LA, OCSA and AF almost microscopic relative to the deficits earned with the industrial countries.

In addition to the deteriorating balance of trade, there was also a trend toward increased trade with JAP, US and SSBLOC at the expense of Western Europe. Much of the increase in trade with the SSBLOC was the result of increased trade flows between India and the U.S.S.R. as well as with the Eastern European countries.

The Sino-Soviet Bloc (SSBLOC)

The reappearance of trade relationships between the SSBLOC and the rest of the world is the major distinguishable trend for the period 1953 to 1964. This tendency is evident when the rate of growth of the

Table 97. SEASIA--Commodity weighted shares of world trade, 1953 to 1964

	Simple share #1[a]		Simple share #2[a]		Commodity weighted share #1[a]		Commodity weighted share #2[a]	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	7.37	7.85	6.53	7.11	11.60	8.80	7.99	10.63
1954	7.01	7.45	6.36	6.87	13.22	8.50	8.29	13.21
1955	7.36	7.28	6.76	6.63	12.20	7.71	7.98	12.19
1956	6.66	7.76	5.90	7.23	10.88	8.30	8.62	10.87
1957	6.37	7.96	5.63	7.56	9.96	8.22	8.91	9.58
1958	5.92	7.32	5.31	7.08	9.98	7.59	8.18	10.13
1959	6.27	6.91	5.94	6.74	11.12	7.14	7.74	11.58
1960	6.02	7.23	5.74	7.32	10.49	7.48	8.16	10.74
1961	5.64	7.25	5.40	7.37	9.13	7.33	8.38	9.30
1962	5.44	7.06	5.43	7.35	8.77	7.21	8.24	9.02
1963	5.51	7.25	5.37	7.66	8.79	7.46	8.78	9.14
1964	5.11	6.88	5.16	7.52	7.90	7.10	8.39	8.31

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

Table 98. SEASIA--Bilateral trade balances, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars)

Origin	1953	1956	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
US	90	-283	-418	-120	-553	-642	-840	-1113	-1152
CAN	-47	10	-63	-30	-16	-24	17	-3	-23
EEC	-225	-220	-415	-240	-300	-385	-290	-240	-400
ROWE	-255	-255	145	-180	-175	-360	-130	-130	-55
JAP	-40	-275	-370	-320	-540	-630	-720	-610	-710
LA	75	67	76	90	99	55	85	55	70
ME	-10	-80	-85	-70	-105	-105	-160	-190	-180
OCSA	5	80	105	115	120	45	35	30	20
AF	110	70	40	35	35	60	90	85	65
SSBLOC	-50	-205	-295	-65	-140	-195	-280	-460	-530
Unspecified	80	75	50	65	85	110	20	25	60
Total	-420	-1190	-1520	-770	-1560	-2090	-2270	-2680	-2870

[a] Source: Figure 18, Appendix A.

SSBLOC's trade with the rest of the world is compared to the rate of growth of total trade and its intra-trade. This region was the fourth largest region in the study with respect to total world trade.[1] With intra-trade removed, it ranked tenth in relative size in 1953-1954 and seventh in 1963-1964. The largest part of its trade is still of a bilateral character and as yet does not really fit into the multilateral pattern of trade.[2] The Communist Bloc has been gradually redeveloping commercial relations with the rest of the world, and, if the present trend continues, it will not be long until this large economic area is playing a definite role in the multilateral system of trade.[3] The major portion of this brief analysis will be restricted to the changes which have taken place in the SSBLOC's trade with the rest of the world. Data on the SSBLOC's intra-trade are much less reliable than on its extra-regional trade which could be derived from its partner country statistics.[4]

The increase in the SSBLOC's share of world trade appears to be the primary result of an increase in its share of the world markets. The positive competitive effect mirrors its increased share in world trade of manufactures and capital goods, the bulk of which went to Western Europe. The positive interaction component is also reflective of these changes in

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[1] Based on world exports. Region 11's share of world exports was 9.85% in 1953-1954 and 11.94% in 1963-1964.

[2] This was also the case in Thorbecke's study. See (158).

[3] Such a role is already evident. By increasing its level of net export to Western Europe, the U.S.S.R. has earned some of the foreign exchange required for its increased wheat purchases from Canada and the United States (50, p. 106).

[4] See (48).

Table 99. SSBLOC--Growth in trade, 1953 to 1964 (percentage rate of growth)[a]

	Exports	Imports	World
Total trade	8.00	8.40	6.30
Total trade (intra-trade removed)	12.12	14.45	5.78
Intra-trade	-------6.40----------		8.78

[a] Compounded rate of growth.

Table 100. SSBLOC--Change in share of world market, 1953-1954 to 1963-1964

	Actual change	Structural component	"Change in share" component	Interaction component
Total world trade (intra-trade removed)	0.0270	-0.0057	0.0153	0.0174

share, while the negative structural effect is the result of the SSBLOC's dependence upon agricultural exports.

The SSBLOC maintained a positive balance of trade throughout the period as might be expected when its autarkic political structure is taken into account. Eighty-three percent of total imports and 78% of total exports were the result of intra-trade in 1953. This declined to 67% and 66%, respectively, in 1964. Trade with all of the regions increased, pari passu, with CAN, EEC, ROWE, LA and SEASIA showing the greatest increases in share. These changes led to a decline in the geographical concentration of the SSBLOC's trade. This trend is evident for both exports and imports (see Tables 102 and 103).

The bulk of the extra-regional trade continued to be carried on with Western Europe (see Table 105), which, however, declined in relative importance as the SSBLOC increased its overall trade with LA and SEASIA and its import trade with CAN. The rise in trade with LA was due in part to its increased trade with Cuba, while larger relative trade flows with India and Pakistan accounted for the growth in trade with SEASIA. The expansion of trade with North America was largely the result of CAN shipments of wheat to the U.S.S.R. and the Eastern European countries in the 1960's.

The commodity composition of trade   The commodity composition of imports changed little over the period. Imports of foodstuffs increased nearly 2% in relative share and manufactures 5% from 1955 to 1964. Raw materials declined in share by 6%. Capital goods continued to be the largest single group, accounting for 1/4 of total imports throughout the

Table 101. SSBLOC--Total merchandise exports and imports, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars and percentages)

Year	Total exports[b] #1	#2	Total imports[b] #1	#2	Net exports[c]	Export-import ratio[c]
1953	7910	1765	7410	1265	500	1.07
1954	8600	1910	8310	1620	290	1.04
1955	9370	2435	8790	1855	580	1.07
1956	10140	2960	9430	2250	710	1.08
1957	11300	3272	10880	2852	420	1.04
1958	12070	3550	11710	3290	360	1.03
1959	14210	3820	13880	3490	330	1.02
1960	15020	4280	15010	4270	10	1.00
1961	15740	5097	15390	4747	350	1.02
1962	17390	5729	16590	4929	800	1.05
1963	18660	6269	17760	5369	900	1.05
1964	19940	6977	19460	6497	480	1.03

[a] Source: Figure 19, Appendix A.

[b] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

[c] Total world trade.

Table 102. SSBLOC--Geographical concentration indices, 1953 to 1964

Year	Exports[a] #1	#2	Imports[a] #1	#2
1953	78.39	46.82	83.22	52.92
1954	78.52	48.23	80.92	50.30
1955	74.82	49.18	79.03	48.54
1956	71.91	47.18	76.79	50.17
1957	72.62	47.55	74.99	48.06
1958	72.23	45.53	74.23	47.39
1959	74.86	46.03	76.44	47.79
1960	73.22	46.82	73.44	46.03
1961	71.47	42.99	71.30	42.32
1962	68.20	38.81	71.38	43.04
1963	67.89	42.05	70.78	40.81
1964	67.24	42.32	68.00	38.44

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

Table 103. SSBLOC--Measures of geographical concentration, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	64.92	64.53	14.82	14.01	9.11	9.70
1954	63.17	62.80	15.89	15.48	9.80	10.13
1955	58.75	58.12	17.11	16.28	9.58	10.17
1956	54.75	54.00	17.93	16.93	9.27	9.98
1957	54.05	53.39	18.76	18.32	9.89	10.30
1958	53.40	52.72	21.01	20.68	10.96	11.39
1959	57.07	56.55	21.62	21.35	12.12	12.47
1960	53.44	52.98	22.04	22.16	11.82	11.95
1961	50.90	50.32	23.20	23.47	11.85	11.93
1962	48.54	48.10	25.44	24.49	11.83	12.48
1963	48.31	47.35	25.21	24.52	11.62	12.28
1964	45.92	45.18	25.46	25.43	11.51	11.76

Table 104. SSBLOC--Measures of geographical concentration, intra-trade removed, 1953 to 1964

	Weighted share of world trade		Index of size of the market		Index of size of partner countries	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	3.96	4.16	68.43	47.65	15.00	13.34
1954	4.18	4.45	68.16	55.00	15.85	13.92
1955	5.08	4.44	65.73	59.05	15.90	13.91
1956	5.53	5.10	65.48	54.66	14.58	13.76
1957	5.06	5.80	62.55	55.83	14.14	12.90
1958	6.68	6.12	63.32	61.26	13.13	13.76
1959	6.39	6.43	67.81	60.07	14.37	13.72
1960	6.32	6.49	69.78	65.78	15.30	13.94
1961	6.78	6.53	74.07	70.80	13.69	12.68
1962	6.02	6.62	89.25	69.98	13.44	12.96
1963	7.80	6.55	70.27	71.89	12.43	11.97
1964	7.71	6.74	71.12	75.80	12.74	11.20

Table 105. SSBLOC--Principal international markets, 1953 and 1964[a] (percentages of total exports and imports)

	1953[b]				1964[b]			
	#1		#2		#1		#2	
Region	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
SSBLOC (intra)	77.7	82.7	---	---	65.6	66.8	---	---
ROWE	8.9	7.4	39.9	42.4	9.9	8.4	28.9	25.2
EEC	4.2	4.5	18.7	25.9	7.3	6.8	21.3	20.4
LA	.4	.5	1.8	2.8	3.5	3.6	10.2	10.8
SEASIA	3.3	2.8	14.7	16.3	6.0	3.2	17.4	9.7
CAN	.1	.0	.3	.0	.2	2.9	.5	8.8

[a] Source: Figure 19, Appendix A.

[b] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

Table 106. SSBLOC--Commodity concentration indices of trade, 1953 to 1964

	Exports[a]		Imports[a]	
Year	#1	#2	#1	#2
1953[b]	---	43.86	---	45.95
1954[b]	---	38.28	---	46.40
1955	40.95	39.39	42.38	47.58
1956	40.50	40.60	41.66	45.18
1957	40.54	40.70	41.12	46.22
1958	41.16	41.72	41.20	44.96
1959	41.67	45.39	39.82	45.52
1960	41.81	41.88	41.97	44.99
1961	41.97	41.91	41.09	45.76
1962	43.08	41.98	43.10	45.1i
1963	43.00	41.53	44.82	50.21
1964	43.33	42.11	42.75	47.88

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

[b] Trade by commodity data was not available for intra-trade for 1953 or 1954.

period. It is difficult to delineate any specific trend from the analysis.

The commodity composition of exports showed a greater degree of change. Exports of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials declined in share while exports of fuels, capital goods and manufactures increased in importance. It is apparent that the commodity composition of the SSBLOC's trade was very similar to the commodity composition of world trade, as indicated by the close similarity of the commodity-weighted share and the simple share.

The increased relative importance of foodstuffs in the import trade of the SSBLOC is evident when the temporal changes in its balance of trade are examined (see Table 108). The most prominent feature was the increased net import surplus with North America that developed during the 1960's, paralleled by the development of a similar net import surplus with OCSA. The imports from these regions consisted almost entirely of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials and were financed primarily by export surpluses with JAP, ROWE, ME and SEASIA.[1] The export surplus with ME reflects, in part, increased economic and political ties with the United Arab Republic. The other important markets for Russian commodities were the United Kingdom, Finland and Yugoslavia in the ROWE; India, Indonesia, and Afghanistan in SEASIA; Cuba in LA; and the six members of the EEC.[2]

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[1] Foodstuffs accounted for 75% of imports from the US, 96% of imports from CAN and 63% of imports from OCSA in 1963-64. The remainder of the imports from CAN and OCSA consisted of agricultural raw materials, whereas they only accounted for 13% of imports from the US.

[2] The importance of Western Europe as a trading partner for the U.S.S.R. was evident in 1938 when Continental Europe supplied 1/3 of U.S.S.R. imports and absorbed nearly 1/2 her exports.

Table 107. SSBLOC--Commodity weighted share of world trade, 1953 to 1964

Year	Simple share #1[a]		Simple share #2[a]		Commodity weighted share #1[a]		Commodity weighted share #2[a]	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1953	9.62	9.04	2.71	1.98	---	---	2.85	2.58
1954	10.04	9.72	2.85	2.45	---	---	3.01	3.04
1955	10.05	9.46	3.34	2.62	10.99	10.90	3.49	3.55
1956	9.82	9.14	3.62	2.79	10.41	10.17	3.81	3.68
1957	10.14	9.78	3.73	3.24	10.46	10.38	3.76	4.62
1958	11.22	10.90	4.23	3.75	11.37	11.81	4.26	5.98
1959	12.34	12.07	4.33	3.86	12.34	11.65	4.92	5.97
1960	11.78	11.74	4.41	4.27	11.94	12.43	4.51	6.43
1961	11.81	11.81	5.02	4.62	12.01	11.92	5.05	6.21
1962	12.35	11.78	5.37	4.63	12.68	12.39	5.58	6.10
1963	12.18	11.61	5.48	4.71	12.49	12.85	5.61	6.75
1964	11.69	11.49	5.48	5.11	12.24	11.62	5.63	6.67

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with the regional intra-trade removed.

Table 108. SSBLOC--Bilateral trade balances, 1953 to 1964[a] (millions of dollars)

Origin	1953	1956	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
US	41	55	-52	-10	-10	-49	-43	-82	-237
CAN	-5	-50	-15	-22	-27	-196	-163	-253	-536
EEC	15	45	-135	-20	-165	-100	-80	130	65
ROWE	225	270	160	190	230	285	215	250	360
JAP	28	20	5	23	35	60	-35	-20	-70
LA	-3	0	-40	-15	-75	30	70	195	105
ME	30	15	10	35	-15	95	140	115	160
OCSA	-58	-43	-73	-98	-107	-224	-144	-285	-300
AF	5	15	15	-15	-5	75	30	60	65
SEASIA	50	205	295	65	140	195	280	460	530
Unspecified	155	180	185	200	110	180	525	315	340
Total	500	710	360	330	10	350	800	900	480

[a] Source: Figure 19, Appendix A.

It is difficult to ascertain the future development of this region in the network of world trade. At the current time its international transactions are too bilateral in nature to fit into the multilateral network. The 1962 decision of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) to introduce multilateral settlements could have an important role in such a development (173, p. 84). This decision was implemented in 1963 when member countries signed an agreement providing for the establishment of an International Bank for Economic Co-operation to be used as a clearing house for multilateral settlements. The agreement also provided for settlement in transferable rubles. The Bank provides short-term commercial credits which may be used for short-term seasonal needs or for trade expansion. It is too early to foresee the final impact of this move.

The introduction of a system of partial multilateral settlements among the CMEA countries may provide a stimulus to expansion of this trade with the rest of the world if countries outside the CMEA are enabled to use their net balances with particular CMEA countries for purchases in other countries of the group (173, p. 85).

The Network of World Trade

The principal trends in the geographical distribution of world trade have already been outlined in the previous regional analysis. It remains merely to reiterate the more important of these trends and to discuss their impact upon the network of world trade.

One of the major trends throughout the period was a relative increase

Table 109. Share of industrialized regions in world trade, 1953-1954 and 1963-1964[a] (percentages)

Industrialized regions	Exports #1	Exports #2	Imports #1	Imports #2
1953-1954	59.90	63.74	57.82	60.87
1963-1964	64.63	66.84	63.59	64.43

[a] The industrialized regions consist of the US, CAN, EEC, ROWE and JAP. The remaining regions are considered less-developed regions in this analysis, and their respective share is assumed to be the residual.

Table 110. World geographical concentration index, 1953 to 1964

Year	Exports[a] #1	Exports[a] #2	Imports[a] #1	Imports[a] #2
1953	33.67	33.34	35.64	36.90
1954	34.55	34.25	35.60	36.45
1955	35.42	35.04	35.68	36.09
1956	35.11	34.55	35.99	36.65
1957	35.41	34.35	36.31	36.96
1958	35.18	33.99	36.22	36.37
1959	35.56	34.63	36.35	36.07
1960	36.24	34.92	36.97	36.53
1961	36.74	34.65	37.48	36.67
1962	37.17	34.83	37.48	36.42
1963	37.62	35.12	37.49	36.15
1964	37.82	35.23	37.61	36.16

[a] #1--total world trade, #2--total world trade with intra-trade removed.

in the trade of the industrialized regions.[1] This tendency is evident in both the export and import trade of this group relative to total world trade. The slightly larger growth in imports for the developed regions as a whole suggests that the net import deficit of the non-industrialized group declined slightly throughout the period even though its relative share of trade was declining.[2] However, the decline in the net import surplus of the non-industrialized countries can be attributed primarily to increased exports of petroleum from the ME and the oil-producing countries in LA. If the major petroleum-producing countries were removed from the analysis, a greater deterioration in the trade position of the non-industrialized group of countries would be evident.

The trend in the geographical pattern of trade is reflected in the relative composition of world trade between the primary products and manufactures (see Table 111). The rapid increase in volume of manufactures traded and the concommitant increases in prices explain the growth in value of the industrialized regions' trade. Similarly, the relatively slower expansion in volume traded accompanied by lower price levels explains the relative decline of primary products in world trade and, subsequently, the share of non-industrialized countries in world trade.

The geographical concentration indices illustrate the increased share

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[1] The group is defined as countries of US, CAN, EEC, ROWE and JAP. OCSA is considered by many economists to be among the industrialized group. However, the nature of its exports is such that it more logically falls in the second classification.

[2] United States economists have suggested that this is due principally to differences in the rate of growth of import demand for primary products and manufactures rather than to shifts in sources of supply of particular commodities (51).

Table 111. Value, price (unit value), and volume of world trade, 1953 to 1964[a] ($100 million f.o.b. and index 1953 = 100)

	Value			Unit value[b]			Volume		
Year	Total[c]	Prim.[d]	Man.[e]	Total	Prim.	Man.	Total	Prim.	Man.
1953	78.2	41.8	35.4	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	82.8		38.4	99		99	107		110
1955	91.3		44.4	99		99	118		127
1956	101.2		50.2	101		103	128		138
1957	109.5	53.2	55.1	103	101	104	136	126	150
1958	105.5	49.8	54.5	100	96	103	135	124	149
1959	113.4	52.2	59.7	99	93	103	146	134	164
1960	125.9	56.2	68.3	100	92	105	161	146	184
1961	131.5	58.0	71.9	99	91	106	170	152	192
1962	138.7	59.6	77.5	99	91	106	179	157	206
1963	151.2	65.0	84.0	100	94	107	193	165	222
1964	168.7	71.0	95.7	102	97	108	212	175	250

[a] Source: (45; 51).

[b] Unit values do not include the Eastern trading area.

[c] Excluding US "Special Category" exports.

[d] Primaries.

[e] Manufactures.

of exports and imports accounted for by the industrial regions, and, in particular, the increased share of the EEC in both markets. The difference in the degree of the trend when the intra-trade is removed gives evidence to the impact of the development of intra-trade in Western Europe both on the geographical concentration of trade and on the pattern of trade in general.

A definite network of international trade appears evident in the geographical framework used throughout this study. It is apparent from the regional analysis that all the regional import markets did not coincide with the accompanying export markets, hence some multilateral settlement of obligations must have been taking place. Assuming that the cases of triangular or multilateral settlement within the selected regions were relatively small or unimportant, the geographical distribution of the trade balances of the different regions must have been such that a pattern or network of certain permanence existed. In international trade, the merchandise flows can be expected to follow relatively constant routes year after year since they, are for the most part, determined by physical requirements (98). These routes can, of course, be altered or completely short-circuited by governmental policies.[1]

It was found possible to draw up a list of all ten regions (excluding the SSBLOC) such that each region had an excess of imports from the region immediately following it. While it appears possible to combine several regions without losing any of the symmetry of the essentially circular

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[1] An example of this is the formation of the EEC with its common external tariff walls and preferential treatment to the associated overseas territories.

pattern it appeared most beneficial for this study to use all ten regions. The matrix of Merchandise Trade Balances is presented in Table 112 for 1953-1954 and 1963-1964. On the basis of this matrix, Diagrams 1 and 2 were drawn showing the system of multilateral trade for 1953-1954 and 1963-1964 respectively. A perfunctory examination of these diagrams indicates an essentially circular framework. However, a number of contra-circular balances are evident. In 1963-1964, LA and the ME had net imports from only one region each and accounted for six of the contra-circular balances. The net export position of the United States contributed two contra-circular balances and OCSA, JAP, and SEASIA one each. The substantial degree of similarity in the overall framework between 1953-1954 and 1963-1964 suggests a certain degree of permanency to the system in existence throughout this 12-year period, although several notable changes took place. The United States became a net importer to SEASIA, largely through its aid-financed exports.[1] The ME developed a net export surplus with LA, and the EEC developed a net import surplus with AF. Finally, JAP emerged with a net export surplus to the ROWE, more than compensating for its net imports from the EEC. These changes clearly point out the impact on the network of world trade of the trends noted throughout the analysis.

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[1] See Table 10 and especially page 89 for the overall impact of aid on the net merchandise trade balance between the United States and SEASIA.

Table 112. Regional net trade balances, 1953-1954 and 1963-1964[a]

With region	Region									
	1	7	2	3	4	8	5	10	6	9
1										
1953-54	0									
1963-64	0									
7										
1953-54	59	0								
1963-64	513	0								
2										
1953-54	764	3	0							
1963-64	427	62	0							
3										
1953-54	863	425	127	0						
1963-64	1512	865	143	0						
4										
1953-54	256	60	319	1085	0					
1963-64	957	310	577	3185	0					
8										
1953-54	145	99	64	-370	110	0				
1963-64	241	215	110	-135	310	0				
5										
1953-54	406	51	93	38	10	113	0			
1963-64	164	373	208	30	-163	323	0			
10										
1953-54	-92	28	22	190	190	-70	145	0		
1963-64	1133	185	13	93	93	-25	660	0		
6										
1953-54	-410	-1	-98	-115	-380	-11	-105	63	0	
1963-64	-38	46	-94	-550	-370	-11	-133	63	0	
9										
1953-54	-316	55	-28	150	-305	105	45	98	503	0
1963-64	-219	115	-93	-355	-218	150	150	75	720	0

[a] Source: Tables 9, 19, 29, 39, 48, 58, 68, 78, 88, 98, 108.

Figure 1. The system of multilateral trade 1953-54

Source: Derived from Table 112.
Explanatory note: The direction of the arrows indicates the net trade flows. The wavy arrows indicate contra-cyclical balances.

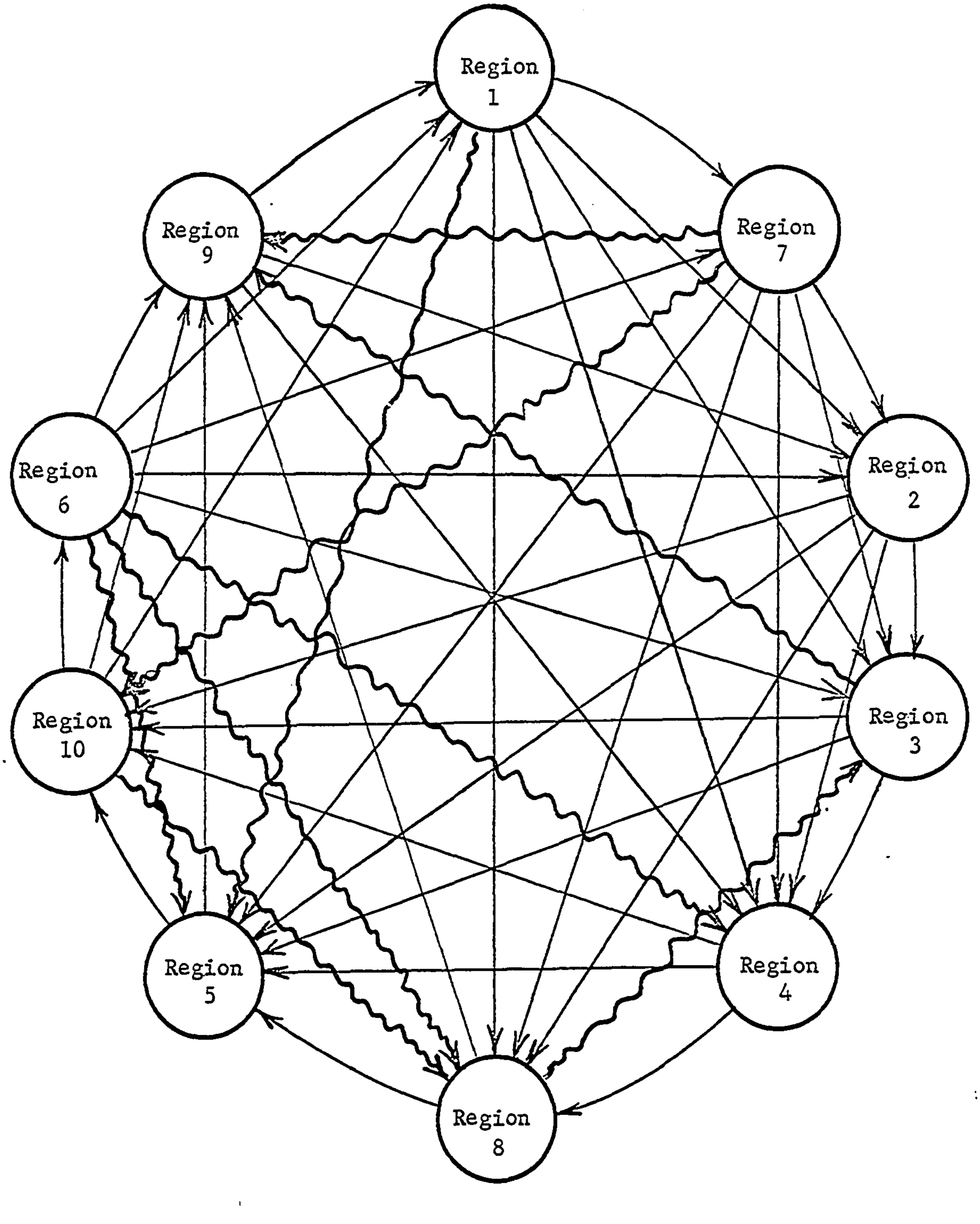
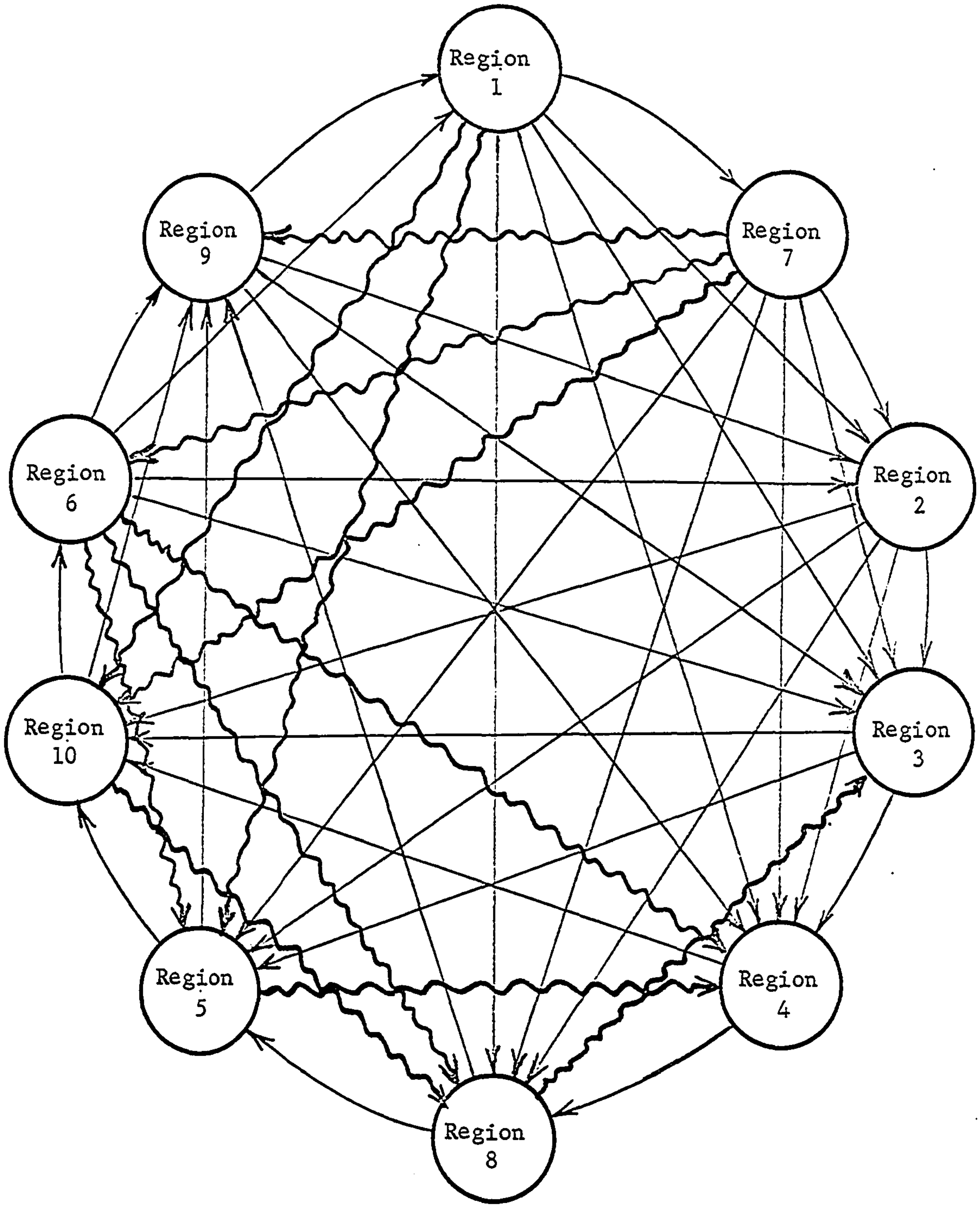

Region 1
Region 7
Region 9
Region 6
Region 2
Region 10
Region 3
Region 5
Region 4
Region 8

Figure 2. The system of multilateral trade 1963-64

Source: Derived from Table 112.
Explanatory note: The direction of the arrows indicates the net trade flows. The wavy arrows indicate contra-cyclical balances.


Region 1
Region 7
Region 9
Region 6
Region 2
Region 10
Region 3
Region 5
Region 4
Region 8

Summary

The following points summarize the principal changes which occurred over the period under consideration and brought out in this study:

1) The share of world trade accounted for by the industrial regions increased at the expense of the less-developed regions dependent upon primary goods (other than fuels) for export earnings. More than 70% of total exports of the developed economies moved to destinations within the industrial complex in 1964.[1]

2) The commodity concentration of world trade rose throughout the period as trade in manufactures, capital goods, and base metals grew in relative importance at the expense of the primary products (excluding fuels.)[2] This increase in concentration can be attributed to greater intra-trade in manufactures, capital goods, and base metals. When the intra-trade is removed, the increase in share of manufactures and capital is nearly 1% smaller. Further, the decline in foodstuffs and raw materials is slightly greater when the intra-trade is excluded from the analysis compared to the analysis of total trade. This reflects the great increases in EEC intra-trade in foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials.[3] The ROWE also experienced increased intra-trade in these commodity groups over the period.

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[1] US, CAN, EEC, ROWE, JAP and OCSA (51, p. 142).

[2] For a concise analysis of the major developments in international trade by commodity groups for 1953-1955 to 1964, see (51).

[3] Intra-EEC trade accounted for 23.3% of total EEC imports of RM in 1964 compared to only 11.2% in 1953. Similarly, intra-EEC trade provided 23.3% of total Community imports of foodstuffs in 1964 compared to only 15.5% in 1953.

Table 113. World trade commodity concentration index, 1953 to 1964

Year	Total trade	Total trade (Intra-trade removed)
1953	39.03	42.06
1954	38.51	40.93
1955	41.36	41.46
1956	40.67	41.02
1957	41.18	41.35
1958	41.87	41.78
1959	42.20	42.31
1960	42.00	41.77
1961	42.02	41.82
1962	42.55	42.49
1963	42.73	42.21
1964	43.06	42.51

3) World intra-trade grew much more rapidly than inter-regional trade. This growth was the result of the great expansion of intra-trade in the EEC and to a lesser degree the ROWE. If the EEC data is removed and the growth rates recalculated, the growth rate of intra-trade and inter-regional trade are nearly the same, 5.7% and 5.2% respectively. The increased trade within Western Europe proved to be a real stimulus in the expansion of world trade throughout the later 1950's and early 1960's.

4) Regional intra-trade within the Western Hemisphere declined in relative importance as all these regions concommitently increased trade with Western Europe and JAP. CAN and LA also increased trade with the SSBLOC. The US continued to be the principal trading partner for both CAN and the EEC with CAN financing its net import surplus from the US by net exports to Western Europe and JAP. LA continued to use its net export surplus with Western Europe and the US to finance its service payments.

5) The United States continued to fulfill a crucial function to the system via injection of large sums of money in the form of investment, foreign aid, and capital flows even though hampered by balance-of-payments problems. However, the use of aid-financed exports by the US did not appear to alter the overall structure of the network of world trade, although it did significantly modify the US' net trade position with SEASIA. If the aid-financed exports are removed from the data, the US' position becomes that of a net importer from SEASIA. This removes the contra-circular net trade flow indicated in the previous unadjusted analysis (see Table 112 and Figure 2). The removal of the aid-financed values from the export flows to the remaining less-developed regions strengthens the already existing balance.

6) There existed throughout the period a strong resiliency on the part of the industrialized regions in the face of contractive influences emanating from the United States. The United States experienced recessions in 1954, 1957-1958, and in 1960-1961. The only slowdown evident in Western Europe was a slackening in the rate of growth in 1958, although slight absolute fluctuations can be noted in the quarterly index of industrial production. However, the volume of world trade increased rapidly throughout the period, with the exception of 1958 (see Table 111). The existence of the trade cycle does not appear evident in fluctuations of absolute levels, especially in Western Europe. Lamfalussey (95) notes that trade cycles have been apparent in changing rates of growth but that the degree of synchronization between the cycles in the two main industrial areas and in international trade has been remarkably weak and the decline

in economic activity very shortlived. The United States has proven to be the more unstable of the two industrial areas primarily because

> United States exports are generally highly sensitive to cyclical changes of activity in the other major industrial countries, which tend to draw heavily on United States supplies of industrial materials and equipment during periods of rapid expansion where their own productive capacity proves inadequate to meet the rising demand. The instability of this marginal demand has contributed significantly to the wide fluctuations in United States exports in recent years. (169, p. 155)

This sensitivity is evident in the fact that Western Europe and JAP accounted for over half of the decline in US exports in 1958 and for a similar part of the increase. At the same time, the 1958 recession in the US had no deflationary effect on Western Europe and only a negligible one on the non-industrial areas. Consequently, Lamfalussey concludes that the reflection ratio of North America has been nihil during this period as there was no evidence that drops in its imports in any way affected its exports.

It is impossible to draw any specific conclusions with respect to the slight impact of the trade cycle during this time. The occurrence of a number of random "shocks" to the system clouded the issue. The "dollar shortage" of the early 1950's, the Suez Crisis in 1956-1957, the steel strike in 1959, the Cuban situation, the formation of the EEC, the dismantling of European payments restrictions, the liberalization of imports of industrial products from other European countries and the United States, and the explosive increase in United States' consumer demand for the small European automobile all contributed to the resulting resilience of the world economy to deflationary pressures. The fact that the recession of 1960-1961 did emit a deflationary impulse might suggest that the dampened effects evident in earlier downward trends were the result of a unique combination of "shocks" and the insensitive momentum of Western European growth and development through the 1950's.

7) It appears that a situation of foreign exchange scarcity has been general among the non-industrialized regions characterized by a net trade deficit throughout the period. SEASIA experienced the greatest deficit as all the primaries countries were faced with price declines, a lower rate of growth of export values relative to world trade, and increasing domestic import demands.[1] The non-industrialized nations, faced with the dilemma that in the absence of large-scale capital inflow (usually concentrated in mineral and petroleum) they must allow themselves to either fall behind in the race for growth or be content to live from one balance-of-payments crisis to another, adopted direct and indirect measures in the 1960's to dampen the demand for imports. This brought the widespread expansion of imports temporarily to a halt. The situation was eased somewhat in 1961 by the expanded operation of the International Monetary Fund. In spite of the subsequent easing of pressure on reserves, the "general shape of the balance-of-payments policy" became defensive as quantitative controls were adopted by many countries.[2] In addition, fiscal action was taken to influence the trade balance.[3]

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[1] With the exception of the fuel-producing countries.

[2] e.g., Ceylon, India, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, Indonesia, and Chile.

[3] Brazil, Korea, Colombia, Israel, and Argentina devalued their currency. Mexico lowered taxes on imports. Rhodesia and South Africa tightened exchange controls.

8) The greatest expansion of trade was the growth of the EEC's intra-trade. Intra-trade among the remaining countries of Western Europe also expanded rapidly. In addition, the commercial ties between the EEC and the ROWE became very strong. The EEC enjoyed export surplus with the ROWE which more than financed its overall net trade deficit with the remaining regions in 1963-1964. The high rate of economic growth and the accompanying increases in regionalization of trade in Western Europe had considerable impact upon the world trade pattern, as it appears to have become the trade center of the world. The EEC appears to have become the liaison between the industrial and non-industrial nations, financing its net imports from the non-industrial nations with its export surpluses to the industrial regions. A cursory examination might suggest that there has been a further overall decline in the multilateral nature of world trade. However, an inspection of the changes in net trade balances among the regions shows that 29 balances increased in size (ignoring sign), ten remained relatively constant, and six declined. In addition, regionalization within the Western Hemisphere declined as did the relative share of intra-trade in LA, AF and SEASIA. In the final analysis, the increased geographical concentration, the increased number of contra-circular net trade balances, and the increased role played by extra-regional merchandise flows cause the 1963-1964 pattern to appear less multilateral in nature than that of 1953-1954 with respect to the ten regions used in this study.

9) Japan's emergence as an important international supplier has been a significant development in the network of world trade. JAP has

always been a prominent international market for primary products, importing over 70% of all raw materials and 40% of their food requirements. JAP emerged in 1958 with a positive trade balance as its export surpluses with Western Europe, Asia, and Africa grew to the extent that they more than compensated for its heavy import requirements.[1] The largest increase in net exports was with AF, whereas the ME and OCSA increased in relative importance as suppliers of the needed primary products. It appears that JAP has developed a solution to the payments problem and is in the process of developing extremely resilient regional ties with OCSA and SEASIA.

10) The Middle East emerged as the principal world supplier of petroleum. Its net trade position grew stronger throughout the period such that in 1963-1964 it showed a positive balance of trade with all regions except the United States.

11) The net trade position of the ROWE continued to worsen throughout the period. The deterioration in the balance of trade was due largely to the United Kingdom whose demand for imports outraced the growth in exports. The growth in United Kingdom exports of manufactures has remained markedly below that of world trade, increasing only 31% between 1958 and 1964 compared to the 74% increase of exports of manufactures from the industrial areas. This development "was largely due to a general weakening in United Kingdom exports to nearly all EEC members" (51, p. 109).

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[1] Japan's 1963-1964 export surplus exceeded the $100 million annual reparation payment to Burma, Indonesia, and the Philippines by 6½ times.

CHAPTER IV. A TEN REGION MODEL OF WORLD TRADE

Foreign trade flows across national boundaries at a given point in time are affected by an extremely complex set of socio-economic variables. The most important determinants of international trade are resource endowment, the state of technology, the preferences of consumers and the existing institutional framework. The state of a country's development is also an important determinant of international trade flows. Lewis states that "the extent to which a country participates in international trade depends partly upon its resources, partly upon the barriers it places in the way of trade, and partly upon its stage of development" (102, p. 340). The impact of economic development on the structure and pattern of world trade during the last two centuries has been profound. In addition, concomitant rapid accompanying improvements in transportation and communication facilities have been such that the international transmission of business cycles has become very rapid. Communication and transportation routes played an important role in shaping the "trade channels" comprising the network of world trade delineated in Chapter III.

It is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to estimate the net impact of the simultaneous changes in economic activity occurring throughout a multi-regional system with its many secondary (feedback) relations, unless some formal economic construct is used as a framework within which logical consistency is examined and numerical assumptions manipulated. Knowledge of the structure of a country's trade and its relative position in the international economic system is an important prerequisite to understanding the international transmission and the domestic impact of economic events such as world depression, inflation, national policy decisions, and development problems of the less-developed countries of the world. In addition, numerous questions of economic policy require an assessment of the speed and the intensity with which changes in domestic policy decisions and/or autonomous national shocks are transmitted to the various regions of the world through the international economic system.

The basic aim of the chapter is to present a broad theoretical construct identifying the important determinants of commodity flows in the international system described in the preceding chapter. The model developed in this chapter is essentially a short-run, demand-orientated Keynesian type. It divides the world into ten regions, the US, CAN, EEC, ROWE, JAP, LA, ME, OCSA, AF and SEASIA. The five developed regions are introduced in the model via their respective income accounting definitions. The level of economic activity in the industrial regions is used to explain their respective demands for imports of goods and services from all other regions. These relationships take the form of nine import functions for each of the developed regions which explain their respective imports on a regional basis as a function of income levels and other relevant exogenous variables such as price ratios, time trend, net investment flows, and changes in holdings of foreign currency. Five price determination equations are included in the model which make the export price level of each developed region dependent on the volume of exports and upon the respective domestic price levels.

The imports of the less-developed regions are assumed to be determined by their capacity to import, expressed by the value of their respective exports of goods and services plus any net capital imports. A balance-of-payments identity equation is, therefore, used in place of the income identity equation. Additional equations estimate each of the developed region's share of the less-developed regions' import demand. The trade flows between the less-developed regions are ignored, and the respective net balances specified exogenously.

In order to determine the total static effects of changes in economic activity in one industrial region upon the pattern of world trade or upon income in the other developed regions (including its own), it would be necessary to augment the model by adding equations explaining all of the domestic expenditure items, the domestic price level, and wage levels in each of the five industrial regions. This was beyond the scope of this study. However, a consumption function was included for each of the industrial regions along with the import equations and the income identity. Exports were thus related to imports via national income enabling the estimation of various foreign trade multipliers. All the remaining expenditure items are taken to be exogenously determined.

The group of equations describing the economic activity of the US are presented in slightly different form so as to include US foreign aid in the model. It was assumed that all foreign aid was financed by taxes during the same time-period and that the additionality of US foreign aid was less than 100 percent of the value of the economic assistance. A "carry-over" effect of US foreign aid was therefore included in the equations describing the remaining developed regions' exports to the aid-receiving regions. The actual amounts of US foreign aid were specified exogenously.

Bearing in mind its short-run nature and the limitations imposed by its many restrictive assumptions, the model can be used to answer questions relating the influence of various changes in exogenous variables upon the foreign trade of the ten regions, as well as on the level of income in the five industrial regions.

The Proposed Model

Methodology and model specification

In spite of a considerable amount of econometric research in international trade problems, there has been relatively little done to express quantitatively the commodity trade flows between the principal regions or countries comprising the present network of world trade. This was discussed in Chapter II. Numerous aggregate national export and import functions have been formulated, tested, and broken down into different commodity groups, although seldom into different regions of origin and destination.[1] An explanation which establishes with reasonable accuracy the average relationship between regional imports and their more important determinants provides at the same time a sounder basis for explaining a country's total imports. A multi-regional, multi-commodity model embodying all the information contained in the trade matrix which was prepared in connection with this study would provide even greater insights into the

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[1] Exceptions to this are (9; 134; 136). Other recent studies in this area are (78; 108; 141; 142; 143). For a concise description and summary of studies up through 1957, see (20).

structure and network of world trade. While this approach would be the most fruitful from an economic sense, its immense size is outside the scope of this analysis.[1]

In the absence of an international general equilibrium model embracing a dynamic national structure for each of the countries of the world, a smaller, more manageable model must be constructed. However, such a task can be undertaken only after the relevant variables have been selected and classified, and the structural relationships specified. This stage of the analysis can be thought of as delineating the "physique" or structure of the world economy, and as such it is independent and logically prior to the selection of techniques for measuring that structure (40). The importance of this phase of the analysis is often glossed over or placed in a secondary position to statistical problems of specification, estimation and prediction.[2] Klein takes exception to this trend, pointing out that:

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[1] If the five developed regions import all seven groups of commodities from each of the other four developed regions and only four groups from the five less-developed regions, 240 import functions would need to be specified for the developed regions alone. Fifty additional equations would need to be included if it is assumed that the five less-developed regions import two commodity groups from each of the five developed regions. This results in a total of 290 import equations. If the system is expanded to include the intra-trade of the EEC and ROWE, the number of import equations would be 300.

[2] Some of the more common statistical estimation problems arising in time series analysis, such as autocorrelation and multicollinearity are very often the result of mis-specification of the relationships. See (56; 81; 164) for a thorough analysis of this problem. The reader is also referred to the later section in this chapter dealing with statistical methods and problems.

> the building of institutional reality into a priori formulations of economic relationships and the refinement of basic data collection have contributed much more to the improvement of empirical econometric results than have more elaborate methods of statistical inference. (89)

What is required, then, is that the specifications comprising the final model be the result of a very searching analysis of the economic, institutional and decision-making processes which determine the course of economic activity in the real world. The methodology employed is thus prescribed by the perceived problematic.

The scope and construction of a world trade model may be approached through the careful scrutiny of the answers given to the following questions: First, what international flows are to be explained by the model? Second, what are the policy questions to whose solution the model is expected to contribute? Third, what domestic (country or regional) variables need to be explained in the forthcoming model in order to demonstrate the desired feedback effects? Fourth, what variables entering into the "derived" model can be taken as exogenous?[1] Fifth, what structure will be sufficiently general so that it can be expanded to include a complete multi-regional, multi-commodity analysis or decomposed into more manageable sub models applicable to relevant policy problems without sacrificing its economic meaningfulness?

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[1] In a "basic" model complete and explicit regard is taken of each single economic subject and each single good in the society considered. The basic model is analagous to Brodbeck's (16) isomorphic model. By derived model is meant a basic model simplified so that not all the variables and relations are shown explicitly (13).

These questions help in the delineation and the solution of the problem for

> "....., a question well put is half answered. In fact, we know what the problem exactly is simultaneously with finding a way out and getting it resolved. Problem and solutions stand out completely at the same time. Up to that point, our grasp of the problem has been more or less vague and tentative." (27, p. 187)

The first two questions may be thought of as providing the vehicle for the delineation of the problem, i.e. the questions for which the answers are being sought within the analysis. These can be considered as the primary questions which isolate the issues and lead to the selection of the method to be used in the analysis. Selection of a systematic method which logically follows from the nature of the problematic is required to safeguard the operations by which the analysis moves from facts to ideas and back again to the facts which may test them. Previous theory becomes very important at this point for providing an overall framework within which the results of earlier analysis can be rigorously incorporated and used as a guide in establishing the current hypotheses and to guide in the selection and exploration of the facts used in the analysis.

At this point the economic scientist "equipped with a knowledge of the theory is located midway between the position of the pure empiricist in economics, who must merely observe and can theoretically deduce nothing, and the theoretical physicist who, given the present state, can, by his theory, predict everything" (18). Once the problem is isolated and the framework selected, the answers to the last three questions follow implicitly. It must be emphasized that the quality of any economic inferences arrived through the resulting analytic procedure rests on the quality of the body of economic theory used and the thoroughness with which this theory has been related to empirical (often quantitative) evidence concerning the structure and performance of the economic subsystem (40).

If a quantitative model is specified, the numerical values of the various parameters of the model must be derived either in an <u>a priori</u> manner via theoretical and empirical considerations or estimated from past data through formal statistical analysis. If the latter procedure is followed as it is in this analysis, the specification of the model becomes an econometric problem.

Econometrics is concerned with measuring the presence and nature of the relationships among economic variables posited by economic theory. Models of econometric theory contain generally three basic components (56): 1) a specification of the process by which certain observed exogenous (independent) variables are generated,[1] 2) a specification of the process by which the unobserved disturbances are distributed, and 3) specifications of the relationships connecting the disturbance term to the observed endogenous dependent variables. The economic variables are generally classified into two broad categories, endogenous and exogenous variables, and the collective implications of the model stated in terms of the endogenous variables. The endogenous variables thus play the role of the unknowns with the exogenous variables and the structural coefficients being specified outside the model. The essential condition for solvability

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[1] It is, of course, true that from an axiomatic standpoint the determination of exogenous variables is left unanswered.

of the equation system is that the number of endogenous variables is equal to the number of independent equations. If the model is thus well-behaved, the endogenous variables may be expressed in terms of the exogenous variables weighted by the structural coefficients. This transformed system of equations is referred to as the reduced form of the model. The statistical procedures and basis for the model used in this study are presented later in the chapter.

Nature of the model

The major requirement imposed on the proposed model is that it explain the inter-regional commodity flow component of the current account of the balance-of-payments. In this sense, an incomplete model is implied, as a complete multi-regional model of world transaction flows would explain all of the balance of payments categories. However, by specifying the non-merchandise balance on current accounts exogenously, the current account balance may be specified in the model.

It is further desired that the model be oriented toward assessing the direct and indirect impact of a number of policy alternatives on the balance of trade. Of special interest is the evaluation of several policy alternatives available to the US which could be extended to the remaining regions, if desired. This implies that some measure of the effect of overall changes in the level of economic activity, concomitant price changes, and changes in foreign economic activity and exchange earnings should find expression in the model. Of special interest are the direct and indirect effects of alternative forms of US foreign aid on the pattern and structure of foreign trade, including its own. The requirements imposed by the above criteria would appear to be met most readily in the approach followed by Polak (129), Neisser and Modigliani (120), and Rhomberg (135; 136) relative to either the cross-sectional approach (104) or the probabilistic method (127; 132).

The theoretical structure employed in this study can be viewed as a sequel to the earlier work of Rhomberg although it is broader in scope and of a more disaggregative nature. An examination of Rhomberg's model points up the deficiency of the model in providing the multi-regional structural framework necessary for the analysis of the different policy problems which arise in different areas of the world. The model presented herein will be an attempt to fill that gap and is designed to cover the regions comprising the previously specified world trade matrix with the exception of the SSBLOC. The SSBLOC is omitted from the analysis because so little is known about the determination of its foreign trade and because of the general bilateral nature of its trade pattern. Since all of the trade matrix figures are expressed in f.o.b. terms, exports from region i to region j can be taken as equal to region j's imports from region i, thus avoiding the problem of statistical discrepancy arising from mixed use of f.o.b.-c.i.f. data.

The procedure used in analyzing the network of trade is essentially quantifying a demand-oriented Keynesian system for a world economy in much the same was as has been done for a number of national economies.

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[1] For the country content of these regions, see page 4. The regions included are US, CAN, EEC, ROWE, JAP, LA, ME, OCSA, AF and SEASIA.

The Keynesian framework explains static short-run equilibrium by interrelating the basic aggregates of income, saving, investment (domestic and net foreign), the stock of money, the demand for money, and the interest rate. Income and employment are introduced as variables determined by both the supply and demand for real commodities. Effective demand in turn is assumed to be determined by the level of real income. This circularity results in the multiplier effects in the Keynesian system. The multiplier is essentially a tool of comparative statics showing the final impact on income, or any other related variable in the income-determining system, of an autonomous change in any one of the underlying functions or parameters of the system. It stems from the fact that by the time income adjusts in the dynamic sense to any autonomous disturbance, the total change in its value will be some multiple of the original change, reflecting a simultaneous adjustment of income and employment.[1] An additional concept should be made clear at this point. Since the multiplier effect is concerned with real income changes, it is necessary to specify the behavioral equations in real terms rather than money terms if the effects of price changes are to be separated from real-income changes.

In order for the real-income multiplier effect to make any sense, certain assumptions must be made about the role of other key variables in

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[1] There is thus an important difference between a real income (initial) effect and the multiplier (total dynamic) effect. This difference is fundamental in analyzing the feed-back effects in an international system. The real income effect is used in the less-developed regions, while in the developed regions the multiplier concept is incorporated.

the system, e.g., the interest rate, prices and the marginal productivity of labor. If the simple assumptions of the multiplier analyses are to be realized, saving and investment adjustments must take place in the real sector only. In other words, the effects of the rate of interest must be neutralized. It will be assumed that monetary policy will be enacted in such a way as to keep the interest rate stable at a given rate, and the level of desired transaction balances equal to the actual level for any income. This is an important assumption inasmuch as it implies that each of the industrial region's supply of foreign exchange is sufficient to meet any deficits which may arise in its balance-of-payments at the prevailing exchange rate.

The stability of prices is an equally important assumption for the operation of the multiplier process. The assumption of stable prices implies that the economy is operating at less than full employment and that factors of production are entirely mobile in and out of production. A sufficient condition for the constant price assumption is the constant marginal productivity of the factors of production. Any decrease in marginal productivity will lead to increased domestic prices and to a deterioration in the terms of trade. If real income were to reach the level of full employment, the multiplier process would be arrested in real terms and an inflationary gap opened, with all further adjustments taking the form of price, wage, and interest rate changes. Once the higher price level is exogenously posited, a further check to the inflation may result via a decrease in exports as the terms-of-trade deteriorate.

The levels of economic activity in the industrial regions are used to determine the demand for merchandise imports. The selected structure is a simplified model of gross commodity transaction flows among the ten regions. Since the level of net exports appears in the income expenditure equation which states the equality between factor income and the different uses which have absorbed the product of the productive factors of the economy, the equilibrium level of income and the corresponding level of net exports are arrived at simultaneously. If the system were to be properly closed, every regional expenditure component would need to be specified in its structural form in addition to the specification of regional prices, wage levels and money demands. This would be necessary if the impact of all foreign repercussions were to be taken into account within the industrial regions.

No attempt has been made as far as is known to construct a completely closed system of world trade, and it is not attempted herein. However, following Rhomberg (136), an important first step is made in this direction by including in the model the income identity equation and the consumption function for each of the industrial regions. The relationship between imports and exports is thus specified indirectly via the income relationship, and the foreign trade multiplier defined. The impact of autonomous changes in imports and exports are dampened regionally within the system. The other domestic expenditure categories, including government expenditures, inventory investment, domestic investment, and the residual net foreign investment, as well as the domestic price level, are taken to be exogenously determined.

In models of this type, it is common to assume that the supply of exports is infinitely elastic at the exogenously specified price level. Such an assumption is a severe constraint to the operation of such models. To circumvent this constraint, export price equations are specified for each of the industrial regions. Changes in the domestic price levels and the volume of exports are used to estimate the export price level. Including such a means of specifying the export price level enables dropping the assumption that the industrialized regions' supply of exports is infinitely elastic at the specified export price.

The resulting endogenous relationships within each industrial region of a ten-region model thus includes nine import functions, a GNP identity, an aggregate consumption function, and an export price equation with the remaining variables specified exogenously. It must be reiterated that the absence of money illusion is assumed throughout the analysis and that full employment is not reached before an equilibrium is reached. If the latter condition is not fulfilled, an adjustment must take place via prices and/or the rate of interest. (218a)[1]

The demand for imports in the industrial regions is assumed to depend upon the level of real GNP, the ratio of domestic prices to the export prices of the exporting country, inventory investment, and a time trend factor.[2] Various dummy variables are included in several equations to act as proxy variables denoting shifts believed to result from various

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[1] The alternative is to assume that full employment is never realized in any of the industrialized regions.

[2] For an extensive discussion of the role played by these factors, the reader is referred to (120).

non-quantifiable autonomous factors.[1] Gold and foreign currency reserves and/or net flows of United States investment are also included where it is believed that they exert an important influence on merchandise trade. The net value of total payments for the remaining service entries in the current account such as travel, interest, dividends, and payment for other private services is given exogenously.[2] Using these very unsophisticated aggregative relationships, the systematic influences of income and price changes are used to explain, in part, a region's merchandise imports for a particular period. Variations in a region's exports are simultaneously explained by the import functions of the other regions. The inter-trade flows among LA, ME, OCSA, AF and SEASIA (the less-developed regions) are ignored in the model.

Imports into the five less-developed regions are treated in a manner different from the general Keynesian approach utilized for the five developed regions. The crucial assumption is that the variations in the volume of imports into these regions is a function of their capacity to import, and that this capacity is fully utilized in any given time period. The capacity of these regions to import is assumed to be equal to the value of foreign exchange receipts resulting from their respective exports of merchandise and services, net capital inflows, and foreign aid receipts adjusted by any change in their individual holdings of foreign currency.

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[1] See page 282 for a brief discussion of the role played by dummy variables.

[2] While it would be beneficial to also specify these equations, such expansion of the model would make it even more unmanageable than it is. Rhomberg (136) attempted to statistically measure these variables in his three-region model.

It must be pointed out that trade does have an impact upon the level of economic activity in these regions as well as upon their capacity to import as viewed through the balance-of-payments identity. Hence, any possible dynamic multiplier effects on the level of economic activity resulting from autonomous increases in imports, exports, or net capital inflows are ignored. Focusing just on the balance-of-payments equilibrium restricts the analysis to the strictly static real income effect of the initial change and does, perhaps, build in a downward bias which dampens the movement of the entire system. On the other hand, the tendency for the less-developed countries to resort to defensive measures of quantitative controls and fiscal action to influence the trade balance gives credence to the use of this assumption.[1]

Imports into the developing regions from the five developed regions are specified through behavioral equations relating the shares of the developed regions in the total exports of the less-developed regions, a competitive factor measured by the relevant price ratios in the commercial import market of the less-developed regions. In this manner, the interdependency of the regions is maintained.

The simultaneous solution of the model can be most clearly viewed by means of reaction functions.[2] The reaction function is generated for a region by specifying its national income as a function of its own domestic income components and the national income in each of the remaining

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[1] See page 227 and especially (169; 173).

[2] For a rigorous presentation of this concept, see Vanek (218a) and Kindleberger (86).

industrial regions. This can be thought of as specifying an aggregative reduced form equation for each region in which the level of income is expressed as a function of the relevant exogenous variables, structural coefficients and other regional incomes. In the proposed model, this results in the specification of five regional reaction functions for the developed regions expressed in five unknowns which can be solved to determine the five equilibrium levels of income. The less-developed regions drop out of the analysis, except for the inclusion of the relevant exogenous variables, and structural coefficients, since their respective trade flows are determined by the level of income and economic activity in the five developed regions.[1] The reaction functions may be written in their implicit form as

(a) $Y^1 = Y^1 (Y^2, Y^3, Y^4, Y^5)$

(b) $Y^2 = Y^2 (Y^1, Y^3, Y^4, Y^5)$

(c) $Y^3 = Y^3 (Y^1, Y^2, Y^4, Y^5)$

(d) $Y^4 = Y^4 (Y^1, Y^2, Y^3, Y^5)$

(e) $Y^5 = Y^5 (Y^1, Y^2, Y^3, Y^4)$

From this analysis, it is apparent that the only values of Y^1, Y^2, Y^3, Y^4, or Y^5 which will fulfill the above five relations are those given simultaneously by the intersection of the five reaction curves.[2] This

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[1] This follows from the assumption that the non-industrial counties imports are equal to the amount of foreign currency available for a given time period. See the previous discussion on page 227.

[2] Kindleberger (87) refers to these unique values as those values which are simultaneously the values "reacting to" and those "reacting".

analysis can be used to demonstrate the inter-relatedness of national incomes and economic activity under a variety of circumstances. Changes in one or more region's marginal propensities, structural coefficients, or exogenous variables can be traced through the system via the impact on the regional levels of income.

The simultaneous representation of the foreign repercussions can be described diagrammatically in two dimensional space by restricting the analysis to two regions, e.g., the United States and the rest of the world.[1] A shift in either reaction function resulting from any autonomous shock will lead to a new equilibrium level of income for both regions, assuming that enough time is allowed for all of the feedback effects to take place implied by the instantaneous multiplier effects of the static system. The implied feedback mechanisms moving the system toward a new equilibrium point work in the following way. Assume an exogenous shock causes US income to rise. Part of the original change in income is used to purchase additional imports from the remaining regions of the world. This increase in US imports appears to the affected regions as a shift in their export schedules which, through their foreign trade multipliers, leads to higher income levels and, in turn, increased imports. The resultant shift in their respective import schedules is transmitted to the US as an increase in US exports which dampens the adverse income effect of the original increase in imports. This second increase in US income resulting from increased exports leads, hence, to further increases in

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[1] This analysis is presented by Kindleberger (87). See especially pages 191-199.

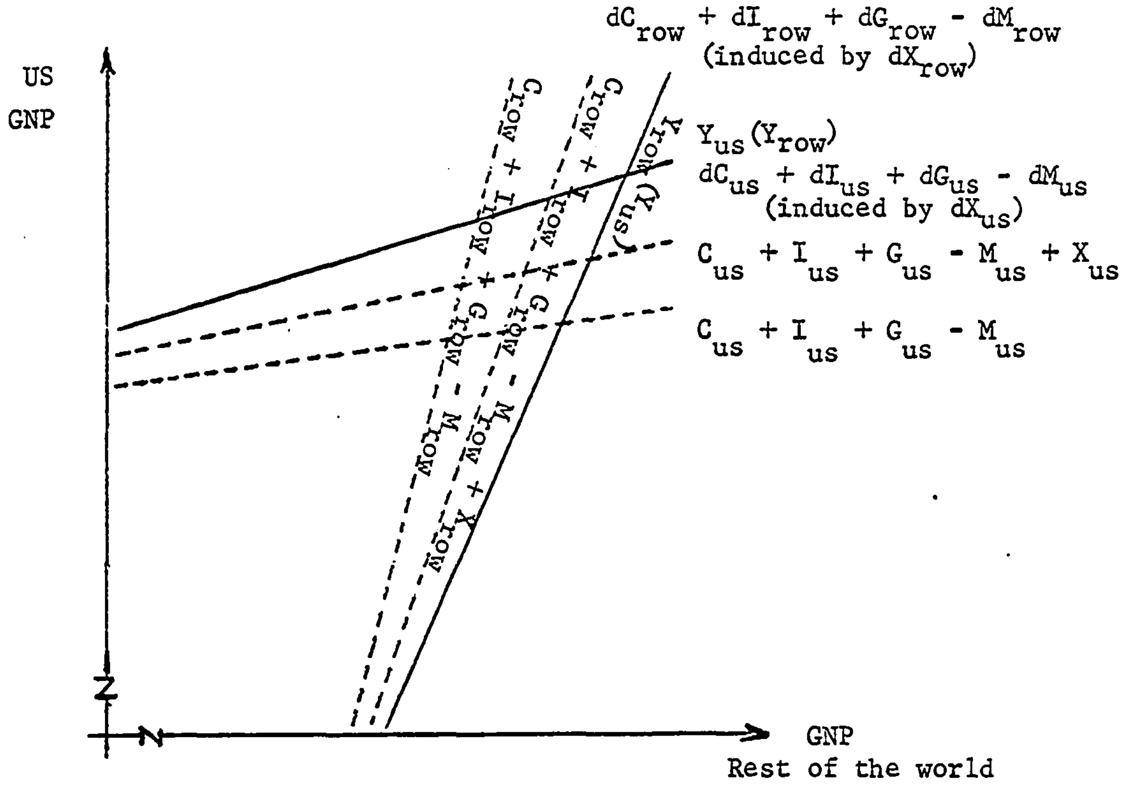

Figure 3. The simultaneous representation of the foreign repercussions on national income levels-two regions

imports. Thus begins the second feedback cycle.

Successive stages or cycles of smaller and smaller changes could be diagrammed until the system came to rest. The necessary conditions for the existence of a stable equilibrium is that the propensity to save is greater than zero in every region (111). If investment were included as an endogenous variable functionally related to income, the necessary conditions would be that the marginal propensity to save be greater than zero and also greater than the marginal propensity to invest in every region (218a). In other words, the leakage out of the system must always be greater than the corresponding inflow at the margin. In the final analysis, all that the model specifies is an equilibrium solution in which each country's output is exactly equal to the demand for that output given the specified structural coefficients and behavioral relationships. However, the path to the equilibrium specified by the static relationship will depend not only on the parameters of the static model but also on the time lags involved. This becomes a problem of economic dynamics and will not be discussed here.

This simplified aggregative model provides the framework for examination of alternative regional policy actions, in a static sense. In addition, the model can be used as a means of checking the logical consistency of specified relations. Finally, it meets the restrictions imposed by the fifth question above inasmuch as it can be expanded to include additional components of the balance-of-payments and lead thereby to more complete regional economic models, or alternatively be compressed into smaller submodels as was the case in Rhomberg's study (136).

The formal construct

The formal theoretical construct is presented on the following pages. The model consists of 111 structural equations, of which ten are identities and 101 behavioral relationships. Thus there are 111 unknown endogenous variables expressed in 111 equations, and the system is uniquely closed. Eighty-six variables are specified exogenously. The variables of the specified theoretical model appear in Table 114, followed by the model. As a general rule, the imports of the developed regions were taken as functions of real income, inventory investment, price ratios, and a trend factor. Any deviation from this specification will be explained in the regional discussion which follows.

Table 114a. Identification of the variables specified in the theoretical model (billions of US dollars and index 1958 = 100)

Regions included in the model

US - i = 1
CAN - i = 2
EEC - 1 = 3
ROWE i = 4
JAP i = 5
LA i = 6
ME i = 7
OCSA i = 8
AF i = 9
SEASIA i = 10
SSBLOC i = 11

Endogenous variables

Y_i = GNP, current prices and 1958 exchange rates (i = 1, 5)

Y_1^D = US disposable income

C_i = consumption in current prices and 1958 exchange rates (i = 1, 5)

P_i^x = export price index in region i, (1958 = 100) (i = 1, 10)

M_{ij} = value of merchandise imports into region i from region j (i = 1, 10)

M_{ij} = value of normal commercial merchandise imports into region i from region j (i = 6, 7, 9, 10, j = 1, 5)

Table 114a. (Continued)

I_i^D = Gross domestic investment in region i, current prices and 1958 exchange rates (i = 1, 5)

G_i = Government expenditure in region i, current prices and 1958 exchange rates (i = 1, 5)

B_i^{r11} = Net export balance of region i with the SSBLOC, current prices and 1958 exchange rates (i = 1, 5)

B_i = Residual autonomous current account balance of region i, current prices and 1958 exchange rates, i.e., total net value on current account less the balance of the endogenous current account items in the model inclusive of unilateral transfers (i = 1, 10)

K_i = Net capital imports of region i, current prices and 1958 exchange rates (i = 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)

R = Depreciation plus indirect business taxes plus business transfer payments less current surplus of government enterprises.

U = Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustments plus contributions for social insurance less government transfer payments, net government interest payment, dividends, and business transfer payments used only for the US.

T_1 = US personal taxes used only for the US.

$$T_1^r = T_1 - A_{1j}^t - A_{1j}^{nt}$$

A_{ij}^t = Value of United States exports of tied aid shipments to region j assumed to be financed by government taxation (j = 4, 6, 7, 9, 10)

Table 114a. (Continued)

A_{1j}^{nt} = Value of United States exports of untied aid shipments to region j assumed to be financed by government taxation (j = 4, 6, 7, 9, 10)

α_j^{pl} = Value of United States exports to region j under Public Law 480 (j = 4, 6, 7, 9, 10)

α_j^{x-m} = Value of United States Export-Import Bank loans to region j (j = 4, 6, 7, 9, 10)

α_j^{aid} = Value of United States aid to region j (j = 4, 6, 7, 9, 10)

ΔBI_i = Change in business inventories in region i, current prices and 1958 exchange rates (i = 1, 5)

P_i^{GNP} = Implicit GNP price deflator for region i (i = 1, 5)

P_i^{wh} = Domestic wholesale price index (i = 1, 2)

t = Time trend (the numbers 1953, 1954 . . . 1964 were used to denote the time trend)

FC_i = Value of foreign currency reserves held by region i (i = 6, 10)

DV^t = Dummy variable, reflecting an intercept change (0, 1) used as a proxy variable for various political and economic shocks to the system

P_w^x = World export price index

P_{WpP}^x = World export price index of primary products

P_{WE}^x = Western European export price index

S_{ij}^j = Percentage share of region i's exports absorbed by region j (i = 6, 10; j = 1, 5)

r_i = The implicit exchange rate for region i (i = 1, 5)

Theoretical Model

$$Y_1 = C_1 + I_1^D + G_1 + \Delta BI_1 + M_{21} + M_{31} + M_{41} + M_{51} + M_{61} + M_{71} + M_{81} + M_{91} + M_{10\,1} - M_{12} - M_{13} - M_{14} - M_{15} - M_{16} - M_{17} - M_{18} - M_{19} - M_{1\,10} + B_1^{r11} + B_1 \qquad 4.1$$

$$Y_1^D = Y_1 = R_1 - U_1 - T_1 \qquad 4.2a$$

$$= Y_1 - R_1 - T_1^r - \sum_j A_{1j}^t - \sum_j A_{1j}^{nt} - U_1 \qquad 4.2b$$

$$= Y_1 - R_1 - T_1^r - \sum_j \alpha_j^{PL} - \sum_j \alpha_j^{x-m} - \sum_j \alpha_j^{aid} - \sum_j A_{1j}^{nt} - U_1 \qquad 4.2c$$

$$\frac{C_1}{P_1^{GNP}} = a_1^c + b_1^c \frac{Y_1^D}{P_1^{GNP}} + c_1^c t \qquad 4.3$$

$$P_1^x = a_1^{px} + b_1^{px} P_1^{wh} + c_1^{px} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} M_{i1}}{P_1^x} + d_1^{px} t \qquad 4.4$$

$$\frac{M_{12}}{P_2^x} = a_{12}^m + b_{12}^m \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + c_{12}^m \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_2^x} + d_{12}^m t + e_{12}^m DV_{12}^{1959} + f_{12}^m \frac{\Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} \qquad 4.5$$

$$\frac{M_{13}}{P_3^x} = a_{13}^m + b_{13}^m \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + c_{13}^m \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_3^x} + d_{13}^m t + e_{13}^m DV_{13}^{1959} + f_{13}^m \frac{\Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} \qquad 4.6$$

$$\frac{M_{14}}{P_4^x} = a_{14}^m + b_{14}^m \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + c_{14}^m \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_4^x} + d_{14}^m t + e_{14}^m DV_{14}^{1959} + f_{14}^m \frac{\Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} \qquad 4.7$$

$$\frac{M_{15}}{P_5^x} = a_{15}^m + b_{15}^m \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + c_{15}^m \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_5^x} + d_{15}^m t + e_{15}^m DV_{15}^{1959} + f_{15}^m \frac{\Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} \qquad 4.8$$

$$\frac{M_{16}}{P_6^x} = a_{16}^m + b_{16}^m \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + c_{16}^m \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_6^x} + d_{16}^m t + f_{16}^m \frac{\Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} \qquad 4.9$$

$$\frac{M_{17}}{P_7^x} = a_{17}^m + b_{17}^m \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + c_{17}^m \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_7^x} + d_{17}^m t + f_{17}^m \frac{\Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} \qquad 4.10$$

$$\frac{M_{18}}{P_8^x} = a_{18}^m + b_{18}^m \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + c_{18}^m \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_8^x} + d_{18}^m t + f_{18}^m \frac{\Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} \qquad 4.11$$

$$\frac{M_{19}}{P_9^x} = a_{19}^m + b_{19}^m \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + c_{19}^m \frac{P_1^{w}}{P_9^x} + d_{19}^m t + f_{19}^m \frac{\Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} \qquad 4.12$$

$$\frac{M_{1\ 10}}{P_{10}^x} = a_{1\ 10}^m + b_{1\ 10}^m \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + c_{1\ 10}^m \frac{P_1^{w}}{P_{10}^x} + d_{1\ 10}^m t + f_{1\ 10}^m \frac{\Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} \qquad 4.13$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_2 = {} & c_2 + I_2^D + G_2 + \Delta BI_2 + M_{12} + M_{32} + M_{42} + M_{52} + M_{62} + M_{72} \\ & + M_{82} + M_{92} + M_{10\ 2} - M_{21} - M_{23} - M_{24} - M_{25} - M_{26} - M_{27} \qquad 4.14 \\ & - M_{28} - M_{29} - M_{2\ 10} + B_2^{r11} + B_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{C_2}{P_2^{GNP}} = a_2^c + b_2^c \frac{Y_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + c_2^c t \qquad 4.15$$

$$r_2 P_2^x = a_2^{px} + b_2^{px} P_2^w + c_2^{px} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} M_{i2}}{P_2^x} + d_2^{px} t \qquad 4.16$$

$$\frac{M_{21}}{P_1^x} = a_{21}^m + b_{21}^m \frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_1^{GNP}} + c_{21}^m \frac{P_2^{wh}}{P_1^x r_2} + d_{21}^m t + e_{21}^m DV_{21}^{1960-63} + f_{21}^m \frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} \qquad 4.17$$

$$\frac{M_{23}}{P_3^x} = a_{23}^m + b_{23}^m \frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + c_{23}^m \frac{P_2^{wh}}{r_2P_3^x} + d_{23}^m t + f_{23}^m \frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + g_{23}^m FC_2 \qquad 4.18$$

$$\frac{M_{24}}{P_4^x} = a_{24}^m + b_{24}^m \frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + c_{24}^m \frac{P_2^{wh}}{r_2P_4^x} + d_{24}^m t + f_{24}^m \frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + g_{24}^m FC_2 \qquad 4.19$$

$$\frac{M_{25}}{P_5^x} = a_{25}^m + b_{25}^m \frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + c_{25}^m \frac{P_2^{wh}}{r_2P_5^x} + d_{25}^m t + f_{25}^m \frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + g_{25}^m FC_2 \qquad 4.20$$

$$\frac{M_{26}}{P_6^x} = a_{26}^m + b_{26}^m \frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + c_{26}^m \frac{P_2^{wh}}{r_2P_6^x} + d_{26}^m t + f_{26}^m \frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + g_{26}^m FC_2 \qquad 4.21$$

$$\frac{M_{27}}{P_7^x} = a_{27}^m + b_{27}^m \frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + c_{27}^m \frac{P_2^{wh}}{r_2P_7^x} + d_{27}^m t + f_{27}^m \frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + g_{27}^m FC_2 \qquad 4.22$$

$$\frac{M_{28}}{P_8^x} = a_{28}^m + b_{28}^m \frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + c_{28}^m \frac{P_2^{wh}}{r_2P_8^x} + d_{28}^m t + f_{28}^m \frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + g_{28}^m FC_2 \qquad 4.23$$

$$\frac{M_{29}}{P_9^x} = a_{29}^m + b_{29}^m \frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + c_{29}^m \frac{P_2^{wh}}{r_2P_9^x} + d_{29}^m t + f_{29}^m \frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + g_{29}^m FC_2 \qquad 4.24$$

$$\frac{M_{2\ 10}}{P_{10}^x} = a_{2\ 10}^m + b_{2\ 10}^m \frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + c_{2\ 10}^m \frac{P_2^{wh}}{r_2P_{10}^x} + d_{2\ 10}^m t$$

$$+ f_{2\ 10}^m \frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + g_{2\ 10}^m FC_2 \qquad 4.25$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_3 = {} & C_3 + I_3^D + G_3 + \Delta BI_3 + M_{13} + M_{23} + M_{43} + M_{53} + M_{63} + M_{73} \\ & + M_{83} + M_{93} + M_{10\ 3} - M_{31} - M_{32} - M_{34} - M_{35} - M_{36} - M_{37} \\ & - M_{38} - M_{39} - M_{3\ 10} + B_3^{r11} + B_3 \end{aligned} \qquad 4.26$$

$$\frac{C_3}{P_3^{GNP}} = a_3^c + b_3^c \frac{Y_1}{P_3^{GNP}} + c_3^c t \qquad 4.27$$

$$r_3 P_3^x = a_3^{px} + b_3^{px} P_3^{GNP} + c_3^{px} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} M_{i3}}{P_3^x} + d_3^{px} t \qquad 4.28$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{M_{31}}{P_1^x} = {} & a_{31}^m + b_{31}^m \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + c_{31}^m \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P_1^x} + d_{31}^m t + e_{31}^m DV_{31}^{1956-57} \\ & + f_{31}^m \frac{\Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} \end{aligned} \qquad 4.29$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{M_{32}}{P_2^x} = {} & a_{32}^m + b_{32}^m \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + c_{32}^m \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P_2^x} + d_{32}^m t + e_{32}^m DV_{32}^{1956-57} \\ & + f_{32}^m \frac{BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} \end{aligned} \qquad 4.30$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{M_{34}}{P_4^x} = {} & a_{34}^m + b_{34}^m \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + c_{34}^m \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P_4^x} + d_{34}^m t + e_{34}^m DV_{34}^{1956-57} \\ & + f_{34}^m \frac{\Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + h_{34}^m DV_{34}^{1958-64} \end{aligned} \qquad 4.31$$

$$\frac{M_{35}}{P_5^x} = a_{35}^m + b_{35}^m \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + c_{35}^m \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P_5^x} + d_{35}^m t + f_{35}^m \frac{\Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + h_{35}^m DV_{35}^{1958-64} \tag{4.32}$$

$$\frac{M_{36}}{P_6^x} = a_{36}^m + b_{36}^m \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + c_{36}^m \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P_6^x} + d_{36}^m t + e_{36}^m DV^{1956-57} + f_{36}^m \frac{\Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + h_{36}^m DV_{36}^{1958-64} \tag{4.33}$$

$$\frac{M_{37}}{P_7^x} = a_{37}^m + b_{37}^m \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + c_{37}^m \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P_7^x} + d_{37}^m t + e_{37}^m DV_{37}^{1956-57} + f_{37}^m \frac{\Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} \tag{4.34}$$

$$\frac{M_{38}}{P_8^x} = a_{38}^m + b_{38}^m \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + c_{38}^m \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P_8^x} + d_{38}^m t + f_{38}^m \frac{\Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + h_{38}^m DV_{38}^{1959-64} \tag{4.35}$$

$$\frac{M_{39}}{P_9^x} = a_{39}^m + b_{39}^m \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + c_{39}^m \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P_9^x} + d_{39}^m t + f_{39}^m \frac{\Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + h_{39}^m DV_{39}^{1959-64} \tag{4.36}$$

$$\frac{M_{3\ 10}}{P_{10}^x} = a_{3\ 10}^m + b_{3\ 10}^m \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + c_{3\ 10}^m \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P_{10}^x} + d_{3\ 10}^m t + f_{3\ 10}^m \frac{\Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + h_{3\ 10}^m DV_{3\ 10}^{1959-64} \tag{4.37}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_4 = {} & C_4 + I_4^D + G_4 + \Delta BI_4 + M_{14} + M_{24} + M_{34} + M_{54} + M_{64} + M_{74} \\ & + M_{84} + M_{94} + M_{10\ 4} - M_{41} - M_{42} - M_{43} - M_{45} - M_{46} - M_{47} \\ & - M_{48} - M_{49} - M_{4\ 10} + B_4^{rll} + B_4 \end{aligned} \tag{4.38}$$

$$\frac{C_4}{P_4^{GNP}} = a_4^c + b_4^c \frac{Y_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + c_4^c t \tag{4.39}$$

$$r_4 P_4^x = a_4^{px} + b_4^{px} P_4^{GNP} + c_4^{px} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} M_{i4}}{P_4^x} + d_4^{px} t \tag{4.40}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{M_{41} - A_{41}^t}{P_1^x} = {} & a_{41}^m + b_{41}^m \frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + c_{41}^m \frac{P_4^{GNP}}{r_4 P_1^x} + d_{41}^m t + e_{41}^m DV_{41}^{1956-57} \\ & + f_{41}^m \frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + g_{41}^m FC_4 \end{aligned} \tag{4.41}$$

$$\frac{M_{42}}{P_2^x} = a_{42}^m + b_{42}^m \frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + c_{42}^m \frac{P_4^{GNP}}{r_4 P_2^x} + d_{42}^m t + f_{42}^m \frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + g_{42}^m FC_4 \tag{4.42}$$

$$\frac{M_{43}}{P_3^x} = a_{43}^m + b_{43}^m \frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + c_{43}^m \frac{P_4^{GNP}}{r_4 P_3^x} + d_{43}^m t + f_{43}^m \frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + g_{43}^m FC_4 \tag{4.43}$$

$$\frac{M_{45}}{P_5^x} = a_{45}^m + b_{45}^m \frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + c_{45}^m \frac{P_4^{GNP}}{r_4 P_5^x} + d_{45}^m t + f_{45}^m \frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + g_{45}^m FC_4 \tag{4.44}$$

$$\frac{M_{46}}{P_6^x} = a_{46}^m + b_{46}^m \frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + c_{46}^m \frac{P_4^{GNP}}{r_4 P_6^x} + d_{46}^m t + f_{46}^m \frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + g_{46}^m FC_4 \tag{4.45}$$

$$\frac{M_{47}}{P_7^x} = a_{47}^m + b_{47}^m \frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + c_{47}^m \frac{P_4^{GNP}}{r_4 P_7^x} + d_{47}^m t + e_{47}^m DV_{47}^{1956-57} + f_{47}^m \frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + g_{47}^m FC_4 \qquad 4.46$$

$$\frac{M_{48}}{P_8^x} = a_{48}^m + b_{48}^m \frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + c_{48}^m \frac{P_4^{GNP}}{r_4 P_8^x} + d_{48}^m t + f_{48}^m \frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + g_{48}^m FC_4 \qquad 4.47$$

$$\frac{M_{49}}{P_9^x} = a_{49}^m + b_{49}^m \frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + c_{49}^m \frac{P_4^{GNP}}{r_4 P_9^x} + d_{49}^m t + f_{49}^m \frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + g_{49}^m FC_4 \qquad 4.48$$

$$\frac{M_{4\ 10}}{P_{10}^x} = a_{4\ 10}^m + b_{4\ 10}^m \frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + c_{4\ 10}^m \frac{P_4^{GNP}}{r_4 P_{10}^x} + d_{4\ 10}^m t + f_{4\ 10}^m \frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + g_{4\ 10}^m FC_4 \qquad 4.49$$

$$Y_5 = C_5 + I_5^D + G_5 + \Delta BI_5 + M_{15} + M_{25} + M_{35} + M_{45} + M_{65} + M_{75} + M_{85} + M_{95} + M_{10\ 5} - M_{51} - M_{52} - M_{53} - M_{54} - M_{56} - M_{57} - M_{58} - M_{59} - M_{5\ 10} + B_5^{r11} + B_5 \qquad 4.50$$

$$\frac{C_5}{P_5^{GNP}} = a_5^c + b_5^c \frac{Y_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + c_5^c t \qquad 4.51$$

$$r_5 P_5^x = a_5^{px} + b_5^{px} P_5^{GNP} + c_5^{px} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} M_{i5}}{P_5^x} + d_5^{px} t \qquad 4.52$$

$$\frac{M_{51}}{P_1^x} = a_{51}^m + b_{51}^m \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + c_{51}^m \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_1^x} + d_{51}^m t + e_{51}^m DV_{51}^{1958,59,62} + f_{51}^m \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} \tag{4.53}$$

$$\frac{M_{52}}{P_2^x} = a_{52}^m + b_{52}^m \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + c_{52}^m \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_2^x} + d_{52}^m t + f_{52}^m \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} \tag{4.54}$$

$$\frac{M_{53}}{P_3^x} = a_{53}^m + b_{53}^m \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + c_{53}^m \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_3^x} + d_{53}^m t + f_{53}^m \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + g_{53}^m FC_5 \tag{4.55}$$

$$\frac{M_{54}}{P_4^x} = a_{54}^m + b_{54}^m \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + c_{54}^m \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_4^x} + d_{54}^m t + f_{54}^m \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + g_{54}^m FC_5 \tag{4.56}$$

$$\frac{M_{56}}{P_6^x} = a_{56}^m + b_{56}^m \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + c_{56}^m \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_6^x} + d_{56}^m t + f_{56}^m \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} \tag{4.57}$$

$$\frac{M_{57}}{P_7^x} = a_{57}^m + b_{57}^m \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + c_{57}^m \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_7^x} + d_{57}^m t + f_{57}^m \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} \tag{4.58}$$

$$\frac{M_{58}}{P_8^x} = a_{58}^m + b_{58}^m \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + c_{58}^m \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_8^x} + d_{58}^m t + f_{58}^m \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} \tag{4.59}$$

$$\frac{M_{59}}{P_9^x} = a_{59}^m + b_{59}^m \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + c_{59}^m \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_9^x} + d_{59}^m t + f_{59}^m \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} \tag{4.60}$$

$$\frac{M_{5\ 10}}{P^x_{10}} = a^m_{5\ 10} + b^m_{5\ 10}\frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P^{GNP}_5} + c^m_{5\ 10}\frac{P^{GNP}_5}{r_5 P^x_{10}} + d^m_{5\ 10}t + f^m_{5\ 10}\frac{\Delta BI_5}{P^{GNP}_5} \tag{4.61}$$

$$M_{16} + M_{26} + M_{36} + M_{46} + M_{56} - M_{61} - M_{62} - M_{63} - M_{64} - M_{65} + B_6 = K_6 + A^{nt}_1 \tag{4.62}$$

$$M_{61} = \overset{*}{M}_{61} + .75A^t_{61} \tag{4.63a}$$

$$= \overset{*}{M}_{61} + .52\alpha^a_{61} + .92\,\alpha^{x-m}_{61} + .80\alpha^{PL}_{61} \tag{4.63b}$$

$$\frac{\overset{*}{M}_{61}}{\sum\limits_i \overset{*}{M}_{6i}} = a^m_{61} + b^m_{61}\frac{P^x_1}{P^x_{WE}} + c^m_{61}S^1_{61} + d^m_{61}t \tag{4.64}$$

$$M_{62} = \overset{*}{M}_{62} + \frac{\overset{*}{M}_{62}}{\sum\limits_{j=2}^{5} \overset{*}{M}_{6j}}(.25A^t_{61}) \tag{4.65}$$

$$\frac{\overset{*}{M}_{62}}{\sum\limits_i \overset{*}{M}_{6i}} = a^m_{62} + b^m_{62}\frac{P^x_2}{P^x_W} + c^m_{62}S^2_{62} + d^m_{62}t \tag{4.66}$$

$$M_{63} = \overset{*}{M}_{63} + \frac{\overset{*}{M}_{63}}{\sum\limits_{j=2}^{5} \overset{*}{M}_{6j}}(.25A^t_{61}) \tag{4.67}$$

$$\frac{\overset{*}{M}_{63}}{\sum\limits_i \overset{*}{M}_{6i}} = a^m_{63} + b^m_{63}\frac{P^x_{WE}}{P^x_1} + c^m_{63}S^3_{63} + d^m_{63}t \tag{4.68}$$

$$M_{64} = M^*_{64} + \frac{M^*_{64}}{\sum\limits_{j=2}^{5} M^*_{6j}} (.25A^t_{61}) \tag{4.69}$$

$$\frac{M^*_{64}}{\sum\limits_{i} M^*_{6i}} = a^m_{64} + b^m_{64} \frac{P^x_{WE}}{P^x_1} + c^m_{64} S^4_{64} + d^m_{64} t \tag{4.70}$$

$$M_{65} = M^*_{65} + \frac{M^*_{65}}{\sum\limits_{j=2}^{5} M^*_{6j}} (.25A^t_{61}) \tag{4.71}$$

$$\frac{M^*_{65}}{\sum\limits_{i} M^*_{6i}} = a^m_{65} + b^m_{65} \frac{P^x_5}{P^x_1} + c^m_{65} S^5_{65} + d^m_{65} t \tag{4.72}$$

$$M_{17} + M_{27} + M_{37} + M_{47} + M_{57} - M_{71} - M_{72} - M_{73} - M_{74} - M_{75} + B_7 = K_7 + A^{nt}_{71} \tag{4.73}$$

$$M_{71} = M^*_{71} + .75A^t_{71} \tag{4.74}$$

$$\frac{M^*_{71}}{\sum\limits_{i} M^*_{7i}} = a^m_{71} + b^m_{71} \frac{P^x_1}{P^x_{WE}} + c^m_{71} S^1_{71} + d^m_{71} t \tag{4.75}$$

$$M_{72} = M^*_{72} + \frac{M^*_{72}}{\sum\limits_{j=2}^{5} M^*_{7j}} (.25A^t_{71}) \tag{4.76}$$

$$\frac{M^*_{72}}{\sum\limits_{i} M^*_{7i}} = a^m_{72} + b^m_{72} \frac{P^x_2}{P^x_w} + c^m_{72} S^2_{72} + d^m_{72} t \tag{4.77}$$

$$M_{73} = M^*_{73} + \frac{M^*_{73}}{\sum\limits_{j=2}^{5} M^*_{7j}} (.25A^t_{71}) \qquad 4.78$$

$$\frac{M^*_{73}}{\sum\limits_i M^*_{7i}} = a^m_{73} + b^m_{73} \frac{P^x_{WE}}{P^x_1} + c^m_{73}S^3_{73} + d^m_{73}t \qquad 4.79$$

$$M_{74} = M^*_{74} + \frac{M^*_{74}}{\sum\limits_{j=2}^{5} M^*_{7j}} (.25A^t_{71}) \qquad 4.80$$

$$\frac{M^*_{74}}{\sum\limits_i M^*_{7i}} = a^m_{74} + b^m_{74} \frac{P^x_{WE}}{P^x_1} + c^m_{74}S^4_{74} + d^m_{74}t \qquad 4.81$$

$$M_{75} = M^*_{75} + \frac{M^*_{75}}{\sum\limits_{j=2}^{5} M^*_{7j}} (.25A^t_{71}) \qquad 4.82$$

$$\frac{M^*_{75}}{\sum\limits_i M^*_{7i}} = a^m_{75} + b^m_{75} \frac{P^x_5}{P^x_w} + c^m_{75}S^5_{75} + d^m_{75}t \qquad 4.83$$

$$M_{18} + M_{28} + M_{38} + M_{48} + M_{58} - M_{81} - M_{82} - M_{83} - M_{84} - M_{85} + B_8 = K_8 + A^{nt}_{81} \qquad 4.84$$

$$\frac{M_{81}}{\sum\limits_i M_{8i}} = a^m_{81} + b^m_{81} \frac{P^x_1}{P^x_{WE}} + c^m_{81}S^1_{81} + d^m_{81}t \qquad 4.85$$

$$\frac{M_{82}}{\sum_i M_{8i}} = a^m_{82} + b^m_{82}\frac{P^x_2}{P^x_w} + c^m_{82}S^2_{82} + d^m_{82}t \qquad 4.86$$

$$\frac{M_{83}}{\sum_i M_{8i}} = a^m_{83} + b^m_{83}\frac{P^x_{WE}}{P^x_1} + c^m_{83}S^3_{83} + d^m_{83}t \qquad 4.87$$

$$\frac{M_{84}}{\sum_i M_{8i}} = a^m_{84} + b^m_{84}\frac{P^x_{WE}}{P^x_1} + c^m_{84}S^4_{84} + d^m_{84}t \qquad 4.88$$

$$\frac{M_{85}}{\sum_i M_{8i}} = a^m_{85} + b^m_{85}\frac{P^x_5}{P^x_w} + c^m_{85}S^5_{85} + d^m_{85}t \qquad 4.89$$

$$M_{19} + M_{29} + M_{39} + M_{49} + M_{59} - M_{91} - M_{92} - M_{93} - M_{94} - M_{95} + B_9 = K_9 + A^{nt}_{91} \qquad 4.90$$

$$M_{91} = M^*_{91} + .75A^t_{91} \qquad 4.91$$

$$\frac{M^*_{91}}{\sum_i M^*_{9i}} = a^m_{91} + b^m_{91}\frac{P^x_1}{P^x_{WE}} + c^m_{91}S^1_{91} + d^m_{91}t \qquad 4.92$$

$$M_{92} = M^*_{92} + \frac{M^*_{92}}{\sum_{j=2}^{5} M^*_{9j}}(.25A^t_{91}) \qquad 4.93$$

$$\frac{M^*_{92}}{\sum_i M^*_{9i}} = a^m_{92} + b^m_{92}\frac{P^x_2}{P^x_w} + c^m_{92}S^2_{92} + d^m_{92}t \qquad 4.94$$

$$M_{93} = M^*_{93} + \frac{M^*_{93}}{\sum\limits_{j=2}^{5} M^*_{9j}} (.25A^t_{91}) \tag{4.95}$$

$$\frac{M^*_{93}}{\sum\limits_{i} M^*_{9i}} = a^m_{93} + b^m_{93} \frac{P^x_{WE}}{P^x_1} + c^m_{93} S^3_{93} + d^m_{93} t \tag{4.96}$$

$$M_{94} = M^*_{94} + \frac{M^*_{94}}{\sum\limits_{j=2}^{5} M^*_{9j}} (.25A^t_{91}) \tag{4.97}$$

$$\frac{M^*_{94}}{\sum\limits_{i} M^*_{9i}} = a^m_{94} + b^m_{94} \frac{P^x_{WE}}{P^x_1} + c^m_{94} S^4_{94} + d^m_{94} t \tag{4.98}$$

$$M_{95} = M^*_{95} + \frac{M^*_{95}}{\sum\limits_{j=2}^{5} M^*_{9j}} (.25A^t_{91}) \tag{4.99}$$

$$\frac{M^*_{95}}{\sum\limits_{i} M^*_{9i}} = a^m_{95} + b^m_{95} \frac{P^x_5}{P^x_w} + c^m_{95} S^5_{95} + d^m_{95} t \tag{4.100}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & M_{1\,10} + M_{2\,10} + M_{3\,10} + M_{4\,10} + M_{5\,10} - M_{10\,1} - M_{10\,2} - M_{10\,3} \\ & \qquad - M_{10\,4} - M_{10\,5} + B_{10} = K_{10} + A^{nt}_{10\,1} \end{aligned} \tag{4.101}$$

$$M_{10\,1} = M^*_{10\,1} + .75(A^t_{10\,1}) \tag{4.102}$$

$$\frac{M^*_{10\,1}}{\sum\limits_{i} M^*_{10i}} = a^m_{10\,1} + b^m_{10\,1} \frac{P^x_1}{P^x_5} + c^m_{10\,1} S^1_{10\,1} + d^m_{10\,1} t \tag{4.103}$$

$$M_{10\ 2} = M^{*}_{10\ 2} + \frac{M^{*}_{10\ 2}}{\sum\limits_{j=2}^{5} M^{*}_{10j}} (.25A^{t}_{10\ 1}) \qquad 4.104$$

$$\frac{M^{*}_{10\ 2}}{\sum\limits_{i} M^{*}_{10i}} = a^{m}_{10\ 2} + b^{m}_{10\ 2} \frac{P^{x}_{2}}{P^{x}_{w}} + c^{m}_{10\ 2} S^{2}_{10\ 2} + d^{m}_{10\ 2} t \qquad 4.105$$

$$M_{10\ 3} = M^{*}_{10\ 3} + \frac{M^{*}_{10\ 3}}{\sum\limits_{j=2}^{5} M^{*}_{10j}} (.25A^{t}_{10\ 1}) \qquad 4.106$$

$$\frac{M^{*}_{10\ 3}}{\sum\limits_{i} M^{*}_{10i}} = a^{m}_{10\ 3} + b^{m}_{10\ 3} \frac{P^{x}_{WE}}{P^{x}_{5}} + c^{m}_{10\ 3} S^{3}_{10\ 3} + d^{m}_{10\ 3} t \qquad 4.107$$

$$M_{10\ 4} = M^{*}_{10\ 4} + \frac{M^{*}_{10\ 4}}{\sum\limits_{j=2}^{5} M^{*}_{10j}} (.25A^{t}_{10\ 1}) \qquad 4.108$$

$$\frac{M^{*}_{10\ 4}}{\sum\limits_{i} M^{*}_{10i}} = a^{m}_{10\ 4} + b^{m}_{10\ 4} \frac{P^{x}_{WE}}{P^{x}_{5}} + c^{m}_{104}\ S^{4}_{10\ 4} + d^{m}_{10\ 4} t \qquad 4.109$$

$$M_{10\ 5} = M_{10\ 5} + \frac{M^{*}_{10\ 5}}{\sum\limits_{j=2}^{5} M^{*}_{10j}} (.25A^{t}_{10\ 1}) \qquad 4.110$$

$$\frac{M^{*}_{10\ 5}}{\sum\limits_{i} M^{*}_{10i}} = a^{m}_{10\ 5} + b^{m}_{10\ 5} \frac{P^{x}_{5}}{P^{x}_{w}} + c^{m}_{10\ 5} S^{5}_{10\ 5} + d^{m}_{10\ 5} t \qquad 4.111$$

United States (US)

The structure of US differs considerably from the remaining regions. This uniqueness is the result of an attempt to include the role played by United States aid shipments in the system determining the level and structure of world trade. The first crucial assumption made was that all United States aid for a given time period is financed through taxation in that same period. Therefore, any increase in foreign aid must come at the expense of the individual taxpayer through a decrease in the level of disposable income. Increased taxes (to finance aid) reduce disposable income and affect, in turn, consumption, since the latter is specified as a function of disposable income. Foreign assistance shipments thus initially reduce GNP by decreasing the level of consumption. At the same time, however, the effect of aid shipments is expected to lead to increased United States exports via the feedback built into the model. Thus the final first round effect on United States income of a tax-financed aid shipment is the algebraic sum of the original leakage out of income via reduced disposable income (because of the aid) and hence reduced consumption, and the injection resulting from the increased exports of the United States attributable to the foreign aid.

The "first round" feedback mechanism would work essentially as follows, using LA as an example. Assume that US, through an increase in taxation, provided a higher level of foreign aid to Latin America. LA would use a portion of the aid shipment to finance exports from the US which would have been purchased in the absence of any foreign assistance, a second portion to purchase "additional" United States exports, and the remaining portion to purchase additional exports from the other four developed regions.[1] The United States thus would experience an immediate increase in exports to Latin America. The portion of the foreign aid that LA used to increase imports from the other developed regions would act as a stimulus to their respective levels of income via increased exports. Simultaneously, however, this increase in the other developed region's income would be dampened by increased imports, some of which would originate in the United States.[2] These secondary increases in United States exports would further offset the original declines in national income. The final impact on the level of United States income resulting from such a shipment of foreign aid would be thus dependent upon the impact parameters and static multipliers of the developed regions in addition to the level of "additionality"[3] experienced on the original first-round effect of the transaction.

An attempt to describe quantitatively the impact of foreign aid on the network of world trade is further complicated by the fact that foreign aid can take alternative categorical and administrative forms.[4] The

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[1] Because of the assumption that all the capacity to import would be fully utilized for increased imports, the totality of the aid would be used to finance imports from developed regions. This is, of course, an oversimplification inasmuch as part of the aid could be used to build up holdings of foreign currency.

[2] The change in imports induced by a change in exports is commonly referred to as the international reflection ratio of a region.

[3] See page 83 . Strout defines aid additionality in the following way: If A.I.D. finances an extra $100 of U.S. exports to an aid recipient and if, as a direct result, net U.S. exports throughout the world increase by $100, then the aid has been 100% additional. If, on the contrary, U.S. net exports increase by less than $100 (say by $80) because some of the aid-financed goods have merely replaced U.S. commercial exports, then aid has been less than additional (in this case, 80%). (152)

[4] e.g., US foreign aid takes the form of surplus agricultural disposal programs through P.L. 480, loans to finance U.S. exports, and aid-financed development projects. In addition, aid can be "tied" to United States exports or distributed untied.

The direction and intensity of the influence of foreign aid on the pattern of trade depends in part on the accompanying competitiveness of the lender country in supplying the marginal aid-financed imports. The competitiveness of the lender in aid-financed imports is enhanced whenever non-fungibilities between aid and non-aid foreign exchange exist.[1] The United States has resorted to tying the greater part of foreign aid in the 1960's to its own exports as a means of increasing the export "additionality" resulting from foreign aid. However, if the amount of tied aid which the recipient country would spend directly in third countries is less than the amount of commercial imports from the United States, the recipient is in a position to substitute aid for non-aid foreign exchange in financing its normal purchase from the lending country (106, p. 23). Imports from third countries can thus be financed through funds released by the above substitution, frustrating the intent of the tied policy.

A simple example will help to clarify the nature of the problem. Assume that United States commercial exports to country x consists of five units, four of which are non-luxury products. The US decides to sponsor a transfer of tied foreign aid of ten units financing an equivalent amount of its non-luxury exports to country x. This transfer enables the recipient country to undertake a marginal development project equal in value to the transfer. The United States commercial share of such projects has been demonstrated to be 40%. It is clear that the additionality of the foreign

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[1] Lynn (106) points out that these non-fungibilities can result from real resource shortages, foreign exchange bottlenecks, and government influences on the direction and pattern of trade.

aid in this example must lie in the interval (.5 $\leq$ Additionality coefficient $\leq$ 1.). The lower limit would result if the recipient country was able to transfer its purchases of luxury items to a third country and purchase only non-luxury products from the US. United States exports would then consist of the four original commercial units of non-luxury commodities, plus the additional four units of commodities resulting from the new project, plus two additional units of non-luxury commodities, one of which replaces the original unit of luxury items. Total US exports would be just equal to the loan, ten units, with the additional exports financed by the tied aid being equal to five units. If no further secondary effects are assumed, total US exports would have increased by 1/2 of the value of its aid, i.e., aid has in this case demonstrated 50% "additionality". If the recipient did not substitute a non-luxury commodity unit for the luxury unit, the additionality factor would increase to .6. The additionality coefficient will equal 1 only if total United States exports increase by the amount of the aid, i.e., 10 units of goods, of which at least five must be of the non-luxury variety. For example, in the case of 100% additionality, US exports might increase by six additional units of non-luxury items plus an additional four units of exports connected with the new project. The above project could have demonstrated as little as .1 additionality if the new project would have been undertaken in any event and if the commercial share of the United States remained at .4. If the market share was as high as .5, the loan could have, in fact, demonstrated 0 additionality.

The additionality factor must be taken into consideration in constructing the model if the effects of United States foreign aid are to be correctly described. Numerous studies have been carried out attempting to quantitatively estimate the additionality coefficient both on a country and aggregate basis. For a rigorous and concise analysis of the problem, the reader is referred to the Lynn study (106). The more recent work on the subject has been carried out by Strout (149; 150; 151; 152) in the Agency for International Development.[1] This later work provides an extension of the earlier work carried out by Hicks (67) and Lynn.

Rather than attempt to estimate the additionality of United States foreign aid, the Strout-Lynn additionality coefficients will be utilized in the model to account for the effect of United States tied aid upon the network of trade. The aid-additionality factor of .75 was adopted for use in the model with respect to total tied aid-financed exports.[2] In the case where the separate effects of various programs are utilized in the model, the additionality factor of .92 is used for EX-IM Bank Loans, .80 for P.L. 480 shipments, and .52 for tied aid expenditures. Transfers of untied aid are assumed to have an effect similar to any increase in foreign currency.

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[1] A recent method used to estimate the additionality coefficient is the following. The total United States market fraction is plotted against the total United States aid-financed commodity fraction (even time), the slope and intercept of the resulting line described by the points are used to estimate the additionality coefficient. The additionality factor is equal to the slope ÷ (1 - intercept). (152, p. 18)

[2] This figure lies midway between the Lynn result (.65) and the Strout result (.87) for 1963-1964. Others working on the same topic have arrived at such a coefficient. This figure, while perhaps descriptive of the 1963-1964 years, will present an upward bias for the late 1950's. For this reason the model presented in the next chapter was resolved using first the high (.87) estimate and then the low (.65) estimate.

The role played by United States foreign aid is introduced in the model through the import equations of the recipient regions. The imports of the less-developed regions are restricted to the amount of available foreign currency and adjusted by the level of United States tied foreign aid. The imports of the developing regions are distributed among the five developed regions by estimating the commercial share of the developed regions based upon their relative competitiveness (expressed in the price ratios), the importance of the country as a trading partner (as demonstrated by its relative demand for the less-developed regions' products), and a trend factor denoting, among other things, changes in trade structure. The commercial share of the United States is based on the expected level of commercial exports in the absence of any aid tying, i.e., $E(M_{i1}) = \frac{M_{i1} - .75A^t_{i1}}{\sum\limits_{ij} M_{ij} - A^t_{i1}}$. The additionality of exports resulting from the tied aid is then added to the value of US commercial exports. Since the additionality factor is less than one, the shipments of tied aid must result in increased total imports from the remaining developed regions equal to .25 A^t. It is assumed that this substitution effect is distributed among the remaining four developed regions proportionally to their relative share, γ^j_i, in the remaining commercial market. The shares are estimated in the following way:

$$\gamma^j_i = \frac{M^*_{ij}}{\sum\limits_{j=2}^{5} M^*_{ij}}$$

where i refers to the importing region
and j refers to the exporting region

The distribution of the non-additional exports can thus be determined endogenously in the model, reflecting any changes in structure or relative prices which might be taking place.

The import functions of the United States for imports from the four developed regions include an additional dummy intercept (0, 1) variable for 1959. This variable is included to denote the shift which took place as a result of a positive discrete change in imports of steel and automobiles following the 1959 steel strike and continued into the early part of 1960. The expected sign of this variable is positive. Rhomberg (136) removed what he termed "extraordinary" United States imports of steel and automobiles from the import data for 1956-1960 because they constituted an unusual phenomenon which should not be allowed to influence the data. This appears to be a very questionable procedure of adjusting the data in an attempt to achieve a better fit. Since the steel strike can be considered an unusual autonomous factor, there does appear theoretical propriety for including the dummy variable for the year in which it had its principal impact.

Canada (CAN)

It is theorized that the continual balance of payments deficits which occurred throughout most of the period caused Canadian imports to be dependent upon the level of foreign currency with respect to all regions except the United States. The anticipated sign of the variable is negative, reflecting the substitute relationship between foreign currency and imports. A dummy intercept (0, 1) variable for 1960-1963 is included in the US import function. This variable is included as a proxy variable to demonstrate the downward shift in Canadian imports from the US as a result of the government action undertaken to help improve the balance of payments.[1] The sign of this variable is expected to be negative. Each price ratio includes the implicit exchange rate. Since the entire system is expressed in terms of 1958 dollars, the domestic price index must be adjusted to reflect the changes in the domestic price level expressed in current dollars. Failure to adjust the price ratio for changes in the exchange rate will lead to an inaccurate estimate of the price effects which are a function of changes in both the exchange rate and the domestic price level. The exchange rate is also used in the export price relationship so that the explained variable is expressed in local currency. This is necessary since the export price index was derived from dollar valuations.

European Economic Community (EEC)

The import functions into the EEC from the US, CAN, ROWE, LA, and ME include a dummy intercept variable for 1956-1957. This variable is included as a proxy variable to demonstrate the shift in the demand for imports from these regions which was the direct result of the Suez crisis. The sign associated with this variable will be expected to be positive for all these regions except ME where a negative sign is anticipated. The theoretical justification for inclusion of this variable is that when

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[1] The 1960 revised budget of Canada withdrew preferred tax treatment for earnings on foreign loans and investment in Canada. Interest rates were brought down in the 1961-1962 budget in addition to further adjustments in taxes on foreign investment earnings. See Yeager (225).

imports of petroleum from ME were inhibited by the blockage of the Suez Canal, EEC increased its imports of petroleum from the other major sources. A second dummy variable is included in the explanation of imports from ROWE, LA, OCSA, AF, and SEASIA to reflect the effect on EEC imports of changes in its political-economic structure brought about by the formal establishment of the European Economic Community in 1958. The impact of this formation is assumed to be negligible on US, CAN, and JAP.[1] It is anticipated that the formation has resulted in increased intra-trade among the Six at the expense of other Western European countries. The sign of the dummy variable would thus be anticipated to be negative with respect to the ROWE. It is also expected that the formation of the EEC has resulted in a reorientation of the Six toward the Associated Overseas Countries (A.O.C.) in Africa as suppliers of agricultural commodities, particularly tropical foodstuffs (32). For this reason, a negative sign is anticipated for LA, OCSA, and SEASIA. It is difficult to ascertain the expected sign of this dummy variable for imports from AF which are composed of imports from the Central African countries as well as from a residual group of miscellaneous countries. The impact of the formation of the EEC would be expected to be positive on the former group and

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[1] The explicit barriers to international trade ensuing from the formation of the E.E.C. are primarily restricted to agricultural products under the auspices of the Common Agricultural Policy (C.A.P.). It has been estimated that increased shipments of manufactures and oilseeds will more than compensate for this restriction on US exports, (159a; 159b) JAP would not be affected by the C.A.P., and CAN is so small relative to other partner countries that the effect of the establishment of the common market on CAN's exports can be assumed negligible.

negative on the remaining countries. The measured effect would be the additive impact of both effects. For this reason, it may be more advisable to remove the variable from the analysis unless one of the effects proves to be very dominant. A correction for exchange rate is again necessary since P_3^{GNP} is the implicit GNP price deflator derived from GNP data expressed in 1958 exchange rates. The implicit exchange rate is used to denote an aggregative measure of exchange rate changes.

Rest of Western Europe (ROWE)

The import functions for ROWE contain a variable reflecting the level of foreign currency as an additional explanatory variable. This is included primarily because of the balance-of-payments difficulties experienced by the United Kingdom throughout the period. The United Kingdom is by far the largest and most important member of the ROWE, and the economic developments of its economy can be assumed to exert a strong influence on the trading pattern of the region as a whole.[1] A dummy intercept (0, 1) variable for the years 1956-1957 is also included in explaining the imports from the US and the ME since imports from these two regions appeared to be significantly affected by the Suez crisis of 1956-1957. The expected sign for this variable is positive for the US and negative for the ME. A correction for the exchange rate, r_4, is used in the equation since P_4^{GNP} is the implicit GNP price deflator

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[1] The increasing deficits of the 1960's can be attributed largely to United Kingdom trade deficits. See page 127.

derived from GNP data expressed in 1958 exchange rates. The implicit exchange rate is used as a measure for exchange rate changes.

Japan (JAP)

Only three JAP import functions differ from the basic form. The United States is the principal supplier of JAP imports. For this reason, a dummy intercept variable for the years 1958, 1959, and 1960 is included in the US import function to adjust for the impact of the retrenchment policies in existence in those years. These import restrictions proved to be effective in decreasing imports, and therefore the sign of this variable would be expected to be negative. This variable is not included in the remaining import equations because 1) the remaining industrial nations were only marginal suppliers of Japanese imports of the non-primary products relative to the US, and 2) it affected imports of the primary goods to a much lesser degree.[1] A variable describing the level of foreign currency was included in the EEC and the ROWE import functions. These regions appeared to be the marginal suppliers of the non-primaries relative to the US and hence were more sensitive to the availability of foreign exchange. It also appears that Japanese imports from Western Europe followed the change in its exports to this area. Since there would be a slight lag in this export-led process, such a change could also be reflected in the level of foreign currency. The variable is not

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[1] See the discussion on page 129 . In early 1964, retrenchment acts were again enacted; import deposit rates on consumer goods raised from 15% to 35% while the rates for raw materials were only increased from 1% to 5%.

included in the import functions of the developing regions since it is theorized that these flows follow domestic industrial and consumer demands and relative prices, rather than currency availability. The exchange rate is again included in the import functions so as to more correctly specify the relative effective price changes in dollar terms. The Japanese exchange rate was fixed until 1958 and has varied by less than 1% since then so that the effect of including this variable is only slight. However, it is important to include the variable because of its theoretical importance in describing the influence of prices on the level of imports.

The less-developed regions

The remaining behavioral equations, which describe the five developed regions' shares of the less-developed regions' imports, differ only in the choice of the price-ratio variable included to denote the price competitions of the relative developed region. It was assumed that CAN and JAP were not of sufficient relative size to influence significantly the aggregate world export price. For this reason, it was felt that the price competitiveness of these two regions in the markets of the developing regions could be described through the ratio of their export prices to the world export price. This assumption could not be made with respect to the US, the EEC, or the ROWE since any one of these regions is of sufficient size and importance in world trade to exert considerable influence on the aggregate level of world export prices. It was, therefore, assumed that the US and the two Western European regions were each other's principal competitors in the markets of the less-developed regions. It did not seem feasible, however, to include all of the possible price ratios in each relevant equation. It is extremely difficult to explain small percentage changes in share and, given the limited number of observations in the study, three explanatory variables appeared to be the most which could be included in the behavioral equations. Therefore, an aggregate Western Europe export price was used in ratio with the US export price to explain the price competitiveness of the US, EEC, and the ROWE in all of the less-developed regions except SEASIA.[1] JAP has become a major supply source for SEASIA and, hence, the major competitor for both Western Europe and the United States. Hence, the price-competitive position of the two Western European regions and the US is examined in ratio with the level of JAP's export price in SEASIA.

Statistical Estimation Procedure

Knowledge of the current structure of international trade, economic theory, and information assimilated from earlier studies were instrumental in formulating the formal structure of the econometric model. However, to make such a construct operational, parameters have to be specified in each behavioral relationship. The parameters of the model were estimated

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[1] This implies that the price-competitive position of both the EEC and the ROWE is determined by the price level of the US, and that their relative prices are so similar that any price difference exerts negligible influence on their market competitiveness. While this is a questionable assumption, this method appears to be superior to using the world export price as the second variable in the ratios.

through statistical analysis of historical data for the period 1953 to 1964. Single equation least-squares regression analysis was used to estimate the structural coefficients in the behavioral relationships.[1] The applicability of least-squares to the model in question must be

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[1] The general linear least-squares regression model is of the form:

$$Y = B_1 + B_2X_{2i} + \ldots\ldots B_kX_{ki} + u_i$$

which may be written in matrix notation as:

$$Y = XB + u$$

where Y is an n x 1 vector of n observations on the endogenous (regressand) variable, X, is an n x k matrix of n observations on k independent (regressor) variables, B is a k x 1 column vector of unknown coefficients and u is an n x 1 column vector of error terms. By making the following assumptions

(a) $E(U) = 0$ (U_i are random variables with zero expectation)

(b) $E(UU') = \sigma^2 I_n$ (errors are independent and have homoscedasticity)

(c) X is a fixed set of numbers and is nonsingular with rank $x = k < n$,

it is possible to derive the estimator $\hat{B}$ of B:

$$\hat{B} = (X'X)^{-1}X'Y$$

It can further be shown that the least-squares estimate, $\hat{B}$, is the best linear unbiased estimator (B.L.U.E.) of B. The variance of $\hat{B}$ is

$$\text{var } (\hat{B}) = \sigma^2(X'X)^{-1}$$

and the least-squares estimate of σ^2, S^2:

$$S^2 = e'e/(n-k)$$

If, in addition, it is assumed that the U_i are normally distributed, the t-test and the F-test may be used for tests of significance. (81)

viewed with caution. It is posited, however, that least-squares is the best method given the nature of the problem.

Least-squares bias in the estimation of international relationships

The direct application of least-squares regression to an equation which is part of a simultaneous system violates assumption (c), and the error term can no longer be considered independent of the regressor variable. The consequence of this dependence is that least-squares estimates of the structural coefficients will be biased and inconsistent.[1] The effects of this least-squares bias and inconsistency in simultaneous equation models and the merits of alternative methods of estimation, where applicable, is still a matter of dispute.

Objections to time series analysis via the use of the least-squares method were first systematically presented by Orcutt (125) in 1950.[2] The main point of Orcutt's argument was that all of the elasticity estimates made during the 1930's and 1940's using the least-squares regression

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[1] An estimator is considered to unbiased if $E(\theta) = \theta$. An estimator t_n is said to be a consistent estimator of a parameter θ if

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} P_n(|t_n - \theta| < \varepsilon) = 1 \quad \text{or} \quad \operatorname*{plim}_{n \to \infty} t_n = \theta \qquad (81)$$

[2] Orcutt discussed five sources of error and bias: 1) shifts in demand, 2) errors of observation, 3) errors due to aggregation, 4) short-run and long-run elasticities, and 5) elasticities for large and small price changes. Prais (131) contended that Orcutt's arguments were overstated. See especially pages 575-579.

method were directly influenced by various biases which tended to produce low estimates of price elasticity, thereby making all earlier estimates extremely tenuous. Orcutt's argument was that the relationship between prices and quantity was the result of either supply factors or demand factors, or both. Hence, the use of the single equation method to specify the price-quantity relationship yielded an estimated elasticity coefficient which was a weighted average of a negative demand and positive supply elasticity and was, therefore, biased toward zero. Harberger (65) argued essentially the same point, suggesting that the correlation between the error terms and the independent variable which results from demand shifts when supply is less than infinitely elastic leads to a downwardly biased estimate of the demand elasticity. Harberger attempted to separate the two influences by specifying the size of the supply elasticity and its weight in the relationship on an a priori basis. This procedure is certainly open to question since such a priori estimates are no easier to make than the demand elasticity itself.

Other attempts have been made to circumvent the specification problem involved. Elasticities of substitution have been estimated by correlating over time the ratio of the quantities exported by two countries with the ratio of their export prices (65; 66).[1] However, this procedure cannot

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[1] The elasticity of substitution as defined by Polak (130) is

$$\varepsilon_{sub} = \frac{d(x_1/x_w)}{d\,\frac{P_1}{P_w}}$$

where x_1 = the imports or exports of country i
x_w = total world exports or imports
P_i = prices in country i
P_w = world export price

always be regarded as satisfactory. The exports of two countries may have different income elasticities of demand, and, since income and price movements are often correlated, it is necessary to introduce an explanatory income variable if bias is to be avoided (68). Further, estimating the ordinary elasticity of demand from the elasticity of substitution is a very dubious procedure (131; 118). The elasticity of substitution is a combination of price elasticities, cross elasticities, income elasticities, and supply elasticities.[1] Harberger has shown that certain assumptions on the cross-elasticity of demand with respect to third countries must be made if the elasticity of demand is to be derived from the elasticity of substitution. The concept appears to have limited value and has little intuitive appeal as a tool in explaining demand relationships because of the many required assumptions re cross elasticities, income elasticities, and supply elasticities.[2]

Systems methods of solving simultaneous equations yield estimates which are consistent, asymptotically efficient, and, in general, invariiant to the selection of dependent variables. Simultaneous methods are also cumbersome, expensive, and, in many cases, impossible to use because of insufficient observations. Morgan and Corlett (117) used the Limited Information Method in an attempt to avoid the statistical problems arising

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[1] For a rigorous presentation and critique of the method, see (118).

[2] Morrisett (118) presents the a priori argument that the elasticity of substitution for any two commodities selected at random is likely to be numerically greater than one. Hence, the high negative values calculated from the empirical data must be viewed with caution.

in the use of least-squares. The results were extremely disappointing, however, as the estimated coefficients exploded, presumably from the presence of multicollinearity among the independent variables. A later attempt by Bergstrom (14) produced plausible results which were not, however, significant when subjected to the usual statistical criteria.

In other instances, the application of simultaneous techniques has yielded results which have differed little from those estimated by least-squares. While this form of estimation has the more desirable statistical properties, these attributes are basically large sample properties (21). Further, for small sample sizes, Monte Carlo studies have shown that least-squares may at times be the more appropriate method of estimation.[1] Johnston's (81) study showed that where specification error is involved, least-squares may in fact be a superior method. Quandt (133) also concluded that least-squares does not yield unambiguously inferior estimates in small sample situations.

On the positive side, least-squares estimates, though biased, are thought to possess a smaller variance around their (biased) expected value than some of the alternative methods (136). Another important property of least-square estimation is its robustness in terms of specification error. The robustness property is enhanced by the fact that least-squares estimation is less sensitive to multicollinearity among the independent variables than other methods of estimation (39). Fox (36; 37) also has presented a strong argument for the use of the

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[1] For a description of the Monte Carlo study and a summary of several different studies, see Johnston (81), Chapter 10.

least-squares method of regression analysis:

> If an endogenous variable is correlated to the extent of 90-95% with some "set" of predetermined variables, it can ordinarily be used as an independent variable in a least-squares regression equation without substantially "biasing" the resulting net regression coefficients. (36)

Additional support for the least-squares method has been given by Christ (21; 22) and Waugh (219).

The conclusion reached is that the classical least-squares method can be profitably used to estimate a simultaneous set of relationships provided that there is an awareness of the conditions under which it is valid and with the proper application of available statistical tests.[1] In addition, there are certain cases in international trade relationships where least-squares should yield unbiased estimates. The first case is where a small country's demand or supply is pitted against an overwhelming world market.[2] In such a situation, the price can be taken as given, and the country adjusts the quantity demanded to that price. The least-squares regression model also holds in those cases when the supply is infinitely elastic.

There, however, remain those cases when the amount demanded by a country may affect the world price significantly, which will lead to a

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[1] Careful use of the tests for significance, t and F, testing for autocorrelated disturbances and careful examination of the correlation matrix for signs of multicollinearity among the independent variables.

[2] This was pointed out by Klein (89), a longtime advocate of simultaneous estimation methods.

bias in the estimation.[1] In these cases, care must be taken to correctly specify all possible demand factors explicitly so that a low residual variance is obtained and so that the demand curve may be considered as relatively fixed. If, under these conditions, the supply curve can be assumed to have shifted substantially, the least-squares bias can be expected to be negligible. In addition, the smaller variance of the least-squares parameter estimates does compensate to some extent for the undesirable property of bias. If the results of the estimation procedure are viewed as indications of general magnitudes, it is unlikely that the least-squares bias will be large enough to invalidate the general conclusions of the model.

Autocorrelation

The non-experimental nature of economic data generally leads to the violation of one or more of the underlying assumptions of the least-squares model. Assumption (b), $E(UU') = \sigma^2 I_n$, implies that successive disturbances are drawn independently of previous values, i.e., $E(u_t u_{t+s}) = 0$, $t, s \neq 0$. If the error term of one period is not independent of the error terms of previous periods, autocorrelation of errors exists, i.e., $E(UU') = V$. Economic time series data are extremely suspect to this problem. Autocorrelation of errors may arise from incorrect specification of form of the relationship between variables. Omission of relevant explanatory variables can also give rise to serially dependent disturbance

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[1] The bias arises because the change in demand for imports due to a shift is attributed to the rise in price, hence moderating the full effect of the negative demand elasticity.

terms. This is not restricted to the omission of principal explanatory variables alone, as variables which alone have small influence may collectively be very significant. A third explanation for the presence of autocorrelation is observation error of the variables included in the analysis. If autocorrelated disturbances are present, the least-squares estimators remain unbiased and consistent, but they are inefficient. Consequently, the precise forms of the t and F significance tests derived for the least-squares model are no longer strictly valid (81).

Statistical verification of the presence of autocorrelation is desirable, particularly where there is specification error, as is true in this study. The statistical test used in this study to test for the existence of autocorrelated errors is the von Neuman d statistic. Letting z_t $(t = 1, \ldots, n)$ denote the residuals from a fitted least-squares regression, then

$$d = \frac{\sum_{t=2}^{n} (z_t - z_{t-1})^2}{\sum_{t=1}^{n} z_t^2} \qquad (56)$$

Durbin and Watson (29, pp. 173-175) have tabulated upper (d_U) and lower (d_L) bounds for d. To construct a one-sided test of positive autocorrelation, d is computed and compared to the values in the table corresponding to the number of observations and explanatory variables used in the regression analysis. If d is less than d_L, the hypothesis of random disturbances is rejected in favor of positive autocorrelation. If d is greater than d_U, the hypothesis is not rejected. If $d_L < d < d_U$, the test is considered inconclusive. The tables are symmetric for negative autocorrelation in the range of two to four.

The use of the d statistic has certain shortcomings. First, it is only applicable where fixed regressions are used. Second, the inconclusive range of the Durbin-Watson tables is very large for small numbers of observations, as was used in this analysis. There is the danger that d values falling in the inconclusive range will be interpreted to mean that there is no basis for rejecting the null hypothesis of independence.

If autocorrelation is found to exist, the equations should be adjusted to reduce or eliminate the problem. Correcting an equation for autocorrelated errors can be accomplished by determining the autoregression scheme the disturbance is assumed to follow, estimating the autocorrelation coefficient, transforming the original variables by use of the autocorrelation coefficient, and re-estimating the equation with the transformed variables.[1]

Multicollinearity

Multicollinearity refers to the general problem of high correlation between two or more explanatory variables. When two explanatory variables are highly correlated, regression estimates are obtainable, but the reliability of these estimates is questionable, since the separation of the influences of the different explanatory variables becomes difficult, if not impossible to establish (81, p. 201). In the case of perfect

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[1] For a thorough summary of the autocorrelation problem, alternative correction methods, and a description of the autoregressive least-squares estimation method, the reader is referred to Craddock's study (26).

multicollinearity (one explanatory variable is a linear function of another), the (X'X) matrix is singular, and it is impossible to obtain least-squares estimates.

Multicollinearity among the explanatory variables may lead to large standard errors. Thus, the presence of large standard errors, giving ample warning of the imprecision attached to the estimates of the separate effects of explanatory variables, should lead to an examination of the correlation matrix and the relevant correlation coefficients. Experience indicates that multicollinearity is not a problem if the correlation between any two variables is not greater than $|.8|$ (26). If two variables are highly correlated, the common practice is to remove the variable which has the lowest degree of correlation with the independent variable or that one which is indicated by economic theory. Failure to take cognizance of presence of multicollinearity can result in different magnitudes or signs of variables than those suggested by economic theory.

Dummy variables

Dummy variables have been used in recent years to represent temporal effects (phase plane shifts) which may occur as the result of autonomous factors or factors following some regular systematic pattern. Parameter shifts occurring between peacetime and wartime or, as in the present study, occurring as the result of the Suez Crisis in 1956-1957 or the United States steel strike of 1959 may be handled by either 1) estimating different regression equations on the observations associated with each set of data or 2) using dummy variables in such a manner that the data for all the time periods may be pooled and, at the same time, the parameter shifts may be isolated for those variables influenced by the unnatural conditions. The use of dummy variables had the advantage of a larger number of degrees of freedom.

Dummy variables can be used to test changes in intercept, changes in slope, or both (81). The most common type of dummy variable is the zero-one formulation used when it is hypothesized that the intercept of the overall equation was not the same throughout the time series. In this case, a new variable is included in the equation which consists of zeros for every observation with the exception of those considered to be "unusual," in which ones are placed. A regression is then run on the usual series of ones, the dummy variable(s), and any other variables in the equation. Assuming that the usual intercept is B_0 and B_2 is the estimate for the dummy variable, the intercept for the "unusual" years would be equal to $B_0 + B_2$ while the intercept for the usual years would equal B_0. In the case of the single dummy variable, the t-test of significance is the normal t value calculated by the regression program for the added dummy variable. Testing the significance of combinations of dummy variables requires more complicated computations.[1] If it is desired to estimate a change in the slope coefficient for a partocular variable during an unusual period, the actual data for the variable are used instead of ones in the construction of the dummy variable.

Dummy variables have been used in this study to test the constancy

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[1] See (81; 218) for a thorough summary of the use of dummy variables in regression analysis.

of the intercept of the specified equation throughout the time series. The rationale for the inclusion of the specified variable is discussed with the presentation of the theoretical model earlier in this chapter as well as in Chapter V.

Summary

In this chapter a theoretical economic model was proposed for studying the total merchandise flows between the ten regions of the world making up the network of world trade described in Chapter III. The model is essentially a simplified demand-oriented Keynesian model of the world economy. The level of economic activity, as represented by real income, provides the principal generating force in the model, and the various regions are interconnected by their respective imports and exports. All the behavioral equations of the model, generated by theoretical considerations and by the characteristics of international trade demonstrated in the earlier descriptive analysis, appear capable of being tested with the use of empirical data. The results of the empirical analysis are described in the following chapter.

A number of statistical and estimation problems were also discussed in this chapter. The problem of least-squares bias was summarized along with other common problems often arising when least-squares is used in econometric work with time series data.

CHAPTER V. THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

This chapter contains the quantitative estimation results of the behavioral relationships discussed in the world trade model presented in Chapter IV. While such results cannot be considered definitive by any means, it is, nevertheless, useful to attempt to measure the relative importance of the factors which may have influenced a region's foreign trade. In spite of its several shortcomings, such an analysis provides an additional source of information which, when coupled with other existing qualitative (and quantitative) knowledge, leads to a fuller understanding of how fluctuations in levels of domestic economic activities affect the world pattern of trade and thus its concomitant capital movements. Not all economists will be in agreement that such results do in fact, add anything significant to our knowledge and understanding.[1] However, inasmuch as the essence of a science is observation, measurement and inference from measurement, the quantitative analysis of economic phenomena must be continued if the economist's "tool kit" is to be expanded, refined and made more applicable to the growing list of problems with which he is faced. The spirit of such endeavor is reflected in the statement made by J. C. Gilbert:

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[1] Kindleberger (86, p. 5) states that "Economics is only now making the vital transition from qualitative to quantitative techniques; at this stage few econometricians are ready to measure the weight of various factors that determine a country's exports and imports, and few economists are ready to accept as definitive the measurements set forth by their more daring colleagues."

> Economics is a quantitative as well as a qualitative study. Some qualitative considerations are useful even if they cannot be given quantitative values, but one cannot overstate the importance of obtaining by statistical techniques the numerical values of the significant coefficients which appear in the theories. (55, p. 4)

The empirical results of the study are presented in the first section of this chapter. The behavioral relationships of the world trade model have been estimated by least-squares regression over the period 1953-1964. Data availability was a major constraint on the empirical specification of the model. The limited number of observations (12) was of particular importance inasmuch as it increases the value of error terms and, consequently, decreases the reliability of the estimates of the coefficients derived from the regression equation.[1]

The specified relationships comprising the final structure occasionally differ slightly from those specified in the model in Chapter IV. In principle, once a maintained hypothesis has been selected, it should be unnecessary to respecify the model. In practice, however, the results of empirically testing the originally maintained hypothesis often provides the basis for the empirical testing of several alterna-

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[1] This is not to imply that all would be well if we had a longer time series. The longer time series leads to increased validity only if it can be assumed that the basic relationships have remained unchanged throughout the longer period. Because of the economist's inability to perform controlled experiments, the use of lengthy time series is often open to question since it cannot be assumed that there have been no structural or parameter shifts. (30)

tive "maintained hypotheses."[1] Several alternative specifications were necessary before the final equations were chosen. Because of this trial-and-error procedure, the tests of hypothesis regarding the significance of the relevant variables can only be viewed as a guide to their significance in the equation. Consequently, the significance levels of the variables in a particular equation are not designated. The standard errors are, however, written below their respective regression coefficients in the usual manner to serve as a guide for judging the acceptability of a particular coefficient. In addition to the standard errors, the coefficient of determination (R^2), the F-test for the equation (F), the standard error of the equation (S), and the Durbin-Watson statistic (dw) are given for each equation.

In the second section of the chapter, a smaller version of the model is used to analyze the effects of United States foreign aid on the pattern of trade in an attempt to demonstrate the applicability of the model to current policy problems. Several of the important multipliers are presented and their implications briefly discussed.

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[1] See (56) and (105). The specification was not altered unless such changes could be justified in a theoretical sense after further examination of the problem. Reasonable coefficients obtained via a process of adding or omitting numerous relevant coefficients must be viewed as extremely tenuous inasmuch as specification errors resulting from omission (inclusion) of many relevant variables could compensate for each other in such a way that the remaining variables take on "reasonable" magnitudes in spite of specification errors. The result so obtained is, however, anything but an estimate of structure. (105, p. 858)

The Empirical Results[1]

United States (US)

The results of the least-squares estimates of the US behavioral equations are given in Table 114. The estimated parameters indicate the linear relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable. In the cases where deviations from trend were used as independent variables, the estimated parameter describes the linear relationship between deviations from trend of the independent variable and the corresponding deviations from trend of the dependent variable. Inasmuch as the time series used in this analysis demonstrated a tendency to grow throughout the period, it seemed necessary to remove any secular trend before statistically analyzing the time series. This can be accomplished in several ways, among which the most common is including time as an independent variable in the regression analysis.[2] There is, however, often a high correlation between two or more of the independent variables (multicollinearity) when this procedure is followed. Using an independent variable in the form of deviations from its linear trend results in zero correlation between the several components of the time series, e.g. between the linear trend component and the cyclical component around the trend.[3] It must be pointed out, however, that any non-linear forms of

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[1] The time series data used in the analysis is presented in Appendix B.

[2] See Tintner (164) for a thorough analysis of this problem.

[3] This circumvents assuming that there is actually independence between the various components of an economic time series, e.g. between the trend and cycle.

the trend (e.g. logistic) will not be handled satisfactorily with this procedure.

The income variables, $\frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}}$ and $\frac{Y^D}{P_1^{GNP}}$, and the price ratio variables were used in the form of deviations from trend to circumvent the multicollinearity problem among these variables and also among them and trend. The remaining variables did not appear to be correlated with other variables in the equations, and were therefore used in normal (absolute value) form.[1]

National income was used as the explanatory US income variable. There does not appear to be any significant causal relationship between the components comprising the national income-NNP differential and the demand for imports. Further, since the US is not dependent on foreign sources for capital goods, the role of depreciation in explaining total imports can be assumed to be negligible.[2] It must be kept in mind that national income was being used when examining the income coefficients and elasticities in the US import equations and not its GNP.

The index of US wholesale prices was used as the price deflator of import prices (export prices of the region of origin) since GNP prices included the prices of domestic services which could not be considered as substitutes for merchandise imports.

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[1] The import equations presented in Table 114 were reestimated with the explanatory variables used in their original form. The results of these estimates are given in Appendix C.

[2] Capital goods accounted for only 3% of total imports in 1953-1954. It became a more important import throughout the period so that by 1964 its share of total imports was 8%. See Appendix A.

All of the equations were fitted over the period 1953-1964. US imports were explained very well, for the most part, by the income variable, the deflated price variable, and the trend factor. The estimated coefficient for changes in business inventories was found not to differ significantly from zero for all import functions except for US imports from SEASIA. The dummy intercept variable for 1959, used to determine if the intercept in 1959 was different from other years because of the domestic effects of the steel strike, was found to improve the fit of the import equations for ROWE and JAP. Including this variable in the EEC import equation reduced the size of the income and price coefficients, and at the same time increased their standard errors. The standard error of the EEC import equation was, however, reduced and the R^2 slightly improved. The elasticity coefficients obtained from the second equation including the dummy variable, however, fall more in line with a priori expectations.[1] For these reasons both equations are included in Table 114. Even though relatively greater standard errors of the price and income variables resulted, the inclusion of the dummy intercept variable for 1959 theoretically led to a more accurate specification of the equation.

The dummy intercept variable for 1956-1957 improved the equation describing US imports from LA, the positive sign reflecting increased US imports of petroleum from LA during the Suez Crisis. The increase in US imports of petroleum from LA reflected not only US demand, but also increased demands for US petroleum by Western Europe. US imports

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[1] See Table 114.

Table 114b. Estimated behavioral equations--US

Import Equations

CAN

$$\frac{M_{12}}{P_2^x} = \underset{}{-293.1} + \underset{(.005)}{.0265}\,\frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(.011)}{.151t} + \underset{(3.25)}{3.225}\,\frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_2^x}$$

$R^2 = .967$ $S = .130$ $F = 77.5$ $dw = 1.83$

EEC

#8020-102

$$\frac{M_{13}}{P_3^x} = -344.8 + \underset{(.007)}{.018}\,\frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(.011)}{.177t} + \underset{(2.56)}{10.42}\,\frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_3^x}$$

$R^2 = .984$ $S = .069$ $F = 105.4$ $dw = 2.21$

#10-104

$$\frac{M_{13}}{P_3^x} = -342.5 + \underset{(.009)}{.009}\,\frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(.011)}{.176t} + \underset{(4.78)}{4.39}\,\frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_3^x} + \underset{(.271)}{.293DV^{1959}}$$

$R^2 = .978$ $S = .125$ $F = 77.2$ $dw = 1.62$

ROWE

$$\frac{M_{14}}{P_4^x} = -221.9 + \underset{(.002)}{.008}\,\frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(.006)}{.114t} + \underset{(.706)}{1.396}\,\frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_4^x} + \underset{(.081)}{.227DV^{1959}}$$

$R^2 = .984$ $S = .069$ $F = 105.4$ $dw = 2.21$

Table 114b. (Continued)

JAP

$$\frac{M_{15}}{P_5^x} = \underset{}{-264.0} + \underset{(.004)}{.012}\frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(.006)}{.135t} + \underset{(1.08)}{1.80}\frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_5^x} + \underset{(.054)}{.110DV^{1959}}$$

$R^2 = .989$ $S = .068$ $F = 157.4$ $dw = 2.11$

LA

$$\frac{M_{16}}{P_6^x} = -127.3 + \underset{(.007)}{.008}\frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(.011)}{.067t} - \underset{(1.064)}{3.549}\frac{P_6^x}{P_1^{wh}} + \underset{(.103)}{.175DV^{1956-57}}$$

$R^2 = .889$ $S = .127$ $F = 14.0$ $dw = 2.61$

ME

$$\frac{M_{17}}{P_7^x} = -36.8 + \underset{(.0002)}{.0003}\frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(.004)}{.019t} - \underset{(.213)}{.344}\frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_7^x} - \underset{(.028)}{.008DV^{1959-64}}$$

$R^2 = .920$ $S = .024$ $F = 20.1$ $dw = 2.07$

OCSA

$$\frac{M_{18}}{P_8^x} = -75.6 + \underset{(.002)}{.001}\frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(.006)}{.039t} + \underset{(.077)}{.116}\frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_8^x}$$

$R^2 = .892$ $S = .066$ $F = 22.05$ $dw = 1.61$

Table 114b. (Continued)

AF

$$\frac{M_{19}}{P_9^x} = -93.1 + \underset{(.001)}{.003}\,\frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(.004)}{.048t} + \underset{(.248)}{.155}\,\frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_9^x}$$

$R^2 = .960$ $\quad S = .043$ $\quad F = 64.4$ $\quad dw = 1.84$

SEASIA

$$\frac{M_{1\ 10}}{P_{10}^x} = -56.6 + \underset{(.0007)}{.008}\,\frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(.003)}{.029t} - \underset{(.206)}{.189}\,\frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_{10}^x} + \underset{(.003)}{.008}\,\frac{BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}}$$

$R^2 = .987$ $\quad S = .020$ $\quad F = 137.6$ $\quad dw = 2.10$

Consumption Function

$$\frac{C_1}{P_1^{GNP}} = -19{,}978.4 + \underset{(.087)}{.767}\,\frac{Y_1^D}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(.169)}{10.36t}$$

$R^2 = .998$ $\quad S = 2.018$ $\quad F = 1922.6$ $\quad dw = 2.20$

Export Price

$$P_1^x = -1694.6 + \underset{(.219)}{.775P^{wh}} + \underset{(.299)}{.080}\,\frac{\sum_i M_{i1}}{P_1^x} + \underset{(.106)}{.916t}$$

$R^2 = .918$ $\quad S = 1.26$ $\quad F = 29.96$ $\quad dw = 1.99$

Table 115. Computed income and price elasticities of demand for merchandise imports--US[a]

	Specified elasticity[b]		Range of elasticity	
Region	Income	Price	Income	Price
CAN	3.34	-1.04	$1.88 \le \epsilon_y \le 3.83$	$(-1.04 \le \epsilon_p \le -1.78)$[c]
EEC				
#8020-102	3.88	-5.50	$1.87 \le \epsilon_y \le 3.88$	$-2.31 \le \epsilon_p \le -5.50$
#10-104	1.87	-2.33		
ROWE	1.80	- .79	$1.62 \le \epsilon_y \le 2.22$	$(-7.88 \le \epsilon_p \le -2.82)$[c]
JAP	5.62	-1.97	$4.04 \le \epsilon_y \le 5.62$	$(-1.52 \le \epsilon_p \le -1.97)$[c]
LA	.79	-1.12	$(.79 \le \epsilon_y \le .89)$[c]	$-.49 \le \epsilon_p \le -1.12$
ME	.28	- .83	$(.28 \le \epsilon_y \le 1.61)$[c]	$\le \epsilon_p \le$
OCSA	1.53	- .265	$(.48 \le \epsilon_y \le 3.58)$[c]	$(-.24 \le \epsilon_p \le -.27)$[c]
AF	1.44	- .19	$.88 \le \epsilon_y \le 1.77$	$(-.18 \le \epsilon_p \le -.19)$[c]
SEASIA	2.69	- .167	$2.32 \le \epsilon_y \le 2.70$	$\le$

[a] The elasticities were calculated at the means of the independent and dependent variables. The respective coefficients from the regression analysis were used to represent the marginal response. The price elasticities were calculated with respect to the ratios of import prices to wholesale prices.

[b] Based on equations presented in Table 114.

[c] Derived from estimated parameters not significant at the 5% level.

from ME did not exhibit any great shift during 1956-1957, and the dummy intercept variable was not significantly different from zero. A second dummy (0, 1) variable for 1959-1964 was fitted to the ME import equation to reflect any change in intercept resulting from the introduction of US petroleum import quotas in 1959. The sign for this variable was negative as expected, but the standard error of its estimated coefficient was very large. Including this variable did, however, reduce the standard error of the income variable, without altering the size of its coefficient, and the standard error of the entire equation. The coefficient of the price variable in the above ME equation not only had an extremely large standard error, but also was of the wrong sign. However, since removal of the price variable would theoretically result in even greater specification error, the variable was kept in the equation.

The only other equation to exhibit a price sign different than expected on _a priori_ grounds was the equation describing US imports from SEASIA. Again, the coefficient did not appear to differ significantly from zero, as the standard error was larger than the coefficient. It, too, was kept in the equation on theoretical grounds.

The elasticities of the income and price coefficients measured at their respective means are given in Table 115. Because of the controversial nature surrounding the interpretation of least-squares coefficient elasticities, a range is specified for the elasticities associated with US imports from each region. The intervals were specified so as to include the implied elasticities of the income and price in the different specifications which were estimated. The fact that a range of possible elasticities does result from slight specification differences reemphasizes the fact that these measures cannot be considered as definitive, but merely as general indicators. However, the relatively small deviations which resulted for several of the US coefficients increases confidence in their relative accuracy.

The results of this study indicate that US imports have been highly correlated with changes in income and deflated prices. Since any linear trend in the income and price variables over time has been removed, the coefficients associated with these variables might be considered as coefficients of short-run response. The trend variable was, of course, highly significant in all cases. The larger trend coefficients associated with imports from the industrial regions (CAN, EEC, ROWE, and JAP) are indicative of the shift in aggregate demand toward increased imports from the industrialized regions and, in particular, the EEC. The "short-run" income coefficients were compared to the coefficients of the same equation specified on the original independent variables and excluding the time trend. The parameters estimated on the basis of deviations from trend appeared to be larger for imports from the industrialized regions and smaller for the less-developed regions than those estimates ignoring the existence of any secular trend.[1] This suggests that the trend component tends to camouflage the degree of differences in US income-import response existing among the various regions. The exceptions to this tendency were ROWE and SEASIA. In the case of SEASIA, the larger short-run coefficient is perhaps reflective of the rapid increase in its exports of consumption goods to the US which took place from 1953-1964. The fact that the income elasticity is relatively greater for this region compared to the other less-developed regions is also indicative of this development.

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[1] See Appendix C for a list of these equations.

The income elasticities appear to be quite compatible with those estimated by Rhomberg (136). Rhomberg found the income elasticity for imports from Western Europe to be 2.0 after "extraordinary imports" of automobiles and steel had been removed for the years 1956-1960. This study would suggest that US imports from the EEC were more income elastic than was indicated in the Rhomberg study, which is what would be expected when the "extraordinary imports" are included in the analysis. An aggregate income elasticity in the neighborhood of 2.0-2.8 for imports from Western Europe was indicated by this study. The remaining income elasticities also appear to be compatible with the Rhomberg aggregative results of .9 for the rest of the world. It is, however, extremely important to examine the different regions independently. The range of income elasticity for US imports from CAN is nearly identical to that of the EEC. This estimate does not seem unreasonable because of Canada's close economic ties with the US. The income-import response coefficient for JAP exports is much higher than would be expected _a priori_. However, this does not seem to be unduly high for the period under consideration when it is realized that US imports from JAP increased over 7½ times from 1953-1964, during which time US real income increased only 50%. The high elasticity can be ascribed to a large extent to a subnormal level of imports in 1953.

The coefficients estimated for the price variables were disappointing in the statistical sense. Only the price variables for EEC and LA had reasonably small standard errors, and the coefficients for ME and SEASIA were of the wrong sign. The elasticities implied by the estimated parameters were, however, higher than would be expected on the basis of past studies. The ranges for the elasticity coefficients, while wide, appeared to encompass a very reasonable range. The high price elasticity associated with imports from the EEC was particularly surprising, although it does seem quite reasonable, given the EEC-US trade development of the period.

The nine import equations, when summed, described total US imports for the period very accurately. The results are presented graphically in Figure 4. The "goodness of fit" of the summed equations was measured using Theil's inequality coefficient.[1] The value of the inequality coefficient was .007, indicating the closeness of fit of the estimated real value relative to the actual real value of the annual observation of total US imports. The actual value of US imports from the SSBLOC was used in establishing the estimated total.

The export price equation and the domestic consumption function completed the set of behavioral equations estimated for the US. Consumption was expressed as a function of disposable income used in the form of deviation from trend and a time trend variable. The marginal consumption/disposable income ratio thus relates only to changes in disposable income different from its historical trend. The implied marginal propensity to consume is, however, considerably smaller than the average consumption/

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[1] Theil (155) developed the inequality coefficient, defined on the closed interval (0,1) to present a model's goodness of fit for forecasting accuracy. A coefficient of zero indicates perfect forecasting (explanation), i.e. predicted outcome (R_i) is equal to actual outcome (A_i) for all observations. The inequality coefficient is defined as

$$\mu = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_t (\hat{Y} - Y)^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_t Y^2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_t Y^2}}$$

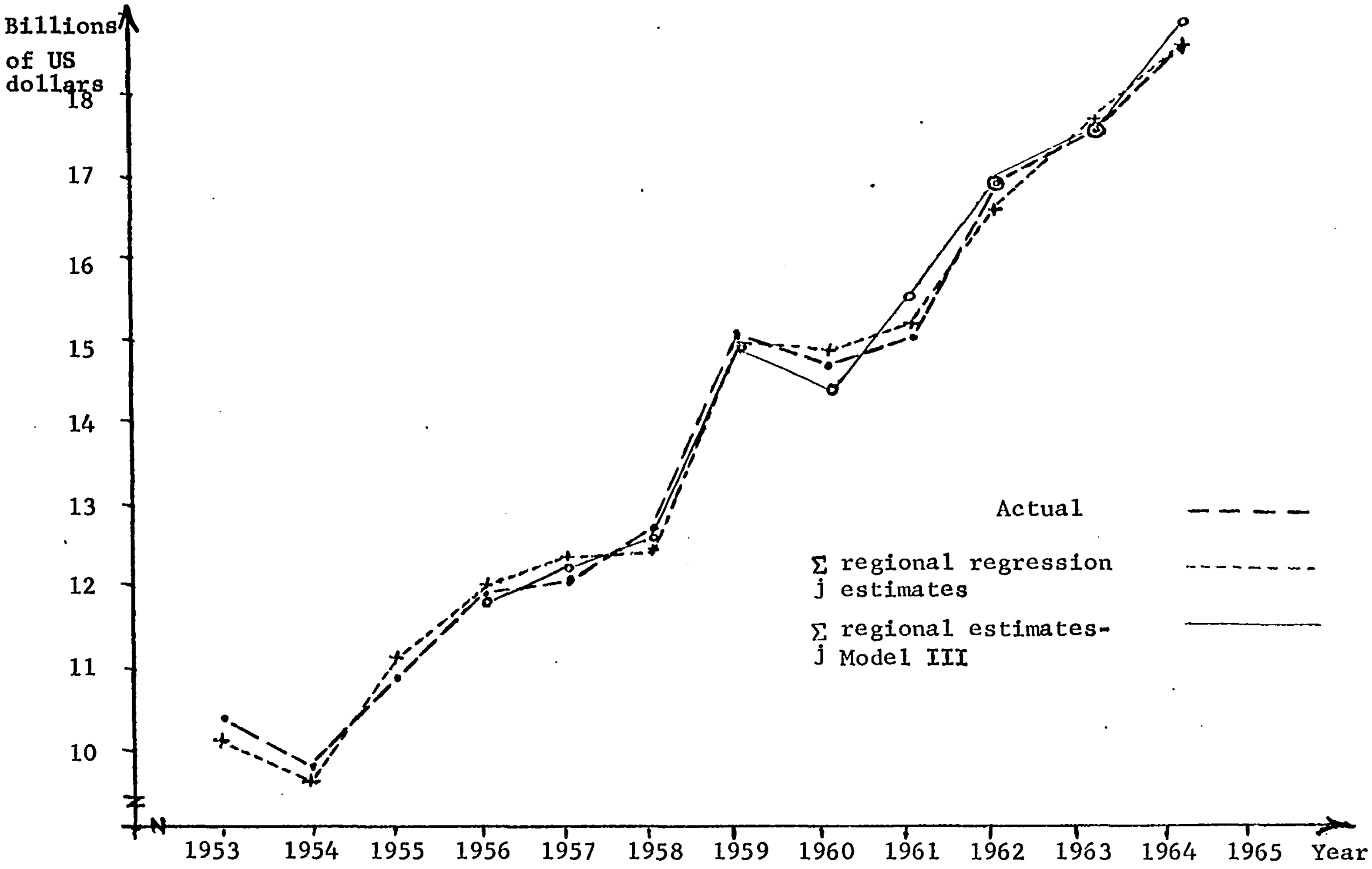

Figure 4. Total US merchandise imports, 1953-64, actual and estimated (billions of 1958 dollars deflated by regional export prices)

disposable income ratio of .9. This resulted because the short-run response of consumption to changes in income was smaller than the corresponding changes in the long run.

The volume of exports affected the export supply price only slightly while, at the same time, fluctuating less than proportionately with the level of wholesale prices.[1] This reflected primarily the long-run increase in export prices relative to the level of wholesale prices. Both explanatory variables were used in the form of deviations from trend.

Canada (CAN)

The behavioral equations estimated for CAN are presented in Table 116. The income variable and the deflated price variable are used in the form of deviations from trend. GNP is used as the explanatory domestic income variable, and the wholesale price index is used to deflate the import prices (export prices of the regions of origin). The level of foreign currency and changes in business inventories appeared to influence the level of imports for nearly every region except ME.

It was found extremely difficult to obtain a satisfactory fit for most of the import relationships. This result is not surprising inasmuch as the time period 1953-1964 could not be considered normal as far as the international commercial relations of CAN were concerned. In addition, the close economic interdependence of CAN and US complicated the specification of the import relations. The US supplied nearly 70% of total Canadian imports throughout the twelve-year period. The other principal

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[1] See page 293-294.

import functions are those specified with respect to the EEC, ROWE, and LA which, along with the US, account for 85% of total imports.

Because of its relative importance, several different specifications were estimated for CAN imports from the US. Three of these are presented in Table 116, including the form originally included in the presentation of the model. Equation #9101-102 does the best job in explaining the trade flow over the 12-year period. The price variable does, however, exhibit the wrong sign and a large standard error. The income variable, while showing the expected sign, also has a very large standard error. Changes in business inventories, the time trend, level of foreign currency, and the dummy intercept variable explain most of the year-to-year fluctuation. The specification problem is evident when the three equations are compared. The changes in the coefficients associated with the income and price variables which occurred when the dummy intercept variable was added may well have been the result of multicollinearity among the independent variables. This problem often arises when an attempt is made to estimate the parameters of a relatively large group of independent variables using a very limited number of observations. Because of the possible multicollinearity problem and because it appeared to suit best the purposes of the model on theoretical grounds, Equation #8107-101 was selected even though its standard error is larger than the other two equations.

All of the price and income variables exhibited the theoretically expected sign with the exception of the income variable in the equation describing imports from ME. The signs of the foreign currency variable

Table 116. Estimated behavioral equations--CAN

Import Equations

US

#8107-101

$$\frac{M_{21}}{P_1^x} = -197.5 + \underset{(.065)}{.178}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.032)}{.102t} + \underset{(.168)}{.384}\,\frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(2.25)}{1.166}\,\frac{P_2^{wh}}{P_1^x\, r_2} - \underset{(.0002)}{.0003FC}$$

$R^2 = .861$ $S = .188$ $F = 7.43$ $dw = 1.97$

#9101-101

$$\frac{M_{21}}{P_1^x} = -164.07 + \underset{(.078)}{.009}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.019)}{.087t} + \underset{(.146)}{.548}\,\frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} - \underset{(2.248)}{2.353}\,\frac{P_2^{wh}}{P_1^x\, r_2} - \underset{(.206)}{.571DV^{1960-63}}$$

$R^2 = .921$ $S = .141$ $F = 13.93$ $dw = 1.70$

#9101-102

$$\frac{M_{21}}{P_1^x} = -205.3 + \underset{(.067)}{.017}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.020)}{.108t} + \underset{(.127)}{.589}\,\frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} - \underset{(1.929)}{2.783}\,\frac{P_2^{wh}}{P_1^x\, r_2} - \underset{(.0002)}{.0003FC} - \underset{(.176)}{.543DV^{1960-63}}$$

$R^2 = .952$ $S = .121$ $F = 16.55$ $dw = 2.63$

Table 116. (Continued)

EEC

$$\frac{M_{23}}{P^x_3} = -53.8 + \underset{(.005)}{.002}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.002)}{.0275t} + \underset{(.013)}{.016}\,\frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.141)}{.373}\,\frac{P_2^{wh}}{P^x_3\ r_2}$$

$$- \underset{(.00002)}{.00006FC}$$

$R^2 = .983$ $\quad$ $S = .014$ $\quad$ $F = 69.8$ $\quad$ $dw = 2.51$

ROWE

$$\frac{M_{24}}{P^x_4} = -62.7 + \underset{(.015)}{.0003}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.006)}{.032t} + \underset{(.036)}{.009}\,\frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.482)}{.957}\,\frac{P_2^{wh}}{P^x_4\ r_2}$$

$$- \underset{(.00006)}{.0001FC}$$

$R^2 = .883$ $\quad$ $S = .040$ $\quad$ $F = 9.03$ $\quad$ $dw = 1.48$

JAP

$$\frac{M_{25}}{P^x_5} = -28.3 + \underset{(.003)}{.001}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.002)}{.014t} + \underset{(.077)}{.008}\,\frac{P_2^{wh}}{P^x_2 r2} - \underset{(.00001)}{.00002FC}$$

$R^2 = .978$ $\quad$ $S = .0087$ $\quad$ $F = 77.4$ $\quad$ $dw = 2.45$

Table 116. (Continued)

LA

$$\frac{M_{26}}{P_6^x} = -18.5 + \underset{(.009)}{.016}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.005)}{.009t} + \underset{(.139)}{.213}\,\frac{P_2^{wh}}{P_6^x r_2} + \underset{(.021)}{.0004}\,\frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} - \underset{(.00003)}{.00004FC}$$

$R^2 = .859$ $S = .023$ $F = 7.29$ $dw = 1.57$

ME

$$\frac{M_{27}}{P_7^x} = -19.0 - \underset{(.006)}{.013}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.003)}{.009t} + \underset{(.146)}{.176}\,\frac{P_2^{wh}}{P_7^x r_2} + \underset{(.016)}{.113}\,\frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} - \underset{(.00002)}{.00003FC}$$

$R^2 = .878$ $S = .017$ $F = 8.67$ $dw = 2.51$

OCSA

$$\frac{M_{28}}{P_8^x} = -6.97 + \underset{(.002)}{.002}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.0007)}{.004t} + \underset{(.004)}{.0002}\,\frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.048)}{.049}\,\frac{P_w^{XPP}}{P_8^x} + \underset{(.000007)}{.00001FC}$$

$R^2 = .960$ $S = .005$ $F = 29.1$ $dw = 2.39$

Table 116. (Continued)

AF

$$\frac{M_{29}}{P_9^x} = -35.1 + \underset{(.003)}{.002}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.002)}{.018t} + \underset{(.006)}{.0009}\,\frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.126)}{.741}\,\frac{P_w^{XPP}}{P_9^x}$$

$$- \underset{(.00001)}{.00007FC}$$

$R^2 = .979$ $S = .007$ $F = 56.0$ $dw = 2.84$

SEASIA

$$\frac{M_{2\ 10}}{P_{10}^x} = -4.58 + \underset{(.003)}{.001}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.001)}{.002t} + \underset{(.006)}{.012}\,\frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.063)}{.022}\,\frac{P_2^{wh}}{P_{10}^x r_2}$$

$$+ \underset{(.000009)}{.00001FC}$$

$R^2 = .911$ $S = .006$ $F = 12.3$ $dw = 2.11$

Consumption Function

$$\frac{C_2}{P_2^{GNP}} = -1774.8 + \underset{(.052)}{.209}\,\frac{Y_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.017)}{.92t}$$

$R^2 = .997$ $S = .200$ $F = 1502.2$ $dw = 1.9$

Export Price

$$r_2 P_2^x = -1991.9 + \underset{(.0008)}{.0005}\,\frac{\sum_i M_{i2}}{P_2^x} + \underset{(.194)}{1.005}P_2^{wh} + \underset{(.055)}{1.069t}$$

$R^2 = .982$ $S = .654$ $F = 142.5$ $dw = 2.05$

Table 117. Computed income and price elasticities of demand for merchandise imports--CAN

Region	Specified elasticity^a		Range of elasticity	
	Income	Price	Income	Price
US	1.61	- .30^b	$.81 \leq \varepsilon_y \leq 1.61$	$(- .30 \leq \varepsilon_p \leq - .45)^b$
EEC	.22	-1.45	$.22 \leq \varepsilon_y \leq 2.46$	$-1.45 \leq \varepsilon_p \leq -2.14$
ROWE	.002^b	-1.60^b	$.002 \leq \varepsilon_y \leq .03$	$-1.60 \leq \varepsilon_p \leq -2.14$
JAP	.59^b	- .101^b	$.593 \leq \varepsilon_y \leq 3.86$	$(- .10 \leq \varepsilon_p \leq - .13)^b$
LA	1.20^b	- .001^b	$.96 \leq \varepsilon_y \leq 1.70$	$(- .33 \leq \varepsilon_p \leq - .51)^b$
ME	wrong sign	- .26^b	1.86^{b,c}	
OCSA	1.29^b	- .81^b	$1.29 \leq \varepsilon_y \leq 1.69$	$(- .81 \leq \varepsilon_p \leq - .91)^b$
AF	.38^b	-4.84	$.38 \leq \varepsilon_y \leq 2.50$	$-3.24 \leq \varepsilon_p \leq -4.84$
SEASIA	.46^b	- .25^b	$.46 \leq \varepsilon_y \leq .81$	

[a] Based on equations presented in Table 116.

[b] Derived from estimated parameters not significant at the 5% level.

[c] Elasticity based on least-squares estimate from original data.

in the equations for OCSA and SEASIA also demonstrated signs which were different than expected. It is difficult to ascertain the reason for these incorrect signs. Multicollinearity or misspecification of the equation could lead to such results. In addition, the relatively small size of these imports relative to the explanatory variables could also be a factor.

The deflated price and income elasticities indicated by the estimated coefficients are presented in Table 117. Because the estimated coefficients tended to fluctuate widely depending upon the nature of the equation used, it was found extremely difficult to construct meaningful elasticities. They are however, presented to give an indication of the deflated price-import and income-import responses present in the fitted equations.

The fit of the group of equations to total Canadian imports was relatively close. The actual real value and the estimated real values are pictured graphically in Figure 5. The inequality coefficient, reflecting the "goodness of fit," was found to be .017. The fit was improved considerably if Equation #9101-102 was used to describe CAN imports from the US instead of Equation #8107-101.

The trend factor proved to be the principal determinant of consumption as the real GNP, used in the form of deviation from trend, yielded a marginal propensity to consume of only .209. Because of this very low value, the average propensity to consume would be more appropriate for use in the trade model. The specification of the export price fit surprisingly well. The export price varied with, and slightly more proportionally than, the level of CAN wholesale prices. The coefficient describing the effect of changes in the value of exports was of the correct sign, but, as usual, carried a very large standard error.

<u>European Economic Community (EEC)</u>

Imports into the EEC were explained very well by the regression analysis. The least-squares estimates are given in Table 118. The income variable and the deflated price variable are used in the form of deviation from trend to avoid the multicollinearity problem. The income variable, $\frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}}$, and the time trend explain much of the year-to-year variation in imports. This is to be expected, given the high growth rate experienced by the countries comprising the EEC throughout the period and the accompanying growth in imports.

Imports from the US were explained extremely well by the equation specified in the model. The inclusion of the dummy intercept variable for 1956-1957 improved the fit of the equation considerably. Including the deflated price variable added little to the explanatory nature of the equation. This is not surprising inasmuch as EEC imports from the US demonstrated only slight deviations around a very strong trend, and these deviations followed income changes very closely. The coefficient for changes in business inventories differed significantly from zero, judging from its small standard error.

EEC imports from CAN proved to be the hardest relationship to estimate, as is reflected by the large standard errors of the coefficients of the independent variables and the negative signs of the income variable and the level of foreign currency. Specification error, perhaps emphasized by CAN's position as essentially a marginal supplier of EEC imports of primary products, may account for much of the estimation problem. The dummy variable for 1956-1957 did not prove to be of value in explaining the trade flow.

Inventory investment, as a whole, did not appear to be an important determinant of EEC imports. In the final group of specifications, it

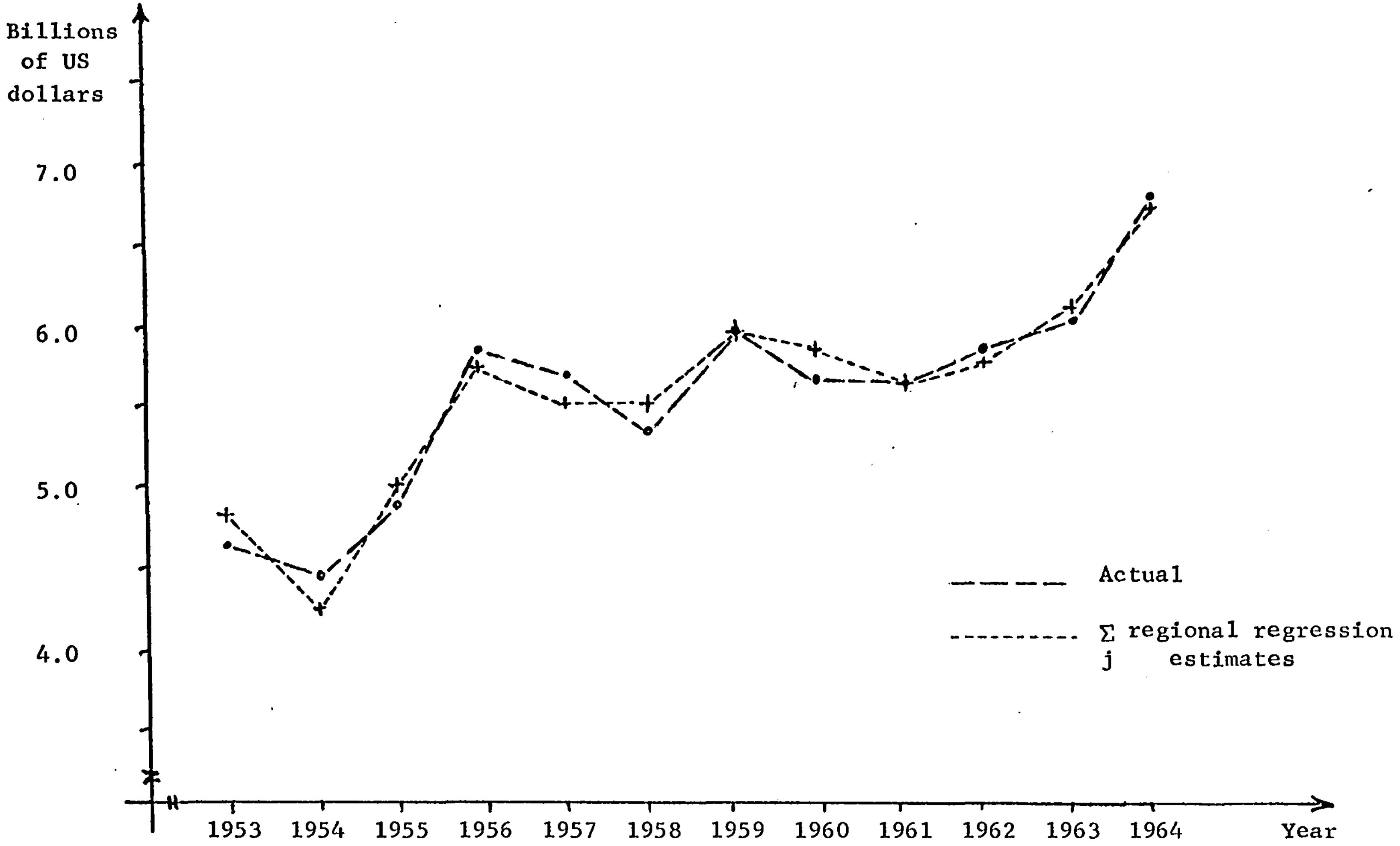

Figure 5. Total CAN merchandise imports 1953-64, actual and estimated (billions of 1958 dollars deflated by regional export prices)

Table 118. Estimated behavioral equations--EEC

Import Equations

US

$$\frac{M_{31}}{P_1^x} = -354.8 + \underset{(.017)}{.052}\,\frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.025)}{.182t} + \underset{(.050)}{.228}\,\frac{\Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.54)}{.75}\,\frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P_1^x}$$

$$+ \underset{(.089)}{.51DV^{1956\text{-}57}}$$

$R^2 = .991$ $S = .106$ $F = 131.0$ $dw = 2.89$

CAN

$$\frac{M_{32}}{P_2^x} = -78.0 - \underset{(005)}{.003}\,\frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.020)}{.039t} + \underset{(1.29)}{2.35}\,\frac{P_w^x}{r_3 P_2^x} + \underset{(.031)}{.012FC}$$

$R^2 = .839$ $S = .0405$ $F = 9.10$ $dw = 2.06$

ROWE

$$\frac{M_{34}}{P_4^x} = -749.9 + \underset{(.102)}{.109}\,\frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.009)}{.385t} + \underset{(1.02)}{.752}\,\frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P_4^x} + \underset{(.083)}{.193DV^{1956\text{-}57}}$$

$R^2 = .997$ $S = .102$ $F = 521.1$ $dw = 1.98$

JAP

$$\frac{M_{35}}{P_5^x} = -61.05 + \underset{(.002)}{.007}\,\frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.002)}{.031t} + \underset{(.104)}{.276}\,\frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P_5^x} - \underset{(.019)}{.025DV^{1959\text{-}64}}$$

$R^2 = .993$ $S = .011$ $F = 250.4$ $dw = 1.62$

Table 118. (Continued)

LA

$$\frac{M_{36}}{P^x_6} = -221.0 + \underset{(.009)}{.020}\,\frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.007)}{.114t} + \underset{(.578)}{.325}\,\frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P^x_6} + \underset{(.063)}{.060DV^{1956-57}}$$

$R^2 = .977$ S = .078 F = 75.2 dw = 2.74

ME

$$\frac{M_{37}}{P^x_7} = -266.0 + \underset{(.027)}{.038}\,\frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.013)}{.137t} - \underset{(1.49)}{.139}\,\frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P^x_7} - \underset{(.055)}{.143DV^{1956-57}}$$

$R^2 = .951$ S = .132 F = 33.9 dw = 2.10

OCSA

$$\frac{M_{38}}{P^x_8} = -40.3 + \underset{(.003)}{.008}\,\frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.002)}{.021t} + \underset{(.163)}{.023}\,\frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P^x_8} + \underset{(.018)}{.125DV^{1956-57}}$$

$R^2 = .958$ S = .021 F = 39.8 dw = 2.90

AF

$$\frac{M_{39}}{P^x_9} = -288.8 + \underset{(.005)}{.008}\,\frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.005)}{.149t} + \underset{(.321)}{1.79}\,\frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P^x_9} + \underset{(.021)}{.061}\,\frac{\Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}}$$

$R^2 = .996$ S = .046 F = 419.8 dw = 2.57

Table 118. (Continued)

SEASIA

$$\frac{M_{3\,10}}{P^{x}_{10}} = -56.3 + \underset{(.008)}{.005}\,\frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P^{GNP}_{3}} + \underset{(.013)}{.029t} + \underset{(.425)}{.438}\,\frac{P^{XPP}_{w}}{P^{x}_{10}} + \underset{(.022)}{.027}\,\frac{\Delta BI_3}{P^{GNP}_{3}}$$

$$- \underset{(.101)}{.167DV^{1959-64}}$$

$R^2 = .828$ $S = .049$ $F = 5.8$ $dw = 2.35$

Consumption Function

$$\frac{C_3}{P^{GNP}_{3}} = -10432.9 + \underset{(.16)}{.816}\,\frac{Y_3}{P^{GNP}_{3}} + \underset{(.118)}{5.38t}$$

$R^2 = .996$ $S = 1.41$ $F = 1063.5$ $dw = 1.48$

Export Price

$${}_{r}P^{x}_{3\,3} = -26.8 + \underset{(.004)}{.006P^{GNP}_{3}} - \underset{(.067)}{,029}\,\frac{\sum_{i} M_{i3}}{P^{x}_{3}} + \underset{(.002)}{.014t}$$

$R^2 = .879$ $S = .023$ $F = 19.3$ $dw = 1.87$

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was included in only the relationships explaining imports from the US, AF, and SEASIA and carried a reasonably small standard error only in the US and AF estimations. The Suez Crisis appeared to have altered the normal EEC import pattern considerably, as the dummy variable for 1956-1957 improved the fit of all equations except the CAN, JAP, and AF relationships. The dummy variable for 1959-1964, included to reflect any change in intercept following the formation of the EEC, was dropped from all of the regional import equations except JAP and SEASIA. Including it in these two import equations improved their fit considerably. In the case of SEASIA, this might be interpreted as reflecting a slight shift toward primary goods suppliers in the associated countries in AF and away from primaries suppliers in SEASIA. It should also be pointed out that the SEASIA export price, deflated by the world export price of primary products, was used in place of the usual deflated export price variable.

The selected set of import equations was reestimated using the income and price variables in their original form and omitting the time trend.[1] This estimation produced coefficients which were considerably smaller than those based on the same variables in the form of deviations from trend. This would again suggest that use of the deviation method leads to estimates reflecting a "short-run" response. It emphasizes the fact that while GNP of the EEC did not demonstrate any cyclical downward movement during the period, the fluctuations around the continual upward trend were accompanied by concomitant fluctuations in imports.

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[1] The results of these estimations are given in Appendix C.

The price and income elasticities implied at the means of the respective variables are given in Table 119. The range for the elasticities was established so as to include the elasticities computed by both the original and deviation forms of the price and income variables. The income elasticities are much higher than expected *a priori* on the basis of past studies. It is perhaps best to place most reliance on the elasticity interval, rather than the "short-run" elasticities, which, in most cases, represent the upper end of the continuum. The magnitude of these response coefficients mirror the inflationary pressures and full employment conditions which gave strong impetus to the level of imports. These results do, however, contradict Schmidt's conclusion (141) that the US shared less in rising import expenditures with rising income than others.[1] When the growth in EEC imports from the industrial regions is examined relative to the growth in its GNP over the period, the computed elasticities do not appear unreasonable. It must, however, be kept in mind that this period of time was far from ordinary for the countries of the EEC. The economic expansion which characterized the late 1950's and early 1960's is expected to slow down considerably, which could clearly alter the income-import response. The relatively smaller income elasticities associated with imports from the less-developed regions reflect the inelastic nature of the demand for primary products as well as the tendency for increased trade with the industrial countries.

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[1] The real value of US exports increased nearly threefold over the period, while EEC GNP increased only 70%. The only other industrial region to experience a more rapid rate of growth of exports to the EEC was JAP, whose value of exports increased over eight times.

Table 119. Computed income and price elasticities of demand for merchandise imports--EEC

	Specified elasticity[a]		Range of elasticity	
Region	Income	Price	Income	Price
US	3.052	$(-.260)^b$	$1.06 \le \varepsilon_y \le 3.05$	$-.26 \le \varepsilon_p \le -.86$
CAN	wrong sign	$(-6.12)^b$	$(9.94)^{b,c}$	$(6.12)^d$
ROWE	3.52	$(-1.54)^b$	$1.19 \le \varepsilon_y \le 3.52$	$(-.154 \le \varepsilon_p \le -.482)^b$
JAP	7.61	-1.60	$2.37 \le \varepsilon_y \le 7.61$	$-1.60 \le \varepsilon_p \le -2.34$
LA	2.24	$(-.211)^b$	$.15 \le \varepsilon_y \le 2.24$	
ME	$(4.21)^b$	wrong sign	$(.62 \le \varepsilon_y \le 4.21)^b$	
OCSA	2.10	$(-.029)^b$	$.76 \le \varepsilon_y \le 2.10$	
AF	$(.600)^b$	-.80	$.48 \le \varepsilon_y \le .60$	$-.80 \le \varepsilon_p \le -.95$
SEASIA	$(1.08)^b$	$(-.53)^b$	$.77 \le \varepsilon_y \le 1.08$	$(-.53)^{b,d}$

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[a] Based on equations presented in Table 118.

[b] Derived from estimated parameters not significant at the 5% level.

[c] Based on equations found in Appendix C.

[d] No meaningful interval could be established.

The only price variables to appear statistically significant were those from JAP and LA. The sign and relative size of these coefficients were very similar to what might be expected *a priori*. The remaining coefficients appeared to be biased downward, except in the case of CAN, whose price elasticity was considerably larger than expected. These results are not surprising in a situation where trend and/or income changes explain, for the most part, the relative variation in imports. In several cases the deflated price variables could be removed without causing any significant change in the test statistics or the parameters of the equation. The deflated price variables were kept in the equation primarily for theoretical specification purposes.

The summing of the estimated imports from the nine regions along with the exogenous values of EEC imports from the SSBLOC yielded a very close estimation of the real value of total EEC imports. The results are pictured graphically in Figure 6. The inequality coefficient for the estimated real value of total imports compared to the actual real value was .0061. The fact that the "goodness of fit" was extremely accurate lends additional confidence to the estimated relations. It is of course true that if the individual import functions give a good fit, the sum of those will also give a good fit.

The estimation for the domestic consumption function indicated a marginal consumption/GNP ratio of .82.[1] This is considerably greater

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[1] Income is used in the form of deviations from trend.

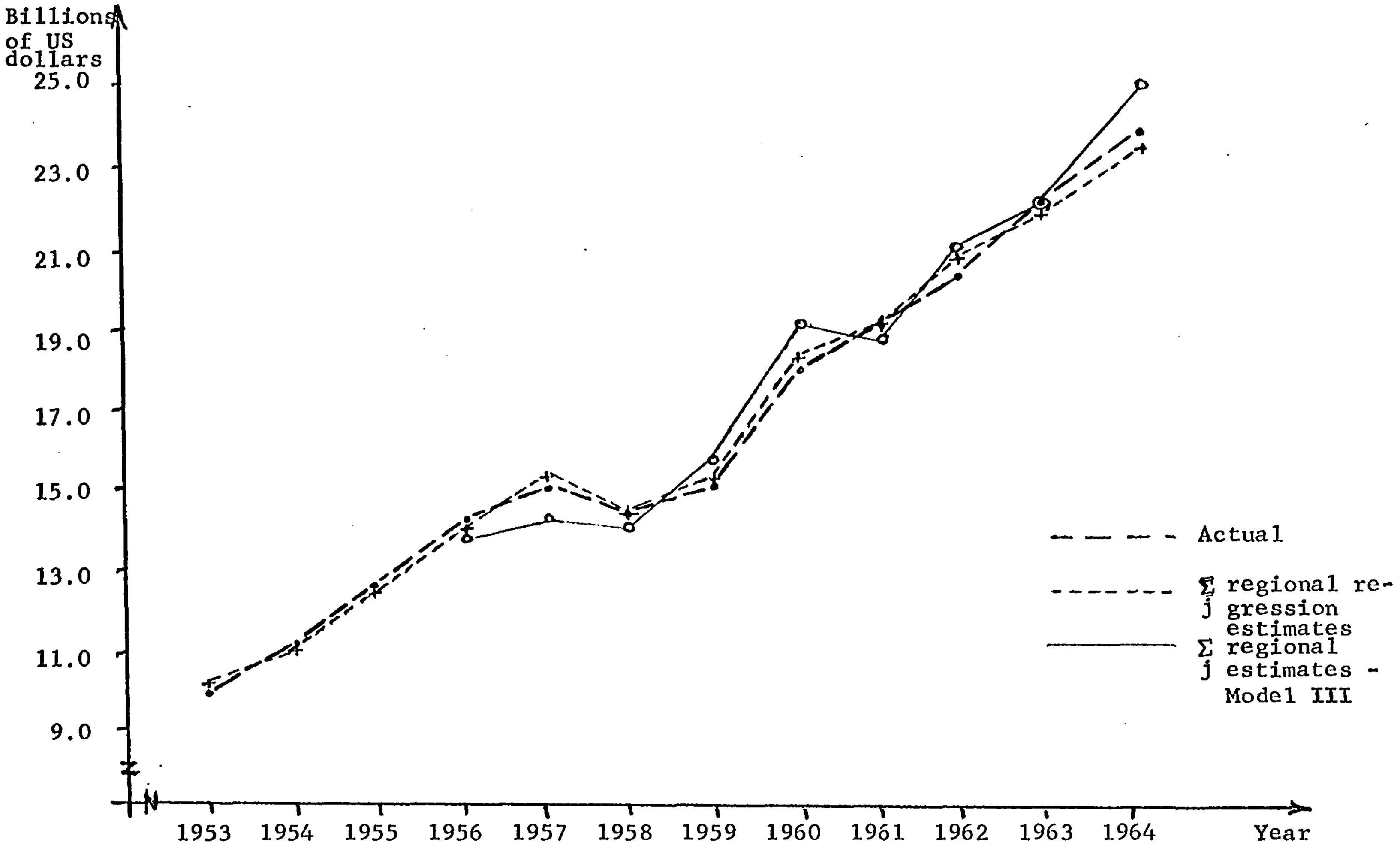

Figure 6. Total EEC merchandise imports, 1953-64 actual and estimated (billions of 1958 dollars deflated by regional export prices)

than the average consumption/GNP ratio of approximately 2/3, which might be preferred for long-run analysis or projections.[1] This result is of interest inasmuch as it contradicts the Rhomberg (136) conclusion that the year-to-year consumption response is smaller than the long-run response for Western Europe. Rhomberg's conclusion appears to be supported for non-EEC Europe (ROWE), but not for the EEC over the period studied.[2]

The export price equation could not be estimated in a theoretically satisfactory manner. Export prices rose at a much slower rate than did either the level of GNP prices or the volume of exports, and apparently in a manner relatively uncorrelated with relative changes in these variables. The level of GNP prices and the volume of exports were again used in the form of deviation from trend to reduce the multicollinearity problem which otherwise existed. Nevertheless, changes in the export price index were in the same direction, but much less than proportional to, changes in the level of wholesale prices and of opposite sign to changes in the value of exports. The linear time trend was the only variable which appeared to be statistically significant. Other specifications were tried with little success. Monopolistic pricing practices and government trade measures designed to promote EEC exports are cited as possible factors contributing to the apparent specification problem.

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[1] Statistical analysis of the consumption function has usually resulted in a higher estimate of the MPC in the linear proportional case compared to estimates of the MPC in the linear non-proportional specification.

[2] See page 312.

Rest of Western Europe (ROWE)

Data constraints were a principal obstacle to the estimation of the behavioral equations. Construction of a set of national income data strictly compatible with the country content of this region was outside the scope of this analysis. Such a group of data would be necessary to estimate adequately the behavioral coefficients. However, in order to get a general indication of import response to several of the economic variables of the region, O.E.C.D. Statistics for Western Europe, with the EEC removed, were used as the explanatory variables.[1] The estimated equations are presented in Table 120.

It was difficult, if not impossible, to satisfactorily estimate the coefficients of the income and price variables in most equations.[2] This is attributable to the large trend factor which dominated the dependent and independent variables. In addition, changes in the level of foreign currency and changes in business inventories explained much of the deviation of imports around the strong continual trend line. The coefficients of these two variables tended to vary only slightly with different specifications, increasing confidence in their reliability. The level of foreign currency as an additional independent variable improved the fit of imports from the EEC and JAP considerably. Introducing it in the specification of CAN and US exports to ROWE had

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[1] The discrepancy in coverage arises because Finland and Yugoslavia were not included in the OECD coverage, while they are included in the trade flow coverage.

[2] The income variable $\frac{Y4 - \Delta BI4}{P_4^{GNP}}$, deflated price variable, and the level of foreign currency were used in the form of deviation from trend.

little effect. This is perhaps reflective of the fact that there has not been a dollar shortage in Western Europe since prior to 1958-59. Increased US imports from Western Europe in addition to significant investment flows have resulted in a steady flow of dollars and/or gold to Western Europe. Since the most important supplier of ROWE imports was the EEC, it is not surprising that both changes in business inventories and the level of foreign currency influenced the flow of goods into ROWE.

The disruptive nature of the Suez Crisis is again evident, as the inclusion of a dummy (0,1) variable for the years 1956-57 improved the fit of the import functions for US, LA, ME and AF. The anticipated signs were present in every case. Better results were obtained by deflating the export prices of OCSA and SEASIA with the world export price index of primary products.[1] This suggests that these regions' share of the ROWE import market is directly dependent upon their ability to compete effectively on the world market more than upon their relative movements in relation to the level of prices in ROWE. This would seem to be a logical conclusion since ROWE is greatly dependent upon imports as a source of needed primary products.

Because of the inability to fit a linear relationship between ROWE imports and the majority of the specified income and price variables in a satisfactory manner, the elasticity coefficients are not presented as they were for the previous regions. The income coefficient for imports

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[1] It is assumed that either of these regions individually can exert only negligible influence on the level of world prices.

Table 120. Estimated behavioral equations--ROWE

Import Equations

US

$$\frac{M_{41}}{P^x_1} = -133.7 + \underset{(.009)}{.022}\frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P^{GNP}_4} + \underset{(.014)}{.069t} + \underset{(1.55)}{.244}\frac{P^{GNP}_4}{r_4 P^x_1} + \underset{(.055)}{.269}\frac{\Delta BI_4}{P^{GNP}_4} + \underset{(.093)}{.147DV^{1956-57}}$$

$R^2 = .979$ $S = .096$ $F = 57.0$ $dw = 2.43$

CAN

$$\frac{M_{42}}{P^x_2} = -48.1 + \underset{(.006)}{.004}\frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P^{GNP}_4} + \underset{(.027)}{.025t} + \underset{(.036)}{.036}\frac{\Delta BI_4}{P^{GNP}_4} + \underset{(2.22)}{.194}\frac{P^x_w}{P^x_2} + \underset{(.052)}{.027FC}$$

$R^2 = .841$ $S = .062$ $F = 9.24$ $dw = 2.60$

Table 120. (Continued)

EEC

$$\frac{M_{43}}{P_3^x} = \underset{}{-1005.5} + \underset{(.016)}{.003}\frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.0330)}{.517t} + \underset{(.144)}{.558}\frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(4.46)}{7.535}\frac{P_4^{GNP}}{r_4 P_3^x}$$

$$+ \underset{(.200)}{.826FC}$$

$R^2 = .996$ $S = .204$ $F = 279.5$ $dw = 2.44$

JAP

$$\frac{M_{45}}{P_5^x} = -69.2 - \underset{(.001)}{.001}\frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.005)}{.035t} + \underset{(.009)}{.022}\frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.260)}{.134}\frac{P_w^x}{P_5^x} + \underset{(.012)}{.065FC}$$

$R^2 = .995$ $S = .015$ $F = 217.8$ $dw = 3.22$

LA

$$\frac{M_{46}}{P_6^x} = -102.6 - \underset{(.004)}{.0008}\frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.003)}{.053t} + \underset{(.337)}{.443}\frac{P_4^{GNP}}{r_4 P_6^x} + \underset{(.045)}{.056FC}$$

$$+ \underset{(.038)}{.131DV^{1956-57}}$$

$R^2 = .978$ $S = .037$ $F = 53.3$ $dw = 3.18$

Table 120. (Continued)

ME

$$\frac{M_{47}}{P_7^x} = -161.8 + \underset{(.009)}{.001}\,\frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.012)}{.083}t + \underset{(.861)}{1.48}\,\frac{P_4^{GNP}}{r_4 P_7^x} + \underset{(.045)}{.020}\,\frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} - \underset{(.089)}{.120}DV^{1956-57}$$

$R^2 = .963$ $S = .089$ $F = 31.4$ $dw = 1.25$

OCSA

$$\frac{M_{48}}{P_8^x} = -30.2 + \underset{(.004)}{.005}\,\frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.007)}{.016}t + \underset{(.387)}{.167}\,\frac{P_w^{XPP}}{P_8^x} + \underset{(.048)}{.059}FC$$

$R^2 = .762$ $S = .050$ $F = 5.60$ $dw = 1.87$

AF

$$\frac{M_{49}}{P_9^x} = -76.3 - \underset{(.005)}{.004}\,\frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.008)}{.040}t + \underset{(.029)}{.047}\,\frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.065)}{.023}\,\frac{P_4^{GNP}}{r_4 P_9^x} + \underset{(.055)}{.013}DV^{1956-57}$$

$R^2 = .950$ $S = .057$ $F = 22.6$ $dw = 2.28$

Table 120. (Continued)

SEASIA

$$\frac{M_{4\ 10}}{P^{x}_{10}} = -60.3 + \underset{(.008)}{.007}\,\frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P^{GNP}_4} + \underset{(.009)}{.031t} + \underset{(.037)}{.021}\,\frac{\Delta BI_4}{P^{GNP}_4} + \underset{(.769)}{.343}\,\frac{P^{XPP}_{w}}{P^{x}_{10}}$$

$$- \underset{(.076)}{.054FC}$$

$R^2 = .868$ $S = .066$ $F = 7.87$ $dw = 2.92$

Consumption Function

$$\frac{C_4}{P^{GNP}_4} = -5666.0 + \underset{(.180)}{.407}\,\frac{Y_4}{P^{GNP}_4} + \underset{(.172)}{2.94t}$$

$R^2 = .971$ $S = 2.06$ $F = 148.6$ $dw = 1.02$

Export Price

$$r_4P^{x}_4 = -44.5 + \underset{(.007)}{.010P^{GNP}_4} + \underset{(.018)}{.006}\,\frac{\sum_i M_{i4}}{P^{x}_4} + \underset{(.002)}{.023t}$$

$R^2 = .939$ $S = .025$ $F = 41.1$ $dw = 1.99$

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from the US was very close to being statistically significant at the 5% level. This coefficient yielded elasticity estimates in the range from .9 - 1.3. This would appear to be very consistent with the elasticity estimate of 1.0 presented in the Rhomberg study (136), though certainly far below the range this study indicated for the EEC. The GNP for ROWE increased by 75% from 1953 to 1964 during which time its imports from the US increased by 124%. This suggests that the calculated income elasticity of 1.3[1] may be an underestimate of the income elasticity. All of the remaining income elasticities were extremely low, and four exhibited the wrong signs. The price elasticities, while generally exhibiting the correct sign, were very inelastic; none of them were statistically significant at the 5% level. Estimating the same final set of equations using the original form of the independent variables did not, in general, produce more meaningful results.[2] Certain of the income variables appeared to have a better statistical fit judging from their signs and the size of their standard errors, but did not appear to be any closer to *a priori* expectations than the results of the first estimation. In some cases, the size of the latter coefficients was smaller.

In spite of the inability to specify successfully the relationship between income, price and the volume of imports, the equations presented

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[1] The equation yielding this income elasticity is used in the model in the next section. The implied elasticity for ROWE imports from EEC and ME, also used in the model, are .26 and .28 respectively. These coefficients appear to be extremely underestimated.

[2] The results of this estimation are presented in Appendix C.

did describe ROWE total imports very accurately for the 12-year period. The sum of these yearly estimates, coupled with ROWE imports from SSBLOC specified exogenously, was very close to the actual yearly level of imports. The results of this comparison are presented graphically in Figure 7. The Theil inequality coefficient was found to be .0058, demonstrating the "goodness of fit" of the equation estimates over that period. Much of this relative accuracy must be attributed to the absence of large deviations from a definite trend line. The tendency for equational errors to cancel each other out in aggregation also contributes to this overall "goodness of fit". Inasmuch as such cancellation does take place, the inequality coefficient will be biased downward.

The estimated marginal propensity to consume (.401), was, as expected, considerably smaller in size than the average propensity to consume (.675) over the period. Thus, while the consumption function gives a relatively good fit, it would seem most appropriate to use the average propensity to consume in any model or projection analysis. The generally smaller marginal income/consumption ratio is often interpreted as suggesting that the short-run income-consumption response is smaller than the long-run case.

The export price index for E.F.T.A. was used as a proxy variable to represent the level of export price of ROWE. The equation seemed to describe the changes and level of export prices relatively well. The level of export prices are related to changes in the level of GNP prices in a slightly more than proportional manner. The coefficient relating changes in the volume of exports to changes in the level of export

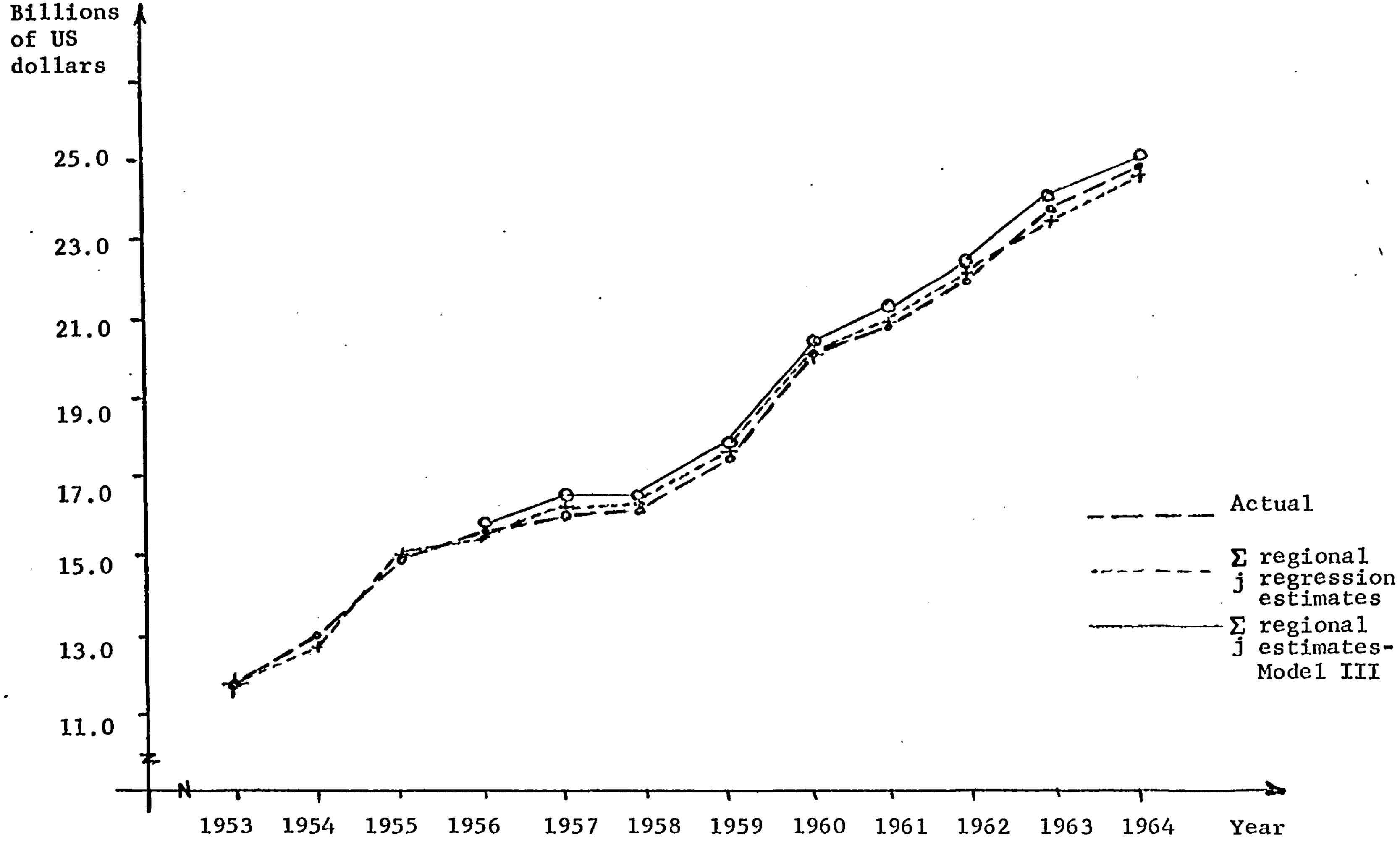

Figure 7. Total ROWE merchandise imports, 1953-64 actual and estimated (billions of 1958 dollars deflated by regional export prices)

prices was of the correct sign, but was not statistically significant at the 10% level. The size of the coefficient suggests that a 1 billion dollar increase in the real value of exports increases the export price level by only .6 of 1%.

Japan (JAP)

The economic characteristics of Japan's economy during this 12-year period can hardly be looked upon as normal. The presence of government controls, the heavy foreign capital inflow, the great post-war growth and development which characterized the middle and late 1950's and the 1960's, the dependence of Japan upon imports for its supplies of primary products, and its economic dependence and economic ties with the US contributed to the difficulties in specifying correctly and estimating successfully the behavioral relationships for this region. The estimation was furthermore hampered by the fact that imports have increased more than threefold and income 2.8 times over the period covered by the study. Consequently, there is an extremely strong trend factor present around which there was little movement. The pronounced fluctuations which did exist appeared to be the result of the trade restrictions enacted by the government in 1958, 1959, and 1962 to impede the flow of imports into Japan. The result of these policies is very evident if the real volume of JAP imports is plotted against time.[1] If the values of the dummy intercept variables for 1958, 1959, and 1962 fitted for imports from the US, CAN, and the ME are added to the total real value

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[1] See Figure 8 on page 327.

of imports for these specified years, the dominant trend factor is readily apparent.

Results of the least-squares regression analysis are presented in Table 121. The selected equations explained the real value of regional imports relatively well. The income variable $\frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}}$, used in the form of deviations from trend, exhibited the correct sign in all instances although large standard errors were evident. The deflated price variable was of the wrong sign in the US, LA, and AF import functions. Large standard errors were associated with the estimated price coefficients in the remaining equations. The level of foreign currency improved the explanatory ability of every equation except for imports from US and SEASIA. Changes in business inventory investment proved to be important in explaining changes in JAP imports from the EEC, ROWE, AF, and SEASIA.

The computed income and price elasticities stemming from the coefficients estimated by the regression analysis are presented in Table 122. A range is again specified for the various elasticities which encompasses the elasticity implied in the equations presented in Table 121, those computed from the equations using the income variable in its original form, and the majority of those using alternative specifications. The coefficients which were the basis for the estimations were for the most part not significant at the 5% level, as is indicated. The elasticities are presented to give an indication of the relative response of JAP imports to changes in income and deflated prices specified by the fitted equations. While they are valuable for this purpose, their accuracy must be considered extremely tenuous. A comparison of the relative

Table 121. Estimated behavioral equations--JAP

<u>Import Equations</u>

US

$$\frac{M_{51}}{P_1^x} = -220.3 + \underset{(.049)}{.003}\,\frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.026)}{.113t} + \underset{(9.30)}{.328}\,\frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_1^x} - \underset{(.090)}{.316DV^{1958,59,62}}$$

$R^2 = .944 \qquad S = .123 \qquad F = 29.7 \qquad dw = 2.03$

CAN

$$\frac{M_{52}}{P_2^x} = -31.8 + \underset{(.004)}{.006}\,\frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.004)}{.016t} + \underset{(.009)}{.007}\,\frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.11)}{1.33}\,\frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_2^x}$$

$$- \underset{(.018)}{.020DV^{1958,59,62}}$$

$R^2 = .978 \qquad S = .016 \qquad F = 52.76 \qquad dw = 1.65$

EEC

$$\frac{M_{53}}{P_3^x} = -49.9 + \underset{(.005)}{.007}\,\frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.007)}{.025t} + \underset{(.010)}{.013}\,\frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.30)}{.67}\,\frac{P_5^{GNP}}{.\,P_3^x}$$

$$- \underset{(.00005)}{.00006FC}$$

$R^2 = .972 \qquad S = .024 \qquad F = 41.2 \qquad dw = 1.75$

Table 121. (Continued)

ROWE

$$\frac{M_{54}}{P_4^x} = -30.07 + \underset{(.003)}{.003}\,\frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.003)}{.015t} + \underset{(.005)}{.013}\,\frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.78)}{1.54}\,\frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_4^x}$$

$$- \underset{(.00002)}{.00007FC}$$

$R^2 = .984$ $S = .013$ $F = 72.8$ $dw = 2.25$

LA

$$\frac{M_{56}}{P_6^x} = -56.5 + \underset{(.010)}{.017}\,\frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.008)}{.029t} + \underset{(.003)}{.018}\,\frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} - \underset{(.60)}{.59}\,\frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_6^x}$$

$$- \underset{(.00005)}{.00005FC}$$

$R^2 = .90$ $S = .024$ $F = 22.25$ $dw = 1.35$

Table 121. (Continued)

ME

$$\frac{M_{57}}{P_7^x} = -140.6 + \underset{(.015)}{.025}\,\frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.014)}{.072t} - \underset{(.030)}{.018}\,\frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.94)}{.027}\cdot\frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_7^x}$$

$$- \underset{(.055)}{.081DV^{1958,59,62}} - \underset{(.0001)}{.0001FC}$$

$R^2 = .977$ S = .051 F = 34.6 dw = 1.25

OCSA

$$\frac{M_{58}}{P_8^x} = -90.7 + \underset{(.006)}{.010}\,\frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.014)}{.046t} + \underset{(.020)}{.025}\,\frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.36)}{.382}\,\frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_8^x}$$

$$- \underset{(.00009)}{.0001FC}$$

$R^2 = .967$ S = .045 F = 34.8 dw = 2.24

AF

$$\frac{M_{59}}{P_9^x} = -27.2 + \underset{(.001)}{.005}\,\frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.003)}{.014t} + \underset{(.004)}{.014}\,\frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} - \underset{(.220)}{.152}\,\frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_9^x}$$

$$- \underset{(.00002)}{.00004FC}$$

$R^2 = .977$ S = .010 F = 51.7 dw = 2.26

Table 121. (Continued)

SEASIA

$$\frac{M_{5\ 10}}{P^{x}_{10}} = -34.2 + \underset{(.010)}{.010}\frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.011)}{.017t} + \underset{(.019)}{.061}\frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.57)}{2.19}\frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P^{x}_{10}}$$

$R^2 = .956$ $S = .049$ $F = 37.8$ $dw = 2.18$

Consumption Function

$$\frac{C_5}{P_5^{GNP}} = -2730.5 + \underset{(.032)}{.116}\frac{Y_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.043)}{1.40t}$$

$R^2 = .992$ $S = .508$ $F = 551.8$ $dw = 1.40$

Export Price

$$r_5 P_5^{x} = 91.99 + \underset{(.110)}{.037}\ P_5^{GNP} + \underset{(.68)}{1.52} r_5 P^{x}_{w} - \underset{(.008)}{.048t}$$

$R^2 = .812$ $S = .101$ $F = 11.5$ $dw = 2.05$

Table 122. Computed income and price elasticities of demand for merchandise imports--JAP

Region	Specified elasticity[a]		Range of elasticity	
	Income	Price	Income	Price
US	(.093)[b]	wrong sign	$(.09 \le \epsilon_y \le .40)$[b]	(-.54)[b,c]
CAN	(1.08)[b]	(-2.15)[b]	$.45 \le \epsilon_y \le 1.08$	$-2.15 \le \epsilon_p \le -5.45$
EEC	(1.14)[b]	(-.96)[b]	$(.53 \le \epsilon_y \le 1.14)$[b]	$-.96 \le \epsilon_p \le -5.30$
ROWE	(.66)[b]	(-2.93)[b]	$(.45 \le \epsilon_y \le .66)$[b]	$2.90 \le \epsilon_p \le 4.90$
LA	(1.95)[b]	wrong sign	$(.44 \le \epsilon_y \le 1.95)$[b]	(-.82)[b,c]
ME	(2.39)[b]	(-.25)[b]	$(.80 \le \epsilon_y \le 2.39)$[b]	$-.25 \le \epsilon_p \le -3.35$
OCSA	(1.00)[b]	(-.30)[b]	$(1.00 \le \epsilon_y \le 1.81)$[b]	$-.30 \le \epsilon_p \le -2.82$
AF	2.35	wrong sign	$(.40 \le \epsilon_y \le 2.35)$[b]	(-2.52)[b,c]
SEASIA	(.50)[b]	(-.93)[b]	$(.002 \le \epsilon_y \le .50)$[b]	$-.93 \le \epsilon_p \le -1.61$

[a] Based on equations presented in Table 121.

[b] Derived from estimated parameters.

[c] Elasticity based on least-squares estimate from original data.

range of income elasticities suggests that JAP imports for the less-developed regions are much more responsive to income changes than imports from the developed countries. This phenomenon can be explained as being the result of Japan's dependence upon foreign suppliers for nearly all its primary products. Because of the generally wide intervals, it is difficult to interpret anything more from the response coefficients other than that imports from the primary producers appear to have a higher income elasticity than imports from the industrial regions. Further, a relatively higher price elasticity is indicated for imports from the industrial regions. Imports from the US did not appear to be responsive to either JAP income or deflated price changes. Very small deviations in imports from the US around an extremely strong trend factor appear to explain this result. The unusual economic and political factors surrounding the operation of the JAP economy throughout the period are perhaps the basis for this result.

In spite of the inability to specify statistically meaningful price and income relationships, the specified equations do explain JAP imports very well. The equations were summed, along with JAP imports from SSBLOC which were specified exogenously, and these total figures were compared with the actual annual real values of JAP imports over the period. The results of this comparison is shown graphically in Figure 8. The inequality coefficient was equal to .0055, indicating the "goodness of fit" of the sum of the estimated equations. It must again be reiterated that the "goodness of fit" of total imports may be biased upward as a result of individual equation errors cancelling out in aggregation.

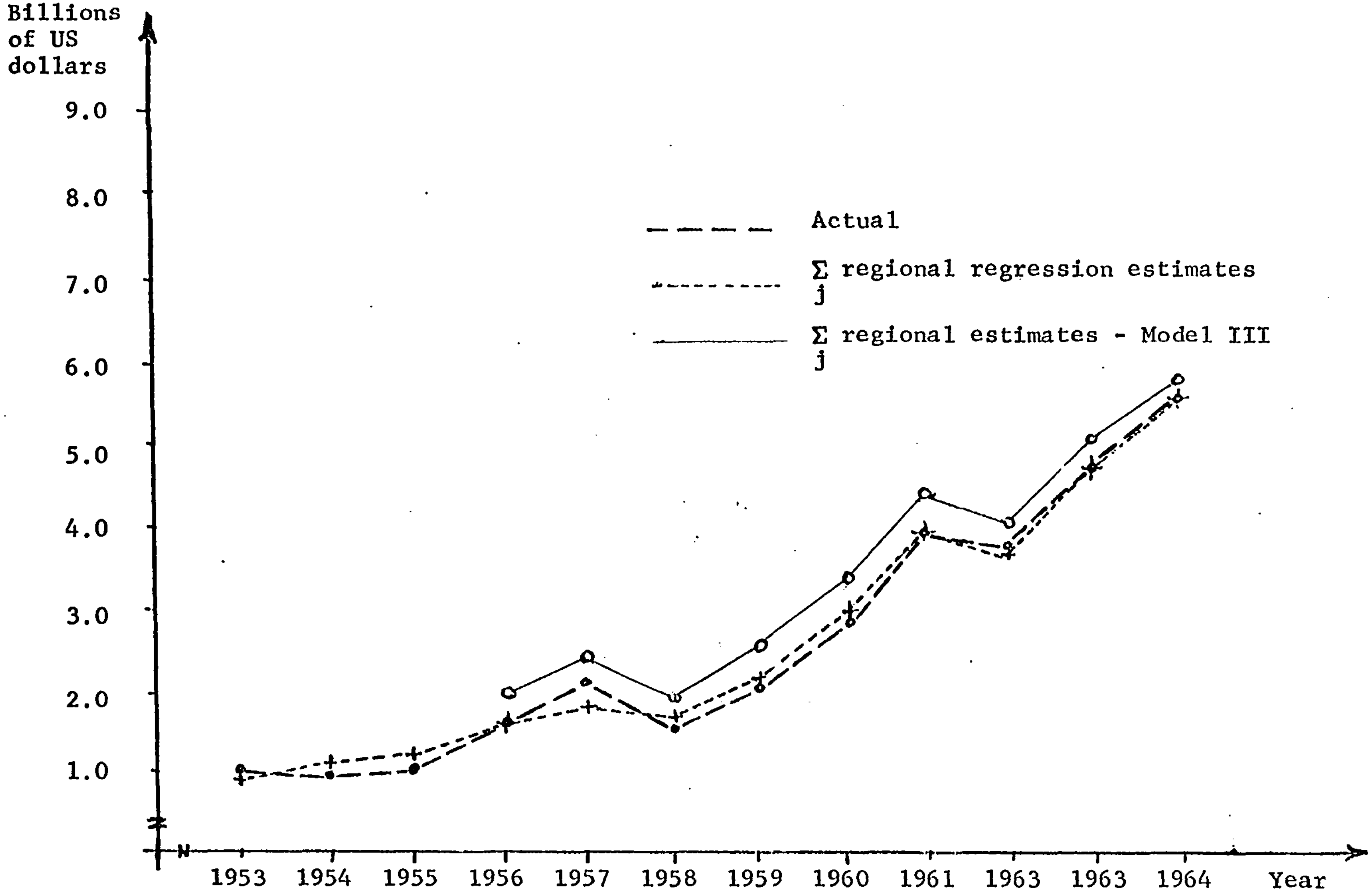

Figure 8. Total JAP merchandise imports, 1953-64 actual and estimated (billions of 1958 dollars deflated by regional export prices)

Estimation of the consumption equation yielded an extremely low marginal income/consumption coefficient. This estimate was based on real GNP used in the form of deviation from trend and is perhaps reflective of the steady growth in consumption in JAP which has demonstrated relatively small deviation from the secular growth trend. Again, it would seem most advisable to substitute the average propensity to consume for the marginal propensity to consume when using the relationship in a model or for projective purposes. Using the MPC would yield an extremely small domestic income multiplier leading to underestimation of the final effect of changes in the income components such as imports, exports, domestic investment, etc.

The export equation was fitted in a form different than that specified in the original model. Because of Japan's unusual economic circumstances and recent expansion in the world export market, the volume of exports could not be fitted in any meaningful manner. Assuming that JAP was essentially a price taker on the world export market during this period, the equation was fitted on the level of GNP prices, the index of world prices and a time trend. The negative time trend is indicative of the decline in JAP export prices over the period as Japanese industry increased its efficiency and competitiveness on the world market in conjunction with its rapid technological and economic advances.

The less-developed regions (LA, ME, OCSA, AF, SEASIA)

The behavioral equations for these regions, as specified in the original model, described the distribution of each of the less-developed region's import market among the developed regions. The final estimation of the share of import market equations are presented in Table 123 for all five regions. The final equations generally differ in form from the maintained hypothesis of the model only inasmuch as the trend variable has been removed from the majority of the equations. The absence of a linear trend in most of the market shares precluded including it in most equations. It is only included in those few cases where it appeared to improve the fit of the equation.

US net foreign investment flows, I_{i1}^{net}, were added to explain additional variation in the US' regional commercial shares. The results of this second estimation are also presented in Table 123. Including this variable increased notably the explanatory ability of the equation expressing US market share in LA. It does not possess the expected sign in the ME equation, however, and larger standard errors are evident in the remaining US regional market share equations. The size of US net investment flows to the remaining less-developed regions, ME, OCSA, AF, and SEASIA, has been very small relative to the investment flows going to the developed regions and LA.

The only remaining equation to differ in final form from that specified in the model is the one explaining EEC share in the AF import market. The EEC share in this market showed a sudden drop in 1962, 1963, and 1964. This change in share is partly attributable to increased

Table 123. Estimated behavioral equations--LA, ME, OCSA, AF, and SEASIA

LA

US

#6005-501

$$\sum_i \frac{M^*_{61}}{M^*_{6i}} = .463 + \underset{(.224)}{1.39S_{61}} - \underset{(.306)}{.546} \frac{P_1^x}{P^x_{we}}$$

$R^2 = .859$ $S = .026$ $F = 27.42$ $dw = 1.14$

#6005-502

$$\sum_i \frac{M^*_{61}}{M^*_{6i}} = .867 + \underset{(.122)}{1.02S_{61}} - \underset{(.148)}{.825} \frac{P_1^x}{P^x_{we}} + \underset{(.014)}{.081}\, I^{net}_{61}$$

$R^2 = .974$ $S = .012$ $F = 99.3$ $dw = 1.90$

CAN

$$\sum_i \frac{M^*_{62}}{M^*_{6i}} = .048 - \underset{(.549)}{.828S_{62}} + \underset{(.103)}{.013} \frac{P_2^x}{P^x_{w}} + \underset{(.000002)}{.000002t}$$

$R^2 = .345$ $S = .005$ $F = 1.4$ $dw = 1.40$

EEC

$$\sum_i \frac{M^8_{63}}{M^*_{6i}} = -.460 + \underset{(.150)}{.079S_{63}} + \underset{(.182)}{.657} \frac{P_1^x}{P^x_{we}}$$

$R^2 = .668$ $S = .015$ $F = 9.04$ $dw = 1.6$

Table 123. (Continued)

ROWE

$$\frac{M^*_{64}}{\sum_i M^*_{6i}} = -.011 - \underset{(.122)}{.537}S_{64} + \underset{(.023)}{.224}\frac{P^x_1}{P^x_{we}} - \underset{(.0000003)}{.000003}t$$

$R^2 = .947$ $S = .002$ $F = 48.1$ $dw = 2.65$

JAP

#6005-505

$$\frac{M^*_{65}}{\sum_i M^*_{6i}} = .065 + \underset{(.209)}{.791}S_{65} - \underset{(.012)}{.054}\frac{P^x_5}{P^x_w}$$

$R^2 = .863$ $S = .005$ $F = 28.4$ $dw = 1.58$

#6005-534

$$\frac{M^*_{65}}{\sum_i M^*_{6i}} = -.060 + \underset{(.240)}{.878}S_{65} - \underset{(.000002)}{.000004}t + \underset{(.022)}{.0734}\frac{P^x_1}{P^x_5}$$

$R^2 = .88$ $S = .004$ $F = 19.8$ $dw = 1.59$

ME

US

#6005-507

$$\frac{M^*_{71}}{\sum_i M^*_{7i}} = .641 + \underset{(.412)}{.237}S_{71} - \underset{(.169)}{.508}\frac{P^x_1}{P^x_{we}}$$

$R^2 = .677$ $S = .012$ $F = 9.44$ $dw = 1.95$

Table 123. (Continued)

#6005-508

$$\frac{M^*_{71}}{\sum_i M^*_{7i}} = .547 + \underset{(.384)}{.322}S_{71} - \underset{(.166)}{.416}\frac{P^x_1}{P^x_{we}} - \underset{(.075)}{.120}\, I^{net}_{71}$$

$R^2 = .756$ $S = .011$ $F = 8.24$ $dw = 1.65$

CAN

$$\frac{M^*_{72}}{\sum_i M^*_{7i}} = .029 - \underset{(.237)}{.126}S_{72} - \underset{(.064)}{.020}\frac{P^x_2}{P^x_w}$$

$R^2 = .361$ $S = .003$ $F = .169$ $dw = .80$

EEC

$$\frac{M^*_{73}}{\sum_i M^*_{7i}} = -.148 + \underset{(.305)}{.256}S_{73} + \underset{(.218)}{.395}\frac{P^x_7}{P^x_{we}} - \underset{(.000004)}{.00001}t$$

$R^2 = .619$ $S = .012$ $F = 4.33$ $dw = 2.99$

ROWE

$$\frac{M^*_{74}}{\sum_i M^*_{7i}} = -.685 + \underset{(.368)}{.313}S_{74} - \underset{(.191)}{.467}\frac{P^x_1}{P^x_{we}}$$

$R^2 = .478$ $S = .017$ $F = 4.11$ $dw = 1.41$

Table 123. (Continued)

JAP

$$\frac{M^*_{75}}{\sum_i M^*_{7i}} = .088 + \underset{(.143)}{.195}S_{75} - \underset{(.023)}{.048}\frac{P^x_5}{P^x_w}$$

$R^2 = .791$ $S = .005$ $F = 17.1$ $dw = 1.99$

OCSA

US

#6005-513

$$\frac{M^*_{81}}{\sum_i M^*_{8i}} = .013 + \underset{(.215)}{.448}S_{81} + \underset{(.219)}{.097}\frac{P^x_1}{P^x_{we}}$$

$R^2 = .469$ $S = .017$ $F = 3.98$ $dw = 1.69$

#6005-514

$$\frac{M^*_{81}}{\sum_i M^*_{8i}} = -.065 + \underset{(.325)}{.054}S_{81} + \underset{(.215)}{.202}\frac{P^x_1}{P^x_{we}} + \underset{(.157)}{.242}\, I^{net}_{81}$$

$R^2 = .591$ $S = .016$ $F = 3.86$ $dw = 1.84$

CAN

$$\frac{M^*_{82}}{\sum_i M^*_{8i}} = .366 + \underset{(1.37)}{.947}S_{82} - \underset{(.181)}{.350}\frac{P^x_2}{P^x_w}$$

$R^2 = .400$ $S = .010$ $F = 2.97$ $dw = 2.03$

Table 123. (Continued)

EEC

$$\frac{M^*_{83}}{\sum_i M^*_{8i}} = -.020 - \underset{(.089)}{.527}S_{83} + \underset{(.068)}{.248}\frac{P^x_1}{P^x_{we}}$$

$R^2 = .929$ $S = .005$ $F = 59.2$ $dw = 2.15$

ROWE

$$\frac{M^*_{84}}{\sum_i M^*_{8i}} = -.325 + \underset{(.543)}{1.074}S_{84} + \underset{(.143)}{.383}\frac{P^x_1}{P^x_{we}}$$

$R^2 = .903$ $S = .019$ $F = 41.7$ $dw = 1.51$

JAP

$$\frac{M^*_{85}}{\sum_i M^*_{8i}} = .081 + \underset{(.148)}{.322}S_{85} - \underset{(.037)}{.067}\frac{P^x_5}{P^x_w}$$

$R^2 = .865$ $S = .008$ $F = 28.9$ $dw = 1.45$

<u>AF</u>

US

#6005-519

$$\frac{M^*_{91}}{\sum_i M^*_{9i}} = -.067 + \underset{(.449)}{1.216}S_{91} - \underset{(.162)}{.028}\frac{P^x_1}{P^x_{we}}$$

$R^2 = .480$ $S = .014$ $F = 4.15$ $dw = 1.20$

Table 123. (Continued)

CAN

$$\frac{M^*_{92}}{\sum_i M^*_{9i}} = .058 - \underset{(.113)}{.003S_{92}} - \underset{(.023)}{.045}\,\frac{P^x_2}{P^x_w}$$

$R^2 = .301$ $S = .001$ $F = 1.94$ $dw = 1.21$

EEC

$$\frac{M^*_{93}}{\sum_i M^*_{9i}} = .299 + \underset{(.436)}{.836S_{93}} - \underset{(.296)}{.218}\,\frac{P^x_1}{P^x_{we}} - \underset{(.014)}{.069}DV^{1962,63,64}$$

$R^2 = .804$ $S = .014$ $F = 10.9$ $dw = 1.89$

ROWE

$$\frac{M^*_{94}}{\sum_i M^*_{9i}} = .142 + \underset{(.205)}{.386S_{94}} - \underset{(.175)}{.016}\,\frac{P^x_1}{P^x_{we}}$$

$R^2 = .512$ $S = .010$ $F = 4.72$ $dw = 2.49$

JAP

$$\frac{M^*_{95}}{\sum_i M^*_{9i}} = .130 + \underset{(.153)}{.043S_{95}} - \underset{(.034)}{.095}\,\frac{P^x_5}{P^x_w}$$

$R^2 = .548$ $S = .012$ $F = 5.45$ $dw = .507$

Table 123. (Continued)

SEASIA

US

#6005-525

$$\frac{M^*_{10\ 1}}{\sum_i M^*_{10\ i}} = .444 + \underset{(.778)}{.755S_{10\ 1}} - \underset{(.097)}{.407}\frac{P^x_1}{P^x_5}$$

$R^2 = .734$ S = .023 F = 12.4 dw = 1.33

#6005-526

$$\frac{M^*_{10\ 1}}{\sum_i M^*_{10\ i}} = .512 + \underset{(.831)}{.514S_{10\ 1}} - \underset{(.105)}{.441}\frac{P^x_1}{P^x_5} + \underset{(.251)}{.226}\ I^{net}_{10\ 1}$$

$R^2 = .758$ S = .023 F = 8.4 dw = 1.63

CAN

$$\frac{M^*_{10\ 2}}{\sum_i M^*_{10\ i}} = .042 - \underset{(2.01)}{2.12S_{10\ 2}} + \underset{(.097)}{.004}\frac{P^x_1}{P^x_w}$$

$R^2 = .165$ S = .005 F = .89 dw = 1.63

Table 123. (Continued)

EEC

$$\frac{M^{*}_{10\ 3}}{\sum_{i} M^{*}_{10\ i}} = -.101 - \underset{(.174)}{.085} S_{10\ 3} + \underset{(.085)}{.290} \frac{P^{x}_{5}}{P^{x}_{we}}$$

$R^2 = .700$ $S = .012$ $F = 10.4$ $dw = 1.37$

ROWE

$$\frac{M^{*}_{10\ 4}}{\sum_{i} M^{*}_{10\ i}} = -.124 + \underset{(.460)}{.524} S_{10\ 4} + \underset{(.064)}{.262} \frac{P^{x}_{5}}{P^{x}_{we}}$$

$R^2 = .666$ $S = .013$ $F = 9.0$ $dw = 1.61$

JAP

$$\frac{M^{*}_{10\ 5}}{\sum_{i} M^{*}_{10\ i}} = .371 + \underset{(.33)}{.481} S_{10\ 5} - \underset{(.040)}{.224} \frac{P^{x}_{5}}{P^{x}_{w}}$$

$R^2 = .900$ $S = .012$ $F = 38.6$ $dw = 2.00$

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protection in certain of the countries in AF as well as a shift toward increased trade with the US and JAP and away from the EEC (51, p. 64).[1] Because of this sudden change, a dummy intercept variable for 1962, 1963, and 1964 was fitted into the EEC-AF market share equation. This improved the fit of the equation very much (the R^2 increased from .4 to .8) and corrected the sign error of S_{93} which existed prior to including $DV^{1962,63,64}$. The price variable, however, continued to exhibit the wrong sign and a high standard error.

Canada's market share was extremely difficult to specify and, in most cases, the estimate is totally unacceptable. This difficulty is attributable to Canada's extremely small market share in the less-developed regions. The small yearly fluctuations in Canada's share do not appear to be influenced in any systematic manner by the specified variables and they often exhibit the wrong sign. This suggests that the fluctuations in CAN's market share are the result of other autonomous factors which may result, in part, from the marginal nature of Canada's exports to these regions.

The overall results of this set of estimations was much poorer compared to the estimations of the previous behavioral equations. In only 14 of the 25 equations did the expected signs appear on all variables. The shares of the US and JAP accounted for nine of these equations, the EEC for two, ROWE for two, and CAN for one. The coefficient of determination for these 14 equations varied from .40 to .90, with the

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[1] e.g. Sudan, Ghana.

majority (9) being greater than .75. These results do, however, substantiate the theory that changes in relative prices and the degree of interdependence between regions, as measured by the relative size of the developed regions' domestic demand for the less-developed regions' products, are correlated with the less-developed regions' demand for the industrialized regions' products.

The results of the estimations were presented to give an indication of how the "maintained hypothesis" presented in the model in Chapter IV conform to the actual data. The results have been very enlightening for this purpose but do, however, indicate that considerable additional work must be done in re-estimating these relationships if they are to be incorporated successfully into the trade model. This may well prove to be a formidable task inasmuch as the year-to-year changes in percentage shares are relatively small and influenced by numerous extraneous and perhaps non-quantifiable factors.

Applying the Estimated Model to a Policy Problem

The purpose of this chapter section is twofold. It is first to present a reduced submodel of Chapter IV's 10-region transaction model, which might be used for analyzing the initial impact of US foreign aid upon the pattern of world trade. Secondly, it is intended to present certain of the multipliers resulting from the solution of the model and to explore their implications from the standpoint of major policy alternatives. This section is included because it is felt that it is extremely helpful when making a policy decision to seriously consider, along with other qualitative and quantitative information, structural parameters derived from a model. Knowledge of the overall impact of parameter changes or structural changes in such a model can be of great value in the analysis of many policy problems. This quantitative approach to economic policy has come into prominence only recently, but promises to become an invaluable tool for the isolation, presentation, and solution of many policy problems. A brief overview of the quantitative approach to economic policy precedes the presentation and discussion of the model.

The quantitative approach to economic policy

In the quantitative approach to economic policy, the quantitative empirical or econometric model comprises one of the three basic ingredients of the policy model. The remaining elements consist of an objective or social welfare function mapped into certain of the instrument and target variables in the model, and a set of boundary conditions on the target(s), the irrelevant and the instrument variables. The variables of the system are classified into one of four basic types in the following manner. Variables thought to represent certain desired ends of economic policy, which are to be purposefully influenced by the policy maker, are designated target variables.

The directly controllable variables which represent the means available to the policy maker to manipulate the system toward the achievement of desired targets are referred to as instrument variables. Variables endogenous to the system which are considered side effects in which the policy maker is not directly interested are labeled irrelevant variables. Finally, the exogenous variables which are not within the control of the policy maker are referred to as "data."

The method employed in solving the policy problem consists of finding the values of the set of instruments which are required to attain given targets (fixed-target model) or satisfy some specified social welfare criterion within prescribed limits or boundary conditions (flexible-target model, random model, mixed model).[1] This implies that the social welfare function can be expressed in quantitative terms on a specific set of instrument variables through a substitution process.[2] This method of solution is the inverse of the normal solution of an economic problem which takes the values of instruments to be given and analyzes their economic effects.[3] The most formidable aspect of the policy problem lies in the specification of the social welfare function. Often the welfare function to be maximized is not known and, hence, the target variables are not unequivocally defined. In many cases, this results in the specification of an ad hoc welfare function reflecting the preferences of the policy maker.[4] Tinbergen (162) has not dealt at great length

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[1] In the random case, the expected value of the preference function is optimized. A model is referred to as mixed when some targets are fixed, some are flexible and still others are random. (39)

[2] Let the social welfare function: Ω = f(targets)
since endogenous variables = f(exogenous variables)
Ω = f(exogenous variables)

[3] For the full explanations of this inverse relationship, see (39, p. 13).

[4] By using the preferences of the policy maker, the problems of interpersonal comparisons are avoided.

with this problem; and he generally specifies a welfare function with either fixed, flexible or mixed cases.[1] Theil (155) has proposed the use of quadratic preference functions in which decreasing marginal rates of substitution between the instruments may be taken into account. In the linear social welfare function, the marginal rate of substitution between the instruments is fixed.

Assuming linearity and eliminating the irrelevant variables, the economic policy model may be specified in the following way (39):

(a) maximize $W = a'y + b'z$ (social welfare function)

subject to

(b) $Ay = Bz + Cu$ (structural model)

and

(c) $y_{min} \leq y \leq y_{max}$ (boundary conditions)

$z_{min} \leq z \leq z_{max}$

In the case of the fixed target model, (b) becomes:

$$Bz = Ay + Cu$$

and solving

$$z = B^{-1}Ay + B^{-1}Cu$$

assuming that the B matrix is square and nonsingular. In this solution form the product matrix $B^{-1}A$ represents the matrix of multipliers relating unit changes in the instrument variables to the relevant target

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[1] In Holland, the problem is somewhat circumvented by the procedure in which representatives of important pressure groups meet in council and determine the "rates of substitution" between the various policy targets.

variables.[1] For a rigorous presentation of the theory of quantitative policy, the reader is guided toward the basic writings of Tinbergen (161; 162), Theil (155; 156), and to the recent exposition by Fox, Sengupta and Thorbecke (39). The model presented on the following pages is not a complete policy model inasmuch as only the econometric construct is presented. It does, however, lend itself to such an approach and could easily become the framework for such a policy model.

Model II--An eight-region model of international transaction flows

The model proposed for use in studying the impact of various US aid flows upon the pattern of trade is a submodel of the trade model presented in Chapter IV. CAN and OCSA were omitted completely from the model and their net trade flows to the included regions specified exogenously. This was not felt to significantly alter the results of the model inasmuch as these regions are non-recipients of US aid and, further, are relatively small participants in the trade flows affected directly and indirectly by US aid shipments.

The developed regions' shares of the less-developed regions import market was specified exogenously. An average of the 1962, 1963, and 1964 import market shares were used in the model. These respective shares, and the $\mathcal{S}_{ij}$ implied by these shares, is presented in Table 124.[2]

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[1] For a concise summary of the implications of different structures of the A and B matrices, see (39, p. 24). The nature of the dependence of z upon y is different if B and A are diagonal matrices, strictly triangular and of similar dimensionality, block diagonal, or block triangular.

[2] The $\mathcal{S}_{ij}$ is used to estimate the impact of US tied aid to a less-developed region on the remaining industrial regions exports to the aid recipient.

Table 124. The values of S_{ij} and δ_{ij} used in Model II

	LA		ME		AF		SEASIA	
Region	S_{6j}	δ_{6j}	S_{7j}	δ_{7j}	S_{9j}	δ_{9j}	S_{10j}	δ_{10j}
US	.401		.146		.105		.143	
EEC	.223	.37	.301	.35	.355	.40	.157	.18
ROWE	.137	.23	.263	.31	.215	.24	.195	.23
JAP	.048	.08	.059	.07	.055	.06	.221	.26
Estimated tied aid leakage[3]	.078		.068		.076		.082	

[1] Based on an average of each region's commercial shares for the years 1962, 1963, and 1964.

[2] $\delta_{ij} = S_{ij}/(1 - S_{i1})$.

[3] Assuming an additionality coefficient of .75 for US tied aid. This is equal to $.25 - \sum_j \delta_{ij}(.25)$.

The exogenous specification of these parameters does restrict the applicability of the model to the early 1960's, an assumption which must be kept in mind throughout the analysis.

Restricting the model to the four industrialized and four less-developed regions leads to a certain leakage of the foreign aid into regions not covered by the model, e.g. inter-trade among the less-developed regions and trade of these regions with Canada. This leakage amounts to less than ten per cent in all cases, and is not sufficient to impair the results obtained. This, however, must also be kept in mind when examining the respective multipliers.

Because of the inability to relate ROWE imports from JAP, LA and AF to changes in ROWE income and price in an economically meaningful manner, these relationships were also deleted from the model and specified outside the model. The final reduction was accomplished through removal of the export price relationships. Any type of projection analysis with the model thus requires specifying the level of export prices in an exogenous manner.

The result of these alternatives is a much more manageable model containing 50 equations, 50 endogenous variables and 78 exogenous variables. This model is presented in Table 125.

In order to solve[1] the model by linear means, all non-linear variables would need to be replaced by linear approximations. Such a transformation could be accomplished by Klein's method of linear approximation of non-linear variables combinations around the means of the variables (90).[2] This problem was circumvented at this time by keeping all variables in real terms. If it were desired to express the

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[1] By the term "solve" is meant the expression of the endogenous variables in terms of the exogenous variables.

[2] Klein demonstrates that variables which occur as products such as xy may be approximated linearly by $\bar{y}x + \bar{x}y - \bar{x}y$, and that the linear approximation for ratios such as x/y is equal to $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{y} x - \frac{\bar{x}}{y^2} y$. (90, pp. 120-121)

Table 125. Model II--An econometric construct for studying the impact of US aid on a selected pattern of international trade[a]

$$Y_1 = C_1 + I_1^D + G_1 + B_1^{2,8,11} + B_1 + \Delta BI_1 - R_1 + M_{31} + M_{41} + M_{51} + M_{61} + M_{71} + M_{91} + M_{10\ 1} - M_{13} - M_{14} - M_{15} - M_{16} - M_{17} - M_{19} - M_{1\ 10} \qquad 5.1$$

$$Y_1^D = Y_1 - U_1 - T_1^r - A_{41}^t - A_{61}^t - A_{71}^t - A_{91}^t - A_{10\ 1}^t - A_{41}^{nt} - A_{61}^{nt} - A_{71}^{nt} - A_{91}^{nt} - A_{10\ 1}^{nt} \qquad 5.2$$

$$C_1 = -19{,}978 + .767Y_1^D + 10.4t \qquad 5.3a$$

$$= .91\ Y_1^D \qquad 5.3b$$

$$M_{13} = -344.8 + .018(Y_1 - \Delta BI_1) + 10.42 \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_3^x} + .177t \qquad 5.4$$

$$M_{14} = -221.9 + .008(Y_1 - \Delta BI_1) + 1.396 \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_4^x} + .114t + .227DV^{1959} \qquad 5.5$$

$$M_{15} = -264.0 + .012(Y_1 - \Delta BI_1) - 1.80 \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_5^x} + .135t + .110DV^{1959} \qquad 5.6$$

$$M_{16} = -127.3 + .008(Y_1 - \Delta BI_1) - 3.55 \frac{P_6^x}{P_1^{wh}} + .067t + .175DV^{1956-57} \qquad 5.7$$

$$M_{17} = -36.8 + .0003(Y_1 - \Delta BI_1) - .344 \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_7^x} + .019t - .008DV^{1959-64} \qquad 5.8$$

Table 125. (Continued)

$$M_{19} = -93.1 + .003(Y_1 - \Delta BI_1) + .155 \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_9^x} + .048t \tag{5.9}$$

$$M_{1\ 10} = -56.6 + .008(Y_1 - \Delta BI_1) - .189 \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_{10}^x} + .008\ BI_1 + .029t \tag{5.10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_3 = {} & C_3 + I_3^D + G_3 + B_3^{2,8,11} + B_3 + \Delta BI_3 + M_{13} + M_{43} + M_{53} + M_{63} \\ & + M_{73} + M_{93} + M_{10\ 3} - M_{31} - M_{34} - M_{35} - M_{36} - M_{37} - M_{39} \\ & - M_{3\ 10} \end{aligned} \tag{5.11}$$

$$C_3 = -10{,}433 + .816Y_3 + 5.38t \tag{5.12a}$$

$$= .628Y_3 \tag{5.12b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{31} = {} & -354.8 + .052(Y_3 - \Delta BI_3) + .750 \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P_1^x} + .228\Delta BI_3 + .182t \\ & + .51DV^{1956-57} \end{aligned} \tag{5.13}$$

$$M_{34} = -749.9 + .109(Y_3 - \Delta BI_3) + .752 \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P_4^x} + .385t + .193DV^{1956-57} \tag{5.14}$$

$$M_{35} = -61.1 + .007(Y_3 - \Delta BI_3) + .276 \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P_5^x} + .031t - .025DV^{1959-64} \tag{5.15}$$

$$M_{36} = -221.0 + .020(Y_3 - \Delta BI_3) + .325 \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P_6^x} + .114t + .06DV^{1956-57} \tag{5.16}$$

Table 125. (Continued)

$$M_{37} = -266.0 + .038(Y_3 - \Delta BI_3) - .139 \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P^x_7} + .137t - .143DV^{1956-57} \qquad 5.17$$

$$M_{39} = -288.8 + .008(Y_3 - \Delta BI_3) + 1.79 \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{r_3 P^x_9} + .061\Delta BI_3 + .149t \qquad 5.18$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{3\ 10} &= -56.3 + .005(Y_3 - \Delta BI_3) + .438 \frac{P^x_{WPP}}{P^x_{10}} + .027\Delta BI_3 \\ &\quad + .029t - .167DV^{1959-64} \end{aligned} \qquad 5.19$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_4 &= C_4 + I_4^D + G_4 + B_4^{2,8,11} + B_4 + \Delta BI_4 + M_{14} + M_{34} + M_{54} \\ &\quad + M_{64} + M_{74} + M_{94} + M_{10\ 4} - M_{41} - M_{43} - M_{45} - M_{46} - M_{47} \\ &\quad - M_{49} - M_{4\ 10} \end{aligned} \qquad 5.20$$

$$C_4 = -5666.0 + .407Y_4^{GNP} + 2.94t \qquad 5.21a$$

$$= .675Y_4 \qquad 5.21b$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{41} &= -133.7 + .0724(Y_4 - \Delta BI_4) + .244 \frac{P_4^{GNP}}{r_4 P^x_1} + .269\Delta BI_4 + .069t \\ &\quad + .147DV^{1956-57} \end{aligned} \qquad 5.22$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{43} &= -1005.5 + .003(Y_4 - \Delta BI_4) + 7.535 \frac{P_4^{GNP}}{r_4 P^x_3} + .558\Delta BI_4 \\ &\quad + .826FC + .517t \end{aligned} \qquad 5.23$$

Table 125. (Continued)

$$M_{47} = -161.8 + .001(Y_4 - \Delta BI_4) + 1.48 \frac{P_4^{GNP}}{P_7^x r_4} + .020\Delta BI_4 + .083t - .120DV^{1956-57} \qquad 5.24$$

$$M_{4\ 10} = -60.3 + .007(Y_4 - \Delta BI_4) + .343 \frac{P_{WPP}^x}{P_{10}^x} + .021\Delta BI_4 - .054FC + .031t \qquad 5.25$$

$$Y_5 = C_5 + I_5^D + G_5 + B_5^{2,8,11} + B_5 + \Delta BI_5 + M_{15} + M_{35} + M_{45} + M_{65} + M_{75} + M_{95} + M_{10\ 5} - M_{51} - M_{53} - M_{54} - M_{56} - M_{57} - M_{59} - M_{5\ 10} \qquad 5.26$$

$$C = -2730.5 + .116Y_5^{GNP} + 1.40t \qquad 5.27a$$

$$= .55Y_5 \qquad 5.27b$$

$$M_{51} = -220.3 + .003(Y_5 - \Delta BI_5) + .328 \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_1^x} + .113t - .316DV^{1958,59,62} \qquad 5.28$$

$$M_{53} = -49.9 + .007(Y_5 - \Delta BI_5) + .67 \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_3^x} + .007\Delta BI_5 + .016t - .020DV^{1958,59,62} \qquad 5.29$$

Table 125. (Continued)

$$M_{54} = -30.07 + .003(Y_5 - \Delta BI_5) + 1.54 \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_4^x} + .013\Delta BI_5 + .00007FC + .015t \qquad 5.30$$

$$M_{56} = -56.6 + .017(Y_5 - \Delta BI_5) - .59 \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_6^x} + .018\Delta BI_5 - .00005FC + .029t \qquad 5.31$$

$$M_{57} = -140.6 + .025(Y_5 - \Delta BI_5) + .027 \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_7^x} - .018\Delta BI_5 + .072t - .081DV^{1958,59,62} \qquad 5.32$$

$$M_{59} = -27.2 + .0047(Y_5 - \Delta BI_5) - .152 \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_9^x} + .014\Delta BI_5 - .00004FC + .014t \qquad 5.33$$

$$M_{510} = -34.2 + .010(Y_5 - \Delta BI_5) + 2.19 \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{r_5 P_{10}^x} + .061\Delta BI_5 + .017t \qquad 5.34$$

$$M_{61} = .401(M_{16} + M_{36} + M_{46} + M_{56} + B_6 + K_6 + A_{61}^{nt}) + .75A_{71}^t \qquad 5.35$$

$$M_{63} = .223(M_{16} + M_{36} + M_{46} + M_{56} + B_6 + K_6 + A_{61}^{nt}) + .094A_{71}^t \qquad 5.36$$

$$M_{64} = .137(M_{16} + M_{36} + M_{46} + M_{56} + B_6 + K_6 + A_{61}^{nt}) + .058A_{71}^t \qquad 5.37$$

$$M_{65} = .048(M_{16} + M_{36} + M_{46} + M_{56} + B_6 + K_6 + A_{61}^{nt}) + .020A_{71}^t \qquad 5.38$$

Table 125. (Continued)

$$M_{71} = .146(M_{17} + M_{37} + M_{47} + M_{57} + B_7 + K_7 + A^{nt}_{71}) + .75A^{t}_{71} \qquad 5.39$$

$$M_{73} = .301(M_{17} + M_{37} + M_{47} + M_{57} + B_7 + K_7 + A^{nt}_{71}) + .088A^{t}_{71} \qquad 5.40$$

$$M_{74} = .263(M_{17} + M_{37} + M_{47} + M_{57} + B_7 + K_7 + A^{nt}_{71}) + .077A^{t}_{71} \qquad 5.41$$

$$M_{75} = .059(M_{17} + M_{37} + M_{47} + M_{57} + B_7 + K_7 + A^{nt}_{71}) + .017A^{t}_{71} \qquad 5.42$$

$$M_{91} = .105(M_{19} + M_{39} + M_{49} + M_{59} + B_9 + K_9 + A^{nt}_{91}) + .75A^{t}_{91} \qquad 5.43$$

$$M_{93} = .355(M_{19} + M_{39} + M_{49} + M_{59} + B_9 + K_9 + A^{nt}_{91}) + .099A^{t}_{91} \qquad 5.44$$

$$M_{94} = .215(M_{19} + M_{39} + M_{49} + M_{59} + B_9 + K_9 + A^{nt}_{91}) + .060A^{t}_{91} \qquad 5.45$$

$$M_{95} = .055(M_{19} + M_{39} + M_{49} + M_{59} + B_9 + K_9 + A^{nt}_{91}) + .015A^{t}_{91} \qquad 5.46$$

$$M_{10\ 1} = .143(M_{110} + M_{310} + M_{410} + M_{510} + B_{10} + K_{10} + A^{nt}_{101}) + .75A^{t}_{101} \qquad 5.47$$

$$M_{10\ 3} = .157(M_{110} + M_{310} + M_{410} + M_{510} + B_{10} + K_{10} + A^{nt}_{101}) + .05A^{t}_{101} \qquad 5.48$$

$$M_{10\ 4} = .195(M_{110} + M_{310} + M_{410} + M_{510} + B_{10} + K_{10} + A^{nt}_{101}) + .06A^{t}_{101} \qquad 5.49$$

$$M_{10\ 5} = .221(M_{110} + M_{310} + M_{410} + M_{510} + B_{10} + K_{10} + A^{nt}_{101}) + .06A^{t}_{101} \qquad 5.50$$

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[a] All variables are expressed in terms of 1958 dollars.

endogenous variables in terms of current dollars, it would be necessary to make a linear approximation of the endogenous variables specified in the behavioral equations.

Model II was written in the form

$$\beta y = \Gamma x + k = \Gamma^{aug} x$$

where y is the column vector of the endogenous variables, is the matrices of coefficients associated with them, x is the column vector of exogenous variables, Γ^{aug} is the matrices of coefficients associated with the exogenous variables plus the constant term. The system of simultaneous equations can then be solved for y.

$$y = \beta^{-1} \Gamma^{aug} x$$

where the matrix product, $\beta^{-1}\Gamma$, is the matrix of multipliers of x on y. These multipliers demonstrate the total changes induced in the endogenous variables by a one-unit change in an exogenous variable. They thus take into account the feedback effects present in the model occurring with a one-unit change in any of the respective exogenous variables.

The discussion of the solution of the above model (and variations of the model) is going to be restricted to a brief analysis of the multipliers describing the several effects of US aid flows to the less-developed regions. This is just a start in the analysis of the information contained in the solutions. An exhaustive study of this information is outside the scope of this study but can easily be covered in a separate research paper. A brief discussion of the results of the models with respect to US foreign aid transfers does, however, provide an interesting example of how the model lends itself to the analysis of a policy problem.

Several of the multipliers from the solution of Model II are presented in Table 126. The listing of the multipliers has been restricted to those variables of special interest to this study, namely those concerned with the impact of US aid on the pattern of world trade and the US economy.[1] Inasmuch as estimates of the bilateral impact of US economic aid expenditures on US exports constitutes only part of the story of the total effect of such transfers, these multipliers describe more completely the total effects of such transfers subject, of course, to the restrictive assumptions of the model. These multipliers give a more accurate picture of the impact of such aid transfers than the "reflection ratio" technique employed in previous studies.[2] The group of multipliers presented in Table 126 provide a measure of a) the total balance-of-payments cost of economic assistance to the US, b) the impact of such transfers on income in the US as well as the EEC, ROWE, and JAP, and c) the differences among the major aid-receiving regions with

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[1] The list is far from complete inasmuch as there were 3,850 multipliers in each solution of the model.

[2] A country's international reflection ratio is a measure of the relationship between changes in its exports and subsequent changes in its imports. For a thorough discussion of this concept, the reader is referred to (129) as well as to page 36 in this study. The reflection ratio technique was employed by Hicks (67) and by Lynn (106) to estimate the third country impact of foreign aid transfers.

regard to the economic cost to the US from a national income standpoint of aid expenditures under alternative assumptions. The multipliers for autonomous increases in domestic expenditures in the US, EEC, ROWE, and JAP have also been presented along with those associated with autonomous increases in capital flows to the less-developed regions. These multipliers demonstrate the usefulness and adaptability of the model to the analysis of many policy problems.

A second version of this model (Model III) was also used in the study. The major difference between Model II and Model III was that in the latter the behavioral relationships were estimated with all variables used in their original (absolute value) form rather than in the form of deviations from trend as was the case in Model II. In addition, the time trend utilized the values 1, 2 . . . . , 12 rather than the 1953, 1954 . . . . . . , 1964 values used in the previous estimations.[1] This change in the numerical size of the time trend variable was necessary to attain accurate predictions with the model over the estimation period inasmuch as the large numerical size of the original trend made the model hypersensitive to any error in the estimation of the multiplier associated with the secular trend.[2] Two versions of this latter model were solved. In Model IIIa the average propensity to consume was

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[1] The behavioral equations used in Model III are presented in Appendix D.

[2] An error of 1% in the time trend multiplier using the numbers 1953, etc. leads to an error of approximately 982 billion dollars in US national income in 1964. If the smaller weights are used, the same 1% multiplier error leads to a predictive error of only 6 billion dollars in 1964 US national income.

Table 126. Multipliers of selected exogenous variables-Model II[a]

Endogenous variables	Exogenous variables								
	A_{41}^{t}	A_{41}^{Nt}	A_{61}^{t}	A_{61}^{NT}	A_{71}^{t}	A_{71}^{Nt}	A_{91}^{t}	A_{91}^{Nt}	A_{101}^{t}
US exports									
M_{31}	-.0029	-.0073	.0125	.0261	.0117	.0341	.0131	.0406	.0062
M_{41}	.7233	.1210	.0031	.0066	.0037	.0114	.0032	.0102	.0026
M_{51}	----	-.0001	.0001	.0001	.0001	.0001	.0001	.0001	.0002
M_{61}	-.0018	-.0085	.7521	.4018	.0020	-.0006	.0022	----	.0014
M_{71}	-.0006	-.0011	.0014	.0029	.7514	.1498	.0015	.0045	.0009
M_{91}	-.0001	-.0009	.0002	.0001	.0002	-.0001	.7502	.1050	.0001
M_{101}	-.0015	-.0030	.0003	-.0006	.0004	-.0012	.0004	-.0013	.7503
US imports									
M_{13}	-.0032	-.0427	.0002	-.0211	.0002	-.0367	.0002	-.0389	-.0003
M_{14}	-.0014	-.0185	.0001	-.0091	.0001	-.0159	.0001	-.0168	-.0001
M_{15}	-.0018	-.0238	.0001	-.0118	.0001	-.0205	.0001	-.0217	-.0002
M_{16}	-.0013	-.0178	.0001	-.0088	.0001	-.0153	.0001	-.0162	-.0001
M_{17}	-.0001	-.0007	----	-.0003	----	-.0006	----	-.0006	----
M_{19}	-.0005	-.0072	----	-.0035	----	-.0062	----	-.0065	----
M_{110}	-.0014	-.0182	.0001	-.0090	.0001	-.0157	----	-.0166	-.0001
Balance of trade	.7261	.2281	.7691	.5006	.7689	.3044	.7702	.2764	.7625
Y_1	-.1723	-2.3094	.0096	-1.1428	.0084	-1.9858	.0127	-2.1052	-.0181
C_1	-.8991	-2.5382	-.7596	-1.6435	-.7606	-2.2901	-.7572	-2.318	-.7809
Y_3	-.0557	-.1412	.2396	.5010	.2256	.6552	.2522	.7800	.1201
Y_4	-1.1934	-.2693	.1389	.2943	.1660	.5077	.1445	.4544	.1145
Y_5	-.0050	-.0331	.0266	.0425	.0213	.0453	.0195	.0409	.0704

[a] This model was solved assuming that the additionality of US tied aid was .75.

II^{a}

Exogenous variables											
A^{t}_{91}	A^{Nt}_{91}	A^{t}_{101}	A^{Nt}_{101}	I_1	I_3	I_4	I_5	K_6	K_7	K_9	K_{10}
0131	.0406	.0062	.0152	.0108	.1317	.0036	.0025	.0343	.0423	.0488	.0235
0032	.0102	.0026	.0074	.0024	.0114	.0356	.0008	.0084	.0132	.0120	.0092
0001	.0001	.0002	-.0007	.0002	.0001	----	.0034	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0008
0022	----	.0014	-.0026	.0131	.0226	.0011	.0079	.4118	.0095	.0101	.0074
0015	.0045	.0009	.0024	.0015	.0143	.0008	.0041	.0041	.1510	.0056	.0035
7502	.1050	.0001	-.0003	.0014	.0023	.0001	.0006	.0011	.0010	.1060	.0007
0004	-.0013	.7503	.1415	.0044	.0031	.0018	.0016	.0028	.0021	.0020	.1448
0002	-.0389	-.0003	-.0386	.0662	.0119	.0027	.0013	.0296	.0140	.0118	.0122
0001	-.0168	-.0001	-.0167	.0286	.0051	.0012	.0006	.0128	.0061	.0051	.0053
0001	-.0217	-.0002	-.0215	.0369	.0066	.0015	.0007	.0165	.0078	.0066	.0068
0001	-.0162	-.0001	-.0161	.0276	.0049	.0011	.0006	.0123	.0058	.0049	.0051
----	-.0006	----	-.0006	.0011	.0002	.0001	----	.0005	.0002	.0002	.0002
----	-.0065	----	-.0065	.0111	.0020	.0005	.0002	.0050	.0024	.0020	.0020
----	-.0166	-.0001	-.0165	.0283	.0051	.0012	.0006	.0127	.0060	.0051	.0052
7702	.2764	.7625	.2770	-.1660	.1397	.0347	.0169	.3734	.1771	.1491	.1531
0127	-2.1052	-.0181	-2.0873	3.5788	.6422	.1486	.0726	1.6022	.7592	.6397	.6576
7572	-2.318	-.7809	-2.3680	2.7449	.4926	.1140	.0557	1.2289	.5823	.4907	.5044
2522	.7800	.1201	.2929	.2068	2.5330	.0696	.0485	.6596	.8138	.9385	.4515
1445	.4544	.1145	.3317	.1055	.5091	1.5888	.0355	.3752	.5886	.5354	.4127
0195	.0409	.0704	.2106	.0506	.0419	.0056	1.0612	.0813	.0841	.0798	.2494

US tied aid was .75. For the definition of the relevant variables see page 233.

Table 127. Values of total imports for the developed regions, actual and estimated[a] (billions of 1958 dollars)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	--[b]
US										
$\sum_j M_{ij}$										
actual	11.869	12.113	12.701	15.061	14.697	14.938	16.959	17.544	18.517	
est.#1	11.966	12.326	12.551	14.995	14.782	15.076	16.544	17.631	18.586	.007
est.#2	11.900	12.243	12.619	14.967	14.255	15.403	17.009	17.468	18.715	.0214
EEC										
$\sum_j M_{3j}$										
actual	14.195	14.877	13.992	15.029	17.381	18.632	20.031	21.857	23.600	
est.#1	14.176	14.997	14.004	14.917	17.484	18.615	20.545	21.590	23.405	.0061
est.#2	13.566	14.110	13.717	15.512	18.842	18.434	20.818	21.797	24.571	.0206
ROWE										
$\sum_j M_{4j}$										
actual	15.544	15.887	15.984	17.384	20.077	20.778	21.682	23.217	25.509	
est.#1	15.332	16.223	16.334	17.348	20.107	20.867	21.846	22.980	25.326	.0058
est.#2	15.595	16.467	16.408	17.643	20.472	21.209	23.159	23.679	25.769	.0032
JAP										
$\sum_j M_{5j}$										
actual	2.597	3.086	2.487	2.985	3.695	4.749	4.542	5.564	6.388	
est.#1	2.579	2.772	2.589	3.067	3.799	4.742	4.454	5.566	6.391	.0055
est.#2	3.022	3.386	2.995	3.548	4.370	5.421	5.082	6.106	6.715	.0577

[a] Estimation results #1 are the result of aggregating the single equation least squares estimates. Estimation results #2 are the result of the internal estimates of Model IIIa. Actual values were used for imports from CAN, OCSA and SSBLOC. In the case of ROWE actual values were used for CAN, JAP, LA, OCSA, AF and SSBLOC.

[b] The Theil Inequality Coefficient,

$$\mu = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_t (\hat{Y}-Y)^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_t \hat{Y}^2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_t Y^2}}$$

Table 128. Multipliers of selected exogenous variables - Model III-a[a]

Endogenous variables	Exogenous variables									
	A^{t}_{61}	A^{Nt}_{61}	A^{t}_{71}	A^{Nt}_{71}	A^{t}_{91}	A^{Nt}_{91}	A^{t}_{101}	A^{Nt}_{101}	I_1	
US exports										
M_{31}	.0139	.0304	.0133	.0414	.0146	.0478	.0072	.0204	.0075	
M_{41}	.0025	.0054	.0030	.0093	.0026	.0083	.0020	.0060	.0017	
M_{51}	.0006	.0011	.0005	.0013	.0005	.0012	.0017	.0053	.0009	
M_{61}	.7521	.4017	.0020	-.0004	.0022	.0001	.0012	-.0033	.0131	
M_{71}	.0003	.0004	.7503	.1465	.0003	.0006	.0002	.0002	.0016	
M_{91}	.0001	-.0002	.0001	-.0004	.7501	.1046	----	-.0005	.0011	
M_{101}	.0007	.0001	.0007	-.0003	.0007	-.0003	.7504	.1417	.0046	
US imports										
M_{13}	.0001	-.0106	.0001	-.0185	.0002	-.0196	-.0001	-.0194	.0335	
M_{14}	.0001	-.0094	.0001	-.0164	.0001	-.0174	-.0001	-.0172	.0297	
M_{15}	.0001	-.0074	.0001	-.0129	.0001	-.0137	-.0001	-.0136	.0234	
M_{16}	.0001	-.0094	.0001	-.0164	.0001	-.0174	-.0001	-.0172	.0297	
M_{17}	----	-.0012	----	-.0021	----	-.0022	----	-.0022	.0037	
M_{19}	----	-.0033	----	-.0057	.0001	-.0061	----	-.0060	.0104	
M_{110}	.0001	-.0093	.0001	-.0162	.0001	-.0172	-.0001	-.0170	.0294	
US balance of trade	.7698	.4898	.7694	.2856	.7701	.2559	.7632	.2624	-.1293	
Y_1	.015	-1.181	.014	-2.053	.017	-2.179	-.012	-2.152	3.717	
C_1	-.755	-1.670	-.755	-2.339	-.752	-2.435	-.775	-2.415	2.847	
Y_3	.277	.609	.267	.828	.292	.956	.145	.409	.150	2
Y_4	.128	.276	.154	.478	.134	.428	.105	.312	.086	
Y_5	.050	.095	.043	.108	.039	.100	.142	.442	.072	

[a] In Model III-a a linear-proportional consumption function was used for JAP. An
in this section.

odel III-a[a]

Exogenous variables									
A^{t}_{101}	A^{Nt}_{101}	I_1	I_3	I_4	I_5	K_6	K_7	K_9	K_{10}
.0072	.0204	.0075	.1388	.0160	.0008	.0362	.0471	.0536	.0262
.0020	.0060	.0017	.0089	.0289	.0002	.0066	.0105	.0096	.0073
.0017	.0053	.0009	.0009	.0002	.0256	.0018	.0020	.0019	.0060
.0012	-.0033	.0131	.0222	.0029	.0036	.4117	.0096	.0101	.0067
.0002	.0002	.0016	.0025	.0007	.0007	.0010	.1471	.0011	.0008
----	-.0005	.0011	.0008	.0001	.0001	.0006	.0004	.1054	.0003
.7504	.1417	.0046	.0064	.0023	.0003	.0036	.0032	.0032	.1452
-.0001	-.0194	.0335	.0059	.0017	.0010	.0150	.0071	.0060	.0063
-.0001	-.0172	.0297	.0052	.0015	.0009	.0133	.0064	.0053	.0056
-.0001	-.0136	.0234	.0041	.0012	.0007	.0105	.0050	.0042	.0044
-.0001	-.0172	.0297	.0052	.0015	.0009	.0133	.0064	.0053	.0056
----	-.0022	.0037	.0007	.0002	.0001	.0017	.0008	.0007	.0007
----	-.0060	.0104	.0018	.0005	.0003	.0047	.0022	.0019	.0019
-.0001	-.0170	.0294	.0051	.0015	.0009	.0132	.0063	.0053	.0055
.7632	.2624	-.1293	.1525	.0430	.0265	.3898	.1857	.1562	.1625
-.012	-2.152	3.717	.652	.185	.113	1.666	.794	.668	.695
-.775	-2.415	2.847	.499	.142	.087	1.276	.608	.511	.532
.145	.409	.150	2.777	.321	.016	.723	.943	1.071	.523
.105	.312	.086	.461	1.489	.010	.342	.543	.493	.377
.142	.442	.072	.076	.016	2.135	.151	.164	.156	.497

tion was used for JAP. An assumed additionality of .75 for tied aid is used

Table 129. Multipliers of selected exogenous variables-Model III-a[a]

Endogenous variables	Exogenous variables							
	A_{61}^{t}	A_{61}^{Nt}	A_{71}^{t}	A_{71}^{Nt}	A_{91}^{t}	A_{91}^{Nt}	A_{101}^{t}	A_{101}^{Nt}
US exports								
M_{31}	.0209	.0304	.0203	.0414	.0223	.0478	.0095	.0204
M_{41}	.0037	.0054	.0045	.0093	.0039	.0083	.0013	.0060
M_{51}	.0008	.0011	.0007	.0013	.0006	.0012	.0026	.0053
M_{61}	.6015	.4017	.0014	-.0004	.0017	.0001	-.0001	-.0033
M_{71}	.0003	.0004	.6003	.1465	.0004	.0006	.0002	.0002
M_{91}	-.0001	-.0002	-.0001	-.0004	.6000	.1046	-.0001	-.0005
M_{101}	.0004	.0001	.0004	-.0003	.0005	-.0002	.6000	.1417
US imports								
M_{13}	-.0045	-.0106	-.0045	-.0185	-.0044	-.0196	-.0050	-.0194
M_{14}	-.0040	-.0094	-.0040	-.0164	-.0039	-.0174	-.0044	-.0172
M_{15}	-.0031	-.0074	-.0031	-.0129	-.0031	-.0137	-.0035	-.0136
M_{16}	-.0040	-.0094	-.0040	-.0164	-.0039	-.0174	-.0044	-.0172
M_{17}	-.0005	-.0012	-.0005	-.0021	-.0005	-.0022	-.0006	-.0022
M_{19}	-.0014	-.0033	-.0014	-.0057	-.0014	-.0061	-.0015	-.0060
M_{110}	-.0039	-.0093	-.0039	-.0162	-.0039	-.0172	-.0044	-.0170
US balance of trade	.4389	.4898	.6489	.2856	.6505	.2560	.6372	.2624
Y_1	-.499	-1.181	-.499	-2.053	-.494	-2.179	-.552	-2.152
C_1	-1.148	-1.670	-1.148	-2.339	-1.444	-2.435	-1.189	-2.415
Y_3	.418	.609	.407	.828	.445	.956	.189	.409
Y_4	.192	.276	.234	.478	.202	.428	.065	.312
Y_5	.069	.095	.061	.108	.053	.100	.214	.442

[a] Assumed additionality of .60 for tied aid.

Table 130. Multipliers of selected exogenous variables-Model III-a[a]

Endogenous variables	Exogenous variables							
	A^{t}_{61}	A^{Nt}_{61}	A^{t}_{71}	A^{Nt}_{71}	A^{t}_{91}	A^{Nt}_{91}	A^{t}_{101}	A^{Nt}_{101}
US exports								
M_{31}	.0079	.0304	.0078	.0414	.0085	.0478	.0046	.0204
M_{41}	.0015	.0053	.0017	.0093	.0015	.0083	.0013	.0060
M_{51}	.0004	.0011	.0004	.0013	.0003	.0012	.0010	.0053
M_{61}	.8726	.4017	.0025	-.0004	.0026	.0001	.0021	-.0033
M_{71}	.0002	.0004	.8702	.1465	.0002	.0006	.0002	.0002
M_{91}	.0002	-.0002	.0002	-.0005	.8702	.1045	.0002	-.0006
M_{101}	.0009	.0001	.0009	-.0003	.0009	-.0002	.8707	.1417
US imports								
M_{13}	.0038	-.0106	.0038	-.0185	.0038	-.0196	.0037	-.0194
M_{14}	.0034	-.0094	.0034	-.0164	.0034	-.0174	.0033	-.0172
M_{15}	.0027	-.0074	.0027	-.0129	.0027	-.0137	.0026	-.0135
M_{16}	.0034	-.0094	.0034	-.0164	.0034	-.0174	.0033	-.0172
M_{17}	.0004	-.0012	.0004	-.0021	.0004	-.0022	.0004	-.0022
M_{19}	.0013	-.0037	.0013	-.0064	.0013	-.0068	.0013	-.0067
M_{110}	.0034	-.0093	.0034	-.0162	.0034	-.0172	.0032	-.0170
US balance of trade	.8653	.4898	.8653	.2862	.8658	.2566	.8623	.2629
Y_1	.424	-1.180	.425	-2.051	.427	-2.177	.411	-2.150
C_1	-.441	-1.670	-.441	-2.337	-.439	-2.434	-.451	-2.413
Y_3	.159	.608	.156	.828	.170	.956	.093	.408
Y_4	.076	.276	.090	.477	.079	.427	.065	.311
Y_5	.033	.095	.031	.108	.029	.100	.082	.442

[a] Assumed additionality of .87 for tied aid.

Table 131. Multipliers of selected exogenous variables, Model III-b[a]

	Exogenous variables									
Endogenous variables	A_{61}^{t}	A_{61}^{Nt}	A_{71}^{t}	A_{71}^{Nt}	A_{91}^{t}	A_{91}^{Nt}	A_{101}^{t}	A_{101}^{Nt}	I_1	
US exports										
M_{31}	.0139	.0304	.0133	.0414	.0146	.0478	.0072	.0204	.0075	.1
M_{41}	.0025	.0053	.0030	.0093	.0026	.0083	.0020	.0060	.0017	.0
M_{51}	.0003	.0007	.0003	.0008	.0003	.0007	.0010	.0031	.0005	.0
M_{61}	.7521	.4017	.0020	-.0005	.0022	----	.0011	-.0036	.0131	.0
M_{71}	.0003	.0004	.7503	.1465	.0003	.0006	.0002	.0002	.0007	.0
M_{91}	.0001	-.0002	.0001	-.0004	.7501	.1046	----	-.0005	.0011	.0
M_{101}	.0007	.0001	.0007	-.0003	.0007	-.0003	.7504	.1416	.0046	.0
US imports										
M_{13}	.0001	-.0106	.0001	-.0185	.0002	-.0196	-.0001	-.0195	.0334	.0
M_{14}	.0001	-.0095	.0001	-.0164	.0001	-.0175	-.0001	-.0173	.0297	.0
M_{15}	.0001	-.0075	.0001	-.0129	.0001	-.0137	-.0001	-.0136	.0234	.0
M_{16}	.0001	-.0095	.0001	-.0164	.0001	-.0175	-.0001	-.0173	.0297	.0
M_{17}	----	-.0012	----	-.0021	----	-.0022	----	-.0022	.0037	.0
M_{19}	----	-.0033	----	-.0058	----	-.0061	----	-.0061	.0104	.0
M_{110}	.0001	-.0093	.0001	-.0162	.0001	-.0172	-.0001	-.0171	.0293	.0
US balance of trade	.7694	.4893	.7692	.2851	.7702	.2555	.7624	.2603	-.1304	.1
Y_1	.014	-1.183	.013	-2.055	.017	-2.182	-.015	-2.162	3.715	.6
C_1	-.756	-1.672	-.756	-2.340	-.753	-2.437	-.777	-2.422	2.846	.4
Y_3	.277	.608	.267	.828	.292	.956	.144	.407	.150	2.7
Y_4	.128	.276	.154	.478	.134	.427	.105	.311	.086	.4
Y_5	.029	.055	.025	.063	.023	.058	.082	.256	.042	.0

[a] Model III-b was a linear non-proportional consumption function for all the other additionality of .75 for tied aid is used.

II-b[a]

Exogenous variables									
$^{t}_{101}$	A^{Nt}_{101}	I_1	I_3	I_4	I_5	K_6	K_7	K_9	K_{10}
72	.0204	.0075	.1388	.0160	.0005	.0361	.0471	.0535	.0261
20	.0060	.0017	.0089	.0289	.0001	.0066	.0105	.0096	.0073
10	.0031	.0005	.0005	.0001	.0148	.0010	.0011	.0011	.0035
11	-.0036	.0131	.0222	.0029	.0021	.4117	.0095	.0100	.0064
02	.0002	.0007	.0025	.0007	.0004	.0010	.1471	.0611	.0007
--	-.0005	.0011	.0008	.0001	----	.0006	.0004	.1054	.0003
04	.1416	.0046	.0064	.0023	.0002	.0036	.0032	.0032	.1451
01	-.0195	.0334	.0059	.0017	.0006	.0150	.0071	.0060	.0062
01	-.0173	.0297	.0052	.0015	.0005	.0133	.0063	.0053	.0055
01	-.0136	.0234	.0041	.0012	.0004	.0105	.0050	.0042	.0043
01	-.0173	.0297	.0052	.0015	.0005	.0133	.0063	.0053	.0055
--	-.0022	.0037	.0007	.0002	.0001	.0017	.0008	.0007	.0007
--	-.0061	.0104	.0018	.0005	.0002	.0047	.0022	.0019	.0019
01	-.0171	.0293	.0051	.0015	.0005	.0131	.0062	.0052	.0054
24	.2603	-.1304	.1521	.0429	.0153	.3890	.1850	.1553	.1599
5	-2.162	3.715	.650	.184	.065	1.663	.790	.664	.684
7	-2.422	2.846	.498	.142	.050	1.274	.605	.509	.524
4	.407	.150	2.776	.321	.009	.723	.942	1.071	.522
5	.311	.086	.460	1.489	.006	.341	.543	.493	.376
2	.256	.042	.044	.009	1.236	.087	.095	.090	.288

tion for all the other developed regions (including JAP). An assumed used for JAP rather than an equation expressing the marginal propensity to consume. This substitution was made because the JAP marginal propensity and, consequently, the domestic multiplier were very small and contributed to an underestimated reflection ratio. Three different additionality assumptions, .61, .75, and .87, were used in Model IIIa. Model IIIb utilized the JAP consumption in the linear non-proportional form. US aid additionality of .75 was used in both this solution and in the solution to Model II.

Before making use of the reduced form system and the policy multipliers, it was felt advisable to test the descriptive and forecasting power of the model over the sample period. Ideally an evaluation of the forecasting quality of a system involves comparing the predicted values of the endogenous variables which lie outside the sample period with the actual values. Until several such comparisons become available--through additional information not used for estimating purposes--no definitive conclusions can be drawn. In any case some confidence can be placed in a model which provides a good approximation of the economic structure under consideration in terms of its descriptive validity over the sample period.

Model IIIa was used for testing the predictive accuracy of the model. Values of the exogenous variables were inserted and the system solved for the endogenous variables.[1] Several of the endogenous variables generated by the model's mechanism, i.e., the "internal"

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[1] The values of the exogenous variables used to predict over the estimation period are listed in Appendix D.

predictions, were compared with the actually observed variables during the sample period.

The results of the internal predictions over the sample period are presented in Table 127 for the level of total imports of the US, EEC, ROWE, and JAP. The analysis was restricted to the years 1956-1964. The inequality coefficient is again presented as a measure of the model's "goodness of fit." The results of the estimation have also been graphed and appear on the graphs in Figures 4, 6, 7, and 8. In general, the actual level of total imports into these regions appears to be satisfactorily approximated by the model. It must be pointed out, however, that some of the errors of the individual equations tended to cancel each other out in the process of aggregation. The final fit of the model in terms of total imports is thus better than might be expected if a region's imports were examined on a disaggregative basis.

The interpretation of the specific multipliers in the model must be approached with caution. Specification and estimation error as well as the many restrictive assumptions of the model make the acceptance and usage of any specific multiplier extremely tenuous. However, the model does provide a tool for making general inferences as to the relative sensitivity of the endogenous variables to changes in the real values of the various exogenous variables. In this light, several salient points can be made based upon the results of the model. The following results appeared to be consistent among all versions of the model.

There appears to be little or no difference in the regional total costs to the US of tied aid. While the several multipliers for the effect of tied aid transfers to SEASIA are slightly smaller, the degree of difference is too slight to assess any real difference to tied aid shipments to this less-developed region as compared to the other three. The effect of US tied aid transfers upon the income levels in the remaining developed regions was as anticipated.

The degree to which aid is "tied" has a direct effect upon the cost to the US as demonstrated by both the change in its net exports and changes in its real national income. It is especially interesting to note the effects of different degrees of "tying" on the level of US income. An effective additionality of .75 leads to a negligible effect upon US real income. However, a dollar of aid tied so that .87 additionality is obtained leads to an increase of around 40 cents in US real income for each dollar of aid whereas a 50 cent decline in US real national income is suggested if the additionality of tied aid is only .60. This suggests that the "break-even point" of a dollar of US tax-financed aid expenditure is an increase in net US exports of 75 cents or its equivalent. The significance of these figures is that aid shipments do not all represent a net cost to the US and that under certain restricted conditions they may even stimulate a slightly higher level of national income.

The impact of untied aid differed considerably between LA and the other three developing regions. LA is by far the most responsive, from the US standpoint, to aid transfers. This is reflective of the close economic ties between the US and the countries of LA, as well as the increasing economic interaction between LA and the countries of Europe. A dollar of US untied aid to LA leads to an increase in the value of US net exports of 50 cents after all repercussions have taken place. This is below the 75 cent break-even point and thus can be anticipated to lead to an absolute decline in the level of real US national income, which is slightly larger than the size of the original transfer. In other words, the short-run economic cost to the US in terms of real national income is slightly larger than the size of the original aid transfer.

The remaining less-developed regions are extremely similar from the standpoint of the total real economic cost to the US of a dollar of untied aid transfer. A dollar of untied tax-financed aid transferred to these regions appears to increase US net exports by only 25-30 cents, leading thereby to a decline in real national income of over two dollars. It must be pointed out, however, that this multiplier effect is smaller than the negative effect of a dollar of taxation. Some of the original leakage is compensated for by increased net exports. The multipliers point up very vividly the close economic ties between Europe, the ME and AF, and the US. The close economic tie between JAP and SEASIA markets is also clearly visible.

Finally, the study suggests that the total impact of US aid transfers upon its exports and balance of trade may be smaller than suggested by earlier studies using the international reflection ratio approach.[1] Only in those instances when .87 additionality of tied aid was assumed did the model generate a total multiplier effect on total US exports which came anywhere near the levels suggested previously. The results of this study indicate that the cost of non-tied economic aid to the US in terms of its balance of trade varies from 75 cents to 50 cents depending upon the recipient region concerned. In other words, the additionality of untied US aid transfers varies from .25 to .50. It must be emphasized that any difference in the US market share of untied aid relative to other forms of import capacity, as a result of the lender-creditor association, could significantly alter the results of the model.

The results of this model lead to more pessimistic measures of the cost of foreign aid to the US than have previous studies. It must again be emphasized that these results are contingent upon the assumptions and structure of the model used. One of the major deficiencies of the model is that it does not take into account any dynamic effects on the system which may take place because of the aid transfer. The long-run effect of such transfers could be significantly different than the effects suggested by this short-run model. Further, the results of this study do not establish any basis for determining whether or not aid should be extended to the less-developed countries. Such a decision

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[1] The Lynn study (106, p. 114) suggested that if none of the regions made an attempt to hoard foreign exchange earnings (thereby frustrating the feedback mechanisms), a dollar of aid should lead essentially to an increase of 76.9 cents (Asia) to 89.6 cents (LA) in US exports.

must be based upon a total social cost-social benefit basis which necessarily takes into account much more than the current short-run dollar cost of the transfers. It is, however, felt that information such as the above can be of assistance to the policy maker concerned with the question of the total short-run impact of foreign aid on the US economy. It is for this reason that these multipliers were estimated and presented along with other "key" multipliers such as those associated with the level of investment in the other developed countries and those associated with an autonomous increase in the capacity to import in the less-developed regions.

Summary

This chapter contained the principal analytical results of the study. The least squares estimates of the behavioral relationships were presented and their salient features discussed. The general results suggested a higher income and price response for many of the import equations than was anticipated. Other variables which added to the explanative ability of the equation were levels of foreign currency, changes in business inventories and a dummy (0,1) variable for the years of the Suez crisis, 1956-57. The most satisfactory equations from the statistical standpoint were for the US and the EEC relative to those obtained from CAN, ROWE and JAP. The least satisfactory equations were those describing the import shares of the developed countries in the import market of the less-developed regions.

In the second major section of this chapter, a 50-equation model of world trade was presented. The model was "solved" and certain of the multipliers of particular interest to this study were presented and discussed. Of principal interest were the multipliers concerned with the impact of various forms of US aid transfers to the less-developed regions on the pattern of world trade and its ultimate (total) cost to the US. The model suggested that an ultimate additionality of 77 cents/dollar aid was necessary to avoid any economic cost to the US in terms of reduced levels of national income. The results of the model in general suggested a lower overall level of total additionality on untied aid shipments than had previous studies.

CHAPTER VI. SUMMARY

The contemporary world economy is distinguished by an ever-changing complex trade network embracing nearly every country on the globe. Awareness of the degree of interdependence between these many countries or groups of countries is a prerequisite for the formulation of successful commercial policy. The purpose of this study was to add to the current knowledge and understanding of the current network of international trade through a descriptive and quantitative analysis of the major changes which took place in world trade over the period 1953-1965.

The framework for this analysis was an eleven-region, eight-commodity trade matrix compiled as a part of the study. It cannot be claimed that this reworked trade matrix was any less free from error than any other source of trade data. It does, however, have the advantage of containing a more consistent multi-commodity--multi-regional aggregation than has heretofore been available for the period 1953-1964. This greater consistency is a necessary prerequisite for the analysis of the world trade network.

The share of world trade carried on by the industrial nations of the world increased throughout the period. The bulk of this increased share was the result of rising trade between the industrial regions themselves as demonstrated by the fact that over 70 percent of total of the developed regions were shipped to other developed countries in 1964 as compared to 62 percent in 1953-54. This was accompanied concomitantly by increased concentration of world trade in manufactures and capital goods. The less-developed regions relying upon primary products other than fuel for export earnings suffered the most severe loss in share of world trade. Many of the non-industrialized regions such as SEASIA were characterized by net trade deficits throughout the period. Attempts were made to curb these expanding deficits by many countries in the late 1950's and early 1960's through direct import controls, some of which were subsequently relaxed. The net trade position of the ME, unlike other of the less-developed regions, grew stronger as the demand for petroleum expanded and the ME petroleum supplies expanded to meet these increased demands.

The growth in intra-trade, in particular that of the EEC, contributed a great deal to the expansion of world trade throughout the period. This increased intra-trade in Europe, in both the EEC and the ROWE, also contributed to the increased commodity concentration of world trade as the countries of Europe increased their regional trade in manufactures, capital goods and base metals. The commercial ties between EEC and the ROWE also became stronger throughout the period. The move towards self sufficiency in agricultural products in the EEC is evident throughout the period as is a worsening in the net trade position of the ROWE. The deterioration in the ROWE balance of trade was due largely to the increase in net imports in the United Kingdom.

The tendency towards regionalization in the trade of the regions in the Western Hemisphere appeared to be reversing itself as LA, the US and CAN developed stronger commercial ties with Western Europe and Japan. The US continued to be the principal trading partner for LA and

CAN, but to a lesser degree in 1964 than in 1953 as its trade with the other developed regions expanded more rapidly than with LA in particular. Although the international trade "center" apparently shifted from the US to the EEC, US investment, foreign aid and capital flows continued to play a crucial role in the multilateral system of world trade.

In spite of the increased concentration of world trade amongst the developed regions, there did not appear to be a great degree of synchronization between changing levels of economic activity in these regions. The US appeared to be the least stable of the three major developed regions, experiencing three recessions from 1953 to 1964 whereas the only contradictionary period evident in Western Europe was a slackening in the rate of growth in 1960-61. Much of the apparent insensitivity of the world system to changes in domestic activities was attributed to the growth momentum in Western Europe and a unique combination of external "shocks". One of the more significant developments of the period was the rapid development of Japan as a major supplier of manufactured products. Stronger economic ties between JAP, OCSA and SEASIA appear to be developing.

It was possible to demonstrate the multilateral nature of the network of world trade in a circular diagrammatic fashion for both 1953-54 and 1963-64. While it was not absolutely clear whether or not the multilateral nature of world trade had deteriorated over the period, the increased trade bttween the industrial regions, the increased geographical concentration of world trade, the overall increase in intra-trade and the increased number of contracyclical net trade balances all suggest that the network of world trade was of a less multilateral nature in 1964 relative to 1953.

The results of the analytical analysis implied that changes in imports were, in general, responsive to changes in income. Particularly favorable results were obtained for the US and the EEC. The values of US income elasticities were higher than have appeared in some studies although they were quite consistent with the Rhomberg (136) estimates. An exceptionally high income elasticity was indicated for US imports from JAP, reflective of the large increase in trade between the two regions over the 12 year period. EEC imports were explained very well by changes in income and the time trend, as would be expected given the strong continual growth of EEC income and imports throughout the period. The relatively high income elasticity for US exports to the EEC is in conflict with Schmidt's (141) conclusion that US exports were less responsive to changes in EEC income than other countries.

Less favorable results were obtained from CAN, ROWE and JAP. The abnormality of the economic situation existing in CAN coupled with its reliance upon the US for 70 percent of its total imports complicated the estimation procedure. All but one of the income coefficients were of the correct sign, but the standard errors were generally quite large. Difficulty in obtaining accurate reliable aggregative data for the ROWE complicated the analysis of its imports. In addition, the existence of a strong upward trend in income and imports complicated the problem as it did in the analysis of JAP imports.

The estimates of the responsiveness of imports to changes in relative prices were not as satisfactory as that of the income-import response coefficients. This was, however, to be expected. The results of this study did appear to be at least as good, if not better, than other current attempts to measure the relative price-import response. The majority (35 of 40) of the parameter estimates were of the correct sign although the standard errors of many of them were very large. The elasticities calculated from these parameter estimates were higher than was expected, particularly for these estimates significant at the 5% level.

Changes in business inventories and holdings of foreign currency appeared to be correlated with changes in imports in CAN, ROWE and JAP. These two variables accounted for much of the variation which existed around a very strong secular trend in JAP and ROWE.

Dummy variables, used to express various autonomous shocks to the system caused by non-economic factors, improved the statistical fit of the import equations in several cases. The variable expressing an intercept shift for the years 1956-57, reflecting the impact of the Suez crisis, was the most often used dummy variable. The most successful dummy variable for reducing the standard error in JAP import functions was the one denoting intercept changes in the years 1958, 1959 and 1962 perceived to be the result of trade (import) restrictions imposed by the government of Japan in an attempt to improve the balance-of-payments situation.

The sum of the regional import functions proved to be more accurate than was anticipated after examining the individual import functions.

The "goodness of fit" of each of the estimated sum of the regional import functions relative to actual levels of total imports was extremely good. The conclusion reached was that certain of the errors present in the individual equations tended to cancel each other out in the process of aggregation. It is, of course, true that the summation of equations which provide a good fit in the statistical sense should lead to good estimates of the aggregates.

The least successful regression estimates were those in the equations expressing the shares of the developed countries in the export market of the less-developed countries. In only 14 of the 25 equations did the expected signs appear on all variables. The coefficient of variation for these 14 equations varied from .40 to .90 and the standard error of the variables was generally quite high. The results did demonstrate that a correlation existed between a less-developed region's demand for imports from a certain developed region and the change in relative prices and degree of existing economic interdependence. Much additional work must be done, however, if these equations or similar equations are to be included in a meaningful manner in an econometric model.

The solutions to the smaller 50-equation model introduced in the final chapter of the study provided certain quantitative inferences as to the sensitivity of the endogenous variables of the model to variables specified exogenously. The results were, in general, similar to those obtained in earlier studies. However, the total multiplier effect of untied aid to any of the less-developed regions given in the solution of the model was considerably smaller than previously estimated total effects. The total effect of an untied aid transfer on the US balance of trade varied from .25 to .50 whereas earlier studies suggested that the final effects might be as high as .89. The total effect of a transfer of tied aid was, of course, directly related to the assumed additionality of the aid transfer. An assumed additionality of .75 led to an increase in net US exports of 77 cents for every dollar of tied aid and resulted in little or no effect on total real US income. Assumed additionality of .60 and .87 led to smaller and larger changes in US net exports, respectively, and correspondingly smaller and larger levels of real US national income. This lead to the conclusion that, given the constraints and assumptions of the model, the breakeven point on US aid transfers appeared to be an increase in net exports of 77 cents for each dollar of aid. Any significant difference from this change in net exports had either passive or stimulating effects on US national income.

The model demonstrated the close economic ties between the US and LA as well as between the regions of the Western Hemisphere and Western Europe. EEC ties with its associated countries in AF was also evident as were the ties between JAP, SEASIA and the US.

The analytic part of the study demonstrated that a quantitative approach such as the one used in the study can lead to a better understanding of the interrelationship of economic phenomenan within the framework of the network of world trade. This part of the study must be looked at as a beginning step in that direction and any specific results viewed with caution. It does, however, verify that continued quantitative work in this area is of value and very relevant to current and future policy problems.

This study delineates clearly areas where future research would be profitable. The statistical estimates of the behavioral relationships could be improved in several cases. This might be accomplished by using a longer time series, which will be available in the future, as well as making use of cross-sectional estimates when they are available. The use of autoregressive least squares might also be experimented with, where autocorrelation seems to be a problem.[1]

The model should be expanded to take into account endogenously more of the important domestic and international variables which were assumed exogenous in this study. The economic interpretation of the system could also be improved by disaggregating imports into several commodity groups so that a more complete network of world trade could be examined. Finally, it would be of interest to solve the system in terms of current rather than real values. This could be accomplished via linear approximations of the many non-linear variables in the model.

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[1] The size of the model and the short length of the time series currently prevent the use of alternative simultaneous methods of estimation. One way of circumventing this problem might be the use of quarterly data. Compiling all the relevant statistics in a quarterly series would be a monumental task.

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A MULTI-REGIONAL, MULTI-COMMODITY DESCRIPTIVE AND ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF WORLD TRADE, 1953-1964

by

Alfred Joseph Field, Jr.

Volume 2

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APPENDIX A

Multi-Regional, Multi-Commodity World Trade Data, 1953-1964

The classification schema used in the study is presented in page of the Introduction. The commodity and regional breakdown used in the analysis is the same as presented by G.A.T.T. in 1961 (48). The data used in compiling the world trade matrix were taken from publications of the UN (174-196) and from the annual publications of G.A.T.T. (44-51). Inasmuch as the quality, reliability and consistency of the trade data was of importance for the analysis, it was felt that the regional and commodity classification used in conjunction with the two consistent, compatible data sources enhanced the probability of obtaining a reliable data set. The results are, of course, subject to the same restrictions, and inconsistencies in regional coverage as the original sources.

The world trade matrix used in this study was compiled by G.A.T.T. (48) for the years 1953, 1958, 1959 and 1960. For the remaining years of the series the available data often had to be adjusted to make it consistent with respect to commodity group composition, regional content and valuation. In order to present all the data in f.o.b. terms, trade between the developed regions was taken from the export side. CAN and the US were exceptions since both exports and imports are stated in f.o.b. terms for these regions. The most serious valuation problems arose with respect to merchandise inflows into the EEC, the ROWE, and JAP from the less-developed regions as well as the inter-regional trade of the less-developed regions.

In the case of the EEC, the ROWE and JAP the majority of the entries were found in different tables in the UN and G.A.T.T. sources. A cross-check was available in the yearly import matrix of each region by comparing the sum of the row and column cells with total imports by region and by commodity group, respectively. However, several adjustments had to be made consistently throughout the compilation. The year 1954 was the most difficult to establish. Imports of FBT and RM into the EEC, the ROWE and JAP from the less-developed countries (LDC's) were estimated on the basis of 90 percent of the c.i.f. valuation. Imports of MO were based on 70 percent of the c.i.f. valuation with the exception of EEC and ROWE imports from the ME where 80 percent of c.i.f. values were used. The estimate for fuels imports from the LDC's was based on 60 percent of the relevant c.i.f. figure. The breakdown between FBT and RM was made on the basis of the ratio between the two expressed in c.i.f. terms.

For the remaining years, excluding 1953, 1958, 1959 and 1960, MO imports from ME were estimated on the basis of imports from Central Africa assuming an export share ratio in AF similar to that of 1958, 1959 and 1960. The breakdown between FBT and RM was also estimated on the basis of the relative size of these two groups in c.i.f. terms for each respective year. In those cases where no distinction was made between CsG and OM, the combined total was generally listed under OM. Because of the similarity of these groups it did not seem relevant for the purposes of this study to estimate the breakdown of manufactured products among these groups where it was not already available.

The adjustments for inter-trade amongst the LDC's varied depending upon the region and information available. In several instances "ad hoc" techniques had to be relied upon to arrive at cell figures which, when summed, were compatible with the G.A.T.T. totals adopted in the study. The method of adjustment included c.i.f.-f.o.b. valuation adjustments, ratio estimates and various extrapolations. For this reason these figures must be viewed with caution. While they may not be any more accurate, they do not appear to be any less accurate than previous estimates of these very ambiguous trade flows. Again, it must be emphasized that these compilations of trade flows are subject to the accuracy of the primary sources from which they were taken. The reader is referred to the UN and G.A.T.T. sources for further discussions of methods, problems, and regional coverage.

	1953											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	0.	418.	136.	235.	50.	2111.	42.	27.	177.	339.	12.	3551.
RM	0.	583.	64.	154.	35.	266.	60.	155.	83.	438.	22.	1899.
MO	0.	96.	8.	82.	0.	207.	4.	30.	97.	128.	0.	659.
FUELS	0.	14.	2.	1.	0.	427.	140.	0.	160.	26.	0.	769.
CPG	0.	137.	72.	86.	10.	1.	0.	1.	0.	1.	0.	309.
BM	0.	272.	178.	191.	15.	298.	10.	35.	89.	101.	2.	1186.
CSG	0.	27.	194.	290.	79.	21.	7.	1.	0.	89.	2.	710.
OM	0.	842.	358.	183.	67.	71.	2.	13.	9.	15.	6.	1565.
REG TOTAL	0.	2456.	1043.	1232.	260.	3418.	267.	264.	626.	1140.	43.	10777.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.0	11.77	3.83	6.62	1.41	59.46	1.18	0.76	4.99	9.55	0.34	32.94
RM	0.0	30.70	4.42	8.11	1.84	14.01	3.16	8.16	4.37	23.06	1.16	17.62
MO	0.0	14.57	1.21	12.44	0.0	31.41	0.61	4.55	14.72	19.42	0.0	6.11
FUELS	0.0	1.82	0.26	0.13	0.0	55.53	18.21	0.0	20.81	3.38	0.0	7.14
CPG	0.0	44.34	23.30	27.83	3.24	0.32	0.0	0.32	0.0	0.32	0.0	2.87
BM	0.0	22.93	15.01	16.10	1.26	25.13	0.84	2.95	7.50	8.52	0.17	11.01
CSG	0.0	3.80	27.32	40.85	11.13	2.96	0.99	0.14	0.0	12.54	0.28	6.59
OM	0.0	53.8	22.88	11.69	4.29	4.54	0.13	0.83	0.58	0.96	0.38	14.52

FIGURE 9. US IMPORTS BY ORIGIN AND COMMODITY GROUP, 1953-64
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS F.O.B. AND PERCENTAGES)

	1953											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.0	17.02	13.04	19.07	19.23	61.76	15.73	10.23	28.27	29.74	27.91	
RM	0.0	23.74	8.05	12.56	13.46	7.78	22.47	58.71	13.26	38.42	51.16	
MO	0.0	3.91	0.77	6.66	0.0	6.06	1.50	11.36	15.59	11.23	0.0	
FUELS	0.0	0.57	0.19	0.08	0.0	12.49	52.43	0.0	25.56	2.28	0.0	
CPG	0.0	5.58	6.90	6.98	3.85	0.03	0.0	0.38	0.0	0.09	0.0	
BM	0.0	11.07	17.07	15.50	5.77	8.72	3.75	13.26	14.22	8.86	4.65	
CSG	0.0	1.10	18.60	23.54	30.38	0.61	2.62	0.38	0.0	7.81	4.65	
OM	0.0	34.28	34.32	14.85	25.77	2.08	0.75	4.92	1.44	1.32	13.95	
REG TOTAL	0.00	22.79	9.68	11.43	2.41	31.72	2.48	2.45	5.81	10.58	0.40	

FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

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----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                          1954
            ..............................................................................
                 US    CAN    EEC   ROWE   JAP     LA     ME   OCSA     AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT               0.   332.   156.   251.    53.  2096.    46.    25.   236.   320.    19.  3534.
RM                0.   598.    73.   133.    40.   183.    51.   143.    47.   397.    13.  1676.
MO                0.   119.     4.    49.     0.   214.     1.    48.   104.    91.     0.   628.
FUELS             0.    16.     1.     1.     0.   485.   141.     0.   167.    27.     0.   838.
CPG               0.   119.    81.    98.    10.     0.     0.     0.     0.     1.     0.   309.
BM                0.   267.   141.   152.    13.   215.    12.    34.    76.    86.     1.   997.
CSG               0.    19.   189.   248.    92.    20.     6.     1.     1.    88.     3.   668.
OM                0.   809.   250.   151.    57.    51.     1.     6.     9.    10.     6.  1349.
               ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL         0.  2355.   905.  1093.   269.  3282.   260.   257.   656.  1025.    43.10232.

REL%-COMMOD      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT             0.0   9.39   4.41   7.10   1.50  59.31   1.30   0.71   6.68   9.05   0.54  34.54
RM              0.0  35.68   4.36   7.94   2.39  10.92   3.04   8.53   2.80  23.69   0.78  16.38
MO              0.0  18.95   0.64   7.80   0.0   34.08   0.16   7.64  16.56  14.49   0.0    6.14
FUELS           0.0   1.91   0.12   0.12   0.0   57.88  16.83   0.0   19.93   3.22   0.0    8.19
CPG             0.0  38.51  26.21  31.72   3.24   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.32   0.0    3.02
BM              0.0  26.78  14.14  15.25   1.30  21.56   1.20   3.41   7.62   8.63   0.10   9.74
CSG             0.0   2.84  28.29  37.13  13.77   2.99   0.90   0.15   0.15  13.17   0.45   6.53
OM              0.0  59.97  18.53  11.19   4.23   3.78   0.07   0.44   0.67   0.74   0.44  13.18
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FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

1954

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.0	14.10	17.24	22.96	19.70	63.86	17.69	9.73	35.98	31.22	44.19	
RM	0.0	25.39	8.07	12.17	14.87	5.58	19.62	55.64	7.16	38.73	30.23	
MO	0.0	5.05	0.44	4.48	0.0	6.52	0.38	18.68	15.85	8.83	0.0	
FUELS	0.0	0.68	0.11	0.09	0.0	14.78	54.23	0.0	25.46	2.63	0.0	
CPG	0.0	5.05	8.95	8.97	3.72	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.10	0.0	
BM	0.0	11.34	15.58	13.91	4.83	6.55	4.62	13.23	11.59	8.39	2.33	
CSG	0.0	0.81	20.86	22.69	34.26	0.61	2.31	0.39	0.15	8.59	6.98	
OM	0.0	34.35	27.62	13.82	21.19	1.55	0.38	2.33	1.37	0.98	13.95	
REG TOTAL	0.00	23.02	8.84	10.68	2.63	32.08	2.54	2.51	6.41	10.02	0.42	

FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

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                                                  1955
             ......................................................................................
               US    CAN    EEC   ROWE   JAP     LA     ME   OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT             0.   285.   143.   263.    54. 1953.    45.    25.   217.   313.     21. 3322.
RM              0.   698.   110.   173.    51.  188.    65.   148.    74.   542.     14. 2103.
MO              0.   175.    12.    47.     1.  246.     5.    41.    90.    68.      0.  681.
FUELS           0.    52.     1.     1.     0.  555.   188.     0.   218.    26.      0. 1041.
CPG             0.   134.    98.   119.    17.    0.     0.     0.     0.     1.      0.  370.
BM              0.   313.   162.   179.    22.  244.    14.    32.    95.    99.      2. 1163.
CSG             0.    19.   271.   259.   162.   26.     6.     1.     1.   100.      5.  848.
OM              0.   859.   296.   181.    98.   66.     2.     7.    11.    14.     13. 1541.
              ....   ....   ....   ....  ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL       0.  2616.  1102.  1235.   408. 3308.   327.   256.   710.  1167.     54.11334.

REL%-COMMOD    %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT          0.0   8.58   4.30   7.92   1.63 58.79   1.35   0.75   6.53   9.42   0.63 29.31
RM           0.0  33.19   5.23   8.23   2.43  8.94   3.09   7.04   3.52  25.77   0.67 18.55
MO           0.0  25.70   1.76   6.90   0.15 36.12   0.73   6.02  13.22   9.99   0.0   6.01
FUELS        0.0   5.00   0.10   0.10   0.0  53.31  18.06   0.0   20.94   2.50   0.0   9.18
CPG          0.0  36.22  26.49  32.16   4.59  0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.27   0.0   3.26
BM           0.0  26.91  13.93  15.39   1.89 20.98   1.20   2.75   8.17   8.51   0.17 10.26
CSG          0.0   2.24  31.96  30.54  19.10  3.07   0.71   0.12   0.12  11.79   0.59  7.48
OM           0.0  55.74  19.21  11.75   6.36  4.28   0.13   0.45   0.71   0.91   0.84 13.60
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FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

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                                                   1955
               ..................................................................................
               US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF  SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

REL%-REGION    %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT           0.0  10.89  12.98  21.30  13.24  59.04  13.76   9.77  30.56  26.82  38.89
RM            0.0  26.68   9.98  14.01  12.50   5.68  19.88  57.81  10.42  46.44  25.93
MO            0.0   6.69   1.09   3.81   0.25   7.44   1.53  16.02  12.68   5.83   0.0
FUELS         0.0   1.99   0.09   0.08   0.0   16.78  57.49   0.0   30.70   2.23   0.0
CPG           0.0   5.12   8.89   9.64   4.17   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.09   0.0
BM            0.0  11.96  14.70  14.49   5.39   7.38   4.28  12.50  13.38   8.48   3.70
CSG           0.0   0.73  24.59  20.97  39.71   0.79   1.83   0.39   0.14   8.57   9.26
OM            0.0  32.84  26.86  14.66  24.02   2.00   0.61   2.73   1.55   1.20  24.07
REG TOTAL     0.00 23.08   9.72  10.90   3.65  29.19   2.89   2.26   6.26  10.30   0.48
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FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

						1956						
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	0.	313.	147.	269.	66.	2021.	38.	26.	216.	296.	22.	3414.
RM	0.	698.	99.	159.	51.	183.	59.	138.	81.	498.	13.	2023.
MO	0.	206.	4.	42.	0.	304.	3.	66.	90.	63.	0.	774.
FUELS	0.	128.	1.	1.	0.	657.	219.	0.	241.	31.	0.	1278.
CPG	0.	141.	150.	191.	28.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.	1.	514.
BM	0.	350.	190.	212.	32.	296.	13.	52.	76.	97.	5.	1317.
CSG	0.	20.	337.	312.	224.	26.	6.	1.	1.	112.	3.	1046.
OM	0.	896.	421.	222.	132.	75.	4.	14.	11.	15.	23.	1810.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	0.	2837.	1365.	1444.	537.	3599.	345.	301.	715.	1120.	66.	12490.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.0	9.17	4.31	7.88	1.93	59.20	1.11	0.76	6.33	8.67	0.64	27.33
RM	0.0	34.50	4.89	7.86	2.52	9.05	2.92	6.82	4.00	24.62	0.64	16.20
MO	0.0	26.61	0.52	5.43	0.0	39.28	0.39	8.53	11.63	8.14	0.0	6.20
FUELS	0.0	10.02	0.08	0.08	0.0	51.41	17.14	0.0	18.86	2.43	0.0	10.23
CPG	0.0	27.43	29.18	37.16	5.45	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.39	0.19	4.12
BM	0.0	26.58	14.43	16.10	2.43	22.48	0.99	3.95	5.32	7.37	0.38	10.54
CSG	0.0	1.91	32.22	29.83	21.41	2.49	0.57	0.10	0.10	10.71	0.29	8.37
OM	0.0	49.50	23.26	12.27	7.29	4.14	0.22	0.77	0.61	0.83	1.27	14.49

FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	1956 US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.0	11.03	10.77	18.63	12.29	56.15	11.01	8.64	30.21	26.43	33.33	
RM	0.0	24.60	7.25	11.01	9.50	5.08	17.10	45.85	11.33	44.46	19.70	
MO	0.0	7.26	0.29	2.91	0.0	8.45	0.87	21.93	12.59	5.62	0.0	
FUELS	0.0	4.51	0.07	0.07	0.0	18.26	63.48	0.0	33.71	2.77	0.0	
CPG	0.0	4.97	10.99	13.23	5.21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.18	1.52	
BM	0.0	12.34	13.92	14.68	5.96	8.22	3.77	17.28	9.79	8.66	7.58	
CSG	0.0	0.70	24.69	21.61	41.71	0.72	1.74	0.33	0.14	10.00	4.55	
OM	0.0	31.58	30.84	15.37	24.58	2.08	1.16	4.65	1.54	1.34	34.85	
REG TOTAL	0.00	22.71	10.93	11.56	4.30	28.02	2.76	2.41	5.72	8.97	6.53	

FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

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                                                     1957
              ...........................................................................................
                  US      CAN      EEC     ROWE    JAP      LA      ME      OCSA     AF  SEASIA  SSBLOC  TOTAL
COMMODITY
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT                0.     256.     154.    290.     73.  1993.     47.     44.    231.    301.     25.  3514.
RM                 0.     624.      88.    140.     40.   205.     54.    121.     50.    445.     10.  1812.
MO                 0.     208.       2.     30.      0.   338.      5.     86.    120.     49.      0.   838.
FUELS              0.     166.       2.      1.      0.   839.    187.      0.    293.     71.      0.  1559.
CPG                0.     149.     187.    152.     40.     1.      0.      0.      0.      3.      1.   540.
BM                 0.     340.     151.    196.     37.   233.     14.     48.     65.     91.      3.  1178.
CSG                0.      26.     440.    409.    234.    28.      7.      1.      1.    124.      4.  1271.
OM                 0.     902.     440.    198.    150.    89.      2.     13.      4.     17.     18.  1833.
                 ....     ....     ....    ....    ....    ....    ....    ....    ....    ....    ....   ....

REG TOTAL          0.    2881.    1487.   1457.    589.  3754.    319.    316.    777.   1108.     60.12921.

REL%-COMMOD     %        %        %        %       %        %       %       %       %       %       %       %
FBT              0.0     7.29     4.38     8.25    2.08   56.72    1.34    1.25    6.57    8.57    0.71   27.20
RM               0.0    34.44     4.86     7.73    2.21   11.31    2.98    6.68    2.76   24.56    0.55   14.02
MO               0.0    24.82     0.24     3.58    0.0    40.33    0.60   10.26   14.32    5.85    0.0     6.49
FUELS            0.0    10.65     0.13     0.06    0.0    53.82   11.99    0.0    18.79    4.55    0.0    12.07
CPG              0.0    27.59    34.63    28.15    7.41    0.19    0.0     0.0     0.0     0.56    0.19    4.18
BM               0.0    28.86    12.82    16.64    3.14   19.78    1.19    4.07    5.52    7.72    0.25    9.12
CSG              0.0     2.05    34.62    32.18   18.41    2.20    0.55    0.08    0.08    9.76    0.31    9.84
OM               0.0    49.21    24.00    10.80    8.18    4.86    0.11    0.71    0.22    0.93    0.98   14.19
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FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

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                                                   1957
               ............................................................................................
              US     CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    UCSA    AF  SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
REL%-REGION   %       %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT          0.0    8.89  10.36  19.90  12.39  53.09  14.73  13.92  29.73  27.17  41.67
RM           0.0   21.66   5.92   9.61   6.79   5.46  16.93  38.29   6.44  40.16  16.67
MO           0.0    7.22   0.13   2.06   0.0    9.00   1.57  27.22  15.44   4.42   0.0
FUELS        0.0    5.76   0.13   0.07   0.0   22.35  58.62   0.0   37.71   6.41   0.0
CPG          0.0    5.17  12.58  10.43   6.79   0.03   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.27   1.67
BM           0.0   11.80  10.15  13.45   6.28   6.21   4.39  15.19   8.37   8.21   5.00
CSG          0.0    0.90  29.59  28.07  39.73   0.75   2.19   0.32   0.13  11.19   6.67
OM           0.0   31.31  29.59  13.59  25.47   2.37   0.63   4.11   0.51   1.53  30.00
REG TOTAL    0.00  22.30  11.51  11.28   4.56  29.35   2.47   2.45   6.31   8.58   0.46
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FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

	1958											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	0.	411.	177.	335.	79.	1970.	42.	99.	249.	312.	25.	3696.
RM	0.	624.	81.	135.	30.	127.	54.	107.	97.	319.	10.	1612.
MO	0.	140.	2.	22.	0.	338.	0.	53.	58.	47.	0.	662.
FUELS	0.	98.	8.	1.	6.	829.	278.	1.	372.	62.	0.	1654.
CPG	0.	171.	202.	197.	55.	1.	0.	1.	0.	3.	3.	632.
BM	0.	259.	160.	163.	35.	118.	13.	29.	51.	51.	4.	882.
CSG	0.	21.	564.	464.	271.	29.	7.	1.	2.	137.	6.	1504.
OM	0.	812.	415.	204.	183.	82.	1.	14.	7.	20.	14.	1752.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	0.	2675.	1658.	1582.	674.	3539.	398.	307.	847.	960.	61.	12735.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.0	11.12	4.79	9.06	2.14	53.30	1.14	2.68	6.74	8.44	0.68	29.02
RM	0.0	38.71	5.02	8.37	1.86	7.88	3.35	6.64	6.02	19.79	0.62	12.66
MO	0.0	21.15	0.30	3.32	0.0	51.06	0.0	8.01	8.76	7.10	0.0	5.20
FUELS	0.0	5.93	0.48	0.06	0.36	50.12	16.81	0.06	22.49	3.75	0.0	12.99
CPG	0.0	27.06	31.96	31.17	8.70	0.16	0.0	0.16	0.0	0.47	0.47	4.96
BM	0.0	29.37	18.14	18.48	3.97	13.38	1.47	3.29	5.78	5.78	0.45	6.93
CSG	0.0	1.40	37.50	30.85	18.02	1.93	0.47	0.07	0.13	9.11	0.40	11.81
OM	0.0	46.35	23.69	11.64	10.45	4.68	0.06	0.80	0.40	1.14	0.80	13.76

FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	1958 US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.0	15.36	10.68	21.18	11.72	55.67	10.55	32.25	29.41	32.50	40.98	
RM	0.0	23.33	4.89	8.53	4.45	3.59	13.57	34.85	11.45	33.23	16.39	
MO	0.0	5.23	0.12	1.39	0.0	9.55	0.0	17.26	6.85	4.90	0.0	
FUELS	0.0	3.66	0.48	0.06	0.89	23.42	69.85	0.33	43.92	6.46	0.0	
CPG	0.0	6.39	12.18	12.45	8.16	0.03	0.0	0.33	0.0	0.31	4.92	
BM	0.0	9.68	9.65	10.30	5.19	3.33	3.27	9.45	6.02	5.21	6.56	
CSG	0.0	0.79	34.02	29.33	40.21	0.82	1.76	0.33	0.24	14.27	9.84	
OM	0.0	30.36	25.03	12.90	27.15	2.32	0.25	4.56	0.83	2.08	22.95	
REG TOTAL	0.00	21.01	13.02	12.42	5.29	27.79	3.13	2.41	6.65	7.54	0.48	

FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

1959

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	0.	339.	190.	379.	91.	1899.	23.	184.	243.	338.	25.	3712.
RM	0.	729.	106.	196.	44.	172.	61.	142.	101.	459.	14.	2066.
MO	0.	183.	4.	14.	0.	365.	1.	38.	83.	49.	2.	739.
FUELS	0.	112.	5.	2.	5.	816.	249.	1.	320.	53.	0.	1563.
CPG	0.	219.	254.	255.	112.	2.	0.	1.	0.	4.	4.	849.
BM	0.	299.	224.	249.	37.	73.	18.	24.	49.	55.	6.	1034.
CSG	0.	24.	838.	592.	397.	35.	9.	3.	4.	204.	4.	2112.
OM	0.	977.	711.	318.	316.	91.	2.	28.	8.	39.	22.	2513.
REG TOTAL	0.	3034.	2396.	2073.	1018.	3501.	368.	431.	825.	1217.	79.	14987.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.0	9.13	5.12	10.21	2.45	51.16	0.62	4.96	6.55	9.11	0.67	24.77
RM	0.0	35.29	5.13	9.49	2.13	8.33	2.95	6.87	4.89	22.22	0.68	13.79
MO	0.0	24.76	0.54	1.89	0.0	49.39	0.14	5.14	11.23	6.63	0.27	4.93
FUELS	0.0	7.17	0.32	0.13	0.32	52.21	15.93	0.06	20.47	3.39	0.0	10.43
CPG	0.0	25.80	29.92	30.04	13.19	0.24	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.47	0.47	5.66
BM	0.0	28.92	21.66	24.08	3.58	7.06	1.74	2.32	4.74	5.32	0.58	6.90
CSG	0.0	1.14	39.68	28.03	18.80	1.66	0.43	0.14	0.19	9.66	0.19	14.09
OM	0.0	38.88	28.29	12.65	12.57	3.62	0.08	1.11	0.32	1.55	0.88	16.77

FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
	1959											
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.0	11.17	7.93	18.28	8.94	54.24	6.25	42.69	29.45	27.77	31.65	
RM	0.0	24.03	4.42	9.45	4.32	4.91	16.58	32.95	12.24	37.72	17.72	
MO	0.0	6.03	0.17	0.68	0.0	10.43	0.27	8.82	10.06	4.03	2.53	
FUELS	0.0	3.69	0.21	0.10	0.49	23.31	67.66	0.23	38.79	4.35	0.0	
CPG	0.0	7.22	10.60	12.30	11.00	0.06	0.0	0.23	0.0	0.33	5.06	
BM	0.0	9.85	9.35	12.01	3.63	2.09	4.89	5.57	5.94	4.52	7.59	
CSG	0.0	0.79	34.97	28.56	39.00	1.00	2.45	0.70	0.48	16.76	5.06	
OH	0.0	32.20	29.67	15.34	31.04	2.65	0.54	6.50	0.97	3.20	27.35	
REG TOTAL	0.00	20.24	15.99	13.83	6.79	23.36	2.46	2.88	5.59	8.12	0.53	

FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

1960

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	0.	288.	186.	391.	85.	1731.	37.	139.	237.	361.	31.	3486.
RM	0.	707.	106.	180.	44.	187.	55.	130.	91.	386.	17.	1903.
MO	0.	155.	5.	18.	0.	438.	0.	48.	99.	52.	3.	819.
FUELS	0.	132.	2.	0.	6.	832.	238.	1.	306.	54.	0.	1570.
CPG	0.	201.	293.	257.	142.	1.	0.	1.	0.	4.	4.	903.
BM	0.	254.	176.	205.	36.	67.	19.	19.	18.	71.	3.	873.
CSG	0.	49.	784.	538.	485.	36.	6.	1.	6.	260.	8.	2171.
OM	0.	938.	630.	299.	313.	121.	2.	22.	43.	54.	16.	2441.
REG TOTAL	0.	2912.	2258.	1958.	1127.	3496.	373.	370.	819.	1256.	83.	14652.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.0	8.26	5.34	11.22	2.44	49.66	1.06	3.99	6.80	10.36	0.89	23.79
RM	0.0	37.15	5.57	9.46	2.31	9.83	2.89	6.83	4.78	20.28	0.89	12.99
MO	0.0	18.93	0.61	2.20	0.0	53.48	0.0	5.86	12.09	6.35	0.37	5.59
FUELS	0.0	8.41	0.13	0.0	0.38	52.99	15.16	0.06	19.49	3.44	0.0	10.72
CPG	0.0	22.26	32.45	28.46	15.73	0.11	0.0	0.11	0.0	0.44	0.44	6.16
BM	0.0	29.10	20.16	23.48	4.12	7.67	2.18	2.18	2.06	8.13	0.34	5.96
CSG	0.0	2.26	36.11	24.78	22.34	1.66	0.28	0.05	0.28	11.98	0.37	14.82
OM	0.0	38.43	25.81	12.25	12.82	4.96	0.08	0.90	1.76	2.21	0.66	16.66

FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

	1960											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	RUWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.0	9.89	8.24	19.97	7.54	49.51	9.92	37.57	28.94	28.74	37.35	
RM	0.0	24.28	4.69	9.19	3.90	5.35	14.75	35.14	11.11	30.73	20.48	
MO	0.0	5.32	0.22	0.92	0.0	12.53	0.0	12.97	12.09	4.14	3.61	
FUELS	0.0	4.53	0.09	0.0	0.53	23.80	63.81	0.27	37.36	4.30	0.0	
CPG	0.0	6.90	12.98	13.13	12.60	0.03	0.0	0.27	0.0	0.32	4.82	
BM	0.0	8.72	7.79	10.47	3.19	1.92	5.09	5.14	2.20	5.65	3.61	
CSG	0.0	1.68	34.72	27.48	43.03	1.03	1.61	0.27	0.73	20.70	9.64	
OM	0.0	32.21	27.90	15.27	27.77	3.46	0.54	5.95	5.25	4.30	19.28	
REG TOTAL	0.00	19.87	15.41	13.36	7.69	23.86	2.55	2.53	5.59	8.57	0.57	

FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

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                                       1961
          ..........................................................................
                 US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT              0.   301.   198.   416.    87. 1496.    41.   191.   316.   402.    31. 3479.
RM               0.   723.   116.   164.    41.  196.    46.   147.    78.   280.    17. 1807.
MO               0.   145.     2.    20.     0.  310.     1.    36.   119.    49.     3.  684.
FUELS            0.   216.     3.     1.     6.  815.   250.     1.   323.    47.     0. 1662.
CPG              0.   214.   349.   285.   161.    2.     1.     1.     0.     7.     3. 1023.
BM               0.   458.   167.   217.    43.  134.    24.   116.    15.    86.     6. 1268.
CSG              0.    49.   723.   387.   435.   34.    12.     1.     8.   264.     8. 1921.
OM               0.   937.   578.   275.   281.   70.     2.    18.    17.    56.    17. 2250.
               ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL        0.  3265.  2223.  1835.  1076. 3147.   385.   523.   891.  1208.    84.14633.

REL%-COMMOD    %       %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT            0.0    8.65   5.69  11.96   2.50  43.00   1.18   5.49   9.08  11.56   0.89  23.78
RM             0.0   40.01   6.42   9.08   2.27  10.85   2.55   8.14   4.32  15.50   0.94  12.35
MO             0.0   21.20   0.29   2.92   0.0   45.32   0.15   5.26  17.40   7.16   0.44   4.67
FUELS          0.0   13.00   0.18   0.06   0.36  49.04  15.04   0.06  19.43   2.83   0.0   11.36
CPG            0.0   20.92  34.12  27.86  15.74   0.20   0.10   0.10   0.0    0.68   0.29   6.99
BM             0.0   36.12  13.17  17.11   3.39  10.57   1.89   9.15   1.18   6.78   0.47   8.67
CSG            0.0    2.55  37.64  20.15  22.64   1.77   0.62   0.05   0.42  13.74   0.42  13.13
OM             0.0   41.64  25.69  12.22  12.49   3.11   0.09   0.80   0.76   2.49   0.76  15.38
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FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

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                                                 1961
               ..................................................................................
                US     CAN     EEC    ROWE   JAP      LA      ME     OCSA     AF  SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
REL%-REGION    %       %       %       %       %       %       %       %       %       %       %       %
FBT           0.0    9.22    8.91   22.67    8.09   47.54   10.79   36.73   35.47   33.28   36.90
RM            0.0   22.14    5.22    8.94    3.81    6.23   12.11   28.27    8.75   23.18   20.24
MO            0.0    4.44    0.09    1.09    0.0     9.85    0.26    6.92   13.36    4.06    3.57
FUELS         0.0    6.62    0.13    0.05    0.56   25.90   65.79    0.19   36.25    3.89    0.0
CPG           0.0    6.55   15.70   15.53   14.96    0.06    0.26    0.19    0.0     0.58    3.57
BM            0.0   14.03    7.51   11.83    4.00    4.26    6.32   22.31    1.68    7.12    7.14
CSG           0.0    1.50   32.52   21.09   40.43    1.08    3.16    0.19    0.90   21.85    9.52
OM            0.0   28.70   26.00   14.99   25.12    2.22    0.53    3.46    1.91    4.64   20.24
REG TOTAL     0.00  22.31   15.19   12.54    7.35   21.51    2.60    3.55    6.09    8.26    0.57
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FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

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                                            1962
            ****************************************************************************
               US    CAN    EEC   ROWE   JAP    LA     ME   OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT            0.   296.   207.   457.   104.  1566.    41.   298.   303.   400.    29.  3701.
RM             0.   765.   107.   169.    43.   205.    41.   177.    92.   299.    20.  1918.
MO             0.   366.     1.    18.     0.   241.     1.   133.   148.    27.     2.   937.
FUELS          0.   309.     3.     3.     4.   905.   227.     1.   328.    51.     0.  1828.
CPG            0.   305.   360.   315.   205.     1.     0.     2.     0.    12.     3.  1203.
BM             0.   337.   161.   174.    47.   219.    29.    35.    23.    97.     5.  1126.
CSG            0.    57.   887.   515.   547.    43.    19.     3.     8.   335.    10.  2423.
OM             0.   981.   629.   336.   387.    84.     3.    27.    34.    59.    12.  2555.
             ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL      0.  3646.  2438.  2063.  1353.  3357.   364.   681.   954.  1296.    82.16249.

REL%-COMMOD    %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT          0.0   8.00   5.59  12.35   2.81  42.31   1.11   8.05   8.19  10.81   0.78  22.78
RM           0.0  39.89   5.58   8.81   2.24  10.69   2.14   9.23   4.80  15.59   1.04  11.80
MO           0.0  39.06   0.11   1.92   0.0   25.72   0.11  14.19  15.80   2.88   0.21   5.77
FUELS        0.0  16.90   0.16   0.16   0.22  49.51  12.42   0.05  17.94   2.79   0.0   11.25
CPG          0.0  25.35  29.93  26.18  17.04   0.08   0.0    0.17   0.0    1.00   0.25   7.40
BM           0.0  29.93  14.30  15.45   4.17  19.45   2.58   3.11   2.04   8.61   0.44   6.93
CSG          0.0   2.35  36.61  21.25  22.58   1.77   0.78   0.12   0.33  13.83   0.41  14.91
OM           0.0  38.40  24.62  13.15  15.15   3.29   0.12   1.06   1.33   2.31   0.47  15.72
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FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

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                                                 1962
              ..........................................................................
               US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF  SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
REL%-REGION    %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT           0.0    8.12   8.49  22.15   7.69  46.65  11.26  43.76  31.76  30.86  35.37
RM            0.0   20.98   4.39   8.19   3.18   6.11  11.26  25.99   9.64  23.07  24.39
MO            0.0   10.04   0.04   0.87   0.0    7.18   0.27  19.53  15.51   2.08   2.44
FUELS         0.0    8.48   0.12   0.15   0.30  23.96  62.36   0.15  34.38   3.94   0.0
CPG           0.0    8.37  14.77  15.27  15.15   0.03   0.0    0.29   0.0    0.93   3.66
BM            0.0    9.24   6.60   8.43   3.47   6.52   7.97   5.14   2.41   7.48   6.10
CSG           0.0    1.56  36.38  24.96  40.43   1.28   5.22   0.44   0.84  25.85  12.20
OM            0.0   26.91  25.80  16.29  28.60   2.50   0.82   3.96   3.56   4.55  14.63
REG TOTAL     0.50  22.44  15.00  12.70   8.33  20.66   2.24   4.19   5.87   7.98   0.50
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FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

1963

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
FBT	0.	316.	207.	467.	92.	1624.	50.	355.	326.	439.	27.	3903.
RM	0.	816.	117.	169.	40.	206.	48.	178.	95.	269.	19.	1954.
MO	0.	322.	0.	15.	0.	202.	0.	104.	147.	11.	5.	806.
FUELS	0.	343.	4.	3.	2.	907.	229.	1.	354.	40.	0.	1883.
CPG	0.	357.	358.	304.	227.	2.	0.	2.	0.	12.	3.	1265.
BM	0.	336.	160.	214.	45.	205.	33.	38.	48.	102.	8.	1188.
CSG	0.	73.	936.	553.	569.	50.	19.	3.	11.	395.	12.	2619.
OM	0.	1020.	623.	366.	486.	101.	4.	56.	31.	67.	11.	2765.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	0.	3826.	2515.	2187.	1494.	3383.	388.	741.	1033.	1362.	84.	17014.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.0	8.10	5.30	11.97	2.36	41.61	1.28	9.10	8.35	11.25	0.69	22.94
RM	0.0	41.76	5.99	8.65	2.05	10.54	2.46	9.11	4.86	13.77	0.97	11.48
MO	0.0	39.95	0.0	1.86	0.0	25.06	0.0	12.90	18.24	1.36	0.62	4.74
FUELS	0.0	18.22	0.21	0.16	0.11	48.17	12.16	0.05	18.80	2.12	0.0	11.07
CPG	0.0	28.22	28.30	24.03	17.94	0.16	0.0	0.16	0.0	0.95	0.24	7.44
BM	0.0	28.28	13.47	18.01	3.79	17.26	2.78	3.20	4.04	8.59	0.67	6.98
CSG	0.0	2.79	35.74	21.11	21.73	1.91	0.73	0.11	0.42	15.08	0.46	15.39
OM	0.0	36.89	22.53	13.24	17.58	3.65	0.14	2.03	1.12	2.42	0.40	16.25

FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

	1963											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.0	8.26	8.23	21.35	6.16	48.00	12.89	47.91	31.56	32.23	32.14	
RM	0.0	21.33	4.65	7.73	2.68	6.09	12.37	24.02	9.20	19.75	22.62	
MO	0.0	8.42	0.0	0.69	0.0	5.97	0.0	14.04	14.23	0.81	5.95	
FUELS	0.0	8.96	0.16	0.14	0.13	26.81	59.02	0.13	34.27	2.94	0.0	
CPG	0.0	9.33	14.23	13.90	15.19	6.06	0.0	0.27	0.0	0.88	3.57	
BM	0.0	8.78	6.36	9.79	3.01	6.06	8.51	5.13	4.65	7.49	9.52	
CSG	0.0	1.91	37.22	25.29	38.09	1.48	4.90	0.40	1.06	29.00	14.29	
OM	0.0	26.66	24.77	16.74	32.53	2.99	1.03	7.56	3.00	4.92	13.10	
REG TOTAL	0.00	22.49	14.78	12.85	8.78	19.88	2.28	4.36	6.07	8.01	0.49	

FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

1964

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	0.	352.	218.	487.	101.	1653.	70.	277.	430.	471.	31.	4089.
RM	0.	848.	117.	173.	35.	170.	56.	189.	94.	274.	20.	1974.
MO	0.	336.	1.	6.	0.	217.	1.	31.	188.	33.	5.	819.
FUELS	0.	378.	7.	0.	2.	920.	252.	1.	389.	47.	1.	1996.
CPG	0.	461.	405.	344.	291.	5.	0.	2.	0.	20.	4.	1530.
BM	0.	356.	176.	246.	53.	272.	41.	46.	44.	96.	7.	1337.
CSG	0.	109.	1092.	594.	694.	48.	22.	3.	12.	447.	16.	3036.
OM	0.	1144.	691.	403.	562.	116.	3.	105.	30.	97.	20.	3171.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	0.	4227.	2831.	2348.	1763.	3475.	453.	666.	1220.	1515.	102.	18600.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.0	8.61	5.33	11.91	2.47	40.43	1.71	6.77	10.52	11.52	0.76	21.98
RM	0.0	42.96	5.93	8.76	1.77	8.61	2.84	9.57	4.76	13.88	1.01	10.61
MO	0.0	41.03	0.12	0.73	0.0	26.50	0.12	3.79	22.95	4.03	0.61	4.40
FUELS	0.0	18.94	0.35	0.0	0.10	46.09	12.63	0.05	19.49	2.35	0.05	10.73
CPG	0.0	30.13	26.47	22.48	19.02	0.33	0.0	0.13	0.0	1.31	0.26	8.23
BM	0.0	26.63	13.16	18.40	3.96	20.34	3.07	3.44	3.29	7.13	0.52	7.19
CSG	0.0	3.59	35.97	19.57	22.86	1.58	0.72	0.10	0.40	14.72	0.53	16.32
OM	0.0	36.08	21.79	12.71	17.72	3.66	0.09	3.31	0.95	3.06	0.63	17.05

FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

	1964											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.0	8.33	7.70	20.74	5.73	47.57	15.45	41.59	35.25	31.09	30.39	
RM	0.0	20.06	4.13	7.37	1.99	4.89	12.36	28.38	7.70	18.09	19.61	
MO	0.0	7.95	0.04	0.26	0.0	6.24	0.22	4.65	15.41	2.18	4.90	
FUELS	0.0	8.94	0.25	0.0	0.11	26.47	55.63	0.15	31.89	3.10	0.98	
CPG	0.0	10.91	14.31	14.65	16.51	0.14	0.0	0.30	0.0	1.32	3.92	
BM	0.0	8.42	6.22	10.48	3.01	7.83	9.05	6.91	3.61	6.34	6.86	
CSG	0.0	2.58	38.57	25.30	39.36	1.38	4.86	0.45	0.98	29.50	15.69	
OM	0.0	27.06	24.41	17.16	31.88	3.34	0.66	15.77	2.46	6.40	19.61	
REG TOTAL	0.00	22.73	15.22	12.62	9.48	18.68	2.44	3.58	6.56	8.15	0.55	

FIGURE 9. (CONTINUED)

	1953											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	UCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	201.	0.	13.	34.	2.	110.	2.	19.	45.	31.	1.	460.
RM	170.	0.	7.	27.	0.	17.	4.	15.	3.	21.	1.	267.
MO	37.	0.	3.	4.	0.	6.	0.	1.	16.	1.	0.	67.
FUELS	312.	0.	0.	5.	0.	157.	22.	0.	13.	0.	0.	509.
CPG	1259.	0.	12.	133.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1405.
BM	176.	0.	16.	35.	1.	0.	0.	0.	3.	3.	0.	235.
CSG	422.	0.	48.	150.	6.	3.	0.	0.	0.	14.	1.	639.
OM	536.	0.	16.	108.	3.	2.	0.	1.	1.	2.	1.	679.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	3282.	0.	125.	508.	14.	295.	30.	37.	82.	74.	6.	4454.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	43.71	0.0	2.91	7.37	0.54	23.87	0.48	4.07	9.89	6.76	0.20	10.32
RM	63.56	0.0	2.51	10.03	0.11	6.32	1.61	5.80	1.08	7.89	0.34	6.00
MO	55.97	0.0	4.03	5.82	0.0	9.10	0.30	1.19	24.18	1.94	0.0	1.50
FUELS	61.30	0.0	0.0	1.00	0.0	30.77	4.34	0.0	2.53	0.0	0.0	11.43
CPG	89.58	0.0	0.85	9.48	0.03	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.01	31.55
BM	74.94	0.0	6.63	15.08	0.55	0.0	0.0	0.13	1.23	1.49	0.0	5.28
CSG	66.08	0.0	7.44	23.41	0.91	0.42	0.03	0.03	0.0	2.14	0.22	14.35
OM	79.02	0.0	2.31	15.89	0.50	0.25	0.0	0.18	0.13	0.29	0.22	15.23

FIGURE 10. CAN IMPORTS BY ORIGIN AND COMMODITY GROUP, 1953-64
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS F.O.B. AND PERCENTAGES)

	1953											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	6.12	0.0	10.69	6.68	17.99	37.26	7.24	50.27	55.29	42.14	15.00	
RM	5.18	0.0	5.34	5.28	2.16	5.73	14.14	41.67	3.52	28.59	15.00	
MO	1.14	0.0	2.15	0.77	0.0	2.07	0.66	2.15	19.68	1.76	0.0	
FUELS	9.51	0.0	0.0	1.00	0.0	53.14	72.70	0.0	15.67	0.0	0.0	
CPG	38.35	0.0	9.57	26.25	2.88	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.14	3.33	
BM	5.37	0.0	12.44	6.99	9.35	0.0	0.0	0.81	3.52	4.74	0.0	
CSG	12.87	0.0	37.96	29.48	41.73	0.92	0.66	0.54	0.0	18.56	23.33	
OM	16.34	0.0	12.52	21.23	24.46	0.58	0.0	3.23	1.09	2.71	25.00	
REG TOTAL	73.69	0.00	2.82	11.40	0.31	6.62	0.38	0.84	1.85	1.66	0.13	

FIGURE 10. (CONTINUED)

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                                          1954
           ..............................................................................
                US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT            242.     0.    16.    37.     4.   103.     2.    26.    58.    35.     1.  526.
RM             172.     0.     6.    23.     0.    10.     0.    11.     2.    18.     1.  245.
MO              26.     0.     0.     0.     0.     3.     0.     0.    20.     1.     0.   50.
FUELS          245.     0.     9.     4.     0.   171.    20.     0.    28.     0.     0.  469.
CPG           1137.     0.    15.   111.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0. 1264.
BM             148.     0.    15.    32.     2.     0.     0.     0.     1.     2.     0.  200.
CSG            390.     0.    37.   125.     8.     2.     0.     0.     0.    14.     1.  578.
OM             518.     0.    32.   104.     4.     2.     1.     1.     1.     1.     2.  666.
              ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....  ....

REG TOTAL     3056.     0.   132.   451.    20.   292.    24.    39.   111.    73.     5. 4203.

REL%-COMMOD     %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %     %
FBT           46.06   0.0    3.14   7.02   0.78  19.68   0.46   4.87  11.01   6.75   0.29 12.51
RM            70.16   0.0    2.33   9.44   0.16   4.09   0.12   4.58   0.94   7.56   0.33  5.82
MO            51.10   0.0    1.00   0.0    0.0    5.79   0.0    0.60  40.12   1.80   0.0   1.19
FUELS         52.30   0.0    0.0    0.87   0.0   36.52   4.29   0.0    5.91   0.0    0.0  11.16
CPG           89.94   0.0    1.19   8.79   0.03   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.02   0.02 30.07
BM            74.11   0.0    7.71  15.87   1.00   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.45   0.80   0.0   4.75
CSG           67.51   0.0    6.37  21.69   1.35   0.35   0.0    0.03   0.02   2.39   0.24 13.75
OM            77.67   0.0    4.85  15.67   0.68   0.29   0.15   0.15   0.09   0.18   0.24 15.85
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FIGURE 10. (CONTINUED)

1954

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA.	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	7.93	0.0	12.46	8.18	20.81	35.45	10.17	65.98	52.35	48.90	27.27	
RM	5.62	0.0	4.31	5.12	2.03	3.42	1.27	28.87	2.08	25.48	14.55	
MO	0.84	0.0	0.38	0.0	0.0	0.99	0.0	0.77	18.17	1.24	0.0	
FUELS	8.03	0.0	0.0	0.91	0.0	58.66	85.17	0.0	25.05	0.0	0.0	
CPG	37.20	0.0	11.40	24.62	2.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.28	3.64	
BM	4.84	0.0	11.63	7.02	10.15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.81	2.20	0.0	
CSG	12.77	0.0	27.79	27.76	39.59	0.68	0.0	0.52	0.09	19.01	25.45	
OM	16.94	0.0	24.40	23.13	22.84	0.65	4.24	2.58	0.54	1.65	29.09	
REG TOTAL	72.69	0.00	3.15	10.74	0.47	6.95	0.56	0.92	2.63	1.73	0.13	

FIGURE 10. (CONTINUED)

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                                                 1955
           ...................................................................
                US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT            243.     0.    18.    36.     4.    99.     3.    29.    54.    37.     2.  525.
RM             197.     0.     6.    29.     1.    28.     0.    15.     2.    31.     1.  309.
MO              52.     0.     0.     0.     1.     1.     0.     1.    26.     3.     0.   84.
FUELS          236.     0.     0.     4.     0.   190.    27.     0.    37.     0.     0.  496.
CPG           1372.     0.    18.   110.     1.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0. 1504.
BM             177.     0.    18.    28.     6.     1.     0.     3.     0.     3.     1.  231.
CSG            425.     0.    61.   127.    18.     2.     0.     0.     0.    17.     2.  653.
OM             593.     0.    23.   113.     6.     1.     1.     0.     1.     1.     1.  762.
              ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....  ....

REG TOTAL     3506.     0.   151.   458.    37.   323.    31.    45.   120.    92.     8. 4774.

REL%-COMMOD     %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %     %
FBT          46.41   0.0    3.39   6.94   0.71  18.81   0.57   5.49  10.31   6.98   0.36 10.99
RM           63.59   0.0    2.00   9.40   0.19   8.92   0.03   4.75   0.58   9.93   0.48  6.48
MO           61.72   0.0    0.36   0.24   1.56   1.79   0.0    1.79  30.74   3.11   0.0   1.75
FUELS        47.67   0.0    0.0    0.89   0.0   38.41   5.44   0.0    7.52   0.08   0.0  10.39
CPG          91.26   0.0    1.19   7.35   0.08   0.01   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.03   0.02 31.49
BM           76.72   0.0    7.66  11.99   2.64   0.61   0.0    1.30   0.09   1.30   0.26  4.84
CSG          65.03   0.0    9.32  19.38   2.82   0.31   0.03   0.06   0.0    2.62   0.29 13.68
OM           77.83   0.0    3.03  14.80   0.74   0.16   0.13   0.0    0.14   0.13   0.13 15.95
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FIGURE 10. (CONTINUED)

	1955											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	6.94	0.0	11.78	7.95	9.95	30.51	9.55	63.30	44.97	39.61	23.75	
RM	5.61	0.0	4.10	6.35	1.61	8.53	0.32	32.31	1.50	33.44	18.75	
MO	1.47	0.0	0.20	0.04	3.49	0.46	0.0	3.30	21.36	2.81	0.0	
FUELS	6.74	0.0	0.0	0.96	0.0	58.89	85.99	0.0	31.01	0.43	0.0	
CPG	39.13	0.0	11.85	24.13	3.23	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.43	3.75	
BM	5.06	0.0	11.71	6.05	16.40	0.43	0.0	6.59	0.17	3.25	7.50	
CSG	12.11	0.0	40.30	27.64	49.46	0.62	0.64	0.88	0.0	18.51	23.75	
CM	16.91	0.0	15.29	24.61	15.05	0.37	3.18	0.0	0.91	1.08	12.50	
REG TOTAL	73.45	0.00	3.16	9.59	0.78	6.78	0.66	0.95	2.52	1.94	0.17	

FIGURE 10. (CONTINUED)

	1956											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	299.	0.	19.	35.	9.	103.	1.	26.	60.	36.	5.	596.
RM	209.	0.	10.	31.	1.	26.	0.	17.	14.	28.	1.	338.
MO	92.	0.	0.	1.	1.	17.	0.	0.	18.	1.	0.	131.
FUELS	262.	0.	0.	3.	0.	213.	47.	0.	46.	0.	0.	572.
CPG	1675.	0.	27.	131.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1836.
BM	306.	0.	48.	63.	11.	1.	0.	1.	0.	3.	1.	436.
CSG	500.	0.	62.	153.	25.	4.	0.	0.	0.	17.	3.	766.
DM	689.	0.	50.	129.	11.	2.	1.	3.	1.	1.	5.	892.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	4244.	0.	227.	558.	62.	368.	50.	48.	141.	89.	16.	5804.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	50.23	0.0	3.21	5.96	1.58	17.32	0.25	4.36	10.11	6.09	0.82	10.26
RM	61.97	0.0	2.84	9.06	0.27	7.78	0.03	4.91	4.29	8.32	0.41	5.82
MO	70.24	0.0	0.0	0.84	0.91	12.86	0.0	0.0	14.00	1.07	0.0	2.26
FUELS	45.85	0.0	0.0	0.51	0.0	37.31	8.27	0.0	8.01	0.05	0.0	9.85
CPG	91.21	0.0	1.49	7.13	0.11	0.01	0.0	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	31.64
BM	70.11	0.0	11.06	14.38	2.59	0.28	0.0	0.21	0.02	0.76	0.16	7.51
CSG	65.23	0.0	8.10	19.91	3.33	0.53	0.03	0.0	0.0	2.28	0.40	13.20
DM	77.26	0.0	5.63	14.42	1.26	0.26	0.13	0.37	0.13	0.15	0.54	15.37

FIGURE 10. (CONTINUED)

1956

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	7.05	0.0	8.41	6.36	15.21	28.06	2.98	54.39	42.70	40.65	31.01	
RM	4.93	0.0	4.23	5.48	1.46	7.15	0.20	34.73	10.28	31.47	8.36	
MO	2.17	0.0	0.0	0.20	1.94	4.59	0.0	0.0	13.05	1.57	0.0	
FUELS	6.18	0.0	0.0	0.52	0.0	58.02	93.85	0.0	32.48	0.34	0.0	
CPG	39.46	0.0	12.02	23.45	3.24	0.05	0.0	0.42	0.07	0.34	2.53	
BM	7.20	0.0	21.22	11.23	18.28	0.33	0.0	1.88	0.07	3.70	4.43	
CSG	11.78	0.0	27.34	27.34	41.26	1.11	0.40	0.0	0.0	19.60	19.62	
OM	16.24	0.0	22.10	23.06	18.12	0.63	2.38	6.90	0.85	1.46	30.38	
REG TOTAL	73.13	0.00	3.91	9.62	1.06	6.34	0.87	0.82	2.43	1.54	0.27	

FIGURE 10. (CONTINUED)

1957												
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	308.	0.	22.	43.	8.	113.	1.	33.	74.	35.	4.	642.
RM	225.	0.	8.	31.	1.	12.	0.	13.	1.	26.	3.	320.
MO	70.	0.	0.	0.	1.	7.	0.	1.	46.	1.	1.	121.
FUELS	273.	0.	0.	3.	0.	258.	36.	0.	45.	0.	0.	616.
CPG	1609.	0.	37.	160.	3.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1810.
BM	325.	0.	41.	68.	9.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	449.
CSG	487.	0.	76.	164.	30.	2.	0.	0.	0.	19.	4.	784.
OM	685.	0.	50.	125.	12.	2.	1.	2.	0.	3.	3.	881.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	4180.	0.	246.	616.	64.	396.	39.	49.	163.	89.	16.	5864.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	48.02	0.0	3.36	6.63	1.31	17.61	0.19	5.14	11.60	5.51	0.61	10.95
RM	70.19	0.0	2.50	9.68	0.19	3.81	0.06	3.93	0.47	8.15	0.91	5.46
MO	57.75	0.0	0.25	0.25	0.66	5.88	0.0	0.50	37.86	1.08	0.99	2.06
FUELS	44.36	0.0	0.0	0.57	0.0	41.92	5.83	0.0	7.24	0.05	0.0	10.51
CPG	88.85	0.0	2.07	8.83	0.17	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.0	0.03	0.03	30.87
BM	72.31	0.0	9.06	15.22	2.03	0.11	0.0	0.0	0.11	0.49	0.09	7.66
CSG	62.15	0.0	9.67	20.97	3.78	0.29	0.04	0.03	0.01	2.46	0.51	13.37
OM	77.73	0.0	5.69	14.20	1.40	0.28	0.15	0.27	0.06	0.30	0.30	15.03

FIGURE 10. (CONTINUED)

	1957											
CUMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	RCWE	JAP	LA	ME	UCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	7.38	0.0	8.77	6.92	13.06	28.55	3.05	66.80	44.24	39.91	24.37	
RM	5.38	0.0	3.25	5.03	0.93	3.08	0.51	25.51	0.89	29.42	18.12	
MO	1.67	0.0	0.12	0.05	1.25	1.79	0.0	1.21	27.14	1.47	7.50	
FUELS	6.54	0.0	0.0	0.57	0.0	65.17	91.35	0.0	26.48	0.34	0.0	
CPG	38.49	0.0	15.18	25.97	4.67	0.0	0.0	0.61	0.0	0.68	3.75	
BM	7.77	0.0	16.52	11.11	14.17	0.13	0.0	0.0	0.30	2.48	2.50	
CSG	11.65	0.0	30.76	26.70	46.11	0.58	0.76	0.40	0.06	21.76	25.30	
OM	16.39	0.0	20.33	20.32	19.16	0.63	3.31	4.86	0.30	2.93	16.25	
REG TOTAL	71.27	0.00	4.20	10.50	1.09	6.75	0.67	0.84	2.87	1.51	0.27	

FIGURE 10. (CONTINUED)

	1958											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	312.	0.	24.	49.	7.	117.	2.	43.	53.	31.	3.	641.
RM	191.	0.	6.	28.	1.	3.	0.	8.	21.	18.	2.	278.
MO	41.	0.	2.	0.	0.	21.	0.	0.	14.	1.	0.	79.
FUELS	183.	0.	0.	2.	0.	215.	71.	0.	46.	0.	0.	517.
CPG	1392.	0.	42.	178.	6.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1620.
BM	224.	0.	25.	50.	4.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	306.
CSG	504.	0.	91.	176.	38.	2.	0.	0.	0.	20.	5.	837.
OM	644.	0.	54.	118.	17.	2.	1.	2.	1.	4.	3.	843.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	3692.	0.	253.	615.	72.	361.	75.	54.	137.	75.	15.	5351.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	48.65	0.0	3.79	7.69	1.08	18.18	0.34	6.66	8.33	4.79	0.48	11.98
RM	68.77	0.0	2.23	10.03	0.32	1.08	0.11	2.84	7.40	6.59	0.72	5.20
MO	52.08	0.0	2.14	0.38	0.0	26.99	0.0	0.13	17.15	1.01	0.25	1.48
FUELS	35.43	0.0	0.0	0.35	0.0	41.58	13.73	0.0	8.85	0.04	0.0	9.67
CPG	85.92	0.0	2.57	10.98	0.36	0.01	0.0	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	30.27
BM	73.14	0.0	8.07	16.44	1.21	0.16	0.0	0.0	0.16	0.72	0.13	5.72
CSG	60.17	0.0	10.88	21.09	4.58	0.22	0.02	0.02	0.0	2.45	0.63	15.64
OM	76.34	0.0	6.40	13.95	2.06	0.21	0.14	0.27	0.14	0.45	0.41	15.76

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

1958

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	8.45	0.0	9.61	8.01	9.53	32.31	2.92	78.93	39.04	40.77	20.90	
RM	5.18	0.0	2.45	4.53	1.24	0.83	0.40	14.60	15.06	24.04	12.90	
MO	1.12	0.0	0.67	0.05	0.0	5.93	0.0	0.18	9.94	1.06	1.29	
FUELS	4.96	0.0	0.0	0.29	0.0	59.60	94.29	0.0	33.48	0.27	0.0	
CPG	37.76	0.0	16.49	28.90	8.01	0.06	0.0	0.74	0.22	0.53	5.81	
BM	6.06	0.0	9.77	8.17	5.11	0.14	0.0	0.0	0.37	2.92	2.58	
CSG	13.64	0.0	36.02	28.69	52.95	0.50	0.27	0.37	0.0	27.22	34.19	
OM	17.44	0.0	21.35	19.13	24.03	0.55	1.59	4.25	0.88	5.05	22.58	
REG TOTAL	69.00	0.00	4.73	11.50	1.35	6.74	1.41	1.01	2.56	1.41	0.29	

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

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                                                1959
          ..................................................................................
            US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP    LA      ME    OCSA    AF  SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
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FBT         338.     0.    26.    51.     6.    97.     2.    47.    56.    32.     3.  666.
RM          217.     0.     6.    31.     2.    11.     1.     8.    22.    29.     2.  329.
MO           58.     0.     3.     0.     0.    25.     0.     0.    17.     1.     0.  103.
FUELS       172.     0.     0.     3.     0.   213.    86.     0.    58.     0.     0.  532.
CPG        1580.     0.    50.   228.    11.     1.     0.     0.     1.     0.     1.18731.
BM          164.     0.    38.    53.     8.     1.     0.     0.     0.     2.     1. 2692.
CSG         549.     0.   114.   193.    59.     3.     0.     0.     1.    26.     6. 9575.
OM          713.     0.    64.   126.    21.     5.     1.     2.     1.     3.     4. 9370.
            ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL  3812.     0.  3121.   702.   107.   354.    91.    58.   156.    94.    17. 5897.

REL%-COMMOD  %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT        51.28   0.0    3.90   7.81   0.94  14.72   0.38   7.17   8.46   4.88   0.47  11.19
RM         65.98   0.0    1.89   9.39   0.49   3.47   0.18   2.52   6.81   8.85   0.58   5.58
MO         55.75   0.0    2.90   0.39   0.0   23.77   0.0    0.0   16.23   0.87   0.0    1.76
FUELS      32.27   0.0    0.0    0.62   0.0   39.98  16.19   0.0   10.91   0.02   0.08   9.02
CPG         8.44   0.0    0.27   1.22   0.06   0.00   0.0    0.00   0.01   0.00   0.01317.65
BM          6.11   0.0    1.40   1.98   0.29   0.02   0.0    0.31   0.00   0.08   0.02  45.65
CSG         5.73   0.0    1.19   2.02   0.62   0.03   0.00   0.00   0.01   0.27   0.06162.38
OM          7.61   0.0    0.69   1.34   0.22   0.05   0.02   0.02   0.01   0.03   0.04158.90
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FIGURE 1C. (CONTINUED)

1959

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	8.87	0.0	0.82	7.33	5.78	27.42	2.73	81.41	35.36	34.07	17.82	
RM	5.69	0.0	0.20	4.40	1.49	3.22	0.66	14.29	14.20	30.79	10.92	
MO	1.51	0.0	0.10	0.06	0.0	6.95	0.0	0.0	10.65	0.95	0.0	
FUELS	4.50	0.0	0.0	0.47	0.0	60.04	94.10	0.0	36.76	0.11	2.30	
CPG	41.45	0.0	1.61	32.48	10.72	0.17	0.0	0.86	0.76	0.32	8.62	
BM	4.32	0.0	1.21	7.60	7.18	0.17	0.0	0.52	0.06	2.33	3.45	
CSG	14.40	0.0	3.66	27.51	54.99	0.79	0.44	0.17	0.51	27.83	33.33	
OM	18.71	0.0	2.07	17.92	19.48	1.33	1.64	3.44	0.70	2.75	21.84	
REG TOTAL	64.65	0.00	52.93	11.91	1.82	6.00	1.55	0.99	2.03	1.60	0.30	

FIGURE 10. (CONTINUED)

1960

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	352.	0.	26.	50.	7.	92.	3.	45.	51.	33.	4.	663.
RM	226.	0.	7.	29.	1.	9.	0.	10.	1.	26.	2.	314.
MO	73.	0.	0.	0.	0.	5.	0.	0.	46.	1.	0.	127.
FUELS	145.	0.	0.	3.	0.	201.	104.	0.	43.	0.	0.	496.
CPG	1546.	0.	53.	194.	12.	0.	0.	0.	3.	0.	1.	1810.
BM	156.	0.	30.	48.	10.	0.	0.	1.	0.	4.	0.	251.
CSG	553.	0.	120.	245.	69.	2.	0.	0.	0.	30.	7.	1026.
OM	667.	0.	63.	117.	15.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	5.	877.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	4001.	0.	302.	691.	114.	312.	110.	59.	146.	98.	19.	5665.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	53.01	0.0	3.89	7.55	1.04	13.94	0.48	6.74	7.73	4.93	0.57	11.71
RM	72.12	0.0	2.23	9.30	0.45	2.90	0.06	3.12	0.48	8.41	0.76	5.54
MO	57.45	0.0	0.39	0.16	0.0	4.02	0.08	0.0	36.25	1.10	0.0	2.24
FUELS	29.21	0.0	0.04	0.62	0.0	40.43	21.03	0.0	8.66	0.0	0.0	8.76
CPG	85.44	0.0	2.93	10.71	0.65	0.02	0.0	0.02	0.16	0.01	0.07	31.95
BM	62.15	0.0	12.11	19.28	3.82	0.04	0.0	0.60	0.12	1.79	0.08	4.43
CSG	53.93	0.0	11.71	23.86	6.72	0.17	0.92	0.01	0.04	2.89	0.64	18.11
OM	76.10	0.0	7.20	13.35	1.69	0.21	0.15	0.19	0.08	0.29	0.56	15.48

FIGURE 10. (CONTINUED)

	1960											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	UCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	8.79	0.0	8.54	7.25	6.06	29.67	2.91	75.89	35.06	33.44	19.79	
RM	5.66	0.0	2.28	4.23	1.23	2.92	0.18	16.64	1.03	26.99	12.50	
MO	1.82	0.0	0.17	0.03	0.0	1.64	0.09	0.0	31.44	1.43	0.0	
FUELS	3.62	0.0	0.07	0.45	0.0	64.37	95.08	0.0	29.39	0.0	0.0	
CPG	38.65	0.0	17.58	28.05	10.28	0.10	0.0	0.68	1.98	0.20	6.25	
BM	3.90	0.0	10.07	7.00	8.44	0.03	0.0	2.55	0.21	4.60	1.04	
CSG	13.83	0.0	39.77	35.43	60.54	0.55	0.18	0.17	0.27	30.27	34.37	
OM	16.68	0.0	20.89	16.95	13.01	0.58	1.18	2.89	0.48	2.56	25.52	
REG TOTAL	70.62	0.00	5.33	12.20	2.01	5.50	1.94	1.04	2.58	1.73	0.34	

FIGURE 10. (CONTINUED)

1961

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	366.	0.	27.	53.	7.	90.	2.	42.	56.	37.	2.	684.
RM	220.	0.	6.	31.	2.	6.	0.	12.	4.	17.	2.	302.
MO	72.	0.	0.	1.	0.	5.	0.	0.	50.	1.	0.	130.
FUELS	121.	0.	0.	2.	0.	213.	90.	0.	39.	0.	0.	466.
CPG	1587.	0.	53.	257.	13.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.	1914.
BM	128.	0.	33.	41.	8.	0.	0.	2.	4.	0.	0.	217.
CSG	535.	0.	125.	197.	66.	2.	1.	1.	1.	31.	7.	966.
OM	689.	0.	66.	121.	19.	3.	2.	1.	0.	6.	4.	909.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	3815.	0.	314.	703.	115.	322.	96.	59.	153.	93.	19.	5694.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	53.49	0.0	3.96	7.80	0.96	13.23	0.37	6.11	8.26	5.45	0.37	12.02
RM	72.85	0.0	2.15	10.31	0.66	2.12	0.13	4.14	1.36	5.6[illegible]	0.76	5.30
MO	55.50	0.0	0.0	0.69	0.0	4.15	0.15	0.38	38.20	0.92	0.0	2.28
FUELS	26.06	0.0	0.06	0.49	0.0	45.64	19.34	0.0	8.39	0.0	0.0	8.19
CPG	82.91	0.0	2.79	13.44	0.70	0.03	0.0	0.02	0.0	0.02	0.10	33.62
BM	58.92	0.0	15.27	18.95	3.63	0.23	0.0	0.83	1.89	0.0	0.23	3.82
CSG	55.44	0.0	12.9[illegible]	20.36	6.79	0.2[illegible]	0.07	0.09	0.07	3.2[illegible]	0.77	16.96
OM	75.78	0.0	7.29	13.31	2.12	0.32	0.18	0.11	0.0	0.69	0.47	15.96

FIGURE 10. (CONTINUED)

1961

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	9.59	0.0	8.63	7.54	5.73	28.12	2.61	70.73	36.98	39.89	13.16	
RM	5.76	0.0	2.07	4.39	1.74	1.99	0.42	21.15	2.68	18.07	12.11	
MO	1.89	0.0	0.0	0.13	0.0	1.68	0.21	0.85	32.53	1.23	0.0	
FUELS	3.18	0.0	0.10	0.32	0.0	66.13	94.25	0.0	25.59	0.0	0.0	
CPG	41.61	0.0	17.04	36.32	11.64	0.16	0.0	0.68	0.0	0.32	10.00	
BM	3.36	0.0	10.57	5.82	6.86	0.16	0.0	3.05	2.68	0.0	2.63	
CSG	14.04	0.0	39.68	27.77	56.99	0.59	0.73	1.52	0.46	33.05	38.95	
OM	18.06	0.0	21.11	17.08	16.77	0.91	1.67	1.69	0.0	6.74	22.63	
REG TOTAL	67.00	0.00	5.51	12.44	2.02	5.65	1.68	1.04	2.68	1.64	0.33	

FIGURE 10. (CONTINUED)

	1962											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	RCNE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	367.	0.	25.	50.	7.	90.	2.	47.	50.	39.	3.	682.
RM	217.	0.	7.	34.	2.	13.	1.	15.	3.	21.	2.	316.
MO	78.	0.	0.	1.	0.	3.	0.	0.	49.	0.	0.	134.
FUELS	116.	0.	0.	2.	0.	212.	82.	0.	43.	0.	0.	456.
CPG	1755.	0.	57.	178.	13.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	2.	2007.
BM	131.	0.	31.	49.	10.	0.	0.	3.	1.	4.	0.	230.
CSG	522.	0.	116.	183.	62.	1.	2.	0.	0.	38.	8.	936.
OM	708.	0.	70.	133.	22.	4.	3.	2.	2.	3.	4.	951.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	4019.	0.	313.	636.	117.	325.	90.	69.	150.	106.	20.	5845.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	53.84	0.0	3.68	7.35	1.09	13.20	0.28	6.94	7.35	5.74	0.44	11.66
RM	68.88	0.0	2.31	10.93	0.79	4.18	0.19	4.91	1.11	6.69	0.54	5.40
MO	58.18	0.0	0.0	0.90	0.0	2.61	0.07	0.07	36.59	0.37	0.0	2.29
FUELS	25.54	0.0	0.0	0.46	0.0	46.58	18.01	0.0	9.39	0.0	0.0	7.80
CPG	87.46	0.0	2.86	8.86	0.63	0.00	0.0	0.03	0.0	0.01	0.09	34.33
BM	56.86	0.0	13.64	21.42	4.17	0.04	0.0	1.48	0.56	1.65	0.09	3.94
CSG	55.80	0.0	12.61	19.55	6.63	0.14	0.22	0.04	0.05	4.05	0.89	16.01
OM	74.49	0.0	7.38	13.97	2.34	0.41	0.28	0.17	0.24	0.33	0.46	16.27

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	1962											
	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SS&LDC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	9.13	0.0	8.02	7.87	6.32	27.69	2.12	68.25	33.38	36.82	14.93	
RM	5.41	0.0	2.33	5.42	2.13	4.06	0.67	22.37	2.33	19.87	8.46	
MO	1.94	0.0	0.0	0.19	0.0	1.08	0.11	0.14	32.64	0.47	0.0	
FUELS	2.90	0.0	0.0	0.33	0.0	65.32	91.43	0.0	28.51	0.0	0.0	
CPG	43.67	0.0	18.31	27.96	10.76	0.03	0.0	1.01	0.0	0.28	9.45	
BM	3.26	0.0	10.04	7.75	6.20	0.03	0.0	4.91	0.87	3.58	1.00	
CSG	13.00	0.0	37.71	28.76	53.03	0.40	2.34	0.58	0.33	35.69	41.29	
OM	17.63	0.0	22.44	20.89	19.04	1.20	3.01	2.31	1.53	2.92	21.89	
REG TOTAL	68.75	0.00	5.35	10.88	2.00	5.56	1.54	1.19	2.57	1.82	0.34	

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

1963

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	389.	0.	28.	50.	7.	101.	2.	71.	88.	47.	3.	786.
RM	216.	0.	7.	39.	2.	12.	1.	16.	11.	19.	2.	326.
MO	91.	0.	0.	2.	0.	6.	0.	0.	54.	1.	0.	154.
FUELS	128.	0.	0.	2.	0.	230.	99.	0.	40.	0.	0.	501.
CPG	1818.	0.	63.	185.	15.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	1.	2084.
BM	112.	0.	22.	42.	10.	0.	0.	2.	0.	5.	0.	194.
CSG	490.	0.	115.	153.	61.	3.	2.	0.	0.	42.	12.	878.
OM	745.	0.	76.	140.	25.	3.	2.	3.	4.	8.	4.	1012.
REG TOTAL	4127.	0.	317.	620.	121.	356.	107.	94.	198.	123.	24.	6086.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	49.50	0.0	3.60	6.35	0.87	12.89	0.31	9.02	11.15	5.93	0.39	12.91
RM	66.44	0.0	2.15	11.94	0.58	3.72	0.21	5.00	3.35	5.99	0.68	5.35
MO	59.18	0.0	0.0	1.10	0.0	3.76	0.0	0.06	35.17	0.45	0.0	2.53
FUELS	25.58	0.0	0.08	0.48	0.0	45.95	19.83	0.0	8.07	0.0	0.0	8.23
CPG	87.27	0.0	3.02	8.86	0.70	0.00	0.0	0.03	0.0	0.02	0.07	34.24
BM	57.41	0.0	11.57	21.76	5.35	0.10	0.0	1.03	0.15	2.52	0.15	3.19
CSG	55.78	0.0	13.14	17.39	6.99	0.30	0.25	0.05	0.02	4.75	1.33	14.43
OM	73.60	0.0	7.56	13.82	2.43	0.31	0.23	0.33	0.41	0.82	0.44	16.63

FIGURE 10. (CONTINUED)

1963

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	RCWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	9.43	0.0	8.93	8.05	5.62	28.46	2.25	75.43	44.13	38.01	13.14	
RM	5.24	0.0	2.21	6.28	1.57	3.40	0.65	17.34	5.49	15.91	9.32	
MO	2.21	0.0	0.0	0.27	0.0	1.63	0.0	0.11	27.30	0.57	0.0	
FUELS	3.10	0.0	0.13	0.39	0.0	64.65	92.89	0.0	20.35	0.0	0.0	
CPG	44.07	0.0	19.87	29.80	12.06	0.03	0.0	0.74	0.0	0.41	6.36	
BM	2.70	0.0	7.10	6.82	8.59	0.06	0.0	2.13	0.15	4.00	1.27	
CSG	11.87	0.0	36.40	24.64	50.70	0.73	2.06	0.43	0.10	34.01	49.58	
OM	18.05	0.0	24.13	22.57	20.31	0.87	2.15	3.51	2.07	6.77	19.07	
REG TOTAL	67.81	0.00	5.21	10.18	1.99	5.85	1.76	1.54	3.26	2.01	0.39	

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

1964

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
FBT	407.	0.	30.	54.	8.	105.	3.	65.	96.	31.	5.	805.
RM	234.	0.	8.	42.	2.	11.	1.	20.	15.	19.	2.	353.
MO	104.	0.	0.	1.	0.	10.	0.	2.	56.	1.	0.	176.
FUELS	143.	0.	1.	3.	0.	256.	62.	0.	43.	0.	0.	509.
CPG	2137.	0.	79.	193.	19.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.	2.	2433.
BM	236.	0.	46.	64.	23.	0.	0.	4.	1.	13.	1.	388.
CSG	601.	0.	131.	182.	80.	4.	2.	1.	0.	47.	18.	1067.
OM	729.	0.	74.	131.	27.	4.	0.	2.	0.	8.	6.	983.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	4780.	0.	375.	682.	161.	392.	70.	95.	215.	121.	33.	6926.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	50.56	0.0	3.78	6.69	0.97	13.07	0.36	8.05	11.99	3.84	0.65	11.62
RM	66.37	0.0	2.15	12.00	0.57	3.14	0.17	5.60	4.33	5.32	0.45	5.10
MO	59.26	0.0	0.28	0.85	0.0	5.85	0.0	1.25	31.87	0.51	0.0	2.54
FUELS	28.07	0.0	0.22	0.61	0.0	50.37	12.26	0.0	8.47	0.0	0.0	7.35
CPG	87.83	0.0	3.24	7.94	0.80	0.01	0.0	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.09	35.13
BM	60.74	0.0	11.88	16.59	5.87	0.0	0.0	1.03	0.23	3.45	0.21	5.60
CSG	56.35	0.0	12.28	17.05	7.46	0.38	0.19	0.09	0.02	4.42	1.70	15.41
OM	74.17	0.0	7.49	13.36	2.77	0.40	0.0	0.18	0.0	0.80	0.59	14.20

FIGURE 10. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
	1964											
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	8.51	0.0	8.10	7.89	4.84	26.85	4.13	68.21	44.78	25.53	15.52	
RM	4.91	0.0	2.03	6.21	1.24	2.83	0.85	20.84	7.10	15.56	4.78	
MO	2.18	0.0	0.13	0.22	0.0	2.63	0.0	2.32	26.03	0.75	0.0	
FUELS	2.99	0.0	0.29	0.45	0.0	65.44	88.76	0.0	20.00	0.0	0.0	
CPG	44.70	0.0	21.03	28.30	12.03	0.05	0.0	1.05	0.23	0.75	6.27	
BM	4.93	0.0	12.29	9.44	14.14	0.0	0.0	4.21	0.42	11.09	2.39	
CSG	12.58	0.0	34.94	26.67	49.35	1.05	2.84	1.05	0.09	39.07	54.33	
OM	15.26	0.0	19.64	19.26	16.86	1.00	0.0	1.89	0.0	6.54	17.31	
REG TOTAL	69.01	0.00	5.42	9.85	2.33	5.06	1.01	1.37	3.11	1.74	0.48	

FIGURE 10. (CONTINUED)

1953

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	RUME	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	430.	172.	614.	597.	9.	660.	70.	60.	965.	230.	165.	3975.
RM	265.	25.	325.	576.	20.	280.	175.	595.	215.	375.	65.	2915.
MO	17.	13.	108.	161.	0.	17.	11.	15.	100.	65.	5.	515.
FUELS	95.	0.	560.	109.	0.	50.	630.	1.	60.	8.	45.	1560.
CPG	325.	16.	680.	494.	1.	1.	0.	1.	4.	1.	7.	1525.
BM	78.	6.	612.	205.	9.	23.	0.	21.	175.	20.	2.	1080.
CSG**	81.	2.	528.	322.	11.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	10.	
OM	198.	31.	1080.	726.	14.	15.	10.	15.	30.	20.	40.	2260.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	1447.	262.	4010.	2920.	50.	1050.	895.	705.	1550.	725.	330.	13980.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	10.81	4.32	15.45	15.02	0.23	16.60	1.76	1.51	24.28	5.79	4.15	28.43
RM	9.09	0.84	11.15	19.76	0.69	9.61	6.00	20.41	7.38	12.86	2.23	20.85
MO	3.30	2.58	20.97	31.26	0.0	3.30	2.14	2.91	19.42	12.62	0.97	3.68
FUELS	6.11	0.02	35.90	6.99	0.0	3.21	40.38	0.06	3.85	0.51	2.88	11.16
CPG	21.34	1.04	44.59	32.39	0.07	0.07	0.0	0.07	0.26	0.07	0.46	10.91
BM	7.20	0.56	56.67	18.98	0.83	2.13	0.0	1.94	16.20	1.85	0.19	7.73
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	8.78	1.39	47.79	32.12	0.62	0.66	0.44	0.66	1.33	0.88	1.77	16.17

FIGURE 11. EEC IMPORTS BY ORIGIN AND COMMODITY GROUP, 1953-64
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS F.O.B. AND PERCENTAGES)

1953

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	29.71	65.47	15.31	20.45	18.00	62.86	7.82	8.51	62.26	31.94	50.00	
RM	18.32	9.39	8.10	19.73	40.00	26.67	19.55	84.40	13.87	52.08	19.70	
MO	1.18	5.07	2.69	5.51	0.0	1.62	1.23	2.13	6.45	9.03	1.52	
FUELS	6.59	0.11	13.97	3.73	0.0	4.76	70.39	0.14	3.87	1.11	13.64	
CPG	22.50	6.07	16.96	16.92	2.00	0.10	0.0	0.14	0.26	0.14	2.12	
BM	5.38	2.29	15.26	7.02	18.00	2.19	0.0	2.98	11.29	2.78	0.61	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	13.72	12.02	26.93	24.86	28.00	1.43	1.12	2.13	1.94	2.78	12.12	
REG TOTAL	10.35	1.87	28.68	20.89	0.36	7.51	6.40	5.04	11.09	5.15	2.36	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	12.79	5.11	18.27	17.76	0.27	19.64	2.98	1.79	28.71	6.84	4.91	33.71
RM	10.24	0.95	12.55	22.24	0.77	10.81	6.76	22.97	8.30	14.48	2.51	25.98
MO	4.18	3.27	26.54	39.56	0.0	4.18	2.70	2.69	24.57	15.97	1.23	4.08
FUELS	9.53	0.03	56.00	10.90	0.0	5.00	63.00	0.10	6.00	0.80	4.50	10.03
CPG	38.52	1.88	80.47	58.46	0.12	0.12	0.0	0.12	0.47	0.12	0.83	8.48
BM	14.35	1.11	112.92	37.82	1.66	4.24	0.0	3.87	32.29	3.69	0.37	5.44
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	17.95	2.85	97.65	65.64	1.27	1.36	0.90	1.36	2.71	1.81	3.62	11.09
REG TOTAL#	14.51	2.63	40.22	29.29	0.50	10.53	8.98	7.07	15.55	7.22	3.31	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

1954

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	478.	131.	813.	623.	10.	702.	102.	74.	1179.	252.	113.	4515.
RM	407.	34.	335.	724.	13.	302.	161.	549.	272.	298.	97.	3318.
MO	83.	23.	124.	56.	0.	8.	11.	13.	84.	47.	2.	540.
FUELS	91.	0.	608.	90.	0.	52.	721.	0.	46.	8.	39.	1785.
CPG	274.	10.	796.	521.	1.	4.	1.	2.	3.	1.	10.	1635.
BM	125.	8.	627.	196.	14.	56.	1.	28.	184.	17.	8.	1291.
CSG**	78.	1.	717.	347.	26.	0.	8.	0.	3.	9.	4.	
OM	269.	42.	1351.	737.	27.	27.	11.	7.	56.	32.	59.	2658.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	1768.	249.	4650.	3180.	65.	1275.	1083.	665.	1795.	750.	400.	15920.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	10.60	2.90	18.01	13.80	0.22	15.56	2.26	1.65	26.12	5.58	2.50	28.36
RM	12.27	1.02	10.09	21.81	0.38	9.11	4.87	16.55	8.21	8.99	2.91	20.84
MO	15.41	4.31	22.96	10.31	0.0	1.46	2.09	2.44	15.65	8.78	0.33	3.39
FUELS	5.11	0.02	34.06	5.04	0.0	2.89	40.39	0.02	2.56	0.44	2.19	11.21
CPG	16.76	0.61	48.69	31.87	0.06	0.23	0.04	0.13	0.19	0.06	0.62	10.27
BM	9.69	0.60	48.57	15.20	1.08	4.35	0.10	2.20	14.23	1.32	0.61	8.11
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	10.12	1.58	50.83	27.73	1.02	1.02	0.40	0.25	2.11	1.21	2.23	16.70

FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

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                                                 1954
            .................................................................................
                US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
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REL%-REGION  %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT         27.07  52.51  17.48  19.60  15.38  55.09   9.46  11.17  65.69  33.57  28.25
RM          23.03  13.56   7.20  22.76  19.54  23.70  14.95  82.60  15.18  39.79  24.15
MO           4.71   9.35   2.67   1.75   0.0    0.62   1.05   1.98   4.71   6.32   0.45
FUELS        5.16   0.12  13.08   2.83   0.0    4.05  66.76   0.06   2.55   1.05   9.77
CPG         15.51   4.01  17.12  16.38   1.54   0.29   0.06   0.33   0.17   0.12   2.55
BM           7.08   3.09  13.49   6.17  21.54   4.41   0.12   4.27  10.23   2.28   1.97
CSG          0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM          15.22  16.89  29.06  23.18  41.54   2.09   0.99   0.99   3.12   4.29  14.85
REG TOTAL   11.10   1.57  29.21  19.97   0.41   8.01   6.78   4.18  11.28   4.71   2.51
REL%-COMMOD* %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT         12.93   3.54  21.96  16.84   0.27  18.98   2.76   2.01  31.85   6.80   3.05  32.85
RM          13.64   1.13  11.22  24.25   0.43  10.13   5.41  18.41   9.13  10.00   3.24  26.47
MO          20.00   5.60  29.81  13.39   0.0    1.90   2.72   3.17  20.31  11.39   0.43   3.69
FUELS        7.75   0.03  51.66   7.65   0.0    4.38  61.26   0.03   3.88   0.67   3.32  10.44
CPG         32.67   1.19  94.87  62.1[illegible]   0.12   0.44   0.08   0.26   0.37   0.11   1.22   7.44
BM          18.84   1.16  94.46  29.56   2.11   8.46   0.25   4.28  27.67   2.58   1.19   5.89
CSG          0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM          20.59   3.22103.37  56.40   2.07   2.04   0.82   0.50   4.28   2.46   4.54  11.60
REG TOTAL#  15.69   2.21  41.26  28.22   0.58  11.31   9.58   5.95  15.93   6.65   3.55 100.00
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      **THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
      *PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
      #PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
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FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

1955

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	579.	117.	711.	568.	16.	652.	108.	89.	1091.	260.	128.	4481.
RM	260.	38.	563.	862.	17.	310.	202.	527.	306.	471.	149.	3549.
MO	130.	36.	145.	190.	0.	33.	11.	35.	113.	51.	17.	760.
FUELS	215.	1.	680.	100.	0.	105.	820.	0.	80.	33.	64.	2090.
CPG	309.	13.	936.	605.	2.	1.	0.	1.	11.	1.	22.	1897.
BM	190.	25.	900.	260.	14.	120.	0.	25.	233.	18.	17.	1800.
CSG**	112.	3.	0.	0.	22.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	338.	41.	1679.	960.	31.	14.	16.	14.	70.	38.	85.	3293.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	2177.	272.	5631.	3580.	81.	1240.	1160.	690.	1900.	875.	501.	18121.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	12.93	2.61	15.88	12.67	0.37	14.56	2.40	2.00	24.35	5.81	2.85	24.73
RM	7.31	1.08	15.88	24.29	0.49	8.73	5.69	14.86	8.62	13.26	4.21	19.59
MO	17.14	4.74	19.08	25.00	0.0	4.34	1.59	4.61	14.86	6.71	2.24	4.19
FUELS	10.27	0.02	32.54	4.78	0.0	5.02	39.23	0.0	3.83	1.58	3.06	11.53
CPG	16.31	0.71	49.34	31.89	0.11	0.05	0.0	0.05	0.58	0.05	1.16	10.47
BM	10.56	1.39	50.00	14.44	0.78	6.67	0.0	1.39	12.94	1.00	0.94	9.93
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	10.26	1.25	50.99	29.15	0.94	0.43	0.49	0.43	2.13	1.15	2.58	18.17

FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

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                                             1955
          ........................................................................
              US   CAN   EEC  ROWE   JAP    LA    ME  OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
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REL%-REGION    %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %
FBT        26.61 42.88 12.64 15.86 20.25 52.60  9.28 12.97 57.43 29.74 25.49
RM         11.93 14.02 10.01 24.09 21.48 24.98 17.41 76.45 16.11 53.81 29.80
MO          5.99 13.22  2.58  5.31   0.0  2.66  0.98  5.07  5.94  5.83  3.39
FUELS       9.86  0.18 12.08  2.79   0.0  8.47 70.69   0.0  4.21  3.77 12.77
CPG        14.21  4.92 16.62 16.90  2.47  0.03   0.0  0.14  0.58  0.11  4.39
BM          8.73  9.18 15.98  7.26 17.28  9.68   0.0  3.62 12.26  2.06  3.39
CSG          0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM         15.53 15.16 29.82 26.82 38.27  1.13  1.38  2.03  3.68  4.34 16.97
REG TOTAL  12.01  1.50 31.07 19.76  0.45  6.84  6.40  3.81 10.49  4.83  2.76
REL%-COMMOD* %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %
FBT        15.37  3.10 18.68 15.06  0.44 17.30  2.86  2.37 28.95  6.90  3.39 30.13
RM          8.69  1.22 18.87 28.88  0.58 10.38  6.76 17.67 10.25 15.77  5.30 23.90
MO         21.19  5.85 23.58 30.89   0.0  5.37  1.85  5.69 18.36  8.29  2.76  4.92
FUELS      15.22  0.04 48.23  7.09   0.0  7.45 58.16   0.0  5.67  2.34  4.54 11.29
CPG        32.20  1.39 97.40 62.96  0.21  0.10   0.0  0.10  1.14  0.10  2.29  7.69
BM         21.11  2.78100.00 28.89  1.56 13.33   0.0  2.78 25.88  2.00  1.89  7.21
CSG          0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM         20.94  2.56104.03 59.48  1.92  0.87  0.99  0.87  4.34  2.35  5.27 12.92
REG TOTAL# 17.43  2.18 45.08 28.66  5.65  9.93  9.29  5.52 15.21  7.01  4.91 100.0
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    **THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
    *PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
    #PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
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FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

	1956											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SLASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	825.	193.	790.	673.	17.	762.	116.	133.	1194.	286.	153.	5146.
RM	383.	41.	620.	892.	25.	394.	168.	560.	308.	436.	195.	4044.
MU	143.	41.	170.	235.	0.	44.	18.	42.	123.	78.	23.	900.
FUELS	456.	1.	710.	130.	0.	115.	850.	1.	77.	27.	115.	2480.
CPG	294.	8.	1186.	734.	6.	0.	0.	1.	12.	0.	24.	2358.
BM	195.	25.	960.	330.	12.	145.	0.	25.	301.	25.	49.	2060.
CSG**	105.	3.	0.	0.	29.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	377.	42.	1969.	1071.	42.	19.	18.	14.	59.	40.	108.	3752.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	2831.	353.	6420.	4100.	105.	1490.	1170.	780.	2040.	885.	657.	20890.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	16.04	3.75	15.34	13.08	0.33	14.80	2.26	2.58	23.20	5.56	2.97	24.64
RM	9.47	1.00	15.34	22.06	0.62	9.75	4.14	13.85	7.61	10.78	4.83	19.36
MU	15.92	4.59	18.89	26.11	0.0	4.89	1.99	4.67	13.71	8.67	2.56	4.31
FUELS	18.40	0.04	28.63	5.24	0.0	4.64	34.27	0.04	3.10	1.09	4.64	11.87
CPG	12.49	0.35	50.30	31.13	0.25	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.51	0.0	1.02	11.29
BM	9.47	1.21	46.60	16.02	0.58	7.04	0.0	1.21	14.62	1.21	2.38	9.86
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	10.05	1.11	52.48	28.54	1.12	0.51	0.48	0.37	1.57	1.07	2.88	17.96

FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

1956

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	29.15	54.56	12.30	16.41	16.19	51.13	9.96	17.05	58.52	32.31	23.26	
RM	13.53	11.49	9.66	21.76	23.81	26.46	14.32	71.79	15.09	49.28	29.71	
MO	5.06	11.69	2.65	5.73	0.0	2.95	1.53	5.38	6.05	8.81	3.50	
FUELS	16.12	0.28	11.06	3.17	0.0	7.72	72.65	0.13	3.77	3.05	17.50	
CPG	10.40	2.35	18.47	17.90	5.71	0.0	0.0	0.13	0.59	0.0	3.65	
BM	6.89	7.07	14.95	8.05	11.43	9.73	0.0	3.21	14.76	2.82	7.46	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	13.32	11.80	30.67	26.12	40.00	1.28	1.54	1.79	2.89	4.52	16.44	
REG TOTAL	13.55	1.69	30.73	19.63	0.56	7.13	5.60	3.73	9.77	4.24	3.15	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.95	4.43	18.12	15.45	0.39	17.49	2.67	3.05	27.40	6.56	3.51	30.11
RM	11.19	1.19	18.12	26.06	0.73	11.51	4.90	16.36	8.99	12.74	5.70	23.66
MO	19.63	5.66	23.29	32.19	0.0	6.03	2.45	5.75	16.90	10.68	3.15	5.04
FUELS	25.78	0.06	40.11	7.34	0.0	6.50	48.02	0.06	4.35	1.53	6.50	12.23
CPG	25.12	0.71	101.19	62.63	0.51	0.0	0.0	0.09	1.02	0.0	2.05	8.10
BM	17.73	2.27	87.27	30.00	1.09	13.18	0.0	2.27	27.37	2.27	4.45	7.60
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	21.16	2.34	110.43	60.07	2.36	1.07	1.01	0.79	3.31	2.24	6.06	12.32
REG TOTAL#	19.57	2.44	44.37	28.33	0.73	10.30	8.09	5.39	14.10	6.12	4.54	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

	1957											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROME	JAP	LA	ME	CCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	668.	187.	872.	723.	28.	824.	110.	108.	1189.	264.	162.	5428.
RM	570.	59.	653.	932.	24.	273.	143.	708.	388.	435.	181.	4062.
MO	173.	40.	185.	245.	0.	58.	17.	40.	129.	83.	20.	970.
FUELS	626.	2.	820.	130.	0.	150.	880.	1.	85.	23.	135.	2852.
CPG	461.	31.	1411.	824.	2.	0.	0.	1.	9.	0.	25.	2754.
BM	175.	65.	1030.	360.	22.	135.	0.	19.	239.	14.	36.	2095.
CSG**	109.	2.	0.	0.	31.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	417.	38.	2184.	1171.	63.	19.	31.	19.	106.	39.	119.	4186.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	3145.	425.	7860.	4420.	140.	1465.	1180.	900.	2120.	835.	699.	23220.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	12.31	3.45	16.07	13.32	0.51	15.18	2.03	1.98	21.90	4.87	2.99	23.38
RM	14.02	1.45	16.07	22.94	0.60	6.73	3.52	17.44	9.55	9.96	4.45	17.49
MO	17.79	4.10	19.07	25.26	0.0	5.98	1.73	4.12	13.26	8.55	2.06	4.18
FUELS	21.95	0.07	28.77	4.56	0.0	5.26	30.88	0.04	2.98	0.81	4.74	12.27
CPG	16.74	1.14	51.23	29.92	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.33	0.0	0.91	11.86
BM	8.37	3.11	49.28	17.22	1.05	6.46	0.0	0.91	11.42	0.67	1.72	9.02
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	9.96	0.90	52.17	27.97	1.51	0.45	0.74	0.45	2.53	0.93	2.84	18.03

FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

1957

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	21.25	44.13	11.10	16.36	19.79	56.42	9.33	11.97	56.07	31.65	23.20	
RM	18.11	13.89	8.30	21.08	17.56	18.71	12.13	78.70	18.29	48.47	25.87	
MO	5.49	9.37	2.35	5.54	0.0	3.97	1.42	4.44	6.07	9.94	2.86	
FUELS	19.90	0.45	10.43	2.94	0.0	10.27	74.58	0.11	4.01	2.75	19.31	
CPG	14.66	7.37	17.95	18.64	1.43	0.0	0.0	0.11	0.42	0.0	3.58	
BM	5.56	15.30	13.10	8.14	15.71	9.25	0.0	2.11	11.25	1.68	5.15	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	13.25	8.88	27.79	26.49	45.00	1.30	2.63	2.11	5.00	4.67	17.02	
REG TOTAL	13.54	1.83	33.85	19.04	0.60	6.29	5.08	3.88	9.13	3.60	3.01	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	14.67	4.11	19.15	15.87	0.61	18.08	2.42	2.36	26.09	5.80	3.56	29.66
RM	16.71	1.73	19.15	27.33	0.72	8.01	4.20	20.78	11.38	11.87	5.30	22.19
MO	21.99	5.07	23.57	31.21	0.0	7.39	2.14	5.10	16.38	10.57	2.55	5.11
FUELS	30.82	0.09	40.39	6.40	0.0	7.39	43.35	0.05	4.19	1.13	6.65	13.22
CPG	34.07	2.31	104.27	60.89	0.15	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.67	0.0	1.85	8.01
BM	16.51	6.13	97.17	33.96	2.08	12.74	0.0	1.79	22.51	1.32	3.40	6.90
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	20.82	1.98	109.09	58.49	3.15	0.95	1.55	0.95	5.29	1.95	5.94	13.03
REG TOTAL#	20.47	2.76	51.17	28.78	0.91	9.51	7.68	5.86	13.80	5.44	4.55	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

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                                                1958
              ...........................................................................
               US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA      ME    OCSA    AF  SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
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FBT           611.   155.   920.   886.    33.   760.     85.     70. 1380.   220.   250. 5370.
RM            376.    37.   400.   717.    13.   240.    100.    430.  340.   340.   150. 3145.
MO             80.    28.   149.   201.     0.    47.      8.     30.  105.    22.    25.  695.
FUELS         327.     0.   782.   108.     0.   145.   1140.      2.   75.    17.   135. 2730.
CPG           401.   104.  1384.   799.    17.     1.      0.      1.   10.     1.    25. 2740.
BM            160.    80.  1172.   321.     4.   115.      0.     21.  200.    11.    65. 1850.
CSG**         107.     2.   958.   438.    41.     0.      0.      0.    0.     0.    30.
OM            419.    30.  1991.  1135.    57.    10.     30.     20.   60.    45.   135. 4250.
              ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....    ....    ....  ....   ....   ....  ....

REG TOTAL    2398.   437.  7535.  4167.   124.  1320.   1366.    575. 2170.   655.   785.21620.

REL%-COMMOD   %      %      %      %       %      %       %       %     %      %      %     %
FBT          11.38   2.88  17.13  16.50   0.61  14.15    1.58    1.30 25.70   4.10   4.66 24.84
RM           11.95   1.18  12.72  22.80   0.41   7.63    3.18   13.67 10.81  10.81   4.77 14.55
MO           11.50   4.07  21.44  28.92   0.0    6.76    1.15    4.32 15.11   3.17   3.60  3.21
FUELS        11.97   0.0   28.64   3.96   0.0    5.31   41.76    0.07  2.75   0.62   4.95 12.63
CPG          14.64   3.80  50.51  29.16   0.62   0.04    0.0     0.04  0.36   0.04   0.91 12.67
BM            8.65   4.32  63.35  17.35   0.22   6.22    0.0     1.14 10.81   0.59   3.51  8.56
CSG           0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0     0.0     0.0   0.0    0.0    0.0
OM            9.86   0.71  46.85  26.71   1.34   0.24    0.71    0.47  1.41   1.06   3.18 19.66
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FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

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                                            1958
              ..............................................................................
                 US    CAN    EEC   ROWE   JAP    LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
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REL%-REGION   %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT          25.47  35.43  12.21  21.26  26.61  57.58   6.25  12.17  63.59  33.59  31.85
RM           15.66   8.49   5.31  17.21  10.48  18.18   7.35  74.78  15.67  51.91  19.11
MO            3.33   6.47   1.98   4.82   0.0    3.56   0.59   5.22   4.84   3.36   3.18
FUELS        13.63   0.0   10.38   2.59   0.0   10.98  83.82   0.35   3.46   2.69  17.20
CPG          16.72  23.81  18.37  19.17  13.71   0.08   0.0    0.17   0.46   0.15   3.18
BM            6.67  18.30  15.55   7.70   3.23   8.71   0.0    3.65   9.22   1.69   8.28
CSG           0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM           17.48   6.86  26.42  27.24  45.97   0.76   2.21   3.48   2.76   6.87  17.26
REG TOTAL    11.09   2.02  34.85  19.27   0.57   6.11   6.29   2.66  10.64   3.03   3.63
REL%-COMMOD* %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT          13.73   3.48  20.67  19.91   0.74  17.08   1.91   1.57  31.01   4.94   5.62  31.83
RM           13.69   1.35  14.57  26.12   0.47   8.74   3.64  15.66  12.39  12.39   5.46  19.63
MO           14.63   5.18  27.29  36.81   0.0    8.61   1.47   5.49  19.23   4.03   4.58   3.91
FUELS        16.73   0.0   40.14   5.54   0.0    7.44  58.52   0.10   3.85   0.87   6.93  13.93
CPG          29.58   7.68102.06  58.92   1.25   0.07   0.0    0.07   0.74   0.07   1.84   9.70
BM           16.38   8.19119.96  52.86   0.41  11.77   0.0    2.15  20.47   1.13   6.65   6.99
CSG           0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM           21.39   1.53101.58  57.91   2.91   0.51   1.53   1.02   3.06   2.30   6.89  14.02
REG TOTAL#   17.15   3.13  53.89  29.86   0.89   9.44   9.73   4.11  15.52   4.68   5.61 100.0
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    **THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
    *PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
    #PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
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FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

	1959											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	812.	146.	1154.	935.	46.	790.	80.	95.	1280.	210.	300.	5835.
RM	323.	46.	493.	760.	18.	300.	130.	495.	305.	415.	175.	3460.
MO	40.	23.	214.	200.	0.	46.	16.	26.	110.	12.	30.	720.
FUELS	183.	0.	793.	115.	0.	120.	1130.	4.	95.	21.	160.	2620.
CPG	392.	19.	1502.	807.	7.	2.	0.	1.	12.	1.	30.	2775.
BM	115.	65.	1474.	384.	2.	150.	0.	25.	290.	8.	65.	2260.
CSG**	124.	2.	1193.	510.	40.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	33.	
OM	492.	31.	2473.	1288.	60.	15.	35.	25.	65.	65.	155.	5025.
REG TOTAL	2539.	332.	8410.	4489.	133.	1425.	1391.	671.	2155.	735.	915.	23140.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	13.91	2.50	19.78	16.02	0.79	13.54	1.37	1.63	21.94	3.60	5.14	25.22
RM	9.32	1.32	14.25	21.97	0.52	8.67	3.76	14.31	8.82	11.99	5.06	14.95
MO	5.60	3.25	29.72	27.78	0.0	6.39	2.22	3.61	15.28	1.67	4.17	3.11
FUELS	6.99	0.0	30.27	4.39	0.0	4.58	43.13	0.15	3.63	0.80	6.11	11.32
CPG	14.12	0.70	54.13	29.08	0.25	0.07	0.0	0.04	0.43	0.04	1.08	11.99
BM	5.09	2.88	65.22	16.99	0.09	6.64	0.0	1.11	12.83	0.35	2.88	9.77
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	9.79	0.62	49.21	25.63	1.19	0.30	0.70	0.50	1.29	1.29	3.08	21.72

FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

1959

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	31.97	43.86	13.72	20.83	34.59	55.44	5.76	14.18	59.40	28.57	32.79	
RM	12.70	13.78	5.86	16.93	13.53	21.05	9.35	73.88	14.15	56.46	19.13	
MO	1.59	7.04	2.54	4.46	0.0	3.23	1.15	3.88	5.10	1.63	3.28	
FUELS	7.21	0.0	9.43	2.56	0.0	8.42	81.29	0.60	4.41	2.86	17.49	
CPG	15.43	5.84	17.86	17.98	5.26	0.14	0.0	0.15	0.56	0.14	3.28	
BM	4.53	19.55	17.53	8.55	1.50	10.53	0.0	3.73	13.46	1.09	7.10	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	19.37	9.42	29.41	28.69	45.11	1.05	2.52	3.73	3.02	8.84	16.94	
REG TOTAL	10.97	1.44	36.34	19.40	0.57	6.16	6.01	2.90	9.31	3.18	3.95	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	17.34	3.11	24.65	19.97	0.98	16.88	1.71	2.03	27.34	4.49	6.41	32.08
RM	10.87	1.54	16.62	25.62	0.61	10.11	4.38	16.68	10.28	13.99	5.95	20.33
MO	7.96	4.62	42.29	39.53	0.0	9.09	3.16	5.14	21.74	2.37	5.93	3.47
FUELS	10.03	0.0	43.40	6.29	0.0	6.57	61.85	0.22	5.20	1.15	8.76	12.52
CPG	30.79	1.52	117.99	63.39	0.55	9.16	0.0	0.08	0.94	0.03	2.36	8.72
BM	10.39	5.87	133.15	34.69	0.18	13.55	0.0	2.26	26.20	0.72	5.87	7.59
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	22.05	1.40	110.85	57.73	2.69	0.67	1.57	1.12	2.91	2.91	6.95	15.29
REG TOTAL#	17.40	2.28	57.63	30.76	0.91	9.77	9.53	4.59	14.77	5.04	6.27	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

	1960											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	765.	151.	1350.	979.	44.	850.	90.	90.	1260.	255.	325.	6160.
RM	593.	92.	628.	867.	22.	335.	115.	505.	360.	430.	225.	4170.
MO	131.	43.	292.	223.	0.	87.	16.	29.	130.	23.	40.	1015.
FUELS	194.	0.	874.	119.	0.	125.	1170.	3.	245.	12.	200.	2940.
CPG	742.	27.	1948.	960.	11.	2.	0.	1.	10.	1.	35.	3735.
BM	290.	115.	1860.	451.	5.	170.	0.	26.	325.	43.	85.	2835.
CSG**	176.	5.	1642.	626.	63.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	40.	
OM	679.	26.	3176.	1553.	92.	20.	40.	25.	75.	70.	160.	6455.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	3404.	454.	10250.	5152.	174.	1560.	1430.	680.	2405.	835.	1070.	27500.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	12.42	2.45	21.92	15.89	0.71	13.80	1.46	1.46	20.45	4.14	5.28	22.40
RM	14.22	2.20	15.06	20.79	0.53	8.03	2.76	12.11	8.63	10.31	5.40	15.16
MO	12.96	4.25	28.77	21.97	0.0	8.57	1.58	2.86	12.81	2.27	3.94	3.69
FUELS	6.60	0.0	29.73	4.05	0.0	4.25	39.80	0.10	8.33	0.41	6.80	10.69
CPG	19.86	0.73	52.16	25.70	0.29	0.05	0.0	0.03	0.27	0.03	0.94	13.58
BM	10.23	4.06	65.61	15.91	0.18	6.00	0.0	0.92	11.46	1.52	3.00	10.31
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	10.51	0.40	49.20	24.06	1.43	0.31	0.62	0.39	1.16	1.09	2.48	23.47

FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
	1960											
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	22.47	33.26	13.17	19.00	25.29	54.49	6.29	13.24	52.39	30.54	30.37	
RM	17.43	20.24	6.13	16.83	12.64	21.47	8.04	74.26	14.97	51.50	21.03	
MO	3.86	9.49	2.65	4.33	0.0	5.58	1.12	4.26	5.41	2.75	3.74	
FUELS	5.70	0.0	8.53	2.31	0.0	8.01	81.82	0.44	10.19	1.44	18.69	
CPG	21.79	5.99	19.00	18.63	6.32	0.13	0.0	0.15	0.42	0.12	3.27	
BM	8.52	25.33	18.15	8.75	2.87	10.90	0.0	3.82	13.51	5.15	7.94	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	19.94	5.64	30.99	30.14	52.87	1.28	2.80	3.68	3.12	8.38	14.95	
REG TOTAL	12.38	1.65	37.27	18.73	0.53	5.67	5.20	2.47	8.75	3.04	3.89	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	15.90	3.14	28.07	20.35	0.91	17.67	1.87	1.87	26.20	5.30	6.76	27.99
RM	16.74	2.59	17.73	24.48	0.62	9.46	3.25	14.26	10.16	12.14	6.35	20.61
MO	18.19	5.96	40.39	30.84	0.0	12.03	2.21	4.01	17.98	3.18	5.53	4.21
FUELS	9.39	0.0	42.39	5.76	0.0	6.05	56.63	0.15	11.86	0.59	9.68	12.02
CPG	41.51	1.52	109.01	53.72	0.62	0.11	0.0	0.06	0.56	0.06	1.96	10.40
BM	19.10	7.58	122.53	29.71	0.33	11.20	0.0	1.71	21.41	2.63	5.60	8.83
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	24.81	0.94	116.08	56.76	3.36	0.73	1.46	0.91	2.74	2.56	5.85	15.92
REG TOTAL#	19.81	2.64	59.66	29.98	1.51	9.08	8.32	3.96	14.00	4.86	6.23	100.00

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

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                                                   1961
                ..................................................................................
                   US     CAN     EEC    ROWE     JAP      LA      ME    OCSA      AF  SEASIA  SSBLOC   TOTAL
COMMODITY
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FBT              902.    206.   1297.    900.     53.    978.     90.    136.   1213.    256.    314.   6288.
RM               483.     98.    898.   1155.     20.    112.    113.    519.    377.    368.    274.   4352.
MO               128.     39.    295.     76.      0.    100.     13.     25.    150.     18.     23.   1000.
FUELS            180.      0.    910.    110.      0.    170.   1130.      3.    420.     15.    200.   3140.
CPG              825.     36.   2583.   1279.     18.      1.      1.      2.      7.      2.     50.   4796.
BM               225.     85.   1720.    480.      9.    170.      0.     25.    342.     47.     90.   3200.
CSG**            199.      7.      0.    687.     76.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
GM               745.     21.   4087.   1701.    113.     77.     46.     15.     68.     82.    176.   7084.
                 ....    ....    ....    ....    ....    ....    ....    ....    ....    ....    ....    ....

REC TOTAL       3505.    489.  11900.   5770.    215.   1610.   1410.    720.   2540.    800.   1130.  30120.

REL%-COMMOD        %       %       %       %       %       %       %       %       %       %       %       %
FBT             14.35    3.28   20.63   14.31    0.84   15.55    1.42    2.16   19.30    4.07    5.00   20.88
RM              11.10    2.26   20.63   26.53    0.46    2.58    2.60   11.94    8.66    8.46    6.31   14.45
MO              12.78    3.86   29.50    7.56    0.0    10.00    1.33    2.50   14.96    1.80    2.30    3.32
FUELS            5.74    0.01   28.98    3.50    0.0     5.41   35.99    0.10   13.38    0.48    6.37   10.42
CPG             17.21    0.74   53.86   26.67    0.38    0.02    0.02    0.04    0.15    0.04    1.04   15.92
BM               7.03    2.66   53.75   15.00    0.28    5.31    0.0     0.78   10.69    1.47    2.81   10.62
CSG              0.0     0.0     0.0     0.0     0.0     0.0     0.0     0.0     0.0     0.0     0.0
GM              10.52    0.29   57.69   24.01    1.59    1.09    0.65    0.21    0.96    1.16    2.48   23.52
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FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

1961

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	25.73	42.25	10.90	15.59	24.70	63.74	6.35	18.83	47.78	31.96	27.83	
RM	13.78	20.15	7.54	29.01	9.40	6.96	8.02	72.14	14.84	46.04	24.29	
MO	3.65	7.90	2.48	1.31	0.0	6.21	0.94	3.47	5.89	2.25	2.34	
FUELS	5.14	0.04	7.65	1.91	0.0	10.56	80.14	0.42	16.54	1.87	17.71	
CPG	23.55	7.28	21.71	22.17	8.37	0.06	0.07	0.28	0.28	0.25	4.42	
BM	6.42	17.39	14.45	8.32	4.19	10.56	0.0	3.47	13.46	5.87	7.96	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ON	21.26	4.21	34.34	29.48	52.51	4.78	3.26	2.08	2.68	10.25	15.58	
REG TOTAL	11.64	1.62	39.51	19.16	0.71	5.35	4.68	2.39	8.43	2.66	3.75	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.07	4.14	25.99	18.03	1.06	19.59	1.80	2.72	24.31	5.12	6.30	27.45
RM	13.99	2.85	25.99	33.43	0.58	3.25	3.27	15.04	10.91	10.66	7.95	19.00
MO	18.13	5.48	41.84	10.72	0.0	14.18	1.89	3.55	21.22	2.55	3.26	3.88
FUELS	8.08	0.01	40.81	4.93	0.0	7.62	50.57	0.13	18.83	0.67	8.97	12.27
CPG	37.30	1.61	116.72	57.79	0.81	0.35	0.05	0.09	0.32	0.09	2.26	12.17
BM	15.20	5.74	116.22	32.43	0.61	11.49	0.0	1.69	23.10	3.18	6.08	8.14
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ON	24.86	0.69	136.37	56.76	3.77	2.57	1.53	0.50	2.27	2.74	5.87	16.49
REG TOTAL#	19.28	2.69	65.46	31.74	1.18	8.86	7.76	3.96	13.97	4.40	6.22	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR ON
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

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-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                        1962
              ..........................................................
              US     CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSGLCC TOTAL
COMMODITY
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT          1015.   171.  1457.   798.    48.   959.   135.   153.  1185.   221.   293.  6714.
RM            367.    88.  1008.   899.    26.   384.   137.   513.   346.   376.   289.  4646.
MO             72.    32.   275.    93.     0.    88.     7.    29.   189.    14.    20.   900.
FUELS         211.     0.   970.   180.     0.   200.  1210.     6.   545.    15.   230.  3540.
CPG           933.    47.  3087.  1415.    42.     1.     1.     1.     9.     2.    46.  5583.
BM            185.    65.  1750.   540.    30.   150.     0.    34.   327.    45.   104.  3230.
CSG**         219.    15.     0.   801.    86.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM            784.    27.  4883.  1945.   128.    50.    61.    33.    57.    95.   224.  8257.
              ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL    3581.   432.13560.  6420.   275.  1820.  1560.   770.  2640.   760.  1205.33140.

REL%-COMMOD  %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT          15.11   2.54  21.70  11.89   0.71  14.27   2.02   2.28  17.65   3.29   4.36  20.26
RM            7.89   1.90  21.70  19.35   0.57   8.26   2.95  11.04   7.45   8.09   6.23  14.02
MO            8.02   3.60  30.56  10.33   0.0    9.78   0.81   3.22  21.05   1.56   2.22   2.72
FUELS         5.97   0.01  27.40   5.08   0.0    5.65  34.18   0.17  15.40   0.42   6.50  10.68
CPG          16.70   0.84  55.29  25.34   0.75   0.02   0.02   0.02   0.16   0.04   0.82  16.85
BM            5.73   2.01  54.18  16.72   0.93   4.64   0.0    1.05  10.12   1.39   3.22   9.75
CSG           0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM            9.49   0.33  59.14  23.56   1.55   0.61   0.74   0.40   0.69   1.15   2.71  24.92
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FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

1962

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	28.34	39.53	10.74	12.43	17.42	52.65	8.69	19.90	44.89	29.09	24.29	
RM	10.24	20.39	7.44	14.00	9.60	21.09	8.79	66.60	13.11	49.46	24.01	
MO	2.02	7.50	2.03	1.45	0.0	4.84	0.47	3.77	7.16	1.84	1.66	
FUELS	5.90	0.05	7.15	2.80	0.0	10.99	77.56	0.78	20.64	1.97	19.09	
CPG	26.05	10.83	22.77	22.04	15.13	0.05	0.06	0.13	0.34	0.26	3.82	
BM	5.17	15.04	12.91	8.41	10.91	8.24	0.0	4.42	12.39	5.92	8.63	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	21.89	6.25	36.01	30.30	46.47	2.75	3.91	4.29	2.16	12.50	18.59	
REG TOTAL	10.80	1.30	40.92	19.37	0.83	5.49	4.71	2.32	7.97	2.29	3.64	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	19.30	3.25	27.71	15.18	0.91	18.23	2.58	2.91	22.54	4.21	5.57	26.97
RM	10.08	2.42	27.71	24.71	0.73	10.55	3.77	14.10	9.51	10.33	7.95	18.67
MO	11.55	5.18	44.00	14.88	0.0	14.08	1.17	4.64	30.24	2.24	3.20	3.21
FUELS	8.22	0.01	37.74	7.00	0.0	7.73	47.08	0.23	21.21	0.58	8.95	13.10
CPG	37.36	1.87	122.68	56.69	1.67	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.36	0.08	1.84	12.81
BM	12.50	4.39	118.24	36.49	2.03	10.14	0.0	2.30	22.09	3.04	7.03	7.59
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	23.23	0.80	144.72	57.65	3.79	1.48	1.81	0.98	1.69	2.82	6.64	17.31
REG TOTAL#	18.37	2.22	69.57	32.94	1.41	9.34	8.00	3.95	13.55	3.90	6.18	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

1963

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	RUPE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	1017.	169.	1640.	1203.	60.	1075.	154.	143.	1146.	249.	357.	7239.
RM	404.	94.	1140.	1067.	27.	410.	143.	590.	341.	403.	315.	5031.
MO	62.	26.	270.	221.	0.	95.	13.	27.	234.	27.	19.	910.
FUELS	309.	1.	1070.	230.	0.	225.	1520.	8.	641.	15.	282.	4290.
CPG	972.	46.	3760.	1530.	44.	3.	1.	3.	12.	2.	45.	6412.
BM	220.	50.	1900.	560.	48.	145.	0.	41.	316.	42.	108.	3430.
CSG**	273.	39.	0.	941.	98.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	889.	63.	5980.	2230.	150.	64.	71.	19.	72.	134.	226.	9938.
REG TOTAL	3887.	452.	15560.	7130.	330.	2020.	1900.	830.	2790.	875.	1340.	37650.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	14.04	2.34	22.66	16.61	0.83	14.85	2.13	1.97	15.82	3.44	4.93	19.23
RM	8.02	1.88	22.66	21.20	0.53	8.15	2.84	11.73	6.77	8.01	6.27	13.36
MO	6.80	2.90	29.67	24.25	0.0	10.44	1.38	2.97	25.67	2.97	2.09	2.42
FUELS	7.21	0.02	24.94	5.36	0.0	5.24	35.43	0.19	14.94	0.35	6.57	11.39
CPG	15.17	0.72	58.64	23.86	0.69	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.19	0.03	0.70	17.03
BM	6.41	1.46	55.39	16.33	1.40	4.23	0.0	1.20	9.21	1.22	3.15	9.11
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	8.94	0.64	60.17	22.44	1.51	0.64	0.71	0.19	0.72	1.35	2.27	26.40

FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	1963 US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	26.16	37.47	10.54	16.87	18.21	53.22	8.13	17.22	41.06	28.47	26.63	
RM	10.38	20.90	7.33	14.96	8.12	20.29	7.53	71.10	12.22	46.05	23.52	
MO	1.59	5.85	1.74	3.10	0.0	4.70	0.66	3.25	8.37	3.09	1.42	
FUELS	7.95	0.22	6.88	3.23	0.0	11.14	80.00	0.96	22.97	1.71	21.04	
CPG	25.02	10.16	24.16	21.46	13.42	0.15	0.05	0.26	0.43	0.23	3.36	
BM	5.66	11.07	12.21	7.85	14.55	7.18	0.0	4.94	11.33	4.80	8.06	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	22.86	14.04	38.43	31.28	45.48	3.17	3.74	2.29	2.58	15.31	16.87	
REG TOTAL	10.32	1.20	41.33	18.94	0.88	5.37	5.05	2.20	7.41	2.32	3.56	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.16	3.02	29.29	21.48	1.07	19.20	2.76	2.55	20.46	4.45	6.37	25.90
RM	10.37	2.43	29.29	27.41	0.69	10.53	3.68	15.17	8.76	10.35	8.10	18.00
MO	8.36	3.57	36.49	29.82	0.0	12.84	1.70	3.65	31.57	3.65	2.57	3.42
FUELS	9.60	0.03	33.23	7.14	0.0	6.99	47.20	0.25	19.91	0.47	8.76	14.99
CPG	36.67	1.73	141.78	57.69	1.67	0.11	0.04	0.11	0.45	0.08	1.70	12.27
BM	14.38	3.27	124.18	36.60	3.14	9.48	0.0	2.68	20.65	2.75	7.06	7.08
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	22.46	1.60	151.09	56.34	3.79	1.62	1.79	0.48	1.82	3.39	5.71	18.31
REG TOTAL#	17.98	2.09	71.97	32.98	1.53	9.34	8.79	3.84	12.90	4.05	6.20	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

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                                                  1964
             ............................................................................................
  `              US    CAN    EEC   ROWE   JAP     LA     ME   OCSA     AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
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FBT            1197.  169.  1875.  1287.    60.  1234.   146.   123.  1321.   356.   355.  8034.
RM              507.  119.  1250.  1155.    20.   356.   114.   643.   410.   368.   369.  5356.
MO               86.   59.   335.   258.     0.   150.    13.    34.   218.    56.    19.  1230.
FUELS           280.    1.  1100.   190.     0.   215.  1920.     7.   584.    28.   296.  4630.
CPG            1063.   46.  4281.  1601.    58.     4.     1.     3.     6.     3.    65.  7125.
BM              255.   65.  2330.   630.    38.   145.     0.    44.   368.    31.   123.  4030.
CSG**           309.   37.     0.  1023.   122.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM             1079.   64.  7019.  2589.   186.    79.    84.    38.    89.   159.   219.11645.
               ....  ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL      4482.  524.18410.  7820.   360.  2180.  2290.   900.  2990.   960.  1460.42140.

REL%-COMMOD     %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT           14.90   2.10  23.34  16.02   0.75  15.36   1.82   1.53  16.45   3.81   4.42  19.07
RM             9.47   2.21  23.34  21.57   0.38   6.65   2.13  12.00   7.66   6.87   6.89  12.71
MO             7.13   4.83  27.24  20.98   0.02  12.20   1.02   2.76  17.72   4.55   1.54   2.92
FUELS          6.04   0.02  23.76   4.10   0.01   4.64  41.47   0.15  12.61   0.60   6.39  10.99
CPG           14.92   0.65  60.08  22.47   0.81   0.06   0.01   0.04   0.08   0.04   0.91  16.91
BM             6.33   1.61  57.82  15.63   0.94   3.60   0.0    1.09   9.13   0.77   3.05   9.56
CSG            0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM             9.26   0.55  60.27  22.23   1.60   0.68   0.72   0.33   0.76   1.37   1.88  27.63
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FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

1964

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	26.71	32.14	10.18	16.46	16.81	56.60	6.38	13.70	44.20	31.87	24.30	
RM	11.31	22.61	6.79	14.77	5.58	16.34	4.99	71.41	13.73	38.33	25.29	
MO	1.96	11.33	1.82	3.30	0.08	6.88	0.55	3.78	7.29	5.83	1.30	
FUELS	6.24	0.13	5.98	2.43	0.08	9.86	83.84	0.78	19.53	2.92	20.27	
CPG	23.71	8.83	23.25	20.47	16.00	0.18	0.04	0.33	0.20	0.31	4.45	
BM	5.69	12.39	12.66	8.06	10.56	6.65	0.0	4.89	12.31	3.23	8.42	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	24.07	12.20	38.13	33.11	51.81	3.62	3.67	4.22	2.98	16.56	15.00	
REG TOTAL	10.64	1.24	43.69	18.56	0.85	5.17	5.43	2.14	7.10	2.28	3.46	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	19.44	2.74	30.44	20.89	0.98	20.03	2.37	2.00	21.46	4.57	5.76	25.65
RM	12.35	2.89	30.44	28.13	0.49	8.68	2.78	15.65	10.00	8.96	8.99	17.10
MO	9.80	6.64	37.43	28.83	0.03	16.76	1.41	3.80	24.36	6.26	2.12	3.73
FUELS	7.92	0.02	31.16	5.38	0.01	6.09	54.39	0.20	16.54	0.79	8.39	14.70
CPG	37.37	1.63	150.53	56.29	2.03	0.14	0.04	0.11	0.21	0.11	2.29	11.85
BM	15.00	3.82	137.06	37.06	2.24	8.53	0.0	2.59	21.65	1.82	7.24	7.08
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	23.32	1.38	151.73	55.97	4.03	1.71	1.82	0.82	1.92	3.44	4.73	19.27
REG TOTAL#	18.67	2.18	76.68	32.57	1.50	9.08	9.54	3.75	12.45	4.00	6.08	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 11. (CONTINUED)

1953

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSELOC	TOTAL
FBT	500.	392.	465.	1009.	4.	630.	90.	755.	640.	385.	255.	5115.
RM	165.	110.	233.	595.	10.	240.	135.	585.	230.	315.	125.	2745.
MO	11.	89.	24.	87.	0.	38.	3.	15.	95.	20.	5.	385.
FUELS	77.	1.	416.	199.	0.	70.	410.	1.	170.	7.	135.	1485.
CPG	319.	17.	916.	680.	18.	1.	10.	2.	2.	3.	33.	2005.
BM	81.	144.	487.	247.	13.	22.	0.	54.	175.	5.	13.	1240.
CSG**	85.	5.	680.	427.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	30.	
OM	193.	51.	1311.	936.	21.	15.	15.	85.	40.	120.	140.	2945.
REG TOTAL	1317.	850.	3852.	3880.	66.	1015.	665.	1500.	1350.	850.	705.	16150.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	9.77	7.66	9.09	19.73	0.08	12.32	1.76	14.76	12.51	7.43	4.99	31.67
RM	6.01	4.00	8.49	21.68	0.36	8.74	4.92	21.31	8.38	11.48	4.55	17.00
MO	2.75	23.14	6.23	22.60	0.0	9.87	0.78	3.90	24.68	5.19	1.30	2.38
FUELS	5.21	0.03	28.01	13.40	0.0	4.71	27.61	0.07	11.45	0.47	9.09	9.20
CPG	15.94	0.86	45.69	33.92	0.90	0.05	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.15	1.65	12.41
BM	6.56	11.65	39.27	19.92	1.05	1.77	0.0	4.35	14.11	0.40	1.05	7.68
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	6.55	1.72	44.52	31.78	0.71	0.51	0.51	2.89	1.36	4.07	4.75	18.24

FIGURE 12. ROWE IMPORTS BY ORIGIN AND COMMODITY GROUP, 1953-64
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS F.O.B. AND PERCENTAGES)

1953

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	37.93	49.01	12.07	26.01	6.06	62.07	13.53	50.33	47.41	44.71	36.17	
RM	12.52	13.72	6.05	15.34	15.15	23.65	20.30	39.00	17.04	37.06	17.73	
MO	0.80	11.14	0.62	2.24	0.0	3.74	0.45	1.00	7.04	2.35	0.71	
FUELS	5.87	0.06	10.80	5.13	0.0	6.90	61.65	0.07	12.59	0.82	19.15	
CPG	24.26	2.15	23.78	17.53	27.27	0.10	1.50	0.13	0.15	0.35	4.68	
BM	6.18	18.05	12.64	6.37	19.70	2.17	0.0	3.60	12.96	0.59	1.84	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	14.64	6.35	34.03	24.12	31.82	1.48	2.26	5.67	2.96	14.12	19.86	
REG TOTAL	8.16	4.95	23.85	24.02	0.41	6.28	4.12	9.29	8.36	5.26	4.37	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	12.17	9.55	11.32	24.57	0.10	15.34	2.19	18.39	15.59	9.25	6.21	33.76
RM	7.67	5.10	10.84	27.67	0.47	11.16	6.28	27.21	10.70	14.65	5.81	17.68
MO	3.56	29.90	8.05	29.19	0.0	12.75	1.01	5.03	31.88	6.71	1.68	2.45
FUELS	6.01	0.04	32.35	15.47	0.0	5.44	31.88	0.08	13.22	0.54	10.50	10.57
CPG	24.11	1.30	69.13	51.32	1.36	0.08	0.75	0.15	0.15	0.23	2.49	10.90
BM	8.20	14.54	49.04	24.87	1.31	2.22	0.0	5.44	17.62	0.50	1.31	8.17
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	9.63	2.54	65.45	46.73	1.05	0.75	0.75	4.24	2.00	5.99	6.99	16.47
REG TOTAL#	10.83	6.58	31.68	31.91	0.54	8.35	5.47	12.33	11.10	6.99	5.80	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

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                                              1954
               ........................................................................
                US    CAN    EEC    ROME   JAP    LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLCC TOTAL
COMMODITY
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT            508.   289.   541.  1100.   20.   593.    73.   809.   768.   460.   159.  5334.
RM             250.   148.   231.   556.   13.   175.   114.   504.   278.   273.   153.  2786.
MO              26.    90.    24.    66.    0.    42.     0.    19.    62.    12.     8.   374.
FUELS           85.     1.   485.   203.    0.    93.   437.     0.   194.     4.   148.  1671.
CPG            267.    18.   961.   870.    2.     2.    12.     7.     6.     5.    46.  2200.
BM             102.   173.   484.   188.    5.    40.     1.    45.   189.     6.    18.  1333.
CSG**           85.     4.   805.   450.   30.     1.    13.     3.     3.    95.    36.
DM             239.    77.  1569.  1005.   37.     7.    28.    27.    22.   150.   155.  3542.
               ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL     1499.   797.  4490.  4080.   65.  1205.   690.  1415.  1475.   970.   780.17210.

REL%-COMMOD     %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT            9.53   5.41  10.15  20.62   0.37  11.12   1.38  15.17  14.39   8.62   2.98  31.00
RM             8.99   5.33   8.30  19.95   0.45   6.29   4.11  18.09  10.00   9.78   5.50  16.19
MO             7.03  24.12   6.34  17.65   0.03  11.20   0.33   5.11  16.58   3.21   2.27   2.17
FUELS          5.06   0.04  29.02  12.13   0.0    5.60  26.15   0.0   11.63   0.26   8.87   9.71
CPG           12.15   0.84  43.70  39.56   0.11   0.08   0.55   0.33   0.29   0.23   2.09  12.78
BM             7.66  12.95  36.33  14.11   0.40   2.99   0.05   3.38  14.15   0.44   1.37   7.74
CSG            0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
CM             6.76   2.19  44.30  28.38   1.06   0.19   0.79   0.77   0.63   4.23   4.37  20.58
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FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

	1954											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSOLDC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	33.91	36.25	12.31	26.96	23.18	59.01	10.65	57.20	52.05	47.40	20.36	
RM	16.71	18.63	5.25	13.62	14.71	17.43	16.59	35.61	18.88	28.10	19.64	
MO	1.75	11.32	0.54	1.62	0.12	4.17	0.01	1.35	4.20	1.24	1.09	
FUELS	5.64	0.08	11.02	4.97	0.0	9.30	63.30	0.0	13.13	0.45	18.99	
CPG	17.84	2.32	21.85	21.33	2.82	0.18	1.77	0.51	0.43	0.52	5.86	
BM	6.81	21.67	11.00	4.61	6.24	3.97	0.09	3.19	12.79	0.60	2.35	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	15.97	9.73	35.67	24.64	44.00	0.67	4.06	1.92	1.52	15.43	19.83	
REG TOTAL	8.71	4.63	25.57	23.71	0.49	5.84	4.01	8.22	8.57	5.64	4.53	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	12.00	6.82	12.79	25.98	0.47	14.01	1.74	19.11	18.13	10.86	3.75	32.25
RM	11.23	6.65	10.37	24.92	0.56	7.86	5.13	22.59	12.49	12.22	6.87	16.99
MO	8.54	29.29	7.69	21.43	0.03	13.60	0.03	6.20	20.13	3.90	2.76	2.35
FUELS	5.76	0.04	33.02	13.80	0.0	6.37	29.76	0.0	13.27	0.30	10.09	11.18
CPG	20.11	1.39	72.31	65.46	0.18	0.14	0.92	0.54	0.47	0.38	3.45	10.13
BM	8.92	15.08	42.30	16.43	0.46	3.49	0.05	3.94	16.48	0.51	1.60	8.72
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	9.44	3.05	61.86	39.63	1.47	0.26	1.10	1.07	0.88	5.90	6.10	19.32
REG TOTAL#	11.41	6.07	33.51	31.07	0.65	7.65	5.26	10.78	11.23	7.39	5.94	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

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                                             1955
              ........................................................................
                  US    CAN    EEC    ROWE  JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLGC TOTAL
COMMODITY
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT              687.   314.   641.  1046.    24.   596.    87.   790.   641.   515.   220.  5559.
RM               247.   170.   248.   626.    13.   160.   116.   450.   221.   433.   235.  3014.
MO                59.    89.    17.    90.     0.    48.     1.    18.    83.    10.    13.   446.
FUELS            144.     3.   567.   240.     0.   130.   480.     0.   221.    19.   226.  2020.
CPG              337.    10.  1143.   240.    21.     1.     4.     9.     0.     1.    74.  2482.
BM               195.   280.   670.   290.    19.   100.     0.    47.   210.     8.    66.  1880.
CSG**            102.     5.   954.     0.    26.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM               301.    35.  1862.  1150.    36.    14.    29.   115.    63.   144.   170.  3958.
                ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL       1935.   903.  5250.  4320.   114.  1050.   720.  1440.  1470.  1120.  1039.19440.

REL%-COMMOD      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT             12.36   5.65  11.53  18.82   0.43  10.73   1.56  14.21  11.54   9.26   3.96  28.60
RM               8.20   5.64   8.22  20.78   0.44   5.33   3.85  14.93   7.32  13.37   7.79  15.50
MO              13.21  19.91   3.92  20.18   0.0   10.76   0.29   4.04  18.61   2.24   2.91   2.29
FUELS            7.12   0.13  28.08  11.88   0.0    6.44  23.76   0.0   10.94   0.94  11.19  10.39
CPG             13.57   0.41  46.05   9.67   0.85   0.04   0.16   0.36   0.0    0.04   3.00  12.77
BM              10.37  14.89  35.64  15.43   1.01   5.32   0.0    2.50  11.17   0.43   3.51   9.67
CSG              0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM               7.61   0.89  47.05  29.06   0.96   0.35   0.73   2.91   1.59   3.64   4.30  20.36
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FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

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                                          1955
               ...........................................................................
                 US     CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP    LA     ME     OCSA    AF  SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
REL%-REGION  %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT          35.50  34.78  12.21  24.22  20.79  56.91  12.03  54.85  43.63  45.95  21.19
RM           12.78  18.81   4.72  14.53  11.67  15.29  16.12  31.26  15.01  35.98  22.60
MO            3.04   9.83   0.33   2.08   0.0    4.57   0.18   1.25   5.65   0.89   1.25
FUELS         7.44   0.29  10.81   5.56   0.0   12.38  66.67   0.0   15.03   1.70  21.75
CPG          17.41   1.13  21.77   5.56  18.42   0.10   0.56   0.62   0.0    0.09   7.17
BM           10.08  30.99  12.76   6.71  16.67   9.52   0.0    3.26  14.29   0.71   6.35
CSG           0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM           15.58   3.89  35.47  26.62  31.23   1.33   4.03   7.99   4.29  12.86  16.36
REG TOTAL     9.95   4.65  27.01  22.22   0.59   5.40   3.70   7.41   7.56   5.76   5.34
REL%-COMMOD* %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT          15.22   6.96  14.21  23.19   0.53  13.22   1.92  17.50  14.21  11.41   4.98  29.85
RM           10.35   7.12  10.37  26.24   0.56   6.72   4.86  18.85   9.24  16.88   9.83  15.79
MO           17.53  26.43   5.21  26.79   0.0   14.29   0.39   5.36  24.70   2.98   3.87   2.22
FUELS         8.08   0.15  31.87  13.48   0.0    7.35  26.97   0.0   12.42   1.07  12.70  11.77
CPG          20.96   0.63  71.12  14.93   1.31   0.06   0.25   0.56   0.0    0.06   4.64  10.63
BM           12.26  17.61  42.14  18.24   1.19   6.29   0.0    2.96  13.21   0.50   4.15  10.52
CSG           0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM           10.73   1.25  66.22  40.96   1.27   0.55   1.03   4.10   2.24   5.13   6.05  18.57
REG TOTAL#   12.85   5.97  34.72  28.57   0.75   6.94   4.76   9.52   9.72   7.41   6.37 100.0
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     **THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
     *PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
     #PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 12.  (CONTINUED)
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	1956											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	CCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
FBT	812.	373.	609.	1046.	42.	642.	89.	854.	603.	509.	250.	5814.
RM	302.	130.	250.	518.	11.	172.	116.	409.	211.	402.	242.	2876.
MO	41.	107.	20.	105.	0.	56.	3.	21.	105.	9.	13.	479.
FUELS	186.	3.	580.	270.	0.	185.	500.	0.	249.	16.	240.	2220.
CPG	396.	12.	1256.	955.	26.	1.	4.	5.	1.	1.	96.	2746.
BM	135.	295.	750.	330.	20.	105.	0.	44.	245.	7.	82.	2020.
CSG**	91.	5.	954.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	308.	46.	1943.	1170.	45.	12.	24.	112.	80.	157.	179.	4094.
REG TOTAL	2249.	967.	5500.	4450.	145.	1170.	740.	1450.	1500.	1115.	1133.	20400.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	13.96	6.41	10.48	18.00	0.72	11.05	1.53	14.70	10.37	8.76	4.30	28.50
RM	10.49	4.52	8.71	18.00	0.38	5.97	4.03	14.24	7.34	13.97	8.42	14.10
MO	8.63	22.29	4.12	21.94	0.0	11.70	0.65	4.39	22.02	1.88	2.72	2.35
FUELS	8.36	0.11	26.13	12.16	0.0	8.33	22.52	0.0	11.22	0.72	10.81	10.88
CPG	14.41	0.45	45.74	34.78	0.95	0.04	0.15	0.18	0.04	0.04	3.50	13.46
BM	6.68	14.60	37.13	16.34	0.99	5.20	0.0	2.18	12.13	0.35	4.06	9.90
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	7.52	1.12	47.45	28.58	1.10	0.29	0.59	2.74	1.95	3.83	4.37	20.07

FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

1956												
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSOLDC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	36.08	38.57	11.08	23.51	28.97	54.89	12.04	58.93	40.19	45.67	22.06	
RM	13.42	13.46	4.55	11.63	7.59	14.68	15.65	26.24	14.08	36.04	21.37	
MO	1.84	11.04	0.36	2.36	0.0	4.79	0.42	1.45	7.03	0.81	1.15	
FUELS	8.26	0.26	10.55	6.07	0.0	15.81	67.57	0.0	16.60	1.43	21.18	
CPG	17.60	1.27	22.84	21.46	17.93	0.09	0.54	0.34	0.07	0.09	8.47	
BM	6.00	30.52	13.04	7.42	13.79	8.97	0.0	3.03	16.23	0.63	7.24	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	13.69	4.76	35.32	26.29	31.03	1.03	3.24	7.72	5.33	14.03	15.80	
REG TOTAL	11.03	4.74	26.96	21.81	0.71	5.74	3.63	7.11	7.35	5.47	5.55	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	17.02	7.82	12.78	21.95	0.38	13.47	1.87	17.92	12.64	10.03	5.24	29.89
RM	12.80	5.52	10.62	21.95	0.47	7.28	4.91	17.36	8.95	17.03	11.26	14.79
MO	11.05	28.56	5.27	28.10	0.0	14.99	0.83	5.62	28.21	2.41	3.48	2.34
FUELS	9.52	0.13	29.74	13.85	0.0	9.49	25.64	0.0	12.77	0.82	12.31	12.23
CPG	22.54	0.70	71.53	54.39	1.43	0.06	0.23	0.28	0.06	0.06	5.47	11.01
BM	7.99	17.46	44.38	19.53	1.18	6.21	0.0	2.63	14.55	0.41	4.55	10.60
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	10.53	1.57	66.44	40.01	1.54	0.41	0.82	3.83	2.74	5.37	6.12	18.33
REG TOTAL#	14.10	6.06	34.48	27.90	0.91	7.34	4.64	9.09	9.40	6.99	7.10	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

1957

COMMODITY	US	CAN	FEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	UCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
FBT	754.	298.	674.	1112.	44.	665.	97.	781.	635.	451.	233.	5746.
RM	382.	113.	254.	568.	8.	163.	87.	487.	191.	345.	228.	2939.
MO	42.	137.	20.	110.	0.	77.	1.	24.	114.	17.	31.	553.
FUELS	280.	1.	610.	260.	0.	265.	530.	1.	228.	13.	265.	2440.
CPG	417.	17.	1436.	935.	48.	1.	4.	4.	2.	2.	113.	3032.
BM	195.	285.	760.	360.	13.	85.	0.	36.	135.	14.	123.	2020.
CSG**	97.	8.	1086.	0.	44.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	338.	53.	2169.	1273.	66.	19.	34.	125.	83.	166.	227.	4528.
REG TOTAL	2483.	907.	5990.	4725.	175.	1280.	753.	1440.	1420.	1045.	1235.	21410.
RELS-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	13.13	5.19	11.73	19.36	0.77	11.57	1.69	13.60	11.05	8.02	4.06	26.84
RM	13.00	3.85	8.64	19.32	0.27	5.55	2.95	16.56	6.49	11.74	7.75	13.73
MO	7.68	24.81	3.54	19.88	0.0	13.92	0.22	4.34	20.66	3.07	5.60	2.58
FUELS	11.49	0.05	25.00	10.66	0.0	10.86	21.72	0.04	9.34	0.53	10.86	11.40
CPG	13.77	0.57	47.36	32.49	1.58	0.03	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.07	3.73	14.16
BM	9.65	14.11	37.62	17.82	0.62	4.21	0.0	1.78	6.68	0.69	6.09	9.43
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	7.46	1.17	47.90	28.11	1.46	0.42	0.75	2.76	1.83	3.67	5.01	21.15

FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	1957 US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SS&LDC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	30.39	32.88	11.26	23.56	25.37	51.95	12.96	54.26	45.36	44.11	18.88	
RM	15.38	12.45	4.24	12.03	4.57	12.74	11.55	33.80	13.62	33.01	18.42	
MO	1.71	15.13	0.33	2.33	0.0	6.02	0.16	1.67	8.16	1.63	2.51	
FUELS	11.29	0.12	10.13	5.51	0.0	21.70	78.67	0.07	16.29	1.24	21.44	
CPG	16.81	1.90	23.97	20.87	27.43	0.08	0.53	0.28	0.14	0.19	9.14	
BM	7.85	31.41	12.69	7.63	7.20	6.64	0.4	2.50	9.64	1.34	9.95	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	13.60	5.86	36.21	26.97	37.71	1.48	4.53	8.68	5.93	15.89	18.37	
REG TOTAL	11.60	4.24	27.98	22.05	0.82	5.98	3.56	6.73	6.54	4.83	5.77	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	16.28	6.44	14.55	24.00	0.96	14.35	2.10	16.86	13.70	9.95	5.03	27.77
RM	16.15	4.78	10.74	24.00	0.34	6.89	3.66	20.57	8.06	14.58	9.62	14.10
MO	9.59	30.97	4.42	24.61	0.0	17.37	0.27	5.41	25.78	3.83	6.99	2.66
FUELS	12.86	0.05	27.98	11.93	0.0	12.16	24.31	0.05	10.46	0.60	12.16	13.65
CPG	20.40	0.84	70.15	48.12	2.34	0.05	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	5.52	12.26
BM	11.75	17.17	45.78	21.69	0.76	5.12	0.0	2.17	8.13	0.84	7.41	9.95
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	10.37	1.63	66.64	39.11	2.03	3.58	1.04	3.84	2.55	5.10	6.97	19.50
REG TOTAL#	14.88	5.44	35.89	28.28	1.35	7.67	4.49	8.63	8.39	6.26	7.41	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

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                                              1958
              ............................................................................
               US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA      ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLCC TOTAL
COMMODITY
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT           740.   367.   686.   998.    83.   630.   100.   725.   630.   490.   310. 5780.
RM            280.    98.   234.   591.     9.   135.   110.   360.   240.   380.   175. 2610.
MO             13.   140.    16.    79.     0.    53.     3.    16.    80.    28.    20.  445.
FUELS         114.     1.   562.   227.     0.   210.   710.     1.   185.     9.   215. 2235.
CPG           356.    27.  1662.  1048.    33.     1.     4.     5.     2.     2.   120. 3260.
BM            140.   250.   612.   321.     6.    60.     0.    34.   120.     9.    95. 1650.
CSG**          91.     6.  1152.   517.    51.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.    85.
OM            345.    58.  2242.  1251.    70.    15.    25.   100.    80.   160.   245. 4590.
              ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....  ....

REG TOTAL    2018.   946.  6014.  4595.   201.  1100.   955.  1240.  1340.  1080.  1180.20790.

REL%-COMMOD    %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT          12.80   6.36  11.87  17.27   1.44  10.90   1.73  12.54  10.90   8.48   5.36  27.80
RM           10.74   3.74   8.97  22.64   0.34   5.17   4.21  13.79   9.20  14.56   6.70  12.55
MO            2.99  31.44   3.60  17.75   0.0   11.91   0.67   3.60  17.98   6.29   4.49   2.14
FUELS         5.10   0.05  25.15  10.16   0.0    9.40  31.77   0.04   8.28   0.40   9.62  10.75
CPG          10.93   0.82  50.98  32.15   1.01   0.03   0.12   0.15   0.06   0.06   3.68  15.68
BM            8.48  15.15  37.09  19.45   0.36   3.64   0.0    2.06   7.27   0.55   5.76   7.94
CSG           0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM            7.51   1.26  48.85  27.25   1.53   0.33   0.54   2.18   1.74   3.49   5.34  22.08
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FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	US	CAN	ELC	RONE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
1958												
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	36.66	38.82	11.41	21.72	41.29	57.27	10.47	58.47	47.01	45.37	26.27	
RM	13.89	10.31	3.89	12.06	4.48	12.27	11.52	29.03	17.91	35.19	14.83	
MO	0.66	14.78	0.27	1.72	0.0	4.82	0.31	1.29	5.97	2.59	1.69	
FUELS	5.64	0.13	9.34	4.94	0.0	19.09	74.35	0.08	13.81	0.83	18.22	
CPG	17.65	2.83	27.64	22.81	16.42	0.19	0.42	0.40	0.15	0.19	10.17	
BM	6.94	26.42	10.18	6.99	2.99	5.45	0.0	2.74	8.94	0.83	8.05	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	17.08	6.13	37.28	27.23	34.83	1.36	2.62	8.06	5.97	14.81	20.76	
REG TOTAL	9.71	4.55	28.93	22.10	0.97	5.29	4.59	5.96	6.45	5.19	5.68	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	15.47	7.69	14.35	20.87	1.74	13.17	2.09	15.16	13.17	10.25	6.48	29.53
RM	13.88	4.83	11.59	29.27	0.45	6.69	5.45	17.83	11.89	10.82	8.67	12.47
MO	3.63	38.22	4.37	21.58	0.0	14.48	0.82	4.37	21.86	7.65	5.46	2.26
FUELS	5.67	0.06	27.99	11.30	0.0	10.46	35.36	0.05	9.21	0.45	10.71	12.40
CPG	16.10	1.21	75.14	47.38	1.49	0.05	0.18	0.23	0.09	0.09	5.42	13.66
BM	10.53	18.81	46.05	24.15	0.45	4.51	0.0	2.56	9.03	0.68	7.15	8.21
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	10.32	1.74	67.15	37.47	2.10	0.45	0.75	2.99	2.40	4.79	7.34	20.62
REG TOTAL#	12.46	5.84	37.13	28.37	1.24	6.79	5.98	7.66	8.27	6.67	7.29	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

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                                                1959
              ***************************************************************************************
               US    CAN    EEC   ROWE  JAP     LA     ME    GCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLCC TOTAL
COMMODITY
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FBT           764.   367.   660. 1002.   69.   560.    90.   800.   645.   450.   345. 5795.
RM            229.    88.   274.  630.   18.   125.   105.   400.   255.   445.   215. 2775.
MO             22.   168.    19.   75.    0.    54.     2.    17.    75.    31.    20.  485.
FUELS          93.     1.   487.  212.    0.   255.   730.     0.   210.    17.   230. 2240.
CPG           409.    30.  1828. 1127.   57.     1.     7.     6.     2.     2.   105. 3570.
BM             90.   270.   686.  360.    4.    80.     0.    39.   170.     1.    90. 1790.
CSG**         112.     8.  1337.  573.   55.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.    85.
OM            416.    57.  2595. 1391.   74.    10.    35.   120.    85.   210.   285. 5280.
              ....   ....   ....  ....  ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....  ....

REG TOTAL    2073.   986.  6549. 4880.  222.  1085.   970.  1385.  1445.  1155.  1290.22150.

REL%-COMMOD    %      %      %     %     %      %      %      %      %      %      %     %
FBT         13.19   6.33  11.39 17.29  1.19   9.66   1.55  13.81  11.13   7.77   5.95 26.16
RM           8.25   3.17   9.87 22.70  0.65   4.50   3.78  14.41   9.19  16.04   7.75 12.53
MO           4.64  34.60   3.92 15.46  0.0   11.13   0.41   3.51  15.46   6.39   4.12  2.19
FUELS        4.15   0.05  21.74  9.46  0.0   11.38  32.59   0.0    9.38   0.76  10.27 10.11
CPG         11.46   0.83  51.20 31.57  1.60   0.03   0.20   0.17   0.06   0.06   2.94 16.12
BM           5.03  15.08  38.32 20.11  0.22   4.47   0.0    2.18   9.50   0.06   5.03  8.08
CSG          0.0    0.0    0.0   0.0   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM           7.87   1.09  49.15 26.34  1.40   0.19   0.66   2.27   1.61   3.98   5.40 23.84
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FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSDLGC	TOTAL
						1959						
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	36.88	37.19	10.08	20.53	31.08	51.61	9.28	57.76	44.64	38.96	26.74	
RM	11.04	8.92	4.18	12.91	8.11	11.52	10.82	28.88	17.65	38.53	16.67	
MO	1.09	17.02	0.29	1.54	0.0	4.98	0.21	1.23	5.19	2.63	1.55	
FUELS	4.49	0.12	7.44	4.34	0.0	23.50	75.26	0.0	14.53	1.47	17.83	
CPG	19.73	3.02	27.91	23.09	25.68	0.09	0.72	0.43	0.14	0.17	8.14	
BM	4.34	27.38	10.47	7.38	1.80	7.37	0.0	2.82	11.76	0.09	6.98	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	29.06	5.81	39.62	28.50	33.33	0.92	3.61	8.66	5.88	13.18	22.09	
REG TOTAL	9.36	4.45	29.57	22.03	1.00	4.90	4.38	6.25	6.52	5.21	5.82	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	15.95	7.65	13.77	29.91	1.44	11.68	1.88	16.69	13.46	9.39	7.20	27.75
RM	10.67	4.10	12.77	29.37	0.64	5.83	4.90	18.65	11.69	20.75	10.32	12.42
MO	5.49	40.93	4.63	18.29	0.0	13.17	0.49	4.15	18.29	7.56	4.38	2.37
FUELS	4.59	0.06	24.01	10.45	0.0	12.57	36.[illegible]	0.0	10.36	0.84	11.34	11.74
CPG	16.74	1.22	74.83	46.10	2.33	0.04	0.29	0.25	0.08	0.08	4.30	14.15
BM	6.29	18.88	47.97	25.17	0.28	5.59	0.0	2.73	11.89	0.07	6.29	8.28
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	10.69	1.47	65.73	35.77	1.96	2.26	[illegible].93	3.09	2.19	5.40	7.33	22.52
REG TOTAL#	12.00	5.71	37.92	28.26	1.29	6.28	5.62	8.02	8.37	6.69	7.47	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

	1960											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	RUNE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSALDC	TOTAL
FBT	801.	337.	716.	1146.	78.	550.	110.	760.	630.	475.	375.	5985.
RM	332.	148.	324.	767.	21.	135.	115.	375.	280.	430.	275.	3255.
MO	65.	194.	26.	96.	0.	63.	4.	21.	95.	24.	35.	620.
FUELS	86.	0.	566.	252.	0.	260.	780.	2.	210.	10.	275.	2440.
CPG	702.	31.	2232.	1274.	93.	2.	4.	5.	2.	7.	120.	4475.
BM	290.	265.	919.	490.	7.	115.	0.	39.	180.	10.	125.	2440.
CSG**	180.	20.	1632.	694.	69.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	100.	
OM	520.	154.	3103.	1622.	101.	10.	60.	120.	110.	245.	235.	6325.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	2815.	1128.	7886.	5720.	300.	1135.	1070.	1320.	1511.	1200.	1480.	25660.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	13.39	5.63	11.96	19.15	1.30	9.19	1.84	12.70	10.53	7.94	6.27	23.32
RM	10.35	4.61	10.11	23.93	0.66	4.21	3.59	11.70	8.74	13.42	8.58	12.49
MO	10.56	31.23	4.19	15.48	0.0	10.16	0.65	3.39	15.32	3.87	5.65	2.42
FUELS	3.54	0.02	23.20	10.33	0.0	10.66	31.97	0.08	8.61	0.41	11.27	9.51
CPG	15.70	0.69	49.88	28.47	2.08	0.04	0.09	0.11	0.04	0.16	2.68	17.44
BM	11.89	10.86	37.66	20.08	0.29	4.71	0.0	1.60	7.38	0.41	5.12	9.51
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	8.23	2.43	49.06	25.64	1.60	0.16	0.95	1.90	1.74	3.87	4.51	24.65

FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

1960

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	28.46	29.84	9.08	20.03	26.00	48.46	10.28	57.58	41.69	39.58	25.34	
RM	11.78	13.11	4.11	13.41	7.00	11.89	10.75	26.41	18.53	35.83	16.58	
MO	2.33	17.16	0.33	1.68	0.0	5.55	0.37	1.59	6.29	2.00	2.36	
FUELS	3.07	0.04	7.18	4.41	0.0	22.91	72.90	0.15	13.90	0.83	18.58	
CPG	24.95	2.72	28.30	22.27	31.00	0.18	0.37	0.38	0.13	0.58	8.11	
BM	10.30	23.48	11.65	8.57	2.33	10.13	0.0	2.95	11.91	0.83	8.45	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	18.48	13.63	39.25	28.36	33.47	0.88	5.61	9.09	7.28	20.42	19.26	
REG TOTAL	10.97	4.40	30.73	22.29	1.17	4.42	4.17	5.14	5.89	4.68	5.77	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	16.56	6.96	14.80	23.68	1.61	11.37	2.27	15.71	13.02	9.82	7.75	24.27
RM	13.61	6.07	13.29	31.46	0.86	5.54	4.72	15.38	11.48	17.64	11.28	12.23
MO	12.50	36.95	4.96	18.32	0.0	12.02	0.76	4.01	18.13	4.58	6.68	2.63
FUELS	3.95	0.02	25.87	11.52	0.0	11.68	35.65	0.09	9.60	0.46	12.57	10.97
CPG	21.95	0.96	69.73	39.80	2.91	0.06	0.12	0.16	0.06	0.22	3.75	16.05
BM	14.87	13.59	47.13	25.13	0.36	5.90	0.0	2.00	9.23	0.51	6.41	9.78
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.07	3.27	65.98	34.49	2.15	0.21	1.28	2.55	2.34	5.21	6.06	23.59
REG TOTAL#	14.12	5.66	39.55	28.69	1.51	5.69	5.37	6.62	7.58	6.02	7.42	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

	1961											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
FBT	891.	306.	757.	1343.	52.	520.	123.	747.	650.	477.	402.	6159.
RM	891.	146.	350.	667.	19.	165.	103.	358.	240.	350.	271.	3061.
MU	54.	207.	30.	90.	0.	65.	3.	25.	94.	20.	25.	652.
FUELS	82.	0.	633.	250.	0.	290.	810.	1.	223.	16.	250.	2550.
CPG	666.	38.	2690.	1412.	144.	5.	7.	5.	1.	9.	133.	5235.
BM	145.	235.	910.	510.	7.	105.	0.	37.	170.	10.	113.	2240.
CSG**	201.	20.	1788.	0.	79.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
UM	543.	143.	3406.	1818.	111.	9.	57.	153.	114.	230.	339.	6948.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	2702.	1076.	8810.	6290.	335.	1160.	1070.	1330.	1510.	1130.	1545.	26980.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	14.47	4.97	12.29	21.80	0.84	8.44	2.00	12.13	10.56	7.75	6.52	22.83
RM	29.12	4.78	11.44	21.80	0.61	5.39	3.37	11.70	7.86	11.62	8.86	11.35
MU	8.31	31.71	4.63	13.80	0.0	9.97	0.54	3.83	14.44	3.07	3.83	2.42
FUELS	3.22	0.01	24.84	9.80	0.0	11.37	31.76	0.04	8.75	0.63	9.80	9.45
CPG	12.72	0.72	51.39	26.97	2.75	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.02	0.17	2.54	19.40
BM	6.47	10.49	40.63	22.77	0.31	4.69	0.0	1.65	7.59	0.45	5.04	8.30
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
UM	7.82	2.06	49.02	26.17	1.60	0.13	0.82	2.20	1.64	3.31	4.88	25.75

FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED))

1961

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	NE	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	32.98	26.46	8.59	21.35	15.46	44.82	11.53	56.17	43.07	42.24	26.01	
RM	32.98	13.58	3.98	10.61	5.61	14.23	9.64	26.92	15.93	31.48	17.55	
MO	2.01	19.21	0.34	1.43	0.0	5.60	0.33	1.88	6.24	1.77	1.62	
FUELS	3.03	0.03	7.19	3.97	0.0	25.00	75.70	0.08	14.77	1.42	16.18	
CPG	24.64	3.49	30.54	22.45	42.93	0.43	0.65	0.38	0.07	0.80	8.61	
BM	5.37	21.83	10.33	8.11	2.09	9.05	0.0	2.78	11.26	0.88	7.31	
CSC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	20.11	13.31	38.66	28.90	33.28	0.78	5.33	11.50	7.55	20.35	21.94	
REG TOTAL	10.02	3.99	32.65	23.31	1.24	4.30	3.97	4.93	5.60	4.19	5.73	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.51	6.36	15.71	27.88	1.08	10.79	2.56	15.51	13.50	9.91	8.34	20.28
RM	37.24	6.11	14.63	27.88	0.79	6.90	4.31	14.96	10.05	14.86	11.33	11.57
MO	9.64	36.78	5.37	16.01	0.0	11.56	0.62	4.45	16.76	3.56	4.45	2.72
FUELS	3.57	0.01	27.54	10.87	0.0	12.61	35.22	0.04	9.70	0.71	10.87	11.12
CPG	17.42	0.98	70.37	36.93	3.76	0.13	0.18	0.13	0.73	0.24	3.48	18.48
BM	8.38	13.58	52.60	29.48	0.40	6.07	0.0	2.14	9.83	0.58	6.53	8.36
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	10.59	2.79	66.39	35.44	2.17	0.18	1.11	2.98	2.22	4.48	6.61	24.79
REG TOTAL#	13.06	5.20	42.58	30.40	1.62	5.61	5.17	6.43	7.30	5.46	7.47	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP---INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

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                                              1962
              ******************************************************************************
               US    CAN    EEC   ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF  SEASIA SSELOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT           937.   309.   797.  1376.    69.   515.   139.   728.   610.   597.   350. 6311.
RM            210.   125.   369.   639.    13.   183.    90.   375.   271.   362.   282. 2929.
MO             26.   175.    22.    85.     0.    52.     1.    22.    54.    15.    17.  530.
FUELS          82.     0.   670.   280.     0.   300.   960.     2.   223.    47.   265. 2860.
CPG           725.    40.  2850.  2207.   134.     4.     7.     5.     2.     9.   171. 6148.
DM            130.   210.   870.   500.    16.   160.     0.    45.   190.    13.   119. 2220.
CSG**         215.    19.  1952.     0.    65.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM            590.   161.  3610.  2052.   132.    21.    66.   120.   112.   276.   372. 7528.
             ****   ****   ****   ****   ****   ****   ****   ****   ****   ****   ****   ****

REG TOTAL    2722.  1021.  9320.  6690.   415.  1190.  1260.  1310.  1460.  1250.  1585.28240.

REL%-COMMOD    %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT          14.85   4.89  12.64  21.81   1.09   8.16   2.20  11.54   9.66   8.03   5.55  22.35
RM            7.16   4.26  12.61  21.81   0.46   6.24   3.08  12.80   9.27  12.37   9.62  10.37
MO            4.87  32.97   4.15  16.04   0.0    9.82   0.15   4.15  10.15   2.83   3.21   1.88
FUELS         2.86   0.01  23.43   9.79   0.0   10.49  33.57   0.07   7.81   1.64   9.27  10.13
CPG          11.79   0.65  46.36  35.94   2.19   0.07   0.11   0.08   0.03   0.15   2.78  21.77
DM            5.91   9.55  39.55  22.73   0.72   4.55   0.0    2.05   8.64   0.59   5.41   7.79
CSG           0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM            7.84   2.14  47.95  27.26   1.75   0.28   0.86   1.59   1.49   3.67   4.94  26.66
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
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FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

1962

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	34.43	30.24	8.56	20.57	16.60	43.29	11.02	55.57	41.77	40.53	22.09	
RM	7.70	12.23	3.96	9.55	3.25	15.37	7.17	28.63	18.59	28.99	17.79	
MO	0.95	17.12	0.24	1.27	0.0	4.37	0.66	1.68	3.68	1.23	1.07	
FUELS	3.01	0.04	7.19	4.19	0.0	25.21	76.19	0.15	15.27	3.76	16.72	
CPG	26.63	3.92	30.58	32.99	32.41	0.34	0.56	0.38	0.14	0.72	10.79	
BM	4.78	20.57	9.33	7.47	3.86	8.40	0.0	3.44	13.01	1.04	7.51	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
GM	21.69	15.78	38.73	30.67	31.81	1.76	5.24	9.16	7.67	22.08	23.47	
REG TOTAL	9.64	3.61	33.00	23.69	1.47	4.21	4.46	4.64	5.17	4.43	5.61	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.99	6.26	16.16	27.89	1.40	10.44	2.81	14.75	12.30	10.27	7.09	22.90
RM	9.15	5.45	16.13	27.89	0.59	7.99	3.94	16.37	11.85	15.82	12.31	10.63
MO	5.80	39.28	4.95	19.11	0.0	11.69	0.18	4.95	12.10	3.37	3.32	2.06
FUELS	3.17	0.02	25.97	10.85	0.0	11.63	37.21	0.08	8.64	1.82	10.27	11.97
CPG	18.40	1.01	72.32	56.00	3.41	0.10	0.18	0.13	0.05	0.23	4.34	18.29
BM	7.65	12.35	51.18	29.41	0.94	5.88	0.0	2.65	11.18	0.76	7.00	7.89
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
GM	10.78	2.94	65.92	37.47	2.41	0.38	1.21	2.19	2.05	5.04	6.79	25.41
REG TOTAL#	12.63	4.74	43.25	31.04	1.93	5.52	5.85	6.08	6.77	5.80	7.35	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR GM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP---INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN---INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

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                                            1963
            ..........................................................................
             US    CAN    EEC   RONE   JAP    LA     ME   UCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLCC TOTAL
COMMODITY
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT         957.   354.   947.  1518.    67.   641.   133.   792.   735.   547.   400.  7027.
RM          217.   143.   447.   672.    22.   174.    93.   287.   250.   335.   313.  3113.
MO           26.   214.    25.    90.     0.    65.     3.    21.    69.    13.    16.   578.
FUELS       100.     0.   696.   300.     0.   305.  1050.     4.   239.    44.   345.  3100.
CPG         767.    33.  2984.  2498.   117.     3.     5.     6.     2.    13.   172.  6605.
BM          105.   235.   850.   510.    20.   100.     0.    64.   170.     9.   148.  2210.
CSG**       263.    27.  2043.     0.   114.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM          665.   155.  3946.  2335.   165.    23.    75.   157.   163.   331.   391.  8433.
            ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL  2917.  1137.  9900.  7360.   395.  1315.  1360.  1440.  1630.  1295.  1790.30640.

REL%-COMMCD  %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT        13.62   5.04  13.47  21.60   0.96   9.13   1.90  11.28  10.46   7.79   5.69  22.93
RM          6.96   4.59  14.37  21.60   0.71   5.58   3.00  12.42   8.04  10.78  10.05  10.16
MO          4.49  36.97   4.32  15.56   0.0   11.24   0.55   3.63  12.01   2.25   2.77   1.89
FUELS       3.22   0.00  22.26   9.68   0.0    9.84  33.87   0.13   7.71   1.42  11.13  10.12
CPG        11.61   0.51  45.18  37.82   1.77   0.05   0.08   0.09   0.03   0.25   2.60  21.56
BM          4.75  10.63  38.46  23.08   0.96   4.52   0.0    2.90   7.69   0.41   6.70   7.21
CSG         0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM          7.88   1.84  46.79  27.69   1.96   0.27   0.89   1.86   1.93   3.93   4.64  27.52
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FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

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                                                   1964
            ...........................................................................................
              US    CAN    EEC   ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OESA    AF  SEASIA SSALCC TOTAL
COMMODITY
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT          957.   356.   995.  1709.    72.   660.   115.   688.   724.   496.   332.  7383.
RM           245.   186.   468.   811.    22.   200.    92.   319.   252.   322.   397.  3507.
MO            49.   222.    40.   110.     0.    80.    10.    38.    99.    17.    21.   723.
FUELS         94.     2.   670.   320.     0.   335.  1220.     2.   266.    36.   390.  3330.
CPG          936.    54.  3245.  2051.   191.     5.     6.     9.     3.    14.   238.  6862.
BM           195.   285.  1030.   650.    25.    95.     0.    76.   220.    17.   225.  2833.
CSG**        328.    40.  2397.     0.   141.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM           849.   212.  4525.  2899.   263.    32.    82.   148.   184.   380.   436.  9998.
            ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL   3432.  1318.11240.  8630.   510.  1420.  1520.  1710.  1740.  1295.  1980.34890.

REL%-COMMOD   %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT         12.96   4.83  13.53  23.14   0.98   8.93   1.56   9.32   9.61   6.71   4.50  21.16
RM           6.98   5.29  13.35  23.14   0.62   5.71   2.63   9.10   7.18   9.19  11.31  10.05
MO           6.76  30.71   5.53  15.21   0.0   11.06   1.33   5.25  13.65   2.35   2.90   2.07
FUELS        2.83   0.07  20.12   9.61   0.0   10.06  36.64   0.06   7.99   1.08  11.71   9.54
CPG         13.64   0.79  48.75  29.89   2.78   0.07   0.09   0.13   0.04   0.20   3.47  19.67
BM           6.89  10.07  36.40  22.97   0.88   3.36   0.0    2.69   7.77   0.60   7.95   8.11
CSG          0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM           8.49   2.12  45.26  29.00   2.64   0.32   0.82   1.48   1.84   3.80   4.36  28.66
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FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

	1964											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	GCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLDC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	27.89	27.03	8.89	19.80	14.20	46.45	7.57	40.22	41.63	38.28	16.79	
RM	7.13	14.08	4.16	9.40	4.27	14.11	6.07	18.67	14.48	24.89	20.03	
MO	1.42	16.85	0.36	1.27	0.0	5.63	0.63	2.22	5.67	1.31	1.06	
FUELS	2.75	0.18	5.96	3.71	0.0	23.59	80.26	0.12	15.29	2.78	19.70	
CPG	27.27	4.12	29.76	23.77	37.45	0.35	0.39	0.53	0.17	1.03	12.02	
BM	5.68	21.62	9.16	7.53	4.90	6.69	0.0	4.44	12.64	1.31	11.36	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	24.74	16.07	40.26	33.59	39.90	2.25	5.39	8.65	10.57	29.34	22.02	
REG TOTAL	9.84	3.78	32.22	24.73	1.46	4.07	4.36	4.93	4.99	3.71	5.67	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	16.87	6.28	17.61	30.11	1.28	11.02	2.03	12.12	12.77	8.74	5.36	21.61
RM	9.08	6.89	17.37	30.11	0.81	7.44	3.42	11.84	9.35	11.93	14.72	10.26
MO	8.22	37.35	6.73	18.50	0.0	13.45	1.61	6.39	16.60	2.86	3.53	2.26
FUELS	3.13	0.08	22.26	10.63	0.0	11.13	40.53	0.07	8.64	1.20	12.95	11.46
CPG	19.45	1.13	69.53	42.63	3.97	0.10	0.12	0.19	0.06	0.29	4.95	10.32
BM	8.94	13.07	47.25	29.82	1.15	4.36	0.0	3.49	10.09	0.78	10.32	8.30
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.96	2.98	63.74	40.04	2.87	0.45	1.16	2.08	2.59	5.35	6.14	27.03
REG TOTAL#	13.07	5.02	42.80	32.86	1.94	5.41	5.79	6.51	6.63	4.93	7.54	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 12. (CONTINUED)

	1953											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
FBT	239.	82.	14.	20.	0.	80.	1.	28.	10.	220.	15.	710.
RM	177.	15.	20.	29.	0.	155.	29.	155.	10.	230.	15.	835.
MO	23.	19.	1.	1.	0.	4.	0.	5.	0.	70.	0.	125.
FUELS	65.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	75.	1.	1.	20.	3.	165.
CPG	80.	1.	15.	19.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	115.
BM	8.	1.	6.	3.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	10.	0.	30.
CSG*	25.	0.	9.	18.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	
CM	47.	3.	35.	10.	0.	5.	0.	3.	0.	9.	0.	115.
REG TOTAL	668.	120.	100.	135.	0.	245.	105.	195.	20.	565.	33.	2160.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	33.65	11.49	1.97	2.82	0.0	11.27	0.14	3.94	1.41	30.99	2.11	32.87
RM	21.16	1.77	2.40	3.47	0.0	18.56	3.47	18.56	1.20	27.54	1.80	38.66
MO	18.72	15.36	0.80	0.80	0.0	3.20	0.0	4.00	0.0	56.00	0.0	5.79
FUELS	39.70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.61	45.45	0.61	0.61	12.12	1.52	7.64
CPG	69.74	0.52	13.04	16.52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.87	0.0	5.32
BM	28.00	3.00	20.00	10.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.33	33.33	0.0	1.39
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
CM	40.61	2.96	30.43	8.70	0.0	4.35	0.0	2.61	0.0	7.83	0.0	5.32

FIGURE 13. JAP IMPORTS BY ORIGIN AND COMMODITY GROUP, 1953-64
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS F.O.B. AND PERCENTAGES)

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                                                 1953
            ..................................................................................
              US     CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     NE    UCSA    AF  SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
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REL%-REGION  %       %      %      %      %       %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT         35.76  67.72  14.00  19.05   0.0   32.65   0.95  14.36  50.00  38.94  45.45
RM          26.45  12.28  20.00  27.62   0.0   63.27  27.62  79.49  50.00  40.71  45.45
MO           3.56  15.93   1.00   0.95   0.0    1.63   0.0    2.56   0.0   12.39   0.0
FUELS        9.80   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.41  71.43   0.51   5.00   3.54   9.09
CPG         12.00   0.50  15.00  18.10   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.18   0.0
BM           1.26   0.75   6.00   2.86   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    5.00   1.77   0.0
CSG          0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
DM           6.99   2.82  35.00   9.52   0.0    2.04   0.0    1.54   0.0    1.59   0.0
REG TOTAL   30.93   5.58   4.63   4.86   0.00  11.34   4.86   9.03   0.93  26.16   1.53
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     *THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR DM
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FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

	1954											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSDLCC	TOTAL
FBT	230.	75.	15.	13.	0.	85.	1.	17.	5.	210.	24.	656.
RM	219.	11.	7.	15.	0.	173.	31.	99.	7.	142.	15.	726.
MO	38.	7.	0.	0.	0.	5.	0.	5.	0.	71.	1.	128.
FUELS	48.	2.	1.	1.	0.	2.	95.	1.	2.	24.	3.	180.
CPG	82.	1.	23.	19.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	120.
BM	8.	2.	4.	2.	0.	3.	0.	0.	0.	10.	0.	27.
CSG*	8.	1.	6.	6.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	35.	1.	35.	4.	0.	2.	0.	2.	1.	5.	0.	119.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	672.	99.	92.	71.	0.	270.	125.	130.	12.	463.	44.	1980.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	35.03	11.36	2.36	2.03	0.0	12.95	0.20	2.57	0.70	31.97	3.73	33.16
RM	30.18	1.47	0.99	2.04	0.0	23.80	4.27	13.60	0.92	19.61	2.14	36.65
MO	30.08	5.62	0.23	0.0	0.0	4.14	0.0	4.22	0.0	55.31	0.55	6.46
FUELS	26.83	0.89	0.50	0.28	0.0	0.89	52.78	0.50	1.11	13.33	1.50	9.09
CPG	68.50	0.75	19.08	15.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.06
BM	29.20	8.76	15.69	5.84	0.0	9.49	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.50	0.0	1.38
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	29.41	0.59	29.33	3.78	0.0	1.68	0.0	1.93	0.84	4.20	0.0	6.01

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

1954

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSOLDC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FDT	34.20	75.13	16.76	18.81	0.0	31.48	1.04	13.00	38.33	45.33	55.68	
RM	32.57	10.78	7.78	20.93	0.0	63.96	24.80	75.92	55.83	30.73	35.23	
MO	5.72	7.25	0.32	0.0	0.0	1.96	0.0	4.15	0.0	15.29	1.59	
FUELS	7.18	1.61	0.97	0.71	0.0	0.59	76.00	0.69	16.67	5.18	6.14	
CPG	12.22	0.91	24.76	26.31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
BM	1.19	2.42	4.65	2.26	0.0	0.96	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.16	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	5.20	0.75	37.73	6.36	0.0	0.74	0.0	1.77	8.33	1.08	0.0	
REG TOTAL	33.96	5.02	4.67	3.57	0.00	13.64	6.31	6.57	0.61	23.38	2.22	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

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                                              1955
                 ................................................................................
                 US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT              247.   90.    15.     6.     0.    65.     4.    42.     7.  220.     52.  727.
RM               165.   12.     9.    15.     0.   158.    35.   134.    10.  233.     23.  803.
MO                38.    5.     0.     0.     0.     1.     0.     3.     0.   57.      1.  105.
FUELS             53.    0.     0.     0.     0.     0.   110.     1.     1.   36.      6.  205.
CPG               70.    1.    17.    15.     0.     1.     0.     0.     0.    0.      0.  102.
BM                 9.    2.     5.     1.     0.     1.     0.     1.     0.    9.      0.   28.
CSG*               7.    0.     5.    10.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.    0.      0.
OM                48.    3.    40.    19.     0.     3.     0.     4.     1.   11.      0.  155.
                 ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL        642.   92.    91.    70.     0.   230.   150.   185.    20.  565.     83. 2120.

REL%-COMMOD       %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT              34.03 12.33  2.12   0.81   0.0    8.98   0.59   5.83   0.99 30.23   7.17 34.28
RM               20.55  1.51  1.15   1.92   0.0   19.63   4.32  16.63   1.22 29.04   2.86 37.89
MO               37.70  4.90  0.0    0.10   0.0    1.00   0.0    3.00   0.0  57.00   1.00  4.72
FUELS            25.90  0.0   0.05   0.20   0.0    0.0   53.66   0.34   0.49 17.56   2.93  9.67
CPG              69.02  0.69 16.37  15.10   0.0    0.69   0.0    0.0    0.0   0.0    0.0   4.81
BM               32.14  6.07 18.93   4.64   0.0    3.57   0.0    3.57   0.0  32.14   0.0   1.32
CSG               0.0   0.0   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0   0.0    0.0
OM               31.16  1.81 26.00  12.45   0.0    1.94   0.0    2.58   0.65  7.10   0.0   7.31
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FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

1955

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
RELS-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	38.52	97.18	16.94	8.43	0.0	28.39	2.87	22.92	36.00	33.88	62.77	
RM	25.72	13.12	10.12	22.00	0.0	63.57	23.13	72.22	49.00	41.29	27.71	
MO	5.87	5.31	0.0	0.14	0.0	0.43	0.0	1.62	0.0	10.09	1.20	
FUELS	8.27	0.0	0.11	0.57	0.0	0.0	73.33	0.38	5.00	6.37	7.23	
CPG	10.97	0.76	18.37	22.00	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
BM	1.40	1.84	5.83	1.86	0.0	0.43	0.0	0.54	0.0	1.59	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	7.52	3.04	44.33	27.57	0.0	1.35	0.0	2.16	5.00	1.95	0.0	
REG TOTAL	30.28	4.35	4.29	3.35	0.00	10.85	7.08	8.73	0.94	26.65	3.92	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

1956

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	189.	82.	11.	5.	0.	89.	6.	37.	17.	147.	45.	656.
RM	243.	21.	7.	30.	0.	191.	36.	206.	15.	266.	26.	1009.
MO	146.	12.	2.	0.	0.	7.	0.	13.	1.	101.	0.	280.
FUELS	70.	1.	0.	1.	0.	0.	145.	1.	1.	44.	15.	275.
CPG	81.	1.	19.	22.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	125.
BM	65.	9.	20.	8.	0.	7.	0.	7.	0.	18.	0.	135.
CSG*	12.	0.	10.	18.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	75.	5.	51.	18.	0.	3.	0.	6.	1.	12.	4.	217.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	887.	130.	118.	95.	0.	292.	190.	270.	34.	591.	84.	2695.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	28.89	12.44	1.68	0.81	0.0	13.54	0.93	5.70	2.53	22.35	6.89	24.34
RM	24.05	2.06	0.69	2.98	0.0	18.95	3.56	20.38	1.53	26.40	2.54	37.44
MO	52.21	4.43	0.71	0.0	0.0	2.50	0.0	4.64	0.36	36.07	0.07	10.39
FUELS	25.45	0.25	0.0	0.40	0.0	0.0	52.73	0.40	0.36	16.00	5.45	10.20
CPG	65.04	0.56	15.20	17.60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.28	0.0	4.64
BM	48.15	6.67	14.81	5.93	0.0	5.19	0.0	5.19	0.0	13.33	0.0	5.01
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	34.75	2.26	23.50	8.29	0.0	1.38	0.0	2.76	0.46	5.53	1.84	8.05

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

	1956											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	21.36	62.67	9.32	5.58	0.0	30.41	3.21	13.85	48.82	24.81	53.81	
RM	27.35	15.98	5.93	31.68	0.0	65.48	18.89	76.15	45.29	45.08	30.48	
MO	16.48	9.52	1.69	0.0	0.0	2.40	0.0	4.81	2.94	17.09	0.24	
FUELS	7.89	0.54	0.0	1.16	0.0	0.0	76.32	0.41	2.94	7.45	17.86	
CPG	9.16	0.54	16.10	23.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.27	0.0	
BM	7.33	6.91	16.95	8.42	0.0	2.40	0.0	2.59	0.0	3.05	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	8.50	3.76	43.22	18.95	0.0	1.03	0.0	2.22	2.94	2.03	4.76	
REG TOTAL	32.92	4.83	4.38	3.53	0.00	10.83	7.05	10.02	1.26	21.93	3.12	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

1957

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	UCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
FBT	217.	88.	11.	5.	0.	93.	4.	70.	23.	127.	37.	663.
RM	287.	19.	7.	27.	0.	115.	37.	241.	15.	248.	28.	1037.
MO	179.	11.	3.	1.	0.	11.	0.	25.	1.	107.	2.	340.
FUELS	116.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	215.	4.	1.	48.	23.	410.
CPG	159.	2.	46.	35.	0.	2.	0.	1.	0.	2.	0.	245.
BM	152.	17.	54.	19.	0.	7.	0.	16.	2.	15.	3.	285.
CSG*	21.	1.	8.	20.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	90.	6.	16.	18.	0.	3.	0.	5.	1.	9.	4.	238.
REG TOTAL	1227.	145.	178.	129.	0.	231.	255.	365.	42.	560.	99.	3235.
RELS%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	32.70	13.24	1.61	0.78	0.0	14.09	0.54	10.63	3.48	19.17	5.54	20.49
RM	27.70	1.85	0.64	2.57	0.0	11.05	3.61	23.29	1.44	23.91	2.66	32.06
MO	52.56	3.35	0.97	0.32	0.0	3.24	0.0	7.35	0.29	31.47	0.59	10.51
FUELS	28.22	0.17	0.12	0.29	0.0	0.24	52.44	0.98	0.24	11.71	5.61	12.67
CPG	65.06	0.90	18.78	14.29	0.0	0.82	0.0	0.45	0.0	0.69	0.16	7.57
BM	53.33	6.07	19.05	6.67	0.0	2.46	0.0	5.61	0.70	5.26	1.05	8.81
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	37.90	2.56	6.64	7.56	0.0	1.22	0.0	2.10	0.46	3.78	1.68	7.36

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

1957

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	17.67	60.34	6.01	4.03	0.0	40.43	1.41	19.32	55.00	22.70	37.78	
RM	23.42	13.20	3.71	20.70	0.0	49.61	14.67	66.16	35.48	44.27	27.88	
MO	14.57	7.84	1.85	0.85	0.0	4.76	0.0	6.85	2.38	19.11	2.02	
FUELS	9.43	0.48	0.28	0.93	0.0	0.43	84.31	1.10	2.38	8.57	23.23	
CPG	13.00	1.51	25.84	27.13	0.0	0.87	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.40	
BM	12.38	11.89	30.51	14.73	0.0	3.03	0.0	4.38	4.76	2.63	3.03	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	7.35	4.19	8.88	13.95	0.0	1.26	0.0	1.37	2.62	1.61	4.04	
REG TOTAL	37.92	4.50	5.50	3.99	0.00	7.14	7.88	11.28	1.30	17.31	3.06	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

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------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                        1958
              ......................................................................
               US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT           228.    84.    14.    11.     0.    90.     3.    34.    12.   130.    35.   640.
RM            173.     9.     6.    24.     0.   115.    35.   180.    17.   230.    20.   805.
MO             31.     7.     1.     1.     0.     3.     0.    12.     1.    85.     1.   145.
FUELS          81.     0.     0.     0.     0.     1.   210.     4.     0.    40.    14.   350.
CPG           187.     2.    49.    35.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     1.   275.
BM             19.     1.     4.     3.     0.     1.     0.     1.     1.    15.     1.    45.
CSG*           19.     0.    11.    16.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM             89.     6.    52.    16.     0.     1.     0.     4.     0.     7.     6.   180.
              ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL     829.   109.   137.   101.     0.   212.   250.   235.    31.   505.    78.  2485.

RELS-COMMOD    %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT          35.56  13.09   2.19   1.72   0.0   14.06   0.47   5.31   1.87  20.31   5.47  25.75
RM           21.49   1.16   0.75   2.98   0.0   14.29   4.35  22.36   2.11  28.57   2.48  32.39
MU           21.66   4.55   0.69   0.69   0.0    2.07   0.0    8.28   0.69  58.62   0.69   5.34
FUELS        23.23   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.29  60.00   1.14   0.0   11.43   4.00  14.08
CPG          67.93   0.76  17.82  12.73   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.36  11.07
BM           42.22   1.11   8.89   6.67   0.0    2.22   0.0    2.22   2.22  33.33   2.22   1.81
CSG           0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM           49.33   3.28  28.89   8.89   0.0    0.56   0.0    2.22   0.0    3.89   3.33   7.24
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FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

1958

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSDLCC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	27.44	77.16	10.22	10.89	0.0	42.45	1.20	14.47	38.71	25.74	44.87	
RM	26.86	8.56	4.38	23.76	0.0	54.25	14.00	76.60	54.84	45.54	25.64	
MO	3.79	6.08	0.73	0.99	0.0	1.42	0.0	5.11	3.23	16.83	1.28	
FUELS	9.80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.47	84.00	1.70	0.0	7.92	17.95	
CPG	22.52	1.93	35.77	34.65	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.28	
BM	2.29	0.46	2.92	2.97	0.0	0.47	0.0	0.43	3.23	2.97	1.28	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	10.71	5.43	37.96	15.84	0.0	0.47	0.0	1.70	0.0	1.39	7.69	
REG TOTAL	33.38	4.37	5.51	4.06	0.00	8.53	10.06	9.46	1.25	20.32	3.14	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

	1959											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSDLCC	TOTAL
FBT	224.	98.	10.	7.	0.	75.	3.	55.	10.	150.	15.	645.
RM	179.	17.	7.	28.	0.	155.	25.	215.	40.	315.	20.	1000.
MO	127.	17.	8.	16.	0.	10.	2.	31.	7.	125.	1.	345.
FUELS	97.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	225.	5.	1.	40.	12.	385.
CPG	141.	2.	52.	35.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	230.
BM	18.	5.	12.	13.	0.	5.	0.	9.	10.	20.	5.	95.
CSG*	21.	0.	12.	17.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	121.	6.	65.	27.	0.	2.	1.	9.	0.	10.	6.	250.
	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••
REG TOTAL	930.	146.	167.	144.	0.	248.	256.	324.	70.	660.	57.	3000.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	34.67	15.15	1.55	1.09	0.0	11.63	0.47	8.53	1.55	23.26	2.33	21.50
RM	17.89	1.72	0.70	2.80	0.0	15.50	2.50	21.50	4.00	31.50	2.00	33.33
MO	36.72	4.93	2.32	4.64	0.0	2.90	0.58	8.99	2.03	36.23	0.29	11.50
FUELS	25.17	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.0	0.26	58.44	1.30	0.26	10.39	3.12	12.83
CPG	61.43	1.00	22.61	15.22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.43	0.43	7.67
BM	19.05	5.26	12.63	13.68	0.0	5.26	0.0	9.47	10.53	21.05	5.26	3.17
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	48.40	2.36	26.00	10.80	0.0	0.80	0.40	3.60	0.0	4.00	2.40	8.33

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

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                                      1959
           ..........................................................................
           US     CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
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RELS-REGION  %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT        24.03  66.83   5.99   4.86   0.0   30.24   1.17  16.98  14.29  22.73  26.32
RM         19.23  11.76   4.19  19.44   0.0   62.50   9.77  66.36  57.14  47.73  35.09
MO         13.62  11.56   4.79  11.11   0.0    4.03   0.78   9.57  10.00  18.94   1.75
FUELS      10.41   0.68   0.60   0.69   0.0    0.40  87.89   1.54   1.43   6.06  21.05
CPG        15.19   1.57  31.14  24.31   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.15   1.75
BM          1.95   3.42   7.19   9.03   0.0    2.02   0.0    2.78  14.29   3.03   8.77
CSG         0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM         13.00   4.04  38.92  18.75   0.0    0.81   0.39   2.78   0.0    1.52  10.53
REG TOTAL  31.02   4.87   5.57   4.80   0.00   8.27   8.53  10.80   2.33  22.00   1.95
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     *THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
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FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

	1960											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	244.	107.	13.	8.	0.	80.	4.	50.	15.	160.	15.	695.
RM	335.	22.	4.	20.	0.	120.	26.	245.	35.	360.	30.	1200.
MO	187.	30.	4.	0.	0.	33.	4.	44.	10.	145.	2.	460.
FUELS	130.	5.	1.	2.	0.	1.	285.	13.	5.	50.	32.	525.
CPG	200.	5.	78.	49.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	1.	332.
BM	55.	13.	12.	17.	0.	5.	0.	17.	13.	24.	20.	175.
CSG*	25.	0.	18.	22.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	169.	2.	75.	29.	0.	2.	0.	7.	0.	15.	8.	285.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	1325.	184.	205.	147.	0.	237.	320.	380.	75.	755.	109.	3735.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	35.14	15.37	1.87	1.15	0.0	11.51	0.58	7.19	2.16	23.02	2.16	18.61
RM	27.92	1.86	0.33	1.67	0.0	10.00	2.17	20.42	2.92	30.00	2.50	32.13
MO	40.70	6.54	0.87	0.0	0.0	7.17	0.87	9.57	2.17	31.52	0.43	12.32
FUELS	24.80	0.95	0.19	0.38	0.0	0.19	54.29	2.48	0.95	9.52	6.10	14.06
CPG	60.18	1.39	23.49	14.76	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.0	0.30	8.89
BM	31.43	7.71	6.86	9.71	0.0	2.86	0.0	9.71	7.43	13.71	11.43	4.69
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	59.23	0.77	26.32	10.18	0.0	0.70	0.0	2.46	0.0	5.26	2.31	7.63

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

	1960											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.43	57.95	6.34	5.44	0.0	33.76	1.25	13.16	20.00	21.19	13.76	
RM	25.30	12.10	1.95	13.61	0.0	50.63	8.12	64.47	46.67	47.68	27.52	
MO	14.13	16.33	1.95	0.0	0.0	13.92	1.25	11.58	13.33	19.21	1.83	
FUELS	9.83	2.55	0.49	1.36	0.0	0.42	89.06	3.42	6.67	6.62	29.36	
CPG	15.08	2.50	38.05	33.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.26	0.0	0.0	0.92	
BM	4.15	7.33	5.85	11.56	0.0	2.11	0.0	4.47	17.33	3.18	18.35	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	12.74	1.19	36.59	19.73	0.0	0.84	0.0	1.84	0.0	1.99	7.34	
REG TOTAL	35.47	4.93	5.49	3.94	0.00	6.35	8.57	10.17	2.01	20.21	2.92	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

1961

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	299.	115.	16.	12.	0.	101.	4.	73.	19.	163.	21.	790.
RM	380.	37.	11.	27.	0.	181.	25.	321.	22.	337.	36.	1399.
MO	309.	38.	6.	1.	0.	53.	3.	52.	21.	170.	2.	660.
FUELS	145.	7.	6.	2.	0.	2.	350.	28.	10.	65.	56.	670.
CPG	296.	5.	134.	86.	0.	0.	1.	2.	0.	1.	6.	531.
BM	89.	26.	17.	28.	0.	14.	1.	47.	17.	31.	34.	305.
CSG*	36.	0.	18.	24.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	3.	2.	
OM	172.	2.	96.	41.	0.	0.	1.	11.	1.	16.	22.	365.
REG TOTAL	1731.	229.	305.	225.	0.	340.	380.	530.	100.	755.	165.	4760.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	37.82	14.52	2.06	1.47	0.0	12.75	0.48	9.30	2.47	20.63	2.70	16.60
RM	27.18	2.63	0.81	1.95	0.0	12.96	1.78	22.97	1.61	24.08	2.55	29.40
MO	46.80	5.73	0.89	0.12	0.0	8.03	0.50	7.88	3.18	25.76	0.30	13.87
FUELS	21.64	1.01	0.87	0.30	0.0	0.30	52.24	4.18	1.49	9.70	8.36	14.08
CPG	55.67	0.96	25.16	16.16	0.0	0.0	0.19	0.38	0.0	0.19	1.13	11.16
BM	29.18	8.52	5.57	9.18	0.0	4.59	0.20	15.41	5.57	10.16	11.15	6.41
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	47.12	0.44	26.41	11.21	0.0	0.0	0.38	2.96	0.25	4.49	6.11	7.67

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

1961

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	RUWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	17.26	50.07	5.34	5.16	0.0	29.62	1.00	13.87	19.50	21.59	12.91	
RM	21.98	16.06	3.73	12.13	0.0	53.32	6.55	60.66	22.50	44.64	21.64	
MO	17.85	16.50	1.93	0.36	0.0	15.59	0.87	9.81	21.00	22.52	1.21	
FUELS	8.38	2.97	1.90	0.89	0.0	0.59	92.11	5.28	10.00	8.61	33.94	
CPG	17.08	2.23	43.73	38.13	0.0	0.0	0.26	0.38	0.0	0.13	3.64	
BM	5.14	11.35	5.56	12.44	0.0	4.12	0.16	8.87	17.00	4.11	20.61	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	9.94	0.70	31.55	18.18	0.0	0.0	0.37	2.04	0.90	2.17	13.52	
REG TOTAL	36.36	4.81	6.42	4.73	0.00	7.14	7.98	11.13	2.10	15.86	3.47	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

1962												
	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
COMMODITY												
FBT	333.	114.	16.	12.	0.	64.	4.	119.	26.	155.	34.	834.
RM	225.	50.	9.	18.	0.	185.	18.	289.	19.	331.	46.	1231.
MO	111.	57.	3.	10.	0.	64.	4.	37.	8.	140.	3.	425.
FUELS	142.	9.	3.	2.	0.	13.	430.	33.	15.	55.	58.	760.
CPG	339.	11.	150.	90.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.	4.	595.
BM	30.	8.	20.	12.	0.	5.	1.	24.	16.	26.	17.	160.
CSG*	43.	0.	23.	30.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	4.	1.	
OM	151.	6.	81.	37.	0.	7.	1.	12.	0.	19.	18.	329.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	1408.	255.	304.	220.	0.	340.	450.	520.	80.	740.	180.	4450.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	39.87	13.70	1.89	1.40	0.0	7.67	0.44	14.28	3.13	18.58	4.09	18.75
RM	18.32	4.03	0.71	1.50	0.0	15.03	1.47	23.47	1.54	26.90	3.73	27.66
MO	26.09	13.46	0.59	2.31	0.0	15.06	0.99	8.71	1.88	32.94	0.71	9.55
FUELS	18.71	1.17	0.36	0.21	0.0	1.71	56.58	4.34	1.97	7.24	7.63	17.08
CPG	56.92	1.78	25.19	15.14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.17	0.67	13.37
BM	18.75	5.00	12.50	7.50	0.0	3.13	0.94	15.00	10.00	16.25	10.62	3.60
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	45.86	1.82	24.52	11.32	0.0	2.09	0.15	3.61	0.0	5.68	5.61	7.40

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

1962

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	23.62	44.82	5.19	5.32	0.0	18.82	0.82	22.90	32.62	20.95	18.94	
RM	16.01	19.45	2.86	8.41	0.0	54.41	4.02	55.56	23.62	44.73	25.50	
MO	7.87	22.43	0.82	4.45	0.0	18.82	0.93	7.12	10.00	18.92	1.67	
FUELS	10.10	3.49	0.89	0.73	0.0	3.82	95.56	6.35	18.75	7.43	32.22	
CPG	24.05	4.16	49.26	40.95	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.19	0.0	0.14	2.22	
BM	2.13	3.14	6.57	5.45	0.0	1.47	0.33	4.62	20.00	3.51	9.44	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	10.73	2.35	26.55	16.95	0.0	2.03	0.11	2.29	0.0	2.53	10.28	
REG TOTAL	31.65	5.73	6.84	4.94	0.00	7.64	10.11	11.69	1.80	16.63	4.04	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

	1963											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	476.	125.	19.	18.	0.	98.	7.	175.	35.	273.	58.	1244.
RM	346.	71.	13.	31.	0.	204.	31.	340.	25.	403.	51.	1526.
MO	149.	76.	5.	8.	0.	73.	2.	44.	10.	192.	3.	570.
FUELS	141.	10.	1.	1.	0.	18.	540.	33.	9.	57.	53.	860.
CPG	297.	10.	145.	86.	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	1.	8.	550.
BM	26.	11.	12.	5.	0.	8.	3.	15.	30.	34.	40.	185.
CSG*	36.	1.	41.	47.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	8.	2.	
OM	212.	14.	116.	57.	0.	7.	8.	17.	5.	30.	8.	477.
REG TOTAL	1687.	319.	359.	250.	0.	415.	590.	625.	110.	1000.	230.	5510.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	38.30	10.07	1.54	1.42	0.0	7.92	0.55	14.10	2.84	21.99	4.64	22.57
RM	22.66	4.66	0.85	2.03	0.0	13.46	2.01	22.28	1.62	26.44	3.36	27.70
MO	26.12	13.32	0.96	1.47	0.0	12.81	0.42	7.72	1.75	33.68	0.53	10.34
FUELS	16.40	1.20	0.09	0.08	0.0	2.09	62.79	3.84	1.05	6.63	6.16	15.61
CPG	54.02	1.87	26.42	15.58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.36	0.0	0.18	1.45	9.98
BM	14.05	5.95	6.49	2.70	0.0	4.32	1.73	8.11	16.22	18.38	21.62	3.36
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	44.40	2.89	24.36	11.94	0.0	1.42	1.63	3.66	1.05	6.37	1.76	8.67

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

1963

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	28.24	39.27	5.35	7.03	0.0	23.73	1.17	28.06	32.09	27.35	25.09	
RM	20.50	22.30	3.63	12.39	0.0	49.28	5.20	54.42	22.45	40.35	22.30	
MO	8.83	23.81	1.53	3.36	0.0	17.59	0.41	7.04	9.09	19.20	1.30	
FUELS	8.36	3.23	0.22	0.28	0.0	4.34	91.53	5.28	8.18	5.70	23.04	
CPG	17.61	3.23	40.52	34.24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.32	0.0	0.10	3.48	
BM	1.54	3.45	3.35	2.00	0.0	1.93	0.54	2.40	27.27	3.40	17.39	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	12.57	4.33	32.43	22.77	0.0	1.64	1.32	2.80	4.55	3.04	3.65	
REG TOTAL	30.62	5.79	6.51	4.54	0.00	7.53	10.71	11.34	2.00	18.15	4.17	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

1964

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	553.	141.	18.	21.	0.	132.	6.	193.	53.	312.	78.	1452.
RM	337.	80.	14.	20.	0.	198.	32.	352.	33.	385.	73.	1518.
MO	203.	80.	4.	1.	0.	100.	6.	60.	7.	214.	15.	760.
FUELS	140.	13.	1.	1.	0.	33.	780.	47.	15.	71.	62.	1160.
CPG	322.	18.	164.	116.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.	9.	626.
BM	30.	18.	10.	25.	0.	16.	5.	23.	64.	50.	102.	345.
CSG*	75.	1.	52.	59.	0.	1.	0.	1.	0.	8.	5.	
OM	226.	25.	129.	74.	0.	10.	9.	17.	5.	36.	22.	565.
REG TOTAL	1894.	379.	394.	313.	0.	520.	740.	695.	180.	1070.	315.	6440.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	38.11	9.73	1.26	1.43	0.0	9.07	0.41	13.28	3.68	21.46	5.34	22.55
RM	22.19	5.28	0.90	1.32	0.0	13.07	2.10	23.20	2.21	25.39	4.84	23.57
MO	29.03	11.43	0.59	0.21	0.0	14.29	0.89	8.57	1.00	30.57	2.14	10.87
FUELS	12.10	1.15	0.04	0.04	0.0	2.84	67.24	4.05	1.29	6.12	5.34	18.01
CPG	51.55	2.86	26.20	18.61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.16	0.0	0.16	1.44	9.71
BM	8.67	5.19	2.90	7.25	0.0	4.64	1.57	6.67	18.55	14.49	29.57	5.36
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	39.97	4.41	22.91	13.18	0.0	1.86	1.52	3.04	0.88	6.32	3.89	8.78

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

1964

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	29.23	37.31	4.64	6.60	0.0	25.33	0.80	27.76	29.72	29.12	24.63	
RM	17.79	21.18	3.47	6.41	0.0	38.13	4.31	50.66	18.61	36.02	23.30	
MO	10.73	21.12	1.04	0.48	0.0	19.23	0.84	8.63	3.89	20.00	4.76	
FUELS	7.41	3.51	0.13	0.16	0.0	6.35	105.41	6.76	8.33	6.64	19.68	
CPG	17.03	4.73	41.55	37.14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.14	0.0	0.09	2.86	
BM	1.58	4.73	2.53	7.98	0.0	3.08	0.73	3.31	35.56	4.67	32.38	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.93	6.58	32.83	23.77	0.0	2.02	1.16	2.47	2.78	3.34	6.98	
REG TOTAL	29.41	5.88	6.13	4.87	0.00	8.07	11.49	10.79	2.80	16.61	4.89	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 13. (CONTINUED)

1953

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	UCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	430.	71.	51.	68.	2.	370.	0.	1.	7.	10.	3.	1015.
RM	48.	8.	16.	39.	5.	110.	3.	7.	2.	35.	7.	281.
MO	5.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	9.
FUELS	121.	0.	2.	10.	0.	140.	25.	0.	213.	0.	3.	545.
CPG	1069.	64.	389.	255.	37.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	10.	1820.
BM	181.	11.	157.	12.	26.	35.	0.	0.	0.	7.	2.	405.
CSG**	445.	13.	109.	107.	27.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	1016.	45.	334.	252.	36.	50.	0.	0.	2.	62.	6.	1810.
REG TOTAL	2922.	202.	955.	666.	106.	725.	28.	8.	223.	131.	32.	6010.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	42.41	7.01	5.02	6.70	0.20	36.45	0.0	0.10	0.69	1.02	0.30	16.89
RM	17.08	3.02	5.69	13.88	1.78	39.15	1.07	2.49	0.71	12.31	2.49	4.68
MO	55.56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.11	11.11	11.11	0.15
FUELS	22.13	0.0	0.37	1.83	0.0	25.69	4.59	0.0	39.08	0.0	0.55	9.07
CPG	58.76	3.52	21.37	14.01	2.03	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.55	30.28
BM	44.79	2.69	38.77	2.96	6.42	8.64	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.73	0.49	6.74
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	56.12	2.50	18.45	13.92	1.99	2.76	0.0	0.0	0.11	3.43	0.33	30.12

FIGURE 14. LA IMPORTS BY ORIGIN AND COMMODITY GROUP, 1953-64
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS F.O.B. AND PERCENTAGES)

1953

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	14.73	35.30	5.34	10.21	1.89	51.03	0.0	12.50	3.14	7.94	9.38	
RM	1.64	4.21	1.68	5.86	4.72	15.17	10.71	87.50	0.90	26.41	21.88	
MO	0.17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.45	0.76	3.13	
FUELS	4.13	0.0	0.21	1.50	0.0	19.31	89.29	0.0	95.52	0.0	9.38	
CPG	36.60	31.78	40.73	38.29	34.91	0.14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.25	
BM	6.21	5.40	16.44	1.80	24.53	4.83	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.34	6.25	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	34.76	22.41	34.97	37.84	33.96	6.90	0.0	0.0	0.90	47.33	18.75	
REG TOTAL	48.62	3.36	15.89	11.08	1.76	12.06	0.47	0.13	3.71	2.18	0.53	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	66.74	11.04	7.91	10.54	0.31	57.36	0.0	0.16	1.09	1.61	0.47	12.25
RM	28.07	4.97	9.36	22.81	2.92	64.33	1.75	4.09	1.17	20.23	4.09	3.24
MO	55.56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.11	11.11	11.11	0.17
FUELS	29.78	0.0	0.49	2.47	0.0	34.57	6.17	0.0	52.59	0.0	0.74	7.66
CPG	58.79	3.52	21.39	14.02	2.03	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.55	34.42
BM	49.03	2.95	42.43	3.24	7.03	9.46	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.89	0.54	7.00
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	57.72	2.57	18.98	14.32	2.05	2.84	0.0	0.0	0.11	3.52	0.34	33.30
REG TOTAL#	55.29	3.82	18.07	12.60	2.01	13.72	0.53	0.15	4.22	2.48	0.61	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1954

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	376.	73.	54.	101.	7.	326.	0.	2.	4.	10.	4.	962.
RM	68.	13.	26.	62.	4.	146.	8.	15.	3.	46.	9.	433.
MO	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	3.	15.
FUELS	124.	0.	6.	9.	0.	138.	26.	1.	230.	0.	11.	560.
CPG	1125.	42.	432.	238.	28.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	17.	2000.
BM	184.	17.	199.	72.	77.	29.	0.	0.	0.	6.	9.	599.
CSG**	411.	5.	138.	85.	63.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	966.	48.	416.	249.	84.	49.	0.	0.	1.	55.	27.	1209.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	2959.	193.	1142.	800.	200.	710.	45.	16.	239.	131.	92.	6785.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	39.08	7.55	5.67	10.52	0.74	33.89	0.0	0.21	0.42	1.08	0.42	14.18
RM	15.76	3.00	5.93	14.26	0.85	33.69	1.85	3.46	0.69	10.52	2.08	6.39
MO	65.33	0.0	0.67	1.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.67	6.67	20.00	0.22
FUELS	22.12	0.02	1.00	1.61	0.02	24.64	4.64	0.18	41.07	0.0	1.96	8.25
CPG	56.26	2.12	21.59	11.91	1.40	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.85	29.48
BM	30.75	2.79	33.31	12.05	12.85	4.84	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00	1.50	8.83
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	79.92	3.95	34.40	20.61	6.95	4.05	0.0	0.0	0.08	4.55	2.23	17.82

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1954

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	12.70	37.62	4.77	12.65	3.55	45.92	0.0	12.50	1.67	7.94	4.35	
RM	2.31	6.74	2.25	7.72	1.85	20.56	17.78	93.75	1.26	34.81	9.78	
MO	0.33	0.0	0.01	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.42	0.76	3.26	
FUELS	4.19	0.05	0.49	1.12	0.05	19.44	57.78	6.25	96.23	0.0	11.96	
CPG	38.03	21.97	37.81	29.79	14.05	0.14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.48	
BM	6.23	8.65	17.47	9.02	38.50	4.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.58	9.78	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	32.65	24.77	36.42	31.15	42.00	6.90	0.0	0.0	0.42	41.98	29.35	
REG TOTAL	43.61	2.84	16.83	11.79	2.95	10.46	0.66	0.24	3.52	1.93	1.36	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	59.14	11.42	8.57	15.92	1.12	51.29	0.0	0.31	0.63	1.64	0.63	10.46
RM	23.76	4.52	8.94	21.50	1.29	50.80	2.78	5.22	1.04	15.87	3.13	4.73
MO	65.33	0.0	0.67	1.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.67	6.67	20.00	0.25
FUELS	29.36	0.02	1.33	2.13	0.02	32.70	6.16	0.24	54.50	0.0	2.61	6.95
CPG	56.29	2.12	21.60	11.92	1.41	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.85	32.91
BM	32.32	2.93	35.00	12.67	13.51	5.09	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.05	1.58	9.38
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	49.30	2.44	21.22	12.71	4.29	2.50	0.0	0.0	0.05	2.81	1.38	32.26
REG TOTAL#	48.71	3.18	18.80	13.17	3.29	11.69	0.74	0.26	3.93	2.16	1.51	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1955

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	390.	49.	48.	78.	2.	365.	0.	1.	5.	10.	5.	949.
RM	79.	13.	23.	69.	1.	145.	5.	13.	3.	110.	8.	465.
MO	20.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	2.	26.
FUELS	147.	0.	5.	4.	1.	175.	48.	0.	235.	1.	23.	640.
CPG	1175.	29.	519.	256.	32.	5.	0.	0.	0.	0.	34.	2043.
BM	181.	22.	204.	65.	84.	29.	0.	0.	0.	6.	16.	610.
CSG**	393.	4.	122.	73.	41.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	1113.	51.	373.	249.	61.	48.	1.	2.	2.	54.	42.	2087.
REG TOTAL	3164.	164.	1209.	790.	179.	769.	54.	17.	248.	182.	142.	7020.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	41.12	5.21	5.05	8.20	0.18	38.46	0.0	0.11	0.57	1.10	0.56	13.52
RM	17.10	2.73	4.92	14.95	0.30	31.18	1.08	2.80	0.56	23.57	1.66	6.62
MO	76.92	0.0	0.0	3.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.85	3.85	7.69	0.37
FUELS	23.02	0.02	0.81	0.62	0.11	27.34	7.50	0.0	36.72	0.16	3.59	9.12
CPG	57.53	1.43	25.38	12.53	1.59	0.24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.66	29.10
BM	29.64	3.56	33.48	10.66	13.77	4.75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.98	2.62	8.69
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	53.32	2.43	17.87	11.93	2.92	2.30	0.05	0.10	0.10	2.59	2.01	29.73

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1955

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	12.33	30.03	3.96	9.85	0.95	48.03	0.0	5.88	2.18	5.71	3.73	
RM	2.51	7.72	1.89	8.80	0.78	19.08	9.26	76.47	1.05	60.22	5.42	
MO	0.63	0.0	0.0	0.13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.40	0.55	1.41	
FUELS	4.66	0.06	0.43	0.51	0.39	23.03	88.89	0.0	94.76	0.55	16.20	
CPG	37.15	17.81	42.89	32.41	18.17	0.66	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.94	
BM	5.71	13.19	16.89	8.23	46.95	3.82	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.30	11.27	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	35.17	30.82	30.85	31.52	34.10	6.32	1.85	11.76	0.81	29.67	29.58	
REG TOTAL	45.07	2.34	17.23	11.25	2.55	10.83	0.77	0.24	3.53	2.59	2.02	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	66.82	8.46	8.20	13.32	0.29	62.50	0.0	0.17	0.92	1.78	0.91	9.48
RM	24.84	3.97	7.16	21.72	0.44	45.31	1.56	4.06	0.81	34.25	2.41	5.19
MO	76.92	0.0	0.0	3.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.85	3.85	7.69	0.42
FUELS	31.68	0.02	1.12	0.86	0.15	37.63	10.32	0.0	50.54	0.22	4.95	7.55
CPG	57.67	1.44	25.45	12.56	1.59	0.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.67	33.08
BM	31.12	3.73	35.15	11.19	14.46	4.99	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.03	2.75	9.43
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	54.57	2.49	18.29	12.21	2.99	2.35	0.05	0.10	0.10	2.65	2.06	33.10
REG TOTAL#	51.36	2.67	19.63	12.82	2.90	12.34	0.88	0.28	4.03	2.95	2.31	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

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------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                          1956
          ..........................................................................
              US    CAN    EEC   ROWE   JAP     LA     ME   OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT          474.    49.    48.    77.    1.   260.     0.     4.     6.     8.     5.  920.
RM            97.    11.    23.    67.    1.   115.     2.    11.     1.    48.    10.  382.
MO            26.     0.     0.     1.    0.     1.     0.     0.     1.     1.     3.   33.
FUELS        163.     0.     4.     3.    1.   215.    61.     0.   230.     1.    10.  690.
CPG         1416.    38.   479.   314.   31.     6.     0.     0.     0.     0.    29. 2325.
BM           244.    26.   219.    75.   47.    24.     0.     0.     2.     2.    18.  660.
CSG**        372.     7.   119.    71.   48.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM          1200.    55.   412.   276.   73.    46.     0.     3.     0.    42.    31. 2205.
            ....   ....   ....   ....  ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....  ....

REG TOTAL   3687.   180.  1180.   890.  164.   660.    63.    17.   244.   102.   109. 7300.

REL%-COMMOD  %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT         51.50  5.33   5.21   8.34   0.13 28.26   0.0    0.43   0.70   0.85   0.58 12.60
RM          25.34  2.93   5.99  17.62   0.37 30.10   0.52   2.88   0.26  12.62   2.54  5.23
MO          80.00  0.61   0.0    3.03   0.0   3.03   0.0    0.0    3.03   3.03   9.09  0.45
FUELS       23.68  0.06   0.58   0.43   0.10 31.16   8.84   0.0   33.33   0.14   1.45  9.45
CPG         60.89  1.64  20.60  13.51   1.35  0.26   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    1.27 31.85
BM          37.05  3.91  33.18  11.36   7.14  3.64   0.0    0.0    0.30   0.30   2.73  9.04
CSG          0.0   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM          54.42  2.49  18.68  12.52   3.30  2.09   0.0    0.14   0.0    1.90   1.43 30.21
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FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1956

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	12.85	27.15	4.06	8.62	0.73	39.39	0.0	23.53	2.62	7.65	4.86	
RM	2.63	6.20	1.94	7.56	0.85	17.42	3.17	64.71	0.41	47.25	8.90	
MO	0.72	0.11	0.0	0.11	0.0	0.15	0.0	0.0	0.41	0.98	2.75	
FUELS	4.43	0.22	0.34	0.34	0.43	32.58	96.83	0.0	94.26	0.98	9.17	
CPG	38.40	21.16	40.59	35.28	19.20	0.91	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.06	
BM	6.63	14.29	18.56	8.43	28.70	3.64	0.0	0.0	0.82	1.96	16.51	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	32.55	30.42	34.92	31.01	44.30	6.97	0.0	17.65	0.0	41.18	28.90	
REG TOTAL	50.50	2.47	16.16	12.19	2.25	9.04	0.86	0.23	3.34	1.40	1.49	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	71.79	7.42	7.26	11.62	0.18	39.39	0.0	0.61	0.97	1.18	0.80	9.65
RM	36.25	4.19	8.58	25.21	0.52	43.07	0.75	4.12	0.37	18.05	3.63	3.90
MO	82.50	0.62	0.0	3.13	0.0	3.13	0.0	0.0	3.13	3.13	9.38	0.47
FUELS	34.40	0.08	0.84	0.63	0.15	45.26	12.84	0.0	48.42	0.21	2.11	6.94
CPG	61.05	1.65	20.66	13.54	1.36	0.26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.27	33.90
BM	38.44	4.06	34.43	11.79	7.41	3.77	0.0	0.0	0.31	0.31	2.83	9.30
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	55.58	2.54	19.08	12.78	3.37	2.13	0.0	0.14	0.0	1.95	1.46	31.56
REG TOTAL#	53.90	2.64	17.25	13.01	2.40	9.65	0.92	0.25	3.57	1.49	1.59	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

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                                                1957
            ..........................................................................
               US    CAN    EEC    ROWE  JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT          513.    42.    51.    90.     1.  280.     0.     5.     9.     9.     7. 1008.
RM           108.    13.    16.    61.     1.  135.     3.    15.     2.    59.     3.  417.
MO            26.     1.     0.     0.     0.    2.     0.     0.     3.     1.     3.   37.
FUELS        204.     0.     3.     3.     1.  260.    68.     1.   230.     1.     4.  770.
CPG         1901.    76.   549.   370.    57.    5.     0.     1.     1.     0.    24. 2975.
BM           375.    30.   340.   110.    10.   21.     0.     3.     8.     8.    13.  920.
CSG**        436.     9.   145.    87.    63.    0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM          1331.    73.   482.   270.    82.   48.     0.     0.     0.    56.    25. 2475.
             ....   ....   ....   ....   ....  ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....  ....

REG TOTAL   4539.   237.  1447.  1020.   150.  760.    72.    26.   255.   130.    78. 8710.

REL%-COMMOD   %       %      %      %      %     %      %      %      %      %      %     %
FBT         50.91   4.21   5.07   8.89   0.15 27.78   0.0    0.50   0.85   0.90   0.73 11.57
RM          25.92   3.21   3.74  14.72   0.19 32.37   0.72   3.60   0.58  14.12   0.62  4.79
MO          71.62   1.89   0.0    0.0    0.0   5.41   0.0    0.0    8.11   2.70   8.11  0.42
FUELS       26.49   0.04   0.35   0.39   0.08 33.77   8.83   0.13  29.87   0.13   0.52  8.84
CPG         63.90   2.55  18.44  12.44   1.91  0.17   0.0    0.03   0.03   0.0    0.82 34.16
BM          40.76   3.26  36.96  11.96   1.09  2.28   0.0    0.33   0.87   0.87   1.41 10.56
CSG          0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM          53.78   2.94  19.47  10.91   3.31  1.94   0.0    0.0    0.0    2.26   0.99 28.42
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FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1957

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	11.31	17.92	3.53	8.76	1.00	36.84	0.0	19.23	3.37	7.00	9.49	
RM	2.38	5.66	1.08	6.02	0.53	17.76	4.17	57.69	0.94	45.31	3.33	
MO	0.58	0.30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.26	0.0	0.0	1.18	0.77	3.85	
FUELS	4.49	0.13	0.19	0.29	0.40	34.21	94.44	3.85	90.20	0.77	5.13	
CPG	41.68	32.08	37.92	36.27	37.80	0.66	0.0	3.85	0.39	0.0	31.28	
BM	8.26	12.68	23.50	10.78	6.67	2.76	0.0	11.54	3.14	6.15	16.67	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	29.32	30.77	33.31	26.47	54.53	6.32	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.08	31.54	
REG TOTAL	52.11	2.72	16.61	11.71	1.72	8.73	0.83	0.30	2.93	1.49	0.90	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	70.49	5.82	7.02	12.31	0.21	39.46	0.0	0.69	1.18	1.25	1.02	9.16
RM	38.33	4.75	5.53	21.77	0.28	47.87	1.06	5.32	0.85	20.89	0.92	3.55
MO	75.71	2.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.71	0.0	0.0	8.57	2.86	8.57	0.44
FUELS	40.00	0.06	0.53	0.59	0.12	50.98	13.33	0.20	45.10	0.20	0.78	6.42
CPG	64.01	2.56	18.47	12.46	1.91	0.17	0.0	0.23	0.03	0.0	0.82	37.36
BM	41.71	3.34	37.82	12.24	1.11	2.34	0.0	0.33	0.89	0.89	1.45	11.31
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	54.84	3.00	19.86	11.12	3.37	1.98	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.31	1.01	30.53
REG TOTAL#	57.10	2.98	18.20	12.83	1.89	9.56	0.91	0.33	3.21	1.64	0.98	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1958

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	488.	53.	49.	84.	2.	290.	0.	2.	7.	10.	8.	1015.
RM	80.	12.	14.	46.	1.	110.	2.	14.	4.	45.	8.	335.
MO	18.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	4.	24.
FUELS	141.	0.	5.	6.	1.	290.	65.	1.	175.	0.	40.	725.
CPG	1969.	36.	593.	360.	82.	4.	0.	0.	1.	1.	27.	2850.
BM	230.	20.	302.	100.	29.	17.	0.	1.	8.	3.	12.	725.
CSG**	409.	8.	173.	131.	57.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	1234.	60.	519.	359.	78.	45.	2.	1.	2.	46.	20.	2395.
	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••
REG TOTAL	4049.	188.	1496.	960.	194.	760.	72.	19.	196.	105.	120.	8165.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	48.12	5.20	4.83	8.28	0.24	28.57	0.0	0.20	0.69	0.99	0.79	12.43
RM	23.97	3.49	4.27	13.73	0.36	32.84	0.60	4.18	1.19	13.43	2.39	4.10
MO	73.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.67	0.29
FUELS	19.43	0.01	0.74	0.83	0.14	40.00	8.97	0.14	24.14	0.0	5.52	8.88
CPG	69.11	1.27	20.81	12.63	2.88	0.14	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.04	0.95	34.91
BM	31.72	2.76	41.66	13.79	4.00	2.34	0.0	0.14	1.10	0.41	1.66	8.88
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	51.51	2.50	21.67	14.99	3.26	1.88	0.08	0.04	0.08	1.92	0.84	29.33

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1958

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	12.06	28.13	3.29	8.75	1.24	38.16	0.0	10.53	3.57	9.52	6.67	
RM	1.98	6.23	0.96	4.79	0.62	14.47	2.78	73.68	2.04	42.86	6.67	
MO	0.43	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.33	
FUELS	3.48	0.05	0.36	0.62	0.52	38.16	90.28	5.26	89.29	0.0	33.33	
CPG	48.64	19.34	39.81	37.50	42.33	0.53	0.0	0.0	0.51	0.95	22.50	
BM	5.68	10.66	20.27	10.42	14.97	2.24	0.0	5.26	4.08	2.86	10.00	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	30.46	31.86	34.83	37.40	40.27	5.92	2.78	5.26	1.02	43.81	16.67	
REG TOTAL	49.59	2.30	18.25	11.76	2.37	9.31	0.88	0.23	2.40	1.29	1.47	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	67.37	7.28	6.76	11.59	0.33	40.00	0.0	0.28	0.97	1.38	1.10	9.79
RM	35.69	5.20	6.36	20.44	0.53	48.89	0.89	6.22	1.78	20.00	3.56	3.04
MO	80.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.09	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.18	0.30
FUELS	32.39	0.02	1.24	1.38	0.23	66.67	14.94	0.23	40.23	0.0	9.20	5.87
CPG	69.20	1.28	20.84	12.65	2.88	0.14	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.04	0.95	38.43
BM	32.49	2.82	42.66	14.12	4.10	2.40	0.0	0.14	1.13	0.42	1.69	9.56
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	52.49	2.54	22.09	15.28	3.32	1.91	0.09	0.04	0.09	1.96	0.85	31.74
REG TOTAL#	54.68	2.53	20.12	12.96	2.62	10.26	0.97	0.26	2.65	1.42	1.62	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1959

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	461.	54.	51.	86.	1.	260.	0.	4.	8.	10.	7.	940.
RM	94.	15.	16.	43.	2.	100.	4.	14.	4.	55.	8.	355.
MO	17.	0.	0.	1.	0.	2.	0.	0.	0.	2.	4.	26.
FUELS	114.	0.	7.	2.	1.	290.	53.	1.	150.	0.	30.	650.
CPG	1460.	27.	592.	348.	92.	4.	0.	0.	0.	1.	45.	2555.
BM	150.	20.	283.	105.	37.	22.	0.	3.	4.	4.	11.	645.
CSG**	363.	19.	189.	124.	64.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	1136.	66.	539.	342.	90.	35.	3.	1.	3.	45.	27.	2290.
REG TOTAL	3494.	184.	1510.	930.	223.	710.	63.	23.	167.	115.	129.	7545.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	49.03	5.76	5.43	9.15	0.11	27.66	0.0	0.43	0.85	1.06	0.74	12.46
RM	26.48	4.34	4.51	12.11	0.56	28.17	1.13	3.94	1.13	15.49	2.25	4.71
MO	64.62	0.38	0.0	3.85	0.0	7.69	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.69	15.38	0.34
FUELS	17.60	0.03	1.08	0.31	0.15	44.62	8.15	0.15	23.08	0.0	4.62	8.61
CPG	57.14	1.07	23.17	13.62	3.60	0.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04	1.76	33.86
BM	23.26	3.10	43.88	16.28	5.74	3.41	0.0	0.47	0.62	0.62	1.71	8.55
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	49.60	2.86	23.54	14.93	3.93	1.53	0.13	0.04	0.15	1.97	1.18	30.35

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1959

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	13.19	29.43	3.38	9.25	0.45	36.62	0.0	17.39	4.79	8.70	5.43	
RM	2.69	8.38	1.06	4.62	0.90	14.08	6.35	60.87	2.40	47.83	6.20	
MO	0.48	0.05	0.0	0.11	0.0	0.28	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.74	3.10	
FUELS	3.27	0.11	0.46	0.22	0.45	40.85	84.13	4.35	89.82	0.0	23.26	
CPG	41.79	14.85	39.21	37.42	41.26	0.56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.87	34.88	
BM	4.29	10.88	18.74	11.29	16.59	3.10	0.0	13.04	2.40	3.48	8.53	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	32.51	35.69	35.70	36.77	40.36	4.93	4.76	4.35	1.80	39.13	20.93	
REG TOTAL	46.31	2.44	20.01	12.33	2.96	9.41	0.83	0.30	2.21	1.52	1.71	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	67.78	7.96	7.50	12.65	0.15	38.24	0.0	0.59	1.18	1.47	1.03	9.95
RM	36.86	6.04	6.27	16.86	0.78	39.22	1.57	5.49	1.57	21.57	3.14	3.73
MO	70.00	0.42	0.0	4.17	0.0	8.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.33	16.67	0.35
FUELS	31.78	0.06	1.94	0.56	0.28	80.56	14.72	0.28	41.67	0.0	8.33	5.27
CPG	57.23	1.07	23.21	13.64	3.61	0.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04	1.76	37.32
BM	24.08	3.21	45.43	16.85	5.94	3.53	0.0	0.48	0.64	0.64	1.77	9.11
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	50.37	2.91	23.90	15.17	3.99	1.55	0.13	0.64	0.13	2.00	1.20	32.99
REG TOTAL#	51.12	2.69	22.09	13.61	3.26	10.39	0.92	0.34	2.44	1.68	1.89	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
	1960											
FBT	421.	46.	50.	88.	5.	260.	0.	5.	8.	10.	35.	930.
RM	106.	33.	19.	37.	2.	105.	12.	14.	5.	65.	10.	405.
MO	16.	1.	0.	1.	0.	2.	0.	0.	0.	2.	6.	28.
FUELS	118.	1.	6.	4.	0.	250.	47.	6.	145.	1.	50.	625.
CPG	1503.	24.	660.	452.	119.	6.	1.	0.	1.	1.	60.	2820.
BM	190.	35.	238.	80.	33.	19.	0.	2.	12.	6.	17.	635.
CSG**	341.	9.	206.	123.	80.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	1017.	54.	578.	360.	118.	40.	1.	0.	3.	50.	55.	2285.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	3437.	194.	1570.	1030.	277.	680.	62.	27.	171.	135.	235.	7825.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	45.27	4.97	5.38	9.46	0.54	27.96	0.0	0.54	0.86	1.08	3.76	11.88
RM	26.17	8.07	4.69	9.14	0.49	25.93	2.96	3.46	1.23	16.05	2.47	5.18
MO	58.21	1.79	0.0	3.57	0.0	7.14	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.14	21.43	0.36
FUELS	18.88	0.10	0.96	0.64	0.0	40.00	7.52	0.96	23.20	0.16	8.00	7.99
CPG	53.28	0.87	23.40	16.03	4.22	0.21	0.04	0.0	0.04	0.04	2.13	36.04
BM	29.92	5.51	37.48	12.60	5.20	2.99	0.0	0.31	1.89	0.94	2.68	8.12
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	44.49	2.39	25.30	15.75	5.16	1.75	0.04	0.0	0.13	2.19	2.41	29.20

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

	1960											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLDC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	12.25	23.86	3.18	8.54	1.81	38.24	0.0	18.52	4.68	7.41	14.89	
RM	3.08	16.89	1.21	3.59	0.72	15.44	19.35	51.85	2.92	48.15	4.26	
MO	0.47	0.26	0.0	0.10	0.0	0.29	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.48	2.55	
FUELS	3.43	0.31	0.38	0.39	0.0	36.76	75.81	22.22	84.80	0.74	21.28	
CPG	43.72	12.65	42.04	43.88	42.96	0.88	1.61	0.0	0.58	0.74	25.53	
BM	5.53	18.08	15.16	7.77	11.91	2.79	0.0	7.41	7.02	4.44	7.23	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	29.58	28.15	36.82	34.95	42.60	5.88	1.61	0.0	1.75	37.04	23.40	
REG TOTAL	43.93	2.47	20.06	13.16	3.54	8.69	0.79	0.35	2.19	1.73	3.00	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	62.84	6.90	7.46	13.13	0.75	38.81	0.0	0.75	1.19	1.49	5.22	9.38
RM	35.33	10.90	6.33	12.33	0.67	35.00	4.00	4.67	1.67	21.67	3.33	4.20
MO	62.69	1.92	0.0	3.85	0.0	7.69	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.69	23.08	0.36
FUELS	31.47	0.16	1.60	1.07	0.0	66.67	12.53	1.60	38.67	0.27	13.33	5.25
CPG	53.40	0.87	23.45	16.06	4.23	0.21	0.04	0.0	0.04	0.04	2.13	39.38
BM	30.84	5.68	38.64	12.99	5.36	3.08	0.0	0.32	1.95	0.97	2.76	8.62
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	45.28	2.43	25.75	16.04	5.26	1.78	0.04	0.0	0.13	2.23	2.45	31.42
REG TOTAL#	48.11	2.71	21.97	14.42	3.88	9.52	0.87	0.38	2.39	1.89	3.29	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1961

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
FBT	426.	47.	57.	78.	6.	205.	4.	3.	11.	8.	61.	907.
RM	106.	41.	22.	37.	3.	82.	3.	13.	7.	49.	54.	421.
MO	14.	1.	0.	1.	0.	13.	0.	0.	0.	3.	0.	32.
FUELS	92.	0.	12.	5.	0.	190.	54.	0.	135.	1.	80.	570.
CPG	1508.	32.	741.	428.	146.	10.	0.	0.	0.	2.	160.	3020.
BM	157.	45.	243.	90.	43.	21.	0.	2.	8.	5.	47.	670.
CSG**	342.	10.	219.	231.	82.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	967.	63.	634.	457.	122.	47.	9.	0.	14.	49.	193.	2370.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	3336.	230.	1721.	1010.	320.	580.	71.	19.	176.	122.	590.	8080.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	46.98	5.24	6.30	8.58	0.67	22.60	0.44	0.33	1.18	0.66	6.71	11.23
RM	25.11	9.64	5.23	8.84	0.76	19.48	0.71	3.09	1.73	11.69	12.85	5.21
MO	44.69	2.50	0.31	3.13	0.0	40.63	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.38	0.0	0.40
FUELS	16.12	0.0	2.05	0.88	0.05	33.33	9.47	0.0	23.68	0.18	14.04	7.05
CPG	49.93	1.08	24.54	14.17	4.83	0.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.07	5.30	37.38
BM	23.48	6.66	36.24	13.43	6.36	3.13	0.0	0.30	1.19	0.75	7.01	8.29
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	40.81	2.68	26.77	19.28	5.13	1.98	0.38	0.0	0.59	2.07	8.14	29.33

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1961

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	12.77	20.64	3.32	7.70	1.91	35.34	5.63	15.79	6.08	6.39	10.32	
RM	3.17	17.64	1.28	3.68	1.00	14.14	4.23	68.42	4.15	40.33	9.17	
MO	0.43	0.35	0.01	0.10	0.0	2.24	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.46	0.0	
FUELS	2.76	0.0	0.68	0.50	0.09	32.76	76.06	0.0	76.70	0.82	13.56	
CPG	45.21	14.12	43.05	42.38	45.62	1.72	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.64	27.12	
BM	4.72	19.38	14.11	8.91	13.31	3.62	0.0	10.53	4.55	4.10	7.97	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	28.99	27.55	36.86	45.25	38.00	8.10	12.68	0.0	7.95	40.16	32.71	
REG TOTAL	41.28	2.85	21.30	12.50	3.96	7.18	0.88	0.24	2.18	1.51	7.30	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	60.70	6.77	8.13	11.08	0.87	29.20	0.57	0.43	1.52	1.11	8.68	9.36
RM	31.18	11.98	6.49	10.97	0.94	24.19	0.88	3.83	2.15	14.51	15.96	4.52
MO	75.26	4.21	0.53	5.26	0.0	68.42	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.79	0.0	0.25
FUELS	24.18	0.0	3.08	1.32	0.08	53.00	14.21	0.0	35.53	0.26	21.05	5.07
CPG	50.10	1.08	24.62	14.22	4.85	0.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.07	5.32	40.13
BM	24.24	6.87	37.41	13.87	6.56	3.24	0.0	0.31	1.23	0.77	7.24	8.65
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	41.63	2.73	27.31	19.67	5.23	2.02	0.39	0.0	0.60	2.11	8.31	30.97
REG TOTAL#	44.48	3.07	22.95	13.47	4.27	7.73	0.95	0.25	2.35	1.63	7.87	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1962

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	377.	47.	61.	81.	2.	235.	4.	6.	15.	16.	136.	973.
RM	91.	41.	19.	34.	2.	90.	4.	17.	14.	46.	66.	417.
MO	12.	1.	0.	1.	0.	10.	0.	0.	0.	4.	0.	30.
FUELS	95.	1.	5.	4.	1.	200.	84.	1.	105.	3.	89.	590.
CPG	1396.	35.	742.	476.	132.	15.	0.	0.	0.	2.	168.	2565.
BM	119.	45.	175.	65.	58.	40.	0.	4.	5.	4.	47.	560.
CSG**	337.	9.	194.	133.	85.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	985.	49.	618.	329.	122.	61.	5.	1.	17.	57.	176.	2425.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	3162.	211.	1640.	1000.	317.	660.	97.	29.	152.	135.	104.	8090.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	38.71	4.83	6.26	8.32	0.25	24.15	0.41	0.62	1.54	1.60	14.03	12.03
RM	21.92	9.74	4.48	8.15	0.46	21.58	0.96	4.08	3.36	11.13	15.95	5.15
MO	39.67	1.67	0.0	3.33	0.0	33.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.33	0.0	0.37
FUELS	16.12	0.15	0.85	0.68	0.08	33.90	14.24	0.17	17.80	0.51	15.08	7.29
CPG	47.09	1.19	25.03	16.05	4.46	0.51	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.07	5.67	36.65
BM	21.23	8.04	31.25	11.61	10.36	7.14	0.0	0.71	0.89	0.71	8.39	6.92
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	40.64	2.02	25.48	13.57	5.02	2.52	0.21	0.04	0.70	2.35	7.26	29.98

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1962

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	11.91	22.32	3.71	8.10	0.76	35.61	4.12	20.69	9.87	11.56	131.25	
RM	2.89	19.28	1.14	3.40	0.60	13.64	4.12	58.62	9.21	34.37	63.94	
MO	0.38	0.24	0.0	0.10	0.0	1.52	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.96	0.0	
FUELS	3.01	0.43	0.30	0.40	0.16	30.30	86.60	3.45	69.08	2.22	85.58	
CPG	44.16	16.76	45.24	47.60	41.75	2.27	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.48	161.54	
BM	3.76	21.37	10.67	6.50	18.30	6.06	0.0	13.79	3.29	2.96	45.19	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	31.17	23.27	37.68	32.90	38.43	9.24	5.15	3.45	11.18	42.22	169.23	
REG TOTAL	39.08	2.60	20.27	12.36	3.92	8.16	1.20	0.36	1.88	1.67	1.29	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	51.03	6.37	8.25	10.98	0.33	31.84	0.54	0.81	2.03	2.11	18.50	9.93
RM	27.95	12.42	5.72	10.40	0.58	27.52	1.22	5.20	4.28	14.19	20.34	4.40
MO	59.50	2.50	0.0	5.00	0.0	50.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.00	0.0	0.27
FUELS	24.38	0.23	1.28	1.03	0.13	51.28	21.54	0.26	26.92	0.77	22.82	5.25
CPG	47.33	1.20	25.15	16.14	4.48	0.51	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.07	5.69	39.70
BM	22.87	8.65	33.65	12.50	11.15	7.69	0.0	0.77	0.96	0.77	9.04	7.00
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	41.69	2.07	26.14	13.92	5.15	2.58	0.21	0.04	0.72	2.41	7.45	31.82
REG TOTAL#	42.55	2.83	22.07	13.46	4.27	8.88	1.31	0.39	2.05	1.82	1.40	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1963

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	393.	54.	63.	83.	1.	255.	6.	11.	21.	14.	154.	1057.
RM	100.	34.	22.	26.	2.	127.	1.	14.	5.	39.	52.	409.
MO	18.	1.	0.	1.	0.	8.	0.	0.	0.	4.	0.	33.
FUELS	93.	0.	5.	4.	0.	185.	76.	1.	86.	2.	100.	550.
CPG	1245.	63.	674.	407.	132.	25.	0.	1.	1.	3.	218.	2770.
BM	125.	45.	165.	55.	63.	61.	0.	2.	3.	6.	44.	570.
CSG**	361.	10.	177.	131.	82.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	981.	55.	561.	338.	119.	87.	4.	1.	18.	55.	155.	2390.
REG TOTAL	3128.	252.	1500.	924.	317.	750.	83.	30.	137.	127.	728.	7980.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	37.14	5.10	6.01	7.84	0.12	24.12	0.57	1.04	2.02	1.35	14.61	13.25
RM	24.35	8.22	5.38	6.26	0.49	31.05	0.24	3.42	1.12	9.46	12.62	5.13
MO	54.55	2.73	0.0	3.03	0.0	24.24	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.12	0.0	0.41
FUELS	16.87	0.0	0.91	0.73	0.05	33.64	13.82	0.18	15.64	0.36	18.18	6.89
CPG	44.96	2.26	24.33	14.69	4.77	0.90	0.0	0.04	0.04	0.11	7.89	34.71
BM	21.93	7.89	28.95	9.65	11.05	10.70	0.0	0.35	0.53	1.05	7.72	7.14
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	41.06	2.32	23.47	14.14	4.96	3.64	0.17	0.04	0.75	2.30	6.51	29.95

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1963

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	12.55	21.39	4.23	8.97	0.41	34.00	6.82	36.67	15.62	11.26	21.21	
RM	3.18	13.33	1.47	2.77	0.63	16.93	1.14	46.67	3.36	30.47	7.09	
MO	0.58	0.36	0.0	0.11	0.0	1.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.15	0.0	
FUELS	2.97	0.0	0.33	0.43	0.09	24.67	86.36	3.33	62.77	1.57	13.74	
CPG	39.81	24.80	44.93	44.05	41.64	3.33	0.0	3.33	0.73	2.36	30.01	
BM	4.00	17.86	11.00	5.95	19.84	8.13	0.0	6.67	2.19	4.72	6.04	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	31.37	21.98	37.40	36.58	37.35	11.60	4.55	3.33	13.14	43.31	21.36	
REG TOTAL	39.20	3.16	18.80	11.58	3.98	9.40	1.10	0.38	1.72	1.59	9.12	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	43.95	6.72	7.92	10.34	0.16	31.80	0.75	1.37	2.67	1.78	19.25	11.09
RM	35.32	11.91	7.80	9.08	0.71	45.04	0.35	4.96	1.63	13.72	18.30	3.90
MO	72.00	3.60	0.0	4.00	0.0	32.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.00	0.0	0.35
FUELS	25.42	0.0	1.37	1.10	0.08	50.68	20.82	0.27	23.56	0.55	27.40	5.05
CPG	45.37	2.28	24.55	14.83	4.82	0.91	0.0	0.04	0.04	0.11	7.96	37.97
BM	24.56	8.84	32.42	10.81	12.38	11.98	0.0	0.39	0.59	1.18	8.64	7.04
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	42.61	2.41	24.36	14.68	5.15	3.78	0.17	0.64	0.78	2.39	6.75	31.85
REG TOTAL#	43.26	3.49	20.75	12.78	4.39	10.37	1.22	0.41	1.89	1.75	10.07	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1964

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	495.	92.	68.	105.	3.	330.	13.	6.	19.	13.	130.	1276.
RM	127.	33.	27.	29.	3.	150.	5.	22.	12.	43.	34.	480.
MO	36.	1.	0.	0.	0.	11.	0.	0.	0.	3.	0.	52.
FUELS	102.	0.	9.	6.	0.	225.	62.	1.	81.	2.	95.	590.
CPG	1477.	60.	673.	407.	149.	39.	1.	2.	0.	2.	238.	3044.
BM	135.	50.	175.	75.	80.	70.	0.	2.	1.	8.	42.	640.
CSG**	425.	14.	192.	169.	114.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	1169.	71.	642.	378.	164.	154.	5.	2.	20.	59.	159.	2826.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	3653.	308.	1610.	1000.	401.	980.	86.	35.	133.	132.	697.	9040.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	39.02	7.26	5.34	8.24	0.24	25.98	1.02	0.47	1.52	1.02	10.25	14.05
RM	26.40	6.96	5.69	6.08	0.62	31.25	1.04	4.58	2.44	8.96	7.04	5.31
MO	69.42	1.73	0.0	0.38	0.0	21.15	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.77	0.0	0.58
FUELS	17.34	0.0	1.53	1.02	0.07	38.14	10.51	0.17	13.73	0.34	16.10	6.53
CPG	48.51	1.98	22.11	13.37	4.90	1.28	0.03	0.07	0.0	0.07	7.84	33.67
BM	21.09	7.81	27.34	11.72	12.50	10.94	0.0	0.31	0.16	1.25	6.56	7.08
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	41.36	2.51	22.72	13.38	5.82	5.45	0.18	0.07	0.71	2.09	5.63	31.26

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	1964 US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	13.56	29.91	4.21	10.46	0.75	33.67	15.12	17.14	14.51	9.85	18.68	
RM	3.47	10.83	1.70	2.92	0.75	15.31	5.81	62.86	8.80	32.58	4.85	
MO	0.99	0.29	0.0	0.02	0.0	1.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.27	0.0	
FUELS	2.80	0.0	0.56	0.60	0.10	22.96	72.99	2.86	60.90	1.52	13.63	
CPG	40.42	19.53	41.80	40.70	37.22	3.98	1.16	5.71	0.0	1.52	34.22	
BM	3.70	16.22	10.87	7.50	19.96	7.14	0.0	5.71	0.75	6.06	6.03	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	31.99	23.03	39.88	37.80	41.01	15.71	5.81	5.71	15.04	44.70	22.81	
REG TOTAL	40.41	3.41	17.81	11.06	4.43	10.84	0.95	0.39	1.47	1.46	7.71	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	52.71	9.81	7.21	11.13	0.32	35.11	1.38	0.64	2.05	1.38	13.85	11.66
RM	38.39	10.12	8.27	8.85	0.91	45.45	1.52	6.67	3.55	13.03	10.24	4.09
MO	88.05	2.20	0.0	0.49	0.0	26.83	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.32	0.0	0.51
FUELS	28.03	0.0	2.47	1.64	0.11	61.64	16.99	0.27	22.19	0.55	26.03	4.53
CPG	49.22	2.01	22.43	13.57	4.97	1.30	0.03	0.07	0.0	0.07	7.95	37.22
BM	23.68	8.77	30.70	13.16	14.04	12.28	0.0	0.35	0.18	1.40	7.37	7.07
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	43.74	2.66	24.03	14.15	6.15	5.76	0.19	0.07	0.75	2.21	5.95	33.15
REG TOTAL#	45.33	3.83	19.98	12.41	4.97	12.16	1.07	0.43	1.65	1.64	8.65	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 14. (CONTINUED)

1953

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	68.	25.	62.	100.	2.	19.	90.	13.	10.	82.	30.	505.
RM	11.	1.	11.	29.	1.	1.	30.	5.	5.	9.	10.	120.
MO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.
FUELS	15.	0.	75.	23.	0.	8.	160.	0.	12.	4.	1.	295.
CPG	126.	3.	96.	180.	2.	0.	2.	1.	2.	0.	5.	415.
BM	15.	1.	75.	46.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.	145.
CSG**	40.	0.	107.	97.	38.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	78.	2.	203.	245.	40.	4.	50.	2.	1.	54.	18.	705.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	334.	31.	522.	640.	48.	33.	355.	21.	22.	168.	66.	2255.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	13.56	5.01	12.28	19.80	0.40	3.76	17.82	2.57	1.98	16.24	5.94	22.39
RM	8.83	0.83	9.17	24.17	0.83	0.83	25.00	4.17	4.17	7.50	8.33	5.32
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04
FUELS	5.22	0.0	25.42	7.80	0.0	2.71	54.24	0.0	4.07	1.36	0.34	13.08
CPG	30.31	0.65	23.13	43.37	0.48	0.0	0.48	0.24	0.48	0.0	1.20	18.40
BM	10.41	0.48	51.72	31.72	1.38	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.38	6.43
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.06	0.24	28.79	34.75	5.67	0.57	7.09	0.28	0.14	7.66	2.55	31.26

FIGURE 15. ME IMPORTS BY ORIGIN AND COMMODITY GROUP, 1953-64
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS F.O.B. AND PERCENTAGES)

	1953											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	20.52	81.35	11.88	15.63	4.17	57.58	25.35	61.90	45.45	48.81	45.45	
RM	3.17	3.22	2.11	4.53	2.08	3.03	8.45	23.81	22.73	5.36	15.15	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	4.61	0.0	14.37	3.59	0.0	24.24	45.07	0.0	54.55	2.38	1.52	
CPG	37.68	8.68	18.39	28.13	4.17	0.0	0.56	4.76	9.09	0.0	7.58	
BM	4.52	2.25	14.37	7.19	4.17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.03	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	23.36	5.47	38.89	38.28	83.33	12.12	14.08	9.52	4.55	32.14	27.27	
REG TOTAL	14.81	1.38	23.15	28.38	2.13	1.46	15.74	0.93	0.98	7.45	2.93	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	16.51	6.10	14.94	24.10	0.48	4.58	21.59	3.13	2.41	19.76	7.23	21.84
RM	11.78	1.11	12.22	32.22	1.11	1.11	33.33	5.56	5.56	10.00	11.11	4.74
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.05
FUELS	11.41	0.0	55.56	17.04	0.0	5.93	18.52	0.0	8.89	2.96	0.74	7.11
CPG	30.46	0.65	23.24	43.58	0.48	0.0	0.48	0.24	0.48	0.0	1.21	21.74
BM	10.41	0.48	51.72	31.72	1.38	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.38	7.63
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.91	0.26	30.99	37.40	6.11	0.61	7.63	0.31	0.15	8.24	2.75	34.47
REG TOTAL#	17.57	1.64	27.47	33.68	2.53	1.74	18.68	1.11	1.16	8.84	3.47	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

1954

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSOLDC	TOTAL
FBT	52.	10.	58.	77.	3.	13.	100.	10.	15.	102.	20.	435.
RM	15.	1.	13.	37.	0.	1.	35.	7.	4.	11.	11.	153.
MO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.
FUELS	8.	0.	54.	20.	0.	11.	295.	0.	11.	4.	5.	419.
CPG	124.	2.	133.	172.	4.	0.	4.	1.	1.	0.	7.	434.
BM	13.	1.	86.	32.	3.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	3.	135.
CSG**	43.	1.	109.	78.	43.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	104.	4.	340.	248.	75.	0.	51.	2.	1.	61.	33.	911.
REG TOTAL	309.	18.	605.	595.	78.	26.	425.	21.	19.	195.	82.	2390.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	11.93	2.32	13.26	17.70	0.71	2.99	22.99	2.30	3.45	23.45	4.60	18.20
RM	10.13	0.85	8.43	24.18	0.26	0.65	22.88	4.58	2.61	7.19	7.19	6.40
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04
FUELS	1.96	0.0	12.79	4.77	0.0	2.63	70.41	0.0	2.63	0.95	1.19	17.53
CPG	28.59	0.53	30.65	39.65	1.01	0.0	0.92	0.23	0.23	0.0	1.61	18.16
BM	9.78	0.52	63.78	23.70	1.93	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.74	2.22	5.65
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.46	0.43	37.32	27.19	8.19	0.0	5.60	0.22	0.11	6.70	3.62	38.12

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

1954

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	16.77	55.49	9.54	12.94	3.97	50.00	23.53	47.62	78.95	52.31	24.39	
RM	5.01	7.14	2.13	6.22	0.51	3.85	8.24	33.33	21.05	5.64	13.41	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	2.65	0.0	8.86	3.36	0.0	42.31	69.41	0.0	57.89	2.05	6.10	
CPG	40.11	12.64	21.98	28.92	5.64	0.0	0.94	4.76	5.26	0.0	8.54	
BM	4.27	3.85	14.23	5.38	3.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.51	3.66	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	33.74	21.43	56.20	41.63	95.64	0.0	12.00	9.52	5.26	31.28	40.24	
REG TOTAL	12.95	0.76	25.31	24.90	3.26	1.09	17.78	0.88	0.79	8.16	3.43	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	15.49	3.01	17.22	22.99	0.93	3.88	29.85	2.99	4.48	30.45	5.97	17.05
RM	13.14	1.10	10.93	31.36	0.34	0.85	29.66	5.93	3.39	9.32	9.32	6.01
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.05
FUELS	6.61	0.0	43.23	16.13	0.0	8.87	237.90	0.0	8.87	3.23	4.03	6.31
CPG	28.86	0.53	30.93	40.02	1.02	0.0	0.93	0.23	0.23	0.0	1.63	21.88
BM	9.78	0.52	63.78	23.70	1.93	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.74	2.22	6.87
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	12.14	0.45	39.53	28.80	8.67	0.0	5.93	0.23	0.12	7.09	3.84	43.77
REG TOTAL#	15.75	0.93	30.79	30.28	3.97	1.32	21.63	1.07	0.97	9.92	4.17	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

1955

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	84.	4.	59.	75.	4.	24.	105.	21.	15.	145.	11.	555.
RM	15.	1.	18.	31.	1.	3.	45.	6.	4.	11.	18.	159.
MO	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.
FUELS	6.	0.	34.	8.	0.	3.	270.	1.	10.	4.	24.	360.
CPG	167.	3.	178.	221.	7.	0.	4.	1.	0.	2.	36.	646.
BM	14.	1.	117.	45.	8.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	4.	190.
CSG**	59.	1.	114.	108.	71.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	108.	4.	274.	313.	84.	0.	63.	3.	1.	64.	49.	975.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	425.	13.	710.	710.	105.	29.	490.	32.	32.	225.	147.	2910.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	15.19	0.65	10.70	13.44	0.65	4.32	18.92	3.78	2.79	26.09	1.98	19.07
RM	9.31	0.82	11.19	19.75	0.31	1.89	28.30	3.77	2.83	7.04	11.32	5.46
MO	0.0	0.0	100.00	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03
FUELS	1.72	0.0	9.56	2.22	0.0	0.83	75.00	0.28	2.78	1.11	6.67	12.37
CPG	25.93	0.43	27.63	34.21	1.13	0.0	0.62	0.15	0.0	0.31	5.57	22.20
BM	7.63	0.63	61.58	23.68	4.21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.53	2.11	6.53
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.12	0.37	28.06	32.10	8.66	0.0	6.46	0.31	0.10	6.56	5.03	33.51

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

1955

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	19.81	27.91	8.37	10.51	3.43	82.76	21.43	65.62	48.44	64.36	7.48	
RM	3.48	10.08	2.51	4.42	0.48	10.34	9.18	18.75	14.06	4.98	12.24	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	1.46	0.0	4.85	1.13	0.0	10.34	55.10	3.13	31.25	1.78	16.33	
CPG	39.37	21.71	25.14	31.13	6.95	0.0	0.82	3.13	0.0	0.89	24.49	
BM	3.41	9.30	16.48	6.34	7.62	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.44	2.72	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	25.48	27.91	38.54	44.08	80.38	0.0	12.86	9.38	3.13	28.44	33.33	
REG TOTAL	14.62	0.44	24.40	24.40	3.61	1.00	16.84	1.10	1.10	7.73	5.05	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.73	0.80	13.20	16.58	0.80	5.33	23.33	4.67	3.44	32.18	2.44	18.60
RM	12.98	1.14	15.61	27.54	0.44	2.63	39.47	5.26	3.95	9.82	15.79	4.71
MO	0.0	0.0	10.00	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04
FUELS	6.89	0.0	38.22	8.89	0.0	3.33	300.00	1.11	11.11	4.44	26.67	3.72
CPG	26.09	0.44	27.80	34.42	1.14	0.0	0.62	0.16	0.0	0.31	5.61	26.53
BM	7.63	0.63	61.58	23.68	4.21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.53	2.11	7.85
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.91	0.40	30.07	34.40	9.27	0.0	6.92	0.33	0.11	7.03	5.38	37.60
REG TOTAL#	17.58	0.53	29.34	29.34	4.34	1.20	20.25	1.32	1.32	9.30	6.07	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

1956

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	121.	3.	71.	83.	4.	23.	130.	19.	15.	115.	21.	601.
RM	14.	2.	13.	32.	0.	6.	50.	6.	4.	13.	27.	169.
MO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.
FUELS	7.	0.	26.	7.	0.	1.	270.	3.	7.	2.	37.	330.
CPG	203.	3.	210.	238.	8.	0.	5.	1.	0.	2.	45.	722.
BM	19.	2.	126.	45.	3.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	10.	210.
CSG**	51.	1.	111.	106.	67.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	113.	2.	277.	307.	83.	0.	75.	4.	0.	67.	54.	997.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	492.	12.	740.	730.	99.	31.	530.	35.	27.	203.	198.	3100.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	20.15	0.50	11.78	13.81	0.68	3.83	21.63	3.16	2.58	19.20	3.49	19.39
RM	8.46	1.24	7.87	18.93	0.18	3.55	29.59	3.55	2.66	7.46	15.98	5.45
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03
FUELS	2.15	0.0	7.88	2.12	0.0	0.30	81.82	0.91	2.12	0.61	11.21	10.65
CPG	28.09	0.35	29.11	33.03	1.07	0.0	0.69	0.14	0.0	0.28	6.30	23.29
BM	8.86	1.14	60.14	21.43	1.62	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.48	4.76	6.77
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.29	0.16	27.83	30.84	8.35	0.0	7.52	0.40	0.0	6.72	5.47	32.16

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

1956

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	24.60	25.00	9.57	11.37	4.15	74.19	24.53	54.29	57.41	56.85	10.61	
RM	2.91	17.50	1.80	4.38	0.30	19.35	9.43	17.14	16.67	6.21	13.64	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	1.44	0.0	3.51	0.96	0.0	3.23	50.94	8.57	25.93	0.99	18.69	
CPG	41.20	20.83	28.41	32.67	7.80	0.0	0.94	2.86	0.0	0.99	22.98	
BM	3.78	20.00	17.07	6.16	3.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.49	5.05	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	22.88	13.33	37.50	42.12	84.30	0.0	14.15	11.43	0.0	33.00	27.53	
REG TOTAL	15.88	0.39	23.87	23.55	3.18	1.00	17.10	1.13	0.87	6.55	6.39	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	25.71	0.64	15.03	17.62	0.87	4.88	27.60	4.03	3.29	24.50	4.46	18.33
RM	12.02	1.76	11.18	26.89	0.25	5.04	42.02	5.04	3.78	10.59	22.69	4.63
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04
FUELS	7.89	0.0	28.89	7.78	0.0	1.11	300.00	3.33	7.78	2.22	41.11	3.50
CPG	28.28	0.35	29.32	33.26	1.07	0.0	0.70	0.14	0.0	0.28	6.35	27.90
BM	8.86	1.14	60.14	21.43	1.62	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.48	4.76	8.17
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	12.21	0.17	30.10	33.35	9.02	0.0	8.13	0.43	0.0	7.27	5.91	35.88
REG TOTAL#	19.15	0.47	28.79	28.40	3.84	1.21	20.62	1.36	1.05	7.90	7.70	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

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                                         1957
           ..........................................................................
             US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP    LA     ME    OCSA    AF  SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
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FBT          85.     4.   105.    94.     6.    25.   145.    18.    15.   146.    43.   687.
RM           16.     5.    16.    30.     2.     3.    57.     5.     5.    15.    32.   186.
MO            0.     0.     0.     1.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     1.
FUELS        20.     0.    29.     8.     0.     4.   250.     1.     7.     2.    37.   360.
CPG         194.     2.   209.   257.    12.     0.     7.     1.     0.     0.    70.   757.
BM           23.     4.   140.    55.     6.     0.     0.     1.     0.     1.    16.   245.
CSG**        46.     1.   118.    93.    73.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM          121.     4.   298.   352.   125.     0.    79.     4.     1.    80.    77.  1157.
           ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL   479.    17.   823.   820.   151.    32.   540.    30.    29.   248.   276.  3440.

REL%-COMMOD  %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT        12.34   0.57  15.36  13.76   0.84   3.64  21.11   2.62   2.26  21.24   6.26  19.97
RM          8.49   2.85   8.49  16.40   0.86   1.61  30.65   2.69   2.96   8.12  17.20   5.41
MO         20.00   0.0   10.00100.00   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.03
FUELS       5.61   0.0    8.06   2.22   0.0    1.11  69.44   0.28   1.94   0.56  10.28  10.47
CPG        25.67   0.28  27.65  33.96   1.61   0.0    0.92   0.13   0.0    0.0    9.25  22.01
BM          9.39   1.47  57.14  22.45   2.45   0.0    0.0    0.41   0.0    0.41   6.53   7.12
CSG         0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM         10.44   0.33  25.76  30.41  10.84   0.0    6.83   0.35   0.09   6.91   6.70  33.63
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FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

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                                        1957
          ...........................................................................
               US   CAN   EEC  ROWE  JAP     LA    ME  OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
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REL%-REGION  %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %
FBT        18.05 22.94 12.87 11.52  3.84 78.13 26.85 60.00 53.45 58.83 15.58
RM          3.36 31.18  1.93  3.72  1.06  9.38 10.56 16.67 18.97  6.09 11.59
MO          0.04  0.0   0.01  0.12  0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
FUELS       4.30  0.0   3.54  0.98  0.0  12.50 46.30  3.33 24.14  0.81 13.41
CPG        41.36 12.35 25.52 31.35  8.08  0.0   1.30  3.33  0.0   0.0  25.36
BM          4.90 21.18 17.07  6.71  3.97  0.0   0.0   3.33  0.0   0.40  5.80
CSG         0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM         25.71 22.35 36.35 42.91 83.05  0.0  14.63 13.33  3.45 32.26 28.08
REG TOTAL  13.66  0.49 23.84 23.84  4.39  0.93 15.70  0.87  0.84  7.21  8.02
REL%-COMMOD* %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %
FBT        15.65  0.72 19.46 17.44  1.07  4.61 26.75  3.32  2.86 26.92  7.93 18.69
RM         12.25  4.11 12.25 23.64  1.24  2.33 44.19  3.88  4.26 11.71 24.81  4.45
MO         20.00  0.0  10.00100.00  0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.03
FUELS      18.36  0.0  26.36  7.27  0.0   3.64227.27  0.91  6.36  1.82 33.64  3.79
CPG        25.91  0.28 27.91 34.28  1.63  0.0   0.93  0.13  0.0   0.0   9.33 25.86
BM          9.39  1.47 57.14 22.45  2.45  0.0   0.0   0.41  0.0   0.41  6.53  8.45
CSG         0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM         11.21  0.35 27.65 32.64 11.63  0.0   7.33  0.37  0.09  7.42  7.19 37.17
REG TOTAL# 16.20  0.59 28.28 28.28  5.21  1.10 18.62  1.03  1.00  8.55  9.52 100.0
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    **THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
    *PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
    #PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
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FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

	1958											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
FBT	98.	6.	101.	102.	2.	27.	120.	14.	12.	130.	40.	650.
RM	15.	1.	16.	36.	1.	4.	30.	6.	8.	15.	35.	170.
MO	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.
FUELS	16.	0.	23.	9.	0.	1.	250.	8.	5.	0.	50.	365.
CPG	210.	2.	292.	296.	18.	0.	4.	1.	0.	2.	67.	890.
BM	25.	1.	163.	63.	6.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.	17.	275.
CSG**	49.	1.	154.	126.	98.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	131.	3.	332.	321.	123.	0.	70.	4.	0.	60.	88.	1135.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	503.	15.	945.	835.	150.	32.	475.	34.	25.	210.	295.	3545.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	15.03	0.92	15.51	15.69	0.31	4.15	18.46	2.15	1.85	20.00	6.15	18.34
RM	8.65	0.88	9.18	21.18	0.59	2.35	17.65	3.53	4.71	8.82	20.59	4.80
MO	10.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03
FUELS	4.49	0.0	6.30	2.47	0.0	0.27	68.49	2.19	1.37	0.0	13.70	10.30
CPG	23.57	0.25	32.81	33.26	2.02	0.0	0.45	0.11	0.0	0.22	7.53	25.11
BM	9.09	0.36	59.27	22.91	2.18	0.0	0.0	0.36	0.0	0.36	6.18	7.76
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.58	0.31	29.25	28.28	10.84	0.0	6.17	0.35	0.0	5.29	7.75	32.02

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	1958 US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	19.42	40.54	10.67	12.22	1.33	84.37	25.26	41.18	48.00	61.90	13.56	
RM	2.92	10.14	1.65	4.31	0.67	12.50	6.32	17.65	32.00	7.14	11.86	
MO	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	3.26	0.0	2.43	1.08	0.0	3.13	52.63	23.53	20.00	0.0	16.95	
CPG	41.71	14.86	30.90	35.45	12.00	0.0	0.84	2.94	0.0	0.95	22.71	
BM	4.97	6.76	17.25	7.54	4.00	0.0	0.0	2.94	0.0	0.48	5.76	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	26.12	23.65	35.13	38.44	82.00	0.0	14.74	11.76	0.0	28.57	29.83	
REG TOTAL	14.19	0.42	26.66	23.55	4.23	0.90	13.40	0.96	0.71	5.92	8.32	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.43	1.13	19.02	19.25	0.38	5.09	22.64	2.64	2.26	24.53	7.55	17.26
RM	10.50	1.07	11.14	25.71	0.71	2.86	21.43	4.29	5.71	10.71	25.00	4.56
MO	10.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03
FUELS	14.26	0.0	20.00	7.83	0.0	0.872	17.39	6.96	4.35	0.0	43.48	3.75
CPG	23.68	0.25	32.96	33.41	2.03	0.0	0.45	0.11	0.0	0.23	7.56	28.86
BM	9.09	0.36	59.27	22.91	2.18	0.0	0.0	0.36	0.0	0.36	6.18	8.96
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	12.34	0.33	31.17	30.14	11.55	0.0	6.57	0.38	0.0	5.63	8.26	34.69
REG TOTAL#	16.38	0.48	30.78	27.20	4.89	1.04	15.47	1.11	0.81	6.84	9.61	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

						1959						
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	186.	13.	97.	116.	5.	19.	120.	28.	14.	135.	40.	775.
RM	13.	3.	16.	40.	2.	4.	45.	6.	8.	15.	35.	185.
MO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.
FUELS	14.	0.	22.	9.	0.	2.	260.	4.	5.	0.	50.	370.
CPG	228.	2.	297.	285.	36.	0.	5.	1.	0.	3.	87.	945.
BM	16.	2.	152.	51.	5.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.	20.	245.
CSG**	47.	1.	175.	156.	95.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	129.	3.	361.	359.	121.	0.	75.	2.	0.	70.	82.	1170.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	595.	23.	956.	860.	170.	25.	530.	42.	27.	225.	315.	3800.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	24.03	1.69	12.52	14.97	0.65	2.45	15.48	3.61	1.81	17.42	5.16	20.39
RM	7.14	1.62	8.81	21.62	1.08	2.16	24.32	3.24	4.32	8.11	18.92	4.87
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03
FUELS	3.76	0.0	5.95	2.43	0.0	0.54	70.27	1.08	1.35	0.0	13.51	9.74
CPG	24.10	0.25	31.43	30.16	3.81	0.0	0.53	0.11	0.0	0.32	9.26	24.87
BM	6.53	0.82	62.04	20.82	2.04	0.0	0.0	0.41	0.0	0.41	8.16	6.45
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.04	0.23	30.85	30.68	10.34	0.0	6.41	0.17	0.0	5.98	7.05	30.79

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

1959 COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	31.27	56.71	10.21	13.49	2.94	76.00	22.64	66.67	51.85	60.00	12.70	
RM	2.22	12.99	1.72	4.65	1.18	16.00	8.49	14.29	29.63	6.67	11.11	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	2.33	0.0	2.32	1.05	0.0	8.00	49.06	9.52	18.52	0.0	15.87	
CPG	38.24	10.39	31.26	33.14	21.18	0.0	0.94	2.38	0.0	1.33	27.78	
BM	2.69	8.66	16.00	5.93	2.94	0.0	0.0	2.38	0.0	0.44	6.35	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	21.70	11.69	38.00	41.74	71.18	0.0	14.15	4.76	0.0	31.11	26.19	
REG TOTAL	15.67	0.61	25.00	22.63	4.47	0.66	13.95	1.11	0.71	5.92	8.29	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	28.43	2.00	14.81	17.71	0.76	2.90	18.32	4.27	2.14	20.61	6.11	20.03
RM	9.43	2.14	11.64	28.57	1.43	2.86	32.14	4.29	5.71	10.71	25.00	4.28
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03
FUELS	12.64	0.0	20.00	8.18	0.0	1.82236.36		3.64	4.55	0.0	45.45	3.36
CPG	24.22	0.26	31.60	30.32	3.83	0.0	0.53	0.11	0.0	0.32	9.31	28.75
BM	6.53	0.82	62.04	20.82	2.04	0.0	0.0	0.41	0.0	0.41	8.16	7.49
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
CM	11.80	0.25	32.97	32.79	11.05	0.0	6.85	0.18	0.0	6.39	7.53	33.49
REG TOTAL#	18.21	0.71	29.05	26.30	5.20	0.76	16.21	1.28	0.83	6.88	9.63	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

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                                                 1960
            ...............................................................................
                  US     CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLCC TOTAL
COMMODITY
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT              237.    11.   107.   117.     5.    31.   125.    39.    21.   130.    20.   845.
RM                19.     4.    26.    49.     0.     4.    45.     8.    11.    20.    40.   225.
MO                 0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     1.
FUELS             17.     0.    28.    10.     0.     2.   270.     3.     5.     2.    35.   375.
CPG              238.     3.   369.   308.    36.     0.     6.     1.     0.     6.    92.  1060.
BM                21.     3.   176.    62.     9.     0.     0.     0.     0.     1.    23.   295.
CSG**             51.     2.   219.   135.    98.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM               140.     4.   442.   353.   128.     0.    80.     3.     1.    80.   102.  1335.
                ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL        681.    24.  1160.   920.   178.    37.   560.    54.    38.   240.   315.  4235.

REL%-COMMOD   %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT            28.00   1.28  12.66  13.85   0.58   3.67  14.79   4.62   2.49  15.38   2.37  19.95
RM              8.49   1.60  11.56  21.78   0.13   1.78  20.00   3.56   4.89   8.89  17.78   5.31
MO              0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.02
FUELS           4.53   0.0    7.47   2.67   0.0    0.53  72.00   0.80   1.33   0.53   9.33   8.85
CPG            22.42   0.25  34.81  29.06   3.40   0.0    0.57   0.09   0.0    0.57   8.73  25.03
BM              7.12   1.02  59.66  21.02   3.05   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.34   7.80   6.97
CSG             0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM             10.49   0.31  33.11  26.44   9.59   0.0    5.99   0.22   0.07   5.99   7.68  31.52
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FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

1960

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	34.74	44.44	9.22	12.72	2.76	83.78	22.32	72.22	55.26	54.17	6.35	
RM	2.80	14.81	2.24	5.33	0.17	10.81	8.04	14.81	28.95	8.33	12.70	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	2.50	0.0	2.41	1.09	0.0	5.41	48.21	5.56	13.16	0.83	11.11	
CPG	34.90	11.11	31.81	33.48	20.25	0.0	1.07	1.85	0.0	2.50	29.37	
BM	3.08	12.35	15.17	6.74	5.06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.42	7.30	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	20.57	16.87	38.16	38.37	71.99	0.0	14.29	5.56	2.63	33.33	32.54	
REG TOTAL	16.08	0.57	27.39	21.72	4.20	0.87	13.22	1.28	0.90	5.67	7.44	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	32.86	1.50	14.86	16.25	0.68	4.31	17.36	5.42	2.92	18.06	2.78	19.59
RM	10.61	2.00	14.44	27.22	0.17	2.22	25.00	4.44	6.11	11.11	22.22	4.90
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03
FUELS	16.19	0.0	26.67	9.52	0.0	1.90	257.14	2.86	4.76	1.90	33.33	2.86
CPG	22.55	0.26	35.01	29.22	3.42	0.0	0.57	0.09	0.0	0.57	8.78	28.68
BM	7.12	1.02	59.66	21.02	3.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.34	7.80	8.03
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.16	0.33	35.22	28.13	10.20	0.0	6.37	0.24	0.08	6.37	8.17	34.15
REG TOTAL#	18.53	0.66	31.56	25.03	4.84	1.01	15.24	1.47	1.03	6.53	8.57	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

	1961											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	236.	9.	86.	114.	4.	26.	115.	37.	13.	118.	44.	805.
RM	14.	5.	26.	49.	3.	2.	44.	8.	11.	18.	49.	229.
MO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.
FUELS	17.	0.	28.	14.	0.	1.	300.	3.	8.	1.	41.	415.
CPG	264.	6.	388.	366.	42.	0.	10.	1.	0.	3.	131.	1212.
BM	24.	3.	174.	60.	18.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	21.	305.
CSG**	50.	1.	181.	136.	104.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	152.	3.	417.	344.	138.	0.	86.	2.	5.	96.	95.	1333.
REG TOTAL	720.	26.	1125.	1000.	256.	29.	570.	52.	38.	244.	384.	4380.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	29.33	1.14	10.68	14.22	0.56	3.23	14:29	4.60	1.66	14.70	5.47	18.38
RM	5.98	2.01	11.35	21.62	1.48	0.87	19.21	3.49	4.63	7.73	21.40	5.23
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02
FUELS	4.10	0.0	6.82	3.37	0.0	0.24	72.29	0.72	1.93	0.24	9.88	9.47
CPG	21.77	0.49	32.05	30.20	3.47	0.0	0.83	0.08	0.0	0.25	10.81	27.67
BM	7.84	0.92	57.05	19.67	6.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.33	6.89	6.96
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.37	0.22	31.25	25.81	10.33	0.0	6.45	0.15	0.38	7.20	7.13	30.43

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

1961

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	32.78	35.94	7.65	11.45	2.18	89.66	20.18	71.15	35.26	48.48	11.46	
RM	1.90	17.97	2.31	4.95	1.65	6.90	7.72	15.38	27.89	7.25	12.76	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	2.36	0.0	2.52	1.40	0.0	3.45	52.63	5.77	21.05	0.41	10.68	
CPG	36.64	23.05	34.54	36.60	20.38	0.0	1.75	1.92	0.0	1.23	34.11	
BM	3.32	10.94	15.47	6.00	8.98	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.41	5.47	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	21.05	11.33	37.04	34.40	66.81	0.0	15.09	3.85	13.16	39.34	24.74	
REG TOTAL	16.44	0.58	25.68	22.83	4.71	0.66	13.01	1.19	0.87	5.57	8.77	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	34.22	1.33	12.46	16.59	0.65	3.77	16.67	5.36	1.94	17.14	6.38	18.11
RM	7.41	2.49	14.05	26.76	1.84	1.08	23.78	4.32	5.73	9.57	26.49	4.86
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03
FUELS	14.78	0.0	24.61	12.17	0.0	0.87	260.87	2.61	6.96	0.87	35.65	3.02
CPG	21.96	0.49	32.32	30.45	3.49	0.0	0.33	0.08	0.0	0.25	10.90	31.55
BM	7.84	0.92	57.05	19.67	6.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.33	6.89	8.01
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	12.16	0.23	33.41	27.59	11.04	0.0	6.93	0.16	0.40	7.70	7.62	32.73
REG TOTAL#	18.90	0.67	29.52	26.25	5.41	0.76	14.96	1.36	1.00	6.40	10.08	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

1962

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
FBT	327.	5.	80.	98.	5.	24.	112.	34.	13.	139.	51.	892.
RM	18.	5.	24.	55.	4.	3.	60.	8.	14.	26.	48.	272.
MO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	1.
FUELS	15.	0.	23.	18.	0.	1.	325.	1.	8.	2.	34.	420.
CPG	312.	5.	325.	364.	39.	0.	6.	1.	0.	7.	154.	1220.
BM	22.	4.	185.	55.	19.	0.	0.	2.	1.	2.	32.	325.
CSG**	61.	2.	199.	139.	99.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	171.	4.	455.	381.	133.	0.	59.	1.	4.	84.	129.	1420.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	880.	23.	1120.	1016.	200.	30.	560.	49.	43.	265.	449.	4640.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	36.66	0.55	8.99	10.95	0.55	2.69	12.56	3.81	1.50	15.55	5.72	19.22
RM	6.51	1.69	8.75	20.33	1.32	1.10	22.06	2.94	5.00	9.67	17.65	5.86
MO	40.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.02
FUELS	3.57	0.0	5.48	4.29	0.0	0.24	77.38	0.24	1.90	0.48	8.10	9.05
CPG	25.61	0.43	26.64	29.84	3.18	0.0	0.49	0.08	0.0	0.57	12.62	26.29
BM	6.74	1.23	56.92	16.92	5.85	0.0	0.0	0.62	0.31	0.62	9.85	7.00
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	12.02	0.30	32.04	26.83	9.40	0.0	4.15	0.07	0.28	5.92	9.08	30.60

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

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------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                                    1962
                ..................................................................
                US    CAN   EEC   ROWE  JAP    LA    ME   OCSA   AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
REL%-REGION  %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %
FBT        37.14 21.03  7.16  9.67  2.45 80.00 20.00 69.39 31.16 52.34 11.36
RM          2.01 19.74  2.12  5.48  1.80 10.00 10.71 16.33 31.63  9.92 10.69
MO          0.05  0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   2.33  0.0   0.0
FUELS       1.70  0.0   2.05  1.78  0.0   3.33 58.04  2.04 18.60  0.75  7.57
CPG        35.48 22.75 29.02 36.04 19.41  0.0   1.07  2.04  0.0   2.64 34.30
BM          2.49 17.17 16.52  5.45  9.50  0.0   0.0   4.08  2.33  0.75  7.13
CSG         0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM         19.39 18.03 40.63 37.72 66.78  0.0  10.54  2.04  9.30 31.70 28.73
REG TOTAL  18.97  0.50 24.14 21.77  4.31  0.65 12.07  1.06  0.93  5.71  9.68
REL%-COMMOD* %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %
FBT        41.92  0.63 10.28 12.53  0.63  3.08 14.36  4.36  1.72 17.78  6.54 19.12
RM          8.35  2.17 11.23 26.08  1.70  1.42 28.30  3.77  6.42 12.41 22.64  5.20
MO         40.00  0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0 100.00  0.0   0.0   0.02
FUELS      15.79  0.0  24.21 18.95  0.0   1.05342.10  1.05  8.42  2.11 35.79  2.53
CPG        25.73  0.44 26.77 29.98  3.20  0.0   0.49  0.08  0.0   0.58 12.69 29.75
BM          6.74  1.23 56.92 16.92  5.85  0.0   0.0   0.62  0.31  0.62  9.85  7.97
CSG         0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM         12.54  0.31 33.43 27.99  9.81  0.0   4.34  0.07  0.29  6.17  9.43 33.36
REG TOTAL# 21.58  0.57 27.45 24.75  4.90  0.74 13.73  1.20  1.05  6.50 11.00 100.0
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     **THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
     *PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
     #PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
```

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

1963

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
FBT	312.	9.	104.	120.	7.	40.	141.	35.	21.	138.	58.	984.
RM	16.	4.	30.	56.	4.	3.	53.	9.	23.	31.	41.	272.
MO	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	4.
FUELS	15.	0.	29.	14.	0.	0.	320.	1.	8.	2.	25.	410.
CPG	282.	5.	378.	410.	59.	0.	9.	1.	0.	9.	204.	1359.
BM	24.	4.	165.	55.	21.	0.	0.	1.	1.	3.	33.	305.
CSG**	74.	4.	248.	153.	105.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	166.	6.	517.	405.	149.	0.	72.	2.	4.	89.	136.	1546.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	829.	28.	1250.	1090.	241.	45.	600.	50.	58.	277.	496.	4950.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	31.71	0.89	10.59	12.16	0.69	4.07	14.33	3.56	2.09	13.99	5.89	19.88
RM	5.85	1.43	11.18	20.70	1.62	1.10	19.49	3.31	8.60	11.51	15.07	5.49
MO	22.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.00	0.08
FUELS	3.56	0.0	7.07	3.41	0.0	0.0	78.05	0.24	1.95	0.49	6.10	8.28
CPG	20.72	0.36	27.81	30.17	4.36	0.0	0.66	0.07	0.0	0.66	15.01	27.45
BM	7.87	1.31	54.10	18.03	6.89	0.0	0.0	0.33	0.33	0.98	10.82	6.16
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	10.74	0.40	33.44	26.20	9.65	0.0	4.66	0.13	0.26	5.76	8.80	31.23

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

1963

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	37.64	31.54	8.34	10.98	2.83	88.89	23.50	70.00	35.52	49.71	11.69	
RM	1.92	13.98	2.43	5.17	1.83	6.67	8.83	18.00	40.34	11.30	8.27	
MO	0.11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.20	
FUELS	1.76	0.0	2.32	1.28	0.0	0.0	53.33	2.00	13.79	0.72	5.04	
CPG	33.98	17.56	30.24	37.61	24.61	0.0	1.59	2.00	0.0	3.25	41.13	
BM	2.90	14.34	13.20	5.05	8.73	0.0	0.0	2.00	1.72	1.08	6.65	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	20.03	22.22	41.36	37.16	62.01	0.0	12.00	4.00	6.90	32.13	27.42	
REG TOTAL	16.74	0.56	25.25	22.02	4.86	0.91	12.12	1.01	1.17	5.60	10.02	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	37.01	1.04	12.36	14.20	0.81	4.74	16.73	4.15	2.44	16.33	6.86	19.38
RM	7.26	1.78	13.88	25.71	2.01	1.37	24.20	4.11	10.68	14.29	18.72	5.03
MO	22.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.00	0.09
FUELS	16.22	0.0	32.22	15.56	0.0	0.0	355.56	1.11	8.89	2.22	27.78	2.07
CPG	20.86	0.36	28.00	30.37	4.39	0.0	0.67	0.07	0.0	0.67	15.11	31.03
BM	7.87	1.31	54.10	18.03	6.89	0.0	0.0	0.33	0.33	0.98	10.82	7.01
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.26	0.42	35.07	27.48	10.12	0.0	4.88	0.14	0.27	6.04	9.23	33.89
REG TOTAL#	19.05	0.64	28.74	25.66	5.53	1.03	13.79	1.15	1.33	6.37	11.40	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

	1964											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	UCSA	AF	SEASIA	SS&LCC	TOTAL
FBT	373.	6.	118.	136.	6.	39.	165.	54.	26.	167.	55.	1112.
RM	26.	4.	36.	69.	8.	5.	48.	11.	27.	30.	41.	303.
MO	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	4.
FUELS	12.	0.	25.	12.	0.	1.	380.	0.	8.	3.	29.	470.
CPG	346.	9.	467.	380.	68.	0.	11.	4.	0.	10.	205.	1506.
BM	21.	3.	165.	65.	34.	0.	0.	2.	1.	5.	50.	350.
CSG**	79.	2.	258.	158.	125.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	185.	5.	553.	465.	172.	0.	72.	2.	13.	94.	142.	1704.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	978.	26.	1386.	1170.	289.	46.	680.	73.	76.	307.	535.	5560.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	33.55	0.50	10.58	12.28	0.55	3.51	14.84	4.86	2.32	15.04	4.95	20.00
RM	8.75	1.22	11.91	22.94	2.57	1.65	15.84	3.63	8.98	9.80	13.53	5.45
MO	30.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.00	0.07
FUELS	2.62	0.0	5.32	2.55	0.0	0.21	80.85	0.0	1.70	0.64	6.17	8.45
CPG	22.95	0.58	31.01	25.23	4.50	0.0	0.73	0.27	0.0	0.66	13.61	27.09
BM	6.00	0.86	47.14	18.57	9.71	0.0	0.0	0.57	0.29	1.43	14.29	6.29
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	10.86	0.31	32.45	27.29	10.07	0.0	4.23	0.12	0.76	5.52	8.33	30.65

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

1964

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	38.16	21.13	8.53	11.67	2.11	84.78	24.26	73.97	33.95	54.54	10.28	
RM	2.71	13.96	2.62	5.94	2.70	10.87	7.06	15.07	35.79	9.67	7.66	
MO	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.19	
FUELS	1.26	0.0	1.81	1.03	0.0	2.17	55.88	0.0	10.53	0.98	5.42	
CPG	35.34	33.21	33.84	32.48	23.45	0.0	1.62	5.48	0.0	3.26	38.32	
BM	2.15	11.32	11.96	5.56	11.78	0.0	0.0	2.74	1.32	1.63	9.35	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	18.93	19.62	40.07	39.74	59.44	0.0	10.59	2.74	17.11	30.62	26.54	
REG TOTAL	17.59	0.48	24.82	21.04	5.19	0.83	12.23	1.31	1.37	5.52	9.62	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	38.19	0.57	12.05	13.97	0.62	3.99	16.89	5.53	2.64	17.12	5.63	20.02
RM	10.39	1.45	14.16	27.25	3.06	1.96	18.82	4.31	10.67	11.65	16.08	5.23
MO	30.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.00	0.08
FUELS	13.67	0.0	27.78	13.33	0.0	1.11	422.22	0.0	8.89	3.33	32.22	1.84
CPG	23.12	0.59	31.24	25.42	4.53	0.0	0.74	0.27	0.0	0.67	13.71	30.64
BM	6.00	0.86	47.14	18.57	9.71	0.0	0.0	0.57	0.29	1.43	14.29	7.17
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.34	0.32	33.88	28.49	10.51	0.0	4.41	0.12	0.80	5.76	8.70	33.44
REG TOTAL#	20.04	0.54	28.28	23.98	5.92	0.94	13.93	1.50	1.56	6.29	10.96	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 15. (CONTINUED)

1953

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	46.	16.	11.	33.	2.	6.	1.	35.	70.	70.	2.	290.
RM	26.	20.	3.	21.	1.	11.	4.	20.	35.	61.	2.	200.
MO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	1.
FUELS	20.	0.	15.	25.	0.	8.	108.	1.	20.	68.	0.	165.
CPG	160.	25.	88.	552.	2.	0.	0.	12.	0.	0.	1.	842.
BM	21.	4.	103.	84.	2.	0.	0.	6.	14.	2.	0.	236.
CSG**	49.	16.	24.	386.	38.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	98.	34.	72.	669.	40.	4.	1.	25.	16.	41.	10.	1005.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	372.	99.	295.	1425.	48.	26.	113.	105.	115.	225.	17.	2830.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	15.79	5.38	3.79	11.38	0.69	2.07	0.34	12.07	24.14	24.14	0.69	10.25
RM	12.80	10.00	1.50	10.50	0.50	5.50	2.00	10.00	17.50	30.50	1.00	7.07
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.04
FUELS	12.18	0.0	9.09	15.15	0.0	4.85	65.45	0.61	12.12	41.21	0.0	5.83
CPG	18.98	2.99	10.45	65.56	0.24	0.0	0.0	1.43	0.0	0.0	0.12	29.75
BM	8.94	1.86	43.64	35.59	0.85	0.0	0.0	2.54	5.93	0.85	0.0	8.34
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	9.73	3.39	7.16	66.57	3.98	0.40	0.10	2.49	1.59	4.08	1.00	35.51

FIGURE 16. OCSA IMPORTS BY ORIGIN AND COMMODITY GROUP 1953-64
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS F.O.B. AND PERCENTAGES)

	1953											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	12.31	15.68	3.73	2.32	4.17	23.08	0.88	33.33	60.87	31.11	11.76	
RM	6.88	20.10	1.02	1.47	2.08	42.31	3.54	19.05	30.43	27.11	11.76	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.87	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	5.40	0.0	5.08	1.75	0.0	30.77	95.58	0.95	17.39	30.22	0.0	
CPG	42.93	25.33	29.83	38.74	4.17	0.0	0.0	11.43	0.0	0.0	5.88	
BM	5.67	4.42	34.92	5.89	4.17	0.0	0.0	5.71	12.17	0.89	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	26.28	34.27	24.41	46.95	83.33	15.38	0.88	23.81	13.91	18.22	58.82	
REG TOTAL	13.15	3.52	10.42	50.35	1.70	0.92	3.99	3.71	4.06	7.95	0.60	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	17.96	6.12	4.31	12.94	0.78	2.35	0.39	13.73	27.45	27.45	0.78	9.36
RM	14.22	11.11	1.67	11.67	0.56	6.11	2.22	11.11	19.44	33.89	1.11	6.61
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.04
FUELS	7.61	0.0	5.68	9.47	0.0	3.03	40.91	0.38	7.58	25.76	0.0	9.69
CPG	19.25	3.04	10.60	66.51	0.24	0.0	0.0	1.45	0.0	0.0	0.12	30.46
BM	9.17	1.91	44.78	36.52	0.87	0.0	0.0	2.61	6.09	0.87	0.0	8.44
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	9.98	3.48	7.35	68.27	4.08	0.41	0.10	2.55	1.63	4.18	1.02	35.96
REG TOTAL#	13.66	3.65	10.83	52.29	1.76	0.95	4.15	3.85	4.22	8.26	0.62	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
	1954											
FBT	40.	15.	13.	38.	2.	4.	1.	35.	60.	79.	2.	290.
RM	45.	22.	5.	29.	2.	12.	3.	23.	30.	66.	3.	243.
MO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	1.
FUELS	20.	0.	13.	12.	0.	5.	124.	2.	21.	92.	0.	292.
CPG	166.	25.	57.	637.	1.	0.	0.	15.	0.	0.	1.	965.
BM	39.	8.	21.	127.	3.	0.	0.	8.	14.	3.	0.	223.
CSG**	66.	11.	148.	567.	46.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	126.	33.	225.	845.	54.	0.	2.	30.	16.	65.	12.	1410.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	439.	104.	335.	1715.	61.	23.	129.	110.	140.	300.	19.	3400.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	13.90	5.24	4.38	13.17	0.76	1.38	0.34	12.07	20.69	27.24	0.69	8.53
RM	18.60	9.18	1.98	11.85	0.70	4.94	1.23	9.47	12.35	27.16	1.23	7.15
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.03
FUELS	6.71	0.0	4.49	4.11	0.0	1.71	42.47	0.68	7.19	31.51	0.0	8.59
CPG	18.38	2.77	6.25	70.41	0.06	0.0	0.0	1.66	0.0	0.0	0.11	26.62
BM	17.49	3.50	9.42	56.86	1.35	0.0	0.0	3.59	6.28	1.35	0.0	6.56
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	8.94	2.35	15.98	59.93	3.80	0.0	0.14	2.13	1.13	4.61	0.85	41.47

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

1954

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	9.19	14.64	3.79	2.23	3.61	17.39	0.78	31.82	42.86	26.33	10.53	
RM	10.30	21.48	1.43	1.68	2.79	52.17	2.33	20.91	21.43	22.00	15.79	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.71	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	4.47	0.0	3.91	0.70	0.0	21.74	96.12	1.82	15.00	30.67	0.0	
CPG	37.91	24.18	16.90	37.15	0.82	0.0	0.0	13.64	0.0	0.0	5.26	
BM	8.89	7.51	6.27	7.39	4.75	0.0	0.0	7.27	10.00	1.00	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	28.72	31.89	67.25	49.25	87.87	0.0	1.55	27.27	11.43	21.67	63.16	
REG TOTAL	12.90	3.05	9.85	50.44	1.79	0.68	3.79	3.24	4.12	8.82	0.56	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	15.80	5.96	4.98	14.98	0.86	1.57	0.39	10.73	23.53	30.98	0.78	7.75
RM	20.55	10.14	2.18	13.09	0.77	5.45	1.36	10.45	13.64	30.00	1.36	6.69
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.03
FUELS	6.76	0.0	4.52	4.14	0.0	1.72	42.76	0.69	7.24	31.72	0.0	8.81
CPG	18.69	2.82	6.36	71.60	0.06	0.0	0.0	1.69	0.0	0.0	0.11	27.05
BM	18.14	3.63	9.77	58.98	1.35	0.0	0.0	3.72	6.51	1.40	0.0	6.53
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	9.13	2.40	16.33	61.20	3.88	0.0	0.14	2.17	1.16	4.71	0.87	41.95
REG TOTAL#	13.33	3.16	10.18	52.13	1.85	0.70	3.92	3.34	4.26	9.12	0.58	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

	1955											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	45.	16.	14.	45.	4.	6.	4.	41.	60.	76.	1.	310.
RM	47.	31.	7.	29.	3.	11.	1.	22.	30.	84.	3.	268.
MO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	0.	2.
FUELS	18.	0.	7.	13.	0.	3.	195.	5.	15.	76.	0.	330.
CPG	204.	32.	63.	657.	1.	0.	0.	18.	4.	1.	2.	986.
BM	34.	15.	46.	150.	22.	0.	0.	9.	20.	3.	0.	295.
CSG**	83.	13.	63.	501.	51.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	162.	44.	152.	884.	62.	1.	1.	28.	24.	72.	12.	1544.
REG TOTAL	513.	139.	395.	1815.	92.	20.	200.	125.	152.	315.	20.	3786.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	14.48	5.26	4.58	14.45	1.32	1.94	1.29	13.23	19.52	24.48	0.32	8.20
RM	17.61	11.64	2.65	10.90	1.08	4.10	0.37	8.21	11.38	31.38	1.12	7.09
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.05
FUELS	5.55	0.0	2.06	3.94	0.0	0.91	59.09	1.52	4.55	23.03	0.0	8.73
CPG	20.70	3.28	6.35	66.61	0.14	0.0	0.0	1.83	0.41	0.10	0.20	26.08
BM	11.46	5.05	15.46	50.85	7.36	0.0	0.0	3.05	6.78	1.02	0.0	7.80
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	10.49	2.86	9.85	57.27	3.99	0.06	0.06	1.81	1.55	4.66	0.78	40.85

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

1955

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	8.75	11.72	3.59	2.47	4.47	30.00	2.00	32.80	39.80	24.10	5.00	
RM	9.20	22.43	1.80	1.61	3.16	55.00	0.50	17.60	20.07	26.70	15.00	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.32	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	3.57	0.0	1.72	0.72	0.0	15.00	97.50	4.00	9.87	24.13	0.0	
CPG	39.79	23.22	15.85	36.19	1.53	0.0	0.0	14.40	2.63	0.32	10.00	
BM	6.59	10.71	11.54	8.26	23.66	0.0	0.0	7.20	13.16	0.95	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	31.59	31.70	38.51	48.72	67.18	5.00	0.50	22.40	15.79	22.85	60.00	
REG TOTAL	13.57	3.68	10.45	48.02	2.43	0.53	5.29	3.31	4.02	8.33	0.53	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	16.69	6.06	5.28	16.65	1.52	2.23	1.49	15.24	22.49	28.22	0.37	7.36
RM	19.19	12.68	2.89	11.87	1.18	4.47	0.41	8.94	12.40	34.19	1.22	6.73
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.05
FUELS	5.63	0.0	2.09	4.00	0.0	0.92	60.00	1.54	4.62	23.38	0.0	8.89
CPG	21.08	3.34	6.47	67.85	0.14	0.0	0.0	1.86	0.41	0.10	0.21	26.48
BM	11.82	5.21	15.94	52.45	7.59	0.0	0.0	3.15	6.99	1.05	0.0	7.82
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	10.69	2.91	10.03	58.32	4.06	0.07	0.07	1.85	1.58	4.75	0.79	41.48
REG TOTAL#	14.03	3.81	10.81	49.66	2.51	0.55	5.47	3.42	4.16	8.62	0.55	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

	1956											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	ECC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	36.	14.	13.	37.	3.	6.	2.	38.	56.	76.	1.	281.
RM	48.	23.	9.	30.	1.	14.	1.	24.	37.	66.	4.	250.
MO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	3.	0.	0.	3.
FUELS	17.	0.	2.	9.	0.	5.	225.	6.	8.	91.	0.	365.
CPG	199.	43.	63.	616.	2.	0.	0.	16.	3.	1.	2.	948.
BM	25.	9.	46.	113.	5.	0.	0.	13.	26.	5.	0.	245.
CSG**	73.	13.	53.	424.	52.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	156.	43.	142.	777.	58.	1.	1.	29.	19.	64.	13.	1397.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	484.	133.	379.	1620.	71.	26.	230.	130.	148.	300.	22.	3540.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	12.99	5.16	4.80	13.17	1.17	2.14	0.71	13.52	20.00	27.01	0.36	7.94
RM	19.24	9.04	3.68	12.00	0.48	5.60	0.40	9.60	14.72	24.04	1.60	7.06
MO	6.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.08
FUELS	4.63	0.0	0.60	2.47	0.0	1.37	61.64	1.64	2.19	24.93	0.0	10.31
CPG	21.02	4.58	6.70	65.01	0.22	0.0	0.0	1.69	0.32	0.11	0.21	26.78
BM	10.12	3.59	18.78	46.12	2.24	0.0	0.0	5.31	10.61	2.04	0.0	6.92
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.20	3.11	10.16	55.60	4.19	0.07	0.07	2.08	1.36	4.58	0.93	39.46

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

1956

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLDC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	7.53	10.89	3.56	2.28	4.63	23.08	0.87	29.23	37.97	25.30	4.55	
RM	9.93	16.98	2.42	1.85	1.68	53.85	0.43	18.46	24.86	20.03	18.18	
MO	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.03	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	3.49	0.0	0.58	0.56	0.0	19.23	97.83	4.62	5.41	30.33	0.0	
CPG	41.14	32.61	16.74	38.04	2.95	0.0	0.0	12.31	2.03	0.33	9.09	
BM	5.12	6.61	12.12	6.98	7.71	0.0	0.0	10.00	17.57	1.67	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	32.28	32.68	37.43	47.94	82.05	3.85	0.43	22.31	12.84	21.33	59.09	
REG TOTAL	13.69	3.76	10.72	45.76	2.01	0.73	6.59	3.67	4.18	8.47	0.62	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	15.02	5.97	5.56	15.23	1.36	2.47	0.82	15.64	23.13	31.23	0.41	7.13
RM	21.28	10.00	4.07	13.27	0.53	6.19	0.44	10.62	16.28	26.59	1.77	6.63
MO	6.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.09
FUELS	4.71	0.0	0.61	2.51	0.0	1.39	62.67	1.67	2.23	25.35	0.0	10.53
CPG	21.38	4.66	6.81	66.13	0.23	0.0	0.0	1.72	0.32	0.11	0.21	27.33
BM	10.69	3.79	19.83	48.71	2.37	0.0	0.0	5.60	11.21	2.16	0.0	6.80
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.43	3.18	10.38	56.78	4.28	0.07	0.07	2.12	1.39	4.68	0.95	40.12
REG TOTAL#	14.21	3.90	11.13	47.51	2.09	0.76	6.74	3.81	4.34	8.80	0.65	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

1957

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	NE	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	47.	5.	15.	41.	4.	5.	4.	44.	47.	71.	1.	284.
RM	56.	25.	11.	32.	1.	10.	1.	33.	38.	58.	3.	268.
MO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	0.	2.
FUELS	24.	0.	2.	9.	0.	5.	205.	18.	14.	110.	0.	390.
CPG	218.	25.	98.	650.	4.	0.	0.	21.	3.	1.	3.	1023.
BM	24.	13.	41.	139.	1.	0.	0.	23.	24.	5.	0.	270.
CSG**	88.	17.	150.	380.	80.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	173.	51.	269.	799.	89.	1.	1.	36.	16.	73.	16.	1537.
REG TOTAL	551.	120.	439.	1710.	99.	21.	215.	175.	145.	326.	25.	3820.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	16.62	1.94	5.25	14.58	1.44	1.76	1.41	15.49	16.73	25.11	0.35	7.43
RM	20.90	9.51	3.99	11.79	0.52	3.73	0.37	12.31	14.37	21.53	1.12	7.02
MO	5.00	10.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.05
FUELS	6.15	0.05	0.54	2.31	0.0	1.28	52.56	4.62	3.59	28.21	0.0	10.21
CPG	21.27	2.40	9.60	63.59	0.36	0.0	0.0	2.05	0.29	0.10	0.29	26.78
BM	8.89	4.81	15.19	51.48	0.37	0.0	0.0	8.52	8.89	1.85	0.0	7.07
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.28	3.32	17.48	52.02	5.80	0.07	0.07	2.34	1.04	4.75	1.04	40.24

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SS&LDC	TOTAL
						1957						
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	8.57	4.57	3.39	2.42	4.12	23.81	1.86	25.14	32.76	21.87	4.00	
RM	10.17	21.20	2.44	1.85	1.41	47.62	0.47	18.86	26.55	17.70	12.00	
MO	0.02	0.17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.38	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	4.36	0.17	0.48	0.53	0.0	23.81	95.35	10.29	9.66	33.74	0.0	
CPG	39.51	20.45	22.35	38.04	3.72	0.0	0.0	12.00	2.07	0.31	12.00	
BM	4.36	10.81	9.33	8.13	1.01	0.0	0.0	13.14	16.55	1.53	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	31.48	42.39	61.17	46.75	89.74	4.76	0.47	20.57	11.03	22.39	64.00	
REG TOTAL	14.42	3.15	11.50	44.76	2.60	0.55	5.63	4.58	3.86	8.53	0.65	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	19.67	2.29	6.21	17.25	1.71	2.08	1.67	18.33	19.79	29.71	0.42	6.58
RM	23.83	10.85	4.55	13.45	0.60	4.26	0.43	14.04	16.38	24.55	1.28	6.45
MO	5.00	10.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.05
FUELS	6.45	0.05	0.56	2.42	0.0	1.34	55.11	4.84	3.76	29.57	0.0	10.21
CPG	21.72	2.46	9.80	64.92	0.37	0.0	0.0	2.10	0.30	0.10	0.30	27.49
BM	9.72	5.26	16.60	56.28	0.40	0.0	0.0	9.31	9.72	2.02	0.0	6.78
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.55	3.40	17.90	53.26	5.94	0.07	0.07	2.40	1.07	4.86	1.07	41.18
REG TOTAL#	15.11	3.30	12.05	46.91	2.73	0.58	5.90	4.80	3.98	8.94	0.69	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

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                                                       1958
                 ................................................................................
                   US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLCC TOTAL
COMMODITY
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FBT               38.     7.     14.    36.     4.     6.     3.    45.    50.    70.     3.  275.
RM                52.    24.      8.    30.     2.    10.     1.    25.    40.    45.     4.  240.
MO                 0.     0.      0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     1.     1.     0.     0.    2.
FUELS             22.     0.      2.     9.     0.     4.   220.    21.    14.    95.     0.  385.
CPG              192.    23.    145.   717.     6.     0.     0.    18.     4.     1.     3. 1110.
BM                 9.    20.     31.   120.     2.     1.     0.    28.    17.     5.     2.  235.
CSG**             78.    15.    181.   423.    81.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM               166.    46.    277.   770.    94.     0.     1.    35.    15.    60.    15. 1480.
                 ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....  ....

REG TOTAL        481.   122.   485.  1715.   110.    22.   226.   180.   141.   275.    27. 3780.

REL%-COMMOD     %       %      %       %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT            13.64   2.69   5.09  13.09   1.45   2.18   1.09  16.36  18.18  25.45   1.09   7.28
RM             21.83  10.12   3.33  12.50   0.83   4.17   0.42  10.42  16.67  18.75   1.67   6.35
MO             10.00   5.00   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0   50.00  50.00   0.0    0.0    0.05
FUELS           5.69   0.08   0.52   2.34   0.0    1.04  57.14   5.45   3.64  24.68   0.0   10.19
CPG            17.31   2.12  13.06  64.59   0.54   0.0    0.0    1.62   0.36   0.09   0.27  29.37
BM              3.83   8.51  13.19  51.06   0.85   0.43   0.0   11.91   7.23   2.13   0.85   6.22
CSG             0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM             11.26   3.13  18.72  52.03   6.35   0.0    0.07   2.36   1.01   4.05   1.01  39.15
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FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

1958

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	7.79	6.06	2.88	2.10	3.64	27.27	1.33	25.00	35.46	25.45	11.11	
RM	10.89	19.89	1.65	1.75	1.82	45.45	0.44	13.89	28.37	16.36	14.81	
MO	0.04	0.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.56	0.71	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	4.55	0.25	0.41	0.52	0.0	18.18	97.35	11.67	9.93	34.55	0.0	
CPG	39.91	19.23	29.87	41.81	5.45	0.0	0.0	10.00	2.84	0.36	11.11	
BM	1.87	16.37	6.39	7.00	1.82	4.55	0.0	15.56	12.06	1.82	7.41	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	34.45	37.89	57.05	44.90	85.45	0.0	0.44	19.44	10.64	21.82	55.56	
REG TOTAL	12.73	3.23	12.84	45.37	2.91	0.58	5.98	4.76	3.73	7.28	0.71	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	16.30	3.22	6.09	15.65	1.74	2.61	1.30	19.57	21.74	30.43	1.30	6.39
RM	24.37	11.30	3.72	13.95	0.93	4.65	0.47	11.63	18.60	20.93	1.86	5.97
MO	20.00	10.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.03
FUELS	6.02	0.08	0.55	2.47	0.0	1.10	60.44	5.77	3.85	26.10	0.0	10.11
CPG	17.59	2.15	13.28	65.66	0.55	0.0	0.0	1.65	0.37	0.09	0.27	30.33
BM	4.35	9.66	14.98	57.97	0.97	0.48	0.0	13.53	8.21	2.42	0.97	5.75
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.47	3.20	19.17	53.29	6.51	0.0	0.07	2.42	1.04	4.15	1.04	40.14
REG TOTAL#	13.37	3.39	13.49	47.64	3.06	0.61	6.28	5.00	3.92	7.64	0.75	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

1959

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OECSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	39.	20.	14.	36.	5.	5.	1.	40.	50.	75.	1.	290.
RM	53.	20.	7.	31.	7.	10.	1.	25.	45.	55.	3.	250.
MO	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	0.	3.
FUELS	21.	0.	6.	10.	0.	5.	195.	18.	13.	100.	0.	365.
CPG	238.	20.	167.	627.	16.	0.	0.	16.	2.	1.	3.	1090.
BM	7.	15.	19.	85.	1.	1.	0.	29.	16.	4.	2.	180.
CSG**	71.	12.	177.	344.	101.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	169.	49.	284.	663.	118.	0.	1.	36.	15.	80.	15.	1425.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	534.	125.	500.	1490.	142.	22.	201.	170.	140.	315.	27.	3655.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	13.52	6.97	4.83	12.41	1.72	1.72	0.34	13.79	17.24	25.86	0.34	7.93
RM	21.28	7.88	2.80	12.40	2.80	4.00	0.40	10.00	18.00	22.00	1.20	6.84
MO	6.67	16.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.67	0.0	0.0	0.08
FUELS	5.75	0.05	1.64	2.74	0.0	1.37	53.42	4.93	3.56	27.40	0.0	9.99
CPG	21.87	1.82	15.32	57.52	1.47	0.0	0.0	1.47	0.18	0.09	0.28	29.82
BM	3.89	8.33	10.56	47.22	0.56	0.56	0.0	16.11	8.89	2.22	1.11	4.92
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	11.87	3.46	19.93	46.53	8.28	0.0	0.07	2.53	1.05	5.61	1.05	38.99

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

1959

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	7.34	16.13	2.80	2.42	3.52	22.73	0.50	23.53	35.71	23.81	3.70	
RM	9.96	15.73	1.40	2.03	4.93	45.45	0.50	14.71	32.14	17.46	11.11	
MO	0.04	0.40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.43	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	3.93	0.16	1.20	0.67	0.0	22.73	97.01	10.59	9.29	31.75	0.0	
CPG	44.63	15.81	33.40	42.08	11.27	0.0	0.0	9.41	1.43	0.32	11.11	
BM	1.31	11.98	3.80	5.73	0.70	4.55	0.0	17.06	11.43	1.27	7.41	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	31.67	39.38	56.80	44.50	83.10	0.0	0.50	21.18	10.71	25.40	55.56	
REG TOTAL	14.62	3.43	13.68	40.77	3.89	0.60	5.50	4.65	3.83	8.62	0.74	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	15.68	8.08	5.60	14.40	2.00	2.00	0.40	16.00	25.00	30.00	0.40	7.17
RM	23.64	8.76	3.11	13.78	3.11	4.44	0.44	11.11	26.00	24.44	1.33	6.46
MO	6.67	16.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.67	0.0	0.0	0.09
FUELS	6.05	0.06	1.73	2.88	0.0	1.44	56.23	5.19	3.75	23.82	0.0	9.96
CPG	22.20	1.84	15.55	58.38	1.49	0.0	0.0	1.49	0.19	0.09	0.28	30.82
BM	4.64	9.93	12.58	56.29	0.66	0.66	0.0	19.21	10.60	2.65	1.32	4.33
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	12.18	3.55	20.45	47.73	8.50	0.0	0.07	2.59	1.08	5.76	1.08	39.86
REG TOTAL#	15.33	3.59	14.35	42.75	4.07	0.63	5.77	4.88	4.02	9.04	0.77	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

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                                                        1960
              ................................................................................................
                 US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF  SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
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FBT              41.    13.    17.    44.     6.     6.     1.    40.    50.    75.     2.   295.
RM               77.    37.    11.    34.     3.    13.     1.    30.    50.    75.     4.   335.
MO                0.     1.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     2.     2.     0.     5.
FUELS            23.     0.     6.     9.     1.     9.   215.    26.     8.    90.     0.   385.
CPG             310.    34.   169.   698.    20.     0.     0.    28.     2.     1.     3.  1270.
BM               39.    25.    30.   119.    36.     2.     0.    36.    21.     6.     0.   315.
CSG**           114.    25.   236.   410.   131.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM              243.    73.   369.   767.   158.     0.     3.    45.    15.   100.    20.  1785.
               ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL       737.   182.   610.  1710.   225.    31.   223.   205.   148.   350.    33.  4450.

REL%-COMMOD   %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT           13.76  4.37   5.76  14.92   2.03   2.03   0.34  13.56  16.95  25.42   0.68   6.63
RM            23.07 10.99   3.28  10.15   0.90   3.88   0.30   8.96  14.93  22.39   1.19   7.53
MO             4.00 16.60   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0   40.00  40.00   0.0    0.11
FUELS          6.10  0.0    1.56   2.34   0.26   2.34  55.84   6.75   2.08  23.38   0.0    8.65
CPG           24.41  2.69  13.31  54.96   1.57   0.0    0.0    2.20   0.16   0.08   0.24  28.54
BM            12.38  7.94   9.52  37.78  11.43   0.63   0.0   11.43   6.67   1.90   0.0    7.08
CSG            0.0   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM            13.64  4.07  20.67  42.97   8.85   0.0    0.17   2.52   0.84   5.60   1.12  40.11
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
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FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

1960

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OECSA	AF	SEASIA	SSULGC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	5.51	7.07	2.79	2.57	2.67	19.35	0.45	19.51	33.78	21.43	6.06	
RM	10.48	20.16	1.80	1.99	1.33	41.94	0.45	14.63	33.78	21.43	12.12	
MO	0.03	0.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.35	0.57	0.0	
FUELS	3.19	0.0	0.98	0.53	0.44	29.03	96.41	12.68	5.41	25.71	0.0	
CPG	42.03	18.74	27.70	40.82	8.89	0.0	0.0	13.65	1.35	0.29	9.09	
BM	5.29	13.70	4.92	6.96	16.00	6.45	0.0	17.56	14.19	1.71	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	33.00	39.84	60.49	44.85	70.22	0.0	1.35	21.95	10.14	28.57	60.61	
REG TOTAL	16.57	4.10	13.71	38.43	5.06	0.70	5.01	4.61	3.33	7.87	0.74	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	15.92	5.06	6.67	17.25	2.35	2.35	0.39	15.69	19.61	29.41	0.78	5.96
RM	25.34	12.07	3.61	11.15	0.98	4.26	0.33	9.84	16.39	24.59	1.31	7.13
MO	4.00	16.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.00	40.00	0.0	0.12
FUELS	6.55	0.0	1.67	2.51	0.28	2.51	59.89	7.24	2.23	25.07	0.0	8.40
CPG	24.96	2.75	13.61	56.20	1.61	0.0	0.0	2.25	0.16	0.08	0.24	29.05
BM	13.98	8.96	10.75	42.65	12.90	0.72	0.0	12.90	7.53	2.15	0.0	6.53
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	13.99	4.18	21.21	44.08	9.08	0.0	0.17	2.59	0.86	5.75	1.15	40.70
REG TOTAL#	17.25	4.27	14.27	40.08	5.26	0.73	5.22	4.80	3.46	8.19	0.77	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

1961

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	37.	5.	15.	43.	7.	7.	2.	37.	37.	72.	2.	260.
RM	57.	30.	10.	27.	3.	14.	3.	30.	45.	43.	4.	264.
MO	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	0.	6.
FUELS	23.	0.	6.	8.	0.	16.	215.	23.	13.	84.	0.	390.
CPG	259.	33.	173.	435.	16.	0.	0.	27.	1.	2.	3.	1149.
BM	16.	25.	19.	111.	10.	0.	0.	40.	21.	3.	0.	245.
CSG**	98.	13.	169.	353.	112.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	217.	52.	296.	662.	135.	2.	5.	46.	13.	87.	17.	1536.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	612.	147.	531.	1530.	175.	40.	225.	205.	135.	300.	27.	3910.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	14.19	1.92	5.88	16.38	2.81	2.69	0.77	14.23	14.12	27.88	0.77	6.65
RM	21.63	11.44	3.79	10.38	0.95	5.30	1.14	11.36	17.16	16.48	1.52	6.75
MO	5.00	18.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.33	0.0	0.0	0.15
FUELS	5.87	0.0	1.51	2.05	0.0	4.10	55.13	5.90	3.33	21.54	0.0	9.97
CPG	22.52	2.87	15.03	37.86	1.44	0.0	0.0	2.35	0.09	0.17	0.26	29.39
BM	6.61	10.04	7.59	45.31	4.08	0.0	0.0	16.33	8.57	1.22	0.0	6.27
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	14.16	3.42	19.26	43.10	8.82	0.13	0.33	2.99	0.85	5.66	1.11	39.28

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

	1961											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	UCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	6.02	3.41	2.88	2.78	4.17	17.50	0.89	18.05	27.19	24.17	7.41	
RM	9.32	20.57	1.88	1.79	1.43	35.00	1.33	14.63	33.56	14.50	14.81	
MO	0.05	0.75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.48	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	3.74	0.0	1.11	0.52	0.0	40.00	95.56	11.22	9.63	28.00	0.0	
CPG	42.24	22.48	32.55	28.43	9.43	0.0	0.0	13.17	0.74	0.67	11.11	
BM	2.64	16.76	3.51	7.25	5.71	0.0	0.0	19.51	15.56	1.00	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	35.51	35.76	55.75	43.27	77.37	5.00	2.22	22.44	9.63	29.00	62.96	
REG TOTAL	15.66	3.75	13.57	39.13	4.48	1.02	5.75	5.24	3.45	7.67	0.69	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	16.55	2.24	6.86	19.10	3.27	3.14	0.90	16.59	16.46	32.51	0.90	6.02
RM	24.40	12.91	4.27	11.71	1.07	5.98	1.28	12.82	19.35	18.59	1.71	6.32
MO	5.00	18.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.33	0.0	0.0	0.16
FUELS	6.24	0.0	1.61	2.18	0.0	4.36	58.58	6.27	3.54	22.89	0.0	9.91
CPG	23.06	2.94	15.39	38.77	1.47	0.0	0.0	2.41	0.09	0.18	0.27	30.28
BM	7.90	12.00	9.07	54.15	4.88	0.0	0.0	19.51	10.24	1.46	0.0	5.53
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	14.60	3.52	19.85	44.43	9.09	0.13	0.34	3.09	0.87	5.84	1.14	40.22
REG TOTAL#	16.53	3.96	14.32	41.30	4.72	1.08	6.07	5.53	3.64	8.15	0.73	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

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              ..........................................................................
                  US     CAN    EEC   ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OKSA    AF  SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
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FBT               44.     5.    16.    43.    6.     4.     2.    35.    36.    69.     9.   270.
RM                58.    29.    12.    35.    3.    16.     0.    29.    49.    55.     4.   293.
MO                 1.     1.     0.     0.    0.     0.     0.     1.     2.     0.     0.     6.
FUELS             24.     0.     8.    10.    1.    12.   225.    23.    12.    75.     0.   395.
CPG              256.    37.   191.   654.   26.     0.     0.    26.     2.     2.     4.  1200.
BM                19.    34.    15.    81.   14.     0.     0.    35.    23.     7.     0.   225.
CSG**            134.    16.   177.   378.  143.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM               274.    52.   359.   690.  175.     1.     4.    46.    14.    91.    17.  1675.
                 ....   ....   ....   ....  ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL        678.   160.   560.  1560.  225.    39.   230.   195.   142.   300.    28.  4125.

REL%-COMMOD       %      %      %      %     %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT             16.19   1.93   6.04  15.78  2.41   1.48   0.74  12.96  13.19  25.56   3.33   6.55
RM              19.86   9.97   3.99  12.08  1.09   5.43   0.0    9.90  16.86  18.77   1.37   7.10
MO              23.33  13.33   0.0    0.0   0.0    0.0    0.0   16.67  33.33   0.0    0.0    0.15
FUELS            6.05   0.0    2.03   2.53  0.25   3.04  56.96   5.82   3.04  18.99   0.0    9.58
CPG             21.33   3.07  15.92  54.50  2.17   0.0    0.0    2.17   0.17   0.17   0.33  29.09
BM               8.31  15.11   6.67  36.00  6.22   0.0    0.0   15.56  10.22   3.11   0.0    5.45
CSG              0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM              16.33   3.10  18.45  41.19 10.44   0.06   0.24   2.75   0.84   5.43   1.01  40.61
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FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

1962

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	6.44	3.25	2.91	2.73	2.89	10.26	0.87	17.95	25.07	23.00	32.14	
RM	8.58	18.24	2.09	2.27	1.42	41.03	0.0	14.87	34.79	18.33	14.29	
MO	0.21	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.51	1.41	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	3.52	0.0	1.43	0.64	0.36	30.77	97.83	11.79	8.45	25.00	0.0	
CPG	37.73	22.99	34.11	41.92	11.60	0.0	0.0	13.33	1.41	0.67	14.29	
BM	2.76	21.24	2.68	5.19	6.22	0.0	0.0	17.95	16.20	2.33	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	40.32	32.48	55.18	44.23	77.69	2.56	1.74	23.59	9.86	30.33	60.71	
REG TOTAL	16.45	3.88	13.58	37.82	5.45	0.95	5.58	4.73	3.44	7.27	0.68	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.60	2.21	6.94	18.13	2.77	1.70	0.85	14.89	15.15	29.36	3.83	5.98
RM	22.05	11.06	4.43	13.41	1.21	6.06	0.0	10.98	18.71	20.83	1.52	6.72
MO	28.00	16.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.00	40.00	0.0	0.0	0.13
FUELS	6.42	0.0	2.15	2.69	0.22	3.23	60.49	6.18	3.23	20.16	0.0	9.47
CPG	21.81	3.13	16.27	55.71	2.22	0.0	0.0	2.21	0.17	0.17	0.34	29.87
BM	9.84	17.89	7.89	42.63	7.37	0.0	0.0	18.42	12.11	3.68	0.0	4.83
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	16.80	3.19	18.97	42.36	10.73	0.06	0.25	2.82	0.86	5.59	1.04	41.45
REG TOTAL#	17.26	4.07	14.25	39.69	5.73	0.99	5.85	4.96	3.61	7.63	0.71	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

1963

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	51.	20.	19.	47.	6.	8.	2.	47.	49.	78.	2.	317.
RM	60.	33.	16.	39.	5.	17.	2.	32.	54.	59.	5.	313.
MO	3.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	3.	2.	0.	0.	10.
FUELS	26.	0.	6.	10.	0.	12.	270.	28.	8.	69.	0.	430.
CPG	322.	40.	232.	777.	46.	0.	0.	40.	3.	3.	4.	1462.
BM	16.	22.	18.	87.	30.	0.	0.	37.	27.	7.	0.	245.
CSG**	151.	23.	211.	432.	152.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	304.	62.	353.	763.	194.	1.	5.	73.	11.	99.	27.	1893.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	785.	179.	650.	1780.	281.	38.	280.	270.	158.	320.	37.	4960.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	15.96	6.47	6.15	14.83	1.92	2.52	0.63	14.83	15.33	24.67	0.63	6.39
RM	19.27	10.45	5.05	12.46	1.66	5.43	0.64	10.22	17.38	18.79	1.60	6.31
MO	27.00	17.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.00	20.00	0.0	0.0	0.20
FUELS	6.09	0.07	1.33	2.33	0.09	2.79	62.79	6.51	1.86	16.05	0.0	8.67
CPG	22.00	2.76	15.88	53.15	3.16	0.0	0.0	2.74	0.21	0.21	0.27	29.48
BM	6.53	8.98	7.39	35.51	12.24	0.0	0.0	15.10	11.02	2.86	0.0	4.94
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	16.08	3.25	18.66	40.31	10.23	0.35	0.26	3.86	0.58	5.23	1.43	38.17

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

1962

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	UCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLDC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	6.44	11.42	3.00	2.64	2.17	21.05	0.71	17.41	30.76	24.44	5.41	
RM	7.68	18.22	2.43	2.19	1.85	44.74	0.71	11.85	34.43	18.37	13.51	
MO	0.34	0.95	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.11	1.27	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	3.34	0.17	0.88	0.56	0.14	31.58	96.43	10.37	5.06	21.56	0.0	
CPG	40.95	22.51	35.71	43.65	16.44	0.0	0.0	14.81	1.90	0.94	10.81	
BM	2.04	12.26	2.78	4.89	10.68	0.0	0.0	13.70	17.09	2.19	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	38.76	34.32	54.34	42.87	68.90	2.63	1.79	27.04	6.96	30.94	72.97	
REG TOTAL	15.83	3.62	13.10	35.89	5.67	0.77	5.65	5.44	3.19	6.45	0.75	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.74	7.59	7.22	17.41	2.26	2.96	0.74	17.41	18.00	28.96	0.74	5.76
RM	21.46	11.64	5.62	13.88	1.85	6.05	0.71	11.39	19.36	20.93	1.78	5.99
MO	38.57	24.29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.86	28.57	0.0	0.0	0.15
FUELS	6.52	0.07	1.42	2.49	0.10	2.99	67.16	6.97	1.99	17.16	0.0	8.57
CPG	22.62	2.84	16.32	54.64	3.25	0.0	0.0	2.81	0.21	0.21	0.28	30.32
BM	7.69	10.58	8.70	41.83	14.42	0.0	0.0	17.79	12.98	3.37	0.0	4.43
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	16.73	3.38	19.41	41.92	10.64	0.05	0.27	4.01	0.60	5.44	1.48	38.81
REG TOTAL#	16.75	3.83	13.86	37.95	5.99	0.81	5.97	5.76	3.37	6.82	0.79	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

	1964											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	UCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	60.	14.	24.	54.	8.	9.	2.	41.	47.	77.	2.	344.
RM	78.	41.	17.	43.	7.	15.	1.	35.	50.	69.	6.	367.
MO	4.	2.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	3.	3.	0.	0.	14.
FUELS	29.	0.	6.	10.	1.	14.	300.	21.	11.	69.	0.	460.
CPG	517.	66.	307.	855.	79.	0.	0.	50.	3.	2.	6.	1890.
BM	22.	27.	38.	107.	58.	0.	0.	41.	39.	7.	0.	345.
CSG**	180.	33.	224.	472.	190.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	389.	84.	400.	683.	241.	1.	6.	72.	14.	107.	32.	2230.
REG TOTAL	1105.	235.	795.	2015.	400.	40.	305.	280.	169.	335.	45.	5720.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	17.38	4.04	6.89	15.64	2.44	2.62	0.58	11.92	13.81	22.41	0.58	6.01
RM	21.28	11.14	4.71	11.77	1.93	4.09	0.27	9.54	13.76	18.77	1.63	6.42
MO	31.43	11.43	0.0	7.14	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.43	21.43	0.0	0.0	0.24
FUELS	6.22	0.0	1.30	2.17	0.22	3.04	65.22	4.57	2.39	15.00	0.0	8.04
CPG	27.38	3.51	16.24	45.24	4.21	0.0	0.0	2.65	0.16	0.11	0.32	33.04
BM	6.38	7.83	11.01	31.01	16.81	0.0	0.0	11.88	11.30	2.03	0.0	6.03
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	17.47	3.78	17.94	39.60	10.80	0.04	0.27	3.23	0.63	4.80	1.43	38.99

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

1964

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	5.41	5.92	2.98	2.67	2.10	22.50	0.66	14.64	28.11	23.61	4.44	
RM	7.07	17.43	2.18	2.14	1.77	37.50	0.33	12.50	29.88	20.57	13.33	
MO	0.40	0.68	0.0	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.07	1.78	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	2.59	0.0	0.75	0.55	0.25	35.00	98.36	7.50	6.51	20.60	0.0	
CPG	46.84	28.29	38.62	42.43	19.87	0.0	0.0	17.86	1.78	0.60	13.33	
BM	1.99	11.50	4.78	5.31	14.50	0.0	0.0	14.64	23.08	2.09	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	35.26	35.96	50.31	43.82	60.20	2.50	1.97	25.71	8.28	31.94	71.11	
REG TOTAL	19.31	4.10	13.90	35.23	6.99	0.70	5.33	4.90	2.95	5.86	0.79	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	19.74	4.59	7.82	17.76	2.77	2.97	0.66	13.53	15.68	25.45	0.66	5.57
RM	23.52	12.32	5.21	13.01	2.14	4.52	0.30	10.54	15.21	20.75	1.81	6.15
MO	40.00	14.55	0.0	9.09	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.27	27.27	0.0	0.0	0.20
FUELS	6.51	0.0	1.37	2.28	0.23	3.19	68.34	4.78	2.51	15.72	0.0	8.07
CPG	28.12	3.61	16.68	46.47	4.32	0.0	0.0	2.72	0.16	0.11	0.33	33.82
BM	7.24	8.88	12.50	35.20	19.08	0.0	0.0	13.49	12.83	2.30	0.0	5.59
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	18.05	3.91	18.54	40.92	11.16	0.05	0.28	3.34	0.65	4.95	1.48	39.67
REG TOTAL#	20.31	4.31	14.61	37.04	7.35	0.74	5.61	5.15	3.11	6.16	0.83	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 16. (CONTINUED)

1953

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROME	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	52.	42.	286.	118.	11.	30.	5.	80.	145.	30.	17.	790.
RM	10.	6.	24.	12.	0.	5.	5.	9.	145.	5.	2.	130.
MO	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.
FUELS	31.	0.	117.	35.	0.	650.	80.	7.	75.	30.	0.	1030.
CPG	144.	7.	321.	289.	5.	0.	1.	35.	8.	0.	0.	813.
BM	10.	1.	121.	68.	2.	2.	0.	10.	0.	0.	0.	215.
CSG**	64.	4.	430.	345.	33.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	93.	8.	750.	502.	34.	0.	0.	90.	38.	85.	13.	1618.
REG TOTAL	359.	67.	1720.	1090.	52.	695.	91.	220.	320.	210.	30.	4860.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	6.63	5.28	36.20	14.94	1.39	3.80	0.63	10.13	18.35	3.80	2.15	16.26
RM	7.38	4.38	18.46	9.23	0.0	3.85	3.85	6.92	11.54	3.85	1.54	2.67
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04
FUELS	3.04	0.02	11.37	3.40	0.0	63.11	7.77	0.68	7.28	2.91	0.0	21.19
CPG	17.69	0.91	39.48	35.55	0.62	0.0	0.12	4.31	0.98	0.0	0.0	16.73
BM	4.74	0.42	56.28	31.63	0.93	0.93	0.0	4.65	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.42
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	5.74	0.49	46.35	31.03	2.10	0.0	0.0	5.56	2.35	5.25	0.80	33.29

FIGURE 17. AF IMPORTS BY ORIGIN AND COMMODITY GROUP, 1953-64
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS F.O.B. AND PERCENTAGES)

1953

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	UCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	14.58	61.87	16.63	10.83	21.15	4.32	5.49	36.36	45.31	14.29	56.67	
RM	2.67	8.46	1.40	1.10	0.0	0.72	5.49	4.09	45.31	2.38	6.67	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	8.71	0.30	6.81	3.21	0.0	93.53	87.91	3.18	23.44	14.29	0.0	
CPG	40.02	10.98	18.66	26.51	9.62	0.0	1.10	15.91	2.50	0.0	0.0	
BM	2.84	1.34	7.03	6.24	3.85	0.29	0.0	4.55	0.0	0.0	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	25.83	11.87	43.60	46.06	65.38	0.0	0.0	40.91	11.87	40.48	43.33	
REG TOTAL	7.39	1.39	35.39	22.43	1.07	14.30	1.87	4.53	6.58	4.32	0.62	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	7.76	6.18	42.37	17.48	1.63	4.44	0.74	11.85	21.48	4.44	2.52	14.87
RM	12.00	7.12	30.00	15.00	0.0	6.25	6.25	11.25	181.25	6.25	2.50	1.76
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04
FUELS	3.28	0.02	12.26	3.66	0.0	68.06	8.38	0.73	7.85	3.14	0.0	21.04
CPG	17.86	0.92	39.88	35.90	0.62	0.0	0.12	4.35	0.99	0.0	0.0	17.73
BM	4.74	0.42	56.28	31.63	0.93	0.93	0.0	4.65	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.74
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	5.87	0.51	47.47	31.77	2.15	0.0	0.0	5.70	2.41	5.38	0.82	34.80
REG TOTAL#	7.91	1.48	37.89	24.01	1.15	15.31	2.00	4.85	7.05	4.63	0.66	100.00

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

1954

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROME	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	45.	43.	309.	139.	7.	20.	6.	80.	149.	25.	16.	840.
RM	15.	8.	25.	16.	0.	8.	8.	6.	51.	6.	2.	145.
MO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.
FUELS	21.	0.	141.	52.	0.	740.	75.	6.	77.	32.	0.	1145.
CPG	120.	8.	370.	283.	5.	0.	0.	35.	9.	0.	0.	830.
BM	24.	1.	130.	64.	6.	0.	0.	10.	0.	0.	0.	236.
CSG**	53.	4.	454.	294.	83.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	65.	10.	859.	531.	146.	0.	0.	90.	41.	95.	14.	1852.
REG TOTAL	292.	71.	1925.	1125.	80.	790.	80.	245.	325.	190.	30.	5195.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	5.35	5.15	36.80	16.51	0.86	2.38	0.71	9.52	17.74	2.98	1.90	16.17
RM	10.41	5.24	17.03	11.17	0.0	5.52	5.52	4.14	35.17	4.14	1.38	2.79
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02
FUELS	1.81	0.02	12.31	4.58	0.0	64.63	6.55	0.52	6.72	2.79	0.0	22.04
CPG	14.46	0.96	44.58	34.06	0.60	0.0	0.0	4.22	1.08	0.0	0.0	15.98
BM	10.38	0.21	55.13	27.25	2.75	0.0	0.0	4.24	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.54
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	3.54	0.56	46.38	28.67	7.88	0.0	0.0	4.86	2.21	5.13	0.76	35.65

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

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                                                 1954
                 ......................................................................
                 US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME   OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
REL%-REGION  %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT         15.39  61.33  16.06  12.33   9.00   2.53   7.50  32.65  45.85  13.16  53.33
RM           5.17  10.76   1.28   1.44   0.0    1.01  10.00   2.45  15.69   3.16   6.67
MO           0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
FUELS        7.09   0.28   7.32   4.66   0.0   93.67  93.75   2.45  23.69  16.84   0.0
CPG         41.12  11.33  19.22  25.13   6.25   0.0    0.0   14.29   2.77   0.0    0.0
BM           8.40   0.71   6.76   5.72   8.12   0.0    0.0    4.08   0.0    0.0    0.0
CSG          0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM          22.45  14.73  44.62  47.19182.37   0.0    0.0   36.73  12.62  50.00  46.67
REG TOTAL    5.62   1.36  37.05  21.66   1.54  15.21   1.54   4.72   6.26   3.66   0.58
REL%-COMMOD* %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT          6.50   6.27  44.73  20.07   1.04   2.89   0.87  11.58  21.56   3.62   2.32  14.19
RM          16.06   8.09  26.28  17.23   0.0    8.51   8.51   6.38  54.26   6.38   2.13   1.93
MO           0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.02
FUELS        1.94   0.02  13.20   4.91   0.0   69.29   7.02   0.56   7.21   3.00   0.0   21.93
CPG         14.62   0.97  45.07  34.43   0.61   0.0    0.0    4.26   1.10   0.0    0.0   16.86
BM          10.38   0.21  55.13  27.25   2.75   0.0    0.0    4.24   0.0    0.0    0.0    4.85
CSG          0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM           3.62   0.57  47.43  29.32   8.06   0.0    0.0    4.97   2.26   5.25   0.77  37.19
REG TOTAL#   5.99   1.45  39.53  23.10   1.64  16.22   1.64   5.03   6.67   3.90   0.62 100.0
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     **THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
     *PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
     #PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
```

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

1955

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	UCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	60.	42.	333.	147.	5.	24.	13.	86.	152.	22.	19.	930.
RM	13.	8.	28.	20.	0.	2.	3.	8.	54.	5.	2.	149.
MO	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.
FUELS	22.	0.	155.	48.	0.	756.	62.	10.	77.	30.	0.	1155.
CPG	134.	7.	386.	367.	0.	0.	0.	49.	10.	2.	2.	1085.
BM	8.	1.	166.	65.	11.	0.	0.	9.	3.	1.	0.	265.
CSG**	57.	5.	471.	313.	111.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
DM	102.	12.	876.	574.	200.	2.	3.	96.	37.	110.	21.	1970.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	352.	71.	2160.	1270.	115.	795.	100.	262.	300.	181.	55.	5675.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	6.46	4.52	35.84	15.81	0.59	2.58	1.40	9.25	16.34	2.37	2.04	16.39
RM	8.93	5.57	18.93	13.42	0.0	1.34	2.01	5.70	36.24	3.36	1.34	2.63
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02
FUELS	1.93	0.03	13.42	4.16	0.0	65.45	5.37	0.87	6.67	2.60	0.0	20.35
CPG	12.34	0.64	35.58	33.79	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.52	0.92	0.18	0.18	19.12
BM	3.02	0.42	62.68	24.53	4.15	0.0	0.0	3.40	1.13	0.38	0.0	4.67
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
DM	5.16	0.62	44.48	29.14	10.14	0.10	0.15	4.87	1.88	5.58	1.07	34.71

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

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                                                 1955
          ....................................................................
          US     CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF  SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
REL%-REGION  %     %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT        17.05 59.32 15.43 11.57   4.78   3.02 13.00 32.82 50.67 12.15 34.55
RM          3.77 11.72  1.31  1.57   0.0    0.25  3.00  3.24 18.00  2.76  3.64
MO          0.0   0.0   0.0   0.08   0.0    0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
FUELS       6.33  0.56  7.18  3.78   0.0   95.09 62.00  3.82 25.67 16.57  0.0
CPG        38.00  9.75 17.87 28.87   0.0    0.0   0.0  18.70  3.33  1.10  3.64
BM          2.27  1.55  7.69  5.12   9.57   0.0   0.0   3.44  1.00  0.55  0.0
CSG         0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0    0.0    0.0   0.0   0.0    0.0   0.0   0.0
OM         28.86 17.23 40.56 45.20173.65   0.25  3.00 36.64 12.33 60.77 38.18
REG TOTAL   6.21  1.25 38.06 22.38   2.03  14.01  1.76  4.62  5.29  3.19  0.97
REL%-COMMOD* %     %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT         7.72  5.40 42.84 18.89   0.71   3.08  1.67 11.05 19.54  2.83  2.44 14.47
RM         14.00  8.74 29.68 21.05   0.0    2.11  3.16  8.95 56.84  5.26  2.11  1.77
MO          0.0   0.0   0.0 100.00   0.0    0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.02
FUELS       2.07  0.04 14.38  4.45   0.0   70.13  5.75  0.93  7.14  2.78  0.0  20.06
CPG        12.46  0.64 35.91 34.10   0.0    0.0   0.0   4.56  0.93  0.19  0.19 22.30
BM          3.05  0.42 63.40 24.81   4.20   0.0   0.0   3.44  1.15  0.38  0.0   4.87
CSG         0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0    0.0    0.0   0.0   0.0    0.0   0.0   0.0
OM          5.18  0.62 44.64 29.24  10.17   0.10  0.15  4.89  1.88  5.60  1.07 36.52
REG TOTAL#  6.56  1.32 40.19 23.63   2.14 14.79  1.86  4.87  5.58  3.37  1.02 100.0
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    **THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
    *PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
    #PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
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FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

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-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                                1956
              ***********************************************************************
                US    CAN    EEC   ROWE   JAP     LA     ME   UCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT            85.    43.   397.   173.    6.    33.     8.    76.   150.    27.    20. 1018.
RM             14.     8.    25.    24.    0.     3.     5.     8.    44.     5.     2.  140.
MO              0.     0.     0.     0.    0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.    1.
FUELS          44.     0.   168.    47.    0.   753.    85.    12.    96.    27.     0. 1235.
CPG           164.     9.   436.   486.    0.     0.     0.    55.    11.     2.     3. 1417.
BM              9.     3.   171.    76.   10.     0.     0.    11.     2.     0.     0.  275.
CSG**          33.     6.   541.   293.  135.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM            106.    13.   999.   585.  248.     3.     2.    85.    42.    98.    20. 2028.
              ....   ....   ....   ....  ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....  ....

REG TOTAL     440.    77.  2190.  1440.  125.   795.   125.   290.   365.   175.    45. 6015.

REL%-COMMOD    %      %      %      %     %      %      %      %      %      %      %     %
FBT           8.38   4.25  39.03  17.02  0.55   3.24   0.79   7.47  14.73   2.65   1.96 16.92
RM            9.93   6.07  17.79  16.93  0.0    2.14   3.57   5.71  31.43   3.57   1.43  2.33
MO           10.00  10.00   0.0    0.0   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0   0.02
FUELS         3.54   0.03  13.60   3.81  0.0   60.97   6.88   0.97   7.77   2.19   0.0  20.53
CPG          11.59   0.61  30.80  34.31  0.0    0.0    0.0    3.88   0.78   0.14   0.21 23.56
BM            3.27   1.09  62.33  27.64  3.82   0.0    0.0    4.00   0.73   0.0    0.0   4.57
CSG           0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM            5.23   0.62  49.24  28.55 12.24   0.15   0.10   4.19   2.07   4.83   0.99 33.72
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FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

1956

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	19.40	55.94	18.14	12.03	4.48	4.18	6.40	26.21	41.10	15.43	44.44	
RM	3.16	10.98	1.14	1.65	0.0	0.38	4.00	2.76	12.05	2.86	4.44	
MO	0.02	0.13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	9.94	0.52	7.67	3.26	0.0	95.32	68.00	4.14	26.30	15.43	0.0	
CPG	37.34	11.11	19.93	33.76	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.97	3.01	1.14	6.67	
BM	2.05	3.88	7.83	5.28	8.40	0.0	0.0	3.79	0.55	0.0	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	24.11	16.15	45.60	40.63	198.64	0.38	1.60	29.31	11.51	56.00	44.44	
REG TOTAL	7.31	1.29	36.41	23.94	2.08	13.13	2.08	4.82	6.07	2.91	0.75	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	9.83	4.99	45.77	19.97	0.65	3.80	0.92	8.76	17.28	3.11	2.30	15.36
RM	14.48	8.85	25.94	24.69	0.0	3.13	5.21	8.33	45.83	5.21	2.08	1.70
MO	10.00	10.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02
FUELS	3.84	0.04	14.75	4.13	0.0	66.11	7.46	1.05	8.43	2.37	0.0	20.16
CPG	11.68	0.61	31.05	34.58	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.91	0.78	0.14	0.21	24.88
BM	3.30	1.10	62.78	27.84	3.85	0.0	0.0	4.03	0.73	0.0	0.0	4.83
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	5.34	0.63	50.28	29.46	12.50	0.15	0.10	4.28	2.11	4.93	1.01	35.15
REG TOTAL#	7.78	1.37	38.76	25.49	2.21	13.98	2.21	5.13	6.46	3.10	0.80	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

1957

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	94.	39.	443.	168.	5.	44.	8.	84.	135.	48.	22.	1102.
RM	18.	7.	31.	22.	0.	7.	6.	11.	42.	6.	2.	159.
MO	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.
FUELS	54.	1.	163.	49.	0.	684.	102.	11.	112.	27.	4.	1197.
CPG	190.	8.	543.	461.	4.	0.	1.	60.	11.	2.	3.	1596.
BM	14.	3.	194.	91.	8.	0.	0.	12.	0.	0.	0.	325.
CSG**	61.	10.	594.	319.	95.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	115.	19.	1116.	605.	132.	3.	3.	86.	47.	102.	21.	2299.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	516.	80.	2500.	1400.	150.	741.	135.	305.	385.	175.	55.	6961.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	8.50	3.55	40.19	15.25	0.49	3.99	0.73	7.62	12.25	4.36	2.00	15.83
RM	11.26	4.72	19.50	13.84	0.0	4.40	3.77	6.92	26.42	3.77	1.26	2.28
MO	10.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
FUELS	4.49	0.09	13.62	4.09	0.0	57.14	8.52	0.92	9.36	2.26	0.33	17.20
CPG	11.89	0.53	34.05	28.88	0.23	0.0	0.06	3.76	0.69	0.13	0.19	22.93
BM	4.31	0.92	59.69	28.00	2.46	0.0	0.0	3.69	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.67
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	5.02	0.84	48.56	26.32	5.74	0.13	0.13	3.74	2.04	4.44	0.91	33.03

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

1957

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.16	49.00	17.72	12.00	3.60	5.94	5.93	27.54	35.06	27.43	40.00	
RM	3.47	9.40	1.24	1.57	0.0	0.94	4.44	3.61	10.91	3.43	3.64	
MO	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	10.41	1.38	6.52	3.50	0.0	92.31	75.56	3.61	29.09	15.43	7.27	
CPG	36.77	10.53	21.74	32.92	2.40	0.0	0.74	19.67	2.86	1.14	5.45	
BM	2.71	3.76	7.76	6.50	5.33	0.0	0.0	3.93	0.0	0.0	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	22.37	24.06	44.66	43.21	88.00	0.40	2.22	28.20	12.21	58.29	38.18	
REG TOTAL	7.41	1.15	35.91	20.11	2.15	10.65	1.94	4.38	5.53	2.51	0.79	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	9.69	4.04	45.80	17.37	0.56	4.55	0.83	8.69	13.96	4.96	2.28	14.64
RM	15.30	6.41	26.50	18.80	0.0	5.98	5.13	9.40	35.90	5.13	1.71	1.77
MO	10.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02
FUELS	4.95	0.10	15.02	4.52	0.0	63.04	9.40	1.01	10.32	2.49	0.37	16.42
CPG	11.97	0.53	34.29	29.08	0.23	0.0	0.06	3.79	0.69	0.13	0.19	23.99
BM	4.31	0.92	59.69	28.00	2.46	0.0	0.0	3.69	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.92
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	5.12	0.85	49.58	26.87	5.86	0.13	0.13	3.82	2.09	4.53	0.93	34.09
REG TOTAL#	7.81	1.21	37.84	21.19	2.27	11.22	2.04	4.62	5.83	2.65	0.83	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

	1958											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	96.	38.	446.	178.	8.	39.	7.	80.	165.	25.	20.	1105.
RM	15.	5.	33.	20.	0.	4.	6.	11.	40.	5.	5.	145.
MO	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.
FUELS	32.	1.	192.	57.	0.	670.	135.	15.	105.	27.	2.	1240.
CPG	170.	8.	529.	407.	9.	1.	1.	50.	10.	0.	5.	1220.
BM	9.	1.	193.	82.	13.	2.	0.	14.	0.	0.	0.	315.
CSG**	77.	7.	607.	302.	116.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	133.	16.	1143.	583.	118.	0.	3.	100.	50.	85.	20.	2240.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	460.	70.	2640.	1400.	148.	740.	150.	290.	370.	145.	55.	6490.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	8.73	3.48	40.36	16.11	0.72	3.53	0.63	7.24	14.93	2.26	1.81	17.03
RM	10.07	3.79	22.83	13.79	0.0	2.76	4.14	7.59	27.59	3.45	3.45	2.23
MO	80.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02
FUELS	2.61	0.05	15.48	4.60	0.0	54.03	10.89	1.21	8.47	2.18	0.16	19.11
CPG	13.98	0.65	43.36	33.36	0.74	0.08	0.08	4.10	0.82	0.0	0.41	18.85
BM	2.86	0.32	61.27	26.03	4.13	0.63	0.0	4.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.85
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	5.95	0.71	51.03	26.03	5.27	0.0	0.13	4.46	2.23	3.79	0.89	34.51

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

	1958											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	20.97	54.47	16.89	12.71	5.41	5.27	4.67	27.59	44.59	17.24	36.36	
RM	3.17	7.80	1.25	1.43	0.0	0.54	4.00	3.79	10.81	3.45	9.09	
MO	0.17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	7.04	0.85	7.27	4.07	0.0	90.54	90.00	5.17	28.38	18.62	3.64	
CPG	37.05	11.21	20.04	29.07	6.08	0.14	0.67	17.24	2.70	0.0	9.09	
BM	1.96	1.42	7.31	5.86	8.78	0.27	0.0	4.83	0.0	0.0	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	28.97	22.41	43.30	41.64	79.73	0.0	2.00	34.48	13.51	58.62	36.36	
REG TOTAL	7.09	1.09	40.68	21.57	2.28	11.40	2.31	4.47	5.70	2.23	0.85	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	10.27	4.09	47.45	18.94	0.85	4.15	0.74	8.51	17.55	2.66	2.13	15.36
RM	13.90	5.24	31.52	19.05	0.0	3.81	5.71	10.48	38.10	4.76	4.76	1.72
MO	80.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02
FUELS	2.85	0.05	16.92	5.02	0.0	59.03	11.89	1.32	9.25	2.38	0.18	18.55
CPG	14.09	0.65	43.72	33.64	0.74	0.08	0.08	4.13	0.83	0.0	0.41	19.77
BM	2.86	0.32	61.27	26.03	4.13	0.63	0.0	4.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.15
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	6.09	0.72	52.19	26.62	5.39	0.0	0.14	4.57	2.28	3.88	0.91	35.78
REG TOTAL#	7.52	1.15	43.14	22.88	2.42	12.09	2.45	4.74	6.05	2.37	0.90	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

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                                              1959
               ..........................................................................
                US    CAN    EEC    ROWE  JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF  SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
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FBT            113.    47.   423.   187.   13.    42.     7.    95.   145.    35.    10. 1115.
RM              19.     5.    27.    18.    0.     7.    10.     9.    45.     5.     5.  150.
MO              0.      0.     0.     3.    0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.    3.
FUELS           18.     1.   173.    42.    0.   685.   125.    13.   105.    25.     3. 1185.
CPG            143.     7.   512.   421.    2.     1.     1.    55.    10.     2.     5. 1160.
BM               8.     1.   177.    71.    7.     3.     0.    16.     0.     0.     0.  280.
CSG**           56.     8.   633.   310.  122.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM             127.    19.  1146.   607.  134.     0.     6.   115.    45.    75.    30. 2305.
              ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....  ....

REG TOTAL      450.    81.  2470.  1405.  156.   770.   147.   320.   355.   145.    55. 6380.

REL%-COMMOD     %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %     %
FBT           10.13  4.23  37.94  16.77   1.17   3.77   0.63   8.52  13.00   3.14   0.90 17.48
RM            12.80  3.53  18.00  12.00   0.0    4.67   6.67   6.00  30.00   3.33   3.33  2.35
MO             0.0   0.0    0.0  100.00   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0   0.05
FUELS          1.49  0.05  14.60   3.54   0.0   57.81  10.55   1.10   8.86   2.11   0.25 18.57
CPG           12.37  0.65  44.14  36.29   0.17   0.09   0.09   4.74   0.86   0.17   0.43 18.18
BM             2.86  0.36  63.21  25.36   2.50   1.07   0.0    5.71   0.0    0.0    0.0   4.39
CSG            0.0   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM             5.53  0.82  49.72  26.33   5.81   0.0    0.26   4.99   1.95   3.25   1.30 36.13
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FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

1959

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	25.11	58.20	17.13	13.31	8.33	5.45	4.76	29.69	40.85	24.14	18.18	
RM	4.27	6.54	1.09	1.28	0.0	0.91	6.80	2.81	12.68	3.45	9.09	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	3.91	0.74	7.00	2.99	0.0	88.96	85.03	4.06	29.58	17.24	5.45	
CPG	31.92	9.25	20.73	29.96	1.28	0.13	0.68	17.19	2.82	1.38	9.09	
BM	1.78	1.23	7.17	5.05	4.49	0.39	0.0	5.09	0.0	0.0	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	28.34	23.18	46.40	43.20	85.90	0.0	4.08	35.94	12.68	51.72	54.55	
REG TOTAL	7.05	1.27	38.71	22.02	2.45	12.07	2.30	5.02	5.56	2.27	0.86	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	11.64	4.87	43.61	19.28	1.34	4.33	0.72	9.79	14.95	3.61	1.03	16.10
RM	18.29	5.05	25.71	17.14	0.0	6.67	9.52	8.57	42.86	4.76	4.76	1.74
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.05
FUELS	1.62	0.06	15.96	3.87	0.0	63.18	11.53	1.20	9.68	2.31	0.28	18.00
CPG	12.48	0.65	44.52	36.61	0.17	0.09	0.09	4.78	0.87	0.17	0.43	19.09
BM	2.86	0.36	63.21	25.36	2.50	1.07	0.0	5.71	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.65
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	5.64	0.83	50.71	26.86	5.93	0.0	0.27	5.09	1.99	3.32	1.33	37.51
REG TOTAL#	7.46	1.35	41.00	23.32	2.59	12.78	2.44	5.31	5.89	2.41	0.91	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

	1960											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	94.	48.	475.	192.	13.	33.	10.	90.	165.	33.	20.	1220.
RM	15.	5.	31.	20.	1.	6.	7.	7.	45.	6.	5.	165.
MO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.
FUELS	28.	1.	157.	42.	0.	710.	140.	16.	95.	14.	0.	1210.
CPG	131.	10.	604.	458.	12.	1.	1.	55.	10.	3.	10.	1360.
BM	10.	2.	217.	75.	13.	2.	0.	20.	0.	0.	1.	340.
CSG**	75.	10.	724.	320.	166.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	134.	20.	1254.	630.	176.	0.	7.	110.	60.	95.	40.	2550.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	434.	87.	2805.	1485.	215.	785.	163.	305.	375.	155.	90.	7050.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	7.68	3.93	38.93	15.74	1.07	2.70	0.82	7.38	13.52	2.70	1.64	17.30
RM	8.85	3.27	18.79	12.12	0.61	3.64	4.24	4.24	27.27	3.64	3.03	2.34
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
FUELS	2.30	0.05	12.98	3.47	0.0	58.68	11.57	1.32	7.85	1.16	0.0	17.16
CPG	9.62	0.71	44.41	33.68	0.88	0.07	0.07	4.04	0.74	0.22	0.74	19.29
BM	2.94	0.59	63.82	22.06	3.82	0.59	0.0	5.88	0.0	0.0	0.29	4.82
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	5.27	0.78	49.18	24.71	6.90	0.0	0.27	4.31	2.35	3.73	1.57	36.17

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	1960 US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	21.58	55.17	16.93	12.93	6.05	4.20	6.13	29.51	44.00	21.29	22.22	
RM	3.36	6.21	1.11	1.35	0.47	0.76	4.29	2.30	12.00	3.87	5.56	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	6.40	0.69	5.60	2.83	0.0	90.45	85.89	5.25	25.33	9.03	0.0	
CPG	30.13	11.03	21.53	30.84	5.58	0.13	0.61	18.03	2.67	1.94	11.11	
BM	2.30	2.30	7.74	5.05	6.05	0.25	0.0	6.56	0.0	0.0	1.11	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	30.94	22.87	44.71	42.42	81.86	0.0	4.29	36.07	16.00	61.29	44.44	
REG TOTAL	6.16	1.23	39.79	21.06	3.05	11.13	2.31	4.33	5.32	2.20	1.28	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	8.88	4.55	45.02	18.20	1.23	3.13	0.95	8.53	15.64	3.13	1.90	15.81
RM	12.17	4.50	25.83	16.67	0.83	5.00	5.83	5.83	37.50	5.00	4.17	1.80
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
FUELS	2.49	0.05	14.08	3.77	0.0	63.68	12.56	1.43	8.52	1.26	0.0	16.70
CPG	9.69	0.71	44.74	33.93	0.89	0.07	0.07	4.07	0.74	0.22	0.74	20.22
BM	2.94	0.59	63.82	22.06	3.82	0.59	0.0	5.88	0.0	0.0	0.29	5.09
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	5.39	0.80	50.36	25.30	7.07	0.0	0.28	4.42	2.41	3.82	1.61	37.30
REG TOTAL#	6.50	1.30	42.02	22.25	3.22	11.76	2.44	4.57	5.62	2.32	1.35	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

	1961											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	UCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	236.	51.	515.	170.	12.	34.	7.	81.	165.	42.	16.	1320.
RM	24.	5.	36.	16.	0.	26.	5.	10.	50.	15.	5.	185.
MO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	2.
FUELS	35.	1.	158.	40.	0.	751.	172.	13.	138.	0.	7.	1320.
CPG	208.	18.	595.	465.	110.	0.	1.	58.	12.	4.	50.	1516.
BM	15.	2.	180.	71.	13.	0.	0.	21.	1.	0.	1.	310.
CSG**	83.	9.	599.	285.	167.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	167.	20.	1171.	532.	177.	4.	7.	101.	40.	118.	52.	2754.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	715.	98.	2685.	1460.	200.	835.	196.	205.	430.	195.	100.	7195.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	17.89	3.89	39.00	12.88	0.92	2.58	0.53	6.14	12.50	3.18	1.18	18.35
RM	12.81	2.65	19.46	8.65	0.05	14.05	2.70	5.41	27.03	8.11	2.92	2.57
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.00	0.03
FUELS	2.65	0.07	11.97	3.03	0.0	56.89	13.03	0.98	10.45	0.0	0.53	18.35
CPG	13.70	1.16	39.25	30.67	7.25	0.0	0.07	3.83	0.79	0.26	3.30	21.07
BM	4.84	0.65	58.23	22.90	4.29	0.0	0.0	6.77	0.32	0.0	0.32	4.31
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.
OM	6.07	0.74	42.52	19.32	6.45	0.15	0.25	3.67	1.45	4.28	1.89	38.28

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
						1961						
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	33.03	52.29	19.17	11.64	6.05	4.07	3.57	39.51	38.37	21.54	15.60	
RM	3.32	4.98	1.34	1.10	0.05	3.11	2.55	4.88	11.63	7.69	5.40	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00	
FUELS	4.90	0.92	5.88	2.74	0.0	89.94	87.76	6.34	32.09	0.0	7.00	
CPG	29.06	17.90	22.16	31.85	54.95	0.0	0.51	28.29	2.79	2.05	50.00	
BM	2.10	2.03	6.72	4.86	6.65	0.0	0.0	10.24	0.23	0.0	1.00	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	23.39	20.65	43.62	36.44	88.75	0.48	3.57	49.27	9.30	60.51	52.00	
REG TOTAL	9.93	1.37	37.32	20.29	2.78	11.61	2.72	2.85	5.98	2.71	1.39	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	20.44	4.45	44.57	14.72	1.05	2.94	0.61	7.01	14.29	3.64	1.35	17.07
RM	17.56	3.63	26.67	11.85	0.07	19.26	3.70	7.41	37.04	11.11	4.00	2.09
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.00	0.03
FUELS	2.96	0.08	13.37	3.38	0.0	63.54	14.55	1.10	11.68	0.0	0.59	17.47
CPG	13.81	1.17	39.56	30.92	7.31	0.0	0.07	3.86	0.80	0.27	3.32	22.23
BM	4.85	0.65	58.41	22.98	4.30	0.0	0.0	6.80	0.32	0.0	0.32	4.57
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	6.16	0.75	43.15	19.60	6.54	0.15	0.26	3.72	1.47	4.35	1.92	40.12
REG TOTAL#	10.57	1.45	39.69	21.58	2.96	12.34	2.90	3.03	6.36	2.88	1.48	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

1962

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	249.	53.	411.	160.	12.	38.	6.	87.	185.	45.	21.	1275.
RM	24.	6.	30.	23.	0.	20.	0.	10.	51.	11.	4.	190.
MO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.
FUELS	21.	1.	117.	30.	0.	760.	207.	11.	127.	9.	7.	1280.
CPG	223.	12.	556.	462.	65.	0.	1.	51.	14.	4.	33.	1436.
BM	19.	2.	154.	59.	15.	0.	0.	20.	1.	1.	0.	280.
CSG**	93.	11.	534.	253.	158.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	202.	23.	1012.	508.	171.	2.	6.	91.	51.	125.	56.	2599.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	782.	98.	2330.	1410.	265.	825.	225.	290.	431.	199.	121.	6990.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	19.54	4.16	32.24	12.55	0.96	2.98	0.47	6.82	14.51	3.53	1.65	18.24
RM	12.74	3.05	16.00	12.11	0.11	10.53	0.0	5.26	26.84	5.79	2.11	2.72
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
FUELS	1.65	0.05	9.14	2.34	0.0	59.38	16.17	0.86	9.92	0.70	0.55	18.31
CPG	15.55	0.86	38.72	32.17	4.56	0.0	0.07	3.55	0.97	0.28	2.33	20.54
BM	6.96	0.71	55.00	21.07	5.36	0.0	0.0	7.14	0.36	0.36	0.0	4.01
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	7.78	0.89	38.94	19.55	6.59	0.08	0.23	3.50	1.96	4.81	2.17	37.18

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

1962

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	31.85	53.96	17.64	11.35	4.65	4.61	2.67	30.00	42.92	22.61	17.36	
RM	3.09	5.89	1.30	1.63	0.08	2.42	0.0	3.45	11.83	5.53	3.31	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	2.70	0.61	5.02	2.13	0.0	92.12	92.00	3.79	29.47	4.52	5.79	
CPG	28.55	12.60	23.86	32.77	24.75	0.0	0.44	17.59	3.25	2.01	27.69	
BM	2.49	2.03	6.61	4.18	5.67	0.0	0.0	6.90	0.23	0.50	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	25.87	23.58	43.43	36.03	64.78	0.24	2.67	31.38	11.83	62.81	46.69	
REG TOTAL	11.19	1.41	33.33	20.17	3.79	11.80	3.22	4.15	6.17	2.85	1.73	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	22.85	4.87	37.72	14.68	1.13	3.49	0.55	7.98	16.97	4.13	1.93	16.62
RM	17.41	4.17	21.87	16.55	0.14	14.39	0.0	7.19	36.69	7.91	2.88	2.12
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02
FUELS	1.83	0.05	10.15	2.60	0.0	65.91	17.95	0.95	11.01	0.78	0.61	17.58
CPG	15.70	0.87	39.10	32.49	4.61	0.0	0.07	3.59	0.98	0.28	2.36	21.68
BM	6.99	0.72	55.20	21.15	5.38	0.0	0.0	7.17	0.36	0.36	0.0	4.25
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	7.94	0.91	39.72	19.94	6.73	0.08	0.24	3.57	2.00	4.91	2.22	38.85
REG TOTAL#	11.92	1.50	35.52	21.50	4.03	12.58	3.43	4.42	6.57	3.03	1.84	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

1963

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	257.	54.	389.	165.	13.	53.	6.	94.	160.	47.	40.	1260.
RM	23.	7.	36.	26.	0.	10.	3.	9.	46.	13.	5.	170.
MD	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.
FUELS	21.	1.	112.	26.	0.	770.	168.	13.	120.	9.	7.	1260.
CPG	269.	12.	619.	510.	155.	0.	0.	45.	16.	5.	45.	1640.
BM	21.	2.	160.	57.	19.	0.	0.	23.	1.	1.	3.	290.
CSG**	100.	12.	594.	277.	178.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	237.	26.	1096.	551.	194.	1.	10.	93.	59.	123.	79.	2800.
	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••
REG TOTAL	782.	105.	2460.	1530.	382.	843.	188.	300.	401.	198.	178.	7420.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	20.44	4.26	30.90	13.10	1.07	4.21	0.48	7.46	12.70	3.73	3.17	16.98
RM	13.47	4.00	21.29	15.29	0.12	5.88	1.76	5.29	27.06	7.65	2.94	2.29
MD	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
FUELS	1.67	0.05	8.89	2.06	0.0	61.11	13.33	1.03	9.52	0.71	0.56	16.98
CPG	16.38	0.76	37.74	31.10	9.45	0.0	0.0	2.74	0.98	0.30	2.77	22.10
BM	7.24	0.69	55.17	19.66	6.55	0.0	0.0	7.93	0.34	0.34	1.03	3.91
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	8.47	0.95	39.14	19.68	6.94	0.04	0.36	3.32	2.11	4.39	2.81	37.74

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
	1963											
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	32.93	51.34	15.83	10.78	3.54	6.29	3.19	31.33	39.90	23.74	22.47	
RM	2.93	6.50	1.47	1.70	0.05	1.19	1.60	3.00	11.47	6.57	2.81	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
FUELS	2.70	0.57	4.55	1.70	0.0	91.34	89.36	4.33	29.93	4.55	3.93	
CPG	34.36	11.85	25.16	33.33	40.57	0.0	0.0	15.00	3.99	2.53	25.51	
BM	2.69	1.91	6.50	3.73	4.98	0.0	0.0	7.67	0.25	0.51	1.69	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	30.35	25.33	44.55	36.01	50.86	0.12	5.32	31.00	14.71	62.12	44.16	
REG TOTAL	10.54	1.41	33.15	20.62	5.15	11.36	2.53	4.04	5.40	2.67	2.40	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	23.41	4.88	35.40	15.00	1.23	4.82	0.55	8.55	14.55	4.27	3.64	15.67
RM	18.47	5.48	29.19	20.97	0.16	8.06	2.42	7.26	37.10	10.48	4.03	1.77
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
FUELS	1.85	0.05	9.82	2.28	0.0	67.54	14.74	1.14	10.53	0.79	0.61	16.24
CPG	16.55	0.76	36.12	31.40	9.54	0.0	0.0	2.77	0.99	0.31	2.80	23.14
BM	7.27	0.69	55.36	19.72	6.57	0.0	0.0	7.96	0.35	0.35	1.04	4.12
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	8.66	0.97	39.99	20.10	7.09	0.04	0.36	3.39	2.15	4.49	2.87	39.05
REG TOTAL#	11.14	1.49	35.05	21.80	5.44	12.01	2.68	4.27	5.71	2.82	2.54	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

1964

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	224.	53.	409.	175.	19.	111.	7.	114.	155.	53.	39.	1355.
RM	28.	7.	42.	29.	0.	8.	3.	10.	42.	18.	6.	192.
MO	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	2.	4.
FUELS	18.	0.	59.	20.	0.	764.	200.	18.	128.	12.	9.	1220.
CPG	301.	22.	692.	510.	253.	0.	1.	54.	15.	7.	57.	1912.
BM	26.	7.	179.	76.	27.	0.	0.	27.	1.	2.	6.	350.
CSG**	116.	17.	631.	279.	192.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	276.	33.	1179.	603.	214.	7.	15.	93.	63.	125.	99.	3133.
REG TOTAL	933.	125.	2610.	1550.	519.	886.	226.	335.	409.	216.	221.	8023.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	16.55	3.91	30.17	12.92	1.43	8.19	0.52	8.41	11.44	3.91	2.88	16.90
RM	14.64	3.44	21.93	15.10	0.21	4.17	1.56	5.21	21.88	9.38	3.13	2.39
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.00	0.0	50.00	0.05
FUELS	1.51	0.0	4.84	1.64	0.0	62.62	16.39	1.48	10.49	0.98	0.74	15.21
CPG	15.72	1.17	36.19	26.67	13.25	0.0	0.05	2.82	0.78	0.37	3.01	23.84
BM	7.43	2.00	51.14	21.71	7.71	0.0	0.0	7.71	0.29	0.57	1.71	4.36
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	8.80	1.06	37.63	19.25	6.82	0.22	0.48	2.97	2.01	3.99	3.16	39.06

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

1964

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	24.04	42.33	15.66	11.29	3.74	12.53	3.10	34.03	37.90	24.54	17.65	
RM	3.01	5.27	1.61	1.87	0.08	0.90	1.33	2.99	10.27	8.33	2.71	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.24	0.0	0.90	
FUELS	1.97	0.0	2.26	1.29	0.0	86.23	88.50	5.37	31.30	5.56	4.07	
CPG	32.23	17.81	26.51	32.90	48.79	0.0	0.44	16.12	3.67	3.24	26.02	
BM	2.79	5.59	6.86	4.90	5.20	0.0	0.0	8.06	0.24	0.93	2.71	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	29.57	26.60	45.17	38.90	41.18	0.79	6.64	27.76	15.40	57.87	44.80	
REG TOTAL	11.63	1.56	32.54	19.33	6.47	11.05	2.82	4.18	5.10	2.69	2.76	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.68	4.42	34.07	14.58	1.62	9.25	0.58	9.50	12.92	4.42	3.25	15.77
RM	18.73	4.40	28.07	19.33	0.27	5.33	2.00	6.67	28.00	12.00	4.00	1.97
MO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.33	0.0	66.67	0.04
FUELS	1.68	0.0	5.40	1.83	0.0	69.96	18.32	1.65	11.72	1.10	0.82	14.35
CPG	15.85	1.18	36.48	26.88	13.35	0.0	0.05	2.85	0.79	0.37	3.03	24.92
BM	7.45	2.01	51.29	21.78	7.74	0.0	0.0	7.74	0.29	0.57	1.72	4.59
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	8.98	1.08	38.40	19.64	6.96	0.23	0.49	3.03	2.05	4.07	3.22	40.34
REG TOTAL#	12.25	1.64	34.29	20.37	6.82	11.64	2.97	4.40	5.37	2.84	2.90	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 17. (CONTINUED)

	1953											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	320.	85.	114.	99.	67.	35.	20.	167.	28.	630.	136.	1672.
RM	57.	4.	7.	31.	11.	1.	55.	15.	51.	410.	43.	686.
MO	1.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	14.	0.	16.
FUELS	30.	0.	42.	26.	9.	1.	85.	4.	13.	290.	1.	502.
CPG	260.	13.	219.	382.	70.	0.	0.	9.	0.	60.	2.	1015.
BM	35.	3.	101.	65.	80.	0.	0.	12.	6.	20.	7.	327.
CSG**	183.	3.	198.	165.	255.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	332.	16.	441.	447.	368.	1.	7.	18.	4.	414.	37.	2084.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	1050.	121.	955.	1095.	605.	40.	167.	220.	100.	1830.	260.	6455.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	19.13	5.10	6.82	5.92	4.01	2.09	1.20	9.99	1.67	35.89	8.13	25.90
RM	8.35	0.63	1.02	4.52	1.60	0.15	8.02	2.19	7.43	59.77	6.27	10.63
MO	6.87	0.0	0.0	6.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.50	0.0	0.25
FUELS	6.00	0.0	8.37	5.18	1.79	0.20	16.93	0.80	2.59	57.77	0.20	7.78
CPG	25.60	1.30	21.58	37.64	6.90	0.0	0.0	0.89	0.0	5.91	0.20	15.72
BM	10.67	1.04	30.89	19.88	24.46	0.0	0.0	3.67	1.83	6.12	2.14	5.07
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	15.91	0.78	21.16	21.45	17.66	0.05	0.34	0.86	0.19	19.87	1.78	32.29

FIGURE 18. SEASIA IMPORTS BY ORIGIN AND COMMODITY GROUP, 1953-64
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS F.O.B. AND PERCENTAGES)

1953

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	30.46	70.67	11.94	9.04	11.07	87.50	11.98	75.91	28.00	32.79	52.31	
RM	5.46	3.56	0.73	2.83	1.82	2.50	32.93	6.82	51.00	22.40	16.54	
MO	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.09	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.77	0.0	
FUELS	2.87	0.0	4.40	2.37	1.49	2.50	50.90	1.82	13.00	15.85	0.38	
CPG	24.74	10.94	22.93	34.89	11.57	0.0	0.0	4.09	0.0	3.28	0.77	
BM	3.32	2.82	10.58	5.94	13.22	0.0	0.0	5.45	6.00	1.09	2.69	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	31.58	13.42	46.18	40.82	60.83	2.50	4.19	8.18	4.00	22.62	14.23	
REG TOTAL	16.27	1.87	14.79	16.96	9.37	0.62	2.59	3.41	1.55	28.35	4.03	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	29.64	7.96	10.63	9.24	6.25	3.26	1.87	15.58	2.61	55.97	12.69	23.18
RM	20.76	1.56	2.54	11.23	3.99	0.36	19.93	5.43	18.48	148.55	15.58	5.97
MO	55.00	0.0	0.0	50.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.00	0.0	0.04
FUELS	14.20	0.0	19.81	12.26	4.25	0.47	40.09	1.89	6.13	136.79	0.47	4.58
CPG	27.26	1.38	22.93	40.00	7.33	0.0	0.0	0.94	0.0	6.28	0.21	20.65
BM	11.37	1.11	32.90	21.17	26.06	0.0	0.0	3.91	1.95	6.51	2.28	6.64
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	19.86	0.97	26.41	26.77	22.04	0.06	0.42	1.08	0.24	24.79	2.22	36.11
REG TOTAL#	22.70	2.61	20.65	23.68	13.08	0.86	3.61	4.76	2.16	39.57	5.62	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

					1954							
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	145.	24.	122.	101.	43.	40.	9.	116.	32.	500.	124.	1257.
RM	100.	7.	12.	27.	12.	7.	64.	13.	61.	510.	36.	848.
MO	5.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	15.	0.	22.
FUELS	27.	0.	46.	24.	5.	2.	156.	4.	19.	270.	2.	556.
CPG	267.	14.	244.	410.	106.	0.	0.	9.	0.	50.	5.	1106.
BM	33.	7.	83.	66.	91.	0.	0.	14.	7.	20.	8.	330.
CSG**	157.	2.	167.	148.	301.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	320.	15.	418.	448.	444.	0.	7.	21.	5.	390.	51.	2120.
REG TOTAL	931.	69.	956.	1085.	705.	70.	220.	165.	105.	1785.	245.	6380.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	11.55	1.92	9.73	8.05	3.43	3.18	0.72	9.23	2.55	39.78	9.86	19.70
RM	11.75	0.78	1.44	3.15	1.38	0.83	7.55	1.53	7.19	60.14	4.25	13.29
MO	24.09	2.73	4.09	1.82	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.18	0.0	0.34
FUELS	4.91	0.0	8.26	4.32	0.95	0.36	28.06	0.72	3.42	48.56	0.36	8.71
CPG	24.19	1.28	22.03	37.08	9.58	0.0	0.0	0.81	0.0	4.52	0.45	17.34
BM	10.06	2.06	25.27	20.00	27.52	0.0	0.0	4.24	2.12	6.06	2.42	5.17
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	15.11	0.72	19.73	21.12	20.93	0.0	0.33	0.99	0.24	18.40	2.41	33.23

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

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                                        1954
            ....................................................................
                US   CAN   EEC  ROWE   JAP    LA    ME  DCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
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REL%-REGION    %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %
FBT          15.59 34.73 12.79  9.33  6.11 57.14  4.09 70.30 30.48 28.01 50.61
RM           10.69  9.51  1.28  2.46  1.66 10.00 29.09  7.88 58.10 28.57 14.69
MO            0.57  0.86  0.09  0.04  0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.84  0.0
FUELS         2.93  0.0   4.80  2.21  0.75  2.86 70.91  2.42 18.10 15.13  0.82
CPG          28.72 20.46 25.49 37.80 15.04  0.0   0.0   5.45  0.0   2.80  2.04
BM            3.56  9.80  8.72  6.08 12.88  0.0   0.0   8.48  6.67  1.12  3.27
CSG           0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM           34.40 22.05 43.75 41.26 62.94  0.0   3.18 12.73  4.76 21.85 20.82
REG TOTAL    14.60  1.09 14.98 17.01 11.05  1.10  3.45  2.59  1.65 27.98  3.84
REL%-COMMOD*   %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %
FBT          19.18  3.18 16.16 13.37  5.69  5.28  1.19 15.32  4.23 66.05 16.38 16.47
RM           29.47  1.95  3.61  7.90  3.46  2.07 18.93  3.85 18.05150.89 10.65  7.36
MO           75.71  8.57 12.86  5.71  0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0 214.29  0.0   0.15
FUELS         9.55  0.0  16.05  6.39  1.85  0.70 54.55  1.40  6.64 94.41  0.70  6.22
CPG          25.33  1.34 23.08 38.84 10.04  0.0   0.0   0.85  0.0   4.73  0.47 22.98
BM           10.71  2.19 26.90 21.29 29.29  0.0   0.0   4.52  2.26  6.45  2.58  6.75
CSG           0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM           18.52  0.88 24.17 25.88 25.65  0.0   0.40  1.21  0.29 22.54  2.95 37.65
REG TOTAL#   20.27  1.51 20.80 23.61 15.34  1.52  4.79  3.59  2.29 38.85  5.33 100.0
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    **THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
    *PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
    #PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
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FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

1955												
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	185.	21.	92.	115.	37.	23.	11.	115.	22.	520.	120.	1260.
RM	80.	4.	14.	32.	11.	4.	68.	17.	55.	600.	39.	922.
MO	2.	0.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	17.	1.	23.
FUELS	32.	0.	19.	11.	6.	3.	240.	7.	10.	287.	1.	565.
CPG	304.	23.	269.	401.	99.	0.	0.	8.	0.	67.	23.	1201.
BM	55.	7.	115.	76.	118.	0.	0.	11.	2.	20.	13.	430.
CSG**	113.	2.	135.	162.	280.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	370.	19.	416.	489.	451.	1.	8.	15.	3.	418.	91.	2274.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	1084.	77.	940.	1140.	730.	33.	289.	180.	92.	1955.	290.	6790.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	14.72	1.67	7.33	9.13	2.96	1.83	0.87	9.13	1.75	41.27	9.52	18.56
RM	8.70	0.42	1.49	3.47	1.20	0.43	7.38	1.84	5.97	65.08	4.23	13.58
MO	9.57	1.30	6.96	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.91	4.35	0.34
FUELS	5.59	0.0	3.33	1.95	1.06	0.53	42.48	1.24	1.77	50.80	0.18	8.32
CPG	25.31	1.95	22.40	33.36	8.23	0.0	0.0	0.67	0.0	5.58	1.92	17.69
BM	12.72	1.53	26.65	17.67	27.44	0.0	0.0	2.56	0.47	4.65	3.02	6.33
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	16.27	0.85	18.32	21.50	19.83	0.04	0.35	0.66	0.13	18.38	4.00	33.49

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

1955

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	17.11	27.20	9.82	10.09	5.11	69.70	3.81	63.89	23.91	26.60	41.38	
RM	7.40	5.05	1.46	2.81	1.52	12.12	23.53	9.44	59.78	30.69	13.45	
MO	0.20	0.39	0.17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.87	0.34	
FUELS	2.91	0.0	2.00	0.96	0.82	9.09	83.04	3.89	10.87	14.68	0.34	
CPG	28.04	30.31	28.62	35.14	13.55	0.0	0.0	4.44	0.0	3.43	7.93	
BM	5.05	8.55	12.19	6.67	16.16	0.0	0.0	6.11	2.17	1.02	4.48	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	34.12	25.00	44.31	42.89	61.77	3.03	2.77	8.33	3.26	21.38	31.38	
REG TOTAL	15.97	1.14	13.84	16.79	10.75	0.49	4.26	2.65	1.35	28.79	4.27	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	25.07	2.84	12.47	15.54	5.04	3.11	1.49	15.54	2.97	70.27	16.22	15.31
RM	24.91	1.21	4.25	9.94	3.45	1.24	21.12	5.28	17.08	186.34	12.11	6.66
MO	36.67	5.00	26.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	283.33	16.67	0.12
FUELS	11.37	0.0	6.76	3.96	2.16	1.08	86.33	2.52	3.60	103.24	0.36	5.75
CPG	26.81	2.06	23.72	35.33	8.72	0.0	0.0	0.71	0.0	5.91	2.03	23.45
BM	13.34	1.61	27.95	18.54	28.78	0.0	0.0	2.68	0.49	4.88	3.17	8.48
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	19.93	1.04	22.44	26.35	24.29	0.05	0.43	0.81	0.16	22.52	4.90	38.39
REG TOTAL#	22.42	1.60	19.44	23.58	15.10	0.68	5.98	3.72	1.90	40.43	6.00	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

	1956											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	372.	21.	92.	100.	40.	21.	11.	135.	27.	610.	138.	1570.
RM	103.	3.	14.	39.	15.	8.	58.	19.	57.	516.	45.	882.
MO	5.	0.	2.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	23.	2.	33.
FUELS	25.	0.	12.	18.	10.	4.	211.	11.	10.	326.	4.	625.
CPG	376.	24.	338.	515.	121.	0.	0.	10.	0.	78.	50.	1525.
BM	72.	9.	211.	128.	114.	0.	0.	11.	8.	35.	39.	640.
CSG**	145.	3.	147.	180.	351.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	374.	16.	429.	542.	562.	1.	8.	20.	5.	472.	175.	2595.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	1403.	79.	1120.	1370.	870.	33.	287.	220.	108.	2099.	450.	8010.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	23.70	1.34	5.88	6.37	2.54	1.34	0.70	8.60	1.72	38.85	8.79	19.60
RM	11.68	0.37	1.55	4.42	1.76	0.91	6.58	2.15	6.46	58.50	5.10	11.01
MO	14.55	1.21	4.85	3.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.70	6.06	0.41
FUELS	3.98	0.0	1.90	2.88	1.55	0.64	33.76	1.76	1.60	52.16	0.64	7.80
CPG	24.64	1.55	22.19	33.77	7.97	0.0	0.0	0.66	0.0	5.11	3.28	19.04
BM	11.31	1.44	32.92	20.00	17.83	0.0	0.0	1.72	1.25	5.47	6.09	7.99
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	14.40	0.63	16.52	20.89	21.67	0.04	0.31	0.77	0.19	18.19	6.74	32.40

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

1956

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	26.53	26.81	8.24	7.30	4.57	63.64	3.83	61.36	25.00	29.06	30.67	
RM	7.34	4.19	1.22	2.85	1.78	24.24	20.21	8.64	52.78	24.58	10.00	
MO	0.34	0.51	0.14	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.10	0.44	
FUELS	1.78	0.0	1.06	1.31	1.11	12.12	73.52	5.00	9.26	15.53	0.89	
CPG	26.79	30.11	30.21	37.59	13.97	0.0	0.0	4.55	0.0	3.72	11.11	
BM	5.16	11.69	18.81	9.34	13.09	0.0	0.0	5.00	7.41	1.67	8.67	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	26.64	20.71	38.29	39.56	64.63	3.03	2.79	9.09	4.63	22.49	38.89	
REG TOTAL	17.51	0.98	13.98	17.10	10.86	0.41	3.58	2.75	1.35	26.20	5.62	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	38.76	2.20	9.61	10.42	4.15	2.19	1.15	14.06	2.81	63.54	14.37	16.24
RM	28.14	0.90	3.74	10.66	4.23	2.19	15.85	5.19	15.57	140.98	12.30	6.19
MO	48.00	4.00	16.00	10.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	230.00	20.00	0.17
FUELS	8.33	0.0	3.98	6.02	3.24	1.34	70.57	3.68	3.34	109.03	1.34	5.06
CPG	25.96	1.64	23.39	35.59	8.40	0.0	0.0	0.69	0.0	5.39	3.46	24.48
BM	11.97	1.52	34.83	21.16	18.83	0.0	0.0	1.82	1.32	5.79	6.45	10.24
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	17.60	0.77	20.20	25.53	26.49	0.05	0.38	0.94	0.24	22.23	8.24	35.92
REG TOTAL#	23.73	1.33	18.95	23.18	14.72	0.56	4.86	3.72	1.83	35.51	7.61	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

	1957											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	512.	24.	81.	94.	46.	17.	9.	121.	29.	670.	139.	1747.
RM	138.	5.	6.	40.	18.	4.	43.	25.	41.	536.	46.	907.
MO	3.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	28.	2.	39.
FUELS	41.	0.	15.	15.	4.	0.	291.	9.	7.	403.	11.	795.
CPG	425.	16.	435.	566.	163.	0.	0.	19.	0.	76.	89.	1776.
BM	99.	16.	250.	128.	140.	0.	0.	21.	21.	36.	44.	750.
CSG**	151.	3.	149.	167.	365.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	434.	24.	446.	560.	593.	1.	10.	22.	3.	419.	168.	2698.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	1723.	92.	1250.	1410.	970.	23.	351.	230.	105.	2240.	507.	8870.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	29.28	1.40	4.62	5.38	2.62	0.97	0.52	6.93	1.66	38.35	7.96	19.70
RM	15.18	0.53	0.69	4.41	2.04	0.44	4.74	2.76	4.52	59.10	5.07	10.23
MO	7.69	1.79	2.56	2.56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.79	5.13	0.44
FUELS	5.11	0.0	1.86	1.89	0.53	0.0	36.60	1.13	0.88	50.69	1.38	8.96
CPG	23.92	0.88	24.47	31.85	9.17	0.0	0.0	1.07	0.0	4.28	5.04	20.02
BM	13.20	2.13	33.33	17.07	18.67	0.0	0.0	2.80	2.80	4.80	5.87	8.46
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	16.10	0.88	16.52	20.76	21.97	0.34	0.37	0.82	0.11	15.53	6.23	30.42

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

1957

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	29.68	26.55	6.46	6.67	4.71	73.91	2.56	52.61	27.62	29.91	27.42	
RM	7.99	5.22	0.50	2.84	1.91	17.39	12.25	10.87	39.05	23.93	9.07	
MO	0.17	0.76	0.08	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.25	0.39	
FUELS	2.36	0.0	1.18	1.06	0.43	0.0	82.91	3.91	6.67	17.99	2.17	
CPG	24.65	17.08	34.77	40.11	16.79	0.0	0.0	8.26	0.0	3.39	17.65	
BM	5.74	17.41	20.00	9.08	14.43	0.0	0.0	9.13	20.00	1.61	8.68	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	25.20	25.79	35.66	39.72	61.11	4.35	2.85	9.57	2.86	18.71	33.14	
REG TOTAL	19.43	1.04	14.09	15.90	10.94	0.26	3.96	2.59	1.18	25.25	5.72	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	47.50	2.27	7.49	8.73	4.24	1.58	0.84	11.23	2.69	62.21	12.91	16.24
RM	37.12	1.29	1.70	10.78	4.99	1.08	11.59	6.74	11.05	144.47	12.40	5.60
MO	27.27	6.36	9.09	9.09	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	254.55	18.18	0.17
FUELS	10.36	0.0	3.78	3.83	1.07	0.0	74.23	2.30	1.79	102.81	2.81	5.91
CPG	24.83	0.92	25.40	33.06	9.52	0.0	0.0	1.11	0.0	4.44	5.23	25.81
BM	13.87	2.24	35.01	17.93	19.61	0.0	0.0	2.94	2.94	5.04	6.16	10.77
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	19.06	1.04	19.56	24.57	26.01	0.04	0.44	0.97	0.13	18.39	7.37	34.37
REG TOTAL#	26.00	1.39	18.85	21.27	14.63	0.35	5.29	3.47	1.58	33.79	7.65	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

1958

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	488.	64.	71.	94.	45.	25.	25.	90.	25.	670.	220.	1820.
RM	115.	5.	5.	31.	17.	3.	35.	20.	45.	370.	20.	665.
MO	2.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	26.	6.	38.
FUELS	33.	0.	10.	15.	4.	4.	220.	8.	12.	360.	7.	670.
CPG	335.	19.	453.	537.	156.	0.	0.	14.	0.	70.	165.	1745.
BM	55.	27.	160.	99.	141.	0.	0.	11.	18.	28.	43.	590.
CSG**	135.	2.	134.	137.	310.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	334.	16.	366.	423.	506.	1.	12.	20.	3.	385.	185.	2250.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	1378.	138.	1080.	1230.	875.	34.	295.	170.	106.	1930.	645.	7875.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	26.84	3.53	3.90	5.16	2.47	1.37	1.37	4.95	1.37	36.81	12.09	23.11
RM	17.26	0.69	0.75	4.66	2.56	0.45	5.26	3.01	6.77	55.64	3.01	8.44
MO	6.32	0.53	0.0	2.63	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.63	2.63	68.42	15.79	0.48
FUELS	4.96	0.0	1.49	2.24	0.60	0.60	32.84	1.19	1.79	53.73	1.04	8.51
CPG	19.20	1.07	25.96	30.77	8.94	0.0	0.0	0.80	0.0	4.01	9.46	22.16
BM	9.32	4.58	27.12	16.78	23.90	0.0	0.0	1.86	3.05	4.75	7.29	7.49
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	14.83	0.73	16.27	18.80	22.49	0.04	0.53	0.89	0.13	17.11	8.22	28.57

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

1958

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	35.44	46.42	6.57	7.64	5.14	73.53	8.47	52.94	23.58	34.72	34.11	
RM	8.33	3.33	0.46	2.52	1.94	8.82	11.86	11.76	42.45	19.17	3.10	
MO	0.17	0.14	0.0	0.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.59	0.94	1.35	0.93	
FUELS	2.41	0.0	0.93	1.22	0.46	11.76	74.58	4.71	11.32	18.65	1.09	
CPG	24.31	13.45	41.94	43.66	17.83	0.0	0.0	8.24	0.0	3.63	25.58	
BM	3.99	19.52	14.81	8.05	16.11	0.0	0.0	6.47	16.98	1.45	6.67	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	24.21	11.86	33.89	34.39	57.83	2.94	4.07	11.76	2.83	19.95	28.68	
REG TOTAL	17.50	1.76	13.71	15.62	11.11	0.43	3.75	2.16	1.35	24.51	8.19	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	42.48	5.58	6.17	8.17	3.91	2.17	2.17	7.83	2.17	58.26	19.13	19.34
RM	38.92	1.56	1.69	10.51	5.76	1.02	11.86	6.78	15.25	125.42	6.78	4.96
MO	20.00	1.67	0.0	8.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.33	8.33	216.67	50.00	0.20
FUELS	10.71	0.0	3.23	4.84	1.29	1.29	70.97	2.58	3.87	116.13	2.26	5.21
CPG	20.01	1.11	27.04	32.06	9.31	0.0	0.0	0.84	0.0	4.18	9.85	28.17
BM	9.79	4.80	28.47	17.62	25.09	0.0	0.0	1.96	3.20	4.98	7.65	9.45
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	17.89	0.88	19.62	22.68	27.13	0.65	0.64	1.07	0.16	20.64	9.92	31.37
REG TOTAL#	23.18	2.33	18.17	20.69	14.72	0.57	4.96	2.86	1.78	32.46	10.85	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

	1959											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	459.	45.	72.	88.	48.	25.	15.	110.	30.	680.	195.	1770.
RM	125.	13.	5.	32.	20.	3.	45.	25.	45.	470.	15.	800.
MO	5.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	22.	1.	32.
FUELS	29.	0.	8.	17.	7.	2.	235.	8.	6.	320.	8.	645.
CPG	322.	16.	390.	614.	220.	0.	0.	9.	0.	80.	105.	1755.
BM	40.	23.	124.	104.	121.	0.	0.	12.	22.	32.	35.	515.
CSG**	115.	4.	121.	145.	329.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	333.	20.	370.	458.	561.	2.	12.	25.	5.	375.	175.	2345.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	1336.	125.	980.	1335.	985.	35.	310.	200.	110.	2010.	535.	7955.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	25.92	2.56	4.07	4.97	2.71	1.41	0.85	6.21	1.69	38.42	11.02	22.25
RM	15.65	1.66	0.62	4.00	2.50	0.37	5.62	3.13	5.62	58.75	1.87	10.06
MO	15.31	1.56	3.13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.13	3.13	68.75	3.13	0.40
FUELS	4.48	0.0	1.24	2.64	1.09	0.31	36.43	1.24	0.93	49.61	1.24	8.11
CPG	18.35	0.94	22.22	34.99	12.54	0.0	0.0	0.51	0.0	4.56	5.98	22.06
BM	7.77	4.47	24.08	20.19	23.50	0.0	0.0	2.33	4.27	6.21	6.80	6.47
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	14.20	0.87	15.78	19.53	23.92	0.09	0.51	1.07	0.21	15.99	7.46	29.48

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

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                                        1959
          ..........................................................................
             US    CAN    EEC   ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
REL%-REGION  %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT        34.33  36.29   7.35   6.59   4.87  71.43   4.84  55.00  27.27  33.83  36.45
RM          9.37  10.63   0.51   2.40   2.03   8.57  14.52  12.50  40.91  23.38   2.80
MO          0.37   0.40   0.10   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.50   0.91   1.09   0.19
FUELS       2.16   0.0    0.82   1.27   0.71   5.71  75.81   4.00   5.45  15.92   1.50
CPG        24.10  13.19  39.80  45.99  22.34   0.0    0.0    4.50   0.0    3.98  19.63
BM          2.99  18.39  12.65   7.79  12.28   0.0    0.0    6.00  20.00   1.59   6.54
CSG         0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM         24.91  16.39  37.76  34.31  56.95   5.71   3.87  12.50   4.55  18.66  32.71
REG TOTAL  16.80   1.57  12.32  16.78  12.38   0.44   3.90   2.51   1.38  25.27   6.73
REL%-COMMOD* %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT        42.09   4.17   6.61   8.07   4.40   2.29   1.38  10.09   2.75  62.39  17.89  18.33
RM         37.94   4.03   1.52   9.70   6.06   0.91  13.64   7.58  13.64142.42   4.55   5.55
MO         49.50   5.00  10.00   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0   10.00  10.00220.00  10.00   0.17
FUELS       8.89   0.0    2.46   5.23   2.15   0.62  72.31   2.46   1.85  98.46   2.46   5.47
CPG        19.23   0.99  23.28  36.66  13.13   0.0    0.0    0.54   0.0    4.78   6.27  28.17
BM          8.28   4.76  25.67  21.53  25.05   0.0    0.0    2.48   4.55   6.63   7.25   8.12
CSG         0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM         16.90   1.04  18.78  23.25  28.48   0.10   0.61   1.27   0.25  19.04   8.88  33.14
REG TOTAL# 22.48   2.10  16.48  22.46  16.57   0.59   5.21   3.36   1.85  33.81   9.00 100.0
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     **THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
     *PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
     #PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
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FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

	1960											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	669.	26.	79.	92.	58.	20.	20.	135.	30.	675.	185.	1990.
RM	225.	17.	8.	32.	25.	2.	65.	25.	55.	530.	15.	1000.
MO	9.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.	1.	27.	1.	42.
FUELS	41.	0.	14.	27.	12.	1.	255.	10.	5.	295.	8.	665.
CPG	406.	10.	433.	561.	365.	0.	0.	14.	0.	100.	110.	2000.
BM	79.	36.	150.	125.	190.	0.	0.	14.	28.	23.	30.	675.
CSG**	126.	6.	148.	198.	415.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	360.	23.	447.	522.	658.	7.	15.	15.	4.	450.	240.	2740.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	1809.	114.	1145.	1395.	1306.	36.	355.	230.	122.	2110.	590.	9210.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	33.61	1.31	3.97	4.62	2.91	1.01	1.01	6.78	1.51	33.92	9.30	21.61
RM	22.54	1.71	0.80	3.20	2.55	0.20	6.50	2.50	5.50	53.00	1.50	10.86
MO	22.38	2.62	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.76	2.38	64.29	2.38	0.46
FUELS	6.23	0.0	2.11	4.06	1.80	0.15	38.35	1.50	0.75	44.36	1.20	7.22
CPG	20.31	0.52	21.65	28.05	18.25	0.0	0.0	0.70	0.0	5.00	5.50	21.72
BM	11.70	5.33	22.22	18.52	28.15	0.0	0.0	2.07	4.15	3.41	4.44	7.33
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	13.13	0.86	16.31	19.05	24.01	0.26	0.55	0.55	0.15	16.42	8.76	29.75

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

1960

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	36.96	22.81	6.90	6.59	4.43	55.56	5.63	58.70	24.59	31.99	31.36	
RM	12.46	14.95	0.70	2.29	1.95	5.56	18.31	10.87	45.08	25.12	2.54	
MO	0.52	0.96	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.87	0.82	1.28	0.17	
FUELS	2.29	0.0	1.22	1.94	0.92	2.78	71.83	4.35	4.10	13.98	1.36	
CPG	22.45	9.18	37.82	40.22	27.95	0.0	0.0	6.09	0.0	4.74	18.64	
BM	4.37	31.47	13.10	8.96	14.55	0.0	0.0	6.09	22.95	1.09	5.08	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	19.88	20.54	39.04	37.42	50.38	19.44	4.23	6.52	3.28	21.33	40.68	
REG TOTAL	19.64	1.24	12.43	15.15	14.18	0.39	3.85	2.50	1.32	22.91	6.41	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	50.86	1.98	6.01	7.00	4.40	1.52	1.52	10.27	2.28	51.33	14.07	18.52
RM	47.96	3.64	1.70	6.81	5.43	0.43	13.83	5.32	11.70	112.77	3.19	6.62
MO	62.67	7.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.33	6.67	180.00	6.67	0.21
FUELS	11.19	0.0	3.78	7.30	3.24	0.27	68.92	2.70	1.35	79.73	2.16	5.21
CPG	21.38	0.55	22.79	29.53	19.21	0.0	0.0	0.74	0.0	5.26	5.79	26.76
BM	12.12	5.52	23.01	19.17	29.14	0.0	0.0	2.15	4.29	3.53	4.60	9.18
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	15.71	1.03	19.52	22.79	28.73	0.31	0.66	0.66	0.17	19.65	10.48	32.25
REG TOTAL#	25.48	1.61	16.13	19.65	18.39	0.51	5.00	3.24	1.72	29.72	8.31	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

	1961											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	570.	40.	87.	86.	64.	33.	19.	140.	24.	650.	126.	1837.
RM	220.	19.	8.	25.	33.	15.	50.	32.	60.	441.	39.	942.
MO	8.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	29.	0.	41.
FUELS	46.	0.	23.	24.	14.	4.	275.	15.	9.	280.	13.	700.
CPG	471.	10.	442.	646.	383.	0.	1.	16.	0.	111.	181.	2269.
BM	115.	25.	150.	130.	191.	1.	0.	20.	27.	33.	45.	746.
CSG**	134.	5.	155.	208.	440.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	395.	22.	467.	519.	700.	1.	19.	25.	4.	487.	249.	2895.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	1849.	118.	1183.	1490.	1384.	60.	360.	250.	122.	2180.	680.	9660.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	31.02	2.17	4.76	4.68	3.47	1.80	1.03	7.62	1.31	35.38	6.86	19.02
RM	23.35	2.06	0.84	2.65	3.50	1.59	5.31	3.40	6.37	46.82	4.14	9.75
MO	19.76	0.98	0.0	2.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.44	0.0	70.73	0.0	0.42
FUELS	6.57	0.0	3.29	3.43	1.94	0.57	39.29	2.14	1.29	40.00	1.86	7.25
CPG	20.78	0.45	19.48	28.47	16.89	0.0	0.04	0.71	0.0	4.89	8.00	23.49
BM	15.42	3.35	20.05	17.43	25.58	0.13	0.0	2.68	3.62	4.42	6.03	7.72
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	13.63	0.78	16.15	17.93	24.18	0.03	0.66	0.86	0.14	16.82	8.60	29.97

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

1961

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	30.81	33.79	7.39	5.77	4.60	55.00	5.28	56.00	19.67	29.82	18.53	
RM	11.90	16.47	0.67	1.68	2.38	25.00	13.89	12.80	49.18	20.23	5.74	
MO	0.44	0.34	0.0	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.40	0.0	1.33	0.0	
FUELS	2.49	0.0	1.94	1.61	0.98	6.67	76.39	6.00	7.38	12.84	1.91	
CPG	25.49	8.74	37.36	43.36	27.69	0.0	0.28	6.40	0.0	5.09	26.69	
BM	6.22	21.22	12.64	8.72	13.79	1.67	0.0	8.00	22.13	1.51	6.62	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	21.34	19.10	39.50	34.83	50.57	1.67	5.28	10.00	3.28	22.34	36.62	
REG TOTAL	19.15	1.22	12.25	15.42	14.33	0.62	3.73	2.59	1.26	22.57	7.04	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	48.00	3.35	7.37	7.25	5.37	2.78	1.60	11.79	2.02	54.76	10.61	15.87
RM	43.91	3.87	1.58	4.99	6.59	2.99	9.98	6.39	11.98	83.02	7.78	6.70
MO	67.50	3.33	0.0	8.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.23	0.0	241.67	0.0	0.16
FUELS	10.95	0.0	5.48	5.71	3.24	0.95	65.48	3.57	2.14	66.67	3.10	5.61
CPG	21.84	0.48	20.49	29.94	17.76	0.0	0.05	0.74	0.0	5.14	8.41	28.85
BM	16.13	3.51	20.98	18.23	26.76	0.14	0.0	2.81	3.79	4.63	6.31	9.53
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	16.39	0.93	19.41	21.55	29.07	0.04	0.79	1.04	0.17	20.22	10.34	32.19
REG TOTAL#	24.73	1.57	15.82	19.92	18.50	0.80	4.81	3.34	1.63	29.14	9.09	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

	1962											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OKSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	615.	20.	91.	75.	53.	14.	17.	140.	20.	660.	163.	1875.
RM	210.	14.	8.	19.	40.	18.	63.	40.	48.	405.	44.	921.
MO	8.	0.	0.	2.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	60.	0.	74.
FUELS	51.	0.	16.	19.	15.	5.	325.	15.	17.	305.	19.	780.
CPG	576.	13.	435.	612.	433.	0.	1.	20.	0.	142.	233.	2466.
BM	196.	30.	88.	107.	200.	1.	0.	20.	14.	45.	48.	752.
CSG**	152.	4.	127.	201.	411.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	445.	11.	412.	516.	725.	10.	19.	22.	5.	449.	335.	2952.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	2135.	89.	1060.	1390.	1464.	50.	430.	265.	106.	2120.	855.	9950.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	32.78	1.07	4.84	4.00	2.85	0.75	0.91	7.47	1.07	35.20	8.69	18.84
RM	22.82	1.57	0.87	2.06	4.36	1.95	6.84	4.34	5.21	43.97	4.78	9.26
MO	10.68	0.27	0.0	2.70	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.35	1.35	81.08	0.0	0.74
FUELS	6.56	0.0	2.05	2.44	1.87	0.64	41.67	1.92	2.18	39.10	2.44	7.84
CPG	23.36	0.53	17.64	24.82	17.55	0.0	0.04	0.81	0.0	5.76	9.47	24.78
BM	26.09	3.99	11.70	14.23	26.60	0.13	0.0	2.66	1.86	5.93	6.38	7.56
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	15.09	0.39	13.96	17.48	24.55	0.34	0.64	0.75	0.17	15.21	11.35	29.67

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

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                                            1962
           .............................................................................
             US    CAN    EEC   ROWE   JAP     LA     ME   UCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC  TOTAL
COMMODITY
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REL%-REGION  %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT        28.78  22.48   8.56   5.40   3.65  28.00   3.95  52.83  18.87  31.13  19.06
RM          9.84  16.22   0.75   1.37   2.75  36.00  14.65  15.09  45.28  19.10   5.15
MO          0.37   0.22   0.0    0.14   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.38   0.94   2.83   0.0
FUELS       2.40   0.0    1.51   1.37   1.00  10.00  75.58   5.66  16.04  14.39   2.22
CPG        26.98  14.54  41.04  44.03  29.56   0.0    0.23   7.55   0.0    6.70  27.31
BM          9.19  33.56   8.30   7.70  13.66   2.00   0.0    7.55  13.21   2.12   5.61
CSG         0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM         20.86  12.75  38.87  37.12  49.49  20.00   4.42   8.30   4.72  21.18  39.18
REG TOTAL  21.46   0.90  10.65  13.97  14.71   0.50   4.32   2.66   1.07  21.31   8.59
REL%-COMMOD* %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT        50.59   1.65   7.47   6.17   4.40   1.15   1.40  11.52   1.65  54.32  13.42  15.52
RM         40.74   2.81   1.55   3.68   7.79   3.49  12.21   7.75   9.30  78.49   8.53   6.59
MO         56.43   1.43   0.0   14.29   0.0    0.0    0.0    7.14   7.14428.57   0.0    0.18
FUELS      10.78   0.0    3.37   4.00   3.07   1.05  68.42   3.16   3.58  64.21   4.00   6.07
CPG        24.79   0.56  18.72  26.33  18.62   0.0    0.04   0.86   0.0    6.11  10.05  29.68
BM         27.75   4.24  12.45  15.13  28.29   0.14   0.0    2.83   1.98   6.36   6.79   9.03
CSG         0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM         17.80   0.46  16.46  23.62  28.95   0.40   0.76   0.88   0.20  17.94  13.38  31.97
REG TOTAL# 27.27   1.14  13.54  17.75  18.70   0.64   5.49   3.38   1.35  27.08  10.92 100.0
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    **THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
    *PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
    #PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
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FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

1963

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	784.	27.	90.	78.	57.	17.	14.	144.	28.	775.	232.	2260.
RM	218.	17.	10.	30.	46.	19.	60.	56.	58.	400.	47.	963.
MO	8.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	44.	0.	56.
FUELS	53.	0.	8.	18.	15.	2.	330.	13.	9.	340.	36.	830.
CPG	687.	19.	523.	670.	485.	0.	1.	22.	0.	152.	311.	2880.
BM	230.	35.	74.	81.	240.	1.	0.	20.	11.	47.	41.	800.
CSG**	151.	4.	137.	204.	417.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	439.	28.	413.	519.	764.	6.	29.	31.	5.	533.	380.	3170.
REG TOTAL	2475.	126.	1130.	1440.	1610.	46.	450.	290.	110.	2340.	1040.	11100.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	34.71	1.20	3.99	3.45	2.54	0.75	0.62	6.37	1.24	34.29	10.27	20.36
RM	22.65	1.74	1.00	3.12	4.78	1.97	6.23	5.82	6.02	41.54	4.88	8.68
MO	13.93	0.36	0.0	1.79	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.57	0.0	78.57	0.0	0.50
FUELS	6.41	0.0	0.96	2.17	1.76	0.24	39.76	1.57	1.08	40.96	4.34	7.48
CPG	23.85	0.67	18.16	23.26	16.84	0.0	0.03	0.76	0.0	5.28	10.82	25.95
BM	28.75	4.37	9.25	10.12	30.00	0.12	0.0	2.50	1.37	5.87	5.12	7.21
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	13.84	0.87	13.03	16.37	24.11	0.19	0.91	0.98	0.16	16.81	11.99	28.56

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

1963

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	31.69	21.46	7.97	5.42	3.57	36.96	3.11	49.66	25.45	33.12	22.31	
RM	8.81	13.30	0.85	2.68	2.86	41.30	13.33	19.31	52.73	17.09	4.52	
MO	0.32	0.16	0.0	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.69	0.0	1.88	0.0	
FUELS	2.15	0.0	0.71	1.25	0.91	4.35	73.33	4.48	8.18	14.53	3.46	
CPG	27.75	15.20	46.28	46.53	30.12	0.0	0.22	7.59	0.0	6.50	29.95	
BM	9.29	27.71	6.55	5.62	14.91	2.17	0.0	6.90	10.00	2.01	3.94	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	17.73	21.93	36.55	36.04	47.48	13.04	6.44	10.69	4.55	22.78	36.54	
REG TOTAL	22.30	1.14	10.18	12.97	14.50	0.41	4.05	2.61	0.99	21.08	9.37	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	52.82	1.82	6.07	5.25	3.87	1.14	0.94	9.75	1.89	52.19	15.62	16.95
RM	38.74	2.98	1.71	5.33	8.17	3.37	10.66	9.95	10.30	71.05	8.35	6.43
MO	65.00	1.67	0.0	8.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.67	0.0	366.67	0.0	0.14
FUELS	10.86	0.0	1.63	3.67	2.98	0.41	67.35	2.65	1.84	69.39	7.35	5.59
CPG	25.18	0.70	19.17	24.56	17.77	0.0	0.04	0.81	0.0	5.57	11.42	31.14
BM	30.54	4.65	9.83	10.76	31.87	0.13	0.0	2.66	1.46	6.24	5.44	8.60
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	16.64	1.05	15.66	19.68	28.99	0.23	1.10	1.18	0.19	20.21	14.41	30.10
REG TOTAL#	28.25	1.44	12.90	16.44	18.38	0.53	5.14	3.31	1.26	26.71	11.87	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

	1964											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	901.	40.	105.	81.	62.	50.	24.	154.	49.	750.	305.	2520.
RM	222.	17.	9.	21.	53.	22.	56.	51.	70.	330.	31.	883.
MO	11.	0.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	41.	0.	58.
FUELS	51.	0.	10.	14.	19.	4.	385.	13.	13.	275.	36.	820.
CPG	692.	38.	590.	720.	521.	0.	1.	28.	0.	140.	381.	3059.
BM	260.	25.	87.	98.	290.	2.	0.	25.	11.	55.	49.	920.
CSG**	144.	4.	154.	211.	466.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	479.	30.	463.	532.	823.	7.	32.	41.	7.	554.	378.	3331.
	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••
REG TOTAL	2667.	151.	1274.	1450.	1782.	85.	500.	320.	150.	2170.	1190.	11740.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	35.75	1.59	4.17	3.21	2.44	1.98	0.95	6.11	1.93	29.76	12.10	21.47
RM	25.18	1.89	1.00	2.38	6.06	2.49	6.34	5.78	7.93	37.37	3.51	7.52
MO	19.66	0.34	1.38	1.72	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.45	0.0	70.69	0.0	0.49
FUELS	6.27	0.0	1.22	1.71	2.32	0.49	46.95	1.59	1.59	33.54	4.39	6.98
CPG	22.62	1.25	19.29	23.54	17.04	0.0	0.03	0.92	0.0	4.58	12.46	26.06
BM	28.26	2.72	9.46	10.65	31.52	0.22	0.0	2.72	1.20	5.98	5.33	7.84
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	14.39	0.89	13.90	15.97	24.71	0.21	0.96	1.23	0.21	16.63	11.35	28.37

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
	1964											
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	33.77	26.40	8.25	5.59	3.46	58.82	4.80	48.12	32.40	34.56	25.63	
RM	8.33	11.02	0.69	1.45	3.00	25.98	11.20	15.94	46.67	15.21	2.61	
MO	0.43	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.62	0.0	1.89	0.0	
FUELS	1.93	0.0	0.79	0.97	1.07	4.71	77.00	4.06	8.67	12.67	3.03	
CPG	25.95	25.21	46.32	49.66	29.25	0.0	0.20	8.75	0.0	6.45	32.02	
BM	9.75	16.50	6.83	6.76	16.27	2.35	0.0	7.81	7.33	2.53	4.12	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	17.97	19.54	36.34	36.69	46.19	8.24	6.40	12.81	4.67	25.53	31.76	
REG TOTAL	22.72	1.29	10.85	12.35	15.18	0.72	4.26	2.73	1.28	18.48	10.14	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	50.89	2.26	5.94	4.58	3.48	2.82	1.36	6.70	2.75	42.37	17.23	18.50
RM	40.20	3.02	1.59	3.80	9.67	3.98	10.13	9.22	12.66	59.67	5.61	5.78
MO	67.06	1.18	4.71	5.88	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.76	0.0	241.18	0.0	0.18
FUELS	9.43	0.0	1.63	2.57	3.49	0.73	70.64	2.39	2.39	50.46	6.61	5.69
CPG	23.71	1.31	20.21	24.67	17.86	0.0	0.03	0.96	0.0	4.80	13.05	30.50
BM	30.06	2.89	10.06	11.33	33.53	0.23	0.0	2.89	1.27	6.36	5.66	9.04
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	17.26	1.07	16.67	19.16	29.64	0.25	1.15	1.48	0.25	19.95	13.61	29.02
REG TOTAL#	27.87	1.58	13.31	15.15	18.62	0.89	5.22	3.34	1.57	22.68	12.43	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 18. (CONTINUED)

1953

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	RCWE	JAP	LA	ME	OESA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLEC	TOTAL
FBT	1.	0.	58.	107.	1.	20.	10.	7.	18.	12.	0.	
RM	0.	0.	34.	96.	0.	13.	45.	68.	16.	95.	0.	
MO	0.	0.	1.	16.	0.	2.	0.	0.	0.	3.	0.	
FUELS	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
CPG	0.	0.	54.	165.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	
BM	0.	0.	93.	31.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	5.	0.	
CSG**	0.	0.	35.	62.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	0.	0.	91.	133.	4.	0.	1.	0.	0.	85.	0.	
REG TOTAL	2.	1.	334.	547.	5.	36.	55.	75.	25.	210.	6145.	7450.

FIGURE 19. SSBLEC IMPORTS BY ORIGIN AND COMMODITY GROUP, 1953-64
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS F.O.B. AND PERCENTAGES)

1953

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	72.22	20.00	17.37	19.52	20.00	55.56	18.18	9.33	72.00	5.71	0.0	
RM	22.22	0.0	10.18	17.55	0.0	36.11	81.82	90.67	40.00	45.24	0.0	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.30	2.93	0.0	5.56	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.43	0.0	
FUELS	0.0	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
CPG	0.0	0.0	16.17	30.16	20.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.48	0.0	
BM	0.0	0.0	27.84	5.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.39	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	0.0	0.0	27.25	24.31	80.00	0.0	1.82	0.0	0.0	40.48	0.0	
REG TOTAL	0.02	0.01	4.50	7.36	0.07	0.48	0.74	1.01	0.34	2.83	82.71	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.56	0.04	24.79	45.64	0.43	8.55	4.27	2.99	7.69	5.13	0.0	18.15
RM	0.11	0.0	9.39	26.52	0.0	3.59	12.43	18.78	2.76	26.24	0.0	28.08
MO	0.0	0.0	4.55	72.73	0.0	9.09	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.64	0.0	1.71
FUELS	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.08
CPG	0.0	0.0	24.43	74.66	0.45	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.45	0.0	17.14
BM	0.0	0.0	72.09	24.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.88	0.0	10.01
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	0.0	0.0	28.89	42.22	1.27	0.0	0.32	0.0	0.0	26.98	0.0	24.43
REG TOTAL#	0.14	0.04	25.91	42.43	0.39	2.79	4.27	5.82	1.94	16.29	76.62	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

	1954											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OESA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
FBT	4.	3.	89.	177.	0.	75.	12.	5.	10.	30.	0.	
RM	1.	3.	44.	125.	0.	67.	25.	70.	6.	120.	0.	
MO	0.	0.	0.	14.	0.	3.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	
FUELS	0.	0.	8.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
CPG	0.	0.	75.	150.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	
BM	0.	0.	53.	34.	3.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
CSG**	0.	0.	41.	50.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	0.	0.	130.	140.	20.	3.	4.	0.	0.	65.	0.	
REG TOTAL	6.	6.	400.	665.	24.	155.	80.	85.	25.	220.	6690.	8330.

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

1954

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OESA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	71.19	42.62	22.37	26.60	1.25	48.39	15.00	6.25	40.00	15.00	0.0	
RM	20.34	52.46	11.07	18.80	0.83	43.23	31.25	87.50	24.00	60.00	0.0	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.07	2.11	0.0	1.94	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.50	0.0	
FUELS	0.0	0.0	2.05	0.15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
CPG	0.0	0.0	18.82	22.56	2.92	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.50	0.0	
BM	0.0	0.0	13.20	5.11	10.42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	5.08	3.28	32.50	21.05	84.58	1.94	5.00	0.0	0.0	32.50	0.0	
REG TOTAL	0.07	0.07	4.80	7.98	0.29	1.86	0.96	0.96	0.30	2.40	80.31	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	1.02	0.63	21.83	43.15	0.07	18.29	2.93	1.22	2.44	7.32	0.0	25.00
RM	0.26	0.69	9.53	26.88	0.04	14.41	5.38	15.05	1.29	25.81	0.0	28.35
MO	0.0	0.0	1.50	70.00	0.0	15.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.00	0.0	1.22
FUELS	0.0	0.0	91.11	11.11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.55
CPG	0.0	0.0	32.74	65.22	0.30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.43	0.0	14.02
BM	0.0	0.0	58.67	37.78	2.78	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.49
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	0.08	0.05	35.62	38.36	5.56	0.82	1.10	0.0	0.0	17.81	0.0	22.26
REG TOTAL#	0.36	0.37	24.39	40.55	1.46	9.45	4.88	4.88	1.52	12.20	47.93	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

1955

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	3.	7.	111.	170.	1.	94.	14.	5.	18.	60.	1075.	1550.
RM	3.	4.	50.	143.	0.	75.	120.	65.	12.	132.	910.	1509.
MO	0.	0.	1.	15.	0.	4.	0.	0.	0.	1.	402.	427.
FUELS	0.	0.	7.	4.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	774.	785.
CPG	0.	0.	79.	181.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	2159.	2426.
BM	0.	0.	85.	56.	8.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	545.	690.
CSG**	0.	0.	36.	60.	4.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	1.	1.	155.	155.	28.	7.	7.	0.	0.	33.	1070.	1455.
REG TOTAL	7.	12.	479.	721.	40.	181.	141.	75.	31.	222.	6905.	8815.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.17	0.43	7.19	10.97	0.05	6.06	0.90	0.32	1.16	3.87	69.35	17.58
RM	0.17	0.27	3.32	9.48	0.0	4.97	7.95	4.31	0.80	8.75	60.30	17.12
MO	0.0	0.0	0.23	3.51	0.0	0.94	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.23	94.15	4.84
FUELS	0.0	0.0	0.92	0.51	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.60	8.91
CPG	0.0	0.0	3.28	7.46	0.09	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04	88.99	27.52
BM	0.0	0.0	12.28	8.12	1.23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.99	7.83
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	0.05	0.08	10.63	10.65	1.90	0.48	0.48	0.0	0.0	2.27	73.54	16.51

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

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                                          1955
           ..................................................................
             US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP    LA     ME    OCSA    AF  SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
REL%-REGION  %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT         36.62 55.93 23.29 23.58   1.75 51.93   9.93   6.67 58.06 27.03 15.57
RM          36.62 33.90 10.46 19.83   0.0  41.44 85.11 86.67 38.71 59.46 13.18
MO           0.0   0.0   0.21  2.08   0.0   2.21   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.45  5.82
FUELS        0.0   0.0   1.50  0.55   0.0   0.0    0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0  11.21
CPG          0.0   0.0  16.60 25.10   5.50  0.0    0.0   0.0   0.0   0.45 31.27
BM           0.0   0.0  17.69  7.77 21.25   0.0    0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   7.89
CSG          0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0    0.0   0.0    0.0   0.0    0.0   0.0   0.0
OM           9.86  9.32 32.29 21.50 69.25   3.87   4.96   0.0   0.0  14.86 15.50
REG TOTAL    0.08  0.13  5.43  8.18   0.45  2.05   1.60   0.85  0.35  2.52 78.33
REL%-COMMOD* %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT          0.55  1.39 23.47 35.79   0.15 19.79   2.95   1.05   3.79 12.63226.32 24.87
RM           0.43  0.67  8.36 23.87   0.0  12.52 20.03 10.85   2.00 22.04151.92 31.36
MO           0.0   0.0   4.00 60.00   0.0  16.00   0.0    0.0   0.0   4.00****** 1.31
FUELS        0.0   0.0  65.45 36.36   0.0   0.0    0.0    0.0   0.0   0.0 ******  0.58
CPG          0.0   0.0  29.78 67.79   0.82  0.0    0.0    0.0   0.0   0.37808.61 13.98
BM           0.0   0.0  58.41 38.62   5.86  0.0    0.0    0.0   0.0   0.0 375.86  7.59
CSG          0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0    0.0   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0   0.0   0.0
OM           0.18  0.29 40.16 40.26   7.19  1.82   1.82   0.0   0.0   8.57277.92 20.16
REG TOTAL#   0.37  0.62 25.07 37.75   2.09  9.48   7.38   3.93  1.62 11.62361.52 100.0
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
      **THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
      *PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
      #PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
```

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

1956

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	5.	62.	90.	184.	1.	52.	19.	7.	10.	60.	985.	1474.
RM	3.	1.	55.	136.	1.	51.	154.	55.	13.	149.	982.	1599.
MO	0.	0.	1.	21.	0.	2.	0.	0.	0.	6.	422.	452.
FUELS	0.	0.	1.	6.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	809.	817.
CPG	2.	0.	124.	208.	13.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	2054.	2399.
BM	0.	0.	174.	120.	5.	0.	0.	0.	0.	4.	595.	900.
CSG**	0.	0.	39.	70.	22.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	1.	3.	174.	207.	48.	6.	9.	0.	1.	22.	1333.	1811.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	11.	66.	618.	897.	75.	112.	184.	64.	30.	246.	7155.	9435.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.32	4.18	6.13	12.48	0.04	3.53	1.29	0.47	0.68	4.07	66.82	15.62
RM	0.18	0.07	3.42	8.51	0.03	3.19	9.63	3.44	0.81	9.32	61.41	16.95
MO	0.0	0.0	0.22	4.65	0.0	0.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.33	93.36	4.79
FUELS	0.0	0.0	0.15	0.73	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.02	8.65
CPG	0.10	0.00	5.16	8.67	0.53	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04	85.62	25.43
BM	0.0	0.0	19.29	13.33	0.58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.44	66.11	9.54
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	0.06	0.14	9.59	11.43	2.65	0.33	0.50	0.0	0.06	1.21	73.61	19.19

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

1956

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	41.96	93.90	14.63	20.51	0.80	46.43	10.33	10.94	33.33	24.39	13.77	
RM	25.00	1.68	8.85	15.16	0.67	45.54	83.70	85.94	43.33	60.57	13.72	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.16	2.34	0.0	1.79	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.44	5.90	
FUELS	0.0	0.0	0.19	0.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.31	
CPG	21.43	0.15	20.03	23.19	17.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.41	28.71	
BM	0.0	0.0	28.09	13.38	6.93	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.63	8.32	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	8.93	3.96	28.09	23.08	64.00	5.36	4.89	0.0	3.33	8.94	18.63	
REG TOTAL	0.12	0.70	6.55	9.51	0.79	1.19	1.95	0.68	0.32	2.61	75.83	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	0.96	12.60	18.49	37.63	0.12	10.63	3.89	1.43	2.04	12.27	201.43	21.45
RM	0.45	0.18	8.87	22.04	0.08	8.27	24.96	8.91	2.11	24.15	159.16	27.06
MO	0.0	0.0	3.33	70.00	0.0	6.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.00	******	1.32
FUELS	0.0	0.0	15.00	75.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	******	0.35
CPG	0.70	0.03	35.88	60.29	3.71	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.29	595.36	15.13
BM	0.0	0.0	56.92	39.34	1.70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.31	195.08	13.38
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	0.21	0.54	36.32	43.31	10.04	1.26	1.88	0.0	0.21	4.60	278.87	20.96
REG TOTAL#	0.49	2.88	27.11	39.34	3.29	4.91	8.07	2.81	1.32	10.79	313.82	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

1957

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OECSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	47.	26.	72.	216.	2.	73.	25.	2.	25.	69.	1410.	1968.
RM	27.	1.	58.	155.	1.	45.	260.	128.	17.	182.	952.	1827.
MO	0.	0.	1.	24.	0.	4.	0.	0.	0.	8.	477.	517.
FUELS	3.	0.	1.	4.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	943.	950.
CPG	1.	1.	144.	269.	9.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	2058.	2482.
BM	5.	0.	194.	121.	14.	0.	0.	1.	0.	4.	635.	974.
CSG**	0.	0.	60.	77.	25.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	1.	4.	222.	274.	50.	4.	16.	0.	0.	21.	1533.	2144.
REG TOTAL	86.	32.	692.	1075.	75.	129.	305.	135.	41.	291.	8360.	10900.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	2.37	1.34	3.64	10.98	0.08	3.71	1.27	0.10	1.27	3.51	71.65	18.06
RM	1.47	0.05	3.19	8.48	0.04	2.46	14.23	7.01	0.93	9.96	52.11	16.76
MO	0.0	0.0	0.27	4.64	0.0	0.77	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.55	92.26	4.74
FUELS	0.26	0.0	0.07	0.42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.26	8.72
CPG	0.06	0.03	5.81	10.84	0.37	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04	82.92	22.77
BM	0.51	0.0	19.92	12.42	1.44	0.0	0.0	0.10	0.0	0.41	65.20	8.94
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	0.05	0.20	10.34	12.78	2.35	0.19	0.75	0.0	0.0	0.98	71.50	19.67

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

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                                               1957
           ...............................................................................
               US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME   OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
REL%-REGION  %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT         54.30  81.48  10.34  20.09   2.13  56.59   8.20   1.48  60.98  23.71  17.49
RM          31.16   2.78   8.40  14.42   1.07  34.88  85.25  94.81  41.46  62.54  11.81
MO           0.0    0.0    0.20   2.23   0.0    3.10   0.0    0.0    0.0    2.75   5.92
FUELS        2.91   0.0    0.10   0.37   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0   11.70
CPG          1.74   2.16  20.82  25.02  12.13   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.34  25.53
BM           5.81   0.0   28.01  11.26  18.67   0.0    0.0    0.74   0.0    1.37   7.88
CSG          0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0     0.0    0.0    0.0
OM           1.28  12.96  32.00  25.49  67.07   3.10   5.25   0.0    0.0    7.22  19.02
REG TOTAL    0.79   0.30   6.35   9.86   0.69   1.18   2.80   1.24   0.38   2.67  73.94
REL%-COMMOD* %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT          8.37   4.73  12.83  38.71   0.29  13.08   4.48   0.36   4.48  12.37252.69  19.65
RM           3.06   0.10   6.65  17.71   0.09   5.14  29.71  14.63   1.94  20.80108.80  30.81
MO           0.0    0.0    3.50  60.00   0.0   10.00   0.0    0.0    0.0   20.00******   1.41
FUELS       35.71   0.0   10.00  57.14   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0 ******   0.25
CPG          0.35   0.17  34.01  63.44   2.15   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.24485.38  14.93
BM           1.47   0.0   57.23  35.69   4.13   0.0    0.0    0.29   0.0    1.18187.32  11.94
CSG          0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0     0.0    0.0    0.0
OM           0.19   0.71  37.50  46.36   8.51   0.68   2.71   0.0    0.0    3.55259.39  20.81
REG TOTAL#   3.03   1.14  24.38  37.85   2.64   4.54  10.74   4.75   1.44  10.25283.80 100.0
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     **THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
     *PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
     #PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
```

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

1958

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	53.	25.	31.	203.	1.	70.	30.	2.	25.	70.	1300.	1810.
RM	32.	1.	58.	148.	4.	75.	260.	85.	15.	230.	910.	1815.
MO	0.	0.	1.	25.	0.	10.	0.	0.	0.	6.	465.	510.
FUELS	1.	0.	1.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	900.	905.
CPG	7.	0.	191.	254.	6.	0.	1.	0.	0.	4.	2190.	2655.
BM	6.	1.	379.	157.	26.	0.	0.	9.	0.	4.	750.	1330.
CSG**	1.	0.	80.	76.	11.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	8.	4.	264.	247.	35.	0.	14.	3.	1.	30.	2010.	2620.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	112.	31.	930.	1045.	75.	160.	305.	100.	41.	350.	8575.	11725.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	2.92	1.38	1.71	11.22	0.06	3.87	1.66	0.11	1.38	3.87	71.82	15.44
RM	1.78	0.04	3.20	8.15	0.22	4.13	14.33	4.68	0.83	12.67	50.14	15.48
MO	0.0	0.0	0.20	4.90	0.0	1.96	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.18	91.18	4.35
FUELS	0.06	0.0	0.11	0.22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.11	99.45	7.72
CPG	0.26	0.01	7.19	9.57	0.23	0.0	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.15	82.49	22.64
BM	0.45	0.08	28.50	11.80	1.95	0.0	0.0	0.68	0.0	0.30	56.39	11.34
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	0.32	0.17	10.08	9.43	1.34	0.0	0.53	0.11	0.04	1.15	76.72	22.35

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

1958

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	46.93	79.55	3.33	19.43	1.33	43.75	9.84	2.00	60.98	20.00	15.16	
RM	28.71	2.24	6.24	14.16	5.33	46.88	85.25	85.00	36.59	65.71	10.61	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.11	2.39	0.0	6.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.71	5.42	
FUELS	0.44	0.0	0.11	0.19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.29	10.50	
CPG	6.04	0.96	20.54	24.31	8.00	0.0	0.33	0.0	0.0	1.14	25.54	
BM	5.33	3.19	40.75	15.02	34.67	0.0	0.0	9.00	0.0	1.14	8.75	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	7.47	14.06	28.39	23.64	46.67	0.0	4.59	3.00	2.44	8.57	23.44	
REG TOTAL	0.96	0.27	7.93	8.91	0.64	1.36	2.60	0.85	0.35	2.99	73.13	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	10.35	4.88	6.08	39.80	0.20	13.73	5.88	0.39	4.90	13.73	254.90	16.19
RM	3.57	0.08	6.41	16.35	0.44	8.29	28.73	9.39	1.66	25.41	100.55	28.73
MO	0.0	0.0	2.22	55.56	0.0	22.22	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.33	******	1.43
FUELS	10.00	0.0	20.00	40.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.00	******	0.16
CPG	1.46	0.06	41.08	54.62	1.29	0.0	0.22	0.0	0.0	0.86	470.97	14.76
BM	1.03	0.17	65.34	27.07	4.48	0.0	0.0	1.55	0.0	0.69	129.31	18.41
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	1.38	0.72	43.28	40.49	5.74	0.0	2.30	0.49	0.16	4.92	329.51	19.37
REG TOTAL#	3.57	0.99	29.52	33.17	2.38	5.08	9.68	3.17	1.30	11.11	272.22	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

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                                               1959
              ......................................................................
              US    CAN    EEC   ROWE   JAP     LA     ME   OCSA     AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT           48.    28.    27.   189.    1.    65.    30.     1.    30.    90.  1590. 2100.
RM            20.     2.    65.   145.    3.    78.   255.   110.    20.   325.  1025. 2045.
MO             0.     0.     2.    21.    0.     8.     0.     0.     0.     8.   485.  525.
FUELS          0.     0.     1.     1.    0.     1.     0.     0.     0.     0.  1040. 1045.
CPG           10.     0.   220.   357.   14.     0.     1.     0.     0.     2.  2890. 2950.
BM             3.     7.   354.   184.    4.     1.     0.    10.    13.     4.   830. 1410.
CSG**          1.     0.    81.    67.    6.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM             6.     3.   290.   260.   11.     0.    12.     2.     0.    40.  2530. 3160.
            ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....  ....

REG TOTAL     89.    39.   959.  1165.   37.   151.   298.   125.    70.   470.10500.13900.

REL%-COMMOD   %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT          2.29   1.32   1.29   9.00   0.05   3.10   1.43   0.05   1.43   4.29  75.71 15.11
RM           1.00   0.09   3.18   7.09   0.15   3.81  12.47   5.38   0.98  15.89  50.12 14.71
MO           0.0    0.0    0.38   4.00   0.0    1.52   0.0    0.0    0.0    1.52  92.38  3.78
FUELS        0.0    0.0    0.10   0.10   0.0    0.10   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0   99.52  7.52
CPG          0.35   0.00   7.46  12.10   0.47   0.0    0.03   0.0    0.0    0.07  97.97 21.22
BM           0.21   0.50  25.11  13.05   0.28   0.07   0.0    0.71   0.92   0.28  58.87 10.14
CSG          0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0     0.0    0.0    0.0
OM           0.18   0.10   9.18   8.23   0.35   0.0    0.38   0.06   0.0    1.27  80.06 22.73
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FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

1959

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	53.92	70.66	2.82	16.22	2.70	43.05	10.07	0.80	42.86	19.15	15.14	
RM	22.87	4.85	6.78	12.45	8.11	51.66	85.57	88.00	28.57	69.15	9.76	
MO	0.0	0.0	0.21	1.80	0.0	5.30	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.70	4.62	
FUELS	0.0	0.0	0.10	0.09	0.0	0.66	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.90	
CPG	11.55	0.26	22.94	30.64	37.84	0.0	0.34	0.0	0.0	0.43	27.52	
BM	3.36	17.86	36.91	15.79	10.81	0.66	0.0	8.00	18.57	0.85	7.90	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	6.39	8.42	30.24	22.32	29.73	0.0	4.03	1.60	0.0	8.51	24.10	
REG TOTAL	0.64	0.28	6.90	8.38	0.27	1.09	2.14	0.90	0.50	3.38	75.54	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	9.43	5.43	5.29	37.06	0.20	12.75	5.88	0.20	5.88	17.65	311.76	15.00
RM	2.00	0.19	6.37	14.22	0.29	7.65	25.00	10.78	1.96	31.86	100.49	30.00
MO	0.0	0.0	5.00	52.50	0.0	20.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.00	******	1.18
FUELS	0.0	0.0	20.00	20.00	0.0	20.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	******	0.15
CPG	1.72	0.02	36.67	59.50	2.33	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.0	0.33	481.67	17.65
BM	0.52	1.21	61.03	31.72	0.69	0.17	0.0	1.72	2.24	0.69	143.10	17.06
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	0.90	0.52	46.03	41.27	1.75	0.0	1.90	0.32	0.0	6.35	401.59	18.53
REG TOTAL#	2.62	1.15	28.21	34.26	1.09	4.44	8.76	3.68	2.06	13.82	308.82	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

1960

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	37.	12.	37.	178.	1.	210.	35.	6.	45.	80.	1600.	2320.
RM	1.	12.	69.	169.	7.	85.	285.	130.	30.	315.	950.	2075.
MO	0.	0.	1.	23.	0.	9.	0.	0.	0.	14.	520.	570.
FUELS	0.	0.	3.	3.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1085.	1095.
CPG	23.	0.	329.	386.	18.	0.	1.	0.	0.	3.	3105.	3865.
BM	15.	19.	499.	233.	26.	1.	0.	1.	16.	9.	945.	1775.
CSG**	4.	1.	86.	65.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	11.	3.	286.	271.	22.	0.	11.	1.	0.	45.	2535.	3180.
REG TOTAL	93.	46.	1230.	1280.	75.	306.	345.	140.	105.	470.	10820.	14960.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	1.61	0.51	1.59	7.67	0.04	9.05	1.51	0.26	1.94	3.45	68.97	15.51
RM	0.02	0.57	3.33	8.14	0.34	4.10	13.73	6.27	1.45	15.18	45.78	13.87
MO	0.0	0.0	0.18	4.04	0.0	1.58	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.46	91.23	3.81
FUELS	0.01	0.0	0.27	0.27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.09	7.32
CPG	0.61	0.01	8.51	9.99	0.47	0.0	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.08	80.34	25.84
BM	0.85	1.07	28.11	13.13	1.46	0.06	0.0	0.06	0.90	0.51	53.24	11.86
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	0.36	0.08	8.99	8.52	0.69	0.0	0.35	0.03	0.0	1.42	79.72	21.26

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

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---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                           1960
             ..........................................................................
                 US   CAN   EEC  ROWE   JAP    LA    ME  OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
REL%-REGION    %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %
FBT           40.13 25.76  3.01 13.91  1.33 68.63 10.14  4.29 42.86 17.02 14.79
RM             0.54 25.98  5.61 13.20  9.33 27.78 82.61 92.86 28.57 67.02  8.78
MO             0.0   0.0   0.08  1.80  0.0   2.94  0.0   0.0   0.0   2.98  4.81
FUELS          0.11  0.0   0.24  0.23  0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0  10.03
CPG           25.21  0.44 26.75 30.16 24.00  0.0   0.29  0.0   0.0   0.64 28.70
BM            16.09 41.48 40.57 18.20 34.67  0.33  0.0   0.71 15.24  1.91  8.73
CSG            0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM            12.23  5.90 23.25 21.17 29.33  0.0   3.19  0.71  0.0   9.57 23.43
REG TOTAL      0.62  0.31  8.22  8.56  0.50  2.05  2.31  0.94  0.70  3.14 72.33
REL%-COMMOD*   %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %
FBT            5.19  1.64  5.14 24.72  0.14 29.17  4.86  0.83  6.25 11.11222.22 17.39
RM             0.04  1.06  6.13 15.02  0.62  7.56 25.33 11.56  2.67 28.00 84.44 27.17
MO             0.0   0.0   2.00 46.00  0.0  18.00  0.0   0.0   0.0  28.00******  1.21
FUELS          1.00  0.0  30.00 30.00  0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0 ******  0.24
CPG            3.09  0.03 43.29 50.79  2.37  0.0   0.13  0.0   0.0   0.39408.55 18.36
BM             1.81  2.29 60.12 28.07  3.13  0.12  0.0   0.12  1.93  1.08113.86 20.05
CSG            0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM             1.77  0.42 44.34 42.02  3.41  0.0   1.71  0.16  0.0   6.98393.02 15.58
REG TOTAL#     2.25  1.11 29.71 30.92  1.81  7.39  8.33  3.38  2.54 11.35261.35 100.0
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    **THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
    *PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
    #PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
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FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

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                                          1961
              ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
              US   CAN   EEC   ROWE  JAP    LA    ME   OCSA   AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT          68.  184.   88.  159.    1.  500.   30.  144.   30.  116. 1445. 2760.
RM           26.    8.   86.  185.    8.   87.  266.  103.   51.  299.  994. 2108.
MO            2.    0.    1.   21.    0.   10.    0.    0.    0.   17.  432.  484.
FUELS         0.    0.    2.    1.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    2. 1175. 1180.
CPG          20.    1.  405.  408.   31.    0.    0.    1.    0.    2. 2802. 3672.
BM            2.   21.  342.  193.   26.    0.    0.    2.    9.    3. 1080. 1680.
CSG**         5.    0.   79.   65.   17.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.
OM           12.    2.  290.  292.   37.    5.   15.    0.    9.   47. 2715. 3434.
             ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....

REG TOTAL   133.  215. 1216. 1270.  105.  604.  315.  250.   98.  485.11040.15730.

REL%-COMMOD  %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %
FBT         2.46  6.68  3.21  5.76  0.03 18.12  1.09  5.22  1.09  4.20 52.36 17.55
RM          1.26  0.40  4.06  8.78  0.39  4.13 12.62  4.89  2.42 14.18 47.15 13.40
MO          0.33  0.0   0.21  4.34  0.0   2.07  0.0   0.0   0.0   3.51 89.26  3.08
FUELS       0.03  0.0   0.16  0.08  0.01  0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.17 99.58  7.50
CPG         0.56  0.02 11.03 11.11  0.84  0.0   0.0   0.03  0.0   0.05 76.31 23.34
BM          0.13  1.25 20.38 11.49  1.58  0.0   0.0   0.12  0.54  0.18 64.29 10.68
CSG         0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM          0.35  0.05  8.45  8.50  1.07  0.15  0.44  0.0   0.26  1.37 79.06 21.83
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FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

1961

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	51.05	85.65	7.28	12.52	0.67	82.78	9.52	57.60	30.61	23.92	13.09	
RM	19.92	3.95	7.04	14.57	7.90	14.40	84.44	41.20	52.04	61.65	9.00	
MO	1.20	0.0	0.08	1.65	0.0	1.66	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.51	3.91	
FUELS	0.30	0.0	0.16	0.08	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.41	10.64	
CPG	15.41	0.33	33.31	32.13	29.33	0.0	0.0	0.40	0.0	0.41	25.38	
BM	1.65	9.75	28.15	15.20	25.24	0.0	0.0	0.80	9.18	0.62	9.78	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	9.10	0.84	23.87	22.99	35.14	0.83	4.76	0.0	9.18	9.69	24.59	
REG TOTAL	0.85	1.37	7.73	8.07	0.67	3.84	2.00	1.59	0.62	3.08	70.18	
REL%-COMMOD*	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	5.16	14.02	6.73	12.09	0.05	38.02	2.28	10.95	2.28	8.82	109.89	28.04
RM	2.38	0.76	7.68	16.61	0.75	7.81	23.88	9.25	4.58	26.84	89.23	23.75
MO	3.08	0.0	1.92	40.38	0.0	19.23	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.69	830.77	1.11
FUELS	8.00	0.0	38.00	20.00	2.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.00	******	0.11
CPG	2.36	0.08	46.57	46.90	3.54	0.0	0.0	0.11	0.0	0.23	322.07	18.55
BM	0.37	3.50	57.07	32.17	4.42	0.0	0.0	0.33	1.50	0.53	180.00	12.79
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	1.68	0.25	40.38	40.61	5.13	0.70	2.09	0.0	1.25	6.54	377.61	15.33
REG TOTAL#	2.84	4.59	25.94	27.08	2.24	12.88	6.72	5.33	2.09	10.34	235.39	100.0

**THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
*PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
#PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

1962

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	70.	167.	140.	174.	2.	500.	32.	79.	49.	137.	1410.	2758.
RM	35.	9.	74.	163.	18.	72.	248.	93.	38.	339.	817.	1907.
MO	1.	0.	0.	22.	0.	30.	0.	1.	1.	18.	428.	500.
FUELS	0.	0.	2.	3.	0.	0.	5.	0.	0.	1.	1197.	1208.
CPG	8.	2.	414.	533.	89.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	3168.	4212.
BM	0.	4.	347.	207.	50.	1.	0.	2.	11.	4.	1213.	1837.
CSG**	3.	0.	86.	60.	29.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	7.	1.	302.	283.	54.	5.	13.	0.	5.	41.	3428.	4131.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	125.	183.	1280.	1410.	215.	615.	300.	171.	105.	540.	11650.	16590.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	2.53	6.07	5.07	6.31	0.07	18.13	1.16	2.86	1.78	4.97	51.12	16.62
RM	1.86	0.46	3.89	8.55	0.94	3.78	13.00	4.88	1.99	17.78	42.84	11.49
MO	0.18	0.06	0.04	4.40	0.0	6.00	0.0	0.20	0.20	3.60	85.60	3.01
FUELS	0.01	0.0	0.17	0.25	0.0	0.0	0.41	0.0	0.0	0.08	99.09	7.28
CPG	0.18	0.05	9.83	12.65	2.11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	75.21	25.39
BM	0.01	0.23	18.89	11.27	2.72	0.05	0.0	0.11	0.60	0.22	66.03	11.07
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	0.18	0.01	7.31	6.85	1.31	0.12	0.31	0.0	0.12	0.99	82.98	24.90

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

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------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                        1962
          ..........................................................................
              US    CAN    EEC   ROWE  JAP    LA     ME    OCSA   AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
REL%-REGION  %     %      %     %      %     %      %     %      %     %     %      %
FBT        56.01 91.32 10.92 12.34  0.84 81.30 10.67 46.20 46.67 25.37 12.10
RM         28.37  4.75  5.79 11.56  8.37 11.71 82.67 54.39 36.19 62.78  7.01
MO          0.72  0.16  0.02  1.56  0.0   4.88  0.0   0.58  0.95  3.33  3.67
FUELS       0.08  0.0   0.16  0.21  0.0   0.0   1.67  0.0   0.0   0.19 10.27
CPG         6.09  1.04 32.34 37.80 41.26  0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.19 27.19
BM          0.16  2.35 27.11 14.68 23.26  0.16  0.0   1.17 10.48  0.74 10.41
CSG         0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0    0.0   0.0   0.0
OM          5.85  0.27 23.59 20.07 25.26  0.81  4.33  0.0   4.76  7.59 29.42
REG TOTAL   0.75  1.10  7.72  8.50  1.30  3.71  1.81  1.03  0.63  3.25 70.22
REL%-COMMOD* %     %      %     %      %     %      %     %      %     %     %      %
FBT         5.19 12.41 10.37 12.91  0.13 37.09  2.37  5.86  3.64 10.16104.60 27.29
RM          3.25  0.80  6.80 14.95  1.65  6.61 22.75  8.53  3.49 31.10 74.95 22.06
MO          1.25  0.42  0.28 30.56  0.0  41.67  0.0   1.39  1.39 25.00594.44  1.46
FUELS       0.91  0.0  18.18 27.27  0.0   0.0  45.45  0.0   0.0   9.09******  0.22
CPG         0.73  0.18 39.66 51.05  8.50  0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.10303.45 21.13
BM          0.03  0.69 55.61 33.17  8.01  0.16  0.0   0.32  1.76  0.64194.39 12.63
CSG         0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0    0.0   0.0   0.0
OM          1.04  0.07 42.94 40.26  7.72  0.71  1.85  0.0   0.71  5.83487.62 14.23
REG TOTAL#  2.53  3.71 25.91 28.54  4.35 12.45  6.07  3.46  2.13 10.93235.83 100.0
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    **THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
    *PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
    #PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
```

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

1963

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	115.	262.	181.	209.	1.	436.	62.	200.	52.	150.	1420.	3075.
RM	24.	8.	80.	183.	33.	72.	309.	115.	68.	348.	1050.	2175.
MO	0.	0.	1.	19.	0.	34.	0.	0.	0.	20.	444.	530.
FUELS	4.	0.	3.	6.	0.	0.	5.	0.	0.	1.	1207.	1225.
CPG	4.	1.	382.	543.	91.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	3654.	4668.
BM	0.	4.	219.	200.	61.	0.	0.	3.	13.	7.	1292.	1797.
CSG**	2.	0.	79.	95.	29.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	14.	1.	335.	339.	80.	5.	19.	1.	4.	58.	3324.	4748.
REG TOTAL	166.	277.	1200.	1520.	251.	545.	394.	320.	137.	589.	12390.	17780.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	3.76	8.54	5.88	6.80	0.03	14.18	2.02	6.50	1.69	4.88	46.18	17.29
RM	1.11	0.37	3.66	8.41	1.54	3.31	14.21	5.29	3.13	16.00	48.28	12.23
MO	0.0	0.0	0.19	3.58	0.0	6.42	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.77	83.77	2.98
FUELS	0.29	0.0	0.24	0.49	0.01	0.0	0.41	0.0	0.0	0.08	98.53	6.89
CPG	0.10	0.03	8.18	11.63	1.95	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	78.28	26.25
BM	0.02	0.23	12.19	11.13	3.39	0.0	0.0	0.17	0.72	0.39	71.90	10.11
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	0.30	0.01	7.07	7.14	1.68	0.11	0.40	0.02	0.08	1.22	70.01	26.70

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

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------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                           1963
              ...........................................................................
                US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF  SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
REL%-REGION   %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT        69.41  94.83  15.06  13.75   0.40  80.00  15.74  62.50  37.96  25.47  11.46
RM         14.48   2.93   6.63  12.04  13.35  13.21  78.43  35.94  49.64  59.08   8.47
MO          0.0    0.0    0.08   1.25   0.0    6.24   0.0    0.0    0.0    3.40   3.58
FUELS       2.16   0.0    0.25   0.39   0.04   0.0    1.27   0.0    0.0    0.17   9.74
CPG         2.70   0.43  31.83  35.72  36.18   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.17  29.49
BM          0.18   1.48  18.25  13.16  24.30   0.0    0.0    0.94   9.49   1.19  10.43
CSG         0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0     0.0    0.0    0.0
OM          8.53   0.18  27.96  22.30  31.79   0.92   4.82   0.31   2.92   9.85  26.83
REG TOTAL   0.94   1.56   6.75   8.55   1.41   3.07   2.22   1.80   0.77   3.31  69.69
REL%-COMMOD* %       %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT         6.98  15.86  10.92  12.63   0.06  26.34   3.75  12.08   3.14   9.06  85.80  30.71
RM          2.14   0.72   7.08  16.27   2.98   6.40  27.47  10.22   6.04  30.93  93.33  20.87
MO          0.0    0.0    1.16  22.09   0.0   39.53   0.0    0.0    0.0   23.26516.28   1.60
FUELS      20.00   0.0   16.67  33.33   0.56   0.0   27.78   0.0    0.0    5.56******   0.33
CPG         0.44   0.12  37.67  53.55   8.95   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.10360.35  18.81
BM          0.06   0.81  43.37  39.60  12.08   0.0    0.0    0.59   2.57   1.39255.84   9.37
CSG         0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0     0.0    0.0    0.0
OM          1.00   0.04  23.56  23.81   5.60   0.35   1.33   0.07   0.28   4.07233.43  26.42
REG TOTAL#  3.09   5.14  22.26  28.20   4.66  10.11   7.31   5.94   2.54  10.93229.87 100.0
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    **THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
    *PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
    #PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
```

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

1964

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	268.	555.	184.	268.	1.	623.	72.	214.	68.	200.	1325.	3770.
RM	38.	5.	83.	219.	33.	40.	278.	126.	83.	309.	1021.	2229.
MO	0.	4.	2.	23.	0.	35.	0.	0.	1.	21.	446.	541.
FUELS	4.	0.	6.	6.	0.	0.	10.	0.	0.	1.	1270.	1298.
CPG	7.	2.	475.	492.	152.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	4066.	5202.
BM	0.	1.	191.	164.	63.	2.	0.	2.	13.	12.	1404.	1855.
CSG**	3.	0.	103.	140.	39.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	17.	2.	384.	444.	135.	4.	46.	0.	1.	88.	3431.	4302.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	339.	570.	1330.	1640.	385.	705.	406.	340.	167.	633.	13090.	19595.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	7.11	14.72	4.87	7.11	0.04	16.53	1.91	5.68	1.80	5.31	35.15	19.24
RM	1.70	0.21	3.72	9.83	1.50	1.79	12.47	5.65	3.72	13.86	45.81	11.38
MO	0.0	0.78	0.37	4.25	0.0	6.47	0.0	0.0	0.18	3.88	82.44	2.76
FUELS	0.35	0.0	0.46	0.46	0.01	0.0	0.77	0.0	0.0	0.08	97.84	6.62
CPG	0.14	0.03	9.13	9.46	2.92	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	78.16	26.55
BM	0.0	0.08	10.30	8.84	3.40	0.11	0.0	0.11	0.70	0.65	75.69	9.47
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	0.39	0.04	8.94	10.32	3.13	0.09	1.07	0.0	0.02	2.05	79.75	21.95

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

```
                                               1964
                 ............................................................................
                  US    CAN    EEC    ROWE  JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
REL%-REGION  %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT        79.09  97.40  13.80  16.34   0.39  88.37  17.73  62.94  40.72  31.60  10.12
RM         11.15   0.82   6.24  13.35   8.70   5.67  68.47  37.06  49.70  48.82   7.80
MO          0.0    0.74   0.15   1.40   0.0    4.96   0.0    0.0    0.60   3.32   3.41
FUELS       1.33   0.0    0.45   0.37   0.03   0.0    2.46   0.0    0.0    0.16   9.70
CPG         2.21   0.32  35.71  30.00  39.43   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.16  31.06
BM          0.0    0.25  14.36  10.00  16.36   0.28   0.0    0.59   7.78   1.90  10.73
CSG         0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM          4.90   0.28  28.90  27.07  34.96   0.57  11.33   0.0    0.60  13.90  26.21
REG TOTAL   1.73   2.91   6.79   8.37   1.96   3.60   2.07   1.74   0.85   3.23  66.80
REL%-COMMOD* %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT        10.97  22.70   7.51  10.96   0.06  25.48   2.94   8.75   2.78   8.18  54.19  37.59
RM          3.13   0.39   6.87  18.13   2.77   3.31  23.01  10.43   6.87  25.58  84.52  18.57
MO          0.0    4.42   2.11  24.21   0.0   36.84   0.0    0.0    1.05  22.11469.47   1.46
FUELS      16.07   0.0   21.43  21.43   0.36   0.0   35.71   0.0    0.0    3.57******   0.43
CPG         0.66   0.16  41.81  43.31  13.36   0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.09357.92  17.46
BM          0.0    0.31  42.35  36.36  13.97   0.44   0.0    0.44   2.88   2.66311.31   6.93
CSG         0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM          1.91   0.18  44.13  50.98  15.45   0.46   5.28   0.0    0.11  10.10393.91  13.39
REG TOTAL#  5.21   8.76  20.45  25.21   5.92  10.84   6.24   5.23   2.57   9.73201.23 100.0
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
       **THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
       *PERCENTAGE SHARE BY COMMODITY GROUP--INTRA-TRADE REMOVED
       #PERCENTAGE SHARE BY REGION OF ORIGIN--INTRA-TRADE RENOVED
```

FIGURE 19. (CONTINUED)

1953

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	2302.	1302.	1830.	2422.	147.	4080.	310.	1175.	2060.	1990.	638.	18256.
RM	895.	777.	742.	1572.	69.	1100.	530.	1625.	680.	1870.	328.	10188.
MO	98.	248.	140.	346.	0.	290.	18.	60.	310.	265.	15.	1790.
FUELS	1028.	21.	1314.	485.	90.	1510.	1820.	20.	830.	545.	188.	7770.
CPG	5305.	265.	2898.	3263.	199.	4.	14.	65.	15.	80.	56.	12524.
BM	625.	500.	1880.	969.	154.	390.	0.	150.	475.	150.	129.	5422.
CSG*	2850.	78.	2519.	2377.	502.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	8326.
OM	5150.	1061.	5013.	4653.	696.	200.	115.	255.	150.	1060.	171.	
REG TOTAL	15626.	4185.	14090.	14120.	1275.	7630.	2830.	3360.	4545.	6060.	7910.	
WORLD TOTAL												82220.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	12.61	7.13	10.02	13.27	0.81	22.35	1.70	6.44	11.28	10.90	3.49	22.20
RM	8.78	7.63	7.28	15.43	0.68	10.80	5.20	15.95	6.67	18.35	3.22	12.39
MO	5.47	13.85	7.82	19.33	0.0	16.20	1.01	3.35	17.32	14.80	0.84	2.18
FUELS	13.23	0.27	16.91	6.24	1.16	19.43	23.42	0.26	10.68	7.01	2.42	9.45
CPG	42.36	2.12	23.14	26.05	1.59	0.03	0.11	0.52	0.12	0.64	0.45	15.23
BM	11.53	9.22	34.67	17.87	2.84	7.19	0.0	2.77	8.76	2.77	2.38	6.59
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	27.80	5.73	27.06	25.12	3.76	1.08	0.62	1.38	0.81	5.72	0.92	22.53

FIGURE 20. WORLD IMPORTS BY ORIGIN AND COMMODITY GROUP, 1953-64
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS F.O.B. AND PERCENTAGES)

	1953											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	14.73	31.11	12.99	17.15	11.53	53.47	10.95	34.97	45.32	32.84	8.07	
RM	5.73	18.57	5.27	11.13	5.41	14.42	18.73	48.36	14.96	30.86	4.15	
MO	0.63	5.93	0.99	2.45	0.0	3.80	0.64	1.79	6.82	4.37	0.19	
FUELS	6.58	0.50	9.33	3.43	7.06	19.79	64.31	0.60	18.26	8.99	2.38	
CPG	33.95	6.33	20.57	23.11	15.61	0.05	0.49	1.93	0.33	1.32	0.71	
BM	4.00	11.95	13.34	6.86	12.08	5.11	0.0	4.46	10.45	2.48	1.63	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	32.96	25.35	35.58	32.95	54.59	2.62	4.06	7.59	3.30	17.49	2.16	
REG TOTAL	19.01	5.09	17.14	17.17	1.55	9.28	3.44	4.09	5.53	7.37	9.62	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

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--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                              1954
                ......................................................................
                 US    CAN    EEC   ROWE   JAP    LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT            2190. 1024. 2096. 2657.  148. 4058.  354. 1199. 2515. 2023.   483.18757.
RM             1265.  852.  809. 1754.   82. 1084.  501. 1441.  826. 1888.   340.10842.
MO              188.  258.  155.  208.    1.  275.   13.   86.  272.  589.    14. 2058.
FUELS           961.   21. 1457.  416.    6. 1699. 2090.   14.  779.  461.   208. 8112.
CPG            4917.  272. 3284. 3510.  195.    7.   17.   70.   55.   58.    87.12473.
BM              678.  507. 1890. 1039.  204.  339.    2.  218.  470.  149.    46. 5542.
CSG*           2267.   53. 2946. 2338.  723.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.     0. 8641.

OM             4507. 1097. 5875. 4575.  991.  175.  143.  196.  155.  967.  364.
               ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....

REG TOTAL 14948. 4053.15780.14870. 1630. 7880. 3230. 3160. 4970. 6010. 8600.
WORLD TOTAL                                                                    85681.
REL%-COMMOD  %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %      %
FBT           11.68  5.46 11.17 14.17  0.79 21.63  1.89  6.39 13.41 10.79  2.56 21.89
RM            11.67  7.86  7.46 16.18  0.76 10.00  4.62 13.29  7.62 17.41  3.14 12.65
MO             9.14 12.54  7.53 10.11  0.05 13.36  0.63  4.18 13.22 28.57  0.68  2.40
FUELS         11.85  0.26 17.96  5.13  0.07 20.94 25.76  0.17  9.60  5.68  2.56  9.47
CPG           39.42  2.18 26.33 28.14  1.56  0.06  0.14  0.56  0.44  0.47  0.70 14.56
BM            12.23  9.15 34.10 18.75  3.68  6.12  0.04  3.93  8.48  2.69  0.83  6.47
CSG            0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM            23.66  5.76 30.85 24.02  5.20  0.92  0.75  1.03  0.81  5.08  1.91 22.23
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FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
	1954											
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	14.65	25.27	13.28	17.87	9.08	51.50	10.96	37.94	50.60	33.66	5.62	
RM	8.46	21.02	5.13	11.80	5.03	13.76	15.51	45.60	16.62	31.41	3.95	
MO	1.26	6.37	0.98	1.40	0.06	3.49	0.40	2.72	5.47	9.78	0.16	
FUELS	6.43	0.52	9.23	2.80	0.37	21.56	64.71	0.44	15.67	7.67	2.42	
CPG	32.89	6.71	20.81	23.60	11.96	0.09	0.53	2.22	1.11	0.97	1.01	
BM	4.54	12.51	11.98	6.99	12.52	4.30	0.06	6.90	9.46	2.48	0.53	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	30.15	27.07	37.23	30.77	60.80	2.22	4.43	6.20	3.12	16.09	4.23	
REG TOTAL	17.45	4.73	18.42	17.36	1.90	9.20	3.77	3.69	5.80	7.01	10.04	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

1955

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	2544.	941.	2363.	2548.	154.	3902.	391.	1195.	2284.	2178.	1654.	20154.
RM	1067.	961.	936.	1912.	98.	1053.	644.	1365.	976.	2547.	1411.	12970.
MO	300.	345.	170.	340.	0.	345.	0.	190.	125.	195.	440.	2450.
FUELS	1132.	59.	1580.	440.	7.	1900.	2500.	29.	941.	550.	1111.	10249.
CPG	5014.	271.	3774.	3773.	251.	10.	11.	83.	26.	75.	2422.	15710.
BM	894.	730.	2480.	1160.	325.	500.	0.	125.	540.	155.	735.	7644.
CSG*	1822.	58.	3292.	2469.	837.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	9387.
OM	4096.	1155.	6804.	5575.	1169.	225.	149.	295.	250.	1086.	1469.	
REG TOTAL	15390.	4409.	18370.	16080.	2010.	7970.	3710.	3390.	5120.	6860.	9370.	
WORLD TOTAL												93219.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	12.62	4.67	11.72	12.64	0.76	19.36	1.94	5.93	11.33	10.81	8.21	21.62
RM	8.23	7.41	7.22	14.74	0.76	8.12	4.97	10.52	7.53	19.64	10.88	13.91
MO	12.24	14.08	6.94	13.88	0.0	14.08	0.0	7.76	5.10	7.96	17.96	2.63
FUELS	11.04	0.58	15.42	4.29	0.07	18.54	24.39	0.28	9.18	5.37	10.84	10.99
CPG	31.92	1.73	24.02	24.02	1.60	0.06	0.07	0.53	0.17	0.48	15.42	16.85
BM	11.70	9.55	32.44	15.18	4.25	6.54	0.0	1.64	7.06	2.03	9.62	8.20
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	18.39	5.19	30.55	25.03	5.25	1.01	0.67	1.32	1.12	4.88	6.60	23.89

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

	1955											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	16.53	21.34	12.86	15.85	7.66	48.96	10.54	35.25	44.61	31.75	17.65	
RM	6.93	21.80	5.10	11.89	4.88	13.21	17.36	40.27	19.06	37.13	15.06	
MO	1.95	7.82	0.93	2.11	0.0	4.33	0.0	5.60	2.44	2.84	4.70	
FUELS	7.36	1.34	8.60	2.74	0.35	23.84	67.39	0.86	18.38	8.02	11.86	
CPG	32.58	6.15	20.54	23.46	12.49	0.13	0.30	2.45	0.51	1.09	25.85	
BM	5.81	16.56	13.50	7.21	16.17	6.27	0.0	3.69	10.55	2.26	7.84	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	26.61	26.20	37.04	34.67	58.16	2.82	4.02	8.70	4.88	15.83	15.68	
REG TOTAL	16.51	4.73	19.71	17.25	2.16	8.55	3.98	3.64	5.49	7.36	10.05	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

	1956											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	3243.	1176.	2458.	2683.	205.	4012.	421.	1356.	2355.	2170.	1645.	21724.
RM	1381.	919.	967.	1882.	95.	1193.	649.	1329.	1015.	2360.	1555.	13345.
MO	444.	428.	195.	405.	0.	435.	0.	245.	130.	270.	470.	3023.
FUELS	1501.	140.	1610.	530.	11.	2140.	2670.	40.	1012.	610.	1229.	11493.
CPG	6284.	325.	4330.	4397.	488.	9.	10.	92.	28.	86.	2396.	18445.
BM	1125.	724.	2980.	1420.	275.	570.	0.	165.	610.	190.	870.	8929.
CSG*	1997.	50.	3554.	2579.	1003.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	10197.
OM	4476.	1196.	7326.	5728.	1420.	237.	165.	321.	257.	1123.	1873.	
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	18838.	4946.	20070.	17600.	2500.	8650.	3930.	3690.	5370.	6880.	10140.	
WORLD TOTAL												103254.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	14.93	5.41	11.31	12.35	0.94	18.47	1.94	6.24	10.84	9.99	7.57	21.04
RM	10.35	6.89	7.25	14.10	0.71	8.94	4.86	9.96	7.61	17.68	11.65	12.92
MO	14.69	14.16	6.45	13.40	0.0	14.39	0.0	8.10	4.30	8.93	15.55	2.93
FUELS	13.06	1.22	14.01	4.61	0.10	18.62	23.23	0.35	8.81	5.31	10.69	11.13
CPG	34.07	1.76	23.48	23.84	2.65	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.15	0.47	12.99	17.86
BM	12.60	8.11	33.37	15.90	3.08	6.38	0.0	1.85	6.83	2.13	9.74	8.65
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	19.03	5.09	31.15	24.36	6.04	1.01	0.70	1.37	1.09	4.78	7.96	22.77

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

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                                     1956
          ....................................................................
                US    CAN    EEC   ROWE   JAP    LA     ME    OCSA   AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
REL%-REGION  %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT        17.22  23.78  12.25  15.24   8.20  46.38  10.71  36.75  43.85  31.54  16.22
RM          7.33  18.58   4.82  10.69   3.80  13.79  16.51  36.02  18.90  34.30  15.34
MO          2.36   8.65   0.97   2.30   0.0    5.03   0.0    6.64   2.42   3.92   4.64
FUELS       7.97   2.83   8.02   3.01   0.44  24.74  67.94   1.08  18.85   8.87  12.12
CPG        33.36   6.57  21.57  24.98  19.52   0.10   0.25   2.49   0.52   1.25  23.63
BM          5.97  14.64  14.85   8.07  11.00   6.59   0.0    4.47  11.36   2.76   8.58
CSG         0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM         23.76  24.18  36.50  32.55  56.80   2.74   4.20   8.70   4.79  16.32  18.47
REG TOTAL  18.24   4.79  19.44  17.05   2.42   8.38   3.81   3.57   5.20   6.66   9.82
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    *THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM
```

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                          1957
            ...........................................................................
                   US    CAN    EEC   ROWE   JAP    LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT             3257. 1097. 2672. 2877.   214. 4132.   450. 1311. 2413. 2202. 2084.22709.
RM              1783.  892.  998. 2033.    92.  953.   680. 1654. 1062. 2248. 1511.13906.
MO               502.  565.  210.  420.     0.  495.    0.   285.  145.  310.  535. 3467.
FUELS           1829.  192. 1750.  520.     5. 2340. 2850.    53. 1080.  730. 1431.12780.
CPG             6562.  388. 5113. 4942.   634.   15.   14.   110.   25.   88. 2550.20441.
BM              1423.  735. 3260. 1590.   250.  475.    0.   175.  455.  175.  934. 9471.
CSG*            2091.   59. 4053. 2850. 1095.     0.    0.     0.    0.    0.    0. 11462.

OM              4864. 1227. 8233. 6341. 1655.  217.  195.   341.  284. 1238. 2156.
                ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....

REG TOTAL 20630. 5148.22470.18850. 2860. 8650. 4210. 4090. 5480. 7100.11300.
WORLD TOTAL                                                                   111478.
REL%-COMMOD   %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %
FBT            14.34  4.83 11.77 12.67  0.94 18.20  1.98  5.77 10.63  9.70  9.18 20.37
RM             12.82  6.41  7.18 14.62  0.66  6.85  4.89 11.89  7.64 16.17 10.87 12.47
MO             14.48 16.30  6.06 12.11  0.0  14.28  0.0   8.22  4.18  8.94 15.43  3.11
FUELS          14.31  1.50 13.69  4.07  0.04 18.31 22.30  0.41  8.45  5.71 11.20 11.46
CPG            32.10  1.90 25.01 24.18  3.10  0.07  0.07  0.54  0.12  0.43 12.47 18.34
BM             15.02  7.76 34.42 16.79  2.64  5.02  0.0   1.85  4.80  1.85  9.86  8.50
CSG             0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM             18.18  4.59 30.78 23.70  6.19  0.81  0.73  1.27  1.06  4.63  8.06 24.0
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

1957

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	15.79	21.31	11.89	15.26	7.48	47.77	10.69	32.05	44.03	31.01	18.44	
RM	8.64	17.33	4.44	10.79	3.22	11.02	16.15	40.44	19.38	31.66	13.37	
MO	2.43	10.98	0.93	2.23	0.0	5.72	0.0	6.97	2.65	4.37	4.73	
FUELS	8.87	3.73	7.79	2.76	0.17	27.05	67.70	1.30	19.71	10.28	12.66	
CPG	31.81	7.54	22.75	26.22	22.17	0.17	0.33	2.69	0.46	1.24	22.57	
BM	6.90	14.28	14.51	8.44	8.74	5.49	0.0	4.28	8.30	2.46	8.27	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	23.58	23.83	36.64	33.64	57.87	2.51	4.63	8.34	5.18	17.44	19.08	
REG TOTAL	18.51	4.62	20.16	16.91	2.57	7.76	3.78	3.67	4.92	6.37	10.14	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                          1958
           ...........................................................................
              US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME   OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT         3190. 1236. 2536. 2966.   267. 3980.   400. 1220. 2580. 2165. 2210.22750.
RM          1400.  868.  844. 1778.    76.  900.   315. 1225.  850. 1975. 1365.11770.
MO           185.  577.  172.  325.     0.  390.    15.  245.  300.  225.  520. 2980.
FUELS       1087.  116. 1695.  456.    12. 2285. 3420.    65. 1045.  650. 1360.12191.
CPG         6307.  453. 5612. 4902.   629.   22.     9.   90.   27.   85. 2665.20801.
BM           901.  614. 3048. 1465.   283.  370.     0.  150.  400.  115. 1045. 8390.
CSG*        1833.   56. 4335. 2805.  1111.    0.     0.    0.    0.    0.    0. 10140.

OM          4511. 1164. 8524. 6054.  1608.  210.   200.  310.  240. 1095. 2765.
            ....  ....  ....  ....   ....   ....   ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....

REG TOTAL 17694. 5079.22765.18340.  2880. 8200.  4675. 3350. 5450. 6370.12075.
WORLD TOTAL                                                                  107573.
REL%-COMMOD  %     %     %     %      %      %      %     %     %     %     %     %
FBT         14.02  5.43 11.15 13.04   1.17 17.49   1.76  5.36 11.34  9.52  9.71 21.15
RM          11.89  7.37  7.17 15.11   0.65  7.65   2.68 10.41  7.22 16.78 11.60 10.94
MO           6.21 19.36  5.77 10.91   0.0  13.09   0.50  8.22 10.07  7.55 17.45  2.77
FUELS        8.92  0.95 13.90  3.74   0.10 18.74  28.05  0.53  8.57  5.33 11.16 11.33
CPG         30.32  2.18 26.98 23.57   3.02  0.11   0.04  0.43  0.13  0.41 12.81 19.34
BM          10.74  7.32 36.33 17.46   3.37  4.41   0.0   1.79  4.77  1.37 12.46  7.80
CSG          0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0    0.0   0.0    0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM          16.91  4.36 31.95 22.69   6.03  0.79   0.75  1.16  0.90  4.10 10.36 24.80
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

FIGURE 26. (CONTINUED)

1958

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%.	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.03	24.34	11.14	16.17	9.27	48.54	8.56	36.42	47.34	33.99	18.30	
RM	7.91	17.09	3.71	9.69	2.64	10.93	6.74	36.57	15.60	31.00	11.30	
MO	1.05	11.36	0.76	1.77	0.0	4.76	0.32	7.31	5.50	3.53	4.31	
FUELS	6.14	2.28	7.45	2.49	0.42	27.87	73.16	1.94	19.17	10.20	11.26	
CPG	35.64	8.92	24.65	26.73	21.84	0.27	0.19	2.69	0.50	1.33	22.07	
BM	5.09	12.09	13.39	7.99	9.83	4.51	0.0	4.48	7.34	1.81	8.65	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	25.49	22.92	37.44	33.01	55.83	2.56	4.28	9.25	4.40	17.19	22.90	
REG TOTAL	16.45	4.72	21.16	17.05	2.68	7.62	4.35	3.11	5.07	5.92	11.22	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

```
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                              1959
          ..........................................................................
             US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT        3496.  1182.  2714.  3032.   292.  3810.   385.  1465.  2480.  2195.  2575.23626.
RM         1231.   954.  1004.  1915.   109.  1015.   665.  1445.   880.  2560.  1530.13308.
MO          269.   699.   245.   329.     0.   395.    22.   250.   310.   250.   545. 3314.
FUELS       864.   123.  1641.   435.    13.  2350.  3390.    60.   980.   620.  1530.12006.
CPG        5993.   413.  5966.  5139.   809.    20.    13.    95.    27.    95.  3325.21895.
BM          634.   716.  3472.  1644.   280.   460.     0.   190.   575.   125.  1125. 9221.
CSG*       1898.    68.  5189.  3035.  1333.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.11523.

OM         4684.  1262.  9983.  6560.  1943.   210.   225.   365.   250.  1270.  3335.
           ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL 17383.  5405.25230.19470.  3460.  8330.  4740.  3920.  5520.  7220.14210.
WORLD TOTAL                                                                       115118.
REL%-COMMOD  %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT        14.80   5.00  11.49  12.83   1.24  16.13   1.63   6.20  10.50   9.29  10.90  20.52
RM          9.25   7.17   7.54  14.39   0.82   7.63   5.00  10.86   6.61  19.24  11.50  11.56
MO          8.12  21.09   7.39   9.93   0.0   11.92   0.66   7.54   9.35   7.54  16.45   2.88
FUELS       7.20   1.02  13.67   3.62   0.11  19.57  28.24   0.50   8.16   5.16  12.74  10.43
CPG        27.37   1.89  27.25  23.47   3.69   0.09   0.06   0.43   0.12   0.43  15.19  19.02
BM          6.88   7.76  37.65  17.83   3.04   4.99   0.0    2.06   6.24   1.36  12.20   8.01
CSG         0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM         15.57   4.19  33.18  21.80   6.46   0.70   0.75   1.21   0.83   4.22  11.08  26.14
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
	1959											
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	20.11	21.87	10.76	15.57	8.44	45.74	8.12	37.37	44.93	30.40	18.12	
RM	7.08	17.65	3.98	9.84	3.15	12.18	14.03	36.86	15.94	35.46	10.77	
MO	1.55	12.93	0.97	1.69	0.0	4.74	0.46	6.38	5.62	3.46	3.84	
FUELS	4.97	2.28	6.50	2.23	0.38	28.21	71.52	1.53	17.75	8.59	10.77	
CPG	34.48	7.64	23.65	26.39	23.38	0.24	0.27	2.42	0.49	1.32	23.40	
BM	3.65	13.25	13.76	8.44	8.09	5.52	0.0	4.85	10.42	1.73	7.92	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	26.95	23.35	39.57	33.69	56.16	2.52	4.75	9.31	4.53	17.59	23.47	
REG TOTAL	15.10	4.70	21.92	16.91	3.01	7.24	4.12	3.41	4.80	6.27	12.34	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

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----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                             1960
            ...........................................................................
              US    CAN    EEC   ROWE   JAP    LA     ME    OCSA    AF  SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT         3818.  1100.  3082.  3238.   298.  3920.   435.  1405.  2490.  2290.  2630.24706.
RM          1931.  1099.  1221.  2158.   124.  1025.   725.  1460.  1000.  2670.  1580.14993.
MO           483.   682.   324.   348.     0.   515.    24.   285.   350.   300.   600. 3911.
FUELS        831.   150.  1796.   490.    17.  2350.  3640.    80.  1100.   550.  1685.12689.
CPG         6988.   428.  7303.  5715.   923.    21.    13.   110.    26.   125.  3610.25262.
BM          1165.   841.  4231.  1865.   413.   490.     0.   185.   635.   190.  1295.11310.
CSG*        1796.    88.  6064.  3377.  1608.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0. 12933.

OM          4636.  1249.11452.  7272.  2280.   210.   265.   365.   300.  1480.  3480.
            ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL  20300.  5563.29370.21510.  4055.  8610.  5160.  3920.  5920.  7670.15020.
WORLD TOTAL                                                                          127453.
REL%-COMMOD  %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT         15.45   4.45  12.47  13.11   1.21  15.87   1.76   5.69  10.08   9.27  10.65  19.38
RM          12.88   7.33   8.14  14.39   0.83   6.84   4.84   9.74   6.67  17.81  10.54  11.76
MO          12.35  17.44   8.28   8.90   0.0   13.17   0.61   7.29   8.95   7.67  15.34   3.07
FUELS        6.55   1.18  14.15   3.86   0.13  18.52  28.69   0.63   8.67   4.33  13.28   9.96
CPG         27.66   1.69  28.91  22.62   3.65   0.08   0.05   0.44   0.10   0.49  14.29  19.82
BM          10.30   7.44  37.41  16.49   3.65   4.33   0.0    1.64   5.61   1.68  11.45   8.87
CSG          0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM          14.05   3.79  34.71  22.04   6.91   0.64   0.80   1.11   0.91   4.49  10.55  25.88
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

	1960											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.81	19.77	10.49	15.05	7.35	45.53	8.43	35.84	42.06	29.86	17.51	
RM	9.51	19.76	4.16	10.03	3.06	11.90	14.05	37.24	16.89	34.81	10.52	
MO	2.38	12.26	1.10	1.62	0.0	5.98	0.47	7.27	5.91	3.91	3.99	
FUELS	4.09	2.70	6.12	2.28	0.42	27.29	70.54	2.04	18.58	7.17	11.22	
CPG	34.42	7.69	24.87	26.57	22.76	0.24	0.25	2.81	0.44	1.63	24.03	
BM	5.74	15.12	14.41	8.67	10.18	5.69	0.0	4.72	19.73	2.48	8.62	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	22.84	22.45	38.99	33.81	56.23	2.44	5.14	9.31	5.07	19.30	23.17	
REG TOTAL	15.93	4.36	23.04	16.88	3.18	6.76	4.05	3.08	4.64	6.02	11.78	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                                 1961
                  ..................................................................
                US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT         4094. 1325. 3340. 3373.  300. 3990.  437. 1631. 2535. 2342. 2464.25831.
RM          1815. 1105. 1365. 2212.  132.  995.  648. 1544. 1265. 2283. 1783.15147.
MO           582.  610.  335.  345.    0.  475.    0.  245.  140.  315.  498. 3545.
FUELS        788.  230. 1930.  480.   20. 2380. 3780.   95. 1370.  570. 1837.13480.
CPG         7011.  500. 8623. 6463. 1107.   28.   26.  120.   25.  146. 3760.27809.
BM           928.  806. 4130. 1860.  410.  550.    0.  235.  580.  235. 1455.11189.
CSG*        2032.   93. 6217. 3177. 1523.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.13042.

OM          4935. 1212.12267. 6870. 2040.  245.  303.  323.  286. 1555. 3809.
            ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....

REG TOTAL  20629. 5811.32320.22550. 4240. 8670. 5230. 4290. 6250. 7510.15740.
WORLD TOTAL                                                                 133240.
REL%-COMMOD   %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %
FBT         15.85  5.13 12.93 13.06  1.16 15.45  1.69  6.31  9.81  9.07  9.54 19.39
RM          11.98  7.30  9.01 14.60  0.87  6.57  4.28 10.19  8.35 15.07 11.77 11.37
MO          16.42 17.21  9.45  9.73  0.0  13.40  0.0   6.91  3.95  8.89 14.05  2.66
FUELS        5.85  1.71 14.32  3.56  0.15 17.66 28.04  0.70 10.16  4.23 13.63 10.12
CPG         25.21  1.80 31.01 23.24  3.98  0.10  0.09  0.43  0.09  0.53 13.52 20.87
BM           8.29  7.20 36.91 16.62  3.66  4.92  0.0   2.10  5.18  2.10 13.00  8.40
CSG          0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM          14.58  3.58 36.24 20.30  6.03  0.72  0.90  0.95  0.85  4.59 11.25 25.40
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

	1961											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	19.85	22.80	16.33	14.96	7.08	46.02	8.36	38.02	40.56	31.19	15.65	
RM	8.80	19.02	4.22	9.81	3.11	11.48	12.39	35.99	20.24	30.40	11.33	
MO	2.82	10.50	1.64	1.53	0.0	5.48	0.0	5.71	2.24	4.19	3.16	
FUELS	3.82	3.96	5.97	2.13	0.47	27.45	72.28	2.21	21.92	7.59	11.67	
CPG	33.99	8.60	26.68	28.66	26.11	0.32	0.50	2.80	0.40	1.94	23.89	
BM	4.50	13.87	12.78	8.25	9.67	6.34	0.0	5.48	9.28	3.13	9.24	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	23.92	20.86	37.95	39.47	48.11	2.83	5.79	7.53	4.58	20.71	24.20	
REG TOTAL	15.48	4.36	24.26	16.92	3.18	6.51	3.93	3.22	4.69	5.64	11.81	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

```
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                            1962
          ........................................................................
            US   CAN   EEC   ROWE  JAP    LA    ME   OCSA   AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT        4418. 1236. 3560. 3319.  310. 4009.  648. 1726. 2492. 2387. 2499.26604.
RM         1502. 1307. 1395. 2376.  215. 1221.  527. 1549. 1258. 2253. 1845.15448.
MO          277.  409.  305.  365.    0.  480.    0.  225.  140.  280.  486. 2967.
FUELS       801.  324. 1990.  580.   20. 2560. 4290.  100. 1464.  545. 1919.14593.
CPG        7743.  584. 9260. 6822. 1230.   29.   16.  115.   30.  183. 4241.30253.
BM          839.  765. 3960. 1690.  570.  540.    0.  235.  600.  240. 1605.11044.
CSG*       2184.  113. 7260. 3555. 1685.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0. 14797.

OM         5259. 1284.13330. 7450. 2290.  290.  302.  360.  300. 1686. 4683.
           ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....

REG TOTAL 21359. 5939.34200.23750. 4920. 9150. 5810. 4360. 6350. 7660.17390.
WORLD TOTAL                                                                140848.
REL%-COMMOD   %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %
FBT        16.61  4.65 13.38 12.48  1.17 15.07  2.44  6.49  9.37  8.97  9.39 18.89
RM          9.72  8.46  9.03 15.38  1.39  7.90  3.41 10.03  8.14 14.58 11.94 10.97
MO          9.34 13.78 10.28 12.30  0.0  16.18  0.0   7.58  4.72  9.44 16.38  2.11
FUELS       5.49  2.22 13.64  3.97  0.14 17.54 29.40  0.69 10.03  3.73 13.15 10.36
CPG        25.59  1.93 30.61 22.55  4.07  0.10  0.05  0.38  0.10  0.60 14.02 21.48
BM          7.60  6.93 35.86 15.30  5.16  4.89  0.0   2.13  5.43  2.17 14.53  7.84
CSG         0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM         14.12  3.45 35.80 20.01  6.15  0.78  0.81  0.97  0.81  4.53 12.59 26.44
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

FIGURE 23. (CONTINUED)

1962

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	20.68	20.81	10.41	13.97	6.30	43.81	11.15	39.59	39.24	31.16	14.37	
RM	7.03	22.01	4.08	10.00	4.37	13.34	9.07	35.53	19.81	29.41	10.61	
MD	1.30	6.89	0.89	1.54	0.0	5.25	0.0	5.16	2.20	3.66	2.79	
FUELS	3.75	5.46	5.82	2.44	0.41	27.98	73.84	2.29	23.06	7.11	11.04	
CPG	36.25	9.83	27.08	28.72	25.00	0.32	0.28	2.64	0.47	2.39	24.39	
BM	3.93	12.88	11.58	7.12	11.59	5.90	0.0	5.39	9.45	3.13	9.23	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	24.62	21.62	38.98	31.37	46.54	3.17	5.20	8.26	4.72	22.01	26.96	
REG TOTAL	15.16	4.22	24.28	16.86	3.49	6.50	4.13	3.10	4.51	5.44	12.35	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

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----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                            1963
           .......................................................................
            US   CAN   EEC   ROWE  JAP    LA    ME   OCSA   AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT        4927. 1423. 4065. 3956.  320. 4350.  578. 2067. 2660. 2758. 2751.29855.
RM         1599. 1201. 1520. 2269.  166. 1300.  742. 1718. 1345. 2312. 1907.16079.
MO          367.  652.  305.  345.    0.  480.    0.  215.  165.  320.  492. 3341.
FUELS       946.  325. 2110.  640.   17. 2620. 4856.  110. 1540.  590. 2074.15882.
CPG        7887.  644.10198. 7403. 1460.   38.   18.  130.   37.  203. 4903.32921.
BM          937.  849. 3940. 1700.  740.  590.    0.  255.  590.  255. 1670.11526.
CSG*       2417.  166. 7914. 3912. 1753.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.   0. 16102.

OM         5645. 1337.15002. 8140. 2400.  340.  360.  415.  401. 1963. 4669.
           ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....

REG TOTAL 22922. 6472.37550.25710. 5450. 9730. 6560. 4980. 6760. 8440.18660.
WORLD TOTAL                                                                153164.
REL%-COMMOD  %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %
FBT        16.50  4.77 13.62 13.25  1.07 14.57  1.94  6.92  8.91  9.24  9.21 19.49
RM          9.94  7.47  9.45 14.11  1.03  8.09  4.61 10.68  8.36 14.38 11.86 10.50
MO         10.98 19.52  9.13 13.33  0.0  14.37  0.0   6.44  4.94  9.58 14.73  2.18
FUELS       5.96  2.05 13.29  4.03  0.11 16.50 30.58  0.69  9.70  3.71 13.06 10.37
CPG        23.96  1.96 30.98 22.49  4.43  0.12  0.05  0.39  0.11  0.62 14.89 21.49
BM          8.13  7.37 34.18 14.75  6.42  5.12  0.0   2.21  5.12  2.21 14.49  7.53
CSG         0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM         13.88  3.29 36.89 20.01  5.90  0.84  0.89  1.02  0.99  4.83 11.48 26.55
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FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

	1963											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	UCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	21.49	21.99	10.83	15.39	5.87	44.71	8.81	41.51	39.35	32.68	14.74	
RM	6.98	18.56	4.05	8.83	3.05	13.36	11.31	34.50	19.90	27.39	10.22	
MO	1.60	10.07	0.81	1.34	0.0	4.93	0.0	4.32	2.44	3.79	2.64	
FUELS	4.13	5.02	5.62	2.49	0.31	26.93	74.02	2.21	22.78	6.99	11.11	
CPG	34.41	9.95	27.16	28.79	26.79	0.39	0.27	2.61	0.55	2.41	26.28	
BM	4.09	13.12	10.49	6.61	13.58	6.06	0.0	5.12	8.73	3.02	8.95	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	24.63	20.66	39.95	31.66	44.04	3.49	5.49	8.33	5.93	23.26	25.02	
REG TOTAL	14.97	4.23	24.52	16.79	3.56	6.35	4.28	3.25	4.41	5.51	12.18	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

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----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                            1964
          ......................................................................
            US   CAN   EEC   ROWE  JAP    LA    ME   OCSA   AF SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT        5581. 1783. 4470. 4376.  349. 4945.  623. 1929. 2989. 2876. 2657.32578.
RM         1843. 1310. 1682. 2549.  184. 1155.  687. 2166. 1331. 2144. 2053.17104.
MO          498.  746.  385.  405.    0.  620.    0.  255.  250.  380.  510. 4049.
FUELS       912.  382. 2140.  590.   24. 2730. 5900.  130. 1585.  555. 2203.17151.
CPG        9011.  947.11567. 7664. 1904.   55.   21.  155.   32.   20. 5545.37102.
BM         1168.  978. 4600. 2000.  970.  630.    0.  290.  730.  295. 2020.13681.
CSG*       2636.  204. 9336. 4553. 2027.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0. 18756.

OM         6463. 1515.17233. 9740. 2760.  425.  423.  445.  466. 2218. 4840.
           ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....  ....

REG TOTAL 26086. 7699.42570.28170. 6670.10420. 7660. 5420. 7350. 8720.19940.
WORLD TOTAL                                                                170555.
REL%-COMMOD  %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %     %
FBT        17.13  5.47 13.72 13.43  1.07 15.18  1.91  5.92  9.17  8.83  8.16 19.10
RM         10.78  7.66  9.83 14.90  1.08  6.75  4.02 12.66  7.78 12.54 12.00 10.03
MO         12.30 18.42  9.51 10.00  0.0  15.31  0.0   6.30  6.17  9.39 12.60  2.37
FUELS       5.32  2.23 12.48  3.44  0.14 15.92 34.40  0.76  9.24  3.24 12.84 10.06
CPG        24.29  2.55 31.18 20.66  5.13  0.15  0.06  0.42  0.09  0.05 14.95 21.75
BM          8.54  7.15 33.62 14.62  7.09  4.60  0.0   2.12  5.34  2.16 14.77  8.02
CSG         0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
OM         13.89  3.26 37.04 20.93  5.93  0.91  0.91  0.96  1.00  4.77 10.40 27.28
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FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

	1964											
	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
COMMODITY												
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	21.39	23.16	10.50	15.53	5.23	47.46	8.13	35.59	40.67	32.98	13.32	
RM	7.07	17.02	3.95	9.05	2.76	11.08	8.97	39.96	18.11	24.59	10.30	
MO	1.91	9.69	0.90	1.44	0.0	5.95	0.0	4.70	3.40	4.36	2.56	
FUELS	3.50	4.96	5.03	2.09	0.36	26.20	77.02	2.40	21.56	6.36	11.05	
CPG	34.54	12.30	27.17	27.21	28.55	0.53	0.27	2.86	0.44	0.23	27.81	
BM	4.48	12.70	10.81	7.10	14.54	6.05	0.0	5.35	9.93	3.38	10.13	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	24.78	19.68	40.48	34.58	41.38	4.08	5.52	8.21	6.34	25.44	24.27	
REG TOTAL	15.29	4.51	24.96	16.52	3.91	6.11	4.49	3.18	4.31	5.11	11.69	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 20. (CONTINUED)

	1953											
	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
COMMODITY												
FBT	230.	130.	122.	141.	15.	371.	22.	114.	191.	139.	64.	1539.
RM	89.	78.	42.	98.	7.	99.	50.	160.	63.	146.	33.	865.
MO	10.	25.	3.	26.	0.	29.	2.	6.	31.	25.	1.	158.
FUELS	103.	2.	75.	29.	1.	137.	166.	2.	75.	25.	19.	634.
CPG	530.	63.	222.	258.	20.	0.	1.	4.	1.	2.	6.	1108.
BM	63.	50.	135.	72.	15.	35.	0.	14.	47.	13.	13.	459.
CSG*	285.	8.	191.	194.	50.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	515.	106.	385.	371.	70.	15.	6.	23.	11.	65.	17.	1584.
REG TOTAL	1563.	418.	1011.	1036.	127.	692.	250.	326.	423.	425.	176.	
WORLD TOTAL												6508.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	14.95	8.46	7.90	9.18	0.95	24.10	1.43	7.41	12.44	9.03	4.14	23.65
RM	10.35	8.98	4.82	11.30	0.80	11.45	5.78	18.56	7.28	16.88	3.79	13.29
MO	6.20	15.69	2.02	16.38	0.0	18.34	1.14	3.80	19.61	15.88	0.95	2.43
FUELS	16.20	0.33	11.88	4.51	0.14	21.59	26.16	0.30	11.90	4.02	2.96	9.75
CPG	47.87	5.64	20.02	23.31	1.80	0.03	0.11	0.39	0.06	0.18	0.51	17.03
BM	13.63	10.90	29.48	15.74	3.36	7.74	0.0	3.14	10.36	2.83	2.81	7.05
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	32.51	6.70	24.30	23.43	4.39	0.95	0.41	1.45	0.71	4.08	1.08	24.34

FIGURE 21. WORLD IMPORTS BY ORIGIN AND COMMODITY GROUP--REGIONAL INTRA-TRADE REMOVED, 1953-64
(10 MILLIONS OF DOLLARS F.O.B. AND PERCENTAGES)

1953

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	14.73	31.11	12.03	13.64	11.53	53.58	8.81	34.96	45.28	32.69	36.15	
RM	5.73	18.57	4.12	9.43	5.41	14.30	20.02	49.22	14.90	34.34	18.58	
MO	0.63	5.93	0.32	2.50	0.0	4.19	0.72	1.84	7.33	5.90	0.85	
FUELS	6.58	0.50	7.46	2.76	0.71	19.79	66.45	0.58	17.85	6.00	10.65	
CPG	33.95	14.93	21.94	24.93	15.61	0.04	0.48	1.32	0.17	0.47	3.17	
BM	4.00	11.95	13.37	6.97	12.08	5.13	0.0	4.42	11.23	3.06	7.31	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	32.96	25.35	38.07	35.82	54.59	2.17	2.50	7.05	2.65	15.19	9.69	
REG TOTAL	24.01	6.43	15.54	15.92	1.96	10.64	3.84	5.01	6.50	6.53	2.71	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

1954

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	219.	120.	128.	156.	15.	373.	25.	116.	237.	152.	48.	1573.
RM	126.	85.	47.	120.	8.	94.	47.	142.	77.	138.	34.	918.
MO	19.	26.	3.	14.	1.	27.	1.	9.	27.	57.	1.	185.
FUELS	96.	2.	84.	21.	1.	156.	179.	1.	70.	19.	21.	652.
CPG	492.	27.	249.	264.	19.	1.	1.	5.	5.	1.	9.	1073.
BM	68.	51.	126.	85.	20.	31.	0.	21.	47.	13.	5.	467.
CSG*	227.	5.	223.	189.	72.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	451.	110.	381.	349.	99.	13.	9.	17.	11.	58.	36.	1533.
REG TOTAL	1495.	405.	1113.	1080.	163.	719.	274.	305.	464.	425.	191.	
WORLD TOTAL												6690.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	13.92	7.65	8.15	9.90	0.94	23.72	1.61	7.40	15.04	9.68	3.07	23.52
RM	13.77	9.28	5.16	13.04	0.89	10.21	5.07	15.44	8.44	15.00	3.70	13.73
MO	10.15	13.92	1.67	7.66	0.65	14.84	0.70	4.64	14.68	30.92	0.76	2.77
FUELS	14.74	0.32	12.93	3.27	0.09	23.95	27.53	0.18	10.77	2.93	3.19	9.74
CPG	45.83	2.54	23.19	24.61	1.82	0.06	0.12	0.51	0.43	0.07	0.81	16.04
BM	14.52	10.86	27.04	18.22	4.37	6.64	0.04	4.50	10.06	2.76	0.99	6.98
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	29.40	7.15	24.83	22.77	6.46	0.82	0.60	1.08	0.74	3.76	2.37	22.92

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

1954

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	14.65	29.71	11.53	14.41	9.08	51.90	9.25	38.20	50.96	35.79	25.29	
RM	8.46	21.02	4.26	11.09	5.03	13.04	16.98	46.54	16.69	32.39	17.80	
MO	1.26	6.37	0.28	1.31	0.74	3.82	0.47	2.82	5.86	13.47	0.73	
FUELS	6.43	0.52	7.58	1.97	0.37	21.71	65.39	0.39	15.12	4.49	10.89	
CPG	32.89	6.71	22.36	24.44	11.96	0.08	0.47	1.81	0.99	0.19	4.55	
BM	4.54	12.51	11.35	7.88	12.52	4.31	0.07	6.89	10.12	3.03	2.41	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	30.15	27.07	34.22	32.32	60.80	1.75	3.35	5.45	2.46	13.56	19.06	
REG TOTAL	22.34	6.06	16.63	16.15	2.44	10.75	4.10	4.55	6.94	6.36	2.85	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

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                                                  1955
               ......................................................................................
               US    CAN    EEC    ROWE   JAP     LA     ME    OCSA    AF  SEASIA SSBLOC TOTAL
COMMODITY
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FBT            254.    94.   165.   150.    15.   354.    29.   115.   213.   166.    58.  1614.
RM             107.    96.    37.   136.    10.    91.    60.   134.    92.   195.    50.  1008.
MO              30.    34.     3.    25.     0.    34.     0.    19.    13.    18.     4.   180.
FUELS          113.     6.    90.    20.     1.   172.   223.     2.    86.    26.    34.   774.
CPG            501.    27.   279.   308.    25.     1.     1.     6.     2.     1.    21.  1176.
BM              89.    73.   158.    87.    32.    47.     0.    12.    54.    13.    19.   585.
CSG*           182.     6.   243.   208.    84.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.     0.
OM             410.   115.   470.   512.   441.    18.     9.    27.    21.    67.    40.  1782.
              ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....   ....

REG TOTAL     1539.   441.  1275.  1200.   201.   720.   322.   327.   479.   493.   243.
WORLD TOTAL                                                                             7295.
REL%-COMMOD    %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %      %
FBT           15.76   5.83  10.23   9.31   0.95  21.92   1.77   7.15  13.21  10.27   3.59  22.12
RM            10.59   9.54   3.69  13.48   0.97   9.01   5.94  13.33   9.15  19.32   4.97  13.81
MO            16.70  19.21   1.95  13.92   0.0   19.21   0.0   10.58   6.96   9.91   2.12   2.46
FUELS         14.62   0.76  11.62   2.58   0.09  22.28  28.80   0.31  11.16   3.40   4.35  10.61
CPG           42.63   2.30  23.70  26.19   2.13   0.04   0.06   0.55   0.14   0.07   1.79  16.12
BM            15.29  12.48  27.02  14.88   5.56   8.05   0.0    1.98   9.18   2.31   3.25   8.02
CSG            0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
OM            22.99   6.48  26.41  28.76  24.76   0.99   0.48   1.50   1.20   3.75   2.25  24.42
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FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
	1955											
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	16.53	21.34	12.94	12.51	7.61	49.10	8.87	35.32	44.54	33.62	23.78	
RM	6.93	21.80	2.92	11.31	4.88	12.61	18.59	41.11	19.26	39.48	20.57	
MO	1.95	7.82	0.27	2.08	0.0	4.79	0.0	5.82	2.61	3.61	1.56	
FUELS	7.36	1.34	7.06	1.67	0.35	23.95	69.19	0.73	18.05	5.33	13.84	
CPG	32.58	6.15	21.86	25.66	12.49	0.07	0.22	1.99	0.33	0.16	8.67	
BM	5.81	16.56	12.39	7.25	16.17	6.54	0.0	3.55	11.22	2.74	7.80	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	26.61	26.20	36.89	42.70	219.45	2.46	2.67	8.17	4.45	13.55	16.47	
REG TOTAL	21.10	6.04	17.48	16.45	2.76	9.87	4.42	4.48	6.56	6.76	3.34	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

1956

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	324.	118.	167.	164.	20.	375.	29.	132.	220.	156.	66.	1771.
RM	138.	92.	35.	134.	9.	108.	60.	130.	97.	184.	57.	1045.
MO	44.	43.	3.	32.	0.	43.	0.	24.	13.	25.	5.	233.
FUELS	150.	14.	90.	27.	1.	192.	240.	4.	92.	28.	42.	881.
CPG	628.	32.	314.	366.	49.	0.	1.	8.	2.	1.	27.	1428.
BM	112.	72.	202.	109.	27.	55.	0.	15.	61.	15.	27.	697.
CSG*	200.	5.	253.	217.	100.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	448.	120.	535.	394.	142.	19.	9.	29.	21.	65.	62.	1915.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	1884.	495.	1367.	1342.	250.	798.	340.	356.	503.	482.	296.	
WORLD TOTAL												8177.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.31	6.64	9.42	9.24	1.16	21.18	1.64	7.44	12.44	8.81	3.73	21.66
RM	13.22	8.79	3.32	12.80	0.91	10.32	5.73	12.49	9.29	17.65	5.48	12.78
MO	19.12	18.38	1.07	13.96	0.0	18.64	0.0	10.52	5.58	10.65	2.06	2.85
FUELS	17.04	1.59	10.26	3.11	0.12	21.85	27.24	0.41	10.40	3.22	4.77	10.77
CPG	44.02	2.28	22.01	25.64	3.42	0.02	0.04	0.53	0.13	0.06	1.86	17.46
BM	16.14	10.39	28.98	15.64	3.95	7.83	0.0	2.18	8.72	2.22	3.95	8.52
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	23.37	6.25	27.94	20.59	7.42	1.00	0.47	1.52	1.12	3.40	3.22	23.42

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

	1956											
	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
COMMODITY												
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	17.22	23.78	12.20	12.20	8.20	47.00	8.56	36.98	43.85	32.35	22.30	
RM	7.33	18.58	2.54	9.97	3.80	13.50	17.62	36.62	19.32	38.24	19.36	
MO	2.36	8.65	0.18	2.42	0.0	5.44	0.0	6.87	2.59	5.14	1.62	
FUELS	7.97	2.83	6.61	2.04	0.44	24.11	70.59	1.01	18.23	5.89	14.19	
CPG	33.36	6.57	22.99	27.27	19.52	0.04	0.15	2.13	0.36	0.17	8.99	
BM	5.97	14.64	14.78	8.12	11.00	6.84	0.0	4.26	12.10	3.21	9.29	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	23.76	24.18	39.15	29.37	56.80	2.39	2.65	8.19	4.28	13.52	20.81	
REG TOTAL	23.04	6.05	16.71	16.42	3.06	9.76	4.16	4.36	6.15	5.90	3.62	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

1957

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	326.	110.	180.	176.	21.	385.	30.	127.	228.	153.	67.	1804.
RM	178.	89.	34.	146.	9.	82.	62.	162.	102.	171.	56.	1093.
MO	50.	56.	3.	31.	0.	49.	0.	28.	14.	28.	6.	266.
FUELS	183.	19.	93.	26.	1.	208.	260.	3.	96.	33.	49.	1041.
CPG	656.	39.	372.	398.	63.	1.	1.	9.	2.	1.	40.	1582.
BM	142.	73.	223.	123.	25.	45.	0.	15.	45.	14.	30.	737.
CSG*	209.	6.	291.	239.	109.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	486.	123.	605.	507.	165.	17.	12.	30.	24.	82.	69.	2120.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	2063.	515.	1533.	1420.	286.	790.	367.	391.	513.	493.	327.	
WORLD TOTAL												8768.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.05	6.08	9.98	9.78	1.19	21.35	1.69	7.02	12.63	8.49	3.74	20.58
RM	16.31	8.16	3.16	13.40	0.84	7.48	5.70	14.83	9.33	15.66	5.11	12.47
MO	18.84	21.20	0.94	11.63	0.0	18.50	0.0	10.69	5.44	10.58	2.18	3.04
FUELS	17.57	1.84	8.93	2.50	0.05	19.98	24.97	0.34	9.27	3.14	4.69	11.87
CPG	41.47	2.45	23.51	25.15	4.01	0.06	0.04	0.56	0.11	0.08	2.55	18.05
BM	19.32	9.98	30.27	16.70	3.39	6.16	0.0	2.06	6.18	1.89	4.06	8.40
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	22.94	5.79	28.53	23.90	7.81	0.80	0.55	1.44	1.12	3.86	3.26	24.18

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

1957

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	15.79	21.31	11.74	12.43	7.48	48.77	8.31	32.36	44.37	31.06	20.60	
RM	8.64	17.33	2.25	10.31	3.22	10.36	16.97	41.40	19.87	34.71	17.08	
MO	2.43	10.98	0.16	2.18	0.0	6.24	0.0	7.28	2.82	5.72	1.77	
FUELS	8.87	3.73	6.07	1.83	0.17	26.33	70.81	0.89	18.80	6.63	14.91	
CPG	31.81	7.54	24.26	28.02	22.17	0.13	0.19	2.27	0.35	0.24	12.32	
BM	6.90	14.28	14.54	8.66	8.74	5.75	0.0	3.88	8.86	2.82	9.14	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	23.58	23.83	39.45	35.68	57.87	2.14	3.16	7.79	4.62	16.61	21.15	
REG TOTAL	23.53	5.87	17.49	16.20	3.26	9.01	4.19	4.47	5.86	5.63	3.73	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

	1958											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	319.	124.	162.	197.	27.	369.	28.	117.	241.	149.	91.	1824.
RM	140.	87.	44.	119.	8.	79.	28.	120.	81.	160.	45.	929.
MO	18.	58.	2.	25.	0.	39.	1.	24.	30.	20.	5.	226.
FUELS	109.	12.	91.	23.	1.	199.	317.	4.	94.	29.	46.	926.
CPG	631.	45.	423.	385.	63.	2.	1.	7.	2.	1.	47.	1607.
BM	96.	61.	209.	114.	28.	35.	0.	12.	40.	9.	29.	629.
CSG*	183.	6.	316.	223.	111.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	451.	116.	632.	474.	161.	16.	13.	27.	19.	71.	75.	2057.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	1769.	508.	1597.	1376.	288.	744.	423.	318.	508.	446.	355.	
WORLD TOTAL												8399.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	17.49	6.78	8.86	10.79	1.46	20.23	1.53	6.44	13.24	8.20	4.99	21.72
RM	15.06	9.34	4.78	12.77	0.82	8.50	3.07	12.91	8.72	17.27	4.90	11.07
MO	8.19	25.55	1.02	10.89	0.0	17.18	0.66	10.85	13.29	8.81	2.44	2.69
FUELS	11.74	1.25	9.86	2.47	0.13	21.55	34.25	0.48	10.16	3.13	4.97	11.02
CPG	39.24	2.82	26.30	23.98	3.91	0.11	0.03	0.45	0.11	0.09	2.96	19.14
BM	14.33	9.76	33.24	18.19	4.50	5.61	0.0	1.94	6.36	1.38	4.69	7.49
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	21.94	5.66	30.72	23.05	7.82	0.80	0.63	1.34	0.92	3.45	3.67	24.49

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

	1958											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.03	24.34	10.12	14.30	9.27	49.58	6.67	36.98	47.54	33.51	25.63	
RM	7.91	17.09	2.78	8.62	2.64	10.62	6.78	37.77	15.94	35.98	12.82	
MO	1.05	11.36	0.14	1.79	0.0	5.21	0.36	7.71	5.91	4.46	1.55	
FUELS	6.14	2.28	5.72	1.66	0.42	26.81	75.46	1.38	18.50	6.50	12.96	
CPG	35.64	8.92	26.48	28.00	21.84	0.24	0.12	2.27	0.33	0.34	13.38	
BM	5.09	12.09	13.09	8.31	9.83	4.74	0.0	3.84	7.87	1.95	8.31	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	25.50	22.92	39.58	34.45	55.83	2.22	3.09	8.66	3.74	15.92	21.27	
REG TOTAL	21.07	6.05	19.01	16.39	3.43	8.86	5.00	3.78	6.05	5.31	4.23	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

1959

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	350.	118.	156.	203.	29.	355.	26.	142.	233.	151.	98.	1863.
RM	123.	95.	51.	128.	11.	91.	62.	142.	83.	209.	50.	1047.
MO	27.	70.	3.	25.	0.	39.	2.	25.	31.	23.	6.	252.
FUELS	86.	12.	85.	22.	1.	206.	313.	4.	87.	30.	49.	897.
CPG	599.	41.	446.	401.	81.	2.	1.	9.	2.	1.	79.	1627.
BM	63.	72.	228.	129.	28.	44.	0.	18.	57.	9.	29.	677.
CSG*	190.	7.	371.	246.	133.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	468.	126.	723.	517.	194.	17.	15.	35.	20.	89.	80.	2317.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	1738.	540.	1713.	1467.	346.	762.	423.	381.	517.	524.	382.	
WORLD TOTAL												8817.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.76	6.34	8.37	10.89	1.57	19.05	1.42	7.65	12.53	8.13	5.29	21.14
RM	11.75	9.11	4.88	12.27	1.04	8.74	5.92	13.56	7.97	19.95	4.82	11.88
MO	10.69	27.78	1.23	10.10	0.0	15.62	0.87	9.94	12.32	9.06	2.38	2.85
FUELS	9.63	1.37	9.46	2.49	0.14	22.97	34.90	0.47	9.76	3.35	5.46	10.17
CPG	36.82	2.54	27.43	24.65	4.97	0.10	0.05	0.57	0.10	0.09	4.88	18.46
BM	9.36	10.58	33.66	19.00	4.14	6.47	0.0	2.60	8.49	1.37	4.36	7.68
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	20.22	5.45	31.20	22.31	8.39	0.76	0.65	1.51	0.88	3.86	3.47	26.28

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

1959

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	20.11	21.87	9.11	13.83	8.44	46.61	6.26	37.44	45.16	28.91	25.79	
RM	7.08	17.65	2.98	8.76	3.15	12.01	14.64	37.31	16.15	39.88	13.22	
MO	1.55	12.93	0.18	1.73	0.0	5.16	0.52	6.57	6.00	4.35	1.57	
FUELS	4.97	2.28	4.95	1.52	0.38	27.04	73.91	1.10	16.92	5.72	12.83	
CPG	34.48	7.64	26.06	27.34	23.38	0.21	0.19	2.44	0.33	0.29	20.81	
BM	3.65	13.25	13.31	8.76	8.09	5.75	0.0	4.62	11.12	1.77	7.72	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	26.95	23.35	42.21	35.22	56.16	2.30	3.54	9.20	3.97	17.08	21.07	
REG TOTAL	19.72	6.13	19.43	16.64	3.92	8.64	4.80	4.32	5.86	5.94	4.33	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

1960

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLCC	TOTAL
FBT	382.	110.	173.	209.	30.	366.	32.	136.	232.	161.	103.	1934.
RM	173.	110.	59.	139.	12.	92.	68.	143.	95.	214.	63.	1189.
MO	48.	68.	3.	25.	0.	51.	2.	28.	35.	27.	8.	297.
FUELS	83.	15.	92.	24.	2.	210.	334.	5.	100.	25.	60.	954.
CPG	699.	43.	535.	444.	92.	1.	1.	8.	2.	3.	50.	1878.
BM	116.	84.	259.	137.	41.	47.	0.	15.	63.	17.	35.	815.
CSG*	180.	9.	420.	268.	161.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	464.	125.	806.	565.	228.	17.	18.	32.	24.	103.	94.	2467.
	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••
REG TOTAL	2030.	556.	1924.	1586.	405.	775.	463.	371.	554.	557.	428.	
WORLD TOTAL												9705.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	19.74	5.69	8.95	10.81	1.54	18.92	1.65	7.06	12.02	8.35	5.32	19.93
RM	14.55	9.24	4.99	11.70	1.04	7.74	5.72	12.02	8.03	17.99	5.30	12.25
MO	16.24	22.93	1.08	8.47	0.0	17.25	0.81	9.58	11.77	9.18	2.69	3.06
FUELS	8.71	1.57	9.66	2.49	0.18	22.01	35.00	0.57	10.53	2.67	6.29	9.83
CPG	37.20	2.28	28.51	23.64	4.91	0.08	0.04	0.44	0.09	0.13	2.69	19.36
BM	14.29	10.31	31.75	16.86	5.06	5.78	0.0	1.83	7.79	2.05	4.29	8.40
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	18.79	5.06	32.66	22.90	9.24	0.69	0.75	1.30	0.97	4.17	3.83	25.42

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

	1960											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	18.81	19.77	9.00	13.19	7.35	47.24	6.91	36.74	41.93	28.99	24.07	
RM	8.53	19.76	3.08	8.77	3.06	11.87	14.67	38.49	17.22	38.42	14.72	
MO	2.38	12.26	0.17	1.59	0.0	6.62	0.52	7.67	6.31	4.90	1.87	
FUELS	4.09	2.70	4.79	1.50	0.42	27.10	72.08	1.45	18.12	4.58	14.02	
CPG	34.42	7.69	27.83	28.00	22.76	0.19	0.15	2.21	0.29	0.45	11.80	
BM	5.74	15.12	13.45	8.67	10.18	6.08	0.0	4.01	11.45	3.00	8.18	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	22.84	22.45	41.88	35.62	56.23	2.19	3.99	8.61	4.33	18.49	22.08	
REG TOTAL	20.92	5.73	19.83	16.35	4.18	7.98	4.77	3.83	5.71	5.74	4.41	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

1961

	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
COMMODITY												
FBT	409.	132.	185.	203.	30.	378.	32.	159.	237.	169.	102.	2038.
RM	181.	110.	66.	154.	13.	91.	60.	151.	121.	184.	79.	1213.
MO	58.	61.	4.	25.	0.	46.	0.	24.	14.	29.	7.	269.
FUELS	79.	23.	102.	23.	2.	219.	348.	7.	123.	29.	66.	1021.
CPG	701.	50.	604.	494.	111.	2.	2.	9.	2.	3.	81.	2067.
BM	93.	81.	241.	135.	41.	53.	0.	19.	58.	20.	38.	778.
CSG*	203.	9.	468.	261.	152.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	493.	121.	867.	516.	204.	20.	22.	28.	25.	107.	124.	2526.
	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••
REG TOTAL	2063.	581.	2102.	1646.	424.	810.	467.	409.	585.	548.	510.	
WORLD TOTAL												10145.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	20.09	6.50	9.08	9.96	1.47	18.57	1.58	7.82	11.63	8.30	5.00	20.09
RM	14.96	9.11	5.44	12.73	1.09	7.52	4.98	12.48	10.01	15.18	6.50	11.96
MO	21.63	22.67	1.49	9.48	0.0	17.17	0.0	9.10	5.20	10.70	2.56	2.65
FUELS	7.72	2.25	9.99	2.25	0.23	21.45	34.08	0.71	12.07	2.84	6.45	10.07
CPG	33.92	2.42	29.22	23.91	5.36	0.09	0.08	0.45	0.11	0.17	3.94	20.37
BM	11.92	10.35	30.96	17.34	5.27	6.80	0.0	2.51	7.44	2.60	4.82	7.67
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	19.54	4.80	34.32	20.43	8.08	0.78	0.86	1.10	0.97	4.23	4.90	24.90

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

1961

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	19.85	22.80	8.80	12.33	7.08	46.72	6.89	39.00	40.49	30.87	19.99	
RM	8.80	19.02	3.14	9.39	3.11	11.27	12.92	37.04	20.76	33.61	15.48	
MO	2.82	10.50	0.19	1.55	0.0	5.70	0.0	5.99	2.39	5.25	1.35	
FUELS	3.82	3.96	4.85	1.40	0.47	27.03	74.44	1.76	21.05	5.29	12.93	
CPG	33.99	8.60	28.74	30.02	26.11	0.22	0.34	2.28	0.38	0.64	15.99	
BM	4.50	13.87	11.47	8.20	9.67	6.53	0.0	4.77	9.89	3.69	7.36	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	23.92	20.86	41.24	31.35	48.11	2.44	4.64	6.78	4.20	19.49	24.27	
REG TOTAL	20.33	5.73	20.72	16.22	4.18	7.99	4.61	4.03	5.77	5.40	5.02	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

1962

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	442.	124.	188.	194.	31.	377.	54.	169.	231.	173.	109.	2091.
RM	150.	131.	62.	174.	21.	113.	47.	152.	121.	185.	103.	1258.
MO	28.	41.	3.	28.	0.	47.	0.	22.	14.	22.	6.	211.
FUELS	80.	32.	102.	37.	2.	236.	396.	8.	134.	24.	72.	1124.
CPG	774.	58.	617.	511.	123.	1.	1.	11.	2.	4.	88.	2257.
BM	84.	76.	221.	134.	57.	50.	0.	19.	60.	19.	39.	760.
CSG*	218.	11.	558.	287.	168.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	526.	128.	936.	541.	229.	19.	24.	32.	25.	143.	145.	2749.
REG TOTAL	2136.	594.	2174.	1734.	492.	846.	525.	419.	592.	579.	573.	
WORLD TOTAL												10660.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	21.13	5.91	8.99	9.29	1.48	18.05	2.56	8.09	11.03	8.26	5.21	19.62
RM	11.94	10.39	4.93	13.81	1.71	8.99	3.71	12.08	9.59	14.69	8.17	11.80
MO	13.14	19.40	1.42	13.28	0.0	22.30	0.0	10.63	6.64	10.44	2.75	1.98
FUELS	7.13	2.88	9.08	3.29	0.18	21.00	35.29	0.69	11.93	2.14	6.43	10.54
CPG	34.30	2.59	27.34	22.65	5.45	0.06	0.04	0.50	0.07	0.18	3.90	21.18
BM	11.03	10.06	29.06	17.62	7.50	6.57	0.0	2.56	7.88	2.56	5.15	7.13
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	19.13	4.67	34.05	19.68	8.33	0.69	0.88	1.16	0.91	5.21	5.28	25.79

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

	1962											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	20.68	20.81	8.65	11.20	6.30	44.62	10.21	40.36	38.96	29.83	19.01	
RM	7.03	22.01	2.85	10.02	4.37	13.37	8.90	36.28	20.39	31.92	17.94	
MO	1.30	6.89	0.14	1.61	0.0	5.56	0.0	5.35	2.36	3.80	1.01	
FUELS	3.75	5.46	4.69	2.13	0.41	27.90	75.55	1.84	22.58	4.15	12.60	
CPG	36.25	9.83	28.39	29.49	25.00	0.17	0.19	2.72	0.27	0.71	15.38	
BM	3.93	12.88	10.16	7.73	11.59	5.91	0.0	4.65	10.12	3.37	6.84	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	24.62	21.62	43.05	31.20	46.54	2.23	4.63	7.61	4.21	24.74	25.34	
REG TOTAL	20.04	5.57	20.40	16.27	4.62	7.94	4.92	3.93	5.55	5.43	5.37	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

1963

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	493.	142.	213.	244.	32.	409.	44.	202.	250.	198.	133.	2361.
RM	160.	120.	67.	160.	17.	117.	69.	169.	130.	191.	86.	1285.
MO	37.	65.	3.	25.	0.	47.	0.	21.	16.	28.	5.	248.
FUELS	95.	32.	104.	34.	2.	343.	453.	8.	142.	25.	87.	1225.
CPG	789.	64.	644.	544.	146.	1.	1.	9.	2.	5.	105.	2310.
BM	94.	85.	204.	135.	74.	53.	0.	22.	59.	21.	43.	789.
CSG*	242.	17.	573.	313.	175.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	564.	134.	993.	583.	240.	25.	29.	34.	34.	143.	150.	2929.
REG TOTAL	2292.	647.	2270.	1850.	545.	898.	596.	472.	636.	615.	627.	
WORLD TOTAL												11442.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	20.87	6.03	9.04	10.33	1.36	17.35	1.85	8.56	10.59	8.40	5.64	20.63
RM	12.44	9.35	5.21	12.43	1.29	9.13	5.36	13.12	10.11	14.88	6.67	11.23
MO	14.79	26.27	1.41	10.27	0.0	19.02	0.0	8.54	6.65	11.12	1.93	2.17
FUELS	7.72	2.65	8.49	2.78	0.14	28.04	36.97	0.67	11.59	2.04	7.08	10.71
CPG	34.15	2.79	27.87	23.54	6.32	0.06	0.04	0.39	0.09	0.22	4.54	20.19
BM	11.88	10.76	25.86	17.11	9.38	6.71	0.0	2.76	7.47	2.64	5.43	6.89
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	19.27	4.56	33.90	19.90	8.19	0.86	0.98	1.17	1.17	4.88	5.11	25.60

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

	1963											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	21.49	21.99	9.41	13.18	5.87	45.59	7.33	42.80	39.32	32.25	21.23	
RM	6.98	18.56	2.95	8.63	3.05	13.06	11.55	35.72	20.43	31.09	13.67	
MO	1.60	10.07	0.15	1.38	0.0	5.25	0.0	4.49	2.60	4.49	0.77	
FUELS	4.13	5.02	4.58	1.84	0.31	38.24	75.94	1.74	22.33	4.07	13.83	
CPG	34.41	9.95	28.36	29.38	26.79	0.14	0.15	1.91	0.33	0.83	16.72	
BM	4.09	13.12	8.99	7.30	13.58	5.89	0.0	4.62	9.26	3.38	6.83	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	24.63	20.66	43.75	31.51	44.04	2.82	4.83	7.25	5.38	23.26	23.86	
REG TOTAL	20.03	5.66	19.84	16.17	4.76	7.85	5.21	4.13	5.56	5.37	5.48	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

1964

COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
FBT	558.	178.	229.	267.	35.	461.	46.	189.	283.	213.	133.	2592.
RM	184.	131.	74.	174.	18.	100.	64.	213.	129.	181.	103.	1372.
MO	50.	75.	5.	29.	0.	61.	0.	25.	25.	34.	6.	310.
FUELS	91.	38.	104.	27.	2.	250.	552.	11.	146.	28.	93.	1343.
CPG	901.	95.	729.	554.	190.	2.	1.	10.	2.	6.	128.	2617.
BM	117.	98.	227.	153.	97.	56.	0.	25.	73.	24.	62.	931.
CSG*	264.	20.	674.	358.	203.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
OM	646.	151.	1118.	688.	276.	27.	35.	37.	20.	166.	161.	3327.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
REG TOTAL	2609.	770.	2535.	1977.	667.	944.	698.	516.	674.	657.	698.	
WORLD TOTAL												12730.
REL%-COMMOD	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	21.53	6.88	8.83	10.29	1.35	17.80	1.77	7.28	10.93	8.20	5.14	20.36
RM	13.43	9.55	5.37	12.67	1.34	7.32	4.66	15.53	9.39	13.22	7.52	10.78
MO	16.05	24.04	1.61	9.51	0.0	19.63	0.0	8.12	8.06	10.92	2.06	2.44
FUELS	6.79	2.84	7.74	2.01	0.18	18.65	41.10	0.81	10.85	2.08	6.95	10.55
CPG	34.43	3.62	27.84	21.17	7.27	0.06	0.04	0.40	0.06	0.23	4.87	20.56
BM	12.55	10.50	24.38	16.43	10.42	6.02	0.0	2.67	7.83	2.58	6.62	7.31
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	19.42	4.55	33.61	20.68	8.29	0.81	1.06	1.12	0.61	5.00	4.84	26.14

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

	1964											
COMMODITY	US	CAN	EEC	ROWE	JAP	LA	ME	OCSA	AF	SEASIA	SSBLOC	TOTAL
REL%-REGION	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FBT	21.39	23.16	9.03	13.49	5.23	48.88	6.56	36.61	42.02	32.33	19.09	
RM	7.07	17.02	2.91	8.79	2.76	10.65	9.15	41.32	19.11	27.59	14.79	
MO	1.91	9.69	0.20	1.49	0.0	6.45	0.0	4.89	3.71	5.16	0.92	
FUELS	3.50	4.96	4.10	1.37	0.36	26.53	79.03	2.11	21.60	4.26	13.37	
CPG	34.54	12.30	28.74	28.04	28.55	0.17	0.14	2.04	0.25	0.93	18.29	
BM	4.48	12.70	8.95	7.74	14.54	5.93	0.0	4.83	10.81	3.65	8.83	
CSG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OM	24.78	19.68	44.12	34.80	41.38	2.87	5.04	7.23	2.99	25.31	23.10	
REG TOTAL	20.49	6.05	19.91	15.53	5.24	7.42	5.49	4.05	5.30	5.16	5.48	

*THE VALUE OF CSG IS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE GIVEN FOR OM

FIGURE 21. (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX B

Values of Exogenous Variables used in the Regression Analysis

Table 132. Selected price indexes[a]

	P_1^x	P_2^x	P_3^x	P_4^x[b]	P_5^x	P_6^x	P_7^x	P_8^x	P_9^x[c]	P_{10}^x
1953	94	97	101	97	113	113	90	129	106	103
1954	93	95	97	95	108	114	93	120	114	104
1955	94	96	98	97	109	111	94	115	112	105
1956	97	100	101	99	114	111	97	116	107	98
1957	100	102	103	101	110	108	101	120	100	104
1958	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1959	100	103	96	100	104	93	93	105	98	107
1960	101	102	98	101	105	94	91	103	96	110
1961	103	99	100	101	100	93	90	102	90	104
1962	102	96	100	102	97	91	89	103	89	101
1963	102	96	100	103	100	93	89	111	93	102
1964	103	98	102	106	101	102	89	116	98	103

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[a] Sources: (77; 78; 79; 197; 198; 199; 203-215).

[b] Based on the EFTA countries.

[c] The price index for Central Africa is used as a proxy variable.

Table 132. (Continued)

	P_w^x	P_1^{wh}	P_2^{wh}	P_3^{GNP}	$P_4^{GNP^d}$	P_{GNP}^5	r_2	r_3	r_4	r_5
1953	100	92	97	85	84	103	1.010	.945	.961	1.000
1954	99	93	95	86	85	99	1.004	.947	.962	1.000
1955	99	93	96	88	87	96	1.035	.939	.957	1.000
1956	101	96	99	91	91	99	1.000	.937	.954	1.000
1957	103	99	100	94	95	101	1.021	.960	.974	1.000
1958	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1959	99	100	101	103	102	102	.990	1.054	1.036	1.002
1960	100	100	101	105	105	105	1.034	1.051	1.055	.999
1961	99	100	102	109	108	109	1.080	1.034	1.056	1.006
1962	99	100	105	113	113	113	1.115	1.032	1.058	.999
1963	100	100	107	119	118	118	1.250	1.032	1.143	1.006
1964	102	100	108	124	122	121	1.114	1.033	1.115	.999

[d] The implicit GNP deflator for the OECD.

Table 132. (Continued)

	P_1^m	P_2^m	P_3^m	P_4^m[b]	P_5^m	P_W^{x-man}	P_{LDC}^{x-pp}	P_W^{x-pp}
1953	100	93	104	102	117	95	100	100
1954	103	94	102	100	112	93	109	104
1955	102	93	102	102	113	94	102	101
1956	104	96	105	105	113	97	101	101
1957	105	101	109	107	113	101	104	102
1958	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	96
1959	99	99	95	98	97	99	94	94
1960	100	99	96	99	96	101	94	93
1961	98	98	96	98	96	102	90	91
1962	96	97	95	97	93	102	89	90
1963	97	100	95	99	96	103	97	96
1964	100	102	97	102	97	104	98	99

Table 133. Selected domestic variables for the developed regions[a] (billions of 1958 US dollars at 1958 exchange rates)

	Y_1	C_1	Y_D	ΔBI_1	$\sum_j I_{1j}^{net}$	I_{12}^{net}	Y_2	C_2	ΔBI_2	FC_2
1953	345.1	250.8	286.0	.9	.722	.387	29.074	17.710	.530	.841
1954	338.3	255.7	287.3	-2.0	.664	.469	27.046	18.359	-.218	.882
1955	364.2	274.2	302.9	6.4	.679	.279	30.620	19.458	.429	.776
1956	373.2	281.4	311.9	4.8	1.838	.544	33.282	20.703	1.122	.841
1957	375.5	288.2	316.4	1.2	2.072	.584	35.695	21.351	.225	.736
1958	367.8	290.1	318.8	-1.5	1.094	.398	34.131	22.031	-.303	.870
1959	393.8	307.3	332.0	4.8	1.439	.409	38.274	23.090	.424	.917
1960	401.3	316.2	338.9	3.5	1.694	.471	39.139	23.841	.373	.951
1961	408.5	322.6	348.4	2.0	1.467	.297	36.975	24.581	-.132	1.118
1962	433.0	338.6	364.5	6.0	1.557	.312	39.231	25.555	.524	1.838
1963	449.2	352.4	377.1	5.7	1.888	.339	41.053	26.652	.438	1.786
1964	472.4	372.1	400.2	4.6	2.376	.250	44.023	28.389	.322	1.658

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[a] Sources: (122-124; 204-215; 198-199).

Table 133. (Continued)

	Y_3	C_3	ΔBI_3	FC_3	I_{13}^{net}	Y_4	C_4	ΔBI_4	FC_4	I_{14}^{net}
1953	124.7	81.1	.9	5.746	.041	93.9	70.9	.5	4.769	.010
1954	132.0	84.2	2.0	7.146	.022	97.9	73.9	.2	5.094	.014
1955	142.2	89.8	2.3	8.655	.074	114.5	82.2	1.4	5.730	.061
1956	150.1	95.4	2.8	9.075	.139	118.7	79.0	1.3	5.760	.317
1957	158.0	100.0	2.8	9.353	.091	122.4	81.1	1.5	5.282	.163
1958	162.5	102.4	2.4	12.205	.100	123.6	83.4	.3	5.775	.073
1959	170.9	106.2	1.9	12.330	.171	128.5	86.6	.8	5.945	.295
1960	184.1	112.8	4.4	15.924	.282	135.0	89.8	2.9	6.631	.680
1961	194.0	119.8	2.8	18.532	.270	141.5	93.6	2.2	7.288	.405
1962	204.8	127.6	3.0	18.522	.466	146.1	96.2	2.1	8.453	.345
1963	213.3	134.9	2.1	20.005	.579	154.3	101.7	1.9	9.275	.313
1964	225.1	140.7	3.6	21.961	.787	163.3	106.4	3.0	10.354	.555

Table 133. (Continued)

	Y_5^b	C_5^b	BI_5^b	FC_5	Y_5^c	C_5^c	ΔBI_5^c	I_{15}^{net}	I_{LA}^{net}	I_{ROW}^{net}
1953	7286	4094	404	.874	20.256	11.382	1.123	.020	.117	.151
1954	7379	4715	286	.909	20.514	13.108	.795	.009	.102	.145
1955	8491	5156	460	.991	23.605	14.334	1.279	.014	.141	.132
1956	9125	5561	669	1.185	25.368	15.460	1.860	.003	.612	.224
1957	9993	5863	468	.805	27.782	16.300	1.301	.019	1.104	.132
1958	9973	6196	18	.946	27.726	17.225	.050	-.007	.288	.260
1959	11801	6632	844	1.077	32.808	18.438	2.346	.015	.338	.232
1960	13403	7212	859	1.577	37.262	20.050	2.388	.018	.095	.160
1961	15787	7825	1374	1.199	43.889	21.754	3.653	.037	.141	.287
1962	16760	8516	582	1.553	46.594	23.675	1.618	.052	-.032	.210
1963	18150	9177	1332	1.589	50.459	25.573	3.703	.068	.064	.557
1964	20654	9999	1464	1.495	57.420	27.798	4.070	.073	.156	.572

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[b] Billions of 1958 yen.

[c] Billions of 1958 dollars. The conversion from yen to dollars was made using the 1958 exchange rate.

Table 133. (Continued)

	1956-57 DV	59-64 DV	58,59,62 DV	60-63 DV	61-64 DV	56-60 DV	59-60 DV	1959 DV
1953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1956	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1957	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1958	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
1959	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
1960	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
1961	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
1962	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
1963	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
1964	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0

APPENDIX C

Selected Alternative Import Equations

Table 134. Regional import functions -- an alternative estimation excluding the trend variable

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<u>US</u>

#9002 - 101

$$\frac{M_{12}}{P^{x}_{2}} = -1.02 + \underset{(.001)}{.015} \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} - \underset{(3.22)}{1.681} \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P^{x}_{2}}$$

$R^2 = .942$ S = 0.161 F = 73.8 dw = 1.03

#9002 - 102

$$\frac{M_{13}}{P^{x}_{3}} = -10.4 + \underset{(.001)}{.011} \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.35)}{8.003} \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P^{x}_{3}}$$

$R^2 = .966$ S = 0.135 F = 130.2 dw = 1.93

#9002 - 103

$$\frac{M_{14}}{P^{x}_{4}} = -3.7 + \underset{(.005)}{.010} \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(.567)}{1.685} \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P^{x}_{4}} + \underset{(.076)}{.224\ DV^{1959}}$$

$R^2 = .983$ S = .065 F = 157.0 dw = 1.95

#9002 - 104

$$\frac{M_{15}}{P^{x}_{5}} + -4.6 + \underset{(.0008)}{.011} \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(.458)}{1.273} \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P^{x}_{5}} + \underset{(.076)}{1.14\ DV^{1959}}$$

$R^2 = .986$ S = .071 F = 190.0 dw = 1.86

Table 134. (Continued)

#9002 - 105

$$\frac{M_{16}}{P_6^x} = 6.06 \underset{(.001)}{- .0004} \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} - 2.417 \frac{P_6^x}{P_1^{wh}} \underset{(.105)}{+ .173} DV^{1956-57}$$

$R^2 = .867$ $S = .130$ $F = 17.4$ $dw = 2.44$

#9002 - 106

$$\frac{M_{17}}{P_7^x} = -1.3 \underset{(.0004)}{+ .002} \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} \underset{(.703)}{1.047} \frac{P_7^x}{P_1^{wh}} \underset{(.107)}{+ .127} DV^{1959-64}$$

$R^2 = .894$ $S = .026$ $F = 22.5$ $dw = 2.632$

#9002 - 107

$$\frac{M_{18}}{P_8^x} = -0.70 \underset{(.0006)}{+ .004} \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} \underset{(.232)}{.283} \frac{P_8^x}{P_1^{wh}}$$

$R^2 = .866$ $S = .069$ $F = 29.0$ $dw = 1.398$

#9002 - 109

$$\frac{M_{19}}{P_9^x} = -.58 \underset{(.0004)}{+ .004} \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} \underset{(.263)}{- .232} \frac{P_9^x}{P_1^{wh}}$$

$R^2 = .956$ $S = .043$ $F = 97.4$ $dw = 2.00$

Table 134. (Continued)

#9002 - 111

$$\frac{M_{10}}{P^{x}_{10}} = -.83 + \underset{(.006)}{.003}\ \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P^{GNP}_1} + \underset{(.449)}{.647}\ \frac{P^{x}_{10}}{P^{wh}_1} + \underset{(.007)}{.011}\ \frac{\Delta BI_1}{P^{GNP}_1}$$

$R^2 = .896$ $S = .054$ $F = 22.9$ $dw = 1.271$

<u>CAN</u>

#9102 - 151

$$\frac{M_{21}}{P^{x}_{1}} = -.675 + \underset{(.023)}{.089}\ \frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P^{GNP}_2} + \underset{(.167)}{.471}\ \frac{\Delta BI_2}{P^{GNP}_2} - \underset{(.0003)}{.0005}\ FC + \underset{(2.33)}{1.745}\ \frac{P^{wh}_2}{P^{x}_1 r^2}$$

$R^2 = .817$ $S = .199$ $F = 7.83$ $dw = 1.314$

#9102 - 102

$$\frac{M_{23}}{P^{x}_{3}} = -.890 + \underset{(.002)}{.018}\ \frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P^{GNP}_2}\ \ \underset{(.018)}{.003}\ \frac{\Delta BI_2}{P^{GNP}_2} + \underset{(.207)}{.550}\ \frac{P^{wh}_2}{P^{x}_3\ r^2}\ \ \underset{(.00003)}{.00003}\ FC_2$$

$R^2 = .950$ $S = .023$ $F = 33.48$ $dw = 1.332$

Table 134. (Continued)

#9102 - 103

$$\frac{M_{24}}{P^x_4} = -1.329 + \underset{(.005)}{.021}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} - \underset{(.034)}{.016}\,\frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.462)}{1.276}\,\frac{P_2^{wh}}{P^x_4\,r^2} - \underset{(.00006)}{.00008}\,FC_2$$

$R^2 = .839$ $S = .044$ $F = 9.144$ $dw = 1.244$

#9102 - 104

$$\frac{M_{25}}{P^x_5} = -.317 + \underset{(.002)}{.009}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.104)}{.096}\,\frac{P_2^{wh}}{P^x_5\,r^2} - \underset{(.00002)}{.000007}\,FC_2$$

$R^2 = .947$ $S = .012$ $F = 47.67$ $dw = 1.419$

#9102 - 105

$$\frac{M_{26}}{P^x_6} = -.074 + \underset{(.003)}{.009}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.099)}{.140}\,\frac{P_2^{wh}}{P^x_6\,r^2} + \underset{(.018)}{.008}\,\frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} - \underset{(.00003)}{.00005}\,FC_2$$

$R^2 = .947$ $S = .022$ $F = 9.45$ $dw = 1.400$

#9102 - 106

$$\frac{M_{27}}{P^x_7} = -.424 + \underset{(.003)}{.004}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.202)}{.330}\,\frac{P_2^{wh}}{P^x_7\,r^2}\quad \underset{(.020)}{.010}\,\frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} - \underset{(.00003)}{.00001}\,FC_2$$

$R^2 = .695$ $S = .025$ $F = 3.99$ $dw = 1.425$

Table 134. (Continued)

#9102 - 107

$$\frac{M_{28}}{P^x_8} = -.100 + \underset{(.0004)}{.003}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} - \underset{(.003)}{.003}\,\frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.000005)}{.00001}\,FC_2 + \underset{(.041)}{.055}\,\frac{P_w^{xPP}}{P^x_8}$$

$R^2 = .961$ S = .004 F = 43.69 dw = 2.493

#9102 - 108

$$\frac{M_{29}}{P^x_9} = -.654 + \underset{(.002)}{.011}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} - \underset{(.010)}{.0009}\,\frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} - \underset{(.00002)}{.00004}\,FC_2 + \underset{(.180)}{.494}\,\frac{P_w^{xPP}}{P^x_9}$$

$R^2 = .932$ S = .012 F = 24.09 dw = 2.514

#9102 - 109

$$\frac{M_{210}}{P^x_{10}} = .044 + \underset{(.0006)}{.002}\,\frac{Y_2 - \Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} + \underset{(.005)}{.013}\,\frac{\Delta BI_2}{P_2^{GNP}} - \underset{(.044)}{.044}\,\frac{P_2^{wh}}{P^x_{10} r^2} + \underset{(.000007)}{.00001}\,FC_2$$

$R^2 = .923$ S = .006 F = 20.88 dw = 1.756

EEC

#9304 - 151

$$\frac{M_{31}}{P^x_1} = -3.230 + \underset{(.003)}{.018}\,\frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.053)}{.216}\,\frac{\Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.079)}{2.46}\,\frac{P_3^{GNP}}{P^x_1\,r_3} + \underset{(.099)}{.532}\,DV^{56-57}$$

$R^2 = .987$ S = .116 F = 134.2 dw = 2.768

Table 134. (Continued)

#9304 - 102

$$\frac{M_{32}}{P^x_2} = -2.74 + \underset{(.002)}{.004}\ \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.393)}{2.355}\ \frac{P^x_w}{P^x_2\ r_3} + \underset{(.034)}{.011}\ FC_3$$

$R^2 = .778$ $S = .044$ $F = 9.36$ $dw = 1.528$

#9304 - 103

$$\frac{M_{34}}{P^x_4} = -4.47 + \underset{(.005)}{.037}\ \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{P^x_4\ r_3}\ \underset{(2.110)}{2.988} + \underset{(.173)}{.161}\ DV^{56-57}$$

$R^2 = .983$ $S = .214$ $F = 156.4$ $dw = .823$

#9304 - 104

$$\frac{M_{35}}{P^x_5} = -.594 + \underset{(.0005)}{.002}\ \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.113)}{.409}\ \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{P^x_5\ r_3} - \underset{(.013)}{.058}\ DV^{59-64}$$

$R^2 = .990$ $S = .012$ $F = 261.8$ $dw = 1.232$

#9304 - 105

$$\frac{M_{36}}{P^x_6} = -.627 + \underset{(.003)}{.001}\ \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} - \underset{(.679)}{.087}\ \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{P^x_6\ r^3} + \underset{(.0631)}{.050}\ DV^{56-57}$$

$R^2 = .975$ $S = .076$ $F = 104.3$ $dw = 2.335$

Table 134. (Continued)

#9304 - 106

$$\frac{M_{37}}{P_7^x} = -1.719 + \underset{(.004)}{.005}\ \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.107)}{2.130}\ \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{P_7^x\ r_3} - \underset{(.137)}{.008}\ DV^{56-57}$$

$R^2 = .922$ $S = .155$ $F = 31.58$ $dw = 1.095$

#9304 - 108

$$\frac{M_{38}}{P_8^x} = .323 + \underset{(.0005)}{.003}\ \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} - \underset{(.143)}{.248}\ \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{P_8^x\ r_3} + \underset{(.019)}{.116}\ DV^{56-57}$$

$R^2 = .945$ $S = .023$ $F = 45.8$ $dw = 2.024$

#9304 - 109

$$\frac{M_{39}}{P_9^x} = -1.128 + \underset{(.002)}{.006}\ \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.371)}{2.139}\ \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{P_9^x\ r_3} + \underset{(.019)}{.063}\ \frac{\Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}}$$

$R^2 = .996$ $S = .044$ $F = 631.17$ $dw = 2.032$

#9304 - 160

$$\frac{M_{310}}{P_{10}^x} = -.162 + \underset{(.0009)}{.003}\ \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.019)}{.025}\ \frac{\Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP} r_3} - \underset{(.065)}{.181}\ DV^{59-64} + \underset{(.391)}{.422}\ \frac{Ps^{xPP}}{P_{10}^x}$$

$R^2 = .827$ $S = .045$ $F = 8.39$ $dw = 2.347$

Table 134. (Continued)

ROWE

#9406 - 102

$$\frac{M_{41}}{P_1^x} = -.313 + \underset{(.003)}{.016}\,\frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.044)}{.254}\,\frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.259)}{.274}\,\frac{P_4^{GNP}}{P_1^x\, r_4} + \underset{(.063)}{.208}\, DV^{56-57}$$

$R^2 = .987$ $S = .078$ $F = 135.24$ $dw = 2.093$

#9406 - 102

$$\frac{M_{42}}{P_2^x} = .678 + \underset{(.003)}{.005}\,\frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.035)}{.031}\,\frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} - \underset{(1.030)}{.338}\,\frac{P_4^{GNP}}{P_2^x\, r_4}$$

$R^2 = .841$ $S = .057$ $F = 14.12$ $dw = 2.580$

#9406 - 103

$$\frac{M_{43}}{P_3^x} = -9.798 + \underset{(.014)}{.077}\,\frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.124)}{.651}\,\frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(2.922)}{.122}\,\frac{P_4^{GNP}}{P_3^x\, r_4} + \underset{(.148)}{1.013}\, FC_4$$

$R^2 = .995$ $S = .208$ $F = 332.96$ $dw = 2.551$

#9406 - 104

$$\frac{M_{45}}{P_5^x} = -.799 + \underset{(.001)}{.002}\,\frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.013)}{.030}\,\frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.314)}{.557}\,\frac{P_w^x}{P_5^x} + \underset{(.017)}{.074}\, FC_4$$

$R^2 = .986$ $S = .022$ $F = 128.16$ $dw = 2.318$

Table 134. (Continued)

#9406 - 105

$$\frac{M_{46}}{P^x_6} = .049 + \underset{(.002)}{.002}\ \frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.191)}{.659}\ \frac{P_4^{GNP}}{P^x_6\ r_4} + \underset{(.032)}{.080}\ FC_4 + \underset{(.036)}{.127}\ DV^{56-57}$$

$R^2 = .976$ S = .036 F = 71.77 dw = 2.811

#9406 - 106

$$\frac{M_{47}}{P^x_7} = -1.540 + \underset{(.003)}{.006}\ \frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.043)}{.018}\ \frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.643)}{1.758}\ \frac{P_4^{GNP}}{P^x_7\ r_4} - \underset{(.081)}{.133}DV^{56-57}$$

$R^2 = .962$ S = .084 F = 43.99 dw = 1.517

#9406 - 107

$$\frac{M_{48}}{P^x_8} = .926 + \underset{(.002)}{.002}\ \frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI}{P_4^{GNP}} - \underset{(.337)}{.009}\ \frac{P_w^{xPP}}{P^x_8} + \underset{(.039)}{.032}\ FC_4$$

$R^2 = .733$ S = .049 F = 7.312 dw = 1.850

#9406 - 108

$$\frac{M_{49}}{P^x_9} = .567 + \underset{(.002)}{.004}\ \frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.032)}{.057}\ \frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP} r_4} + \underset{(.293)}{.334}\ \frac{P_4^{GNP}}{P^x_9} - \underset{(.050)}{.045}\ DV^{56-57}$$

$R^2 = .928$ S = .063 F = 22.64 dw = 2.244

Table 134. (Continued)

#9406 - 109

$$\frac{M_{410}}{P^{x}_{10}} = .010 + \underset{(.002)}{.007} \frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.032)}{.020} \frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.394)}{.301} \frac{P_w^{xPP}}{P^{x}_{10}} - \underset{(.044)}{.051} FC_4$$

$R^2 = .868$ $S = .061$ $F = 11.48$ $dw = 2.944$

JAP

#9504 - 166

$$\frac{M_{51}}{P^{x}_{1}} = -.266 + \underset{(.010)}{.012} \frac{Y_5 \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.100)}{.183} \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(5.458)}{2.097} \frac{P^{GNP}}{P^{x}_{1} r_5} + \underset{(.176)}{.037} DV^{59,60,62}$$

$R^2 = .806$ $S = .229$ $F = 7.272$ $dw = 2.126$

#9504 - 102

$$\frac{M_{52}}{P^{x}_{2}} = -.922 + \underset{(.0008)}{.002} \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.008)}{.018} \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.594)}{3.378} \frac{P^{GNP}}{P^{x}_{2} r_5} + \underset{(.014)}{.014} DV^{59,60,62}$$

$R^2 = .966$ $S = .019$ $F = 50.628$ $dw = 2.259$

#9504 - 103

$$\frac{M_{53}}{P^{x}_{3}} = -.941 + \underset{(.002)}{.003} \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.016)}{.012} \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.101)}{3.729} \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{P^{x}_{3} r_5} - \underset{(.00008)}{.0007} FC_5$$

$R^2 = .923$ $S = .037$ $F = 21.13$ $dw = 2.007$

Table 134. (Continued)

#9504 - 104

$$\frac{M_{54}}{P^x_4} = -.665 + \underset{(.001)}{.002}\ \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} - \underset{(.011)}{.019}\ \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.839)}{2.571}\ \frac{P^{GNP}}{P^x_4\ r_5} - \underset{(.00005)}{.00004}\ FC_5$$

$R^2 = .910$ $S = .027$ $F = 17.75$ $dw = 1.722$

#9504 - 105

$$\frac{M_{56}}{P^x_6} = -.082 + \underset{(.002)}{.004}\ \frac{Y_5\ \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.019)}{.029}\ \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.660)}{.835}\ \frac{P^{GNP}}{P^x_6\ r_5} - \underset{(.0001)}{.00005}\ FC_5$$

$R^2 = .859$ $S = .048$ $F = 10.677$ $dw = .816$

#9504 - 106

$$\frac{M_{57}}{P^x_7} = -1.024 + \underset{(.005)}{.008}\ \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.489)}{.027}\ \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.657)}{3.611}\ \frac{P^{GNP}}{P^x_7\ r_5} - \underset{(.0002)}{.001}\ FC_5 +$$

$$\underset{(.078)}{.038}\ DV^{59-60,\ 62}$$

$R^2 = .890$ $S = .100$ $F = 9.68$ $dw = 1.923$

Table 134. (Continued)

#9504 - 107

$$\frac{M_{58}}{P^x_8} = -.715 + \underset{(.004)}{.002}\ \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.026)}{.065}\ \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.135)}{3.583}\ \frac{P^{GNP}}{P^x_8\ r_5} - \underset{(.0001)}{.00008}\ FC_5$$

$R^2 = .904$ $S = .070$ $F = 16.43$ $dw = 2.316$

#9504 - 108

$$\frac{M_{59}}{P^x_9} = -.152 + \underset{(.001)}{.008}\ \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.008)}{.019}\ \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.254)}{.573}\ \frac{P^{GNP}}{P^x_9\ r_5} - \underset{(.00004)}{.00001}\ FC_5$$

$R^2 = .909$ $S = .020$ $F = 17.43$ $dw = 1.858$

#9504 - 109

$$\frac{M_{510}}{P^x_{10}} = -.624 + \underset{(.003)}{.0004}\ \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.019)}{.079}\ \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.171)}{3.92}\ \frac{P^{GNP}}{P^x_{10}\ r_5}$$

$R^2 = .940$ $S = .053$ $F = 42.17$ $dw = 2.551$

APPENDIX D

Behavioral Equations and Exogenous Variables used in the Solution of Model III

Table 135. The regional behavioral equations used in Model III

US

$$\frac{M_{13}}{P_3^x} = -.6327 + \underset{(.009)}{.009}\,\frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(4.81)}{4.411}\,\frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_3^x} + \underset{(.272)}{.392}\,DV^{1959} + \underset{(.128)}{.048}\,t$$

$R^2 = .978$ $F = 77.15$ $S = .125$ $dw = 1.61$

$$\frac{M_{14}}{P_4^x} = -2.909 + \underset{(.0023)}{.008}\,\frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(.683)}{1.397}\,\frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_4^x} + \underset{(.078)}{.227}\,DV^{1959} + \underset{(.027)}{.023}\,t$$

$R^2 = .985$ $S = .067$ $F = 112.61$ $dw = 2.21$

$$\frac{M_{15}}{P_5^x} = -1.350 + \underset{(.003)}{.006}\,\frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} - \underset{(1.722)}{.667}\,\frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_5^x} + \underset{(.118)}{.144}\,DV^{1959} + \underset{(.037)}{.075}\,t$$

$R^2 = .985$ $F = 117.52$ $S = .078$ $dw = 1.903$

$$\frac{M_{16}}{P_6^x} = 4.850 + \underset{(.007)}{.008}\,\frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} - \underset{(1.061)}{3.548}\,\frac{P_6^x}{P_1^{wh}} + \underset{(.103)}{.174}\,DV^{1956-57} - \underset{(.105)}{.122}\,t$$

$R^2 = .889$ $F = 14.00$ $S = .127$ $dw = 2.61$

Table 135. (Continued)

$$\frac{M_{17}}{P_7^x} = -.862 + \underset{(.0009)}{.0008}\ \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(.719)}{.864}\ \frac{P_7}{P^{wh}} + \underset{(.085)}{.092}\ DV^{1959\text{-}64} + \underset{(.010)}{.011}\ t$$

$R^2 = .909$ F = 17.42 S = .026 dw = 2.62

$$\frac{M_{19}}{P_9^x} = -.467 + \underset{(.002)}{.003}\ \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(.481)}{.072}\ \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_9^x} + \underset{(.026)}{.020}\ t$$

$R^2 = .959$ F = 62.13 S = .044 dw = 1.80

$$\frac{M_{110}}{P_{10}^x} = -1.718 + \underset{(.0007)}{.008}\ \frac{Y_1 - \Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} + \underset{(.189)}{.122}\ \frac{P_1^{wh}}{P_{10}^x} + \underset{(.003)}{.008}\ \frac{\Delta BI_1}{P_1^{GNP}} - \underset{(.008)}{.055}\ t$$

$R^2 = .987$ F = 128.1 S = .021 dw = 1.92

$$\frac{C_1}{P_1^{GNP}} = 30.45 + \underset{(.078)}{.767}\ Y_d + \underset{(.767)}{2.968}\ t$$

$R^2 = .998$ F = 2408.19 S = 1.803 dw = 2.20

Table 135. (Continued)

EEC

$$\frac{M_{31}}{P_1^x} = -5.244 + \underset{(.018)}{.050}\ \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.321)}{.746}\ \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{P_1^x\, r_3} + \underset{(.046)}{.223}\ \frac{\Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.086)}{.513}\ DV^{1956-57}$$

$$- \underset{(.143)}{.263}\ t$$

$R^2 = .992$ $F = 144.34$ $S = .101$ $dw = 2.97$

$$\frac{M_{34}}{P_4^x} = -10.336 + \underset{(.011)}{.106}\ \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.900)}{.962}\ \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{P_4^x\, r_3} + \underset{(.070)}{.190}\ DV^{1956-57} - \underset{(.088)}{.576}\ t$$

$R^2 = .998$ $F = 741.4$ $S = .086$ $dw = 2.05$

$$\frac{M_{35}}{P_5^x} = -.973 + \underset{(.002)}{.006}\ \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.100)}{.313}\ \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{P_5^x\, r_3} - \underset{(.017)}{.027}\ DV^{1959-60} - \underset{(.016)}{.037}\ t$$

$R^2 = .994$ $F = 304.6$ $S = .011$ $dw = 2.14$

$$\frac{M_{36}}{P_6^x} = -1.423 + \underset{(.009)}{.012}\ \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.786)}{.166}\ \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{P_6^x\, r_3} + \underset{(.066)}{.056}\ DV^{1956-57} - \underset{(.085)}{.060}\ t$$

$R^2 = .977$ $F = 73.51$ $S = .079$ $dw = 2.68$

Table 135. (Continued)

(a) $$\frac{M_{37}}{P^x_7} = .250 - \underset{(.062)}{.024}\ \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(3.310)}{3.625}\ \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{P^x_7\ r_3} + \underset{(.209)}{.065}\ DV^{1956-57} + \underset{(.447)}{.216t}$$

$R^2 = .925$ $F = 21.47$ $S = .163$ $dw = 1.163$

(b) $$\frac{M_{37}}{P^x_7} = -1.719 + \underset{(.004)}{.006}\ \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.107)}{2.130}\ \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{P^x_7\ r_3} - \underset{(.1365)}{.008}\ DV^{1956-57}$$

$R^2 = .922$ $S = .155$ $F = 31.58$ $dw = 1.095$

$$\frac{M_{39}}{P^x_9} = -.614 + \underset{(.005)}{.002}\ \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.375)}{2.112}\ \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{P^x_9\ r_3} + \underset{(.020)}{.058}\ \frac{\Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.044)}{.041}\ t$$

$R^2 = .996$ $F = 465.26$ $S = .044$ $dw = 1.92$

$$\frac{M_{310}}{P^x_{10}} = -1.711 + \underset{(.007)}{.014}\ \frac{Y_3 - \Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} + \underset{(.387)}{.841}\ \frac{P_3^{GNP}}{P^x_{10}\ r_3} + \underset{(.023)}{.047}\ \frac{\Delta BI_3}{P_3^{GNP}} - \underset{(.062)}{1.121t}$$

$R^2 = .750$ $F = 5.26$ $S = .054$ $dw = 2.41$

$$\frac{C_3}{P^{GNP}_3} = -19.434 + \underset{(.013)}{.816}\ \frac{Y^{GNP}}{P^{GNP}_3} - \underset{(1.22)}{1.974}\ t$$

$R^2 = .997$ $F = 1412.46$ $S = 1.22$ $dw = 1.48$

Table 135. (Continued)

ROWE

$$\frac{M_{41}}{P^x_1} = -.638 + \underset{(.008)}{.019}\,\frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.34)}{.300}\,\frac{P_4^{GNP}}{P^x_1\, r_4} + \underset{(.047)}{.256}\,\frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.084)}{.186}\, DV_{1956\text{-}57}$$

$$- \underset{(.046)}{.022}\, t$$

$R^2 = .988$ $F = 96.43$ $S = .082$ $dw = 2.26$

(a) $$\frac{M_{43}}{P^x_3} = -4.496 - \underset{(.015)}{.003}\,\frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(4.27)}{7.472}\,\frac{P_4^{GNP}}{P^x_3\, r_4} + \underset{(.137)}{.555}\,\frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} +$$

$$\underset{(.192)}{.825}\, FC + \underset{(.151)}{.216}\, t$$

$R^2 = .996$ $F = 306.02$ $S = .194$ $dw = 2.42$

(b) $$\frac{M_{43}}{P^x_3} = -9.298 + \underset{(.014)}{.077}\,\frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(2.922)}{.122}\,\frac{P_4^{GNP}}{P^x_3\, r_4} + \underset{(.124)}{.659}\,\frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}}$$

$$+ \underset{(.148)}{1.013}\, FC$$

$R^2 = .995$ $S = .208$ $F = 332.96$ $dw = 2.55$

Table 135. (Continued)

$$\frac{M_{47}}{P^{x}_{7}} = -.946 + \underset{(.009)}{.002} \frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.859)}{1.488} \frac{P_4^{GNP}}{P^{x}_{7} \ r_4} + \underset{(.045)}{.019} \frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} -$$

$$\underset{(.089)}{.121} \ DV^{1956-57} + \underset{(.062)}{.032} \ t$$

$R^2 = .963$ F = 31.55 S = .089 dw = 1.26

$$\frac{M_{410}}{P^{x}_{10}} = .015 + \underset{(.008)}{.007} \frac{Y_4 - \Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(.770)}{.334} \frac{P_w^{PP}}{P^{x}_{10}} + \underset{(.037)}{.021} \frac{\Delta BI_4}{P_4^{GNP}} - \underset{(.076)}{.054} \ FC$$

$$+ \underset{(.059)}{.003} \ t$$

$R^2 = .868$ F = 7.88 S = .066 dw = 2.92

$$\frac{C_4}{P_4^{GNP}} = 30.96 + \underset{(.175)}{.407} \frac{Y_4}{P_4^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.022)}{.593} \ t$$

$R^2 = .972$ F = 157.18 S = 2.00 dw = 1.02

Table 135. (Continued)

JAP

(a) $$\frac{M_{51}}{P_1^x} = .463 - \underset{(.061)}{.007} \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(2.93)}{.189} \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{P_1^x r_5} - \underset{(.093)}{.320} DV^{1958,59,62}$$

$$+ \underset{(.021)}{1.14t}$$

$R^2 = .945$ F = 29.81 S = .122 dw = 2.04

(b) $$\frac{M_{51}}{P_1^x} = -.266 + \underset{(.010)}{.012} \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.100)}{.183} \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.5.458)}{2.097} \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{P_1^x r_5} + \underset{(.176)}{.037} DV^{58,59,62}$$

$R^2 = .806$ S = .229 F = 7.272 dw = 2.126

$$\frac{M_{53}}{P_3^x} = -.424 + \underset{(.014)}{.0009} \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.871)}{1.707} \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{P_3^x r_5} + \underset{(.157)}{.004} \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} -$$

$$\underset{(.028)}{.035} DV^{1958,59,62} + \underset{(.007)}{.020 t}$$

$R^2 = .964$ F = 32.51 S = .027 dw = 2.07

Table 135. (Continued)

$$\frac{M_{54}}{P^x_4} = -.519 + \underset{(.007)}{.008}\,\frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.391)}{2.186}\,\frac{P_5^{GNP}}{P^x_4\, r_5} + \underset{(.051)}{.117}\,\frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} - \underset{(.026)}{.080}\, FC + \underset{(.002)}{.012t}$$

$R^2 = .984$ $F = 73.38$ $S = .013$ $dw = 2.74$

$$\frac{M_{56}}{P^x_6} = -.044 + \underset{(.030)}{.037}\,\frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.34)}{.664}\,\frac{P_5^{GNP}}{P^x_6\, r_5} + \underset{(.203)}{.286}\,\frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} - \underset{(.111)}{.046}\, FC + \underset{(.018)}{.00et}$$

$R^2 = .860$ $F = 7.35$ $S = .052$ $dw = .753$

$$\frac{M_{57}}{P^x_7} = -.635 + \underset{(.032)}{.021}\,\frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.963)}{2.214}\,\frac{P_5^{GNP}}{P^x_7\, r_5} - \underset{(.365)}{.272}\,\frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} - \underset{(.065)}{.087}\, FC + \underset{(.015)}{.044t}$$

$R^2 = .954$ $F = 25.01$ $S = .064$ $dw = 1.08$

$$\frac{M_{59}}{P^x_9} = -.040 + \underset{(.009)}{.002}\,\frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.327)}{.131}\,\frac{P_5^{GNP}}{P^x_9\, r_5} + \underset{(.067)}{.178}\,\frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} - \underset{(.034)}{.025}\, FC + \underset{(.005)}{.008t}$$

$R^2 = .941$ $F = 19.26$ $S = .017$ $dw = 1.79$

Table 135. (Continued)

(a)

$$\frac{M_{510}}{P^x_{10}} = -.520 - \underset{(.030)}{.008}\ \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.20)}{3.538}\ \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{P^x_{10}\ r_5} + \underset{(.202)}{.707}\ \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.009)}{.010}\ t$$

$R^2 = .950$ F = 32.94 S = .052 dw = 2.33

(b)

$$\frac{M_{510}}{P^x_{10}} = -.624 + \underset{(.003)}{.0004}\ \frac{Y_5 - \Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.019)}{.079}\ \frac{\Delta BI_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(1.171)}{3.92}\ \frac{P_5^{GNP}}{P^x_{10}\ r_5}$$

$R^2 = .940$ S = .053 F = 42.17 dw = 2.551

(a)

$$\frac{C_5}{P_5^{GNP}} = .700 + \underset{(.047)}{.210}\ \frac{Y_5}{P_5^{GNP}} + \underset{(.016)}{.070}\ t$$

$R^2 = .994$ F = 748.57 S = .044 dw = 1.26

(b)

$$\frac{C_5}{P_5^{GNP}} = .55\ \frac{Y_5}{P_5^{GNP}}$$

Table 136. Values of exogenous variables used in Model III[a]

	I_1^d	G_1^d	$B_1^{2,8,11}$	B_1^r	R_1	T_1^r	A_{41}^6	A_{61}^t	A_{71}^t	A_{91}^b
1956	81.5	79.3	1.7	-.443	79.8	60.7	---	---	---	---
1957	80.6	83.4	1.6	-.442	85.0	55.9	.122	.239	.065	.016
1958	77.0	84.8	1.2	-.912	85.7	48.3	.091	.544	.101	.016
1959	83.7	85.8	1.3	-.787	89.0	60.1	.076	.363	.170	.020
1960	83.5	86.3	1.3	-.130	93.7	60.1	.069	.240	.213	.028
1961	82.7	91.6	.5	.956	96.9	57.2	.133	.590	.228	.087
1962	89.5	97.8	.2	1.561	104.6	66.0	.185	.472	.291	.114
1963	93.1	100.4	.2	1.552	109.1	68.8	.182	.410	.272	.087
1964	99.1	101.6	1.1	3.445	115.0	68.0	.170	.465	.283	.085

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[a] Source: (77-79; 122-124; 203-215).

Table 136. (Continued)

	A^t_{101}	A^{NT}_{41}	A^{NT}_{61}	A^{NT}_{71}	A^{NT}_{91}	A^{NT}_{101}	t	ΔBI_1	P_1^{wh}/P_3^x	P_1^{wh}/P_4^x
1956							4	4.8	.950	.960
1957	.745	.058	.133	.016	.064	.535	5	1.2	.961	.873
1958	.675	.063	.099	.041	.083	.473	6	-1.5	1.000	1.000
1959	.637	.075	.107	.114	.154	.456	7	4.8	1.042	1.031
1960	.860	.075	.119	.099	.083	.592	8	3.5	1.020	1.010
1961	.795	.062	.202	.104	.161	.418	9	2.0	1.000	1.000
1962	1.091	.048	.246	.033	.112	.450	10	6.0	1.000	1.000
1963	1.490	.038	.350	.088	.098	.324	11	5.7	1.000	.990
1964	1.475	.001	.268	.103	.150	.349	12	4.6	.990	.971

Table 136. (Continued)

	P_1^{wh}/P_5^x	P_6^x/P_1^{wh}	P_7^x/P_1^{wh}	P_1^{wh}/P_9^x	P_{10}^x/P_1^{wh}	DV^{1959}	$DV^{1956-57}$	$DV^{1959-64}$	I_3^d	G_3	$B_3^{2,8,11}$
1956	.842	1.156	1.000	1.000	1.021	0	1.000	0	30.500	20.300	-.604
1957	.900	1.091	.990	.980	1.051	0	1.000	0	32.200	21.000	-.517
1958	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0	0	0	33.100	21.800	-.139
1959	.962	.921	.980	.980	1.059	1.000	0	1.000	35.900	23.100	-.093
1960	.952	.941	.890	1.000	1.100	0	0	1.000	39.600	24.400	-.012
1961	1.000	.930	.870	.980	1.040	0	0	1.000	43.600	25.600	-.181
1962	1.031	.910	.870	.920	1.010	0	0	1.000	46.600	27.500	-.145
1963	1.000	.930	.870	.940	1.020	0	0	1.000	48.800	29.100	-.337
1964	.990	1.020	.870	1.030	1.030	0	0	1.000	52.300	29.600	-.150

Table 136. (Continued)

	B_3	ΔBI_3	P_3^{GNP}/P_1^x	P_3^{GNP}/P_4^x	P_3^{GNP}/P_5^x	P_3^{GNP}/P_6^x	P_3^{GNP}/P_7^x	P_3^{GNP}/P_9^x	P_w^{xPP}/P_{10}	I_4^d
1956	1.350	2.800	1.001	.980	.852	.875	1.001	.837	1.030	19.900
1957	1.000	2.800	.960	.970	.891	.916	.970	.816	.980	20.900
1958	.900	2.400	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.960	21.300
1959	1.320	1.900	.977	.977	.939	1.028	1.051	.931	.879	22.800
1960	1.210	4.400	.989	.989	.951	1.051	1.098	.969	.845	24.900
1961	-1.980	2.800	1.023	1.043	1.051	1.133	1.171	1.034	.875	27.500
1962	-1.120	3.000	1.074	1.074	1.129	1.203	1.231	1.063	.891	28.600
1963	-.900	2.100	1.131	1.119	1.153	1.227	1.295	1.039	.941	30.400
1964	-1.200	3.600	1.165	1.140	1.188	1.188	1.346	1.042	.962	34.200

Table 136. (Continued)

	G_4	$B_4^{2,8,11}$	$B_4^{2,8,}$	P_4^{GNP}/P_3^x	ΔBI_4	FC_4	P_4^{GNP}/P_1^x	P_4^{GNP}/P_7^x	M_{45}/P_5^x	M_{46}/P_6
1956	17.5	-.218	1.43	.944	1.3	2.06	.983	.983	.137	1.054
1957	18.1	.025	2.54	.947	1.5	2.20	.956	.966	.164	1.196
1958	17.7	.009	3.24	1.000	.3	2.65	1.000	1.000	.201	1.100
1959	18.2	-.383	3.04	1.026	.8	2.38	.984	1.059	.224	1.142
1960	18.5	-.323	3.30	1.015	2.9	2.64	.985	1.093	.294	1.195
1961	19.3	-.560	5.81	1.023	2.2	3.23	.993	1.136	.338	1.127
1962	21.1	-.61	4.43	1.110	1.9	3.91	1.088	1.246	.412	1.399
1964	21.8	-.83	5.40	1.047	3.0	4.82	1.037	1.20	.537	1.406

Table 136. (Continued)

	M_{49}/P^x_9	I^d_5	G_5	$B^{2,8,11}_5$	B_5	ΔBI_5	P^{GNP}_5/P^x_1	P^{GNP}_5/P^x_3	P^{GNP}_5/P^x_4	P^{GNP}_5/P^x_6
1956	1.402	5.37	.249	-.244	.225	1.721	1.021	.980	1.000	.892
1957	1.400	6.78	.273	-.320	.261	1.120	.990	.981	1.000	.944
1958	1.340	7.40	.308	-.265	-.339	-.540	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1959	1.475	8.94	.312	-.377	-.223	2.170	1.020	1.063	1.020	1.074
1960	1.574	11.670	.360	-.404	-.005	2.180	1.040	1.071	1.040	1.105
1961	1.678	15.510	.376	-.463	.596	4.080	1.069	1.090	1.079	1.172
1962	1.64	16.94	.416	-.452	.692	2.12	1.108	1.130	1.108	1.242
1963	1.753	18.34	.464	-.569	.196	2.98	1.157	1.180	1.146	1.255
1964	1.776	21.54	.514	-.497	-.037	3.53	1.175	1.186	1.142	1.198

Table 136. (Continued)

	P_5^{GNP}/P_7^x	P_5^{GNP}/P_9^x	P_5^{GNP}/P_{10}^x	FC_5	$DV^{1958,59,62}$	$B_6 + K_6$	$B_7 + K_7$	$B_9 + K_9$	$B_{10} + K_{10}$
1956	1.021	.925	1.010	1.185	0	.485	.933	-.950	-.986
1957	1.00	1.010	.971	.805	0	-.470	.824	-1.29	-1.69
1958	1.00	1.000	1.000	.946	1.00	.037	1.131	-1.040	-1.489
1959	1.097	1.041	.953	1.077	1.00	1.365	1.250	-.860	-1.190
1960	1.154	1.094	.955	1.577	0	.930	1.391	-.985	-2.110
1961	1.185	1.211	1.048	1.199	0	1.085	1.318	-.410	-2.370
1962	1.270	1.220	1.119	1.553	1.00	1.715	1.693	-.100	-2.925
1963	1.326	1.269	1.157	1.589	0	2.205	2.260	-.325	-2.925
1964	1.360	1.235	1.175	1.495	0	1.005	2.920	-.810	-3.315

Table 137. Values of total imports, actual and estimated -- the developed regions[a]

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Inequality coefficient[b]
<u>US</u>										
$\sum_j M_{ij}$										
Actual	11.869	12.113	12.701	15.061	14.697	14.938	16.959	17.544	18.517	
Estimated	11.794	12.010	12.358	14.694	13.774	15.029	16.702	17.172	18.408	.013
<u>EEC</u>										
$\sum_j M_{3j}$										
Actual	14.195	14.877	13.992	15.029	17.381	18.632	20.031	21.857	23.60	
Estimated	12.193	12.906	12.134	13.442	17.836	17.415	19.638	20.566	24.181	.040
<u>ROWE</u>										
$\sum_j M_{4j}$										
Actual	15.544	15.877	15.984	17.384	20.077	20.778	21.682	23.217	25.509	
Estimated	13.301	14.463	13.850	15.068	18.580	19.742	20.264	21.837	25.259	.043

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[a] Solved from Model III in which the (b) equations were used in place of the (a) equations which had negative income coefficients. Imports from CAN, OCSA and the SSBLOC were specified exogenous in all cases. In addition, imports from JAP, LA, and AF were specified exogenously for ROWE.

[b] $$u = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_t (\hat{Y} - Y)^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_t \hat{Y}^2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_t Y^2}}$$

Table 137. (Continued)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Inequality coefficient[b]
<u>JAP</u>										
$\sum_j M_{5j}$										
Actual	2.597	3.086	2.487	2.985	3.695	4.749	4.542	5.564	6.388	
Estimated	2.225	2.463	2.048	2.890	3.349	4.504	4.376	5.050	5.716	.054