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**THE PROBLEM OF THE COAL  
INDUSTRY**

**INTERIM REPORT ON ITS INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS  
BY THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE  
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

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## THE PROBLEM OF THE COAL INDUSTRY.

In accordance with the wishes of the Assembly and the Council, we have begun the study of the international aspects of the coal problem. In the course of our enquiry we have had consultations with technical experts acquainted with all the important aspects of the problem, production, labour, commerce and consumption. We have studied a mass of documentary information prepared for us by these experts and obtained from national sources through our own members and from the international services of the Secretariat of the League and the International Labour Office.

Although our work<sup>1</sup> is not completed and further consultation will probably prove to be desirable, we believe that a brief interim report at this stage may prove useful. In this report, we confine ourselves to a bare sketch of the more significant international aspects of the problem. It represents only a provisional summary of the evidence we have heard up to now and we are not at present in a position to formulate conclusions or make recommendations.

### I. PRINCIPAL NORMAL FEATURES OF THE WORLD INDUSTRY.

The world production of coal has averaged over a considerable series of years just under twelve hundred million metric tons. In spite of great fluctuations in the output of the chief producing countries, the world totals have varied remarkably little.

Of this amount of 1,200,000,000 metric tons, the United States of America has in recent years produced somewhat under, and Europe somewhat over, one half. The output in other parts of the world is negligible. Of the European share, the United Kingdom accounted for nearly half before the war and accounts for between 40 and 50 per cent to-day. Germany accounts for about a quarter.

There are only four important countries of export — the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Germany and Poland. But in normal years the United States sells the great bulk of her surplus coal across her northern frontier to Canada. Owing to the distance of her mines from the sea-coast and to the cost of transport, she does not as a rule compete in European markets. Her exports indeed are relatively small, amounting in normal years to only about 4 ½ per cent of her production, and of these exports about four-fifths are consigned to Canada. Her coal industry is thus largely self-contained and only in exceptional years has it any important direct contact with non-contiguous countries.

From this it follows that the international problem, which is shown to exist by the information presented to us, is mainly confined to Europe.

Before attempting to describe that problem, attention should be called to certain of the permanent features of the coal industry which largely determine its character.

In spite of the progress which has been made in recent years in the introduction of mechanical power into mines, wages necessarily constitute an exceptionally high proportion of total costs as compared with most other industries. At the same time.

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<sup>1</sup> In Annex II is given the text of the resolutions of the Economic Consultative Committee, the Assembly and the Council upon which it is based, and a record of the procedure adopted.

the opening-up of new mines or the sinking of new shafts is an expensive and lengthy process which cannot be readily undertaken in response to any sudden change in demand. As a result of these facts, any increase in demand has in normal times led to a rapid and substantial rise in profits and any decrease to an equally rapid and substantial reduction. Profits, and wages under certain systems of remuneration, tend to fluctuate to an exceptional degree ; and as the margin for immediate economies except out of wages is a small one, any depression in the industry is likely to affect wages or employment with exceptional rapidity and force.

On the other hand, the statistics of consumption in recent years show that demand for coal is unusually steady and is, at any rate over short periods of time, but little affected by changes in price. This characteristic of the trade in coal was concealed to a large extent before the war by the constant and rapid increase in the total amount required. Consumption then increased roughly in proportion to the growth of industrial production. Coal was in nearly all countries almost without any serious rival as a generator of power. Between 1886 and 1913 world consumption advanced at a rate of rather more than 4 per cent per annum. Production in these twenty-eight years was quintupled in the United States of America ; in Germany it was more than trebled ; in the United Kingdom it rose by 80 per cent. Towards the end of this period, the needs of those States which were not themselves rich in coal deposits were met by three countries — Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Of their total net exports, the United Kingdom could claim nearly two-thirds. Her exports in 1913 amounted to approximately 100,000,000 metric tons — over one-third of her output and almost one-sixth of the total volume hewn in Europe during that year. By 1928 her exports had dropped to 68,000,000 tons.

The uninterrupted and rapid growth in the output of coal during the quarter-century which terminated with the general economic boom in 1913 was accompanied, except in the United States of America, by a steady upward trend of prices.

In these circumstances, the profits reaped from coal-mining were such as to induce a constantly accumulating number of companies to enter into the field of competition. Little incentive was given to economy in mining, to co-ordinated production or marketing, or to the study of alternative sources of power or alternative uses of coal. Coal, if gradually mounting in price, was relatively cheap and plentiful, the consumer was able to cover his requirements, the producer more than to cover his expenses. Competition was lively and untrammelled and a ready market was available for great and small.

But mining is a wasting industry and, as the 19th century advanced and the 20th opened and the growing demand necessitated the opening-up of deeper and deeper seams in many countries, not only the selling price, but also the cost of bringing coal to the surface was steadily mounting in Europe.

## II. SPECIAL POST-WAR AND RECENT FEATURES.

In 1913, 605,000,000 metric tons of coal were mined in Europe and of this total probably over one-sixth entered into international trade. The war largely stopped this trade. Countries which had been dependent on external supplies had to develop their own resources or seek other forms of fuel and power. During the course of the war many mines were gutted, and in 1919 and 1920 the price of coal soared to unprecedented heights. Those who had surplus coal to sell reaped for the moment the full measure of the advantage offered. A powerful incentive was given to consumers to search for every means of economising its use and for every available alternative source of energy. During the last decade, therefore, very rapid progress has been made in the scientific conservation of heat, in the extraction of the maximum of energy from coal burnt, in the exploitation of water-power and in the generation of electricity from inferior qualities of coal, lignite,

peat, etc. This incentive, this compulsion, towards economy and towards the discovery of alternative sources of energy occurred at a moment when a revolution was being created in the means of transport by the more extended use of the internal-combustion engine deriving its motive power from oil products.

From the evidence before us, it is impossible to-day to gauge the extent to which the slackening in the demand for coal should be attributed respectively to the special forces generated by the war and to the normal progress of scientific discovery. Certain it is, however, that the cumulative effect of all the influences at work has been very great and is likely to prove lasting. Thus 38 per cent of the mercantile marine of the world is adapted for burning or otherwise using oil, while in 1914 the proportion did not exceed 3.4 per cent; and the change in naval consumption is even more striking. The increase of hydro-electric power generated in Italy is equal to a coal consumption of some nine million tons per annum. Over 84 per cent of the total energy employed in the United States of America in 1913 was derived from bituminous coal and anthracite; in 1927, the proportion had fallen to under 64 per cent. It is estimated that in Germany an economy of 10 per cent has been effected in the use of the coal in industry by means of improved boilers, furnaces, etc. Moreover, with modern processes it is possible to employ inferior grades of coal which used to be considered as waste products.

As a result of these new industrial developments, the world consumption of coal and lignite<sup>1</sup> in 1928 was only 4 per cent greater than in 1913. During the same period the production of raw materials and foodstuffs and the trade of the world had grown by well over 20 per cent; and, in view of the economies in manufacturing processes, there is little doubt that the output of industrial goods increased by considerably more than that percentage. Most striking in this connection is the situation in the United States. There, almost exactly the same quantity of coal was mined in 1913 and in 1928. The consumption of coal was only 3.3 per cent higher in the latter year, whereas industrial production in 1925 was between two-thirds and three-quarters greater and since then has risen still further.

Thus, though the economic activity of the world is beyond question substantially greater than it was fifteen years ago, its consumption of coal has only increased during the whole of that period by an amount approximately equal to that which before the war was to be expected in a single year. Demand, it is true, is materially higher than during the slump years 1921 and 1922; but during the last six years little change has taken place.

*World Production.*

	Coal		Coal and Lignite		Foodstuffs
	metric tons (000,000's)	%	metric tons (000,000's)	%	and Raw Materials
1913 . . . . .	1,216	100	1,255	100	100
1923 . . . . .	1,207	99.3	1,252	99.7	106
1924 . . . . .	1,192	98.1	1,241	98.9	108
1925 . . . . .	1,195	98.3	1,246	99.3	116
1926 . . . . .	1,193	98.1	1,244	99.1	117
1927 . . . . .	1,283	105.5	1,338	106.6	121
1928 . . . . .	1,245	102.4	1,305	104.0	(125) <sup>2</sup>

These figures show clearly that the growth in the consumption of coal, under the conditions which have prevailed during the last fifteen years, is extremely slow and very much slower than the increase in general agricultural and industrial production.

<sup>1</sup> World consumption taken to be equivalent to world output.

<sup>2</sup> Provisional.

When we consider these figures, moreover, in connection with the cost of coal at different dates, a forcible illustration is afforded of the fact to which attention has already been called, that the demand, at least over relatively short periods, is influenced to a remarkably slight extent by price changes. The following table, for the years 1923-1928 and 1924-1928, shows the striking contrast between the large variations in price and the small fluctuations in production.

*Coal Production and Prices.*

Variations per cent from averages of periods given.<sup>1</sup>

I. — 1923-1928.

	Coal Production	United Kingdom Export prices	Germany	Netherlands	Switzerland Import prices	Sweden
1923 . . . . .	— 1.5	+ 25.3	+ 43.6	+ 25.5	+ 25.1	+ 40.0
1924 . . . . .	— 2.3	+ 16.5	— 10.9	+ 14.8	+ 15.0	+ 9.9
1925 . . . . .	— 1.9	— 1.0	— 10.2	— 14.0	— 4.0	— 9.5
1926 . . . . .	— 2.1	— 7.4	— 7.2	— 5.6	— 11.4	— 2.0
1927 . . . . .	+ 5.2	— 11.3	— 1.6	— 6.5	— 9.8	— 17.2
1928 . . . . .	+ 2.6	— 22.2	— 13.7	— 14.2	— 15.0	— 21.1

II. — 1924-1928.

1924 . . . . .	— 2.7	+ 22.7	— 2.3	+ 20.9	+ 21.1	+ 19.4
1925 . . . . .	— 2.2	+ 4.3	— 1.6	— 9.2	+ 1.1	— 1.7
1926 . . . . .	— 2.3	— 2.5	+ 1.7	— 0.6	— 6.7	+ 6.5
1927 . . . . .	+ 4.9	— 6.6	+ 7.8	— 1.5	— 5.0	— 10.0
1928 . . . . .	+ 2.3	— 18.1	— 5.5	— 9.7	— 10.5	— 14.2

The contrast of price variations with consumption figures, were we able to give them with equal exactness for each year, would certainly be even more striking; for production and consumption, as will be shown below, do not exactly equate year by year, stocks tending to accumulate when no special factor has restricted output and to be absorbed during times of crisis. Thus, there can be no doubt that effective consumption was greater in 1926 and less in 1927 than the above figures of production would suggest.

The high prices which coal commanded in 1923 and 1926 were due largely to the cutting-off of supplies from the Ruhr in the earlier year and from the United Kingdom in the latter. German production of coal and lignite<sup>1</sup> in 1922 amounted to 160,000,000 tons; in 1923 to 88,500,000 tons. British production in 1925 amounted to 247,000,000 tons; in 1926, to 128,000,000.

The fact that world output was not at all or only negligibly affected by the sudden drying-up of two of the most prolific sources of European supply illustrates a further essential characteristic of the industry to-day, — the one which is at the root of the present coal problem — the large margin of surplus capacity<sup>2</sup>.

Although the demand is almost stationary, the capacity of production has generally increased. It has increased in part because States cut off from their normal sources

<sup>1</sup> Lignite converted into terms of coal at a ratio of 2 : 9.

<sup>2</sup> As this is indeed the essential characteristic of the coal problem, we should endeavour to render clear the sense in which the term "surplus capacity" is here employed. Throughout this report we mean by capacity the immediate power of existing mines to produce coal without the investment of any additional fixed capital. The surplus capacity is equal to the difference between the amount which existing mines, without any additional investment of fixed capital, could produce and the amount of actual output.

of supply during the war were driven to open up their own deposits ; in part as a result of the normal progress of the industry ; in part owing to the special incentive which the depression of recent years has given to more scientific and economical methods of production.

As illustrating the first of these influences, the Netherlands, whose production has increased from 1.9 million tons in 1913 to 10.7 million tons in 1928, may be quoted as the most striking example. But Spain, whose production has grown by 2,000,000 tons or 50 per cent ; India, (30 per cent) Japan (46 per cent) and others were all affected by the inadequacy of the supplies from their habitual sources during the war and early post-war years. The fields which have been opened in Campine have raised the Belgian output by some two and a half million tons per annum. Germany, to make good her territorial losses, has doubled her production of lignite and raises to-day over 8 million tons of coal more in German Upper Silesia than she did fifteen years ago.

Meanwhile the demand for coal, as we have seen, has increased but slightly. All this development therefore has resulted in the partial working of some mines, the closing of others and the unemployment of miners in certain districts. Moreover, it was stated that the channels of trade have been affected by deliveries of coal under the reparation clauses of the Treaties of Peace. The immediate reactions of these conditions have been most severely felt in the United Kingdom. In 1913, her mines raised 292,000,000 tons ; in 1928, they raised 244,000,000. There are to-day 170,000 British miners without work.<sup>1</sup> Meanwhile, the output derived from the present territory of France is about 7 ½ million tons and that from the present territory of Germany about 10 million tons greater than in 1913. The new developments have not led to the permanent abandonment of mines on a large scale in other districts. They have operated mainly to increase the gap between actual current production and immediately available productive capacity.

But the alteration which has been brought about in the sources of supply fails by itself to bring out fully the disproportion between productive capacity and demand. Not only have the actual sales from certain districts rapidly mounted, but in Europe generally the efficiency of the industry has been very materially improved. Thus the French mines in the Pas-de-Calais and in the Nord have been completely reorganised. In the latter district, 70 per cent of the coal to-day is hewn with the aid of mechanical power. According to the evidence we heard, the proportion so hewn in the Ruhr was 2 per cent in 1913 and 83 per cent in 1927. Throughout Europe, this so-called "rationalisation" of the industry has proceeded.

These changes have led to the creation of a margin of surplus capacity which the experts we have interviewed estimated at about one-quarter in Germany, from one-quarter to one-third in the United Kingdom, and about one-half in Poland, to quote only three examples. When, therefore, during the coal dispute of 1926 British production dropped by 119,000,000 tons and her net exports by 64,000,000, the other countries in Europe were able to increase their output by 41,000,000 tons. The remaining deficit was practically made good by the United States of America. In normal years, as we have seen, the United States does not sell in Europe. But the ability of her industry to respond to any sudden demand is such that, whenever prices rise above a certain point, whenever one of the great European producers is temporarily disabled, she can throw upon the markets all the coal required. In 1926, though British production was less by 119,000,000 tons, world production fell off by only 2,300,000 tons. The evidence shows that the present capacity of the United States of America is extremely elastic and that Europe can produce all the coal she and her external markets require while working

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<sup>1</sup> *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, March 1929. The figure refers to February 25th, 1929; it covers persons wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped and casuals, aged between 16 and 65. Clerical staff earning £250 per annum or over is excluded.

far below her full capacity. The two great producing continents of the world have developed their power to supply, while demand lies quiescent.

It is this great disequilibrium between demand and immediately available productive capacity — not between demand and production — that is at once the cause and the measure of the problem. Actual production is never likely to exceed demand by a very large margin. A slight proportionate excess is enough, under the conditions we have described, to depress prices below a remunerative level, to bring about an accumulation of stocks which will force this tendency further and to cause crises and stoppages. But, if there were not behind any given excess of production a much larger excess of productive capacity, the situation would cure itself by the growth of demand even at the slow rate of the post-war period. It is the fact that there is a large surplus capacity beyond what is being utilised, represented by mines incurring expenses and ready for work, waiting to absorb and fight for any business new or old — a surplus which it is the interest of each individual producer to exploit and to the detriment of producers as a whole to have exploited — that is the present source of weakness. Some margin of actual supplies, and of capacity too, is indeed normal and is required to meet any sudden boom in trade. It is the exaggeration of the margin that has given rise to this problem and made it so difficult of solution.

The opinions expressed concerning the magnitude of this surplus differed and we will venture on no estimate ourselves. The local estimates quoted above, however, indicate that if only the United Kingdom, Germany and Poland produced up to the estimated maximum of their existing capacity, without any increase on present production in any other country, the total European output would be increased by one-fifth.

The disequilibrium between capacity and consumption led naturally to a struggle between the exporting countries to secure new markets or to maintain old ones, and an endeavour by others to ward off the attacks of foreign competition by entrenching themselves behind protective barriers or to surmount barriers erected elsewhere by employing commercial methods anti-economic in character. These national measures and their effect on the general situation are described in the next chapter of this report.

The full power of the forces at work has to some extent been temporarily neutralised or concealed by national crises and by the economic reactions of political events. The excessive capacity has tended to give rise to a world surplus of production ; and this surplus has frequently accumulated in stocks which drove down prices. When industrial disputes arose and for a time one area or another stopped production, some sources of supply being thus temporarily cut off, mines elsewhere enjoyed a passing fictitious prosperity, stocks were absorbed, and prices rose until the flow of coal from all sources was resumed. But afterwards a new cycle of growing output, agitated competition, accumulating stocks, began.

### III. REMEDIES ; NATURAL, NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL.

#### I. *The Natural Increase in Demand.*

Before the war, it was the steady increase in demand, determined by the rate of increase in world production and trade generally and averaging about 4 per cent per annum<sup>1</sup>, which gave the industry prosperity, developed it gradually and helped it to rally rapidly from the effects of any passing depression. A hope that some alleviation would in time come from this source has naturally inspired a number of the experts.

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<sup>1</sup> The rate of the growth of the demand for coal probably somewhat exceeded the rate of the growth of wealth in general.



They realised generally, however, that it is impossible to expect that relief of this kind can at present be what it was before the war. The gap between demand and productive capacity is much wider than it was and the situation is aggravated by the other factors described in this report. Moreover, as has been shown, demand is now growing very slowly, only about as much in the last fifteen years as in a single average pre-war year. Calculations based on recent statistics and experience would thus not suggest that, even if productive capacity were not further increased and even if there were no other aggravating features, the gap between demand and capacity to which the depression is due could be reduced to normal and innocuous dimensions for some decades. The abnormal conditions of recent years may, however, well constitute an inadequate criterion for forecasting the future, and the opinions expressed concerning the prospects of the industry varied. In any case, the uncertainty of the situation has naturally and necessarily directed attention to other remedies — in the first place local or national.

## 2. *National Measures.*

The war, the high prices which coal commanded immediately after the war, the subsequent disequilibrium between capacity and demand and the rapid fall in prices, and the general instability from which the industry has suffered and is suffering, have led Governments and the industry itself in many countries to adopt special measures first to stimulate national production and later to protect domestic mines against the violence of the competition engendered.

These protective measures have gradually accumulated over a series of years, because each temporary accentuation of the depression has led to the construction of new dikes — and it has proved easier to make than to dismantle.

Import duties have been resorted to mainly in the minor producing countries, such as Roumania (27–18.9 gold lei per ton), Bulgaria (15 leva per ton), Greece (30–20 gold drachmas per ton). But the Asiatic industry has also protected itself in this way, and in Spain duties varying from 4.50 to 22.50 gold pesetas are imposed and a discrimination in favour of certain countries is made.

More important to the industry as a whole have been the direct and indirect subsidies and other assistance granted from time to time and the system of general prohibitions and import licences ; and a great deal of evidence was heard by us concerning preferential railway rates.

Complaints were made of preferential railway rates in France, Germany, Poland, the United Kingdom and, in fact, most European countries. It was stated that such rates were granted in favour of domestic supplies and that in countries which depend largely on foreign markets for their sales attempts were made to stimulate trade by this means. The question of railway charges is at once important and complicated and, without a detailed and highly expert investigation, it would not be possible to say in any particular instance whether or not existing rates are justified by such economic circumstances as are normally recognised as proper criteria for their determination.

Indirect assistance has been rendered by Governments which have confined their purchases to domestic produce, and direct assistance by the granting of subsidies and bounties. As examples were quoted the United Kingdom, where, at a critical time, between July 1925 and May 1926, when direct assistance to the industry was withdrawn, £23,000,000 was spent by the Government, and Spain, where various measures designed to stimulate production are in force and a State fuel fund is maintained from Customs receipts, special taxes and other sources of revenue. In Spain and Portugal import is only allowed under licence ; Germany also has a licensing system ; and a similar and limited system was in exceptional circumstances enforced in France.

We do not propose to recapitulate now all the evidence which we have collected concerning these manifold measures of protection and assistance. They reflect the

endeavours which have been made first to stimulate, then to maintain, national production in the face of the crises through which the industry has passed.

Consideration must, however, be given to the endeavours made by the coal industry itself in different countries. These autonomous measures fall naturally into three classes.

First, by means of national agreements, mineowners in certain countries or districts have attempted to regulate prices in areas at home or abroad controlled by them. When aid is afforded by protective duties or prohibitions, preferential railway freight rates or subsidies on export, coal may be sold at home at prices higher than those ruling abroad and the international competition is thus intensified.

It is true no doubt that the policy of artificially low export prices has not damaged the interest of those countries in which no coal is mined. But it constitutes one of the immediate causes of the difficulties of those countries which are at once great producers and considerable importers, for it tends to reduce the returns they obtain from their domestic output to the level determined by these foreign supplies.

In the second place, all producers, though with varying degrees of enterprise and success, have endeavoured to increase their competitive power by technical improvements in the organisation and management of the mines, and this reorganisation has been extended beyond the individual enterprises to groups of mines or the industry as a whole. Smaller and weaker mines have been absorbed by their stronger competitors and in certain cases closed down, joint selling agencies have been formed, the distribution of coal has been more scientifically arranged — in a word, the general conduct of the industry has been largely replanned and modernised. We have been much impressed during the course of our study by the evidence received from all countries concerning the improvements of this kind which have been introduced.

Finally, those responsible for the conduct of a national industry have in certain cases endeavoured to meet the situation by reducing wages and increasing the hours of work.

The effects of all these miscellaneous measures — the imposition of duties, the prohibitions on import, the direct or indirect subsidies, the control of domestic prices, the modifications of the conditions of labour — have been described in the evidence submitted to us.

Prohibitions, duties, and subsidies, enable one country to raise its domestic or lower its export prices ; they enable it to increase its own output at the cost of another ; they enable it to reap a temporary benefit until another country retaliates by similar passing palliatives and world prices are still further depressed. The experts we heard were almost unanimous in regretting, from the point of view of the general situation, the existence of these artificial and local measures of relief. They realised that protective measures and subsidies do not tend to reduce the gap between world capacity and demand. On the contrary, they diminish or delay the effect of forces which would compel the reduction of productive capacity. Protective measures and subsidies have indeed enabled a particular industry to retain or capture markets at the expense of another. But taken as a whole they increase the extent of the general trouble.

At the same time most of the experts expressed the view, of which we understood the force, that, however regrettable such measures of partial and local relief may be from the point of view of the industry as a whole, in the absence of some agreement on policy between the different producing countries they are probably inevitable.

The application of more scientific methods, necessary as such methods are for maintaining the efficiency of the industry, does not lessen the disproportion between capacity and demand and may even, for a time, increase it. Where, however, it has been combined with the closing of the least efficient mines it has been an immediate and real contribution to the solution of the general as well as the local problem.

Lower wages or longer working hours will give a competitive advantage to a particular industry or country until the example is followed elsewhere ; but, in view of the sluggish

response of demand to price movements, it was not claimed that they afford a solution of the world problem.

The evidence we have heard has indeed substantiated the fact that, taken as a whole, local and national measures have in some important respects aggravated the fundamental difficulty. They have done nothing to control world supply and, since the demand for coal is remarkably unresilient, little to stimulate consumption. They have aggravated the difficulty by the protection afforded to the efficient and inefficient alike, by the impediments to trade they have created, and by facilitating dumping. They have intensified the constant see-saw movement of the fitful fortunes of the industry which we illustrated above. Moreover, it was pointed out to us that they involve the danger of further inciting national sentiment and leading to more extreme measures of individual protection, and that national measures of protection might be continued indefinitely and only result in determining at any point of time the particular area in which the organisation of the industry would break down owing to the excessive accumulation of stocks.

In a word, the evidence suggests that the general effect of most, though not all, of the local and national measures which we have described is to shift the incidence, while on balance increasing the extent, of the depression in the coal industry as a whole.

### 3. *Proposals involving International Agreement.*

In face of the difficulties we have outlined, no national action independent of an agreement on policy extending over more than one country was proposed as a solution of the problem, and almost all the experts agreed that the problem as it affects Europe has international elements, a comprehension of which is essential to its solution.

The proposals put forward may be outlined as follows :

It was suggested :

(a) That international agreements between producers should be arranged concerning output, markets and prices ;

(b) That a special international committee representative of all interests, — Governments, employers, miners, merchants, and consumers — should be set up ;

(c) That measures should be taken for assimilating, if not equalising, wages, hours, and the social conditions of labour ;

(d) That the existing artificial restrictions to trade in coal and artificial stimuli to production should be abolished.

(a) *International agreements between producers.* — Almost all the experts directly concerned with the industry, whether as employers or miners, who presented their views concerning the process by which the industry might ultimately return to sound conditions contemplated that, at some stage in it, discussions between the major European producers would probably take place. Those who looked for a solution of the coal problem from such discussions thought that an international agreement might be reached which would diminish the intensity of the present competition by means of an understanding either about output or export or prices or markets. Whatever might be the date or details of such arrangements, only in some such way, it was urged, could orderly production and sale be achieved ; and only with orderly production and sale could the industry hope to establish itself on a sound financial basis or make full use of modern scientific discovery and methods without reactions which would offset their benefits.

It was pointed out that, under existing conditions, the industry is in a peculiarly weak position because, in reply to any increase in demand, additional supplies are immediately furnished so that prices are little affected, while, if demand contracts, supplies tend to be maintained by one means or another and prices collapse. This

artificial situation, it was urged, could be most easily cured by means of an international agreement.

Further, the advocates of this policy drew attention to the fact that the natural conditions of the industry are favourable to the success of such an undertaking. The number of countries which would have to enter into an agreement of the sort contemplated is not great, as the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Poland, Belgium, and the Netherlands, account for about 90 per cent of the total European output and the North-American industry is largely self-contained. The United States of America is at present only an active competitor in markets far distant from its mines when supplies from some other important source are seriously curtailed.

Several experts, however, drew attention to the fact that an international agreement to control output or restrain competition necessarily leaves to each national participant the obligation of allocating its quota among the various enterprises at home. Such an agreement must therefore, they urged, if it is to prove successful, be built on a foundation of national associations.

It was observed that at present both the mechanism and the spirit of association vary widely from country to country, the two extremes being represented by Germany and the United Kingdom. In Germany, where the organisation is most elaborate, the policy of the whole industry is determined by a central Coal Council acting under Government supervision, on which all interested parties, owners, employers, workers, consumers, and the States, are represented. By the Law of 1919, the constitution of local syndicates, which are combined in the National Coal Federation, was made compulsory. Sales are effected by the Syndicates at prices determined by the National Federation in consultation with the Coal Council.

We were informed, on the other hand, that the only central employers' organisation in the United Kingdom is the Mining Association, which has no power to deal with coal prices or the distribution of orders and can only negotiate concerning hours, wages, or conditions of work, with the express consent of the district associations which it represents. Since the Royal Commission of 1926, however, considerable progress has been made towards local concentration. That Commission found that the "amalgamation of the present small units of production was both desirable and practicable" and "large financial advantages might be gained by the formation of, in particular, co-operative selling agencies". Since the termination of the coal dispute, a number of amalgamations have been effected and three schemes for regulating production, one of which covers an annual output of over 100 million tons, are to-day in operation. But there is no national representative body with power to negotiate on all the subjects which might be covered by an international agreement.

It was realised by those who advocated producers' agreements that they would not in themselves put an end to unemployment; but it was urged that, once the industry was on a stable basis, each nation would be in a better position to measure the real extent of the reduced demand for labour in the industry and to take the requisite measures whether of transfer, retirement or restriction of entry.

As we have already indicated, the proposals described above were not advocated by all the experts. Some expressed doubts concerning the possible effects of an international agreement of the kind contemplated, particularly in the case of a prime necessity like coal.

(b) *International Committee.* — The miners' experts laid special emphasis on the importance of protecting the interests of the workers and the consumers. They proposed the appointment of an International Coal Committee on which all interests would be represented. This Committee should, it was suggested, at least have the power of recommending on what questions information should be collected and publicity afforded.

(c) *Hours, wages and social conditions.* — The miners' experts considered that it was desirable that an international understanding should be reached concerning hours,

wages and social conditions. It was not claimed that such an understanding could, or should, bring about uniformity of conditions, or that it would in itself solve the problem of the industry. But it was argued that it would do something and that, in the absence of an agreement on these points, an *entente* on other questions such as was outlined above might prove unstable.

The miners' experts were anxious that, if competition were checked at one point, it should not be deflected so as to act with still greater force against their interests. They urged, moreover, that there are employers' organisations in all countries adequate for the immediate undertaking of such negotiations.

(d) *Abolition, or restriction, of artificial obstructions to free competition.* — We discussed with the experts at length the possibility, and probable effects, of the abolition of all obstructions to the full play of competition in the industry. We recalled in this connection the resolutions of the World Economic Conference to which we attach special importance : that " nations should take steps forthwith to remove or diminish those tariff barriers which hamper trade ", that " dumping should be reduced to a minimum ", that " transport services of all routes should be provided without prejudicial discrimination between different nationalities ", and that " it is important for the recovery and future development of world trade that Governments should forthwith abandon an economic policy [of import and export prohibitions and restrictions] which is injurious to the interests both of their own and other nations ".

All agreed that the situation which these measures had created was pernicious, but some scepticism was expressed, more especially by the miners' experts, concerning the possibility of solving the difficulties by negative action of this kind alone. The removal of all artificial restrictions to the free flow of trade and of all the artificial stimuli to production would no doubt, were such action practicable, solve the coal problem in the long run. Its immediate effect would be to shift the incidence of the depression from those countries in which such measures have the least to those in which they have the greatest influence. Its ultimate effect would be to eliminate the least profitable mines and thus to destroy the existing surplus capacity. But it was urged on the other hand that the final objective could only be achieved after a long and disturbing process of re-adaptation. In fact, no expert thought that the abolition of restrictions, however desirable it might be, would by itself provide a solution of the problem now confronting us.

Many experts, however, were strongly of the opinion that an agreement for the gradual abolition of artificial measures should be negotiated simultaneously with any agreement for the control of output, markets, or prices, or form an inherent part of it.

It was remarked in this connection that, if an international agreement were reached which put an end to dumping prices, some of the existing measures of protection would lose their *raison d'être* and would doubtless tend to disappear ; but that this slow and partial process of the decay of measures which have become moribund is obviously very different from the active policy recommended by the World Economic Conference.

Moreover, even apart from the removal of existing restrictions, there remains the danger of the imposition of new ones. It was observed that the whole basis of any agreement might be undermined by the grant of new subsidies or other special privileges by any Government to its national industry ; and that therefore the strength of an agreement will necessarily depend at least on the conviction that such Governmental measures will be, if not removed, at all events relaxed.

We prefer to confine ourselves at this stage to recording the views expressed, without making any pronouncement on their respective merits, merely adding some comments concerning the position of consumers (Chapter IV), and some considerations which must affect the attitude and possible action of the League (Chapter V).

#### IV. THE INTERESTS OF CONSUMERS.

We have throughout been deeply conscious of the fact that, while it is the troubles of producers which now engage attention, the interests of consumers require to be carefully watched in connection with any discussion of remedial measures which might remove certain checks on prices and certain guarantees of ample supplies.

No country is interested as producer only, even the greatest exporter selling the great bulk of its production for industrial and domestic use within its own territory. But the provision of coal and the price at which it can be obtained certainly involves a problem of special importance and significance to countries which are exclusively, or almost exclusively, consumers. We have therefore been careful to invite with the other experts some from countries which are mainly, and others from countries which are only, concerned as consumers.

Among the proposals mentioned in the previous chapter, it is the first — that of an international agreement between producers — which the consuming countries and interests view with some concern and would naturally desire to examine with the closest attention.

The experts who come from consuming countries did not indeed hold the view that the interests of producers and consumers are in all respects diametrically opposed. On the contrary, there was complete agreement that stability and security were to the interest of both. A glance at the price curves over a series of years shows that periods of unduly low prices have been frequently and sharply interrupted by abnormally high prices during the crises and stoppages which they cause. It was generally agreed that a steady price level at about the average of these fluctuating figures would have been better for both producer and consumer ; that the industry cannot continue indefinitely on an uneconomic basis ; and that the liability to sudden stoppages which is inherent in present conditions entails widespread and disastrous dislocation to dependent industries.

At the same time, there was naturally anxiety about the dangers which lurk in all forms of monopolistic control and about the adequacy of the available safeguards against unduly high prices and restriction of supplies.

Among the possible safeguards, the following were specially mentioned.

First, it is apparently not proposed by those who advocate the institution of some temporary system for controlling output that the United States of America become a party to whatever international understanding might be reached. As we have already seen, whenever the price of coal in Europe rises above a certain level that country is able to place almost unlimited supplies on the European market. There is thus a certain automatic check to the possible increase in price.

Secondly, coal no longer holds an unrivalled position as a source of energy or heat, and any attempt to squeeze the consumer would undoubtedly stimulate the development of hydro-electric power, the use of oil and other sources of energy, as it has done in the past. Competition will therefore in all circumstances continue to exist.

But to meet the possibility of this competition proving insufficiently effective, certain experts suggested a third safeguard, namely the provision of adequate information and publicity. This publicity, they considered, as stated above, might best be assured by a committee comprising all interests set up to watch the development of the situation.

We confine ourselves here to a simple record of these possible safeguards and do not propose at present to attempt to subject them to a critical analysis.

## V. SOME CONSIDERATIONS AFFECTING POSSIBLE LEAGUE ACTION.

It is obviously right that, in the first instance, we should endeavour to elicit the views of those in the industry concerned and encourage them to develop and express their policy. Only after full consideration of such views and of their relationship to questions of general commercial policy and of the interests of the consumer could we properly make proposals or recommend schemes ourselves.

It would be premature to discuss at this moment the further role of the League and its association at any point with such policy as may be proposed by persons engaged in the industry. Nevertheless, we think it may be useful to those directly concerned to be reminded at this stage of some considerations which must be taken into account if the association of the League is contemplated as a part of any proposals.

The League, in any policy which it supports and any procedure which it adopts, must obviously be impartial as between all countries and all classes. This has an obvious bearing upon its possible relation to agreements between producers. If the League took any initiative in promoting such agreements it would clearly assume a serious responsibility, and any procedure designed to secure the association of non-producing interests with detailed negotiations between producers would be cumbrous and difficult. The experts connected with the management of the industry were all of the opinion that negotiations should be conducted independently of the League.

This does not, however, necessarily imply that the League should not be asked to interest itself in an appropriate manner in agreements which may affect to an important degree the great basic industries and the interests of large classes in many countries. In this connection, we think it well to recall the principles laid down by the World Economic Conference about international industrial agreements and the duties which it suggested the League should recognise. While these recommendations refer to such agreements generally, with no specific mention of the coal industry, they obviously apply to this industry.

The recommendations, of which we quote the most relevant passages in the footnote below<sup>1</sup>, do not suggest that the League should have either initiative, direction, or control, but that it should closely follow developments, should collect information, and publish what may be of general interest. For the further details of these principles, we would refer to the fuller extracts in the footnote.

We do not desire in this interim report to make any observation on the second proposal according to which a Committee or bureau representative of all interests should be set up.

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<sup>1</sup> " International industrial agreements must be considered as good or bad according to the spirit which rules the constitution and the operation of the agreements, and in particular according to the measure in which those directing them are actuated by a sense of the general interest... "

" They may assure to the workers greater stability of employment and at the same time, by reducing production and distribution costs and consequently selling prices, bring advantages to the consumer. It is generally recognised that in this way agreements may in some cases be useful, not only to producers, but also to consumers and the community in general. Nevertheless, the Conference considers, on the other hand, that such agreements, if they encourage monopolistic tendencies and the application of unsound business methods, may check technical progress in production and involve dangers to the legitimate interests of important sections of society and of particular countries... "

" The Conference considers that the League of Nations should closely follow these forms of international industrial co-operation and their effects upon technical progress, the development of production, conditions of labour, the situation as regards supplies, and the movement of prices, seeking in this connection the collaboration of the various Governments. It should collect the relevant data with a view to publishing from time to time such information as may be of general interest. The Conference is of the opinion that the publicity given in regard to the nature and operations of agreements constitutes one of the most effective means, on the one hand, of securing the support of public opinion to agreements which conduce to the general interest and, on the other hand, of preventing the growth of abuses.

As regards the third of the proposals for international action, that which relates to wages and hours, we will confine ourselves at this stage to saying that action in this field would appear to fall within the competence of the International Labour Office, not that of the Economic Organisation of the League.

The fourth proposal, with regard to the removal or reduction of protective measures, would, if action is thought opportune and practicable, be appropriately dealt with by this Committee whose principal work, especially since the World Economic Conference, is concerned with such problems.

\* \* \*

We have now summarised the situation, as it appeared to emerge from the evidence so far placed before us, with such comments as appeared useful at this stage. In order to be in a position to proceed to our next stage and arrive at conclusions and make recommendations, we contemplate further consultations on a somewhat wider basis.

We hope, moreover, that the publication of this Interim Report will encourage the further expression of the views of those most concerned both elsewhere and at the meeting on May 6th of the Economic Consultative Committee, on whose initiative the Council asked us to undertake this study, so that we shall have the benefit of these opinions in determining our further procedure and in making our recommendations to the Council.

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**B. ANNEXES.**

**ANNEX I.**

**STATISTICAL TABLES.**

**Tableau I. — HOUILLE.**  
Production en milliers de tonnes métriques.

PAYS	Moyenne Average 1909-1918	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923
<b>AFRIQUE</b> . . . . .	<b>6,878</b>	<b>8,905</b>	<b>10,942</b>	<b>10,870</b>	<b>9,308</b>	<b>11,375</b>
Afrique du Sud, Union . . . . .	6,692	7,984	10,409	10,339	8,831	10,811
Algérie . . . . .	—	—	8	10	9	4
Rhodésie du Sud . . . . .	186	221	525	521	468	560
<b>AMÉRIQUE DU NORD</b> . . . . .	<b>476,208</b>	<b>530,486</b>	<b>609,190</b>	<b>470,079</b>	<b>443,271</b>	<b>609,005</b>
Canada . . . . .	11,621	13,426	12,021	10,684	10,588	12,164
Etats-Unis <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	464,587	517,060	597,169	459,395	432,683	596,841
<b>AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE</b> (Mexique) . . . . .	<b>1,099</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1,261</b>
<b>AMÉRIQUE DU SUD</b> . . . . .	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>1,767</b>
Brésil . . . . .	26	26	302	260	400	324
Chili . . . . .	1,156	1,283	1,063	1,275	1,053	1,164
Pérou . . . . .	301	274	377	357	303	253
Venezuela . . . . .	7	7	30	28	29	26
<b>ASIE</b> . . . . .	<b>49,602</b>	<b>55,491</b>	<b>76,909</b>	<b>73,965</b>	<b>78,703</b>	<b>80,591</b>
Bornéo . . . . .	43	45	106	125	116	83
Chine . . . . .	12,869	13,779	20,670	19,876	22,681	19,955
Corée . . . . .	128	128	289	311	317	320
Etats Malais fédérés . . . . .	—	—	252	304	287	323
Formose . . . . .	254	322	1,148	1,038	1,347	1,445
Inde . . . . .	15,126	16,468	18,250	19,613	19,316	19,972
Indes néerlandaises <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	568	568	1,096	1,212	1,041	1,157
Indochine <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	448	509	700	921	989	1,057
Japon . . . . .	17,885	21,316	29,245	26,221	27,702	28,949
Kouan-Toung . . . . .	1,447	1,513	4,240	3,519	4,070	6,523
Philippines . . . . .	—	—	59	40	42	43
Sakhaline . . . . .	—	—	154	115	115	167
Turquie . . . . .	734	843	700	670	680	597
<b>EUROPE</b> . . . . .	<b>551,543</b>	<b>605,262</b>	<b>457,586</b>	<b>400,555</b>	<b>501,769</b>	<b>489,239</b>
Allemagne A . . . . .	165,470	190,109	—	—	—	—
B . . . . .	121,118	140,753	107,525	113,898	119,183	62,316
Autriche A . . . . .	14,857	16,460	—	—	—	—
B . . . . .	79	87	133	138	166	158
Belgique . . . . .	23,260	22,842	22,389	21,750	21,209	22,923
Bulgarie . . . . .	11	11	34	40	48	63
Espagne . . . . .	3,861	4,016	5,421	4,965	4,436	5,929
France A . . . . .	39,177	40,051	—	—	—	—
B . . . . .	* 41,848	43,847	24,303	28,241	31,163	37,656
Hongrie A . . . . .	1,236	1,320	—	—	—	—
B . . . . .	847	* 850	168	427	935	851
Italie . . . . .	—	1	152	114	195	174
Pays-Bas . . . . .	1,498	1,873	3,941	3,921	4,570	5,281
Pologne B . . . . .	35,922	40,972	30,702	29,894	34,651	36,098
Portugal . . . . .	13	25	145	133	143	128
Roumanie B . . . . .	440	* 453	187	210	254	292
Serbes, Cr., Slov. A . . . . .	38	100	—	—	—	—
B . . . . .	38	100	66	77	102	136
Royaume-Uni <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	273,905	292,043	233,216	165,871	253,613	280,430
Russie A . . . . .	27,864	36,011	—	—	—	—
B <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	* 23,765	29,500	7,775	8,680	8,717	14,504
Sarre B . . . . .	* 11,500	13,216	9,410	9,575	11,240	9,192
Spitzberg . . . . .	36	36	130	210	316	341
Suède . . . . .	317	364	440	377	379	420
Suisse . . . . .	—	—	74	11	4	—
Tchécoslovaquie B . . . . .	13,085	14,271	11,375	12,023	10,465	12,347
<b>OCÉANIE</b> . . . . .	<b>12,070</b>	<b>13,796</b>	<b>13,950</b>	<b>13,912</b>	<b>13,389</b>	<b>13,669</b>
Australie . . . . .	10,698	12,614	13,011	13,004	12,405	12,718
Nouvelle-Zélande . . . . .	1,372	1,182	939	908	984	951
<b>MONDE ENTIER</b> . . . . .	<b>1,098,790</b>	<b>1,215,720</b>	<b>1,171,064</b>	<b>972,036</b>	<b>1,049,158</b>	<b>1,206,907</b>

Sources : Statistiques nationales officielles; Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau (Imperial Institute); *The Mineral Industry* (New York); *Internationale Bergwirtschaft*; *Glückauf*; etc.

A = Territoire d'avant-guerre.

B = Territoire d'après-guerre.

\* Estimation ou chiffres provisoires.

<sup>1</sup> Y compris une faible partie de lignite.

<sup>1</sup> Y compris après 1921, estimation annuelle pour l'Irlande 75-85.000 tonnes.

<sup>1</sup> U.R.S.S. (y compris territoire d'Asie).

Table I. — COAL.

Production in metric tons (000's omitted).

1924	1925	1926	1927	* 1928	COUNTRY	
11,934	12,492	13,348	12,998	13,100	AFRICA. South Africa, Union of Algeria. Southern Rhodesia.	
11,333	11,793	12,460	12,068	12,200		
9	10	14	21	...		
592	689	874	909	...		
527,690	536,490	612,901	537,066	529,000	NORTH AMERICA. Canada. U. S. A. <sup>1</sup> .	
9,139	8,628	11,687	12,341	12,400		
518,560	527,862	601,214	544,725	516,600		
1,226	1,444	1,259	1,032	1,050	CARIBBEAN (Mexico).	
1,987	1,972	* 2,050	* 2,050	2,050	SOUTH AMERICA. Brazil. Chile. Peru. Venezuela.	
268	392	...	...	...		
1,539	1,453	1,464	1,474	1,400		
155	102	170	162	...		
25	25	16	...	...		
84,894	90,347	* 90,000	* 90,000	90,900	ASIA. Borneo. China. Korea. Fed. Malay States. Formosa. British India. Dutch East Indies <sup>1</sup> . Indo-China <sup>1</sup> . Japan. Kwantung. Philippines. Saghalien. Turkey.	
110	101	93	...	...		
20,969	24,255	...	...	...		
439	624	683	...	...		
379	415	472	470	...		
1,506	1,705	1,795	1,800	...		
21,514	21,240	21,336	21,339	21,700		
1,470	1,401	1,466	1,620	...		
1,236	1,363	1,285	1,484	...		
30,111	31,459	31,427	31,200	31,700		
6,144	6,739	...	...	...		
48	49	49	...	...		
199	251	276	357	...		
769	745	1,193	1,309	...		
549,375	537,583	458,450	604,959	594,200		EUROPE. Germany A. " B. Austria A. " B. Belgium. Bulgaria. Spain. France A. " B. Hungary A. " B. Italy. Netherlands. Poland B. Portugal. Roumania B. Serbs, Cr., Slov. A. " B. United Kingdom <sup>2</sup> . Russia A. " B. Saar B. Spitzbergen B. Sweden. Switzerland. Czechoslovakia B.
118,769	132,622	145,296	153,598	150,900		
172	145	157	176	...		
23,362	23,097	25,320	27,574	27,500		
59	72	80	94	...		
6,127	6,117	6,536	6,036	...		
44,016	47,048	51,422	51,779	51,400		
635	805	827	784	...		
127	189	209	169	...		
5,882	6,849	8,650	9,323	10,700		
32,280	29,081	35,747	38,084	40,600		
133	122	202	* 200	...		
297	314	322	373	...		
132	180	191	289	...		
271,405	247,079	128,305	255,264	241,500		
15,378	17,637	26,298	32,202	34,500		
14,032	12,990	13,681	13,596	13,100		
452	413	315	* 350	...		
438	264	384	398	...		
15,179	12,559	14,508	14,670	15,200		
15,080	14,906	14,704	14,083	15,000	OCEANIA. Australia. New Zealand.	
13,978	13,845	13,488	13,740	...		
1,102	1,061	1,216	1,243	...		
1,192,195	1,195,234	* 1,192,712	* 1,283,088	* 1,245,300	WORLD.	

SOURCES: National official statistics; Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau (Imperial Institute); *The Mineral Industry* (New York); *Internationale Bergwirtschaft*; *Glückauf*; etc.

A = Pre-war territory.  
B = Post-war territory.

\* Estimate or provisional figures.

<sup>1</sup> Including small quantity of lignite.

<sup>2</sup> Includes estimates for Ireland after 1921 amounting to from 75,000 to 85,000 tons per year.

<sup>3</sup> U.S.S.R., i.e., including Asiatic Russia.

**Tableau II. — HOUILLE ET LIGNITE (équivalent en houille<sup>1</sup>).**

Production en milliers de tonnes métriques.

PAYS	Moyenne Average 1909-1913	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923
<b>AFRIQUE.</b>	<b>6,878</b>	<b>8,205</b>	<b>11,014</b>	<b>10,051</b>	<b>9,356</b>	<b>11,453</b>
Afrique du Sud.						
Union de l'.	6,692	7,934	10,409	10,339	8,831	10,811
Algérie.	—	—	8	10	9	4
Congo belge.	—	—	1	1	10	19
Nigeria.	—	—	61	72	38	59
Rhodésie du Sud.	186	221	525	521	468	560
Tunisie.	—	—	10	8	—	—
<b>AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.</b>	<b>476,272</b>	<b>530,550</b>	<b>610,308</b>	<b>471,071</b>	<b>444,325</b>	<b>610,088</b>
Canada.	11,685	13,490	13,139	11,676	11,642	13,247
Etats-Unis.	464,587	517,060	597,169	459,395	432,683	596,841
<b>AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE</b> (Mexique).	<b>1,099</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1,261</b>
<b>AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>1,767</b>
Brésil.	26	26	302	260	400	324
Chili.	1,156	1,233	1,063	1,275	1,053	1,164
Pérou.	301	274	377	357	303	253
Venezuela.	7	7	30	28	29	26
<b>ASIE.</b>	<b>49,502</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>76,909</b>	<b>73,965</b>	<b>78,703</b>	<b>80,591</b>
Bornéo.	43	45	106	125	116	83
Chine.	12,869	13,779	20,670	19,876	22,681	19,955
Corée.	128	128	289	311	317	320
Etats Malais fédérés.	—	—	252	304	287	323
Formose.	254	322	1,148	1,038	1,347	1,445
Inde.	15,126	16,468	18,250	19,613	19,316	19,972
Indes néerlandaises.	568	568	1,096	1,212	1,041	1,157
Indochine.	448	509	700	821	989	1,057
Japon.	17,885	21,316	29,245	26,221	27,702	28,949
Kouan-Toung.	1,447	1,513	4,240	3,519	4,070	6,523
Philippines.	—	—	59	40	42	43
Sakhaline.	—	—	154	115	115	167
Turquie.	734	843	700	670	680	597
<b>EUROPE.</b>	<b>586,536</b>	<b>644,220</b>	<b>500,671</b>	<b>446,827</b>	<b>550,408</b>	<b>532,346</b>
Allemagne A.	182,089	209,493				
B.	137,737	160,137	132,389	141,234	149,667	88,713
Autriche A.	29,768	32,183				
B.	1,612	1,660	1,751	1,816	2,048	1,769
Belgique.	23,260	22,842	22,389	21,750	21,209	22,923
Bulgarie.	98	125	276	341	376	401
Espagne.	3,994	4,155	5,697	5,170	4,601	6,126
France A.	39,423	40,315				
B.	42,094	44,111	24,626	28,491	31,420	37,943
Grèce.	1	—	66	56	44	40
Hongrie A.	3,934	4,305				
B.	2,654	2,688	1,764	2,325	2,999	3,136
Italie.	152	176	549	457	383	414
Pays-Bas.	1,498	1,873	4,406	3,962	4,580	5,299
Pologne B.	35,969	41,036	30,785	29,984	34,704	36,155
Portugal.	13	25	153	140	148	133
Roumanie A.	60	83				
B.	1,231	1,308	654	742	875	1,035
Serbes, Cr. Slov. A.	124	191				
B.	767	1,042	1,007	1,062	1,311	1,457
Royaume-Uni.	273,905	292,043	233,216	165,871	253,613	280,430
Russie (U. R. S. S.) A.	27,864	36,011				
B.	23,765	29,500	7,775	8,080	8,717	14,504
Sarre B.	11,500	13,216	9,410	9,575	11,240	9,192
Spitzberg.	36	36	130	210	316	341
Suède.	317	364	440	377	379	420
Suisse.	—	—	74	11	4	—
Tchécoslovaquie B.	25,933	27,881	23,114	24,573	21,744	21,915
<b>OCÉANIE.</b>	<b>12,307</b>	<b>14,043</b>	<b>14,317</b>	<b>14,240</b>	<b>13,721</b>	<b>14,059</b>
Australie.	10,699	12,615	13,066	13,031	12,436	12,758
Nouvelle-Zélande.	1,608	1,428	1,251	1,218	1,285	1,301
<b>MONDE ENTIER.</b>	<b>1,134,084</b>	<b>1,254,989</b>	<b>1,215,706</b>	<b>1,019,718</b>	<b>1,099,231</b>	<b>1,251,565</b>

A = Territoire d'avant-guerre.  
B = Territoire d'après-guerre.

\* Estimation ou chiffres provisoires.

<sup>1</sup> Lignite calculé en équivalent de houille selon le taux de 2 : 9 pour l'Allemagne, 3 : 5 pour l'Autriche, 1 : 2 pour l'Espagne, 1 : 4 pour l'Italie, 10 : 17 pour la Tchécoslovaquie et 1 : 3 pour les autres pays.

**Table II. — COAL AND LIGNITE (in terms of coal<sup>1</sup>).**

Production in metric tons (000's omitted).

1924	1925	1926	1927	* 1928	COUNTRY
12,036	12,600	13,488	13,148	13,300	AFRICA.
11,333	11,793	12,460	12,068	12,200	South Africa, Union of.
9	10	14	21	...	Algeria.
27	27	30	29	...	Belgian Congo.
75	89	110	121	...	Nigeria.
592	689	874	909	...	Southern Rhodesia.
...	...	...	...	...	Tunis.
528,777	537,586	613,988	558,222	530,200	NORTH AMERICA.
10,217	9,724	12,774	13,497	13,600	Canada.
518,560	527,862	601,214	544,725	516,600	U. S. A.
1,226	1,444	1,259	1,032	1,050	CARIBBEAN (Mexico).
1,987	1,972	* 2,050	* 2,050	2,050	SOUTH AMERICA.
268	392	...	...	...	Brazil.
1,539	1,453	1,464	1,474	1,400	Chile.
155	102	170	162	...	Peru.
25	25	16	...	...	Venezuela.
84,894	90,347	* 90,000	* 90,000	90,900	ASIA.
110	101	93	...	...	Borneo.
20,969	24,255	...	...	...	China.
439	624	683	...	...	Korea.
379	415	472	470	...	Fed. Malay States.
1,506	1,705	1,795	1,800	...	Formosa.
21,514	21,240	21,336	21,339	21,700	British India.
1,470	1,401	1,466	1,620	...	Dutch East Indies.
1,236	1,363	1,285	1,484	...	Indo-China.
30,111	31,459	31,427	31,200	31,700	Japan.
6,144	6,739	...	...	...	Kwantung.
48	49	49	...	...	Philippines.
199	251	276	357	...	Saghalien.
769	745	1,193	1,309	...	Turkey.
596,352	586,776	507,754	657,963	651,400	EUROPE.
146,466	163,672	176,218	187,110	187,800	Germany A.
...	...	...	...	...	"    B.
1,844	1,965	1,932	2,014	2,200	Austria A.
23,362	23,097	25,320	27,574	27,500	"    B.
444	455	455	476	500	Belgium.
6,333	6,319	6,736	6,251	...	Bulgaria.
...	...	...	...	...	Spain.
44,331	47,384	51,774	52,135	51,800	France A.
44	47	51	48	...	"    B.
...	...	...	...	...	Greece.
2,753	2,645	2,768	2,865	3,000	Hungary A.
357	466	507	400	...	"    B.
5,946	6,918	8,720	9,411	10,800	Italy.
32,310	29,103	35,772	38,110	40,600	Netherlands.
137	128	212	* 210	...	Poland B.
...	...	...	...	...	Portugal.
1,123	1,186	1,232	1,323	...	Roumania A.
...	...	...	...	...	"    B.
1,483	1,505	1,508	1,775	1,600	Serbs, Cr. Slov. A.
271,405	247,079	128,305	255,264	241,500	"    B.
...	...	...	...	...	United Kingdom.
15,878	17,637	26,298	32,202	34,500	Russia (U.S.S.R.) A.
14,032	12,990	13,681	13,596	13,100	"    B.
452	413	315	* 350	...	Saar B.
438	264	384	398	...	Spitzbergen.
...	...	...	...	...	Sweden.
27,214	23,503	25,566	26,451	27,400	Switzerland.
...	...	...	...	...	Czechoslovakia B.
15,461	15,565	15,881	15,863	15,900	OCEANIA.
14,021	14,142	13,812	14,233	...	Australia.
1,440	1,423	1,569	1,630	...	New Zealand.
1,240,783	1,246,291	1,243,920	* 1,338,278	* 1,304,800	WORLD.

A = Pre-war territory.  
B = Post-war territory.

\* Estimate or provisional figures.

<sup>1</sup> Lignite converted into terms of coal at the rate of 3 : 5 for Austria, 10 : 17 for Czechoslovakia, 2 : 9 for Germany, 1 : 4 for Italy, 1 : 2 for Spain, and 1 : 3 for the other countries.

Tableau III. — LIGNITE.

Table III. — LIGNITE.

Production en milliers de tonnes métriques. — Production in metric tons (000's omitted).

PAYS	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	* 1928	COUNTRY
AFRIQUE . . . . .	.	217	243	144	235	305	324	420	451	500	AFRICA.
Congo belge . . . . .	.	2	3	29	56	81	81	90	87	...	Belgian Congo.
Nigéria . . . . .	.	184	216	115	178	224	243	330	364	...	Nigeria.
Tunisie . . . . .	.	31	24	—	1	—	—	—	—	...	Tunis.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD (Canada) . . . . .	193	3,353	2,976	3,163	3,250	3,233	3,288	3,262	3,469	3,500	NORTH AMERICA. (Canada).
EUROPE . . . . .	* 126,195	149,252	161,054	174,402	154,372	164,623	177,573	177,656	191,530	208,400	EUROPE.
Allemagne . . . . .	87,228	111,888	123,010	137,179	118,785	124,637	139,725	139,151	150,806	166,200	Germany.
Autriche A . . . . .	27,378	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Austria A.
" B . . . . .	2,621	2,697	2,797	3,136	2,685	2,786	3,033	2,958	3,064	3,300	" B.
Bulgarie . . . . .	342	726	902	983	1,013	1,156	1,148	1,126	1,145	1,400	Bulgaria.
Espagne . . . . .	277	552	409	330	394	412	403	400	430	...	Spain.
France . . . . .	793	968	749	772	861	944	1,007	1,056	1,067	...	France.
Grèce . . . . .	—	197	169	132	119	131	142	153	143	...	Greece.
Hongrie A . . . . .	8,954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hungary A.
" B . . . . .	5,514	4,788	5,693	6,191	6,856	6,353	5,521	5,822	6,243	6,500	" B.
Italie . . . . .	700	1,588	1,029	751	959	920	1,108	1,192	925	...	Italy.
Pays-Bas . . . . .	—	1,396	122	29	54	191	208	211	263	...	Netherlands.
Pologne B . . . . .	192	248	270	220	171	89	66	76	78	...	Poland B.
Portugal . . . . .	—	25	20	15	16	11	18	31	* 30	...	Portugal.
Roumanie A . . . . .	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	Roumania A.
" B . . . . .	* 2,566	1,400	1,595	1,862	2,229	2,479	2,615	2,731	2,850	...	" B.
Serbes, Cr. et Sl. A . . . . .	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	Serbs. Cr. & Sl. A.
" B . . . . .	* 2,825	2,822	2,954	3,628	3,964	4,054	3,974	3,950	4,458	4,600	" B.
Tchécoslovaquie B . . . . .	23,137	19,957	21,335	19,174	16,266	20,460	18,605	18,799	20,028	20,700	Czechoslovakia B.
Océanie . . . . .	740	1,100	1,010	996	1,170	1,144	1,978	2,033	2,641	2,700	OCEANIA.
Australie . . . . .	3	165	80	92	119	130	891	973	1,479	...	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande . . . . .	737	935	930	904	1,051	1,014	1,087	1,060	1,162	...	New Zealand.
MONDE ENTIER . . . . .	127,126	153,922	165,283	178,705	159,027	169,305	183,163	183,371	198,091	215,100	WORLD.

SOURCES : Voir tableau 1.

SOURCES : See Table 1.

A = Territoire d'avant-guerre.

A = Pre-war territory.

B = Territoire d'après-guerre.

B = Post-war territory.

\* Estimation.

\* Estimated.

Tableau IV. — CONSOMMATION DE CHARBON, DE COKE, DE BRIQUETTES ET DE LIGNITE  
(en termes de charbon).

Table IV. — CONSUMPTION OF COAL, COKE, BRIQUETTES AND LIGNITE (in terms of coal).

Pays	Consommation — Consumption									Importation nette en % de la consommation Net imports as % of consumption					Country
	Total en millions de tonnes métriques Metric tons (000,000's omitted)					Par tête, en tonnes métriques Per head, in metric tons									
	Moyenne Average 1909-13	1913	1925	1927	1928	1913	1925	1927	1928	Moyenne Average 1909-13	1913	1925	1927	1928	
<b>AMÉRIQUE DU NORD :</b>										%	%	%	%	%	<b>NORTH AMERICA :</b>
Canada . . . . .	23	29	25	29	29	4,0	2,7	3,1	3,0	49,6	51,1	61,5	53,4	53,3	Canada.
Etats-Unis . . . . .	442	489	505	521	495	5,1	4,3	4,4	4,1	—	—	—	—	—	United States.
<b>AMÉRIQUE DU SUD :</b>															<b>SOUTH AMERICA :</b>
Argentine . . . . .	4	4	3	4	...	0,5	0,3	0,3	...	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	...	Argentine.
Bésil . . . . .	2	3	2	2	2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	98,8	99,0	83,2	82,9	...	Brazil.
Chili . . . . .	3	3	2	2	1	0,8	0,4	0,4	0,4	57,4	55,5	16,9	3,3	5,4	Chile.
<b>EUROPE :</b>															<b>EUROPE :</b>
Allemagne . . . . .	162	179	139	155	160	2,7	2,2	2,4	2,5	—	—	—	—	—	Germany.
Autriche . . . . .	...	...	7	7	...	1,1	1,1	1,1	...	...	...	72,3	72,8	...	Austria.
Belgique . . . . .	25	27	31	36	34	3,5	3,8	4,4	4,2	8,4	14,0	24,7	23,6	19,4	Belgium.
Espagne . . . . .	7	7	8	8	...	0,4	0,4	0,3	...	40,8	44,0	21,9	11,0	...	Spain.
France . . . . .	61	62	81	87	85	1,6	2,0	2,1	2,0	35,1	35,4	25,5	24,5	23,5	France.
Hongrie . . . . .	...	...	3	4	5	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	...	...	24,0	33,3	35,3	Hungary.
Italie . . . . .	10	11	11	14	12	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	98,0	97,9	94,9	96,7	97,0	Italy.
Pays-Bas . . . . .	...	10	11	12	13	1,6	1,4	1,6	1,7	...	81,2	35,6	22,6	14,6	Netherlands.
Pologne . . . . .	...	...	21	27	28	0,7	0,9	0,9	0,9	...	...	...	...	...	Poland.
Royaume-Uni . . . . .	184	192	175	185	169	4,2	3,8	4,1	3,7	...	...	...	...	...	United Kingdom.
Russie . . . . .	34	46	17	...	...	0,3	0,1	...	...	18,4	21,6	...	...	...	Russia.
Suède . . . . .	5	6	5	7	6	1,1	0,8	1,1	1,0	91,0	93,9	94,4	93,9	93,4	Sweden.
Suisse . . . . .	3	4	3	3	3	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,8	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	...	...	22	24	26	...	1,5	1,7	1,8	...	...	...	...	...	Czechoslovakia.
<b>ASIE :</b>															<b>ASIA :</b>
Chine . . . . .	14	14	21	...	...	0,03	0,05	...	...	6,9	2,1	...	...	...	China.
Inde . . . . .	15	16	22	21	21	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,06	...	...	1,4	...	...	India.
Japon . . . . .	16	22	31	32	32	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	...	0,9	...	1,5	1,8	Japan.
<b>AFRIQUE :</b>															<b>AFRICA :</b>
Union Sud-Africaine . . . . .	6	7	10	10	11	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,4	...	...	...	...	...	Union of South Africa.
<b>Océanie :</b>															<b>OCEANIA :</b>
Australie . . . . .	8	11	13	13	...	2,2	2,2	2,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande . . . . .	2	2	2	2	...	1,5	1,3	1,3	...	4,4	15,3	23,7	16,3	...	New Zealand.

<sup>1</sup> 1926.

<sup>2</sup> Y compris Luxembourg (Union économique belgo-luxembourgeoise). — Including Luxembourg (Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union).

<sup>3</sup> Sarre comprise dans le territoire douanier français. — The Saar is included in the French Customs territory.

Tableau V. — Tableau sommaire concernant le **COMMERCE DU CHARBON, COKE, etc.**  
(en termes de charbon).

Table V. — Summary Table relating to **TRADE IN COAL, COKE, etc.** (in terms of coal).  
Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	Période Period	Importations Imports	Exportations Exports	Balace ou + or —	Country	
<b>AFRIQUE :</b>						
Union Sud-Africaine . . .	Moyenne } 1909/13	56	286	— 230	AFRICA :  Union of South Africa	
	Average } 1913	38	776	— 738		
	1923	3	1.727	— 1.724		
	1924	2	1.743	— 1.741		
	1925	7	1.595	— 1.588		
	1926	3	2.136	— 2.133		
	1927	—	1.637	— 1.637		
	1928	—	1.475	— 1.475		
<b>AMÉRIQUE DU NORD :</b>						
Canada . . . . .	Moyenne } 1909/14	13.242	1.722	+ 11.520	NORTH AMERICA:  Canada.	
	Average } 1913/14	17.318	1.403	+ 15.915		
	1923/24	19.429	1.150	+ 18.279		
	1924/25	14.920	684	+ 14.236		
	1925/26	16.249	736	+ 15.513		
	1926/27	16.921	1.255	+ 15.666		
	1927/28	16.373	911	+ 15.462		
	Etats-Unis . . . . .	Moyenne } 1909/13	1.691	23.907		— 22.216
Average } 1913		1.745	29.728	— 27.983		
1923		2.083	30.196	— 28.113		
1924		586	24.001	— 23.415		
1925		1.137	24.293	— 23.156		
1926		1.564	43.863	— 42.299		
1927		809	24.472	— 23.663		
1928		1.023	22.914	— 21.891		
<b>AMÉRIQUE DU SUD :</b>						
Argentine . . . . .	Moyenne } 1909/13	3.885	—	+ 3.885	SOUTH AMERICA :  Argentine.	
	Average } 1913	4.074	—	+ 4.074		
	1923	2.602	—	+ 2.602		
	1924	3.331	—	+ 3.331		
	1925	3.189	—	+ 3.189		
	1926	2.853	—	+ 2.853		
Brésil . . . . .	Moyenne } 1910/13	2.149	—	+ 2.149	Brazil.	
	Average } 1913	2.524	—	+ 2.524		
	1923	1.550	—	+ 1.550		
	1924	1.761	—	+ 1.761		
	1925	1.935	—	+ 1.935		
	1926	1.946	—	+ 1.946		
	1927	2.215	—	+ 2.215		
	1928	2.100	—	+ 2.100		
Chili . . . . .	Moyenne } 1910/13	1.559	—	+ 1.559	Chile.	
	Average } 1913	1.602	—	+ 1.602		
	1923	228	3	+ 225		
	1924	314	5	+ 309		
	1925	300	5	+ 295		
	1927	70	19	+ 51		
<b>ASIE :</b>	Chine . . . . .	Moyenne } 1910/13	1.667	715	+ 952	ASIA :  China.
		Average } 1913	1.814	1.513	+ 301	
		1923	1.427	3.159	— 1.732	
		1924	1.666	3.254	— 1.588	
		1925	2.813	3.003	— 190	
		1926	2.993	3.085	— 92	
	Inde . . . . .	Moyenne } 1909/13	473	829	— 356	India.
		Average } 1913	656	772	— 116	
		1923	640	139	+ 501	
		1924	483	210	+ 273	
		1925	501	219	+ 282	
		1926	203	627	— 424	
1927	249	586	— 337			
1928	220	637	— 417			



Tableau V. — Tableau sommaire concernant le commerce du charbon, coke, etc.  
(en termes de charbon) (suite).

Table V. — Summary Table relating to trade in coal, coke, etc. (in terms of coal) (continued).  
Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	Période Period	Importations Imports	Exportations Exports	Balance + ou - or	Country
<b>ASIE (suite) :</b>					
Japon . . . . .	Moyenne } Average } 1909/13	1.128	3.132	— 2.004	ASIA (continued) : Japan.
	1913	4.043	3.850	+ 193	
	1923	1.686	1.574	+ 112	
	1924	1.980	1.711	+ 269	
	1925	1.741	2.695	— 954	
	1926	2.013	2.590	— 577	
	1927	2.661	2.173	+ 488	
	1928	2.734	2.150	+ 584	
<b>EUROPE :</b>					
Allemagne . . . . .	Moyenne } Average } 1909/13	16.344	36.614	— 20.270	EUROPE : Germany.
	1913	15.541	45.682	— 30.141	
	1923	26.661	8.128	+ 18.533	
	1924	14.633	26.799	— 12.166	
	1925	9.121	33.954	— 24.833	
	1926	4.195	54.098	— 49.903	
	1927	7.127	39.725	— 32.598	
	1928	9.485	36.801	— 27.316	
Autriche . . . . .	Moyenne } Average } 1909/13	12.528	5.548	+ 6.980	Austria.
	1913	15.205	5.472	+ 9.733	
	1923	4.795	58	+ 4.737	
	1924	5.515	42	+ 5.473	
	1925	5.208	68	+ 5.140	
	1926	5.058	227	+ 4.831	
	1927	5.587	205	+ 5.382	
Belgique . . . . .	Moyenne } Average } 1910/13	9.170	7.028	+ 2.142	Belgium.
	1913	10.827	7.109	+ 3.718	
	1923	9.450	3.735	+ 5.715	
	1924	12.622	3.812	+ 8.810	
	1925	11.885	4.290	+ 7.595	
	1926	11.206	5.582	+ 5.624	
	1927	13.246	4.736	+ 8.510	
	1928	12.561	5.912	+ 6.649	
Espagne . . . . .	Moyenne } Average } 1910/13	2.729	8	+ 2.721	Spain.
	1913	3.230	—	+ 3.230	
	1923	1.384	43	+ 1.341	
	1924	1.567	34	+ 1.533	
	1925	1.761	9	+ 1.752	
	1926	1.063	163	+ 900	
France . . . . .	Moyenne } Average } 1909/13	23.378	2.094	+ 21.284	France.
	1913	23.889	1.820	+ 22.069	
	1923	28.755	3.123	+ 25.632	
	1924	28.185	3.559	+ 24.626	
	1925	26.230	5.308	+ 20.922	
	1926	23.936	5.121	+ 18.815	
	1927	26.345	5.065	+ 21.280	
	1928	25.590	5.657	+ 19.933	
Hongrie . . . . .	1923	844	256	+ 588	Hungary.
	1924	1.112	234	+ 878	
	1925	1.204	370	+ 834	
	1926	1.285	450	+ 835	
	1927	1.628	197	+ 1.431	
	1928	1.799	159	+ 1.640	
	Italie . . . . .	Moyenne } Average } 1909/13	9.826	42	
1913		10.834	44	+ 10.790	
1923		9.166	136	+ 9.030	
1924		11.170	191	+ 10.979	
1925		10.513	182	+ 10.331	
1926		12.258	212	+ 12.046	
1927		14.059	200	+ 13.859	
1928		12.104	159	+ 11.945	
Pays-Bas . . . . .	1913	14.445	6.362	+ 8.083	Netherlands.
	1923	6.740	3.076	+ 3.664	
	1924	7.748	3.522	+ 4.226	
	1925	8.970	5.138	+ 3.832	
	1926	10.831	8.620	+ 2.211	
	1927	9.563	6.815	+ 2.748	
	1928	9.495	7.656	+ 1.839	

Tableau V. — Tableau sommaire concernant le commerce du charbon, coke, etc.  
(en termes de charbon) (fin).

Table V. — Summary Table relating to trade in coal, coke, etc. (in terms of coal) (concluded).  
Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).

Pays	Période Period	Importations Imports	Exportations Exports	Balance ou + or —	Country
<b>EUROPE (suite):</b>					
Pologne . . . . .	1923	297	13.082	— 12.785	Poland.
	1924	386	11.922	— 11.536	
	1925	243	8.422	— 8.179	
	1926	143	14.477	— 14.334	
	1927	293	11.267	— 10.974	
	1928	309	13.088	— 12.779	
Royaume-Uni. . . . .	Moyenne } 1909/13	63	89.593	— 89.530	United Kingdom.
	Average } 1913	30	99.702	— 99.672	
	1923	17	105.647	— 105.630	
	1924	9	85.509	— 85.500	
	1925	15	72.377	— 72.362	
	1926	22.191	30.301	— 8.110	
	1927	2.554	72.894	— 70.340	
	1928	34	72.217	— 72.183	
Russie . . . . .	Moyenne } 1909/13	6.404	118	+ 6.286	Russia.
	Average } 1913	10.031	97	+ 9.934	
	1923	508	—	+ 508	
	1924	127	23	+ 104	
	1925	63	324	— 261	
	* 1925/26	306	—	—	
	* 1926/27	472	—	—	
Suède . . . . .	Moyenne } 1911/13	4.979	2	+ 4.977	Sweden.
	Average } 1913	5.565	—	+ 5.565	
	1923	4.062	103	+ 3.959	
	1924	4.967	—	+ 4.967	
	1925	4.432	—	+ 4.432	
	1926	4.252	4	+ 4.248	
	1927	6.168	—	+ 6.168	
	1928	5.589	—	+ 5.589	
	Suisse . . . . .	Moyenne } 1909/13	3.218	7	
Average } 1913		3.523	15	+ 3.508	
1923		2.915	—	+ 2.915	
1924		2.711	1	+ 2.710	
1925		2.857	1	+ 2.856	
1926		2.830	1	+ 2.829	
1927		3.171	1	+ 3.170	
1928		3.229	1	+ 3.228	
Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	1923	909	3.864	— 2.955	Czechoslovakia.
	1924	1.105	4.098	— 2.993	
	1925	1.802	3.634	— 1.832	
	1926	1.758	5.242	— 3.484	
	1927	2.054	4.708	— 2.654	
	1928	2.828	4.566	— 1.738	
<b>Océanie :</b>					
Australie . . . . .	Moyenne } 1910/13	114	2.617	— 2.503	Australia.
	Average } 1913	41	2.144	— 2.103	
	1923/24	96	1.401	— 1.305	
	1924/25	45	1.042	— 997	
	1925/26	103	854	— 751	
	1926/27	50	877	— 827	

\* Autriche-Hongrie.  
<sup>1</sup> Territoire d'avant-guerre.  
<sup>2</sup> Y compris livraisons des réparations.  
<sup>3</sup> Union économique belgo-luxembourgeoise.  
<sup>4</sup> Importations totales moins les importations provenant de la Sarre, et plus les importations de la Sarre provenant d'Allemagne. Exportations totales plus les exportations de la Sarre en Allemagne et moins les importations de la Sarre provenant de France.  
<sup>5</sup> La Sarre est comprise dans le territoire douanier français.  
<sup>6</sup> Exercice économique ; frontières d'Europe seulement.

\* Austria-Hungary.  
<sup>1</sup> Pre-war territory.  
<sup>2</sup> Including reparations deliveries.  
<sup>3</sup> Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.  
<sup>4</sup> Total imports, excluding those coming from the Saar but including imports into the Saar from Germany. Total exports, including those from the Saar to Germany but excluding imports into the Saar from France.  
<sup>5</sup> The Saar is included in the French Customs territory.  
<sup>6</sup> Economic year ; European frontiers only.

Tableau VI.

COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL DE HOUILLE, COKE, AGGLOMÉRÉS ET LIGNITE,  
1913 ET 1925-1928.

Table VI.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COAL, COKE, BRIQUETTES AND LIGNITE,  
1913 and 1925-1928.

Allemagne		Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).					Germany						
Pays	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Countries							
<b>HOUILLE</b>							<b>COAL</b>						
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>						
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	9.210	3.433	1.427	3.268	4.657	Great Britain.							
Autriche . . . . .	493	—	—	—	—	Austria.							
Hongrie . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Hungary.							
Pays-Bas . . . . .	510	203	133	298	717	Netherlands.							
Sarre . . . . .	—	1.092	930	1.168	1.313	Saar.							
Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	—	135	183	334	238	Czechoslovakia.							
Haute-Silésie polonaise . . . . .	—	2.582	82	108	156	Polish Upper Silesia.							
Autres pays d'Europe . . . . .	315	153	93	141	287	Other countries in Europe.							
Océanie . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Oceania.							
Non spécifiés . . . . .	12	10	19	17	37	Unspecified.							
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>10.540</i>	<i>7.608</i>	<i>2.867</i>	<i>5.334</i>	<i>7.405</i>	<i>Total imports.</i>							
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>						
Belgique . . . . .	5.728	3.865	5.518	5.423	4.112	Belgium.							
France . . . . .	3.245	5.743	8.545	5.646	4.597	France.							
Pays-Bas . . . . .	7.218	6.749	10.240	6.591	6.690	Netherlands.							
Autriche . . . . .	12.150	313	379	359	185	Austria.							
Hongrie . . . . .	—	23	14	3	—	Hungary.							
Dantzig . . . . .	—	11	14	19	26	Danzig.							
Suisse . . . . .	1.638	297	402	480	446	Switzerland.							
Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	—	889	873	1.171	1.451	Czechoslovakia.							
Pologne . . . . .	—	29	8	—	16	Poland.							
Suède . . . . .	—	574	822	915	262	Sweden.							
Sarre . . . . .	—	222	211	179	160	Saar.							
Autres pays d'Europe . . . . .	3.885	2.897	8.416	4.913	4.929	Other countries in Europe.							
Afrique . . . . .	161	225	1.117	612	501	Africa.							
Amérique du Nord . . . . .	—	82	177	9	6	North America.							
Amérique du Sud . . . . .	—	328	380	183	278	South America.							
Asie . . . . .	—	47	46	116	104	Asia.							
Non spécifiés . . . . .	241	179	975	259	132	Unspecified.							
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	<i>34.266</i>	<i>22.473<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>38.137<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>26.878<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>23.895<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Total.</i>							
<i>Charbon de soute . . . . .</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>Bunker coal</i>							
<i>Exportations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>34.598</i>	<i>22.473<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>38.137<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>26.878<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>23.895<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>							

<sup>1</sup> Y compris réparations :

<sup>1</sup> Including reparations :

	1925	1926	1927	1928	
Dont : vers Belgique . . . . .	2.562	2.067	799	976	to Belgium.
• France et Algérie . . . . .	4.358	4.471	5.305	4.965	• France and Algeria.
• Italie . . . . .	1.907	2.745	3.051	4.322	• Italy.
	8.827	9.283	9.155	10.263	

Tableau VI. — Commerce international (suite). Table VI. — International Trade (continued).

Allemagne (suite)		Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).					Germany (continued)	
Pays	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Countries		
<b>COKE</b>							<b>COKE</b>	
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>	
Pologne	—	—	—	—	—	Poland.		
Belgique	518	—	—	—	—	Belgium.		
France	—	—	1	—	—	France.		
Grande-Bretagne	18	45	18	40	146	Great Britain.		
Autres pays d'Europe	6	20	29	106	115	Other countries.		
Non spécifiés	53	4	3	0	1	Unspecified.		
<i>Importations totales</i>	595	69	51	146	262	<i>Total Imports.</i>		
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>	
Pologne	—	53	25	28	36	Poland.		
Belgique-Luxembourg	957	1.602	2.064	2.447	2.457	Belgium-Luxembourg.		
France	2.377	4.388	4.737	3.323	3.728	France.		
Pays-Bas	285	186	280	234	290	Netherlands.		
Autriche	—	220	279	274	330	Austria.		
Hongrie	1.051	17	14	37	44	Hungary.		
Russie d'Europe.	546	—	5	—	—	Russia, European.		
Suisse	364	298	307	349	406	Switzerland.		
Tchécoslovaquie.	—	187	207	253	149	Czechoslovakia.		
Sarre.	—	85	64	58	40	Saar.		
Autres pays d'Europe	526	492	2.184	1.602	1.314	Other countries in Europe.		
Afrique.	—	3	65	22	15	Africa.		
Asie	—	—	4	4	—	Asia.		
Amérique du Nord	—	38	126	39	34	North America.		
Amérique Centrale.	—	—	—	—	—	Caribbean.		
Amérique du Sud	118	16	22	21	19	South America.		
Océanie.	—	2	13	8	—	Oceania.		
Non spécifiés	229	11	4	95	23	Unspecified.		
<i>Exportations totales</i>	6.433	7.598 <sup>1</sup>	10.400 <sup>1</sup>	8.794 <sup>1</sup>	8.885 <sup>1</sup>	<i>Total Exports.</i>		
<b>AGGLOMÉRÉS DE HOUILLE</b>							<b>BRIQUETTES OF COAL</b>	
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>	
Belgique	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium.		
Pays-Bas	12	2	3	2	12	Netherlands.		
Grande-Bretagne	1	—	—	—	—	Great Britain.		
Pologne	—	35	—	—	—	Poland.		
Autres pays	14	—	—	2	—	Other countries.		
<i>Importations totales</i>	27	37	3	4	12	<i>Total Imports.</i>		
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>	
Belgique	439	100	350	117	97	Belgium.		
France	324	2	46	56	35	France.		
Italie.	133	21	109	22	20	Italy.		
Pays-Bas	305	384	506	307	296	Netherlands.		
Suisse	652	88	82	61	78	Switzerland.		
Autriche	—	17	2	—	—	Austria.		
Hongrie	—	—	—	—	—	Hungary.		
Algérie	59	21	120	44	23	Algeria.		
Autres pays d'Europe	96	110	193	54	24	Other countries in Europe.		
Asie	—	—	10	2	—	Asia.		
Afrique.	—	36	74	21	27	Africa.		
Amérique du Nord	—	6	52	41	44	North America.		
Amérique Centrale.	—	—	—	—	5	Caribbean.		
Amérique du Sud	—	11	48	19	11	South America.		
Non spécifiés	154	4	11	5	17	Unspecified.		
<i>Exportations totales</i>	2.303	800 <sup>2</sup>	1.603 <sup>2</sup>	751 <sup>2</sup>	677 <sup>2</sup>	<i>Total Exports.</i>		

Dont réparations :

	1925	1926	1927	1928	Of which reparations constitute :
Belgique	261	84	29	24	Belgium.
France et Algérie	3.559	3.853	2.829	3.733	France and Algeria.
Italie	2	3	7	169	Italy.
	3.822	3.940	2.865	3.926	

Dont réparations :

	1925	1926	1927	1928	Of which reparations constitute :
Belgique.	0	0	12	19	Belgium.
France	0	15	92	37	France.
	0	15	104	72	

**Tableau VI. — Commerce international (suite). Table VI. — International Trade (continued).**

<b>Allemagne (suite)</b>		Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).					<b>Germany (continued)</b>	
Pays	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Countries		
<b>LIGNITE</b>							<b>LIGNITE</b>	
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>	
Autriche-Hongrie . . . . .	6.987	2	—	—	—	Austria-Hungary.		
Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .		2.076	2.014	2.558	2.767	Czechoslovakia.		
Autres pays . . . . .		217	1	2	1	Other countries.		
<i>Importations totales</i> . . . . .	6.987	2.295	2.015	2.560	2.768	<i>Total Imports.</i>		
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>	
Autriche . . . . .	50	30	28	18	19	Austria.		
Hongrie . . . . .	10	—	—	—	—	Hungary.		
Autres pays d'Europe . . . . .			49	4		Other countries in Europe.		
Non spécifiés . . . . .	—	3	2	5	14	Unspecified.		
<i>Exportations totales</i> . . . . .	60	33	79	27	33	<i>Total Exports.</i>		
<b>AGGLOMÉRÉS DE LIGNITE</b>							<b>BRIQUETTES OF LIGNITE</b>	
<i>Importations totales</i> . . . . .	121	152	122	151	154	<i>Total Imports.</i>		
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>	
Belgique . . . . .	104	152	209	198	206	Belgium.		
France . . . . .	64	380	513	341	437	France.		
Pays-Bas . . . . .	282	152	186	162	162	Netherlands.		
Autriche . . . . .	117	33	43	47	51	Austria.		
Hongrie . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Hungary.		
Suisse . . . . .	211	241	263	303	304	Switzerland.		
Sarre . . . . .	—	34	37	39	52	Saar.		
Autres pays d'Europe . . . . .	78	250	879	553	472	Other countries in Europe.		
Non spécifiés . . . . .	5	1	2	—	2	Unspecified.		
<i>Exportations totales</i> . . . . .	861	1.243 <sup>1</sup>	2.132 <sup>1</sup>	1.643 <sup>1</sup>	1.686 <sup>1</sup>	<i>Total Exports.</i>		
<b>Argentine<sup>2</sup></b>		Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).					<b>Argentine<sup>2</sup></b>	
Pays	1913	1925	1926	1927				
<b>HOUILLE</b>							<b>COAL</b>	
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>	
Allemagne . . . . .	10	191	370	—	—	Germany.		
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	3.978	2.745	1.397	—	—	Great Britain.		
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .	56	151	867	—	—	United States.		
Autres pays . . . . .	2	61	174	—	—	Other countries.		
<i>Importations totales</i> . . . . .	4.046	3.148	2.808	3.489		<i>Total Imports.</i>		
<b>COKE</b>							<b>COKE</b>	
<i>Importations totales</i> . . . . .	21	31	34	37		<i>Total Imports.</i>		

<sup>1</sup> Dont réparations :

Belgique . . . . .	1925	1926	1927	1928
France . . . . .	69	30	—	—
	380	495	341	437

<sup>1</sup> Of which reparations constitute :

Belgium.	
France.	

449      525      341      437

<sup>2</sup> Point d'exportation.

<sup>2</sup> No exports.

Tableau VI. — Commerce international (suite). Table VI. — International Trade (continued).

Australie		Milliers de tonnes de 1016 kg. — Long tons (000's omitted).				Australia
Pays	1913	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Countries.	
<b>HOUILLE</b>						<b>COAL</b>
Importations totales	5	31	9		Total Imports.	
En milliers de tonnes métr.	5	32	10		Metric tons (000's omitted).	
<b>Exportations à :</b>						<b>Exports to :</b>
Nouvelle-Zélande	478	459	414		New Zealand.	
Etablissements des Détroits.	155	11	27		Straits Settlements.	
Chili	689	2	12		Chile.	
Indes-Orientales néerland.	267	65	73		Netherlands East Indies.	
Philippines	50	110	80		Philippine Islands.	
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	94	9	—		United States.	
Inde	63	4	—		India.	
Océanie.	158	102	78		Oceania.	
Autres pays.	145	32	123		Other countries.	
Exportations totales	2.099	794	807		Total Exports.	
En milliers de tonnes métr.	2.133	807	820		Metric tons (000's omitted).	
<b>COKE</b>						<b>COKE</b>
Importations totales	27	52	29		Total Imports.	
En milliers de tonnes métr.	27	53	30		Metric tons (000's omitted).	
Exportations totales	8	34	42		Total Exports.	
En milliers de tonnes métr.	8	35	43		Metric tons (000's omitted).	

Autriche		Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).				Austria
Pays	1913 <sup>1</sup>	1925	1926	1927	Countries	
<b>HOUILLE</b>						<b>COAL</b>
<b>Importations de :</b>						<b>Imports from :</b>
Tchécoslovaquie.		1.023	1.141	1.314	Czechoslovakia.	
Allemagne		336	368	338	Germany.	
Grande-Bretagne		14	12	1	Great Britain.	
Sarre.		179	6	36	Saar.	
Pologne		2.669	2.592	2.869	Poland.	
Autres pays.		2	1	3	Other countries.	
Importations totales	13.689	4.223	4.120	4.561	Total Imports.	
Exportations totales	709	—	3	4	Total Exports.	
<b>COKE</b>						<b>COKE</b>
<b>Importations de :</b>						<b>Imports from :</b>
Allemagne		218	276	283	Germany.	
Tchécoslovaquie.		255	172	243	Czechoslovakia.	
Grande-Bretagne.		—	—	—	Great Britain.	
Pologne		40	40	47	Poland.	
Autres pays		—	2	1	Other countries.	
Importations totales	934	513	490	574	Total Imports.	
Exportations totales	370	41	146	143	Total Exports.	
<b>AGGLOMÉRÉS</b>						<b>BRIQUETTES</b>
Importations totales	263	69	63	54	Total Imports.	
Exportations totales	142	—	—	—	Total Exports.	
<b>LIGNITE</b>						<b>LIGNITE</b>
<b>Importations de :</b>						<b>Imports from :</b>
Allemagne		28	28	21	Germany.	
Serbes, Croates et Slovènes, (Royaume des)		59	38	32	Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of.	
Tchécoslovaquie.		315	292	279	Czechoslovakia.	
Autres pays.		64	94	81	Other countries.	
Importations totales	33	466	452	413	Total Imports.	
<b>Exportations à :</b>						<b>Exports to :</b>
Allemagne	7.017	5	1	1	Germany.	
Autres pays.	—	16	47	16	Other countries.	
Exportations totales	7.017	21	48	17	Total Exports.	

<sup>1</sup> Autriche-Hongrie.

<sup>1</sup> Austria-Hungary.

**Tableau VI. — Commerce international (suite). Table VI. — International Trade (continued).**

<b>Belgique et Luxembourg<sup>1</sup></b>		Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).					<b>Belgium and Luxembourg<sup>1</sup></b>	
Pays	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Countries		
<b>HOUILLE</b>						<b>COAL</b>		
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>		
Allemagne . . . . .	5.211	4.032	4.165	4.624	3.114	Germany.		
France . . . . .	829	1.087	1.045	998	1.277	France.		
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	2.281	2.234	725	1.770	1.758	Great Britain.		
Pays-Bas . . . . .	534	1.315	1.692	1.751	2.265	Netherlands.		
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	United States.		
Autres pays . . . . .	1	1	1	137	346	Other countries.		
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>8.856</i>	<i>8.669</i>	<i>7.628</i>	<i>9.280</i>	<i>8.760</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>		
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>		
Italie . . . . .	6	8	28	—	—	Italy.		
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	14	—	557	8	—	Great Britain		
France . . . . .	4.242	2.006	2.251	2.278	3.268	France.		
Pays-Bas . . . . .	246	224	274	291	352	Netherlands.		
Suisse . . . . .	43	132	145	—	126	Switzerland.		
Allemagne . . . . .	253	51	9	—	—	Germany.		
Luxembourg . . . . .	96	—	—	—	—	Luxembourg.		
Autres pays . . . . .	81	26	454	368	392	Other countries.		
<i>Exportations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>4.981</i>	<i>2.447</i>	<i>3.718</i>	<i>2.945</i>	<i>4.138</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>		
<b>COKE</b>						<b>COKE</b>		
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>		
Allemagne . . . . .	1.002	1.751	2.043	2.375	2.423	Germany.		
France . . . . .	51	95	69	—	—	France.		
Pays-Bas . . . . .	74	463	497	518	333	Netherlands.		
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	—	30	—	—	—	Great-Britain.		
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	United States.		
Autres pays . . . . .	1	—	—	28	21	Other countries.		
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>1.128</i>	<i>2.339</i>	<i>2.609</i>	<i>2.921</i>	<i>2.777</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>		
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>		
Pays-Bas . . . . .	58	11	8	5	—	Netherlands.		
France . . . . .	511	816	717	819	652	France.		
Suisse . . . . .	—	9	8	3	—	Switzerland.		
Luxembourg . . . . .	145	—	—	—	—	Luxembourg.		
Allemagne . . . . .	282	—	—	—	—	Germany.		
Autres pays d'Europe . . . . .	61	—	32	—	—	Other countries in Europe.		
Autres pays . . . . .	77	12	28	{ 40 }	43	Other countries.		
<i>Exportations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>1.114</i>	<i>848</i>	<i>793</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>695</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>		
<b>AGGLOMÉRÉS</b>						<b>BRIQUETTES</b>		
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>		
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Great Britain.		
Allemagne . . . . .	458	90	92	60	93	Germany.		
Pays-Bas . . . . .	7	4	5	7	3	Netherlands.		
Autres pays . . . . .	2	3	2	4	2	Other countries.		
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>		
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>		
Suisse . . . . .	6	18	26	—	—	Switzerland.		
Pays-Bas . . . . .	4	7	8	—	—	Netherlands.		
Congo belge . . . . .	51	46	68	109	119	Belgium Congo.		
France . . . . .	419	457	335	324	521	France.		
Allemagne . . . . .	13	—	—	—	—	Germany.		
Espagne . . . . .	7	9	1	—	—	Spain.		
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .	41	8	19	—	—	United States.		
Amérique du Sud . . . . .	35	8	2	—	—	South America.		
Autres pays d'Europe . . . . .	19	2	19	—	—	Other countries in Europe.		
Autres pays . . . . .	48	11	329	202	207	Other countries.		
<i>Exportations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>643</i>	<i>546</i>	<i>807</i>	<i>635</i>	<i>847</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>		

<sup>1</sup> Chiffres pour 1913 se réfèrent uniquement à la Belgique. Depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1922, la Belgique et le Luxembourg forment un seul territoire douanier.

<sup>1</sup> 1913 figures refer to Belgium only. From May 1st, 1922, Belgium and Luxemburg constitute one Customs territory.

**Tableau VI. — Commerce international (suite). Table VI. — International Trade (continued).**

<b>Brésil</b>			Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).					<b>Brazil</b>					
Pays	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928			Countries					
<b>HOUILLE <sup>1</sup></b>								<b>COAL <sup>1</sup></b>					
<i>Importations de :</i>								<i>Imports from :</i>					
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	1.927	1.058	652	} 2.215	} 1.668 <sup>2</sup>			Great Britain.					
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .	275	631	1.085					United States.					
Autres pays . . . . .	60	14	35					Other countries.					
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>2.262</i>	<i>1.703</i>	<i>1.772</i>	} 2.215	} 1.668 <sup>2</sup>			<i>Total Imports.</i>					
<b>COKE <sup>1</sup></b>								<b>COKE <sup>1</sup></b>					
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>18</i>							<i>Total Imports.</i>			
<b>AGGLOMÉRÉS <sup>1</sup></b>								<b>BRIQUETTES <sup>1</sup></b>					
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>150</i>					<i>Total Imports.</i>					

<b>Canada</b>			Milliers de tonnes de 907 kg. — Short tons (000's omitted)					<b>Canada</b>			
Pays	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1928 <sup>2</sup>	1927-28			Countries			
<b>HOUILLE</b>								<b>COAL</b>			
<i>Importations de :</i>								<i>Imports from :</i>			
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .	18.084	15.921	17.219	} 16.510	} 16.960			United States.			
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	37	710	183					Great Britain.			
Autres pays . . . . .	19	24	64					Other countries.			
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>18.140</i>	<i>16.655</i>	<i>17.466</i>	} 16.510	} 16.960			<i>Total Imports.</i>			
Total en milliers de tonnes métriques . . . . .	16.461	15.113	15.845							<i>Total metric tons (000's omitted).</i>	
<i>Exportations à :</i>								<i>Exports to :</i>			
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	19	13	135	} 864	} 915			Great Britain.			
Terre-Neuve . . . . .	172	297	271					Newfoundland.			
France . . . . .	1	24	2					France.			
Pays-Bas . . . . .	1	5	7	} 864	} 915			Netherlands.			
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .	1.167	450	426					United States.			
Autres pays . . . . .	263	117	378					Other countries.			
<i>Exportations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>1.449</i>	<i>754</i>	<i>1.265</i>					<i>Total Exports.</i>			
Total en milliers de tonnes métriques . . . . .	1.315	684	1.148					<i>Total metric tons (000's omitted).</i>			
<b>COKE</b>								<b>COKE</b>			
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>939</i>	<i>889</i>					<i>Total Imports.</i>			
Total en milliers de tonnes métriques . . . . .	643	852	807					<i>Total Metric tons (000's omitted).</i>			
<i>Exportations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>88</i>					<i>Total Exports.</i>			
Total en milliers de tonnes métriques . . . . .	66	39	80					<i>Total Metric tons (000's omitted).</i>			

<b>Chili</b>			Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).					<b>Chile</b>			
Pays	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928			Countries			
<b>HOUILLE</b>								<b>COAL</b>			
<i>Importations de :</i>								<i>Imports from :</i>			
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	924	128	30	} 38	} 68			Great-Britain.			
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .	99	17	4					United States.			
Australie . . . . .	458	9	3					Australia.			
Autres pays . . . . .	60	3	1	} 38	} 68			Other countries.			
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>1.541</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>106</i>							<i>Total Imports.</i>	
<i>Exportations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>772</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>700</i>							<i>Total Exports.</i>	
<b>COKE</b>								<b>COKE</b>			
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>24</i>					<i>Total Imports.</i>			

<sup>1</sup> Exportations : néant.

<sup>2</sup> Chiffre correspondant pour 1927 : 1.755.

<sup>3</sup> Année civile. Chiffres correspondants pour 1927 :

Houille-Coal, imp. 18.173 = tonnes métr. 16.483 ; exp. 1.113 = tonnes métr. 1.009

Coke 772 = " 700

<sup>4</sup> Dont 15 à l'Argentine, 1 à la Bolivie et 3 au Pérou.

<sup>1</sup> Exports nil.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding figure for 1927 : 1.755.

<sup>3</sup> Calendar year. Corresponding figures for 1927 :

Coal, imp. 18,173 = metric tons 16,483 ; exp. 1,113 = metric tons 1,009

<sup>4</sup> 15 to Argentine, 1 to Bolivia and 3 to Peru.



**Tableau VI. — Commerce international (suite). Table VI. — International Trade (continued).**

<b>Chine</b>		Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).					<b>China</b>
Pays	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Countries	
<b>HOUILLE</b>							<b>COAL</b>
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>
Hong-Kong . . . . .	255	179	73	183		Hong-Kong.	
Indochine française . . . . .	217	237	375	406		French Indo-China.	
Japon et Formose . . . . .	1.288	2.240	2.355	1.603		Japan and Formosa.	
Autres pays . . . . .	54	157	190	183		Other countries.	
<i>Importations totales</i> . . . . .	<b>1.814</b>	<b>2.813</b>	<b>2.993</b>	<b>2.375</b>		<i>Total Imports.</i>	
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :<sup>1</sup></i>
Hong-Kong . . . . .	203	212	169	367		Hong-Kong.	
Corée . . . . .	244	486	453	629		Korea.	
Japon et Formose . . . . .	721	1.841	2.009	2.586		Japan and Formosa.	
Philippines . . . . .	124	192	201	205		Philippines.	
Indes néerlandaises . . . . .	1	34	18	14		Dutch East Indies.	
Autres pays . . . . .	220	238	235	213		Other countries.	
<i>Exportations totales</i> . . . . .	<b>1.513</b>	<b>3.003</b>	<b>3.085</b>	<b>4.014</b>		<i>Total Exports.</i>	

  

<b>Espagne</b>		Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).			<b>Spain</b>	
<b>HOUILLE</b>						<b>COAL</b>
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .		1.347	713		Great Britain.	
Allemagne . . . . .		28	131		Germany.	
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .		—	5		United States.	
Autres pays . . . . .		6	13		Other countries.	
<i>Importations totales</i> . . . . .	<b>3.098</b>	<b>1.381</b>	<b>862</b>		<i>Total Imports.</i>	
<i>Exportations totales</i> . . . . .	—	9	162		<i>Total Exports.</i>	
<b>COKE</b>						<b>COKE</b>
<i>Importations totales</i> . . . . .	*	285	151		<i>Total Imports.</i>	
<i>Exportations totales</i> . . . . .	—	—	1		<i>Total Exports.</i>	

  

<b>Etats-Unis d'Amérique</b>		Milliers de tonnes de 1.016 kg. — Long tons (000's omitted).					<b>United States of America</b>
<b>HOUILLE</b>							<b>COAL</b>
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	9	320	500	125	48	Great Britain.	
Canada . . . . .	1.357	477	413	448	413	Canada.	
Australie . . . . .	150	14	4	4		Australia.	
Japon . . . . .	79	19	29	17		Japan.	
Autres pays . . . . .	5	49	255	3		Other countries.	
<i>Importations totales</i> . . . . .	<b>1.580</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1.201</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>831<sup>2</sup></b>	<i>Total imports.</i>	
En milliers de tonnes métr.	<b>1.605</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>1.220</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>844</b>	Metric tons (000's omitted).	
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>
Canada . . . . .	16.527	14.748	15.692	15.923	12.461	Canada.	
Mexique . . . . .	454	113	120	123	82	Mexico.	
Cuba . . . . .	1.316	678	599	613	535	Cuba.	
France . . . . .	16	234	486	107	21	France.	
Italie . . . . .	332	778	1.542	321	204	Italy.	
Pays-Bas . . . . .	—	—	28	—	—	Netherlands.	
Royaume-Uni . . . . .	128	16	10.758	216	12	United Kingdom.	
Autres pays d'Europe . . . . .	236	24	1.296	67	46	Other countries in Europe.	
Afrique . . . . .	—	155	988	79	—	Africa.	
Asie . . . . .	—	28	27	20	—	Asia.	
Amérique du Nord . . . . .	49	119	108	90	74	North America.	
Amérique du Sud . . . . .	444	818	2.441	666	244	South America.	
Amérique Centrale . . . . .	1.154	731	998	826	740	Caribbean.	
Océanie . . . . .	53	3	8	—	—	Oceania.	
Total . . . . .	<b>20.709</b>	<b>18.429</b>	<b>35.091</b>	<b>19.051</b>	<b>17.412<sup>2</sup></b>	<i>Total.</i>	
En milliers de tonnes métr.	<b>21.040</b>	<b>18.724</b>	<b>35.652</b>	<b>19.355</b>	<b>17.691</b>	Metric tons (000's omitted).	
<b>Charbon de soufre</b>							<b>Bunker coal.</b>
En milliers de tonnes métr.	<b>7.350</b>	<b>4.344</b>	<b>6.907</b>	<b>4.076</b>	<b>3.834</b>	Metric tons (000's omitted).	
<i>Exportations totales</i> . . . . .	<b>28.059</b>	<b>22.773</b>	<b>41.998</b>	<b>23.127</b>	<b>21.246</b>	<i>Total Exports.</i>	
En milliers de tonnes métr.	<b>28.508</b>	<b>23.138</b>	<b>42.670</b>	<b>23.496</b>	<b>21.586</b>	Metric tons (000's omitted).	

<sup>1</sup> Y compris houille pour les navires. <sup>2</sup> Including coal for ship's use.  
 \* Compris dans « Houille ». \* Included in coal.  
<sup>3</sup> Compris l'anhracite : Importation : 343 (chiffre corresp. pour 1927 : 106 ; pour 1926 : 727) ; Exportation : 2.979 ( » » » 1927 : 2.969 ; » 1926 : 3.598),  
 dont la répartition par pays n'est pas donnée dans les statistiques de commerce mensuelles.  
<sup>2</sup> Including anthracite : Import : 343 (corresp. figure for 1927 : 106 ; 1926 : 727) ; Export : 2,979 ( » » » 1927 : 2,969 ; 1926 : 3,598),  
 for which the division by countries is not given in the monthly trade returns.

**Tableau VI. — Commerce international (suite). Table VI. — International Trade (continued).**

<b>États-Unis d'Amérique (suite)</b>		Milliers de tonnes de 1.016 kg. — Long tons (000's omitted)					<b>United States of America (continued)</b>	
Pays	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Countries		
<b>COKE</b>							<b>COKE</b>	
<i>Importations totales. — En milliers de tonnes métr.</i>		105	183	258	151	134	<i>Total Imports. — Metric tons (000's omitted).</i>	
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>	
Belgique	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium.	
France	21	3	4	4	4	4	France.	
Canada	676	806	833	682	682	682	Canada.	
Mexique	179	3	2	3	3	3	Mexico.	
Chili	2	16	12	7	7	7	Chile.	
Autres pays d'Europe	11	17	9	7	7	7	Other countries in Europe.	
Amérique du Sud	—	1	9	2	2	2	South America.	
Amérique Centrale	12	6	12	15	15	15	Caribbean.	
<i>Exportations totales</i>	901	852	881	720	980	980	<i>Total Exports.</i>	
<i>En milliers de tonnes métr.</i>	915	866	895	732	996	996	<i>Metric tons (000's omitted).</i>	

<b>France *</b>		Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).					<b>France *</b>	
Pays	1913	1925 *	1926 *	1927 *	1928 *	Countries		
<b>HOUILLE</b>							<b>COAL</b>	
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>	
Belgique	3.669	1.898	2.356	2.347	3.223	3.223	Belgium.	
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	Luxembourg.	
Allemagne	3.501	5.518	7.655	6.282	4.509	4.509	Germany.	
Grande-Bretagne	11.257	9.938	4.173	9.052	8.274	8.274	Great-Britain.	
Sarre	—	—	—	—	—	—	Saar.	
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	12	204	259	488	13	13	United States.	
Non spécifiés	271	740	968	842	1.256	1.256	Unspecified.	
<i>Importations totales</i>	18.710	18.298	15.411	19.011	17.275	17.275	<i>Total Imports.</i>	
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>		
Allemagne	—	1.360	999	1.209	1.496	1.496	Germany.	
Belgique	—	1.418	1.506	1.335	1.562	1.562	Belgium.	
Luxembourg	—	—	98	—	—	—	Luxembourg.	
Grande-Bretagne	—	—	—	—	—	—	Great Britain.	
Suisse	—	1.100	894	1.138	1.292	1.292	Switzerland.	
Sarre	—	—	—	—	—	—	Saar.	
Autres pays et non spécifiés	—	562	550	492	464	464	Other countries and unspecified.	
<i>Total.</i>	1.304	4.440	4.047	4.264	4.814	4.814	<i>Total.</i>	
<i>Charbon de soute</i>						<i>Bunker coal</i>		
<i>Navires étrangers</i>	—	67	200	61	40	40	<i>Foreign ships.</i>	
<i>Exportations totales</i>	—	4.507	4.247	4.325	4.854	4.854	<i>Total Exports.</i>	
<b>COKE</b>							<b>COKE</b>	
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>	
Allemagne	—	4.115	4.540	3.417	3.925	3.925	Germany.	
Pays-Bas	—	372	367	470	588	588	Netherlands.	
Belgique	—	499	643	831	849	849	Belgium.	
Grande-Bretagne	—	8	—	2	6	6	Great Britain.	
Autres pays et non spécifiés	—	9	5	—	—	—	Other countries and unspecified.	
<i>Importations totales</i>	3.070	5.003	5.555	4.720	5.368	5.368	<i>Total imports.</i>	
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>		
Belgique	—	95	71	34	28	28	Belgium.	
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	Luxembourg.	
Sarre	—	—	—	—	—	—	Saar.	
Danemark	—	—	—	—	—	—	Denmark.	
Grande-Bretagne	—	—	—	—	—	—	Great Britain.	
Italie	—	253	250	201	225	225	Italy.	
Suisse	—	101	108	120	117	117	Switzerland.	
Autres pays et non spécifiés	—	21	43	46	48	48	Other countries and unspecified.	
<i>Exportations totales</i>	232	473	472	401	418	418	<i>Total exports.</i>	

\* La Sarre est comprise dans le territoire douanier français depuis le 10 janvier 1925.

\* Saar is included in French Customs territory from January 10th, 1925.

**Tableau VI. — Commerce international (suite). Table VI. — International Trade (continued).**

<b>France (suite)</b>		Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).					<b>France (continued)</b>	
Pays	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Countries		
<b>AGGLOMÉRÉS</b>						<b>BRIQUETTES</b>		
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>		
Allemagne . . . . .		388	529	411	472	Germany.		
Luxembourg . . . . .		663	474	350	506	Luxemburg.		
Belgique . . . . .		168	76	249	126	Belgium.		
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .		42	39	31	54	Great Britain.		
Autres pays et non spécifiés						Other countries a. unspecified.		
<i>Importations totales</i> . . . . .	1.086	1.261	1.118	1.041	1.158	<i>Total Imports.</i>		
<i>Exportations totales</i> <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	207	170	245	205	246	<i>Total Exports</i> <sup>1</sup> .		
<b>Grande-Bretagne</b>						<b>Great Britain</b>		
Milliers de tonnes de 1.016 kg. — Long tons (000's omitted).								
<b>HOUILLE</b>						<b>COAL</b>		
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>		
Allemagne . . . . .			6.881	182		Germany.		
Pays-Bas . . . . .			1.908	75		Netherlands.		
Belgique . . . . .			1.240	9		Belgium.		
France . . . . .			163	3		France.		
Etat libre d'Irlande . . . . .		11	36	14		Irish Free State.		
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .			9.151	1.825		United States.		
Canada . . . . .			24	178		Canada.		
Non spécifiés . . . . .	7		583	133		Unspecified.		
<i>Importations totales</i> . . . . .	7	11	19.986	2.419	27	<i>Total Imports.</i>		
En milliers de tonnes métr.	7	11	20.306	2.458	27,4	Metric tons (000's omitted)		
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>		
Russie . . . . .	5.998	64	12	19	24	Russia.		
Suède . . . . .	4.563	2.727	665	2.182	1.540	Sweden.		
Allemagne . . . . .	8.952	4.165	1.517	4.241	5.368	Germany.		
France . . . . .	12.776	10.235	3.792	9.262	9.065	France.		
Italie . . . . .	9.647	6.811	3.143	6.792	6.622	Italy.		
Danemark . . . . .	3.034	2.783	1.093	2.150	1.731	Denmark.		
Pays-Bas . . . . .	2.018	1.527	621	2.314	2.434	Netherlands.		
Belgique . . . . .	2.031	2.486	831	2.233	2.260	Belgium.		
Argentine . . . . .	3.694	2.645	1.099	2.950	2.659	Argentina.		
Autres pays d'Europe . . . . .	9.797	8.952	3.853	9.827	8.168	Other countries in Europe.		
Afrique . . . . .	6.597	4.624	2.054	4.118	4.877	Africa.		
Amérique du Nord . . . . .	171	1.277	587	956	1.003	North America.		
Amérique du Sud . . . . .	3.284	1.899	809	1.852	2.117	South America.		
Autres pays . . . . .	838	982	520	2.253	2.187	Other countries.		
<i>Total.</i> . . . . .	73.400	50.817	20.596	51.149	50.055	<i>Total.</i>		
En milliers de tonnes métr.	74.574	51.630	20.926	51.967	50.856	Metric tons (000's omitted).		
Charbon de soute . . . . .	21.024	16.438	7.588	16.856	16.729	Bunker coal.		
En milliers de tonnes métr.	21.360	16.701	7.709	17.105	16.797	Metric tons (000's omitted).		
<i>Exportations totales</i> . . . . .	94.424	67.255	28.184	67.985	66.784	<i>Total Exports.</i>		
En milliers de tonnes métr.	95.934	68.331	28.635	69.072	67.653	Metric tons (000's omitted).		
<b>COKE</b>						<b>COKE</b>		
<i>Importations totales</i> . . . . .	16	3	1.072	71	5	<i>Total Imports.</i>		
En milliers de tonnes métr.	16	3	1.089	72	5	Metric tons (000's omitted).		
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>		
Russie . . . . .	96	4	8	—	—	Russia.		
Suède . . . . .	257	343	97	225	287	Sweden.		
Norvège . . . . .	158	257	112	287	287	Norway.		
Danemark . . . . .	229	614	244	670	670	Denmark.		
Allemagne . . . . .	20	35	16	43	43	Germany.		
Espagne . . . . .	101	118	45	157	157	Spain.		
Italie . . . . .	70	202	30	106	106	Italy.		
Autriche . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	Austria.		
Hongrie . . . . .	6	9	3	2	2	Hungary.		
France . . . . .	11	12	4	7	7	France.		
Pays-Bas . . . . .	—	79	—	—	—	Netherlands.		
Belgique . . . . .	80	85	24	30	30	Belgium.		
Autres pays d'Europe . . . . .	50	3	2	4	4	Other countries in Europe.		
Afrique . . . . .	20	17	16	11	11	Africa.		
Asie . . . . .	9	84	71	22	22	Asia.		
Amérique du Nord . . . . .	59	62	22	45	45	North America.		
Amérique du Sud . . . . .	24	45	18	49	49	South America.		
Océanie . . . . .	40	143	52	148	148	Oceania.		
Non spécifiés . . . . .						Not specified.		
<i>Exportations totales</i> . . . . .	1.235	2.112	764	1.806	2.597	<i>Total Exports.</i>		
En milliers de tonnes métr.	1.255	2.146	776	1.835	2.637	Metric tons (000's omitted).		

<sup>1</sup> Y compris agglomérés de soute : 1920, 20 ; 1921, 39 (dont 18 coke de soute) ; 1922, 34 ; 1923, 7 ; 1924, 9 ; 1925, 10 (estimation) ; 1926, 16 ; 1927, 1 ; 1928, 1.

<sup>1</sup> Including bunker briquettes : 1920, 20 ; 1921, 39 (of which 18 bunker coke) ; 1922, 34 ; 1923, 7 ; 1924, 9 ; 1925, 10 (estimate) ; 1926, 16 ; 1927, 1 ; 1928, 1.

**Tableau VI. — Commerce international (suite).      Table VI. — International Trade (continued).**

<b>Grande-Bretagne (suite)</b>		Milliers de tonnes de 1.016 kg. — Long tons (000's omitted).				<b>Great Britain (continued)</b>	
Pays	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Countries	
<b>AGGLOMÉRÉS</b>						<b>BRIQUETTES</b>	
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	1	—	426	—	—	<i>Total Imports.</i>	
<i>En milliers de tonnes métr. . .</i>	1	—	433	—	—	<i>Metric tons (000's omitted).</i>	
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>	
France . . . . .	252	180	51	265	—	France.	
Algérie . . . . .	215	153	76	179	—	Algeria.	
Espagne . . . . .	189	62	28	55	—	Spain.	
Italie . . . . .	249	145	70	151	—	Italy.	
Autriche . . . . .	145	—	—	—	—	Austria.	
Hongrie . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Hungary.	
Mexique . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Mexico.	
Bésil . . . . .	224	199	92	225	—	Brazil.	
Chili . . . . .	155	33	10	39	—	Chile.	
Inde . . . . .	14	—	—	—	—	India.	
Suisse . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Switzerland.	
Autres pays d'Europe . . . . .	78	72	12	148	—	Other countries in Europe.	
Afrique . . . . .	247	176	93	73	—	Africa.	
Asie . . . . .	7	43	—	6	—	Asia.	
Amérique du Nord . . . . .	—	5	2	1	—	North America.	
Amérique du Sud . . . . .	194	28	27	129	—	South America.	
Océanie . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Oceania.	
Amérique Centrale . . . . .	17	4	3	3	—	Caribbean.	
Non spécifiés . . . . .	67	61	39	75	—	Not specified.	
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	2.053	1.161	503	1.349	1.032	<i>Total.</i>	
<i>En milliers de tonnes métr. . .</i>	2.086	1.180	511	1.371	1.048	<i>Metric tons (000's omitted).</i>	
<i>Agglomérés de soute . . . . .</i>	83	5	118	4	—	<i>Manufactured Fuel (bunkers)</i>	
<i>En milliers de tonnes métr. . .</i>	84	5	120	4	—	<i>Metric tons (000's omitted).</i>	
<i>Exportations totales . . . . .</i>	2.146	1.166	621	1.353	1.032	<i>Total Exports.</i>	
<i>En milliers de tonnes métr. . .</i>	2.170	1.185	631	1.375	1.048	<i>Metric tons (000's omitted).</i>	

<b>Hongrie</b>		Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted)				<b>Hungary</b>	
Pays	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Countries	
<b>HOUILLE, LIGNITE, BRIQUETTES</b>						<b>COAL, LIGNITE, BRIQUETTES</b>	
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>	
Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .		187	250	269	338	Czechoslovakia.	
Serbes, Croates et Slovènes, Royaume des . . . . .		40	29	20	18	Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of.	
Pologne . . . . .		803	651	815	834	Poland.	
Autres pays . . . . .		18	26	23	19	Other countries.	
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>		1.048	956	1.127	1.209	<i>Total Imports.</i>	
<i>Exportations totales . . . . .</i>		509	669	306	287	<i>Total Exports.</i>	
<b>COKE</b>						<b>COKE</b>	
<i>Importations . . . . .</i>		144	269	391	454	<i>Imports.</i>	
<i>Exportations . . . . .</i>		2	7	2	1	<i>Exports.</i>	

Tableau VI. — Commerce international (suite). Table VI. — International Trade (continued).

Indes	Milliers de tonnes métriques (1913) et de 1.016 kg. (1925-28) Metric tons (1913) and long tons (1925-1928) (000's omitted)					India
	Pays	1913	1925	1926	1927	
<b>HOUILLE</b>						
<i>Imports from :</i>						
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	172	112	21	50	34	Great Britain.
Afrique or. portugaise . . . . .	79	130	46	29	32	Portuguese East Africa.
Union Sud-Africaine . . . . .	139	184	85	132	101	South Africa. Union of,
Japon . . . . .	94	—	—	—	—	Japan.
Australie et Nouv.-Zélande . . . . .	52	7	13	11	5	Australia and New Zealand.
Autres pays . . . . .	97	17	10	14	16	Other countries.
<i>Importations totales</i> . . . . .		450	175	236	188	<i>Total Imports.</i>
En milliers de tonnes métr. . . . .	633	457	178	240	191	Metric tons (000's omitted).
<i>Exports to :</i>						
Ceylan . . . . .	432	194	243	341	351	Ceylon.
Etablissements des Détroits . . . . .	200	19	117	146	71	Straits Settlements.
Autres pays . . . . .	137	—	256	87	201	Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales</i> . . . . .		215	616	574	623	<i>Total Exports.</i>
En milliers de tonnes métr. . . . .	769	218	626	583	633	Metric tons (000's omitted).
<b>COKE *</b>						
<i>Importations</i> . . . . .	17	33	19	7	22	<i>Imports.</i>
<i>Exportations</i> . . . . .	2	1	1	2	3	<i>Exports.</i>

Italie	Milliers de tonnes métriques — Metric tons (000's omitted)					Italy
<b>HOUILLE</b>						
<i>Imports from :</i>						
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	9.397	6.734	3.826	6.418	(11 mois) <sup>1</sup>	Great Britain.
Allemagne . . . . .	968	2.520 <sup>2</sup>	4.522 <sup>2</sup>	4.595 <sup>2</sup>	(11 months) <sup>1</sup>	Germany.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .	93	539	945	450		United States.
France . . . . .	—	345	443	360		France.
Autres pays . . . . .	376	375	2.522	2.236		Other countries.
<i>Importations totales</i> . . . . .	10.834	10.513 <sup>2</sup>	12.258 <sup>2</sup>	14.059 <sup>2</sup>	11.095	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exports</i>						
Charbon de soute . . . . .	22	136	212 <sup>2</sup>	200 <sup>2</sup>	146 <sup>2</sup>	Bunker Coal.
<i>Exportations totales</i> . . . . .	44	182				<i>Total Exports.</i>

Japon	Milliers de tonnes métriques — Metric tons (000's omitted)					Japan
<b>HOUILLE</b>						
<i>Imports from :</i>						
Chine . . . . .		298	306	551		China.
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .						Great Britain.
Kouan-Toung . . . . .		1.264	1.396	1.716		Kwantung.
Indochine française . . . . .		166	241	340		French Indo-China.
Autres pays . . . . .		13	70	54		Other countries.
<i>Importations totales</i> . . . . .	4.043	1.741	2.013	2.661	2.734	<i>Total Imports.</i>
<i>Exports to :</i>						
Chine . . . . .		1.898	1.775	1.361		China.
Hong-Kong . . . . .		384	259	374		Hong-Kong.
Etablissements des Détroits . . . . .		162	245	202		Straits Settlements.
Philippines . . . . .		160	155	148		Philippines.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .		10	16	—		United States.
Indes néerlandaises . . . . .		16	42	25		Dutch East Indies.
Kouan-Toung . . . . .		4	1	—		Kwantung.
Inde britannique . . . . .		20	4	2		British India.
Autres pays . . . . .		41	93	61		Other countries.
<i>Exportations totales</i> . . . . .	3.850	2.695	2.590	2.173	2.150	<i>Total Exports.</i>

\* Milliers de tonnes métriques pour toutes les années. \* Metric tons (000's) for all years.  
<sup>1</sup> Onze mois seulement; chiffres correspondants pour 1926 et 1927. <sup>1</sup> Eleven months only; corresponding figures for 1926 and 1927 respectively were:  
 Imports: 11,285 et 13,091 (dont 2,695 et 2,838 en compte réparations); Imports: 11,284 and 13,091 (including 2,695 and 2,838 on reparations account);  
 Exports: de charbon de soute 198 et 188. Exports of bunker coal: 198 and 188.  
<sup>2</sup> Les chiffres allemands comprennent la Sarre jusqu'au 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1925. <sup>2</sup> Up to July 1st 1925, the German figures include the Saar.  
 Quantités suivants compris en compte réparations: Following amounts on reparations account included:  
 1925 1926 1927 1928  
 1.728 2.891 3.089 3.322  
<sup>3</sup> Charbon de soute comprend la houille de cargaison. <sup>3</sup> Bunker coal includes coal as cargo.

**Tableau VI. — Commerce international (suite).      Table VI. — International Trade (continued).**

<b>Nouvelle-Zélande</b>		Milliers en tonnes de 1.016 kg. — Long tons (000's omitted)					<b>New Zealand</b>
Pays	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Countries	
<b>HOUILLE</b>						<b>COAL</b>	
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>	
Australie . . . . .	466	571	483	377		Australia.	
Autres pays . . . . .	—	2	1	1		Other countries.	
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	466	573	484	378	248	<i>Total Imports.</i>	
En milliers de tonnes métr.	473	582	492	384	252	Metric tons (000's omitted)	
<i>Exportations :</i>						<i>Exports :</i>	
Charbon de soute <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	212	138	183	143	126	Bunker Coal.	
<i>Exportations totales . . . . .</i>	212	138	183	143	126	<i>Total Exports.</i>	
En milliers de tonnes métr.	215	140	186	146	128	Metric tons (000's omitted).	
<b>Pays-Bas</b>						<b>Netherlands</b>	
Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).							
<b>HOUILLE</b>						<b>COAL</b>	
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>	
Allemagne . . . . .	11.440	6.595	9.212	6.524	6.465	Germany.	
Belgique . . . . .	269	261	277	325	408	Belgium.	
France . . . . .			17	12	31	France.	
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	2.019	1.344	536	1.899	1.790	Great Britain.	
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .			13	61		United States.	
Autres pays . . . . .	6	46	6	1	66	Other countries.	
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	13.734	8.246	10.061	8.822	8.760	<i>Total Imports.</i>	
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>	
Allemagne . . . . .	1.106	225	163	322	702	Germany.	
Belgique . . . . .	1.052	1.332	1.771	1.777	2.147	Belgium.	
France . . . . .	978	541	613	634	834	France.	
Italie . . . . .	670	29	49	25	10	Italy.	
Autres pays . . . . .	1.665	97	780	200	231	Other countries.	
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	5.471	2.224	3.376	2.958	3.924	<i>Total</i>	
Charbon de soute . . . . .	—	1.631	3.812	2.246	2.144	Bunker coal	
<i>Exportations totales . . . . .</i>	5.471	3.855	7.188	5.204	6.068	<i>Total Exports.</i>	
<b>COKE</b>						<b>COKE</b>	
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>	
Allemagne . . . . .	449	186	267	259	268	Germany.	
Belgique . . . . .	61	12	13	11	20	Belgium.	
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	19	7	1	8	13	Great Britain.	
Autres pays . . . . .		1	1	—	—	Other countries.	
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	529	206	282	278	301	<i>Total Imports.</i>	
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>	
Allemagne . . . . .	20	15	9	80	131	Germany.	
Belgique . . . . .	177	334	300	352	226	Belgium.	
France . . . . .	26	397	387	528	612	France.	
Luxembourg . . . . .		112	164	112	85	Luxembourg.	
Suisse . . . . .		25	48	57	57	Switzerland.	
Autres pays . . . . .	445	29	52	16	22	Other countries.	
<i>Exportations totales . . . . .</i>	668	912	960	1.145	1.133	<i>Total Exports.</i>	
<b>AGGLOMÉRÉS</b>						<b>BRIQUETTES</b>	
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>	
Allemagne . . . . .	4	438	386	329	318	Germany.	
Belgique . . . . .	1	11	8	40	16	Belgium.	
Autres pays . . . . .	1		—	1	—	Other countries.	
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	6	449	394	370	334	<i>Total Imports.</i>	
<i>Exportations :</i>						<i>Exports :</i>	
<i>Total . . . . .</i>		67	152	84	77	<i>Total.</i>	

<sup>1</sup> Charbon de soute comprend la houille de cargaison.

<sup>1</sup> Bunker coal includes coal as cargo.

**Tableau VI. — Commerce international (suite). Table VI. — International Trade (continued).**

<b>Pologne</b>		Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).				<b>Poland</b>	
Pays	1925	1926	1927	1928	Countries		
<b>HOUILLE</b>						<b>COAL</b>	
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>	
Allemagne . . . . .	50	21	23	24	Germany.		
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	28	2	11	17	Great Britain.		
Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	5	5	2	1	Czechoslovakia.		
Autres pays . . . . .	6	13	14	8	Other countries.		
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<b>89</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<i>Total Imports.</i>		
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>	
Allemagne . . . . .	2.769	97	58	133	Germany.		
Autriche . . . . .	2.714	2.608	2.819	2.997	Austria.		
Danemark . . . . .	1	1.217	1.175	1.528	Denmark.		
Finlande . . . . .	1	382	207		Finland.		
France . . . . .	1	467	180	367	France.		
Hongrie . . . . .	950	608	656	718	Hungary.		
Italie . . . . .	1	971	1.163	445	Italy.		
Royaume-Uni . . . . .	1	2.972	74	12	United Kingdom.		
Russie . . . . .	1	480	49		Russia.		
Suède . . . . .	1	2.678	2.764	2.804	Sweden.		
Suisse . . . . .	1	204	185		Switzerland.		
Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	624	602	546	1.069	Czechoslovakia.		
Autres pays . . . . .	994	995	1.219	2.789	Other countries.		
<i>Exportations totales . . . . .</i>	<b>8.230</b>	<b>14.281</b>	<b>11.095</b>	<b>12.862</b>	<i>Total Exports.</i>		
<b>COKE</b>						<b>COKE</b>	
<i>Importations de :</i>						<i>Imports from :</i>	
Allemagne . . . . .	65	26	24	42	Germany.		
Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	43	35	145	136	Czechoslovakia.		
Autres pays . . . . .		2	—	3	Other countries.		
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<b>108</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>181</b>	<i>Total Imports.</i>		
<i>Exportations à :</i>						<i>Exports to :</i>	
Allemagne . . . . .	21	2	—	—	Germany.		
Autriche . . . . .	34	38	47	58	Austria.		
Autres pays . . . . .	34	84	74	105 <sup>a</sup>	Other countries.		
<i>Exportations totales . . . . .</i>	<b>89</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>163</b>	<i>Total exports.</i>		
<b>AGGLOMÉRÉS</b>						<b>BRIQUETTES</b>	
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<i>Total Imports.</i>		
<i>Exportations totales . . . . .</i>	<b>73</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<i>Total Exports.</i>		

<b>Russie</b>		Milliers de tonnes métriques — Metric tons (000's omitted)					<b>Russia</b>	
Pays	1913	1923	1924	1925	1925-26	1926-27	Countries	
<b>HOUILLE</b>							<b>COAL</b>	
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>	
Allemagne . . . . .	2.103						Germany.	
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	6.095						Great Britain.	
Autres pays . . . . .	536						Other countries.	
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<b>8.734</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>306<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>472<sup>a</sup></b>	<i>Total Imports.</i>	
<i>Exportations totales . . . . .</i>	<b>97</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>324</b>			<i>Total Exports.</i>	
<b>COKE</b>							<b>COKE</b>	
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>	
Allemagne . . . . .	546						Germany.	
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	96						Great Britain.	
Autres pays . . . . .	331						Other countries.	
<i>Importation totale . . . . .</i>	<b>973</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>			<i>Total Imports.</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Inclus dans autres pays.  
<sup>b</sup> Roumanie 38, Hongrie 45.  
<sup>c</sup> Frontières d'Europe seulement.

<sup>a</sup> Included in other countries.  
<sup>b</sup> Roumania 38, Hungary 45.  
<sup>c</sup> European frontiers only.

**Tableau VI. — Commerce international (suite). Table VI. — International Trade (continued).**

<b>Suède</b>		Milliers de tonnes métriques — Metric tons (000's omitted)					<b>Sweden</b>	
Pays	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Country		
<b>HOUILLE</b>								
<i>Importations de :</i>								
Allemagne . . . . .	199	579	1.455	1.339		<i>Imports from :</i>		
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	4.655	2.869	711	2.242		Germany.		
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .	—	—	5	—		Great Britain.		
Spitzberg . . . . .	5	70	—	—		United States.		
Autres pays . . . . .	—	*145	**940	***1.286		Spitzbergen.		
<i>Total des importations . . . . .</i>	<i>4.879</i>	<i>3.663</i>	<i>3.111</i>	<i>4.867</i>	<i>4.097</i>	<i>Total imports.</i>		
<i>Total des exportations . . . . .</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>—</i>		<i>Total Exports.</i>		
<b>COKE<sup>1</sup></b>								
<i>Importations de :</i>								
Allemagne . . . . .	210	152	643			<i>Imports from :</i>		
Belgique . . . . .	12	—	—			Germany.		
Pays-Bas . . . . .	4	20	58			Belgium.		
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	261	378	131			Netherlands.		
Autres pays . . . . .	9	27	24			Great Britain.		
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>577</i>	<i>856</i>	<i>970</i>	<i>1.119</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>		
<b>Suisse<sup>2</sup></b>								
<b>Switzerland<sup>2</sup></b>								
<b>HOUILLE</b>								
<i>Importations de :</i>								
Allemagne . . . . .	1.591	279	390	478	449	<i>Imports from :</i>		
Belgique . . . . .	130	157	160	144	150	Germany.		
France . . . . .	197	981	745	875	871	Belgium.		
Pays-Bas . . . . .	16	86	105	128	149	France.		
Pologne . . . . .	—	32	175	178	117	Netherlands.		
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	30	186	64	179	172	Poland.		
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Great Britain.		
Autres pays . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	United States.		
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>1.969</i>	<i>1.721</i>	<i>1.639</i>	<i>1.982</i>	<i>1.908</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>		
<b>COKE</b>								
<i>Importations de :</i>								
Allemagne . . . . .	371	310	304	347	413	<i>Imports from :</i>		
Belgique . . . . .	6	13	12	7	6	Germany.		
France . . . . .	54	99	99	108	116	Belgium.		
Pays-Bas . . . . .	—	35	54	54	51	France.		
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	1	1	1	—	3	Netherlands.		
Autres pays . . . . .	7	12	24	9	12	Great Britain.		
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>439</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>494</i>	<i>525</i>	<i>601</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>		
<b>AGGLOMÉRÉS</b>								
<i>Importations de :</i>								
Allemagne . . . . .	883	336	355	361	394	<i>Imports from :</i>		
Belgique . . . . .	10	35	40	22	23	Germany.		
France . . . . .	73	135	116	98	93	Belgium.		
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	France.		
Autres pays . . . . .	3	2	21	8	10	Great Britain.		
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>969</i>	<i>509</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>		
<b>BRIQUETTES</b>								
<i>Importations de :</i>								
Allemagne . . . . .	883	336	355	361	394	<i>Imports from :</i>		
Belgique . . . . .	10	35	40	22	23	Germany.		
France . . . . .	73	135	116	98	93	Belgium.		
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	France.		
Autres pays . . . . .	3	2	21	8	10	Great Britain.		
<i>Importations totales . . . . .</i>	<i>969</i>	<i>509</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>		

\* Dont 102.000 tonnes de Pologne et Dantzig.  
 \*\* : 716.000  
 \*\*\* : 1.188.000  
<sup>1</sup> Pas d'exportation sauf en 1923 : 74.000 tonnes  
<sup>2</sup> Pas d'exportation, sauf quelques milliers de tonnes de coques.

\* Of this amount, 102,000 tons from Poland and Danzig.  
 \*\* : 716,000  
 \*\*\* : 1,268,000  
<sup>1</sup> No exports except in 1923 : 74,000 tons.  
<sup>2</sup> No exports except a few thousand tons of coke.



**Tableau VI. — Commerce international (fin). Table VI. — International Trade (concluded).**

<b>Union Sud-Africaine</b>		Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).					<b>Union of South Africa</b>	
Pays	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	10 mois	Countries	
<b>HOUILLE</b>							<b>COAL</b>	
<i>Importations totale</i> . . . . .	38	7	3	—	—	—	<i>Total Imports.</i>	
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>	
Aden. . . . .		179	288	187			Aden.	
Ceylan . . . . .	61	332	358	258			Ceylon.	
Etablissements des Détroits. . . . .	31	348	205	219			Straits Settlements.	
Egypte . . . . .		—	76	6			Egypt.	
Inde . . . . .	219	311	167	209			India.	
Poss. portugaises en Afrique . . . . .	441	55	74	55			Portuguese Africa.	
Autres pays. . . . .	24	370	968	703			Other countries.	
<i>Exportations totales</i> . . . . .	776	1.595	2.136	1.637	1.229 <sup>1</sup>	—	<i>Total Exports.</i>	
<b>Tchécoslovaquie</b>							<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	
		Milliers de tonnes métriques. — Metric tons (000's omitted).						
<b>HOUILLE</b>							<b>COAL</b>	
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>	
Allemagne . . . . .		900	881	1.188	1.405		Germany.	
Autriche . . . . .		—	—	—	—		Austria.	
Pologne . . . . .		644	594	538	1.053		Poland.	
Autres pays. . . . .		—	1	—	4		Other countries.	
<i>Importations totales</i> . . . . .		1.544	1.476	1.726	2.462		<i>Total Imports.</i>	
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>	
Allemagne . . . . .		144	768	305	240		Germany.	
Autriche . . . . .		1.019	1.121	1.300	1.214		Austria.	
Hongrie . . . . .		233	208	172	209		Hungary.	
Pologne . . . . .		—	6	4	4		Poland.	
Autres pays. . . . .		24	698	104	8		Other countries.	
<i>Exportations totales</i> . . . . .		1.420	2.801	1.885	1.675		<i>Total Exports.</i>	
<b>COKE</b>							<b>COKE</b>	
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>	
Allemagne . . . . .		184	202	238	262		Germany.	
Autres pays. . . . .		2	2	2	4		Other countries.	
<i>Importations totales</i> . . . . .		186	204	240	266		<i>Total Imports.</i>	
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>	
Autriche . . . . .		249	191	241	259		Austria.	
Hongrie . . . . .		104	214	300	326		Hungary.	
Pologne . . . . .		44	35	145	145		Poland.	
Roumanie . . . . .		10	13	16	18		Roumania.	
Serbes, Croates et Slovènes, Royaume des . . . . .		7	11	28	29		Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of.	
Autres pays. . . . .		—	51	28	7		Other countries.	
<i>Exportations totales</i> . . . . .		414	515	758	784		<i>Total Exports.</i>	
<b>LIGNITE</b>							<b>LIGNITE</b>	
<i>Importations totales</i> . . . . .		29	29	24	34		<i>Total Imports.</i>	
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>	
Allemagne . . . . .		2.350	2.172	2.643	2.731		Germany.	
Autriche . . . . .		314	289	266	264		Austria.	
Hongrie . . . . .		10	8	8	2		Hungary.	
Autres pays. . . . .		—	380	3	2		Other countries.	
<i>Exportations totales</i> . . . . .		2.674	2.849	2.920	2.999		<i>Total Exports.</i>	
<b>AGGLOMÉRÉS<sup>1</sup></b>							<b>BRIQUETTES<sup>2</sup></b>	
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>	
Allemagne . . . . .		147	117	155	136		Germany.	
Autriche . . . . .		2	11	2	3		Austria.	
Suisse . . . . .		—	—	—	—		Switzerland.	
Autres pays. . . . .		2	4	2	1		Other countries.	
<i>Exportations totales</i> . . . . .		151	132	159	140		<i>Total Exports.</i>	

<sup>1</sup> Chiffre pour dix mois seulement ; chiffre correspondant pour 1927 : 1.367.

<sup>2</sup> Pas d'importations.

<sup>1</sup> Figure for 10 months only ; corresponding figure for 1927 : 1,367.

<sup>2</sup> No imports.

## ANNEX II.

### RESOLUTIONS AND REPORTS OF THE ECONOMIC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE, THE COUNCIL, THE ASSEMBLY, AND THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

1. *Letter from M. Gérard, Belgian Member of the Economic Consultative Committee.*
2. *Resolution of Economic Consultative Committee, May 1928.*
3. *Resolution of Council at its Fiftieth Session, June 1928.*
4. *Resolution of Assembly at its Ninth Ordinary Session, September 1928.*
5. *Extracts from Reports of the Economic Committee, July 1928, November 1928, January 1929.*

- I. LETTER, DATED MAY 2ND, 1928, FROM M. GUSTAVE LÉO-GÉRARD, BELGIAN MEMBER OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE, TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS :

[*Translation.*]

I have the honour to inform you that in view of the difficulties which the *coal industry* is now encountering in most countries it appears to me that the Consultative Committee might usefully undertake the study of this question.

I trust therefore that you will see no objection to the inclusion of this point in the agenda of the session which is to open on the 14th inst.

*(Signed)* Gustave L. GÉRARD,  
*Director-General of the Central  
Industrial Committee of Belgium.*

2. RESOLUTION OF THE ECONOMIC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (MAY 1928).

The Consultative Committee :

Impressed with the serious position of the coal industry and the importance of the international factors involved in this problem ;

Recommends, in the interest of consumers and producers alike, that the Council should invite the Economic Organisation of the League to take up the enquiries that have been started in relation to the coal problem and to supplement them as soon as possible by obtaining such advice as it may deem appropriate and in the manner suggested by the Economic Conference.

A report should be submitted to the Council in order that the latter may be able to judge whether concerted international action could further the solution of this problem.

3. RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL AT ITS FIFTIETH SESSION, JUNE 9TH, 1928.

The Council :

I. Takes note of the report of the Economic Consultative Committee on the results of its first session ;

.....  
Refers to the Economic Committee for study and action the Consultative Committee's recommendations as to Commerce, Agriculture and Industry, including those relating to coal and sugar questions.

4. RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY ON SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1928.

The Assembly of the League of Nations :

.....  
Expresses its confidence that the Economic Committee, to which the investigation of the problems relating to coal [and sugar] were submitted at the instance of the Consultative Committee, will carry through its work with all desirable energy, while not neglecting any of the interests involved, whether of producers or consumers — countries or persons — or the workers.

5. EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE TO THE COUNCIL ON THE WORK OF ITS TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION, JULY 14TH, 1928.

I. *Coal.*

The Committee proposes, at its next session, to consider in all its aspects the question of what action is desirable, in view of the recommendation of the Economic Consultative Committee, with regard to coal, which has been referred to it by the Council. In the meantime, it has asked its members to obtain certain information which will help it in the consideration of this problem, and has asked the Secretariat and the International Labour Office to collect statistics in order to bring their earlier publications on the coal industry up to date.

EXTRACT OF REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE TO THE COUNCIL ON THE WORK OF ITS TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1928.

A. *Coal.*

In its last report the Committee informed the Council that it was going to request its members, the Secretariat, and the International Labour Office, to furnish it with summary information on the coal situation in the various countries.

It was only after having surveyed the problem as a whole, with the aid of this preparatory material, that the Committee was able, during its present session, to decide as to the procedure to be subsequently followed.

I. For the first stage of the enquiry which the Council had entrusted to the Economic Committee it was decided at the present session to appoint a delegation, composed of the Bureau of the Committee together, with Sir Sydney CHAPMAN, M. DI NOLA and M. DOLEZAL, to undertake a preliminary technical and economic consultation of coal experts in order to verify the documentary material already collected and to extend it in certain directions which are of particular interest, taking into account the points brought out in the course of the Economic Committee's discussions. The delegation was further instructed to note any useful suggestions as to the direction in which the future enquiries and studies of the Committee should proceed in order to enable it in due course to place the Council in a position to judge whether international action in this sphere is possible and opportune and, if so, on what lines it should go forward.

In accordance with a well-established tradition to which the Economic Committee attaches the greatest importance, it is understood that the members to whom the enquiry in question is entrusted will act as the deputies of the Economic Committee, and will represent its principles and the particular standpoints of their countries' industries.

The delegation will, as usual, be assisted by the Secretariat and, in addition, — in particular for certain labour questions — by specially designated officials of the International Labour Office.

II. The delegation of the Economic Committee will consult, in whatever form it may consider most suitable, authorised experts belonging both to producing and consuming countries.

Without prejudice to any changes which the Committee's delegation may introduce, it would be desirable that, so far as possible, the experts to be consulted should be nationals of the following countries : Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Poland, Spain and Sweden.

The Committee recommends that the persons selected should, if possible, be leading experts, who, without being representatives of employers' organisations, should nevertheless occupy positions enabling them to have an insight into all the aspects of the coal question, whether in the matter of production, consumption, trade or transport.

Should the selection of experts of such a kind be found difficult in certain countries, the delegation of the Economic Committee should seek to overcome these difficulties, with the assistance of the members of the Economic Committee concerned, bearing in mind the necessity of ensuring, by an appropriate selection of experts, that the discussion should be maintained on the high plane which the Committee considers indispensable.

III. After thorough discussion, the Economic Committee requested the delegation to draw the experts' special attention to certain aspects of the problem which it considers of particular importance :

1. The relation between the coal industry and other sources of energy (*Energie-wirtschaft*) in general and, in particular, the extent to which other fuels (for instance, lignite, mineral oils, charcoal, etc.) are competing with coal, and the development, in so far as it can be foreseen, of the utilisation of coal compared with other fuels.

2. Examination of the question whether the causes of the lack of balance between output capacity and demand are temporary or permanent.

3. The effects of Government action on the production, transport, and distribution, of coal (Customs regime, import and export regulations, rationing, direct or indirect subsidies, transport facilities, etc.).

4. The effect on the consumption and sale of coal of the price control adopted in certain countries or coal districts.

IV. It was also agreed that, in a general way, the Economic Committee's delegation should be requested to obtain, by means of the enquiries contemplated, any data or

suggestions which might contribute towards placing the relation between production and markets on a sounder footing, and to report to the Committee on this matter before asking its approval of further steps. It would therefore be desirable that the first meeting of the experts should take place before the Committee's next session.

V. It was agreed that during this first stage of the work the aspects of the problem specially concerning labour should be studied by the International Labour Office.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE TO THE COUNCIL  
ON THE WORK OF ITS TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION, JANUARY 23RD, 1929.

IV. *Coal.*

As the Economic Committee informed the Council in a previous report, it instructed a delegation consisting of its Chairman, its Vice-Chairman and three of its members — Sir Sydney CHAPMAN, M. DI NOLA and M. DOLEZAL, to proceed to a first consultation of experts in regard to coal.

In pursuance of the instructions given by the Committee at its last session, eleven experts<sup>1</sup> were selected from eminent technicians belonging both to consuming and producing countries and occupying positions permitting them to have a general view of all the aspects of the coal question.

They held a meeting at Geneva from January 8th to 12th, 1929, in the presence of the delegation of the Economic Committee, assisted by the services of the Secretariat, to which were attached officials delegated by the International Labour Office.

The documentation already collected by the Economic Committee was supplemented and brought up to date by means of detailed discussions. These contributed to putting the coal problem in its true perspective by bringing out the difficulties which characterise it in a manner often varying in the different countries.

The meeting of January 8th to 12th marks the first stage in the enquiry undertaken by the Economic Committee.

As a result of this meeting, the Economic Committee decided to continue the enquiry by having recourse to labour experts, but without departing from the technical boundaries which it had assigned for itself. It is proposed to choose these persons as technical experts and not as representatives of labour interests. They will belong to the same producing countries as the experts who have already taken part in the inquiry, namely, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, Poland and Spain.

The Economic Committee requested the International Labour Office to suggest the names of these experts<sup>1</sup>, whom it is proposed to convene at Geneva on February 27th. The same documentation as was submitted to the first experts will be laid before them and they will be asked to reply to the same questions.

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<sup>1</sup> For list of experts, see Annex III.

### ANNEX III.

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#### LIST OF COAL EXPERTS.

*First meeting (January 8th to 12th, 1929).*

- Dr. Anton APOLD (Austria), General Director of the Oesterreichische Alpine Montangesellschaft.
- M. Herman CAPIAU (Belgium), Managing Director of the Charbonnage du Levant (Mons). Director-General of the Belgian Federation of Coal Associations.
- Dr. Josef PETERS (Czechoslovakia), Director of the Mine-Owners Association.
- M. CUVELETTE (France), General Managing Director of the Lens Mines.
- M. SILVERBERG (Germany), Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Rhenische Aktiengesellschaft, the Harpener Bergbau Aktiengesellschaft and the Aktiengesellschaft für Zinkhüttenbetrieb. Member of the Governing Body of the Federation of German Industries.
- Sir John HINDLEY, Bart. (Great Britain), Vice-Chairman of Stevenson, Clark & Co., Commercial Adviser to the Mines Department.
- Comm. NOBILI (Italy), Head of the Coal Department, Ministero delle Comunicazioni, Rome.
- Dr. F. W. J. FROWEIN (Netherlands), Chairman of the State Mines at Heerlen (Limburg)
- M. Alfred FALTER (Poland), General Director of the "Robur" Syndicate (Katowicz), Member of the Financial Council of the Ministry of Finance.
- M. Antonio Mora PASCUAL (Spain), Member of the Consejo de Economía Nacional.
- Professor M. ROOS AF HJELMSÄTER (J. O.) (Sweden), Director-General of the Government Experimental Laboratory.
- 

*Second meeting (February 27th to March 2nd, 1929).*

- M. DOMES (Austria), Conseiller national, President of the Workmen's and Employés' Chamber, Vienna.
- M. DELATTRE (Belgium), Member of the Chamber of Representatives, Secretary of the Belgian Mine-workers' Organisation.
- M. Karel BROZIK (Czechoslovakia), President of the Miners' Federation.
- M. VIGNE (France), Secretary of the Fédération nationale des travailleurs du sous-sol.

- Dr. BERGER (Germany), Technical adviser to the German Union of Underground Workers.
- Mr. R. H. TAWNEY (Great Britain), Reader in Economic History at London University. Witness for the Miners' Federation of Great Britain before the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, 1925. Member of the Royal Commission appointed under the Coal Industry Commission Act (Sankey Commission), 1919.
- M. Joseph PELZER (Netherlands), Member of the Algemeene Bond van Christelijke Mijnwerkers.
- M. Antoni ZDANOWSKI (Poland), Secretary of the Central Committee of Trade Unions.
- M. Manuel LLANEZA (Spain), Secretario del Sindico Minero.
-