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Preface.

This year's edition of the *Review of World Trade* contains a general synopsis of world trade during 1936 and a comparison of the figures for that year with those for the immediately preceding years. Special attention has been paid in this edition to recent changes in the distribution of each country's trade by countries of provenance and distribution, occasioned by variations in competitive power or by new methods of commercial policy.

Two companion volumes will be issued later in this year entitled respectively *International Trade Statistics* and *Balances of Payments*. The former, which will be issued in the autumn, will contain detailed trade statistics of sixty-five countries. The tables, with but few exceptions, will refer to the years 1931, 1935 and 1936, and will give annual figures for special trade by value (and monthly figures for the last two years), principal articles imported and exported, trade by countries of provenance and destination, and trade in precious metals. A synoptical table will show the percentage distribution, by countries of provenance and destination, of each country's imports and exports. A special table will show, for those countries for which such compilations have been made, imports and exports classified in accordance with the chapters of the "Minimum List of Commodities for International Trade Statistics", prepared by the League Committee of Statistical Experts in accordance with the recommendation of the Statistical Convention of 1928.

The volume on *Balances of Payments* deals with the whole field of international business transactions, including those connected with services rendered, capital movements, etc., as well as commodity trade. The number of countries for whose balances of payments new estimates are likely to be available will probably be about thirty-five. The majority of these estimates will refer to the year 1936. For purposes of comparison, figures for earlier years will also be given.

League of Nations, Geneva.

May 1937.

A. LOVEDAY,

*Director of the Financial Section
and Economic Intelligence Service.*

Summary of Results.

The main results which emerge from the analysis of world trade in 1936 contained in this volume may be summarised as follows :

(a) The value of world trade in terms of gold increased by not far from 8% in 1936, but the average prices for goods entering into trade rose (for the first time since 1925) by between 2 and 3%, and the quantum of trade thus rose by only about 5% (roughly as much as in 1935) and reached a level 14 or 15% below that of 1929. The year-to-year changes in the prices, quantum and value of world trade for the last five years are as follows :

	Percentage Change as compared with the Preceding Year.				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Gold prices	- 22.5	- 11	- 7	- 2.5	+ 2.5
Quantum	- 12	+ 1	+ 3.5	+ 4.5	+ 5
Gold value	- 32.4	- 10	- 3.7	+ 2.1	+ 7.7

(b) The prices of foodstuffs and raw materials rose by about 5% in 1936, largely on account of increases occurring during the second half of the year; the prices of manufactured articles entering into trade, on the other hand, appear not to have shared in the increase in prices, partly because of the devaluation of the currencies of several industrial countries in the autumn. The improvement in the terms of trade of agricultural and mineral-producing countries thus continued.

(c) Judging from the incomplete information available, the quantum of foodstuffs entering into trade remained stable, and the increase in the quantum of world trade was entirely on account of industrial raw materials and manufactured articles.

(d) The principal creditor countries—the United Kingdom, the United States and France—increased their share in world imports but reduced their share in world exports. The shares of debtor countries—Germany and the majority of non-industrial countries—in world imports and exports moved in opposite directions to those of the creditor countries. The percentage changes in the gold value of imports and exports of debtor and creditor countries were approximately as follows :

	Imports	Exports
Creditor countries	+ 12	+ 5
Debtor countries	+ 3	+ 11

(e) Drought in the United States and labour disputes in that country and France contributed to these trade movements. The trade of several countries around the Mediterranean was adversely affected by unfavourable climatic conditions and political disturbances.

(f) To a considerable extent, the geographical distribution of the trade of certain countries was determined, not by the prices prevailing in the import and export markets concerned, but by discrimination rendered possible by commercial policy; in particular, this is true of countries applying exchange control.

(g) Nevertheless, the increase in prices of primary products and the readiness with which such products were absorbed by free currency countries increased the competitive power of certain countries with exchange control and there were some signs of a return of trade into more normal channels.

Value and Quantum of World Trade in the Years 1929-1936.

The value of world trade is measured by adding together the figures of the recorded external trade of the numerous statistical areas of the world, after converting them to a common monetary unit. If the average movement of prices of goods entering into trade is known, it is possible to estimate roughly the movement of the quantum of world trade, which may be defined as the change in value after elimination of the effect of price changes since the base year chosen. Before considering the actual changes in value, price and quantum of world trade which have taken place in recent years and more particularly in the year under review, it is necessary to explain in some detail the processes of calculation that have been employed and the inevitable limitations to the adequacy of the aggregate results obtained.

Those readers to whom such methodological problems are not of primary interest may prefer to omit the following few paragraphs and refer at once to the figures which will be found at the top of page 10.

Reservations regarding accuracy of trade values.

In dealing with the general results indicated by the annual values for world imports and exports during the years 1929 to 1936, it must be borne in mind that those results are necessarily only approximately correct and that they emerge from the combination of a mass of trade statistics relating to over 160 different areas, where systems of administration and valuation differ, where to identical terms unlike meanings are not infrequently attributed, where the conception of the character of the transaction which constitutes international trade is far from uniform. When it is stated, therefore, that the international trade of the world in any year reached a given figure, that statement must not be accepted as implying more than that the sum of the transactions recorded by each country contributing to such trade approximated to the amount indicated. The comparison between the total figures for any two years is likely to be more significant than the absolute figure for either year.

The figures given for individual countries in most cases refer to frontier values (c.i.f. for imports, f.o.b. for exports). There are, however, important exceptions to this rule; thus, in the case of the United States, Canada and certain Latin-American countries the imports are shown at the value in the country of shipment (excluding transport charges).⁽¹⁾ No attempt has been made to correct the figures on account of omissions or wrong values in trade returns.⁽²⁾

A new limitation to the adequacy of trade figures has become evident during the last few years, in that the recorded amounts for countries applying exchange control would appear frequently to overstate the actual trade values. This point is further dealt with below.

Type of trade measured.

The figures given represent special trade in merchandise only, which may be roughly defined as imports of goods for domestic consumption and exports of domestic produce or products into which domestic labour has entered.

In the case of a few countries which are producers of precious metals, the trade in bullion and specie is, however, included in the figures given. In a few cases of small importance, figures for general trade had to be employed, as no other information was available.⁽³⁾

Scope of data, conversion, etc.

Figures for 1929 to 1935 are available for nearly all the countries considered. In a number of cases, the figures for 1935 are, however, provisional, and the totals for that year will therefore no doubt require to be slightly modified in next year's edition of this *Review*. Figures for 1936 are lacking for a few countries, representing together about 3.8% of the total trade of the world. The trade of these countries is assumed to have fallen in the same proportion as the aggregate trade of all other countries; in certain cases, however, figures were available for the trade during the greater part of the year and an assessment was made for the missing months. Further, the final

(1) For detailed information, see *Memorandum on International Trade and Balances of Payments, 1912-1926*, Volume II (Ser. L.o.N.P. 1927.II.68¹¹), pages 22-23.

(2) For a number of important countries, such corrections are given in the volumes *Balances of Payments* issued annually by the League of Nations (last edition, Ser. L.o.N.P. 1936.II.A.18).

(3) Details concerning these and other irregularities are indicated in the footnotes to the table by countries on pages 24 and 25.

trade returns for 1936 are as yet available for only a small number of countries, and it is not possible to foresee whether the future corrections to the provisional trade figures utilised for the majority of countries will involve a reduction of the world total or an addition thereto.

Conversion to the unit chosen—in most of the tables the United States "old" gold dollar (of 1.50463 gramme of fine gold)—was made according to par rates in the case of gold currencies. In the case of paper currencies, conversion was made for each month at monthly average rates wherever monthly figures were available; where a corrected figure in national currency for the whole year (differing from the total of the provisional monthly figures) was available, the annual conversion rate weighted according to trade by months was applied to this figure. The weighted conversion rates are reproduced in Annex II. In the less important cases where monthly figures were not available, the unweighted average of monthly exchange rates had to be used.

In the case of countries applying exchange control, the official exchange rates have been employed in the conversion, except in the case of two or three countries (in the case of Argentine, a weighted intermediate rate between the official and the market rate, and in the case of Austria from January to October 1932 a similar rate and thereafter the "free rate", were employed). The employment of the official exchange rate involves an over-valuation of the frequently unknown portion of trade that is conducted on the basis of a lower exchange value of the national currency than that officially maintained. But it may be questioned whether the portion of trade which is carried on at the official rate—for example, in clearing between two countries applying exchange control—is not also over-valued, in so far as the prices obtained, converted at that rate, exceed those quoted in free currency. The comparability of the trade values of different countries is based on the assumption that the goods entering into their trade are bought and sold, if not in a common market, in foreign markets whose prices are related to each other by the cost of transport. When as a result of the innovations of modern trade policy this relation between different markets has in many cases disappeared and the price is no longer the supreme factor determining the direction of trade, an element of uncertainty enters into the comparison.

Calculation of price and quantum figures.

Information concerning the movement of the prices and the quantum of goods entering into imports and exports of thirty-one countries, representing about three-fourths of world trade, is summarised in Annex I, which also gives brief indications of the methods employed in the compilation of the indices concerned.

From this information, an approximate index of the movement of the price and quantum of goods entering into world trade was calculated. As Europe and North America are more fully represented than other continents among the countries compiling price and quantum figures, separate price indices were, in fact, calculated for each continental group; when combining these indices, they were applied to the total trade of the respective groups.

For 1936, information concerning prices and quantum was only available for a few important countries, and the world indices given for that year are to be considered as preliminary estimates.

Reservations regarding accuracy of price and quantum figures.

The calculation is subject to some qualifications of importance. For each individual country the concept "quantum of trade" depends upon the price relations prevailing in a given base year, and the price movement upon the method of weighting employed. The world figures, derived from national calculations of the movement of the prices and the quantum of goods entering into the trade of a considerable number of countries, each using its own base year and method of weighting, may well show with sufficient accuracy the changes in world trade from one year to the following. Over a period of years, particularly if price relations and the composition of trade are changing, the result is likely to be less reliable. The most important national price indices employed are obtained by weighting the prices of individual commodities by the quantities entering into trade in each individual year, which means that these indices are affected, not only by price changes, but also by changes in the composition of trade. On the other hand, the quantum figures are likely to be more correct than if they had been derived from price indices with fixed weighting.

Attention should also be paid to the fact that, if a change in the average unit value of the goods included in each of the positions or groups considered by the national compilers has taken place as a result of a change in the average quality of these goods, then this change in unit value wrongly affects the price index (instead of the quantum index) for the country in question. Though this fact undoubtedly renders the price and quantum figures for individual countries somewhat uncertain, there is no clear indication that the combined indices for the world as a whole during the period under review are affected by a general improvement in, or by a lowering of, the quality of the goods entering into trade.

Total of world trade.

The value of world trade in recent years, calculated in the manner indicated above—with the exception that a special estimate had to be made for the trade of Spain in the last half of 1936—and the movement of average prices and of the quantum of goods entering into trade are as follows :

	1929	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Value in U.S. gold dollars (000,000's) ⁽¹⁾ :						
Imports	35,595	13,969	12,458	11,980	12,227	13,085
Exports	33,024	12,885	11,715	11,303	11,554	12,536
Total	68,619	26,854	24,173	23,283	23,781	25,621
Percentage movement of these values :						
Imports	100	39.2	35.0	33.7	34.4	36.8
Exports	100	39.0	35.5	34.2	35.0	38.0
Total	100	39.1	35.2	33.9	34.7	37.3
Price and quantum movement (total of imports and ex- ports) :						
Price (in terms of gold) . . .	100	52.5	46.5	43.5	42.5	43.5
Quantum	100	74.5	75.5	78	82	85.5

The gold value of world trade, which had risen by 2% in 1935, increased by a further 7.8% in 1936. This latter rise was, however, not wholly on account of a larger quantum of trade, for trade prices (in gold) were on an average 2.2½% higher than during 1935, and the rise in quantum was only about 5%.

It will be recalled that the quantum of trade had fallen between 1929 and 1932 by about one-fourth and started rising in 1933. The rise in 1936 in the average gold prices of goods entering into trade is the first that has occurred since 1925.

Figures in pounds sterling.

As the total share in world trade of countries adhering to the gold standard has steadily decreased in recent years, and as prices in sterling—which is the most important of the currencies employed in international transactions—have fallen less than in gold, it may be of interest to consider the movement of trade values and prices in that currency. The following figures are obtained by converting those given above into sterling, according to average annual exchange rates :

	1929	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Value in £ (000,000's) :						
Imports	7,314	3,984	3,760	3,986	4,203	4,448
Exports	6,786	3,675	3,535	3,761	3,971	4,262
Total	14,100	7,659	7,295	7,747	8,174	8,710
Percentage movement of these values :						
Imports	100	54.5	51.4	54.5	57.5	60.8
Exports	100	54.2	52.1	55.4	58.5	62.8
Total	100	54.3	51.7	54.9	58.0	61.8
Price movement (total of imports and exports, in terms of sterling)	100	72.5	68.5	70.5	71	72

In terms of sterling, the value of world trade, as well as the price level of the goods traded, has risen steadily since 1933. Owing to the slight rise in the gold value of sterling in 1936, trade prices rose, in terms of sterling, only little more than half as much as in terms of gold.

(1) Throughout this volume, "gold dollars" means dollars according to the "old" parity (23.22 grains (= approximately 1.50463 grammes) of fine gold).

Year-to-year changes.

The following percentages show the rates at which the price, quantum and gold value of the goods entering into world trade have changed from year to year.

Year	Percentage change as compared with preceding year					
	Prices (in gold)		Quantum		Value (in gold)	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1927	- 2.5	- 2.5	+ 7.8	+ 8.1	+ 5.1	+ 5.4
1928	- 1	± 0	+ 3.6	+ 3.6	+ 2.6	+ 3.8
1929	- 3	- 3.5	+ 5.5	+ 4.5	+ 2.8	+ 1.0
1930	- 13	- 12.5	- 6.2	- 8.1	- 18.3	- 19.8
1931	- 21.5	- 23.5	- 9.0	- 6.7	- 28.5	- 28.6
1932	- 22.5	- 22.5	- 13.3	- 12.1	- 32.9	- 31.8
1933	- 11.5	- 10.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.6	- 10.7	- 9.2
1934	- 7.5	- 6.5	+ 4.0	+ 3.3	- 3.8	- 3.7
1935	- 2.5	- 2.5	+ 4.5	+ 3.8	+ 2.1	+ 2.3
1936	+ 2.5	+ 3	+ 4.3	+ 5.7	+ 7.0	+ 8.5

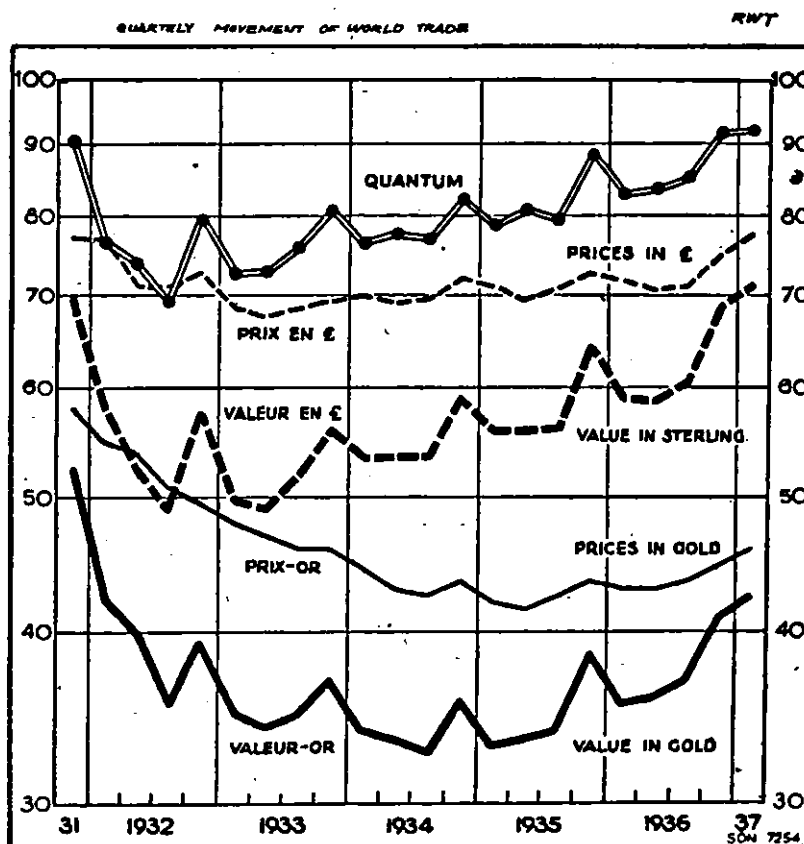
The discrepancies between the price and quantum figures calculated for imports and exports are largely due to the imperfection of the statistical data employed.

Quarterly movements.

The following graph shows, as percentages of the quarterly averages for 1929, the value (imports and exports), average prices (in gold as well as sterling) and the quantum

Quarterly Movement of World Trade.

Logarithmic scale.



of trade, for each quarter since the end of 1931. The quarterly movement of trade prices has been estimated from the above-mentioned annual world price index and quarterly figures of trade prices available for a few of the bigger trading countries.

The increase in the quantum of trade during the last quarter of each year is due mainly to the marketing of the autumn crop in the northern hemisphere.

The gold value of trade continues to increase : in the first quarter of 1937 it was higher than in the corresponding period of 1936 by 18% in gold and 20% in sterling.

Trade by Main Groups of Articles.

Narrowing of price discrepancies.

During the first depression years, manufactured articles fell much less in price than foodstuffs and raw materials. Since 1932, however, the price fall has been heaviest in the case of manufactured articles.

The changes in the relation between prices of primary products and manufactured articles may be illustrated by the diagram below, the left-hand curves of which show, for the United Kingdom, France and Germany, the relation between export prices of manufactured goods and import prices of raw materials, and the right-hand curves, the relation between the prices of total exports and total imports for the Netherlands Indies, India and China.

Export Prices as Percentage of Import Prices.

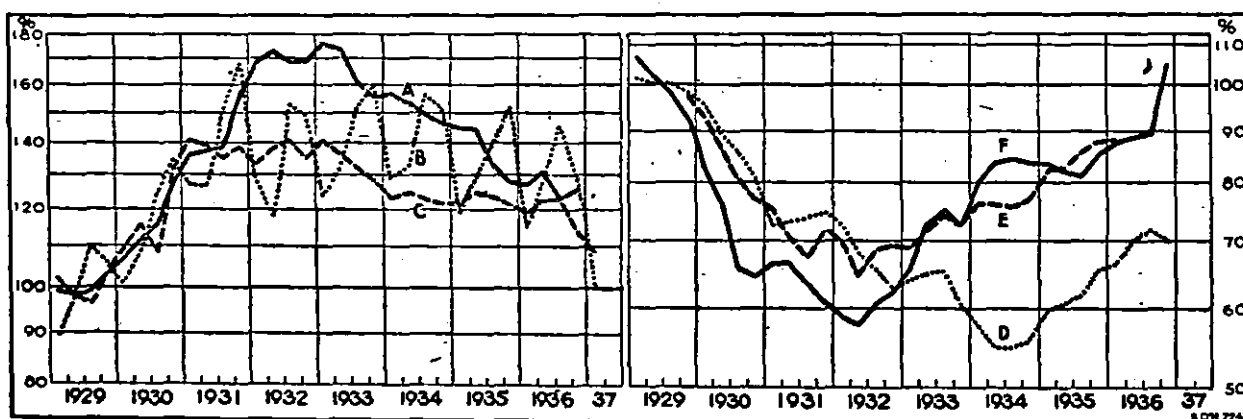
Average 1929 = 100. Quarterly movement. Logarithmic scale.

A: Germany.
B: France.
C: United Kingdom.

(Prices of manufactured goods exported as percentage of those of raw materials imported.)

D: China.
E: India.
F: Netherlands Indies.

(Prices of all goods exported as percentage of those of all goods imported.)



The rise in the left-hand curves from 1929 to 1931 reflects the improvement of the terms of trade of industrial countries. As from 1933, the curves for Germany and the United Kingdom show an almost continuous decline. In the case of France, a decline also took place, but it was less marked, owing to the fact that the prices of primary products (particularly foodstuffs), which to an increasing extent are imported into France from the territories in North Africa partly assimilated with the French Customs territory, do not bear any close relationship to the prices prevailing in the "world markets".

The right-hand curves of the diagram indicate that the terms of trade of the Netherlands Indies and of China have considerably improved during the last two or three years. In the case of the Netherlands Indies, the proportion prevailing in 1929

between prices of imported and exported goods was in fact restored during 1936—a result to which have no doubt contributed the facts that her imports of low-priced industrial products of Japanese origin have increased during the depression (the share of Japan in her imports amounted to 27% in 1936 as against 11% in 1929) and that the prices of certain of her export products (for example rubber) have recently risen sharply.

The change in the terms of trade now considered would appear to have been accelerated towards the end of 1936 and in the early part of 1937 when the prices of certain primary products rose rapidly while the slight upward movement of the gold prices of manufactured articles was retarded and in certain cases even reversed as a result of the depreciation of the currencies of several industrialised countries in Europe.

Further material for a study of the changes in recent years in the terms of trade of various countries is afforded by the annual price series contained in Annex I.

Price movement for certain articles.

The following table shows the change in the average export prices of a number of individual articles in principal producing countries. The articles are placed in the order of the magnitude of the price fall during the whole period 1929-1936.

Percentage Change in Average Gold Export Prices from 1929 to 1936.

	1929 to 1932	1932 to 1933	1933 to 1934	1934 to 1935	1935 to 1936	1929 to 1936
1. Raw silk (Japan)	-68	-17	-38	+19	+12	-79
2. Coffee (Brazil)	-53	-23	-10	-26	+11	-73
3. Silk tissues (France)	-61	-6	-3	-12	-15	-73
4. Grey cotton tissues (Japan)	-63	-8	-8	-8	-2	-71
5. Sugar (Czechoslovakia)	-51	-8	-18	-20	-1	-71
6. Copper (United States)	-66	-11	-17	+1	+19	-70
7. Maize (Argentina)	-63	-21	+5	+18	+30	-67
8. Butter (Denmark)	-58	-22	-17	+15	+9	-66
9. Petrol (United States)	-47	-24	-21	-0.1	+8	-66
10. News-print paper (Canada)	-30	-33	-25	-2	+2	-65
11. Cotton (United States)	-63	-1	+0.2	+2	+0.4	-62
12. Cement (Germany)	-35	-23	-8	-4	-11	-61
13. Wool (Argentina)	-72	+1	+35	-27	+48	-59
14. Mechanical wood-pulp (Finland)	-50	-11	-0.2	-10	+4	-58
15. White cotton piece goods (United Kingdom)	-48	-3	-9	-3	-1	-56
16. Wheat (United States)	-52	-19	-25	+50	+8	-53
17. Rubber (British Malaya)	-84	+25	+77	+3	+35	-52
18. Passenger motor-cars (United States)	-17	-30	-20	+1	+4	-51
19. Bacon (Denmark)	-64	+21	+10	-1	+5	-51
20. Steel girders (Belgium)	-17	-16	-8	-25	+1	-51
21. Chilled beef (Argentina)	-53	-6	-22	+26	+15	-50
22. Tea (Ceylon)	-62	+21	+10	+1	+4	-46
23. Tin (British Malaya)	-53	+35	+7	-6	-9	-42
24. Pig iron (United Kingdom)	-38	-5	-10	-2	+13	-41
25. Coal (United Kingdom)	-27	-7	-9	-2	+5	-36
26. Mowing machines (Germany)	-5	-6	-3	-2	-10	-24

Of the twenty-six commodities given above, nineteen increased in price between 1935 and 1936, as against nine between 1934 and 1935, and seven between 1933 and 1934. Of the seven articles that fell in price between 1935 and 1936, four are highly manufactured (textile manufactures, mowing machines) and the other three are likewise industrial products (sugar, cement and tin in ingots). The greatest increases (48 and 35% respectively) are shown for wool and rubber. Rubber has fetched higher prices in each

year since 1932 though its average price in 1936 remained at less than half of that prevailing in 1929.

The above figures, which are calculated from annual averages, do not show price changes in the course of the years and fail in particular to reflect the increase in the prices of several raw materials towards the end of 1936. The following table, showing the average export prices during the whole of 1936, during December of the same year and during January or February of 1937, aims at illustrating this movement. At the time of drafting (April 1937), the upward price movement was, however, discontinued and the prices of certain articles fell off.

Average Gold Export Prices as Percentage of 1929.

	1936 year	1936 Dec- ember	1937 Feb- ruary		1936 year	1936 Dec- ember	1937 Feb- ruary
Raw silk (Japan)	21.5	23.1	24.3	Cement (Germany)	39.1	39.2	38.1
Coffee (Brazil)	26.7	30.2	32.7	Wool (Argentina)	41.1	48.6	52.5
Silk tissues (France)	26.7	22.3	25.9	Wheat (United States)	47.0	53.0	65.8
Grey cotton tissues (Ja- pan)	28.7	30.3	32.9	Rubber (British Malaya)	47.8	56.4	63.7
Sugar (Czechoslovakia)	29.4	26.6	29.1	Steel girders (Belgium)	48.7	42.1	58.2
Copper (Canada)	29.8	33.1	37.6	Chilled beef (Argentina)	49.8	49.2	45.3
Maize (Argentina)	32.8	33.0	37.4	Tea (Ceylon)	53.7	55.0	61.2
Petrol (United States)	34.3	33.8	35.0	Tin (British Malaya)	58.4	64.7	65.5
News-print paper (Cana- da)	34.9	35.0	36.1	Pig iron (United King- dom)	58.7	63.2	73.2
Cotton (United States)	37.6	38.1	39.6	Coal (United Kingdom)	63.6	63.0	63.7
				Mowing machines (Ger- many)	76.3	81.0	68.1

Attention should be paid to the fact that the increase towards the end of 1936 and in the early months of 1937 in the prices of such articles as wheat, maize, rubber, tin and copper coincided with a further fall in the prices of certain industrial products exported by European industrial countries. The tendencies previously disclosed would thus appear to have been strengthened. The very rapid increase in the prices of iron and steel (indicated by the figures for pig iron and steel girders) during the first months of 1937, resulting at once from higher costs and the rise in the demand for steel for armament purposes, is one of the few exceptions to the general rule that recent price movements have tended to deteriorate the terms of trade of industrialised countries.

Distribution of trade by groups of articles.

Information concerning the changes in the value, price and quantum of goods by three main groups of articles (foodstuffs, raw materials—including semi-manufactured articles—and manufactured articles), is available for four principal trading countries, and is summarised in Table V. (1) The four countries in question represent about 40% of world trade, and not far from three-quarters of all goods entering into trade is included either in the imports or in the exports of these countries. On the basis of this table and information concerning the value of goods belonging to each group in the trade of certain other countries, an attempt has been made to trace recent trade movements by groups of articles in world trade. The figures given, however, are to be regarded as estimates, since up-to-date information concerning the distribution of trade by groups

(1) Cf. page 32.

is only available for a limited number of countries and since it was necessary to base the calculation to a large extent upon national classifications employing different principles for the allocation of individual items to the three groups.⁽¹⁾

The following figures show the share in the gold value of world trade (imports plus exports) and the changes in the gold value of each group :

Percentage share in world trade of :	1929	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Foodstuffs	24.5	29	26.5	25	24.5	24
Materials, raw or partly manufactured	36	33	36	37	37.5	38
Manufactured articles	39.5	38	37.5	38	38	38
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Percentage movement of the gold value of :	1929	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Foodstuffs	100	46.5	37.5	34	34.5	36
Materials, raw or partly manufactured	100	36	35	35	36	39.5
Manufactured articles	100	37.5	34	33	33.5	36
All articles	100	39.1	35.2	33.9	34.7	37.3

During the early part of the depression, the share of foodstuffs in trade rose considerably. Recently, however, this share has fallen, while that of raw materials has increased.

Price and quantum movement by groups.

The movement of average prices and the quantum of articles belonging to the three groups is estimated as follows :

Price movement (1929 = 100) :	1929	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Foodstuffs	100	52	45.5	41.5	40.5	42.5
Materials, raw or partly manufactured	100	44	40	39.5	39.5	41.5
Manufactured articles	100	64	56	50	48	48
All articles	100	52.5	46.5	43.5	42.5	43.5

Quantum movement (1929 = 100) :	1929	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Foodstuffs	100	89	83	82	85.5	85.5
Materials, raw or partly manufactured	100	81.5	87.5	88	91.5	95.5
Manufactured articles	100	59	60.5	66.5	69.5	75.5
All articles	100	74.5	75.5	78	82	85.5

The increase in the quantum of world trade between 1932 and 1936, amounting to about 15 %, was entirely due to raw materials and manufactured articles ; the quantum of foodstuffs was in fact less in 1936 than in 1932. Attention should be paid to the more rapid fall in the gold price of manufactured articles than of raw materials between 1933 and 1934—connected, it would appear, with the depreciation of the United States dollar—and the simultaneous increase in the quantum of trade in manufactured articles. Since 1932, such articles have increased in quantum by about one-fourth as against less

(1) Cf. the footnote to Table V.

than one-fifth for raw materials ; but as they had fallen more rapidly between 1929 and 1932 than foodstuffs and raw materials, they still lagged much behind these two groups in 1936.

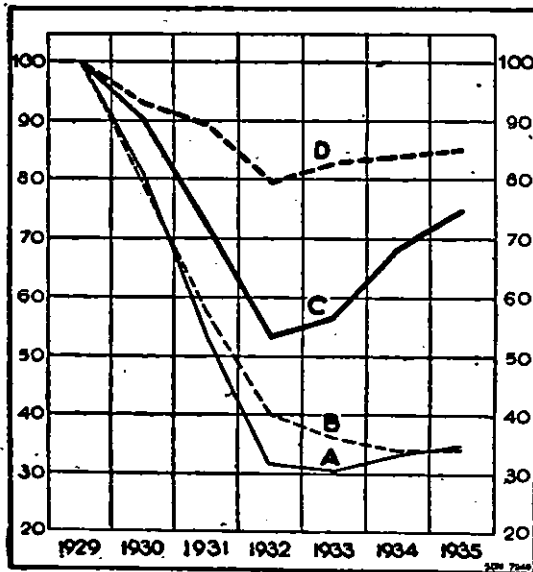
In comparing the figures for 1935 and 1936, it should be noted that the indices for 1936 are based on less complete information than those for the preceding years. The rise in trade prices between 1935 and 1936 was wholly due to primary products ; those of manufactured articles remained on the same level as in 1935. Foodstuffs appear not to have shared in the increase in the quantum of trade that occurred in 1936. The trade movements now considered will be further discussed in the section dealing with trade in certain staple products. ⁽¹⁾

Trade in capital goods.

In the two preceding issues of this *Review*, some data were given illustrating the diverging movements of the trade in goods for investment and consumption purposes. It is not possible to draw a sharp line between these two groups of goods. In the group

Movement of World Trade in Capital Goods and Other Goods.
(1929 = 100)

- A : Gold value of capital goods.
- B : Gold value of other goods.
- C : Quantum of capital goods.
- D : Quantum of other goods.



“Capital goods” below are included wood and timber, ores, iron and steel and other base metals, iron and metal manufactures, machinery, instruments and vehicles ; it thus includes—besides capital goods proper and raw materials for their production—such semi-durable articles of consumption as motor-cars and certain other articles usually regarded as consumption goods ; the remainder headed “Other goods” includes, besides articles of consumption and their raw materials, such goods as chemicals and coal.

It was pointed out that the increase in the quantum of world trade that had taken place from 1932 to 1935 was due in large measure to an expansion of the trade in capital goods. This is confirmed by the diagram opposite, which shows the movement of the quantum as well as the value of the two groups of goods.

Note. The trade values (curves A and B) are calculated from figures concerning the distribution of world trade by articles published in the *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das deutsche Reich, 1936*. The quantum movement has been derived from these values and price indices for the two groups in question calculated from information concerning the price movements in the trade of the United Kingdom and Germany.

The following figures show the shares of the two groups in world trade, as well as the price movement and the percentages summarised in the diagram, for the years 1929, 1932 and 1935.

	Capital goods			Other goods		
	1929	1932	1935	1929	1932	1935
Percentage shares in the value of world trade	21.5	17.5	22	78.5	82.5	78
Movement of gold value	100	31.5	34.5	100	40	34
Movement of gold prices	100	59	46.5	100	50.5	40
Movement of quantum	100	53	74.5	100	79.5	85

While between 1932 and 1935 the gold value of capital goods increased by one-tenth, that of other goods fell by about 15 %, and the rise in the quantum of the former group amounted to about 40 % as against only 5-10 % for the latter. Yet, owing to the heavy

(1) Cf. page 53.

contraction of trade in capital goods during the first depression years, the quantum of trade in such goods, calculated on a 1929 basis, still lagged behind that in other goods. From such information as is available for a number of important trading countries, it would appear that in 1936 the trade in capital goods continued to increase more rapidly than that of other goods.

The group "Capital Goods", as defined above, is by no means homogeneous. The following table, and particularly its last column, shows strikingly the diverging movements of trade in capital goods on different stages of manufacture.

World Trade in Different Categories of Capital Goods.

Categories	Percentage share in the trade in capital goods in 1929	Movement of gold value		
		1929 - 100		1932 - 100
		1932	1935	1935
Wood and timber (for construction)	10.2	29	31	108
Iron ore	1.7	26	44	168
Other ores	3.7	25	47	187
Iron, raw, and ferro-alloys	2.4	28	43	153
Base metals, raw	12.3	24	35	148
Iron manufactures	21.8	36	36	98
Metal manufactures	3.3	37	34	92
Machinery, non-electrical	18.6	37	33	88
Electrical goods	7.8	44	39	89
Motor-cars	11.5	20	31	151
Other vehicles, ships, etc	5.9	26	29	112
Weapons, ammunition	0.8	58	64	110
All the categories	100	30.5	34.5	111

If motor-cars are disregarded, as being mainly durable consumption goods, it will be found that the increase in gold value between 1932 and 1935 was due mainly to ores, raw iron and raw base metals. The trade in machinery and electrical goods represented a lower gold value in 1935 than in 1932, and the same is true of iron and metal manufactures, in which groups, however, various articles of consumption are included.

The table also shows that the categories for which the greatest increases are recorded since 1932 are in general those which had suffered the greatest reductions between 1929 and 1932. Trade in ores, raw iron and raw base metals in 1932 represented only about one-fourth of the figures for 1929, while trade in iron and metal manufactures, machinery and electrical goods in 1932 varied between 36 and 44% of the 1929 figures.

To a considerable extent, the diverging movements of values before and after 1932 are due to changes in price relations. In particular, raw base metals, which occupied a large portion of the trade in materials needed for the production of manufactured capital goods, fell more in price from 1929 to 1932 than other commodities included in the group under review, but less than these commodities between 1932 and 1935.

On balance there remains, however, a relative decline in the trade in manufactured capital goods that cannot be attributed to price movements. This may be illustrated by the following indices, showing the movement of the trade quantities and the unit gold value (calculated by dividing the gold value by the quantity) of the first few categories of capital goods considered in the preceding table. It did not prove possible to calculate similar indices for the remaining categories.

	Unit gold value (1929 = 100)		Quantities (1929 = 100)	
	1932	1935	1932	1935
Wood and timber.	51	43	57	73
Iron ore	64	55	41	79
Other ores	62	60	41	79
Iron, raw, and ferro-alloys	47	43	51	99
Base metals, raw.	37	36	65	98
Coarse iron manufactures ⁽¹⁾	69	57	51	63

(1) Bars, rails, plates, wire and tubes. It was not possible to include finer iron products in the calculation.

According to these figures, the quantities of raw iron and base metals entering into trade in 1935 were very nearly on the same level as in 1929, whereas the quantities of coarse iron manufactures remained more than one-third below that level. Judging from the percentages of gold values shown in the preceding table for the remaining categories of capital goods in an advanced stage of manufacture, and from what is known of the movement of prices, the quantities entering into trade of such goods were also much smaller than in 1929.

It thus appears that, whether quantities or values are considered, trade in manufactured capital goods has experienced a considerable contraction, and that the maintenance of trade in capital goods as a whole on a relatively high level is due principally to the trade in base metals and raw iron employed by the national industries in the production of manufactured capital goods for domestic use or of armaments. This change in the proportion of capital goods at different stages of manufacture is brought about partly by protective policies, partly by diverging price movements. Particular attention should be paid to the heavier fall during the early part of the depression in the prices of certain base metals, such as copper and tin, than of manufactured capital goods entering into trade.

Trade by Continental Groups.

The manner in which the value of world trade is divided among the different continental groups is shown in Table I.⁽¹⁾ The figures for each group are the sum of those of the individual countries belonging to it, and accordingly include, in addition to the trade of the group with the rest of the world, the trade between its constituent parts.

The changes which the trade values by continental groups have undergone may be more conveniently studied in conjunction with Table II, which shows the percentage movement of the trade of each group as well as its percentage share in world trade. The estimated gold price indices have been entered under the figures representing the movement of the value of world imports and exports.

The share of Europe in world imports as well as exports, having increased during the first depression years, has fallen steadily since 1932 owing to the narrowing of price discrepancies between goods at different stages of manufacture (on account of the exchange of manufactured articles in inter-European trade, such articles play a greater part in the trade of Europe than in that of other continents) and to the obstacles which modern commercial policy has put in the way of an expansion of trade between European countries. In 1936, Europe's share in world exports as well as in total world trade fell to lower figures than in 1929. The fall in 1936 is partly due to the abnormal conditions governing the trade of Italy and Spain. A rough calculation shows that if the trade of these two countries had responded to the general tendencies prevailing in the year (in which case obviously also the trade of other countries in Europe and elsewhere would have increased in the aggregate by the same amount as the trade of these countries) the share of Europe (excluding the U.S.S.R.) in world imports would have remained unchanged and that in world exports fallen only to about 45.5% (as against 45.2% in reality).

(1) In this and certain other tables in this volume, the figures for 1930, 1931, 1933 and 1934 have been omitted. The figures for 1932 are retained for the reason that the quantum of world trade reached its lowest level in that year.

TABLE I.

World Trade, by Continental Groups.

Value in U.S.A. (old) gold dollars (000,000's omitted).

(Basis : Recorded Values ; Special Trade ; Merchandise (?) only.)

CONTINENTAL GROUP	IMPORTS				EXPORTS				TOTAL			
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1929	1932	1935	1936	1929	1932	1935	1936
1. Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	19,410	8,139	6,893	7,250	15,649	6,286	5,969	5,671	35,059	14,425	12,262	12,921
2. Europe, including U.S.S.R.	19,863	8,501	7,017	7,409	16,124	6,582	5,558	5,831	35,987	15,083	12,575	13,240
3. North America (2)	5,676	1,731	1,542	1,821	6,428	2,094	1,839	2,056	12,104	3,825	3,381	3,877
4. Latin America (3)	2,707	749	809	864	3,167	1,177	1,138	1,252	5,874	1,926	1,947	2,116
5. Africa	1,699	807	783	826	1,483	868	832	897	3,182	1,675	1,615	1,723
6. Asia, excluding U.S.S.R.	4,679	1,904	1,754	1,792	4,938	1,768	1,800	2,044	9,617	3,672	3,554	3,836
7. Oceania	971	277	322	373	884	396	387	456	1,855	673	709	820
Total (Groups 2 to 7)	35,595	13,969	12,227	13,085	33,024	12,885	11,554	12,536	68,619	26,854	23,781	25,621

(1) The national figures employed in the calculation include, in the case of a few countries, bullion and specie or relate to general trade (see Table III).

(2) i.e., Canada, U.S.A., Newfoundland, Greenland and St. Pierre et Miquelon.

(3) i.e., America, other than "North America", as defined above.

All other continents except Africa increased their share in world exports during 1936. The share in world imports of Africa and Asia declined, however, and that of Latin America failed to rise, as several countries which are exporters of primary products reduced their imports in spite of rapid growth in their exports.

In comparing the figures showing the percentage movement of trade, account must be taken of the fact that the varying composition of the trade of different continental groups naturally affects the average price level at which their trade is conducted. Available national indices of trade prices do not permit the calculation of representative price indices for continental groups other than Europe and North America. The estimated changes in the gold prices and the quantum of trade of these two groups are shown below :

Imports	Europe :	1929	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Prices (in gold)	100	52.5	47.5	44.5	44	45.5
	Quantum	100	82	80.5	81.5	80	82.5
	North America :						
	Prices (in gold)	100	50	39.5	36	35.5	38 ⁽¹⁾
	Quantum	100	61	63	63	77	84 ⁽¹⁾
Exports	Europe :	1929	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Prices (in gold)	100	59.5	54	50.5	49	49.5
	Quantum	100	68.5	68.5	69	70.5	73.5
	North America :						
	Prices (in gold)	100	55.5	46	42	42.5	43 ⁽¹⁾
	Quantum	100	58.5	58	64	67.5	74 ⁽¹⁾

(1) The figures for North America in 1936 are calculated on the basis of preliminary information concerning the movement of trade prices in the United States alone.

Trade of certain empires, etc.

The world has been divided in the above tables into groups of contiguous or proximate countries. It may be useful to supplement the evidence so furnished by similar figures for the countries constituting the British Commonwealth of Nations ⁽¹⁾ and the French and Netherlands empires.

(1) Cf. footnote on the following page.

TABLEAU II.

Mouvement et Distribution, en pourcentages, des Valeurs du Commerce mondial, par Groupes continentaux.

(Base : « Valeurs enregistrées », converties en dollars-or E.-U.; Commerce spécial; Marchandises (1) seulement.)

TABLE II.

Percentage Movement and Distribution of the Value of World Trade, by Continental Groups.

(Basis : Recorded Values, reduced to U.S.A. gold dollars ; Special Trade ; Merchandise (1) only.)

GROUPE CONTINENTAL	IMPORT.				EXPORT.				TOTAL				CONTINENTAL GROUP
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1929	1932	1935	1936	1929	1932	1935	1936	
Mouvement (1929 = 100).													Movement (1929 = 100).
1. Europe, non compris U. R. S. S. :	100	42	36	37	100	40	34	36	100	41	35	37	1. Europe, excluding U.S.S.R. :
2. Europe, y compris U. R. S. S. :	100	43	35	37	100	41	34	36	100	42	35	37	2. Europe, including U.S.S.R. :
3. Amérique du Nord (2) . . .	100	30	27	32	100	33	29	32	100	32	28	32	3. North America (2).
4. Amérique latine (3)	100	28	30	32	100	37	36	40	100	33	33	36	4. Latin America (3).
5. Afrique	100	48	46	49	100	59	56	60	100	53	51	54	5. Africa.
6. Asie, non compris U. R. S. S.	100	41	37	38	100	36	36	41	100	38	37	40	6. Asia, excluding U.S.S.R.
7. Océanie	100	29	33	38	100	45	44	52	100	36	38	45	7. Oceania.
Total (Groupes 2 à 7) :	100	39	34	37	100	39	35	38	100	39	35	37	Total (Groups 2 to 7).
Nombres-indices de prix en or (Monde)	100	53	42.5	43.5	100	52	42	43.5	100	52.5	42.5	43.5	Price indices, in terms of gold (World).
Distribution													Distribution.
1. Europe, non compris U. R. S. S.	54.2	58.0	56.4	55.4	47.4	48.8	46.5	45.2	51.1	53.7	51.6	50.4	1. Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.
2. Europe, y compris U. R. S. S.	55.5	60.6	57.4	56.6	48.8	51.1	48.1	46.5	52.4	56.2	52.9	51.7	2. Europe, including U.S.S.R.
3. Amérique du Nord (2) . . .	16.1	12.5	12.6	13.9	19.5	16.3	15.9	16.4	17.7	14.2	14.2	15.1	3. North America (2).
4. Amérique latine (3)	7.7	5.4	6.6	6.6	9.6	9.1	9.9	10.0	8.6	7.2	8.2	8.3	4. Latin America (3).
5. Afrique	4.8	5.8	6.4	6.3	4.5	6.7	7.2	7.2	4.6	6.2	6.8	6.7	5. Africa.
6. Asie, non compris U. R. S. S.	13.2	13.7	14.4	13.7	14.9	13.7	15.6	16.3	14.0	13.7	14.9	15.0	6. Asia, excluding U.S.S.R.
7. Océanie	2.7	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.6	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.2	7. Oceania.
Total (Groupes 2 à 7)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total (Groups 2 to 7).

(1) Les chiffres nationaux utilisés pour les calculs comprennent, dans le cas de quelques pays, les lingots et espèces, ou se rapportent au commerce général (voir Tableau III).

(2) Canada, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Terre-Neuve, Groenland et Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon.

(3) Amérique, autre qu'« Amérique du Nord » comme définie ci-dessus.

(1) The national figures employed in the calculation include, in the case of a few countries, bullion and specie or relate to general trade (see Table III).

(2) i.e., Canada, U.S.A., Newfoundland, Greenland and St. Pierre et Miquelon.

(3) i.e., America, other than "North America" as defined above.

British Commonwealth of Nations. (1)

The figures for imports and exports of the countries belonging to the British Commonwealth are shown in the following table. The share of the Commonwealth in world trade fell from 27.9% in 1929 to 26.7% in 1931 (a year not shown in the table), but has since increased, and amounted to 29.8% in 1935, and to 31.0% in 1936. The increase between 1935 and 1936 was due to the expansion in imports as well as exports, but while the United Kingdom herself accounts for the bulk of the rise in the share in world imports, her share in the world exports fell.

(1) Under this heading, for the sake of brevity, are included in this volume the figures for colonies, protectorates, oversea territories and territories under suzerainty or mandate.

British Commonwealth Trade. (1)

	U.S.A. gold \$ (000,000's)											
	Imports				Exports				Total			
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1929	1932	1935	1936	1929	1932	1935	1936
Total British Commonwealth	10,460	4,038	3,784	4,214	8,696	3,348	3,303	3,714	19,156	7,386	7,087	7,928
Total, less United Kingdom	5,053	1,762	1,745	1,896	5,147	2,069	2,064	2,418	10,200	3,831	3,809	4,314
Per cent (1929 = 100)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total British Commonwealth	100	38.6	36.2	40.3	100	38.5	38.0	42.7	100	38.6	37.0	41.4
Total, less United Kingdom	100	34.9	34.5	37.5	100	40.2	40.1	47.0	100	37.6	37.3	42.3
Percentage share of world trade (total British Commonwealth)	29.4	28.9	30.9	32.2	26.3	26.0	28.6	29.7	27.9	27.5	29.8	31.0

(1) In this table, the trade of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is included but not that of New Hebrides or of the statistical areas not included in the world totals of Table III—viz.: Hong-Kong, Wei-Hai-Wei, Gibraltar, Channel Islands and other small areas for which trade statistics are not published.

(2) Merchandise only, except for the inclusion of certain exports of bullion and specie—viz.: (a) Union of South Africa (all), (b) Canada, Southern Rhodesia and Gold Coast (domestic produce). The figures for Australia relate to general trade.

According to official calculations, (1) inter-Commonwealth trade represented 25.7% of the total trade of the British Commonwealth in 1929 as well as in 1931, but rose to 29.1% in 1932, 29.7% in 1934 and 30.4% in 1935.

The passive trade balance of the British Commonwealth, taken as a whole, is greater than the table suggests. Exports include certain figures for bullion and specie, exported from the Union of South Africa, Canada, Southern Rhodesia and the Gold Coast, that are not included in the import figures for the United Kingdom and other countries. If the exports of bullion and specie to the British Commonwealth from each of these four exporting countries are omitted, the export figures are reduced by \$240, \$253, \$244 and \$286 million gold in 1929, 1932, 1935 and 1936 respectively. Further, freights (amounting to about \$175, \$60, \$70 and \$80 million gold) are excluded from the import value recorded by Canada; on the other hand, domestic freights (between the "point of original shipment" and the port or boundary) excluded from the export value recorded by Canada (about \$46, \$13, \$16 and \$18 million gold) should be added to exports. The following table shows how these items affect the merchandise balance:

	U.S.A. gold \$ (000,000's)							
	According to the above table				After adjustment as indicated above			
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1929	1932	1935	1936
Passive balance of the whole British Commonwealth	1,764	690	481	500	2,133	990	779	830
Passive balance of the United Kingdom	1,858	997	800	1,022	1,858	997	800	1,022
Active (+) or passive (—) balance of the British Commonwealth less the United Kingdom	+ 94	+ 307	+ 319	+ 522	— 275	+ 7	+ 21	+ 192

The adjusted balance of the Commonwealth less the United Kingdom was passive in 1929 and remained so in 1930 and 1931 (years not shown in the table). In 1932, an export surplus arose, which reached as much as \$192 million gold in 1936.

(1) Statistical Abstract for the British Empire for each of the ten years 1926 to 1935.

French and Netherlands Empires.

The foreign trade of France and her colonies, protectorates and mandated territories represents about 9 to 10% of world trade, and that of the Netherlands and her overseas territories about 5%.

Trade of France and her Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories (1).

	U.S.A. gold \$ (000,000's)											
	Imports				Exports				Total			
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1929	1932	1935	1936	1929	1932	1935	1936
Total	3,019	1,627	1,167	1,226	2,494	1,112	910	852	5,513	2,739	2,077	2,078
Total, less France . . .	738	456	345	324	529	338	303	303	1,267	794	648	627
Per cent (1929 = 100):	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	100	53.9	38.7	40.6	100	44.6	36.5	34.2	100	49.7	37.7	37.7
Total, less France . . .	100	61.8	46.7	43.9	100	63.9	57.3	57.3	100	62.7	51.1	49.5
Total: percentage share of world trade . . .	8.5	11.6	9.5	9.4	7.6	8.6	7.9	6.9	8.0	10.2	8.7	8.1

(1) Merchandise only. Including New Hebrides.

The share of the French Empire in world trade increased during the first depression years on account of the fact that the expanding trade between France and her overseas territories was conducted on a price level which fell much less than that prevailing in the world market. Recently, the share of the French Empire in world trade, and particularly in world exports, has declined.

Trade of the Netherlands and her Overseas Territories (1).

	U.S.A. gold \$ (000,000's)											
	Imports				Exports				Total			
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1929	1932	1935	1936	1929	1932	1935	1936
Total	1,705	736	556	566	1,507	635	527	592	3,212	1,371	1,083	1,158
Total, less Netherlands . .	599	212	180	182	707	294	256	311	1,306	506	436	493
Per cent (1929 = 100):	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	100	43.3	32.7	33.3	100	42.1	34.9	39.3	100	42.7	33.8	36.1
Total, less Netherlands	100	35.7	30.3	30.6	100	41.6	36.2	43.9	100	38.9	33.5	37.9
Total: percentage share of world trade . . .	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.5

(1) Merchandise only.

Summary figures for trade of the above groups of countries.

The following table summarises the changes which have taken place since 1929 in the distribution of world trade as between the three groups considered above, the United States, and the rest of the world :

	Imports				Exports				Total			
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1929	1932	1935	1936	1929	1932	1935	1936
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
British Commonwealth	29.4	28.9	30.9	32.2	26.3	26.0	28.6	29.6	27.9	27.5	29.8	30.9
French Empire	8.5	11.6	9.5	9.4	7.6	8.6	7.9	6.8	8.0	10.2	8.7	8.1
Netherlands Empire	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.5
Total	42.7	45.8	44.9	45.9	38.5	39.5	41.1	41.1	40.6	42.8	43.1	43.5
Rest of world :												
U.S.A.	12.2	9.5	9.9	10.9	15.6	12.2	11.5	11.4	13.8	10.8	10.6	11.2
Other countries	45.1	44.7	45.2	43.2	45.9	48.3	47.4	47.5	45.6	46.4	46.3	45.3
Total	57.3	54.2	55.1	54.1	61.5	60.5	58.9	58.9	59.4	57.2	56.9	56.5
Grand total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The rise from 1932 to 1936 in the share of the British Commonwealth in world trade contrasts sharply with the fall in that of the French and Netherlands Empires.

Trade by Countries.

Synoptical tables.

Table III (pages 24 and 25) shows the gold value of the recorded imports, exports and total trade (merchandise only, where otherwise is not indicated) of practically all independent statistical areas in the years 1929, 1932, 1935 and 1936. The countries are given in the order of magnitude of their total trade in 1936; Italy and Spain, for which official figures for 1936 were not available when the table was drawn up, are shown at the end of the table.⁽¹⁾ In addition to the countries shown separately in the table, the figures for eighty-one smaller countries, colonies and other independent trade statistical areas have been grouped together under the heading "Other Countries". But, as data for these smaller trading units for 1936 are, in the great majority of cases, not yet available, it has been presumed that the total of this group rose during the year in the same proportion as the aggregate trade of the countries for which information was available—namely, by 8.91%. In the case of seventeen other countries, it also proved necessary to have recourse to this method. The interpolated data are entered in brackets.

Annex III shows the distribution of trade by countries in a slightly different way: the countries are arranged by continents and the number of countries specified is greater. This annex gives figures also for 1933 and 1934 and the amounts are shown in million gold dollars with one decimal.

(1) Official figures for Italy, which became available later, were entered in the proof, but Italy was not placed in the upper part of the table, particularly because otherwise the reduction in the shares of this country in 1936 would have entailed an increase in those for other countries and rendered the figures less useful for an analysis of changes determined by economic factors.

NOTE.—The 1936 figures in brackets are estimates—viz., the 1935 figures increased in the same proportion

PAYS	En millions de dollars — In million dollars										COUNTRIES	
	IMPORT.				EXPORT.				TOTAL			
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1929	1932	1935	1936	1929	1936		
Royaume-Uni	5 407	2 276	2 039	2 318	3 549	1 279	1 239	1 296	8 956	3 614	United Kingdom.	
Etats-Unis d'Amér.	4 339	1 325	1 204	1 430	5 157	1 576	1 925	1 427	9 496	2 857	U.S.A.	
Allemagne (¹)	3 203	1 112	991	1 005	3 212	1 367	1 017	1 136	6 415	2 141	Germany (¹).	
France	2 282	1 171	822	902	1 965	774	607	549	4 244	1 451	France.	
Canada (²) (⁴)	1 299	384	326	377	1 225	487	495	608	2 524	985	Canada (²) (⁴).	
Japon (³)	995	395	413	464	970	364	418	452	1 965	916	Japan (³).	
Belgique	988	450	367	423	884	411	341	395	1 872	818	Belgium.	
Inde	914	351	294	272	1 177	355	345	401	2 091	673	India.	
Pays-Bas	1 106	524	376	384	800	341	271	281	1 906	665	Netherlands.	
Union Sud-Afric. (⁵) (⁷)	417	168	226	259	454	325	289	324	871	583	Un. of S. Africa (⁵) (⁷).	
Australie (G)	706	186	226	256	590	267	265	302	1 296	558	Australia (G).	
Argentine	820	215	206	201	908	331	275	298	1 728	499	Argentina.	
Chine, sans Mandch. (⁴)	663	320	200	166	440	116	122	124	1 103	290	China, excl. Manch. (⁴).	
: Mandchourie (⁴)	147	60	102	110	210	94	63	78	357	188	: Manchuria (⁴).	
Suède	478	213	222	245	486	174	195	230	964	475	Sweden.	
Malaisie britann. (G)	498	154	160	175	521	132	194	217	1 019	392	British Malaya (G).	
Suisse (⁸)	516	330	242	219	401	148	153	155	917	374	Switzerland (⁸).	
Tchécoslovaquie	590	221	166	184	606	217	183	188	1 196	372	Czechoslovakia.	
Danemark	460	207	167	183	433	204	158	174	893	357	Denmark.	
Indes néerlandaises	446	154	112	108	581	219	182	231	1 027	339	Netherlands Indies.	
Bésil (G)	422	106	133	146	461	178	161	190	883	336	Brazil (G).	
U.R.S.S.	453	362	124	159	475	296	189	160	928	319	U.S.S.R.	
Autriche	459	179	134	139	308	98	100	106	767	245	Austria.	
Nouvelle-Zélande	233	77	83	103	259	109	103	133	492	236	New Zealand.	
Norvège	285	123	119	135	199	101	87	100	484	235	Norway.	
Corée (G)	194	93	112	131	160	87	94	102	354	233	Korea (G).	
Pologne	349	96	97	112	316	121	104	115	665	227	Poland.	
Mexique (⁹) (G)	184	58	67	76	285	97	124	127	469	203	Mexico (⁹) (G).	
Algérie	230	153	111	108	152	147	102	92	382	200	Algeria.	
Egypte	267	95	93	92	253	91	103	99	520	191	Egypt.	
Etat libre d'Irlande	293	146	108	116	225	88	57	65	518	181	Irish Free State.	
Finlande	176	54	68	82	162	72	80	95	338	177	Finland.	
Hongrie	186	57	70	76	182	58	78	89	368	165	Hungary.	
Cuba	(G) 216	(G) 51	56	61	272	80	76	91	488	152	Cuba.	
Curacao (G)	145	56	66	(72)	124	73	73	(79)	269	(151)	Curacao (G).	
Philippines	146	79	50	60	163	95	56	81	309	141	Philippines.	
Venezuela (G)	85	23	25	26	149	93	108	114	234	140	Venezuela (G).	
Roumanie	176	69	58	54	173	100	88	94	349	148	Roumania.	
Formose (G)	94	47	45	50	129	66	60	67	223	117	Formosa (G).	
Yougoslavie	134	46	49	54	139	49	55	60	273	114	Yugoslavia.	
Chili	197	26	36	42	283	34	57	67	480	109	Chile.	
Grèce	173	65	59	65	90	35	40	40	263	105	Greece.	
Iran (¹) (G)	73	26	27	31	132	64	66	70	205	101	Iran (¹) (G).	
Turquie	124	41	42	44	75	48	45	55	199	96	Turkey.	
Ceylan	131	46	45	42	139	44	50	54	270	99	Ceylon.	
Indochine française	105	40	35	35	106	42	51	59	211	94	French Indo-China.	
Colombie (¹) (G)	123	29	36	41	123	66	48	53	246	94	Colombia (¹) (G).	
Nigeria	63	24	22	36	86	33	33	47	149	83	Nigeria.	
Portugal	113	54	61	52	48	25	24	27	161	79	Portugal.	
Pérou	76	18	26	29	117	37	44	50	193	79	Peru.	
Stam (²)	86	28	28	27	94	42	39	46	180	73	Siam (²).	
Uruguay	(¹⁰) 92	(¹⁰) 26	29	31	92	27	45	41	184	72	Uruguay.	
Maroc (Zone franc.)	100	70	45	41	48	27	24	28	148	69	Morocco (French Z.).	
Côte de l'Or (³)	46	18	21	24	60	28	27	37	106	61	Gold Coast (³).	
Tunisie	78	70	53	35	55	34	34	24	133	59	Tunis.	
Afrique-Occ. franc.	52	23	26	(28)	46	17	27	(30)	98	(58)	French W. Africa.	
Bulgarie	60	25	21	23	46	24	23	28	106	51	Bulgaria.	
Palestine	35	27	52	39	8	8	12	11	43	50	Palestine.	
Rhodésie du Sud (⁴)	33	12	16	17	32	19	24	27	65	44	Southern Rhodesia (⁴).	
Lettonie	70	16	19	20	53	19	19	23	123	43	Latvia.	
Congo belge (⁵)	54	13	11	14	40	19	26	27	94	41	Belgian Congo (⁵).	
Kénia et Ouganda	39	13	13	14	34	16	19	26	73	40	Kenya and Uganda.	
Bolivie (⁶)	26	5	12	(13)	51	10	22	(24)	77	(37)	Bolivia (⁶).	
Lituanie	31	17	13	15	33	19	15	19	64	34	Lithuania.	
Irak (⁶)	36	22	21	(23)	20	7	10	(11)	58	(34)	Iraq (⁶).	
Syrie et Liban	50	31	23	21	20	7	10	10	70	31	Syria and Lebanon.	
Terre-Neuve (⁶) (G)	29	14	11	(13)	36	23	16	(18)	65	(31)	Newfoundland (⁶) (G).	
Soudan anglo-égypt. (⁶)	33	10	14	14	33	14	14	16	66	30	Anglo-Egypt. Sudan (⁶).	
Estonie	33	10	11	14	31	11	13	14	64	28	Estonia.	
Trinité et Tobago	26	12	12	(13)	32	15	13	(15)	58	(28)	Trinidad and Tobago.	
Jamaïque	34	16	14	(15)	22	11	11	(12)	58	(27)	Jamaica.	
Aden (⁶) (G)	26	13	14	(15)	20	8	9	(9)	46	(24)	Aden (⁶) (G).	
Guatemala (⁶)	(G) 30	(G) 7	7	8	25	11	7	9	55	17	Guatemala (⁶).	
Rép. Dominicaine	22	8	6	(6)	23	11	9	(10)	45	(16)	Dominican Rep.	
Panama	(G) 19	(G) 9	9	(6)	4	2	3	3	23	14	Panama.	
Equateur (G)	17	4	5	7	17	9	6	6	34	13	Ecuador (G).	
Honduras (G) (⁷) (⁸)	15	8	6	(8)	25	18	6	(7)	40	(13)	Honduras (G) (⁷) (⁸).	
Salvador (⁷) (G)	18	5	5	(6)	18	6	5	(8)	36	(12)	Salvador (⁷) (G).	
Costa Rica (⁷) (G)	20	5	5	(5)	18	9	5	(5)	38	(10)	Costa Rica (⁷) (G).	
Haiti (⁷)	17	7	5	4	17	7	4	6	34	10	Haiti (⁷).	
Paraguay	13	4	5	4	13	8	5	4	26	8	Paraguay.	
Nicaragua (G) (⁷)	12	3	3	(3)	11	5	3	(3)	23	(6)	Nicaragua (G) (⁷).	
Autres pays	496	251	224	(244)	385	194	188	(206)	881	(450)	Other Countries.	
TOTAL (sans Espagne et Italie)	33 927	13 357	11 677	12 723	31 816	12 393	11 185	12 208	65 743	24 931	TOTAL (excl. Spain and Italy).	
Italie	1 140	424	381	(¹¹) 254	801	349	256	(¹²) 223	1 941	(¹¹) 477	Italy.	
Espagne	528	188	169	...	407	143	113	...	935	...	Spain.	
TOTAL	35 595	13 969	12 227	...	33 024	12 885	11 554	...	68 618	...	TOTAL.	

(G) General trade.

(1) Germany : Of the exports, war reparations in kind represented : 195 ; 15 ; 0 ; 0.

(2) Japan : In this and the other tables, excluding trade between Japan and other parts of the Empire.

(3) Exports include bullion and specie, of domestic origin—viz. (incl. gold premium) : Canada (16 ; 45 ; 57 ; 46) ; Gold Coast (4 ; 6 ; 8 ; 9) ; S. Rhodesia (11 ; 12 ; 12 ; 17) ; Anglo-Egypt. Sudan (0 ; 2 ; 0 ; 0).

(4) Canada : Imports are adjusted for under- or over-valuation of imports from U.K. and I.F. State ; exports include re-exports of merchandise.

(5) Excluding trade between Manchuria and the rest of China, which is recorded as approximately : Imports into Manchuria : 1929 = 59 ; 1932 = 13 ; 1935 = 6 ; 1936 = 8 ; Exports from Manchuria : 1929 = 60 ; 1932 = 40 ; 1935 = 12 ; 1936 = 19.

Table III should be read in conjunction with Table IV, showing the percentage movement of trade of the first twenty-two countries of Table III (representing together over three-fourths of the world trade in 1935). Two sets of figures have been calculated for each country, one with 1929 and the other with 1932 as the base year. Figures are also shown for the total of the twenty-two countries specified and for all other countries.

In view of the relative importance in world trade of the first few countries shown in Table III, it is interesting to note certain tendencies in their trade which, if annual fluctuations are disregarded, have prevailed during the period 1929-1936. The imports of the United Kingdom fell during the early part of the depression at a slower rate, and have since risen at a more rapid rate, than world imports, with the result that the share of the United Kingdom in world imports ⁽¹⁾ has increased from 15.9 to 18.2%. Her share in world exports, which is much less, has not shown any considerable variations during the period in question. That of the United States in world imports has increased during the last two years, without reaching, however, the figure for 1929; the share of the United States in world exports ⁽¹⁾ has gradually fallen from 16.2% in 1929 to 11.7% in

TABLEAU IV.

Indices des changements du commerce mondial, par pays.

(Base : « Valeurs enregistrées », converties en dollars-or des E.-U. ; Commerce spécial ; Marchandises seulement.)

Note : Les pays spécifiés sont les vingt-deux premiers du tableau III, représentant, en 1936, 78,9 % du commerce mondial total.

TABLE IV.

Indices of Changes in World Trade, by Countries.

(Basis : Recorded values, reduced to U.S.A. gold dollars ; Special trade ; Merchandise only.)

Note : The countries specified are the first twenty-two of Table III, representing, in 1936, 78.9 % of total world trade.

PAYS	(a) 1929 = 100						(b) 1932 = 100				COUNTRY
	IMPORT.			EXPORT.			IMPORT.		EXPORT.		
	1932	1935	1936	1932	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
Royaume-Uni	42.1	37.7	42.9	36.0	34.9	36.5	89.6	101.8	96.9	101.3	United Kingdom.
Etats-Unis	30.5	27.7	33.0	30.6	25.7	27.7	90.9	107.9	84.1	90.5	United States of America.
Allemagne	34.7	30.9	31.4	42.6	31.7	35.4	89.1	90.4	74.4	83.1	Germany.
France	51.8	36.0	39.5	39.4	30.9	27.9	70.2	77.0	78.5	70.9	France.
Canada ⁽¹⁾	29.5	25.1	29.0	39.8	40.4	49.6	84.9	98.3	101.5	124.7	Canada ⁽¹⁾ .
Japon	39.6	41.5	46.6	37.5	43.1	46.6	104.7	117.5	114.8	124.0	Japan.
Belgique	45.5	37.2	42.8	46.5	38.6	44.8	81.7	94.2	82.9	96.1	Belgium.
Inde	38.4	32.2	26.7	30.2	29.3	34.0	84.0	77.5	97.1	112.9	India.
Pays-Bas	47.4	34.0	34.7	42.6	33.9	35.1	71.8	73.3	79.6	82.3	Netherlands.
Union Sud-Africaine ⁽²⁾	40.2	54.1	62.0	71.6	63.5	71.3	134.6	154.4	88.8	99.7	Union of South Africa ⁽²⁾ .
Australie ⁽³⁾	26.3	32.0	36.3	45.3	44.9	51.2	121.9	138.0	99.1	113.1	Australia ⁽³⁾ .
Argentine	26.3	25.1	24.6	36.5	30.3	32.8	95.5	93.6	82.9	90.0	Argentina.
Italie	37.2	33.5	22.3	49.6	32.0	27.8	89.9	59.9	73.3	63.7	Italy.
Suède	44.6	46.3	51.3	35.8	40.1	47.3	104.0	115.2	112.0	132.1	Sweden.
Malaisie britannique ⁽⁴⁾	30.9	32.0	35.1	25.3	37.3	41.7	103.8	113.9	147.6	164.9	British Malaya ⁽⁴⁾ .
Suisse ⁽⁵⁾	64.0	44.6	39.6	36.9	34.3	35.1	69.8	62.0	92.7	94.9	Switzerland ⁽⁵⁾ .
Tchécoslovaquie	37.4	28.1	31.3	35.8	30.1	31.0	75.1	83.5	84.2	86.5	Czechoslovakia.
Danemark	45.0	36.4	39.7	47.1	36.4	40.2	80.7	88.1	77.3	85.4	Denmark.
Indes néerlandaises	34.6	25.1	24.2	37.7	31.3	39.8	72.3	69.7	83.0	105.7	Netherlands Indies.
Bésil	25.1	31.7	34.7	38.6	34.8	41.2	126.2	138.3	90.2	106.7	Brazil.
U. R. S. S.	79.9	27.4	35.1	62.3	39.8	33.6	34.3	43.9	63.9	54.0	U.S.S.R.
Chine, non compris Mandchourie ⁽¹⁾	48.2	30.1	25.0	26.4	27.7	28.2	62.5	51.8	105.0	106.9	China, excl. Manchuria ⁽¹⁾ .
Total des 22 pays ci-dessus	39.2	33.3	35.9	38.0	33.2	35.8	85.0	91.6	87.4	94.3	Total of the above 22 countries.
Autres pays	39.2	38.1	39.9	42.9	41.7	46.0	97.2	101.3	97.2	107.2	Other countries.
Total (Monde)	39.2	34.4	36.8	39.0	35.0	38.0	87.5	93.6	89.7	97.3	Total (World).

(1) Les exportations comprennent les lingots et espèces, d'origine nationale (y compris la prime sur l'or), et les réexportations de marchandises. Les importations sont ajustées pour sous- ou sur-évaluation.

(2) Y compris lingots et espèces. Les importations comprennent le fret total, etc.; les importations et les exportations comprennent la prime sur l'or.

(3) Commerce général.

(4) Non compris le commerce de perfectionnement et de réparation.

(5) Non compris le commerce entre la Chine et la Mandchourie.

(1) Exports include bullion and specie, of domestic origin (including gold premium), and re-exports of merchandise. Imports are adjusted for under- or over-valuation.

(2) Including bullion and specie. Imports include total freight, etc.; imports and exports include gold premium.

(3) General trade.

(4) Excluding improvement and repair trade.

(5) Excluding trade between China and Manchuria.

(1) Less imports (exports) of Italy and Spain.

1936. Germany's shares in both world imports and world exports remain lower than in 1929, while in the case of France the decline in trade, after the relative expansion during the first depression years, has only brought exports down to a lower share in world trade than in 1929.

The annual fluctuations up to 1935 have been commented upon in the preceding editions of this *Review*. If comparison is made between the import figures for 1935 and 1936, it is found that the greatest increases are recorded by industrial countries. The increase in imports of the world, less Italy and Spain, amounted to somewhat over one milliard gold dollars, of which the United Kingdom and the United States alone account for almost half and other industrial countries for another fourth. The remaining countries, which mainly export foodstuffs and raw materials and represent about one-half of world imports, thus account for only one-fourth of the increase between 1935 and 1936. Of the increase in the value of the exports of the world less Italy and Spain, industrial countries account, however, for only just over one-third and agricultural or mining countries for the remaining two-thirds. These different movements naturally brought about a change in the trade balance between industrial and non-industrial countries. Among the principal industrial countries, Germany records, however, a smaller increase in imports than in exports, and her balance of trade thus became more active, in contrast with that of the United Kingdom, the United States and France—a fact of particular interest as Germany, unlike these others, is a debtor country.

Because of their effect upon the relationship between creditor and debtor countries, it may be worth while studying the trade movements now referred to in some greater detail before examining other changes in trade disclosed by Tables III and IV.

Trade of creditor and debtor countries.

The following figures show the changes in the value of imports, exports and the trade balance of the United Kingdom, the United States and France :

	Gold value of trade in 1936 as percentage of 1935		Trade balance in \$ (000,000's) gold		
	Imports	Exports	1935	1936	Change
United Kingdom	114	105	— 800	— 1,022	— 222
United States	119	108	+ 121	— 3	— 124
France	110	90	— 215	— 353	— 138
Total above countries	114	103	— 894	— 1,378	— 484

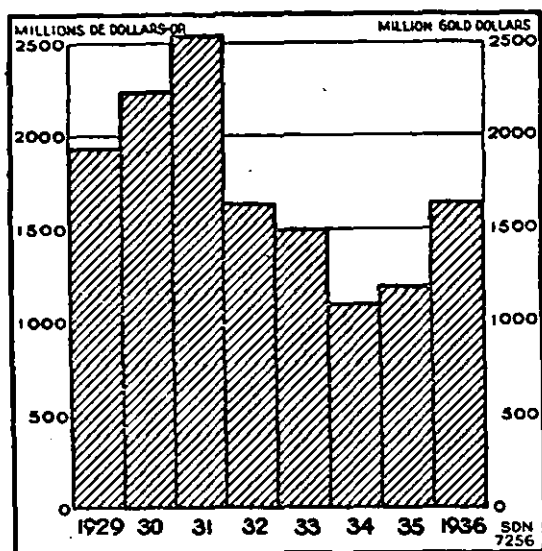
In the smaller creditor countries (Belgium, Irish Free State, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland) taken together, exports rose in 1936 to a greater extent (11%) than imports (5%), mainly on account of the reduction in Swiss imports, and the import balance of these countries accordingly fell off (by \$37 million gold). The recorded increase in the aggregate import balance of the eight creditor countries now considered thus amounted to \$447 million gold. Other countries—which are practically all debtor countries—taken together increased their exports more than their imports; their aggregate export surplus is recorded to have risen by \$572 million gold. The difference between this figure and that just given for the creditor countries must be attributed largely to the fact that the increasing gold exports from certain gold producing debtor countries are included in the figures for their exports, while the import figures for creditor countries refer to merchandise alone. The increase in the net imports of creditor countries in merchandise trade of about \$470 million gold (some \$785 million or £160 million at current rates of exchange) was naturally of great importance for the currency situation of the debtor countries and for the movement of prices in the world market, particularly as it followed upon a similar change in the same direction during 1935 :

	\$ (000,000's) gold								
	Imports			Exports			Balance		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
Eight creditor countries (1)	5,311	5,380	6,036	4,212	4,188	4,397	- 1,099	- 1,192	- 1,639
All other countries (2)	6,659	6,847	7,049	7,091	7,366	8,139	+ 422	+ 519	+ 1,090

(1) United Kingdom, United States, France, Belgium, Irish Free State, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

(2) Debtor countries, with the exception of a few small creditor countries whose currency situation is similar to that of debtor countries.

Import Balance of Eight Creditor Countries



The change in the barter terms of trade between the two groups contributed to this movement of balances. While the import prices of the creditor countries—which are highly industrialised and importers of primary products—rose by 2% between 1934 and 1936, those of the debtor countries, taken together, may be estimated to have fallen by 2%. Only about a third of the change in balances since 1934 can, however, be attributed to the price factor; the remaining two-thirds are due to quantum changes, more particularly to the relatively heavy increase in the quantum of imports of creditor countries. The rise in the prices of primary products is in the main the result of the heavy demand for such products from these countries.

This demand was naturally to a large extent the result of the increased industrial requirements of raw materials. In this connection, it

may be noted that, in certain creditor countries, a diversion of domestic industrial activities to the production of war material was effected during the latter half of 1936 and may become of greater importance in 1937; obviously such a change in production tends to raise imports not only of certain raw materials but also of manufactured articles, and may also have an adverse effect upon exports of such articles.

Other factors, some of which were of a temporary or accidental character, also enhanced the demand of creditor countries and tended to check their exports. Thus, in the United States drought on the prairies in 1936 and a labour dispute on the West coast late in the year was responsible for a considerable share of the fall in the export surplus. French exports were also affected by labour difficulties, while French imports during the three first quarters of the year—like those of certain other countries experiencing exchange difficulties—were stimulated by apprehensions of domestic currency depreciation. Later in the year, the relaxation of import restrictions in the creditor countries which depreciated their currencies helped to mitigate the restraining effect of the depreciation on their imports.

The almost three-fold increase in the export surplus of debtor countries between 1934 and 1936 deserves special attention. During the decade preceding the economic depression, a rise in the prices of primary products relative to manufactured articles was frequently connected with an increase in the capital import of raw material countries, causing a rise in their imports of goods; conversely, a deterioration in the barter terms of these countries frequently coincided with a decline in their capital imports and smaller purchases of goods. Their trade balance thus tended to change in directions opposite to those which might have resulted from the change in price relations alone.⁽¹⁾ During

(1) For discussion of certain aspects of this question, see *Balances of Payments, 1930* (Ser. L.o.N. P., 1931. 11.A.28¹¹), pp. 18-27.

the last few years, on the other hand, the change in price relations has contributed to the rise in the export balance of the principal debtor countries, with the marked exception of Germany, whose trade balance has recently "improved" in spite of the deterioration of her terms of trade. The rise in the prices of primary products entering into trade has not caused (or been caused by) large capital imports into the raw material countries, and the increase in the proceeds from the exports of these countries has only to a certain extent been reflected in higher imports.

In certain important raw material countries, the gold value of imports was even lower in 1936 than in 1935 :

	Gold value of trade in 1936 as percentage of 1935		Trade balance in \$ (000,000's) gold		
	Imports	Exports	1935	1936	Change
Argentina	98	109	+ 69	+ 97	+ 28
China	83	102	— 78	— 41	+ 37
Netherlands Indies	96	127	+ 70	+ 124	+ 54
India	92	116	+ 50	+ 129	+ 79
Roumania	94	107	+ 30	+ 40	+ 10

Ceylon, French Indo-China, Siam and Sudan may be quoted as other examples of raw material countries whose imports declined in gold value in 1936, while their exports increased.

Though hardly any country has been able to resist the tendencies towards bilateralism in trade (balancing imports and exports with each foreign country with which trade is conducted), the raw material countries now considered, with the exception of Roumania, have to a considerable extent maintained their freedom to dispose of the proceeds of their exports at their own discretion, and their exports have thus been able to vary independently of their imports. In several other raw material countries, however, imports have been linked to exports, for example, through bilateral clearing or barter arrangements, and the rise in the value of their exports has accordingly implied a more or less simultaneous increase in imports, though frequently not at the same rate. Certain Latin-American and European countries may be quoted as examples :

	Gold value of trade in 1936 as percentage of 1935		Trade balance in \$ (000,000's) gold		
	Imports	Exports	1935	1936	Change
Brazil	108	118	+ 25	+ 44	+ 19
Chile	118	118	+ 21	+ 25	+ 4
Denmark	109	111	— 10	— 8	+ 2
Yugoslavia	111	109	+ 6	+ 5	— 1
Hungary	108	113	+ 9	+ 13	+ 4

The circumstances determining trade movements differ from country to country, and the incentive to increase imports naturally depends among other factors upon the rapidity with which exports have risen and the length of time which has passed since the rise began. But there is reason to stress the fact that in countries that are heavily indebted, suffering from the loss of credit abroad and a scant capital supply, and without adequate reserves of gold and foreign currency, an increase in exports may fail to improve the financial situation to the extent that the proceeds of the exports can only be employed for purchases in the countries where they have accumulated. Where the clearing or payments agreements concluded between raw material countries and industrial countries have not provided for the transfer of an adequate portion of the proceeds of the increasing exports of the raw material countries, it has therefore frequently been in the interest of these countries to render the technical working of the agreements satisfactory by increasing imports from their industrial partners in the agreements. While this has not rendered them the financial relief that could only be brought about by a larger supply

of "free" currency, the forced increase in imports of manufactured articles in exchange for their own products has in certain cases had an unfavourable effect upon their manufacturing industries working for the local market.

In this dilemma, the raw material countries which had made clearing agreements have endeavoured with varying success to sell an increasing share of their exports in countries allowing them to dispose freely of the proceeds. The rise in the prices of primary products has helped them to a certain extent in these efforts, as it has increased their competitive power and mitigated the economic isolation implied by the exchange control which once rendered them dependent upon the clearing system. The question will be dealt with elsewhere in this volume.

The raw material countries whose finances have already improved and whose price and currency systems have not been walled in by exchange control were naturally not faced by trade problems of the same kind as some of the countries referred to above. As examples may be quoted the British Dominions, which also increased imports as well as exports considerably in 1936 :

	Gold value of trade in 1936 as percentage of 1935		Trade balance in \$ (000,000's) gold		
	Imports	Exports	1935	1936	Change
Australia	113	114	+ 38	+ 46	+ 8
Canada	116	123	+ 169	+ 231	+ 62
New Zealand	124	129	+ 20	+ 30	+ 10
Union of South Africa	115	112	+ 63	+ 65	+ 2

The position of these and certain other countries differs from that of the group previously considered in that their exchange situation has not recently been strained and that there has thus hardly been any reason why their imports should not be allowed to grow rapidly. Their export trade had begun to recover relatively early and was much more advanced in 1935 than that of the majority of other raw material countries, as reference to Tables III and IV will confirm. To a considerable extent, they owe this to the preference their products enjoy in the mother country and their continued access to the London capital market.

The change in the balance of trade of creditor and debtor countries continued during the early part of 1937, as is shown by the following figures for January and February of that year. The aggregate import balance of the seven industrial creditor countries during these months was higher than during the corresponding period of 1936 by more than a fourth, as a result of the considerable increase in their imports.

	Trade in \$ (000,000's) gold during January and February.					
	Imports		Exports		Balance	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
United Kingdom	358.7	391.4	204.1	224.8	— 154.6	— 166.6
United States	222.0	288.8	221.5	264.0	— 0.5	— 24.8
France	159.3	192.6	95.3	95.5	— 64.0	— 97.1
Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland	202.4	233.6	153.5	181.2	— 48.9	— 52.4
Total	942.4	1,106.4	674.4	765.5	— 268.0	— 340.9

Available figures for a number of debtor countries show the change in their balance in the opposite direction :

Trade in \$ (000,000's) gold during January and February.

	Imports		Exports		Balance	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
Argentina	33.8	36.3	48.9	103.2	+ 15.1	+ 66.9
Australia	42.5	49.2	55.0	62.8	+ 12.5	+ 13.6
Canada	55.1	59.5	75.1	93.9	+ 20.0	+ 34.4
Egypt	15.1	14.6	17.2	27.3	+ 2.1	+ 12.7
Germany	166.5	162.7	180.3	195.5	+ 13.8	+ 32.8
Hungary	12.4	10.6	13.3	16.9	+ 0.9	+ 6.3
India	51.7	44.2	64.3	95.7	+ 12.6	+ 51.5
Union of South Africa	38.0	43.3	47.1	40.5	+ 9.1	— 2.8
Yugoslavia	8.7	8.9	6.9	11.2	— 1.8	+ 2.3
Total (9 countries)	423.8	429.3	508.1	647.0	+ 84.3	+ 217.7

The considerable increase in the export balances, which occurred in the case of all the countries shown in this table with the exception of the Union of South Africa, was largely due to an increase in the value of exports, but attention should be paid to the fact that in the case of several of the countries (Egypt, Germany, Hungary and India) imports were lower in value than during the first two months of 1936.

Further remarks on Tables III and IV.

Though the countries exporting manufactured articles were less successful in their exports during 1936 than other countries, only two of them—namely, France and Italy—record a lower export value (in terms of gold) in that year than in 1935. By that fall, the export value of these two countries was reduced to 28 % of the 1929 figure. There are only two other countries in Table IV with so low a figure, namely, the United States and China. The exceptionally low value of the United States exports, as compared with 1929, reflects perhaps the most outstanding change in world trade that has occurred since that year; but while the gold value of United States exports has increased since 1934, that of French exports has declined steadily since 1927.

Eight other countries record a lower export value in terms of gold in 1936 than in 1935—,namely, Algeria, Egypt, Italy, Palestine, Paraguay, Uruguay, U.S.S.R. and Tunis.

The decline in the trade of several Mediterranean countries in 1936 must be attributed to the coincidence of several disturbing factors, political and climatic. The causes of the reduction of Italian and Spanish trade are too well-known to require recording. Palestine's trade fell off on account of the internal political disturbances in that country, the decline in immigration connected with these disturbances, and the failure of the orange crop in 1935-36. In the case of Egypt, the fall in exports would appear to be due largely to the fact that, in spite of a record cotton crop, cotton exports fell off on account of smaller purchases, not only by Italy and Spain, but also by Germany, who changed her sources of supply as a result of exchange difficulties, and by France and India. The decline of 10 % shown for Algerian exports may overstate the actual fall in gold value, as available trade figures for Algeria during the last year under review are not calculated at the prices actually obtained but at those prevailing during the preceding year. The decline in quantum was due to the shrinkage in the exports of wine, spirits and olive oil, due in the case of the two first-mentioned articles to the failure of the grape crop (Algerian wine production fell in 1936 by 39 %). For Tunis, detailed trade figures are not available at the time of writing, but it would appear that the failure in the cereal crop was the main factor in the decline of exports (Tunisian wheat production fell off in 1936 by as much as 53 %).

Of the two Latin-American countries whose exports are known to have declined in value in 1936—namely, Uruguay and Paraguay—the former was not able to maintain her sale of pastoral products, which fell considerably during the first half of the year, while the latter was adversely influenced by the after-effects of the war in which she had taken part and by strikes in the meat trade. Possibly also the exports of Bolivia—for which no 1936 figure is available—declined, for her sales of tin were on a low level, and

TABLEAU V.

Mouvement en pourcentages, de 1929 à 1932, 1935 et 1936, des prix-or, du quantum et de la valeur-or du commerce des principaux pays, par principaux groupes d'articles.

Catégorie et pays	Importations — Imports									Exportations — Exports									Category and country		
	Millions de \$ or en 1929 Million gold \$ in 1929	Prix-or Gold price 1929 = 100			Quantum 1929 = 100			Valeur-or Gold value 1929 = 100			Millions de \$ or en 1929 Million gold \$ in 1929	Prix-or Gold price 1929 = 100			Quantum 1929 = 100			Valeur-or Gold value 1929 = 100			
		1932	1935	1936	1932	1935	1936	1932	1935	1936		1932	1935	1936	1932	1935	1936	1932		1935	1936
<i>Dépendances alimentaires (y comp. animaux viv.).</i>																					<i>Foodstuffs (incl. live animals).</i>
Royaume-Uni	2 480	47.8	39.1	41.4	105.5	102.9	106.3	50.5	40.2	44.0	271	55.8	41.1	43.4	74.9	82.4	88.9	41.8	38.9	38.6	Un. Kingdom.
Etats-Unis . .	949	53.0	35.0	37.5	81.0	114.0	122.5	43.0	39.9	45.6	754	53.5	42.0	43.0	59.5	40.0	36.5	32.0	16.9	15.8	United States.
Allemagne . .	946	51.9	46.8	48.5	74.1	56.0	56.7	38.5	28.2	27.5	172	58.4	58.1	59.7	51.5	18.6	17.6	30.2	10.8	10.5	Germany.
France	516	66.4	51.6	53.8	125.6	92.2	99.7	83.4	47.6	53.7	238	72.2	59.8	59.7	66.6	68.1	61.7	48.0	40.7	36.8	France.
Total	4 891	51.8	40.3	42.5	96.8	94.9	99.1	50.2	38.2	42.1	1 435	58.0	46.5	47.5	62.6	50.2	48.4	36.3	23.3	23.0	Total.
<i>Matières brutes ou simplement préparées.</i>																					<i>Materials, raw or partly manufactured.</i>
Royaume-Uni	1 388	41.4	37.9	39.7	85.7	101.3	114.8	35.5	28.4	45.6	384	61.1	50.2	52.6	65.3	79.6	74.6	39.8	40.0	39.3	Un. Kingdom.
Etats-Unis . .	2 410	42.5	33.0	37.0	56.5	73.0	81.0	23.9	24.3	29.9	1 871	47.5	41.0	42.5	79.5	80.0	79.0	38.0	32.6	33.5	United States.
Allemagne . .	1 716	45.4	45.1	48.4	73.7	78.5	74.5	33.5	35.4	36.1	697	56.6	48.5	51.0	62.3	54.5	50.0	35.3	26.4	25.5	Germany.
France	1 316	48.5	43.0	43.8	79.5	75.9	89.0	38.5	32.6	36.4	444	59.5	57.8	57.5	63.1	62.9	59.2	37.5	36.4	34.1	France.
Total	6 830	44.3	39.1	41.4	71.1	80.7	86.7	31.5	31.6	35.9	3 396	52.0	45.1	46.6	72.3	72.4	70.0	37.6	32.7	32.6	Total.
<i>Articles manuf.</i>																					<i>Manuf. articles.</i>
Royaume-Uni	1 487	52.6	40.8	43.2	65.3	82.1	90.3	34.3	33.5	39.0	2 793	56.4	46.4	47.3	61.3	73.9	75.8	34.6	34.3	35.9	Un. Kingdom.
Etats-Unis . .	980	61.5	35.5	35.0	56.5	68.5	80.0	34.8	24.5	28.1	2 532	69.5	43.0	44.0	35.5	54.0	61.5	24.7	23.2	26.9	United States.
Allemagne . .	541	63.9	54.3	55.6	50.2	45.8	41.8	32.0	24.9	23.2	2 342	77.1	61.9	61.4	59.2	56.2	65.4	45.6	34.8	40.1	Germany.
France	389	71.5	68.1	65.6	79.0	52.2	53.3	56.5	35.6	35.0	1 234	69.1	57.5	53.2	56.2	48.4	46.2	38.9	27.8	24.6	France.
Total	3 397	59.2	43.1	43.6	61.9	69.0	75.4	36.6	29.8	32.9	8 901	67.0	50.6	50.7	52.6	60.0	64.8	35.3	30.4	32.9	Total.
<i>Tous les articles.</i>																					<i>All articles.</i>
Royaume-Uni	5 407	47.7	39.4	41.7	88.2	95.7	102.9	42.1	37.7	42.9	3 549	57.3	46.7	47.9	62.9	74.8	76.2	36.0	34.9	26.5	Un. Kingdom.
Etats-Unis . .	4 339	49.5	34.0	36.5	62.0	81.5	90.0	30.5	27.7	33.0	5 157	58.5	44.0	45.0	52.5	59.0	61.5	30.6	25.7	27.7	United States.
Allemagne . .	3 203	49.6	46.6	49.2	69.9	66.3	63.7	34.7	30.9	31.4	3 211	71.7	59.0	59.7	59.4	53.7	59.2	42.6	31.7	35.4	Germany.
France	2 221	58.5	49.3	50.2	69.1	74.3	80.1	52.0	36.6	40.2	1 916	67.7	58.5	55.9	58.6	53.7	50.7	39.7	31.4	28.3	France.
Total	15 170	50.3	40.4	42.5	76.9	82.4	87.6	38.7	33.3	37.2	13 833	62.6	49.5	50.1	57.5	61.1	63.5	36.0	30.2	31.8	Total.
<i>Monde (chiffres pour comparaison).</i>																					<i>World (figures for comparison).</i>
	35 595	53	42.5	43.5	74	81	84.5	39.2	34.4	36.8	33 027	52	42.5	43.5	75.5	82.5	87	39.0	35.0	38.0	

Note: Les chiffres relatifs aux quatre pays ci-dessus ne sont pas exactement comparables, la répartition par principaux groupes d'articles ayant dû être faite d'après la classification nationale donnée dans les statistiques du commerce de chaque pays (dans le cas de l'Allemagne seulement, on a employé la classification internationale de Bruxelles). De plus, les chiffres par groupes du Royaume-Uni excluent les animaux vivants et les colis postaux, et ceux de la France, les perles fines et les pierres précieuses. Les chiffres pour les Etats-Unis en 1936 sont provisoires.

Note: The figures for the four countries considered are not strictly comparable, as the distribution by main groups of articles had to be made according to the national classification (in the case of Germany only, however, the Brussels international classification), as shown in the trade returns of each country. Moreover, the group figures for the United Kingdom exclude live animals and parcel post, and those for France fine pearls and precious stones. The figures for the United States in 1936 are provisional.

the resulting scarcity of foreign currency in Bolivia is stated to have been the cause of new import restrictions introduced by her in the year.

Analysis of the Trade of Principal Countries in 1936.

In the pages which follow, foreign trade of the principal trading countries will be briefly analysed. The information given for the bigger industrial countries should be studied in conjunction with the figures given in Table V concerning the movement of the prices, quantity and value of their trade by main groups of articles.

United Kingdom.

Imports of the United Kingdom rose in sterling value by 12½% in 1936. Roughly a third of this increase was due to a rise in import prices and two-thirds to an increase in the quantum of imports which exceeded the level of 1929. There was also an increase in the price and the quantum of exports, but the export value was only 3½% higher than in 1935, and the trade deficit rose by over a fourth. The quantum of exports remained 24% below the 1929 level.

Year	Imports retained in the United Kingdom				Exports (domestic produce)			
	Quantum	Price	Value		Quantum	Price	Value	
	Per cent of 1929			£ (000,000's)	Per cent of 1929			£ (000,000's)
1929	100	100	100	1,111.1	100	100	100	729.3
1932	88.2	66.4	58.6	650.7	62.9	79.6	50.0	365.0
1934	94.7	64.6	61.2	680.2	69.1	78.6	54.3	396.0
1935	95.7	65.9	63.1	700.7	74.8	78.1	58.4	425.8
1936	102.9	69.0	71.0	788.5	76.2	79.2	60.4	440.7
Prices and value calculated on gold basis :								
1932	88.2	47.7	42.1	467.7	62.9	57.3	36.0	262.9
1934	94.7	39.9	37.8	420.1	69.1	48.5	33.5	244.4
1935	95.7	39.4	37.7	419.0	74.8	46.7	34.9	254.6
1936	102.9	41.7	42.9	476.3	76.2	47.9	36.5	266.2

In the diagram on the following page, the quantum movement of imports and exports is shown by main groups of articles. Within imports, the relatively greatest increase is recorded for raw materials ; the quantum of such materials imported attained the highest level on record. The largest increases in quantity over 1935 are those for iron ore and scrap (52%), wood and timber (26%) and cotton (22%).

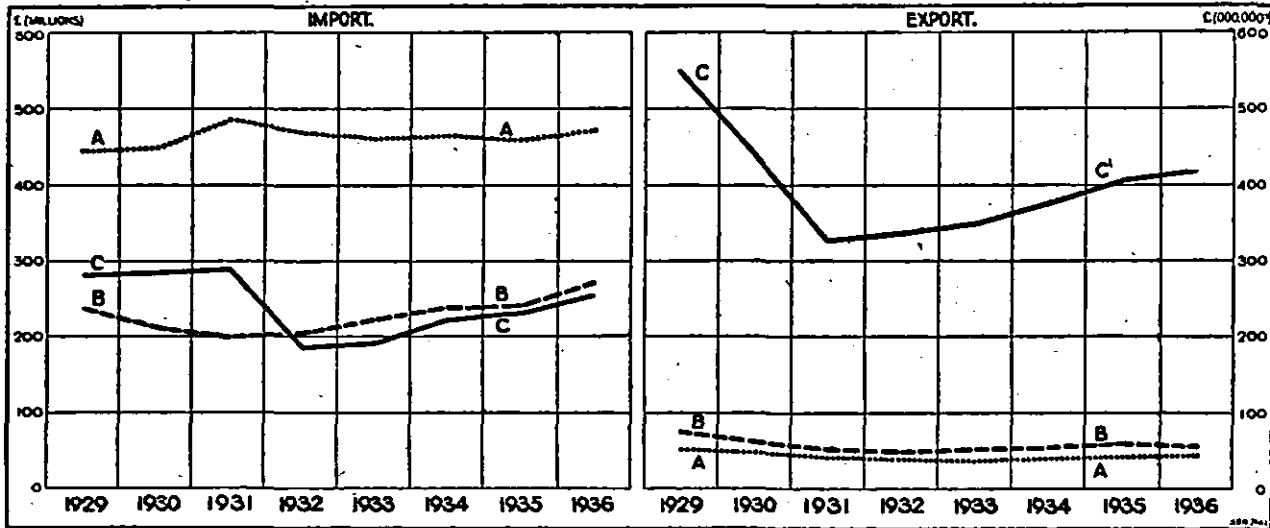
Imports of manufactured goods for investment purposes were very active—thus imports of machinery rose in quantum by 42%, electrical goods by 19%, and iron and iron manufactures by 20%—but also the majority of other items show increases over the 1935 figures.

On the export side, the expansion was less general. Substantial increases are recorded for certain items such as rayon and linen manufactures, motor-cars and ships,

United Kingdom : Annual Movement of the Quantum of Trade (1).

(Values, in million £, at 1930 prices.)

A : Food, drink and tobacco.
B : Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.
C : Articles mainly or wholly manufactured.



(1) Retained imports ; exports of domestic produce.

and there was a large increase in sales of whisky to the United States, but the majority of the items show but little change. Cotton manufactures, though increasing slightly in value, fell off in quantum, and the rise in the quantum of woollen manufacture was less than 1%. The quantity of coal exported fell by 11% (partly on account of smaller sales to Italy), though the decline was almost made good by a rise in price, and exports of iron and steel as well as iron manufactures remained practically on the 1935 level.

Exports to the United States (£27.6 million) rose by not far from £5 million after having increased by a similar amount in 1935 ; in two years, these exports have thus risen by over half. In most other directions, the export trade was less successful in 1936. As was shown on a preceding page, total exports of the United Kingdom did not nearly keep pace either with those of her two chief competitors (the United States and Germany) or with the general expansion of world trade. To a certain extent, this may be due to the favourable business conditions prevailing within the country, reflected in an expansion of domestic demand. Another factor was the loss of trade with Italy, which was relatively greater for the United Kingdom than for other countries, as is evident from the fall in exports to that country from £6.8 million in 1935 to £0.5 million in 1936.

But there has been a certain decline in the relative importance of British exports, particularly to agricultural debtor countries outside the British Empire. Thus, exports to Latin-American countries (other than British possessions) fell from £32.4 million in 1934 to £32.2 million in 1935 and £31 million in 1936 ; the share of these countries in British exports was 8.2% in 1934 but only 7% in 1936. The importance of this falling-off is evident, if it be considered that Latin-America has recently proved an expanding market for industrial products and that the sterling value of Latin-American imports in 1936 was greater than in 1934 by over 16%. A number of other countries as well, such as Hungary, Yugoslavia, Portugal and China, have also recently proved contracting markets for British goods.

In several, though not in all, the cases now considered, this decline in British exports is attributable to increased foreign competition—particularly on the part of Germany or the United States—of which further details will be found elsewhere in this volume.⁽¹⁾ To a great extent, it may be considered as a result of the partial disorganisation of the triangular transfer of payments to the United Kingdom over other industrial countries, owing to which certain agricultural debtor countries are now selling their export products to the latter in exchange for industrial goods, and thus reducing their purchases in the United Kingdom.

Trade with British countries does not appear to have been much affected by this tendency. Thanks to the preference their products enjoy in the United Kingdom, imports from them have grown rapidly enough to permit of a simultaneous growth in exports and import balance in trade with these countries. Imports from Canada alone rose by £19 million—that is, by over one-third—in 1936. Nevertheless, the bulk of the passive trade balances of the United Kingdom is still in trade with “foreign” countries :

	£ (000,000's)				Percentage of trade (imports or exports)			
	1929	1934	1935	1936	1929	1934	1935	1936
<i>General trade with</i>								
<i>“British” countries :</i>								
Imports	358.8	271.3	284.6	332.6	29.4	37.1	37.6	39.2
Exports	347.6	196.7	215.3	227.7	41.4	44.0	44.7	45.4
Import balance	11.2	74.6	69.3	104.9				
<i>“Foreign” countries :</i>								
Imports	862.0	460.2	471.5	516.4	70.6	62.9	62.4	60.8
Exports	491.5	250.6	265.8	273.4	58.6	56.0	55.3	55.2
Import balance	370.5	209.6	205.7	243.0				

United States of America.

The trade of the United States in 1936 resembles that of the United Kingdom in that imports expanded more than exports. Imports rose in value by 19% and exports by 8%, in both cases mainly on account of increases in quantum. There was a small import balance in special trade for the first time since 1893.⁽²⁾

(See table on following page)

(1) Cf. pages 37 and 39.
 (2) In general trade, there was still a small export surplus, the lowest, however, since 1893. Attention should be paid to the fact that the United States import values do not include the cost of freight, insurance, etc., from the country of shipment.

Year	Imports for consumption				Special exports (i.e., domestic produce)			
	Quantum (%)	Price (%)	Value		Quantum	Price	Value	
	Per cent of 1929		(\$ 000,000's)		Per cent of 1929		(\$ 000,000's)	
1929	100	100	100	4,339	100	100	100	5,157
1932	62	49.5	30.5	1,325	52.5	58.5	30.6	1,576
1934	65.5	57.5	37.7	1,636	56	72.5	40.7	2,100
1935	81.5	57.5	47	2,039	59	74.5	43.5	2,243
1936	90	62	55.8	2,421	61.5	76	46.9	2,416
Prices and value, calculated on the basis of the old gold parity:								
1934	65.5	34.5	22.5	976	56	43	24.3	1,253
1935	81.5	34	27.7	1,204	59	44	25.7	1,324
1936	90	36.5	33	1,430	61.5	45	27.7	1,427

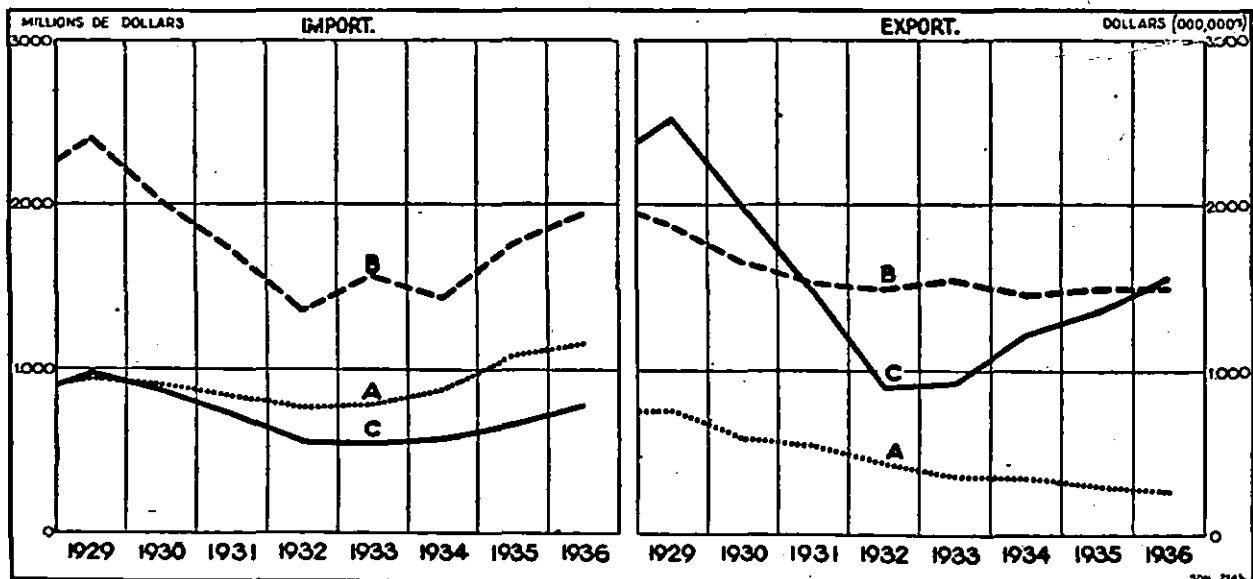
(1) The figures for the prices of imports up to 1933 inclusive refer to general imports, and the calculation of the quantum figures is based on the assumption that these prices coincided with those of imports for consumption.

While all the principal groups of articles shared in the rise in the quantum of imports, the rise in the quantum of exports was due entirely to the larger sales of finished manufactures (as shown by the diagram below). The quantum of food exports fell off by 10 %, partly as a result of the decline in exports of fruit, canned fish, etc., from Pacific ports during the last two months of the year, when a labour dispute affected West coast shipping. The same dispute was also largely responsible for the fall in cotton exports, amounting to 8 % (in quantum as well as value).

U.S.A.: Annual Movement of the Quantum of Trade.

(Values, in million dollars, at 1929 prices.)

- A: Foodstuffs (crude and manufactured).
- B: Crude materials and semi-manufactures.
- C: Finished manufactures.



Wheat exports, though they increased, remained at a low level ; on the other hand, the quantity of wheat imports increased considerably and there was an excess of wheat imports over exports of 34 million bushels (about 925,000 metric tons). The predominant

part played by iron- and steel-mill products and engineering products in the expansion of United States exports during 1936 as well as 1935 is illustrated by the following figures.

	\$ (000,000's)			Percentage increase 1934-1936
	1934	1935	1936	
United States exports of :				
Iron- and steel-mill products	89	88	112	26
Machinery	218	265	335	54
Automobiles, parts and accessories	190	227	240	26
Total above groups	497	580	687	38
All other goods	1,603	1,663	1,729	8

The continued increase in raw material imports was, of course, a consequence of the expansion of industrial production in the country. There was a tendency for imports of certain articles of luxury to grow very rapidly : imports of wines and spirits (mainly whisky) rose from \$41 million in 1935 to \$75 million in 1936, of furs and manufactures from \$53 to \$82 million and of diamonds from \$24 to \$33 million.

In view of the fact that manufactured articles represent only a minor share of United States imports and that the increase in her imports has recently been largely on account of raw materials and semi-manufactures, it is surprising to find that her purchases from several industrial countries have increased very considerably. While her total imports increased in value by 39 % between 1934 and 1936, her imports from the United Kingdom increased by 74 %, from Belgium by 125 %, from Japan by 44 %, from the Netherlands by 76 % and from Sweden by 42 %. In view of the importance of industrial products (particularly news-print paper) in the purchases from Canada, the increase in imports from that country, amounting to 62 %, may also be mentioned. In as far as imports from the countries mentioned consist of manufactured articles, recent changes in price relations have naturally tended to reduce their share in United States imports. Imports from certain of the smaller industrial countries of Europe have been favoured by the conclusion of trade agreements under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of June 1934 ; such agreements with Belgium, Sweden, the Netherlands and Switzerland entered into force in the course of 1935 or the early part of 1936. A similar agreement with France did not enter into force until May 1936 ; imports from France have during recent years made but little progress. Imports from Germany have likewise lagged behind those from most other industrial countries ; between 1934 and 1936 they rose by only 16 %.

The movement of imports from raw material countries also shows considerable divergencies. Between 1934 and 1936, imports from South America rose by 27 % and if the Argentine is omitted, by only 13 %, from Central America less Cuba by 34 %, from Asia (whether Japan is included or not) by 44 %, from Africa by 53 %, and from Oceania by 146 %. The failure of a number of Latin American countries to share in the expansion of the United States purchasing market is largely due to the diversion of their exports to countries such as Germany and Japan. In so far as bilateral agreements have been entered into or similar arrangements made, traders in these countries are to some extent restricted in their choice of sources of supply. Yet the United States has been able to raise her exports to South America by 26 % (the figure is the same for South America less the Argentine) and to Central America less Cuba by 23 % (including Cuba 29 %), while her total exports during the two years in question rose by only 15 %. Among industrial countries, however, Germany and Japan have recently proved rather weak markets for United States products ; the value of exports to them in 1936 was lower than in 1934 by 8 % and 3 % respectively.

Germany.

German exports continued to increase in 1936, and in spite of the further deterioration of her barter terms of trade, the export surplus rose from 111 to 515 million Reichsmarks.

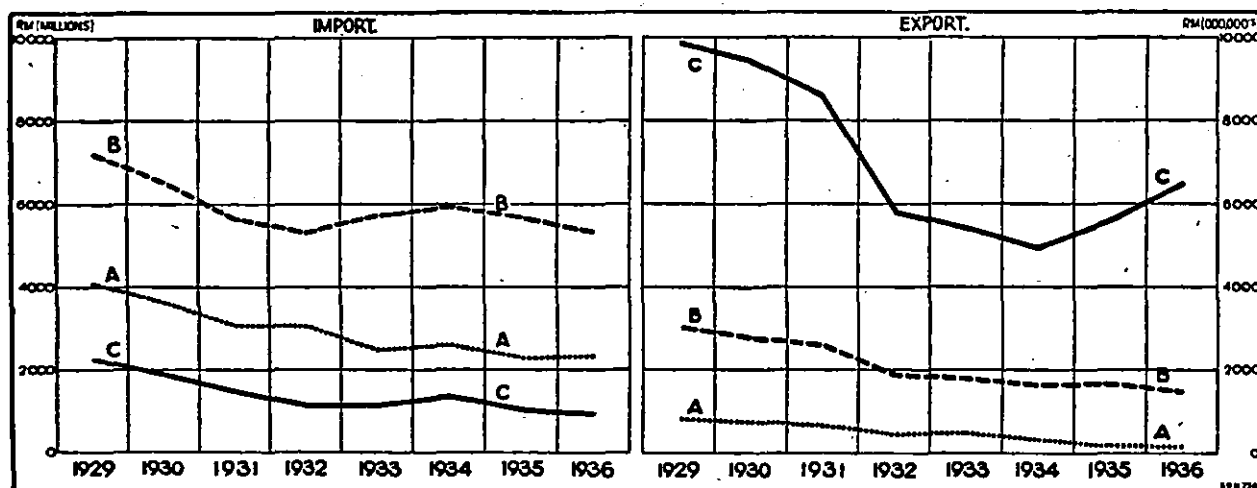
Year	Imports				Exports			
	Quantum	Price	Value		Quantum	Price	Value	
	Per cent of 1929		RM (000,000's)		Per cent of 1929		RM (000,000's)	
1929	100	100	100	13,447	100	100	100	13,483
1932	69.9	49.6	34.7	4,667	59.4	71.7	42.6	5,739
1934	72.6	45.6	33.1	4,451	49.8	62.1	30.9	4,167
1935	66.3	46.6	30.9	4,159	53.7	59.0	31.7	4,270
1936	63.7	49.2	31.4	4,218	59.2	59.7	35.4	4,768

Manufactured goods were wholly responsible for the increase in exports ; the rise in the quantum of such articles exported was no less than 16 % (see diagram). Imports of raw materials fell in quantum, however, by 5 %.

Germany: Annual Movement of the Quantum of Trade.

(Values, in million Reichsmarks, at 1928 prices.)

- A: Foodstuffs and live animals.
- B: Materials, raw or partly manufactured.
- C: Manufactured articles.



Though industrial activity in Germany was well above the 1929 level, the quantum of raw material imports was only three-fourths of what it had been in that year. To an increasing extent, domestic raw materials have in recent years been substituted for imported—the quantum of exported raw materials has fallen and the domestic production of several raw materials has increased—while stocks in Germany of certain imported raw materials have declined. The recent increase in imports of iron ore contrasts, however, with the reduction recorded for other principal raw materials.

German Net Imports (Imports less Exports) of Certain Raw Materials. Tons (000's).

	1934	1935	1936		1934	1935	1936
Iron ore	8,184	14,043	18,463	Wool	165	149	122
Iron	347	95	162	Cotton	338	349	310
Copper	215	213	189	Cattle hides and skins	131	117	107
Tin	11	11	8.5	Oleaginous fruits and seeds	2,213	1,334	1,661

The most outstanding recent changes in the imports of foodstuffs is the increase in animal products and the simultaneous decline in cereals; the latter was, however, accompanied by a considerable reduction in the stocks of cereals within Germany (total visible stocks of wheat, rye, barley and oats amounted to 2.5 million tons at the end of July 1935 but to only 1.2 million at the end of July 1936).

German Net Imports (Imports less Exports) of Certain Foodstuffs. Tons (000's).

	1934	1935	1936		1934	1935	1936
Meat	53	63	111	Wheat	461	146	26
Fish	196	209	233	Rye	55	183	23
Butter	62	71	75	Barley	552	158	58
Eggs	76	65	71	Oats	25	181	15
Lard, tallow	64	45	49	Maize	388	282	172

The prices of manufactured articles exported remained on or slightly below the level of 1935. Textile products and machinery, though only representing about one-fourth of the exports within this group, are responsible for about half the expansion in sales.

	RM. (000,000's)		Tons (000's)	
	1935	1936	1935	1936
Textile products	382	489	69	96
Machinery	392	520	241	321
Other manufactured articles	2,644	2,937	5,248	5,873

Half the increase in the German export balance of 1936 occurred in trade with the U.S.S.R.; imports from that country fell from 250 to 93 million Reichsmarks as the result of the completion of the repayment of mercantile credits previously granted, while exports rose from 39 to 126 Reichsmarks on account of the grant of new credits of the same kind to the U.S.S.R. Other changes in the distribution of trade are also closely connected with the regulation of bilateral transactions. Certain creditor countries have found it necessary to restrict their exports to Germany in order to secure the collection of interest on their investments there through their surplus of imports in clearing accounts; thus, the share of France, the Netherlands and Switzerland in German imports fell from 16.3% in 1934 to 8.8% in 1936, while the share of the same countries in exports fell from 25.4% in 1934 to 18.4% in 1936. To some extent, German exports to these countries were adversely affected by the depreciation of their currencies in the autumn of 1936. Exports to other industrial countries have also shown relatively little progress; thus, the share in exports of the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Austria and Czechoslovakia were lower in 1936 than in the two preceding years. On the other hand, the expansion in German exports to, as well as in her imports from, certain agricultural countries of South-Eastern Europe and Latin America, to which attention was drawn last year, continued in 1936.

	RM. (000,000's)			% of trade (imports or exports)		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
Imports from :						
Six countries of South-Eastern Europe ⁽¹⁾	316	413	505	7.1	9.9	12.0
Latin America, less Argentine	309	441 ^(*)	459	6.9	10.7	10.9
Exports to :						
Six countries of South-Eastern Europe ⁽¹⁾	222	320	454	5.3	7.5	9.5
Latin America, less Argentine	180	296	413	4.3	6.9	8.7

(1) Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Roumania, Turkey, Yugoslavia.
 (2) Imports from Brazil fell by 23 millions RM. in 1936, as it would appear owing to a temporary suspension of the barter of manufactured articles against Brazilian cotton.

Meanwhile trade with—and particularly imports from—several overseas countries which used to supply Germany with a large portion of the raw materials and foodstuffs she requires has declined :

	RM. (000,000's)			% of imports		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
Imports from :						
United States	373	241	232	8.4	5.8	5.5
British Dominions	264	121	127	5.9	2.9	3.0
Netherlands Indies	132	120	113	3.0	2.9	2.7
Argentina	152	143	119	3.4	3.4	2.8
Total above countries	921	625	591	20.7	15.0	14.0

The share of the British Dominions in exports rose from 2.2 % in 1934 and 1935 to 2.8 % in 1936, and a similar increase occurred in exports to China (her share amounted to 1.9 % in 1934, 2.2 % in 1935 and 2.8 % in 1936) ; the shares of the Netherlands Indies, Argentine and a number of other raw material countries, on the other hand, have varied but little.

The redistribution of trade now considered has mainly resulted from the tightening Government control of trade, exercised chiefly through exchange control, clearing agreements and export subsidies. The importance of export subsidies would appear to have increased in 1936 as a consequence of restrictions imposed from the beginning of the year on the use of private barter through so-called ASKI accounts⁽¹⁾. The discrimination rendered possible through the trade measures in question has helped Germany to expand her exports to countries which also apply exchange control and from which she can buy raw materials in return. She has restricted her purchases from several of the other non-industrial countries which are the principal suppliers of primary products to the world market, but which need large export surpluses for their debt payments and are therefore unwilling or unable to accept "reciprocity" in trade, and she has decreased her exports (and thus also her export surpluses) to the industrial creditor countries.

France.

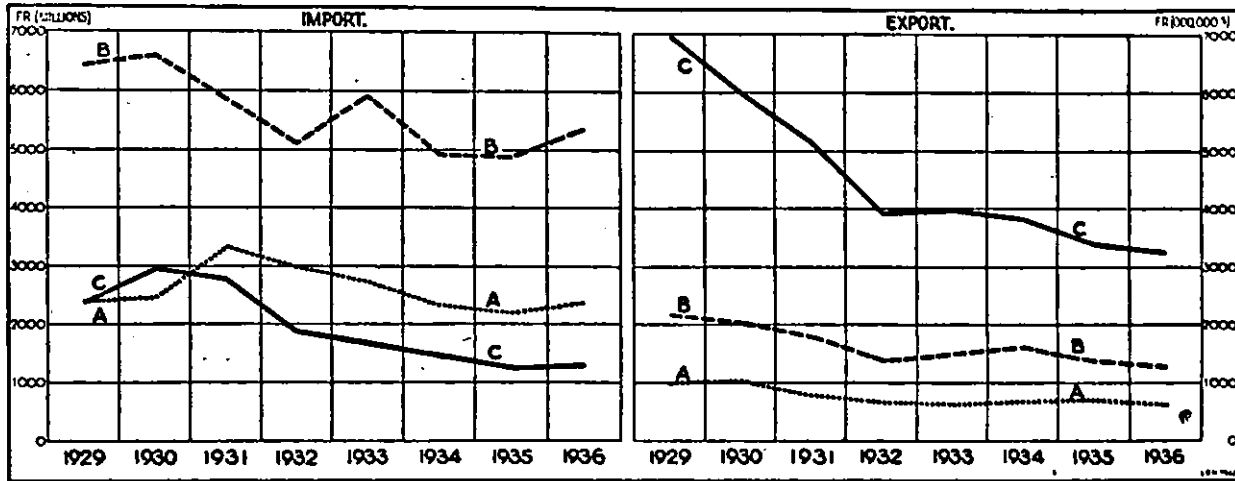
In terms of domestic currency, French imports rose in value by a fifth, while exports remained practically stable. The quantum of imports increased by 8 %, mainly on account of larger purchases of raw materials, while that of exports fell by 6 %.

Year	Imports (2)				Exports (2)			
	Quantum	Price	Value		Quantum	Price	Value	
	Per cent of 1929			Fr. (000,000's)	Per cent of 1929			Fr. (000,000's)
1929	100	100	100	56,686	100	100	100	48,895
1932	89.1	58.5	52.1	29,526	58.6	67.7	39.7	19,403
1934	78.3	51.6	40.4	22,881	59.9	60.2	36.0	17,624
1935	74.3	49.3	36.6	20,748	53.7	58.5	31.4	15,356
1936	80.1	55.3	44.3	25,112	50.7	61.6	31.2	15,271
Prices and value calculated on gold basis :								
1936	80.1	50.2	40.2	22,767	50.7	55.9	28.3	13,852

(1) For details, see last year's edition.

(2) Excluding precious stones and fine pearls.

France: Annual Movement of the Quantum of Trade.⁽¹⁾
 (Values, in million francs, at 1913 prices.)
 A: Foodstuffs. B: Materials necessary for industry. C: Manufactured articles.



(1) Excluding precious stones and fine pearls.

The following table showing the price and quantum changes for different categories of trade during the three first and the last quarter of 1936, aims at illustrating the effect of the franc devaluation in September. The figures represent percentage increases or decreases on the corresponding periods of 1935.

France: Percentage Changes of Trade from 1935 to 1936.

	Prices (in French currency)			Quantum		
	Jan.-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Year	Jan.-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Year
<i>Imports</i>						
Foodstuffs	+ 6	+ 41	+ 15	+ 10	+ 5	+ 8
Materials necessary for industry . . .	+ 6	+ 36	+ 13	+ 8	+ 15	+ 9
Manufactured articles	+ 1	+ 21	+ 6	+ 0	+ 8	+ 2
All articles	+ 5	+ 36	+ 12	+ 7	+ 10	+ 8
<i>Exports</i>						
Foodstuffs	+ 5	+ 22	+ 10	- 14	+ 1	- 9
Materials necessary for industry . . .	+ 5	+ 22	+ 10	- 9	+ 6	- 6
Manufactured articles	+ 0	+ 6	+ 2	- 8	+ 6	- 4
All articles	+ 2	+ 13	+ 5	- 9	+ 5	- 6

Account should be taken of the fact that trade during the first three quarters was affected by anticipations of price movements which might result from a franc devaluation, and that the effect of the devaluation upon imports during the last quarter was largely offset by tariff reductions varying between 15 and 20% and by the relaxation of import restrictions in the form of quotas, while exports during that quarter were checked by the rapid increase in domestic prices. The rise in the quantum of food imports, before as well as after the devaluation, was due largely to the necessity of meeting the deficit in the domestic cereal crop by larger imports of wheat and rice, but considerable increases

also occurred in the import of other foodstuffs (fruit, wine, vegetables). Imports of raw materials were on a high level during the whole year in anticipation first of the devaluation, later of higher prices resulting from world market conditions. The difficulties of the textile industry in Northern France during the year led to larger imports of textile manufactures (for example from Belgium and Czechoslovakia). The increase in imports of manufactured articles shown for the last quarter should not be misinterpreted; it is due chiefly to larger purchases of yarns, chemicals and similar goods which, though manufactured, serve as raw materials for finishing industries.

On the export side, manufactured articles showed greater resistance to the tendencies of contraction during the first period than other categories of goods, and determined the upward movement of quantum during the last quarter. The reduction in exports of such articles during the year as a whole was largely on account of reduced sales of textile products.

The share of French overseas territories in the trade of France rose considerably in 1936; in the case of imports, this increase was due mainly to foodstuffs (cereals from Algeria, rice from Indo-China, etc.); in the case of exports, to manufactured articles. The goods absorbed by the overseas territories are generally of a lower quality than those exported elsewhere, and with the growing importance of the colonial market, several French export industries—for example, the textile industry—which once principally produced highly manufactured or luxury articles have gradually changed in character.

Percentage of French Overseas Territories in French Trade.

	1925	1929	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Imports into France . . .	10.5	12.0	20.9	23.7	25.3	25.8	28.6
Exports from France . . .	14.6	18.8	31.5	32.4	30.9	31.6	33.4

Exports to Italy fell from 583 to 137 million francs, or by over three-quarters, and exports to Germany, which already in 1935 had contracted by not far from one-half, fell from 1,050 to 667 million francs—a deliberate reduction in order to ensure repayment through the clearing with Germany of debts in arrears due to French exporters. Against the losses in this and other directions may be set increases in exports to the United Kingdom (by 19%), the United States (by 22%) and to a number of agricultural countries, particularly in Latin America.

Japan.

Japanese trade made further progress in 1936, but imports advanced most and the country's barter terms of trade continued to deteriorate.

Percentage Movement of Japanese Trade (1929 = 100).⁽¹⁾

Year	Imports					Exports				
	Quantum	Prices		Value		Quantum	Prices		Value	
		In yen	In gold	In yen	In gold		In yen	In gold	In yen	In gold
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	87.8	79.5	85.5	69.8	75.0	88.3	77.5	82.8	68.4	73.2
1931	97.3	57.3	60.9	55.8	59.3	91.0	58.6	62.2	53.4	56.6
1932	96.2	67.2	41.7	64.6	40.1	107.6	61.0	35.3	65.6	38.0
1933	99.8	86.7	38.1	86.5	38.0	119.0	72.8	31.6	86.6	37.6
1934	106.4	96.8	37.3	103.0	39.7	140.6	71.9	27.5	101.1	38.7
1935	111.6	100.1	37.1	111.4	41.4	159.6	72.9	26.9	116.3	42.9
1936	122.4	101.9	38.1	124.7	46.6	174.2	71.9	26.7	125.3	46.6

(1) The figures for value refer to trade inclusive of re-imports and re-exports and therefore differ slightly from those shown on page 26 above. The price and quantum figures are based on a series (1928 = 100) published by the Yokohama Specie Bank; but, as this series shows no figures for 1929, these have been calculated with the aid of a similar series published by the Institute for Economic Research of the Kobe University of Commerce.

Ever since 1931, the gap between import and export prices has steadily widened. The result of this movement is illustrated by the above table. In 1936, the yen value of imports as well as exports was 25 % higher than in 1929 ; but the rise in quantum since 1929 had been more than three times greater for exports than for imports. Japanese exports, however, are to a considerable extent due to governmental expenditure abroad and large capital exports to Manchuria ; in so far as they are due to these causes, they fail to relieve the pressure on the Japanese exchange. This was strongly felt in 1936, when attempts were made to reduce the pressure by increased Government control of trade. A law adopted by the Japanese Parliament in June provides for the centralisation of a large portion of exports in the hands of guilds, controlled by the Government, and in January 1937 exchange control of trading transactions was established in anticipation of a higher tariff to be introduced later in the year.

The relative importance of the " old " export articles continued to decline in 1936. The quantity of raw silk exported fell by one-tenth, that of silk tissues by 12 % and that of cotton tissues rose by less than 1 %, while increases are recorded of 46 % for artificial silk, 24 % for artificial silk tissues, 42 % for woollen tissues and even higher rates for a number of less important articles.

Exports to the United States and Australia—Japan's principal sources of supply for cotton and wool and the countries with which she has her greatest import balances—have recently been menaced by commercial conflicts, which were, however, settled in 1936. Exports to Latin America, which had developed rapidly during the years 1931-1933, failed to develop further owing to increased competition from other countries, but, with the rapid increase in imports from Latin America (they rose over 2½ times in 1936, after having doubled in 1935), the trade balance with the majority of Latin American countries became active and a basis was thus formed for the future expansion of exports to these countries on the basis of " reciprocity ".

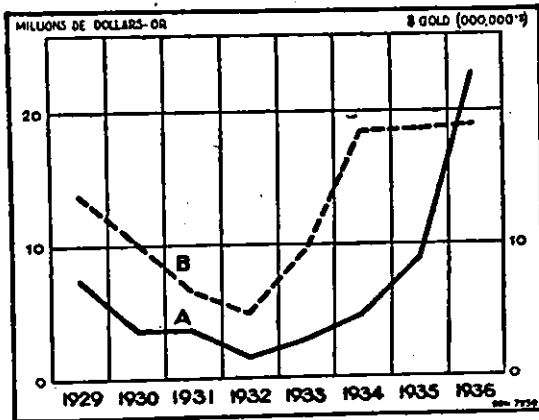
Japan : Trade with Principal Latin-American Countries. Yen (000,000's).

	Imports			Exports		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
Argentina	12.1	16.4	30.0	20.0	28.6	22.7
Brazil	3.3	4.0	(1)47.4	3.1	5.9	8.8
Chile	3.4	4.5	10.0	7.4	6.6	7.4
Mexico	0.2	6.4	18.7	4.0	5.5	7.2
Peru	1.8	11.4	13.0	6.9	7.0	6.2
Uruguay.	2.6	4.5	9.5	7.0	5.7	7.9

(1) Increase due to the import of Brazilian cotton.

The trade with Latin America since 1929 is illustrated in the graph below, showing values in terms of gold dollars.

Japan : Trade with Latin America.
A: Imports ; B: Exports.



Exports to Europe rose in value by 17 %, mainly on account of larger sales to the United Kingdom, while imports from Europe fell off.

Italy.

When imports from Italy were prohibited by a number of countries in the autumn of 1935, the Italian Government extended its control of foreign trade and exports were radically curtailed. After the resumption of trade from the middle of July 1936, progress was at first slow owing to difficulties connected with the payment of previous mercantile

debts; in particular, trade with the United Kingdom and France remained on a low level. The devaluation of the lira late in September and the tariff reductions undertaken in connection therewith brought, however, further relief to Italian trade. In terms of lire, exports during the year as a whole exceeded those during 1935 by 4%, but were lower in quantum by 7%; the quantum of imports, on the other hand, was 37% below the level of 1935.

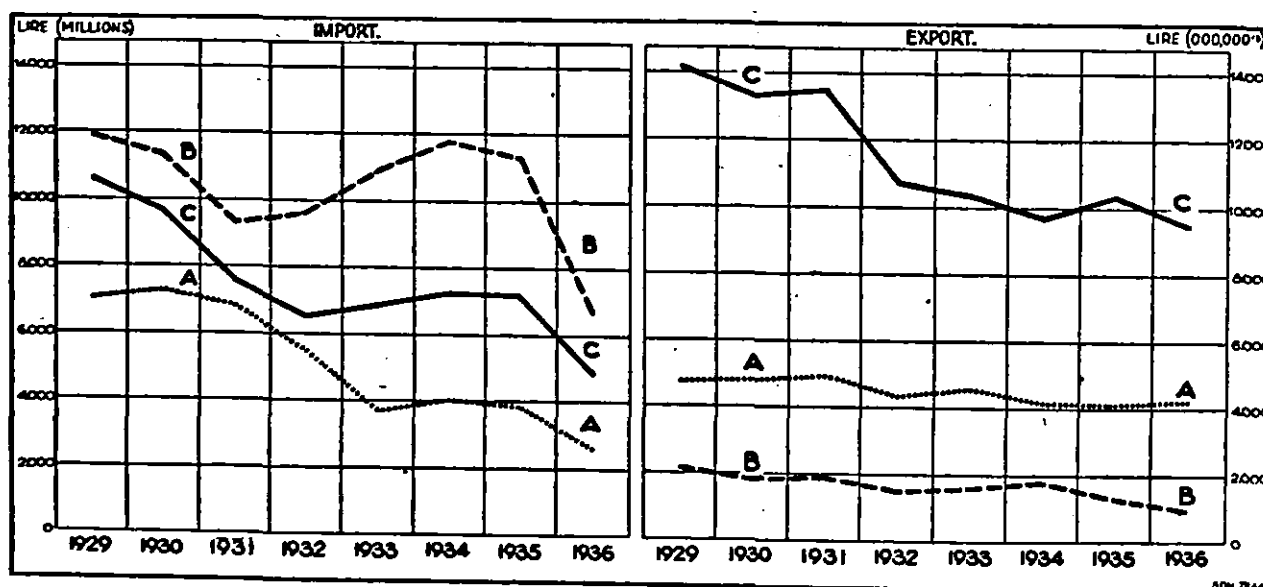
Year	Imports				Exports			
	Quantum	Price	Value		Quantum	Price	Value	
	Per cent of 1929			Lira (000,000's)	Per cent of 1929			Lira (000,000's)
1929	100	100	100	21,665	100	100	100	15,236
1932	71.3	53.5	32.1	8,268	79.2	56.4	44.7	6,812
1934	76.1	46.5	35.4	7,675	75.3	45.5	34.3	5,224
1935	73.9	48.6	36.0	7,790	75.3	45.6	34.4	5,238
1936	46.9	58.9	27.7	5,994	70.0	51.1	35.8	5,454
Prices and values calculated on a gold basis:								
1932	71.3	52.2	37.2	8,063	79.2	55.0	43.6	6,644
1934	76.1	45.2	34.4	7,457	75.3	44.2	33.3	5,075
1935	73.9	45.2	33.4	7,242	75.3	42.4	32.0	4,870
1936	46.9	47.4	22.2	4,820	70.0	39.7	27.8	4,231

As the diagram shows, imports of raw materials fell more in quantum in 1936 than foodstuffs and manufactured articles. The quantity of raw cotton imported was less than in 1935 by 32%, that of raw wool by 65% and that of coal by 36%.

Italy : Annual Movement of the Quantum of Trade.

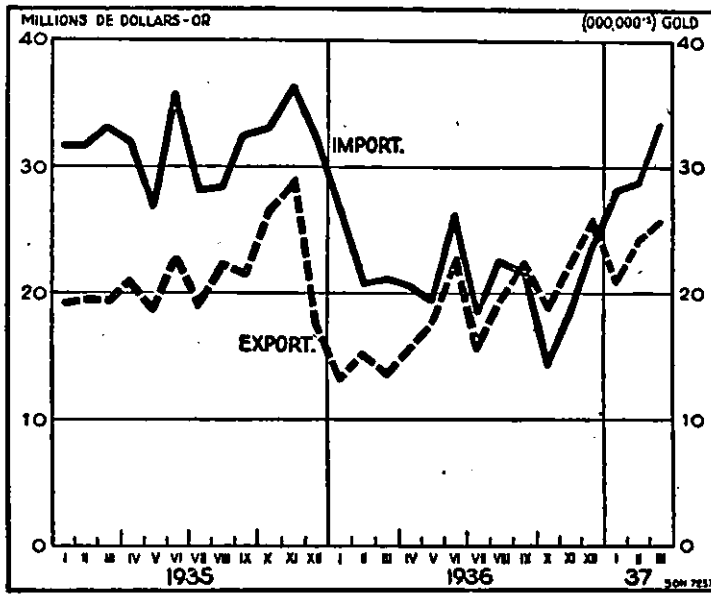
(Values, in million lire, at 1925 prices.)

- A : Foodstuffs.
- B : Raw materials.
- C : Manufactured and semi-manufactured articles.



The second diagram shows the effect of the events referred to above upon the monthly movement of trade values. As import remained on a low level during the second half of the year, an excess of exports occurred during the last four months. The increase in the gold value of imports late in 1936 and during the first months of 1937 was due in part to large purchases of wheat necessitated by the failure of the 1936 wheat crop.

Italy : Monthly Trade Values, converted into U.S.
Gold Dollars (000,000's)



The following table shows the shares of principal import and export markets in the Italian trade. The shares of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, the United States and Brazil in import increased rapidly in 1936, partly at the expense of the United Kingdom and France. Though these changes were largely due to the particular disturbances of Italian trade in 1936, it is interesting to note from the figures given for 1929 and 1934 that, on the whole, they contributed to the redistribution of Italian imports in favour of Central European countries that has been evident for a number of years.

Percentage Shares in Italian Trade.

	Imports				Exports			
	1929	1934	1935	1936	1929	1934	1935	1936
Germany	12.5	15.8	18.3	26.5	11.9	15.9	16.2	19.5
United Kingdom . . .	9.6	9.2	7.3	0.9	9.8	10.1	8.2	2.9
France	9.6	5.7	6.0	2.1	8.8	6.7	5.8	3.6
Austria	2.3	2.5	3.5	6.2	2.9	2.3	2.6	3.5
Hungary	0.9	1.3	2.0	3.7	0.8	2.5	1.7	2.1
Roumania	1.0	1.6	3.1	3.7	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.4
Switzerland	2.6	3.8	3.2	3.4	7.1	8.4	6.4	6.2
India and Ceylon . . .	5.4	4.6	3.1	2.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	0.9
Egypt	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.4	3.8	2.3	1.8	1.7
United States	16.7	12.5	11.3	14.9	11.5	7.4	8.1	10.0
Argentine	7.1	3.6	3.8	3.0	6.6	4.2	3.1	2.9
Brazil	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1

Other industrial countries.

The trade of Czechoslovakia has, during some years, been affected by the clearing and similar agreements she has had to conclude with several of the countries constituting important markets for her goods. While the export balances she used to acquire in trade with certain of these countries has declined, the acquisition of currency required for imports of raw materials from other countries has become increasingly difficult. The employment of a considerable portion of her foreign asset reserves during 1936 for heavy purchases of raw materials led to the introduction in the autumn of 1936 of a licensing system for imports of certain raw materials and other products, and contributed to the further depreciation of the Czechoslovak crown; towards the end of the year, the import restrictions were, however, mitigated. Exports to a number of free currency countries,

while not growing rapidly enough to prevent the difficulties now referred to, have expanded considerably during the last two years, and their share in Czechoslovak trade has increased at the expense of Central European countries.

Percentage Shares in Czechoslovak Trade.

	Imports			Exports		
	1929	1934	1936	1929	1934	1936
United Kingdom	4.1	5.2	6.0	6.9	6.4	8.9
United States	5.5	5.5	6.1	7.2	6.8	9.0
Seven other countries in Northern and Western Europe ⁽¹⁾	11.3	18.3	20.9	9.9	17.9	20.6
Germany	25.0	19.4	17.5	19.3	21.5	14.4
Three other Central European countries ⁽²⁾	19.2	10.8	9.9	25.8	14.7	12.9

(1) Belgium, Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.
 (2) Austria, Hungary, Poland.

Austrian trade continued to expand in 1936, and the import surplus remained at the low level of the preceding years. Exports to Italy, which had been at a high level during 1935 and the early part of 1936, fell off in the autumn as a result of the devaluation of the lira and the restoration of more normal trade between Italy and many other countries, but the loss was largely offset by increased sales to Germany. The trade position of Austria has in recent years been relatively favourable in certain respects, and the exchange value of the Austrian currency was not reduced in 1936. The maintenance of equilibrium in the foreign transactions of Austria, in spite of a comparatively high level of domestic prices, must to some extent be attributed to the fact that she has been able to draw certain advantages from recent trends in commercial policy. Being a net importer of goods from such countries as Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, the move towards bilateralism in trade, particularly between Central European countries, has improved her bargaining position and reduced the external pressure upon her currency.

Belgian trade, profiting from the effect of the devaluation of the Belgian franc in 1935, made rapid progress in 1936, when the gold value of imports as well as exports rose by 15-16%. The share of Germany, France and the Netherlands in Belgian imports, which had fallen from 47 to 37% between 1932 and 1935, was further reduced to 34% in 1936, while that of the Belgian Congo and a number of oversea countries increased—a movement due partly to the change in the relation between prices of manufactured articles and primary products, partly to changes in the composition of trade. Both in the imports and exports of Belgium, the share of raw materials has in recent years encroached upon those of foodstuffs and manufactured goods.

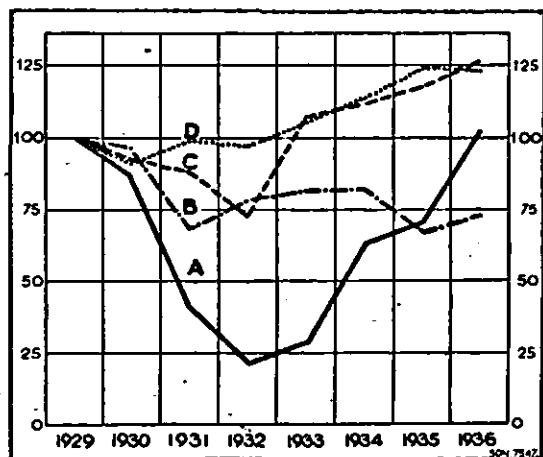
The trade of the Netherlands in 1936 was checked by the high level of her domestic prices and costs before the devaluation of the gulden in the autumn. During the period January-September, her imports as well as exports were only 4% higher in value than during the corresponding months of 1935, and the revival of her economy during the last quarter is only to a slight extent reflected in the trade figures. The quantum of imports would appear to have declined in 1936, in spite of larger purchases of mineral oils and iron products, while that of exports rose as a result of larger sales of foodstuffs and coal, as well as of textile products, for which there was an increased demand from the Netherlands Indies. Imports from Germany have fallen in recent years (their share in imports declined from 29% in 1934 to 26% in 1935 and 23% in 1936), and, in order to secure the surplus accruing to her in clearing with that country, the Netherlands has restricted exports to Germany, which have thus fallen from 25% of the export value in 1934 to 16% in 1936. The United Kingdom, the United States, and a number of other oversea countries, have increased their shares in Dutch trade.

Among industrialised countries (excluding Italy), Switzerland alone reduced the gold value of her imports in 1936. The reduction, which occurred largely in construction materials (particularly wood), raw materials (particularly for the heavy industries) and industrial machinery, reflects the protracted depression of domestic industrial activities up to the time of the devaluation of the franc in the autumn of 1936. Exports were increasing, even before the devaluation of the franc. Like the Netherlands, Switzerland records a steady contraction in her trade with Germany since 1934. Trade with France also declined in 1936, while in that year there was an increase in trade with the United Kingdom and a number of oversea countries, particularly the United States, whose share in Swiss exports rose from 5.8% to 8%.

Sweden profited in 1936 from an exceptional demand for certain of her products, particularly iron ore. Her barter terms of trade improved and continued to do so during the early part of 1937. The quantum of Swedish imports, after a rise of 13% in 1936, exceeded that in 1929 by about one-third, and the quantum of exports also surpassed the 1929 level. The recent increase in the quantities of certain Swedish staple products exported is illustrated in the diagram below. Sweden has been able to maintain her trade with Germany—imports as well as exports—on a relatively higher level than other creditors of that country, as a result no doubt of the large German requirements of Swedish iron ore. The share of Germany in Swedish imports has, however, continued to decline. On the other hand, the share of the United States and certain smaller industrial countries of Europe has increased considerably during the last two years.

Sweden : Quantities of Certain Export Articles (1929 = 100).

- A : Iron ore.
- B : Timber, rough, sawn or dressed.
- C : Pulp (dry weight).
- D : Paper and cardboard.



The foreign trade of Finland and Norway, which was already in 1935 on a higher quantum level than before the depression, made further rapid progress during 1936. The quantum of Finnish imports rose, indeed, by 11-12%, and that of Finnish exports by 14%.

Non-industrial countries.

For a number of countries which export mainly primary products, detailed information on trade movements in 1936 is not available at the time of writing; moreover, these countries are more numerous and more specialised than industrial countries. The following short summary, based on information for certain of them, is accordingly confined to a few facts believed to be of interest in the analysis of trade during 1936.

The fall in the exports of Russia and the increase in her imports during 1936 are

chiefly due to the movement of trade with Germany in connection with the repayment of old, and receipt of new, mercantile credits, to which reference was made when dealing with Germany. The greatest reductions in exports occurred in cereals, oil seeds and mineral oils, while heavy purchases of machinery and iron manufactures account for the bulk of the increase in imports. Cotton imports fell off by about two-thirds as a result of increased domestic production.

Danish exports of bacon and meat fell off in quantity in 1936 while those of butter, eggs and cattle rose. The increase in the export value of 9% in the year would appear to have resulted mainly from a growth in quantum. The geographical distribution of Danish trade in recent years has undergone some changes of interest in connection with

the problems especially considered in this volume. It will be recalled that Denmark, which used to dispose of the bulk of her exports in the United Kingdom, but bought a greater share of her imports from Germany than from any other country, was directly affected in 1932 by the change in British trade policy and the general pressure for bilateralism in trade. In order to maintain her exports to the United Kingdom, she increased her imports from that country and reduced her purchases in Germany accordingly. Since 1934, however, Germany has increased her purchases from Denmark in exchange for German industrial products, and in 1936 there was considerable reduction in the share of the United Kingdom in Danish trade :

	Imports					Exports				
	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936
United Kingdom	14.7	22.3	30.1	36.0	32.5	56.4	64.1	60.2	58.0	54.0
Germany . . .	32.9	25.9	21.3	22.0	25.3	19.9	13.2	15.3	16.3	20.3

Simultaneously with this development, domestic industrialisation has for some years caused a shift in Danish imports from manufactured articles to raw materials.

During the first half of 1936, Spanish imports were 10% lower, but exports 13% higher in gold value than during the corresponding period of 1935.

	January-June		July-December	
	1935	1936	1935	1936
Spanish trade in \$ (000,000's) gold :				
Imports	82	74	87	.
Exports	57	64	56	.

In the absence of Spanish statistics for the second half of 1936, the changes in the value of Spanish trade may be illustrated by a table based on the statistics of the principal countries of provenance and destination :

Spain : Trade by Countries of Provenance and Destination.
Old U.S. \$ gold (000,000's)

Countries of provenance and destination	Imports					Exports				
	According to Spanish statistics ⁽¹⁾		According to the statistics of the exporting country			According to Spanish statistics ⁽¹⁾		According to the statistics of the importing country		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1934	1935	1936
Germany	19.0	23.2	20.6	25.2	16.5	13.2	14.4	23.4	28.2	23.2
France	12.8	9.4	15.5	11.8	10.3	18.5	13.3	19.5	13.3	16.8
United Kingdom	16.6	17.7	15.2	16.8	9.3	27.4	24.6	33.8	32.4	31.4
Six other countries ⁽²⁾	54.8	51.5	45.4	43.6	23.4	23.7	22.3	23.1	23.4	18.9
Total nine countries	103.2	101.8	96.7	97.4	59.5	82.8	74.6	99.8	97.3	90.4
All countries	165.0	169.7				118.2	113.5			

(1) Including small amounts of bullion and specie (total for all countries, in \$ gold (000,000's), imports, 1934 : 0.04, 1935 : 0.18 ; exports, 1934 : 0.30, 1935 : 0.92).
(2) Belgium, Sweden, U.S.S.R., India, Italy, U.S.A.

The figures suggest that the gold value of Spanish imports during the whole of 1936 was lower than in 1935 by a third or more, and during the second half of the year reached less than half the figure for the corresponding period of 1935. Exports appear to have been less affected by recent events in the country ; during the whole of 1936 they may

have been only 5 to 10% lower in gold value than in 1935, though the decline towards the end of the year was very marked. The import surplus would appear to have disappeared in 1936.

The trade of the agricultural countries of South-Eastern Europe was even in 1936 to a large extent determined by the growing preponderance of transactions with Germany, to which attention was directed in the two preceding editions of this *Review*. The exceptional reduction in the trade of certain of the countries concerned with Italy in 1935 and 1936 helped to raise the share of Germany in their trade, but particularly in the case of imports that share has also risen at the expense of other industrial countries.

Percentage Shares of Chief Countries of Provenance and Destination in the Aggregate Trade of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Roumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

	Imports			Exports		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
Germany	19.6	25.6	32.8	23.0	25.8	30.2
United Kingdom . . .	11.6	9.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	10.0
United States	5.1	5.1	6.0	4.3	5.6	5.2
Italy	9.4	6.8	2.9	11.0	12.8	6.1
France	6.8	3.5	2.3	4.6	2.8	3.9
Austria	10.4	9.8	9.8	12.0	11.1	9.6
Czechoslovakia . . .	7.8	8.0	6.5	5.1	5.9	6.0
Other countries . . .	29.3	31.6	31.3	31.8	28.0	29.0
	100	100	100	100	100	100

The increasing German purchases of primary products, at prices generally exceeding those quoted in free markets, has rendered it necessary for the countries in question to increase their imports of manufactured articles from Germany in order to employ the proceeds arising from their exports in clearing with that country. Difficulties connected with the exchange control and the technical working of the clearing agreements (with other countries as well as Germany) have from time to time necessitated changes in the import regulations, or even restrictions of exports (in Yugoslavia, exports to Germany were restricted early in 1937). The direction of German demand has stimulated changes in the domestic production of the countries under review, reflected, for example, in the growing output of oil seeds in Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania and Yugoslavia, and of cotton in Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey.

The policy of developing manufacturing industries, evident in the majority of the countries of south-eastern Europe, has, during the last few years, conflicted to a certain extent with the regulation of trade by clearing agreements, as some of the raw materials required by their manufacturing industries could only be bought by the supply of "free" currency, and as the clearing with certain industrialised countries forced considerable quantities of manufactured goods into the countries. The resulting pressure—external and internal—upon their economy was mitigated in 1936 owing to the marked change in price relations in favour of agricultural producers and the rise in the value of exports. With the rise in prices in the world market, the competitive power of the countries concerned in that market improved, as is indicated by the recent increase in the shares of the United Kingdom and the United States in the exports of five of the countries. The proceeds of exports to the United States are not blocked, and the clearing or payments agreements concluded with the United Kingdom by certain of the countries under review allow for the purchases of primary products.

Exports to the United Kingdom and the United States as Percentage of Total Exports.

		Bulgaria	Greece	Hungary	Roumania	Turkey	Yugoslavia
United Kingdom . . .	1935	4.4	12.6	8.5	9.6	5.4	5.3
	1936	11.6	12.2	8.7	12.5	5.4	9.9
United States	1935	1.0	16.9	1.9	0.2	10.1	5.6
	1936	2.6	14.3	2.6	1.4	11.4	4.9

In contrast with the other countries within the group, Greece was not able to maintain her exports to the United Kingdom and the United States in 1936, and her exports to the other two countries with which she still conducts exchanges on normal lines—namely, the Netherlands and Egypt—also fell off. The expansion of her trade with clearing countries did not prevent her trade deficit from increasing, and in the autumn the exchange control was tightened. The rise in the prices of the industrial raw materials imported by Greece contributed to this unfavourable development of her trade.

The growing industrialisation of Poland on the one hand and clearing agreements on the other have affected both the composition and the direction of Polish trade. The trade of Poland with Germany has not expanded in recent years, and the large export surplus she used to have in that trade as well as with certain other countries whose trade is now to a large extent determined by clearing agreements, such as Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Roumania, has fallen to a relatively small figure. Her exports to Germany, which represented 56.5% of her total exports in 1929, fell to 30% in 1934 and 22% in 1936, and those to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Roumania from 25 to 13 and in 1936 to 8%. Meantime her requirements of raw materials has increased as a result of the policy of domestic industrialisation. The shares of such materials in her imports, which amounted to 42% in 1929, have in recent years represented about 50%; her imports from eleven important raw material countries⁽¹⁾ have risen from 9% of her import value in 1929 to 16% in 1934 and 17% in 1936, and those from the United Kingdom (partly consisting of raw materials re-exported from that country) from 9 to 11 and in 1936 to 14%. Poland has made considerable progress in redistributing her exports in the direction of these countries; but the pressure exercised by the tendencies described has nevertheless increased, particularly with the unfavourable development of the relation between prices of imported raw materials and exported manufactures—a factor the importance of which has obviously increased in consequence of the change in the composition of trade entailed by the industrialisation. Export subventions for animal foodstuffs were introduced in 1935; but the increase in the quantum of such products exported in 1936 was accompanied by a fall in the export of coal, yarns and iron manufactures. The fall in the export surplus from 177 million zloty in 1934 to 64 million in 1935 was not checked by the introduction of exchange control in April 1936; the surplus fell in fact to 23 million zloty in 1936, largely on account of the increase in imports during the latter part of the year.

Argentine trade did not show any marked developments during the first half of 1936; but during the second half of the year exports were favoured particularly by the growing foreign demand for cereals and linseed. Considerable quantities of maize were disposed of in the United States and Canada at rising prices as a result of the drought in these countries. The striking recovery of trade rendered it possible in December to reduce the discrepancy between the official import and export rates of exchange by half—a measure implying a mitigation of the exchange control—and the minimum prices applied since the end of 1933 by the Grain Regulating Board in its domestic purchases of wheat, linseed and maize could be abolished as unnecessary. The export boom continued during the early part of 1937; the gold value of exports during the first quarter of that year exceeded that during the corresponding quarter of 1936 by 112%. Imports in 1936 were 2% lower in gold value than in 1935. The “valores de tarifa”, calculated according to stable prices and thus representative of quantum changes, rose, however, by over 4%. It might thus be inferred that the average prices of imported goods, calculated in gold, fell by about 6%. It seems likely that this price-fall during a period when world market prices were generally rising and prices of manufactured goods at least stable, reflects the eager competition between the countries supplying industrial goods to the Argentine (and other Latin-American markets). Complete information concerning the Argentine import trade by countries of provenance is not available, but the “valores

(1) Argentine, Australia, Brazil, British Malaya, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, India, Netherlands Indies and Union of South Africa.

de tarifa " show increases in imports from Germany as well as the United States by 6 %, from Italy by 27 %, and from the Netherlands by as much as 63 %, while imports from the United Kingdom remained stable and those from Japan actually fell by one-tenth.

Brazilian coffee exports fell off in quantity in 1936, and there was a further increase in the share of other goods, particularly cotton, in the export value.

	Metric tons (000's)				Percentage share in export value			
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1929	1932	1935	1936
Coffee	857	716	920	851	71.0	71.6	52.6	45.5
Cotton	49	0.5	139	200	4.0	0.1	15.8	19.1
Other goods	1,283	915	1,703	2,058	25.0	28.3	31.6	35.4

Rising prices of Brazilian exports helped, from the middle of 1936, to increase the export surplus, which during 1935 and the first half of 1936 had fallen to a very low level, and the exchange position was improved by the inflow of foreign funds. The geographical distribution of exports was affected by a shift in the sale of cotton from Germany to the United Kingdom and Japan; the share of Germany in imports continued to grow, however, at the expense of those of the United States and the United Kingdom :

	Percentage share in Brazilian imports				
	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936
United States	30.1	29.4	23.4	23.9	21.9
United Kingdom	19.2	20.0	18.2	12.8	10.9
Germany	12.7	9.3	13.6	19.2	22.9

As in the case of the Argentine, the gold prices of imported goods appear to have declined. The average unit values of imports fell, for example, by 13 % for cotton tissues, 3 % for paper and paper manufactures, 30 % for chemical and pharmaceutical products, and 5 % for fuel oil. For iron manufactures, machinery and certain other goods, increases are, however, recorded.

Chile affords another example of the tendencies affecting trade in certain Latin-American republics. Her exports, profiting from higher prices of nitrate and copper, rose in value by 19 %; but as there was a similar rise in imports, the export surplus remained very low, and the troubled exchange situation did not improve. With the growing importance of compensation or barter transactions in Chilean trade, the proceeds of exports have, to an increasing extent, been blocked against corresponding imports, to the disadvantage of the foreign investors and Chilean credit abroad. Imports from Germany rose in 1936 in value by 39 % and came to surpass those of the United States.

	Percentage share in Chilean imports				
	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936
United States	30.7	23.2	28.8	27.1	25.4
United Kingdom	17.7	12.9	23.2	18.9	13.1
Germany	13.9	14.8	10.2	20.0	28.7

The gold value of recorded imports of China (excluding Manchuria and Jehol) fell in 1936 to a level 17 % below that of 1935 and just about half of that in 1932. The figures overstate the actual decline in imports in view of the recent growth of smuggling across the northern frontier—in 1935 estimated at 23 % of imports.⁽¹⁾ As a result of reduced Chinese requirements of rice, wheat and cotton, the share of industrial countries

(1) Cf. *Balances of Payments, 1935* Ser. L.o.N.P. 1936.II.A.18).—It should be observed that the figures given for China (excluding Manchuria and Jehol) in Table III do not include trade with Manchuria, which is not recorded in Chinese statistics. The figures for the trade between Manchuria and the remainder of China, shown in footnote 5 to that table and derived for recent years from Manchurian returns, would appear to include only a portion of the goods entering China proper from Manchuria. Between 1932 and 1936 the exports of Japan to China (excluding Manchuria and Jehol) fell from 9.2 to 5.9 % of total exports, while those of Manchuria rose from 1.8 to 5.6 %—a change which can naturally only in part be accounted for by smuggling of Japanese goods over Manchuria.

in Chinese imports rose in 1936, but the expansion of Germany's share was such as to demand special illustration.

China : Percentage Share in Imports.

	1929	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Germany	5.2	6.8	7.9	9.0	11.2	15.9
U.K.	9.3	11.2	11.3	12.0	10.6	11.7
Japan	25.2	14.2	9.9	12.5	15.6	16.3
U.S.A.	18.0	25.3	21.9	26.1	18.9	19.6

Chinese exports profited from higher prices (while average import prices, in national currency, were higher than in 1935 by 10 %, export prices were higher by 24 %) ; but though larger quantities exported are recorded for the majority of articles, the quantum of total exports fell off owing to the poor crops of silk and groundnuts. The preponderance of the United States as a market for Chinese products became more marked ; her share in Chinese exports, which was 12 % in 1932 and 23.1 % in 1935, rose to 26.4 % in 1936.

The improvement in the trade of the Netherlands Indies did not set in until the middle of 1936 ; during the first half of the year, the quantum of both imports and exports was lower than during the corresponding period of 1935 and export prices remained at a level only slightly higher than in that year. The rapid rise in world market prices for several of the country's export products and the devaluation of the gulden implied a radical change in the trade situation. Export prices in January 1937, in terms of gulden, were more than twice as high as they had been in the middle of 1935, when they had reached their lowest point, while import prices remained at a level not much higher than in 1935. The improved barter terms were only to a slight extent reflected in the import figures of 1936 ; the quantum of imports for the year as a whole was below the level of 1935, owing partly to smaller rice imports. Information concerning the division of trade by countries of provenance and destination in 1936 are not available at the time of writing.

The recovery of Canadian trade which had begun in 1935 continued at an increased rate in 1936. The rise in the value of Canadian imports by over 15 % is due principally to larger purchases from the United States, particularly of capital goods (imports of farm implements and machinery from that country rose in value by 58 %). The rise in the export value by \$190 million or 23 % is mainly accounted for by larger exports of cereal products (amounting to \$284 million as against \$180 million in 1935) which occurred despite the recurrence of drought on the prairies and the resulting failure of the autumn crop. A considerable increase in exports of meat and live animals (from \$33 million in 1935 to \$49 million in 1936) may be attributed to the reduced supply of fodder and water in the provinces overtaken by the drought. More than half of the exceptional rise in exports to the United Kingdom (from \$307 to \$400 million) is accounted for by the items now considered.

The rise in the value of the exports of the Union of South Africa was due to an increase of 16 % in the quantity of gold exports. Exports of other goods taken together remained practically stable in value and actually fell in quantum. The quantum of wool, for example, was lower than in 1935 by a fifth and that of sugar by a third. The United Kingdom and the United States contributed most to the all-round increase in imports during the year.

Australia and New Zealand profited in 1936 from the exceptional demand for their principal products, and the increase in the value of their exports was chiefly due to higher prices fetched. The relative increase was, however, much greater in New Zealand than in Australia, whose trade during the latter half of the year was adversely affected by commercial conflicts with the United States and Japan. That with Japan led to the discontinuation of wool sales to that country during the second half of the year (in the corresponding period of 1935, Japan had acquired a third of Australian wool exports)

and the sales of wool to other countries, particularly the United Kingdom, the United States and Belgium, increased, while Japan turned to other wool markets. As a result of this redistribution of sales, the price of Australian wool rose but little in comparison with that of other qualities of wool, and it was only after a settlement of the trade dispute with Japan that Australia drew the full benefit of the improved conditions in the wool market.

The trade of British Malaya improved considerably from the middle of 1936. During the first half of that year, her exports, valued in sterling, equalled, and her imports were 3½% less than, the corresponding trade during the first half of 1935, but during the second half of the year imports as well as exports were 19% higher than during the corresponding period of 1935. Rubber exports were lower in quantity but increased in value as compared with 1935 as a result of the rapid rise in rubber prices. Tin exports were favoured by a large increase in the demand from the United States and Canada and rose in quantity by a third.

The reduction in Indian imports in 1936 was on account of raw cotton and various articles of consumption, such as rice, sugar and textile manufactures. Purchases of cotton piece goods from the United Kingdom were reduced during the first half of the year in anticipation of a tariff reduction, but increased later. The rise in the export value, by 16%, appears only to a very slight extent to be due to higher prices; among the principal Indian export articles, cotton rose in quantity by 27%, ground nuts by 65%, linseed by 139% and jute bags and cloth by 24%. The shares of Germany and Japan in imports rose slightly, but the German share in exports amounted to only 4.4% as against 5.4% in 1935 and 9.3% in 1929.

Trade in Certain Staple Products.

A study of the trade in the major staple products throws some light upon certain of the tendencies which have recently affected the international exchange of goods. Tables VI and VII (pages 55-57 and 59-61) show the quantities in 1929, 1932 and 1934-1936, as well as the values in 1932 and 1936, of a number of important foodstuffs and raw materials (including certain refined mineral products) exported from the chief producing countries.⁽¹⁾ Where available, the continental totals have also been entered in the tables. The relative importance of the products in question is shown by the total value of exports of each article in 1932 and 1936; thus, as in these years world exports of all goods amounted to \$12,885 and \$12,536 million gold respectively, world exports of wheat (\$336 and \$271 million gold) represented in 1932 2.6 and in 1936 2.2% of total trade, etc.

The annual average export price in one principal exporting country, given in the tables in italics beneath the totals for each article, helps to indicate the broad changes in export values.

Though the figures available for 1936 in many cases are incomplete, they witness to the importance of the price increases in the changes in trade during 1936. For the majority of the eight articles of food shown in Table VI, there would not appear to have been any noteworthy increase from 1935 to 1936 in the quantities entering into trade; the quantity of wheat appears, in fact, to have declined. In two cases, an increase is evident—the trade in maize appears to have risen in quantity by about a tenth on account of larger sales from the Argentine and certain countries of south-eastern Europe, and a smaller increase is recorded for cheese. The average prices, on the other hand, were higher than in 1935 in the case of all the articles except sugar. In this connection, reference should be made to the table on page 15, according to which the quantum of foodstuffs entering into trade remained stable in 1936, while the prices of foodstuffs were higher than in 1935 by about 5%.

(1) The main source which has been employed for these tables, besides the trade returns of the countries concerned, is the *Annuaire international de Statistique agricole*.

According to the same table, raw materials and semi-manufactured products increased in price as well as quantum by about 5 % between 1935 and 1936. The average increase in the prices of the few articles shown in Table VII is much greater, in spite of the fall in the price of tin and the fact that cotton rose in price by only 0.4 %, but the rise in quantum, if any, appears to have been smaller. There may have been a quantitative rise in world exports of cotton by a few per cent (on account of sales from Latin America and India), and it seems likely that the world trade in mineral oils rose despite the reduction recorded by the United States and the U.S.S.R., but against these increases must be set the reductions which, according to the table, appear to have taken place in other articles such as wool, rubber, coal and, possibly, copper.

The articles shown in Table VII are, however, too few to permit of a judgment of the movement of trade in raw materials and semi-manufactures as a group. In the case of several commodities belonging to this group but not shown in the table, a quantitative increase in trade occurred in 1936; this is true, for example, of pulp (of the principal exporters, Canada increased the quantity exported by 14 %, Sweden by 6 % and Finland by 12 %), soya beans (Manchurian exports, which represent nine-tenths of world exports, rose in quantity by 10 % in 1936), iron ore (France and Sweden, who are the main exporters, increased their exports by 10 and 45 % respectively, thus by far outweighing the possible decrease in exports from Spain), and probably raw tobacco (the United States, who is by far the greatest exporter, increased the quantity of her exports by over 7 %).

Further, in the case of two articles shown in Table VII—namely, rubber and copper—the export figures do not reflect actual trade movements, as there was a considerable re-export from stocks held in the United Kingdom, which naturally entered into imports of other countries. The stocks in the United Kingdom fell off, not only as a result of these re-exports but also because the growing consumption of rubber and copper within that country was not met by larger imports (in the case of rubber, there was even an excess of re-exports over imports) :

	Metric tons (000's)			
	Rubber		Copper and manufactures ⁽¹⁾	
	1935	1936	1935	1936
United Kingdom :				
Total imports	177	63	167	148
Re-exports	48	70	30	64
Retained imports	129	(²)— 7	137	84

(1) Mainly raw copper.

(2) Excess of re-exports over total imports.

The increase in the re-exports of rubber (22,000 tons) more than offset the decline in exports from the producing countries (17,000 tons), while in the case of copper the increase in re-exports (34,000 tons) corresponds to two-thirds of the fall in exports from the countries for which figures are available (51,000 tons).

Though the figures of Table VII thus appear to understate the revival of trade in raw materials and semi-manufactures that occurred in 1936, it may well be that the increase in the quantum of trade for that group, as indicated by the provisional figures of page 15, will prove somewhat too high when more complete information concerning the trade movement by groups of articles has become available.

The rapid increase in the prices of certain raw materials, such as wool, rubber and copper, would appear to be caused by the inability of the exporting countries to increase the supply in proportion to the rising demand or even to maintain this supply on the same level as in 1935. World stocks of many raw materials declined, probably at a more rapid rate than is indicated by available statistics, which naturally do not include stocks in the hands of the consuming industries.

TABLEAU VI.

Exportations de certaines denrées alimentaires.

TABLE VI.

Exports of Certain Foodstuffs.

Article et provenance	Tonnes métriques (en milliers) Metric tons (000's)					Dollars-or (en millions) \$ gold (000,000's)		Article and provenance
	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936	1932	1936	
<i>Froment</i>								<i>Wheat.</i>
Afrique	418	782	556	(1) 660	(1) 390	(1) 37	(1) 11	Africa.
Amérique du Nord	8,194	7,705	5,032	4,515	6,666	147	135	North America.
Etats-Unis	2,453	1,494	462	6	51	38	1	United States.
Canada	5,741	6,211	4,570	4,509	6,615	114	134	Canada.
Amérique latine	6,711	3,442	4,917	3,912	(1) 1,680	58	(1) 35	Latin America.
Argentine	6,613	3,442	4,794	3,860	1,594	58	33	Argentine.
Asie	131	181	184	(1) 172	(1) 360	(1) 3	(1) 7	Asia.
Europe	(2) 1,488	1,783	1,587	2,622	(1) 2,463	(1) 35	(1) 49	Europe.
Hongrie	486	144	456	331	571	4	14	Hungary.
Roumanie	8	103	—	252	611	2	11	Roumania.
U. R. S. S.	—	551	212	719	58	10	1	U. S. S. R.
Yougoslavie	554	133	98	30	294	3	6	Yugoslavia.
Océanie	2,050	3,367	1,784	1,904	1,961	56	33	Oceania.
Australie	2,040	3,367	1,784	1,904	1,961	56	33	Australia.
Total du monde	(2) 18,992	17,260	14,060	(1) 13,785	(1) 13,520	(1) 336	(1) 271	World total.
Prix moyen d'exportation aux Etats - Unis (dol- lars-or par tonne métri- que)	45.5	21.9	13.2	19.8	21.4			Average export price in United States of Amer- ica (\$ gold per metric ton).
<i>Maïs</i>								<i>Maize.</i>
Afrique	636	470	478	693	.	(1) 6	.	Africa.
Union Sud-Africaine	331	244	228	454	17	3	.	Union of South Africa.
Amérique du Nord	857	201	76	5	13	3	—	North America.
Etats-Unis	857	200	76	5	18	3	—	United States.
Amérique latine	5,158	7,064	5,613	7,169	(1) 8,460	83	(1) 88	Latin America.
Argentine	5,048	7,055	5,471	7,051	8,367	83	87	Argentine.
Asie	379	452	669	(1) 541	(1) 789	5	(1) 8	Asia.
Europe	748	2,504	1,532	1,082	(1) 1,002	(1) 29	(1) 12	Europe.
Bulgarie	79	168	126	5	104	2	1	Bulgaria.
Roumanie	374	1,739	531	635	771	21	9	Roumania.
U. R. S. S.	11	311	126	10	—	3	—	U. S. S. R.
Yougoslavie	167	185	673	388	91	2	1	Yugoslavia.
Total du monde (3)	7,778	10,691	8,368	(1) 9,490	.	(1) 126	.	World total. (3)
Prix moyen d'exportation en Argentine (dollars-or par tonne métrique)	31.7	11.7	9.7	8.0	10.4			Average export price in Argentina (\$ gold per metric ton).
<i>Sucre</i>								<i>Sugar.</i>
Afrique	542	498	560	713	.	(1) 17	.	Africa.
Amérique du Nord	106	49	129	105	58	2	2	North America.
Amérique latine (4)	6,604	4,835	4,315	(1) 4,711	.	(1) 142	.	Latin America. (4)
Cuba	5,029	2,659	2,341	2,466	2,480	54	(1) 65	Cuba.
Asie (5)	3,429	2,743	2,463	(1) 1,869	(1) 2,130	(1) 106	(1) 58	Asia. (5)
Indes néerlandaises	2,432	1,514	1,092	1,033	880	39	13	Netherlands Indies.
Philippines	696	1,017	1,153	516	900	60	37	Philippines.
Europe	2,039	1,466	1,209	1,173	(1) 1,231	(1) 60	(1) 31	Europe.
Tchécoslovaquie	540	394	162	196	192	11	3	Czechoslovakia.
Allemagne	220	81	3	8	18	2	—	Germany.
France	301	233	292	260	223	19	10	France.
Pologne	298	185	101	107	62	4	1	Poland.
Océanie (6)	1,071	1,283	1,492	1,266	.	(1) 70	.	Oceania. (6)
Total du monde	13,791	10,874	10,168	(1) 9,837	.	(1) 397	.	World total.
Prix moyen d'exportation en Tchécoslovaquie (dol- lars-or par tonne métri- que)	57.7	28.4	21.4	17.1	16.9			Average export price in Czechoslovakia (\$ gold per metric ton).

(1) Chiffres en partie estimés.

(2) Pendant la période 1924-1929, la moyenne annuelle du total des exportations de froment était de 18.665 milliers de tonnes, dont 1.404 par l'Europe (493 par l'U.R.S.S.).

(3) Dans aucune année, les exportations de maïs de l'Océanie n'ont atteint 1.000 tonnes.

(4) Y compris les exportations de Porto-Rico à destination des Etats-Unis.

(5) Non compris Hong-Kong.

(6) Y compris les exportations de Hawaï à destination des Etats-Unis.

(1) Partly estimated figures.

(2) During the period 1924-1929, the annual average of world wheat exports amounted to 18,665 thousand tons, of which 1,404 from Europe (493 from the U.S.S.R.).

(3) Maize exports from Oceania amounted to less than 1,000 tons in any year.

(4) Including exports from Porto Rico to U.S.A.

(5) Excluding Hong-Kong.

(6) Including exports from Hawaii to U.S.A.

TABLEAU VI (suite).
Exportations de certaines denrées alimentaires.

TABLE VI (continued).
Exports of Certain Foodstuffs.

Article et provenance	Tonnes métriques (en milliers) Metric tons (000's)					Dollars-or (en millions) \$ gold (000,000's)		Article and provenance
	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936	1932	1936	
Beurre								Butter.
Afrique, Asie et Amérique du Nord . . .	9	11	8	(1) 16	(1) 16	(1) 4	(1) 5	Africa, Asia and North America.
Amérique latine . . .	17	25	8	7	10	7	2	Latin America.
Argentine . . .	17	25	8	7	10	7	2	Argentine.
Europe . . .	362	306	337	329	(1) 358	(1) 104	(1) 92	Europe.
Danemark . . .	159	158	150	138	146	56	42	Denmark.
Pays-Bas . . .	47	20	37	47	60	7	14	Netherlands.
Etat libre d'Irlande . . .	28	17	26	27	26	5	6	Irish Free State.
Océanie . . .	131	215	245	258	226	63	55	Oceania.
Australie . . .	47	104	112	116	84	29	19	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande . . .	84	111	133	142	142	34	36	New Zealand.
Total du monde . . .	519	557	598	(1) 611	(1) 610	(1) 178	(1) 154	World total.
Priz moyen d'exportation au Danemark (dollars-or par tonne métrique) . . .	843.2	352.2	228.2	261.7	286.0			Average export price in Denmark (\$ gold per metric ton).
Fromage								Cheese.
Afrique, Asie et Amérique latine . . .	2	3	3	4	(1) 3	1	(1) 1	Africa, Asia and Latin America.
Amérique du Nord . . .	43	40	28	26	38	(1) 8	(1) 7	North America.
Canada . . .	42	39	28	25	37	8	7	Canada.
Europe . . .	208	166	140	143	(1) 143	(1) 49	(1) 32	Europe.
France . . .	18	13	12	11	11	5	4	France.
Italie . . .	33	30	25	28	.	18		Italy.
Pays-Bas . . .	96	77	61	61	57	14	9	Netherlands.
Suisse . . .	32	20	18	18	18	10	7	Switzerland.
Océanie . . .	93	95	106	95	90	(1) 17	13	Oceania.
Nouvelle-Zélande . . .	90	91	101	88	84	16	12	New Zealand.
Total du monde . . .	346	304	277	268	(1) 274	75	(1) 53	World total.
Priz moyen d'exportation aux Pays-Bas (dollars-or par tonne métrique) . . .	331.7	187.2	184.4	154.5	157.1			Average export price in the Netherlands (\$ gold per metric ton).
Viande congelée et frigorifiée								Frozen and chilled meat.
Amérique latine (3) . . .	777	630	574	579	.	54	(1) 52	Latin America (3).
Argentine . . .	594	510	470	463	483	44	44	Argentine.
Brésil . . .	79	46	42	54	60	4	3	Brazil.
Uruguay . . .	104	74	62	62	.	6	.	Uruguay.
Océanie (4) . . .	281	365	426	443	435	38	47	Oceania. (4)
Australie (4) . . .	114	135	181	187	184	12	17	Australia. (4)
Nouvelle-Zélande (4) . . .	167	230	245	256	251	26	30	New Zealand. (4)
Total (Amérique latine et Océanie) . . .	1,058	995	1,000	1,022	.	92	(1) 99	Total (Latin America and Oceania).
Priz moyen d'exportation de bœuf frigorifié en Argentine (dollars-or par tonne métrique) . . .	186.4	87.2	64.3	80.9	92.8			Average export price of chilled beef in the Argentine (\$ gold per metric ton).

(1) Chiffres en partie estimés.
 (2) Janvier-septembre seulement. Les chiffres pour la période correspondante de 1933 et 1934 sont respectivement 17 et 18.
 (3) Considéré comme le total des chiffres pour l'Argentine, le Brésil et l'Uruguay.
 (4) Non compris certaines catégories de viande.

(1) Partly estimated figures.
 (2) January-September only. Figures for the corresponding period of 1933 and 1934 are, respectively, 17 and 18.
 (3) Taken as the total of the figures for the Argentine, Brazil and Uruguay.
 (4) Excluding certain categories of meat.

TABLEAU VI (fin).
Exportations de certaines denrées alimentaires.

TABLE VI (concluded).
Exports of Certain Foodstuffs.

Articles et provenance	Tonnes métriques (en milliers) Metric tons (000's)					Dollars-or (en millions) \$ gold (000,000's)		Article and provenance
	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936	1932	1936	
	Café							
Afrique	48	85	97	(1) 111	.	(1) 12	.	Coffee.
Amérique latine . . .	1,295	1,145	1,318	(1) 1,417	(1) 1,390	(1) 212	(1) 150	Africa.
Brésil	857	716	849	920	851	128	87	Latin America.
Colombie	170	191	185	226	239	41	31	Brazil.
Venezuela	64	49	46	54	.	9	.	Colombia.
Asie	95	131	98	90	(1) 118	(1) 18	(1) 9	Venezuela.
Indes néerlandaises .	81	114	82	81	.	14	6	Asia.
Océanie	4	6	5	5	(1) 5	(1) 2	(1) 1	Netherlands Indies.
Total du monde (2) . .	1,442	1,367	1,518	(1) 1,632	.	(1) 244	.	Oceania.
Prix moyen d'exportation au Brésil (dollars-or par tonne métrique)	381.2	178.3	123.5	91.9	101.7	.	.	World total. (2)
Thé								Average export price in Brazil (\$ gold per metric ton).
Afrique	1	2	3	5	.	—	(1) 1	Tea.
Asie	441	424	399	389	(1) 387	(1) 98	(1) 110	Africa.
Ceylan	114	115	99	96	99	28	34	Asia.
Chine	57	40	47	38	87	8	5	Ceylon.
Inde	176	170	156	153	(1) 151	44	45	China.
Indes néerlandaises .	72	79	64	66	70	18	16	India.
Total du monde (2) . .	442	426	402	394	.	(1) 98	(1) 111	Netherlands Indies.
Prix moyen d'exportation à Ceylan (dollars-or par tonne métrique)	641.3	246.7	330.4	332.3	344.2	.	.	World total. (2)
								Average export price in Ceylon (\$ gold per metric ton).

(1) Chiffres en partie estimés.
(2) Non compris les exportations de l'Amérique du Nord et de l'Europe (réexportations, etc.). Les exportations de thé de l'Amérique latine et de l'Océanie sont presque nulles.

(1) Partly estimated figures.
(2) Excluding exports from North America and Europe (re-exports, etc.). There are practically no tea exports from Latin America and Oceania.

Percentage Changes in World Stocks of Certain Industrial Raw Materials in the Course of the Years Indicated.

Sources: For cotton, rubber, silk and tin, *Survey of Current Business* (United States Department of Commerce); for other commodities, *The Economist*, February 13th, 1936, Supplement).

	1934	1935	1936		1934	1935	1936
Cotton	- 12	± 0	+ 3	Copper	- 15	- 18	- 17
Wool(1)	+ 91	- 31	- 39	Lead (2)	+ 7	- 9	- 11
Silk	- 11	- 15	- 7	Spelter (2)	- 3	- 73	- 17
Rubber	+ 4	- 9	- 17	Tin	- 42	± 0	+ 52

(1) Changes in quantities held at the end of the season in four principal producing countries (Australia, Argentine, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa).
(2) Stocks in the United States and the United Kingdom only.

In this connection, there may be reason to consider the movement of imports and exports of raw materials and semi-manufactures in the principal industrial countries :(1)

(1) Cf. also Table V, page 32.

Quantum Movement of Trade in Materials, Raw or Partly Manufactured (1929 = 100).

	Imports				Exports			
	1932	1934	1935	1936	1932	1934	1935	1936
United Kingdom	85.7	100.9	101.3	114.8	65.3	71.9	79.6	74.6
United States	56.5	60.0	73.0	81.0	79.5	77.5	80.0	79.0
Germany	73.7	82.1	78.5	74.5	62.3	53.5	54.5	50.0
France	79.5	76.7	75.9	83.0	63.1	73.2	62.9	59.3
All the four countries	71.1	77.1	80.8	86.7	72.3	71.4	72.4	70.0

While the quantum of imports of raw materials into these countries rose from 1935 to 1936 by about 7%, that of exports fell by about 3%. The divergence between the movements is evident in all the countries considered, though in Germany the quantum of imports was reduced. The relative importance of the exports of raw materials of the countries in question is, of course, much less than that of their imports (in 1936, the former represented only little more than half the value of the latter).

Foodstuffs.

Trade in wheat during 1936 was largely determined by the failure of the wheat crop in several countries round the Mediterranean, in Western Europe and in Canada. The Argentine supply from the 1935-36 season was also exceptionally low. The requirements of Western Europe were met largely by greater imports from Canada, whose stocks fell off from 7.1 to 3 million metric tons, and from certain countries in South-Eastern Europe (particularly Roumania and Yugoslavia), which profited from an unusually large wheat crop. The net increase in European imports was, however, not very great, and several of the countries that before the depression were large importers of wheat continued to record an export surplus.

Net Imports of Wheat and Wheat Flour into Certain European Countries.
Metric tons (000's)

	Average 1925-1929	1932	1934	1935	1936
Czechoslovakia	500	371	3	96	— 32
France :					
from French overseas territories	250	633	452	498	376
from other countries	1,004	1,313	— 250	— 742	— 272
Germany	2,066	537	224	133	— 12
Italy	2,186	889	235	278	333
Poland	147	— 68	— 99	— 157	— 207
Sweden	208	171	22	— 80	— 43
Spain	125	292	— 1	1	— 1
United Kingdom	5,561	5,559	5,600	5,471	5,488
Belgium	1,104	1,161	1,235	997	1,141
Netherlands	766	774	487	547	545
Total above countries	13,917	11,632	7,908	7,042	7,316

Note. A minus sign (—) indicates an excess of exports of wheat.

The rise in world market prices of wheat from the middle of the year reduced (in some cases eliminated) the discrepancy between that price and those prevailing in national markets, with the result that the price and trade regulations in some exporting and importing countries could be mitigated.

The trade in maize was not very active during the first half of 1936, but a radical change set in from the middle of the year, owing partly to the decline by a third in the United States crop. Maize prices rose rapidly in July and August but thereafter declined somewhat in anticipation of increased Argentine supplies. Total Argentine

TABEAU VII.

Exportations de certaines matières premières et produits minéraux raffinés.

TABLE VII.

Exports of Certain Raw Materials and Refined Mineral Products

Article et provenance	Tonnes métriques (en milliers)		Metric tons (000's)			Dollars-or (en millions) \$ gold (000,000's)		Article and provenance
	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936	1932	1936	
Colon (brut)								Cotton (raw).
Afrique	445	403	517	536	(1) 526	(1) 84		Africa.
Egypte	343	301	385	385	350	64	75	Egypt.
Amérique du Nord . . .	1,762	2,138	1,374	1,399	1,282	343	209	North America.
Etats-Unis	1,762	2,138	1,374	1,399	1,282	343	209	United States.
Amérique latine	143	89	239	294	.	(1) 13		Latin America.
Asie	811	384	719	(1) 661	(1) 825	(1) 57	(1) 105	Asia.
Inde	714	291	647	(1) 579	724	42	90	India.
Chine	57	40	21	31	37	7	5	China.
Total du monde (2) . . .	3,161	3,014	2,849	(1)2,890	.	(1) 497		World total. (2)
<i>Prix moyen d'exportation aux États-Unis (dollars-or par tonne métrique)</i>	<i>434.0</i>	<i>160.5</i>	<i>159.5</i>	<i>161.8</i>	<i>163.0</i>			<i>Average export price in the United States (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>
Laine (brute)								Wool (raw).
Afrique	146	173	93	127	(1) 112	32	(1) 32	Africa.
Union Sud-Africaine . .	180	169	86	118	97	31	29	Union of South Africa.
Amérique du Nord . . .	3	2	2	4	4	1	1	North America.
Amérique latine	203	194	156	209	.	(1) 34	(1) 47	Latin America.
Argentine	129	131	111	136	140	19	30	Argentine.
Uruguay	51	43	24			9		Uruguay.
Asie	67	29	56	(1) 63	(1) 63	7	(1) 14	Asia.
Europe	109	80	117	128	123	(1) 30	(1) 42	Europe.
Océanie	454	496	423	521	521	109	164	Oceania.
Australie	347	388	307	420	379	91	133	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande . . .	107	108	116	101	142	18	31	New Zealand.
Total du monde	982	974	847	(1)1,052	.	(1) 213	(1) 300	World total.
<i>Prix moyen d'exportation en Argentine (dollars-or par tonne métrique)</i>	<i>504.3</i>	<i>139.6</i>	<i>190.9</i>	<i>139.9</i>	<i>207.0</i>			<i>Average export price in the Argentine (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>
Caoutchouc (3)							(1)	Rubber. (3)
Afrique et Océanie . . .	7	3	4	6	7	—	1	Africa and Oceania.
Amérique latine	23	7	10	13	16	1	3	Latin America.
Asie	838	699	1,005	854	833	45	155	Asia.
Malaisie britannique . .	457	406	467	417	354	27	70	British Malaya.
Ceylan	80	49	79	54	50	4	10	Ceylon.
Indes néerlandaises . .	255	211	379	283	310	12	53	Netherlands Indies.
Total du monde	868	709	1,019	873	856	46	159	World total.
<i>Prix moyen d'exportation en Malaisie britannique (dollars-or par tonne métrique)</i>	<i>413.2</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>142.3</i>	<i>146.1</i>	<i>197.3</i>			<i>Average export price in British Malaya (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>

(1) Chiffres en partie estimés.
 (2) Non compris les exportations d'Europe (réexportations, etc.).
 (3) Chiffres des exportations nettes (c.-à-d., les export., moins les import.), extraits du *Statistical Bulletin of the International Rubber Regulation Committee*. Les exportations d'Europe et de l'Amérique du Nord (réexportations, déchets, caoutchouc régénéré, etc.) ne sont pas comprises.

(1) Partly estimated figures.
 (2) Excluding exports from Europe (re-exports, etc.).
 (3) Figures for net exports (i.e., exports, minus imports), derived from the *Statistical Bulletin of the International Rubber Regulation Committee*. Exports from Europe and North America (re-exports, scrap, regenerated rubber, etc.) are excluded.

TABLEAU VII (suite).

Exportations de certaines matières premières et produits minéraux raffinés.

TABLE VII (continued).

Exports of Certain Raw Materials and Refined Mineral Products.

Article et provenance	Tonnes métriques (en milliers)			Metric tons (000's)		Dollars-or (en millions) \$ gold (000,000's)		Article and provenance
	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936	1932	1936	
<i>Charbon (y compris charbon de soute pour navires étrangers).</i>								<i>Coal (incl. bunker coal for foreign ships).</i>
Etats-Unis.	22,297	10,265	12,130	11,508	12,556	47	35	United States.
Royaume - Uni (non compris charbon de soute).	61,234	39,523	40,296	39,335	35,087	111	86	United Kingdom (excl. bunker coal).
Charbon de soute (1)	16,654	14,437	13,704	12,727	12,139	.	.	Bunker coal. (1)
Allemagne.	26,769	18,312	21,937	26,774	28,650	56	64	Germany.
Pologne.	13,912	10,222	9,880	8,906	8,362	24	15	Poland.
Pays-Bas	5,595	4,454	4,946	4,611	5,290	17	13	Netherlands.
Total des cinq pays indiqués ci-dessus	146,461	97,213	102,893	103,861	102,084	(2) 255	(2) 213	Total for above five countries.
<i>Priz moyen d'exportation au Royaume-Uni (dollars-or par tonne métrique)</i>	<i>3.86</i>	<i>2.81</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.46</i>			<i>Average export price in the United Kingdom (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>
<i>Huiles minérales, non raffinées.</i>								<i>Mineral oils, unrefined.</i>
Etats-Unis.	3,671	3,809	5,720	7,152	6,998	27	39	United States.
Colombie	2,577	2,211	2,351	2,279	.	16	10	Colombia.
Curaçao.	516	1,086	1,223	.	.	4	.	Curaçao.
Mexique.	2,332	1,500	1,599	1,140	.	7	.	Mexico.
Pérou.	1,020	616	1,351	1,427	.	7	.	Peru.
Venezuela.	19,220	16,192	18,780	20,446	.	73	.	Venezuela.
Indes néerlandaises	23	248	484	243	.	2	.	Netherlands Indies.
Iran (3)	1,664	(4) 1,335	(4) 710	.	.	3	.	Iran.
Irak . . . . .	.	.	837	3,587	.	.	.	Iraq.
Roumanie.	3	157	274	335	.	1	.	Roumania.
U.R.S.S.	310	526	459	207	167	4	1	U.S.S.R.
Total des onze pays indiqués ci-dessus	31,386	27,680	33,788	.	.	144	.	Total for above eleven countries.
<i>Priz moyen d'exportation aux Etats - Unis (dollars-or par tonne métrique)</i>	<i>10.30</i>	<i>7.12</i>	<i>5.19</i>	<i>5.08</i>	<i>5.59</i>			<i>Average export price in the United States (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>
<i>Essence de pétrole.</i>								<i>Petrol (motor spirit, etc.)</i>
Etats-Unis.	6,973	3,931	2,506	3,132	2,797	79	37	United States.
Curaçao.	1,217	1,988	2,455	.	.	31	.	Curaçao.
Indes néerlandaises	1,118	1,156	1,455	1,649	.	18	.	Netherlands Indies.
Iran (3)	1,223	(4) 1,497	(4) 1,775	.	.	16	.	Iran.
Roumanie.	802	1,639	1,958	1,952	2,097	25	20	Roumania.
U.R.S.S.	1,097	2,018	1,120	658	419	25	5	U.S.S.R.
Total des six pays indiqués ci-dessus	12,418	12,221	11,265	.	.	194	.	Total for above six countries.
<i>Priz moyen d'exportation aux Etats - Unis (dollars-or par tonne métrique)</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>13.1</i>			<i>Average export price in the United States (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>

(1) A l'usage des navires nationaux aussi bien qu'étrangers.
 (2) Non compris la valeur du charbon de soute exporté du Royaume-Uni.
 (3) Année iranienne civile commençant le 22 mars.
 (4) Année iranienne économique commençant le 22 juin.
 (5) Chiffres en partie estimés.

(1) For the use of domestic as well as foreign ships.
 (2) Excluding the value of bunker coal exported from the United Kingdom.
 (3) Iranian civil year beginning March 22nd.
 (4) Iranian economic year beginning June 22nd.
 (5) Partly estimated figures.

TABLEAU VII (fin).

Exportations de certaines matières premières et produits minéraux raffinés.

TABLE VII (concluded).

Exports of Certain Raw Materials and Refined Mineral Products.

Article et provenance	Tonnes métriques (en milliers)			Metric tons (000's)		Dollars-or (en millions) \$ gold (000,000's)		Article and provenance
	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936	1932	1936	
Cuivre brut.								Copper, unworked.
Rhodésie du Nord . . .	6	74	132	140	.	7	.	Northern Rhodesia.
Congo belge	123	60	132	150	.	3	.	Belgian Congo.
Canada	73	104	125	163	167	12	19	Canada.
Etats-Unis	390	116	249	246	212	16	25	United States.
Chili	308	121	240	260	239	15	26	Chile.
Pérou	56	23	28	30	.	3	6	Peru.
Yougoslavie	19	26	36	38	38	4	5	Yugoslavia.
Total des sept pays indiqués ci-dessus . .	975	524	942	1,027	.	60	.	Total for above seven countries.
Prix moyen d'exportation aux Etats - Unis (dollars-or par tonne métrique)	395.0	133.8	99.2	100.1	119.7			Average export price in the United States (\$ gold per metric ton).
Etain brut.								Tin, unworked.
Malaisie britannique . .	104	49	51	63	85	23	49	British Malaya.
Indes néerlandaises . .	14	8	11	11	13	4	8	Netherlands Indies.
Total des deux pays indiqués ci-dessus . .	118	57	62	74	98	27	57	Total for above two countries.
Prix moyen d'exportation en Malaisie britannique (dollars-or par tonne métrique)	984.1	462.2	667.6	629.3	574.5			Average export price in British Malaya (\$ gold per metric ton).
Etain: minerais.								Tin ore.
Bolivie (2)	47	21	23	25	(1) 30	16	.	Bolivia. (2)
Indes néerlandaises . .	28	10	13	17	25	8	10	Netherlands Indies.
Siam (3)	15	14	15	14	.	5	.	Siam. (3)
Total des trois pays indiqués ci-dessus . .	90	45	51	56	.	24	.	Total for above three countries.

(1) Chiffres en partie estimés.
 (2) Contenu en étain.
 (3) Années économiques commençant le 1^{er} avril.

(1) Partly estimated figures.
 (2) Tin content.
 (3) Economic years beginning April 1st.

maize exports in the year exceeded those in 1935 by 1,316,000 tons, mainly on account of shipments during November and December. During these two months, the aggregate imports of the United States and Canada amounted to 533,000 tons against 131,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1935, and the demand from certain European countries, such as the United Kingdom and Denmark, was also greater than usual.

Trade in sugar continued on a low level. Indian sugar imports are rapidly dwindling with the development of protected Indian production; in 1936 they amounted to only 38,000 metric tons against 228,000 in 1935. The decline in Javanese sugar exports is due to the loss of the Indian market. Some increase in sugar exports from 1935 to 1936 is recorded by countries having access to the United States market (Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico).

Butter imports of the United Kingdom continued to increase in quantity in 1936 and were 53% above the 1929 level. Germany's requirements of foreign butter also rose. Australian exports fell off by over a fourth, owing to unfavourable weather conditions,

and butter prices rose, but larger supplies were forthcoming from New Zealand, Argentine, Denmark, the Netherlands and Poland, among other countries. Canadian cheese exports rose in quantity by 48%, while those of Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands declined.

The increase in Latin-American exports of frozen and chilled meat in 1936 is due to the German demand. While in 1935 Germany did not absorb any such meat, she imported over 31,000 tons in 1936, of which about two-thirds from the Argentine and the remainder from Uruguay and Brazil. Meat imports of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, were less than in 1935.

Exports of coffee from Brazil fell while those from other countries increased. Prices recovered for the first time for several years, in spite of an increase in the coffee crop in Brazil and elsewhere.

Raw materials.

The United States cotton exports in 1936 were adversely affected by the labour difficulties late in the year to which reference was made on a preceding page. ⁽¹⁾ Egyptian exports also declined; on the other hand, exports of short-staple cotton increased very considerably—Indian and Brazilian cotton exports rose in quantity by 75 and 44% respectively. Cotton shared but little in the general increase in raw material prices in 1936, possibly because of the expansion of the area under cotton in several countries, particularly Russia, China and the United States, and the prospects of a large increase in the 1937 crop.

The quantity of wool entering into trade, which had been on a very high level in 1935, fell off in 1936, partly as a result of the tariff dispute between Australia and Japan mentioned on a preceding page. ⁽²⁾ There was a heavy demand from the United States and the principal importing countries in Europe (with the exception of France and Italy), and prices rose briskly, particularly towards the end of the year.

The basic export quotas assigned to the countries adhering to the plan of rubber restriction anticipated a quantitative increase in rubber exports from 1935 to 1936 of over 7%. In reality, exports from the producing countries fell short of those in 1935 by 17,000 tons or 2%, owing largely to the decline in sales from British Malaya. As was indicated on a preceding page ⁽³⁾ the decline was more than offset by larger exports out of stocks in the United Kingdom, and the consumption in that country was largely met out of the stocks, which fell from 167,000 to 79,500 metric tons, or by 87,500 tons. Rubber stocks in the United States fell by a similar quantity (from 308,000 to 221,000 metric tons). Rubber prices increased rapidly during the last quarter and were about 50% higher at the end of the year than they had been at the end of 1935.

Coal exports from the United Kingdom declined by 4.3 million tons or 11%, which may be accounted for mainly by the reduction in sales to Italy (3.1 million tons), Spain (0.5 million tons) and Egypt (0.5 million tons). Germany continued to expand her sales in numerous countries, for example Algeria, Australia, Egypt, Denmark, Greece and Yugoslavia. Late in the year, the increase in demand for coal and coke, particularly on the part of the iron industry, led to a rise in coal prices.

The information available concerning the trade in mineral oils during 1936 is very incomplete at the time of writing. Exports from the United States of unrefined mineral oils as well as petrol were lower in quantity than in 1935 in spite of the fact that production in that country increased considerably. The general increase in world consumption of oil must, however, have entailed a rise in the quantities entering into international trade. The following import figures for the greatest consuming countries dependent upon imports are significant:

(1) Cf. page 36.

(2) Cf. page 52.

(3) Cf. page 54.

Importing country	Metric tons (000's)					
	Mineral oils, unrefined			Petrol (motor spirit, etc.)		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
United Kingdom	1,892	1,944	2,035	3,735	4,092	4,225
Germany	277	515	579	1,158	1,224	1,325
France	4,322	5,622	6,009	1,445	791	781
Canada	4,264	4,599	4,990	206	226	193
Japan	2,463	3,043	3,422	(¹)510	(¹)558	(¹)584
Total above countries	14,218	15,723	17,035	7,054	6,891	7,108

(1) Including kerosene.

It will be seen that the trade in unrefined oils is increasing much more rapidly than that in petrol—a fact which is to a large extent due to the tendency to locate the refineries in the consuming countries. Thus the fall in petrol imports of the countries given in 1935 was due to the expansion of the oil-refining industry in France and was accompanied by a rise in French imports of crude oil, mainly from Iraq.

Of the principal non-precious metals, iron is largely produced locally in the chief iron-consuming industrial countries; moreover, less iron enters into international trade as pig-iron than in the form of semi-manufactured malleable products such as bars, sheets or wire. Yet it is interesting to note that during the last ten years, France and Germany, which were the chief exporters of pig-iron, have been surpassed by two countries which have not yet reached an advanced stage of industrial development—namely, India and Manchuria. As pig-iron is not shown in Table VII, the quantities exported by the countries in question and by the United Kingdom are indicated below:

Exports of Crude Iron from Certain Countries.

	Metric tons (000's)				
	1927	1929	1932	1935	1936
France	836	563	198	141	150
Germany	320	388	70	225	241
United Kingdom	276	463	123	145	101
India	390	558	252	480	616
Manchuria	(¹)203	(¹)205	(¹)191	433	309

(1) Figures for total China.

While pig-iron exports from India have represented less than half of her production, Manchuria has only retained a minor share of her production for further manufacture. That share appears, however, to have increased in 1936, when a fall in her pig-iron exports by 124,000 tons coincided with the appearance of an export of steel ingots, billets, blooms, slabs and sheet-bars, amounting in the year to 138,000 tons.

The copper exports of the United States fell off in 1936 in spite of an increase in her production of that metal by over half; simultaneously copper exports from several other principal producing countries were reduced as a result of the restriction of production agreed upon in 1935. No figure is available for the export from Northern Rhodesia in 1936 but as production in that country slightly declined, it seems likely that the rapid growth in exports that has taken place since 1929 was discontinued. The gradual relaxation of the restrictions on production of copper did not prevent copper prices from rising until, in March 1937, they were more than twice as high (in sterling) as they had been in the middle of 1935. Since then, prices have declined, partly as a result of the final suspension of restrictions on production from the middle of January.

Tin prices fell during the greater part of 1936 in anticipation of the discontinuation of the control agreed to by tin-producing countries; when, in November 1936, it became evident that the control would be prolonged, tin shared, however, in the general price increase. The importance of British Malaya, the Netherlands Indies and Siam as suppliers of tin and tin-ore has recently increased owing to the decline in the exports by Bolivia.

Geographical Distribution of Trade as influenced by Discriminatory Measures.

Summary tables showing continental distribution of trade.

The information given on the geographical distribution of trade when dealing with individual countries in the preceding section may be supplemented with the percentage figures shown in Tables VIII and IX concerning the continental distribution of imports and exports of thirteen countries representing together about two-thirds of world trade.

The figures for the United Kingdom in Table VIII reflect the relative decline in British imports from Europe. In 1931 (which year is not shown in the table) they represented 47.6 % of total British imports; even after the heavy fall to 38.4 % in 1932 they have continued to decline. The share of Latin America in British imports has also fallen since 1934, largely the result of the diversion of Latin-American exports to Germany and Japan. The corresponding export figures in Table IX reflect the relationship which under present conditions exists between imports and exports in various directions. Europe's share in British exports has declined in recent years, as has the share of Latin America since 1934. A decline also occurred in the share of Asia, due mainly to smaller purchases of India and China.

The maintenance of the share of Europe in the imports of the United States during the last few years is due to increased purchases from the United Kingdom, Belgium and the Netherlands, to which attention was drawn on a preceding page.⁽¹⁾ The shares of Germany, France and Italy, among other countries, in United States imports fell considerably during the same period. Europe's share in United States exports has declined in recent years. Attention should be paid to the increased trade between the United States and Canada, reflected in the import and export figures shown for these countries in their trade with North America.

The increase in Europe's share in German imports since 1932 should have been greater had not imports from the Saar Territory, amounting to 1.9 % of imports in 1932 and 3.8 % in 1934, been excluded from the foreign trade of Germany as from 1935. The share of European creditor countries rose between 1932 and 1934; between 1934 and 1936 the share of the United Kingdom rose from 4.6 to 6.2 %, and that of Sweden from 3 to 4.6 %, while that of other creditor countries fell off, largely as a result of deliberate policy of these countries in order to secure interest receipts in clearing with Germany. The share of the countries of South-Eastern Europe in German imports rose, as mentioned on a preceding page, from 7 to 12 % between 1934 and 1936. The decline in the share of North America contrasts with the rapid rise in that from Latin America. The reduction in Europe's share in German exports since 1932 is due partly to the decline in exports to the U.S.S.R. from an exceptionally high figure in that year (10.9 % as against 2.6 % in 1936) and partly to the decline in the shares of certain creditor countries, such as France, the Netherlands and Switzerland. The share of the countries of South-Eastern Europe rose from 5.3 % in 1934 to 9.5 % in 1936.

The decline in Europe's share in French trade is naturally due largely to the expansion of trade between France and the French territories in North Africa. Germany accounts for 7 % of French imports in 1936 as against 12 % in 1932; the corresponding export figures are 4.3 and 8.6 %.

Japan has recently reduced her imports from industrial countries of Europe. The share of Europe in her imports has accordingly fallen from 19 % in 1929 to 12 % in 1936; that of Europe in her exports, on the other hand, has risen from 7 to 11 %. Latin America and Africa account for a growing share in both imports and exports.

(1) Page 37

TABLEAU VIII

Répartition, en pourcentages, du commerce de certains pays, par groupes continentaux.
(Commerce spécial. Marchandises seulement.)
IMPORTATIONS.

TABLE VIII

Percentage Distribution, by Continental Groups, of the Trade of Certain Countries.
(Special Trade. Merchandise only.)
IMPORTS.

Continent de provenance — Continents of provenance	Année Year	Importations dans : Imports into :												
		Roy.-Unj Unit. King. (2)	Etats-Unis U.S.A. (3)	Allemagne Germany (5)	France (5)	Japon Japan (3)	Canada	Belgique Belgium	Pays-Bas Netherlands	Italie Italy	Inde India (3)	Argentine	Chine China (3)(6)	Australie Australia (3)(7)
Importations provenant de : Imports from :														
EUROPE	1929	40.0	30.6	53.3	45.2	19.1	22.4	67.6	66.5	53.8	62.4	57.0	21.5	52.1
	1931	47.6	31.0	57.1	55.2	16.5	25.8	72.2	71.9	62.7	58.2	59.6	22.3	52.9
	1932	38.4	29.8	54.9	48.2	16.1	29.4	72.3	69.6	59.2	59.1	63.6	24.9	53.2
	1934	35.1	30.0	59.2	41.6	13.2	29.2	65.6	68.9	60.2	60.3	64.8	32.3	54.0
	1935	35.3	29.6	61.8	39.8	14.4	28.2	62.4	65.4	62.6	58.5	61.8	32.0	53.0
	1936	34.5	30.0	60.0	37.1	12.0	25.6	60.3	62.7			60.3	38.3	51.1
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD NORTH AMERICA (1)	1929	20.0	11.7	15.6	14.1	33.0	68.8	11.3	11.1	20.0	8.2	27.4	21.0	28.0
	1931	16.8	13.3	13.3	11.0	31.2	62.7	9.6	8.8	13.2	11.3	17.4	23.9	21.6
	1932	18.4	13.7	14.2	11.6	39.3	58.3	9.9	8.4	14.6	9.0	14.8	27.3	19.4
	1934	18.5	14.4	9.8	10.6	36.6	57.3	9.2	7.4	13.1	7.5	14.7	28.2	18.1
	1935	19.3	14.3	6.1	10.1	35.1	57.2	9.3	7.9	11.7	7.3	15.0	21.2	21.0
	1936	20.1	15.8	6.0	11.3	33.3	58.8	11.0	9.0			16.4	21.8	23.2
AMÉRIQUE LATINE (2) LATIN AMERICA (2)	1929	12.1	25.1	12.0	11.4	0.7	4.2	9.3	10.9	10.7	0.1	10.4	0.3	0.5
	1931	10.6	26.2	10.6	9.6	0.6	5.5	8.3	9.4	9.1	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.5
	1932	13.3	27.1	11.2	9.6	0.4	6.1	8.9	11.3	10.1	0.0	13.5	0.1	0.4
	1934	13.7	23.5	10.9	9.5	1.1	6.1	11.3	11.1	7.9	0.2	10.3	1.3	0.6
	1935	12.8	23.6	14.4	8.9	2.1	5.9	11.3	12.9	8.6	0.3	10.6	1.0	0.7
	1936	12.7	21.9	14.0	8.6	4.8	6.8	10.4	11.9			12.4	0.6	0.5
AFRIQUE AFRICA	1929	7.2	2.5	5.1	13.7	1.9	0.3	6.3	2.4	4.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.7
	1931	5.1	1.6	5.2	15.2	1.5	1.1	5.5	2.1	4.6	4.8	0.2	0.2	0.5
	1932	6.7	1.8	5.5	21.2	2.0	1.2	4.4	2.0	5.5	3.2	0.0	0.2	0.5
	1934	6.4	2.0	5.8	24.7	3.5	1.2	6.2	2.1	7.5	3.6	0.1	0.8	0.6
	1935	7.1	2.0	6.3	24.9	2.8	1.7	8.3	2.8	8.3	5.3	0.1	0.7	0.5
	1936	7.3	2.1	6.9	26.0	3.9	1.2	8.0	3.2			0.0	1.0	0.7
ASIÉ ASIA	1929	12.1	28.8	11.4	11.0	39.2	2.6	3.2	8.9	8.8	23.1	5.0	56.7	15.5
	1931	10.1	27.0	11.6	7.0	40.7	3.1	2.7	7.4	7.6	23.9	5.3	49.4	20.9
	1932	11.2	27.0	11.8	7.5	32.2	3.1	2.9	8.3	7.4	28.0	8.1	43.6	21.5
	1934	13.8	29.2	11.0	10.1	36.1	4.0	5.1	10.3	8.2	27.7	10.1	36.3	21.0
	1935	13.1	29.2	10.4	12.5	35.5	4.8	4.7	10.8	7.9	27.8	12.5	41.0	19.2
	1936	12.8	28.7	11.8	13.6	38.4	5.1	5.3	12.9			10.9	36.6	19.0
OCÉANIE OCEANIA	1929	8.6	1.3	2.6	4.6	6.1	1.7	2.3	0.2	2.4	4.3	0.1	0.5	3.2
	1931	9.8	0.9	2.2	2.0	9.5	1.8	1.7	0.4	2.8	1.8	0.0	4.2	3.6
	1932	12.0	0.6	2.4	1.9	10.0	1.9	1.6	0.4	3.2	0.7	0.0	3.9	5.0
	1934	12.5	0.9	3.3	3.5	9.5	2.2	2.6	0.2	3.1	0.7	0.0	1.1	5.7
	1935	12.4	1.3	1.0	3.8	10.1	2.2	4.1	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.0	4.1	5.6
	1936	12.6	1.5	1.3	3.4	7.6	2.5	5.0	0.3			0.0	1.7	5.5

(1) Etats-Unis d'Amérique (y compris Alaska), Canada, Terre-Neuve, Groenland et St-Pierre-et-Miquelon.

(2) Amérique, autre qu' « Amérique du Nord » comme définie ci-dessus.

(3) Commerce général.

(4) Dont, provenant de l'Etat libre d'Irlande :

1929 = 3.7 ; 1931 = 4.2 ; 1932 = 3.8 ; 1933 = 2.6 ; 1934 = 2.4 ; 1935 = 2.5 ; 1936 = 2.4.

(5) Pour 1934, par pays d'origine ; pour les années précédentes, par pays de consignation.

(6) A partir du 1^{er} juillet 1932, non compris le commerce des ports de Mandchourie.

(7) Y compris lingots et espèces. Années finissant le 30 juin.

(1) U.S.A. (including Alaska), Canada, Newfoundland, Greenland and St-Pierre et Miquelon.

(2) America, other than "North America" as defined above.

(3) General Trade.

(4) Of which, from Irish Free State :

1929 = 3.7 ; 1931 = 4.2 ; 1932 = 3.8 ; 1933 = 2.6 ; 1934 = 2.4 ; 1935 = 2.5 ; 1936 = 2.4.

(5) For 1934, by countries of origin ; for previous years, by countries of consignment.

(6) From 1.VII.32, excluding trade of Manchurian ports.

(7) Including bullion and specie. Years ending June 30th.

TABEAU IX.
Répartition, en pourcentages, du commerce de certains
pays, par groupes continentaux.
(Commerce spécial. Marchandises seulement.)
EXPORTATIONS.

TABLE IX.
Percentage Distribution, by Continental Groups, of the
Trade of Certain Countries.
(Special Trade. Merchandise only.)
EXPORTS.

Continents de destination — Continents of destination	Année Year	Exportations de :										Exports from :				
		Roy.-Un. Unit. King.	Etats-Unis U.S.A.	Allemagne Germany	France	Japon Japan	Canada	Belgique Belgium	Pays-Bas Netherlands	Italie Italy	Inde India	Argentine	Chine China	Australie Australia		
		(5)	(4)	(6)		(5)						(5)	(7)	(5)	(8)	
EUROPE	1929	35.1	44.8	74.3	62.7	7.1	36.8	70.6	74.7	58.9	49.8	82.1	21.2	67.5		
	1931	43.8	49.0	81.5	61.7	9.3	41.6	78.2	81.0	65.3	51.3	87.2	22.0	70.5		
	1932	41.9	48.8	81.5	54.0	9.5	51.4	75.7	79.8	66.1	53.1	91.9	22.9	69.8		
	1934	38.7	44.7	77.8	55.3	10.5	50.4	74.5	82.3	68.6	53.5	85.1	24.2	76.7		
	1935	37.4	45.3	73.3	53.8	10.5	48.2	72.5	78.4	60.6	51.7	76.6	25.6	71.5		
	1936	35.6	42.7	70.8	50.3	11.4	50.5	71.9	75.4			73.5	24.6	67.1		
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD (1) NORTH AMERICA (1)	1929	11.3	18.3	8.0	7.9	43.8	44.6	8.0	4.6	12.1	13.1	10.6	13.7	4.6		
	1931	10.0	16.7	5.6	6.2	38.3	44.0	5.9	3.5	10.9	10.2	6.4	14.6	3.8		
	1932	8.9	15.3	5.5	5.8	32.2	34.8	5.9	4.4	10.0	9.0	3.5	13.1	4.8		
	1934	9.6	14.4	4.3	5.2	18.8	34.2	5.2	3.9	7.8	9.6	6.1	18.3	3.1		
	1935	10.6	14.4	4.5	5.2	21.8	37.5	7.4	5.6	8.4	11.0	13.1	24.4	3.7		
	1936	11.8	16.0	4.3	6.3	22.6	37.1	9.2	6.8			13.9	27.1	7.9		
AMÉRIQUE LATINE (2) LATIN AMERICA (2)	1929	11.0	18.5	7.6	6.1	1.4	6.5	6.5	4.4	11.9	4.6	6.5	0.1	0.3		
	1931	9.0	14.3	4.4	4.6	1.2	5.7	3.7	2.7	11.3	2.4	5.3	0.0	0.2		
	1932	8.5	13.4	4.2	4.8	1.3	5.2	4.1	3.2	8.6	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.2		
	1934	9.8	15.9	6.5	5.5	4.8	4.8	6.2	3.1	7.7	3.4	7.1	0.4	0.1		
	1935	9.1	17.5	9.3	5.9	4.4	3.7	6.4	3.8	6.9	3.2	8.1	0.5	0.1		
	1936	9.2	15.9	10.8	6.7	4.1	3.0	5.5	4.5			10.6	0.4	0.1		
AFRIQUE AFRICA	1929	11.2	2.5	2.3	17.9	2.8	1.7	6.8	3.0	8.5	3.8	0.6	0.0	4.4		
	1931	12.9	2.5	1.9	22.6	5.1	2.1	5.6	2.4	6.7	4.5	0.7	1.6	2.2		
	1932	12.5	2.2	1.9	29.0	6.1	1.3	6.0	3.3	8.4	4.0	0.5	3.3	1.8		
	1934	14.2	3.6	2.6	28.1	8.4	2.3	5.8	3.0	9.9	4.0	0.6	3.4	0.8		
	1935	15.3	4.2	2.9	28.7	7.3	2.3	6.1	3.5	18.6	4.7	0.7	3.4	1.1		
	1936	15.9	4.6	3.3	30.1	7.4	2.0	6.4	3.8			0.3	3.5	1.0		
ASIE ASIA	1929	21.0	12.2	7.1	4.7	42.4	7.0	7.5	12.6	7.8	26.6	0.2	64.9	19.2		
	1931	17.5	15.8	6.2	4.5	43.8	4.9	6.3	10.1	5.5	29.6	0.4	61.7	19.0		
	1932	19.8	18.0	6.4	5.8	47.6	4.9	7.8	8.8	6.4	26.8	0.3	60.4	19.8		
	1934	18.1	18.7	8.2	5.4	53.8	4.6	7.9	7.2	5.2	27.2	0.9	53.3	15.5		
	1935	17.4	16.4	9.3	5.9	52.2	3.9	6.5	8.0	4.7	27.1	1.4	45.6	18.9		
	1936	16.1	16.0	9.9	6.1	50.9	3.2	5.7	8.9			1.7	43.4	19.0		
OCÉANIE OCEANIA	1929	10.4	3.7	0.7	0.7	2.5	3.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.1	4.0		
	1931	6.8	1.7	0.4	0.4	2.3	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.1	4.3		
	1932	8.4	2.3	0.5	0.6	3.3	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.4	0.1	0.3	3.6		
	1934	9.6	2.7	0.6	0.5	3.7	3.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	2.3	0.2	0.4	3.8		
	1935	10.2	3.2	0.7	0.5	3.8	4.4	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.3	0.1	0.5	4.7		
	1936	11.4	3.2	0.9	0.5	3.6	4.2	1.3	0.6			0.0	1.0	4.9		

(1) Etats-Unis (y compris Alaska), Canada, Terre-Neuve, Groenland et St-Pierre-et-Miquelon.
(2) Amérique, autre qu' « Amérique du Nord » comme définie ci-dessus.
(3) Dont, vers l'Etat libre d'Irlande :

1929 = 4.9; 1931 = 7.8; 1932 = 7.1; 1933 = 5.2; 1934 = 4.9; 1935 = 4.8; 1936 = 4.8.

(4) Des chiffres officiellement corrigés, pour l'Europe et l'Amérique du Nord, « basés sur la supposition... que toutes les céréales portées comme étant exportées vers le Canada sont véritablement destinées à l'Europe », indiquent (voir pages 30 à 32, Trade Information Bulletin, Nos 602, 684, 749 et 808 et Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1934, page 420) :

	1929	1931	1932	1933	1934
Europe	45.6	49.4	48.9	50.9	(†)

(†) Non encore disponible.

(5) Commerce général.

(6) Y compris réparations de guerre en nature.

(7) A partir du 1^{er} juillet 1932, non compris le commerce des ports de Mandchourie.

(8) Y compris lingots et espèces. Années finissant le 30 juin.

(1) U.S.A. (including Alaska), Canada, Newfoundland, Greenland and St-Pierre et Miquelon.

(2) America, other than "North America" as defined above.

(3) Of which, to Irish Free State :

(4) Officially corrected figures, for Europe and North America, "based on the assumption... that all the grain reported as exported to Canada is actually destined for Europe", show (cf. pp. 30-32, Trade Information Bulletin, Nos. 602, 684, 749 and 808 and Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1934, page 420) :

	1929	1931	1932	1933	1934
Amér. du Nord (North America)	17.4	16.2	15.1	12.7	(†)

(†) Not yet available.

(5) General Trade.

(6) Including War Reparations deliveries in kind.

(7) From 1.VII.32, excluding trade of Manchurian ports.

(8) Including bullion and specie. Years ending June 30th.

Retrospect of the period 1928-1932.

Recent changes in the geographical distribution of imports and exports, to which reference has frequently been made in the preceding sections of this volume, have to a great extent been the result of commercial policy. Some ten years ago, there were relatively few exceptions to the rule that each country endeavoured to sell its products in the dearest, and buy the goods it required in the cheapest, market; at present, price is in many countries no longer the only factor governing the direction of trade.

The change in commercial policy is due largely to the disturbances in the international accounts of numerous countries during the last decade and particularly to the heavy reduction in the supply of capital available to the principal debtor countries from the middle of 1928. The discontinuation of French capital exports on any considerable scale and the withdrawal of French short-term assets abroad from the time when the franc was legally stabilised in June of that year was an important and early factor in bringing about a change in the relationship between creditor and debtor countries. The decline in United States capital exports followed almost immediately upon that of the French, while British capital exports fell off in 1930.

It is not necessary to discuss in detail the consequences of this change in capital movements, which has been dealt with repeatedly in a companion publication.⁽¹⁾ Briefly, the redistribution of capital resources and the accompanying change in relative prices at first gave rise to a boom in certain creditor countries, while the chief debtor countries suffered from an inadequate supply of foreign means of payments; after the breakdown of the boom in 1929-30, the economic situation of these countries rapidly grew worse, their gold and currency resources were reduced as well as the prices of primary products, their terms of trade deteriorated, while their charges in the form of interest and amortisation remained fixed. The terms of trade of the industrial creditor countries, as well as of Germany, improved, but the general price fall that occurred did not spare the economy of any country.

Though even during the early part of the depression both debtor and creditor countries endeavoured to protect their economy against the disturbances in their international accounts by new import barriers, those raised by creditor countries are of particular importance, as they directly impeded the adjustment of trade balances to the balances of capital transactions.

Of great importance was the reduction in the outlet for foreign goods in the United States after the adoption in 1930 of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff, by which nearly nine hundred duties were raised.

The connection between commercial policy and international capital movements became more pronounced during the financial crisis of 1931. The withdrawal of a portion of the large amounts of short-term capital invested in Central Europe, particularly in Germany, by various creditor countries, transferred by means of merchandise imports into the United Kingdom, where most goods could still be imported without hindrance and whence the transfer (for example, in the form of gold) did not meet with any difficulties, appeared to have been one of the principal causes of the depreciation of sterling, which was followed by the introduction in the United Kingdom of Customs duties for various industrial products under the "Abnormal Importations Act" later in the year. In 1932 the tariffs were extended to the bulk of imports and preference was granted in favour of imports from British as compared with foreign countries. The share of British countries in the imports of the United Kingdom increased from 28.7% in 1931 to 35.3% in 1932; but the increase appears to have been due less to the preference granted to products of these countries than to the protective effect of the depreciation of sterling and of tariffs in general. The share of manufactured articles in British imports fell from 25% in 1931 to 16% in 1932, while imports from non-British countries in Europe fell from 43 to 34%.⁽²⁾ How various industrial countries of Europe were affected may be illustrated by the fact

(1) *Balances of Payments* (cf. particularly the 1930, 1933, 1934 and 1935 editions).

(2) General trade.

that the share of the United Kingdom in the exports of France fell from 16.6 % in 1931 to 10 % in 1932, of Germany from 11.8 to 7.8 %, of Austria from 7 to 3.8 %, of Belgium from 21.2 to 15.7 %, of Czechoslovakia from 10.3 to 5.5 %, of the Netherlands from 24.6 to 19.1 % and of Switzerland from 17.5 to 10.7 %.

The contraction of British imports from industrial countries played an outstanding part in the events that followed, because it was by means of these imports that the transfer to the United Kingdom was effected of the bulk of the British income from abroad on account of the interest and dividends earned for services performed. With the smaller scope for such transfer, the financial position of various debtor countries deteriorated and several of them defaulted on their debts ; in addition, a considerable scarcity of foreign currency occurred in various countries of Central Europe that had been accustomed to dispose of a large share of their exports in the United Kingdom or in other countries specialising in the British market, and had financed their purchases of primary products by their excess of exports in this trade.⁽¹⁾

The discriminatory treatment which before 1931 existed in international trade—principally based on the specification of goods in the import tariff, as most-favoured-nation treatment was generally accepted in form—was limited by recognition of the fact that, in the long run, a country preventing its importers from buying in the cheapest market injured its own economy. Such considerations were to a large extent put aside after the financial crisis, when each country felt the economic strain to which it was exposed as a temporary disturbance originating abroad. The changes in prices were too rapid and too great to permit of a smooth adaptation of the domestic economy to the new competitive position, and the protection of that economy against breakdown appeared more important than the exchange of goods with foreign countries. The reinforcement of protective policies that followed had, in practice, always a discriminatory effect, as it chiefly affected trade with industrial or food-producing countries ; but measures which were even in form discriminatory were also adopted on a scale that would have been unthinkable a few years earlier. Within a short time, a partially new technique for regulating merchandise trade as well as other international transactions developed. Its main instruments were, in creditor countries, quantitative restrictions of imports and, in debtor countries, exchange control ; the latter, which was frequently combined with debt moratoria, gave rise to clearing for payments agreements and variable export subventions, and contributed to the tendency towards the balancing of bilateral transactions, to which special attention has been paid in the preceding issues of this publication. All these measures are clearly discriminatory in substance, if not in form. In the case of clearing agreements, the discriminatory effect lies in the inducement they afford to the country whose balance in clearing is active to prevent the formation of frozen assets abroad by increasing imports from the partner, even if the additional imports have to be paid for at higher prices than those prevailing elsewhere.

It is not possible in this volume to study in detail how these measures have affected the distribution of trade ; but attention may be drawn to the tendency of trade to develop within certain more or less well-defined groups of countries, the grouping being due either to political or monetary ties, or to the fact that similar monetary policies have led to similar commercial policies.

Increased inter-imperial trade.

The share of " British " countries in the total imports of the United Kingdom rose from 29.4 % in 1929 to 35.3 % in 1932 and 39.2 % in 1936, while the share of these countries in the exports of the United Kingdom rose from 44.5 % to 45.3 % and 49.2 % respectively. As was pointed out on a preceding page,⁽²⁾ the share of the British inter-Commonwealth trade in the total trade of the British Commonwealth rose from 25.7 % in 1929 to 30.4 % in 1935 (the corresponding figure for 1936 is not available, but it would appear from

(1) For an account of the changes in trade balances that occurred, and of the partial breakdown of the multilateral trade system, reference should be made to *Balances of Payments, 1933* (Series of Publications : 1934.II.A.19), pages 23-31.

(2) Page 21.

such evidence as is available to have been higher than in 1935) at the same time as the share of the British Commonwealth in total world trade increased. The relative expansion of French trade with her overseas territories is more striking and began some years before 1929, (1) though the change was then less rapid than during the depression. Between 1929 and 1936 the share of French overseas territories in French imports rose from 12% to 29%; the corresponding export figures are 19% to 33%. French exports to "foreign" countries (in terms of French francs) represented in 1936 only a fourth of the corresponding figure for 1929, while exports to the overseas territories amounted to 55% of the 1929 figure.

A few figures concerning the trade of other countries with their overseas territories may be quoted. The aggregate share of the Netherlands Indies, Curaçao and Surinam in the trade of the Netherlands has increased after the decline during the first depression years.

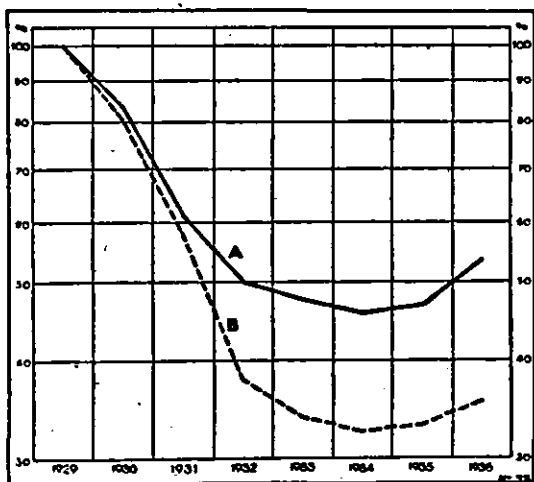
Percentage share of Netherlands Indies, Curaçao and Surinam in	1929	1932	1935	1936
Netherlands imports	5.5	5.0	7.2	9.5
exports	9.4	5.9	5.8	6.7

Imports from the Congo represented 3.9% of total Belgian imports in 1929 and 3.8% in 1932, but rose to 7% in 1936; exports to the Congo, on the other hand, have fallen from 2.6% of Belgian exports in 1929 to 1.2% in 1936. The trade of Japan with Korea and Formosa is not recorded in trade returns and is excluded from the figures for world trade considered in this volume, but the share of the Kwantung Territory in Japanese exports has increased from 6% in 1929 to 13% in 1936; part of this increase is, however, represented by goods destined for consumption in Manchuria or in other parts of China. The share of the Philippines in the trade of the United States increased during the first depression years, but has since declined:

Percentage share of the Philippines in United States	1929	1932	1935	1936
imports	2.9	6.1	4.7	4.1
exports	1.7	2.9	2.3	2.5

The diagram below shows the diverging movement of inter-imperial trade—in the sense of trade within the different groups, not between them—and other international trade. The former trade is estimated to have represented 10.7% of world trade in 1929, 13.7% in 1932 and 17.7% in 1936.

Movement of the Gold Value of Inter-imperial and Other Trade in World Trade.
A : Inter-imperial trade.
B : Other trade.
 Logarithmic Scale.



Note.—Inter-imperial trade in this diagram represents trade within the various groups, not between them.

In considering the figures given above and summarised in the diagram, account should be taken of the fact that a tariff preference permits of trade being conducted between the countries enjoying that preference at prices somewhat higher than those ruling generally in trade.

Inter-imperial trade consists mainly of an exchange of manufactured articles exported by the industrialised mother country against primary products exported by the other territories of the Empire. The relative growth of this trade is due less to the direct effect of imperial preferences applied therein than to the decline in the imports by the mother country of manufactured goods from other industrial countries. To the extent that this decline reduces total demand for crude products, all countries exporting such primary products may be adversely affected, but those which are politi-

(1) Cf. page 42.

cally detached appear to have suffered most. It is, however, difficult to judge to what extent the trade of the countries concerned is affected by monetary policies. The common monetary system in certain Empires and the relative stability of exchange rates within the British Commonwealth, together with the absence of exchange control, has undoubtedly been a factor of importance in the development of inter-imperial trade.

Relative increase in trade between debtor countries with weak currencies.

In the majority of the debtor countries considered in the following paragraphs, foreign trade has been affected by exchange control permitting the formation of a non-competitive price level and leaving the countries to an increasing extent to meet their requirements of foreign products by reciprocal exchange with other countries in a similar situation.

The exchange control originally served the purpose of preventing the flight of capital through exports of gold and goods; the proceeds of merchandise exports would thus be made available for the purchase of foreign products. The accumulation of mercantile debts of the countries concerned, and the debt moratoria declared by certain of them, gave rise to clearing or payments agreements, of which at the time of writing nearly 200 are in force, of which about a third are concluded between creditor and debtor countries and the remainder between debtor countries *inter se*.

The tendencies of clearing agreements to lead to the accumulation of frozen credits in the country with the weaker currency, revealed in the report of the Joint Committee for the Study of Clearing Agreements,⁽¹⁾ have not disappeared since that report was issued in 1935, but the supplementing of the agreements with various measures in order to ensure their working has brought about diverging movements of the trade governed by agreements of a different nature. In clearing between debtor and creditor countries, the exports of the former tend to decline, particularly where the free transfer of the surplus which may accrue to the debtor country is not allowed. The decline in the exports of this country renders it necessary sometimes for the creditor country to reduce its exports in order to secure the import balance representing the payments in the service of debts owed by the debtor country which were generally the reason for the conclusion of the agreement. Account should also be taken of the fact that more or less industrialised debtor countries are less interested in developing trade in clearing with countries which—like most of the creditor countries which have concluded clearing agreements—are not exporters of primary products. Accordingly there frequently results a decline in the trade between the creditor and debtor countries concerned. The most outstanding examples are those represented by the trade of Germany with France, the Netherlands and Switzerland, to which reference was made above. In trade regulated by clearing between other debtor countries and creditor countries, the tendencies have varied and the amounts involved are relatively small.

In clearing between debtor countries, on the other hand, an increase in trade has frequently occurred, in spite of the fact that the working of the agreements has in many cases proved unsatisfactory and could be improved only by repeated changes in import or export regulations. As in the case considered above, Germany affords the principal example; in supplement to the figures given elsewhere⁽²⁾ a number of percentages are given below showing the share of Germany in the trade of various countries with which she has concluded clearing or payments agreements.

(1) Cf. the League of Nations publication: *Enquiry into Clearing Agreements* (Series of Publications: 1935.II.B.6).

(2) Cf., for example, pages 39 and 49.

Percentage Share of Germany in the Trade of Certain Countries.

	Brazil	Bulgaria	Chile	Greece	Hungary
Imports : 1932	9.0	25.9	14.7	9.7	22.5
1934	14.0	40.2	10.2	14.7	18.3
1936	23.5	61.0	(¹) 20.0	22.6	25.8
Exports : 1932	8.9	26.0	13.7	14.5	15.2
1934	13.1	42.8	6.3	22.5	22.3
1936	13.2	47.6	(¹) 7.1	36.4	23.1

	Roumania	Turkey	Uruguay	Yugoslavia
Imports : 1932	23.7	23.3	9.6	17.7
1934	15.5	33.8	8.6	13.9
1936	39.0	45.1	(¹) 8.7	26.7
Exports : 1932	12.3	13.5	15.6	11.3
1934	16.6	37.4	16.3	15.4
1936	20.7	51.0	(¹) 14.0	13.7

There has, however, also been an increase in other trade regulated by clearing—for example, between certain countries of South-Eastern Europe. Yugoslav trade since 1934 and Roumanian imports since 1932 may be quoted as examples; when reading the figures below, account should be taken of the fact that their rise has naturally been checked by the recent increase in the share of Germany in the trade of the two countries.⁽²⁾

Percentage Shares of Certain Countries in the Trade of Yugoslavia.

	Imports into Yugoslavia				Exports from Yugoslavia			
	1932	1934	1935	1936	1932	1934	1935	1936
Bulgaria	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1
Czechoslovakia	15.6	11.7	14.0	15.3	13.2	11.3	13.4	12.3
Greece	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.0	4.4	3.8	3.6	5.6
Hungary	5.0	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.1	3.5	5.0	3.8
Roumania	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	3.1	1.1	0.4	2.4
Turkey	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total, six countries	24.9	18.2	21.0	23.1	25.0	20.6	22.8	24.4

Percentage Shares of Certain Countries in the Trade of Roumania.

	Imports into Roumania				Exports from Roumania			
	1932	1934	1935	1936	1932	1934	1935	1936
Austria	4.9	9.9	10.8	16.2	6.4	9.1	12.6	9.3
Bulgaria	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
Greece	1.2	1.3	2.4	2.6	4.5	3.7	4.0	3.1
Hungary	2.1	4.1	6.5	7.0	5.4	5.5	7.9	5.1
Yugoslavia	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total, five countries	8.7	16.2	20.3	26.6	18.5	20.1	26.2	19.1

In other cases the movement has been less regular. A clear decrease in the trade between Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary can be observed, though this decrease may be only a sign of the decreasing interdependence of these countries that was apparent before the depression started.

(1) 1935.

(2) On the other hand, the fall in the share of Italy between 1935 and 1936, due to special circumstances, has implied a rise in the figures for the latter year. (The percentage share of Italy in 1935 and 1936 was : Roumania, imports 7.7 and 1.4, exports 15.6 and 5.6; Yugoslavia, imports 10.0 and 2.5, exports 16.7 and 3.1.)

Trade between Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary (percentages).

	1925	1929	1932	1934	1936
<i>Imports :</i>					
Share of Hungary and Czechoslovakia in Austrian imports	30.6	28.1	25.0	25.0	21.0
Share of Austria and Hungary in Czechoslovak imports	13.7	12.6	7.6	7.1	6.3
Share of Austria and Czechoslovakia in Hungarian imports	47.4	34.7	25.9	30.5	21.8
<i>Exports :</i>					
Share of Hungary and Czechoslovakia in Austrian exports	19.3	21.0	19.9	19.0	17.4
Share of Austria and Hungary in Czechoslovak exports	23.6	21.4	16.5	12.7	10.8
Share of Austria and Czechoslovakia in Hungarian exports	57.6	46.8	36.9	29.4	21.2
<i>Share of trade between the three countries in their total trade</i>	25.4	23.5	18.5	17.7	14.7

Germany has expanded her trade, not only with raw-material countries with which she has concluded clearing or payments agreements, but also with a number of other such countries in Latin America and elsewhere (for example, Bolivia, China, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela). As was pointed out on a preceding page,⁽¹⁾ the redistribution of the trade of Germany is closely connected with her foreign debt problem and she has partly brought it about by offering higher, or selling at lower, prices in some markets than in others. It would appear that other industrial countries, in order to meet German, as well as Japanese, competition, have also reduced the prices of the manufactured articles exported to the raw-material countries in which German and Japanese goods have found an increased market.

In this connection, attention should be paid to the diverging movements of the import and export prices for manufactured articles in the principal industrial countries of Europe, as shown in Table V. Between 1935 and 1936, the price indices for such articles imported into the United Kingdom, Germany and France, which largely reflect the prices applied in trade between industrial countries, rose more or fell less than the corresponding export price indices, which are influenced by the prices applied in exports to raw-material countries :

Percentage Changes in Price Indices (in Terms of Gold) for Manufactured Articles between 1935 and 1936.

	United Kingdom	Germany	France
Imports	+ 6	+ 2.5	— 3.5
Exports	+ 2	— 1	— 7.5

The increased price competition between industrial countries for the export markets represented by certain raw-material countries is naturally also reflected in the import prices of the latter. Import price indices for manufactured goods imported into these countries are not available, but there are indications that they could meet their requirements of such goods at lower prices in 1936 than in 1935, in spite of the general rise in trading prices. Thus, as was mentioned in a preceding section,⁽²⁾ Argentine import prices, in terms of gold, fell by about 6 % and considerable price reductions are recorded for various manufactured articles imported by Brazil. Another striking example is afforded by China, whose import prices (as shown in Annex I) fell, in terms of gold, by 11 %.

(1) Page 39.

(2) Cf. pages 50 and 51.

TABLE X.
Percentage Shares of the United Kingdom and the United States in the Trade of Certain Countries.

Country	Shares of the United Kingdom in :										Shares of the United States in :									
	Imports					Exports					Imports					Exports				
	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936
<i>Industrial countries :</i>																				
Austria	2.8	2.5	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	3.8	5.0	4.3	5.3	6.1	4.0	5.4	5.9	6.2	3.5	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.4
Belgium	11.2	8.7	7.8	8.0	9.1	18.2	15.7	14.5	14.9	14.6	9.6	8.6	7.2	7.4	7.0	6.8	4.7	4.5	6.0	7.9
Czechoslovakia	4.1	4.2	5.2	5.4	6.0	6.9	5.5	6.4	6.9	9.0	5.5	11.4	5.5	5.9	6.1	7.2	6.8	6.8	7.7	9.1
France	10.0	8.2	7.1	7.5	7.1	15.1	10.0	8.6	10.4	12.4	12.3	9.8	9.5	8.5	10.0	6.7	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.7
Germany	6.4	5.5	4.6	6.2	6.2	9.7	7.8	9.2	8.8	8.5	13.3	12.7	8.4	5.8	5.5	7.4	4.9	3.8	4.0	3.6
Italy	9.6	9.0	9.2	7.3	0.9	9.8	10.8	10.1	8.2	2.9	16.7	13.4	12.5	11.3	14.9	11.5	9.4	7.4	8.1	10.0
Japan	6.9	5.5	3.1	3.3	2.6	2.9	4.3	5.0	4.8	5.5	29.5	35.6	33.7	32.8	30.7	42.5	31.6	18.4	21.4	22.0
Netherlands	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.2	20.7	19.1	19.1	21.1	22.2	9.9	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.1	3.6	3.5	3.2	4.9	6.0
Sweden	17.3	16.8	19.5	19.3	19.0	24.8	25.6	25.1	24.9	24.6	14.7	10.8	11.8	12.8	13.7	10.9	10.6	9.9	12.0	12.4
Switzerland	6.0	4.4	6.3	5.9	6.1	13.7	10.7	9.9	9.5	11.1	10.5	6.5	5.3	5.4	5.7	9.9	6.9	5.6	5.8	8.0
United Kingdom (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.1	11.9	11.2	11.6	11.0	6.2	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.3
United States	7.5	5.7	6.9	7.6	8.3	16.2	17.9	18.0	19.0	17.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Non-industrial countries :</i>																				
Argentina	17.6	21.5	26.3	21.2	20.4	32.2	36.1	38.5	34.3	^{a)} 31.7	26.4	13.5	13.1	14.4	14.6	9.8	3.4	5.5	12.1	^{a)} 10.5
Australia (3)	39.7	40.0	42.5	42.6	39.7	36.8	53.3	51.8	56.3	50.5	24.6	16.2	13.2	15.3	16.3	4.1	3.8	2.0	2.4	6.9
Brazil	19.2	19.2	17.1	12.4	11.3	6.5	7.0	12.1	9.3	11.9	30.1	30.2	23.7	23.4	22.1	42.2	45.8	39.2	39.4	38.9
Canada	15.0	20.7	22.1	21.2	19.4	24.6	36.1	41.4	41.6	41.9	68.8	58.2	57.2	56.8	58.2	44.2	32.9	34.1	36.5	36.0
China	9.3	11.2	12.0	10.6	11.7	7.2	7.5	9.2	8.5	9.2	18.0	25.3	26.1	18.9	19.6	13.4	12.0	17.4	23.1	26.4
Egypt	21.2	24.0	22.1	22.8	23.9	33.9	37.8	31.6	34.5	36.9	5.0	3.2	4.0	5.2	5.7	13.9	4.8	3.8	3.7	4.4
Hungary	2.8	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.0	3.6	6.9	7.6	8.5	8.7	4.6	3.9	5.7	5.1	5.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.9	2.6
India	42.4	36.4	40.5	39.3	39.0	21.2	27.5	33.1	30.9	31.9	7.3	8.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	12.0	7.5	8.5	9.8	9.2
Netherlands Indies	10.8	9.6	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.9	8.9	7.9	6.9	5.2	12.0	6.7	6.2	6.9	7.7	11.4	12.1	11.4	14.3	18.0
New Zealand	48.7	51.2	51.5	51.0	50.0	73.7	87.8	81.6	83.6	80.2	18.6	13.3	11.3	12.0	12.1	6.6	2.5	2.6	5.3	5.1
Poland	8.5	8.7	10.8	13.6	14.1	10.3	16.7	21.2	19.9	21.7	12.3	12.1	15.2	14.3	11.9	1.1	0.9	2.3	4.7	6.6
Roumania	7.3	10.8	16.3	9.8	6.8	6.3	14.0	10.0	9.6	12.5	6.1	3.4	4.2	3.0	3.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.4
Yugoslavia	5.6	7.4	9.3	10.1	8.5	1.3	2.1	4.7	5.3	9.9	4.7	4.4	6.4	6.2	6.4	1.6	0.9	4.1	5.6	4.9

(1) The figures for imports refer to general trade.

(2) Figures affected by the increase in exports " for orders " (not shown by country) from 2.8% in 1935 to 14.2% in 1936.

(3) Years ending June 30th.

A counteracting tendency.

While it is yet very uncertain whether the trends dealt with above have reached their climax, there appeared in 1936, and in certain cases even earlier, some signs of a return of trade into more normal channels as the result of the considerable increase in imports of the principal creditor countries from which practically all raw-material countries have profited. This movement has been dealt with in a preceding section, ⁽¹⁾ but may be further illustrated by Table X (page 73) showing the shares of the United Kingdom and the United States in the trade of various countries.

The changes in the import figures are rather irregular and the share of the United Kingdom in the imports of the countries shown was generally lower in 1936 than in 1934. This applies also to the British countries given—a change which, except in the case of India, contrasts with the rise in the share of these countries in the exports of the United Kingdom :

Country	Percentage share of the United Kingdom in the imports of the countries			Percentage share of the countries in the exports of the United Kingdom		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
Australia	(²) 42.5	(²) 42.6	(²) 39.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Canada	22.1	21.2	19.4	5.0	5.0	5.3
India	40.5	39.3	39.0	9.3	8.9	7.7
New Zealand	51.5	51.0	50.0	2.6	2.8	3.5

The apparent contradiction between these two sets of figures is explained by the fact that the imports of Australia, Canada and New Zealand have recently grown much more rapidly than the exports of the United Kingdom.

The share of the United Kingdom in the exports of several industrial countries has risen after the fall it had undergone in 1932, though in the case of Germany, France and Belgium it remains well under the level of 1929. Between 1935 and 1936 an increase is recorded in the share of the United Kingdom in the exports of six of the eleven industrial countries shown in the table, and in those of nine of the thirteen non-industrial countries. Simultaneously there occurred an increase in the share of the United States in the exports of all the industrial countries shown with the exception of Germany ; in the case of the non-industrial countries, on the other hand, the United States' share rose in seven and fell in six cases.

It is natural that, during the recovery from the depression, the large markets constituted by the United Kingdom and the United States should grow in importance to various exporting countries. The extent to which industrial countries have shared in the expansion of these markets is, however, striking. In the case of the United States, the tariff reductions she has accorded in bilateral trade agreements with several industrial countries and applied in imports from all countries granting her most-favoured-nation treatment have naturally added to her importance as a market for manufactured goods.

The increased market in the United States and the United Kingdom for manufactured articles, while favouring industrial activities in other countries, has obviously increased their demand for raw materials ; accordingly many of the raw-material countries which have not been able to increase their exports to the United Kingdom and the United States have profited indirectly from the demand for goods emanating from these countries by larger sales in other directions or by an increase in the prices of their products.

(1) Cf. pages 30 to 43.
 (2) Economic years ending June 30th.

ANNEXES I, II and III.

(See following pages)

ANNEX I.

Price and Quantum Indices of Imports and Exports.

A number of countries publish indices concerning variations in the quantum of their trade (generally by comparing the value of trade in a given base year with the value that the trade in another year would have had if prices had remained unchanged). From the quantum figures and the recorded values of trade, figures concerning the price movement may be calculated. Other countries publish price indices for imported and exported goods; and, from these indices and the recorded trade values, rough indices of the movement of the quantum of trade may be derived. The table on the following pages reproduces the more important of such price and quantum indices, after converting them to 1927 as a common base year. For several of these indices, however, conversion may involve some error.

Wholesale price indices for imported and exported goods, constituting sub-groups of the ordinary wholesale price indices, are available for about fifteen countries; only a few of these indices have been reproduced in the table.

The various methods of compilation used by the national compilers may be classified as follows according to the nature of the indices given.

(a) *Chain method : Single chain.*—Each year is employed as a basis for the calculation of indices only for either the following or the preceding year; the indices are then usually linked together into a series, within which the weighting varies (a "moving base year"). If the price index for any year is weighted by the values of the preceding year, the quantum index derived therefrom is weighted by the values of the year under consideration, and *vice versa*. The prices employed are averages calculated from the recorded quantities and values of the items shown in trade returns. The indices are convertible (forwards or backwards only).

(b) *Chain method : Double chain.*—The figures represent the average (geometric in all the cases known) of the two indices calculated according to the two versions of the preceding method (Irving Fisher's "ideal formula"). The index is convertible.

(c) *Fixed-base quantum indices, and price indices derived therefrom.*—The recorded average prices of a given base year—or base period—as calculated from trade returns are applied to the quantities of the year under examination; the quantum index is thus weighted according to the prices of the base year. The price indices derived from these indices are, however, weighted according to the quantities of the year under examination.

(d) *Fixed-base price indices, calculated from recorded average prices, and quantum indices derived therefrom.*—This method is the reverse of (c). The recorded average prices of each year are applied to the quantities of the base year and a price index with fixed-base year is thus calculated. The quantum index derived therefrom is weighted by the values of the year under examination.

(e) *Fixed-base price indices, calculated from price quotations.*—This method differs from (d) in that price quotations for fixed qualities of individual commodities are employed instead of average prices for each statistical item. Errors due to changes in the quality or in the composition of trade within each item are thus eliminated; but the price indices are based on a limited number of the goods entering into trade and the weighting is arbitrary to a certain extent.

(f) *Unweighted trade price indices.*—Unweighted index, calculated from price quotations of imported and exported goods (method employed only by British Malaya).

(g) *Wholesale price indices of imported and exported goods.*—The prices employed are generally those quoted in the domestic trade and are thus not true import and export prices (*e.g.*, import prices include the import duty and the profit of the importer). The indices are either unweighted or weighted according to the importance of the articles concerned in domestic trade during the base year.

Whatever method of compilation is employed, either the price or the quantum indices—or both—are likely to be misleading if comparison is made over long periods of time.

Indices with variable weighting are subject to special limitations. Thus, indices compiled according to the "chain method" (a or b) should properly be employed only for a comparison between adjacent years. Similarly, the price indices according to method (c), as well as the quantum indices according to method (d), should strictly be employed only for comparison with the base year, not with any other year in the series. In the table, the last-mentioned indices, though less useful, are given throughout, though they are not always published by the national compilers (thus, of countries employing method (c), Chile, Uruguay and Germany publish only the quantum indices, not the price indices derived therefrom, and of the countries employing method (d), China and New Zealand publish only the price indices, but not the quantum indices derived therefrom). Similarly, both the price and the quantum indices are given in the table for countries employing the single chain method (a), though certain of them publish only the quantum figures and these not even in index form but only as the value of trade at the prices of the preceding year (Algeria, Germany and Sweden).

On the other hand, in the case of methods (e), (f) and (g), the price indices alone have been shown in the table, as they are based on price quotations for a limited number of articles entering into trade and they were thought inadequate for the calculation of quantum indices as they could scarcely be applied to the total value of imports or exports. In a few cases, however, the national compilers also publish such quantum indices.

In the case of certain countries for which useful export quantum indices for recent years are lacking, approximate indices of this kind from 1929 (in some cases from an earlier year), as well as the corresponding export price indices, have been calculated by method (a) in the Secretariat—in most cases based on the classification in Table III (b) for the countries given in *International Trade Statistics*—and linked to the national indices for earlier years.

Where, in terms of gold, the exchange value of the national currencies to which the price indices refer has differed from that value in 1927, price indices, reduced to the 1927 exchange value according to the rates in Annex II, have been entered in brackets after the index numbers in national currency. For convenience, such indices may be described as "gold price indices"; but attention should be paid to the fact that wherever in 1927 the exchange value of the currency in question differed from its par value—as in the case of the Argentine, Uruguay, China, French Indo-China, Japan, British Malaya, Denmark, Italy and Norway—the indices naturally do not refer to prices calculated at the gold parity of the currency concerned.

In order to facilitate the study of the table, the quantum indices are given in italic figures. The table gives the figures from 1927 only. For 1925 and 1926, see the 1934 edition of this volume (Ser. L.o.N. P. : 1935.II.A.8); for 1924, see the 1931 edition (1932.II.A.25¹); for 1913 and 1921-1924 (figures on a 1913 basis), see the 1930 edition (1931.II.A.28¹).

As is indicated in the columns "Method" and "Particulars", the series of index numbers given on one line in the table are in some cases obtained by combining two original series covering overlapping periods, the figure for the first year given of the later period having been linked to the figure for the last year of the earlier period.

ANNEXE I (suite).

Indices des Prix et du Quantum des Importations et des Exportations.

Commerce spécial ; marchandises seulement. 1927 = 100.

Les indices des prix donnés entre parenthèses se rapportent aux prix en « monnaie-or ».

Les indices du quantum sont donnés en italique.

Les pays sont disposés d'après l'ordre alphabétique, par continents.

L'ordre des continents est : Afrique, Amérique, Asie, Europe, Océanie.

Pays et monnaie Country and currency	Méthode Method	Détails Particulars	Catégorie Category
Algérie Algeria francs	<i>a</i>	Établi d'après les valeurs totales provisoires aux prix de l'année précédente. Compiled from provisional total values at preceding year's prices.	imp. exp.
Union Sud-Africaine -Union of South Africa £ S A	1927-1934 : <i>c</i> 1935-1936 imp. : <i>g</i>	Non compris le commerce avec la Rhodésie et le Sud-Ouest Africain. Aux import. : y compris les approv. du gouv., et non compris le fret ; aux exp. : y compris les prov. de bord pour les navires de l'Union et autres. Base orig. : pour les imp., 1925 ; pour les exp., 1909-1913. Trade with Rhodesia and South West Africa is excluded. Imp. incl. Government stores, and excl. freights ; exp. incl. ships' stores for Union and other ships. Orig. base : for imp., 1925 ; for exp., 1909-1913.	imp. générales general imp. exp. marchand. exp. merchand. exp. or exp. gold. exp. totales exp. total
	<i>a</i>	Mêmes catégories que ci-dessus. Chiffres approximatifs établis au Secrétariat, et rattachés à la série précédente à partir de 1929. Same categories as above. Approximate figures compiled in the Secretariat, and linked to the preceding series from 1929.	exp. marchand. exp. merchand. exp. or exp. gold exp. totales exp. total
Argentine pesos m/n. (1 peso m/n. = 0.44 pesos oro)	<i>c</i>	Dérivé, pour les imp., des chiffres absolus « valeurs de tarif 1906 » et, pour les exp., des valeurs absolues aux évaluations fixes de 1910. Derived, for imports, from absolute " 1906 tariff values " and, for exports, from absolute values at 1910 fixed valuations.	imp. exp.
Canada \$ Can.	1927-1934 : <i>c</i> 1935 : <i>a</i>	Années fiscales commençant le 1 ^{er} avril. Base orig. : année 1925-26. Fiscal years beginning April 1st. Orig. base: year 1925-26.	imp. exp.
	<i>e</i>	Années du calendrier. Base orig. : 1926. 95 art. d'importation et 87 art. d'exportation. Calendar years. Orig. base : 1926. 95 import articles, 87 export articles.	imp. exp.
Chili Chile pesos-or (de 6 pence-or) gold pesos (of 6 gold pence)	<i>c</i>	Base orig. : 1927-29. Sont exclus, aux export. : 1927-29, les approv. de bord pour tous les navires ; ensuite, les approv. de bord pour les navires nationaux seulement. Orig. base : 1927-29. Exp. exclude : in 1927-29, all ships' stores ; thereafter, ships' stores for national ships only.	imp. exp.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique United States of America \$	<i>b</i>	Indices établis d'après la formule « idéale » de Fisher. Indice de prix des import. : générales, 1927-33 ; spéciales, 1934-36. Indices constructed according to Fisher's " ideal " formula. Import price index : general, 1927-33 ; special, 1934-36.	import. imp. générales imp. spéciales exp. spéciales special exp.
Uruguay pesos	<i>c</i>	Chiffres approx. établis au Secrétariat. Base orig. : pour 1927-1929, 1913 ; ensuite, 1927. Aprox. figures compiled in the Secretariat. Orig. base : for 1927-1929, 1913 ; thereafter, 1927.	exp.

ANNEX I (continued).

Price and Quantum Indices of Imports and Exports.

Special trade ; merchandise only. 1927 = 100.

The price index numbers given in brackets refer to prices in " gold currency ".

The quantum indices are given in italics.

The countries within each continent are given in French alphabetical order.

The continental order is : Africa, America, Asia, Europe, Oceania.

Prix-price et-quantum	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
prix quantum	100 100	101.6 <i>113.6</i>	101.8 <i>131.6</i>	99.7 <i>130.9</i>	87.1 <i>127.8</i>	80.0 <i>111.6</i>	75.5 <i>123.3</i>	67.9 <i>120.3</i>	66.0 <i>98.5</i>	106.7
prix quantum	100 100	106.0 <i>113.5</i>	101.8 <i>108.2</i>	95.5 <i>127.0</i>	87.7 <i>110.2</i>	87.8 <i>122.0</i>	84.6 <i>128.1</i>	64.6 <i>115.5</i>	54.8 <i>135.3</i>	131.2
prix quantum	100 100	97.4 <i>110.0</i>	94.4 <i>120.5</i>	87.9 <i>100.2</i>	76.6 <i>94.0</i>	59.4 (58.1) <i>75.7</i>	69.9 (47.0) <i>97.2</i>	71.0 (43.3) <i>129.6</i>	70.0 (41.4)	68.5 (41.0)
prix quantum	100 100	100.0 <i>100.9</i>	96.5 <i>99.7</i>	67.4 <i>98.6</i>	52.5 <i>83.0</i>	41.7 (40.8) <i>92.6</i>	58.6 (39.5) <i>82.2</i>	66.4 (40.6) <i>71.9</i>	167.0 (100.0) <i>95.3</i>	
prix quantum	100 100	100.0 <i>98.4</i>	100.0 <i>103.4</i>	100.0 <i>105.9</i>	100.0 <i>102.8</i>	101.4 (100.0) <i>108.2</i>	144.4 (100.0) <i>106.3</i>	161.4 (100.0) <i>77.2</i>		
prix quantum	100 100	100.2 <i>99.6</i>	97.8 <i>101.9</i>	83.4 <i>103.0</i>	78.5 <i>92.8</i>	73.5 (71.9) <i>100.3</i>	106.6 (72.0) <i>94.2</i>	114.5 (70.1) <i>75.3</i>		
prix quantum			96.4 <i>99.8</i>	64.1 <i>103.6</i>	48.2 <i>90.4</i>	88.1 (37.2) <i>101.4</i>	54.9 (37.0) <i>87.9</i>	62.0 (37.9) <i>79.2</i>	52.4 (31.2) <i>115.5</i>	
prix quantum			100.0 <i>103.4</i>	100.0 <i>105.9</i>	100.0 <i>102.8</i>	101.4 (100.0) <i>108.2</i>	144.4 (100.0) <i>106.3</i>	161.4 (100.0) <i>77.2</i>	167.0 (100.0) <i>95.3</i>	
prix quantum			97.9 <i>101.9</i>	82.0 <i>104.8</i>	75.6 <i>96.4</i>	69.7 (68.2) <i>104.9</i>	103.5 (69.9) <i>97.0</i>	110.6 (67.7) <i>78.2</i>	103.6 (61.8) <i>105.5</i>	
prix quantum	100 100	85.0 (85.2) <i>114.8</i>	84.1 (83.0) <i>119.6</i>	84.2 (73.0) <i>102.5</i>	84.0 (58.9) <i>71.8</i>	82.9 (50.4) <i>51.8</i>	79.1 (46.4) <i>58.3</i>	91.7 (38.0) <i>62.2</i>	89.0 (36.8) <i>67.8</i>	81.2 (34.6) <i>70.6</i>
prix quantum	100 100	113.7 (113.9) <i>91.9</i>	104.8 (103.6) <i>90.2</i>	93.5 (81.5) <i>65.1</i>	70.7 (49.0) <i>89.8</i>	67.9 (41.2) <i>82.7</i>	65.1 (38.1) <i>75.1</i>	78.5 (32.7) <i>79.9</i>	80.3 (33.2) <i>85.2</i>	
prix quantum	100 100	97.3 <i>117.3</i>	95.8 <i>118.2</i>	83.6 <i>97.8</i>	69.6 (65.2) <i>74.9</i>	58.4 (50.8) <i>62.7</i>	63.0 (42.9) <i>62.1</i>	69.5 (41.7) <i>67.8</i>	67.9 (40.2) <i>74.8</i>	
prix quantum	100 100	93.4 <i>118.9</i>	94.6 <i>96.4</i>	77.2 <i>84.3</i>	60.7 (56.7) <i>77.3</i>	51.5 (45.1) <i>74.9</i>	58.2 (39.0) <i>81.0</i>	62.2 (37.2) <i>86.4</i>	63.2 (37.3) <i>98.6</i>	
prix quantum	100 100	98.4 <i>96.3</i>	96.4 <i>94.3</i>	85.7 <i>79.1</i>	74.1 (69.4) <i>61.9 (57.8)</i>	72.2 (62.7) <i>56.1 (49.1)</i>	74.7 (50.9) <i>56.4 (37.8)</i>	78.8 (47.0) <i>62.0 (37.1)</i>	79.7 (47.3) <i>63.6 (37.5)</i>	81.6 (48.5) <i>68.8 (40.7)</i>
prix quantum	100 100	102.5 <i>108.8</i>	107.0 <i>140.8</i>	101.7 <i>128.3</i>	96.6 <i>68.1</i>	70.5 <i>28.3</i>	48.4 <i>35.0</i>	45.2 <i>44.1</i>	41.8 <i>65.8</i>	43.0 <i>75.1</i>
prix quantum	100 100	99.6 <i>117.7</i>	110.2 <i>125.3</i>	96.4 <i>83.2</i>	68.0 <i>73.3</i>	45.3 <i>37.6</i>	40.0 <i>50.0</i>	36.5 <i>76.2</i>	37.0 <i>75.9</i>	40.3 <i>82.3</i>
prix quantum	100 100	98.8 <i>101.0</i>	91.6 <i>114.8</i>	74.7 <i>97.9</i>	57.9 <i>86.3</i>	45.8 <i>69.8</i>	45.3 (35.3) <i>76.5</i>	52.6 (31.4) <i>75.1</i>	52.6 (31.1) <i>93.0</i>	56.8 (33.6) <i>101.7</i>
prix quantum	100 100	101.2 <i>101.2</i>	113.8 <i>113.8</i>	100.1 <i>100.1</i>	86.7 <i>86.7</i>	70.3 <i>70.3</i>	76.0 <i>76.0</i>	74.7 <i>74.7</i>	93.1 <i>93.1</i>	102.3 <i>102.3</i>
prix quantum	100 100	102.3 <i>103.3</i>	101.2 <i>107.1</i>	90.7 <i>87.6</i>	69.8 <i>71.6</i>	59.8 <i>55.9</i>	62.8 (48.8) <i>55.1</i>	73.3 (43.7) <i>60.2</i>	75.6 (44.6) <i>62.4</i>	76.7 (45.3) <i>66.2</i>
prix quantum	100 100	117.0 (118.6) <i>89.3</i>	111.9 (109.3) <i>86.1</i>	97.6 (83.8) <i>107.3</i>	90.9 (51.3) <i>89.2</i>	97.8 (45.4) <i>61.8</i>	99.2 (46.0) <i>69.7</i>	123.5 (58.1) <i>58.6</i>	125.8 (59.1) <i>78.7</i>	

ANNEXE I (suite).

Indices des Prix et du Quantum des Importations et des Exportations.

Pays et monnaie Country and currency	Méthode Method	Détails Particulars	Catégorie Category
Chine China (Depuis 1. VII. 1932, non compris la Mand- chourie — From 1. VII. 32, ex- cluding Manchuria) St. \$ (1 Hk. Tl. = 1.558 St. \$)	b d, g	Indices (non ajustés) de prix du prof. Franklin Ho (formule « idéale » de Fisher). Price indices (unadjusted) of Prof. Franklin Ho (formula "Fisher's Ideal"). Prix : série « révisée » de Chang-Hai d'après les cours du marché ; base orig. 1926, mais pondérés d'après les quan- tités importées et exportées (resp.) en 1927. Prices : Shanghai "revised series" of market quotations ; orig. base 1926, but weighted according to quantities im- ported and exported (resp.) in 1927.	imp. exp. imp. exp.
Inde India rupees	c	Années commençant le 1 ^{er} avril. Base orig. : année 1927/28. Non compris le commerce du gouvernement. Years beginning April 1st. Orig. base year, 1927/28. Excl. Government trade.	imp. générales general imp. exp. spéciales special exp.
Indes néerlandaises Netherlands Indies gulden	e e a	Prix : moyenne arithmétique non pondérée des cours du marché (imp., 72 articles ; exp., 20 articles) pour Java ; appliqués ici, pour le quantum, aux Indes néerland. en en- tier. Base orig. : 1913. Unweighted arithmetic average of quotation prices (imp., 72 articles ; exp., 20 articles) for Java ; here applied, for quantum, to all Netherlands Indies. Orig. base : 1913. Prix : moyenne arithmétique des cours du marché de 12 articles à Java, pondérée, en 1927-1928, d'après les quantités exportées de Java en 1928, et, ensuite, d'après les quantités exportées en 1935. L'indice des prix est appliqué ici, pour le quantum, aux exportations totales des Indes néerlandaises. Base orig. : 1928. Arithmetic average of market quotations in Java of 12 arti- cles, weighted, in 1927-1928; according to quantities export- ed from Java in 1928 and, thereafter, according to quantities exported in 1935. The price index is here applied, for quantum, to total exports of the Netherlands Indies. Orig. base : 1928. Chiffres approximatifs établis au Secrétariat. Approximate figures compiled in the Secretariat.	imp. exp. exp. exp.
Indochine française French Indo-China piastres	a	Calculés d'après les indices de quantum de la Statistique générale de l'Indochine. Base orig. : 1925. Calculated from the quantum indices of the Statistique générale de l'Indochine. Orig. base : 1925.	imp. exp.
Japon Japan yen	c	Série de la Yokohama Specie Bank. Base orig. : 1928 (conservée dans le tableau, pour toutes les séries — y compr. la série des prix en « monnaie-or »). Yokohama Specie Bank series. Orig. base : 1928 (main- tained in the table, for all series—incl. the "gold" price series).	imp. générales general imp. exp. générales general exp.
Malaisie britannique British Malaya S.S. \$	f a	Indices officiels de prix (imp., 15 articles ; exp., 40 arti- cles), établis d'après les statistiques du commerce. Base orig. : 1924. Commerce général, non compris les colis postaux. Official price-indices (imp., 15 articles ; exp., 40 articles), compiled from trade returns. Orig. base : 1924. General trade, excl. parcels post. Chiffres approximatifs, établis au Secrétariat et raccor- dés à la série précédente à partir de 1929. Commerce général, non compris les colis postaux. Approximate figures, compiled in the Secretariat and linked to the preceding series from 1929. General trade, excl. parcels post.	imp. générales general imp. exp. générales general exp. exp. générales general exp.

ANNEX I (continued).

Price and Quantum Indices of Imports and Exports

Price-price et-and quantum	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
prix quantum	100	98.4 (101.2)	97.8 (90.7)	108.0 (72.0)	119.3 (58.5)	111.4 (58.1)	107.1 (49.6)	93.9 (42.6)	85.4 (41.9)	
prix	100	120.0	127.8	119.7	118.6	93.0	79.6	69.5	68.2	
prix	100	106.4 (109.5)	114.0 (105.8)	114.4 (76.9)	111.7 (52.7)	94.0 (44.4)	81.5 (37.6)	74.0 (34.0)	75.5 (36.1)	
quantum	100	101.5	97.0	85.1	88.6	57.1	52.5	50.0	53.3	
prix	100	95.6 (98.4)	100.4 (93.1)	118.1 (78.8)	140.0 (68.6)	130.7 (62.2)	123.8 (57.1)	123.1 (55.9)	110.7 (58.7)	192.1 (52.4)
quantum	100	123.5	124.5	109.5	101.1	79.3	69.2	53.0	48.7	45.2
prix	100	98.5 (101.4)	99.2 (92.0)	102.1 (69.1)	101.3 (47.8)	85.2 (40.3)	77.3 (35.7)	67.6 (30.6)	73.1 (35.0)	90.6 (35.9)
quantum	100	109.6	111.5	95.4	97.7	63.0	55.4	55.4	55.1	54.5
prix	100	96.4	98.2	80.0	71.7 (61.9)	65.2 (46.8)	63.5 (42.5)	63.0 (38.9)	62.1 (37.5)	
quantum	100	105.2	103.4	82.5	70.6	81.4	72.7	84.1	86.6	
prix	100	97.5	90.2	71.5	59.2 (50.5)	55.3 (39.5)	53.5 (35.8)	54.1 (32.9)	56.9 (34.4)	
quantum	100	106.1	108.0	96.6	82.5	74.9	86.2	87.8	88.4	
prix	100	96.9	96.9	91.8	71.9	59.2	49.0	46.4	44.9	46.1 (48.7)
quantum	100	114.8	126.8	107.8	91.3	71.9	74.5	69.5	68.3	67.8
prix	100	96.2	94.6	67.7	50.8	39.7	33.8	33.2	32.5	84.2 (32.2)
quantum	100	100.0	93.0	104.2	89.7	83.3	85.1	89.7	83.6	108.7
prix	100	80.6	75.0	48.5	32.4	23.4	23.7	27.6	25.2	80.6 (28.9)
quantum	100	119.2	117.3	145.4	140.7	141.3	120.7	107.8	108.0	121.3
prix	100	82.7	73.2	60.7	44.7	29.4	27.0	27.6	25.0	26.5 (25.0)
quantum	100	116.2	120.1	116.2	101.9	112.3	105.8	107.7	108.8	140.1
prix	100	101.9 (101.4)	102.4 (90.9)	94.9 (73.7)	82.9 (64.7)	72.5 (56.5)	69.0 (53.8)	59.9 (46.7)	56.8 (44.8)	
quantum	100	95.7	107.2	93.5	76.3	65.5	64.7	74.8	77.7	
prix	100	92.8 (92.3)	99.7 (88.5)	98.8 (76.8)	68.7 (58.6)	55.2 (43.1)	47.4 (37.0)	43.6 (34.0)	47.5 (37.0)	
quantum	100	106.4	98.2	80.0	70.0	79.1	91.8	104.5	117.3	
prix	.	100	96.2 (95.1)	76.4 (81.3)	55.1 (58.0)	64.6 (39.7)	63.4 (36.2)	93.1 (35.5)	96.3 (35.8)	98.0 (36.2)
quantum	.	100	104.9	92.1	102.1	100.9	104.7	111.6	116.9	128.3
prix	.	100	93.8 (93.3)	72.7 (77.3)	55.0 (58.0)	57.2 (38.0)	68.3 (29.5)	67.4 (25.7)	68.4 (25.1)	67.5 (24.9)
quantum	:	100	116.2	102.6	105.7	125.0	138.2	163.3	185.4	202.4
prix	100	96.7 (97.2)	94.0 (93.9)	85.1 (85.0)	71.8 (67.5)	68.9 (49.6)	61.7 (42.3)	58.8 (36.9)	59.8 (36.2)	
prix	100	95.7 (96.2)	94.9 (94.8)	74.4 (74.3)	61.5 (57.8)	44.8 (32.2)	41.4 (28.4)	45.1 (28.3)	48.5 (29.4)	
prix			94.9 (94.8)	67.1 (67.0)	46.4 (43.6)	40.4 (29.0)	43.8 (30.0)	60.8 (37.8)	63.2 (38.3)	70.3 (43.8)
quantum			91.8	92.3	81.6	75.4	80.3	85.0	85.0	84.1

ANNEXE I (suite).

Indices des Prix et du Quantum des Importations et des Exportations.

Pays et monnaie Country and currency	Méthode Method	Détails Particulars	Catégorie Category
Allemagne Germany Reichsmark	1927 : c ensuite } thereafter } a	Base orig. pour 1927 : 1913. Orig. base for 1927 : 1913.	imp. exp. exp., excl. reparations
	c	Base orig., pour 1927 et 1928 : 1927 ; ensuite, 1928. Orig. base, for 1927 and 1928 : 1927 ; thereafter, 1928.	imp. exp.
Danemark Denmark kroner	e	Base originale jusqu'à 1934 incl. : 1913 ; ensuite, 1931. Original base up to 1934 inclusive : 1913 ; thereafter 1931.	imp. exp.
	a	Chiffres approximatifs, établis au Secrétariat et rattachés à la série précédente à partir de 1929. Approximate figures compiled in the Secretariat and linked to the preceding series from 1929.	exp.
Estonie Estonia kroon	c	Série de l'Institut estonien des études économiques. Base orig. : 1927-31. Y compris les lingots. Series of the Estonian Institute of Economic Research. Orig. base : 1927-31. Including bullion.	imp. exp.
	a	Chiffres approximatifs établis au Secrétariat et rattachés à la série précédente à partir de 1929. Y compris les lingots. Approximate figures compiled in the Secretariat and linked to the preceding series from 1929. Including bullion.	exp.
Finlande Finland markkaa	c	Base originale : 1913. Original base : 1913.	imp. exp.
	e	56 art. d'importation, 20 art. d'exportation. Base originale : 1926. 56 import articles, 20 export articles. Original base : 1926.	imp. exp.
France francs	1927 : c ensuite } thereafter } a	Base orig. pour 1927 : 1924. Pour 1934 et après, une nouvelle chaîne (méthode a, mais les prix sont appliqués aux quantités de l'année précédente), rattachée à la série précédente. Les chiffres ne comprennent pas les pierres précieuses et les perles fines. Orig. base for 1927 : 1924. For 1934 and later, a new chain (method a, but the prices are applied to the quantities of the preceding year), linked to the preceding series. The figures exclude precious stones and fine pearls.	imp. exp.
Hongrie Hungary pengő	c	Non compris le commerce passif de perfectionnement et de réparation. Chiffres pour 1927-1929 : série officielle ; base orig. est 1913. Chiffres à partir de 1930 : série de l'Institut hongrois des études économiques ; base orig. est 1925-1927, rattachée à la série officielle. Excl. passive improvement and passive repair trade. Figures for 1927-1929 : official series ; orig. base is 1913. Fig. from 1930, incl. : series of Hungarian Institute for Economic Research ; orig. base is 1925-1927, linked to official series.	imp. exp.
Irlande, Etat libre d' Irish Free State £	1927-1929 : d ensuite } thereafter } b	Base orig. pour 1927-29 : 1924 ; pondération pour les mêmes années selon le commerce de 1924. Orig. base for 1927-29 : 1924 ; weighting for these years is according to trade in 1924.	imp. générales general imp. exp. spéciales special exp.
Italie Italy lire	c	Calculés sur la base du « nouveau système » du commerce spécial, introduit le 1. I. 1930. Année de base originale : pour 1927-1929, 1925 ; pour les années suivantes, 1929 (convertie officiellement à 1925). Calculated on the basis of " New System " of special trade, introduced 1. I. 30. Orig. base year : for 1927-1929, 1925 ; for later years, 1929 (converted officially to 1925).	imp. exp.

(1) Quantum « ajusté », c'est-à-dire le quantum (brut) de la série précédente, corrigé (i) pour les variations saisonnières et (ii) au moyen d'une moyenne mobile sur six mois. Rattaché à la série précédente, à partir de 1928. Indices de prix correspondants non disponibles.

ANNEX I (continued).
Price and Quantum Indices of Imports and Exports.

Prix-price et- and quantum	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
prix quantum	100	101.8	101.3	87.3	87.3	51.1	45.9	44.7 (44.1)	44.9	48.4
prix quantum	100	96.7	93.3	83.7	70.3	64.2	64.4	70.0	65.1	63.9
prix quantum	100	100.0	98.6	92.3	80.3	68.8	61.8	56.4 (55.7)	52.1	50.9
prix quantum	100	113.6	126.5	120.7	110.6	77.3	73.0	68.4	75.8	86.7
prix quantum	100	100.0	98.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
prix quantum	100	113.6	126.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
prix quantum	100	101.8	101.3	87.8	67.3	50.2	45.9	46.2 (45.5)	47.3	49.8
prix quantum	100	96.7	93.3	83.2	70.2	65.4	64.3	67.7	61.9	59.5
prix quantum	100	100.0	98.7	92.9	81.4	70.7	63.9	61.2 (60.4)	58.9	58.9
prix quantum	100	113.6	126.5	119.9	109.1	75.2	70.6	63.0	67.9	74.9
prix	100	100.0 (100.3)	100.7 (101.0)	86.4 (86.6)	76.2 (71.2)	81.6 (57.3)	88.4 (49.2)	98.9 (47.0)	95.4 (46.4)	102.2 (50.2)
prix	100	102.2 (102.5)	109.6 (109.9)	91.9 (92.2)	69.9 (65.6)	61.8 (43.4)	72.8 (40.6)	79.4 (39.8)	86.8 (42.2)	91.7 (45.0)
prix quantum			109.6 (109.9)	97.4 (97.7)	76.1 (71.4)	66.7 (46.9)	79.8 (44.4)	87.5 (43.9)	94.8 (46.1)	
			101.9	108.1	114.4	112.5	100.8	92.9	88.5	
prix quantum	100	100.6	94.9	83.6	68.8	58.9	67.9 (52.4)	77.8 (48.2)	76.5 (46.0)	76.2 (46.8)
prix quantum	100	135.4	134.4	122.1	92.2	64.9	59.6	73.7	93.2	118.2
prix quantum	100	111.2	104.9	86.9	65.2	48.2	53.6 (40.8)	61.5 (38.0)	66.7 (40.1)	60.3 (42.1)
prix quantum	100	108.0	105.9	104.9	103.0	83.5	80.3	106.1	113.5	113.5
prix quantum			104.9	86.0	73.0	54.5	60.9 (46.4)	68.9 (42.6)	73.0 (43.9)	70.6 (44.8)
			105.9	106.0	92.0	73.8	70.7	94.6	103.8	106.8
prix quantum	100	101.1	96.6	79.4	67.1 (62.6)	76.2 (46.7)	72.4 (41.9)	68.1 (36.0)	68.9 (35.0)	78.7 (38.0)
prix quantum	100	124.1	113.5	103.1	80.6	72.0	85.0	109.7	121.2	135.0
prix quantum	100	100.0	97.1	90.9	73.8 (68.6)	72.8 (44.7)	72.3 (41.6)	78.2 (41.0)	78.7 (37.7)	75.0 (39.0)
prix quantum	100	98.8	104.8	94.0	95.5	100.6	115.9	125.9	133.8	152.1
prix	100	100.0	96.0	81.8	73.7 (68.7)	88.9 (54.5)	85.9 (49.8)	86.9 (45.9)	86.9 (44.1)	89.9 (46.4)
prix	100	101.0	98.0	91.8	74.5 (69.2)	73.5 (45.1)	78.6 (45.2)	81.6 (42.7)	75.5 (38.6)	87.8 (45.0)
prix quantum	100	99.2	94.0	79.7	65.3	55.2	50.4	48.4	46.2	51.8 (47.0)
prix quantum	100	106.4	122.0	131.2	129.4	108.3	113.1	95.6	90.8	98.0
prix quantum	100	106.4	123.8	131.9	137.3	113.0	116.8	103.0	96.3	106.7
prix quantum	100	99.2	95.8	92.3	76.9	64.9	59.9	57.6	55.9	58.9 (53.4)
prix quantum	100	101.4	100.7	89.7	76.7	58.9	60.1	60.3	54.2	51.2
prix quantum	100	101.4	100.0	92.8	78.0	61.2	59.5	61.1	55.0	53.0
prix quantum	100	103.1	102.9	94.6	84.5 (84.3)	70.9 (70.7) ²	59.4 (58.9)	54.0 (53.8)	55.9 (55.5)	52.5 (52.5)
prix quantum	100	98.8	89.0	75.0	54.9	39.9	45.3	55.0	61.9	71.0
prix quantum	100	99.5	91.4	82.4	69.2 (69.0)	58.1 (58.0) ²	46.4 (46.0)	49.8 (48.7)	54.1 (53.7)	49.2 (49.2)
prix quantum	100	101.9	143.4	139.6	104.1	72.6	106.4	103.7	105.4	130.0
prix quantum	100	97.9	95.2	87.1	74.0 (68.8)	72.6 (52.6)	67.0 (45.6)	67.2 (41.5)	68.2 (40.7)	
prix quantum	100	100.6	106.0	107.2	112.1	96.5	87.8	95.7	90.1	
prix quantum	100	99.5	101.1	95.9	86.8 (80.2)	75.3 (54.3)	61.8 (42.0)	58.5 (36.2)	59.2 (35.4)	
prix quantum	100	103.9	105.0	104.7	94.0	76.7	68.4	69.0	76.1	
prix quantum	100	92.3 (94.1)	90.3 (92.0)	78.1 (79.6)	60.8 (61.4)	48.3 (48.0)	43.5 (43.9)	42.0 (41.6)	43.9 (41.6)	53.2 (43.6)
prix quantum	100	117.4	116.6	107.9	93.0	83.2	83.0	88.8	86.2	54.8
prix quantum	100	91.4 (93.2)	85.2 (86.8)	71.3 (72.7)	57.9 (58.3)	48.1 (47.8)	42.1 (42.5)	38.8 (38.4)	38.9 (36.9)	43.6 (34.5)
prix quantum	100	104.9	114.3	108.6	112.7	90.6	90.8	86.1	86.1	80.0

(1) "Adjusted" quantum—i.e., the preceding quantum corrected (i) for seasonal variations and (ii) by a six-monthly moving average. Linked to the preceding series, from 1928. Corresponding price-indices not available.

ANNEXE I (suite).

Indices des Prix et du Quantum des Importations et des Exportations.

Pays et monnaie Country and currency	Méthode Method	Détails Particulars	Catégorie Category
Lettonie Latvia lats	<i>g</i>	Indices de prix officiels (imp., 38 articles; exp., 27 articles); base orig. : 1913. Official price indices (imp., 38 articles; exp., 27 articles); orig. base : 1913.	imp. exp.
	<i>a</i>	Chiffres approximatifs, établis au Secrétariat et raccordés à la série précédente à partir de 1929. Approximate figures, compiled in the Secretariat and linked to the preceding series from 1929.	exp.
Norvège Norway kroner	1927-1933 : <i>c</i> ensuite thereafter } <i>a</i>	Base orig. : 1913. Les chiffres se rapportent au commerce général. Orig. base : 1913. The figures refer to general trade.	imp. exp.
Royaume-Uni United Kingdom £	<i>c</i>	Base orig., 1927-1930 : 1924 ; ensuite, 1930. Chiffres pour le commerce spécial (import. « restées » ; export. de produits nationaux), les réexport. et le commerce général (com. spécial plus les réexport.). Orig. base, 1927-1930 : 1924 ; thereafter : 1930. Figures for special trade ("retained" imports; exports of domestic products), re-exports and general trade (special trade plus re-exports).	imp. spéciales special imp. exp. spéciales special exp. réexport. re-exports imp. générales general imp. exp. générales general exp.
Suède Sweden kronor	<i>a</i>		imp. exp.
Suisse Switzerland francs	1927-1929 : <i>c</i> ensuite thereafter } <i>a</i>	Base orig. pour 1927-1929 : 1913. A partir de 1933 inclus, y compris le commerce de perfectionnement et de réparation. Orig. base for 1927-1929 : 1913. From 1933 inclusive, incl. improvement and repair trade.	imp. exp.
Tchécoslovaquie Czechoslovakia Kč	<i>g</i>	Indice de prix officiel; base orig. : 1 ^{er} au 25 juil. 1914 ; moyennes géométriques. Official price index; orig. base July 1st-25th, 1914 ; geometric averages.	imp.
	<i>a</i>	Chiffres approximatifs, établis au Secrétariat. Approximate figures, compiled in the Secretariat.	exp.
U. R. S. S. (Russie) U. S. S. R. (Russia) roubles-or gold roubles	1927-1929 : <i>c</i> ensuite thereafter } <i>a</i>	Base orig., 1927-1929 : 1913 ; chiffres pour les années économiques finissant le 30 sept. 1930-1935 : chiffres approx. d'export. pour les années civiles, établis au Secrétariat et raccordés aux chiffres des années précédentes. <i>Pour toutes les années</i> : les export. ne comprennent pas le platine brut. Orig. base, 1927-1929 : 1913 ; figures for economic years ending Sept. 30th. 1930-1935 : approximate export figures for calendar years, compiled in the Secretariat and linked to the figures for preceding years. <i>All years</i> : exports exclude raw platinum.	imp. exp.
Yougoslavie Yugoslavia dinars	<i>g</i>	Indices des prix : Banque nationale; base orig. : 1926 ; moyennes géométriques. Price indices : National Bank; orig. base : 1926 ; geometric averages.	imp. exp.
	<i>a</i>	Chiffres approximatifs, établis au Secrétariat et raccordés à la série précédente à partir de 1929. Approximate figures, compiled in the Secretariat and linked to the preceding series from 1929.	exp.

ANNEX I (continued).

Price and Quantum Indices of Imports and Exports

Prix-price et-and quantum	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
prix	100	91.8	91.1	80.2	68.2	70.9	70.1	69.0	68.2	69.8 (60.5)
prix	100	96.6	87.6	75.7	56.5	45.2	43.2	43.9	45.0	52.3 (44.5)
prix quantum			87.6 141.4	77.4 144.8	57.9 127.9	42.5 102.7	38.1 96.7	36.8 104.8	39.7 112.5	
prix quantum prix quantum	100 100 100 100	98.1 (100.5) 106.8	94.5 (97.2) 116.2	86.8 (89.1) 125.6	76.4 (72.8) 115.4	71.9 (49.5) 98.3	67.9 (43.7) 100.0	68.0 (39.4) 111.0	67.6 (37.9) 125.0	70.2 (39.8) 135.0
prix quantum prix quantum	100 100 100 100	97.4 (99.8) 102.4	93.6 (96.3) 117.4	87.6 (90.0) 114.0	75.6 (68.3) 90.1	72.8 (50.1) 114.0	70.4 (45.3) 115.7	70.9 (41.1) 119.2	71.4 (40.1) 123.8	78.3 (41.5) 136.5
prix quantum prix quantum	100 100 100 100	101.3 96.9	99.0 102.5	87.2 100.2	70.7 (65.9) 103.0	65.7 (47.2) 90.5	62.2 (42.3) 91.9	64.0 (39.5) 97.2	65.3 (39.0) 98.0	68.3 (41.2) 105.5
prix quantum prix quantum	100 100 100 100	100.0 102.1	97.4 105.6	93.0 86.6	83.2 (77.5) 66.2	77.5 (55.8) 66.4	76.1 (51.7) 68.2	76.5 (47.2) 73.1	76.0 (45.4) 79.0	77.1 (46.8) 80.6
prix quantum	100 100	98.4 99.4	93.1 95.9	77.1 91.6	59.4 (55.4) 87.5	52.7 (37.9) 78.8	55.7 (37.9) 71.8	62.4 (38.5) 66.9	59.2 (35.4) 76.0	65.7 (39.7) 74.8
prix quantum prix quantum	100 100 100 100	101.6 96.6	98.9 101.4	86.8 98.8	70.0 (64.7) 101.0	64.8 (46.6) 88.9	61.9 (42.1) 89.5	64.0 (39.5) 93.9	65.1 (38.9) 95.4	68.3 (41.3) 102.0
prix quantum	100 100	99.8 101.7	97.0 104.0	90.5 87.3	78.8 (78.4) 69.4	73.4 (52.8) 68.1	72.9 (49.6) 68.8	74.5 (46.0) 72.2	73.5 (44.0) 78.6	75.5 (45.6) 79.7
prix quantum prix quantum	100 100 100 100	99.4 108.4	98.9 113.7	89.8 116.9	76.6 (71.8) 117.6	81.1 (55.8) 89.9	76.5 (49.2) 90.4	77.0 (44.5) 107.0	77.7 (43.5) 120.0	
prix quantum	100 100	98.7 98.7	96.6 116.1	89.9 106.7	79.0 (73.5) 87.9	75.0 (51.4) 78.1	70.8 (45.3) 94.2	78.1 (42.2) 110.2	71.4 (40.0) 112.4	
prix quantum prix quantum	100 100 100 100	98.6 107.4	96.6 110.4	87.2 115.6	75.0 117.9	63.5 107.5	57.5 102.2	54.2 98.4	51.9 91.7	
prix quantum	100 100	102.7 102.7	102.0 101.5	96.2 90.6	86.2 77.3	75.7 50.6	69.5 51.6	66.2 54.2	64.4 55.2	
prix	100	99.7	94.8	80.6	65.5	59.3	59.7	62.1 (52.9)	64.8 (53.6)	66.7 (52.7)
prix quantum	100 100	101.9 103.3	97.7 104.2	91.4 94.9	76.9 84.7	70.0 52.1	.	.	.	.
prix quantum prix quantum	100 100 100 100	98.7 134.3	101.1 116.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
prix quantum	100 100	95.1 104.8	89.6 125.6	66.2 200.7	46.1 225.6	40.2 183.5	33.5 189.4	30.7 174.5	29.4 160.0	30.5 130.4
prix	100	98.7	93.9	82.0	70.9	70.2 (65.0)	76.4 (59.4)	72.0 (55.3)	71.2 (54.8)	73.1 (56.4)
prix	100	107.0	106.7	87.3	68.0	56.9 (52.0)	54.5 (42.4)	55.2 (42.6)	59.4 (45.7)	60.5 (46.7)
prix quantum			106.7 116.0	94.0 112.7	82.5 91.0	62.4 (57.1) 76.5	59.7 (46.4) 88.4	65.2 (50.4) 92.2	64.6 (49.7) 97.5	69.6 (53.7) 98.3

ANNEXE I (fin).

Indices des Prix et du Quantum des Importations et des Exportations.

Pays et monnaie Country and currency	Méthode Method	Détails Particulars	Catégorie Category
Australie Australia £ A	d a	<p>Années économiques finissant le 30. VI. Y compris l'argent en lingots. Année de base orig. : aux imp., 1926/27 ; aux exp., 1901 (la pondération des export. est la moyenne annuelle de la période du 1.I.1897 au 30.VI.1916). Econ. years ending 30. VI. Incl. silver bullion. Orig. base year : for imp., 1926/27 ; for exp., 1901 (exp. weighting is annual average of period 1.I.1897—30.VI.1916).</p> <p>Chiffres approx., établis au Secrétariat et raccordés à la série précédente à partir de 1928. Années écon. finissant le 30.VI. Y compris l'argent en lingots. Approximate figures, compiled in the Secretariat and linked to the preceding series from 1928. Econ. years ending 30. VI. Incl. silver bullion.</p>	<p>imp. générales general imp. exp. générales general exp.</p> <p>exp. générales general exp.</p>
Nouvelle-Zélande New Zealand £ N Z	d c, d, modifié— modified	<p>Base orig. : 1926 ; pondération d'après la moyenne annuelle des quantités en 1926-1930. Y compris lingots. Orig. base: 1926 ; weighting according to annual average of quantities in 1926-1930. Including bullion.</p> <p>Prix moyens ou cotations de 33 articles appliqués aux quantités moyennes d'exp. pendant les 5 années d'exp., finiss. le 30 juin, précédentes. Base orig. des prix : 1909-1913. Y compris lingots. Av. prices or price quotations for 33 articles, applied to av. export quantities of the 5 previous export years ending June 30th. Orig. price basis : 1909-1913. Including bullion.</p>	<p>imp. générales general imp.</p> <p>exp. spéciales special exp.</p>

ANNEX I (concluded).
Price and Quantum Indices of Imports and Exports.

Prix-price et- and quantum	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
prix quantum	100	93	90 (89.1)	90 (87.4)	82 (72.6)	.	.	.	.	.
prix	100	96.3	97.7	91.1	50.8	.	.	.	.	.
quantum	100	106.8	97.3 (96.3)	77.0 (74.8)	57.4 (48.8)	.	.	.	.	.
quantum	100	98.1	107.4	96.2	117.8	.	.	.	.	.
prix quantum		106.8	97.3 (96.3)	73.9 (71.8)	51.7 (44.0)	51.8 (31.8)	50.6 (28.1)	67.5 (34.8)	54.3 (25.8)	
		98.1	107.4	100.2	130.6	139.5	146.5	127.2	143.0	
prix quantum	100	95.7	91.5 (90.8)	89.4 (86.1)	81.9 (70.3)	79.8 (52.3)	83.0 (45.4)	80.0 (39.8)	79.8 (38.1)	
	100	104.2	118.8	110.4	71.9	68.8	68.8	86.6	101.7	
prix quantum	100	110.4	106.4 (105.7)	84.1 (81.2)	64.5 (55.5)	58.5 (38.6)	58.8 (32.4)	72.7 (38.1)	72.8 (34.4)	82.0 (30.8)
	100	104.1	107.0	110.5	111.8	125.7	144.5	135.2	133.9	144.2

ANNEXE II

ANNEX II

Cours du change utilisés pour la conversion des chiffres annuels du Commerce en \$-or E.-U. (anciens); exprimés en cents-or des E.-U. par unité nationale.

Not. — Les cours sont pondérés suivant le mouvement mensuel du commerce (excepté ceux en italique, qui sont non pondérés).

Exchange Rates used for Conversion of Annual Trade Figures to U.S.A. (old) Gold Dollars; expressed in U.S.A. Gold Cents per National Unit.

Note.—The rates are weighted according to monthly trade movement (except those in italics, which are unweighted).

Pays	Unité Unit	Parité Parity	1929		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		Countries
			Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	
Aden (an. com. I.IV).	Rupee	36.50	36.50	36.50	26.35	26.35	24.89	24.89	22.21	22.21	22.05	22.05			Aden (yr. begin. I.IV).
Afrique-Occid. franç.	Franc	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.55	3.55	French West Africa.
Algérie	Franc	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.52	3.62	Algeria.
Allemagne	RM	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.49	23.50	23.82	23.82	23.82	Germany.
Argentine (1)	Peso m/n.	42.45	41.83	41.87	25.73	25.73	24.85	24.79	17.58	17.67	17.50	17.50	19.60	19.58	Argentina (1).
Australie (année civ.):	£														Australia (calendar yr.):
: cents par £A		486.66	478.89	479.36	278.87	278.71	264.11	262.90	238.34	239.54	232.36	230.81	234.79	233.50	: cents per £A.
: £A par £B 100		100.00	101.60	101.50	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	: £A per £B 100.
: cents par £B		486.66	486.66	486.66	349.29	349.09	330.80	329.28	298.53	300.02	291.03	289.09	294.08	292.46	: cents per £B.
Australie:	£														Australia:
: cents par £A	ann.	486.66	481.60	481.60	304.70	298.87	271.50	270.25	250.67	251.02	232.21	231.44	234.55	233.43	: cents per £A.
: £A par £B 100	fin.	100.00	100.75	100.75	127.40	127.31	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	: £A per £B 100.
: cents par £B	30.VI	486.66	486.66	486.66	388.21	380.47	340.05	338.49	313.97	314.40	290.84	289.87	293.78	292.37	: cents per £B.
Autriche (2)	Schill.	14.07	14.07	14.07	12.93	12.86	11.10	11.08	11.01	11.01	11.13	11.13	11.15	11.14	Austria (2).
Belgique (3)	Franc	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.15	2.16	2.00	2.00	Belgium (3).
Bolivie	Boliv.	36.50	36.50	36.50	21.22	21.22	17.04	17.04	15.16	15.16	14.57	14.57			Bolivia.
Bésil	£ or	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	Brazil.
Bulgarie	Lev	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	Bulgaria.
Canada (année civile):	\$ Can.	100.00	100.00	100.00	88.11	88.08	71.82	71.09	60.53	60.27	59.20	59.01	59.39	59.14	Canada (calendar yr.).
Canada (an. com. I.IV)	\$ Can.	100.00	100.00	100.00	86.91	87.61	68.08	67.06	60.05	59.91	59.22	58.96			Canada (yr. beg. I.IV).
Ceylan	Rupee	36.50	36.50	36.50	26.36	26.43	24.86	24.85	22.59	22.61	21.94	21.94	22.19	22.20	Ceylon.
Chili	Peso or	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	Chile.
Chine, sans Mandch. (4)	St. \$	41.77	41.08	41.08	21.10	20.92	20.51	20.45	20.10	20.07	21.71	21.17	17.58	17.57	China, excl. Manch. (4).
: Mandchourie (4)	M Yuan	41.77	41.77	41.77	21.69	21.69	20.08	20.20	19.44	19.48	17.75	17.82	17.15	17.11	: Manchuria (4).
Colombie	P. oro	97.33	97.33	97.33	95.92	94.45	65.31	64.73	36.39	36.96	33.39	33.32	33.76	33.78	Colombia.
Congo belge	Franc	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.14	2.12	2.00	2.00	Belgian Congo.
Corée	Yen	49.85	45.78	46.13	29.10	27.96	20.14	19.86	17.72	17.66	17.02	17.04	17.16	17.15	Korea.
Costa-Rica	Colón	(5) 25.00	25.00	25.00	22.73	22.73	17.71	17.71	14.03	14.03	9.84	9.84			Costa Rica.
Côte de l'Or	£	486.66	486.66	486.66	347.23	345.48	329.95	331.87	299.24	301.77	291.23	290.82	293.55	292.88	Gold Coast.
Cuba	Peso	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.86	78.84	59.65	59.65	59.01	59.01	59.01	59.01	Cuba.
Curaçao	Gulden	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	Curaçao.
Danemark	Krone	26.80	26.80	26.80	18.76	18.78	14.88	14.89	13.39	13.40	12.99	12.99	13.13	13.13	Denmark.
Dominicaine, Rép.	\$ U.S.A.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.59	80.59	59.64	59.64	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06	Dominican Rep.
Egypte	£E.	499.13	499.13	499.13	358.49	357.72	338.39	339.19	307.84	308.76	298.67	298.21	301.35	300.44	Egypt.
Equateur	Sucre	20.00	20.00	20.00	17.14	17.68	13.96	13.96	5.42	5.48	5.61	5.64			Ecuador.
Espagne	Pes. or	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	Spain.
Estonie	Kroon	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	20.69	20.41	16.60	16.56	16.11	16.12	16.29	16.31	Estonia.
Etats-Unis d'Amér.	Dollar	(*) 100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	78.08	77.68	59.65	59.65	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06	U.S.A.
Finlande	Markkaa	2.52	2.52	2.52	1.55	1.55	1.46	1.45	1.33	1.32	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.31	Finland.
Formose	Yen	49.85	46.10	47.31	28.67	27.37	20.17	19.92	17.75	17.64	17.03	17.03	17.16	17.16	Formosa.
France	Franc	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.55	3.55	France.
Grèce	Drachma	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.83	0.78	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.55	0.54	Greece.
Guatemala	\$ oro am.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.59	80.59	59.64	59.64	59.06	59.06			Guatemala.
Haiti (an. fin. 30.IX)	Gourde	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	17.95	18.61	12.18	12.25	11.87	11.87	11.85	11.84	Haiti (yr. end. 30. IX).
Honduras (an. fin. 31.VII)	\$ oro am.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	94.51	94.51	62.89	62.89	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06	Honduras (year ending 31.VII).
Hongrie (6)	Pengö	17.49	17.49	17.49	17.45	17.45	17.33	17.33	17.27	17.27	17.36	17.36	17.49	17.49	Hungary (6).
Inde (année civile)	Rupee	36.50	36.50	36.50	26.40	26.27	24.90	24.88	22.59	22.60	21.93	21.93	22.20	22.19	India (calendar year).
Inde (an. com. I.IV)	Rupee	36.50	36.50	36.50	26.23	26.08	24.41	24.39	22.19	22.21	22.05	22.06			India (yr. begin. I.IV).
Indes néerlandaises	Gulden	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	88.11	37.92	Netherlands Indies.
Indochine française	Franc	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.59	3.53	French Indo-China.
Indochine française	Piastre	(f) 39.18	44.64	44.64	39.18	39.18	39.18	39.18	39.18	39.18	39.18	39.18			French Indo-China.
Irak (an. com. I. IV) (7)	Dinar	486.66	486.66	486.66	345.07	352.65	322.78	322.27	295.76	295.29	291.09	291.18			Iraq (yr. beg. I.IV) (7).
Iran (8)	Rial	8.93	8.45	8.45	3.42	3.42	3.90	3.82	4.02	3.94	3.39	3.38	3.53	3.53	Iran (8).
Irlande, Et. lib.	£	486.66	486.66	486.66	352.64	351.12	331.00	330.45	300.46	300.18	290.85	291.08	293.92	294.14	Irish Free State.
Italie	Lira	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.13	5.13	5.21	5.21	5.11	5.11	4.89	4.89	4.23	4.08	Italy.
Jamaïque	£	486.66	486.66	486.66	350.61	350.61	331.37	331.37	300.56	300.56	290.92	290.92	294.17	294.17	Jamaica.
Japon	Yen	49.85	45.90	46.16	28.52	28.74	20.16	20.02	17.70	17.67	17.02	17.04	17.16	17.16	Japan.
Kenia et Ouganda	£	486.66	486.66	486.66	350.61	350.61	331.51	334.49	300.56	300.56	290.87	289.89			Kenya and Uganda.
Lettonie	Lat	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	16.72	16.42	Latvia.
Lithuanie	Litas	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	Lithuania.
Malaisie britan.	S.S. \$	56.78	56.01	56.01	40.37	40.30	38.45	38.37	35.14	35.12	33.93	33.95			British Malaya.

Pays	Unité Unit	Parité Parity	1929		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		Countries
			Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	
Maroc (Zone franç.) ...	Franc	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.56	3.57	Morocco (French Zone),
Mexique	Peso	49.85	48.18	48.19	31.85	31.85	22.14	22.07	16.54	16.53	16.48	16.48			Mexico.
Nicaragua	Córdoba	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.59	80.59	59.64	59.64	53.95	53.95			Nicaragua.
Nigéria	£	486.66	486.66	486.66	348.92	351.24	331.35	332.06	300.98	300.87	291.29	290.93			Nigeria.
Norvège	Krone	26.80	26.80	26.80	17.98	17.96	16.76	16.75	15.10	15.09	14.62	14.62	14.76	14.76	Norway.
Nouvelle-Zélande :	£														New Zealand :
: cents par £NZ		486.66	483.38	483.32	319.15	321.19	266.37	268.17	239.84	241.67	232.36	231.73	236.00	236.07	: cents per £NZ.
: £NZ par £B 100		100.00	100.68	100.69	109.50	109.50	123.95	123.95	124.76	124.72	124.60	124.50			: £NZ per £B 100.
: cents par £B		486.66	486.66	486.66	350.61	351.72	330.16	332.39	299.22	301.41	289.52	288.50			: cents per £B.
Palestine	£P.	486.66	486.66	486.66	352.03	350.42	330.28	336.29	300.07	303.99	290.82	288.54	293.55	292.57	Palestine.
Panama	Bálboa	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.59	80.59	59.64	59.64	59.06	59.06			Panama.
Paraguay	P. oro	96.48	95.16	95.53	58.43	58.49	57.16	57.37	40.02	40.02	44.07	44.13			Paraguay.
Pays-Bas	Gulden	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	37.77	37.68	Netherlands.
Pérou (9)	Sol	28.00	40.00	40.00	23.06	21.89	14.67	14.69	13.91	13.92	14.40	14.41	14.84	14.84	Peru (9).
Philippines	Peso	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	40.02	41.29	29.86	29.97	29.64	29.64			Philippines.
Pologne	Zloty	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.20	11.20	Poland.
Portugal	Escudo	(10) 4.42	4.48	4.47	3.19	3.18	3.05	3.05	2.74	2.74	2.65	2.65	2.67	2.67	Portugal.
Rhodésie méridionale.	£R	486.66	486.66	486.66	349.28	350.27	330.90	330.58	299.92	299.24	290.87	291.32			Southern Rhodesia.
Roumanie	Leu	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.53	0.52	0.43	0.43	Roumania.
Royaume-Uni	£	486.66	486.66	486.66	349.76	350.52	330.75	330.84	300.54	300.36	291.02	290.97	293.92	294.00	United Kingdom.
Salvador	Colón	50.00	50.00	50.00	39.60	39.60	27.90	27.90	23.07	23.07	23.68	23.68			El Salvador.
Siam (année civile) ...	Baht	44.24	44.24	44.24	36.48	36.27	30.43	30.40	27.54	27.49	26.68	26.68	26.96	26.97	Siam (calendar year).
Siam (an. com. I. IV) ..	Baht	44.24	44.24	44.24	39.27	39.26	29.69	29.62	27.04	27.02	26.81	26.82			Siam (yr. begin. I. IV).
Soudan anglo-égyptien.	£E.	499.13	499.13	499.13	358.85	361.57	339.54	341.62	308.07	308.81	298.66	297.75	301.42	301.65	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Suède	Krona	26.80	26.80	26.80	18.44	18.36	17.22	17.13	15.48	15.45	15.01	15.02	15.15	15.10	Sweden.
Suisse	Franc	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	17.31	17.54	Switzerland.
Syrie et Liban (11)	L. l. s.	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37			Syria and Lebanon (11).
Tchécoslovaquie	Koruna	(12) 2.47	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.52	2.52	2.47	2.47	2.34	2.35	Czechoslovakia.
Terre-Neuve (an. fin. 30. VI)	\$ Can.	100.00	100.00	100.00	88.10	88.10	73.20	73.20	62.98	62.98	59.80	59.80			Newfoundland (yr. ending 30. VI).
Trinité et Tobago	£	486.66	486.66	486.66	350.61	350.61	331.37	331.37	300.56	300.56	290.92	290.92			Trinidad and Tobago.
Tunisie	Franc	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92			Tunis.
Turquie	£T	439.66	48.53	48.06	47.35	47.35	47.25	47.20	47.24	47.24	47.20	47.21	47.07	47.02	Turkey.
U. R. S. S.	Rouble or	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.40	11.75	11.70	U.S.S.R.
Union Sud-Afric. (13) ..	£SA	486.66	486.66	486.66	476.19	476.10	327.05	328.52	296.72	298.03	287.95	290.40	290.84	290.87	Union of South Africa (13).
Uruguay	Peso	103.42	98.61	98.97	47.06	46.97	46.93	47.01	47.69	47.70	47.63	47.63			Uruguay.
Venezuela	Bolívar	19.30	19.30	19.29	15.09	15.09	14.66	14.64	16.97	17.17	15.47	15.48			Venezuela.
Yougoslavie	Dinar	(14) 1.76	1.76	1.76	1.63	1.61	1.37	1.37	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.96	1.96	Yugoslavia.

(1) Argentine : 100 pesos moneda nacional = 44 pesos oro. Taux utilisés par la Dirección General de Estadística, lesquels, depuis déc. 1933 inclusivement, représentent une moyenne du cours officiel (15 pesos m/n. par £ stg.) et du cours libre ; pour 1935 et 1936, provisoires.

(2) Autriche : Pour oct.-déc. 1931, cours officiels ; à partir de nov. 1932, cours libres (cotations à Bâle) ; pour janv.-oct. 1932, cours interpolés et gradués.

(3) Belgique : 5 francs belges = 1 belga.

(4) Etalon argent. La parité indiquée est la moyenne non pondérée des cours en 1929. (Note : 1 Halkwan Taël = 1,558 dollar (chinois nationaux) standard ; 1,000 Hk. Taëls = 1,114 Taëls de Shanghai ; 0,40 dollar-or (ancien) des E.-U. = 1 unité-or de la Douane ; 1 yuan du Mandchoukouo (créé en 1932) = approximativement 1 \$ standard, à la parité argent).

(5) Costa-Rica : étalon de change \$ des E.-U., à colones 4 par \$. Parité ultérieurement changée en : colones 4,40 par \$ pour 1932 ; colones 4,55 pour 1933 ; 4,25 pour 1934 ; 5,94 pour 1935.

(6) Hongrie : A partir du 17.VII.1931, cours officiels à Budapest.

(7) Irak : Pour 1931 (c.-à-d., 1931/32) et auparavant, convertis de rupees, à raison de 13 1/2 par dinar irakien.

(8) Iran : Années commençant le 22 mars, jusqu'en 1930 (c.-à-d., 1930/31) inclusivement ; ensuite, années commençant le 22 juin. La parité indiquée est la moyenne non pondérée des cours pour le kran, de l'année civile 1929 ; 1 kran (étalon argent) = 1 rial (la nouvelle unité, introduite en mars 1932).

(9) Pérou : Pour 1929 et 1930, convertis de Libras péruviennes (l'unité monétaire jusqu'au 18 avril 1931). La parité de la Libra était 486,66. Dix Soles = 1 Libra.

(10) Portugal : A partir du 9 juin 1931 ; auparavant 108,05.

(11) Syrie : 1 livre libano-syrienne = 20 francs français.

(12) Tchécoslovaquie : A partir du 17.II.1934 ; auparavant 2,96.

(13) Union Sud-Africaine : calculé sur le mouvement des marchandises, lingots et espèces, y compris la valeur de la prime sur l'or.

(14) Yougoslavie : A partir du 13 mai 1931 ; auparavant 19,30.

(*) Etats-Unis : La nouvelle parité (Proclamation présidentielle du 31.I.1934) est 59,06.

(†) Indochine française : A partir du 31.V.1930 ; auparavant néant (étalon argent).

(1) Argentine : 100 pesos moneda nacional = 44 pesos oro. Rates used by the Dirección General de Estadística, which, from Dec. 1933 inclusive, represent an average of the official rate (15 pesos m/n. per £ stg.) and the free rate ; for 1935 and 1936, provisional.

(2) Austria : For Oct.-Dec. 1931, official rates ; from Nov. 1932, free rates (quotations at Basle) ; for Jan.-Oct. 1932, interpolated rates, graduated.

(3) Belgium : 5 Belgian francs = 1 belga.

(4) Silver standard. The parity shown is the unweighted average rate in 1929. (Note : 1 Halkwan tael = 1,558 (Chinese national) Standard dollars ; 1,000 Hk. Tls. = 1,114 Shanghai Tls. ; 0,40 U.S.A. old gold \$ = 1 Customs Gold Unit ; 1 Manchukuo Yuan (created in 1932) = approximately 1 St. \$, at silver parity).

(5) Costa Rica : U.S.A. \$ exchange standard, at 4 colones per \$. Parity subsequently changed to : 4,40 colones per \$, for 1932 ; 4,55 colones for 1933 ; 4,25 for 1934 ; 5,94 for 1935.

(6) Hungary : From 17.VII.31, official quotations at Budapest.

(7) Iraq : For 1931 (i.e., 1931/32) and earlier, converted from rupees, at 13 1/2 per Iraqi dinar.

(8) Iran : Years beginning Mar. 22, until 1930 (i.e., 1930/31) inclusive ; thereafter, years beginning June 22. The parity shown is the unweighted average rate for the kran in the calendar year 1929 ; 1 kran (silver standard) = 1 rial (the new unit, introduced in March 1932).

(9) Peru : For 1929 and 1930, converted from Libras peruanas (the currency unit until 18.IV.31). The parity of the Libra was 486,66. Ten Soles = 1 Libra.

(10) Portugal : From 9.VI.31 ; previously 108,05.

(11) Syria : 1 Libano-Syrian pound = 20 French francs.

(12) Czechoslovakia : From 17.II.34 ; previously 2,96.

(13) Un. of S. Africa : Calculated on the movement of merchandise, bullion and specie, including the value of the gold premium.

(14) Yugoslavia : From 13.V.31 ; previously 19,30.

(*) U.S.A. : The new parity (Presidential Proclamation of 31.I.34) is 59,06.

(†) Fr. Indo-China : From 31.V.30 ; previously none (silver standard).

ANNEX III

World Trade, by Countries and Continental Groups. Value in U.S.A. (old) gold dollars (000,000's omitted).
Basis: Recorded values; Special trade; Merchandise only.

PAYS	IMPORTATIONS — IMPORTS						EXPORTATIONS — EXPORTS						COUNTRY
	1929	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1929	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	
Asie (sans U.R.S.S.) . . .	4,679	1,904	1,714	1,707	1,754	1,792	4,938	1,768	1,710	1,755	1,500	2,044	Asia (excl. U.S.S.R.).
Aden (G) (a) . . .	26.1	13.5	12.6	11.4	14.2	* 15.4	19.6	8.2	8.0	6.4	8.5	* 9.3	Aden (G) (a).
Bornéo sept. (G) . . .	4.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	* 1.7	6.6	2.4	2.3	3.4	2.6	* 2.8	Br.N.Borneo(G)
Brunei	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	* 0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.3	* 1.4	Brunei.
Ceylan	131.4	46.1	39.0	43.9	44.8	42.2	138.5	44.2	44.8	54.5	50.5	* 54.3	Ceylon.
Chine, s. Mandch. (*) . . .	662.9	319.5	276.0	207.0	199.8	165.5	439.7	116.2	125.2	107.4	122.0	124.2	China, exc. Manch. (*)
: Mandchourie (*) . . .	147.2	60.0	87.6	104.2	101.5	110.0	210.3	94.3	76.1	74.6	63.4	78.0	: Manchuria (*)
Chypre	9.4	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	* 4.5	7.7	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.3	* 3.6	Cyprus.
Corée (G)	193.6	93.2	81.4	92.0	112.2	130.8	159.6	87.0	73.2	82.2	93.9	101.8	Korea (G).
Formose (G)	94.4	47.2	37.4	38.2	44.8	50.2	128.7	65.9	49.5	54.0	59.7	66.0	Formosa (G).
Inde	912.5	350.5	285.8	282.9	294.4	271.6	1,177.3	355.0	350.4	335.1	344.6	400.7	India.
Inde, fr. (G)	3.1	3.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	* 4.8	10.6	5.3	5.0	4.8	2.0	* 3.2	Fr. India (G).
Inde portug.	6.0	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.7	* 2.9	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	* 0.7	Portug. India.
Indes néerl.	445.5	154.4	132.4	117.0	111.7	107.6	581.5	219.0	189.1	196.7	181.9	231.5	Neth. Indies.
Indochine fr.	104.7	40.4	35.7	35.8	35.3	35.2	106.2	42.4	39.8	41.6	50.9	59.4	Fr. Indo-Ch.
Irak (a)	35.8	21.5	19.4	17.7	21.1	* 22.9	19.8	7.2	7.9	12.1	10.2	* 11.2	Iraq (a).
Iran (G) (a)	73.4	25.6	27.1	31.3	27.3	* 31.0	132.3	63.9	69.3	76.1	65.9	* 70.0	Iran (G) (a).
Japon (*)	995.3	394.5	379.7	397.3	413.1	463.6	969.8	364.1	365.8	377.0	418.1	451.5	Japan (*)
Malaisie br. (G)	498.3	153.7	136.3	163.3	159.5	175.0	520.6	131.6	144.4	144.4	191.7	194.3	Br. Malaya (G).
Palestine	34.9	27.4	36.7	45.5	51.6	39.3	7.5	8.3	8.7	9.8	12.2	10.6	Palestine.
Philippines	146.1	78.8	53.3	49.4	50.1	60.1	163.4	94.7	86.7	85.6	55.5	81.1	Philippines.
Sarawak	12.7	3.9	4.3	4.9	5.6	* 6.1	19.4	5.5	5.5	7.6	7.2	* 7.8	Sarawak.
Siam (a)	86.1	28.5	26.9	26.6	28.4	* 27.0	93.9	42.3	37.9	42.7	39.4	* 46.0	Siam (a).
Syrie et Liban	50.4	31.3	27.8	23.4	23.4	21.2	19.7	6.6	6.0	6.7	9.6	* 9.8	Syria and Lebanon
Autres pays	* 3	* 1	* 1	* 1	* 2	* 3	* 2	* 1	* 1	* 1	* 1	* 1	Other countr.
U.R.S.S.	453.2	362.3	179.2	119.6	124.2	158.9	475.3	295.9	254.7	215.3	169.1	159.8	U.S.S.R.
Europe (sans U.R.S.S.) . . .	19,410	8,139	7,361	7,074	6,893	7,216	15,649	6,286	5,706	5,413	5,369	5,627	Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.).
Albanie	7.4	4.4	3.1	2.4	2.6	* 2.8	2.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.1	* 1.2	Albania.
Allemagne (10)	3,293.1	1,111.6	1,001.3	1,045.5	990.6	1,004.7	3,211.6	1,367.1	1,160.4	979.2	1,017.0	1,135.8	Germany (10).
Autriche	459.0	178.9	127.4	126.9	134.3	139.1	307.9	98.3	85.9	94.4	99.6	106.1	Austria.
Belgique-Lux.	987.8	449.7	412.1	380.9	367.2	423.0	883.6	411.2	390.1	376.4	341.0	395.5	Belgo-Lux.
Bulgarie	59.9	25.0	15.9	16.2	21.4	22.9	46.0	24.4	20.4	18.3	23.2	28.2	Bulgaria.
Danemark	459.6	207.1	182.3	175.0	167.1	182.5	433.0	204.0	173.1	157.5	157.6	174.2	Denmark.
Espagne	528.2	188.3	161.1	165.0	168.9	(11) 78.7	406.8	142.5	129.0	117.9	112.6	(11) 63.9	Spain.
Estonie	32.8	9.8	8.1	9.2	11.1	14.2	31.5	11.4	9.3	11.4	12.9	13.6	Estonia.
Finlande	176.2	54.2	57.3	63.4	68.4	82.5	162.0	71.5	76.8	82.2	80.3	94.5	Finland.
France	2,232.3	1,170.9	1,114.5	905.4	821.8	901.6	1,965.5	774.0	724.2	699.7	607.1	548.6	France.
Grèce	172.6	65.0	47.2	49.2	59.5	64.8	90.5	34.7	28.8	30.6	39.6	40.1	Greece.
Hongrie	186.0	57.3	54.2	59.6	69.8	75.7	181.6	58.4	67.8	69.8	78.4	88.6	Hungary.
Irlande Etat-libre	293.2	146.1	116.6	116.5	107.7	115.8	225.0	88.4	60.9	52.8	57.1	64.7	Irish Free State
Islande	20.6	7.0	6.6	6.6	5.5	* 6.0	19.9	9.0	6.9	6.0	5.7	* 6.2	Iceland
Italie	1,139.6	424.1	387.2	392.2	381.2	253.9	801.4	349.4	312.1	267.0	256.1	222.7	Italy.
Lettonie	69.8	16.2	17.6	18.3	19.2	20.4	52.9	18.6	15.7	16.5	18.8	22.7	Latvia.
Lithuanie	30.6	16.6	14.2	13.8	12.7	15.4	33.0	18.9	16.0	14.7	15.2	19.0	Lithuania.
Malte	19.1	11.0	10.9	9.2	11.0	* 12.0	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	* 0.7	Malta.
Norvège	285.0	122.8	110.1	110.1	119.4	134.6	199.0	100.7	92.1	86.0	87.4	99.6	Norway.
Pays-Bas	1,106.4	523.7	485.9	417.4	376.2	384.0	799.7	340.9	291.8	286.1	271.8	280.7	Netherlands.
Pologne-Dantz.	349.1	96.4	92.8	89.6	96.6	112.4	315.7	121.2	107.7	109.4	103.8	114.9	Poland-Danz.
Portugal	113.0	54.5	58.1	53.9	60.8	52.5	48.0	25.2	24.4	24.9	24.5	27.3	Portugal.
Roumanie	175.8	68.7	70.4	79.3	57.9	54.4	173.1	100.3	85.0	81.9	87.8	94.0	Roumania.
Royaume-Uni	5,407.0	2,275.7	2,070.3	2,044.2	2,039.2	2,317.6	3,549.4	1,279.5	1,217.2	1,189.4	1,239.0	1,295.7	United King.
Suède	477.7	213.0	188.7	202.0	221.5	245.3	485.7	173.9	184.8	201.2	194.8	229.7	Sweden.
Suisse (12)	515.8	330.0	299.3	272.6	242.4	218.6	400.7	148.1	157.8	158.7	152.7	154.6	Switzerland (12)
Tchécoslov.	590.3	220.8	171.6	160.0	165.9	184.4	606.4	216.9	172.9	183.1	182.7	187.7	Czechoslovak.
Turquie	124.4	40.7	35.2	41.0	41.6	43.6	74.6	48.0	45.4	43.5	45.3	55.4	Turkey.
Yougoslavie	133.6	46.1	38.3	47.0	48.9	54.2	139.4	49.2	46.3	52.3	54.6	59.5	Yugoslavia.
Autres pays	4	3	2	3	3	* 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	Other countr.
Océanie	971	277	284	289	322	373	884	396	423	366	397	456	Oceania.
Australie (G)	706.4	185.8	183.1	203.0	226.4	256.4	589.9	267.0	297.3	239.0	284.7	301.9	Australia (G).
Etabl. franç.	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	* 1.1	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	* 1.1	French Settlements.
Fidji	6.7	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.0	* 3.2	7.9	5.1	4.6	3.6	4.5	* 4.9	Fiji.
Iles Jap. (mand.)	3.3	1.9	* 1.7	* 1.6	* 1.6	* 1.7	3.5	3.7	* 3.3	* 3.2	* 3.3	* 3.6	Jap. Pac. Is. (m.)
Nauru	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	* 0.2	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	* 1.2	Nauru.
N.-Calédonie	5.8	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.1	* 2.3	3.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	* 2.3	N. Caledonia.
N.-Guinée (*) (a)	4.2	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.2	* 2.4	5.6	3.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	* 4.7	New Guinea (a)
N.-Hébrides	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	* 0.3	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	* 0.4	New Hebrid.
N.-Zélande	233.5	76.9	66.7	73.9	83.3	* 103.0	259.3	108.7	104.8	109.7	103.2	132.8	New Zealand.
Papua (a) (*) (G)	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	* 0.7	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	* 0.8	Papua (a) (G).
Samoa occident.	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	* 0.3	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	* 0.4	West Samoa.
Autres pays	4	3	* 2	* 2	* 1	* 1	6	2	* 3	* 2	* 2	* 2	Other countr.
Total mondial	35,595	13,989	12,458	11,980	12,227	13,051	33,024	12,885	11,715	11,303	11,554	12,492	World Total.

Note.—Unless otherwise stated, the figures represent special trade, Merchandise only.—(G) General trade. — * Wholly or partly estimated.
—(a) Years other than calendar.
(1) Including bullion and specie.—(2) Exports: including bullion and specie, of domestic origin (including gold premium).—(3) Mozambique Province, Mozambique Company's Territory and Portuguese Nyassa.—(4) Imports: including total freight, etc.; imports and exports: including gold premium.—(5) Imports: adjusted for under- or over-valuation; exports: including re-exports of merchandise.—(6) Including bullion.—(7) Official values.—(8) Excluding trade between Manchuria and the rest of China, which amounted to, approximately: Imports into Manchuria: 1929-36: 59.1; 41.4; 22.5; 13.3; 16.1; 11.1; 5.2; 8.1; Exports from Manchuria: 1929-36: 60.3; 46.6; 51.5; 39.7; 14.4; 12.8; 11.4; 21.8.—(9) Excluding trade with Korea, Formosa and the Japanese Mandated Pacific Islands.—(10) Exports: including War Reparations deliveries in kind.—(11) In 1933 and later, including improvement and repair trade (previously excluded), viz.: Imports: 15.4; 14.9; 12.2; 10.9; Exports: 19.0; 19.8; 15.4; 14.2.—(12) Excluding Spain, July-December (amounts unknown).

ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

**REVIEW OF
WORLD TRADE
1937**

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PREFACE.

This year's edition of the *Review of World Trade* contains a general synopsis of trade during 1937 and a comparison of the figures for that year with those of the immediately preceding years. Special attention has been paid to the changes which took place in world tendencies during the course of last year.

In order to enable the reader to follow the developments of world trade over a longer period than is normally considered in any single volume, the price and quantum figures published in earlier editions have been reproduced in an Annex. In this Annex, the annual indices, which relate to world trade, cover the period from 1924 to 1937; quarterly indices of world trade and annual indices by principal groups of articles from 1929 to 1937 are also given.

Two companion volumes, entitled respectively *International Trade Statistics* and *International Trade in Certain Raw Materials and Foodstuffs by Countries of Origin and Destination*, will be issued later this year. The former will contain detailed trade statistics of sixty-five countries. The tables, with but few exceptions, will refer to the years 1935, 1936 and 1937, and will give annual figures for special trade by value (and monthly figures for the last two years), principal articles imported and exported, trade by countries of provenance and destination, and trade in precious metals. A synoptical table will show the percentage distribution, by countries of provenance and destination, of each country's imports and exports. Information will also be supplied, for certain countries, of trade by commodities classified in accordance with the chapters of the "Minimum List" prepared by the League Committee of Statistical Experts. The latter volume will show in detail the geographical distribution of world trade in about forty principal primary products during the years 1935, 1936 and 1937.

A third volume, entitled *Balances of Payments* and dealing with the whole field of international business transactions, including those connected with services rendered, capital movements, etc., as well as commodity trade, will appear late in 1938. The number of countries for whose balances of payments new estimates are likely to be available will be about thirty. The majority of these estimates will refer to the year 1937. For purposes of comparison, figures for earlier years will also be given.

A. LOVEDAY,

League of Nations, Geneva.
May 1938.

*Director of the Financial Section
and Economic Intelligence Service.*

Summary of Results.

The main results which emerge from the analysis of world trade in 1937 contained in this volume may be summarised as follows :

(a) The value of world trade in terms of gold increased by 23% in 1937, or three times as much as in 1936. The prices of goods entering into trade rose, however, by 8-9% ; the quantum of trade accordingly increased by about 13% (as against about 5% in each of the two preceding years) and was only about 3% below the level of 1929. The year-to-year changes in the price, quantum and value of world trade for the last six years are as follows :

PERCENTAGE CHANGE AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Gold prices	- 22.5	- 11	- 7	- 2.5	+ 3	+ 8.5
Quantum	- 12.5	+ 1	+ 3.5	+ 4.5	+ 5	+ 13
Gold value	- 32.5	- 10	- 3.5	+ 2	+ 8	+ 23

(b) The quantum of raw materials is estimated to have exceeded the 1929 level by 11-12%, but that of foodstuffs and manufactured articles to have been lower than in 1929 by 7% and 14% respectively.

(c) The barter terms of trade of raw-material countries, after a steady improvement since 1932, reached their most favourable position in the early part of 1937 and deteriorated with the fall in the prices of numerous primary products that occurred in the course of the year.

(d) This change in market conditions was due largely to the reduction in the imports of raw materials by the United States on account of her declining industrial activity, but a contributory factor was the reduction in the purchases of Japan after the outbreak of her conflict with China.

(e) Armaments in Europe and Japan and capital equipment activities in most countries caused an exceptional demand for iron and steel, met in part by exports from the United States.

(f) Trade in manufactured articles expanded particularly on account of the great demand from raw-material countries and from the United Kingdom, whose imports of such articles exceeded, in quantum, the previous record level of 1931.

(g) The industrial countries profiting most from the increase in the demand for manufactured articles in 1937 were the United States, Germany and the small industrial countries of Europe ; the exports of the United Kingdom, though rising, were checked towards the end of the year by her increased domestic demand, and those of France showed but slight progress.

(h) The United States trade balance, which was passive in 1936, became largely active in 1937 ; on the other hand, the import surplus of the United Kingdom rose by a quarter, and the trade balance of almost all raw-material countries became less active (or more passive).

Value and Quantum of World Trade in the Years 1929-1937.

The value of world trade is measured by adding together the figures of the recorded external trade of the numerous statistical areas of the world, after converting them to a common monetary unit. If the average movement of prices of goods entering into trade is known, it is possible to estimate roughly the movement of the quantum of world trade, which may be defined as the change in value after elimination of the effect of price changes since the base year chosen. Before considering the actual changes in value, price and quantum of world trade which have taken place in recent years and more particularly in the year under review, it is necessary to explain in some detail the processes of calculation that have been employed and the inevitable limitations to the adequacy of the aggregate results obtained.

Those readers to whom such methodological problems are not of primary interest may prefer to omit the following few paragraphs and refer at once to the figures which will be found at the top of page 10.

Reservations regarding Accuracy of Trade Values.

In dealing with the general results indicated by the annual values for world imports and exports during the years 1929 to 1937, it must be borne in mind that those results are necessarily only approximately correct and that they emerge from the combination of a mass of trade statistics relating to over 160 different areas, where systems of administration and valuation differ, where to identical terms unlike meanings are not infrequently attributed, where the conception of the character of the transaction which constitutes international trade is far from uniform. When it is stated, therefore, that the international trade of the world in any year reached a given figure, that statement must not be accepted as implying more than that the sum of the transactions recorded by each country contributing to such trade approximated to the amount indicated. The comparison between the total figures for any two years is likely to be more significant than the absolute figure for either year.

The figures given for individual countries in most cases refer to frontier values (c.i.f. for imports, f.o.b. for exports). There are, however, important exceptions to this rule; thus, in the case of the United States, Canada and certain Latin-American countries the imports are shown at the value in the country of shipment (excluding transport charges).¹ No attempt has been made to correct the figures on account of omissions or wrong values in trade returns.²

A new limitation to the adequacy of trade figures has become evident during the last few years, in that the recorded amounts for countries applying exchange control would appear frequently to overstate the actual trade values. This point is further dealt with below.

Type of Trade measured.

The figures given represent special trade in merchandise only, which may be roughly defined as imports of goods for domestic consumption and exports of domestic produce or products into which domestic labour has entered.

In the case of a few countries which are producers of precious metals, the trade in bullion and specie is, however, included in the figures given. In a few cases of small importance, figures for general trade had to be employed, as no other information was available. Details of these and certain other irregularities are given in the footnotes to Table III (pages 24-25).

¹ For detailed information, see *Memorandum on International Trade and Balances of Payments, 1912-1926*, Volume II (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1927.II.68.11), pages 22-23.

² For certain countries, such corrections are given in the volumes *Balances of Payments* issued annually by the League of Nations (last edition, Ser. L.o.N. P. 1937.II.A.16).

Scope of Data, Conversion, etc.

Figures for 1929 to 1936 are available for nearly all the countries considered. In a number of cases, the figures for 1936 are, however, provisional, and the totals for that year will therefore no doubt require to be slightly modified in next year's edition of this *Review*. Figures for 1937 are lacking for a few countries, representing together about 3% of the total trade of the world. The trade of these countries is assumed to have risen in the same proportion as the aggregate trade of all other countries; in certain cases, however, figures were available for the trade during the greater part of the year and an assessment was made for the missing months. Further, the final trade returns for 1937 are as yet available for only a small number of countries, and it is not possible to foresee whether the future corrections to the provisional trade figures utilised for the majority of countries will involve a reduction of the world total or an addition thereto.

Conversion to the unit chosen—in most of the tables the United States "old" gold dollar (of 1.50463 gramme of fine gold)—was made according to par rates in the case of gold currencies. In the case of paper currencies, conversion was made for each month at monthly average rates wherever monthly figures were available; where a corrected figure in national currency for the whole year (differing from the total of the provisional monthly figures) was available, the annual conversion rate weighted according to trade by months was applied to this figure. The weighted conversion rates are reproduced in Annex III. In the less important cases where monthly figures were not available, the unweighted average of monthly exchange rates had to be used.

The provisional trade values available for Algeria and Tunis in national currency (French francs) during the last year under review are calculated at the prices of the preceding year and thus reflect the changes in quantum rather than actual value. No adjustments on account of price changes have been made, but conversion into gold dollars for the last year under review has been made at the rate of the French franc in the preceding year.

In the case of countries applying exchange control, the official exchange rates have been employed for the conversion of imports as well as exports, except in the case of two or three countries. Thus, in the case of the Argentine, use has been made of gold dollar values calculated by the Central Bank of the Argentine, which has attributed a lower exchange value to the peso in the case of imports than in the case of exports (see Annex III). In the case of Brazil, the official trade values in gold pounds have been employed; but, as is shown in Annex III, the conversion from milreis to gold pounds has in recent years been made at rates differing widely for imports and exports. In the case of Austria, a weighted intermediate rate between the official and the market rate was employed for conversion of imports as well as exports, from July to October 1932, and thereafter the "free" rate.

The employment of the official exchange rate involves an over-valuation of the frequently unknown portion of trade (particularly exports) that is conducted on the basis of a lower exchange value of the national currency than that officially maintained. But it may be questioned whether the portion of trade which is carried on at the official rate—for example, in clearing between two countries applying exchange control—is not also over-valued, in so far as the prices obtained, converted at that rate, exceed those quoted in free currency. The comparability of the trade values of different countries is based on the assumption that the goods entering into their trade are bought and sold, if not in a common market, in foreign markets whose prices are related to each other by the cost of transport. When as a result of the innovations of modern trade policy this relation between different markets has in many cases disappeared and the price is no longer the supreme factor determining the direction of trade, an element of uncertainty enters into the comparison.

Calculation of Price and Quantum Figures.

Variations in quantum may be taken to represent the change in quantities weighted by the trade values of the items considered during the past year, or—which amounts to the same thing—the change in value after elimination of the effect of price changes since the past year.

The price and quantum indices contained in this volume are based on the national indices summarised in Annex II. The methods employed in combining these indices in order to arrive at world indices and the principal limitations to the adequacy of the results obtained are indicated in Annex I, which also brings together in convenient form all the price and quantum indices for world trade contained in this and earlier volumes of the *Review of World Trade*.

Total of World Trade.

The value of world trade in recent years, calculated in the manner indicated above—with the exception that a special estimate had to be made for the trade of Spain in 1936 and 1937—and the movement of average prices and of the quantum of goods entering into trade are as follows :

Value in U.S. gold dollars (000,000's) * :						
	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936	1937
Imports	35,595	13,968	11,981	12,243	13,145	16,222
Exports	33,024	12,887	11,333	11,559	12,577	15,369
Total.	68,619	26,855	23,314	23,802	25,722	31,591
Percentage movement of these values :						
Imports	100	39.2	33.7	34.4	36.9	45.6
Exports	100	39.0	34.3	35.0	38.1	46.5
Total.	100	39.1	34.0	34.7	37.5	46.0
Price and quantum move- ment (total of imports and exports) :						
Price (in terms of gold)	100	52.5	43.5	42.5	43.5	47.5
Quantum	100	74.5	78	82	86	97

* Throughout this volume, " gold dollars " means dollars according to the " old " parity (23.22 grains (= approximately 1.50463 grammes) of fine gold).

The gold value of world trade reached its lowest figure in 1934 and rose 2% in 1935, 8% in 1936, and not far from 23% in 1937. The increases during the last-mentioned two years, however, were due partly to the rise in the average gold prices of goods entering into trade. In 1937, these prices are estimated to have been higher than in 1936 by 8-9%, and the quantum of trade accordingly to have exceeded the 1936 level by only 13%.

It will be recalled that the quantum of trade had fallen between 1929 and 1932 by about a quarter and started rising in 1933. In 1937, it is estimated to have been only 3% below the level of 1929.

Figures in Pounds Sterling.

The following figures are obtained by converting those given above into sterling, according to average annual exchange rates :

Value in £ (000,000's) :						
	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936	1937
Imports	7,314	3,984	3,986	4,209	4,469	5,556
Exports	6,786	3,676	3,771	3,973	4,275	5,263
Total	14,100	7,660	7,757	8,182	8,744	10,819
Percentage movement of these values :						
Imports	100	54.5	54.5	57.5	61.1	76.0
Exports	100	54.2	55.6	58.5	63.0	77.6
Total.	100	54.3	55.0	58.0	62.0	76.7
Price movement (total of imports and exports, in terms of sterling)						
	100	72.5	70.5	71	72.5	79

In terms of sterling, the value of world trade, as well as the price level of the goods traded, has risen steadily since 1933.

Quarterly Movements.

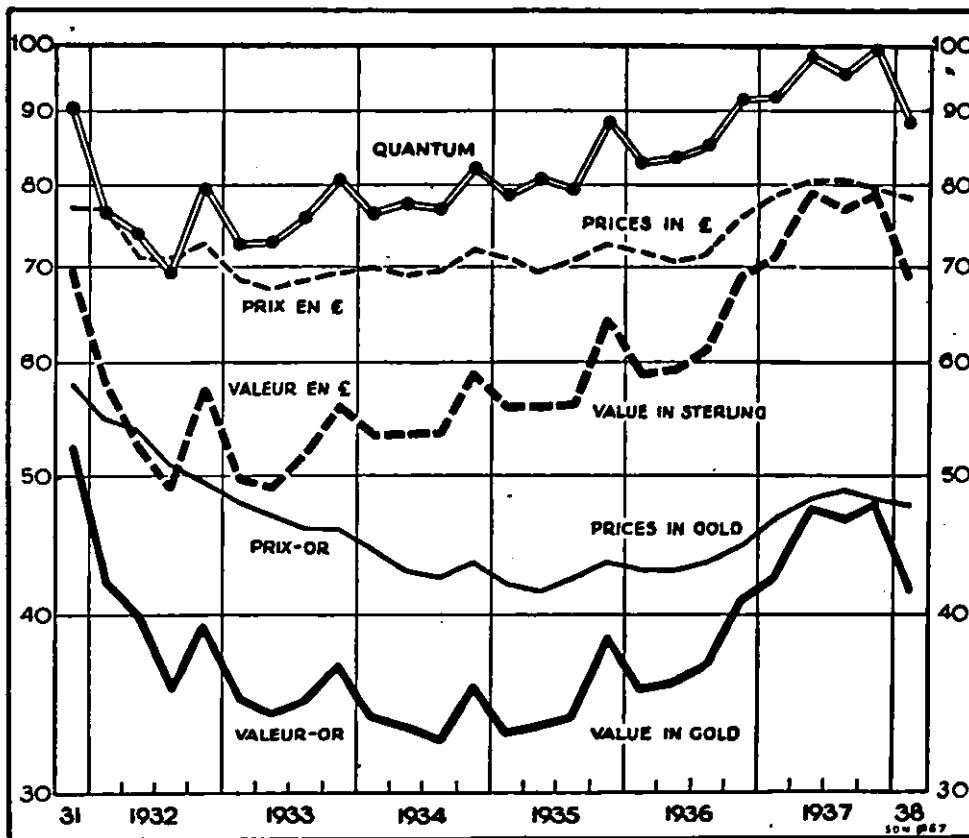
The following graph shows, as percentages of the quarterly averages for 1929, the value (imports and exports), average prices (in gold as well as sterling), and the quantum of trade for each quarter since the end of 1931. The quarterly movement of trade prices has been estimated from the above-mentioned annual world price index and quarterly figures of trade prices available for a few of the bigger trading countries.

The increase in the quantum of trade during the last quarter of each year is due partly to the marketing of the autumn crop of cotton, cereals, etc., in the northern hemisphere, and partly to the increase in the purchases of manufactured articles of several countries towards the end of the year. In the last quarter of 1936, the seasonal rise in trade (as distinguished from the increase due to the general upward trend) was weakened by several factors. Thus the export of cotton and certain other goods from the United States was adversely affected by a maritime strike on the Pacific coast; further, an acute shortage of shipping tonnage had occurred as a result of the earlier increase in trade and the engagement of a larger portion of the existing tonnage on time-demanding routes. In the first and second quarters of 1937, the trade in raw materials reached a record, and shipments of cereals from the Argentine were unusually high; the usual seasonal drop in trade accordingly failed to appear.

Seasonal movements apart, the quantum of trade appears to have begun to decline in the latter part of 1937. Its rise in the last quarter was less, and its fall in the first quarter of 1938 greater, than might have been expected if the general trend had remained unchanged.

QUARTERLY MOVEMENT OF WORLD TRADE (1929 = 100).

Logarithmic scale.



Trade by Main Groups of Articles.

The Closing of Price Scissors.

The left-hand part of the diagram below shows the annual movement of the average import prices in the United Kingdom of the three principal groups of articles—foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured articles—since 1929, according to indices published in the *Board of Trade Journal*. Between that year and 1932, prices fell; those of manufactured articles fell least, and those of raw materials most. A considerable spread of prices thus occurred; but, as the subsequent increase in prices has been greatest in the case of primary products, price discrepancies have again narrowed. In the imports of the United Kingdom, the average prices for the three groups returned in 1937 practically to the same relationship as had prevailed in 1929—but the absolute level of prices for each group was lower in 1937 than in 1929 by about 22% in sterling and 53% in gold.

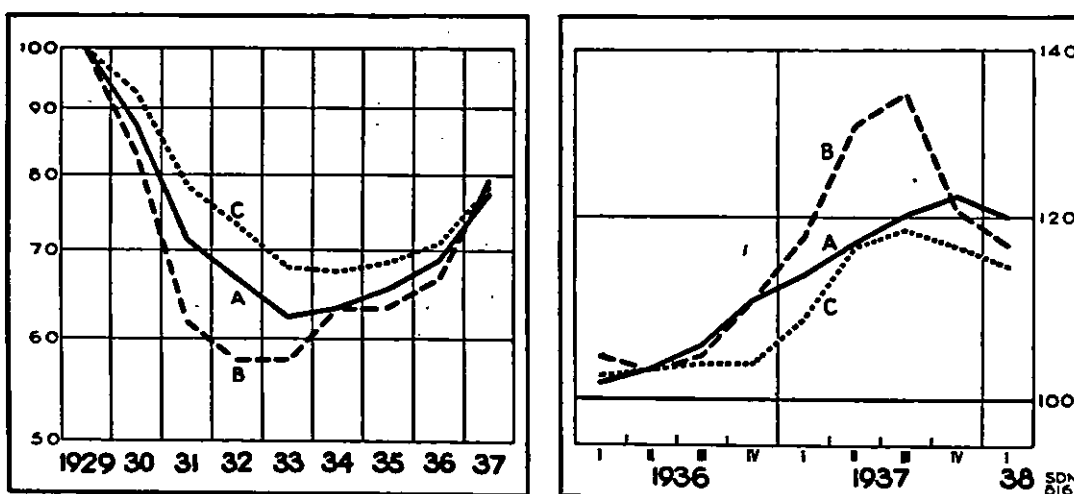
UNITED KINGDOM : MOVEMENT OF IMPORT PRICES (IN STERLING).

- A : Food, drink and tobacco.
- B : Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.
- C : Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

Logarithmic scale.

Annual movement 1929-1937 (1929 = 100).

Quarterly movement 1936-1938 (1935 = 100).



The price relations considered naturally depend to a certain extent upon the composition of trade within each of the groups concerned and are thus by no means identical in different countries. Information available concerning the prices of trade for certain countries other than the United Kingdom suggest that the figures summarised in the diagram are not quite representative of world trade, as generally the rise in the prices of primary products from 1933 to 1937 was not sufficient to restore the price relationship of 1929. According to the rather tentative price indices for world trade given on a subsequent page,¹ the average prices of manufactured articles were, even in 1937, about 12% above those of primary products.

¹ Page 16.

A Reversal of Trends.

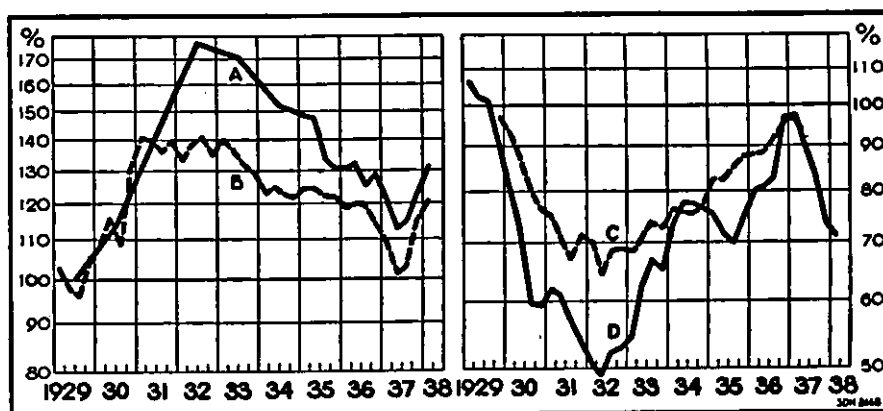
The right-hand part of the same diagram, showing quarterly movements of import prices from the beginning of 1936, indicates that raw materials rose in price only up to the third quarter of 1937. The subsequent fall was accompanied by a smaller decline in the prices of manufactured articles; the prices of foodstuffs, on the other hand, continued to increase.

The effect of these price movements upon the terms of trade of countries of a different economic structure is illustrated by the diagram below, the left-hand curves of which show, for Germany and the United Kingdom, the relation between export prices of manufactured goods and import prices of raw materials, and the right-hand curves the relation between the prices of total exports and total imports for India and the Netherlands Indies.

EXPORT PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF IMPORT PRICES.

Average 1929 = 100. Quarterly movement. Logarithmic scale.

<p>A : Germany.</p> <p>B : United Kingdom.</p> <p>(Prices of manufactured goods exported as percentage of those of raw materials imported.)</p>	<p>C : India.*</p> <p>D : Netherlands Indies.</p> <p>(Prices of all goods exported as percentage of those of all goods imported.)</p>
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* The curve for India from the second quarter of 1936 is based upon information available for March and December 1936 and March 1937 only.

The terms of trade of Germany and the United Kingdom, after a steady deterioration during the years 1933-1936, began to improve from the middle of 1937. Those of India and the Netherlands Indies appear to have been most favourable at the beginning of 1937. The deterioration of the terms of trade of the last-mentioned country in the course of 1937 was exceptionally great, owing to the sensitiveness of the prices of several of her export products.

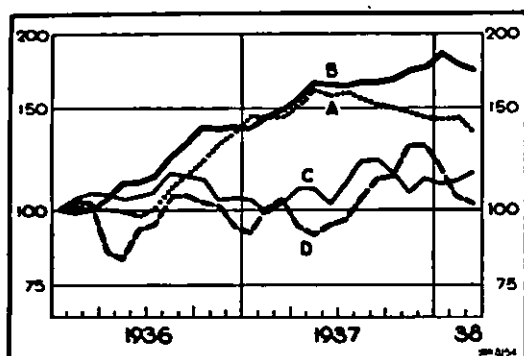
Dispersion of Prices within Each Group.

The movement of the prices of individual commodities included in each of the three principal groups referred to above was probably less uniform in 1937 than in any recent year. In particular, there occurred during the latter half of 1937 large discrepancies

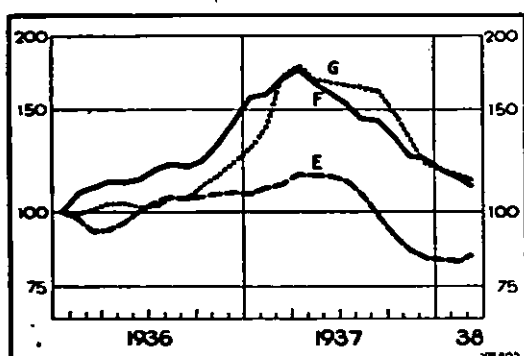
UNITED KINGDOM : AVERAGE MONTHLY IMPORT PRICES OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

January 1936 = 100.
Logarithmic scale.

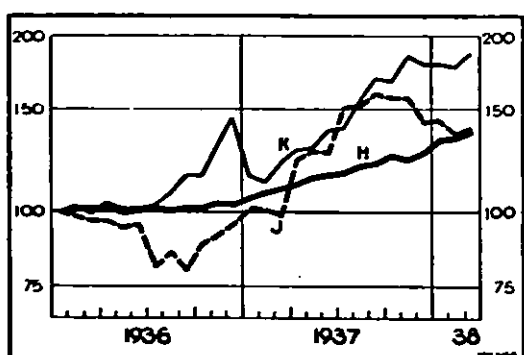
A : Wheat. C : Bacon.
B : Maize. D : Danish butter.



E : Cotton, raw. F : Rubber, raw.
G : Copper, electrolytic.



H : Gas coal (export price). J : Pig-iron.
K : Steel girders and beams.



in the trend of prices which usually move together. The three diagrams opposite, compiled from the monthly import returns of the United Kingdom, indicate that, while the prices of certain important commodities entering into trade declined as from the second quarter of the year, there were others whose prices continued to rise, in certain cases even at an increased pace.

Thus, of the foodstuffs considered in the first diagram, wheat began to fetch lower prices by the middle of the year, while maize continued to increase in price; the price of butter, after fluctuating for some time around a rather stable level, rose by over 40% between May and December 1937. The three commodities in the second diagram—cotton, rubber, and copper—all declined in the second half of 1937. Cotton had almost failed to share in the price increase during the latter part of 1936 and the first few months of 1937—a fact due, it would appear, to anticipation of the record crop of American cotton in 1937.

The prices of coal, pig-iron and steel, shown in the last diagram, moved decidedly upward after the break in the prices of the majority of raw materials and semi-manufactured articles. The price of coal is to a considerable extent determined by the requirements of the iron and steel industry. The trend of all the prices shown in the last diagram therefore reflects the exceptional demand for iron and steel in 1937—a demand due, not only to ordinary capital equipment activities, which were high in the majority of countries, but also to the hastened production of war material in many countries, the erection of plant required for such production, and the construction of fortifications. The trade figures for certain countries suggest that the boom in armament industries was not unconnected with the depression spreading in certain other branches. In the case of Japan, for example, the re-orientation of imports towards metal products for armament purposes clearly implied a reduction in the latter part of 1937 in the capacity of importing materials required for the production of articles of consumption¹—a fact which naturally contributed to the fall in the prices of such materials.

Annual Price Movement of Certain Articles.

The following table brings up to date the information contained in previous editions concerning the change in the average annual export prices of a number of individual articles in principal producing countries. The articles are placed in the order of the magnitude of the price fall during the whole period 1929-1937.

¹ Cf. page 42.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE GOLD EXPORT PRICES FROM 1929 TO 1937.

	1929 to 1932	1932 to 1933	1933 to 1934	1934 to 1935	1935 to 1936	1936 to 1937	1929 to 1937
1. Raw silk (Japan)	-68	-17	-38	+19	+12	+9	-77
2. Silk tissues (France)	-61	-6	-3	-12	-15	-12	-77
3. Coffee (Brazil)	-53	-23	-10	-26	+11	+18	-69
4. Sugar (Czechoslovakia)	-51	-8	-18	-20	-1	+13	-67
5. Grey cotton tissues (Japan)	-63	-8	-8	-8	-2	+22	-65
6. Butter (Denmark)	-58	-22	-17	+15	+9	+6	-64
7. Cotton (United States)	-63	-1	+0.2	+2	+0.4	-5	-64
8. Newsprint paper (Canada)	-30	-33	-25	-2	+2	+6	-63
9. Petrol (United States)	-47	-24	-21	-0.7	+8	+10	-62
10. Maize (Argentine)	-63	-21	+5	-18	+28	+25	-60
11. Cement (Germany)	-35	-23	-8	-4	-11	+4	-59
12. Copper (United States)	-66	-11	-17	+1	+19	+40	-58
13. Mechan. wood-pulp (Finland)	-50	-11	-0.2	-10	+4	+18	-51
14. White cotton piece goods (United Kingdom)	-48	-3	-9	-3	-1	+12	-51
15. Passenger motor-cars (U.S.A.)	-17	-30	-20	+1	+4	+3	-50
16. Bacon (Denmark)	-64	+21	+10	-1	+5	+0.6	-50
17. Chilled beef (Argentine)	-53	-6	-22	+26	+12	+4	-49
18. Wheat (United States)	-52	-19	-25	+50	+8	+13	-47
19. Wool (Argentine)	-72	+1	+35	-27	+45	+34	-46
20. Steel girders (Belgium)	-17	-16	-8	-25	+1	+19	-42
21. Rubber (British Malaya)	-84	+25	+77	+3	+35	+21	-42
22. Tea (Ceylon)	-62	+21	+10	+1	+4	+13	-40
23. Coal (United Kingdom)	-27	-7	-9	-2	+5	+9	-31
24. Tin (British Malaya)	-53	+35	+7	-6	-9	+20	-30
25. Mowing machines (Germany)	-5	-6	-3	-2	-10	-1	-24
26. Pig-iron (United Kingdom)	-38	-5	-10	-2	+14	+41	-17

Of the twenty-six commodities indicated above, twenty-three increased in price between 1936 and 1937. The greatest increases (41, 40 and 34% respectively) are shown for pig-iron, copper, and wool. The rise in the price of pig-iron is remarkable in view of the fact that the annual changes in that price in the preceding years were relatively small and that it was already at a comparatively high level in 1936.

Distribution of Trade by Groups of Articles.¹

The following figures show the distribution of the value of world trade between three principal groups of articles—foodstuffs, raw materials (including semi-manufactured articles) and manufactured articles—as well as the movement of the gold value for each group. The figures for 1937 had to be partly estimated, as the information available concerning the distribution of trade in that year was incomplete.

Percentage share in world trade of :	1929	1932	1936	1937
Foodstuffs	24.5	29	24.5	23
Materials, raw or partly manufactured	36	33	38	39
Manufactured articles	39.5	38	37.5	38
Total	100	100	100	100
Percentage movement of the gold value of :				
Foodstuffs	100	46.5	37	42.5
Materials, raw or partly manufactured	100	36	39.5	50
Manufactured articles	100	37.5	36	44.5
All articles	100	39.1	37.5	46.0

¹ Complete sets of figures for world trade by groups (value, price and quantum) during the whole period 1929-1937 are given in Annex I.

The share of foodstuffs in the value of trade rose during the early part of the depression at the expense of that of raw materials. Since 1932, however, the share of raw materials in trade has increased steadily, and that of foodstuffs has declined.

Price and Quantum Movement by Groups.¹

Information concerning the changes in the price and quantum of trade by the groups of articles considered above is available for the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France and Italy. These countries represent together over 40% of world trade : but, as the trade of other countries consists largely of goods imported from or exported to the five countries in question, not far from three-quarters of all goods entering into world trade are included either in the imports or in the exports of these countries. On the basis of these price and quantum figures and the above data with reference to the value of trade by groups, an attempt has been made to trace the movement of the average price and quantum of world trade for each group :

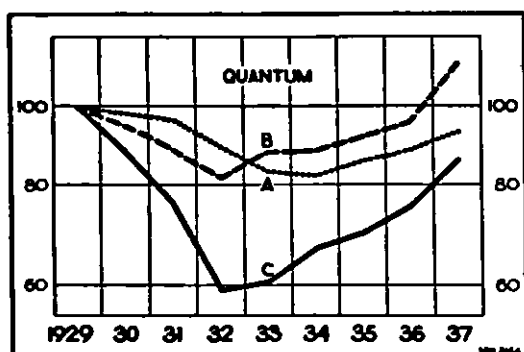
Price movement in gold (1929 = 100) :	1929	1932	1936	1937
Foodstuffs	100	52	42	45.5
Materials, raw or partly manufactured . .	100	44	41.5	46
Manufactured articles	100	64	48	51.5
All articles	100	52.5	43.5	47.5

Quantum movement (1929 = 100) :	1929	1932	1936	1937
Foodstuffs	100	89	88	93
Materials, raw or partly manufactured . .	100	81.5	95.5	111.5
Manufactured articles	100	59	75	86
All articles	100	74.5	86	97

ANNUAL MOVEMENT OF THE QUANTUM OF WORLD TRADE BY GROUPS OF ARTICLES (1929 = 100).

Logarithmic scale.

- A : Foodstuffs.
- B : Materials, raw or partly manufactured.
- C : Manufactured articles.



The variations in the quantum of trade are further illustrated in the diagram opposite. Manufactured articles fell relatively little in price during the early part of the depression, but the quantum of such articles entering into trade was reduced much more than that of primary products. The upward movement of both raw materials and manufactured articles began from 1933 ; the course of the curves stresses the close relationship that exists between the trade in goods belonging to these groups. While the trade in manufactured articles in 1937 remained much lower in quantum than in 1929, that in raw materials is estimated to have been 11-12% above the 1929 level.

The quantum of the trade in foodstuffs did not reach its lowest point until 1934. It has since grown rather slowly and was in 1937 some 7% less than in 1929.

¹ Complete sets of figures for world trade by groups (value, price and quantum) during the whole period 1929-1937 are given in Annex I.

Trade by Continental Groups.

The manner in which the value of world trade is divided among the different continental groups is shown in Table I.¹ The figures for each group are the sum of those of the individual countries belonging to it, and accordingly include, in addition to the trade of the group with the rest of the world, the trade between its constituent parts.

Table I.

WORLD TRADE, BY CONTINENTAL GROUPS, IN U.S.A. (OLD) GOLD DOLLARS
(000,000's).

Special Trade ; Merchandise only. *

CONTINENTAL GROUP	IMPORTS				EXPORTS				TOTAL			
	1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1932	1936	1937
1. Europe, excluding U.S.S.R. . .	19,410	8,139	7,257	8,961	15,649	6,288	5,658	6,857	35,059	14,427	12,915	15,818
2. Europe, including U.S.S.R. . .	19,863	8,501	7,416	9,112	16,124	6,584	5,818	7,050	35,987	15,085	13,234	16,102
3. North America ^b	5,676	1,731	1,823	2,275	6,428	2,094	2,056	2,634	12,104	3,825	3,879	4,909
4. Latin America ^c	2,707	749	875	1,146	3,167	1,177	1,268	1,583	5,874	1,926	2,143	2,729
5. Africa	1,699	806	860	1,023	1,483	867	950	1,094	3,182	1,673	1,810	2,117
6. Asia, excluding U.S.S.R. . . .	4,679	1,904	1,795	2,222	4,938	1,769	2,031	2,482	9,617	3,673	3,826	4,704
7. Oceania	971	277	376	444	884	396	454	526	1,855	673	830	970
Total (groups 2 to 7)	35,595	13,968	13,145	16,222	33,024	12,887	12,577	15,369	68,619	26,855	25,722	31,591

* The national figures employed in the calculation include, in the case of a few countries, bullion and specie or relate to general trade (see Table III).

^b I.e., Canada, U.S.A., Newfoundland, Greenland and St. Pierre & Miquelon.

^c I.e., America, other than "North America", as defined above.

The changes which the trade values by continental groups have undergone may be more conveniently studied in conjunction with Table II, which shows the percentage movement of the trade of each group as well as its percentage share in world trade. The estimated gold price indices have been entered under the figures representing the movement of the value of world imports and exports.

The movement of the figures in this table between 1929 and 1932 on the one hand and between 1932 and 1937 on the other is naturally due largely to variations in the relative price movements ; it is natural, for example, that Europe's share in world trade expanded with the improvement in the terms of trade of industrial countries (trading largely between themselves) during the first depression years, and declined during the subsequent period. But as price relationships in 1937, as was shown on a previous page, reverted nearly to the position of 1929, comparison between the percentage distribution of trade in these two years is not greatly affected by relative price movements and is likely to bring out the trend of events more clearly than comparisons with the intervening years.

Imports into Europe represented a higher share in world trade in 1937 than in 1929, while the reverse is true of North America. The increase in Europe's share is due wholly to the United Kingdom, whose share in world imports represented 17.2% in 1937 as

¹ In this and certain other tables in this volume, the figures for 1930, 1931, 1933, 1934 and 1935 have been omitted. The figures for 1932 are retained for the reason that the quantum of world trade reached its lowest level in that year.

Table II.

PERCENTAGE MOVEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE VALUE OF WORLD TRADE BY CONTINENTAL GROUPS.

Special Trade ; Merchandise only. *

GROUPE CONTINENTAL	IMPORT.				EXPORT.				TOTAL				CONTINENTAL GROUP
	1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1932	1936	1937	
Mouvement de la valeur-or (1929 = 100).													Movement of gold value (1929 = 100).
1. Europe, non compris U. R. S. S.	100	42	37	46	100	40	36	44	100	41	37	45	1. Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.
2. Europe, y compris U. R. S. S.	100	43	37	46	100	41	36	44	100	42	37	45	2. Europe, including U.S.S.R.
3. Amérique du Nord ^b	100	30	32	40	100	33	32	41	100	32	32	41	3. North America. ^b
4. Amérique latine ^c	100	28	32	42	100	37	40	50	100	33	36	46	4. Latin America. ^c
5. Afrique	100	48	51	60	100	59	64	74	100	53	57	67	5. Africa.
6. Asie, non compris U. R. S. S.	100	41	38	47	100	36	41	50	100	38	40	49	6. Asia, excluding U.S.S.R.
7. Océanie	100	29	39	46	100	45	51	60	100	36	45	52	7. Oceania.
Total (groupes 2 à 7)	100	39	37	46	100	39	38	47	100	39	37	46	Total (groups 2 to 7).
Indices des prix en or (monde)	100	53	43.5	48	100	52	44	47	100	52.5	43.5	47.5	Price indices in terms of gold (world).
Distribution.													Distribution.
1. Europe, non compris U. R. S. S.	54.2	58.0	55.2	55.4	47.4	48.8	45.0	44.8	51.1	53.7	50.2	50.2	1. Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.
2. Europe, y compris U. R. S. S.	55.5	60.6	56.4	56.2	48.8	51.1	46.3	45.9	52.4	56.2	51.5	51.2	2. Europe, including U.S.S.R.
3. Amérique du Nord ^b	16.1	12.5	13.9	14.0	19.5	16.3	16.3	17.1	17.7	14.2	15.1	15.5	3. North America. ^b
4. Amérique latine ^c	7.7	5.4	6.6	7.1	9.6	9.1	10.1	10.3	8.6	7.2	8.3	8.6	4. Latin America. ^c
5. Afrique	4.8	5.8	6.5	6.3	4.5	6.7	7.6	7.1	4.6	6.2	7.0	6.7	5. Africa.
6. Asie, non compris U. R. S. S.	13.2	13.7	13.7	13.7	14.9	13.7	16.1	16.2	14.0	13.7	14.9	14.9	6. Asia, excluding U.S.S.R.
7. Océanie	2.7	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.7	2.5	3.2	3.1	7. Oceania.
Total (groupes 2 à 7)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total (groups 2 to 7).

* The national figures employed in the calculation include, in the case of a few countries, bullion and specie or relate to general trade (see Table III).

^b I.e., Canada, U.S.A., Newfoundland, Greenland and St. Pierre & Miquelon.

^c I.e., America, other than "North America", as defined above.

against 15.2% in 1929. The relatively high level of United Kingdom imports must undoubtedly be attributed to the fact that her net capital exports in 1929, estimated at £118 million, were turned into a net capital import in 1937. The rise in Africa's share in world imports between 1929 and 1937 is accounted for largely by the Union of South Africa, and is due to the relative increase in wealth brought to that country by profitable gold exports.

The aggregate share of Europe and North America—that is, of the groups including the principal industrialised countries—in world exports fell from 68.3% in 1929 to 63% in 1937. Reference to Table III indicates that the four biggest trading countries—the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany and France—account for this decline. The discontinuation of capital exports on a large scale to raw-material countries has

naturally affected the export trade of such countries as the United States and the United Kingdom ; the disorganisation of the trade between the industrial countries of Europe is one of the principal factors in the decline of the shares of Germany and France. The share of German exports absorbed by Europe fell from 74% in 1929 to 69% in 1937, and that of French exports from 63% to 54%.

The similarity between the years 1929 and 1937—both being, in a sense, “ boom ” years and years in which the prices fetched by primary products were relatively high—renders clear the fundamental changes in the conditions under which world trade is conducted that have taken place during the intervening years.

In comparing the figures showing the percentage movement of trade, account must be taken of the fact that the varying composition of the trade of different continental groups naturally affects the average price level at which their trade is conducted. Available national indices of trade prices do not permit the calculation of representative price indices for continental groups other than Europe and North America. The estimated changes in the gold prices and the quantum of trade of these two groups are shown below :

Imports	Europe :	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936	1937
	Prices (in gold)	100	52.5	44.5	44	46	50.5
	Quantum	100	82	81.5	80	81.5	90.5
	North America :						
Exports	Prices (in gold)	100	50	36	35.5	38	42
	Quantum	100	61	63.5	76.5	84.5	95
	Europe :						
	Prices (in gold)	100	59.5	50.5	49	50	52.5
Exports	Quantum	100	68.5	69	70.5	72.5	83.5
	North America :						
	Prices (in gold)	100	55.5	42.5	43.5	45	48.5
	Quantum	100	58.5	63.5	65.5	71.5	85

Trade of Certain “ Empires ”.

The world has been divided in the above tables into groups of contiguous or proximate countries. It may be useful to supplement the evidence so furnished by similar figures for the countries constituting the British Commonwealth of Nations¹ and those under French and Dutch administration.

British Commonwealth of Nations.¹

The figures for imports and exports of the countries belonging to the British Commonwealth are shown in the following table. The share of the Commonwealth in world trade fell from 27.9% in 1929 to 26.7% in 1931 (a year not shown in the table) but increased to 31.0% in 1936. In 1937, however, it again declined (to 29.8%).

According to official calculations,² inter-Commonwealth trade represented 25.7% of the total trade of the British Commonwealth in 1929 as well as in 1931, but rose to 29.1% in 1932, 30.4% in 1935 and 30.6% in 1936.

¹ Under this heading, for the sake of brevity, are included in this volume the figures for colonies, protectorates, oversea territories and territories under suzerainty or mandate.
² *Statistical Abstract for the British Empire for each of the ten years 1927 to 1936.*

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH TRADE.*

	U.S.A. (old) gold \$ (000,000's)											
	Imports				Exports				Total			
	1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1932	1936	1937
Total British Commonwealth ^b	10,460	4,038	4,212	5,100	8,696	3,348	3,720	4,324	19,156	7,386	7,932	9,424
Total, less United Kingdom	5,053	1,762	1,899	2,313	5,147	2,069	2,425	2,801	10,200	3,831	4,324	5,114
Per cent (1929 = 100)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total British Commonwealth	100	38.6	40.3	48.9	100	38.5	42.8	49.7	100	38.6	41.4	49.2
Total, less United Kingdom	100	34.9	37.6	45.8	100	40.2	47.1	54.4	100	37.6	42.4	50.1
Percentage share of world trade (total British Commonwealth)	29.4	28.9	32.0	31.4	26.3	26.0	29.6	28.1	27.9	27.5	30.8	29.8

* In this table, the trade of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is included but not that of New Hebrides or of the statistical areas not included in the world totals of Table III—viz.: Hong-Kong, Wei-Hai-Wei, Gibraltar, Channel Islands and other small areas for which trade statistics are not published.

^b Merchandise only, except for the inclusion of certain exports of bullion and specie—viz.: (a) Union of South Africa (all), (b) Canada, Southern Rhodesia and Gold Coast (domestic produce). The figures for Australia relate to general trade.

The passive trade balance of the British Commonwealth, taken as a whole, is greater than the table suggests. Exports include certain figures for bullion and specie, exported from the Union of South Africa, Canada, Southern Rhodesia and the Gold Coast, that are not included in the import figures for the United Kingdom and other countries. If the exports of bullion and specie to the British Commonwealth from each of these four exporting countries are omitted, the export figures are reduced by \$240, \$253, \$273 and \$271 million gold in 1929, 1932, 1936 and 1937 respectively. Further, freights (amounting to about \$175, \$60, \$60 and \$70 million gold) are excluded from the import value recorded by Canada; on the other hand, domestic freights (between the "point of original shipment" and the port or boundary) excluded from the export value recorded by Canada (about \$46, \$13, \$15 and \$15 million gold) should be added to exports. The following table shows how these items affect the merchandise balance:

	U.S.A. (old) gold \$ (000,000's)							
	According to the above table				After adjustment as indicated above			
	1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1932	1936	1937
Passive balance of the whole British Commonwealth	1,764	690	492	776	2,133	990	810	1,102
Passive balance of the United Kingdom	1,858	997	1,018	1,264	1,858	997	1,018	1,264
Active (+) or passive (—) balance of the British Commonwealth less the United Kingdom . . .	+ 94	+ 307	+ 526	+ 488	— 275	+ 7	+ 208	+ 162

The adjusted balance of the Commonwealth less the United Kingdom was passive in 1929 and remained so in 1930 and 1931 (years not shown in the table). In 1932, an export surplus arose, which reached its apex in 1936.

France, the Netherlands and Their Oversea Territories.

The foreign trade of France and her colonies, protectorates and mandated territories represents about 7% of world trade, and that of the Netherlands and her oversea territories about 5%.

TRADE OF FRANCE AND HER COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.*

	U.S.A. (old) gold \$ (000,000's)											
	Imports				Exports				Total			
	1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1932	1936	1937
Total	3,019	1,627	1,236	1,363	2,494	1,112	896	934	5,513	2,739	2,132	2,297
Total, less France . . .	738	456	333	360	529	338	345	369	1,267	794	678	729
Per cent (1929 = 100) :	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	100	53.9	40.9	45.1	100	44.6	35.9	37.4	100	49.7	38.7	41.7
Total, less France . . .	100	61.8	45.1	48.8	100	63.9	65.2	69.8	100	62.7	53.5	57.5
Total: percentage share of world trade . . .	8.5	11.6	9.4	8.4	7.6	8.6	7.1	6.1	8.0	10.2	8.3	7.3

* Merchandise only. Including New Hebrides.

The share of France and her oversea territories in world trade increased during the first depression years on account of the fact that the expanding trade between France and these territories was conducted on a price level which fell much less than that prevailing in the world market. Recently, the share of the group of French countries in world trade has declined.

TRADE OF THE NETHERLANDS AND HER OVERSEA TERRITORIES.*

	U.S.A. (old) gold \$ (000,000's)											
	Imports				Exports				Total			
	1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1932	1936	1937
Total	1,705	736	570	762	1,507	635	564	770	3,212	1,371	1,134	1,532
Total, less Netherlands .	599	212	186	258	707	294	283	397	1,306	506	469	655
Per cent (1929 = 100) :	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	100	43.3	33.5	44.8	100	42.1	37.4	51.1	100	42.7	35.3	47.8
Total, less Netherlands	100	35.7	31.3	43.4	100	41.6	40.0	56.1	100	38.9	36.0	50.3
Total: percentage share of world trade . . .	4.8	5.3	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.7	5.1	4.4	4.8

* Merchandise only.

Summary Figures for Trade of the Above Groups of Countries.

The following table summarises the changes which have taken place since 1929 in the distribution of world trade as between the three groups considered above, the

United States, and the rest of the world :

	Imports				Exports				Total			
	1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1932	1936	1937
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
British Commonwealth	29.4	28.9	32.0	31.4	26.3	26.0	29.6	28.1	27.9	27.5	30.8	29.8
France and her oversea territories	8.5	11.6	9.4	8.4	7.6	8.6	7.1	6.1	8.0	10.2	8.3	7.3
Netherlands and her oversea territories	4.8	5.3	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.7	5.1	4.4	4.8
Total	42.7	45.8	45.7	44.5	38.5	39.5	41.2	39.2	40.6	42.8	43.5	41.9
Rest of world :												
United States	12.2	9.5	10.9	11.0	15.6	12.2	11.4	12.7	13.8	10.8	11.1	11.8
Other countries	45.1	44.7	43.4	44.5	45.9	48.3	47.4	48.1	45.6	46.4	45.4	46.3
Total	57.3	54.2	54.3	55.5	61.5	60.5	58.8	60.8	59.4	57.2	56.5	58.1
Grand total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Trade by Countries.

Synoptical Tables.

Table III (pages 24 and 25) shows the gold value of the recorded imports, exports and total trade (merchandise only, where not otherwise indicated) of practically all independent statistical areas in the years 1929, 1932, 1936 and 1937. The countries are given in the order of magnitude of their total trade in 1937. In addition to the countries shown separately in the table, the figures for eighty-one smaller countries, colonies and other independent trade statistical areas have been grouped together under the heading "Other countries". But, as data for these smaller trading units for 1937 are, in the great majority of cases, not yet available, it has been presumed that the total of this group rose during the year in the same proportion as the aggregate trade of the countries for which information was available—namely, by 22.5%. In the case of thirteen other countries, it also proved necessary to have recourse to this method; further, as only partial records of Spain's trade in 1937 were available, that country's trade had to be estimated on the basis of the statistics of other countries with reference to their trade with Spain. The interpolated data are entered in brackets.

Annex IV shows the distribution of trade by countries in a slightly different way: the countries are arranged by continents and the number of countries specified is greater. This annex gives figures also for 1934 and 1935 and the amounts are shown in millions of gold dollars to one decimal point.

All the bigger countries increased the gold value of their imports and exports in 1937. Whether the increase was greater or smaller than that for world trade as a whole can be seen from the movement of the percentages on the right-hand side of the table expressing the share of the respective countries in world imports and exports.

The United Kingdom's share in world imports fell in 1937, in spite of the extent to which the heavy demand for goods in that country was met by imports; account should be taken of the fact, however, that the United Kingdom's imports were most active during the latter half of the year, when prices for numerous articles had declined somewhat. On the other hand, the United States' share in world imports rose owing to her heavy purchases during the early part of the year. The United States' share in world

exports rose from 11.4% in 1936 to 12.7% in 1937; the rise in the gold value of these exports exceeded that of any other two countries taken together. Germany raised her share in world imports as well as world exports—in contrast with France, whose export trade has been regressive for a series of years. In 1929 France's exports were more than twice as great as those of the two industrial countries given after her in the table—namely, Japan and Belgium; in 1937, on the other hand, they exceeded the exports of these countries by only 6% and 11% respectively.

The exports of several raw-material countries were favourably affected by the high prices of primary products that prevailed during the greater part of 1937; thus, very considerable increases are recorded for the Argentine, British Malaya and the Netherlands Indies. The majority of raw-material countries, however, had already increased their share in world exports in 1936, and several of them were affected by the worsening of market conditions that occurred in the latter part of 1937, or by unfavourable climatic conditions. Among raw-material countries whose share in world exports declined in the year may be mentioned Canada, India, Australia and Brazil. The decline in the share of the Union of South Africa is natural in view of the large proportion in her exports occupied by gold, which did not participate in the price increase from 1936 to 1937 recorded for other commodities.

A number of less important trading countries record lower trade values (in gold) in 1937 than in 1936; if account be taken of the higher average prices prevailing in 1937, these countries suffered a serious setback in their trade. That Spain's trade should decline was, of course, to be expected. It might have been natural to anticipate that the Sino-Japanese conflict would also have led to a severe contraction in the trade of China (excluding Manchuria). Owing to the high level of China's trade during the early part of the year, however, Chinese imports for the year as a whole remained practically at the same value as in 1936, and the export value exceeded that of 1936 by 17%. The decline in the imports of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reflects smaller purchases of machinery and iron products from Germany. Siam's exports fell in 1937 on account of the adverse effect of drought and floods upon the rice crop. The stagnation in Ireland's exports must be attributed to the policy of rapid industrialisation adopted by that country; both her imports and exports have declined to a level much inferior to that of 1932, when the trade for most countries reached its lowest point.

Algeria records a lower import value and Tunis a lower export value than in 1936. This may be accounted for in part by the fact that the provisional trade values available for these countries for 1937 are calculated at the prices of 1936 and thus reflect only the quantum movement.¹ Even if this is taken into account, however, the figures for both imports and exports of Algeria and Tunis compare unfavourably with those of other countries—a fact which must be attributed in part to the failure of crops, in part to the unsatisfactory economic conditions prevailing in France, with which the bulk of the trade of Algeria and Tunis is conducted. The trade of certain other territories under French administration was also on a relatively low level in 1937; the exports of French Morocco fell off, for example, and the imports of French Morocco as well as the exports of French Indo-China barely remained at the 1936 level.

Table III should be read in conjunction with Table IV, showing the percentage movement of trade of the first twenty-two countries of Table III (representing together over three-quarters of world trade in 1937). Two sets of figures have been calculated for each country, one with 1929 and the other with 1932 as the base year. Figures are also shown for the total of the twenty-two countries specified and for all other countries.

¹ Cf. page 9.

Table III.

PAYS	En millions de dollars—or—In million gold dollars								TOTAL.		COUNTRIES
	IMPORT.				EXPORT.						
	1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1937	
Royaume-Uni	5 407	2 276	2 313	2 787	8 549	1 279	1 295	1 523	8 956	4 310	United Kingdom.
Etats-Unis d'Amér.	4 339	1 325	1 432	1 779	5 157	1 576	1 429	1 946	9 496	3 725	U.S.A.
Allemagne (1)	3 203	1 112	1 005	1 299	3 212	1 367	1 136	1 406	6 415	2 705	Germany (1).
France	2 282	1 171	903	1 003	1 965	774	551	565	4 247	1 568	France.
Japon (2)	995	395	464	634	970	364	452	532	1 965	1 166	Japan (2).
Canada (3) (4)	1 299	384	377	479	1 225	487	608	665	2 524	1 144	Canada (3) (4).
Belgique	988	450	427	546	884	411	391	508	1 872	1 054	Belgium.
Pays-Bas	1 106	524	384	504	800	341	281	373	1 906	877	Netherlands.
Italie	1 140	424	255	430	801	349	226	324	1 941	754	Italy.
Inde (5)	914	351	272	308	1 177	355	401	430	2 091	738	India (5).
Birmanie (6)				20				41		61	Burma (6).
Argentine	820	215	205	285	908	331	317	448	1 728	733	Argentine.
Union Sud-Afric. (6) (7)	417	168	262	311	454	325	326	363	871	674	Un. of S. Africa (6) (7).
Australie (G)	706	186	256	293	590	267	302	343	1 296	636	Australia (G).
Suède	478	213	247	318	486	174	230	300	964	618	Sweden.
Malaisie britann. (G)	498	154	175	235	521	132	217	308	1 019	543	British Malaya (G).
Chine, sans Mandch. (4)	663	320	166	165	440	116	124	145	1 103	310	China, excl. Manch. (4).
Mandchourie (4)	147	60	110	131	210	94	81	88	357	219	Manchuria (4).
Tchécoslovaquie	590	221	185	226	606	217	188	247	1 196	473	Czechoslovakia.
Indes néerlandaises	446	154	109	160	581	219	204	306	1 027	466	Netherlands Indies.
Suisse (8)	516	330	219	244	401	148	155	174	917	418	Switzerland (8).
Danemark	460	207	189	214	433	204	174	201	893	415	Denmark.
Brésil (G)	422	106	146	198	461	178	190	207	883	405	Brazil (G).
U.R.S.S.	453	362	159	151	475	296	160	193	928	344	U.S.S.R.
Norvège	285	123	135	187	199	101	100	119	484	306	Norway.
Autriche	459	179	139	161	308	98	106	135	767	296	Austria.
Nouvelle-Zélande	233	77	103	131	259	109	129	155	492	286	New Zealand.
Pologne	349	96	112	141	316	121	115	134	665	275	Poland.
Corée (G)	194	93	131	146	160	87	102	110	354	256	Korea (G).
Mexique (7) (G)	184	58	76	100	285	97	127	146	469	246	Mexico (7) (G).
Algérie	230	153	114	112	152	147	126	131	382	243	Algeria.
Finlande	176	54	80	118	162	72	94	121	338	239	Finland.
Egypte	267	95	92	111	253	91	99	116	520	227	Egypt.
Roumanie	176	69	55	82	173	100	94	136	349	218	Roumania.
Cuba	(G) 216	(G) 51	(G) 61	(G) 76	272	80	91	117	488	193	Cuba.
Irlande	293	146	116	127	225	88	65	65	518	192	Ireland.
Hongrie	186	57	76	83	182	58	88	103	368	186	Hungary.
Curaçao (G)	145	56	75	96	124	73	77	89	269	185	Curaçao (G).
Venezuela (G)	85	23	31	50	149	93	114	135	234	185	Venezuela (G).
Espagne	528	188	(105)	(95)	407	143	(95)	(75)	935	(170)	Spain.
Chili	197	26	42	51	283	34	67	116	480	167	Chile.
Philippines	146	79	59	64	163	95	80	98	309	162	Philippines.
Yougoslavie	134	46	54	70	139	49	60	85	273	155	Yugoslavia.
Iran (9) (G)	73	26	37	47	132	64	79	95	205	142	Iran (9) (G).
Grèce	173	65	66	81	90	35	40	51	263	132	Greece.
Formose (G)	94	47	50	54	129	66	67	75	223	129	Formosa (G).
Turquie	124	41	44	54	75	48	55	65	199	119	Turkey.
Ceylan	131	46	42	49	139	44	54	68	270	117	Ceylon.
Colombie (10) (G)	123	29	41	55	123	66	53	61	246	116	Colombia (10) (G).
Nigeria	63	24	31	50	86	33	43	57	149	107	Nigeria.
Indochine française	105	40	35	37	106	42	60	60	211	97	French Indo-China.
Portugal	113	54	53	62	48	25	27	32	161	94	Portugal.
Pérou	76	18	30	35	117	37	49	55	193	90	Peru.
Uruguay	(11) 92	(11) 26	31	37	92	27	43	46	184	83	Uruguay.
Côte d'Or (12)	46	18	24	35	60	28	36	46	106	81	Gold Coast (12).
Afrique-Occ. franç.	52	23	32	(39)	46	17	33	(40)	98	(79)	French W. Africa.
Bulgarie	60	25	23	36	46	24	28	36	106	72	Bulgaria.
Siam (13)	86	28	28	29	94	42	47	42	180	71	Siam (13).
Tunisie	78	20	36	40	55	34	30	29	133	69	Tunis.
Maroc (Zone franç.)	100	70	41	41	48	27	28	27	148	68	Morocco (French Z.).
Palestine	35	27	41	46	8	8	11	17	43	63	Palestine.
Lettonie	70	16	20	27	53	19	23	30	123	57	Latvia.
Congo belge (14)	54	13	15	20	40	19	30	35	94	55	Belgian Congo (14).
Rhodesie du Sud (15)	33	12	18	21	32	19	27	32	65	53	South Rhodesia (15).
Kénia et Ouganda	39	13	15	22	34	16	23	31	73	53	Kenya and Uganda.
Irak (16)	36	22	21	30	20	7	10	17	56	47	Iraq (16).
Lithuanie	31	17	15	21	33	19	19	21	64	42	Lithuania.
Soudan anglo-égypt. (17)	33	10	14	17	33	14	17	24	66	41	Anglo-Egypt. Sudan (17).
Trinité et Tobago	26	12	16	(20)	32	15	16	(19)	58	(39)	Trinidad and Tobago.
Terre-Neuve (18) (G)	29	14	(13)	(16)	36	23	(18)	(22)	65	(38)	Newfoundland (18) (G).
Estonie	33	10	14	18	31	11	14	17	64	35	Estonia.
Bolivie (19)	26	—	8	(10)	51	10	21	(25)	77	(35)	Bolivia (19).
Syrie et Liban	50	31	20	23	20	7	11	12	70	35	Syria and Lebanon.
Jamaïque	34	16	15	(18)	22	11	11	(13)	56	(31)	Jamaica.
Aden (20) (G)	26	13	14	(18)	20	8	9	(11)	46	(29)	Aden (20) (G).
Guatemala (21)	(G) 30	(G) 7	7	(8)	25	11	9	(11)	55	(19)	Guatemala (21).
Rép. Dominicaine	22	8	6	(7)	23	11	9	(11)	45	(18)	Dominican Rep.
Panama	(G) 19	(G) 9	(G) (21) 1	(G) 13	4	2	(22) 2	2	23	15	Panama.
Equateur (G)	17	4	7	6	17	9	(23) 8	9	34	15	Ecuador (G).
Honduras (G) (22) (23)	15	8	5	(6)	25	18	5	(7)	40	(13)	Honduras (22) (23) (G).
Salvador (24) (G)	18	5	5	(6)	18	6	6	(7)	36	(13)	El Salvador (24) (G).
Costa-Rica (25) (G)	20	5	6	(7)	18	9	5	(6)	38	(13)	Costa Rica (25) (G).
Haiti (26)	17	7	4	5	17	7	6	5	34	10	Haiti (26).
Paraguay	13	4	4	(5)	13	8	4	(5)	26	(10)	Paraguay.
Nicaragua (G) (27)	12	3	3	(4)	11	5	3	(3)	23	(7)	Nicaragua (27) (G).
Autres pays	496	250	268	(326)	385	196	221	(270)	881	(596)	Other countries.
TOTAL	35 595	13 968	13 145	16 222	33 024	12 887	12 577	15 369	68 619	31 591	TOTAL.

G) General trade.

(1) Germany : Of the exports, war reparations in kind represented : 195 ; 15 ; 0 ; 0.

(2) Japan : Excluding trade between Japan and other parts of the Empire.

(3) Exports include bullion and specie of domestic origin—viz. (incl. gold premium) : Canada (16 ; 45 ; 42 ; 62) ; Gold Coast (4 ; 6 ; 9 ; 12) ; S. Rhodesia (11 ; 12 ; 17 ; 15) ; Anglo-Egypt. Sudan (0 ; 2 ; 0 ; 0).

(4) Canada : Imports are adjusted for under- or over-valuation of imports from U.K. and Ireland ; exports include re-exports of merchandise.

(5) Excluding trade between Manchuria and the rest of China.

(6) Union of South Africa : Imports include total freight, etc. ; imports and exports include gold premium.

PAYS	Pourcentages du total—As percentages of total										COUNTRIES
	IMPORT.				EXPORT.				TOTAL		
	1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1937	
Royaume-Uni	15.19	16.30	17.60	17.18	10.75	9.92	10.30	9.91	13.05	13.64	United Kingdom.
Etats-Unis d'Amér.	12.19	9.49	10.89	10.97	15.62	12.23	11.36	12.66	13.84	11.79	U.S.A.
Allemagne (1)	9.00	7.96	7.65	8.00	9.73	10.61	9.03	9.15	9.35	8.56	Germany (1).
France	6.41	8.38	6.87	6.18	5.95	6.01	4.38	3.68	6.19	4.96	France.
Japon (2)	2.80	2.83	3.53	3.90	2.94	2.82	3.59	3.46	2.86	3.69	Japan (2).
Canada (2) (4)	3.65	2.75	2.87	2.95	3.71	3.78	4.83	4.33	3.68	3.62	Canada (2) (4).
Belgique	2.78	3.22	3.25	3.37	2.68	3.19	3.11	3.30	2.73	3.34	Belgium.
Pays-Bas	3.11	3.75	2.92	3.11	2.42	2.65	2.23	2.43	2.78	2.78	Netherlands.
Italie	3.20	3.04	1.94	2.65	2.43	2.71	1.80	2.11	2.83	2.39	Italy.
Inde (11)	2.57	2.51	2.07	1.90	3.56	2.76	3.19	0.27	3.05	2.34	India (11).
Birmanie (11)				0.12						0.19	Burma (11).
Argentine	2.30	1.54	1.56	1.76	2.75	2.57	2.52	2.92	2.52	2.32	Argentine.
Union Sud-Afric. (6) (7)	1.17	1.20	1.99	1.92	1.38	2.52	2.59	2.36	1.27	2.13	Un. of S. Africa (6) (7).
Australie (G)	1.98	1.33	1.95	1.81	1.79	2.07	2.40	2.23	1.89	2.01	Australia (G).
Suède	1.34	1.52	1.88	1.96	1.47	1.35	1.83	1.95	1.40	1.95	Sweden.
Malaisie britann. (G)	1.40	1.10	1.33	1.45	1.58	1.03	1.73	2.00	1.48	1.71	British Malaya (G).
Chine, sans Mandch. (4)	2.27	2.72	2.10	1.83	1.97	1.63	1.63	1.51	2.13	1.67	China, excl. Manch. (4).
Mandchourie (4)											Manchuria (4).
Tchécoslovaquie	1.66	1.58	1.41	1.39	1.84	1.68	1.49	1.60	1.74	1.50	Czechoslovakia.
Indes néerlandaises	1.25	1.10	0.83	0.99	1.76	1.70	1.62	2.00	1.50	1.47	Netherlands Indies.
Suisse (8)	1.45	2.36	1.67	1.50	1.21	1.15	1.23	1.13	1.34	1.32	Switzerland (8).
Danemark	1.29	1.48	1.44	1.32	1.31	1.58	1.38	1.30	1.30	1.31	Denmark.
Bésil (G)	1.19	0.76	1.11	1.22	1.40	1.38	1.51	1.35	1.29	1.28	Brazil (G).
U.R.S.S.	1.27	2.59	1.21	0.93	1.44	2.30	1.27	1.25	1.35	1.08	U.S.S.R.
Norvège	0.80	0.88	1.03	1.15	0.60	0.78	0.80	0.77	0.71	0.97	Norway.
Autriche	1.29	1.28	1.06	0.99	0.93	0.76	0.84	0.87	1.12	0.93	Austria.
Nouvelle-Zélande	0.65	0.55	0.78	0.81	0.78	0.84	1.03	1.01	0.72	0.91	New Zealand.
Pologne	0.98	0.69	0.85	0.87	0.96	0.94	0.91	0.86	0.97	0.87	Poland.
Corée (G)	0.55	0.67	1.00	0.90	0.48	0.67	0.81	0.71	0.52	0.81	Korea (G).
Mexique (7) (G)	0.52	0.42	0.58	0.62	0.86	0.75	1.01	0.95	0.68	0.78	Mexico (7) (G).
Algérie	0.65	1.09	0.87	0.69	0.46	1.14	1.00	0.85	0.56	0.77	Algeria.
Finlande	0.49	0.39	0.61	0.73	0.49	0.56	0.75	0.79	0.49	0.76	Finland.
Egypte	0.75	0.68	0.70	0.68	0.77	0.70	0.79	0.76	0.76	0.72	Egypt.
Roumanie	0.49	0.49	0.42	0.51	0.52	0.78	0.75	0.89	0.51	0.69	Roumania.
Cuba	0.61	0.36	0.46	0.47	0.82	0.62	0.72	0.76	0.71	0.61	Cuba.
Irlande	0.82	1.04	0.88	0.78	0.68	0.68	0.52	0.42	0.76	0.61	Ireland.
Hongrie	0.52	0.41	0.58	0.51	0.55	0.45	0.70	0.67	0.54	0.59	Hungary.
Curaçao (G)	0.41	0.40	0.57	0.59	0.38	0.57	0.61	0.58	0.39	0.59	Curaçao (G).
Venezuela (G)	0.24	0.16	0.24	0.31	0.45	0.72	0.91	0.88	0.34	0.59	Venezuela (G).
Espagne	1.48	1.35	(0.80)	(0.59)	1.23	1.11	(0.76)	(0.49)	1.36	(0.54)	Spain.
Chili	0.55	0.19	0.32	0.31	0.86	0.26	0.53	0.76	0.70	0.53	Chile.
Philippines	0.41	0.57	0.45	0.39	0.49	0.74	0.64	0.64	0.45	0.51	Philippines.
Yougoslavie	0.38	0.33	0.41	0.43	0.42	0.38	0.48	0.56	0.40	0.49	Yugoslavia.
Iran (9) (G)	0.21	0.19	0.28	0.29	0.40	0.50	0.63	0.62	0.30	0.45	Iran (9) (G).
Grèce	0.49	0.47	0.50	0.50	0.27	0.27	0.32	0.33	0.38	0.42	Greece.
Formose (G)	0.26	0.34	0.38	0.33	0.39	0.51	0.53	0.49	0.33	0.41	Formosa (G).
Turquie	0.35	0.29	0.33	0.33	0.23	0.37	0.44	0.42	0.29	0.38	Turkey.
Ceylan	0.37	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.42	0.34	0.43	0.44	0.39	0.37	Ceylon.
Colombie (7) (G)	0.35	0.21	0.31	0.34	0.37	0.51	0.42	0.40	0.36	0.37	Colombia (7) (G).
Nigéria	0.18	0.17	0.24	0.31	0.26	0.26	0.34	0.37	0.22	0.34	Nigeria.
Indochine française	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.23	0.32	0.32	0.48	0.39	0.31	0.31	French Indo-China.
Portugal	0.32	0.39	0.40	0.38	0.15	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.30	Portugal.
Pérou	0.21	0.13	0.23	0.22	0.35	0.29	0.39	0.36	0.28	0.29	Peru.
Uruguay	0.26	0.19	0.24	0.23	0.28	0.21	0.34	0.30	0.27	0.26	Uruguay.
Côte de l'Or (8)	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.22	0.18	0.22	0.29	0.30	0.15	0.26	Gold Coast (8).
Afrique-Occ. franç.	0.15	0.16	0.24	(0.24)	0.14	0.13	0.26	(0.26)	0.14	(0.25)	French W. Africa.
Bulgarie	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.22	0.14	0.19	0.22	0.24	0.15	0.23	Bulgaria.
Siam (9)	0.24	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.28	0.32	0.37	0.27	0.26	0.23	Siam (9).
Tunisie	0.22	0.50	0.27	0.25	0.17	0.26	0.24	0.19	0.19	0.22	Tunis.
Maroc (Zone franç.)	0.28	0.50	0.31	0.25	0.15	0.21	0.22	0.18	0.22	0.22	Morocco (French Z.).
Palestine	0.10	0.19	0.31	0.28	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.20	Palestine.
Lettonie	0.20	0.11	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.18	Latvia.
Congo belge (7)	0.15	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.24	0.23	0.14	0.17	Belgian Congo (7).
Rhodésie du Sud (8)	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.21	0.09	0.17	South Rhodesia (8).
Kénia et Ouganda	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.18	0.20	0.11	0.17	Kenya and Uganda.
Irak (9)	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.15	Iraq (9).
Lithuanie	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.09	0.13	Lithuania.
Soudan anglo-égypt. (8)	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.13	Anglo-Egypt. Sudan (8).
Trinité et Tobago	0.07	0.09	0.12	(0.12)	0.10	0.12	0.13	(0.12)	0.08	(0.12)	Trinidad and Tobago.
Terre-Neuve (7) (G)	0.08	0.10	(0.10)	(0.10)	0.11	0.18	(0.14)	(0.14)	0.09	(0.12)	Newfoundland (7) (G).
Estonie	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.11	Estonia.
Bolivie (7)	0.07	0.04	0.06	(0.06)	0.15	0.08	0.17	(0.16)	0.11	(0.11)	Bolivia (7).
Syrie et Liban	0.14	0.22	0.15	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.11	Syria and Lebanon.
Jamaïque	0.10	0.11	0.11	(0.11)	0.07	0.09	0.09	(0.08)	0.08	(0.10)	Jamaica.
Aden (9) (G)	0.07	0.09	0.11	(0.11)	0.06	0.06	0.07	(0.07)	0.07	(0.09)	Aden (9) (G).
Guatemala (7)	0.08	0.05	0.05	(0.05)	0.08	0.09	0.07	(0.07)	0.08	(0.06)	Guatemala (7).
Rép. Dominicaine	0.06	0.06	0.05	(0.04)	0.07	0.09	0.07	(0.07)	0.07	(0.06)	Dominican Rep.
Panama	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	Panama.
Equateur (G)	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	Ecuador (G).
Honduras (G) (7) (8)	0.04	0.06	0.04	(0.04)	0.08	0.14	0.04	(0.05)	0.06	(0.04)	Honduras (G) (7) (8).
Salvador (7) (G)	0.05	0.04	0.04	(0.04)	0.05	0.05	0.05	(0.05)	0.05	(0.04)	El Salvador (7) (G).
Costa-Rica (7) (G)	0.06	0.04	0.05	(0.04)	0.05	0.07	0.04	(0.04)	0.06	(0.04)	Costa Rica (7) (G).
Haiti (7)	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.03	Haiti (7).
Paraguay	0.04	0.03	0.03	(0.03)	0.04	0.06	0.03	(0.03)	0.04	(0.03)	Paraguay.
Nicaragua (7) (G)	0.03	0.02	0.02	(0.02)	0.03	0.04	0.02	(0.02)	0.03	(0.02)	Nicaragua (7) (G).
Autres pays	1.39	1.79	2.04	(2.01)	1.17	1.52	1.76	(1.76)	1.28	(1.89)	Other countries.
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL.

(7) Including bullion and specie.

(8) Switzerland: In 1936 and 1937 including improvement and repair trade—viz.: Imports: 11; Exports: 14; 14.

(9) The figures for the following countries relate to years other than calendar: Siam, Iraq and Aden (beginning April 1st); Newfoundland (ending June 30th); Haiti (ending September 30th); Iran (for 1929 and 1930, beginning March 22nd; thereafter, beginning June 22nd); Honduras (ending July 31st).

(10) Uruguay: "Official Values".

(11) The figures for Burma (separated from India from April 1937 inclusive) refer to April-December 1937 only. Trade between Burma and India, amounting during that period to 43 (imports from India) and 16 (exports from India), is excluded.

A study of the percentages shown in Table IV suggests that countries whose trade was more adversely affected during the period 1929-1932 than that of other countries have, as a general rule, been able to record the greatest relative improvement of trade during the subsequent years. This fact, which can be observed particularly in the case of imports, is brought out more clearly in the following table, in which the countries mentioned in Table IV have been arranged according to the movement of their import value between 1929 and 1932 (vertical scale) and between 1932 and 1937 (horizontal scale).

COUNTRIES SPECIFIED IN TABLE IV, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE MOVEMENT OF THEIR IMPORT VALUE, 1929-1932 AND 1932-1937

		1937 as percentage of 1932				
		40-90	90-110	110-125	125-150	150-200
1932 as percentage of 1929 :	60-80	Switzerland U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	—
	45-60	China France	Denmark Netherlands	Belgium	—	—
	35-45	—	Czechoslovakia India Italy	United Kingdom "Other countries"*	Sweden	Japan Un. of S. Africa
	27.5-35	—	Netherl. Indies	Canada Germany	United States	British Malaya
	20-27.5	—	—	—	Argentine	Australia Brazil

* *I.e.*, the group of countries not specified in Table IV but entered before the world total.

The connection between trade movements during the two periods considered is naturally due, in the majority of cases, to the dependency of the various countries upon the business cycle. Thus, the position of the Argentine, Australia, Brazil and British Malaya in the bottom right-hand corner of this table is determined largely by the heavy deterioration of their terms of trade up to 1932 and the subsequent improvement in these terms. Of the industrialised countries whose terms of trade have moved in an opposite direction, several are to be found, not in the opposite corner, but in or around the centre of the table. This is true, for example, of the United Kingdom, whose imports depend, not only upon her terms of trade, but upon such factors as her income from investments in the raw-material countries and her exports to these countries. The United States imports—which declined more than those of the United Kingdom up to 1932 and increased more in the subsequent five years—have been determined by similar factors; moreover, the trade of the United States differs less from that of the raw-material countries in view of the relatively high proportion of primary products included in her exports. In the top left-hand corner of the table are found countries which, for special reasons—for example an inflow of capital—were able to maintain their imports in 1932 at a level which was comparatively high, not only in relation to that of other countries, but also in relation to their own exports. While the value of imports of France, Switzerland and China, for example, in that year represented 51%, 64% and 48% of their value in 1929, the corresponding figures for the value of their exports are 39%, 37% and 26%.

Trade of Debtor and Creditor States.

In the previous issue of this publication, attention was paid to the diverging movements of the trade (and balance of trade) of creditor and debtor countries. It was found that, during the period of improving business conditions from 1934 to 1936, the creditor countries increased their imports more than their exports, with the result that their trade deficit rose; the export surplus of the debtor countries taken as a group

Table IV.

PERCENTAGE MOVEMENT OF THE GOLD VALUE OF TRADE.

Note: The percentages are calculated from the gold dollar values shown in Table III. The twenty-two countries specified represented 76.4% of world trade in 1937.

PAYS	1929 = 100						1932 = 100				COUNTRY
	IMPORT.			EXPORT.			IMPORT.		EXPORT.		
	1932	1936	1937	1932	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	
Royaume-Uni	42.1	42.8	51.5	36.0	36.5	42.9	101.6	122.5	101.3	119.1	United Kingdom.
Etats-Unis	30.5	33.0	41.0	30.6	27.7	37.7	108.1	134.3	90.7	123.5	United States.
Allemagne.	34.7	31.4	40.6	42.6	35.4	43.8	90.4	116.9	83.1	102.8	Germany.
France	51.3	39.6	44.0	39.4	28.0	28.7	77.1	85.7	71.2	73.0	France.
Japon	39.6	46.6	63.7	37.5	46.6	54.8	117.5	160.7	124.0	146.0	Japan.
Canada	29.5	29.0	36.9	39.8	49.6	54.3	98.8	124.8	124.7	136.4	Canada.
Belgique	45.5	43.2	55.2	46.5	44.3	57.5	95.0	121.4	95.1	123.6	Belgium.
Pays-Bas	47.4	34.7	45.6	42.6	35.1	46.7	73.9	96.3	82.5	109.5	Netherlands.
Inde (y comp. Birmanie).	38.4	29.7	36.0	30.2	34.0	40.1	77.4	93.7	112.9	132.9	India (incl. Burma).
Italie	37.2	22.4	37.7	43.6	28.2	40.4	60.2	101.4	64.8	92.8	Italy.
Argentine	26.3	25.1	34.8	36.5	35.0	49.3	95.4	132.4	95.8	135.1	Argentine.
Union Sud-Africaine	40.2	62.7	74.6	71.6	71.7	79.9	156.1	185.7	100.2	111.7	Union of S. Africa.
Australie	26.3	36.3	41.5	45.3	51.2	58.2	137.9	157.8	113.1	128.7	Australia.
Suède	44.6	51.7	66.5	35.8	47.2	61.8	116.1	149.2	132.0	172.8	Sweden.
Malaisie britannique	30.9	35.1	47.2	25.3	41.7	59.1	113.9	152.8	164.8	233.9	British Malaya.
Tchécoslovaquie	37.4	31.3	38.8	35.8	30.9	40.7	83.6	102.4	86.4	113.7	Czechoslovakia.
Indes néerlandaises	34.6	24.5	35.9	37.7	35.2	52.7	70.8	103.7	98.4	139.8	Netherlands Indies.
Suisse	64.0	42.4	47.2	36.9	38.6	43.4	66.2	73.9	104.4	117.5	Switzerland.
Danemark	45.0	41.2	46.6	47.1	40.2	46.4	91.5	103.4	85.4	98.5	Denmark.
Bésil	25.1	34.7	46.9	38.6	41.2	44.9	138.3	186.8	106.7	116.2	Brazil.
U. R. S. S.	79.9	35.1	33.4	62.3	33.6	40.7	43.9	41.7	54.0	65.4	U.S.S.R.
Chine, non compris la Mandchourie	48.2	25.0	24.9	26.4	28.2	33.0	51.8	51.7	106.9	125.0	China, excluding Manchuria.
Total des 22 pays ci- dessus	39.2	36.1	44.7	38.0	35.9	44.3	91.9	114.0	94.4	116.5	Total of the above 22 countries.
Autres pays	39.2	40.2	48.7	42.9	46.5	55.1	102.4	124.1	108.3	128.4	Other countries.
Total (monde)	39.2	36.9	45.6	39.0	38.1	46.5	94.1	116.1	97.8	119.3	Total (world).

accordingly also increased during this period. The movements in question are illustrated by the following data with reference to the annual trade of eight creditor countries — the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland—and of other countries. The last-mentioned group is composed of debtor countries and a few creditor countries whose currency position is similar to that of debtor countries.

	1929	1932	Old U.S. \$ gold (000,000's)				
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937		
Eight creditor countries :							
Imports	15,409	6,434	5,806	5,310	5,380	6,040	7,308
Exports	13,467	4,792	4,306	4,211	4,188	4,396	5,455
Balance	— 1,942	— 1,642	— 1,500	— 1,099	— 1,192	— 1,644	— 1,853
All other countries :							
Imports	20,186	7,535	6,652	6,670	6,847	7,103	8,914
Exports	19,557	8,093	7,409	7,092	7,366	8,181	9,914
Balance	— 629	+ 558	+ 757	+ 422	+ 519	+ 1,078	+ 1,000

The recorded trade deficit of the creditor countries is much greater than the surplus of the debtor countries, owing largely to the inclusion of gold in the export figures for certain gold-producing debtor countries. Between 1936 and 1937, the trade balances of the two groups did not even move in the same directions; the recorded import balance of the creditor countries rose, while the export balance of the debtor countries declined.

The quarterly figures suggest, however, that the balances of both the groups reached their apex late in 1936 or early in 1937 and have since been falling :

TRADE OF CREDITOR AND DEBTOR COUNTRIES, BY QUARTERS, IN (OLD) U.S. GOLD \$ (000,000's).

	1936				1937				1938
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Eight creditor countries :									
Imports	1,448	1,458	1,498	1,646	1,753	1,893	1,793	1,877	1,670
Exports	1,042	1,037	1,105	1,213	1,212	1,365	1,390	1,489	1,332
Import balance . . .	406	421	393	433	541	528	403	388	338
All other countries :									
Imports	1,695	1,758	1,754	1,885	1,964	2,342	2,291	2,309	2,031
Exports	1,919	1,921	2,036	2,304	2,378	2,519	2,498	2,518	2,114
Export balance . . .	224	163	282	419	414	177	207	209	83

The quarterly trade balances of the groups for 1937 and the first quarter of 1938, calculated as percentages of the balances for the corresponding quarter of the previous year, were as follows :

	1937				1938
	I	II	III	IV	I
Creditor countries (import balance)	133	125	103	90	62
Debtor countries (export balance)	185	109	73	50	20

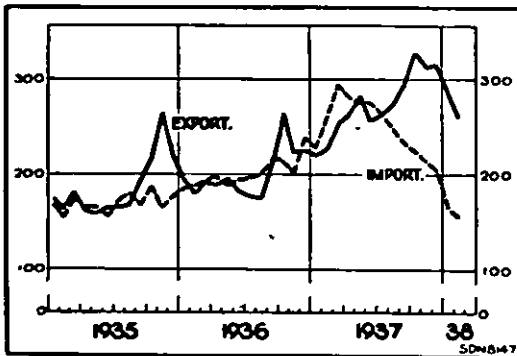
There appears to exist a certain connection between the movement of the trade balances now considered and international business conditions, reflected particularly in the prices of goods entering into trade. It is interesting, therefore, to consider which countries are principally responsible for the recent decline in the balances.

Among the principal creditor countries, the United Kingdom and France continued to increase their import balances in 1937. That of the United States, however, was replaced by an export balance :

IMPORT (—) OR EXPORT (+) BALANCES OF THREE CREDITOR COUNTRIES, IN (OLD) U.S. GOLD \$ (000,000's).

	1935	1936	1937
United Kingdom	— 800	— 1,018	— 1,264
France	— 215	— 352	— 438
United States	+ 121	— 3	+ 167

[UNITED STATES : MONTHLY TRADE VALUES, IN \$ (000,000's).



The change in the United States balance was due principally to the heavy and steady fall in United States imports from April 1937 onwards. In December of that year, the monthly imports were lower than in March by \$92 million, or \$55 million gold according to the old parity (see diagram), and the decline continued during the first months of 1938.

This decline in United States imports, due chiefly to reduced requirements of raw materials by the United States manufacturing industry, will be further dealt with on a subsequent page.¹ It coincided with an increase in United States exports

¹ Page 35.

during the middle and latter half of the year, which was only partly of a seasonal nature. On the one hand, Japanese and European armament requirements gave rise to an exceptional export of iron and steel;¹ on the other, the execution of orders placed by raw-material countries during the early part of the year led to an increase in exports to such countries even after prices of most primary products had begun to fall and the purchasing capacities of the countries in question had been reduced. The reason why the United States—like Germany and certain less important industrial countries such as Italy, the Netherlands and Austria—profited so much from the high demand from raw-material countries in 1937, is to be found in the special difficulties encountered by the export industries of certain of her chief competitors. The percentage increase from 1936 to 1937 in the United States exports was twice as high as that of the United Kingdom and Japan. The supplying capacity of the United Kingdom was handicapped by the high domestic demand for goods on account of armament and capital equipment activities, and that of Japan by the re-organisation of her industry on a war basis and the tightening of her exchange control. French exports were checked by the instability in economic and social conditions in France and barely increased.

The change in the relative movements of imports and exports in a number of important debtor countries is illustrated by the following table, showing trade and trade balances by half-years during 1936 and 1937.

TRADE AND TRADE BALANCES OF CERTAIN DEBTOR COUNTRIES, BY HALF-YEARS, IN (OLD) U.S. GOLD \$ (000,000's).

Countries	Imports				Exports				Balance			
	1936		1937		1936		1937		1936		1937	
	I-VI	VII-XII	I-VI	VII-XII	I-VI	VII-XII	I-VI	VII-XII	I-VI	VII-XII	I-VI	VII-XII
Argentina	96.1	109.4	121.7	163.3	138.6	178.8	271.8	175.8	+ 42.5	+ 69.4	+150.1	+ 12.5
Australia	120.9	132.2	129.0	164.1	143.6	154.1	180.6	162.9	+ 22.7	+ 21.9	+ 51.6	- 1.2
Brazil	68.0	78.3	89.2	108.5	83.2	107.0	105.4	101.6	+ 15.2	+ 28.7	+ 16.2	- 6.9
Canada	178.5	202.7	225.4	253.8	250.9	356.9	310.6	347.6	+ 72.4	+154.2	+ 85.2	+ 93.8
British Malaya	82.2	92.9	115.9	119.0	100.1	116.8	153.7	154.2	+ 17.9	+ 23.9	+ 37.8	+ 35.2
Germany	504.8	502.4	601.8	700.8	536.0	602.4	647.1	761.0	+ 31.2	+100.0	+ 45.3	+ 60.2
India	142.2	129.4	151.1	157.0	194.6	206.0	237.2	192.1	+ 52.4	+ 76.6	+ 85.7	+ 35.1
Italy	134.5	120.6	219.9	210.3	100.5	127.5	163.6	161.0	- 34.0	+ 6.9	- 50.3	- 49.3
Netherlands Indies	52.4	55.3	74.0	88.8	113.6	119.4	157.8	164.9	+ 61.2	+ 64.1	+ 83.8	+ 76.1
China	80.9	84.6	105.1	60.0	58.6	65.5	83.8	61.4	- 22.3	- 19.1	- 21.3	+ 1.4
Denmark	85.9	102.2	105.8	107.0	83.5	90.7	93.5	107.5	- 2.4	- 11.5	- 12.3	+ 0.5
Japan	251.7	212.0	357.4	276.8	205.1	246.5	252.9	278.6	- 46.6	+ 34.5	-104.5	+ 1.8

Note.—The figures for imports and exports are obtained by the addition of monthly trade values (in certain cases unrevised), and therefore do not in all cases agree with the annual data shown in Table III.

There was a clear tendency for the imports of these countries to increase during the period considered, more particularly during the last half of 1937. Only the imports of China, Japan and Italy were lower in that half-year than during the first half of 1937—those of China and Japan obviously as a result of their armed conflict and those of Italy because, after the failure of the Italian wheat crop of 1936, wheat imports had been exceptionally high during the early part of 1937. In considering the export figures, account must be taken of the seasonal movement, which is very marked in several of the countries considered, and comparison should be made between the rates of increase (or decrease) from the first to the second half of the two years shown. The tendency of exports to decline in the latter half of 1937 is then obvious in the case of all the countries concerned, with the exception of Denmark, who was favoured by the rise

¹ Cf. diagram on page 36.

in the prices of animal foodstuffs mentioned on a previous page,¹ and Germany, whose export industry profited from the large demand for manufactured goods from the non-industrial debtor countries, at the same time as her exports to certain of these countries were further stimulated by the latter's attempts to release the credit clearing balances they had acquired by exceptionally large sales of cereals to Germany in the middle of the year.

These contrary movements of imports and exports are clearly reflected in the trade balances. The balances of Australia and Brazil turned passive in the second half of 1937, the surpluses of the Argentine, British Malaya and the Netherlands Indies were reduced, and where a seasonal rise in the export surplus occurred, it was less than during 1936. Only in the case of Denmark, China and Japan did the trade balance become more active or less passive.²

The changes in price relations have contributed to these variations in trade balances. The improvement in the terms of trade of raw-material countries—which are practically all debtor countries—from 1934 up to the early part of 1937 helped to raise the money value of their exports in relation to that of their imports, while the deterioration in their terms of trade during the latter part of 1937 had the opposite effect upon trade values. Price movements account, however, for only a minor portion of the changes in trade balances that occurred before the reversal of price trends in 1937; thus the changes in the balances from 1934-1936 were due for about two-thirds to quantum movements, and particularly to the relatively heavy increase in the quantum of imports of creditor countries.³ There are indications that the changes in the trade balances since the middle of 1937 are also due chiefly to variations in the quantum of trade; in particular, this is true of the reversal of the United States balance.⁴

The amelioration of international business conditions from 1934 to the middle of 1937 appears to a great extent to be due to the readiness with which creditor countries increased their imports at a more rapid pace than their exports and the resulting improvement in the financial situation of at least those debtor countries that were not prevented from increasing their export surplus by clearing or other arrangements aiming at "reciprocity" in trade.⁵

Certain of the creditor countries had, however, to an increasing extent, to finance their rising import surpluses out of their capital resources, in spite of the fact that certain of their receipts from abroad on account of "invisible" current items (particularly dividends and freight earnings) increased with their imports.

ESTIMATED SURPLUSES (+) OR DEFICITS (—) OF THREE CHIEF CREDITOR COUNTRIES ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR CURRENT FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS, IN (OLD) U.S. GOLD \$ (000,000's).^a

	1934	1935	1936	1937
United Kingdom	+ 8	+ 51	— 56	— 121
United States	+ 274	+ 109	— 89	— 29
France (including her oversea territories)	— 45	— 29	— 111	— 146

^a The figures represent the balances on account of merchandise, interest and dividends, and other services, with certain adjustments. For details concerning the calculations, reference should be made to *Balance of Payments, 1936* (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1937.II.A.16), pages 16-17.

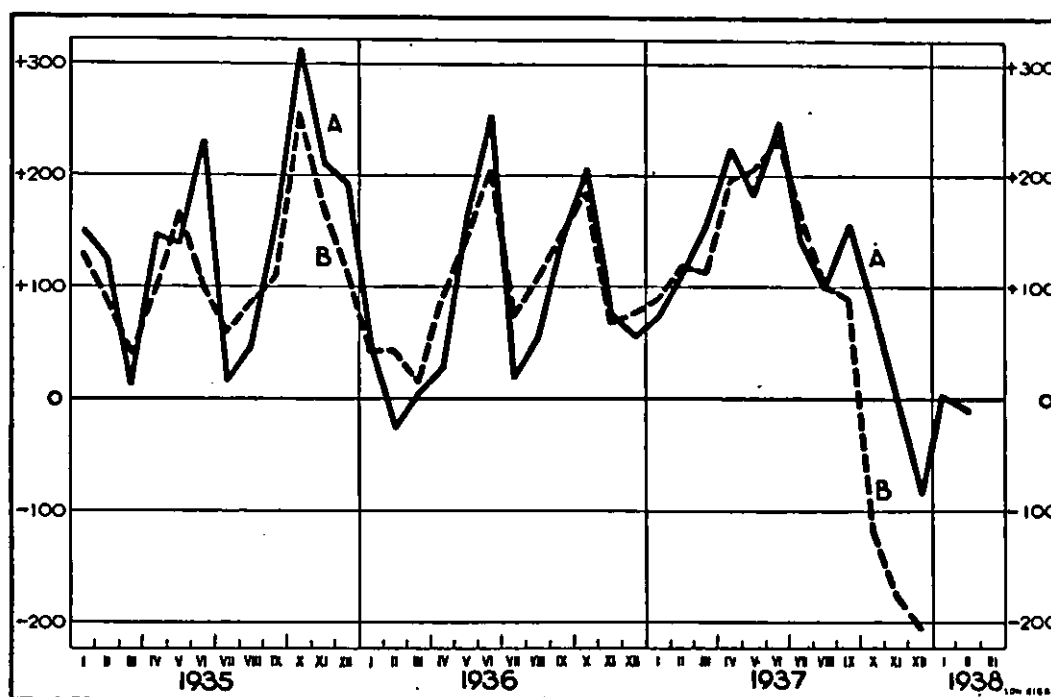
While the deficit of the United Kingdom and France increased by \$65 and \$35 million gold respectively, that of the United States was reduced by \$60 million gold or over two-thirds. The effect of the change in the United States trade balance upon

¹ Page 14.
² The changes in the trade balances during the years 1934-1937 of the twenty-four principal trading countries are shown graphically in greater detail in the *League of Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, No. 2, 1938.
³ Cf. *Review of World Trade, 1936*, page 28.
⁴ Comparisons should be made between the diagram on page 28, showing United States import and export values, and that on page 35, showing the quantum of imports and exports.
⁵ Cf. *Review of World Trade, 1936*, pages 29-30.

her international accounts is illustrated by the diagram below, showing the monthly movement of gold and capital to and from the United States, as recorded by the *Federal Reserve Bulletin* :

NET INFLOW OF GOLD AND CAPITAL INTO THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, IN \$ (000,000's).

- A** : Net gold imports (+) or exports (—), including earmarking transactions.
B : Net inflow (+) or outflow (—) of capital (excluding certain items of small importance for which monthly figures are not available).



From 1935 to August 1937 inclusive, these movements practically offset each other in the balance of payments of the United States ; during the first eight months of 1937, for example, the gold inflow (including purchases of foreign gold under earmark) amounted to \$1,246 million and the recorded capital inflow to \$1,214 million. During the last four months, on the other hand, a net inflow of gold of \$156 million contrasted with a net outflow of capital of \$414 million and, in the last three months of the year, inward and outward gold movements practically balanced while the net outflow of capital exceeded \$500 million. The whole of this outflow of capital represented banking funds ; foreign investments in United States securities in fact increased even during the latter part of 1937. The United States excess of exports over imports towards the end of the year thus appears to have been employed for the redemption of foreign banking assets withdrawn from the United States. The bulk of these assets belonged to European creditor countries, while the increase in the export surplus arose chiefly in trade with raw-material countries.

Simultaneously, the growing import surplus of the United Kingdom and France resulted to an increasing extent from their trade with industrial countries. The trade deficit of the United Kingdom with the United States alone rose from £34.8 million during the last half of 1936 to £52.3 million during the corresponding period of 1937. A considerable portion of the increase in the United Kingdom's imports is accounted for by iron and steel produced in industrial countries from domestic raw materials. These few facts help to explain the decline in the export surplus of several important raw-material countries during the latter half of 1937.

Analysis of the Trade of Principal Countries in 1937.

In the pages which follow, the foreign trade of the principal countries is briefly analysed. Industrialised countries, among which the most important trading countries are to be found, and for which the statistical information is as a rule most complete and up to date, will be dealt with first.

United Kingdom.

The total foreign trade of the United Kingdom rose in value by one-fifth in 1937. The rise was greater for imports than for exports, and the trade deficit increased by £85 million. Import prices rose, however, more, on an average, than export prices; the quantum figures suggest a relatively greater expansion of exports than of imports.

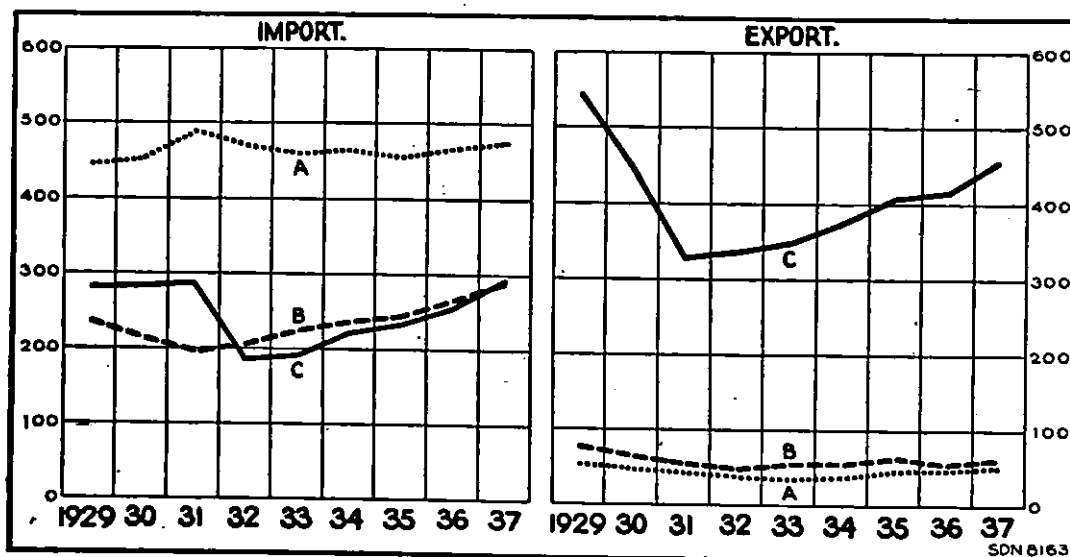
Year	Imports retained in the United Kingdom				Exports of domestic produce			
	Quantum	Price	Value		Quantum	Price	Value	
	Per cent of 1929			£ (000,000's)	Per cent of 1929			£ (000,000's)
1929	100	100	100	1,111.1	100	100	100	729.3
1932	88.2	66.4	58.6	650.7	62.9	79.6	50.0	365.0
1935	95.6	66.0	63.1	700.7	74.7	78.1	58.4	425.8
1936	102.3	69.2	70.8	787.0	75.9	79.6	60.4	440.6
1937	108.9	78.8	85.9	953.9	83.1	86.1	71.5	521.6
Prices and value calculated on gold basis :								
1932	88.2	47.7	42.1	467.7	62.9	57.3	36.0	262.9
1935	95.6	39.5	37.7	419.0	74.7	46.7	34.9	254.6
1936	102.3	41.8	42.8	475.3	75.9	48.1	36.5	266.2
1937	108.9	47.3	51.6	572.7	83.1	51.7	42.9	313.0

Note.—The price and quantum indices are obtained by linking together similar indices (published by the Board of Trade) covering shorter periods with different base years.

UNITED KINGDOM : ANNUAL MOVEMENT OF THE QUANTUM OF TRADE.*

(Values, in million £, at 1930 prices.)

A: Food, drink and tobacco. B: Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.
C: Articles mainly for wholly manufactured.



* Retained imports; exports of domestic produce.

The above diagram shows the quantum movement of trade by groups of articles. The quantum of manufactured articles imported, after a rise of 14% from 1936 and 60% from 1932, came to exceed the previous record level of 1931. The sterling value

of such imports, though remaining one-fifth lower than in 1929, also exceeded for the first time the 1931 figure. This revival of the world's greatest import market for manufactured articles, after the setback caused by the sterling depreciation and the imposition of import tariffs in 1931 and 1932, has taken place in spite of a steady—though smaller—increase in the import of raw materials.

UNITED KINGDOM : PERCENTAGE YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN THE QUANTUM OF IMPORTS (RETAINED).

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Food, drink and tobacco	— 4	— 2	+ 1	— 1	+ 2	+ 1
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	+ 2	+ 9	+ 7	+ 1	+ 11	+ 9
Articles mainly or wholly manufactured	— 36	+ 3	+ 16	+ 5	+ 11	+ 14

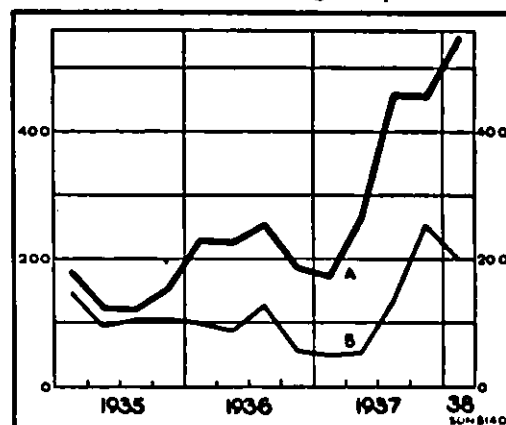
The increase in imports of industrial products in 1937 is chiefly accounted for by the larger demand of goods for armaments and investment purposes. Iron and steel, base metals and metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles, which in 1936 represented less than a third of the total value of manufactured articles imported, accounted for over 60% of the rise in the import quantum of such articles. Iron and steel imports gained pace particularly during the latter part of the year, and the same is true of unmanufactured base metals. In the case of metal-working machines, which dominated machinery imports, the apex would appear to have been reached during the third quarter of the year.

Coal exports rose in quantity by 17%, mainly on account of the resumption of trade with Italy and larger sales to France and Northern Europe. Exports to oversea countries were checked, as in 1936, by the high freight rates. Exports of manufactured goods, while being on the average 14% higher in quantum than in 1936, failed to show the usual seasonal increase in the last quarter when a decline occurred in the export of textile products as well as certain articles the object of an increased domestic demand, such as iron and steel. On the other hand, exports of machinery (particularly textile machinery) increased considerably towards the end of the year.

While the share of "British" countries in imports rose slightly in 1937, the share of these countries in exports declined—a fact due largely to the stagnation of exports to Ireland.

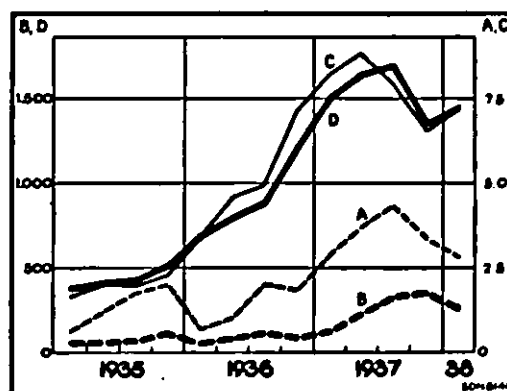
UNITED KINGDOM : QUARTERLY IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL, IN LONG TONS (000's).

A: Iron and steel: crude.
B: Iron and steel: rolling-mill products.



UNITED KINGDOM : QUARTERLY IMPORTS OF METAL-WORKING MACHINES.

A: Rolling-mill machinery, weight in long tons (000's).
B: Ditto, value in £ (000's).
C: Machine tools, weight in long tons (000's).
D: Ditto, value in £ (000's).



UNITED KINGDOM : TRADE WITH "BRITISH" COUNTRIES.

	1929	1934	1936	1937
Imports as percentage of total imports	29.4	37.1	39.2	39.4
Exports as percentage of total exports (including re-exports)	41.4	44.0	45.4	44.3

The changes that occurred in the course of the year in trade with industrialised countries and raw-material countries are illustrated by the following figures :

UNITED KINGDOM : VALUE OF TRADE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1937 AS PERCENTAGE OF THE CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF 1936.

	Imports				Exports			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Ten industrialised countries ^a	104.3	120.1	122.6	126.7	125.3	134.2	119.8	99.9
All other countries, except Italy ^b	117.6	125.4	126.3	115.6	108.9	124.4	117.9	115.9

^a Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States,
^b Italy has been excluded from both the groups on account of the disturbances of Anglo-Italian trade during 1936.

The steady increase in imports from industrial countries, reflecting the growing inflow of manufactured articles, contrasts with the decline in exports to the same countries. To some extent, this decline was due to smaller purchases by the United States; but a reduction also occurred in sales to countries such as Belgium and the Netherlands, whose total imports during the latter part of the year were on a high level. Exports to raw-material countries, on the other hand, were on a high level throughout the year. The improvement in exports to certain raw-material-producing countries applying exchange control was remarkable in view of the fact that, during the past few years, these countries had, as a rule, proved contracting markets for British goods. Exports to the agricultural countries in South-Eastern Europe did not expand nearly as much as German exports to the same countries; but the more important exports to Latin America rose in sterling value by 29% (as against 18% for exports in all directions) or very nearly by the same figure as German exports to these countries.

United States.

United States imports rose in value in 1937 by a quarter and United States exports by over a third. The rise in prices accounted for about half the increase in import value, but for only a fraction of the rise in exports.

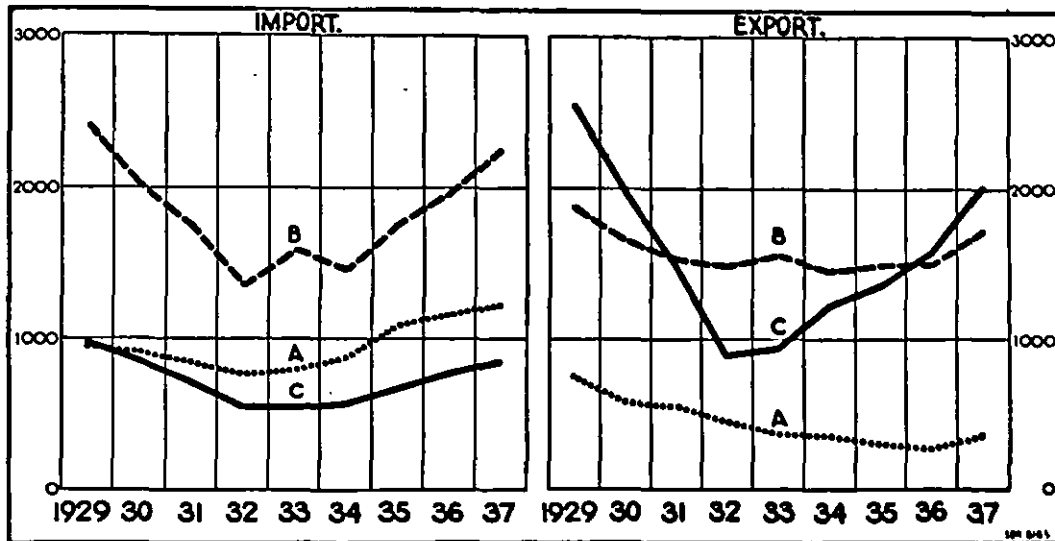
Year	Imports for consumption				Exports of domestic produce			
	Quantum ^a	Price ^a	Value		Quantum	Price	Value	
	Per cent of 1929			\$ (000,000's)	Per cent of 1929			\$ (000,000's)
1929	100	100	100	4,339	100	100	100	5,157
1932	62	49.5	30.5	1,325	52.5	58.5	30.6	1,576
1935	81.5	57.5	47	2,039	59	74.5	43.5	2,243
1936	90	62	55.9	2,424	62	76	46.9	2,419
1937	100.5	69	69.4	3,012	79.5	80.5	63.9	3,295
Prices and value, calculated on the basis of the old gold parity:								
1935	81.5	34	27.7	1,204	59	44	25.7	1,324
1936	90	36.5	33.0	1,432	62	45	27.7	1,429
1937	100.5	41	41.0	1,779	79.5	47.5	37.7	1,946

^a The figures for the prices of imports up to 1933 inclusive refer to general imports, and the calculation of the quantum figures is based on the assumption that these prices coincided with those of imports for consumption.

UNITED STATES : ANNUAL MOVEMENT OF THE QUANTUM OF TRADE.

(Values, in million dollars, at 1929 prices.)

A: Foodstuffs (crude and manufactured). B: Crude materials and semi-manufactures. C: Finished manufactures.

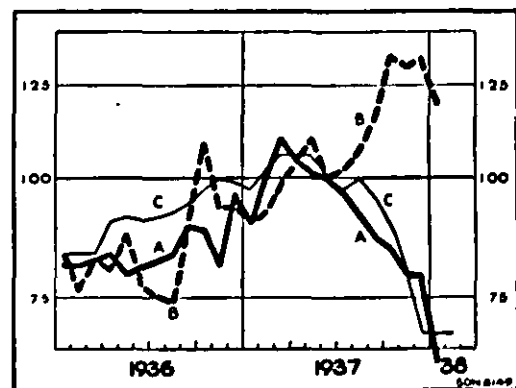


As was shown on a previous page,¹ the figures for 1937 conceal large variations occurring in the course of the year. Both imports and exports rose rapidly during the first half of the year to very high levels; the quantum was higher than in the corresponding period of 1936 by 25% and 22% respectively (the quantum of imports is estimated to have exceeded that during the first half of 1929 by 5%). But, while exports continued to increase during the second half, imports fell off steadily. That this reduction was not the result, but rather one of the causes, of the decline in prices is evident from the fall in the quantum of imports illustrated by the diagram opposite. Consisting principally of raw materials, imports depend largely upon the industrial activity in the country; it is natural, therefore, that the diagram should show a close correspondence between the movements of industrial activity and imports. Account should be taken of the fact, however, that the short crops of 1936 entailed an exceptional import of grain and fodder in the first half of 1937. The value of grain and oil seeds imported during that period amounted to \$67 million and \$36 million respectively as against \$23 million and \$18 million during the corresponding period of 1936.

The rise in exports during the second half of the year was partly of a seasonal nature and reflects the usual marketing of the crop of cereals and cotton. But the contraction of domestic demand that had caused the decline in industrial activity, and the increase in the foreign demand for certain goods was reflected in larger exports of certain industrial

UNITED STATES : MONTHLY MOVEMENT OF THE QUANTUM OF TRADE AND OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. (June 1937 = 100.)

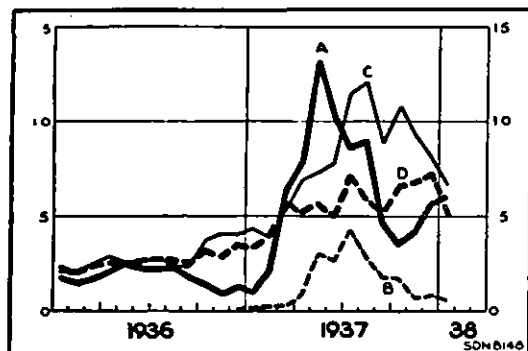
A: Quantum of imports.
B: Quantum of exports.
C: Volume of industrial production.
Logarithmic scale.



¹ See diagram on page 28.

UNITED STATES : MONTHLY EXPORTS OF CERTAIN IRON PRODUCTS, IN \$ (000,000's).

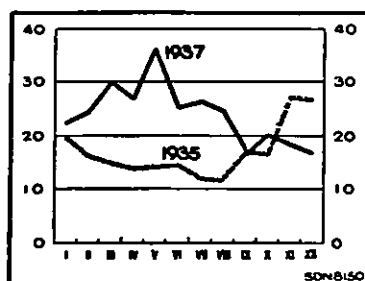
A: Scrap.
B: Pig-iron.
C: Bars, rods, plates (excluding tin plate), sheets.
D: Steel-mill manufactures.



products. Usually, the prices of iron and steel prevailing in the United States do not permit of exports to the principal buying markets. In 1937, however, the heavy demand from Japan and certain European markets rendered United States iron and steel prices competitive; a considerable export of iron products accordingly occurred and gained pace particularly when the fall in the domestic United States demand had become evident in the spring. As the diagram opposite shows, there was a tendency to shift from less to more advanced products as the year went on: exports of scrap culminated in May, of pig-iron in July, of bars, rods, etc., in August, while exports of steel-mill manufactures (including such heavy products as structure shapes, tanks, rails, etc.) were higher in December than in any previous month.

Among other industrial products the export of which rose during the second half of the year may be mentioned pulp, petrol and cotton tissues. Exports of machinery increased considerably in value in the spring and thereafter remained fairly stable. Exports of most other industrial products were on a high level throughout the year. The annual figures show increases in value from 1936 to 1937 of 71% for agricultural and 52% for industrial machinery, 83% for motor trucks and 30% for passenger motor-cars.

UNITED STATES : MONTHLY EXPORTS TO JAPAN (\$000,000's).



Note.—United States exports to Japan usually reach their apex during November and December (owing to the seasonal cotton trade). As during the later part of 1936 these exports were checked by a maritime strike, the diagram shows exports during 1935 and 1937.

Raw-material countries account for the bulk of the rise in the trade of the United States in 1937. Exports to Latin America, for example, rose by 49% (as against an increase in total exports of 36%). Exports to industrial countries in Europe rose by 31%. Exports to the Far East were very high during the early part of 1937 on account of the large Japanese demand; later in the year, exports to Japan would normally have been at their highest level, but fell off considerably (see diagram).

It is interesting to note the development of the trade between the United States and the countries with which she has concluded reciprocal trade agreements.¹ Trade with these countries represented 37.5% of the imports and 39.5% of the exports of the United States in 1937.² Exports to these countries have risen more rapidly than exports to other countries: imports, on the other hand, proved far more active from non-agreement countries in 1937, owing to the exceptional United States demand for certain articles (rubber, tin, steel, grain, fodder) which are obtainable chiefly from these countries. Imports from Canada (which are regulated by trade agreement) were checked by the failure of crops in that country.

¹ One of the agreements (with Cuba) was concluded in 1934, three in 1935 (Belgium, Haiti, Sweden), ten in 1936 (Brazil, Canada, Netherlands and her oversea territories, Switzerland, Honduras, Colombia, Guatemala, France and her oversea territories, Nicaragua and Finland) and two in 1937 (Costa Rica and Salvador).

² Countries with which negotiations were announced but not concluded (Ecuador, Czechoslovakia, the United Kingdom including Newfoundland and the British Colonial Empire, Turkey and Venezuela) accounted for another 20.9% of imports and 19.8% of exports in 1937.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF TRADE WITH TRADE AGREEMENT COUNTRIES AND WITH ALL OTHERS.
Source: *Commerce Reports*, February 12th, 1938.

Countries	General imports		Exports (including re-exports)	
	1936-1937 average over 1934-1935 average	1937 over 1936	1936-1937 average over 1934-1935 average	1937 over 1936
Trade agreement countries	45.2	▪ 18.1	41.9	40.6
Non-agreement countries	51.3	34.1	25.9	33.7

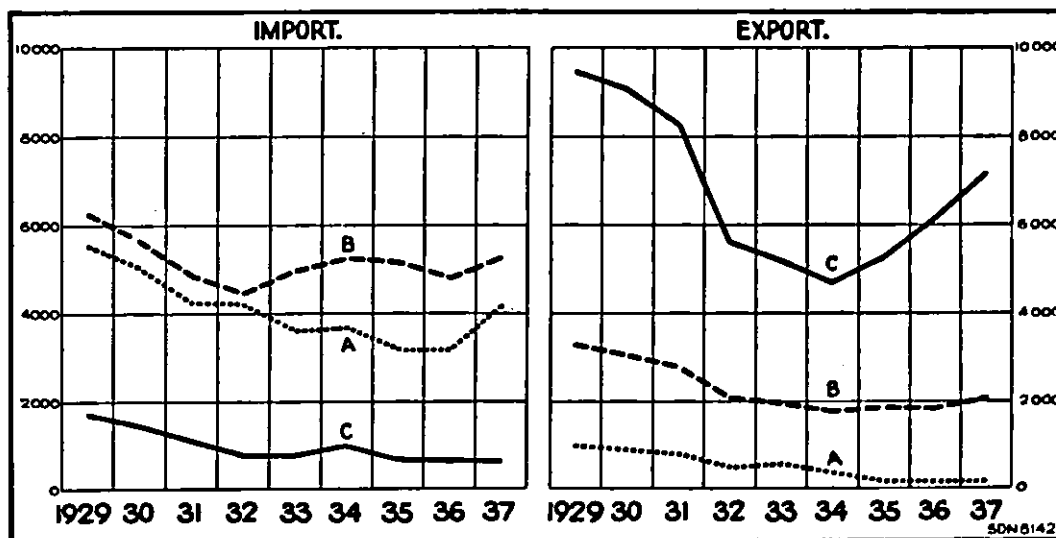
▪ Excluding Canada, 25%.

Germany.

German trade—imports as well as exports—expanded rapidly throughout the year. The value of imports and exports was greater than in 1936 by 30% and 24% respectively, the rise in both cases being due mainly to a larger quantum of trade.

Year	Imports				Exports			
	Quantum	Price	Value		Quantum	Price	Value	
	Per cent of 1929		RM (100,000's)		Per cent of 1929		RM (100,000's)	
1929	100	100	100	13,447	100	100	100	13,483
1932	69.9	49.6	34.7	4,667	59.4	71.7	42.6	5,739
1935	66.3	46.7	30.9	4,159	53.7	59.0	31.7	4,270
1936	63.7	49.2	31.4	4,218	59.2	59.7	35.4	4,768
1937	74.7	54.5	40.7	5,468	68.5	64.0	43.8	5,911

GERMANY : ANNUAL MOVEMENT OF THE QUANTUM OF TRADE.
(Values, in million Reichsmarks, at 1928 prices.)
A: Foodstuffs and fodder (*Ernährungswirtschaft*).
B: Materials, raw or partly manufactured. C: Manufactured articles.



As the diagram indicates, the imports rose principally on account of larger purchases of foodstuffs. Not only did imports of animal foodstuffs—which had risen during a number of preceding years—continue to increase, but there was a large rise in imports of other foodstuffs, particularly cereals, of which imports in the preceding few years had sunk to relatively small quantities. Imports of wheat rose from 74,000 tons to 1,219,000 tons—a quantity representing 28% of the domestic wheat production in 1937. Maize imports rose from 172,000 to 2,159,000 tons, of which not far from half arrived

during the last quarter of the year. Considerable increases are also recorded for other vegetable foodstuffs—but not for oranges, the imports of which fell in quantity by two-thirds on account of reduced purchases from Spain.

Imports of raw materials required for the production of consumption goods (for example, textiles fibres), which had declined in 1936, rose in 1937. The relatively greatest increases are, however, recorded for ores, raw iron and certain raw base metals, the German demand for which has risen steadily in recent years on account of armaments, new expenditure on capital equipment and the curtailment of the import of manufactured products. The change in the composition of German imports of raw materials and semi-manufactures is most clearly brought out by comparison with 1929. While the quantum of German imports of such goods in 1937 was lower than in 1929 by 16%, the quantities imported of the most important ores and metals exceeded the 1929 level :

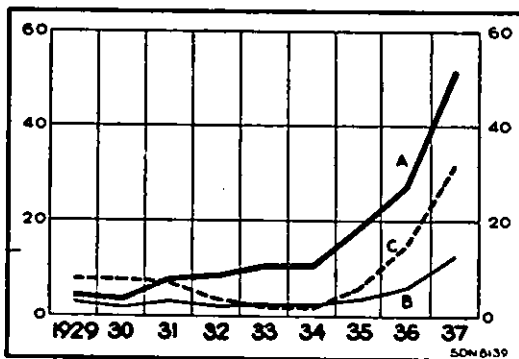
GERMANY : QUANTITIES IMPORTED OF CERTAIN ARTICLES IN 1937 AS PERCENTAGE OF 1929.

Iron ore	122	Cotton	73
Manganese ore	142	Wool	62
Other ores	153	Timber	28
Iron and steel, raw	121	Oil seeds	57
Copper, raw	100	Coal	58

The export of industrial products is estimated to have represented 17% of the industrial production in 1937 as against 14% in 1936.¹ The recent increase in the quantum of exports has, as the diagram indicates, been almost confined to manufactured goods. There occurred a slight increase in the quantum exported of "Materials, raw and partly manufactured", due largely to the fact that coal exports were larger than in 1936 by a third, but a decline is recorded for a number of semi-manufactures included in that group, such as yarns, pulp and raw iron. The group "Manufactured articles" can be divided into two groups, one representing goods not completely finished (*Vorerzeugnisse*) and the other finished articles (*Enderzeugnisse*). The quantum of the former group in 1937 exceeded that in 1936 by 10%, while the corresponding rise for the latter was 21%. If comparison is made between the last quarter of 1936 and the last quarter of 1937, the former group shows no increase, but the latter an increase of 21%. Thus there was a marked shift over in the composition of German exports to more highly manufactured goods. It would appear, however, that, in the early months of 1938, this tendency was reversed.

GERMANY : EXPORTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES (THOUSAND PIECES).

- A: Passenger motor vehicles.
- B: Motor lorries and vans.
- C: Motor cycles.



Practically all important manufactured articles, with the exception of certain textile products, participated in the expansion in exports during 1937. The quantity of iron manufactures rose by 17%, that of machine tools by 38% and that of motor vehicles by as much as 79%. Since 1933, the export of motor vehicles has risen in value from 29 million to 136 million Reichsmarks.

For a number of years up to 1936 inclusive, the geographical redistribution of German trade resulted in a reduction in the trade surplus with European countries as well as in the trade deficit with oversea countries. The rise in the prices of raw materials and the exceptional German demand for cereals in 1937 entailed an increase in the latter deficit from 293 million Reichsmarks in 1936 to 598 millions in 1937, at the same time as the export surplus in trade with Europe rose from 851 million to 1,055 million Reichsmarks. Europe's share in German trade continued to decline ; imports from

¹ Estimate by the German "Institut für Konjunkturforschung". The calculation is made on the basis of the gross value of production after elimination of double-counting. Foodstuffs are not taken into account.

Europe rose in value by 21%, but imports from oversea countries by 43%; the corresponding figures for exports are 21% and 30%. Since 1932, the share of oversea countries in German exports has risen steadily from 18.5% to 30.7%. The expansion of German trade with Latin America and South-Eastern Europe, to which attention was drawn in the two preceding issues of this publication, made further progress in 1937:

Imports from :	RM (000,000's).			% of trade (imports or exports)		
	1934	1936	1937	1934	1936	1937
Latin America ^a	461	578	915	10.9	13.7	16.8
Six countries of South-Eastern Europe ^b	316	505	672	7.1	12.0	12.3
Exports to :						
Latin America	267	511	663	6.5	10.8	11.2
Six countries of South-Eastern Europe ^b	222	457	667	5.3	9.5	11.3

^a Increased cereal imports from the Argentine accounted for the bulk of the increase in imports in 1937. The figures for imports from Latin America less Argentine in 1936 and 1937 are: RM (000,000's): 459 and 620; % of imports: 10.9, 11.3.
^b Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Roumania, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Trade with industrialised countries increased much less. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from 8.5% of the export value in 1936 to 7.3% in 1937. Germany's failure to share in the increased market for manufactured articles in the United Kingdom is brought out by the fact that, while from 1936 to 1937 that country raised the gold value of its imports of manufactured articles by 27%, German exports of such articles to the United Kingdom rose by only 6.5%.

France.

French trade in 1937 was determined by the decline in the exchange value of the French franc from 70% of the former gold parity at the beginning of the year to just over 50% at the beginning of 1938, by the comparatively rapid increase in domestic production costs and by the insufficiency of production in certain branches. In terms of gold, imports were higher than in 1936 by 11% and exports by only 2.5%. Available information suggests that, in terms of gold, average import prices were only slightly higher than in 1936 and export prices lower than in that year, and that the quantum of imports and exports exceeded the 1936 level by 6% and 10% respectively. In view, however, of the changes that occurred in the composition of trade, these calculations must be accepted with reserve.

Year	Imports ^a				Exports ^a			
	Quantum	Price	Value		Quantum	Price	Value	
	Per cent of 1929			Fr. (000,000's)	Per cent of 1929			Fr. (000,000's)
1929	100	100	100	56,686	100	100	100	48,805
1932	89.1	58.5	52.1	29,526	58.6	67.7	39.7	19,403
1935	74.5	49.1	36.6	20,748	53.9	58.3	31.4	15,356
1936	80.4	55.1	44.3	25,129	50.9	61.4	31.3	15,288
1937	85.3	86.1	73.5	41,649	55.8	86.5	48.3	23,611
Prices and value calculated on gold basis :								
1936	80.4	50.0	40.2	22,781	50.9	55.7	28.4	13,872
1937	85.3	52.1	44.5	25,206	55.8	52.1	29.1	14,216

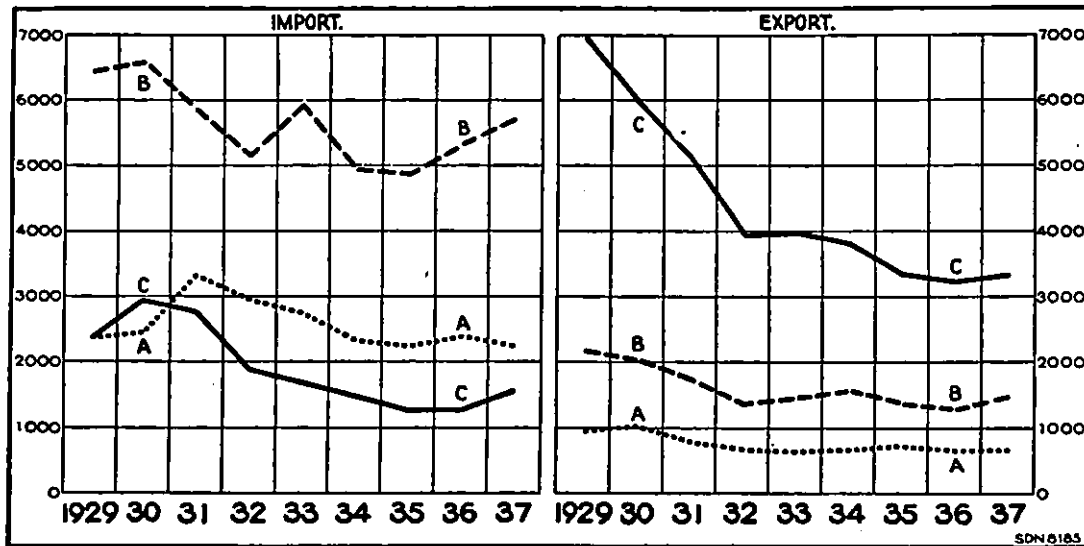
^a Excluding precious stones and fine pearls.

Note.—The price and quantum indices for 1937 shown in this table are computed from a set of data (the quantum indices or the *Statistique générale de la France*) different from that employed for the previous few years (values at the price of the preceding year published in the monthly trade returns of France for December 1934-1936).

FRANCE : ANNUAL MOVEMENT OF THE QUANTUM OF TRADE. ^a

(Values, in million francs, at 1913 prices.)

A: Foodstuffs. B: Materials necessary for industry. C: Manufactured articles.

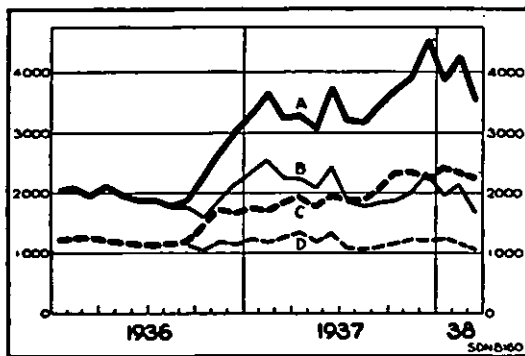


^a Excluding precious stones and fine pearls.

Imports of cereals fell by 236,000 tons, mainly on account of a reduction in the supply from the possessions in North Africa, where crops had failed, and there was an offsetting decline of 303,000 tons in French cereal exports to foreign countries. Imports of raw materials were stimulated by anticipation of the decline in the franc value and increased in quantum by about 8% (the volume of industrial production was only 4-5% above the 1936 level). Coal imports rose by as much as 34%, owing partly to the insufficiency of the domestic production after the introduction of the forty-hour week. Imports of manufactured goods were greater in quantum than during 1936 by a quarter, owing largely to purchases occurring before August, when the tariff reductions that had been introduced in the autumn of 1936 were abrogated and new tariff increases imposed. Account should also be taken of the fact that the depreciation of the franc in the middle of the year improved the competitive position of certain manufacturing industries. Exports of highly manufactured articles, however,

FRANCE : MONTHLY TRADE VALUES, IN FRANCS (000,000's).

A: Imports in francs. B: Imports (from August 1936) in francs of 1928.
C: Exports in francs. D: Exports (from August 1936) in francs of 1928.



made but little progress; the chief quantitative increases in exports are recorded for "materials necessary for industry", including such items as raw metals and crude metal products.

The share of the French overseas territories in French trade, which had risen almost continuously for many years, declined considerably in 1937—a fact which is only to some extent accounted for by the failure of North-African crops referred to above.

PERCENTAGE OF FRENCH OVERSEA TERRITORIES IN FRENCH TRADE.

	1925	1929	1932	1933	1935	1936	1937
Imports into France	10.5	12.0	20.9	23.7	25.8	28.5	24.4
Exports from France	14.6	18.8	31.5	32.4	31.6	33.3	28.3

The relative increase in this trade during the period of falling world-market prices was not due wholly to a quantitative redistribution of trade but to a certain extent to the fact that the partial assimilation of these territories to the French Customs area had permitted the application of higher average prices than in trade with foreign countries. When, as a result of the depreciation of the franc, the discrepancy between world-market prices and the prices prevailing in France narrowed, the share of the territories in question in French trade fell off.

The shares of both the United Kingdom and Germany in imports rose on account of larger purchases of coal. The quantities of iron and steel and textile products disposed of in the United Kingdom fell off, however, and the balance of trade with that country changed from active to passive. Exports to Germany, on the other hand, rose (from 4.3% to 5.9% of total exports) on account of larger sales of raw materials.

Japan.

While Japanese imports rose in yen value by 37% in 1937, the rise in exports was only 18%, and the import balance increased from 71 million yen in 1936 to 602 millions in 1937.

PERCENTAGE-MOVEMENT OF JAPANESE TRADE (1929 = 100).*

Year	Imports					Exports				
	Quantum	Prices		Value		Quantum	Prices		Value	
		In yen	In gold	In yen	In gold		In yen	In gold	In yen	In gold
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1931	97.3	57.3	60.9	55.8	59.3	91.0	58.6	62.2	53.4	56.6
1932	96.2	67.2	41.7	64.6	40.1	107.6	61.0	35.3	65.6	38.0
1935	111.4	100.1	37.1	111.6	41.4	159.6	72.9	26.9	116.3	42.9
1936	122.4	101.9	38.1	124.7	46.6	174.3	71.9	26.7	125.3	46.6
1937	130.0	131.3	48.6	170.7	63.2	181.7	81.3	30.0	147.8	54.5

* The figures for value refer to trade inclusive of re-imports and re-exports and therefore differ slightly from those shown on page 27 above. The price and quantum figures are based on a series (1928 = 100) published by the Yokohama Specie Bank; but, as this series shows no figures for 1929, these have been calculated with the aid of a similar series published by the Institute for Economic Research of the Kobe University of Commerce. The price and quantum figures for 1937 are partly estimated.

The exchange control introduced in January 1937 led to heavy speculative purchases from abroad during the first half of the year. As the diagrams below indicate, the rise was most conspicuous in the case of ores and metals. A heavy import balance arose and had to be met by gold exports, amounting to 379 million yen during the first seven months of the year. At the outbreak of the conflict with China in July, exchange control was tightened and imports curtailed; imports of ores and metals remained at a high level, while imports of raw materials, even those essential for the export industry, fell to abnormally low figures. The shift over in the composition of imports to goods fetching high prices even during the latter part of 1937 hastened the deterioration in the terms of trade that has been noticeable for a number of years; between the last quarter of 1936 and the last quarter of 1937, the average import price rose three times as much as the average export price.

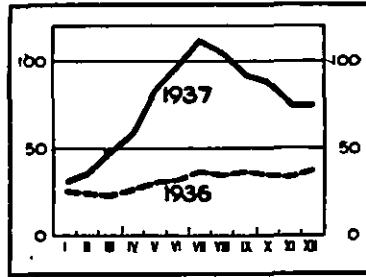
UNIT PRICES OF JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE.

	1928	1931	1936	1937	1937				
					4th qr.	1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.
Imports	100	55.1	98.0	129.0	102.2	110.9	124.9	138.3	141.6
Exports	100	55.0	67.5	76.2	68.7	73.8	77.5	78.1	75.4
Exports/Imports . . .	100	99.8	68.9	59.1	67.2	66.6	62.0	56.5	53.3

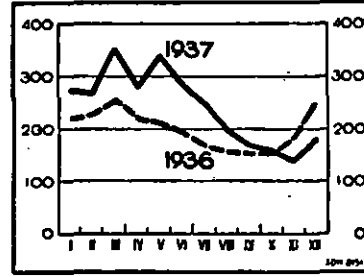
Note.—Figures according to the Yokohama Specie Bank (except those for December 1937 employed in calculating the indices for the year and last quarter of that year, which had to be estimated as they were not available at the time of writing).

JAPAN : MONTHLY IMPORT VALUES, IN YEN (000,000's).

Ores and metals.

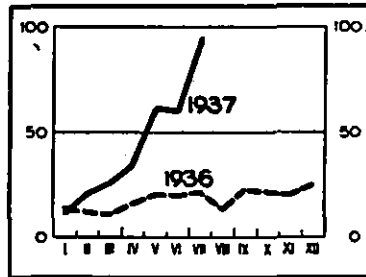


Other goods.

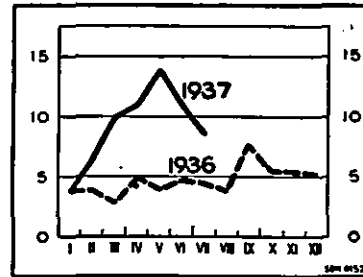


JAPAN : MONTHLY IMPORT QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN GOODS, IN METRIC TONS (000's).

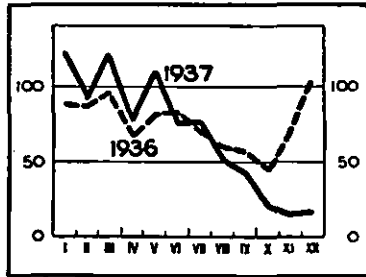
Iron and steel : bars, beams, rails, etc.



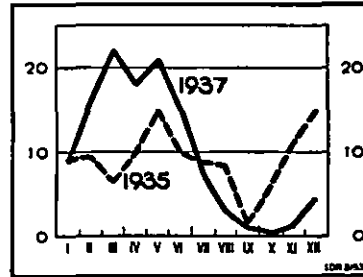
Copper, raw and semi-manufactured.



Cotton.



Wool.



Note.—The quantities of iron and steel and copper are recorded only up to July 1937 inclusive.—In the last of the above diagrams (wool) the import quantities of 1937 are compared with those of 1935, as imports of wool in 1936 were affected by a commercial conflict with Australia.

The change in the composition of imports entailed an increase in Europe's share from 11.9% in 1936 to 13.3% in 1937; imports from several of the smaller industrial countries (Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands and Sweden) more than doubled in value. The continued shift in wool imports from Australia to other wool-producing countries was another factor in the redistribution of imports :

	Wool imports			Total imports		
	1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937
Australia	182.0	147.5	118.2	235.1	181.9	165.3
Argentina	0.6	6.6	17.7	10.4	30.0	42.0
New Zealand	4.0	18.3	42.8	6.4	22.0	48.6
Union of South Africa	1.9	17.4	82.8	4.8	22.6	88.9
Uruguay	1.4	5.7	.	4.5	9.5	33.9

Italy.

Italian commerce gained pace rapidly after the resumption of trade with numerous countries in July 1936 and the depreciation of the lira later in the year. In 1937, the gold value of imports was 68% and that of exports 42% higher than in 1936. A very marked deterioration in the terms of trade occurred and, while the quantum of exports

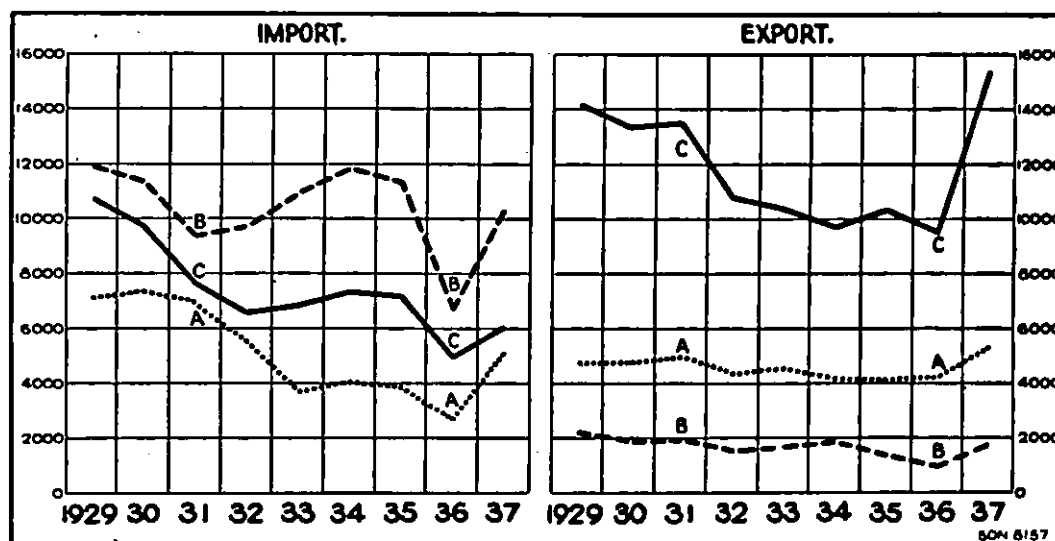
rose by 50% and thus more than regained the whole decline that had occurred since 1929, that of imports remained lower than in any year after 1929, with the exception of 1936.

Year	Imports				Exports			
	Quantum	Price	Value		Quantum	Price	Value	
	Per cent of 1929			Lire (000,000's)	Per cent of 1929			Lire (000,000's)
1929	100	100	100	21,665	100	100	100	15,236
1932	71.3	53.5	38.1	8,268	79.2	56.4	44.7	6,812
1935	73.9	48.6	36.0	7,790	75.3	45.6	34.4	5,238
1936	47.1	59.1	27.9	6,039	70.7	51.4	36.4	5,547
1937	69.3	92.1	63.9	13,837	105.2	65.0	68.4	10,429
Prices and values calculated on a gold basis:								
1932.	71.3	52.2	37.2	8,063	79.2	55.0	43.6	6,644
1935.	73.9	45.2	33.4	7,242	75.3	42.4	32.0	4,870
1936.	47.1	47.6	22.4	4,857	70.7	39.9	28.2	4,303
1937.	69.3	54.4	37.7	8,176	105.2	38.4	40.4	6,162

ITALY : ANNUAL MOVEMENT OF THE QUANTUM OF TRADE.

(Values, in million lire, at 1925 prices.)

A: Foodstuffs. B: Raw materials. C: Manufactured and semi-manufactured articles.

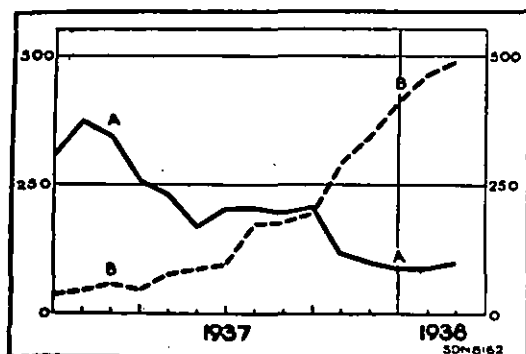


Imports were very high during the first half of 1937, when large purchases of wheat were necessitated by the failure of the 1936 wheat crop. Imports of several foodstuffs, particularly animals for slaughter and meat, were at a high level throughout the year; an exceptional rise occurred in the import of oleaginous seeds and vegetable oils, due partly to the unsatisfactory olive crop of 1936/37. The bulk of the increase in imports is accounted for by raw materials, such as raw textiles, raw iron, coal, and mineral oils.

The rise in exports must be attributed partly to import facilities for Italian goods granted by certain countries anxious to unfreeze their assets which had accumulated in Italy during the two preceding years. While the old commercial debts were thus reduced, new debts accumulated, however, at a rapid rate. Thus, while the Italian assets

ITALY : OUTSTANDING BALANCES IN CLEARING WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, IN LIRE (000,000's).

A: Italian claims.
B: Italian liabilities.



outstanding on current clearing accounts were reduced in the course of 1937 from 309 million to 83 million lire, amounts due by Italy on such accounts increased from 35 million to 413 million lire (see diagram). The clearing covered, however, certain transactions other than merchandise trade, and the actual deficit in trade with the twenty-three countries with which clearing agreements were in force at the end of 1937 amounted to 1,956 million lire during the year. The bulk of the trade deficit in 1937 thus arose in trade with other countries, particularly the Argentine, Australia, India, British Malaya and the United States.

The extent to which Italy meets her requirements of primary products by imports from oversea territories under Italian administration is very limited. While the share of these territories

(with Ethiopia) in her exports amounted to 24.5% in 1937, their share in her imports was only 2.5%. It is interesting to note that certain exports from these territories to Italy have recently been made subject to special restrictions, the object of which is to direct these exports to other countries and thus to increase the Italian supply of foreign currency. The deficit in Italian trade with foreign countries rose from 2.1 milliard lire in 1936 to 5.6 milliards in 1937. Part of the increase was met by larger income from foreign tourists. Remittances from Italian emigrants, which usually constitute one of the most important credit items in Italy's international accounts, were discouraged, however, by the exchange control.

Other Industrial Countries.

Of the industrial countries of Europe not considered in the preceding pages, three—Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands and Switzerland—depreciated their currencies in the autumn of 1936. It is interesting to compare the increase in the gold value of their trade from 1936 to 1937 with that of three countries of similar magnitude and economic structure—Austria, Belgium and Sweden—whose currencies, after having depreciated in earlier years, remained stable in 1936 and 1937 :

PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN 1936 AND 1937 IN THE GOLD VALUE OF TRADE.

	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
Czechoslovakia	+ 22.5	+ 31.4	Austria	+ 15.3	+ 27.2
Netherlands	+ 31.3	+ 32.8	Belgium	+ 27.8	+ 29.9
Switzerland	+ 11.9	+ 12.6	Sweden	+ 28.6	+ 30.9
Total (three countries)	+ 23.8	+ 27.4	Total (three countries)	+ 25.9	+ 29.8

The difference in the movement of trade values for the two groups of countries is strikingly small. Owing to the relatively small progress recorded by Switzerland, the trade of the first-mentioned group (the countries whose currencies depreciated) rose somewhat less than that of the other. The rise in exports was greater than in imports for all the countries mentioned and was in the neighbourhood of 30% (in terms of gold) for all the countries with the exception of Switzerland—a figure much in excess of the increase in total world-trade as well as in the exports of the United Kingdom, Germany or France.

During the year 1937, Austria was faced by considerable difficulties in her trade with various countries applying exchange control. The favourable development of

her exports, reflected particularly in the sales of iron products, metal manufactures and timber, and entailing a reduction in the trade deficit from 297 million schillings in 1936 to 237 millions in 1937, was counteracted by the unsatisfactory working of the clearing with neighbouring countries. In the course of 1937, the commercial assets due to Austria, but blocked under the clearing agreements with Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Turkey, rose from 53 to 116 million schillings. (A further sum of 70 million schillings due to Austria was withheld at the end of the year by certain other countries applying exchange control—namely Bulgaria, Italy and Poland.) The growth of blocked Austrian commercial claims in the countries mentioned was naturally caused by the overvaluation of their currencies in relation to the schilling, the exchange value of which was not, or only to a slight extent, affected by the liberal Austrian exchange control.¹ The unsatisfactory working of the clearings with Germany led to measures involving a reduction in German imports from Austria by 40% as from the beginning of November 1937, and Austrian exports, regulated by clearing or payments agreements, to certain other countries applying exchange control were discouraged by difficulties of receiving payment without undue delay. The resulting shift in the geographical distribution of Austrian trade may be illustrated by the following figures :

	Trade regulated by clearing or payments agreements (with nine countries *)		Trade with other countries	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1936, in million schillings	733	588	516	364
1937, in million schillings	800	706	654	511
Percentage increase	9.1	20.2	26.6	40.2

* Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Turkey.

Exports to non-European countries—included in the latter of the two groups—almost doubled in value and amounted to 199 million schillings in 1937 as against 102 millions in 1936.

Czechoslovakia's trade, which had been far from satisfactory during the greater part of 1936, experienced a great upswing in the course of 1937, due largely to the depreciation of the koruna in the autumn of 1936 and the mitigation of exchange restrictions rendered possible by that depreciation. Though domestic armaments contributed to raise imports, the progress in exports was such as to permit of a rise in the trade surplus from 102 to 987 million kč. The principal trading difficulty experienced by Czechoslovakia in recent years has been in the matter of shifting trade over to European free-currency countries or to oversea countries able to supply raw materials at world-market prices, and thus liberating herself from the difficulties arising in trade regulated by clearing and similar agreements. The geographical redistribution of Czechoslovak trade, which has been noticeable for several years,² was evident also in 1937, when trade regulated by clearing or payments agreements rose (in Czechoslovak currency) by only 34% for imports and 45% for exports, whereas the corresponding increases for other trade were 41% and 53% respectively.

As was shown above, Swiss trade made much smaller progress in 1937 than that of the other countries considered in this group. To a certain extent, this must be attributed to the adverse effect upon domestic manufacturing costs of the high import tariffs on foodstuffs and semi-manufactured goods introduced during the past few years, but

¹ It is interesting to note that when, in 1938, the Austrian monetary system was merged in the German, the Reichsmark was put at 1.5 schillings, or over 25% below the rate previously in force in clearing transactions between Austria and Germany.

² Cf., for example, the preceding edition of this publication, pages 45-46.

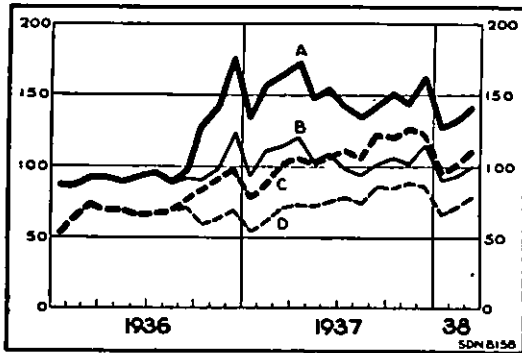
account should also be taken of the special difficulties Switzerland has experienced in her trade with Germany and France :

Percentage share :	Germany				France			
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1934	1935	1936	1937
in Swiss (i) imports . . .	27.1	26.4	24.8	22.3	16.1	16.2	14.8	13.6
(ii) exports . . .	21.6	20.6	19.4	15.5	14.4	14.8	13.0	10.8

In four years, the share of these countries in Swiss exports has fallen from 36% to 26%. Between 1936 and 1937, the gold value of Swiss goods absorbed by them fell, while exports to other countries rose by 23%. The decline in trade with Germany is connected with the regulation of trade by the clearing agreement through which Switzerland has

SWITZERLAND : MONTHLY TRADE VALUES, IN FRANCS (000,000's).

A: Imports, in francs.
 C: Exports, in francs.
 B: Imports (from August 1936)
 D: Exports in gold francs.



endeavoured to safeguard the payments due to her on account of her loans and credits to Germany, while trade with France suffered from the unsatisfactory economic conditions prevailing in that country in 1937.—As the diagram opposite indicates, Swiss imports, after the rise that occurred at the end of 1936, remained comparatively stable in 1937, whereas exports tended to increase throughout that year. The trade deficit, though higher in national currency than in 1936, thus fell in the course of the year.

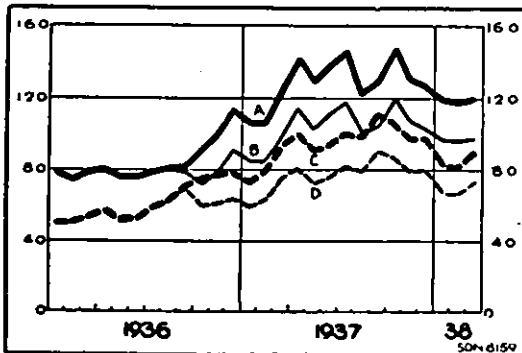
Belgian imports as well as exports rose in 1937 by about 6 milliard francs, or not far from 30%. Metals (including iron) and metal manufactures, representing a quarter of Belgian exports in 1936, account for almost half the increase in export value. Exports of hammered and rolled iron and steel alone rose from 2,349 million francs to 3,450

million francs ; roughly half of this increase was due to the higher prices fetched. Copper—which is imported mainly “in matte” from the Congo and re-sold after refinement to European countries—accounts for over half-a-milliard francs of the increase in both imports and exports :

Copper :	Metric tons (000's)		Francs (000,000's)	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
imports	134	238	575	1,297
exports	79	116	508	1,048

NETHERLANDS : MONTHLY TRADE VALUES, IN GULDEN (000,000's).

A: Imports, in guilder.
 C: Exports, in guilder.
 B: Imports (from August 1936)
 D: Exports in gold guilder.



Belgium was not affected by the stagnation of economic activities in France to the same extent as Switzerland ; yet France's share in her imports as well as in her exports fell off. Germany's share in imports, which had declined rapidly during the previous years, remained almost unchanged, owing to increased requirements of German coal and coke by the iron industry, and Germany's share in exports rose, chiefly on account of larger sales of metals.

The reduced exchange value of the guilder gave a new impetus to the exports of the Netherlands in 1937, and sales expanded, particularly in the direction of certain oversea markets. While total exports rose in value (in Dutch currency) by 53%, exports to the Netherlands Indies more than

doubled, those to other Asiatic countries rose by 93%, and those to the Argentine by 84%. The large income from investments in the Netherlands Indies and the domestic investment activities contributed to raise imports. Imports of iron and steel and other metals (including metal manufactures) doubled in value, while the average increase for all goods was around 50%. The technical working of the clearing with Germany improved, the arrears of German commercial debts were worked off, and the quota of free currency put at Germany's disposal was raised from 6% to 10%. Germany's share in Dutch trade, which had fallen considerably during the two previous years, continued, however, to decline.

The advance of Swedish trade in 1937 is remarkable in view of the fact that the level from which it started was already very high. As Table IV shows, the value of Swedish exports in 1937 was higher in relation to 1929 than that of any other important trading country except the Union of South Africa. Only about half the increase in the Swedish export value from 1936 to 1937 can, however, be attributed to larger quantities sold. Wood pulp, which represents about a fifth of Swedish exports, fetched exceptionally high prices (the prices fell, however, late in the year and during the first months of 1938), and the same is true of certain other Swedish export articles, particularly iron and steel. Exports of iron ore rose in quantity by a quarter, partly on account of larger sales to the United Kingdom. The increase in imports was due largely to purchases of investment goods. Germany's share in Sweden's trade declined, while that of certain smaller industrial countries and of raw-material countries increased.

Finland and Norway also benefited from the high price of wood pulp in 1937. The exceptional increase in the value of Norwegian imports (38% as against only 20% for exports) is explained by the rise in the income of the Norwegian merchant marine from 510 million kroner in 1936 to about 800 million kroner in 1937.

Non-industrial Countries.

For a number of countries which export mainly primary products, detailed information on trade movements in 1937 is not available at the time of writing. These countries are more numerous and more specialised than industrial countries. The following short summary, based on information received for certain of them, is accordingly confined to a few facts believed to be of interest for the analysis of trade during 1937.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is one of the few countries whose imports fell off in gold value in 1937.¹ The decline was due to smaller purchases from Germany, which was replaced by the United States as the principal supplying country. The increase of 21% that occurred in the value of exports is due to higher prices fetched and to larger exports of cereals rendered possible by the rich harvest of 1937. The weight of cereals exported amounted to 1,277,000 tons as against 32,000 tons in 1936. The quantities of most other products exported, as well as the quantum of total exports, declined. Exports of butter were lower in quantity than in 1936 by 37%, of undressed furs by 28%, of petrol and petrol products by 28%, of unworked timber by 19% and of sawn timber by 12%. Since 1931, the quantum of exports of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has declined by about 45%.

Denmark imports cereals and exports animal foodstuffs; unlike the majority of agricultural countries, she therefore enjoyed more favourable terms of trade during the latter than during the earlier half of 1937. The unsatisfactory Danish cereal crop of 1936 necessitated a large increase in feeding-stuffs (maize) imports during the early part of the year; the quantum of industrial raw materials and manufactures imported in 1937 appears to have been at or below the level of 1936. Exports of butter rose in quantity by 8% and exports of bacon by 12%. The technical working of the clearing with Germany

¹ In terms of roubles also, there was a slight decline (of 1%) in imports. The value of the foreign trade rouble, established at 3 French francs in November 1935, at 4½ French francs in October 1936 and since July 1937 tied *de facto* to the U.S. dollar at the rate of \$1 = 5.3 roubles, depreciated (in terms of gold) with the French franc by about 5% in the first half of 1937.

improved, but that country's share in imports as well as exports declined. A number of smaller markets for Danish goods—Belgium, Finland, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden—expanded. The trade balance turned active towards the end of the year and the import restrictions connected with the Danish exchange control were mitigated at the beginning of 1938.

The trade of Ireland in 1937, as in the preceding few years, was determined by the industrialisation policy and unsettled commercial relations with the United Kingdom. Exports rose insignificantly in value owing to higher prices; the quantum of exports was lower than in 1936 by a tenth. Lower quantities are recorded for the bulk of agricultural products exported; exports of butter fell by as much as 27% and of eggs by 17%. Imports continued to rise in value in spite of the dwindling purchases from abroad of certain goods produced in increasing quantities at home (such as glassware, shoes, dressed leather, certain textile products and wheat), and the import balance increased from £17.9 to £21.9 million. The quantum of imports was lower than in 1936, however, by 4.5%.

The following figures summarise the information available concerning Spanish trade since the beginning of 1936 according to Spanish statistics. The figures from July 1936 inclusive relate to the Government-controlled territory (*zona leal*) only:

Period	Territory.	Imports		Exports	
		Gold pesetas (000,000's)	Old U.S. \$ gold (000,000's) ^a	Gold pesetas (000,000's)	Old U.S. \$ gold (000,000's) ^a
1936, January-June . . .	Whole of Spain	381.4	73.6	331.2	63.9
1936, July-December . . .	<i>Zona leal</i>	124.1	23.9	122.2	23.6
1937, January-June . . .	<i>Zona leal</i>	96.2	18.6	139.0	26.8

^a Calculated by converting the figures in gold pesetas given in the preceding column (1 gold peseta = 19.259 old gold cents).

In estimating the annual trade of the whole of Spain, we must resort to the information supplied by the statistics of other countries concerning their trade with Spain. The following table summarises such information for fourteen countries. Attention should be paid to the rise in the share of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in imports.

SPAIN : TRADE BY COUNTRIES OF PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION.

Old U.S. \$ gold (000,000's).

Country of provenance and destination	Imports				Exports			
	According to Spanish statistics	According to the statistics of the exporting country ^a			According to Spanish statistics	According to the statistics of the importing country ^a		
	1935	1935	1936	1937	1935	1935	1936	1937
Germany	23.2	25.2	16.5	13.0	14.4	28.2	23.3	24.1
France	9.4	11.8	10.3	10.0	13.3	13.3	16.8	7.7
United Kingdom	17.7	16.8	9.5	10.0	24.6	32.4	30.9	25.2
United States	28.5	24.4	12.8	3.4	10.8	11.8	10.9	8.4
U.S.S.R.	2.3	1.4	3.5	13.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	3.0
Nine other countries ^b	40.4	36.9	16.5	17.2	27.8	28.7	20.7	14.8
Total, fourteen countries	121.5	116.5	69.1	66.9	91.0	115.0	102.9	83.2
All countries	168.9				113.5			

^a In the case of certain of the countries in question, the trade with Spain in December 1937 had to be estimated, as complete information for the year was not available.

^b Argentine, Belgium, Egypt, India, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland.

On the basis of these figures, it is estimated that total Spanish imports fell from \$169 million gold in 1935 to 105 and 95 millions respectively in 1936 and 1937, and total Spanish exports from 114 millions in 1935 to 95 and 75 millions in 1936 and 1937. The import figures for 1936 and 1937 obviously do not include such goods (for example, war material) as were not recorded in the exports of the despatching countries.

As in 1936, Polish imports rose at a higher rate than her exports; the export surplus, amounting to 177 million zloty in 1934 and 23 millions in 1936, was replaced by an import surplus of 58 million zloty in 1937. The higher imports in 1937 must be attributed in part to the failure of fodder crops, in part to larger purchases of metals and machinery (1937 was the first year of the Government Four-year Capital Equipment Plan) and to German goods received in payment of frozen Polish credits resulting from transit traffic. Exports were checked by an embargo placed upon grain and flour on account of the small cereal crop, and by the increase in the domestic consumption of certain goods. The quantities exported of several products—for example, mineral oils, flax, iron bars and rods and certain wood products—declined. In the first quarter of 1938, the trade deficit exceeded that during the whole of 1937, owing chiefly to lower exports.

The trade of the agricultural countries of South-Eastern Europe has in recent years been to a large extent determined by the growing preponderance of transactions with Germany. Their trading situation was summarised as follows in the preceding issue of this *Review* :

“ The increasing German purchases of primary products, at prices generally exceeding those quoted in free markets, has rendered it necessary for the countries in question to increase their imports of manufactured articles from Germany in order to employ the proceeds arising from their exports in clearing with that country. Difficulties connected with the exchange control and the technical working of the clearing agreements (with other countries as well as Germany) have from time to time necessitated changes in the import regulations, or even restrictions of exports. . . . The direction of German demand has stimulated changes in the domestic production of the countries under review, reflected, for example, in the growing output of oil-seeds in Bulgaria, Hungary; Roumania and Yugoslavia, and of cotton in Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey. The policy of developing manufacturing industries, evident in the majority of the countries of South-Eastern Europe, has, during the last few years, conflicted to a certain extent with the regulation of trade by clearing agreements, as some of the raw materials required by their manufacturing industries could only be bought by the supply of “ free ” currency, and as the clearing with certain industrialised countries forced considerable quantities of manufactured goods into the countries. The resulting pressure—external and internal—upon their economy was mitigated in 1936 owing to the marked change in price relations in favour of agricultural producers and the rise in the value of exports. With the rise in prices in the world market, the competitive power of the countries concerned in that market improved. . . . ”

The following table indicates that Germany's share in the aggregate imports of the six countries under consideration rose but slightly in 1937 and that her share in their aggregate exports declined.

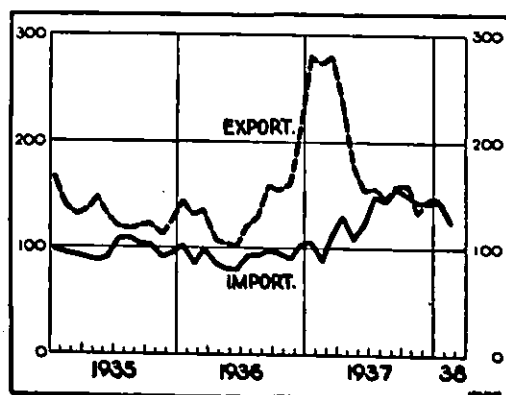
PERCENTAGE SHARES OF CHIEF COUNTRIES OF PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION IN THE AGGREGATE TRADE OF BULGARIA, GREECE, HUNGARY, ROUMANIA, TURKEY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

	Imports				Exports			
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1934	1935	1936	1937
Germany	19.6	25.6	32.3	32.8	23.0	25.8	29.4	26.4
United Kingdom	11.6	9.6	8.5	7.6	8.2	8.0	10.5	8.5
United States .	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.9	4.3	5.6	5.2	5.8
Italy	9.4	6.8	2.9	5.4	11.0	12.8	6.2	8.2
France	6.8	3.5	2.5	2.6	4.6	2.8	3.9	4.0
Austria	10.4	9.8	9.3	8.6	12.0	11.1	9.4	8.8
Czechoslovakia .	7.8	8.0	7.3	6.4	5.1	5.9	5.7	6.0
Other countries .	29.3	31.6	31.2	30.7	31.8	28.0	29.7	32.3
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The decline in Germany's share in exports is remarkable in view of the fact that the large German requirements of cereals in 1937, to which reference was made on a previous page,¹ were met partly by the countries under consideration. German cereal imports from them rose from 2 million marks in 1936 to 143 millions in 1937—a sum representing over a fifth of total German imports from the countries in question during the year. The different movements of imports and exports in trade with Germany appear largely due to measures taken in order to improve the working of the clearing so as to shorten the delay in payments receivable by the exporters of the agricultural countries. The armament and industrialisation programmes adopted in certain of these countries and the prosperous business conditions contributed to keep imports of machinery and iron and steel products from Germany at a high level in 1937.

The expansion of the trade of certain of the countries under review in 1937 was considerable, owing to the coincidence of high export prices and satisfactory crops. The rise in the value of both Yugoslav and Roumanian exports amounted to 44%. The wheat and maize crops of both these countries were exceptionally large in 1936, as were the maize crop of Yugoslavia and the wheat crop of Roumania in 1937. Yugoslavia more than trebled her export surplus, which arose mainly in trade with free currency countries, and relaxed her exchange control. The proportion of foreign exchange obtained from exports to non-clearing countries and accruing to the National Bank, which in 1936 had been reduced from 50% to 33%, was further reduced to 25% from the beginning of 1938. Roumania also increased her export surplus, in spite of the revised import regime introduced in July 1937 by which numerous products required by the manufacturing industry were allowed to be freely imported. As there was, however, a tendency on the part of Roumanian importers to increase purchases principally from free currency countries (which offer the most favourable terms), arrears of commercial claims were again created in trade with exchange-control countries, and a new tightening of the import restrictions was contemplated in the spring of 1938. The Hungarian export surplus rose by two-thirds, but a considerable proportion of the increase arose in trade with clearing countries (thus, the export balance with Germany rose from 2 to 19 million pengö) and was not freely available. Bulgaria and Greece record a greater increase in imports than in exports in 1937, Bulgaria chiefly on account of larger purchases of capital goods and military supplies (the value of her imports exceeded that in 1936 by as much as 58%) and Greece on account of heavy wheat imports necessitated by the short crop of 1936. The export balance of Turkey remained in 1937 at practically the same figure as in 1936, but exports were shifted over to free currency countries, and, while almost three-quarters of the export surplus in 1936 arose in trade with Germany, there was an excess of imports from Germany in 1937, and 70% of the surplus in that year arose from trade with free currency countries.

ARGENTINE : MONTHLY TRADE VALUES,
IN PESOS (000,000's).



The favourable development of Argentine exports that began in the latter half of 1936—due to the coincidence of very good cereal crops in that country with high prices and an exceptional demand, not only from countries which are normally importers of cereals, but also from North America—was the dominating factor in Argentine trade during the early part of 1937. Later in the year, exports fell off as a result of the exhaustion of domestic cereal stocks and falling prices; moreover, the production of several export commodities (such as maize, wool and cotton) late in 1937 and early in 1938 declined as a result of frosts and drought, and export values in the first months of 1938 fell to less than half the figures for the corresponding months of 1937. The

¹ Page 87.

movement of imports contrasts with that of exports: as a result of orders placed abroad during the period of high exports, imports rose considerably in the middle of 1937 and the export surplus fell from exceptionally high figures to a negligible amount (see diagram). From July the "free" rate of the peso declined, and the discrepancy between the official and the free rate, which had been less than 8% in June 1937, rose to 22.5% in March 1938.

A considerable share of the rise in Argentine imports in 1937 resulted from the domestic demand for capital equipment; the increase from 1936 to 1937 in the "valores de tarifa" (calculated according to stable prices and thus representative of quantum changes) amounted to 67% for machinery and vehicles and 43% for iron products as against 18% for textile products, 19.5% for foodstuffs and 18% for tobacco.

The trade position of Brazil as well as of a number of other coffee-growing countries was upset in 1937 by the breakdown of the Brazilian coffee valorisation system. From the middle of 1937, that system demanded the withdrawal of as much as 70% of the Brazilian coffee crop from the market for destruction or storage, and the competitive advantages derived by coffee exporters in other countries increased while Brazil's share in world coffee exports declined considerably. Difficulties increased when, in August, the Pan-American Coffee Conference abandoned the scheme for restricting coffee-planting. The market value of the milreis declined, and, after the breakdown of the next Coffee Conference early in November, the coffee-export tax, by which the valorisation had been financed, was reduced from 45 to 11½ milreis per bag. The coffee price fell off rapidly, and Brazil announced a renewed suspension of payments for the service of her foreign debts and tightened her exchange control. The quantity exported of certain articles other than coffee, particularly cotton and meat, continued to increase in 1937, and the share of coffee in the export value, which had been 71% in 1929 and 45.5% in 1936, fell to 41%. Germany's share in Brazilian trade increased considerably in the course of the year, apparently as a result of the extended use of "compensation" transactions.¹

Various other Latin-American coffee-growing countries whose trade had already suffered from the setback in the United States, were further affected by the decline in coffee prices late in the year and took measures to alleviate the pressure upon their exchanges. Thus, Colombia—who had been able to increase her coffee sales to the United States at the expense of Brazil—tightened up her import licensing system; Nicaragua introduced new restrictions upon exports, and Salvador suspended the payments for the service of her foreign debt.

During the early part of 1937, Chile profited from the high prices of certain of her products, particularly copper; the value of her exports during January-July 1937 exceeded that during the first seven months of 1936 by 92%. The corresponding figure for the whole year fell to 74%. As the production of copper is in foreign hands, the rise in exports did not imply a corresponding increase in foreign currency available to Chilean importers; the value of imports was only 18.5% greater than in 1936 and the quantum of imports lower than in that year. Peruvian exports, though also profiting from the high metal prices, early in 1937, advanced at a comparatively slow rate, and the exchange value of the sol declined. Bolivia was adversely affected by her inability to produce the full annual quota of tin allowed to her under the International Tin Control Scheme. Mexican exports increased in value by 14%, largely on account of increased sales of mineral oil. The amount of silver disposed of in the United States remained at the same level as in 1936.

Canadian exports of wheat fell off in quantity in 1937 by not far from two-thirds owing to the decline in the wheat crop to something like half the normal figure. While the value of wheat exports fell by \$103 million, that of other products exported rose by \$160 million, of which gold accounts for \$34 million and copper, nickel, aluminium, lead

¹ "German ASKI marks have been obtainable since May 1937 at 5 milreis, whereas the quotation of the Reichsmark is over 7 milreis."—*The Economist*, November 20th, 1937.

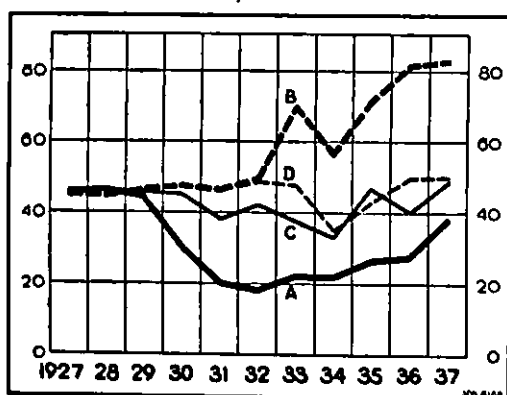
and zinc together for \$54 million. Imports of capital goods were very active ; of a total increase in the import value of \$174 million, iron products, machinery and vehicles account for \$76 million. Over two-thirds of the increase in both exports and imports arose in trade with the United States—a fact which is partly accounted for by the mutual tariff concessions granted by the two countries in their Commercial Agreement of 1936. Exports to the United Kingdom and the majority of other European industrial countries remained practically at the same value as in 1936 and appear to have declined in quantum.

From the middle of 1936 until April 1937, the Australian export price index rose by almost a third, but during the remainder of 1937 this gain was entirely lost owing chiefly to the fall in the price of wool. Sales of wool to several countries declined, in particular those to the United States, which amounted to only 1,300 metric tons during the last half of 1937, as against 18,600 tons during the corresponding period of 1936. Simultaneously, imports of manufactured goods increased, partly as a result of high domestic manufacturing costs, and, during the last half of 1937, the balance of trade became passive.¹ The unfavourable results of the “trade diversion policy” (aiming at diverting trade to countries which were regarded as good customers of Australia), which had come into operation in May 1936, led to the abandonment of that policy as from December 1937. The system of import licences was modified, and its final abolition in connection with an upward tariff revision was anticipated.

The Union of South Africa profited in 1937 from the high prices of wool in the early part of the year and the great quantity of maize available for export (maize exports rose from 16,000 to 767,000 tons), and though the export of gold increased, its share in the export value fell from 75 % to 68%. The diagram opposite illustrates the effect of the changes in prices and quantities of merchandise and gold upon the export value since 1927.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA :
ANNUAL EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE
AND GOLD, IN £ (000,000's).

A: Merchandise } recorded value.
B: Gold }
C: Merchandise } value at 1927
D: Gold } prices (quantum).



Indian exports reached their apex during the first quarter of 1937 and thereafter declined ; imports, on the other hand, were low early in 1937 and thereafter increased. The balance of trade of India, including Burma, during the first quarter of 1937 was active by 258 million rupees, and that of India alone (Burma was separated from India from April 1937 inclusive) during the first quarter of 1938 passive by 19 million rupees.² Exports to Japan were adversely affected by the import restrictions introduced by that country, and amounted during the last half of 1937 to 56 million rupees only, as against 121 millions during the corresponding period of 1936 ; cotton accounts for almost the whole of this decline. On the other hand, India appears to have profited from the stagnation in Japanese exports of cotton piece-goods. The quantity of such goods exported by her during the period April-December 1937 to countries other than Burma was 68% greater than in the corresponding period of 1936, and a still greater increase is recorded for cotton yarn. The decline in the imports of certain manufactured goods produced in India, particularly sugar and cotton yarns and fabrics, continued, and imports of raw cotton (consisting of long staple African cotton) more than doubled. The following table shows in greater

¹ Cf. the table on page 29.

² The information available at the time of writing does not permit of the calculation of figures relating to the same area. It would appear, however, that the export surplus of India alone during the first quarter of 1937 was in the neighbourhood of 200 million rupees.

detail the effect of industrialisation upon the trade in the articles mentioned since 1929 :

INDIA : TRADE IN CERTAIN PRODUCTS DURING THE MONTHS APRIL-DECEMBER, 1929 AND 1935-1937.

	Unit of quantity	Quantity				Rupees (000,000's)			
		1929	1935	1936	1937	1929	1935	1936	1937
<i>Imports</i>									
Sugar	long tons (000's)	716.5	167.1	16.2	13.3	114.3	15.7	1.6	1.7
Cotton, raw	long tons (000's)	20.1	64.2	41.5	84.0	29.8	57.0	36.8	79.2
Cotton yarn	lb. (000,000's)	32.6	29.6	22.0	16.0	45.7	25.6	19.1	18.9
Cotton piece-goods . . .	yards (000,000's)	1,280	631	539	428	334.1	101.5	89.3	85.8
<i>Exports</i>									
Cotton yarn	lb. (000,000's)	19.0	6.9	8.0	20.6	14.7	3.3	3.8	10.0
Cotton piece-goods . . .	yards (000,000's)	104.8	52.3	66.8	112.2	36.8	14.8	17.1	28.3

Note.—The figures refer to the trade of India (exclusive of Burma) with countries other than Burma and are thus comparable for all the years shown.

While the quantity of rubber exported from the Netherlands Indies rose by 40% in 1937, the value (in gulden) rose by as much as 242%. The quantum of total exports is estimated to have been 28% greater than in 1936. Price quotations for most of the articles entering into the exports of the Netherlands Indies began to decline in the second quarter of 1937, and the maintenance of the high export value during the second half of the year¹ must be attributed in part to the fact that a portion of exports was sold in advance at prices exceeding the market prices prevailing at the time of shipment. Imports from Asiatic countries—consisting chiefly of Japanese goods imported direct or via China, Singapore and Penang—fell from 46.5% to 40.7% of total imports, whereas the shares of the United States and the industrial countries of Europe (but not Germany) increased. Several factors, among which should be mentioned the increase in the share of capital goods in imports and the shift from lower to higher qualities of consumption goods, contributed to this change.

The trade of China was very prosperous in the early part of 1937. During the first seven months of that year, the gold value of recorded imports was greater than during the corresponding period of 1936 by 35%, and that of exports by 45%. The reduction in trade since the outbreak of hostilities with Japan in the middle of the year is brought out by the following monthly average values of trade during January-July and August-December in 1936 and 1937.

CHINA : MONTHLY AVERAGE OF RECORDED IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, IN CUSTOMS GOLD UNITS (000,000's).^a

Monthly average	Imports		Exports		Percentage change from 1936 to 1937	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	Imports	Exports
January-July	33.9	45.9	24.8	35.9	+ 35	+ 45
August-December	36.1	19.9	27.7	23.5	- 45	- 15

^a The Customs Gold Unit was equivalent to 2.26 Chinese Standard dollars in 1936 and 2.27 Chinese Standard dollars in 1937.

As there was considerable smuggling of foreign goods into China, both after and before August 1937, and as the import figures do not include certain Government purchases from abroad, too much importance should not be attached to the reversal of the recorded trade balance. Shanghai was to a great extent isolated from the interior

¹ Cf. page 29.

of China as well as from the outside world and accounts for the bulk of the decline in trade :

CHINA : MONTHLY TRADE THROUGH SHANGHAI AND OTHER PORTS, IN CUSTOMS GOLD UNITS (000,000's).

Monthly average	Imports		Exports	
	Shanghai	Other ports	Shanghai	Other ports
January-July 1937	27.7	18.2	19.0	16.9
August-December 1937	6.1	13.8	9.1	14.4

The trade of various northern ports, such as Tientsin and Tsingtao, was also very adversely affected during the latter part of 1937, while some increase is recorded in the trade of Canton and Kowloon (on the railway-line between Hong-Kong and Canton). Among the countries trading with China, Japan was most affected by the collapse of trade ; her share in imports fell from 18.7% during January-July to 6.1% during August-December, and her share in exports from 12.5% to 4.8%.

Trade in Certain Staple Products.

A study of the trade in the major staple products throws some light upon certain of the tendencies which have recently affected the international exchange of goods. Tables V and VI (pages 56 and 60) show the quantities in 1929, 1932 and 1935-1937, as well as the values in 1932 and 1937, of a number of important foodstuffs and raw materials (including certain refined mineral products) exported from the chief producing countries.¹ Where available, the continental totals have also been entered in the tables. The relative importance of the products in question is shown by the total value of exports of each article in 1932 and 1937.

The annual average export price in one principal exporting country, given in the tables in italics beneath the totals for each article, helps to indicate the broad changes in export values.

Of the eight articles of food shown in Table V, coffee appears to have been the only one of which lower quantities entered into world trade in 1937 than in 1936. The average price of all the articles was higher than in 1936 ; in the case of cheese, however, the increase was insignificant.

The increase in quantum as well as in the price of raw materials was generally greater than in the case of foodstuffs. The quantities of mineral products entering into trade were unusually large ; that of coal rose by over a fifth, and a similar or greater increase appears to have occurred in the case of mineral oils and certain metals. Trade in certain raw materials of agricultural origin was not so active : the quantity of cotton entering into trade appears to have been about the same as in 1936, while the prices fetched were lower than in that year, and the quantity of wool declined.

The figures in Tables V and VI do not bring out the variations in trade occurring in the course of the year. The high prices fetched by the majority of primary products during the early part of 1937 coincided with an exceptional activity in trade. The quantum of trade in raw materials reached a record level, partly on account of purchases in anticipation of a further increase in prices. Stocks in the producing countries in many cases declined, and restrictions on the production of controlled commodities were relaxed. During the second half of 1937, on the other hand, the demand from certain countries fell off. The reduction in the United States' imports of raw materials on account of her declining industrial activity was one of the principal causes of the change in market conditions,² but importance should also be attributed to the reduction in purchases by Japan, where stocks of imported raw materials accumulated during the

¹ The main source which has been employed for these tables, besides the trade returns of the countries concerned, is the *Annuaire international de Statistique agricole*.

first half of the year were absorbed by the manufacturing industry. Improved crops in many countries increased the supply of certain agricultural products, particularly cotton. World demand for numerous commodities also remained high, however, during the latter part of 1937. The intensive activity of armament industries in many countries contributed to maintaining or even raising imports of coal, iron and steel and base metals, and naturally also stimulated indirectly the trade in foodstuffs and raw materials employed in the manufacture of consumption goods. The unstable political situation towards the end of 1937 and at the beginning of 1938 is known to have led to purchases by certain countries, for Government or private account, of certain commodities, such as foodstuffs, metals and mineral oils for storage; authoritative information concerning the amount of such purchases is, however, not available. These facts help to explain why prices of certain foodstuffs, coal, certain steel products, etc., continued to rise in the second half of 1937.¹ The decline in the prices of certain other primary products must be attributed to the fact that their production had risen disproportionately owing to the relatively high prices fetched during the preceding period when demand had risen briskly, while supply in many cases had been restricted by measures of control adopted by the principal producers.

Foodstuffs.

The trade in wheat during the early part of 1937 was determined largely by the simultaneous failure of the 1936 crop in Canada and in several countries of Western and Central Europe and around the Mediterranean. The increase in the demand of Western and Central Europe was met largely by imports from the Argentine and certain countries of South-Eastern Europe, which had the benefit of an unusually large crop. The Canadian crop of 1937 was again very low, and Canadian wheat exports, which had reached 6.6 million metric tons in 1936, fell to 2.6 millions in 1937, while stocks within Canada, after a reduction from 5.8 million to 3.4 million tons in the course of 1936, were further reduced to 1 million tons at the end of 1937. The improved crop of the United States, however, permitted some net exports from that country. During the four years 1933-1936, the United States had been a net importer of wheat; in 1935 and 1936, her excess of imports had, indeed, been greater than that of any other country, with the exception of the United Kingdom.

Among European countries, Germany and Sweden, which had been net exporters of wheat in 1936, became net importers in 1937, and France became a net importer in her trade with "foreign" countries. German and Italian wheat imports, occurring chiefly before the 1937 crop was harvested, were unusually large. In the case of Germany, the increase by far exceeded the decline in the domestic production.

NET IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

	Average 1925-1929	Metric tons (000's)				
		1932	1934	1935	1936	1937
Czechoslovakia	500	371	3	96	— 32	— 231
France:						
from French oversea territories	250	633	452	498	376	238
from other countries . . .	1,004	1,313	— 250	— 742	— 272	94
Germany	2,066	537	224	133	— 12	1,278
Italy	2,186	889	235	278	331	1,436
Poland	147	— 68	— 99	— 157	— 207	— 40
Sweden	208	171	22	— 80	— 44	22
United Kingdom	5,561	5,559	5,600	5,471	5,484	5,305
Belgium	1,104	1,161	1,235	997	1,141	1,072
Netherlands	766	774	487	547	545	624
Switzerland	445	520	461	480	464	438
Total above countries . .	14,237	11,860	8,370	7,521	7,774	10,236

Note.—A minus sign (—) indicates an excess of exports of wheat.

¹ Cf. page 14.

Table V.
EXPORTS OF CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS.

Article et provenance	Tonnes métriques (en milliers) Metric tons (000's)					Dollars-or (en millions) ^a		Article and provenance	
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1937	\$ gold (000,000's) ^a	1932		1937
Froment									Wheat.
Afrique	419	782	618 ^a	396 ^a	342 ^a	37	18		Africa.
Amérique du Nord . . .	8,194	7,705	4,515	6,666	3,494	147	95		North America.
Etats-Unis	2,458	1,494	6	51	881	33	21		United States.
Canada	5,741	6,211	4,509	6,615	2,613	114	74		Canada.
Amérique latine	6,711	3,442	3,912	1,748	3,925	58	94		Latin America.
Argentine	6,618	3,442	3,860	1,610	3,887	58	92		Argentine.
Asie	131	181	196	423	765 ^a	3	18		Asia.
Europe	1,488 ^b	1,783	2,622	2,429	3,178	35	78		Europe.
Hongrie	486	144	331	571	358	4	11		Hungary.
Roumanie	8	103	252	611	1,000	2	22		Roumania.
U. R. S. S.	—	551	719	58	846	10	21		U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	554	183	30	294	318	8	8		Yugoslavia.
Océanie	2,050	3,367	1,904	1,934	1,998	56	46		Oceania.
Australie	2,040	3,367	1,904	1,934	1,998	56	46		Australia.
Total du monde	18,993 ^b	17,260	13,767 ^a	13,596 ^a	13,702 ^a	336	349		World total.
Prix moyen d'exportation aux Etats - Unis (dol- lars-or par tonne métri- que)	45.5	21.9	19.8	21.4	24.2				Average export price in United States of Amer- ica (\$ gold per metric ton).
Mais									Maize.
Afrique	636	470	692	435	1,160 ^a	6	14		Africa.
Union Sud-Africaine . . .	831	244	454	17	768	3	9		Union of South Africa.
Amérique du Nord . . .	857	201	5	17	157	3	2		North America.
Etats-Unis	857	200	5	13	148	3	2		United States.
Amérique latine	5,158	7,064	7,170	8,407	9,122 ^a	83	116		Latin America.
Argentine	5,048	7,055	7,051	8,382	9,087	83	116		Argentine.
Asie	379	452	540	768	924	5	15		Asia.
Europe	748	2,504	1,082	990	1,560	29	22		Europe.
Bulgarie	79	168	5	104	99	2	1		Bulgaria.
Roumanie	874	1,739	635	771	523	21	7		Roumania.
U. R. S. S.	11	311	10	—	—	3	—		U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	167	185	388	91	725	2	10		Yugoslavia.
Total du monde	7,778	10,691	9,489	10,617	12,923 ^a	126	169		World total. ^c
Prix moyen d'exportation en Argentine (dollars-or par tonne métrique) . . .	31.7	11.7	8.0	10.2	12.8				Average export price in Argentina (\$ gold per metric ton).
Sucre									Sugar.
Afrique	542	498	716	670		17			Africa.
Amérique du Nord . . .	106	49	105	58	65	2	2		North America.
Amérique latine ^d	6,604	4,835	4,708	4,648	4,691 ^a	142			Latin America. ^d
Cuba	5,029	2,659	2,466	2,300	2,386	54			Cuba.
Asie ^e	3,429	2,743	1,869 ^a	2,101 ^a	2,316 ^a	106	58		Asia. ^e
Indes néerlandaises . . .	2,432	1,514	1,033	884	1,138	39	16		Netherlands Indies.
Philippines	696	1,017	516	900	871	60	34		Philippines.
Europe	2,039	1,466	1,173	1,238	1,197	60	33		Europe.
Tchécoslovaquie	540	394	196	192	259	11	5		Czechoslovakia.
Allemagne	220	81	8	18	2	2	—		Germany.
France	301	283	260	222	201	19	10		France.
Pologne	298	185	107	62	52	4	1		Poland.
Océanie ^f	1,071	1,283	1,266	1,425	1,411 ^a	70			Oceania. ^f
Total du monde	13,791	10,874	9,837 ^a	10,140 ^a		397			World total.
Prix moyen d'exportation en Tchécoslovaquie (dol- lars-or par tonne métri- que)	57.7	28.4	17.1	16.9	19.2				Average export price in Czechoslovakia (\$ gold per metric ton).

^a Partly estimated figures.
^b During the period 1924-1928, the annual average of world wheat exports amounted to 18,665 thousand tons, of which 1,404 from Europe (493 from the U.S.S.R.).
^c Maize exports from Oceania amounted to less than 1,000 tons in any year.
^d Including exports from Porto Rico to U.S.A.
^e Excluding Hong-Kong.
^f Including exports from Hawaii to U.S.A.

Table V (continued).
EXPORTS OF CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS.

Article et provenance	Tonnes métriques (en milliers) Metric tons (000's)					Dollars-or (en millions) * \$ gold (000,000's) *		Article and provenance
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1937	1932	1937	
	Beurre							
Afrique, Asie et Amérique du Nord . . .	9	11	17	17	16	4	5	Butter. Africa, Asia and North America.
Amérique latine . . .	17	25	7	10	9	7	2	Latin America.
Argentine . . .	17	25	7	10	9	7	2	Argentino.
Europe . . .	362	306	329	359	349	104	99	Europe.
Danemark . . .	159	158	138	148	153	56	46	Denmark.
Pays-Bas . . .	47	20	47	60	54	7	14	Netherlands.
Irlande . . .	28	17	27	28	19	5	5	Ireland.
Océanie . . .	131	215	258	226	234	63	63	Oceania.
Australie . . .	47	104	116	84	88	29	23	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande . .	84	111	142	142	151	34	40	New Zealand.
Total du monde . . .	519	557	611	612	608	178	169	World total.
Prix moyen d'exportation au Danemark (dollars-or par tonne métrique) .	843.2	352.2	261.7	286.2	302.4			Average export price in Denmark (\$ gold per metric ton).
Fromage								
Afrique, Asie et Amérique latine . . .	2	3	4	3	3	1	1	Cheese. Africa, Asia and Latin America.
Amérique du Nord . .	43	40	26	38	41	8	8	North America.
Canada . . .	42	39	25	37	40	8	8	Canada.
Europe . . .	208	166	143	136	149	49	33	Europe.
France . . .	18	13	11	11	11	5	8	France.
Italie . . .	33	30	28	19	24	13	7	Italy.
Pays-Bas . . .	96	77	61	57	63	14	10	Netherlands.
Suisse . . .	32	20	18	18	18	10	6	Switzerland.
Océanie . . .	93	95	95	90	92	17	14	Oceania.
Nouvelle-Zélande . .	90	91	88	84	84	16	13	New Zealand.
Total du monde . . .	346	304	268	267	285	75	56	World total.
Prix moyen d'exportation aux Pays-Bas (dollars-or par tonne métrique) .	331.7	187.2	154.5	157.1	157.5			Average export price in the Netherlands (\$ gold per metric ton).
Viande congelée et frigorifiée								
Amérique latine ^b . . .	777	630	579	591	675	54	58	Frozen and chilled meat. Latin America. ^b
Argentine . . .	594	510	468	488	534	44	49	Argentino.
Brésil . . .	79	46	54	60	71	4	4	Brazil.
Uruguay . . .	104	74	62	48	70	6	5	Uruguay.
Océanie ^c . . .	281	365	443	435	489	38	55	Oceania. ^c
Australie ^c . . .	114	135	187	184	223	12	22	Australia. ^c
Nouvelle-Zélande ^c . .	167	230	256	251	266	26	33	New Zealand. ^c
Total (Amérique latine et Océanie) . . .	1,058	995	1,022	1,026	1,164	92	113	Total (Latin America and Oceania).
Prix moyen d'exportation de bœuf frigorifié en Argentine (dollars-or par tonne métrique) . .	186.4	87.2	80.9	90.9	94.5			Average export price of chilled beef in the Argentine (\$ gold per metric ton).

* Partly estimated figures.

^b Taken as the total of the figures for the Argentine, Brazil and Uruguay.

^c Excluding certain categories of meat.

Table V (concluded).
EXPORTS OF CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS.

Article et provenance	Tonnes métriques (en milliers) Metric tons (000's)					Dollars-or (en millions) *		Article and provenance
						\$ gold (000,000's) *		
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1937	1932	1937	
<i>Café</i>								<i>Coffee.</i>
Afrique	48	85	111 ^a	134 ^a	.	12	.	Africa.
Amérique latine . . .	1,295	1,145	1,421	1,410	1,310 ^a	212	161	Latin America.
Brésil	857	718	920	851	727	128	87	Brazil.
Colombie	170	191	228	237	244	41	33	Colombia.
Venezuela	64	49	54	62	.	9	.	Venezuela.
Asie	95	131	99	117 ^a	113 ^a	18	10	Asia.
Indes néerlandaises .	81	114	81	95	99	14	9	Netherlands Indies.
Océanie	4	6	5	5	.	2	.	Oceania.
Total du monde ^b . . .	1,442	1,367	1,636 ^a	1,666 ^a	.	244	.	World total. ^b
Prix moyen d'exportation au Brésil (dollars-or par tonne métrique)	381.2	178.3	91.9	101.7	119.7			Average export price in Brazil (\$ gold per metric ton).
<i>Thé</i>								<i>Tea.</i>
Afrique	1	2	5	8	9	—	3	Africa.
Asie	441	424	389	387	404	98	123	Asia.
Ceylan	114	115	96	99	97	28	38	Ceylon.
Chine	57	40	38	37	41	8	5	China.
Inde	176	170	158	147	156	44	55	India.
Indes néerlandaises .	72	79	66	70	67	13	16	Netherlands Indies.
Total du monde ^b . . .	442	426	394	395	413	98	126	World total. ^b
Prix moyen d'exportation à Ceylan (dollars-or par tonne métrique)	641.3	246.7	332.3	344.2	387.9			Average export price in Ceylon (\$ gold per metric ton).

^a Partly estimated figures.

^b Excluding exports from North America and Europe (re-exports, etc.). There are practically no tea exports from Latin America and Oceania.

Trade in maize was very active in 1937 owing to the coincidence of a heavy demand on the part of the United States and Germany with an increase in supply from the Argentine and the reappearance of Yugoslavia and the Union of South Africa as exporters. United States imports, rising from 0.8 million metric tons in 1936 to 2.2 millions in 1937, were heaviest during the early part of the year; after the good 1937 crop was harvested, the United States again began to export maize. German maize imports, on the other hand, were heaviest in the latter part of the year and amounted to 2.2 million tons as against 0.2 million in 1936. German requirements of maize were increased by a decree of January 1937 forbidding the purchase of bread cereals for feeding live-stock, and another decree of March introducing compulsory admixture of at least 7% of maize in flour for making bread. The Roumanian maize exports occurred almost entirely during the first seven months of the year; thereafter, exports were prohibited owing to the poor crop.

Trade in sugar underwent certain changes of interest in 1937. While the total sugar exports of the Netherlands Indies increased, their exports to India declined, as in the preceding years, on account of the tariff protection in that country, and those to the Far East on account of the conflict between China and Japan. On the other hand, exports to the Netherlands rose from 6,000 metric tons in 1936 to 120,000 in 1937, and exports to other European countries from 63,000 to 272,000 metric tons. These countries, in their turn, reduced their imports from certain other markets: sugar imports into the Netherlands from Cuba and the Dominican Republic fell from 81,000 metric tons in 1936 to 42,000 in 1937, and those of the United Kingdom from Cuba from 709,000 to 497,000 metric tons. The increase in Cuban sugar exports appears to have been absorbed largely

by the United States. Total United States sugar imports rose in 1937 by 244,000 metric tons, or by 9%.—An event of importance to the sugar trade was the coming into effect of the International Sugar Agreement on September 1st, 1937. It applies to the sale of sugar in the free markets, estimated to absorb a tenth of the world's sugar production.

United Kingdom imports of butter during 1937 fell off by 15,000 metric tons; but, while imports from New Zealand increased by 10,000 metric tons, those from Australia declined by an equal amount. German imports of butter increased from 75,000 metric tons in 1936 to 87,000 metric tons in 1937, chiefly on account of larger purchases from Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and Lithuania. Imports of cheese into the United Kingdom increased by 10,000 metric tons. The bulk of her requirements of foreign cheese continued to be met by New Zealand; imports from Canada rose, however, by 20% in weight. German imports of cheese increased from 28,000 to 39,000 metric tons, chiefly on account of larger purchases from the Netherlands.

World trade in frozen and chilled meat expanded in quantity by over 13% in 1937. The United Kingdom, which absorbs about four-fifths of the total quantity entering into trade, raised her imports from 842,000 metric tons in 1936 to 891,000 in 1937. This rise, which corresponds to about a third of the increase in world trade during the year, was due to larger purchases from Australia and New Zealand. Italian imports rose from 24,000 to 36,000 metric tons and German imports from 31,000 to 42,000 metric tons. United Kingdom imports of bacon (a commodity not shown in the table) rose from 334,000 metric tons in 1936 to 352,000 in 1937, chiefly on account of larger purchases from Canada. Since 1935, Canada's share in these imports has risen from 12% to 20%, while Denmark's has declined from 55% to 49%.

Some details on the trade in coffee during 1937 were given in the previous chapter. Brazil's recession as a supplier of coffee is reflected in the import statistics of several countries:

	IMPORTS OF COFFEE, IN METRIC TONS (000's).									
	Germany		France		Italy		Netherlands		Belgium	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
Total imports . . .	155	178	187	185	32	37	33	39	52	51
Imports from Brazil :	63	54	86	82	18	14	11	10	22	20

Raw Materials.

Unlike other raw materials, cotton fetched lower average prices in 1937 than in 1936. The supply increased rapidly in the latter half of the year, owing to a rise of 51% in the United States crop and of 21% in the Egyptian crop at the same time as Japan's cotton imports fell off. United States cotton exports during the year as a whole exceeded those of 1936 by only 7%. Brazilian exports (not shown separately in the table) increased from 200,000 tons in 1936 to 236,000 tons in 1937. Indian exports declined owing to smaller purchases by Japan during the second half of the year.

Exports of wool from all the chief producing countries, with the exception of the Union of South Africa, declined in 1937. Among importing countries, the United Kingdom records a decline in imports of 59,000 tons, or 14%, half of which was offset by smaller exports and re-exports from the United Kingdom. The imports of the United States were higher than in 1936 by 31,000 tons, or 27%, but her requirements declined rapidly in the course of the year: during the months July-December, her imports amounted to only 40,000 tons, as against 60,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1936. Japan's purchases of wool also fell off rapidly. Australia's share in the quantity of her imports, which had been 94% in 1935 and 71% in 1936, fell to 38% in 1937.

Estimated world consumption of rubber fell from 591,000 metric tons in the first half of 1937 to 506,000 metric tons in the second half. On the other hand, the supply increased as, in anticipation of the continuance of the large demand experienced during the early part of the year, the permissible export for the third and fourth quarters from the countries adhering to the plan of rubber restriction was fixed at 90% of the basic

Table VI.

EXPORTS OF CERTAIN RAW MATERIALS AND REFINED MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Article et provenance	Tonnes métriques (en milliers) Metric tons (000's)					Dollars-or (en millions) * \$ gold (000,000's) *		Article and provenance
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1937	1932	1937	
<i>Colton (brut)</i>								<i>Cotton (raw).</i>
Afrique	445	404	536	531	613 ^a	84	134	Africa.
Egypte	343	301	385	350	400	64	87	Egypt.
Amérique du Nord . .	1,762	2,138	1,399	1,282	1,377	343	213	North America.
Etats-Unis	1,762	2,138	1,399	1,282	1,377	343	213	United States.
Amérique latine . . .	143	89	294	399	399 ^a	13	66	Latin America.
Asie	811	378	643	810	780 ^a	57	105	Asia.
Inde	714	291	571	724	661	42	87	India.
Chine	57	40	81	37	38	7	5	China.
Total du monde ^b . .	3,161	3,009	2,872	3,022	3,169 ^a	497	518	World total. ^b
<i>Prix moyen d'exportation aux Etats-Unis (dol- lars-or par tonne métri- que)</i>	<i>434.0</i>	<i>160.5</i>	<i>161.8</i>	<i>163.0</i>	<i>154.5</i>			<i>Average export price in the United States (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>
<i>Laine (brute)</i>								<i>Wool (raw).</i>
Afrique	146	173	127	112	139	32	45	Africa.
Union Sud-Africaine	130	169	118	97	108	31	37	Union of South Africa.
Amérique du Nord . .	3	2	4	4	2	1	1	North America.
Amérique latine . . .	203	194	209	209	180 ^a	34	63	Latin America.
Argentine	129	181	186	140	116	19	38	Argentine.
Uruguay	51	43	50	46	41	9	21	Uruguay.
Asie	67	29	65	66	66 ^a	7	21	Asia.
Europe	109	80	128	124 ^a	121 ^a	30	49	Europe.
Océanie	454	496	521	520	476	109	179	Oceania.
Australie	347	388	420	377	348	91	134	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande . .	107	108	101	143	128	18	45	New Zealand.
Total du monde . . .	982	974	1,054	1,035 ^a	984 ^a	213	358	World total.
<i>Prix moyen d'exportation en Argentine (dollars-or par tonne métrique) . .</i>	<i>504.3</i>	<i>139.6</i>	<i>139.9</i>	<i>202.7</i>	<i>271.5</i>			<i>Average export price in the Argentine (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>
<i>Caoulchouc^c</i>								<i>Rubber.^c</i>
Afrique et Océanie . .	7	3	7	8	9	—	2	Africa and Oceania.
Amérique latine . . .	23	7	13	16	19	1	4	Latin America.
Asie	852	710	867	845	1,125	44	260	Asia.
Malaisie britannique	464	413	424	359	478	27	114	British Malaya.
Ceylan	82	50	55	50	71	3	17	Ceylon.
Indes néerlandaises .	259	214	287	315	439	12	97	Netherlands Indies.
Total du monde . . .	882	720	887	869	1,153	45	266	World total.
<i>Prix moyen d'exportation en Malaisie britannique (dollars-or par tonne métrique)</i>	<i>413.2</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>146.1</i>	<i>197.3</i>	<i>238.8</i>			<i>Average export price in British Malaya (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>

^a Partly estimated figures.

^b Excluding exports from Europe (re-exports, etc.).

^c Figures for net exports (i.e., exports, minus imports), derived from the *Statistical Bulletin of the International Rubber Regulation Committee*. Exports from Europe and North America (re-exports, scrap, regenerated rubber, etc.) are excluded.

Table VI (continued).

EXPORTS OF CERTAIN RAW MATERIALS AND REFINED MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Article et provenance	Tonnes métriques (en milliers)			Metric tons (000's)		Dollars-or (en millions) \$ gold (000,000's)		Article and provenance
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1937	1932	1937	
<i>Charbon (y compris charbon de soute pour navires étrangers).</i>								<i>Coal (incl. bunker coal for foreign ships).</i>
Etats-Unis.	22,297	10,265	11,508	12,556	15,165	47	42	United States.
Royaume - Uni (non compris charbon de soute).	61,234	39,523	39,335	35,073	41,000	111	110	United Kingdom (excl. bunker coal). Bunker coal. ^a
Charbon de soute ^a	16,654	14,437	12,727	12,139	11,891	.	.	Germany.
Allemagne.	26,769	18,312	26,774	28,650	38,629	56	102	Poland.
Pologne.	13,912	10,222	8,906	8,362	11,003	24	21	Netherlands.
Pays-Bas	5,595	4,454	4,611	5,290	6,329	17	17	Total for above five countries.
Total des cinq pays indiqués ci-dessus	146,461	97,213	103,861	102,070	124,017	255 ^b	292 ^b	
<i>Prix moyen d'exportation au Royaume-Uni (dollars-or par tonne métrique)</i>	<i>3.86</i>	<i>2.81</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.46</i>	<i>2.68</i>			<i>Average export price in the United Kingdom (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>
<i>Huiles minérales, non raffinées.</i>								<i>Mineral oils, unrefined.</i>
Etats-Unis.	3,871	3,809	7,152	6,998	9,335	27	57	United States.
Colombie	2,577	2,211	2,279	2,358	.	15	.	Colombia.
Curaçao.	516	1,086	885	1,272	.	4	.	Curaçao.
Mexique.	2,382	1,500	1,140	.	.	7	.	Mexico.
Pérou.	1,020	616	1,427	1,505	.	7	.	Peru.
Venezuela.	19,220	16,192	20,446	22,260 ^c	.	73	.	Venezuela.
Indes néerlandaises	23	248	248	151	95	2	1	Netherlands Indies.
Iran	1,664 ^d	1,335 ^d	1,508 ^d	435	.	3	.	Iran.
Irak	—	—	3,597	3,962	.	—	.	Iraq.
Roumanie.	3	157	335	629	.	1	.	Roumania.
U.R.S.S.	310	528	207	167	69	4	—	U.S.S.R.
Total des onze pays indiqués ci-dessus	31,386	27,680	39,209	.	.	143	.	Total for above eleven countries.
<i>Prix moyen d'exportation aux Etats - Unis (dollars-or par tonne métrique)</i>	<i>10.30</i>	<i>7.12</i>	<i>5.05</i>	<i>5.58</i>	<i>6.10</i>			<i>Average export price in the United States (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>
<i>Essence de pétrole.</i>								<i>Petrol (motor spirit, etc.).</i>
Etats-Unis.	6,973	3,931	3,132	2,797	3,719	79	54	United States.
Curaçao.	1,217	1,988	2,415	3,015	.	31	.	Curaçao.
Indes néerlandaises	1,118	1,156	1,649	1,680	1,960	18	25	Netherlands Indies.
Iran	1,223 ^e	1,497 ^d	1,478 ^d	1,926 ^d	.	16	.	Iran.
Roumanie.	802	1,639	1,952	2,097	1,830	25	25	Roumania.
U.R.S.S.	1,097	2,018	658	419	.	25	.	U.S.S.R.
Total des six pays indiqués ci-dessus	12,430	12,229	11,284	11,934	.	194	.	Total for above six countries.
<i>Prix moyen d'exportation aux Etats - Unis (dollars-or par tonne métrique)</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>14.4</i>			<i>Average export price in the United States (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>

^a For the use of domestic as well as foreign ships.
^b Excluding the value of bunker coal exported from the United Kingdom.
^c Iranian civil year beginning March 22nd.
^d Iranian economic year beginning June 22nd.
^e Partly estimated figures.

Table VI (concluded).

EXPORTS OF CERTAIN RAW MATERIALS AND REFINED MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Article et provenance	Tonnes métriques (en milliers)			Metric tons (000's)		Dollars-or (en millions) \$ gold (000,000's)		Article and provenance
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1937	1932	1937	
<i>Cuivre brut.</i>								<i>Copper, unworked.</i>
Congo belge	123	60	150	124	.	3	.	Belgian Congo.
Rhodésie du Nord . . .	6	74	140	148	.	7	.	Northern Rhodesia.
Canada	78	104	163	167	165	12	28	Canada.
Etats-Unis	390	116	245	212	286	16	48	United States.
Chili	308	121	260	239	383	15	61	Chile.
Pérou	56	23	30	33	.	3	.	Peru.
Yougoslavie	19	26	38	38	37	4	7	Yugoslavia.
Total des sept pays indiqués ci-dessus . .	975	524	1,026	956	.	60	.	Total for above seven countries.
<i>Prix moyen d'exportation aux Etats - Unis (dollars-or par tonne métrique)</i>	<i>395.0</i>	<i>133.8</i>	<i>100.1</i>	<i>119.7</i>	<i>167.5</i>			<i>Average export price in the United States (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>
<i>Elain brut.</i>								<i>Tin, unworked.</i>
Indes néerlandaises . .	14	8	11	13	14	4	9	Netherlands Indies.
Malaisie britannique . .	104	49	63	85	95	23	65	British Malaya.
Total des deux pays indiqués ci-dessus . .	118	57	74	98	109	27	74	Total for above two countries.
<i>Prix moyen d'exportation en Malaisie britannique (dollars-or par tonne métrique)</i>	<i>984.1</i>	<i>462.2</i>	<i>629.3</i>	<i>574.5</i>	<i>686.9</i>			<i>Average export price in British Malaya (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>
<i>Elain: minerais.</i>								<i>Tin ore.</i>
Bolivie ^a	47	21	25	24	25	8	17	Bolivia. ^a
Indes néerlandaises . .	28	10	17	26	36	3	16	Netherlands Indies.
Siam ^b	15	14	14	18	23	5	.	Siam. ^b
Total des trois pays indiqués ci-dessus . .	90	45	56	68	84	16	.	Total for above three countries.

^a Tin content.

^b Economic years beginning April 1st.

export quotas, in comparison with 75% and 80% in the first and second quarters. Shipments of rubber from the producing countries in the second half of 1937 amounted to 629,000 metric tons, as compared with 524,000 metric tons in the first six months. As a consequence stocks, which had been falling during the early part of the year, increased and the monthly average price of crude rubber in London fell from the peak figure of 11²⁹/₃₂d. per pound in March to 7¹¹/₃₂d. in December. The export quotas for the first and second quarters of 1938 were reduced to 70% and 60%, but the London price has declined to less than 6d. per pound at the time of writing (May 1938).

Trade in coal and coke during 1937 was animated particularly by the requirements of the iron and steel industry. Demand remained high in the latter part of the year and prices rose. Of the increase in coal exports from the United Kingdom during the year (5.9 million metric tons), 1.8 millions were absorbed by France and 2.2 millions by Italy. German exports rose by 10 million metric tons, of which 7 millions were disposed of in Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands.

World production of pig-iron in 1937 is estimated to have exceeded the 1936 level by 14% and the 1929 level by 5%. The corresponding figures for steel production are

9% and 13%. The principal change in trade that occurred in 1937 was the appearance of the United States as one of the chief suppliers to the world market. Her exports of pig-iron rose from the almost negligible figure of 5,000 long tons in 1936 to 782,000 long tons in 1937, a higher quantity than that exported by any other country; her exports of iron and steel scrap rose from 1,877,000 long tons to 4,039,000 long tons, and her exports of ingots, billets, blooms, etc., from 21,000 long tons to 329,000 long tons. In spite of their high domestic demand, the chief producing countries in Europe also increased their exports of iron and steel, though to a comparatively small extent. The exports of the United States and the imports of the United Kingdom and Japan—the two countries whose imports appear to have risen most in 1937—are illustrated by graphs in the previous chapter.¹ Pig-iron imports into the United Kingdom rose from 247,000 long tons in 1936 to 645,000 long tons in 1937; the duty on pig-iron was abolished and that on steel reduced. The share of the United States in the quantity of United Kingdom imports of iron and steel rose from 1% in 1936 to 15% in 1937.

The international restriction of copper production was suspended in January 1937. Copper prices continued to rise during the first quarter of the year, but thereafter declined rapidly, in spite of the heavy demand from the armament industries of various countries. The quantities entering into trade were substantially higher than in 1936. Chilian exports rose by 60% and United States exports (consisting of refined copper, partly imported in a raw state) by 35%. Figures for African exports are not available, but these exports appear to have been much higher than in 1936, as Belgian imports from the Congo rose from 174,000 metric tons in that year to 238,000 metric tons in 1937 and United Kingdom imports from Northern Rhodesia from 50,400 to 113,000 metric tons. Japan increased her imports of copper very considerably, in spite of a rise in her domestic production; during the first seven months of the year, her purchases amounted to 66,000 metric tons as against 28,000 in the corresponding period of 1936.

Though the export of tin and tin ore from the few countries specified in Table VI was lower in quantity than in 1929, total quantities entering into world trade appear to have been greater than in that year. The price of tin, like that of copper, declined rapidly as from April 1937. The export quotas under the International Tin Control Scheme were drastically reduced at the beginning of 1938 (from 110% to 70%, later to 55%), but prices remained at the low level to which they had fallen at the end of 1937.

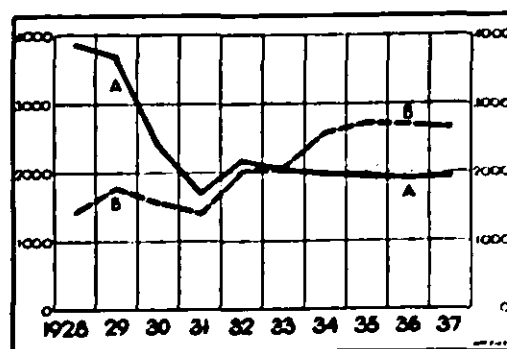
Note on the Export of Cotton Piece-goods from the United Kingdom.

It has not proved possible in this volume to summarise statistical information on the trade in important manufactured articles in a table similar to those given above for a number of foodstuffs and raw materials. In order to illustrate the conditions under which a considerable portion of the trade in manufactured goods for consumption is carried on, a few indications are, however, supplied below with reference to the United Kingdom's exports of one important article of that kind—namely, cotton piece-goods. The changes in these exports reflect the alterations in marketing conditions that have affected the trade in a number of other manufactured products exported by industrial countries.

Since 1931, the quantity of British exports of cotton piece-goods has been only about half as great as in 1928 or 1929, owing partly to increased domestic production in the importing countries and partly to the successful competition of other exporting countries, particularly Japan. The diagram opposite, showing the quantity of cotton piece-goods exported from the United Kingdom and Japan during the last ten years, may be supplemented by information concerning the unit

ANNUAL EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS FROM JAPAN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN SQUARE YARDS (000,000's)

A : United Kingdom. ■ : Japan.



¹ Pages 36, 33 and 42.

value in 1929 and 1937 of cotton piece-goods exported from the two countries (the figures for Japan have been converted to sterling) :

	Unit value (£ per 100 sq. yds.)		Percentage decline 1929-1937
	1929	1937	
United Kingdom	2.703	2.330	13.8
Japan	2.222	1.263	43.2

Between the two years considered, the decline in unit value was three times greater for Japanese than for British piece-goods—a fact which should not be taken to indicate a similar discrepancy in price quotations, for, as competition was most effective in the case of the lower qualities, there occurred during the period a clear change over in British exports to the higher and more expensive qualities, particularly in cases where these exports were most adversely affected by competition from Japan or from the domestic industry of the importing countries.

The real quantum of British exports has thus fallen less than the diagram suggests. This is illustrated by the two tables given below, which show the percentage movement of average unit value and quantity of piece-goods exported from the United Kingdom to the principal importing countries. The upper table, embracing the whole period considered, indicates that the more the quantities exported have fallen, the less the average unit value has declined. In the case of exports to China and Brazil, the quantity in 1937 was less than 3% of that in 1929, but the unit value was 127% and 123% respectively of that in 1929. In these cases, British piece-goods of ordinary qualities were obviously edged out of the market and only certain expensive qualities

UNITED KINGDOM : PERCENTAGE MOVEMENT OF UNIT VALUE AND QUANTITY OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS, BY DESTINATION.
1929-1937.

		Quantity in 1937 as percentage of 1929 :						
		0-10	10-30	30-50	50-75	75-100	100-150	150-210
Unit value in 1937 as percentage of 1929 :	45-60	—	—	—	—	—	—	Canada
	60-75	—	—	<i>Bombay</i>	<i>Germany Switzerland</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Ireland New Zealand</i>	<i>Br. S. Africa</i>
	75-85	—	<i>Madras Turkey</i>	<i>Egypt Netherlands</i>	<i>Fr. W. Africa Neth. Indies Straits Settl.</i>	<i>Argentine</i>	<i>Br. W. Africa Colombia</i>	—
	85-100	<i>Hong-Kong Morocco</i>	<i>Chile</i>	<i>Burma Greece U.S.A.</i>	—	—	—	—
	100-130	<i>Bengal, Assam, etc. Brazil China</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note (1929-1937).—The countries shown are those to which the export of cotton piece-goods in 1929 exceeded £1 million. Those absorbing over £3 million in that year are printed in italics. Owing to the importance of the Indian market, India has been divided into (i) Bombay, (ii) Madras, (iii) Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa and (iv) Burma.

1935-1937.

		Quantity in 1937 as percentage of 1935						
		45-60	60-75	75-90	90-100	100-110	110-125	125-180
Unit value in 1937 as percentage of 1935 :	85-105	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Australia Canada Egypt</i>
	105-110	—	—	—	—	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Sweden Norway</i>	<i>Colombia</i>
	110-115	—	<i>Bombay</i>	<i>Burma Ireland</i>	<i>Argentine Ceylon New Zealand</i>	<i>Fr. W. & Eq. Africa.</i>	<i>Un. of S. Afr.</i>	<i>Br. Malaya</i>
	115-130	<i>Madras</i>	<i>Greece</i>	<i>Br. W. Indies</i>	<i>Venezuela</i>	<i>Br. W. Africa</i>	—	—
	130-150	<i>Bengal, Assam, etc.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note (1935-1937).—The countries shown are those to which the export of cotton piece-goods in 1935 exceeded £500,000. Those absorbing over £1 million in that year are printed in italics. India has been divided into four parts, as in the previous table.

could still be sold. The other extreme is represented by Canada, who doubled the quantity of her purchases between 1929 and 1937, while the unit value fell by over half—a decline which suggests that, on the average, exports to Canada consisted of lower qualities in 1937 than in 1929. This case is, however, a somewhat special one, for in the case of no other country shown in the table has the unit value declined as much as 40%, and the average quality of the piece-goods exported to almost all destinations undoubtedly rose. The lower table shows that tendencies similar to those now described determined trade during the shorter period 1935-1937, when the price movement was upward and the total quantity exported remained practically unchanged. The greatest reductions in quantity are recorded in both the tables for countries which rapidly developed their domestic cotton industry during the period in question (without increasing their domestic consumption to any considerable extent) and the smallest reductions (or increases) for "British" countries which granted special preference to the United Kingdom (or imposed special restrictions on their imports from Japan). The increase in exports to Scandinavian markets between 1935 and 1937 is accounted for partly by the large demand of the countries in question and the special advantages the United Kingdom has gained in these markets owing to the recent tendency towards bilateralism in trade.

A number of highly industrialised countries are not shown in the tables, as the value of the exports of cotton piece-goods to them is relatively small. The unit value of these exports appears to have followed the general price movement rather closely; hence, the average quality of the piece-goods in these cases did not undergo any appreciable change. This is obviously due to the fact that the domestic industries in these countries had already successfully conquered foreign competition in ordinary qualities before 1929 and thus confined that competition to a range of special qualities.

British exports have resisted best in the case of coloured and patterned goods—that is, goods the demand for which is governed largely by fashion and the personal taste of the buyer; and the loss in trade has most severely affected the sale of grey and white qualities:

UNITED KINGDOM : COTTON PIECE-GOODS EXPORTED.

	Grey, unbleached	White, bleached	Dyed in the piece	Printed	" Coloured cottons "
1929, sq. yards (000,000's)	1,034	1,295	734	482	126
1937, sq. yards (000,000's)	317	573	506	413	112
1937 as % of 1929	31	44	69	86	89

Japanese exports also appear to have shifted over to higher qualities, but the principal increase is recorded in bleached goods, while the advance in goods other than grey and bleached was less than that in all qualities taken together:

JAPAN : COTTON PIECE-GOODS EXPORTED.

	Grey, unbleached	White, bleached	Other	Total
1929, sq. yards (000,000's)	816	128	847	1,791
1937, sq. yards (000,000's)	810	648	1,186	2,644
1937 as % of 1929	99	506	140	148

The detailed specification available since 1931 suggests that Japanese exports of "coloured cottons" (piece-goods of dyed yarn) have actually declined; sales of "striped" piece-goods fell from 180 million square yards in that year to 96 millions in 1937. Moreover, an investigation of the changes in Japanese exports of piece-goods in different directions has not revealed any clear connection between prices and quantities similar to that found to exist in the case of British exports. The advantages of the Japanese export industry, as well as of the domestic industry in many of the countries that are industrialising but are still dependent upon foreign supply, lie in low labour costs combined with the utilisation of modern technique, which permit of large-scale production of ordinary qualities at a very low margin between the cost of the raw material and the manufactured article. The production of these countries therefore appears to be most competitive when, owing to adverse business conditions, the share of such qualities in consumption increases at the expense of those responding to variations in personal taste. Old industrial countries such as the United Kingdom have their strength in the specialisation and diversification of their production, and their export industries are likely to be most prosperous when the demand in the importing countries is not principally directed towards the cheaper and uniform products, but can afford to aspire to a richer choice of qualities. Reference to the diagram on page 63 will show that the quantity of Japanese exports of cotton piece-goods gained rapidly on the British from 1928 to 1935, but not during 1936 and 1937, when, as a result of improved terms of trade, the majority of the importing countries increased their demand. Since 1935, there has even been a tendency for Japanese exports to decline.

Geographical Distribution of Trade.

Summary Tables showing Continental Distribution of Trade.

The information given on the geographical distribution of trade when dealing with individual countries may be supplemented by the percentage figures shown in Tables VII and VIII concerning the continental distribution of imports and exports of thirteen countries, representing together about two-thirds of world trade.

The figures for the United Kingdom in Table VII reflect the relative decline in British imports from Europe. In 1931 (a year not shown in the table), they represented 47.6% of total British imports; even after the heavy fall to 38.4% in 1932, they further declined and amounted to only 33.8% in 1937. The decline appears to have been arrested, however, in the course of 1937 as a result of the increased imports of manufactured articles into the United Kingdom and the new decline in the prices of primary products. Europe's share in the exports of the United Kingdom, which had fallen steadily from 1931 to 1936, rose slightly in 1937, in spite of the continued fall in the share of Ireland (see footnote ^o to Table VIII). Nevertheless, like practically all the industrialised countries shown in the table, the United Kingdom increased the share of her exports disposed of in Asia and Latin America.

Europe's share in both the imports and the exports of several other important industrial countries—for example, the United States, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands—has declined in recent years. Naturally, this decline is to a large extent a result of the deterioration of the terms of trade of these countries up to 1937: the higher the price of primary products in relation to manufactured articles the greater is generally the share of raw-material countries in total world trade, as well as in the trade of individual countries. But account should also be taken of the tendency of trade restrictions and exchange control to discourage the exchange of manufactured products between industrial countries. Germany is the best example of a country whose exports have been diverted to an increasing extent from industrial to non-industrial countries.

Japan imported relatively more in 1937 from North America, Europe and Africa, and less from Asia and Oceania, than in the preceding years—a change due largely to her increased purchases of iron and steel and other metal products, and to reduced purchases of Indian cotton and Australian wool. French imports as well as exports to Africa fell off relatively in 1937, owing to changes, dealt with on a previous page, in trade with the French possessions in North Africa.¹

Certain of the changes now referred to may be studied in greater detail from the figures in Tables IX and X, showing the percentage shares of the three chief trading countries—the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany—in the trade of twelve industrial countries (Table IX) and thirteen non-industrial countries (Table X). Chief attention should be paid to the figures for 1929 and 1937, as comparison between these two years is generally only to a small extent affected by variations in the relationship between prices of primary products and manufactured articles. While it is not intended to give an exhaustive analysis of the circumstances that have determined the movements of the percentages in question, attention may be drawn to certain of the chief factors at work.

(i) *The tendency towards bilateralism.* The trade of each country usually results in an export surplus with certain countries and an import surplus with other countries. In some cases, export or import surpluses in trade with certain countries are offset by payments on account of "invisible" items (for example, interest payments). The disturbances during the early depression years in the rather complicated structure of trade balances of this kind have been described in *Balances of Payments, 1933.*² A strong tendency to restrict "triangular" or "multilateral" trade and thus make

¹ Cf. page 41.

² L.o.N. P. 1934.II.A.19, pages 23-31.

Table VII.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, BY CONTINENTAL GROUPS, OF THE TRADE OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

(Special Trade. Merchandise only.)

IMPORTS.

...	...	Importations dans :										Imports into :			
Continents de provenance	Année Year	Roy.-Uni • Unit. King.	Etats-Unis • U.S.A.	Allemagne Germany	France	Japon • Japan	Canada	Belgique Belgium	Pays-Bas Netherlands	Italie Italy	Inde • India	Argentine	Chine • China	Australie • Australia	
Continents of provenance		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Importations provenant de : Imports from :															
EUROPE	1929	^a 40.0	30.6	53.3	45.2	19.1	22.4	67.6	66.5	53.8	62.4	57.0	21.5	52.1	
	1932	^a 38.4	29.8	54.9	48.2	16.1	29.4	72.3	69.6	59.2	59.1	63.6	24.9	53.2	
	1934	^a 35.1	30.0	59.2	41.6	13.2	29.2	65.6	68.9	60.2	60.3	64.8	32.3	54.0	
	1935	^a 35.3	29.6	61.8	39.8	14.4	28.2	62.4	65.4	62.6	58.5	61.8	32.0	53.0	
	1936	^a 34.5	30.0	60.0	37.1	12.0	25.6	60.3	62.7	61.3	59.6	62.4	38.3	51.1	
	1937	^a 33.8	27.9	55.8	40.2	13.3	24.0	57.3	61.2	.	.	59.0	38.5	53.5	
	AMÉRIQUE DU NORD^a NORTH AMERICA^a	1929	20.0	11.7	15.6	14.1	33.0	68.8	11.3	11.1	20.0	8.2	27.4	21.0	28.0
1932		18.4	13.7	14.2	11.6	39.3	58.3	9.9	8.4	14.6	9.0	14.8	27.3	19.4	
1934		18.5	14.4	9.8	10.6	36.6	57.3	9.2	7.4	13.1	7.5	14.7	28.2	18.1	
1935		19.3	14.3	6.1	10.1	35.1	57.2	9.3	7.9	11.7	7.3	15.0	21.2	21.0	
1936		20.1	15.8	6.0	11.3	33.3	58.8	10.8	9.0	15.4	7.3	15.6	21.8	23.2	
1937		20.0	13.2	6.3	10.7	36.3	61.2	11.1	10.1	.	.	18.0	21.6	21.1	
AMÉRIQUE LATINE^b LATIN AMERICA^b		1929	12.1	25.1	12.0	11.4	0.7	4.2	9.3	10.9	10.7	0.1	10.4	0.3	0.5
	1932	13.3	27.1	11.2	9.6	0.4	6.1	8.9	11.3	10.1	0.0	13.5	0.1	0.4	
	1934	13.7	23.5	10.9	9.5	1.1	6.1	11.3	11.1	7.9	0.2	11.5	1.3	0.6	
	1935	12.8	23.6	14.4	8.9	2.1	5.9	11.3	12.9	8.6	0.3	12.8	1.0	0.7	
	1936	12.7	21.8	14.0	8.6	4.8	6.6	10.5	11.9	9.3	0.3	12.3	0.6	0.5	
	1937	12.9	22.9	16.8	9.2	4.8	4.8	10.8	11.4	.	.	12.5	0.4	0.5	
	AFRIQUE AFRICA	1929	7.2	2.5	5.1	13.7	1.9	0.3	6.3	2.4	4.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.7
1932		6.7	1.8	5.5	21.2	2.0	1.2	4.4	2.0	5.5	3.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	
1934		6.4	2.0	5.8	24.7	3.5	1.2	6.2	2.1	7.5	3.6	0.1	0.8	0.6	
1935		7.1	2.0	6.3	24.9	2.8	1.7	8.3	2.8	8.3	5.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	
1936		7.3	2.1	6.9	26.0	3.9	1.2	8.0	3.2	7.3	4.2	0.0	1.0	0.7	
1937		7.5	3.0	7.6	22.2	5.5	1.8	10.3	3.4	.	.	0.1	0.8	0.7	
ASIE ASIA		1929	12.1	28.8	11.4	11.0	39.2	2.6	3.2	8.9	8.8	23.1	5.0	56.7	15.5
	1932	11.2	27.0	11.8	7.5	32.2	3.1	2.9	8.3	7.4	28.0	8.1	43.6	21.5	
	1934	13.8	29.2	11.0	10.1	36.1	4.0	5.1	10.3	8.2	27.7	8.9	36.3	21.0	
	1935	13.1	29.2	10.4	12.5	35.5	4.8	4.7	10.8	7.9	27.8	10.3	41.0	19.2	
	1936	12.8	28.8	11.8	13.6	38.4	5.3	5.3	12.9	5.7	27.5	9.6	36.6	19.0	
	1937	13.8	30.8	11.8	13.9	34.2	5.5	6.7	13.6	.	.	10.2	36.8	18.7	
	OCÉANIE OCEANIA	1929	8.6	1.3	2.6	4.6	6.1	1.7	2.3	0.2	2.4	4.3	0.1	0.5	3.2
1932		12.0	0.6	2.4	1.9	10.0	1.9	1.6	0.4	3.2	0.7	0.0	3.9	5.0	
1934		12.5	0.9	3.3	3.5	9.5	2.2	2.6	0.2	3.1	0.7	0.0	1.1	5.7	
1935		12.4	1.3	1.0	3.8	10.1	2.2	4.1	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.0	4.1	5.6	
1936		12.6	1.5	1.3	3.4	7.6	2.5	5.1	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.7	5.5	
1937		12.0	2.2	1.7	3.8	5.9	2.7	3.8	0.3	.	.	0.1	1.9	5.5	

^a U.S.A. (including Alaska), Canada, Newfoundland, Greenland and St. Pierre & Miquelon.

^b America, other than "North America" as defined above.

^c General trade.

^d Of which, from Ireland :

1929 = 3.7 ; 1931 = 4.2 ; 1932 = 3.8 ; 1933 = 2.6 ; 1934 = 2.4 ; 1935 = 2.5 ; 1936 = 2.4 ; 1937 = 2.1.

^e Since 1934, by countries of origin ; for previous years, by countries of consignment.

^f From 1.VII.32, excluding trade of Manchurian ports.

^g Including bullion and specie. Years ending June 30th.

Table VIII.
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, BY CONTINENTAL GROUPS, OF THE TRADE OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES.
 (Special Trade. Merchandise only.)
EXPORTS.

...	...	Exportations de :										Exports from :		
Continents de destination	Année Year	Roy.-Uni. Unit. King.	Etats-Unis U.S.A.	Allemagne Germany	France	Japon Japan	Canada	Belgique Belgium	Pays-Bas Netherlands	Italie Italy	Inde India	Argentine	Chine China	Australie Australia
Continents of destination		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Exportations vers :	Exports to :													
EUROPE	1929	35.1	44.8	74.3	62.7	7.1	36.8	70.6	74.7	58.9	49.8	82.1	21.2	67.5
	1932	41.9	48.8	81.5	54.0	9.5	51.4	75.7	79.8	66.1	53.1	91.9	22.9	69.8
	1934	38.7	44.7	77.8	55.3	10.5	50.4	74.5	82.3	68.6	53.5	85.1	24.2	76.7
	1935	37.4	45.3	73.3	53.8	10.5	48.2	72.5	78.4	60.6	51.7	76.6	25.6	71.5
	1936	35.6	42.7	70.8	50.3	11.4	50.2	71.9	75.4	47.1	54.3	73.9	24.6	67.1
	1937	35.7	41.0	69.3	54.3	11.2	47.2	70.9	73.6	.	.	73.5	26.9	69.9
	AMÉRIQUE DU NORD ^a NORTH AMERICA ^a	1929	11.3	18.3	8.0	7.9	43.8	44.6	8.0	4.6	12.1	13.1	10.6	13.7	4.6
1932		8.9	15.3	5.5	5.8	32.2	34.8	5.9	4.4	10.0	9.0	3.5	13.1	4.8
1934		9.6	14.4	4.3	5.2	18.8	34.2	5.2	3.9	7.8	9.6	6.1	18.3	3.1
1935		10.6	14.4	4.5	5.2	21.8	37.5	7.4	5.6	8.4	11.0	13.1	24.4	3.7
1936		11.8	15.9	4.3	6.3	22.6	36.9	9.2	6.8	10.2	10.8	14.3	27.1	7.9
1937		11.5	15.5	4.1	7.0	20.8	37.5	8.7	5.6	.	.	16.2	28.4	13.0
AMÉRIQUE LATINE ^b LATIN AMERICA ^b		1929	11.0	18.5	7.6	6.1	1.4	6.5	6.5	4.4	11.9	4.6	6.5	0.1	0.3
	1932	8.5	13.4	4.2	4.8	1.3	5.2	4.1	3.2	8.6	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.2
	1934	9.8	15.9	6.5	5.5	4.8	4.8	6.2	3.1	7.7	3.4	7.1	0.4	0.1
	1935	9.1	16.5	9.3	5.9	4.4	3.7	6.4	3.8	6.9	3.2	8.1	0.5	0.1
	1936	9.2	17.5	10.8	6.7	4.1	3.0	5.5	4.5	5.9	3.3	9.6	0.4	0.1
	1937	9.9	19.1	11.2	6.4	5.2	3.9	6.7	4.8	.	.	8.8	0.3	0.2
	AFRIQUE AFRICA	1929	11.2	2.5	2.3	17.9	2.8	1.7	6.8	3.0	8.5	3.8	0.6	0.0	4.4
1932		12.5	2.2	1.9	29.0	6.1	1.3	6.0	3.3	8.4	4.0	0.5	3.3	1.8
1934		14.2	3.6	2.6	28.1	8.4	2.3	5.8	3.0	9.9	4.0	0.6	3.4	0.8
1935		15.3	4.2	2.9	28.7	7.3	2.3	6.1	3.5	18.6	4.7	0.7	3.4	1.1
1936		15.9	4.7	3.3	30.1	7.4	2.2	6.4	3.8	33.9	3.0	0.6	3.5	1.0
1937		15.3	4.5	3.7	25.1	7.6	2.5	6.1	3.5	.	.	0.4	2.3	0.9
ASIE ASIA		1929	21.0	12.2	7.1	4.7	42.4	7.0	7.5	12.6	7.8	26.6	0.2	64.9
	1932	19.8	18.0	6.4	5.8	47.6	4.9	7.8	8.8	6.4	26.8	0.3	60.4	19.8
	1934	18.1	18.7	8.2	5.4	53.8	4.6	7.9	7.2	5.2	27.2	0.9	53.3	15.5
	1935	17.4	16.4	9.3	5.9	52.2	3.9	6.5	8.0	4.7	27.1	1.4	45.6	18.9
	1936	16.1	16.0	9.9	6.1	50.9	3.4	5.7	8.9	2.6	26.5	1.6	43.4	19.0
	1937	16.4	16.9	10.9	6.7	51.8	4.2	7.0	12.0	.	.	1.0	41.3	10.9
	OCÉANIE OCEANIA	1929	10.4	3.7	0.7	0.7	2.5	3.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.1	4.0
1932		8.4	2.3	0.5	0.6	3.3	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.4	0.1	0.3	3.6
1934		9.6	2.7	0.6	0.5	3.7	3.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	2.3	0.2	0.4	3.8
1935		10.2	3.2	0.7	0.5	3.8	4.4	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.3	0.1	0.5	4.7
1936		11.4	3.2	0.9	0.5	3.6	4.3	1.3	0.6	0.3	2.1	0.0	1.0	4.9
1937		11.2	3.0	0.8	0.5	3.4	4.7	0.6	0.5	.	.	0.1	0.8	5.1

^a U.S.A. (Including Alaska), Canada, Newfoundland, Greenland and St. Pierre & Miquelon.

^b America, other than "North America" as defined above.

^c Of which, to Ireland :

1929 = 4.9 ; 1931 = 7.8 ; 1932 = 7.1 ; 1933 = 5.2 ; 1934 = 4.9 ; 1935 = 4.8 ; 1936 = 4.8 ; 1937 = 4.1.

^d Officially corrected figures, for Europe and North America, "based on the assumption . . . that all the grain reported as exported to Canada is actually destined for Europe", show (cf. pp. 30-32, *Trade Information Bulletin*, Nos. 602, 684, 749 and 808 and *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1934, page 420) :

	1929	1931	1932	1933	1934
Europe	45.6	49.4	48.9	50.9	44.6
North America	17.4	16.2	15.1	12.7	14.3

^e General trade.

^f Including war reparations deliveries in kind.

^g From 1.VII.32, excluding trade of Manchurian ports.

^h Including bullion and specie. Years ending June 30th.

international transactions—particularly merchandise trade—balance in each direction has been one of the most outstanding factors in the commercial policy of numerous countries since 1931. As an equalisation of the balances in certain directions entails a similar equalisation in others, attempts to balance trade between two countries have sometimes had worldwide and unintentional effects.

The tables afford several examples of changes due largely to the tendency towards bilateralism. The Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Hungary, the Netherlands and Poland all had a passive balance of trade with the United States in

Table IX.

PERCENTAGE SHARES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY IN THE TRADE OF CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES.

Country	Shares of	Imports				Exports			
		1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1932	1936	1937
Austria	United Kingdom	2.8	2.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.8	5.3	5.3
	United States	6.1	4.0	6.2	6.0	3.5	2.0	7.9	7.6
	Germany	21.0	20.0	16.9	16.1	16.5	16.5	16.1	14.8
Belgium	United Kingdom	11.2	8.7	9.0	8.3	18.2	15.7	14.6	13.6
	United States	9.6	8.6	6.8	8.6	6.8	4.7	7.9	7.6
	Germany	13.8	16.8	11.4	11.3	12.0	10.3	10.5	10.9
Czechoslovakia	United Kingdom	4.1	4.2	6.0	6.4	6.9	5.5	9.0	8.6
	United States	5.5	11.4	6.1	8.8	7.2	6.8	9.1	9.3
	Germany	25.0	24.2	17.5	15.5	19.3	16.2	14.5	13.7
France	United Kingdom	10.0	8.2	7.1	8.0	15.1	10.0	12.4	11.4
	United States	12.3	9.8	10.0	9.5	6.7	4.9	5.7	6.4
	Germany	11.4	12.1	7.0	7.7	9.4	8.6	4.3	5.9
Germany	United Kingdom	6.4	5.5	6.2	5.7	9.7	7.8	8.5	7.3
	United States	13.3	12.7	5.5	5.2	7.4	4.9	3.6	3.5
Italy	United Kingdom	9.6	9.0	0.9	3.0	9.8	10.8	2.9	6.1
	United States	16.7	13.4	14.9	10.9	11.5	9.4	10.0	7.3
	Germany	12.5	13.4	26.8	18.6	11.9	11.4	19.6	14.4
Japan	United Kingdom	6.9	5.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	4.3	5.5	5.3
	United States	29.5	35.6	30.7	33.6	42.5	31.6	22.0	20.1
	Germany	7.1	5.0	4.2	4.7	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.4
Netherlands	United Kingdom	9.4	9.1	9.2	8.3	20.7	19.1	22.2	21.6
	United States	9.9	6.6	7.1	8.8	3.6	3.5	6.0	5.0
	Germany	30.6	30.8	23.3	21.1	22.9	21.4	15.6	15.4
Sweden	United Kingdom	17.3	16.8	19.0	18.8	24.8	25.6	24.6	23.9
	United States	14.7	10.8	13.7	15.1	10.9	10.6	12.4	11.1
	Germany	30.8	29.3	24.5	22.6	15.2	9.5	15.9	15.6
Switzerland	United Kingdom	6.0	4.4	6.1	6.2	13.7	10.7	11.1	11.2
	United States	10.5	6.5	5.7	7.0	9.9	6.9	8.0	8.7
	Germany	25.1	28.3	24.8	22.3	16.9	13.9	19.4	15.5
United Kingdom *	United States	16.1	11.9	11.1	11.1	6.2	4.1	6.3	6.1
	Germany	5.6	4.3	3.9	3.5	5.1	4.0	4.3	4.1
United States	United Kingdom	7.5	5.7	8.3	6.6	16.2	17.9	17.9	16.0
	Germany	5.8	5.6	3.3	3.0	7.8	8.3	4.1	3.7

* The figures for imports refer to general trade.

Table X.

PERCENTAGE SHARES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY IN THE TRADE OF CERTAIN NON-INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES.

Country	Shares of	Imports				Exports			
		1929	1932	1936	1937	1929	1932	1936	1937
Argentina	United Kingdom	17.6	21.5	23.5	18.9	32.2	36.1	35.1	27.8
	United States	26.4	13.5	14.4	16.4	9.8	3.4	12.1	12.7
	Germany	11.5	9.3	9.3	10.3	10.0	8.8	5.8	6.4
Australia *	United Kingdom	30.7	40.0	40.7	42.6	36.8	53.3	50.5	48.8
	United States	24.6	16.2	16.7	14.3	4.1	3.8	7.2	11.6
	Germany	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.0	6.9	3.6	1.7	2.6
Brazil	United Kingdom	19.2	19.2	11.3	12.1	6.5	7.0	11.9	9.1
	United States	30.1	30.2	22.1	23.0	42.2	45.8	38.9	36.2
	Germany	12.7	9.0	23.5	23.9	8.8	8.9	13.2	17.1
Canada	United Kingdom	15.0	20.7	19.4	18.2	24.6	36.1	41.9	40.0
	United States	68.8	58.2	58.2	60.6	44.2	32.9	36.0	36.5
	Germany	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.7	1.6	0.7	1.2
China	United Kingdom	9.3	11.2	11.7	11.7	7.2	7.5	9.2	9.6
	United States	18.0	25.3	19.6	19.8	13.4	12.0	26.3	27.5
	Germany	5.2	6.8	15.9	15.3	2.2	5.9	5.6	8.8
Egypt	United Kingdom	21.2	24.0	23.9	21.8	33.9	37.8	37.0	30.9
	United States	5.0	3.2	5.7	5.6	13.9	4.8	4.4	6.5
	Germany	7.3	7.0	11.1	11.0	5.8	9.6	6.8	8.3
Hungary	United Kingdom	2.8	4.7	5.1	5.3	3.6	6.9	8.7	7.1
	United States	4.6	3.9	5.3	4.5	1.1	0.9	2.6	2.9
	Germany	20.0	22.5	26.0	26.2	11.7	15.2	22.8	24.1
India	United Kingdom	42.4	36.4	39.0	31.5	21.2	27.5	31.9	31.0
	United States	7.3	8.5	6.6	6.4	12.0	7.5	9.2	10.3
	Germany	6.3	7.8	9.8	.	9.3	6.4	4.4	.
Netherlands Indies . .	United Kingdom	10.8	9.6	7.8	8.2	8.9	8.9	5.1	5.3
	United States	12.0	6.7	7.7	10.2	11.4	12.1	17.7	18.9
	Germany	10.7	7.7	9.1	8.4	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.9
New Zealand	United Kingdom	48.7	51.2	50.0	50.2	73.7	87.8	80.2	76.0
	United States	18.6	13.3	12.1	12.0	6.6	2.5	5.1	7.2
	Germany	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.2	0.8	0.5	1.4
Poland	United Kingdom	8.5	8.7	14.1	11.9	10.3	16.7	21.6	18.3
	United States	12.3	12.1	11.9	11.9	1.1	0.9	6.6	8.4
	Germany	27.3	20.1	14.3	14.5	31.2	16.2	14.2	14.5
Roumania	United Kingdom	7.3	10.8	8.1	9.9	6.3	14.0	14.4	9.0
	United States	6.1	3.4	3.9	4.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.5
	Germany	24.1	23.7	36.1	29.8	27.6	12.3	17.8	20.1
Yugoslavia	United Kingdom	5.6	7.4	8.5	7.8	1.3	2.1	9.9	7.4
	United States	4.7	4.4	6.4	6.0	1.6	0.9	4.9	4.6
	Germany	15.6	17.7	26.7	32.3	8.5	11.3	23.7	21.7

* Years ending June 30th.

1929, but, as a result of the relative decline in their imports from that country and the relative increase in their exports to it, that balance has since been heavily reduced or even—in the case of the Argentine and Australia—been replaced by a small export surplus. Japan represents a case where the tendency towards bilateralism was evident during the early depression years. In 1929, Japan had a large export surplus in her trade with the United States, but an import surplus with the United Kingdom and Germany. When the excess of exports to the United States disappeared as a result of the heavy fall in the price of silk, Japan had to increase her exports to many other countries ; but this expansion of exports, evident particularly in the case of textile manufactures, demanded greater purchases of raw cotton, especially from the United States, and a new system of bilateral trade balances offsetting each other in Japanese trade was thus created, in apparent contradiction with the tendency towards bilateralism.

Japan : Surplus of exports (+) or imports (—) in trade with :	Yen (000,000's)			
	1920	1932	1936	1937
United States	+ 260	— 65	— 253	— 630
United Kingdom	— 90	— 19	+ 75	+ 62
Other countries	— 237	+ 63	+ 107	— 40

The very considerable increase in Japan's import balance with the United States in 1937 was due largely to the import of iron and steel and metal products, to which reference was made on a previous page ;¹ Japan's imports of cotton from the United States, indeed, fell from 372 million yen in 1936 to 307 millions in 1937.

(ii) *Increased "inter-Imperial" trade.* The increase since 1929 in the United Kingdom's share in the imports as well as the exports of Australia, Canada and New Zealand, and in the exports of India, must be attributed largely to tariff preferences and other measures encouraging British inter-Commonwealth trade. The improvement in the competitive position of certain manufacturing industries of the United Kingdom on account of the depreciation of sterling and the introduction of tariffs on manufactured articles in the United Kingdom continued to shift over the raw-material exports of the Dominions (as well as other raw-material countries) in the direction of the United Kingdom. With the relative growth in the imports of manufactured goods into the United Kingdom, the importance of this factor has, however, declined. The United Kingdom's share in Indian imports has fallen off as a result of the decline in India's imports of certain manufactured products in consequence of her industrialisation and of increased competition from Japan, whose share in Indian imports rose from 9.2% in 1929 to 17.2% in 1937.

The decline in the shares of the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany in both the imports and the exports of France is chiefly a reflection of the increase in the share of the French oversea territories. Similarly, the reduction in the shares of the United Kingdom and the United States in Italy's exports reflects the increase in the shares of Tripoli, Cyrenaica, Eritrea and Somaliland from 2% in 1929 to 20% in 1937.

(iii) *Exchange control and clearing agreements.* Germany has to an increasing extent diverted her exports from industrial creditor countries to raw-material countries. One of her reasons for this has been to reserve her currency supply for the purchase of raw materials in bilateral exchange. Certain industrial creditor countries, which had endeavoured to safeguard a portion of the financial payments due to them by Germany through clearing agreements with that country, have found it necessary to restrict their exports to Germany. These exports were also curtailed by German measures taken to reduce imports of manufactured articles. Austria and Czechoslovakia, who only had small assets in Germany and were affected by currency difficulties similar to those experienced by that country, attempted to divert their trade to free-currency countries.

¹ Page 42.

Germany's share in trade with the industrial countries shown in Table IX has declined, the only exceptions being Italy, Japan (exports) and Sweden (exports). The slight rise in Germany's share in the exports of Sweden is accounted for by iron ore.

As is shown by Table X and information supplied elsewhere in this volume,¹ the raw-material countries that have expanded their trade with Germany are principally those applying exchange control. The higher prices paid by Germany in clearing or "private compensation" trade have afforded a special inducement to exporters in those countries to dispose of their products in Germany, but the necessity for importing German manufactured products in exchange has frequently proved uneconomical to them. The increase in the shares of the United Kingdom and the United States in the exports of Hungary, Roumania and Yugoslavia must be attributed largely to the attempts of the last-mentioned countries to expand their exports to free-currency countries, and thus to be able to employ the proceeds for purchase of raw materials or for imports of manufactured articles on relatively favourable terms.

Geographical Redistribution of Trade and International Specialisation.

International trade depends largely upon the relative advantage of the production of different types of goods in different countries. It has frequently been pointed out that protective measures aiming directly at the lessening of international specialisation of production are likely to have an adverse effect upon the quantum of trade of the countries concerned and to affect the composition and geographical distribution of their trade. Less attention has been paid to the fact that measures not aiming at the protection of certain branches of production but only interfering with the geographical distribution of trade also tend to reduce the international specialisation of production. A few examples of influences of this kind may be given.

The expansion of German trade with the countries of South-Eastern Europe has stimulated their production of certain industrial raw materials for export to Germany, such as oil-seeds and cotton, in spite of the fact that the natural conditions for such production are more favourable in the countries which are the chief exporters of the materials in question. The goods that are normally produced under the most favourable conditions in the countries of South-Eastern Europe have accordingly tended to decline in importance in the exports of these countries. The quantities involved are hardly so great that the effect upon the oversea markets can be shown statistically, but it may be taken that the reduction in the German demand for oil-seeds, cotton, etc., in these markets has caused a certain pressure on the prices of these goods and diverted a portion of the production (and exports) to other commodities. On the other hand, the countries which have initiated the production of these raw materials reduce the risks of bad harvests or unfavourable markets which are the inevitable accompaniment of specialisation.

¹ Cf. tables on pages 39 and 49. It is essential to bear in mind that the ambiguity attaching to trade figures expressed in terms of currencies regulated by exchange control affects the comparability between data with reference to the geographical distribution of trade before and after the introduction of such control. The following average export prices in 1936 (in pengő per 100 kg.) of a few important Hungarian export articles, according to Hungarian trade returns, afford a striking example of the fact that exports to countries applying exchange control are sometimes recorded at higher prices than exports to free-currency countries.

	Average prices in exports to :			All countries
	Germany	Other countries applying exchange control	Free-currency countries	
Wheat, spelter	(no trade)	16.01	11.15	14.09
Wheat flour and semolina	28	21.83	12.96	18.53
Rye	(no trade)	12.69	8.51	12.63
Pullets, chickens (dead)	134	128	87	118
Lard and bacon	115	96	65	96
Butter	205	134	115	158
Eggs	78	97	70	87.5
Malt	22	25.89	18.68	19.68

The application of higher prices for exports to exchange-control countries is frequently due to risks incurred by the exporter of delay in payment and of a depreciation in the meantime of the importing country's currency. The discrepancy in the case of Hungarian exports appears to be due, however, to the fact that the exchange value assigned to the pengő is not the same in trade with free-currency countries and exchange-control countries. The export prices of a number of Hungarian export articles less important than those shown in the table were found not to present discrepancies of the same magnitude.

Though Brazil has to make considerable financial payments to the United Kingdom, she had in 1929 a heavy passive balance of merchandise trade with that country, which is a small consumer of coffee; and she also had a passive balance with Germany and Japan. The tendency towards bilateralism, together with unsuccessful coffee valorisation, has stimulated Brazilian production and exports of products other than coffee, particularly cotton, which could be disposed of in increasing quantities in the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan. The share of cotton in Brazilian exports has risen from 4% in 1929 to 19% in 1937, while the share of coffee has fallen from 71% to 42%.

The widening of the range of Japanese exports is very marked. Between 1929 and 1937, the share of raw silk in the export value fell from 37.3% to 13.1%; that of cotton piece-goods, in spite of a large increase in the quantities exported, fell from 19.1% to 18.4%, while that of other articles, many of which have been produced for export in Japan only during the last few years, rose from 43.6% to 68.5%. Simultaneously, the range of the markets for Japanese goods widened. As was pointed out above, these changes originated in the decline in the price of raw silk and the resulting disappearance of Japan's surplus of exports to the United States during the early depression years; Japan thus had to modify her production and seek new outlets for her goods.

In cases like those now referred to, the share of the most important commodity (or a few of these commodities) in exports has declined, and the offsetting increase in the share of other goods has generally been spread over several articles. (There has thus not only been a shift in specialisation from a single commodity to another.)

Table XI.
PERCENTAGE SHARES OF THE FOREMOST ARTICLES IN THE EXPORTS OF
NON-INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES.

Country	Article	1929	1936	Country	Article	1929	1936
Albania	Cheese	15.8	15.5	Ireland	Cattle	29.4	29.0
Algeria	Wine	39.1	35.8	Latvia	Butter	21.5	18.3
Argentine	Wheat and maize	46.8	37.2	Lithuania	Wood, manu- factured	22.4	14.4
Australia *	Wool, greasy	40.5	38.4		Butter	9.5	18.5
Bolivia	Tin ore	73.3	71.4	British Malaya	Rubber	46.8	46.6
Brazil	Coffee	71.0	45.5	Nicaragua	Coffee	54.3	45.5
Bulgaria	Tobacco leaf	45.3	32.3	New Zealand	Wool	28.4	23.6
Canada	Wheat	21.1	24.1		Butter	24.4	27.2
Ceylon	Tea	54.1	62.8	Panama	Bananas	71.0	60.9
Chile	Nitrate of soda	42.1	28.2	Peru	Petrol	20.2	8.3
	Copper (bars, ingots)	40.4	38.0		Cotton, raw	15.4	27.3
Colombia	Coffee	60.6	58.4	Philippines	Sugar	32.6	45.7
Costa Rica	Coffee	67.2	57.7	Poland	Coal and coke	13.9	13.7
Cuba	Sugar	75.2	72.7		Cereals and flours	5.7	16.0
Denmark	Butter	31.1	24.0	Portugal	Port wine	19.4	18.5
	Bacon	30.2	26.1	Roumania	Cereals	27.2	32.0
Dominican Rep.	Sugar	51.8	56.6	Salvador	Coffee	92.6	89.2
Egypt	Cotton, raw	80.0	75.9	Siam *	Rice	71.1	61.9
Ecuador	Cocoa	24.7	21.0	Turkey	Tobacco leaf	26.2	20.6
Estonia	Butter	30.2	19.9	Union of S. Africa ^b	Wool	32.2	35.6
Greece	Tobacco	56.5	46.1	U.S.S.R.	Fur skins, un- dressed	* 12.3	7.6
Guatemala	Coffee	76.6	70.2		Wood, manufac- tured	* 9.5	19.2
Haiti *	Coffee	77.1	62.1	Venezuela	Petroleum and derivatives	76.2	89.0
Honduras *	Bananas	85.0	64.7	Yugoslavia	Cereals	19.3	12.1
Hungary	Cereals	18.7	17.8				
India	Cotton, raw	20.3	19.0				
Netherlands	Sugar, molasses	21.6	6.4				
Indies	Rubber	16.3	14.4				
Iran *	Mineral oils	68.4	66.3				

* The figures refer to economic years ending in the course of the calendar years 1929 and 1936.
^b Merchandise trade only.

Countries with highly diversified production and exports have, as a rule, been able without great difficulty to adapt the geographical distribution of their trade to the influences of modern commercial policy. Countries whose production and exports are specialised in favour of one or a few articles have proved much more vulnerable. The disposal of these articles in certain markets has frequently been impeded; the world-market price of the articles in question has accordingly been exposed to an excessive pressure and production in these countries diverted in part to other goods. The greatest reductions in world-market prices since 1929 have indeed occurred in commodities such as raw silk, coffee, sugar, etc., which constitute a very high proportion of the exports of the chief producing countries.

The tendency referred to is therefore most obvious in the trade of non-industrial countries. The shares of the foremost articles in the exports of a number of such countries in 1929 and 1936 are set out in Table XI. The table is based on the classification of exports by articles as shown in *International Trade Statistics*;¹ the countries considered are all the raw-material countries included in that publication, with the exception of a few for which figures for 1936 were not available (Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay), or for which the 1929 and 1936 figures were not comparable owing to a change in the territory considered (China). In cases where the foremost export article was not the same in the two years, both the articles concerned are shown. In a few cases, two or three kindred commodities (for example, different cereals), as specified in the publication mentioned, have been grouped in order that the figures should not be affected by fluctuations irrelevant to the object of the enquiry.

In the case of thirty-seven of the forty-five countries shown, the share of the most important article in 1929 declined between that year and 1936; but in the case of a few of these countries (Lithuania, New Zealand, Peru, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) there appears only to have been a shift in specialisation from one article to another. For a closer study, account should be taken of the development of the exports of a number of articles less important than those given in the table and of the fact that, in several cases, the movements of the percentages shown (both when they point to an increase and a decrease in specialisation) reflect fortuitous changes in crops or marketing conditions rather than a change in the economic structure of the countries concerned. Nevertheless, the table affords some evidence of an almost universal lessening in the specialisation of production of primary products between countries. This tendency must not be assumed to result from restrictive or discriminatory measures alone; it has certainly been caused to a large extent by recent improvements in production, by the enterprise shown by certain countries in starting or developing new activities, and by the inevitable and constant shifts in world demand.

¹ Vols. 1930 and 1936, Ser. L.o.N. P. 1931.II.A.28¹¹¹ and 1937.II.A.17.

ANNEXES.

ANNEX I.

PRICE AND QUANTUM OF WORLD TRADE.

Calculation of the Price and Quantum Figures.

Variations in quantum may be taken to represent the changes in quantities weighted by the values prevailing during the base year employed, or—which amounts to the same thing—the change in value after elimination of the effect of price changes since the base year.

National indices of the prices and the quantum of goods entering into imports and exports of thirty-one countries, representing together about three-quarters of world trade, are summarised in Annex II, which also gives brief indications of the methods employed in the compilation of the indices concerned.

From this information, an approximate index of the movement of the price and quantum of goods entering into world trade was calculated. As Europe and North America are more fully represented than other continents among the countries compiling price and quantum figures, separate price indices were, in fact, calculated for each continental group; when combining these indices, they were applied to the total trade of the respective groups.

For the last year under review, information concerning prices and quantum was only available for a few important countries, and the world indices given for that year are to be considered as preliminary estimates.

Reservations regarding Accuracy of Price and Quantum Figures.

The calculation is subject to some qualifications of importance. For each individual country the concept "quantum of trade" depends upon the price relations prevailing in a given base year, and the price movement upon the method of weighting employed. The world figures, derived from national calculations of the movement of the prices and the quantum of goods entering into the trade of a considerable number of countries, each using its own base year and method of weighting, may well show with sufficient accuracy the changes in world trade from one year to the following. Over a period of years, particularly if price relations and the composition of trade are changing, the result is likely to be less reliable. The most important national price indices employed are obtained by weighting the prices of individual commodities by the quantities entering into trade in each individual year, which means that these indices are affected, not only by price changes, but also by changes in the composition of trade. On the other hand, the quantum figures are likely to be more correct than if they had been derived from price indices with fixed weighting.

Attention should also be paid to the fact that, if a change in the average unit value of the goods included in each of the positions or groups considered by the national compilers has taken place as a result of a change in the average quality of these goods, then this change in unit value wrongly affects the price index (instead of the quantum index) for the country in question. Though this fact undoubtedly renders the price and quantum figures for individual countries somewhat uncertain, there is no clear indication that the combined indices for the world as a whole during the period under review are affected by a general improvement in, or by a lowering of, the quality of the goods entering into trade.

Price and Quantum of World Trade since 1924.

It has been thought useful to give in tabular form all the price and quantum indices for world trade contained in this and earlier volumes of the *Review of World Trade*. The figures are intended for the use of those wishing to make comparisons over any period of a few of the years covered by the series, and should not be used without reserve for comparison over the whole period from 1924 to 1937. In order to facilitate the use of the tables, figures are also supplied regarding the value of trade in gold (and, in certain cases, in sterling). The first of the tables also contains certain information for 1913.

The annual price and quantum figures were calculated to one decimal place. In spite of the fact that, even in year-to-year comparisons, the margin of error undoubtedly exceeds one-tenth of one per cent, it was thought preferable to reproduce the figures in Tables 1 and 2 as they emerged from the calculation, as their approximation to the nearest half-unit (as in the text of this volume) would render them less fit for conversion to another basis than that employed in the tables (1929). The price and quantum indices by groups of articles (Table 3) and the gold price indices by quarters (Table 4) were only calculated on the half-unit; nevertheless, in the last-mentioned table, the quantum index and the price index in sterling after the depreciation of sterling in 1931 are given to one decimal place, as derived from the gold price index, in order to facilitate conversion to base years other than 1929.

1. WORLD TRADE : ANNUAL FIGURES.

Year	Recorded value			Value Index (1929 = 100)		Price index (1929 = 100)		Quantum Index (1929 = 100)	
	Old U.S.A. gold \$ (000,000's)		£ (000,000's)	Gold \$	£	Gold \$	£		
	Imports	Exports	Total						
1913	21,034	19,564	40,598	8,342	59.2	59.2	(73.5)	(73.5)	
1924	28,978	27,850	56,828	12,865	82.8	91.2	109.4	120.5	75.7
1925	33,150	31,551	64,701	13,295	94.8	94.8	118.4	113.4	83.2
1926	32,117	29,920	62,037	12,747	90.4	90.4	106.1	106.1	85.2
1927	33,764	31,516	65,280	13,414	95.1	95.1	103.5	103.5	91.9
1928	34,652	32,728	67,380	13,845	98.2	98.2	103.1	103.1	95.2
1929	35,595	33,024	68,619	14,100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	29,075	26,477	55,552	11,415	81.0	81.0	87.1	87.1	93.0
1931	20,795	18,906	39,701	8,754	57.9	62.1	67.7	72.6	85.5
1932	13,968	12,887	26,855	7,660	39.1	54.3	52.4	72.7	74.0
1933	12,461	11,714	24,175	7,295	35.2	51.7	46.7	68.6	75.4
1934	11,981	11,333	23,314	7,757	34.0	55.0	43.5	70.4	78.2
1935	12,243	11,559	23,802	8,182	34.7	58.0	42.4	70.9	81.8
1936	13,145	12,577	25,722	8,744	37.5	62.0	43.7	72.3	85.8
1937	16,222	15,369	31,591	10,819	46.0	76.7	47.5	79.2	90.8

Note on the figures for 1913.—The value figures for 1913 are not strictly comparable with those for post-war years, owing to the increase between that year and 1924 in the number of trading countries, and to changes in the territory of various other countries, as well as in methods of valuation and recording. Of particular importance is the fact that the recorded trade for the Netherlands in 1913 includes a considerable amount of transit trade excluded in post-war years. If, in order to eliminate this transit trade, the real trade of the Netherlands in that year is taken to have borne the same relation to the total trade of other countries as it did in 1924, the value index for world trade in 1913 works out at 56.6 (instead of 59.2). If the price index 73.5 for 1913 (given in brackets in the table) is applied to this value index, the quantum figure for 1913 is obtained as 77. Possibly, however, the price index for 1913, which is based on export prices alone, is somewhat too low (if based on import prices, the index works out at 76.5; if this index is applied to the value index of 56.6, the quantum index works out at 74).

2. WORLD TRADE : PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM YEAR TO YEAR.

Year	Gold value			Gold price			Quantum		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
1925	+ 14.4	+ 13.3	+ 13.9	+ 3.4	+ 4.0	+ 3.7	+ 10.6	+ 8.9	+ 9.9
1926	— 3.1	— 5.2	— 4.1	— 6.1	— 6.9	— 6.4	+ 3.3	+ 1.9	+ 2.4
1927	+ 5.1	+ 5.3	+ 5.2	— 2.4	— 2.5	— 2.5	+ 7.8	+ 7.9	+ 7.9
1928	+ 2.6	+ 3.8	+ 3.2	— 1.1	+ 0.5	— 0.4	+ 3.7	+ 3.5	+ 3.6
1929	+ 2.7	+ 0.9	+ 1.8	— 2.5	— 3.6	— 3.0	+ 5.4	+ 4.6	+ 5.0
1930	— 18.3	— 19.8	— 19.0	— 12.9	— 12.8	— 12.9	— 6.2	— 8.0	— 7.0
1931	— 28.5	— 28.6	— 28.5	— 21.5	— 23.3	— 22.3	— 9.0	— 7.1	— 8.1
1932	— 32.8	— 31.8	— 32.4	— 22.5	— 22.6	— 22.6	— 13.3	— 11.9	— 12.7
1933	— 10.8	— 9.1	— 10.0	— 11.5	— 10.2	— 10.9	+ 0.8	+ 1.3	+ 1.1
1934	— 3.9	— 3.3	— 3.6	— 7.5	— 6.2	— 6.9	+ 4.0	+ 3.1	+ 3.7
1935	+ 2.2	+ 2.0	+ 2.1	— 2.1	— 3.0	— 2.5	+ 4.3	+ 5.1	+ 4.6
1936	+ 7.4	+ 8.8	+ 8.1	+ 2.1	+ 4.0	+ 3.1	+ 5.1	+ 4.7	+ 4.9
1937	+ 23.4	+ 22.2	+ 22.8	+ 10.4	+ 7.0	+ 8.7	+ 12.0	+ 14.0	+ 12.8

Note.—The differences between the price and quantum figures for imports and exports calculated in this table are due in part to the imperfection of the statistical data employed. Variations in freight rates are a special cause of discrepancy between the changes in import and export prices.

3. WORLD TRADE : FIGURES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF ARTICLES FROM 1929.

Year	Percentage share in the value of world trade				Movement of value (in gold) (1929 = 100)			
	Foodstuffs	Raw materials *	Manuf. articles	Total	Foodstuffs	Raw materials *	Manuf. articles	Total
1929	24.5	36	39.5	100	100	100	100	100
1930	25.5	34.5	40	100	83	77.5	83	81.0
1931	27.5	32.5	40	100	63.5	52.5	59.5	57.9
1932	29	33	38	100	46.5	36	37.5	39.1
1933	26.5	36	37.5	100	37.5	35	34	35.2
1934	25	37	38	100	34	35	33	34.0
1935	24.5	37.5	38	100	34.5	36	33.5	34.7
1936	24.5	38	37.5	100	37	39.5	36	37.5
1937	23	39	38	100	42.5	50	44.5	46.0

Year	Price movement (in gold) (1929 = 100)				Quantum movement (1929 = 100)			
	Foodstuffs	Raw materials *	Manuf. articles	Total	Foodstuffs	Raw materials *	Manuf. articles	Total
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	84.5	82	94	87.1	98	94.5	88	93.0
1931	66.5	59	78	67.7	96	88.5	76	85.5
1932	52	44	64	52.4	89	81.5	59	74.6
1933	45.5	40	56	46.7	83	87.5	60.5	75.4
1934	41.5	39.5	50	43.5	82	88	66.5	78.2
1935	40.5	39.5	48	42.4	85.5	91.5	69.5	81.8
1936	42	41.5	48	43.7	88	95.5	75	85.8
1937	45.5	46	51.5	47.5	93	111.5	86	96.8

* Including " materials, partly manufactured ".

Note.—The distinction between the three groups is drawn in accordance with the International (Brussels, 1913) Classification, live animals being included with Foodstuffs, and " materials, partly manufactured " with Raw materials. The price movement was estimated mainly on the basis of figures available for five principal trading countries (the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France and Italy). As up-to-date information concerning the distribution of trade by groups is only available for a limited number of countries, the figures for the last year shown in the table must only be regarded as tentative estimates.

4. WORLD TRADE : QUARTERLY INDICES FROM 1929.

Quarter	Value index		Price index		Quantum index	Quarter	Value index		Price index		Quantum index
	Gold \$	£	Gold \$	£			Gold \$	£	Gold \$	£	
1929 I.	99.0	99.0	102	102	97.1	1934 I.	34.0	53.6	44.5	70.2	76.4
II.	100.5	100.5	101.5	101.5	99.0	II.	33.4	53.7	43.5	69.9	76.8
III.	98.2	98.2	100	100	98.2	III.	32.8	53.8	42.5	69.7	77.2
IV.	102.3	102.3	96.5	96.5	106.0	IV.	35.8	59.2	43.5	71.9	82.3
1930 I.	89.4	89.4	94	94	95.1	1935 I.	33.1	56.0	42	71.1	78.8
II.	82.6	82.6	89	89	92.8	II.	33.4	56.0	41.5	69.6	80.5
III.	75.9	75.9	86	86	88.3	III.	33.8	56.1	42.5	70.6	79.5
IV.	76.1	76.1	79.5	79.5	95.7	IV.	38.5	64.1	43.5	72.4	88.5
1931 I.	62.7	62.7	74	74	84.7	1936 I.	35.7	59.2	43	71.3	83.0
II.	60.2	60.2	71	71	84.8	II.	36.0	59.2	43	70.7	83.7
III.	56.0	57.3	68	69.5	82.4	III.	37.3	60.9	44	71.8	84.8
IV.	52.7	70.1	58	77.1	90.9	IV.	41.1	69.1	45	75.7	91.3
1932 I.	41.9	58.1	55	76.2	76.2	1937 I.	42.5	71.5	46.5	78.2	91.4
II.	39.8	52.5	54	71.2	73.7	II.	47.3	79.0	48	80.2	98.5
III.	35.3	49.1	51	71.0	69.2	III.	46.4	77.0	48.5	80.5	95.7
IV.	39.3	57.7	49.5	72.7	79.4	IV.	47.3	79.0	48	79.3	99.6
1933 I.	34.9	49.9	48	68.6	72.7	1938 I.	41.9	69.0	47.5	78.2	88.2
II.	34.2	49.2	47	67.6	72.8						
III.	34.8	52.0	46	68.7	75.7						
IV.	37.0	56.1	46	69.8	80.4						

Note.—The quarterly price index given in this table and employed for calculation of the quantum index is calculated on the basis of import prices of a limited number of countries (in certain years the United Kingdom alone), adjusted so that their average agrees with the annual indices given in Table 1.

Annex II.

PRICE AND QUANTUM INDICES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A number of countries publish indices concerning variations in the quantum of their trade (generally by comparing the value of trade in a given base year with the value that the trade in another year would have had if prices had remained unchanged). From the quantum figures and the recorded values of trade, figures concerning the price movement may be calculated. Other countries publish price indices for imported and exported goods; and, from these indices and the recorded trade values, rough indices of the movement of the quantum of trade may be derived. The table on the following pages reproduces the more important of such price and quantum indices, after converting them to 1927 as a common base year. For several of these indices, however, conversion may involve some error.

Wholesale price indices for imported and exported goods, constituting sub-groups of the ordinary wholesale price indices, are available for about fifteen countries; only a few of these indices have been reproduced in the table.

The various methods of compilation used by the national compilers may be classified as follows according to the nature of the indices given.

(a) *Chain method : Single chain.*—Each year is employed as a basis for the calculation of indices only for either the following or the preceding year; the indices are then usually linked together into a series, within which the weighting varies (a "moving base year"). If the price index for any year is weighted by the values of the preceding year, the quantum index derived therefrom is weighted by the values of the year under consideration, and *vice versa*. The prices employed are averages calculated from the recorded quantities and values of the items shown in trade returns. The indices are convertible (forwards or backwards only).

(b) *Chain method : Double chain.*—The figures represent the average (geometric in all the cases known) of the two indices calculated according to the two versions of the preceding method (Irving Fisher's "ideal formula"). The index is convertible.

(c) *Fixed-base quantum indices, and price indices derived therefrom.*—The recorded average prices of a given base year—or base period—as calculated from trade returns are applied to the quantities of the year under examination; the quantum index is thus weighted according to the values of the base year. The price indices derived from these indices are, however, weighted according to the values of the year under examination.

(d) *Fixed-base price indices, calculated from recorded average prices, and quantum indices derived therefrom.*—This method is the reverse of (c). The recorded average prices of each year are applied to the quantities of the base year and a price index with fixed-base year is thus calculated. The quantum index derived therefrom is weighted by the values of the year under examination.

(e) *Fixed-base price indices, calculated from price quotations.*—This method differs from (d) in that price quotations for fixed qualities of individual commodities are employed instead of average prices for each statistical item. Errors due to changes in the quality or in the composition of trade within each item are thus eliminated; but the price indices are based on a limited number of goods entering into trade and the weighting is arbitrary to a certain extent.

(f) *Unweighted trade price indices.*—Unweighted index, calculated from price quotations of imported and exported goods (method employed only by British Malaya).

(g) *Wholesale price indices of imported and exported goods.*—The prices employed are generally those quoted in the domestic trade and are thus not true import and export prices (*e.g.*, import prices include the import duty and the profit of the importer). The indices are either unweighted or weighted according to the importance of the articles concerned in domestic trade during the base year.

Whatever method of compilation is employed, either the price or the quantum indices—or both—are likely to be misleading if comparison is made over long periods of time.

Indices with variable weighting are subject to special limitations. Thus, indices compiled according to the "chain method" (*a* or *b*) should properly be employed only for a comparison between adjacent years. Similarly, the price indices according to method (*c*), as well as the quantum indices according to method (*d*), should strictly be employed only for comparison with the base year, not with any other year in the series. In the table, the last-mentioned indices, though less useful, are given throughout, though they are not always published by the national compilers (thus, of countries employing method (*c*), Chile and Germany publish only the quantum indices, not the price indices derived therefrom, and of the countries employing method (*d*), China and New Zealand publish only the price indices, but not the quantum indices derived therefrom). Similarly, both the price and the quantum indices are given in the table for countries employing the single chain method (*a*), though certain of them publish only the quantum figures and these not even in index form but only as the value of trade at the prices of the preceding year (Algeria, Germany and Sweden).

On the other hand, in the case of methods (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*), the price indices alone have been shown in the table, as they are based on price quotations for a limited number of articles entering into trade and they were thought inadequate for the calculation of quantum indices as they could scarcely be applied to the total value of imports or exports. In a few cases, however, the national compilers also publish such quantum indices.

In the case of certain countries for which useful export quantum indices for recent years are lacking, approximate indices of this kind from 1929 (in some cases from an earlier year), as well as the corresponding export price indices, have been calculated by method (*a*) in the Secretariat—in most cases based on the classification in Table III (*b*) for the countries given in *International Trade Statistics*—and linked to the national indices for earlier years.

Where, in terms of gold, the exchange value of the national currencies to which the price indices refer has differed from that value in 1927, price indices, reduced to the 1927 exchange value according to the rates in Annex III, have been entered in brackets after the index numbers in national currency. For convenience, such indices may be described as "gold price indices"; but attention should be paid to the fact that wherever in 1927 the exchange value of the currency in question differed from its par value—as in the case of the Argentine, Uruguay, China, French Indo-China, Japan, British Malaya, Denmark, Italy and Norway—the indices naturally do not refer to prices calculated at the gold parity of the currency concerned.

In order to facilitate the study of the table, the quantum indices are given in italic figures.

The table gives the figures from 1927 only. For 1925 and 1926, see the 1934 edition of this volume (Ser. L.o.N. P. : 1935.II.A.8); for 1924, see the 1931 edition (1932.II.A.25¹); for 1913 and 1921-1924 (figures on a 1913 basis), see the 1930 edition (1931.II.A.28¹).

As is indicated in the columns "Method" and "Particulars", the series of index numbers given on one line in the table are in some cases obtained by combining two original series covering overlapping periods, the figure for the first year given of the later period having been linked to the figure for the same year of the earlier period.

Annex II (continued).

PRICE AND QUANTUM INDICES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1927 - 100.

Special trade ; merchandise only.

The price index numbers given in brackets refer to prices in " gold currency ".

The quantum indices are given in italics.

The countries within each continent are given in French alphabetical order.

The continental order is : Africa, America, Asia, Europe, Oceania.

Prix-price et-quantum	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
prix quantum	101.6 <i>113.6</i>	101.8 <i>131.6</i>	99.7 <i>130.9</i>	87.2 <i>127.8</i>	80.1 <i>111.5</i>	75.5 <i>123.2</i>	68.0 <i>120.3</i>	66.0 <i>98.5</i>	69.4 (62.3) <i>106.6</i>	... <i>105.4</i>
prix quantum	106.0 <i>113.4</i>	101.8 <i>108.2</i>	95.5 <i>127.0</i>	87.7 <i>110.1</i>	87.3 <i>121.9</i>	84.7 <i>128.0</i>	64.6 <i>115.4</i>	54.9 <i>135.2</i>	75.1 (60.4) <i>131.1</i>	... <i>136.8</i>
prix quantum	97.4 <i>110.0</i>	94.3 <i>120.6</i>	87.8 <i>100.3</i>	76.6 <i>94.0</i>	59.3 (58.1) <i>75.7</i>	69.8 (46.9) <i>97.2</i>	71.0 (43.3) <i>129.6</i>	72.6 (42.9) <i>144.0</i>	71.0 (42.4)	76.0 (45.1)
prix quantum	100.0 <i>100.9</i>	96.4 <i>99.7</i>	67.4 <i>98.5</i>	52.5 <i>83.0</i>	41.7 (40.8) <i>92.6</i>	58.7 (39.5) <i>82.2</i>	66.4 (40.6) <i>71.9</i>	56.7 (39.5) <i>102.2</i>	69.2 (41.3) <i>87.5</i>	77.0 (46.3) <i>106.8</i>
prix quantum	100.0 <i>98.5</i>	100.0 <i>103.4</i>	100.0 <i>105.9</i>	100.0 <i>102.8</i>	101.4 (100.0) <i>108.2</i>	146.6 (100.0) <i>106.4</i>	162.1 (100.0) <i>77.4</i>	166.9 (100.0) <i>95.5</i>	165.1 (100.0) <i>110.5</i>	165.5 (100.0) <i>111.4</i>
prix quantum	100.3 <i>99.4</i>	97.8 <i>102.0</i>	83.4 <i>103.0</i>	76.7 <i>95.1</i>	72.3 (70.7) <i>102.1</i>	104.7 (70.7) <i>96.9</i>	114.6 (70.2) <i>75.3</i>	110.3 (65.8) <i>98.1</i>	119.1 (71.2) <i>101.5</i>	121.0 (72.3) <i>109.6</i>
prix quantum	85.0 (85.2) <i>114.9</i>	84.1 (83.1) <i>119.6</i>	84.2 (73.0) <i>102.5</i>	84.0 (58.9) <i>71.8</i>	82.9 (50.4) <i>51.8</i>	79.1 (46.4) <i>58.3</i>	91.7 (37.9) <i>62.2</i>	89.0 (35.9) <i>67.8</i>	80.9 (85.1) <i>70.9</i>	87.0 (97.0) <i>91.9</i>
prix quantum	113.7 (113.9) <i>91.9</i>	104.8 (103.5) <i>90.2</i>	93.5 (81.5) <i>65.1</i>	70.7 (49.0) <i>89.8</i>	67.9 (41.2) <i>82.7</i>	65.1 (38.1) <i>75.1</i>	78.5 (36.1) <i>79.9</i>	80.3 (35.7) <i>85.2</i>	94.5 (42.7) <i>76.4</i>	
prix quantum	97.3 <i>117.3</i>	95.2 <i>118.2</i>	83.6 <i>97.8</i>	69.6 (65.2) <i>74.9</i>	58.4 (50.3) <i>62.7</i>	62.9 (42.8) <i>62.1</i>	69.1 (41.5) <i>68.1</i>	68.9 (40.8) <i>73.7</i>	71.0 (42.1) <i>85.4</i>	
prix quantum	93.4 <i>118.8</i>	94.6 <i>96.0</i>	77.2 <i>83.9</i>	61.8 (57.7) <i>78.7</i>	54.6 (47.8) <i>78.5</i>	63.5 (42.6) <i>85.0</i>	66.8 (40.0) <i>91.8</i>	70.0 (41.3) <i>98.3</i>	74.4 (44.0) <i>115.5</i>	
prix	98.4	96.4	85.7	74.1 (69.4)	72.2 (62.7)	74.7 (50.9)	78.3 (47.0)	79.7 (47.3)	81.3 (48.3)	92.7 (54.9)
prix	96.3	94.3	79.1	61.9 (57.8)	56.1 (49.1)	56.4 (37.8)	62.0 (37.1)	63.6 (37.5)	68.2 (40.3)	82.8 (48.9)
prix quantum	102.5 <i>108.8</i>	107.0 <i>140.8</i>	101.7 <i>128.3</i>	96.6 <i>68.1</i>	70.5 <i>28.3</i>	48.4 <i>35.0</i>	45.2 <i>44.1</i>	41.8 <i>65.8</i>	43.0 <i>75.1</i>	55.2 <i>72.5</i>
prix quantum	99.6 <i>117.7</i>	110.2 <i>125.8</i>	96.4 <i>83.2</i>	68.0 <i>73.3</i>	45.3 <i>37.6</i>	40.0 <i>50.0</i>	36.5 <i>76.2</i>	37.0 <i>75.9</i>	40.3 <i>82.3</i>	40.2 <i>114.7</i>
prix quantum	96.8 <i>101.0</i>	91.6 <i>114.8</i>	74.7 <i>97.9</i>	57.9 <i>86.3</i>	45.3 <i>69.8</i>	45.3 (35.3) <i>76.5</i>	52.6 (31.4) <i>75.1</i>	52.6 (31.1) <i>93.0</i>	56.8 (33.6) <i>101.8</i>	63.2 (37.3) <i>116.7</i>
prix quantum	101.1 <i>101.1</i>	113.8 <i>100.1</i>	100.1	86.7	70.3	76.0	74.7	93.1	102.4	114.6
prix quantum	102.3 <i>103.3</i>	101.2 <i>107.1</i>	90.7 <i>87.6</i>	69.8 <i>71.6</i>	59.3 <i>55.9</i>	62.8 (48.8) <i>55.1</i>	73.3 (43.7) <i>60.2</i>	75.6 (44.6) <i>62.4</i>	76.7 (45.3) <i>66.2</i>	81.4 (48.1) <i>85.1</i>
prix quantum	117.0 (118.6) <i>89.3</i>	111.9 (109.3) <i>86.2</i>	97.6 (83.8) <i>107.3</i>	90.9 (51.3) <i>89.3</i>	97.8 (45.4) <i>61.8</i>	99.2 (46.0) <i>69.7</i>	123.5 (58.1) <i>58.6</i>	125.8 (59.1) <i>78.6</i>	134.5 (62.7) <i>69.6</i>	

Annexe II (suite).

INDICES DES PRIX ET DU QUANTUM DES IMPORTATIONS ET DES EXPORTATIONS. 1927 = 100.

Pays et monnaie Country and currency	Méthode Method	Détails Particulars	Catégorie Category
Chine China (Depuis 1. VII. 1932, non compris la Mand- chourie — From 1. VII. 1932, excluding Manchuria) St. \$ (1 Hk. tl. = 1.558 St. \$)	<i>b</i>	Indices (non ajustés) de prix du prof. Franklin Ho (formule « idéale » de Fisher). Price indices (unadjusted) of Prof. Franklin Ho (Fisher's "ideal" formula).	imp. exp.
	<i>d, g</i>	Prix : série « révisée » de Chang-Hai d'après les cours du marché ; base orig. 1926, mais pondérés d'après les valeurs du commerce en 1927. Prices : Shanghai "revised series" of market quotations : orig. base 1926, but weighted according to trade values in 1927.	imp. exp.
Inde India rupees	<i>c</i>	Années commençant le 1 ^{er} avril. Base orig. : année 1927/28. Non compris le commerce du gouvernement. Years beginning April 1st. Orig. base year, 1927/28. Excl. Government trade.	imp. générales general imp. exp. spéciales special exp.
Indes néerlandaises Netherlands Indies gulden	<i>e</i>	Prix : moyenne arithmétique non pondérée des cours du marché (imp., 72 articles ; exp., 20 articles) pour Java ; appliqués ici, pour le quantum, aux Indes néerland. en en- tier. Base orig. : 1913. Unweighted arithmetic average of quotation prices (imp., 72 articles ; exp., 20 articles) for Java ; here applied, for quantum, to all Netherlands Indies. Orig. base : 1913.	imp. exp.
	<i>e</i>	Prix : moyenne arithmétique des cours du marché de 12 articles à Java, pondérée, en 1927-1928, d'après les valeurs d'exportation de Java en 1928, et, ensuite, d'après les valeurs d'exportation en 1935. L'indice des prix est appliqué ici pour le quantum, aux exportations totales des Indes néerlandaises. Base orig. : 1928. Arithmetic average of market quotations in Java of 12 arti- cles, weighted, in 1927-1928; according to Java export values in 1928 and, thereafter, according to export values in 1935. The price index is here applied, for quantum, to total exports of the Netherlands Indies. Orig. base : 1928.	exp.
	<i>a</i>	Chiffres approximatifs établis au Secrétariat. Approximate figures compiled in the Secretariat.	exp.
Indochine française French Indo-China plastres	<i>a</i>	Calculés d'après les indices de quantum de la Statistique générale de l'Indochine. Base orig. : 1925. Calculated from the quantum indices of the Statistique générale de l'Indochine. Orig. base : 1925.	imp. exp.
	<i>c</i>	Série de la Yokohama Specie Bank. Base orig. : 1928 (conservée dans le tableau, pour toutes les séries — y compr. la série des prix en « monnaie-or »). Yokohama Specie Bank series. Orig. base : 1928 (main- tained in the table, for all series—incl. the "gold" price series).	imp. générales general imp. exp. générales general exp.
Malaisie britannique British Malaya S.S. \$	<i>f</i>	Indices officiels de prix (imp., 39 articles ; exp., 15 arti- cles), établis d'après les statistiques du commerce. Base orig. : 1924. Commerce général, non compris les colis postaux. Official price-indices (imp., 39 articles ; exp., 15 articles), compiled from trade returns. Orig. base : 1924. General trade, excl. parcels post.	imp. générales general imp. exp. générales general exp.
	<i>a</i>	Chiffres approximatifs, établis au Secrétariat et raccor- dés à la série précédente à partir de 1929. Commerce général, non compris les colis postaux. Approximate figures, compiled in the Secretariat and linked to the preceding series from 1929. General trade, excl. parcels post.	exp. générales general exp.

Annex II (continued).

PRICE AND QUANTUM INDICES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. 1927 = 100.

Prix-price et-quantum	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
prix quantum	98.4 (101.2) 120.0	97.8 (90.7) 127.8	108.0 (72.0) 119.7	119.3 (58.5) 118.6	111.4 (53.1) 93.0	107.1 (40.6) 79.6	93.9 (42.6) 69.5	85.4 (41.9) 68.2	94.9 (37.4) 63.3	
prix quantum	106.4 (109.5) 101.5	114.0 (105.8) 97.0	114.4 (76.3) 85.1	111.7 (52.7) 88.6	91.0 (44.4) 57.1	81.5 (37.6) 52.5	74.9 (31.0) 49.9	75.5 (36.1) 53.3	93.5 (37.1) 52.8	
prix quantum	95.6 (98.4) 123.5	100.4 (93.1) 124.5	118.1 (78.8) 109.5	140.0 (68.6) 101.1	130.7 (62.2) 79.3	123.3 (57.1) 69.2	123.1 (56.9) 53.0	110.7 (58.7) 48.7	132.1 (52.4) 45.2	
prix quantum	98.5 (101.4) 109.6	99.2 (92.0) 111.5	102.1 (63.1) 95.4	101.3 (47.8) 97.7	85.2 (40.3) 63.0	77.3 (35.7) 55.4	67.6 (30.6) 55.4	73.1 (35.0) 55.1	90.6 (35.9) 54.5	
prix quantum	96.4 105.2	93.2 103.4	80.0 82.5	71.7 (61.9) 70.6	65.2 (46.8) 81.4	63.5 (42.5) 72.7	63.0 (38.3) 84.1	62.1 (37.5) 86.6	62.8 (38.1) 79.8	
prix quantum	97.5 106.1	90.2 108.0	71.5 96.6	59.2 (50.5) 82.5	55.3 (39.5) 74.9	53.5 (35.8) 86.2	54.1 (32.9) 87.8	56.9 (31.4) 88.4	57.2 (34.6) 107.4	
prix quantum	96.9 114.8	96.9 126.8	91.3 107.8	71.9 91.3	59.2 71.9	49.0 74.5	46.4 69.5	44.9 68.3	40.1 (48.7) 67.9	01.5 (50.0) 89.7
prix quantum	96.2 100.0	94.6 93.0	67.7 104.2	50.8 89.7	39.7 83.3	37.6 85.1	33.2 89.7	32.5 83.6	34.2 (32.2) 98.4	42.9 (34.4) 136.3
prix quantum	80.6 119.2	75.0 117.3	48.5 145.4	32.4 140.7	28.4 141.3	23.7 120.7	27.6 107.8	25.2 108.0	30.6 (28.9) 109.8	41.3 (33.5) 140.0
prix quantum	82.7 116.2	73.2 120.1	60.7 116.2	44.7 101.9	29. 112.3	27.0 105.8	27.6 107.7	25.0 108.8	26.5 (25.0) 126.8	
prix quantum	101.9 (101.4) 95.7	102.4 (90.9) 107.2	94.9 (73.7) 93.5	82.9 (64.7) 76.3	72.5 (56.5) 65.5	69.0 (53.8) 64.7	59.9 (46.7) 74.8	56.8 (44.3) 77.7	58.8 (42.3) 81.3	
prix quantum	92.8 (92.3) 106.4	99.7 (88.5) 98.2	98.8 (76.8) 80.0	68.7 (53.6) 70.0	55.2 (43.1) 79.1	47.4 (37.0) 91.8	43.6 (34.0) 104.5	47.5 (37.0) 117.3	56.8 (40.9) 129.1	
prix quantum	100 100	96.2 (95.1) 104.9	76.4 (81.3) 92.1	55.1 (58.0) 102.1	64.6 (39.7) 100.9	83.4 (36.2) 104.7	93.1 (35.5) 111.6	96.3 (35.3) 116.9	98.0 (36.3) 128.3	120.2 (46.2) 136.5
prix quantum	100 100	93.8 (93.3) 116.2	72.7 (77.3) 102.6	55.0 (58.0) 105.7	57.2 (33.0) 125.0	68.8 (29.5) 138.2	67.4 (25.7) 163.3	68.4 (25.1) 185.4	67.5 (25.0) 202.4	70.4 (28.0) 210.8
prix	96.2 (96.6)	93.6 (93.6)	85.4 (85.2)	71.6 (67.4)	67.8 (48.8)	61.1 (41.9)	58.5 (36.7)	60.1 (36.4)	58.5 (36.0)	
prix	93.4 (93.7)	92.8 (92.7)	74.5 (74.4)	61.2 (57.5)	44.9 (32.3)	41.5 (28.4)	45.1 (28.3)	48.5 (29.4)	45.4 (27.9)	
prix quantum		92.8 (92.7) 94.0	65.6 (65.5) 94.4	45.3 (41.0) 83.4	39.5 (28.4) 77.2	42.8 (29.3) 82.1	58.9 (36.9) 87.0	61.8 (37.4) 86.9	68.7 (42.3) 86.0	

Annexe II (suite).

INDICES DES PRIX ET DU QUANTUM DES IMPORTATIONS ET DES EXPORTATIONS. 1927 = 100.

Pays et monnaie Country and currency	Méthode Method	Détails Particulars	Catégorie Category
Allemagne Germany Reichsmark	1927 : c ensuite thereafter } a	Base orig. pour 1927 : 1913. Orig. base for 1927 : 1913.	imp. exp. exp., excl. reparations
	c	Base orig., pour 1927 et 1928 : 1927 ; ensuite, 1928. Orig. base, for 1927 and 1928 : 1927 ; thereafter, 1928.	imp. exp.
Danemark Denmark kroner	e	Base originale jusqu'à 1934 incl. : 1913 ; ensuite, 1931. Original base up to 1934 inclusive : 1913 ; thereafter 1931.	imp. exp.
	a	Chiffres approximatifs, établis au Secrétariat et rattachés à la série précédente à partir de 1929. Approximate figures compiled in the Secretariat and linked to the preceding series from 1929.	exp.
Estonie Estonia kroon	c	Série de l'Institut estonien des études économiques. Base orig. : 1927-31. Y compris les lingots. Series of the Estonian Institute of Economic Research. Orig. base : 1927-31. Including bullion.	imp. exp.
	a	Chiffres approximatifs établis au Secrétariat et rattachés à la série précédente à partir de 1929. Y compris les lingots. Approximate figures compiled in the Secretariat and linked to the preceding series from 1929. Including bullion.	exp.
Finlande Finland markkaa	c	Base originale : 1913. Y compris les lingots. Original base : 1913. Including bullion.	imp. exp.
	e	56 art. d'importation, 20 art. d'exportation. Base originale : 1926. 56 import articles, 20 export articles. Original base : 1926.	imp. exp.
France franca	1927 : c ensuite thereafter } a	Base orig. pour 1927 : 1924. Pour 1934 et après, une nouvelle chaîne (méthode a, mais les prix sont appliqués aux quantités de l'année précédente), rattachée à la série précédente. Les chiffres ne comprennent pas les pierres précieuses et les perles fines. Orig. base for 1927 : 1924. For 1934 and later, a new chain (method a, but the prices are applied to the quantities of the preceding year), linked to the preceding series. The figures exclude precious stones and fine pearls.	imp. exp.
	c	Non compris le commerce passif de perfectionnement et de réparation. Chiffres pour 1927-1929 : série officielle ; base orig. est 1913. Chiffres à partir de 1930 : série de l'Institut hongrois des études économiques (base orig. : 1925-1927), rattachée à la série officielle. Excl. passive improvement and passive repair trade. Figures for 1927-1929 : official series ; orig. base is 1913. Fig. from 1930, incl. : series of Hungarian Institute for Economic Research (orig. base : 1925-1927), linked to official series.	imp. exp.
Irlande Ireland £	1927-1929 : d ensuite thereafter } b	Base orig. pour 1927-29 : 1924 ; pondération pour les mêmes années selon le commerce de 1924. Orig. base for 1927-29 : 1924 ; weighting for these years is according to trade in 1924.	imp. générales general imp. exp. spéciales special exp.

Annex II (continued).

PRICE AND QUANTUM INDICES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1927 = 100.

Prix-price et-quantum	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
prix quantum	101.8 96.7	101.3 93.3	87.3 83.7	87.3 70.3	51.1 64.2	45.9 64.4	44.7 70.0	44.9 65.1	46.4 63.9	50.8 75.7
prix quantum	100.0 113.6	98.6 126.5	92.3 120.7	80.3 110.6	68.8 77.3	61.8 73.0	56.4 68.4	59.1 75.8	50.9 86.7	83.1 103.0
prix quantum	100.0 113.6	98.2 126.1	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·
prix quantum	101.8 96.7	101.3 93.3	87.9 83.2	87.3 70.2	50.9 65.4	45.9 64.3	46.9 67.7	47.8 61.9	40.8 59.5	55.9 69.7
prix quantum	100.0 113.6	98.7 126.5	92.9 119.9	81.4 109.1	70.7 75.2	69.9 70.6	61.3 63.0	58.9 67.9	58.9 74.9	63.9 86.6
prix	100.0 (100.3)	100.7 (101.0)	86.4 (86.6)	76.2 (71.2)	81.6 (57.3)	88.4 (49.2)	93.9 (47.0)	95.4 (46.4)	102.2 (50.9)	121.7 (50.3)
prix	102.2 (102.5)	109.6 (109.9)	91.9 (92.2)	69.9 (65.6)	61.8 (43.4)	72.8 (40.6)	79.4 (39.8)	86.8 (42.9)	91.7 (45.0)	94.9 (45.0)
prix quantum		109.6 (109.9) 101.9	97.4 (87.7) 108.1	76.1 (71.4) 114.4	66.7 (46.9) 112.5	79.7 (44.4) 100.8	87.5 (48.8) 92.9	94.7 (46.0) 88.5	100.9 (40.2) 91.5	
prix quantum	100.6 135.4	94.9 134.4	83.6 122.1	68.8 92.2	58.9 64.9	67.9 (52.4) 59.6	77.8 (48.2) 73.7	76.5 (46.0) 93.2	76.2 (40.3) 118.2	80.0 (52.0) 134.0
prix quantum	111.2 108.0	104.9 105.9	86.9 104.9	65.2 103.0	48.2 83.5	58.6 (40.8) 80.3	61.5 (38.0) 106.1	66.7 (40.1) 113.5	60.8 (42.2) 113.5	78.9 (47.8) 127.0
prix quantum		104.9 105.9	86.0 106.0	73.0 92.0	54.5 73.8	60.9 (46.4) 70.7	68.9 (42.6) 94.6	73.0 (43.0) 103.8	73.6 (44.8) 106.8	
prix quantum	101.1 124.2	96.6 113.5	79.4 103.5	67.1 (62.6) 80.9	76.2 (46.7) 72.0	72.4 (41.9) 85.0	68.1 (36.0) 109.8	68.9 (35.0) 121.5	78.7 (37.0) 135.4	86.2 (44.2) 168.5
prix quantum	100.0 98.7	97.1 104.7	90.9 94.0	73.8 (68.5) 95.5	72.8 (44.7) 100.6	72.3 (41.6) 115.9	78.2 (41.0) 125.9	73.7 (37.7) 133.8	75.0 (38.6) 152.3	92.3 (47.3) 160.5
prix	100.0	96.0	81.8	73.7 (68.7)	88.9 (54.5)	85.9 (49.8)	86.9 (45.9)	86.9 (44.1)	80.9 (46.2)	109.1 (55.9)
prix	101.0	98.0	91.8	74.5 (69.2)	78.5 (45.1)	78.6 (45.2)	81.6 (42.7)	75.5 (38.6)	67.8 (45.2)	120.4 (61.7)
prix quantum	99.2 106.4	94.0 122.0	79.7 131.2	65.8 129.4	55.2 108.3	50.4 113.1	48.4 95.6	46.2 90.8	51.8 (47.0) 98.0	
prix quantum	99.2 101.4	95.8 100.7	92.3 89.7	76.9 76.7	64.9 58.9	59.9 60.1	57.6 60.3	55.9 54.2	58.9 (53.4) 51.2	
prix quantum	103.1 98.8	102.9 89.0	94.6 75.0	84.5 (84.3) 54.9	70.9 (70.7) 39.9	59.4 (58.9) 45.3	54.0 (52.3) 55.0	55.9 (55.5) 61.9	52.5 (52.5) 71.0	58.5 (58.5) 69.9
prix quantum	99.5 101.9	91.4 143.4	82.4 139.6	69.2 (69.0) 104.1	58.1 (58.0) 72.6	46.4 (46.0) 106.4	49.3 (48.7) 103.7	54.1 (53.7) 105.4	49.2 (49.2) 129.9	53.3 (53.3) 139.5
prix quantum	97.9 100.6	95.2 106.0	87.1 107.2	74.0 (68.8) 112.1	72.6 (52.6) 96.5	67.0 (45.8) 87.8	67.2 (41.5) 95.7	68.2 (40.7) 90.1	71.0 (42.9) 92.5	82.0 (40.2) 88.5
prix quantum	99.5 103.9	101.1 105.0	95.9 104.7	86.8 (80.2) 94.0	75.3 (54.3) 76.7	61.8 (42.0) 68.4	58.5 (36.2) 69.0	59.2 (35.4) 76.1	63.9 (38.6) 78.9	71.9 (43.1) 71.0

Annexe II (suite).

INDICES DES PRIX ET DU QUANTUM DES IMPORTATIONS ET DES EXPORTATIONS. 1927 = 100.

Pays et monnaie Country and currency	Méthode Method	Détails Particulars	Catégorie Category
Italie Italy lire	c	Calculés sur la base du « nouveau système » du commerce spécial, introduit le 1. I. 1930. Année de base originale : pour 1927-1929, 1925 ; pour les années suivantes, 1929 (convertie officiellement à 1925).	imp.
		Calculated on the basis of " New System " of special trade, introduced 1. I. 30. Orig. base year : for 1927-1929, 1925 ; for later years, 1929 (converted officially to 1925).	exp.
Lettonie Latvia lats	g a	Indices de prix officiels (imp., 38 articles ; exp., 27 articles) ; base orig. : 1913. Official price indices (imp., 38 articles ; exp., 27 articles) ; orig. base : 1913.	imp. exp.
		Chiffres approximatifs, établis au Secrétariat et raccordés à la série précédente à partir de 1929. Approximate figures, compiled in the Secretariat and linked to the preceding series from 1929.	exp.
Norvège Norway kroner	c	Base orig. pour 1927-1933 : 1913 ; ensuite : 1935. Les chiffres se rapportent au commerce général.	imp.
		Orig. base for 1927-1933 : 1913 ; thereafter : 1935. The figures refer to general trade.	exp.
Royaume-Uni United Kingdom £	c	Base orig. pour 1927-1930 : 1924 ; pour 1931-1935 : 1930 ; ensuite : 1935. Chiffres pour le commerce spécial (import. « restées » ; export. de produits nationaux), les réexport. et le commerce général (com. spécial plus les réexport.).	imp. spéciales special imp.
		Orig. base for 1927-1930 : 1924 ; for 1931-1935 : 1930 ; thereafter : 1935. Figures for special trade (" retained " imports ; exports of domestic products), re-exports and general trade (special trade plus re-exports).	exp. spéciales special exp. réexport. re-exports imp. générales general imp. exp. générales general exp.
Suède Sweden kronor	a		imp.
			exp.
Suisse Switzerland francs	1927-1929 : c ensuite } thereafter } a	Base orig. pour 1927-1929 : 1913. A partir de 1933 inclus, y compris le commerce de perfectionnement et de réparation. 1936 : chiffres approximatifs établis au Secrétariat.	imp.
		Orig. base for 1927-1929 : 1913. From 1933 inclusive, incl. improvement and repair trade. 1936 : approximate figures compiled in the Secretariat.	exp.
Tchécoslovaquie Czechoslovakia Kč	g a	Indice de prix officiel ; base orig. : 1 ^{er} au 25 juil. 1914 ; moyennes géométriques. Official price index ; orig. base July 1st-25th, 1914 ; geometric averages.	imp.
		Chiffres approximatifs établis au Secrétariat. Approximate figures compiled in the Secretariat.	exp.
U. R. S. S. (Russie) U. S. S. R. (Russia) roubles-or gold roubles	1927-1929 : c ensuite } thereafter } a	Base orig. pour 1927-1929 : 1913 ; chiffres pour les années économiques finissant le 30 sept. 1930-1935 : chiffres approx. d'export. pour les années civiles, établis au Secrétariat et raccordés aux chiffres des années précédentes. Pour toutes les années : les exports ne comprennent pas le platine brut.	imp.
		Orig. base for 1927-1929 : 1913 ; figures for economic years ending Sept. 30th. 1930-1935 : approximate export figures for calendar years, compiled in the Secretariat and linked to the figures for preceding years. All years : exports exclude raw platinum.	exp.

Annex II (continued).

PRICE AND QUANTUM INDICES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. 1927 = 100.

Prix-price et-quantum	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
prix quantum	92.3 (94.1) 117.4	90.3 (92.0) 116.6	78.1 (79.6) 107.9	60.8 (61.4) 93.0	48.9 (48.0) 83.2	43.5 (43.9) 83.0	42.0 (41.6) 88.8	43.9 (41.6) 86.3	53.4 (43.7) 55.0	83.1 (50.1) 80.9
prix quantum	91.4 (93.2) 104.9	85.2 (86.8) 114.3	71.3 (72.7) 108.6	57.9 (58.3) 112.7	48.1 (47.8) 90.6	42.1 (42.5) 90.8	38.8 (38.4) 86.1	38.9 (36.9) 86.1	43.8 (34.7) 80.9	55.4 (33.4) 120.3
prix	91.8	91.1	80.2	68.2	70.9	70.1	69.0	68.2	69.8 (60.5)	85.6 (51.4)
prix	96.6	87.5	75.7	56.5	45.2	43.2	43.9	45.0	52.3 (44.5)	80.6 (48.4)
prix quantum		87.5 141.5	77.4 144.8	57.9 127.9	42.5 102.7	38.2 96.4	36.5 105.5	38.3 116.7	46.7 (30.7) 134.1	
prix quantum	98.1 (100.5) 106.8	94.5 (97.2) 116.2	86.8 (89.1) 125.6	76.4 (72.8) 115.4	71.9 (49.5) 98.3	68.1 (43.8) 100.0	67.9 (30.3) 111.2	67.6 (37.9) 123.0	60.7 (30.5) 136.2	70.0 (44.5) 167.5
prix quantum	97.3 (99.7) 102.5	93.6 (96.3) 117.4	87.6 (90.0) 114.0	75.7 (69.5) 90.1	72.8 (50.1) 114.0	70.4 (45.3) 115.7	70.7 (41.0) 119.4	71.0 (39.9) 124.4	72.5 (41.0) 138.1	70.2 (44.0) 151.8
prix quantum	101.3 96.9	99.0 102.5	87.2 100.2	70.7 (65.3) 103.0	65.7 (47.2) 90.5	62.2 (42.3) 91.9	64.0 (30.5) 97.2	65.3 (39.0) 98.0	68.5 (41.4) 104.9	78.0 (46.8) 111.7
prix quantum	100.0 102.1	97.4 105.6	93.0 86.6	83.2 (77.5) 66.2	77.5 (55.8) 66.4	76.1 (51.7) 68.2	76.5 (47.2) 73.1	76.0 (45.4) 79.0	77.5 (46.8) 80.2	83.8 (50.3) 87.8
prix quantum	98.4 99.4	93.1 95.9	77.1 91.6	59.4 (55.4) 87.5	52.7 (37.9) 78.8	55.7 (37.9) 71.8	62.4 (38.5) 66.9	59.2 (35.4) 76.0	65.3 (30.4) 75.8	78.0 (46.8) 78.4
prix quantum	101.6 96.6	98.9 101.4	86.8 98.8	70.0 (64.7) 101.0	64.8 (46.6) 88.9	61.9 (42.1) 89.5	64.0 (30.5) 93.9	65.1 (38.0) 95.4	68.5 (41.4) 101.5	78.2 (47.0) 107.9
prix quantum	99.8 101.7	97.0 104.0	90.5 87.3	78.8 (73.4) 69.4	73.4 (52.8) 68.1	72.9 (40.6) 68.8	74.5 (46.0) 72.2	73.6 (44.0) 78.6	75.8 (45.8) 79.6	83.0 (40.8) 86.4
prix quantum	99.4 108.4	98.9 113.7	89.8 116.9	76.6 (71.8) 117.6	81.1 (55.8) 89.9	76.5 (49.2) 90.4	77.0 (44.4) 107.0	77.7 (43.5) 120.0	75.6 (42.8) 136.3	
prix quantum	98.7 98.7	96.6 116.1	89.9 106.7	79.0 (73.5) 87.9	75.0 (51.4) 78.1	70.8 (45.2) 94.3	73.1 (42.2) 110.2	71.4 (40.0) 112.4	74.0 (41.8) 126.6	
prix quantum	98.6 107.4	96.6 110.4	87.2 115.6	75.0 117.9	63.5 107.5	57.5 102.2	54.2 98.4	51.9 91.7	54.0 (48.5) 88.6	
prix quantum	102.7 102.7	102.0 101.5	96.2 90.6	86.2 77.3	75.7 50.6	69.5 51.6	66.2 54.2	64.4 55.2	68.0 (61.8) 58.8	
prix	99.7	94.8	80.6	65.5	59.3	59.7	62.1 (52.9)	64.3 (53.6)	66.7 (52.6)	77.5 (54.0)
prix quantum	101.9 103.3	97.7 104.2	91.4 94.9	76.9 84.7	70.0 52.1	:	:	:	:	:
prix quantum	98.7 134.3	101.1 116.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
prix quantum	95.1 104.8	89.6 125.6	66.2 200.7	46.1 225.6	40.2 183.5	33.5 189.4	30.7 174.5	29.4 160.0	30.5 130.4	40.4 (28.6) 125.1

Annexe II (fin).

INDICES DES PRIX ET DU QUANTUM DES IMPORTATIONS ET DES EXPORTATIONS. 1927 = 100.

Pays et monnaie Country and currency	Méthode Method	Détails Particulars	Catégorie Category
Yougoslavie Yugoslavia dinars	g a	Indices des prix : Banque nationale (imp., 20 articles ; exp., 20 articles) ; base orig. : 1926 ; moyennes géométriques. Price indices : National Bank (imp., 20 articles ; exp., 20 articles) ; orig. base : 1926 ; geometric averages. Chiffres approximatifs, établis au Secrétariat et raccordés à la série précédente à partir de 1929. Approximate figures, compiled in the Secretariat and linked to the preceding series from 1929.	imp. exp. exp.
Australie Australia £ A	d a	Années économiques finissant le 30. VI. Y compris l'argent en lingots. Année de base orig. : aux imp., 1926/27 ; aux exp., 1901 (la pondération des export. est la moyenne annuelle de la période du 1.I.1897 au 30.VI.1916). Econ. years ending 30. VI. Incl. silver bullion. Orig. base year : for imp., 1926/27 ; for exp., 1901 (exp. weighting is annual average of period 1.I.1897—30.VI.1916). Chiffres approx., établis au Secrétariat et raccordés à la série précédente à partir de 1928. Années écon. finissant le 30.VI. Y compris l'argent en lingots. Approximate figures, compiled in the Secretariat and linked to the preceding series from 1928. Econ. years ending 30. VI. Incl. silver bullion.	imp. générales general imp. exp. générales general exp. exp. générales general exp.
Nouvelle-Zélande New Zealand £ N Z	d d, e, modifié— modified	Base orig. : 1926 ; pondération d'après la moyenne annuelle des quantités en 1926-1930. Y compris lingots. Orig. base : 1926 ; weighting according to annual average of quantities in 1926-1930. Including bullion. Prix moyens ou cotations de 33 articles appliqués aux quantités moyennes d'exp. pendant les 5 années d'exp., finiss. le 30 juin, précédentes. Base orig. des prix : 1909-1913. Y compris lingots. Av. prices or price quotations for 33 articles, applied to av. export quantities of the 5 previous export years ending June 30th. Orig. price basis : 1909-1913. Including bullion.	imp. générales general imp. exp. spéciales special exp.

Annex II (concluded).

PRICE AND QUANTUM INDICES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. 1927 = 100.

Prix-price et- and quantum	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
prix	98.7	93.9	82.0	70.9	70.2 (65.0)	76.4 (59.4)	72.0 (55.3)	71.2 (54.8)	73.1 (56.4)	70.2 (58.0)
prix	107.0	106.7	87.3	68.0	56.9 (52.0)	54.5 (42.4)	55.2 (42.6)	59.4 (45.7)	60.5 (46.7)	67.8 (52.4)
prix quantum		106.7 116.0	94.0 112.6	82.5 90.9	62.4 (57.1) 76.5	59.7 (46.4) 88.5	65.2 (50.4) 92.2	64.6 (40.7) 97.5	60.6 (53.7) 98.3	
prix quantum	93 96.3	90 (89.1) 97.7	90 (87.4) 91.1	82 (72.6) 50.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
prix quantum	106.3 98.1	97.3 (96.3) 107.4	77.0 (74.8) 96.2	57.4 (48.8) 117.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
prix quantum	106.8 98.1	97.3 (96.3) 107.4	73.9 (71.9) 100.2	51.7 (44.0) 130.6	51.8 (31.8) 139.5	50.6 (28.1) 146.5	67.5 (34.8) 127.2	54.3 (25.8) 143.0	68.7 (33.0) 134.7	82.8 (30.4) 133.8
prix quantum	95.7 104.6	91.5 (90.9) 118.9	89.4 (86.1) 110.8	81.9 (70.3) 72.3	79.8 (52.3) 69.0	83.0 (45.4) 68.8	80.9 (39.8) 86.6	79.8 (38.1) 101.7	70.8 (38.7) 123.9	
prix quantum	110.4 104.1	106.4 (105.7) 107.0	84.1 (81.3) 110.5	64.5 (55.5) 111.8	58.5 (38.6) 125.7	58.8 (32.4) 144.6	72.7 (36.1) 135.2	72.3 (34.4) 134.0	82.0 (30.8) 144.3	94.4 (45.4) 147.4

Annexe III.

Annex III.

COURS DU CHANGE UTILISÉS POUR LA CONVERSION DES CHIFFRES ANNUELS DU COMMERCE EN \$-OR E.-U. (ANCIENS); EXPRIMÉS EN CENTS-OR DES E.-U., PAR UNITÉ NATIONALE.

Note. — Les cours sont pondérés suivant le mouvement mensuel du commerce (excepté ceux en italique, qui sont non pondérés).

EXCHANGE RATES USED FOR CONVERSION OF ANNUAL TRADE FIGURES TO U.S.A. (OLD) GOLD DOLLARS; EXPRESSED IN U.S.A. GOLD CENTS PER NATIONAL UNIT.

Note.—The rates are weighted according to monthly trade movement (except those in italics, which are unweighted).

Pays	Unité Unit	Parité Parity	1929		1932		1934		1935		1936		1937		Countries
			Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	
Aden (an. com. I.IV).	Rupee	36.50	36.50	36.50	<i>26.35</i>	<i>26.35</i>	<i>22.21</i>	<i>22.21</i>	<i>22.05</i>	<i>22.05</i>	<i>22.13</i>	<i>22.13</i>		Aden (yr. begin. I.IV).	
Afrique-Occid. franç.	Franc	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.55	3.55		French West Africa.	
Algérie	Franc	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.52	3.62		Algeria.	
Allemagne	RM	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.49	23.50	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.82	Germany.	
Argentine (1)	Peso m/n.	42.45	41.83	41.87	25.73	25.73	17.49	19.50	17.07	18.84	18.40	19.17	18.29	Argentina (1).	
Australie (année civ.):	£													Australia (calendar yr.):	
: cents par £A		<i>486.66</i>	<i>478.89</i>	<i>479.36</i>	<i>278.87</i>	<i>278.71</i>	<i>238.34</i>	<i>239.54</i>	<i>232.36</i>	<i>230.81</i>	<i>234.79</i>	<i>233.50</i>	<i>233.32</i>	: cents per £A.	
: £A par £B 100		100.00	101.60	101.50	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	: £A per £B 100.	
: cents par £B		<i>486.66</i>	<i>486.66</i>	<i>486.66</i>	<i>349.29</i>	<i>349.09</i>	<i>298.53</i>	<i>300.02</i>	<i>291.03</i>	<i>289.09</i>	<i>294.08</i>	<i>292.46</i>	<i>292.24</i>	: cents per £B.	
Australie:	£													Australia:	
: cents par £A	ann. fin. 30.VI	<i>486.66</i>	<i>481.60</i>	<i>481.60</i>	<i>304.70</i>	<i>298.87</i>	<i>250.67</i>	<i>251.02</i>	<i>232.21</i>	<i>231.44</i>	<i>234.55</i>	<i>233.43</i>	<i>233.05</i>	: cents per £A. yr. end.	
: £A par £B 100		100.00	100.75	100.75	127.40	127.31	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	: £A per £B 100.	
: cents par £B		<i>486.66</i>	<i>486.66</i>	<i>486.66</i>	<i>388.21</i>	<i>380.47</i>	<i>313.97</i>	<i>314.40</i>	<i>290.84</i>	<i>289.87</i>	<i>293.78</i>	<i>292.37</i>	<i>291.89</i>	<i>290.37</i>	: cents per £B. 30. VI.
Autriche (2)	Schill.	14.07	14.07	14.07	12.93	12.86	11.01	11.01	11.13	11.13	11.15	11.12	11.08	Austria (2).	
Belgique (3)	Franc	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.15	2.16	2.00	2.00	2.00	Belgium (3).	
Bolivie	Boliv.	36.50	36.50	36.50	21.22	21.22	15.16	15.16	14.57	14.57	7.88	7.88		Bolivia.	
Bésil	£ or	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	486.66	Brazil.	
Bésil	Milréis	11.96	11.96	11.96	6.97	7.03	4.95	4.96	3.46	3.91	3.43	3.88		Brazil.	
Bulgarie	Lev	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	Bulgaria.	
Canada (année civile)	\$ Can.	100.00	100.00	100.00	88.11	88.08	60.53	60.27	59.20	59.01	59.39	59.14	59.22	Canada (calendar yr.).	
Canada (an. com. I.IV)	\$ Can.	100.00	100.00	100.00	86.91	87.81	60.05	59.91	59.22	58.96	59.36	59.16		Canada (yr. beg. I.IV).	
Ceylan	Rupee	36.50	36.50	36.50	26.36	26.43	22.59	22.61	21.94	21.94	22.19	22.20	22.05	Ceylon.	
Chili	Peso or	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	12.17	Chile.	
Chine, sans Manch. (4)	St. \$	41.77	41.08	41.08	21.10	20.92	20.10	20.07	21.71	21.17	17.58	17.57	17.32	China, excl. Manch. (4).	
Manchourie (4)	M Yuan	41.77	41.77	41.77	21.69	21.69	19.44	19.48	17.75	17.82	17.15	17.11		Manchuria (4).	
Colombie	Peso	97.33	97.33	97.33	95.92	94.45	36.39	36.96	33.39	33.32	33.76	33.79		Colombia.	
Congo belge	Franc	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.14	2.12	2.00	2.00	2.02	Belgian Congo.	
Corée	Yen	49.85	45.78	46.13	29.10	27.96	17.72	17.66	17.02	17.04	17.16	17.15	16.99	Korea.	
Costa-Rica	Colón	(5) 25.00	25.00	25.00	22.73	22.73	14.03	14.03	9.84	9.84	+59.06	+59.06		Costa Rica.	
Côte de l'Or	£	486.66	486.66	486.66	347.23	345.48	299.24	301.77	291.23	290.82	293.74	292.96	292.25	Gold Coast.	
Cuba	Peso	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	59.65	59.65	59.01	59.01	59.01	59.01	59.01	Cuba.	
Curacao	Gulden	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	38.16	38.16	32.54	Curacao.	
Danemark	Krone	26.80	26.80	26.80	18.76	18.78	13.39	13.40	12.99	12.99	13.13	13.13	13.03	Denmark.	
Dominicaine, Rép.	\$ U.S.A.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	59.64	59.64	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06	Dominican Rep.	
Egypte	£E.	499.13	499.13	499.13	358.49	357.72	307.84	308.76	298.67	298.21	301.35	300.44	299.66	Egypt.	
Equateur	Sucre	20.00	20.00	20.00	17.14	17.68	5.42	5.48	5.61	5.64	5.64	5.64		Ecuador.	
Espagne	Pes. or	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	Spain.	
Estonie	Kroon	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	16.60	16.56	16.11	16.12	16.29	16.31	16.21	Estonia.	
Etats-Unis d'Amér.	Dollar	*) 100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	59.65	59.65	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06	U.S.A.	
Finlande	Markkaa	2.52	2.52	2.52	1.55	1.55	1.33	1.32	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.30	1.29	Finland.	
Formose	Yen	49.85	46.10	47.31	28.67	27.37	17.75	17.64	17.03	17.03	17.16	17.16	16.99	Formosa.	
France	Franc	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.55	3.55	2.37	France.	
Grèce	Drachma	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.83	0.73	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.54	Greece.	
Guatemala	\$ oro am.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	59.64	59.64	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06	Guatemala.	
Haiti (an. fin. 30. IX)	Gourde	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	12.18	12.25	11.87	11.87	11.85	11.84	11.81	Haiti (yr. end. 30. IX).	
Honduras (an. fin. 31. VII)	\$ oro am.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	62.89	62.89	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06	Honduras (year ending 31.VII).	
Hongrie (6)	Pengő	17.49	17.49	17.49	17.45	17.45	17.27	17.27	17.36	17.36	17.49	17.49	17.49	Hungary (6).	
Inde (année civile)	Rupee	36.50	36.50	36.50	26.40	26.27	22.59	22.60	21.93	21.93	22.20	22.19	22.06	India (calendar year).	
Inde (an. com. I.IV)	Rupee	36.50	36.50	36.50	26.23	26.08	22.19	22.21	22.05	22.06	22.11	22.09		India (yr. begin. I.IV).	
Indes néerlandaises	Gulden	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	38.11	37.92	32.66	Netherlands Indies.	
Indochine française	Franc	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.59	3.53		French Indo-China.	
Indochine française	Plastre	(7) 39.18	44.64	44.64	39.18	39.18	39.18	39.18	39.18	39.18	36.18	36.18		French Indo-China.	
Irak (année civile) (7)	Dinar	486.66	486.66	486.66	347.88	353.71	300.14	298.57	291.12	291.49	294.03	293.02		French Indo-China.	
Irak (an. com. I. IV) (7)	Dinar	486.66	486.66	486.66	345.07	352.65	295.76	295.29	291.09	291.18	292.84	291.77		Iraq (calendar yr.) (7).	
Iran (8)	Rial	8.93	8.45	8.45	3.42	3.42	4.02	3.94	3.39	3.38	3.53	3.53		*Iraq (yr. beg. I.IV) (7).	
Irlande	£	486.66	486.66	486.66	352.64	351.12	300.46	300.18	290.85	291.08	293.92	294.14	292.07	Iran (8).	
Italie	Lira	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.13	5.13	5.11	5.11	4.89	4.89	4.23	4.08	3.11	Ireland.	
Jamaïque	£	486.66	486.66	486.66	350.61	350.61	300.56	300.56	290.92	290.92	294.17	294.17	292.00	Jamaica.	
Japon	Yen	49.85	45.90	46.16	28.52	26.74	17.70	17.67	17.02	17.04	17.16	17.16	16.99	Japan.	
Kéniat Ouganda	£	486.66	486.66	486.66	350.61	350.61	300.56	300.56	290.87	289.89	293.48	294.38		Kenya and Uganda.	
Lettonie	Lat	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	16.72	16.42	11.58	Latvia.	
Lithuanie	Litas	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.99	9.99	10.00	Lithuania.	
Malaisie britan.	S.S. \$	56.78	56.01	56.01	40.37	40.30	35.14	35.12	33.93	33.95	34.46	34.46	34.24	British Malaya.	

Annexe III (fin).

Annex III (concluded).

Pays	Unité Unit	Parité Parity	1929		1932		1934		1935		1936		1937		Countries
			Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	
Maroc (Zone franç.) ...	Franc	9.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.56	3.57			Morocco (French Zone),
Mexique	Peso	49.85	48.18	48.19	31.85	31.85	16.54	16.53	16.43	16.43	16.29	16.44			Mexico.
Nicaragua	Córdoba	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	59.64	59.64	53.95	53.95	53.80	53.80			Nicaragua.
Nigéria	£	486.66	486.66	486.66	348.92	351.24	300.38	300.87	291.29	290.93	293.76	293.41			Nigeria.
Norvège	Krone	26.80	26.80	26.80	17.98	17.96	15.10	15.09	14.62	14.62	14.76	14.76	14.67	14.68	Norway.
Nouvelle-Zélande :	£														New Zealand :
: cents par £NZ		486.66	483.38	483.32	319.15	321.19	239.84	241.67	232.36	231.73	236.00	236.07	234.54	234.00	: cents per £NZ.
: £NZ par £B 100		100.00	100.68	100.69	109.50	109.50	124.76	124.72	124.60	124.50	124.50	124.50	124.50	124.50	: £NZ per £B 100.
: cents par £B		486.66	486.66	486.66	350.61	351.72	299.22	301.41	289.52	288.50	293.82	293.91	292.00	291.33	: cents per £B.
Palestine	£P.														Palestine.
Panama	Báboa	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	59.64	59.64	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06			Panama.
Paraguay	P. oro	96.48	95.16	95.53	58.43	58.49	40.02	40.02	44.07	44.13	44.70	44.75			Paraguay.
Pays-Bas	Gulden	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	37.77	37.68	32.52	32.52	Netherlands.
Pérou (9)	Sol	28.00	40.00	40.00	23.06	21.89	13.91	13.92	14.40	14.41	14.84	14.84	15.08	15.11	Peru (9).
Philippines	Peso	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	29.86	29.97	29.64	29.64	29.67	29.67			Philippines.
Pologne	Zloty	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.20	11.20	11.22	11.22	Poland.
Portugal	Escudo	(10) 4.42	4.48	4.47	3.19	3.18	2.74	2.74	2.65	2.65	2.67	2.67	2.65	2.66	Portugal.
Rhodésie méridionale.	£R	486.66	486.66	486.66	349.28	350.27	299.92	299.24	290.87	291.32	294.16	294.24	292.27	292.18	Southern Rhodesia.
Roumanie	Leu	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.53	0.52	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	Roumania.
Royaume-Uni	£	486.66	486.66	486.66	349.76	350.52	300.54	300.36	291.02	290.97	293.92	294.00	292.17	292.07	United Kingdom.
Salvador	Colón	50.00	50.00	50.00	39.60	39.60	23.07	23.07	23.68	23.68	23.67	23.67			El Salvador.
Siam (année civile) ...	Baht	44.24	44.24	44.24	36.48	36.27	27.54	27.49	26.68	26.68	26.95	26.97			Siam (calendar year).
Siam (an. com. I. IV) ..	Baht	44.24	44.24	44.24	33.27	33.26	27.04	27.02	26.81	26.82	26.84	26.85			Siam (yr. begin. I. IV).
Soudan anglo-égyptien.	£E.	499.13	499.13	499.13	358.85	361.57	308.07	308.81	298.66	297.75	301.42	301.65	299.72	299.09	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Suède	Krona	26.80	26.80	26.80	18.44	18.36	15.48	15.45	15.01	15.02	15.15	15.16	15.06	15.07	Sweden.
Suisse	Franc	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	17.31	17.54	13.55	13.55	Switzerland.
Syrie et Liban (11)	L. l. s.	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37	69.93	67.25			Syria and Lebanon (11).
Tchécoslovaquie	Koruna	(12) 2.47	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.52	2.52	2.47	2.47	2.34	2.35	2.06	2.06	Czechoslovakia.
Terre-Neuve (an. fin. 30.VI)	\$ Can.	100.00	100.00	100.00	88.10	88.10	62.98	62.98	59.80	59.80	59.00	59.00			Newfoundland (yr. ending 30.VI).
Trinité et Tobago	£	486.66	486.66	486.66	350.61	350.61	300.56	300.56	290.92	290.92	294.17	294.17			Trinidad and Tobago.
Tunisie	Franc	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.52	3.61			Tunis.
Turquie	£T	439.66	48.53	48.06	47.35	47.35	47.24	47.24	47.20	47.21	47.07	47.02	46.80	46.86	Turkey.
U. R. S. S.	Rouble or	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.46	11.75	11.76	11.29	11.23	U.S.S.R.
Union Sud-Afric. (13) ..	£SA	486.66	486.66	486.66	476.19	476.10	296.72	298.03	287.95	290.40	290.84	290.87	289.28	289.36	Union of South Africa (13)
Uruguay	Peso	103.42	98.61	98.97	47.06	46.97	47.69	47.70	47.63	47.63	47.27	47.27			Uruguay.
Venezuela	Bolívar	19.30	19.30	19.29	15.09	15.09	16.97	17.17	15.47	15.48	15.19	15.25			Venezuela.
Yougoslavie	Dinar	(14) 1.76	1.76	1.76	1.63	1.61	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	Yugoslavia.

(1) Argentine : 100 pesos moneda nacional = 44 pesos oro.
 (2) Autriche : Pour oct.-déc. 1931, cours officiels ; à partir de nov. 1932, cours libres (cotations à Bâle) ; pour janv.-oct. 1932, cours interpolés et gradués.
 (3) Belgique : 5 francs belges = 1 belga.
 (4) Etalon argent. La parité indiquée est la moyenne non pondérée des cours en 1929. (Note : 1 Haikwan taël = 1,558 dollar (chinois national) standard ; 1,000 Hk. taëls = 1,114 taëls de Shanghai ; 0,40 dollar-or (ancien) des E.-U. = 1 unité-or de la Douane ; 1 yuan du Mandchoukuo (créé en 1932) = approximativement 1 \$ standard, à la parité argent).
 (5) Costa-Rica : étalon de change \$ des E.-U., à colones 4 par \$. Parité ultérieurement changée en : colones 4,40 par \$ pour 1932 ; colones 4,55 pour 1933 ; 4,25 pour 1934 ; 5,94 pour 1935.
 (6) Hongrie : A partir du 17.VII.1931, cours officiels à Budapest.
 (7) Irak : Pour 1931 (c.-à-d., 1931/32) et auparavant, convertis de rупees, à raison de 13 1/2 par dinar irakien.
 (8) Iran : Années commençant le 22 mars, jusqu'en 1930 (c.-à-d., 1930/31) inclusivement ; ensuite, années commençant le 22 juin. La parité indiquée est la moyenne non pondérée des cours pour le kran, de l'année civile 1929 ; 1 kran (étalon argent) = 1 rial (la nouvelle unité, introduite en mars 1932).
 (9) Pérou : Pour 1929 et 1930, convertis de libras péruviennes (l'unité monétaire jusqu'au 18 avril 1931). La parité de la libra était 486,66. Dix soles = 1 libra.
 (10) Portugal : A partir du 9 juin 1931 ; auparavant 108,05.
 (11) Syrie : 1 livre libano-syrienne = 20 francs français.
 (12) Tchécoslovaquie : A partir du 17.II.1934 ; auparavant 2,96.
 (13) Union Sud-Africaine : calculé sur le mouvement des marchandises, lingots et espèces, y compris la valeur de la prime sur l'or.
 (14) Yougoslavie : A partir du 13 mai 1931 ; auparavant 19,30.
 (*) Etats-Unis : La nouvelle parité (Proclamation présidentielle du 31.I.1934) est 59,06.
 (†) Indochine française : A partir du 31.V.1930 ; auparavant néant (étalon argent).
 (‡) Costa-Rica : dollar (papier) des U.S.

(1) Argentine : 100 pesos moneda nacional = 44 pesos oro.
 (2) Austria : For Oct.-Dec. 1931, official rates ; from Nov. 1932, free rates (quotations at Basle) ; for Jan.-Oct. 1932, interpolated rates, graduated.
 (3) Belgium : 5 Belgian francs = 1 belga.
 (4) Silver standard. The parity shown is the unweighted average rate in 1929. (Note : 1 Haikwan taël = 1,558 (Chinese national) Standard dollars ; 1,000 Hk. tils. = 1,114 Shanghai tils. ; 0,40 U.S.A. old gold \$ = 1 Customs Gold Unit ; 1 Manchukuo yuan (created in 1932) = approximately 1 St. \$, at silver parity).
 (5) Costa Rica : U.S.A. \$ exchange standard, at 4 colones per \$. Parity subsequently changed to : 4.40 colones per \$, for 1932 ; 4.55 colones for 1933 ; 4.25 for 1934 ; 5.94 for 1935.
 (6) Hungary : From 17.VII.31, official quotations at Budapest.
 (7) Iraq : For 1931 (i.e., 1931/32) and earlier, converted from rупees, at 13 1/2 per Iraqi dinar.
 (8) Iran : Years beginning Mar. 22, until 1930 (i.e., 1930/31) inclusive ; thereafter, years beginning June 22. The parity shown is the unweighted average rate for the kran in the calendar year 1929 ; 1 kran (silver standard) = 1 rial (the new unit, introduced in March 1932).
 (9) Peru : For 1929 and 1930, converted from libras peruanas (the currency unit until 18.IV.31). The parity of the libra was 486.66. Ten soles = 1 libra.
 (10) Portugal : From 9.VI.31 ; previously 108.05.
 (11) Syria : 1 Lebano-Syrian pound = 20 French francs.
 (12) Czechoslovakia : From 17.II.34 ; previously 2.96.
 (13) Un. of S. Africa : Calculated on the movement of merchandise, bullion and specie, including the value of the gold premium.
 (14) Yugoslavia : From 13.V.31 ; previously 19.30.
 (*) U.S.A. : The new parity (Presidential proclamation of 31.I.34) is 59.06.
 (†) Fr. Indo-China : From 31.V.30 ; previously none (silver standard).
 (‡) Costa Rica : U.S.A. dollar (paper).

Annex IV

WORLD TRADE, BY COUNTRIES AND CONTINENTAL GROUPS. Value in U.S.A. (old) gold dollars (000,000's omitted).
 Basis : Recorded values ; Special trade ; Merchandise only.

PAYS	IMPORTATIONS — IMPORTS						EXPORTATIONS — EXPORTS						COUNTRY
	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936	* 1937	1929	1932	1934	1935	1936	* 1937	
Asie (sans U.R.S.S.)	4,679	1,904	1,706	1,760	1,795	2,222	4,938	1,769	1,756	1,794	2,031	2,482	Asie (excl. U.S.S.R.).
Aden (G) (a)	26.1	13.5	11.4	14.2	14.5	17.8	19.6	8.2	6.4	8.5	8.8	10.8	Aden (G) (a).
Bornéo sept. (G)	4.7	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.0	6.6	2.4	3.4	2.6	3.1	3.8	Br.N.Borneo(G)
Brunei	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	Brunei.
Ceylan	131.4	46.1	43.9	44.8	42.2	48.7	138.5	44.2	54.5	50.5	54.3	68.3	Ceylon.
Chine, s. Mandch. (*)	662.9	319.5	207.0	199.6	165.5	165.1	439.7	116.2	107.4	122.0	124.2	145.2	China, exc. Manch. (*)
Mandchourie (*)	147.2	60.0	104.2	101.5	110.5	131.0	210.3	94.3	74.6	63.4	81.1	88.0	Manchuria (*)
Chypre	9.4	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.0	7.7	3.0	3.0	3.3	4.5	5.5	Cyprus.
Corée (G)	193.6	93.2	92.0	112.2	130.6	145.9	159.6	87.0	82.2	93.9	101.8	110.1	Korea (G).
Formose (G)	94.4	47.2	38.2	44.8	50.2	54.0	128.7	65.9	54.0	59.7	66.6	74.8	Formosa (G).
Inde (12)	912.5	350.5	282.9	294.4	271.5	308.4	1,177.3	355.0	335.1	344.6	400.8	430.2	India (12).
Birmanie (12)	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.4	3.5	4.3	10.6	5.3	4.7	2.9	2.9	41.5	Burma (12).
Inde, fr. (G)	6.0	3.1	3.2	* 3.5	* 3.5	4.3	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	* 0.6	0.7	Fr. India (G).
Inde portug.	445.5	154.4	117.0	111.2	109.3	160.2	581.5	219.0	196.7	180.0	204.5	306.3	Portug. India.
Indes néerl.	104.7	40.4	35.8	35.3	35.0	37.2	106.2	42.4	41.6	50.9	60.3	60.1	Neth. Indies.
Indochine fr.	35.8	21.5	17.7	19.8	21.0	29.8	19.8	7.2	12.1	8.3	10.2	16.7	Fr. Indo-Ch.
Irak (a)	73.4	25.6	31.3	35.0	36.5	47.3	132.3	63.9	76.1	64.4	79.1	95.0	'Iraq (a).
Iran (G) (a)	995.3	394.5	397.3	413.1	463.6	634.1	969.8	364.1	377.0	418.1	451.5	531.5	Iran (G) (a).
Japon (*)	498.3	153.7	163.3	159.5	175.0	234.9	520.6	131.6	191.7	194.3	217.0	307.8	Japan (*).
Malaisie br. (G)	34.9	27.4	45.5	51.9	41.0	46.4	7.5	8.3	9.8	12.2	10.6	17.0	Br. Malaya (G).
Paletine	146.1	78.8	49.4	50.1	59.5	64.2	163.4	94.7	65.6	55.2	80.4	98.4	Paletine.
Philippines	12.7	3.9	4.9	5.6	6.3	7.9	19.4	5.5	7.6	7.2	8.5	10.4	Philippines.
Sarawak	86.1	28.5	26.6	28.4	28.4	28.6	93.9	42.3	42.7	39.4	47.2	42.3	Sarawak.
Siam (a)	50.4	31.3	23.4	23.4	20.2	23.0	19.7	6.6	6.7	9.6	11.1	11.7	Siam (a).
Syrie et Liban	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Syria and Lebanon.
Autres pays	453.2	362.3	119.6	124.2	158.9	151.2	475.3	295.9	215.3	189.1	159.8	193.4	Other countr.
U.R.S.S.	19,410	8,139	7,075	6,893	7,257	8,961	15,649	6,288	5,413	5,369	5,658	6,857	U.S.S.R.
Europe (sans U.R.S.S.)	7.4	4.4	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.8	2.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.).
Albanie	3,203.1	1,111.6	1,045.5	990.6	1,004.7	1,299.4	3,211.6	1,367.1	979.2	1,017.0	1,135.8	1,405.6	Albania.
Allemagne (10)	459.0	178.9	126.9	134.3	139.3	161.1	307.9	98.3	94.4	99.6	106.0	134.8	Germany (10).
Autriche	987.8	449.7	380.9	367.2	427.0	545.7	883.6	411.2	376.4	341.0	301.4	508.4	Austria.
Belgique-Lux.	59.9	25.0	16.2	21.4	22.6	35.6	46.0	24.4	18.3	23.2	28.1	36.2	Belgo-Lux.
Bulgarie	459.6	207.1	175.0	167.1	189.4	214.2	433.0	204.0	157.5	157.6	174.2	201.0	Bulgaria.
Danemark	528.2	188.3	165.0	168.9	* 105.0	* 95.0	406.8	142.5	117.9	112.6	* 95.0	* 75.0	Denmark.
Espagne	32.8	9.8	9.2	11.1	14.1	18.0	31.5	11.4	11.4	12.9	13.6	17.1	Spain.
Estonie	176.2	54.2	63.4	68.4	80.4	117.7	162.0	71.6	82.1	80.3	93.7	120.9	Estonia.
Finlande	2,282.3	1,170.9	905.4	821.8	902.7	1,003.3	1,965.5	774.0	699.7	607.1	550.6	564.6	Finland.
France	172.6	65.0	49.2	59.5	65.7	81.3	90.5	34.8	30.6	39.6	40.1	51.1	France.
Grèce	186.0	57.3	59.6	69.8	76.4	83.2	181.6	58.4	69.8	78.4	88.2	102.9	Greece.
Hongrie	293.2	146.1	116.5	107.7	115.8	127.1	225.0	88.4	52.8	57.1	64.7	65.0	Hungary.
Irlande	20.6	7.0	6.9	5.9	5.5	6.6	19.9	9.0	6.4	6.2	6.3	7.7	Ireland.
Islande	1,139.6	424.1	392.2	380.9	254.9	490.1	801.4	349.4	267.0	256.1	226.3	324.1	Iceland.
Italie	69.8	16.2	18.1	19.4	20.3	26.8	52.9	18.6	16.3	18.8	22.7	30.2	Italy.
Lettonie	30.6	16.6	13.8	12.7	15.4	21.2	33.0	18.9	14.7	15.2	19.0	20.8	Latvia.
Lituanie	18.1	11.0	9.2	10.0	8.8	10.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	Lithuania.
Malte	285.0	122.8	110.1	119.5	135.2	186.8	199.0	100.7	86.0	87.4	99.6	119.0	Malta.
Norvège	1,106.4	523.7	417.4	376.2	383.9	504.5	799.7	340.9	286.1	271.3	281.1	373.4	Norway.
Pays-Bas	349.1	96.4	89.6	96.6	112.4	140.7	315.7	121.2	109.4	103.8	114.9	134.1	Netherlands.
Pologne-Dantz.	113.0	54.5	53.9	60.8	53.2	61.7	48.0	25.2	24.9	24.5	27.4	32.3	Poland-Danz.
Portugal	175.8	68.7	79.3	57.9	54.8	82.4	173.1	100.3	81.9	87.8	94.0	135.5	Portugal.
Roumanie	5,407.0	2,275.7	2,044.2	2,039.2	2,313.1	2,787.0	3,549.4	1,279.5	1,189.4	1,239.0	1,295.4	1,523.4	Roumania.
Royaume-Uni	477.7	213.0	202.0	221.5	247.3	317.9	485.7	173.9	201.2	194.8	229.6	300.5	United King.
Suède	515.8	330.0	272.6	242.4	218.6	243.5	400.7	148.1	158.7	152.7	154.6	174.0	Sweden.
Suisse (11)	590.3	220.8	160.0	165.9	184.6	226.2	606.4	216.9	183.1	182.7	187.5	246.6	Switzerland (11)
Tchécoslov.	124.4	40.7	41.0	41.6	43.5	53.5	74.6	48.0	43.5	45.3	55.4	64.7	Czechoslovak.
Turquie	133.6	46.1	47.0	48.9	54.2	70.0	139.4	49.2	52.3	54.6	59.5	85.4	Turkey.
Yougoslavie	4	3	3	3	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yugoslavia.
Autres pays	971	277	290	323	376	444	884	396	366	389	454	526	Other countr.
Océanie	706.4	185.8	203.0	226.4	256.2	293.1	589.9	267.0	237.9	264.7	301.9	343.5	Oceania.
Australie (G)	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7	Australia (G).
Etabl. franç.	6.6	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.7	7.9	5.1	3.6	4.4	5.0	6.1	French Settlements.
Fidji	3.3	1.9	2.3	* 2.3	* 2.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.3	* 3.3	* 3.5	4.3	Fiji.
Iles Jap. (mand.)	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	Jap. Pac. Is. (m.)
Nauru	5.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.7	3.6	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.4	Nauru.
N.-Calédonie	4.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.8	5.6	3.3	4.2	5.4	6.0	7.3	N. Caledonia.
N.-Guinée (*) (a)	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	* 0.3	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	* 0.4	0.5	New Guinea (a) (*).
N.-Hébrides	233.5	76.9	73.9	83.3	103.0	130.5	259.3	108.7	109.7	103.2	129.4	154.9	New Hebrid.
N.-Zélande	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	New Zealand.
Papua (a) (*) (G)	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	Papua (a) (*) (G).
Samor occident.	4	3	2	1	2	2	6	2	3	2	2	2	West. Samoa.
Autres pays	35,595	13,968	11,981	12,243	13,145	16,222	33,024	12,887	11,333	11,559	12,577	15,369	Other countr.
Total mondial													World Total.

Note.—Unless otherwise stated, the figures represent special trade, Merchandise only.—(G) General trade. — * Wholly or partly estimated.
 —a) Years other than calendar.

(1) Including bullion and specie.—(2) Exports: including bullion and specie, of domestic origin (including gold premium).—(3) Mozambique Province, Mozambique Company's Territory and Portuguese Nyassa.—(4) Imports: including total freight, etc.; imports and exports: including gold premium.—(5) Imports: adjusted for under- or over-valuation; exports: including re-exports of merchandise.—(6) Including bullion.—(7) Official values.—(8) Excluding trade between Manchuria and the rest of China.—(9) Excluding trade with Korea, Formosa and the Japanese Mandated Pacific Islands.—(10) Exports: including War Reparations deliveries in kind.—(11) In 1934 and later, including improvement and repair trade (previously excluded), viz.: imports: 14.9; 12.2; 10.9; 11.3; Exports: 19.8; 15.4; 14.2; 14.3.—(12) For Burma, April-Dec. 1937 only. Excluding the trade between India and Burma, which was, for IV-XII, 1937: Imports into India, 42.9; exports from India, 16.1.

ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

**REVIEW OF
WORLD TRADE
1938**

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Geneva

1939

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PREFACE

This year's edition of the *Review of World Trade* contains a general synopsis of trade during 1938 and a comparison of the figures for that year with those of the immediately preceding years. The analysis of trade by countries is somewhat less detailed than in the last few editions ; on the other hand, a section dealing with the relationship between the prices and quantities of goods entering into trade has been added and the information on the value, price and quantum of trade contained in Annexes I and II has been enlarged.

Two companion volumes, entitled respectively *International Trade Statistics* and *International Trade in Certain Raw Materials and Foodstuffs by Countries of Origin and Destination*, will be issued later this year. The former will contain detailed trade statistics of sixty-six countries. The latter volume will show in detail the geographical distribution of world trade in about forty principal primary products.

A third volume, entitled *Balances of Payments* and dealing with the whole field of international business transactions, including those connected with services rendered, capital movements, etc., as well as commodity trade, will appear late in 1939. The number of countries for whose balances of payments new estimates are likely to be available will be about thirty. The majority of these estimates will refer to the year 1938. For purposes of comparison, figures for earlier years will also be given.

League of Nations, Geneva.
May 1939.

A. LOVEDAY,
*Director of the Financial Section
and Economic Intelligence Service.*

Summary of Results.

The main results which emerge from the analysis of world trade contained in this volume may be summarised as follows :

(a) World trade expanded for several years in succession up to 1937 and contracted in 1938. Its value, in terms of gold, fell off in 1938 by 13%, of which about 5% was on account of lower prices and 8% on account of a decline in quantum. The year-to-year changes in prices, and in the quantum and value of world trade for the past five years are as follows :

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR				
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Gold prices	- 7	- 2.5	+ 3	+ 10	- 5
Quantum	+ 3.5	+ 4.5	+ 5	+ 12.5	- 8
Gold value	- 3.5	+ 2	+ 8	+ 23.5	- 12.5

(b) The decline in the quantum of trade last year affected manufactured articles as well as primary products (foodstuffs and raw materials) but was most pronounced for raw materials.

(c) Signs of an improvement in trade occurred in the middle of 1938. The fall in the prices of goods entering into trade was practically arrested in the second half of the year and there was a normal seasonal expansion in quantum in the last quarter.

(d) Recent changes in world trading conditions appear to have been determined chiefly by the variations in the United States demand for goods—in particular, raw materials—that resulted from the sharp changes in her industrial activity in 1937 and 1938.

(e) The prices, and in certain cases also the quantities, of several commodities for which there was an increased demand for armament purposes or for the building-up of emergency reserves, rose in 1938 contrary to the general tendency of trade. This demand, besides implying a change in the distribution of world trade among different commodities, appears to have abated the aggravation of trading conditions that began in 1937.

(f) There was, in 1938, an exceptionally heavy demand, particularly from non-industrialised countries, for machinery and other capital equipment.

(g) The value of United States imports in 1938 was over a third lower than in 1937—a fall exceeding that recorded by any other country except Mexico. United States exports, on the other hand, declined at a lower rate than those of her chief competitors.

(h) Alone among the highly industrialised countries, Germany increased the quantum and the value of her imports in 1938, in spite of a decline in her competitive power in export markets.

(i) Japan suffered a severe set-back in her trade with countries outside the yen bloc.

(j) Non-industrial countries as a general rule maintained their imports in 1938 at a high level, despite the reduced demand for most of their products and the deterioration in their terms of trade.

(k) In recent years, there have been signs of a disintegration of world economy through the formation of economic groups of countries which, in their trade, tend to

detach themselves from each other. The decline in the imports of several creditor countries in 1938, the deterioration in the terms of trade of agricultural countries and the resulting prominence given to the transfer problem gave new impetus in that year to this tendency of disintegration.

(1) The movement of price and quantum indices for trade during the last ten years suggests that, while the variations in the average prices and the quantum of world trade as a whole have been due to changes in world demand (determined largely by the demand of the United States of America), the distribution of trade between groups of commodities and between exporting countries has chiefly been determined by the cheapness of supply.

Value and Quantum of World Trade in the Years 1929-1938.

The value of world trade in goods is measured by adding together the figures of the recorded external trade of the numerous statistical areas of the world, after converting them to a common monetary unit. If the average movement of prices of goods entering into trade is known, it is possible to estimate roughly the movement of the quantum of world trade, which may be defined as the change in value after elimination of the effect of price changes since the base year chosen. The reliability of figures concerning the value, price and quantum of world trade naturally depends to some extent upon the methods of calculation employed, and no method can secure a result that is more than approximately correct. Those readers who are interested in methodological problems should consult Annex I, which describes in some detail the nature of the calculations made, and also indicates the reasons for which certain of the figures must be accepted with reserve.

Total of World Trade.

The value of world trade in recent years and the movement of average prices and of the quantum of goods entering into trade are as follows :

Value in U.S. gold dollars (000,000's) * :	1929	1932	1934	1936	1937	1938
Imports	35,595	13,968	11,981	13,142	16,342	14,319
Exports	33,024	12,885	11,333	12,581	15,427	13,417
Total.	68,619	26,853	23,314	25,723	31,769	27,736
Percentage movement of these values :						
Imports	100	39.2	33.7	36.9	45.9	40.1
Exports	100	39.0	34.3	38.1	46.7	40.6
Total.	100	39.1	34.0	37.5	46.3	40.4
Price and quantum move- ment (total of imports and exports) :						
Price (in terms of gold) .	100	52.5	43.5	43.5	48.0	45.5
Quantum	100	74.5	78	86	96.5	89.0

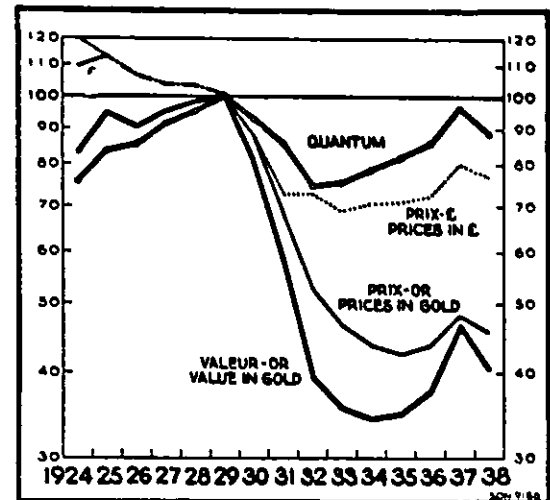
* Throughout this volume, "gold dollars" means dollars according to the "old" parity (23.22 grains (= approximately 1.50463 grammes) of fine gold).

World trade increased for some years up to 1937, but fell off in 1938. The quantum of trade, which, in 1937, had been greater than in any year except 1929, is estimated to

have fallen by 8%, average prices (in terms of gold) by over 5% and the gold value of trade by 13%.

Diagram 1 shows the movements over the whole period 1924-1938.¹ The quantum of trade during this period appears to have followed a wave-like motion, connected with the variations in the business cycle, but without a clear downward or upward trend. During the same period of fifteen years, world population increased by some 10-15%, and world industrial production, after elimination of cyclical movements, at an undoubtedly higher rate. The prices of goods, in terms of gold, fell during the greater part of the period, and the gold value of trade during the last few years was under 50% of the level at which it stood ten years earlier.

Diagram 1.
ANNUAL MOVEMENT OF WORLD TRADE, 1924-1938
(1929 = 100)
Logarithmic scale.



Figures in Pounds Sterling.

The following figures with reference to the value and price of world trade are obtained by converting those given above into sterling, according to average annual exchange rates :

Value in £ (000,000's) :	1929	1932	1934	1936	1937	1938
Imports	7,314	3,984	3,986	4,469	5,597	4,958
Exports	6,786	3,675	3,771	4,275	5,283	4,646
Total	14,100	7,659	7,757	8,744	10,880	9,604
Percentage movement of these values :						
Imports	100	54.5	54.5	61.1	76.5	67.8
Exports	100	54.2	55.6	63.0	77.9	68.5
Total	100	54.3	55.0	62.0	77.2	68.1
Price movement (total of imports and exports, in terms of sterling)						
	100	72.5	70.5	72.5	80	76.5

During the latter part of 1938, the gold value of sterling depreciated slightly ; consequently, the decline from 1937 to 1938 in the price and value of world trade is smaller in terms of sterling than in terms of gold.

Quarterly Movements.

Diagram 2 shows, as percentages of the quarterly averages for 1929, the value (imports and exports), average prices (in gold as well as sterling) and quantum of trade for each quarter since the end of 1931. The figures serving as basis for this diagram are given in Annex I.

The increase in the quantum of trade during the last quarter of each year is due partly to the marketing of the autumn crop of cotton, cereals, etc., in the northern hemisphere,

¹ See figures in Annex I.

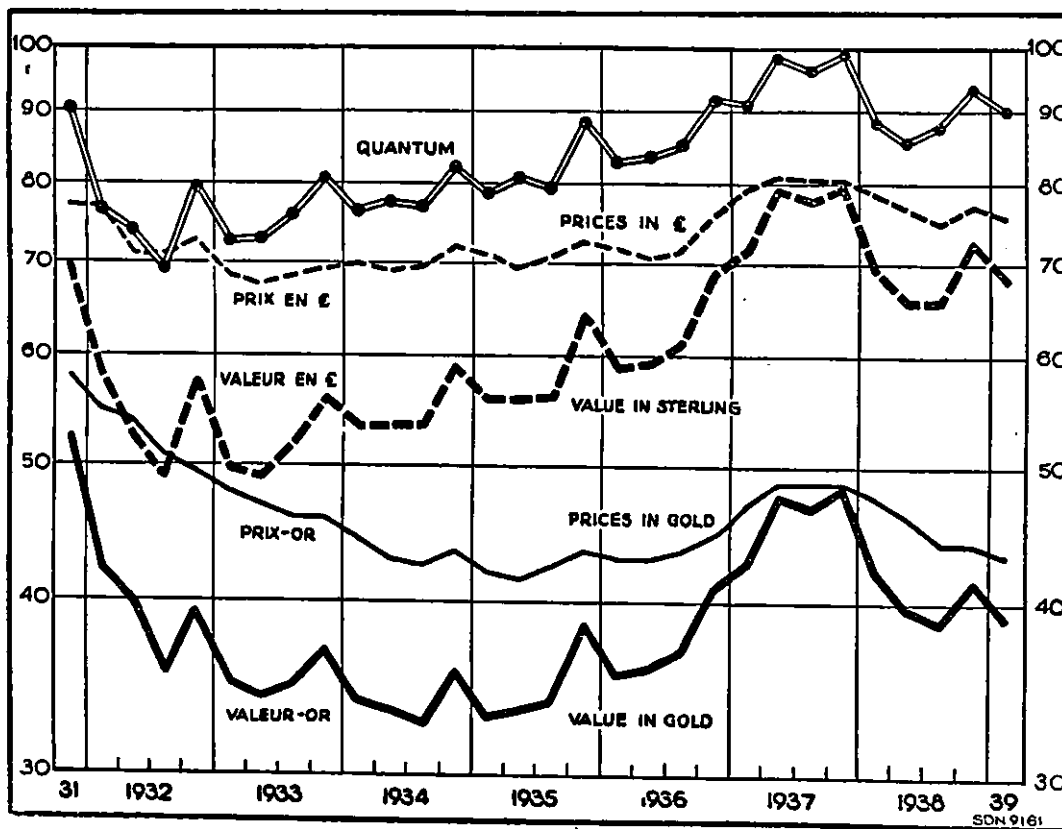
and partly to the increase in the purchases of manufactured articles of several countries towards the end of the year.

Seasonal movements apart, the quantum of trade appears to have begun to decline in the latter part of 1937. Its rise in the last quarter of that year was less than might have been expected if the general trend had remained unchanged. The setback in 1938, occurring chiefly during the first two quarters, may not necessarily be of the same nature as that which began in 1930, after an increase in the quantum of trade that had also lasted for several years. In spite of the political insecurity that prevailed in 1938, signs of improved trading conditions appeared in the middle of that year. The fall in the prices of goods entering into trade was practically arrested, and there was a normal seasonal expansion of the quantum of trade during the last quarter. In the first months of 1939, however, there was a fresh decline in prices.

Diagram 2.

QUARTERLY MOVEMENT OF WORLD TRADE (1929 = 100)

Logarithmic scale.



Trade by Main Groups of Articles.

Distribution of Trade by Groups of Articles.¹

The following figures show the distribution of the value of world trade between three principal groups of articles—foodstuffs, raw materials (including semi-manufactured articles) and manufactured articles—as well as the movement of the gold value for each

¹ Complete sets of figures for world trade by groups (value, price and quantum) during the whole period 1929-1938 are given in Annex I (Table 3).

group. The figures for 1938 had to be partly estimated, as the information available concerning the distribution of trade in that year was incomplete.

Percentage share in world trade of :	1929	1932	1937	1938
Foodstuffs	24.5	29	23	24
Materials, raw or partly manufactured . .	36	33	39.5	36
Manufactured articles	39.5	38	37.5	40
Total	100	100	100	100
Percentage movement of the gold value of :				
Foodstuffs	100	46.5	43	39.5
Materials, raw or partly manufactured . .	100	36	51	40.5
Manufactured articles	100	37.5	44.5	41.5
All articles	100	39.1	46.3	40.4

The share of raw materials in the value of world trade declined in 1938. If the estimates for this year are correct, the percentage distribution of the value of world trade between the three groups was very nearly the same as in 1929.

Price and Quantum Movement by Groups.

Information concerning the changes in the price and quantum of trade by the groups of articles considered above is available for the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France and Italy. These countries represent together over 40% of world trade : but, as the trade of other countries consists largely of goods imported from or exported to the five countries in question, not far from three-quarters of all goods entering into world trade are included either in the imports or in the exports of these countries. On the basis of these price and quantum figures and the above data with reference to the value of trade by groups, an attempt has been made to trace the movement of the average price and quantum of world trade for each group :¹

Price movement in gold (1929 = 100) :	1929	1932	1937	1938
Foodstuffs	100	52	45.5	43
Materials, raw or partly manufactured . .	100	44	47	42.5
Manufactured articles	100	63.5	51	50.5
All articles	100	52.5	48	45.5
Quantum movement (1929 = 100) :				
Foodstuffs	100	89	93.5	91.5
Materials, raw or partly manufactured . .	100	81.5	108	95
Manufactured articles	100	59.5	87	82
All articles	100	74.5	96.5	89

Changes in Price Relationships.

On a subsequent page,² there will be occasion to deal with the relationship between the prices and the quantities of goods belonging to each of the three groups. For the present, only the relationship between the prices of primary products (foodstuffs and raw materials) and manufactured articles will be considered. This relationship is of fundamental importance, as it determines the terms on which industrialised and agricultural (or mining) countries exchange their products.

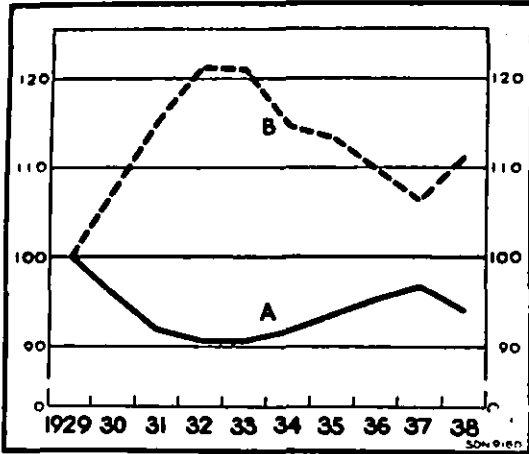
¹ Complete sets of figures for world trade by groups (value, price and quantum) during the whole period 1929-1938 are given in Annex I (Table 3).

² Page 40.

Diagram 3.

RELATIVE MOVEMENTS OF THE PRICES OF GOODS ENTERING INTO TRADE

A: Primary products (foodstuffs and raw materials).
B: Manufactured articles.



Note.—The curves represent the movement of indices of the prices of primary products and manufactured articles entering into trade, divided by the price index for total world trade.

Diagram 3 shows the movement during the last ten years of the prices of primary products and of manufactured articles entering into trade in relation to the price movement for total world trade. With the relatively heavy fall in the prices of primary products during the early part of the depression, the barter terms of countries exporting such products deteriorated. Between 1933 and 1937, there was a narrowing of price discrepancies, but, with the price fall that occurred between 1937 and 1938, a fresh deterioration occurred in the barter terms of non-industrial countries.

of raw materials, and the right-hand curves the relation between the prices of total exports and total imports for the Netherlands Indies.

Further illustration of the changes in the terms of trade is afforded by Diagram 4, the left-hand curves of which show, for Germany and the United Kingdom, the relation between export prices of manufactured goods and import prices

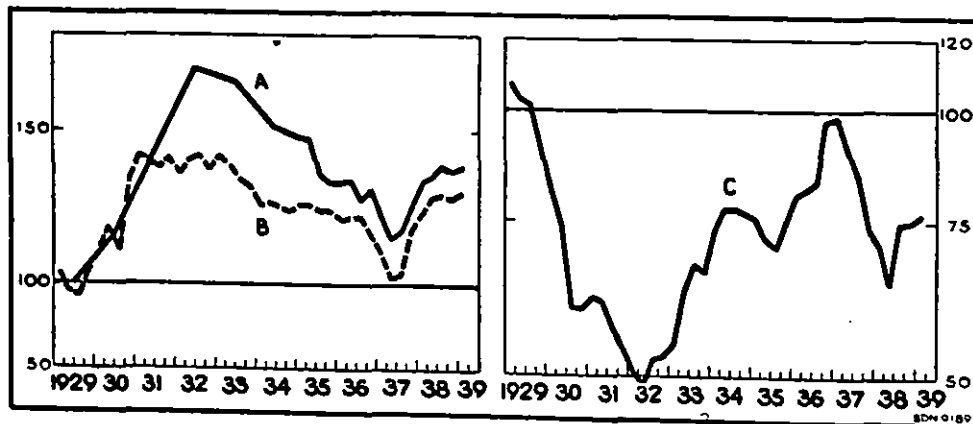
Diagram 4.

EXPORT PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF IMPORT PRICES

Average 1929 = 100. Quarterly movement. Logarithmic scale.

A: Germany. C: Netherlands Indies.
B: United Kingdom.

(Prices of manufactured goods exported as percentage of those of raw materials imported.) (Prices of all goods exported as percentage of those of all goods imported.)



The curves of this diagram suggest that, during the early part of 1937, the price relationships of 1929 were very nearly restored and that the subsequent deterioration in the terms on which primary products could be exchanged for manufactured goods was arrested in the course of 1938.

Annual Price Movement of Certain Articles.

In view of the large discrepancy between the price movements for individual articles within each of the three groups referred to above, it may be of interest to study the following figures, showing the change in the average annual export prices of a number of individual articles in principal producing countries. The articles are placed in the order of the magnitude of the price-fall during the whole period 1929-1938.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE GOLD EXPORT PRICES FROM 1929 TO 1938

	1929 to 1932	1932 to 1933	1933 to 1934	1934 to 1935	1935 to 1936	1936 to 1937	1937 to 1938	1929 to 1938
1. Silk tissues (France) . . .	-61	-6	-3	-12	-15	-12	-24	-82
2. Coffee (Brazil)	-53	-23	-10	-26	+11	+18	-36	-80
3. Raw silk (Japan)	-68	-17	-38	+19	+12	+9	-12	-79
4. Grey cotton tissues (Japan) .	-63	-8	-8	-8	-2	+22	-18	-71
5. Cotton (United States) . . .	-63	-1	+0.2	+2	+0.4	-5	-17	-71
6. Copper (United States) . . .	-66	-11	-17	+1	+19	+40	-23	-67
7. Petrol (United States) . . .	-47	-24	-21	-0.7	+8	+10	-9	-66
8. Wool (Argentine)	-72	+1	+35	-27	+45	+34	-35	-65
9. Sugar (Czecho-Slovakia) . . .	-51	-8	-18	-20	-1	+13	+8	-64
10. Butter (Denmark)	-58	-22	-17	+15	+9	+5	+3	-64
11. Maize (Argentine)	-63	-21	+5	-18	+28	+25	-1	-60
12. Rubber (British Malaya) . . .	-84	+25	+77	+3	+35	+21	-28	-59
13. Wheat (United States) . . .	-52	-19	-25	+50	+8	+13	-19	-57
14. Newsprint paper (Canada) . .	-30	-33	-25	-2	+2	+6	+17	-57
15. Cement (Germany)	-35	-23	-8	-4	-11	+4	+16	-53
16. Chilled beef (Argentine) . .	-53	-6	-22	+26	+12	+4	-5	-52
17. White cotton piece goods (United Kingdom)	-48	-3	-9	-3	-1	+12	-4	-52
18. Bacon (Denmark)	-64	+21	+10	-1	+5	+0.6	+2	-49
19. Tin (British Malaya)	-53	+35	+7	-6	-9	+20	-24	-47
20. Passenger motor-cars (United States)	-17	-30	-20	+1	+4	+3	+5	-47
21. Tea (Ceylon)	-62	+21	+10	+1	+4	+13	-10	-46
22. Mechanical wood-pulp (Fin- land)	-50	-11	-0.2	-10	+4	+18	+15	-43
23. Steel girders (Belgium) . . .	-17	-16	-8	-25	+1	+19	+9	-37
24. Coal (United Kingdom) . . .	-27	-7	-9	-2	+5	+9	+11	-23
25. Mowing machines (Germany) .	-5	-6	-3	-2	-10	-1	+4	-21
26. Pig-iron (United Kingdom) . .	-38	-5	-10	-2	+14	+41	+18	-2

Though the general tendency of prices between 1937 and 1938 was to fall, an increase in price is recorded for eleven of the twenty-six articles shown in the table. Attention should be paid to the rise in the price of iron, steel and cement (Nos. 26, 23 and 15), due, it appears, to the increased demand for armament purposes. The rise in the price of coal (No. 24) is undoubtedly due largely to the heavy demand for coal for iron production, and to that extent it is also connected with armament policies. Similarly, the higher price of iron and steel, and the fact that engineering is engaged in the production of war material, has undoubtedly contributed to the rise in the price of certain engineering products (Nos. 20 and 25). Further, the building-up of emergency reserves of foodstuffs in certain countries¹ is at least one of the factors responsible for the high prices of sugar, butter and bacon (Nos. 9, 10 and 18).

While it might be natural to expect that such raw materials for the heavy industries as are produced chiefly in industrial countries should show greater resistance than other goods to the tendency of prices to decline, an increase in prices of the dimensions shown in the table (18% for pig iron, 16% for cement and 11% for coal) is clearly abnormal in a time of declining world trade. The rise in the price of sugar, butter and bacon from 1937 to 1938 is none the less remarkable, particularly when it is considered that, between 1929 and 1930, when world prices also declined, the prices of these commodities fell by 20%,

¹ Cf. page 28.

18% and 15% respectively, or more than the price index for all goods. It thus appears that armament and storage policies have recently occasioned a quite abnormal spread between the prices of different goods entering into trade.

Trade by Continental Groups.

The value of world trade by continental groups in terms of gold dollars is given in Annex I. Table I below shows the shares in world trade as well as the percentage movement of the value of trade of each group.

Table I.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE VALUE OF WORLD TRADE BY CONTINENTAL GROUPS

Special Trade ; Merchandise only. *

CONTINENTAL GROUP	IMPORTS				EXPORTS				TOTAL			
	1929	1932	1937	1938	1929	1932	1937	1938	1929	1932	1937	1938
Distribution.												
1. Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	54.2	58.0	54.9	56.2	47.4	48.8	44.5	46.0	51.1	53.7	49.9	51.3
2. Europe, including U.S.S.R.	55.5	60.6	55.9	57.3	48.8	51.1	45.7	47.0	52.4	56.2	51.0	52.3
3. North America ^b	16.1	12.5	13.9	10.9	19.5	16.3	17.0	17.7	17.7	14.2	15.4	14.2
4. Latin America ^c	7.7	5.4	7.1	7.6	9.6	9.1	10.3	9.4	8.6	7.2	8.6	8.4
5. Africa	4.8	5.8	6.2	6.3	4.5	6.7	6.9	6.6	4.6	6.2	6.5	6.5
6. Asia, excluding U.S.S.R.	13.2	13.7	14.2	14.8	14.9	13.7	16.7	15.8	14.0	13.7	15.4	15.3
7. Oceania	2.7	2.0	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.3
Total (groups 2 to 7)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Movement of gold value (1929 = 100).												
1. Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	100	42	46	41	100	40	44	39	100	41	45	41
2. Europe, including U.S.S.R.	100	43	46	41	100	41	44	39	100	42	45	40
3. North America ^b	100	30	40	28	100	33	41	37	100	32	40	33
4. Latin America ^c	100	28	43	40	100	37	50	40	100	33	47	40
5. Africa	100	48	60	53	100	59	71	59	100	53	65	56
6. Asia, excluding U.S.S.R.	100	41	50	45	100	36	52	43	100	38	51	44
7. Oceania	100	29	46	46	100	45	60	53	100	36	53	49
Total (groups 2 to 7)	100	39	46	40	100	39	47	41	100	39	46	40

* The national figures employed in the calculation include, in the case of a few countries, bullion and specie or relate to general trade (see Table II).

^b Canada, U.S.A., Newfoundland, Greenland and St. Pierre & Miquelon.

^c America, other than "North America", as defined above.

The outstanding change in world imports was the decline in the share of North America from 16.1% in 1929 to 13.9% in 1937 and 10.9% in 1938. The decline in 1938 was due chiefly to the setback of United States production and the resulting fall in United States imports, particularly of raw materials. It entailed an increase in the share of all other continental groups in world imports.

The share of North America in world exports increased, however, in 1938, without reaching its position of 1929. The same is true of Europe's share, while that of other continents declined.

As the lower part of the table indicates, Europe and North America were the only groups accounting for a lower gold value of trade (imports as well as exports) in 1938 than in 1932. In relation to 1929 also, the figures for Europe and North America compare very unfavourably with those for other continents, with the exception of South America, whose trade has been hampered by exchange control.

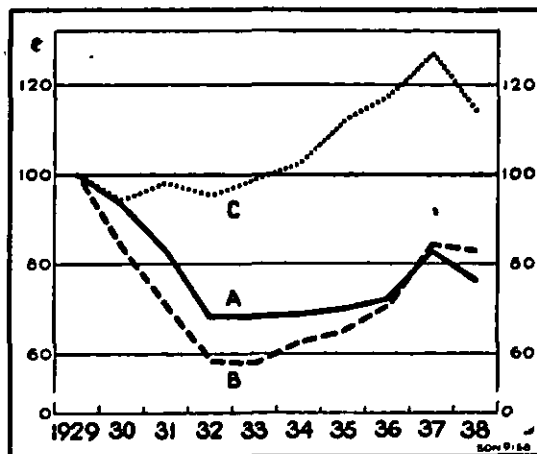
In view of the different composition of the trade of the various continental groups, it is of interest to consider how the changes in value just referred to are connected with the change in price relationship. The following table reproduces indices of value, price and quantum of the trade of Europe, North America and the rest of the world.¹

MOVEMENT OF THE VALUE, THE PRICE AND THE QUANTUM OF WORLD TRADE

	Value			Price			Quantum		
	1929	1937	1938	1929	1937	1938	1929	1937	1938
<i>Imports.</i>									
Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	100	45.9	41.3	100	50.5	47.5	100	90.5	87
North America	100	40.0	27.5	100	42	38.5	100	95	71.5
Rest of world	100	49.2	45.2	100	46.5	44.5	100	106	101.5
<i>Exports.</i>									
Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	100	43.8	39.1	100	53	51	100	83	76.5
North America	100	40.9	37.1	100	48.5	45	100	84.5	83
Rest of world	100	54.8	45.1	100	43	39.5	100	127	114

Exports from the last group shown in the table ("Rest of world") have recently been much higher in quantum, but lower in price (in relation to 1929), than those from Europe and North America. The striking contrast between the quantum movements is brought out by Diagram 5.

Diagram 5.
MOVEMENT OF THE QUANTUM OF WORLD EXPORTS
(1929 = 100)
A : Europe.
B : North America.
C : Rest of world.



Trade of Certain "Empires".

The world has been divided in the above tables into groups of contiguous or proximate countries. It may be useful to supplement the evidence so furnished by similar figures for the countries constituting the British Commonwealth of Nations² and those under French and Dutch administration.

British Commonwealth of Nations.²

The figures for imports and exports of the countries belonging to the British Commonwealth are shown in the following table. The share of the Commonwealth in world trade fell from 27.9% in 1929 to 26.7% in 1931 (a year not shown in the table) but increased to 30.8% in 1936. In 1938, it amounted to 29.7%.

¹ Indices for the years 1930-1936 not shown in this table are given in Annex I.

² Under this heading, for the sake of brevity, are included in this volume the figures for colonies, protectorates, overseas territories and territories under suzerainty or mandate.

According to official calculations,¹ inter-Commonwealth trade represented 25.7% of the total trade of the British Commonwealth in 1929 as well as in 1931, but rose to 29.1% in 1932, 30.6% in 1936 and 31.4% in 1937.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH TRADE^a

	U.S.A. (old) gold \$ (000,000's)											
	Imports				Exports				Total			
	1929	1932	1937	1938	1929	1932	1937	1938	1929	1932	1937	1938
Total British Commonwealth ^b	10,460	4,038	5,150	4,587	8,696	3,348	4,327	3,652	19,156	7,386	9,477	8,239
Total, less United Kingdom	5,053	1,762	2,367	2,106	5,147	2,069	2,804	2,293	10,200	3,831	5,171	4,399
Per cent (1929 = 100)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total British Commonwealth	100	38.6	49.2	43.9	100	38.5	49.8	42.0	100	38.6	49.5	43.0
Total, less United Kingdom	100	34.9	46.8	41.7	100	40.2	54.5	44.5	100	37.6	50.7	43.1
Percentage share of world trade (total British Commonwealth)	29.4	28.9	31.5	32.0	26.3	26.0	28.0	27.2	27.9	27.5	29.8	29.7

^a In this table, the trade of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is included but not that of New Hebrides or of the statistical areas not included in the world totals of Table III—viz.: Hong-Kong, Wei-Hai-Wei, Gibraltar, Channel Islands and other small areas for which trade statistics are not published.

^b Merchandise only, except for the inclusion of certain exports of bullion and specie—viz.: (a) Union of South Africa (all), (b) Canada, Southern Rhodesia and Gold Coast (domestic produce). The figures for Australia relate to general trade.

The passive trade balance of the British Commonwealth, taken as a whole, is greater than the table suggests. Exports include certain figures for bullion and specie, exported from the Union of South Africa, Canada, Southern Rhodesia and the Gold Coast, that are not included in the import figures for the United Kingdom and other countries. If the exports of bullion and specie to the British Commonwealth from each of these four exporting countries are omitted, the export figures are reduced by \$240, \$253, \$271 and \$230 million gold in 1929, 1932, 1937 and 1938 respectively. Further, freights (amounting to about \$140, \$60, \$80 and \$65 million gold) are excluded from the import value recorded by Canada; on the other hand, domestic freights (between the "point of original shipment" and the port or boundary) excluded from the export value recorded by Canada (about \$46, \$13, \$28 and \$24 million gold) should be added to exports. The following table shows how these items affect the merchandise balance:

	U.S.A. (old) gold \$ (000,000's)							
	According to the above table				After adjustment as indicated above			
	1929	1932	1937	1938	1929	1932	1937	1938
Passive balance of the whole British Commonwealth	1,764	690	823	935	2,098	990	1,146	1,206
Passive balance of the United Kingdom	1,858	997	1,260	1,122	1,858	997	1,260	1,122
Active (+) or passive (—) balance of the British Commonwealth less the United Kingdom	+ 94	+ 307	+ 437	+ 187	— 240	+ 7	+ 114	— 84

The adjusted balance of the Commonwealth less the United Kingdom was passive in 1929 and remained so in 1930 and 1931 (years not shown in the table). In 1932, an export surplus arose, which reached its apex in 1936. In 1938, the balance again turned passive.

¹ Statistical Abstract for the British Empire for each of the ten years 1928 to 1937.

France, the Netherlands and Their Oversea Territories.

The foreign trade of France and her colonies, protectorates and mandated territories represents about 7% of world trade, and that of the Netherlands and her oversea territories about 5%.

TRADE OF FRANCE AND HER COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES*

	U.S.A. (old gold \$ (000,000's))											
	Imports				Exports				Total			
	1929	1932	1937	1938	1929	1932	1937	1938	1929	1932	1937	1938
Total	3,019	1,627	1,326	1,080	2,494	1,112	883	816	5,513	2,739	2,209	1,896
Total, less France	738	456	321	297	529	338	318	299	1,267	794	639	596
Per cent (1929 = 100) :	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	100	53.9	43.0	35.8	100	44.6	35.4	32.7	100	49.7	40.1	34.4
Total, less France	100	61.8	43.5	40.2	100	63.9	60.1	56.5	100	62.7	50.4	47.0
Total: percentage share of world trade	8.5	11.6	8.1	7.6	7.6	8.6	5.7	6.1	8.0	10.2	7.0	6.8

* Merchandise only. Including New Hebrides.

The share of France and her oversea territories in world trade increased during the first depression years on account of the fact that the expanding trade between France and these territories was conducted on a price level which fell much less than that prevailing in the world market. Recently, the share of the group of French countries in world trade has declined.

TRADE OF THE NETHERLANDS AND HER OVERSEA TERRITORIES*

	U.S.A. (old gold \$ (000,000's))											
	Imports				Exports				Total			
	1929	1932	1937	1938	1929	1932	1937	1938	1929	1932	1937	1938
Total	1,701	736	766	747	1,508	635	775	676	3,209	1,371	1,541	1,423
Total, less Netherlands	595	212	262	287	708	294	402	339	1,303	506	664	626
Per cent (1929 = 100) :	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	100	43.3	45.1	43.9	100	42.1	51.4	44.8	100	42.7	48.0	44.4
Total, less Netherlands	100	35.7	44.1	48.3	100	41.6	56.8	47.9	100	38.9	51.0	48.1
Total: percentage share of world trade	4.8	5.3	4.7	5.2	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.1

* Merchandise only.

Summary Figures for Trade of the Above Groups of Countries.

The following table summarises the changes which have taken place since 1929 in the distribution of world trade as between the three groups considered above, the United States, and the rest of the world :

	Imports				Exports				Total			
	1929	1932	1937	1938	1929	1932	1937	1938	1929	1932	1937	1938
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
British Commonwealth	29.4	28.9	31.5	32.0	26.3	26.0	28.0	27.2	27.9	27.5	29.8	29.7
France and her oversea territories	8.5	11.6	8.1	7.6	7.6	8.6	5.7	6.1	8.0	10.2	7.0	6.8
Netherlands and her oversea territories	4.8	5.3	4.7	5.2	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.1
Total	42.7	45.8	44.3	44.8	38.5	39.5	38.7	38.3	40.6	42.8	41.7	41.6
Rest of world :												
United States	12.2	9.5	10.9	8.1	15.6	12.2	12.6	13.5	13.8	10.8	11.7	10.7
Other countries	45.1	44.7	44.8	47.1	45.9	48.3	48.7	48.2	45.6	46.4	46.6	47.7
Total	57.3	54.2	55.7	55.2	61.5	60.5	61.3	61.7	59.4	57.2	58.3	58.4
Grand total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

On a subsequent page,¹ certain of the tendencies affecting the trade of these groups of countries will be further analysed.

Trade by Countries.

Synoptical Tables.

Table II (pages 18 and 19) shows the gold value of the recorded imports, exports and total trade (merchandise only, where not otherwise indicated) of practically all independent statistical areas in the years 1929, 1932, 1937 and 1938. The countries are given in the order of magnitude of their total trade in 1938. In addition to the countries shown separately in the table, the figures for eighty-one smaller countries, colonies and other independent trade statistical areas have been grouped together under the heading "Other countries". But, as data for these smaller trading units for 1938 are, in the great majority of cases, not yet available, it has been presumed that the total of this group fell during the year in the same proportion as the aggregate trade of the countries for which information was available—namely, by 12.7%. In the case of nine other countries, it also proved necessary to have recourse to this method; further, the trade of Spain had to be estimated on the basis of the statistics of other countries with reference to their trade with Spain. The interpolated data are entered in brackets.

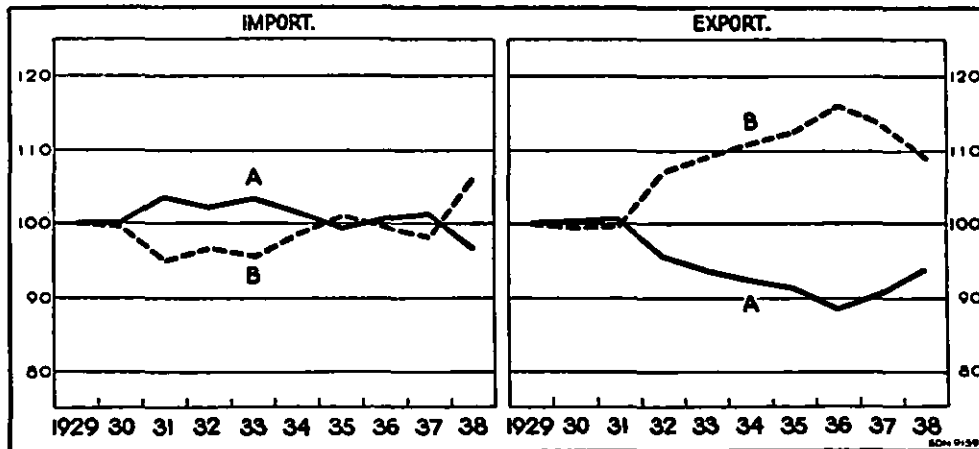
Annex IV shows the distribution of trade by countries in a slightly different way : the countries are arranged by continents and the number of countries specified is greater. This annex gives figures also for 1935 and 1936 and the amounts are shown in millions of gold dollars to one decimal point.

The imports as well as the exports of the chief trading countries, as shown in Table II, fell off in gold value in 1938. Whether the reduction was greater or smaller than that for world trade as a whole can be seen from the movement of the percentages on the right-hand side of the table, expressing the share of the respective countries in world imports and exports.

¹ Page 34.

Table II should be read in conjunction with Table III, showing the percentage movements of the gold value of trade by countries divided into two groups—highly industrialised countries and other countries. The allocation of countries between these two groups must necessarily be somewhat arbitrary, and certain countries now placed in the second group might well have been included in the first; this would, however, have affected the movements of the group totals only to a slight extent. The study of these movements is facilitated by Diagram 6, showing the movement of trade values of the two groups in relation to those of the world as a whole.

Diagram 6.
RELATIVE MOVEMENTS OF TRADE VALUES
A : Highly industrialised countries.
B : Other countries.



Note.—The curves represent the movement of indices of the value of imports and exports of the two groups of countries, divided by indices of the value of total world imports and exports.

The discrepancy between the movements in quantum is most conspicuous in the case of exports. From 1931 to 1936, industrialised countries were much less successful in their export trade than other countries (taken as a group), a fact which must, however, be attributed largely to the gold exports of the chief gold-producing countries of the latter group and to the reduced exchange of manufactured products between industrialised countries. Between 1936 and 1938, on the other hand, exports of industrialised countries compare favourably with those of other countries.

There was a relative increase in the imports of non-industrial countries in 1938. The opposite movements of the curves for imports and exports of these countries involved a decline in their aggregate export surplus (from \$1 to about \$0.2 milliard gold) and a similar decline in the import surplus of industrialised countries (from \$1.9 to \$1 milliard gold). In view of the large annual commitments of the non-industrial countries on account of interest and dividends, a continuation of the movement of trade balances in this direction seems unlikely. The change that occurred in 1938 was due largely to the using up of capital assets which the non-industrial countries had accumulated prior to that year.

Industrialised Countries.

The figures of Tables II and III disclose large differences between trade movements of individual industrialised countries. The fall in United States imports in 1938 by over 35%, or more than those of any other country, whether industrial or not, with the exception of Mexico, was probably the chief event in international trade. The United States accounts for nearly one-third of the total decline in world imports and for about

Table II.

PAYS	En millions de dollars-or — In million gold dollars										COUNTRIES
	IMPORT.				EXPORT.				TOTAL		
	1929	1932	1937	1938	1929	1932	1937	1938	1929	1938	
Royaume-Uni	5 407	2 276	2 783	2 431	3 549	1 279	1 523	1 359	8 956	9 840	United Kingdom.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	4 339	1 325	1 778	1 152	5 157	1 576	1 948	1 805	9 496	2 957	U.S.A.
Allemagne (1) (2)	3 203	1 112	1 299	1 296	3 212	1 367	1 406	1 250	6 415	2 546	Germany (1) (2).
Autriche (2)	459	179	161	143	308	98	135	86	767	229	Austria (2).
France	2 282	1 171	1 005	783	1 965	774	565	517	4 247	1 300	France.
Canada (3) (4)	1 299	384	479	399	1 225	487	664	562	2 524	961	Canada (3) (4).
Japon (5)	995	395	634	444	970	364	532	447	1 965	891	Japan (5).
Belgique	988	450	550	455	884	411	505	430	1 872	885	Belgium.
Pays-Bas	1 106	524	504	460	800	341	373	337	1 906	797	Netherlands.
Inde (2)	914	351	363	325	1 177	355	437	350	2 091	675	India (2).
Birmanie (2)	1 140	424	434	346	801	349	115	102	1 941	147	Burma (2).
Italie	706	186	297	305	590	267	324	323	1 296	669	Italy.
Australie (G)	478	213	320	307	486	174	348	306	1 296	611	Australia (G).
Suède	417	168	313	287	454	325	301	273	964	580	Sweden.
Union Sud-Afric. (6) (7)	663	320	165	154	440	116	355	289	871	576	Un. of S. Africa (6) (7).
Chine, sans Mandch. (8)	147	60	144	204	210	94	145	91	1 103	245	China, excl. Manch. (8).
Mandchourie (8)	820	215	262	262	908	331	90	101	357	305	Manchuria (8).
Argentine	460	207	218	211	433	204	448	259	1 728	521	Argentina.
Danemark	516	330	244	215	401	148	205	200	893	411	Denmark.
Suisse (9)	498	154	235	188	521	132	174	178	917	393	Switzerland (9).
Malaisie britann. (G)	446	154	163	158	581	219	308	196	1 019	384	British Malaya (G).
Indes néerlandaises	590	221	226	172	606	217	311	226	1 027	384	Netherlands Indies.
Tchéco-Slovaquie	422	106	198	173	461	178	246	210	1 196	382	Czecho-Slovakia.
Bésil (G)	194	93	147	175	160	87	207	175	883	348	Brazil (G).
Corée (G)	453	362	151	155	475	296	117	146	354	321	Korea (G).
U.R.S.S.	285	123	188	170	199	101	194	148	928	303	U.S.S.R.
Norvège	349	96	141	146	316	121	119	112	484	282	Norway.
Pologne	233	77	131	127	259	109	134	133	665	279	Poland.
Nouvelle-Zélande	145	56	97	127	124	73	151	135	492	262	New Zealand.
Curacao (G)	85	23	53	62	149	93	88	111	269	238	Curacao (G).
Venezuela (G)	176	54	118	108	162	72	150	158	234	220	Venezuela (G).
Finlande	230	153	97	99	152	147	121	107	338	215	Finland.
Algérie	267	95	111	107	253	91	102	112	382	211	Algeria.
Egypte	293	146	127	118	225	88	116	85	520	192	Egypt.
Irlande	184	58	101	65	285	97	65	69	518	187	Ireland.
Mexique (7) (G)	176	69	87	80	173	100	146	110	469	175	Mexico (7) (G).
Roumanie	186	57	85	73	182	58	135	93	349	173	Romania.
Hongrie	146	79	64	76	163	95	103	91	368	164	Hungary.
Philippines	528	188	(95)	(90)	407	143	90	82	309	158	Philippines.
Espagne	(G) 216	(G) 51	(G) 76	(G) 63	272	80	(80)	(60)	935	(150)	Spain.
Cuba	197	26	52	61	283	34	110	85	488	148	Cuba.
Chili	124	41	54	70	75	48	114	82	480	143	Chile.
Turquie	73	26	51	54	132	64	65	68	199	138	Turkey.
Iran (7) (G)	134	46	70	67	139	49	94	83	205	137	Iran (7) (G).
Yougoslavie	94	47	55	60	129	66	85	69	273	136	Yugoslavia.
Formose (G)	173	65	82	78	90	33	75	74	223	134	Formosa (G).
Grèce	123	29	57	52	123	66	52	53	263	131	Greece.
Colombie (7) (G)	131	46	49	46	139	44	62	54	246	106	Colombia (7) (G).
Ceylan	113	54	62	59	48	25	68	57	270	103	Ceylon.
Portugal	76	18	35	35	117	37	32	30	161	89	Portugal.
Pérou	105	40	37	32	106	42	55	46	193	81	Peru.
Indochine française	60	25	33	35	46	24	60	48	211	80	French Indo-China.
Bulgarie	86	28	29	29	94	42	36	40	106	75	Bulgaria.
Siam (8)	(8) 92	(8) 26	(8) 38	(8) 29	92	27	43	45	180	74	Siam (8).
Uruguay	78	70	31	34	55	34	46	35	184	64	Uruguay.
Tunisie	54	13	23	22	40	19	26	30	133	64	Tunis.
Congo belge (7)	100	70	41	36	48	27	50	42	94	64	Belgian Congo (7).
Maroc (Zone franç.)	63	24	42	25	86	33	27	25	148	61	Morocco (French Z.).
Nigéria	33	12	21	24	32	19	56	31	149	56	Nigeria.
Rhodésie du Sud (7)	35	27	46	39	8	8	31	31	65	55	South Rhodesia (7).
Palestine	46	18	35	21	60	28	17	15	43	54	Palestine.
Côte de l'Or (7)	70	16	27	26	53	19	46	32	106	53	Gold Coast (7).
Lettonie	52	23	37	27	46	17	30	26	123	52	Latvia.
Afrique-Occ. franç.	39	13	23	21	34	16	33	24	98	51	French W. Africa.
Kénia et Ouganda	31	17	21	22	33	19	27	26	73	47	Kenya and Uganda.
Lithuanie	36	22	28	27	20	7	21	23	64	45	Lithuania.
Irak (7)	26	5	13	14	51	10	16	10	56	37	Iraq (7).
Bolivie (7)	33	10	18	17	31	11	27	21	77	35	Bolivia (7).
Estonie	33	10	17	17	33	14	17	17	64	34	Estonia.
Soudan anglo-égypt. (7)	26	12	20	(17)	32	15	24	16	66	33	Anglo-Egypt. Sudan (7).
Trinité et Tobago	50	31	25	22	20	7	19	(16)	58	(33)	Trinidad and Tobago.
Syrie et Liban	34	16	18	(16)	22	11	12	10	70	32	Syria and Lebanon.
Jamaïque	29	14	14	(12)	36	23	14	(12)	56	(28)	Jamaica.
Terre-Neuve (7) (G)	26	13	(18)	(16)	20	8	16	(14)	65	(26)	Newfoundland (7) (G).
Aden (7) (G)	(G) 30	(G) 7	(G) 12	(G) 12	25	11	(11)	(9)	46	(25)	Aden (7) (G).
Guatemala (7)	22	8	7	(6)	23	11	10	10	55	22	Guatemala (7).
Rép. Dominicaine	20	5	7	(6)	18	9	10	(9)	45	(15)	Dominican Rep.
Costa-Rica (7) (G)	17	4	7	7	17	9	7	7	38	14	Costa Rica (7) (G).
Equateur (G)	18	5	6	(5)	18	6	8	7	34	13	Ecuador (G).
Salvador (7) (G)	(G) 19	(G) 9	(G) 13	(G) 10	4	2	9	(8)	36	(13)	El Salvador (7) (G).
Panama	15	8	6	(5)	25	18	6	(5)	40	(10)	Panama.
Honduras (G) (7) (7)	13	4	5	(5)	13	8	5	(5)	26	(10)	Honduras (7) (7) (G).
Paraguay	17	7	5	(5)	17	7	5	(4)	34	8	Paraguay.
Haiti (7)	12	3	2	(2)	11	5	3	(3)	23	(5)	Haiti (7).
Nicaragua (G) (7)	496	250	332	(289)	385	196	269	(234)	881	(523)	Nicaragua (7) (G).
Autres pays											Other countries.
TOTAL	35 595	13 968	16 342	14 319	33 024	12 885	15 427	13 417	8 619	27 786	TOTAL.

(G) General trade.

(1) Germany : Of the exports, war reparations in kind represented : 195 ; 15 ; 0 ; 0.

(2) Japan : Excluding trade between Japan and other parts of the Empire.

(3) Exports include bullion and specie of domestic origin—viz. (incl. gold premium) : Canada (16 ; 45 ; 64 ; 40) ; Gold Coast (4 ; 6 ; 12 ; 14) ; S. Rhodesia (11 ; 12 ; 15 ; 15) ; Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (0 ; 2 ; 0 ; 0).

(4) Canada : Imports are adjusted for under- or over-valuation of imports from U.K. and Ireland ; exports include re-exports of merchandise.

(5) Excluding trade between Manchuria and the rest of China.

(6) Union of South Africa : Imports include total freight, etc. ; imports and exports include gold premium. In 1938, earmarked gold (50) is included in the exports.

PAYS	Pourcentages du total — As percentages of total										COUNTRIES
	IMPORT.				EXPORT.				TOTAL		
	1929	1932	1937	1938	1929	1932	1937	1938	1929	1938	
Royaume-Uni	15.19	16.30	17.03	17.33	10.75	9.92	9.87	10.13	13.05	13.84	United Kingdom.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	12.19	9.49	10.88	8.05	15.62	12.23	12.63	13.45	13.84	10.66	U.S.A.
Allemagne ⁽¹⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾	9.00	7.96	7.95	10.05	9.73	10.61	9.11	9.96	9.35	10.00	Germany ⁽¹⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾ .
Autriche ⁽¹¹⁾	1.29	1.28	0.99		0.93	0.76	0.88		1.12		Austria ⁽¹¹⁾ .
France	6.41	8.38	6.15	5.47	5.95	6.01	3.66	3.86	6.19	4.69	France.
Canada ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁴⁾	3.65	2.75	2.93	2.79	3.71	3.79	4.30	4.19	3.68	3.46	Canada ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁴⁾ .
Japon ⁽⁵⁾	2.80	2.83	3.88	3.10	2.94	2.82	3.45	3.33	2.86	3.21	Japan ⁽⁵⁾ .
Belgique	2.78	3.22	3.37	3.18	2.68	3.19	3.27	3.20	2.73	3.19	Belgium.
Pays-Bas	3.11	3.75	3.09	3.21	2.42	2.65	2.42	2.50	2.78	2.87	Netherlands.
Inde ⁽¹¹⁾	2.57	2.51	2.22	2.27	3.56	2.76	2.83	2.60	3.05	2.43	India ⁽¹¹⁾ .
Birmanie ⁽¹¹⁾			0.31	0.31			0.75	0.76		0.53	Burma ⁽¹¹⁾ .
Italie	3.20	3.04	2.66	2.42	2.43	2.71	2.10	2.41	2.83	2.41	Italy.
Australie (G)	1.98	1.33	1.82	2.13	1.79	2.07	2.26	2.28	1.89	2.20	Australia (G).
Suède	1.34	1.52	1.96	2.14	1.47	1.35	1.95	2.04	1.40	2.09	Sweden.
Union Sud-Afric. ⁽⁶⁾ ⁽⁷⁾	1.17	1.20	1.92	2.00	1.38	2.52	2.29	2.15	1.27	2.08	Un. of S. Africa ⁽⁶⁾ ⁽⁷⁾ .
Chine, sans Mandch. ⁽⁸⁾											China, excl. Manch. ⁽⁸⁾ .
Mandchourie ⁽⁸⁾	2.27	2.72	1.89	2.50	1.97	1.63	1.52	1.43	2.13	1.98	Manchuria ⁽⁸⁾ .
Argentine	2.30	1.54	1.74	1.83	2.75	2.57	2.89	1.93	2.52	1.88	Argentine.
Danemark	1.29	1.48	1.33	1.48	1.31	1.58	1.33	1.49	1.30	1.48	Denmark.
Suisse ⁽⁹⁾	1.45	2.36	1.49	1.50	1.21	1.15	1.13	1.33	1.34	1.42	Switzerland ⁽⁹⁾ .
Malaisie britann. (G)	1.40	1.10	1.44	1.31	1.58	1.03	2.00	1.46	1.48	1.38	British Malaya (G).
Indes néerlandaises	1.25	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.76	1.70	2.02	1.69	1.50	1.38	Netherlands Indies.
Tchéco-Slovaquie	1.66	1.58	1.38	1.20	1.84	1.68	1.60	1.57	1.74	1.38	Czecho-Slovakia.
Bésil (G)	1.19	0.76	1.21	1.20	1.40	1.38	1.34	1.31	1.29	1.26	Brazil (G).
Corée (G)	0.55	0.67	0.90	1.23	0.48	0.67	0.76	1.09	0.52	1.16	Korea (G).
U.R.S.S.	1.27	2.59	0.92	1.08	1.44	2.30	1.26	1.10	1.35	1.10	U.S.S.R.
Norvège	0.80	0.88	1.15	1.18	0.60	0.78	0.77	0.84	0.71	1.02	Norway.
Pologne	0.98	0.69	0.86	1.02	0.96	0.94	0.87	0.99	0.97	1.01	Poland.
Nouvelle-Zélande	0.65	0.55	0.80	0.88	0.78	0.84	0.98	1.01	0.72	0.95	New Zealand.
Curaçao (G)	0.41	0.40	0.59	0.88	0.38	0.57	0.57	0.83	0.39	0.86	Curaçao (G).
Venezuela (G)	0.24	0.16	0.32	0.43	0.45	0.72	0.97	1.18	0.34	0.79	Venezuela (G).
Finlande	0.49	0.39	0.72	0.76	0.49	0.56	0.78	0.80	0.49	0.78	Finland.
Algérie	0.65	1.09	0.59	0.68	0.46	1.14	0.66	0.84	0.56	0.76	Algeria.
Egypte	0.75	0.68	0.68	0.75	0.77	0.70	0.75	0.63	0.76	0.69	Egypt.
Irlande	0.82	1.04	0.78	0.83	0.68	0.68	0.42	0.51	0.76	0.68	Ireland.
Mexique ⁽⁷⁾ (G)	0.52	0.42	0.62	0.46	0.86	0.75	0.95	0.82	0.68	0.63	Mexico ⁽⁷⁾ (G).
Roumanie	0.49	0.49	0.53	0.56	0.52	0.78	0.88	0.69	0.51	0.63	Roumania.
Hongrie	0.52	0.41	0.52	0.50	0.55	0.45	0.68	0.68	0.54	0.59	Hungary.
Philippines	0.41	0.57	0.39	0.53	0.49	0.74	0.58	0.61	0.45	0.57	Philippines.
Espagne	1.48	1.35	(0.58)	(0.63)	1.23	1.11	(0.52)	(0.45)	1.36	(0.54)	Spain.
Cuba	0.61	0.36	0.47	0.44	0.82	0.62	0.71	0.63	0.71	0.53	Cuba.
Chili	0.55	0.19	0.32	0.43	0.86	0.26	0.74	0.61	0.70	0.52	Chile.
Turquie	0.35	0.29	0.33	0.49	0.23	0.37	0.42	0.51	0.29	0.50	Turkey.
Iran ⁽⁹⁾ (G)	0.21	0.19	0.31	0.38	0.40	0.50	0.61	0.62	0.30	0.49	Iran ⁽⁹⁾ (G).
Yougoslavie	0.38	0.33	0.43	0.47	0.42	0.38	0.55	0.51	0.40	0.49	Yugoslavia.
Formose (G)	0.26	0.34	0.34	0.42	0.39	0.51	0.49	0.55	0.33	0.48	Formosa (G).
Grèce	0.49	0.47	0.50	0.55	0.27	0.26	0.34	0.40	0.38	0.47	Greece.
Colombie ⁽⁷⁾ (G)	0.35	0.21	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.51	0.40	0.40	0.36	0.38	Colombia ⁽⁷⁾ (G).
Ceylan	0.37	0.33	0.30	0.32	0.42	0.34	0.44	0.43	0.39	0.37	Ceylon.
Portugal	0.32	0.39	0.38	0.41	0.15	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.32	Portugal.
Pérou	0.21	0.13	0.22	0.24	0.35	0.29	0.36	0.34	0.28	0.29	Peru.
Indochine française	0.30	0.29	0.23	0.22	0.32	0.32	0.39	0.36	0.31	0.29	French Indo-China.
Bulgarie	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.25	0.14	0.19	0.23	0.30	0.15	0.27	Bulgaria.
Siam ⁽⁹⁾	0.24	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.28	0.32	0.28	0.34	0.26	0.27	Siam ⁽⁹⁾ .
Uruguay	0.26	0.19	0.23	0.20	0.28	0.21	0.30	0.26	0.27	0.23	Uruguay.
Tunisie	0.22	0.50	0.19	0.24	0.17	0.26	0.17	0.22	0.19	0.23	Tunis.
Congo belge ⁽⁷⁾	0.15	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.32	0.31	0.14	0.23	Belgian Congo ⁽⁷⁾ .
Maroc (Zone franç.)	0.28	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.15	0.21	0.18	0.19	0.22	0.22	Morocco (French Z.).
Nigeria	0.18	0.17	0.26	0.18	0.26	0.26	0.36	0.23	0.22	0.20	Nigeria.
Rhodésie du Sud ⁽⁹⁾	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.23	0.09	0.20	South Rhodesia ⁽⁹⁾ .
Palestine	0.10	0.19	0.28	0.27	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.20	Palestine.
Côte del'Or ⁽⁹⁾	0.13	0.13	0.22	0.15	0.18	0.22	0.30	0.24	0.15	0.19	Gold Coast ⁽⁹⁾ .
Lettonie	0.20	0.11	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.19	Latvia.
Afrique-Occ. franç.	0.15	0.16	0.23	0.19	0.14	0.13	0.21	0.18	0.14	0.18	French W. Africa.
Kénia et Ouganda	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.18	0.19	0.11	0.17	Kenya and Uganda.
Lithuanie	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.09	0.16	Lithuania.
Irak ⁽⁹⁾	0.10	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.13	Iraq ⁽⁹⁾ .
Bolivie ⁽⁷⁾	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.15	0.08	0.18	0.16	0.11	0.13	Bolivia ⁽⁷⁾ .
Estonie	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.12	Estonia.
Soudan anglo-égypt. ⁽⁹⁾	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.12	Anglo-Egypt. Sudan ⁽⁹⁾ .
Trinité et Tobago	0.07	0.09	0.12	(0.12)	0.10	0.12	0.12	(0.12)	0.08	(0.12)	Trinidad and Tobago.
Syrie et Liban	0.14	0.22	0.15	0.15	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.12	Syria and Lebanon.
Jamaïque	0.10	0.11	0.11	(0.11)	0.07	0.09	0.09	(0.09)	0.08	(0.10)	Jamaica.
Terre-Neuve ⁽⁹⁾ (G)	0.08	0.10	0.09	(0.08)	0.11	0.18	0.10	(0.10)	0.09	(0.09)	Newfoundland ⁽⁹⁾ (G).
Aden ⁽⁹⁾ (G)	0.07	0.09	0.11	(0.11)	0.06	0.06	0.07	(0.07)	0.07	(0.09)	Aden ⁽⁹⁾ (G).
Guatémala ⁽⁷⁾	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	Guatemala ⁽⁷⁾ .
Rép. Dominicaine	0.06	0.06	0.04	(0.04)	0.07	0.09	0.06	(0.07)	0.07	(0.05)	Dominican Rep.
Costa-Rica ⁽⁷⁾ (G)	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	Costa Rica ⁽⁷⁾ (G).
Equateur (G)	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	Ecuador (G).
Salvador ⁽⁷⁾ (G)	0.05	0.04	0.04	(0.04)	0.05	0.05	0.06	(0.06)	0.05	(0.05)	El Salvador ⁽⁷⁾ (G).
Panama	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	Panama.
Honduras (G) ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁹⁾	0.04	0.06	0.04	(0.04)	0.08	0.14	0.04	(0.04)	0.06	(0.04)	Honduras ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁹⁾ (G).
Paraguay	0.04	0.03	0.03	(0.04)	0.04	0.06	0.03	(0.04)	0.04	(0.04)	Paraguay.
Haiti ⁽⁹⁾	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.05	(0.03)	Haiti ⁽⁹⁾ .
Nicaragua (G) ⁽⁷⁾	0.03	0.02	0.01	(0.01)	0.03	0.04	0.02	(0.02)	0.03	(0.02)	Nicaragua ⁽⁷⁾ (G).
Autres pays	1.39	1.79	2.03	(2.03)	1.17	1.52	1.75	(1.75)	1.28	(1.89)	Other countries.
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL.

(7) Including bullion and specie.

(8) Switzerland: In 1937 and 1938 including improvement and repair trade—viz.: Imports: 11; Exports: 14; 13.

(9) The figures for the following countries relate to years other than calendar: Siam, Iraq (1929 and 1932) and Aden (beginning April 1st); Newfoundland (ending June 30th); Haiti (ending September 30th); Iran (for 1929, beginning March 22nd; thereafter, beginning June 22nd); Honduras (ending July 31st).

(10) Uruguay: "Official values".

(11) For 1936 and earlier, excluding the trade between India and Burma. This trade amounted to, approximately, in 1937 and 1938 respectively: Imports into India: 61; 49; exports from India: 23; 22.

(12) For 1938, excluding the trade between Germany and Austria. This trade amounted to, approximately, for the years 1929, 1932 and 1937 respectively: Imports into Germany: 48; 16; 22; exports from Germany: 105; 38; 29.

half the decline in the trade in raw materials between 1937 and 1938. The fall began, in fact, in the middle of 1937 and was due chiefly to the reduction in the United States demand for primary products resulting from a decline in her domestic industrial production by over one-third. The value of crude materials and crude foodstuffs imported during the first half of 1938 was just above half the figures for the corresponding period of 1937.

The United States is the world's foremost importer of raw materials, and her demand exercises a predominant influence on the prices of such materials in the world market, and thereby indirectly upon the purchasing power of raw-material-producing countries. There can be no doubt that the decline in the average prices of trade that began in 1937 was due chiefly to the reduction in the United States demand, and that the discontinuation of this price-fall in the last half of 1938 resulted from the stiffening of that demand with the new increase that occurred in United States industrial production.

United States exports in 1938 were only 7% lower in value than in 1937—a smaller decline than that recorded by any other industrialised country except Italy and Switzerland—and their quantum remained on the same level as in that year. Exports of cereals and preparations thereof rose from \$91 to \$224 million on account of the good crop of 1937, following upon a succession of crop failures during the preceding years. But the exports of manufactured articles also declined at a much lower rate (less than 6% in value) than those of her chief competitors.

Both imports and exports of the United Kingdom fell between 1937 and 1938 by 11% in gold value. But while the decline in exports was due entirely to a reduction in quantum, lower prices account for the bulk of the fall in imports. The quantum of foodstuffs imported increased, and imports of animal foodstuffs rose even in value. The quantum of raw materials and manufactured articles imported, which had risen steadily during the preceding five years, declined by 12% and 9% respectively. The bulk of the decline in exports is accounted for by textile goods, which were reduced to values lower than in 1936; exports of engineering products continued, however, to rise :

UNITED KINGDOM : EXPORT VALUES OF TEXTILE MANUFACTURES AND ENGINEERING PRODUCTS

	£ (000,000's)				£ (000,000's)		
	1936	1937	1938		1936	1937	1938
Yarns and manufactures							
of:				Electrical goods and			
Cotton	61.5	68.5	49.7	apparatus	10.0	12.5	13.4
Wool	32.2	35.5	26.8	Machinery	41.2	49.7	57.9
Other textiles	18.6	21.8	16.2	Vehicles	32.3	39.9	44.6

During the second half of 1938, sterling was exposed to pressure and depreciated by over 5% in terms of gold. Imports declined and the competitive power of the export industry appears to have increased.

The figures given for Germany in Table II are somewhat misleading, as the trade between Germany and Austria is included up to 1937 inclusive, but omitted in 1938. If the trade between Germany and Austria is deducted also for years before 1938 (as in Table III), it is found that these two countries—alone of all the highly industrialised countries—increased the gold value of their imports in 1938. The quantum of their combined imports rose by 7%–8%—an increase almost twice as great as that occurring in German industrial production. In spite of an abundant cereal crop, the imports of cereals, which had risen from 353,000 tons in 1936 to the high figure of 3.87 million tons in 1937, rose further to 3.91 million tons in 1938, and cereal stocks increased considerably. Heavy increases are recorded for the imports of many raw materials required for the

Table III.

PERCENTAGE MOVEMENT OF THE GOLD VALUE OF TRADE

Note.—The percentages are calculated from the gold dollar values shown in Table II, adjusted slightly so as to eliminate the effect of the separation of India and Burma in 1937, and the amalgamation of Germany and Austria in 1938. Further, the repair trade of Switzerland, included from 1934 in the figures given for that country in Table II, has been deducted. For the movement of total world trade, these adjustments are of practically no importance.

	1929 = 100						1937 = 100	
	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			IMP.	EXP.
	1932	1937	1938	1932	1937	1938	1938	1938
<i>Highly industrialised countries :</i>								
United Kingdom	42.1	51.5	45.9	36.0	42.9	38.3	89.2	89.2
United States of America	30.5	41.0	26.5	30.6	37.8	35.0	64.8	92.7
Germany ^a	34.7	40.5	41.1	42.8	44.3	40.2	101.5	90.8
Austria ^a	39.4	37.2	39.5	31.6	44.3	33.3	106.1	75.1
France	51.3	44.0	34.3	39.4	28.7	26.3	77.9	91.5
Japan	39.6	63.7	44.6	37.5	54.8	46.1	69.9	84.0
Belgium	45.5	55.7	46.0	46.5	57.1	48.7	82.7	85.2
Netherlands	47.4	45.6	41.5	42.6	46.7	42.2	91.2	90.4
Italy	37.2	38.0	30.3	43.6	40.5	40.3	79.7	99.4
Sweden	44.6	66.9	64.2	35.8	62.0	56.2	96.0	90.7
Czecho-Slovakia	37.4	38.4	29.1	35.8	40.6	34.6	76.0	85.2
Switzerland	64.0	45.0	39.5	36.9	39.9	41.0	87.8	102.9
Total	40.1	46.2	38.6	37.1	42.0	37.9	83.4	90.4
<i>Other countries :</i>								
Canada	29.5	36.9	30.7	39.8	54.3	45.9	83.2	84.5
India and Burma ^b	38.4	35.9	32.5	30.2	40.0	32.0	90.6	80.1
Australia	26.3	42.0	43.2	45.3	59.0	51.9	102.8	88.0
Union of South Africa	40.2	75.0	68.8	71.6	78.1	63.6	91.7	81.4
Argentina	26.3	34.8	31.9	36.5	49.3	28.5	91.8	57.8
China, excluding Manchuria ^c	48.2	24.9	23.3	26.4	33.0	20.6	93.5	62.4
Manchuria ^c	40.8	98.1	138.9	44.8	43.0	47.8	141.6	111.2
British Malaya	30.9	47.2	37.9	25.3	59.1	37.6	80.2	63.6
Netherlands Indies	34.6	36.5	35.5	37.7	53.5	38.9	97.0	72.7
Denmark	45.0	47.5	46.0	47.1	47.2	46.1	96.9	97.7
Brazil	25.1	46.9	41.0	38.6	44.9	37.9	87.6	84.5
Korea	48.1	75.8	90.2	54.5	73.1	91.2	119.0	124.9
U.S.S.R.	79.9	33.4	34.1	62.3	40.8	31.2	102.0	76.3
Other countries	38.9	48.0	45.5	43.1	55.2	48.8	94.6	88.5
Total	38.0	44.8	42.5	41.7	52.7	44.1	94.8	83.8
All countries	39.3	45.7	40.2	39.0	46.5	40.6	87.9	87.2

- ^a Excluding the trade between Germany and Austria.
- ^b Excluding the trade between India and Burma.
- ^c Excluding the trade between China and Manchuria.

armament industry or for the replenishment of stocks. The quantity of oil seeds imported rose by 14%, of copper by 35%, of raw iron (including scrap) by 131%, of petrol by 28% and of gas oil by 23%.¹

German competitive power in the export markets was reduced in 1938. The prices of her exports of manufactured articles, though falling in the course of the year, were 4% higher, on an average, than in 1937, and the quantum of these exports fell off by 13%-14%. While, in 1937, there had been a surplus of exports of 413 million marks, there was a deficit of 192 million marks in 1938.¹

¹ These figures refer to German trade with countries other than Austria.

The French franc declined in exchange value by one-fifth in the course of 1938 and stood at the end of the year at 40% of its former gold parity. As the currency depreciation of 60% had proceeded gradually during two years, its effect upon trade was continually counteracted up to the autumn of 1938 by anticipations of a further decline in the value of the franc and by the gradual increase in the level of domestic prices in France. So far as can be judged from available data, an increase in the quantum (though not in the weight) of French exports occurred in 1938. The quantitative increases in exports were in the main confined to certain highly manufactured products, such as textiles. As during 1937, the share of "foreign" countries in exports, rose at the expense of that of the French overseas possessions. Imports of all classes of goods fell off in quantity and the import surplus, measured in terms of gold, was reduced by two-fifths.

The foreign trade of Japan suffered in 1938 from the change of Japanese economy to a war basis. Among industrial countries, only the United States recorded a greater fall in imports, and only Austria a greater fall in exports, than did Japan (*cf.* Table III). Imports of numerous manufactured articles for consumption purposes were reduced to a fraction of the figure for 1937, and imports of raw cotton and wool fell in quantity by 32% and 55% respectively; but imports of certain unspecified machinery (and parts of machinery), which had amounted to 65 million yen in 1936 and 123 million in 1937, rose to 212 million in 1938. The quantum of exports was reduced by about one-sixth—a reduction which did not, however, affect the simplest qualities of unbleached cotton tissues, or machinery, of which greater quantities were disposed of.

Closer inspection of the trade returns indicates that the difficulties experienced by Japanese trade in 1938 were more serious than the general totals indicate. That trade with the parts of China under Japanese influence or control expanded, and accordingly contracted more than the total figures indicate in other directions:

	Yen (000,000's)					
	1936	Imports 1937	1938	1936	Exports 1937	1938
General trade of Japan with:						
(i) Manchuria, Kwantung, China	399	434	529	614	791	1,159
(ii) Other countries.	2,355	3,342	2,123	2,027	2,340	1,520

Manchuria, Kwantung and the parts of China proper absorbing the bulk of Japanese exports belong to the "yen bloc", and Japan's surplus in trade with these territories thus did not involve a corresponding influx of foreign currency by which the deficit in trade with other countries could be met, quite apart from the fact that a portion of the increase in exports to China in 1938 did not represent goods actually sold, but consisted of machinery procured by Japanese factories in China, or consumption goods sent in consignment or for the maintenance of Japanese troops. The decline in exports to countries outside the "yen bloc" exceeded one-third of the value recorded in 1937.

The exports of Belgium suffered in 1938 from the partial loss of the French market, due to the depreciation of the French franc. While her exports to France fell in value by 24%, the reduction in her exports to all other countries was only 13%. Dutch exports fell in 1938 at the same rate as those of all industrial countries taken together, and Dutch imports were on a comparatively high level. A considerable increase in the Dutch import tariff was introduced early in 1939.

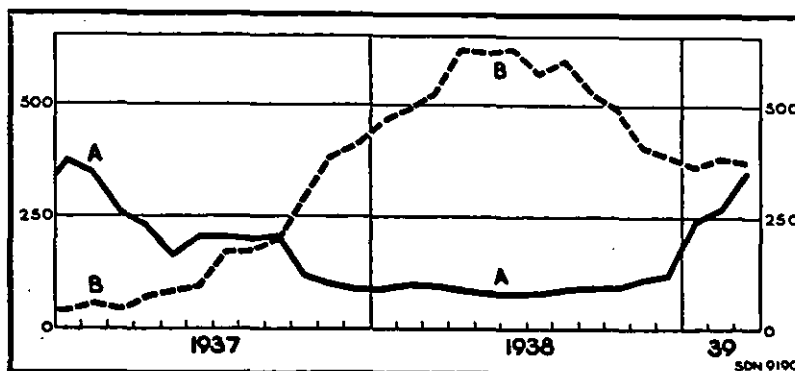
Italy maintained the competitive advantage that she had obtained by the depreciation of the lira in 1936, and her exports were practically on the same level as in 1937. The heavy decline in her imports was due partly to the reduction of cereal imports from the exceptionally high level of 1937. Imports of machinery rose in value by one-fourth and represented 6.7% of the total import value as against 4.3% in 1937. From the middle of 1938, a considerable improvement occurred in the relationship between the claims and liabilities of Italy in her clearing accounts with foreign countries (*cf.* Diagram 7).

Sweden's exports of wood, pulp and paper fell off considerably in 1938, but those of iron, machinery and, during most of the year, iron ore, were maintained on a high level. While total exports declined in value, exports to Germany rose by 13%, and, from September 1938, the sales of iron ore to that country had to be reduced in order to ensure the working of the Swedish-German clearing. Swedish imports were on a high level; those of machinery and means of transport rose in value (in Swedish currency) by 12% and 31% respectively.

Diagram 7.

ITALY : OUTSTANDING BALANCES IN CLEARING WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, IN LIRE (000,000's)

A: Italian claims. B: Italian liabilities.



The trade of Czecho-Slovakia was affected by the political strain to which she was exposed and by the loss of territory in October. While the value of her exports during the first eight months of 1938 was at the same level as during the corresponding period of 1937, owing to an increase in the export of iron and iron products by one-third, her imports declined by 12%.

Among industrialised countries, Switzerland alone increased the value of her exports in 1938. Her exports of textile manufactures fell off, but those of machinery rose in value by 22%, of instruments and apparatus by 21% and of aluminium by 27%.

Non-industrial Countries.

The sales effected by countries which chiefly export primary or semi-manufactured products were adversely affected by the reduction in demand, particularly from the United States. On the other hand, the imports of the same countries, financed partly by the proceeds of their exports during the 1937 boom, were comparatively high. In particular, the statistics afford numerous examples of heavy purchases of machinery and other capital goods throughout the year, though the apex of these purchases in most cases was reached during the first half.

While Canada's exports to the United States declined in value by 26%, her exports to the United Kingdom fell by 16% and to other countries by only 3%. In the case of numerous articles, the quantities exported to countries other than the United States equalled the 1938 figure; and exports of certain non-ferrous base metals to such countries rose, on account, so it would appear, of the heavy European demand for armament purchases.

CANADA : EXPORTS OF CERTAIN METALS, IN CWT. (000's)

	To U.S.A.		To other countries		Total	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
Aluminium	256	22	714	1,272	970	1,294
Copper (ingots, bars, rods, strips)	—	—	3,473	4,170	3,473	4,170
Lead (pig)	—	—	3,531	3,098	3,531	3,098
Nickel (matte, speiss and fine).	932	515	1,245	1,425	2,177	1,940
Zinc (spelter)	145	48	2,539	2,596	2,684	2,644

Of the fall in India's exports in 1938, a comparatively large proportion is accounted for by manufactured articles, particularly cotton and jute manufactures and leather.

Indian imports fell less than half as much as exports, and imports of machinery actually rose by 21%.

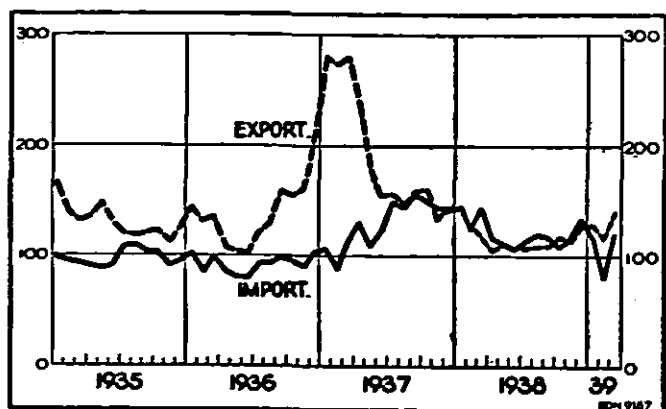
Australian exports of wool suffered during the greater part of 1938, as during the latter half of 1937, from the almost complete absence of two important customers, the United States and Japan. Owing to a substantial increase in the sales of butter, meat, wheat and other foodstuffs, however, her total exports in 1938 were only 12% lower in value than in 1937. Australian imports were higher in value than in that year; machinery imports rose by 11%.

South Africa's sales of gold—including gold earmarked for foreign account during the latter part of the year¹—fell off by 18% in 1938, the value of her wool exports by 29% on account of lower prices, and that of her maize exports by over two-thirds on account of smaller quantities sold. Her imports of machinery increased in value, while those of other goods declined by over a tenth.

The Argentine records a greater fall in exports from 1937 to 1938 than any other country. In 1937, the quantities of her products available for export had been exceptionally great and could be disposed of when prices on the world market were at their highest level; in 1938, on the other hand, the crops of certain products were unusually small and prices, particularly of wheat and wool, were low. The following figures show how the reduction in crops affected the export of wheat, maize and linseed :

	Production		Exports	
	1936/37	1937/38	1937	1938
Wheat	6,782	5,030	3,887	1,940
Maize	9,135	4,424	9,087	2,642
Linseed	1,936	1,539	1,802	1,265

Diagram 8.
ARGENTINE : MONTHLY TRADE VALUES,
IN PESOS (000,000's)



According to the *valores de tarifa* (calculated according to stable prices and thus representative of quantum changes), Argentine imports of machinery, which had been higher by two-thirds in 1937 than in 1936, rose by another 31% in 1938; imports of other goods fell in that year by 11%. As Diagram 8 shows, the export surplus disappeared; the international accounts of the Argentine were settled by gold shipments and a loan floated in New York towards the end of the year.

The trade of China (excluding Manchuria) in 1938 continued to suffer from war. Exports fell in gold value by about one-third. The importance of Shanghai in China's trade continued to decline, while

there was an increased inflow of Japanese goods through certain northern ports, particularly Tientsin. Before the Japanese occupation of Canton in the autumn, trade with countries other than Japan passed to an increasing degree through Canton and Kowloon.

Percentage shares of certain ports in the trade of China :	Imports			Exports		
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938
Tientsin	7.7	8.8	26.2	16.7	15.4	23.1
Shanghai	58.8	53.4	30.8	51.3	48.2	29.2
Canton and Kowloon	9.4	13.4	22.5	7.5	9.6	18.0

¹ The amount of such gold, included in the export figure (Table II) was £S.A.20.7 million (\$59 million gold).

In the case of the Netherlands Indies, as well as of British Malaya, rubber accounts for the bulk of the decline in the export value. While the value of total imports declined in both countries, those of machinery increased, in the former by 15% and in the latter by 22%.

High prices fetched for the chief export products of Denmark (butter, bacon and eggs) explain why her trade in 1938 was only 2%-3% lower in value than in 1937. Her imports of machinery and apparatus were higher than in that year by 15%, and of means of transport (vehicles, railway materials, etc.) by 21%.

Further illustration of the active importation of machinery by agricultural countries is afforded by the following figures showing the movement of import values between 1937 and 1938 for a few countries not dealt with above. Only in the case of one of the countries shown (Bulgaria) were imports of machinery less active than imports of other goods.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1937 TO 1938 IN IMPORT VALUE (IN TERMS OF GOLD)

Country	Machinery	Other goods	Country	Machinery	Other goods
Brazil*	+ 8	— 15	Poland	+ 63	— 3
Bulgaria	— 13	+ 3	Turkey	+ 53	+ 28
Egypt	+ 2	— 5	Uruguay	+ 38	— 20
Hungary	+ 6	— 15	Yugoslavia	+ 36	— 8
Ireland	— 3	— 8			

* January-November.

Reference to Table II indicates that a number of the medium-sized and smaller agricultural countries maintained their trade, and even their exports, on a remarkably high level in 1938. Special circumstances appear to account for the majority of these cases.

Thus the increase in the gold value of the exports of Korea by a fourth and of Manchuria by one-tenth, and the maintenance of that of Formosa at almost the same figure as in 1937, reflect the change in trading conditions in the Far East on account of the conflict between Japan and China—in particular, the obstacles to Chinese exports and the diversion of Japanese trade to countries within the “yen bloc”.

Ireland records an increase in her export value by 6%. She profited not only—like Denmark—from higher prices for certain of her products, but also from the settlement of her long trade dispute with the United Kingdom.

The heavy German demand for foodstuffs and raw materials in 1938 was a predominant factor in the trade of numerous countries of eastern Europe, and helps to explain why the exports of Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey and Lithuania rose in gold value, and why the fall in those of Poland was less than 1%. The decline in the exports of certain other countries in eastern Europe must be attributed to an exceptionally small cereal crop.

The exports of Algeria and Tunis profited by the depreciation of the French franc,¹ and those of Curaçao and Venezuela from the coincidence of a heavy demand for mineral oils with the reduction in the oil sales from certain other countries (Mexico, Roumania, Iraq) on account of political disturbances.

In the absence of trade statistics for the whole territory of Spain, her trade in recent years has had to be estimated on the basis of the statistics of other countries concerning their trade with Spain. The following table summarises the information in question. No account could be taken of imports into Spain of war material not recorded in the export statistics of the exporting countries.

¹ The calculation of the trade values of these countries is, however, somewhat uncertain (*cf.* Annex I), and the figures of Table II may overstate the increase in their exports.

SPAIN : TRADE BY COUNTRIES OF PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION

Old U.S. \$ gold (000,000's).

Country of provenance and destination	Imports					Exports				
	According to Spanish statistics	According to the statistics of the exporting country ^a				According to Spanish statistics	According to the statistics of the importing country ^a			
		1935	1935	1936	1937		1938	1935	1935	1936	1937	1938
Germany	23.2	25.2	16.5	13.0	19.1	14.4	28.2	23.3	24.1	22.1
France	9.4	11.8	10.3	10.0	6.6	13.3	13.3	16.8	7.7	3.3
United Kingdom	17.7	16.8	9.5	10.0	12.0	24.6	32.4	30.9	25.2	16.5
United States	28.5	24.4	12.8	3.4	7.2	10.9	11.8	10.9	8.4	5.4
U.S.S.R.	2.3	1.4	3.5	13.3	3.7	0.1	0.6	0.3	3.0	2.9
Nine other countries ^b	40.4	36.9	16.5	17.2	15.0	27.8	28.7	20.7	14.8	11.1
Total, fourteen countries	121.5	116.5	69.1	66.9	63.6	91.0	115.0	102.9	83.2	61.3
All countries	168.9					113.5				
Ditto, estimated for 1936-1938			(100)	(95)	(90)			(100)	(80)	(60)

^a In the case of certain of the countries in question, the trade with Spain in December 1937 had to be estimated, as complete information for the year was not available.

^b Argentine, Belgium, Egypt, India, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland.

Effects of War Apprehensions.

The effects of the wars in China and Spain upon international trade has been small in comparison with the influence upon trading conditions in general of apprehensions of more extensive conflicts.

The trade in war material has tended to rise in recent years, and countries whose foreign communications are vulnerable have increased their stocks of foreign raw materials and foodstuffs.

Recorded world exports of arms and ammunition rose between 1932 and 1937 from \$35 million gold to \$61 million gold.¹ Even in 1937, this figure did not represent $\frac{1}{2}$ % of world trade. It does not include exports of warships, explosives, aircraft and various semi-manufactured goods for armament purposes; further, there is reason to believe that recently a certain amount of trade in war materials has escaped statistical registration. Even so, however, and even considering the substantial increase in the trade in war materials which, according to the statistics of the bigger trading countries, occurred in 1938, the traffic in such materials remains a factor of minor importance in world trade.

No precise information is available concerning the extent to which the great activity in the armament industries and the building-up of emergency stocks of raw materials and foodstuffs has increased the world demand for, and accordingly the world trade in, the commodities directly concerned. As was shown on a previous page,² however, the prices of the goods that were thus the object of an increased demand rose in 1938 in relation to those of other goods—a fact that stresses the importance of the change in trade caused by the factor under consideration.

In the United Kingdom, the total government expenditure on storage of foodstuffs, fertilisers and petroleum under the Essential Commodities Reserves Act of 1938 amounted to £8.5 million in the fiscal year 1938-39³—an amount representing less than 2% of

¹ League of Nations: *Statistical Year-Book of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition*, fourteenth year (Ser. L.o.N.P. 1938.IX.4).

² Page 13.

³ *Statement Relating to Defence*, presented by the Prime Minister to Parliament by Command of His Majesty, February 1939 (Cmd. 5944).

the total imports under these heads in 1938. The imports of one of the commodities concerned—namely, whale oil—increased in quantity by 50% (from 152,000 long tons in 1937 to 226,000 in 1938). The Act in question refers to commodities to meet the needs of the civil population during emergency; the acquisition of reserves of raw materials for armament purposes has been financed in other ways. As examples of goods the imports of which are likely to have been influenced by such purchases may be mentioned aluminium and nickel, the imports of which were about twice as high in quantity in 1938 as they had been two years earlier :

	1936	Cwt. (000's) 1937	1938
United Kingdom : General imports of :			
Aluminium and alloys	434	631	925
Nickel	67	213	134

Reference was made above to the tenfold increase in German cereal imports in 1937 and 1938, and the heavy rise in the last-mentioned year in the German purchases of certain metals and of mineral oils. Requirements for armament purposes have played an outstanding part in German imports for several years, and the increase in the imports of certain goods over the past five years far exceeds the probable rise in consumption for civil purposes. Thus, imports of raw mineral oils rose from 281,000 metric tons in 1933 to 779,000 in 1938, and those of petrol, gas oil and other power oil from 1,472,000 tons to 2,824,000 tons.

Japan affords another example of increased demand for goods required for armaments and warfare. Her import statistics no longer show her imports of mineral oils and ores and metals by quantities and by articles, but the import values for the respective groups suggest that, on an average, the quantities imported during 1937-1938 were not far from twice as high as in 1936 :

	1936	Yen (000,000's) 1937	1938
Japan : Imports of :			
Non-specified oils, fats, waxes and manufactures thereof (including mineral oils)	184	280	320
Ores and metals	375	901	662

The above examples might easily have been supplemented by similar quotations from the statistics of other countries.

It should not be concluded that the higher demand for goods thus created has involved a corresponding increase in world trade. There is reason to consider both the restrictive and the stimulating influence of recent armament and storage policies upon trade.

The stimulating influence is obvious, and its importance is enhanced by the fact that the purchases for armament purposes gathered pace just at a period—from the middle of 1937 to the middle of 1938—when the decline in the United States demand for goods threatened to initiate a worldwide depression similar to that which began in 1929. As was shown above, the depression that actually occurred was serious enough to cause a considerable fall in the prices of primary products and a deterioration in the terms of trade of non-industrial countries. The figures given on a preceding page¹ with reference to the change in the export prices of certain commodities suggest that this movement was offset to a certain extent by the increased demand of industrial countries for certain primary products required for armaments and the building-up of emergency stocks. To the extent that this occurred, the deflationary pressure upon the raw-material-producing countries was reduced, their demand for manufactured articles sustained and the deflationary interplay between them and industrial countries mitigated.

But even to the extent that armament policies have not directly affected the terms of trade between these two groups of countries, it has probably contributed to the

¹ Page 13.

maintenance within countries of a higher business activity in general, and to that extent—like, for example, public works in times of trade depression—stimulated international trade. Naturally, this influence has been greatest in countries where the expansion of armament industries could be achieved by a more complete utilisation of available productive resources and thus had not to take place at the expense of the activity in other industries.

The restrictive influence of armament and storage policies upon trade have made themselves felt in many ways. In some cases, the increased demand has been for domestic goods which might normally have been sold abroad, and thus encroached upon exports; in others, the higher demand exercised by certain countries has made prices of the goods concerned rise so high that other countries have had to reduce their imports. Further, there are in most countries rather narrow limits to the increase in imports for armament purposes. Such an increase may be financed, at least during a limited period, by capital borrowed abroad or the proceeds of sales of gold reserves or foreign assets. Otherwise, however, the supply of funds by which imports can be financed is likely to depend upon exports, and exports will normally suffer from the development of an industry which does not produce goods available for sale abroad, but reduces the local supply, and accordingly increases the price, of raw materials, labour and capital. A heavy increase in purchases of foreign goods for armament purposes is therefore likely in most countries to lead sooner or later to a decline in the imports of other goods, or in exports, or both.

The most outstanding example of such an unfavourable influence upon trade is the collapse in 1938 of Japanese trade with countries outside the "yen bloc", to which reference was made above.¹ In a very short time, a substantial share of the markets which Japan had procured for her manufactured goods over a period of years was lost to her competitors. The chief reasons for the collapse appear to have been the scarcity of raw materials for the export industry—aggravated by the exchange control introduced as one of the means of putting Japanese economy on a war basis—increased manufacturing costs within Japan, and consequent inability to pursue the policy of selling at low prices which had previously been Japan's strongest weapon in her competition in foreign markets.

Similar difficulties, though not on the same scale, were experienced in 1938 by the United Kingdom and Germany, particularly in their competition with the United States, in which country manufacturing conditions were not to any considerable extent affected by domestic armaments. The average prices ("unit values") of manufactured goods exported in 1938 by the United Kingdom and Germany were higher than in 1937 by about 3% and 4% respectively,² while those of such exports by the United States were lower than in 1937 by 1%-2%. This discrepancy naturally affected the competitive power of the countries concerned. While the quantum of exports of manufactured articles from the first-mentioned two countries fell by 12%-13% and 13%-14% respectively, that of the United States was only reduced by 4%-5%.

Closer examination of the trade figures for Germany confirm the adverse influence of armaments upon her exports. Her sales of coal and coke, the domestic demand for which has increased particularly with the production of iron for armament purposes, fell off by 123 million marks in 1938, in spite of the fact that the prices fetched in foreign markets were greater than in 1937, and her sales of iron and crude iron products fell by 70 million marks. Together, these articles, though representing less than a sixth of the total export value, account for over one-third of the decline of that value in 1938. Simultaneously, imports of iron ore and mineral ores alone rose by 100 million marks. Though Germany, in contrast with other industrial countries, increased the gold value of her imports in 1938, certain industries working for civil purposes suffered from an acute shortage of raw materials.

¹ Page 24.

² Owing to the depreciation of sterling, the increase for the United Kingdom is reduced to 1%-2% if reckoned in terms of gold.

The above reason and the examples given suggest that the stimulating influence of increased armaments upon trade is limited in time and that restrictive influences are likely to gain pace the more completely national productive resources are employed. In the latter part of 1937, and in 1938, when there was a rapid expansion of purchases for armament purposes at the same time as the relatively low industrial activity in the United States was exercising a deflationary influence, the stimulating effect is likely to have preponderated.

In a subsequent section, the above analysis of trade by countries in 1938 as compared with 1937 will be supplemented by information concerning trade movements for principal staple products. The two sections immediately following will deal, however, with certain aspects of trade which only stand out clearly if a period of several years is considered.

Geographical Distribution of Trade.

Summary Tables showing Continental Distribution of Trade.

Tables IV and V show the continental distribution of imports and exports of thirteen countries, representing together about two-thirds of world value.

The figures for the United Kingdom in Table IV reflect the relative decline in British imports from Europe. In 1931 (a year not shown in the table), they represented 47.6% of total British imports; even after the heavy fall to 38.4% in 1932, they further declined and amounted to only 33.5% in 1938. Europe's share in the exports of the United Kingdom (*cf.* Table V), which had fallen steadily from 1931 to 1936, rose slightly in 1937 and 1938.

Europe accounts for very nearly the same share of the United States imports and exports in 1938 as in 1929. The figures for the United States do not bring out, however, the considerable changes that have occurred in United States trade with various European countries. The most outstanding of these changes is the decline of Germany's share from 5.8% of United States imports in 1929 to 3.3% in 1938, and from 7.8% in United States exports in 1929 to 3.5% in 1938.

United States trade with the seventeen countries with which reciprocal trade agreements concluded by her were in force for the major part of 1938 represented 45.5% of her imports and 38.2% of her exports in that year.¹ Trade with these countries declined in 1938 at a lower rate than with other countries, but the difference in the percentage reduction of exports to the two groups of countries was small. The high rate at which imports from non-agreement countries fell in 1938 was partly due to the fact that United States purchases of primary products obtainable from these countries had been exceptionally great in 1937.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE VALUE OF UNITED STATES TRADE WITH
TRADE AGREEMENT COUNTRIES AND WITH ALL OTHERS

Source: *Commerce Reports*, February 18th, 1939.

	General imports		Exports (including re-exports)	
	1937-1938 average over 1934-1935 average	1938 over 1937	1937-1938 average over 1934-1935 average	1938 over 1937
Trade agreement countries * . . .	+ 35.2	— 28.9	+ 61.2	— 6.8
Non-agreement countries . . .	+ 37.0	— 41.6	+ 37.9	— 8.1

* Excluding Ecuador.

¹ The United States had altogether eighteen agreements in force in 1938. One of these agreements (with Cuba) came into force in 1934, three in 1935 (Belgium, Haiti, Sweden), ten in 1936 (Brazil, Canada, Netherlands and her oversea territories, Switzerland, Honduras, Colombia, Guatemala, France and her oversea territories, Nicaragua and Finland), two in 1937 (Costa Rica and Salvador) and two in 1938 (Czecho-Slovakia and Ecuador). Ecuador has not, however, been taken into account in the above table, as the agreement with that country became effective on October 23rd, 1938. If the trade with Ecuador and the United Kingdom (including Newfoundland and the British Colonial Empire), the agreement with which came into force on January 1st, 1939, is included, the percentages given above would increase to 60.2% of imports and 57.7% of exports respectively.

Table IV.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, BY CONTINENTAL GROUPS, OF THE TRADE OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES
(Special Trade. Merchandise only.)

IMPORTS.

...	...	Importations dans :										Imports into :			
Continents de provenance	Année Year	Roy.-Uni • Unif. King.	Etats-Unis • U.S.A.	Allemagne • Germany	France •	Japon • Japan	Canada	Belgique • Belgium	Pays-Bas • Netherlands	Italie • Italy	Inde • India	Argentine	Chine • China	Australie • Australia	
Continents of provenance		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Importations provenant de : Imports from :															
EUROPE	1929	40.0	30.6	52.6	45.2	19.1	22.4	67.6	66.5	53.8	62.4	57.0	21.5	52.1	
	1932	38.4	29.8	54.2	48.2	16.1	29.4	72.3	69.6	59.2	59.1	63.6	24.9	53.2	
	1935	35.3	29.6	61.2	39.8	14.4	28.2	62.4	65.4	62.6	58.5	61.8	32.0	53.0	
	1936	34.5	30.0	59.3	37.1	12.0	25.6	60.3	62.7	61.3	59.1	62.4	38.3	51.1	
	1937	33.8	27.9	55.0	40.2	13.3	24.0	56.4	61.2	54.8	58.4	62.4	28.5	53.5	
	1938	33.5	29.9	56.4	35.7	14.1	23.5	57.9	62.0	62.9	.	55.9	30.4	52.7	
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD ^a NORTH AMERICA ^a	1929	20.0	11.7	15.8	14.1	33.0	68.8	11.3	11.1	20.0	8.2	27.4	21.0	28.0	
	1932	18.4	13.7	14.6	11.6	39.3	58.3	9.9	8.4	14.6	9.0	14.8	27.3	19.4	
	1935	19.3	14.3	6.4	10.1	35.1	57.2	9.3	7.9	11.7	7.3	15.0	21.2	21.0	
	1936	20.1	15.8	6.2	11.3	33.3	58.8	10.8	9.0	15.4	7.1	15.6	21.8	23.2	
	1937	20.0	13.2	6.4	10.7	36.3	61.2	10.9	10.1	14.4	8.0	17.5	21.6	21.1	
	1938	21.7	13.6	9.1	12.8	37.8	63.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	.	18.8	17.8	23.2	
AMÉRIQUE LATINE ^b LATIN AMERICA ^b	1929	12.1	25.1	12.2	11.4	0.7	4.2	9.3	10.9	10.7	0.1	10.4	0.3	0.5	
	1932	13.3	27.1	11.2	9.6	0.4	6.1	8.9	11.3	10.1	0.0	13.5	0.1	0.4	
	1935	12.8	23.6	14.5	8.9	2.1	5.9	11.3	12.9	8.6	0.3	12.8	1.0	0.7	
	1936	12.7	21.8	14.1	8.6	4.8	6.6	10.5	11.9	9.3	0.3	12.3	0.6	0.5	
	1937	12.9	22.9	17.1	9.2	4.8	4.8	10.7	11.4	9.8	0.2	11.1	0.4	0.5	
	1938	11.1	24.8	15.6	9.1	3.7	5.4	8.8	9.8	7.7	.	14.8	0.4	0.5	
AFRIQUE AFRICA	1929	7.2	2.5	5.2	13.7	1.9	0.3	6.3	2.4	4.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.7	
	1932	6.7	1.8	5.6	21.2	2.0	1.2	4.4	2.0	5.5	3.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	
	1935	7.1	2.0	6.4	24.9	2.8	1.7	8.3	2.8	8.3	5.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	
	1936	7.3	2.1	7.0	26.0	3.9	1.2	8.0	3.2	7.3	4.8	0.0	1.0	0.7	
	1937	7.5	3.0	7.7	22.2	5.5	1.8	11.6	3.4	9.0	6.7	0.1	0.8	0.7	
	1938	6.9	2.8	6.7	24.0	2.3	0.8	12.0	3.1	7.6	.	0.1	0.4	0.7	
ASIE ASIA	1929	12.1	28.8	11.6	11.0	39.2	2.6	3.2	8.9	8.8	23.1	5.0	56.7	15.5	
	1932	11.2	27.0	12.0	7.5	32.2	3.1	2.9	8.3	7.4	28.0	8.1	43.6	21.5	
	1935	13.1	29.2	10.5	12.5	35.5	4.8	4.7	10.8	7.9	27.8	10.3	41.0	19.2	
	1936	12.8	28.8	12.1	13.6	38.4	5.3	5.3	12.9	5.7	27.7	9.6	36.6	19.0	
	1937	13.8	30.8	12.0	13.9	34.2	5.5	6.7	13.6	8.5	25.6	8.7	36.8	18.7	
	1938	13.6	28.1	10.9	14.1	38.4	4.7	5.8	12.3	7.3	.	10.3	47.7	18.0	
OCÉANIE OCEANIA	1929	8.6	1.3	2.6	4.6	6.1	1.7	2.3	0.2	2.4	4.3	0.1	0.5	3.2	
	1932	12.0	0.6	2.4	1.9	10.0	1.9	1.6	0.4	3.2	0.7	0.0	3.9	5.0	
	1935	12.4	1.3	1.0	3.8	10.1	2.2	4.1	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.0	4.1	5.6	
	1936	12.6	1.5	1.3	3.4	7.6	2.5	5.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.7	5.5	
	1937	12.0	2.2	1.8	3.8	5.9	2.7	3.7	0.3	3.5	1.1	0.2	1.9	5.5	
	1938	13.2	0.8	1.3	4.3	3.7	2.3	3.0	0.3	2.0	.	0.1	3.3	4.9	

- ^a U.S.A. (including Alaska), Canada, Newfoundland, Greenland and St. Pierre & Miquelon.
- ^b America, other than "North America" as defined above.
- ^c General trade.
- ^d Excluding trade with Austria.
- ^e Since 1934, by countries of origin; for previous years, by countries of consignment.
- ^f Up to April 1st, 1937, including Burma; thereafter, trade of India with countries other than Burma.
- ^g From 1.VII.32, excluding trade of Manchurian ports.
- ^h Including bullion and specie. Years ending June 30th.
- ⁱ Of which, from Ireland :

1929 = 3.7; 1931 = 4.2; 1932 = 3.8; 1933 = 2.6; 1934 = 2.4; 1935 = 2.5; 1936 = 2.4; 1937 = 2.1; 1938 = 2.5.

Table V.
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, BY CONTINENTAL GROUPS, OF THE TRADE OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES
 (Special Trade. Merchandise only.)

...		Exportations de :										Exports from :		
Continents de destination	Année Year	Roy.-Uni Unit. King.	Etats-Unis U.S.A.	Allemagne Germany	France	Japon Japan	Canada	Belgique Belgium	Pays-Bas Netherlands	Italie Italy	Inde India	Argentine	Chine China	Australie Australia
Continents of destination		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exportations vers :		Exports to :												
EUROPE	1929	35.1	44.8	73.4	62.7	7.1	36.8	70.6	74.7	58.9	49.8	82.1	21.2	67.5
	1932	41.9	48.8	80.9	54.0	9.5	51.4	75.7	79.8	66.1	53.1	91.9	22.9	69.8
	1935	37.4	45.3	72.6	53.8	10.5	48.2	72.5	78.4	60.6	51.7	76.6	25.6	71.5
	1936	35.6	42.7	70.1	50.3	11.4	50.2	71.9	75.4	47.1	53.8	73.9	24.6	67.1
	1937	35.7	41.0	68.7	54.3	11.2	47.2	71.3	73.6	50.2	56.2	74.3	26.9	69.9
	1938	36.4	43.3	70.7	55.6	9.7	49.3	72.7	72.4	51.9	.	77.7	19.6	74.9
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD NORTH AMERICA ^a	1929	11.3	18.3	8.3	7.9	43.8	44.6	8.0	4.6	12.1	13.1	10.6	13.7	4.6
	1932	8.9	15.3	5.7	5.8	32.2	34.8	5.9	4.4	10.0	9.0	3.5	13.1	4.8
	1935	10.6	14.4	4.6	5.2	21.8	37.5	7.4	5.6	8.4	11.0	13.1	24.4	3.7
	1936	11.8	15.9	4.5	6.3	22.6	36.9	9.2	6.8	10.2	10.4	14.3	27.1	7.9
	1937	11.5	15.5	4.2	7.0	20.8	37.5	8.5	5.6	8.0	11.9	15.5	28.4	13.0
	1938	9.5	15.4	3.3	6.1	16.4	34.0	7.6	4.3	7.9	.	9.3	11.8	8.3
AMÉRIQUE LATINE ^b LATIN AMERICA ^b	1929	11.0	18.5	7.8	6.1	1.4	6.5	6.5	4.4	11.9	4.6	6.5	0.1	0.3
	1932	8.5	13.4	4.3	4.8	1.3	5.2	4.1	3.2	8.6	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.2
	1935	9.1	16.5	9.5	5.9	4.4	3.7	6.4	3.8	6.9	3.2	8.1	0.5	0.1
	1936	9.2	17.5	11.0	6.7	4.1	3.0	5.5	4.5	5.9	3.2	9.6	0.4	0.1
	1937	9.9	19.1	11.5	6.4	5.2	3.9	6.7	4.8	7.2	2.8	8.5	0.3	0.2
	1938	9.4	18.2	11.5	6.6	3.3	3.8	6.1	5.3	8.0	.	11.3	0.3	0.3
AFRIQUE AFRICA	1929	11.2	2.5	2.4	17.9	2.8	1.7	6.8	3.0	8.5	3.8	0.6	0.0	4.4
	1932	12.5	2.2	2.0	29.0	6.1	1.3	6.0	3.3	8.4	4.0	0.5	3.3	1.8
	1935	15.3	4.2	3.0	28.7	7.3	2.3	6.1	3.5	18.6	4.7	0.7	3.4	1.1
	1936	15.9	4.7	3.4	30.1	7.4	2.2	6.4	3.8	33.9	3.9	0.6	3.5	1.0
	1937	15.3	4.5	3.7	25.1	7.6	2.5	6.0	3.5	29.6	3.8	0.4	2.3	0.9
	1938	15.7	3.8	3.8	24.6	5.1	2.6	6.8	3.9	27.4	.	0.5	2.3	1.2
ASIE ASIA	1929	21.0	12.2	7.4	4.7	42.4	7.0	7.5	12.6	7.8	26.6	0.2	64.9	19.2
	1932	19.8	18.0	6.6	5.8	47.6	4.9	7.8	8.8	6.4	26.8	0.3	60.4	19.8
	1935	17.4	16.4	9.6	5.9	52.2	3.9	6.5	8.0	4.7	27.1	1.4	45.6	18.9
	1936	16.1	16.0	10.1	6.1	50.9	3.4	5.7	8.9	2.6	26.5	1.6	43.4	19.0
	1937	16.4	16.9	11.1	6.7	51.8	4.2	6.9	12.0	4.4	23.3	1.2	41.3	10.9
	1938	16.7	16.3	9.8	6.4	61.9	4.2	6.0	13.4	4.1	.	1.1	65.4	9.1
OCÉANIE OCEANIA	1929	10.4	3.7	0.7	0.7	2.5	3.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.1	4.0
	1932	8.4	2.3	0.5	0.6	3.3	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.4	0.1	0.3	3.6
	1935	10.2	3.2	0.7	0.5	3.8	4.4	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.3	0.1	0.5	4.7
	1936	11.4	3.2	0.9	0.5	3.6	4.3	1.3	0.6	0.3	2.2	0.0	1.0	4.9
	1937	11.2	3.0	0.8	0.5	3.4	4.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.0	0.1	0.8	5.1
	1938	12.3	3.0	0.9	0.7	3.6	6.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	.	0.1	0.6	6.2

^a U.S.A. (including Alaska), Canada, Newfoundland, Greenland and St. Pierre & Miquelon.

^b America, other than "North America" as defined above.

^c Of which, to Ireland :

1929 = 4.9 ; 1931 = 7.8 ; 1932 = 7.1 ; 1933 = 5.2 ; 1934 = 4.9 ; 1935 = 4.8 ; 1936 = 4.8 ; 1937 = 4.1 ; 1938 = 4.3.

^d Officially corrected figures, for Europe and North America, "based on the assumption . . . that all the grain reported as exported to Canada is actually destined for Europe"; show (cf. *Trade Information Bulletin*, Nos. 602, 684, 749 and 808 and *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1934, page 420) :

	1929	1931	1932	1933	1934
Europe	45.6	49.4	48.9	50.9	44.8
North America	17.4	16.2	15.1	12.7	14.3

^e General trade.

^f Including war reparations deliveries in kind (1929-1932) ; excluding trade with Austria.

^g Up to April 1st, 1937, including Burma ; thereafter, trade of India with countries other than Burma.

^h From 1.VII.32, excluding trade of Manchurian ports.

ⁱ Including bullion and specie. Years ending June 30th.

The decline in the United States trade with Germany is reflected in that recorded for the share of North America in Germany's trade—from 15.6% of imports in 1929 to 9.1% in 1938, and from 8% of exports in 1929 to 3.3% in 1938.

The figures for German trade with Europe conceal large discrepancies, particularly between the industrialised creditor countries, which represent the chief markets for German goods, and the countries of South-eastern Europe. While the aggregate share of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Roumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia in German imports rose from 7.2% in 1934 to 12% in 1938, that of other European countries fell from 51.4% to 44.4%. Similarly, while the share of the six countries mentioned in German exports rose from 5.5% in 1934 to 13.2% in 1938, that of other European countries fell from 71.7% to 57.5%. Attention should also be paid to the rapid development of German exports to Latin America.

The changes that occurred in the continental distribution of French imports in 1938 were due largely to heavier purchases of mineral oils from the United States, of wine from Algeria and of wool from Australia.

The heavy increase in the share of Asia in the trade of Japan as well as China must be attributed to the collapse of trade of both these countries with countries outside the "yen bloc".¹

Disintegration of World Trade through the Formation of Economic Groups of Countries.

In the last few editions of this publication, recent changes in the geographical distribution of trade have been examined from various points of view and illustrated by tables which bring out certain current trends more clearly than figures concerning the continental distribution of trade. It may be useful, in this edition, to supply some data with reference to the relative increase in trade between certain big industrial countries and such raw-material-producing countries as are bound to them by political ties or otherwise dominated by their influence. In the first instance, the increase in "inter-imperial" trade enters into account. It is illustrated by the following table, showing the percentage shares in the trade of the mother countries with the dominions, colonies, protectorates, etc., attached to them.

SHARE OF "EMPIRE TRADE" IN THE TRADE OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Trade of	Share of	Imports				Exports			
		1929	1932	1935	1938	1929	1932	1935	1938
United Kingdom *	British Commonwealth, colonies, protectorates, etc.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
United States *	Philippines	30.2	36.4	39.0	41.9	44.4	45.4	47.6	49.9
France	French colonies, protectorates and mandated territories	2.9	6.1	4.7	4.8	1.6	2.8	2.3	2.8
Belgium	Belgian Congo	12.0	20.9	25.8	27.1	18.8	31.5	31.6	27.5
Netherlands	Netherlands oversea territories	3.9	3.8	7.3	8.3	2.6	1.3	1.0	1.9
Italy	Italian colonies and Ethiopia	5.5	5.0	7.2	8.8	9.4	5.9	5.7	10.7
Portugal	Portuguese oversea territories	0.5	1.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	3.6	14.3	23.3
		7.9	10.4	8.2	10.2	12.7	13.9	12.3	12.2

* General trade.

It is particularly in the larger groups—the British Commonwealth and the French Empire—that the share of the total trade of the mother country with the rest of the empire, particularly as regards the imports, has grown most; but the same tendency is reflected in the figures for the United States, Belgium and the Netherlands. In the case of Italy, it is chiefly exports to her oversea territories that have developed: between 1929 and 1938, they rose from 2% to 23% of the total.

¹ Cf. pages 24 and 26.

The relative increase in trade within these groups has been contributed to not only by discriminatory measures but also by the fact that the countries of each group have the same currency, or currencies which have been linked to each other. The importance of monetary stability may be illustrated by the fact that, besides the British Commonwealth, other countries which are generally classed as belonging to the "sterling bloc" have also increased their share in the trade of the United Kingdom :

	Imports				Exports			
	1929	1932	1935	1938	1929	1932	1935	1938
Percentage share in the trade of the United Kingdom of :								
(i) British Commonwealth, protectorates, etc	30.2	36.4	39.0	41.9	44.4	45.4	47.6	49.9
(ii) Countries of the "sterling bloc" not included in (i) ^a	12.0	13.2	12.5	12.8	7.4	9.8	11.5	11.7
(iii) Other countries	57.8	50.4	48.5	45.3	48.2	44.8	40.9	38.4

^a Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Latvia, Portugal, Siam, Iraq.

Figures may further be given showing the increase in the share of Eastern Asia in Japanese trade and of South-Eastern Europe and Latin America in German trade :

SHARE OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN THE TRADE OF JAPAN AND GERMANY

Trade of	Share of	Imports				Exports			
		1929	1932	1935	1938	1929	1932	1935	1938
Japan ^a	Korea and Formosa	12.3	26.2	24.1	30.0	16.8	21.6	23.4	32.9
	Kwantung	6.0	4.0	0.8	1.6	4.8	6.8	9.2	13.7
	Manchuria	1.9	2.7	5.9	9.0	2.5	1.5	3.9	8.1
	Rest of China	5.8	4.0	4.1	4.4	10.9	7.3	4.6	8.0
Germany	Six countries of South-Eastern Europe ^b	4.5	5.5	10.1	12.0	5.0	3.9	7.7	13.2
	Latin America	12.2	11.2	14.5	15.6	7.8	4.3	9.5	11.5

^a The trade of Japan with Korea and Formosa is not included in Japanese trade returns, but has been estimated on the basis of the trade statistics of these territories and included in the figures employed for the above calculations.—The figures refer to general trade.

^b Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Roumania, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

This table illustrates even more strikingly the redistribution of trade. Between 1935 and 1938, the share in Japan's exports of the countries falling within her special sphere of influence rose from 41% to 63% and that of German exports to South-Eastern Europe and Latin America from 17% to 25%.

The tables reflect a disintegration of world economy through the formation of economic groups which, in their trade, tend to detach themselves from each other.

Before these tendencies towards disintegration were felt, the production of goods entering into foreign trade was determined on the whole by a competition that was worldwide in scope. Though the notion of the "world market" has not yet disappeared, a growing share of the trade that is carried on within the various political or economic groups is based on prices that exceed world market prices or, owing to the uncertainty prevailing with reference to the exchange value of currencies regulated by exchange control, bear no exact relation to such prices. Certain of the bigger economic groups are striving to become self-contained, at least in certain manufactured goods and staple products of great importance, and international specialisation is being reduced.

The tendencies under review may be further illustrated by figures showing the balances of trade of the larger creditor countries considered in the first of the above tables

with the countries inside and outside the political groups to which they belong. For the convenience of the reader, these balances have been converted into gold dollars and brought together in table form.

BALANCES OF IMPORTS (—) OR EXPORTS (+) OF CERTAIN CREDITOR COUNTRIES

		§ (000,000's) gold			
		1929	1932	1935	1938
United Kingdom	with the British Commonwealth, colonies, protectorates, etc.	— 55	— 248	— 202	— 362
	with other countries	— 1,803	— 749	— 599	— 758
United States	with the Philippines	— 40	— 36	— 26	— 24
	with other countries	+ 882	+ 324	+ 165	+ 669
France	with French colonies, protectorates and mandated territories	+ 96	— 1	— 20	— 70
	with other countries	— 412	— 395	— 195	— 196
Belgium	with Belgian Congo	— 13	— 8	— 17	— 22
	with other countries	— 91	— 31	— 10	— 2
Netherlands	with Netherlands oversea territories	+ 14	— 6	— 12	— 4
	with other countries	— 321	— 177	— 93	— 118

The outstanding fact illustrated by this table is the disparity between the movement of the trade balances of the creditor countries with their oversea territories, etc., on the one hand, and with the rest of the world on the other. While the passive balance of the United Kingdom with the British Commonwealth, British colonies, etc., increased between 1929 and 1938 by \$307 million gold, that with other countries declined by over \$1 milliard gold. A similar tendency is noticeable in the case of the other countries.¹ For all the five creditor countries taken together, the balances with their oversea territories became more passive by \$484 million gold, and those with other countries more active by \$1,340 million gold.

This movement of balances has, of course, occasioned a corresponding change in the balances of the dominions and oversea territories. The following examples may suffice as illustration. Australia's trade with the United Kingdom which, in the economic year 1928-29, had resulted in a deficit of £2.3 million sterling, showed a surplus of £28.5 million sterling in 1937-38; in her trade with other countries, on the other hand, a surplus of £2.4 million sterling in 1928-29 was changed to a deficit of £10.4 million sterling in 1937-38. India's trade with the United Kingdom resulted in a deficit of 374 million rupees in 1929, but in a surplus of 121 million rupees in 1937;² meanwhile, the surplus of her trade with other countries fell from 355 million rupees in 1929 to 252 million in 1937. Algeria's balance with France changed from a deficit of 1,745 million francs in 1929 to a surplus of 434 million in 1937,² but her trade balance with other countries did not change very considerably (it resulted in a deficit of 236 million francs in 1929 and 184 million in 1937). Of an increase in the aggregate trade surplus of the Netherlands Indies by 60 million gulden between 1929 and 1938, the Netherlands accounts for over two-thirds, though the share of the Netherlands in her aggregate trade is less than 20%. The trade balance of the Belgian Congo with Belgium changed from a deficit of 146 million francs in 1929 to a surplus of 1,430 million in 1937, chiefly on account of a large rise in exports to the mother-country; the change in the balance with other countries, though

¹ Though the United States balance with the Philippines, recorded in gold dollars, was lower in 1938 than in 1929, it was higher if recorded in current dollars.

² Figures by countries for 1938 are not available at the time of writing.

working in the same direction, was comparatively small (there was a deficit of 353 million francs in 1929 and 80 million in 1937).

When interpreting these changes in trade balances, account must be taken of the fact that the non-industrial countries within the respective "empires" are indebted to their mother-countries and normally have to meet the payments due for the service of their debts by the aid of an excess of exports over imports. The production of these countries is highly specialised, and their exports—and accordingly their surplus of exports—have a natural tendency to spread over a wide range of industrial countries besides those to which the debts are due. The transfer of the debt payments is rendered possible by an excess of exports of these raw-material-producing countries, either in their trade with the respective creditor countries or with countries which in their turn have an excess of exports to the creditor countries. Practically all important trading countries, irrespective of their political and geographical situation, are involved in this system of triangular and multilateral trade.

During the early part of the depression, the amounts that had to be transferred in such a roundabout way in many cases increased on account of the partial suspension of capital exports to the raw-material countries, and the manufacturing industries of the creditor countries found themselves exposed at once to the loss of foreign markets and increased foreign competition on the home market. Other disturbances set in and contributed to bring about changes in the commercial and monetary policy of the creditor countries by which their imports of manufactured goods were limited or reduced. The raw-material countries were thus to an increasing degree thrown back upon their trade with the mother-countries for the transfer of payments in service of their debts, and certain of the industrial countries involved in the multilateral transfer found the markets for their goods reduced and therewith also their possibility of acquiring the currency they needed for the purchase of primary products.

The difficulties certain of these countries experienced in financing their imports of primary products thus appear due to the disorganisation of the system of multilateral trade. A bird's eye view of certain of the disturbances in question is afforded by Diagram 9, showing the ways of transfer to the United Kingdom as revealed by bilateral trade balances in 1929, 1934 and 1938. The diagram should be studied in conjunction with the explanatory note given after it, and particular attention should be paid to the relative increase between 1929 and 1938 in the import balance of the United Kingdom from the group "Other countries", representing chiefly non-industrial countries in which the bulk of the foreign investments of the United Kingdom are located.

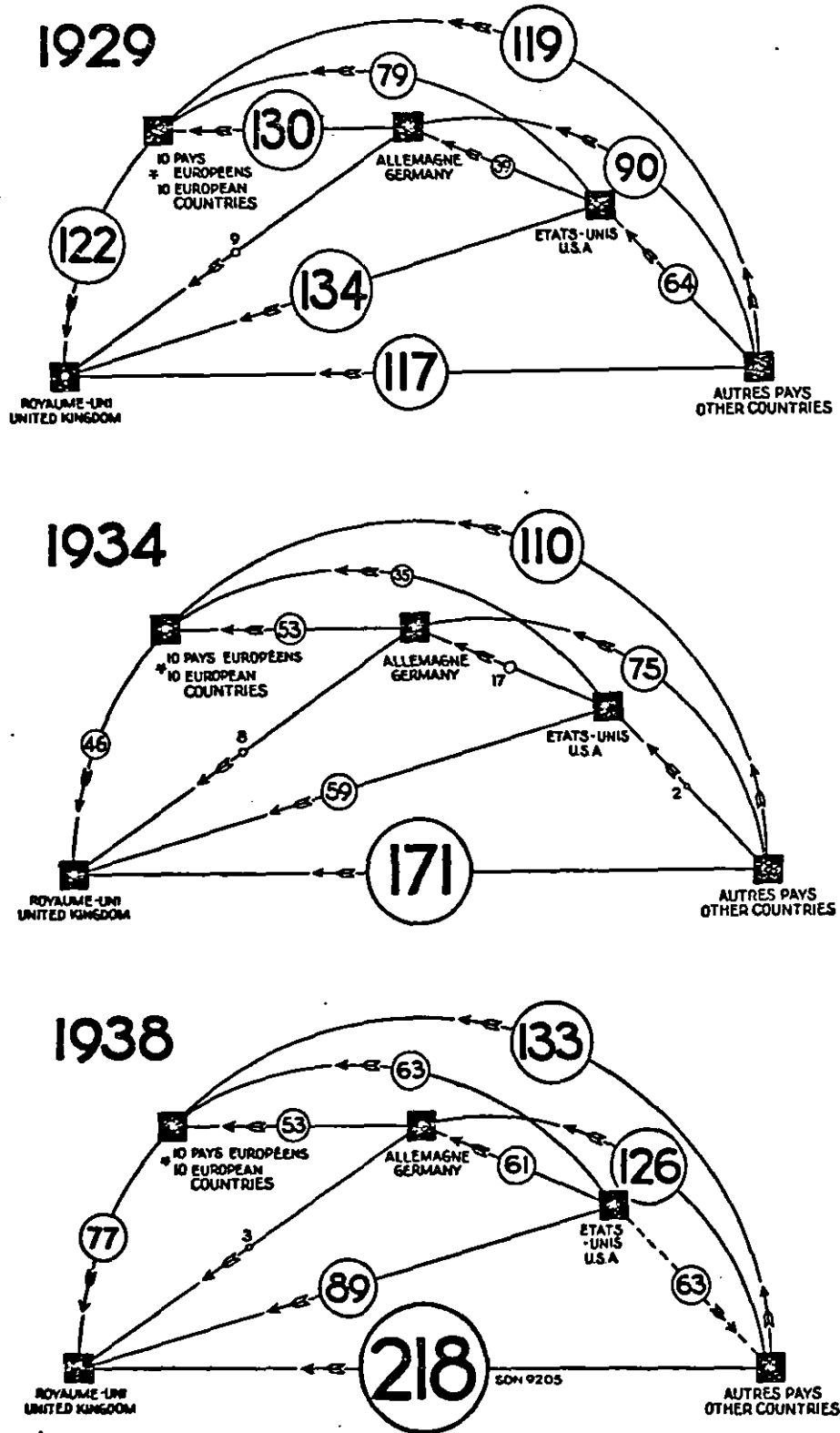
No distinction has been made in this diagram between the British dominions, colonies etc., and other countries included in the group "Other countries", but it is significant that the total increase between 1929 and 1938 of £101 million in the debit balance of the United Kingdom with the last-mentioned group is due wholly to "British countries".¹

Germany affords a further illustration of the difficulties caused by this disorganisation of multilateral trade. In 1929, Germany had a large excess of exports to the European creditor countries other than the United Kingdom, which she used to purchase primary products coming from elsewhere. Since 1934, Germany's reduced surplus with the creditor countries is largely earmarked, through clearing agreements, for the service of debts, and her exports have, to an increasing degree, been directed to non-industrial countries in bilateral exchange for primary products, more particularly to countries of South-Eastern Europe and Latin America. But owing to the re-orientation of her trade, Germany has not profited as much as would have been possible from the increased market for manufactured goods in certain creditor countries since the years 1933-1934. Thus, as Diagram 9 shows, there occurred, between 1934 and 1938, a rise in the imports surplus of the United Kingdom from the United States as well as the group "Ten European countries", but not in the import surplus of that group or of the United Kingdom from Germany.

¹ The United Kingdom's trade deficit with British countries rose from £11.3 million in 1929 to £125.5 million in 1938, or by £114.2 million.

Diagram 9.

WAYS OF TRANSFER TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, AS REVEALED BY BILATERAL TRADE BALANCES, IN MILLIONS OF POUNDS STERLING, IN 1929, 1934 AND 1938



* Austria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Note to Diagram 9. — The figures represent the balances of trade, calculated in millions of pounds sterling, between five countries or groups of countries : (i) United Kingdom ; (ii) a group of ten European countries—namely, Austria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland ; (iii) Germany ; (iv) the United States ;

(v) all other countries. The balances are calculated according to the trade statistics of the partner shown to the left of the diagram—*e.g.*, that between Germany and the United States according to the German trade returns. Where use had to be made of the United States trade returns (that is, only for trade between the United States and "Other countries") 10% was added to the recorded import value in order to account for freight and insurance (as the United States shows imports at their value in the country of provenance). All the balances, except that of the United States with "Other countries" in 1938, are passive—that is, they serve the transfer in the direction indicated by the arrows, from the group "Other countries", where are localised over 90% of the British investments and a high proportion of the investments of the creditor countries included in the group "Ten European countries".

Though it has not been possible to include balances on account of international business transactions other than trade in goods, as, for these, complete statistics are not available, the diagram is believed to give a true indication of the chief ways of transfer to the United Kingdom and certain other European creditor countries.

The disorganisation of triangular and multilateral trade is reflected by the relative increase of the balances serving the direct transfer from the group "Other countries" to the United Kingdom and "Ten European countries". While, in 1929, only £117 million, or 30.6%, of the import surplus of the United Kingdom resulted from her trade with "Other countries", the corresponding figure for 1938 was £218 million, or 56.3%. Similarly, of the import surplus of the group "Ten European countries" with Germany, the United States and "Other countries", the latter group accounted for £119 million, or 36.3%, in 1929 but £133 million, or 53.4%, in 1938.

"The distribution by countries of world production—determined mainly by trade during past generations—as well as the geographical position and climatic conditions of the various producing and consuming centres, render it necessary for many countries to import from markets other than those in which they sell their products. But it is not easy for individual countries or groups of countries in the long run to oppose an approach to bilateralism which is supported by others. The equalisation of trade balances in certain directions entails a similar equalisation in others¹".

The disintegration of world trade through the formation of economic groups reflects the measures of trade and currency control through which countries have endeavoured to avert the effect of the disturbances in their international account that became manifest during the early part of the trade depression. There is no clear indication that this disintegration was offset to a great extent by the improvement in trading conditions during the period 1933-1937. It was rather during this period that the tendencies in question became fully evident, in spite of the alleviation of the transfer problem that resulted from the absorption by creditor countries of increasing quantities of goods. But the decline in the imports of several creditor countries in 1938, the deterioration in the terms of trade of agricultural countries and the resulting prominence given to the transfer problem gave new impetus to the tendencies of disintegration of world trade.

In the shelter of the new trade and currency regulations there has grown up a range of vested interests which, together with considerations of a political nature, block the way to the restoration of a world market, in the wide sense of the word, to which all countries have admittance as sellers and buyers. Yet it is obvious that the natural conditions of production, particularly of primary goods, are so different, and the advantages of a developed specialisation accordingly so high, that an efficient utilisation of world resources depends upon the multilateral exchange of goods. No division of the world, however ingeniously made, into self-contained groups could be made without detriment to the majority of countries.

The exposition would be incomplete without a reference to the forces working for the abolition of trade discriminations and counteracting the tendencies described above. Of great significance are the commercial agreements concluded by the United States with a wide range of countries and automatically extended to almost all other countries under the operation of the most-favoured-nation clause. At the time of writing, the full effect of two of these agreements—those with the United Kingdom and Canada—which, in view of the volume of the trade they regulate, are amongst the most important, has not yet been felt. Certain concessions granted under these agreements, which were concluded in November 1938—for instance, the abolition of the duty levied by

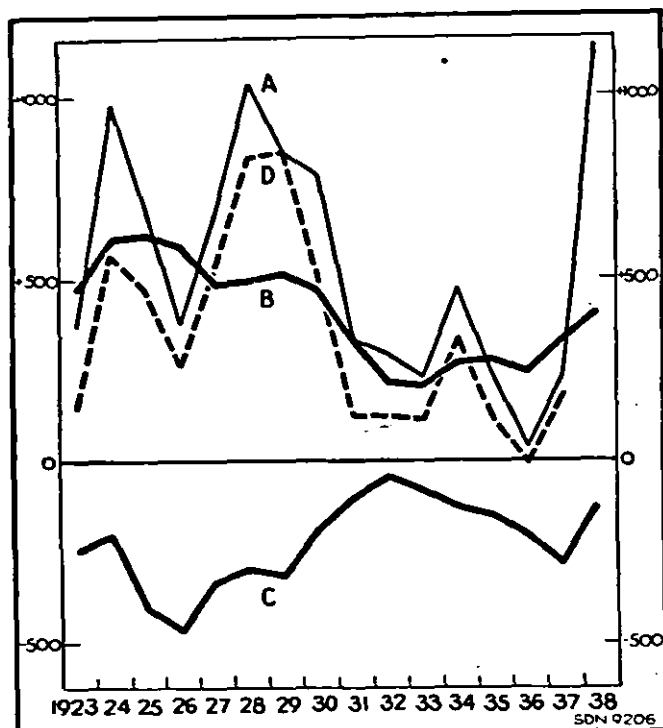
¹ Cf. Svenska Handelsbankens *Index*, for August 1935, which gives an account of certain factors involved in the changes under review.

Diagram 10.

UNITED STATES : ANNUAL MOVEMENT OF TRADE BALANCES
IN \$ (000,000's)

General Trade.

- A: Balance of total trade ;
- B: Balance with the United Kingdom ;
- C: Balance with British Malaya and India ;
- D: Balance with other countries.



the United Kingdom on foreign wheat—involved the reduction or removal of preferences which the Dominions and India had enjoyed in the United Kingdom market, and certain preferences enjoyed by the United Kingdom in Canada were also reduced. The Anglo-American Agreement covers trade with the British Colonial Empire and thus takes account of the position of the United States as an intermediary in the transfer of the service of British investments, which is apparent from Diagram 9. As the United States provides a large market for rubber and tin from British Malaya, she has a considerable import balance in her trade with that country. As is shown in Diagram 10, the variations in this balance, together with a smaller import balance of the United States trade with India, have offset to a remarkable extent the corresponding variations in the United States export balance in her trade with the United Kingdom. The movement of the respective balances in the same direction from 1937 to 1938 was determined by the exceptional conditions prevailing in the United States trade in the last-mentioned year.

Remarks on the Relationship between the Prices and the Quantities of Goods entering into Trade.

In the preceding pages, mention has been frequently made of the relationship existing between changes during the past few years in the prices and quantities of goods entering into trade. It may be helpful to consider this relationship in a more general way. As it is not possible to give anything like a complete exposition of this question in a few pages, the analysis will be confined to certain simple facts of primary importance.

Variations in Total World Trade due to Changes in Demand.

Reference to Diagram 1¹ shows that, during the early years of the depression, a decline occurred in the prices as well as in the quantum of world trade. Gold prices continued to fall until 1935, while the quantum of trade was lowest in 1932 and 1933. The sterling prices of trade, which, since 1931, have been more significant than the gold prices, were lowest in 1933 and have followed the quantum movement rather closely. Between 1933 and 1937, the curves for both rose steadily, and, in 1938, both declined.

Since changes in demand normally cause prices and quantities to move in the same direction, whereas changes in supply normally make them move in opposite directions, this parallelism between the movement of the indices of the price and quantum of world

¹ Cf. page 9.

trade during the past ten years suggests that the major changes were connected with variations in the world demand.¹

These changes in demand undoubtedly emanated from the industrialised countries, and there are strong reasons for believing that they were, as a rule, initiated by the United States. There is usually a marked positive correlation between the movement of the quantum of United States imports of raw materials and the prices of such materials. This is natural in view of the fact that the United States is the foremost importer of raw materials and that her imports of such materials usually show greater fluctuations than those of the other principal importers. The movement of the prices of raw materials, in its turn, determines that of manufactured articles, not only because of the direct effect upon the cost of production, but also because the demand for manufactured articles in the world market is a function of the proceeds of sales of primary products by non-industrial countries.

Diagram 11 shows the connection between the quantum and the price of United States imports of raw materials since the beginning of 1935. The failure of prices to fall as much between the middle of 1937 and the middle of 1938 as might have been expected from the movement of the curves during the preceding years must be attributed to the fact that the quantum of raw materials imported by other chief industrial countries fell comparatively little during the period in question (that of Germany increased).

If one or a few countries increase their purchases of certain products and the world market prices of these products rise accordingly, it would be natural to expect that, in reaction to this increase in price, other countries would reduce their purchases, and *vice versa*. Though such reactions occasionally occur in the case of individual articles, there is usually a strong tendency for the quantum of imports and exports of different countries to move in the same direction, though naturally by no means at the same rate. This would appear to be due to the close relationship existing between imports and exports and the facility with which favourable and unfavourable influences spread through trade movements from country to country. Thus, if the United States considerably increases her purchases of raw materials, the exports of raw-material countries, and accordingly the ability of these countries to buy foreign goods, increase and thus cause a rise in the exports of manufacturing countries, which eventually leads to an increased demand for raw materials also on the part of countries other than the United States.

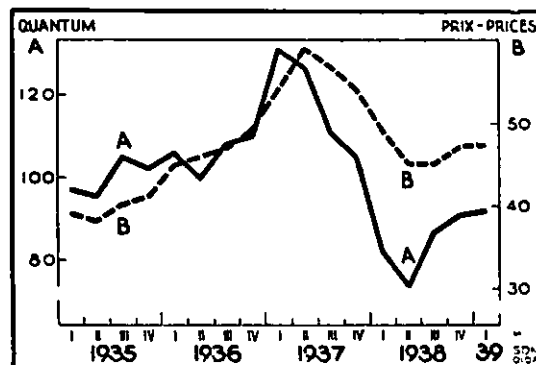
Influence of Supply on the Distribution of Trade by Groups of Articles.

If the aggregate movements of the price and the quantum of world trade (and to some extent also of the trade in particular articles and of particular countries) are determined by changes in world demand, closer inspection of the figures clearly indicates that supply conditions play an important part in the distribution of trade by articles and countries.

The distribution of world trade between three chief groups of articles (foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured articles) may be considered first. The movement of the price and quantum indices for these groups (as given in Annex I) since 1929 are shown

Diagram 11.

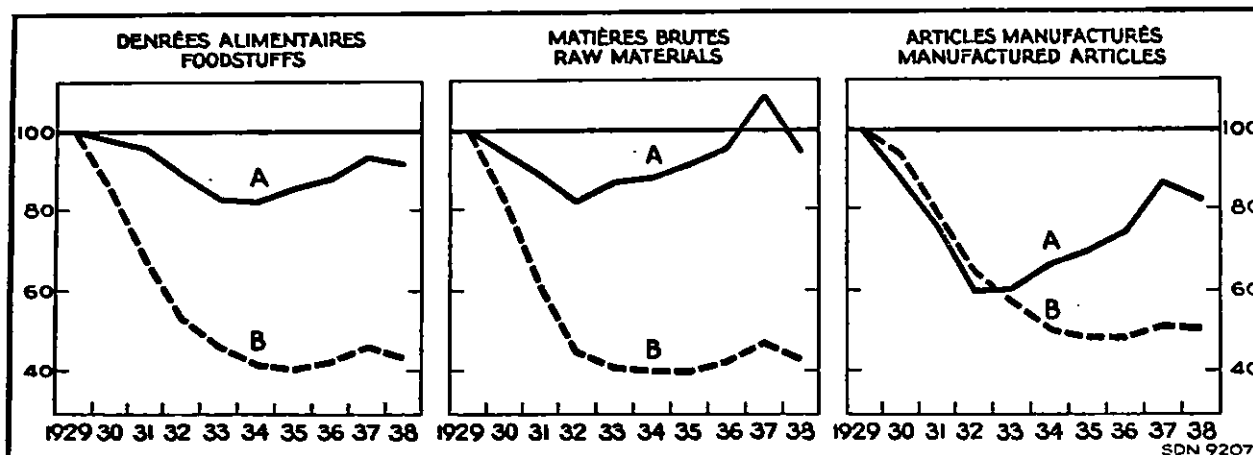
UNITED STATES : QUARTERLY MOVEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS (1923-1925 = 100)
A : Quantum (scale left) ; B : Price (scale right)



¹ Naturally, such a conclusion holds true only if there was, on the whole, a parallelism between the movement of the prices and quantities of individual articles and not only between the movement of price and quantum indices. There is, however, every reason to believe that the former was the case. (Theoretically, a simultaneous rise—or fall—in the price and quantum indices may be due to changes in the price of certain articles and in the quantity of others.)

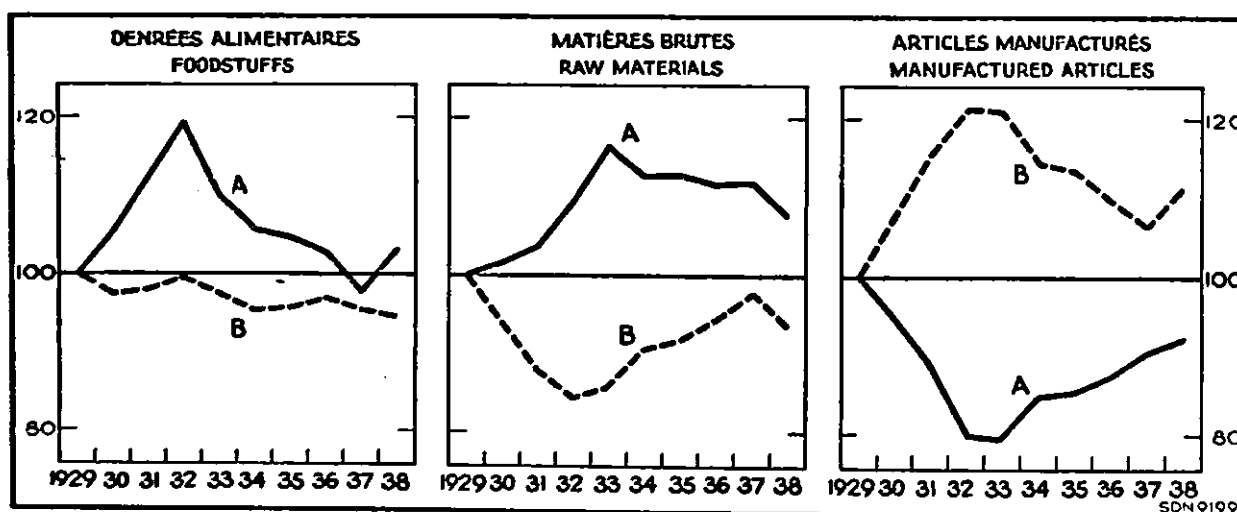
in Diagram 12. The simultaneous fall in the curves for the price and the quantum of each group during the early years of the depression, the subsequent rise up to 1937 and the decline in 1938 reflect the influence of the changes in world demand considered above.

Diagram 12.
ABSOLUTE MOVEMENTS OF THE PRICE AND QUANTUM INDICES FOR WORLD TRADE, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.
A : Quantum ; B : Price (in gold).



The amplitude of the movements differs, however, for each group. In order to study the interplay between the price and quantum movements (apart from those caused by the changes in world demand), it is expedient to consider how the quantum and prices of goods belonging to each group have moved in relation to the quantum and the prices of total world trade. For this purpose, the price and quantum indices for the three groups have been divided by the corresponding indices for total world trade and the quotients plotted in Diagram 13. The horizontal line in each subdivision of the diagram thus represents two distinct trend curves superimposed on each other : (a) the world trade price indices, and (b) the world trade quantum indices.

Diagram 13.
RELATIVE MOVEMENTS OF THE PRICE AND QUANTUM INDICES FOR WORLD TRADE, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES
A : Quantum ; B : Price.



Note.—The curves represent the movement of indices of the price and quantum of world trade in articles belonging to the three groups in question, divided by indices of the price and quantum of world trade as a whole.

It is found that the prices of foodstuffs and raw materials have declined relatively to the prices of all goods entering into international trade since 1929, while the quantum of these two groups of commodities have increased relatively to the quantum of trade

as a whole. Exactly the reverse is true of manufactured goods. Up to 1932 or 1933, the discrepancy between the price and quantum movements widened for each group; thereafter, up to 1937 inclusive, the discrepancy was reduced. In the case of manufactured articles, the inverse correlation between price and quantum movements is very striking.¹

If the prices for manufactured articles rise in relation to those of primary products, the non-industrial countries have to export a greater quantity of primary products in exchange for a given quantity of manufactured articles; hence the quantum of these articles will fall in relation to the quantum of total trade. But even disregarding the effect of changes in the barter terms of trade, it is natural that if certain goods rise relatively in price, their share in the quantum of trade will decline.

This tendency has some bearing upon the changes in the recent orientation of production in countries of a different structure. Obviously, the changes in price relations on the world market, unless counteracted by measures of commercial or monetary policy, have been accompanied by similar changes in national markets. The relative increase in the price of manufactured goods is thus likely to have upset the previous equilibrium between primary and manufacturing production, and thus to have favoured the development of industry at the expense of agriculture in all countries. It follows that the industrialisation of agricultural countries that has actually occurred cannot be attributed only to their policy of industrial protection. No similar conclusion can be drawn with reference to the increased agricultural production in certain industrialised countries, as changes in price relationships, if left to themselves, would have discouraged the development of agricultural production in these countries.

Influence of Supply on the Distribution of Trade by Countries.

It would be easy to show, in a way similar to that employed when considering trade by groups of articles, that the geographical distribution of trade is a function of its price—that is, that the quantum of trade (imports or exports) by countries has expanded in relation to total world trade where prices have fallen in relation to total trade, and *vice versa*. Such a relationship between price and quantum movements would, however, result simply from the fact that goods belonging to the three groups considered above enter in different proportions into the imports (or exports) of different countries. If one wishes to go beyond the analysis already made, one has therefore to consider the geographical distribution of trade *within* each of the three categories considered above.

In Diagram 14 is shown the movement of the price and quantum of manufactured articles imported and exported by five principal industrialised countries in relation to the price and quantum, not of total world trade, but of the group of manufactured articles entering into world trade.² As the basic indices for different countries do not refer strictly to the same categories of goods (they are elaborated according to the national classifications applied by the countries concerned), it cannot be claimed that they give more than a rough indication of the connection between the changes in price and quantum.

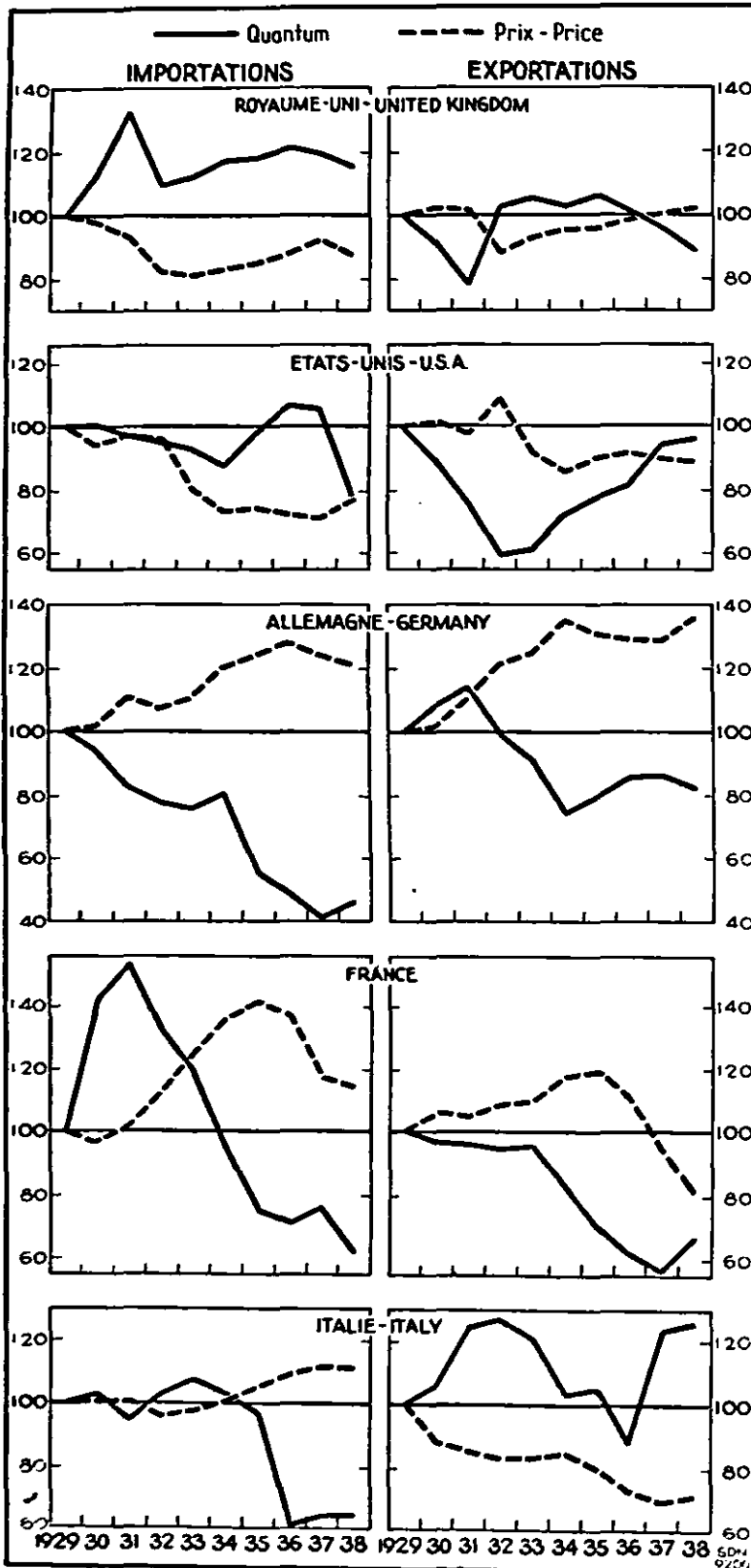
When interpreting the different movements of the price curves in this diagram, it should be considered that different countries buy in the world market at the same price for a given article, at least if differences due to freights and discriminatory treatment are disregarded. The actual discrepancies between the price curves must, accordingly, be attributed chiefly to the dissimilarity in the distribution of the group "Manu-

¹ Between 1937 and 1938, the curves for price and quantum, for manufactured articles as well as raw materials, moved in the same direction. Account should be taken, however, of the fact that the basic indices for 1938, which are only provisional, may be slightly erroneous.

² Similar diagrams were also drawn up for the trade in foodstuffs and raw materials of the countries in question but are not reproduced for lack of space and since they, on the whole, only confirm the conclusions that might be drawn from Diagram 14.

Diagram 14.

RELATIVE MOVEMENTS OF THE PRICE AND QUANTUM INDICES FOR TRADE IN MANUFACTURED ARTICLES OF FIVE COUNTRIES



Note.—The curves represent the movement of price and quantum indices for imports and exports of manufactured articles of the countries in question, divided by the price and quantum indices for such articles in total world trade.

factured articles” between different commodities and qualities, and, to some extent, the changes in this distribution during the period considered.

The interaction between the relative price and quantum movements depends, in the case of imports, upon the foreign supply and the domestic demand, and, in the case of exports, upon the domestic supply and the foreign demand.¹ In either case, supply reactions are reflected in a negative, and demand reactions in a positive, correlation between the price and quantum curves. The correlation may not be annual, and more attention should be paid to the general position of the curves in relation to the horizontal (100-) line than to their annual movements. The preponderance of supply reactions is stressed by the fact that, where the prices are high (in relation to world prices represented by that line), the quantum is generally low and *vice versa*, a fact that applies to imports as well as exports. The chief exceptions to this rule, and certain of the cases where there is an annual positive correlation, will be commented upon below.

In the case of *imports*, the part played by the cheapness of the foreign supply determining the quantum of imports is most evident in the case of Germany, France and Italy. In the case of the United Kingdom, the import price was relatively low, and the import quantum relatively high, during the whole period considered; but annual movements, and particularly the rise in both the price and the quantum curves from 1933 to 1935, reflect the influence of the United Kingdom demand upon the prices

¹ The supply and demand here considered are those exercised in the world market. If, for example, the quantities available for export from a given country increase on account of the reduction in the domestic demand, this change is regarded as an increase in the supply of export goods.

of the manufactured goods she imports—an influence which is natural in view of the fact that the United Kingdom is the world's chief importer of manufactured articles. In the case of the United States, too, the influence of the domestic demand upon prices is noticeable, though rather in the position of both the curves below the horizontal line than in their annual movements. The United States comes next to the United Kingdom as importer of manufactured articles, and the relatively heavy decline in her purchases since 1929 appears to have made the prices of the manufactured goods she imports fall more than world prices of manufactured goods in general.

The *export* curves (shown on the right) permit of drawing certain conclusions concerning the geographical distribution of trade. The tendency of the price and quantum curves for exports to move in opposite directions indicates that the cheaper a country sells its manufactured products, the greater the share it can capture of the world market for such products. The conclusion is worth stressing, as the various disturbances of trade in recent years on account of new methods of commercial policy have concealed to a certain extent the influence of prices upon the distribution of trade. But, though the cheapness of supply is the predominant factor, some cases of an influence of foreign demand suggested by the diagram may be considered.

Thus, though the United States exports of manufactured articles have fallen in price since 1929 (in relation to the prices of such articles in general), they have been relatively lower in quantum than in that year. It would appear that, particularly during the early part of the depression, there was a relatively heavy decline in the world market for certain manufactured goods exported by the United States (for example, machinery and motor-cars). With the general improvement in economic conditions in recent years, this demand has again increased and the quantity exported has risen, in spite of the fact that United States export prices have moved parallel with world market prices for manufactured goods. The rise in both the German relative export price and export quantum in 1930 and 1931 appears to be due to the heavy foreign demand for German goods in these years dictated by the desire of creditor countries to withdraw from Germany short-term funds which threatened to become blocked there. The fall in both the price and the quantum curves for France for 1936 and 1937 may be explained by the facts that the depreciation of the franc failed to affect exports to the French oversea territories (with franc currency) which have recently occupied a predominant position in French trade, and that foreign purchases were postponed in anticipation of a continued reduction in the value of the franc.

Limitation of Price Competition.

It might at first blush seem reasonable to infer from the conclusions reached above that if a country—for example, by means of currency depreciation or subventions to exporters—finds it possible to bring down its export prices lower than those of other countries, it could gain an almost unlimited competitive advantage in its foreign trade. Such an inference would be erroneous, however, as no country is fit for producing more than certain goods in competition with other countries and the world market for each individual article—in the commercial sense of the word—is so limited that a heavy price reduction may frequently fail to produce a considerable increase in the quantity.

Countries exposed to difficulties in their foreign trade are therefore not always able to attain a better equilibrium by reducing the prices of their old export products, but frequently have to increase the range of the goods to be sold. The pressure to which numerous agricultural countries have been exposed in their foreign trade during the past ten years therefore helps to explain the reduced specialisation of the exports of such countries, of which numerous examples were given in a table in the preceding issue of this publication.¹

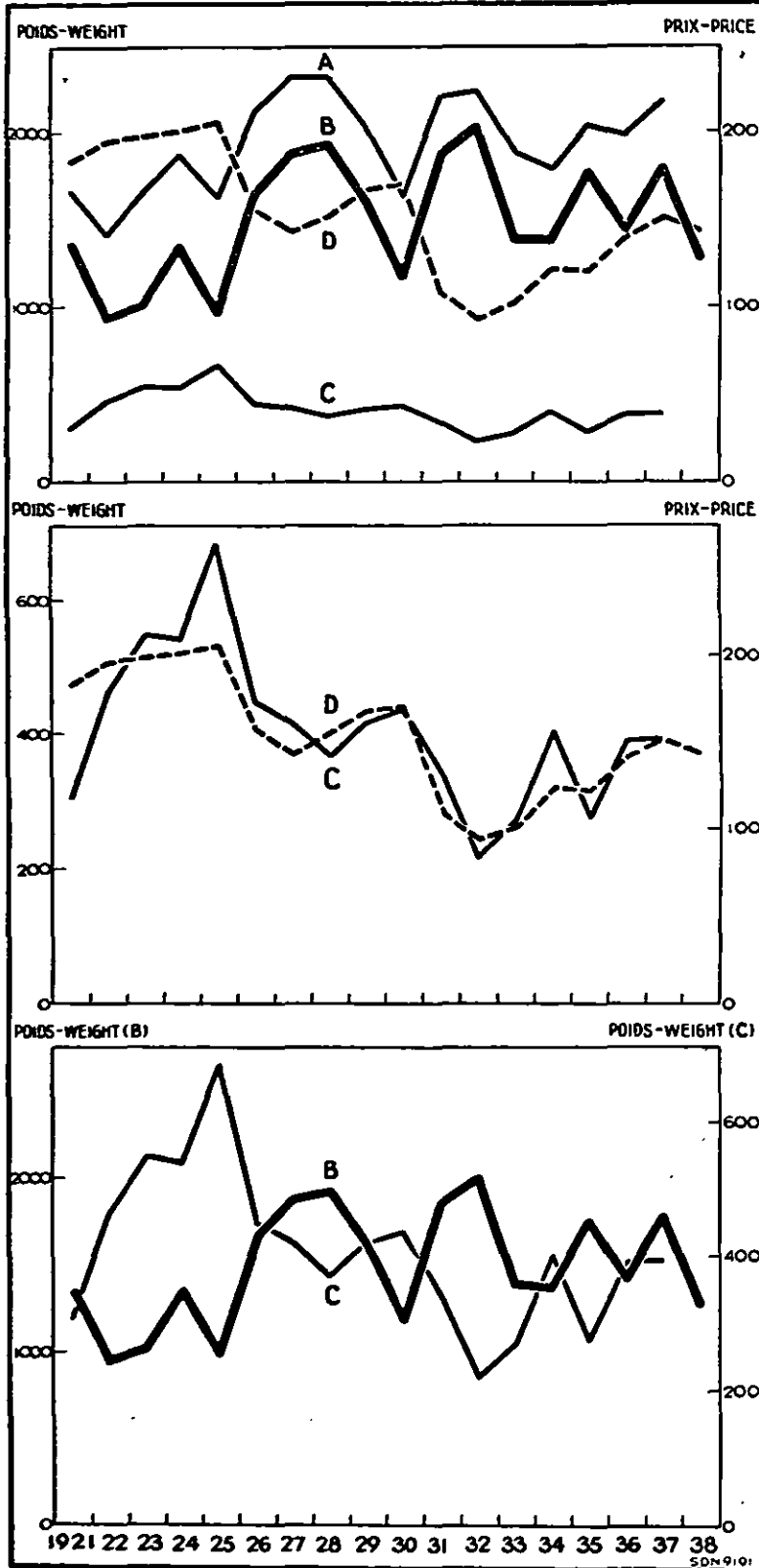
Among industrialised countries, Japan affords an example of the same phenomena.

¹ *Review of World Trade, 1937, page 73.*

Diagrams 15-17.

WORLD EXPORTS OF LINSEED (ANNUAL MOVEMENT)

- A : World
 - B : Argentine
 - C : Other countries (A minus B)
 - D : Average Argentine export price (Peso m/n per ton).
- } in metric tons (000's).



The collapse of the market for raw silk in the United States during the first depression years and, later, the heavy Japanese capital investments and military expenditure in Manchuria and elsewhere in China, was accompanied by a shift of Japanese exports to a large number of new products. In less than ten years, the quantum of Japanese exports more than doubled; but the effect of this increase upon the export value was largely offset by the fact that the prices of Japanese exports fell much more than those of other countries with a similar economic structure.¹

While each country has an obvious interest in maintaining the prices of its export products at a competitive level and may easily be forced by circumstances to improve its competitive position by lowering these prices, there are limits beyond which an expansion of trade can only be reached by means of sacrifices weighing heavier than the advantages gained.

Different Position of Big and Small Suppliers.

The above reasoning leads up to certain conclusions concerning the nature of the competition in individual commodities. The relationship between the price and aggregate quantity of each article entering into world trade naturally depends upon the elasticities of the demand for, and supply of, that article in the world market. But the relationship between the price and the quantity of the same article entering into the export of a *given country* depends, in addition, upon the relative importance of that country as a supplier of the commodity to the world market. This may be illustrated in a striking way by data concerning the trade movements for certain articles the supply of which is subject to large variations on account of weather conditions.

¹ Cf. Annex II, page 72.

Diagrams 15-17 summarise the exports of linseed in the period 1921-1938. The Argentine export is the chief factor determining the aggregate supply to the world market ; usually it accounts for 60% to 90% of world exports. The Argentine export price which may be taken as representative of the world market price is entered in Diagram 15. As might have been expected, there is a clear negative correlation between the price movement and the quantity of Argentine exports as well as world exports.

The price curve is repeated in Diagram 16, which also shows the quantity of linseed exported from countries other than the Argentine (that is, the margin between the two other quantity curves of Diagram 15) on a scale four times bigger than in Diagram 15. It is found that these exports, in contrast with those of the Argentine, move in striking correlation with the price. It follows that there must be a negative correlation between the quantities exported from the Argentine and from other countries—a fact which is illustrated in Diagram 17, which shows the exports (on different scales) from these two areas.

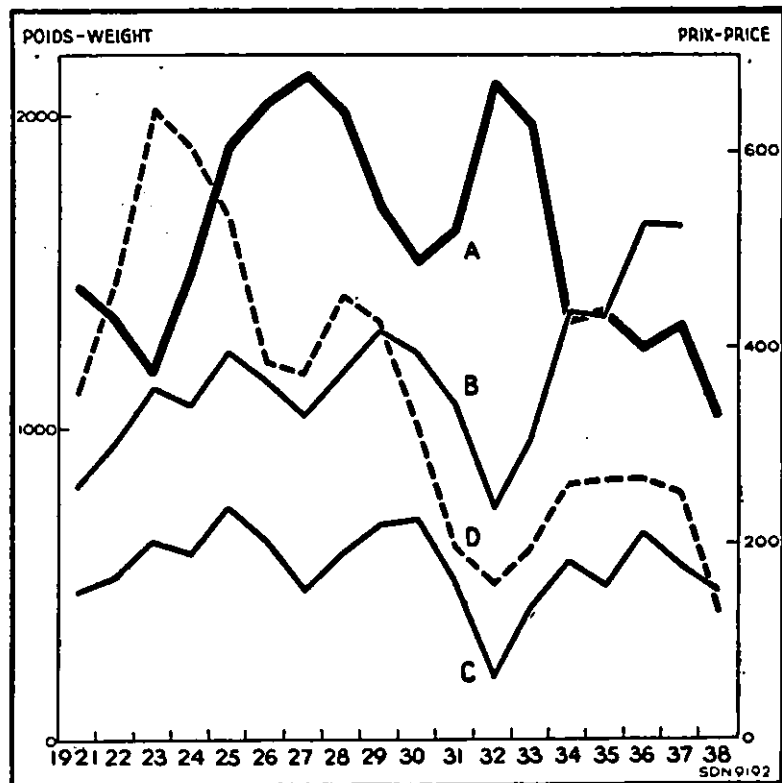
The nature of the relationships found is briefly that, while the quantity exported by the principal producer (Argentine) determines the world market price, that exported by the small producing countries is determined by the price. The intentional variations in the export of the latter imply an adaptation of the domestic consumption, stocks or even production¹ to the price movement. Naturally, these variations cannot be so great as to offset the variations in Argentine exports, as, in this case, the very reason for the price fluctuations originating from the supply side would disappear.

In a case like that now referred to, it would have been more correct to consider the export from areas with uniform weather conditions than from "countries".² As a general rule, however, the two conceptions come sufficiently near to one another to permit of an analysis on the basis of trade returns by countries.

Cotton is another stable product subject to influences of the kind referred to above. Diagram 18 summarises certain basic data for cotton exports. The United States is the chief exporting country ; its sales have until recently represented over half the world exports, and the variations therein have determined the price movement, particularly for the middling qualities. As the diagram shows, exports from other countries have moved in negative correlation with those from the United States, mainly on account of the sales of Indian cotton, which, though inferior in quality to American cotton, is the chief substitute therefor.

Diagram 18.

WORLD EXPORTS OF COTTON (ANNUAL MOVEMENT)¹
A : U.S.A.
B : Other countries } in metric tons (000's).
C : India (included in B)
D : Average U.S. export price (\$ per metric ton).



¹ As most of the smaller producing countries belong to the northern hemisphere, they are able, to a certain extent, to anticipate the price movement from the Argentine crop prospects in time for sowing the linseed that will yield the crop entering the market in the same year as (though about six months later than) the Argentine crop.

² Uruguay, for example, which belongs to the smaller linseed-producing countries, is subject to weather conditions similar to those prevailing in the Argentine, and her exports of linseed have varied according to those of that country.

It is not possible in this publication to enter into the various factors of which account must be taken in a detailed study of the nature of the competition between exporting countries. The examples given afford, however, sufficient proof of the fact that the biggest exporters of each article are likely to find prices move against them when they change their supply to the world market. A small supplier, on the other hand, may not only be able to vary his supply to the world market without affecting appreciably the price but may even adapt his sales to the variations in demand and thus sell more when prices are high, and less when they are low. In the case of commodities such as linseed and cotton, which are subject to recurrent changes in supply, the smaller producers, though at each given moment receiving the same price in the world market as do the big producers for identical qualities, over a period of time receive an average price which by several per cent exceeds that obtained by the latter. They thus can compete successfully with the big suppliers, even if their average costs of production are several per cent higher.¹

The cases now examined refer to the effect upon export prices of changes in supply from countries of different importance as sellers in the world market. Changes in demand from countries of different importance as buyers in the world market exercise a similar influence upon import prices. A country absorbing a heavy share of the world supply of a given article cannot increase its imports thereof considerably without causing an increase in the world market price. No country being a small importer of raw materials, for example, would by its purchases influence world market prices to the same extent as does the United States (*cf.* Diagram 11). Also in the case of imports, therefore, the prices move against the big countries (or rather the countries which absorb a heavy share of the world imports of the article considered). The advantage accruing to the countries that are small importers is usually very small, but as the changes in demand are frequently due to factors such as commercial and monetary policy, they generally affect numerous articles in the same way and thus have a more general influence upon trade than changes in supply resulting, for example, from variations in crops.

It is but a corollary to the above reasoning that variations in supply and demand render discriminatory measures unfavourable to the countries adopting them. If a country—for example, by means of quotas or tariff preferences—restricts the foreign market in which it can freely exercise its demand, an increase in this demand will naturally lead to a more rapid increase in import prices than if the purchases had been made in the world market. Similarly, if a country directs its exports to certain countries, this restriction of the export market will make export prices move more rapidly against the exporting country than if it disposes of its products in the world market.

Trade in Certain Staple Products

A study of the trade in the major staple products throws some light upon certain of the tendencies which have recently affected the international exchange of goods. Tables VI and VII (pages 50-51 and 54-55) show the quantities in 1929, 1932 and 1935-1938, as well as the values in 1932, 1937 and 1938, of a number of important foodstuffs and raw materials (including certain refined mineral products) exported from the chief producing countries.² The relative importance in world trade of the products in question is shown by the total value of exports of each article. The annual average export price

¹ This conclusion should not be taken to indicate that the competitive position of the big trading countries is necessarily worse than that of small countries. In a comparison between the trading conditions of big and small countries, account would have to be taken of several factors not considered above; besides, it should not be forgotten that numerous countries representing a very small share in world trade account for a high share in the world exports of the products in which they have specialised.

² The main source which has been employed for these tables, besides the trade returns of the countries concerned, is the *Annuaire International de Statistique agricole*.

in one principal exporting country is added in italics beneath the totals for each article to indicate the broad changes in export values.

Foodstuffs.

The quantity of wheat entering into trade in 1938 reached about the same figure as in the previous year. The decrease in the supply from the Argentine and certain Danubian countries, which suffered from poor crops, was offset by larger sales from the United States (which again became a major exporter), Canada and Australia. Imports into European countries were somewhat lower, and into other countries somewhat higher, than in 1937. During the latter half of 1938, however, European imports, in spite of abundant crops in several importing countries, rose to a higher level than during the corresponding period of 1937. The increase is explained by the steep fall in the price of wheat between April and September (the average monthly price in Liverpool of Manitoba No. 3 fell from 42s. 5d. per quarter in April to 23s. 7½d. in September), the building-up of emergency reserves by some countries and the initiation at the end of August of an active programme of subsidised exports from the United States with the stated object of exporting about 2.7 million metric tons during the crop year 1938-39.

German imports of wheat in 1938 exceeded the figure of 1937, although the wheat crop in Germany in 1938 was the best for five years. Her imports from the Argentine and Australia, however, declined heavily—the former from 535,000 to 155,000 metric tons and the latter from 145,000 to 38,000 metric tons. This reduction was made up for chiefly by larger imports from the United States, Hungary and Roumania. United Kingdom wheat imports were about 5% higher than in 1937. In view of the decline in the Argentine supply, a larger share of the United Kingdom purchases was made in Australia and Roumania. Italy, favoured by a rich crop in 1937 and 1938, reduced her import from 1,658,000 metric tons in 1937 to 289,000 metric tons in 1938.

NET IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

	Average 1925-1929	Metric tons (000's)					1938	
		1932	1934	1936	1937	1938		
Czecho-Slovakia	500	371	3	—	32	—	231	* 74
France:								
from French oversea territories	250	633	452	376	238	276		
from other countries	1,004	1,313	— 250	— 272	94	68		
Germany	2,066	537	224	— 12	1,278	^b 1,309		
Italy	2,186	889	235	331	1,440	156		
Poland	147	— 68	— 99	— 207	— 40	— 42		
Sweden	208	171	22	— 44	20	15		
United Kingdom	5,561	5,559	5,600	5,484	5,303	5,479		
Belgium	1,104	1,161	1,235	1,141	1,072	898		
Netherlands	766	774	487	545	624	732		
Switzerland	445	520	461	464	438	459		
Total above countries	14,237	11,860	8,370	7,774	10,236	9,424		

Note.—A minus sign (—) indicates an excess of exports of wheat.

* Figure for eight months January-August (the corresponding figure for 1937 was —240).

^b " Old territory ".

China's import of wheat flour increased from 30,000 metric tons in 1937 to 255,000 in 1938, and India also imported a considerable quantity of wheat, mainly from Australia.

Trade in maize fell off in 1938 on account of a reduction by over half in the Argentine crop. The very considerable reduction in the price disparity between wheat and maize, especially during the second half of the year, also contributed to the contraction of trade. The United States, which had been a net importer of maize during the years 1935-1937, became the largest exporter. Exports from the Danubian countries,

Table VI.
EXPORTS OF CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS

Article et provenance	Tonnes métriques (en milliers) Metric tons (000's)						Dollars-or (en millions)*			Article and provenance
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1937	1938	\$ gold (000,000's) ^a	1932	1937		1938
Froment.										
Etats-Unis	2,453	1,494	6	51	881	2,367	39	21	46	Wheat.
Canada	5,741	6,211	4,509	6,615	2,613	3,107	114	74	52	United States.
Argentine	6,613	3,442	3,860	1,610	3,887	1,940	58	92	34	Canada.
Hongrie	486	144	331	571	358	436	4	11	12	Argentine.
Roumanie	8	103	252	611	1,000	882	2	22	14	Hungary.
U.R.S.S.	—	551	719	58	846	—	10	21	—	Roumania.
Yougoslavie	554	133	30	294	318	110	3	8	3	U.S.S.R.
Australie	2,040	3,368	1,904	1,934	2,025	2,519	56	46	42	Yugoslavia.
Autres pays	1,098	1,815	2,156	1,852	1,801	.	56	54	.	Australia.
Total du monde . . .	18,993 ^b	17,261	13,767 ^c	13,596 ^c	13,729	.	336	349	.	Other countries.
Priz moyen d'exportation aux Etats-Unis (dollars-or par tonne) . .	45.5	21.9	19.8	21.4	24.2	19.5	.	.	.	World total.
Maïs.										
Union Sud-Africaine . .	331	244	454	17	768	201	3	9	3	Maize.
Etats-Unis	857	200	5	13	148	3,747	3	2	56	Union of South Africa.
Argentine	5,048	7,055	7,051	8,382	9,087	2,642	83	116	33	United States.
Bulgarie	79	168	5	104	99	59	2	1	1	Argentine.
Roumanie	374	1,739	635	771	523	242	21	7	4	Bulgaria.
U.R.S.S.	11	311	10	—	—	—	3	—	—	Roumania.
Yougoslavie	167	185	388	91	725	468	2	10	7	U.S.S.R.
Autres pays	911	789	941	1,239	1,573	.	9	24	.	Yugoslavia.
Total du monde . . .	7,778	10,691	9,489	10,617	12,923 ^a	.	126	169	.	Other countries.
Priz moyen d'exportation en Argentine (dollars-or par tonne)	31.7	11.7	8.0	10.2	12.8	12.6	.	.	.	World total.
Sucre.										
Cuba	5,029	2,659	2,467	2,520	2,637	2,566	54	.	.	Sugar.
Indes néerlandaises . .	2,432	1,514	1,033	884	1,138	1,080 ^a	39	16	15	Cuba.
Philippines	696	1,017	516	900	871	868	60	34	29	Netherlands Indies.
Tchéco-Slovaquie . . .	540	394	196	192	259	187 ^a	11	5	4 ^a	Philippines.
Allemagne	220	81	8	18	2	12	2	—	—	Czecho-Slovakia.
France	301	283	260	222	201	193	19	10	8	Germany.
Pologne	298	185	107	62	52	85	4	1	1	France.
Autres pays	4,275	4,741	5,251	5,562	.	.	208	.	.	Poland.
Total du monde . . .	13,791	10,874	9,838 ^a	10,360 ^a	.	.	397	.	.	Other countries.
Priz moyen d'exportation en Tchéco-Slovaquie (dollars-or par tonne).	57.7	28.4	17.1	16.9	19.2	20.9 ^a	.	.	.	World total.
Beurre.										
Argentine	17	25	7	10	9	7	7	2	2	Butter.
Danemark	159	158	138	146	153	158	56	46	49	Argentine.
Pays-Bas	47	20	47	60	54	51	7	14	14	Danmark.
Irlande	28	17	27	26	19	19	5	5	6	Netherlands.
Australie	47	104	116	84	83	103	29	22	27	Ireland.
Nouvelle-Zélande . . .	84	111	142	142	151	133	34	40	38	Australia.
Autres pays	137	122	134	144	139	.	40	39	.	New Zealand.
Total du monde . . .	519	557	611	612	608	.	178	168	.	Other countries.
Priz moyen d'exportation au Danemark (dollars-or par tonne)	843.2	352.2	261.7	286.2	302.4	308.9	.	.	.	World total.
Fromage.										
Canada	42	39	25	37	40	37	8	8	7	Cheese.
France	18	13	11	11	11	12	5	3	2	Canada.
Italie	33	30	28	19	24	24	13	7	7	France.

^a Partly estimated figures.
^b During the period 1924-1928, the annual average of world wheat exports amounted to 18,665 thousand tons, of which 1,404 from Europe (493 from the U.S.S.R.).
^c January-August.

Table VI (concluded).
EXPORTS OF CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS

Article et provenance	Tonnes métriques (en milliers) Metric tons (000's)						Dollars-or (en millions) ^a			Article and provenance
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1937	1938	\$ gold (000,000's) ^a			
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1937	1938	1932	1937	1938	
<i>Fromage (suite).</i>										<i>Cheese (cont.).</i>
Pays-Bas	96	77	61	57	63	58	14	10	9	Netherlands.
Suisse	32	20	18	18	18	22	10	6	7	Switzerland.
Nouvelle-Zélande	90	91	88	84	84	82	16	13	14	New Zealand.
Autres pays	35	34	37	41	45	.	9	9	.	Other countries.
Total du monde)	346	304	268	267	285	.	75	56	.	World total.
Prix moyen d'exportation aux Pays-Bas (dollars- or par tonne)	331.7	187.2	154.5	157.1	157.5	162.1				Average export price in the Netherlands (\$ gold per metric ton).
<i>Viande congelée et frigorif.</i>										<i>Frozen and chilled meat.</i>
Argentine	594	510	463	483	534	532	44	49	46	Argentine.
Brésil	74	41	49	54	65	45	4	4	3	Brazil.
Uruguay	104	74	62	48 ^b	70 ^b	74 ^b	6	5 ^b	5 ^b	Uruguay.
Australie ^b	114	135	187	184	217	216	12	22	23	Australia. ^b
Nouvelle-Zélande ^b	167	230	256	251	266	264	26	33	34	New Zealand. ^b
Total des cinq pays indiqués ci-dessus	1,053	990	1,017	1,020	1,152	1,131	92	113	111	Total for the above five countries.
Prix moyen d'exportation de bœuf frigorifié en Argentine (dollars-or par tonne)	186.4	87.2	80.9	90.9	94.5	87.2				Average export price of chilled beef in the Argentine (\$ gold per metric ton).
<i>Café.</i>										<i>Coffee.</i>
Brésil	857	716	920	851	727	1,027	128	87	79	Brazil.
Colombie	170	191	226	237	247	252	41	33	31	Colombia.
Venezuela	64	49	54	62	42	.	9	7	.	Venezuela.
Indes néerlandaises	81	114	81	95	99	69 ^a	14	8	4	Netherlands Indies.
Autres pays	270	297	355	421	.	.	52	.	.	Other countries.
Total du monde ^a	1,442	1,367	1,636 ^a	1,666 ^a	.	.	244	.	.	World total. ^a
Prix moyen d'exportation au Brésil (dollars-or par tonne)	381.2	178.3	91.9	101.7	119.7	76.7				Average export price in Brazil (\$ gold per metric ton).
<i>Thé.</i>										<i>Tea.</i>
Ceylan	114	115	96	99	97	107	28	38	37	Ceylon.
Chine	57	40	38	37	41	42	8	5	4	China.
Inde	176	170	153	147	156	160	44	55	51	India.
Indes néerlandaises	72	79	66	70	67	72	13	16	18	Netherlands Indies.
Autres pays	23	22	41	42	52	.	5	12	.	Other countries.
Total du monde ^a	442	426	394	395	413	.	98	126	.	World total. ^a
Prix moyen d'exportation à Ceylan (dollars-or par tonne)	641.3	246.7	332.3	344.2	387.9	347.7				Average export price in Ceylon (\$ gold per metric ton).

^a Partly estimated figures.

^b Excluding certain categories of meat.

^c Excluding exports from North America and Europe (re-exports, etc.). There are practically no tea exports from Latin America and Oceania.

especially Yugoslavia and Roumania, fell heavily. The large reduction in South African exports is due to a fall in the crop of over a third.

World trade in sugar in 1938 does not appear to have reached the same level as in the previous year and prices weakened in the earlier part of the year until, in July, the International Sugar Council cut export quotas by 5%. The shift in the direction of exports of the Netherlands Indies from Asiatic to European countries noticeable in 1937 was further accentuated in 1938. Exports consigned to destinations west of Suez increased from about 8% of the total exports in 1936 to about 54% in 1938, while exports to Asiatic countries declined from about 86% of the total in 1936 to about 37% in 1938.

Several European countries increased their sugar imports in 1938, partly with a view to building up emergency reserves. An increase of 164,000 metric tons, or about 7%, in the United Kingdom imports of unrefined sugar was due partly to poor home production in 1937 and partly to purchases under the Essential Commodities Reserves Act. Though the sugar production of Germany had risen by one-fifth in 1937, German imports of sugar rose in quantity in 1938. Belgian imports of unrefined sugar increased by 40,000 metric tons or over a third. Italian imports in 1938 were higher than in 1937 by 26,000 metric tons, but French imports of unrefined sugar fell by 58,000 metric tons. At the beginning of the sugar campaign of 1938, all these countries, except Italy, kept higher visible stocks of sugar than one year earlier :

VISIBLE STOCK OF SUGAR ON SEPTEMBER 1ST, IN METRIC TONS (000's)

	Germany	Belgium	France	Italy	United Kingdom
1937	321	52	187	159	291
1938	729	74	251	130	361

Imports of sugar into Japan fell from 171,000 metric tons in 1937 to 37,000 in 1938. China's purchases were also considerably reduced : her imports of refined sugar fell from 96,000 to 52,000 metric tons. Imports into the United States in 1938 declined by 201,000 metric tons, or about 7%.

The quantity of butter and cheese entering into trade in 1938 remained at about the same figure as in the previous year. United Kingdom imports of butter increased by 5,000 metric tons, or 1%. German imports of butter increased from 87,000 metric tons in 1937 to 92,000 metric tons in 1938 ; purchases from Denmark, Finland and Lithuania were considerably larger. Between 1933 and 1938, Germany increased her imports of butter by 58%.

United Kingdom imports of frozen beef, especially from Australia, declined in 1938 ; the reduction amounted to 6,000 metric tons, or 7%. Imports of frozen and chilled mutton, on the other hand, increased by 5,000 metric tons. German imports of frozen and chilled meat increased from 42,000 metric tons in 1937 to 64,000 metric tons in 1938. Her requirements were met entirely by imports from the Argentine and Uruguay.

The quantity of coffee entering into trade increased in 1938 on account of the heavy fall in the coffee price which began in the last quarter of 1937 as a result of the breakdown of the Brazilian coffee valorisation. Brazil increased the quantity of her sales by over two-fifths and regained part of the ground she had lost to other countries in previous years. United States imports of coffee increased from 770,000 metric tons in 1937 to 900,000 metric tons in 1938. The distribution of the 1938 imports by countries of provenance is not available, but coffee exports from Brazil to the United States rose by 156,000 metric tons. Several of the European countries also imported larger quantities of coffee in 1938 and increased the proportion of their imports coming from Brazil :

	Total imports of coffee in metric tons (000's)		Percentage share of Brazil in the quantity imported	
	1937	1938	1937	1938
Germany	178	197	36	47
France	185	187	44	45
Italy	38	36	42	58
Netherlands	39	52	26	42

Raw Materials.

Trade in cotton in 1938 was affected by severe contraction of the demand from the United Kingdom and Japan. The world crop of 1937/38 was about 18% higher than that of the previous season, chiefly on account of a large increase in the production of the United States, and prices remained low throughout 1938. United Kingdom cotton imports in that year were lower than in 1937 by 205,000 metric tons, or 27%. Japanese total imports dropped by almost a third, but imports of Chinese cotton increased :

	From India	From the United States	From China	From other countries	Total
1936	404	356	27	125	912
1937	421	253	24	128	826
1938	186	195	86	96	563

Germany's total imports of cotton rose by 5,000 metric tons, or 2½% ; her imports from the United States fell by 20,000 metric tons, while those from Brazil rose by 18,000 metric tons.

World exports of wool were higher in 1938 than in 1937, but world imports appear to have been somewhat lower than in that year, as the quantities afloat at the end of 1938 were much larger than they had been a year earlier. The quantities imported by the United States and Japan in 1938 were lower than in 1937 by 68% and 55% respectively. United Kingdom imports, on the other hand, rose by 45,000 metric tons, or nearly 13%, chiefly on account of larger purchases from Australia and New Zealand. Imports into Germany increased by 37,000 and into France by 24,000 metric tons.

Exports of rubber from the countries adhering to the scheme of rubber restriction, fixed at 70% and 60% of the basic quota for the first and second quarters of 1938, were reduced to 45% for the third and fourth quarters. Aggregate exports from the same countries declined from 472,000 metric tons in the first half of the year to 432,000 metric tons in the second. Estimated world absorption of rubber outside the producing countries during the second half of the year exceeded that during the first half by 14% ; stocks therefore declined in the importing countries and prices rose in the course of the year. While most countries—and particularly the United States and Japan—imported less rubber in 1938 than in 1937, imports of the United Kingdom rose from 138,000 to 171,000 metric tons, and those of Italy from 25,000 to 29,000 metric tons.

International trade in coal and coke was depressed during 1938, but the coal prices were higher than in 1937. Out of a total reduction of 9 million metric tons in the exports of Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy account for two-thirds, and, of a decline of 4.5 million metric tons in the exports of the United Kingdom, France accounts for more than half. French and Belgian imports of coal fell in 1938 by 24% and 27% respectively.

Imports of mineral oils by several of the chief importing countries increased in 1938. German imports of petrol were about 28% higher than in 1937. A heavy decline in Italian imports of petrol was more than offset by a rise in her imports of unrefined mineral oils. Since 1936, Italy's imports of such oils have increased nearly fivefold, owing to the development of her refining industry.

Importing country	Mineral oils, unrefined			Petrol (motor spirit, etc.)		
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938
United Kingdom .	2,038	2,100	2,262	4,220	4,493	4,867
Germany	579	732	778	1,325	1,058	1,357
France	6,009	6,152	6,969	583	615	538
Belgium	299	281	308	322	310	303
Italy	301	936	1,474	210	261	99
Canada	5,015	5,424	4,893	203	241	396
Total, above countries . .	14,241	15,625	16,684	6,863	6,978	7,560

Table VII.
EXPORTS OF CERTAIN RAW MATERIALS AND REFINED MINERAL PRODUCTS

Article et provenance	Tonnes métriques (en milliers) Metric tons (000's)						Dollars-or (en millions) * \$ gold (000,000's) *			Article and provenance	
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1937	1938	1932	1937	1938		
<i>Colon (brut).</i>											<i>Colton (raw).</i>
Egypte	343	301	385	350	400	357	64	87	63		Egypt.
Etats-Unis	1,762	2,138	1,999	1,282	1,377	1,038	343	213	192		United States.
Inde et Birmanie ^b . .	714	291	571	724	661	463	42	87	50		India and Burma ^b .
Chine	57	40	31	37	38	137	7	5	12		China.
Brésil	49	1	139	200	236	269	—	39	32		Brazil.
Autres pays	236	238	347	429	457	.	41	87	.		Other countries.
Total du monde * . .	3,161	3,009	2,872	3,022	3,169	.	497	518	.		World total. *
<i>Priz moyen d'exportation aux Etats-Unis (dol- lars-or par tonne) . .</i>	<i>434.0</i>	<i>160.5</i>	<i>161.8</i>	<i>163.0</i>	<i>154.5</i>	<i>127.6</i>					<i>Average export price in the United States (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>
<i>Laine (brute).</i>											<i>Wool (raw).</i>
Union Sud-Africaine . .	130	169	118	97	108	111	31	37	26		Union of South Africa.
Argentine	129	131	136	140	116	152	19	33	28		Argentine.
Uruguay	51	43	50	46	41	53	9	21	16		Uruguay.
Australie	347	388	420	377	348	385	91	134	101		Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande . . .	107	108	101	143	128	123	18	45	28		New Zealand.
Autres pays	218	135	229	232	243	.	45	88	.		Other countries.
Total du monde . . .	982	974	1,054	1,035	984	.	213	358	.		World total.
<i>Priz moyen d'exportation en Argentine (dollars- or par tonne)</i>	<i>504.3</i>	<i>139.6</i>	<i>139.9</i>	<i>202.7</i>	<i>271.5</i>	<i>186.8</i>					<i>Average export price in the Argentine (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>
<i>Caoutchouc^c.</i>											<i>Rubber. ^c</i>
Malaisie britannique . .	464	413	424	359	478	378	27	114	92		British Malaya.
Ceylan	82	50	55	50	71	50	3	17	10		Ceylon.
Indes néerlandaises . .	259	214	287	315	439	303	12	97	43		Netherlands Indies.
Autres pays	77	43	121	145	166	173	3	38	.		Other countries.
Total du monde . . .	882	720	887	869	1,154	904	45	266	.		World total.
<i>Priz moyen d'exportation en Malaisie britan. (dollars-or par tonne).</i>	<i>413.2</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>146.1</i>	<i>197.3</i>	<i>238.8</i>	<i>242.8</i>					<i>Average export price in British Malaya (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>
<i>Charbon (y comp. charbon desoute pour nav. étr.)</i>											<i>Coal (incl. bunker coal for foreign ships).</i>
Etats-Unis	22,297	10,265	11,508	12,556	15,165	12,404	47	42	35		United States.
Royaume-Uni (non com- pris charbon de soute)	61,234	39,523	39,335	35,073	40,985	36,437	111	110	108		United Kingdom (excl. bunker coal).
Charbon de soute ^d . . .	16,654	14,437	12,727	12,139	11,891	10,657	.	.	.		Bunker coal. ^e
Allemagne	26,769	18,312	26,774	28,650	38,629	29,639	56	102	87		Germany.
Pologne	13,912	10,222	8,906	8,362	11,003	11,669	24	21	24		Poland.
Pays-Bas	5,595	4,454	4,611	5,290	6,329	5,655	17	17	17		Netherlands.
Total des cinq pays indiqués ci-dessus .	146,461	97,213	103,861	102,070	124,002	106,461	255	292	271		Total for above five countries.
<i>Priz moyen d'exportation au Royaume-Uni (dol- lars-or par tonne) . .</i>	<i>3.86</i>	<i>2.81</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.46</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>2.97</i>					<i>Average export price in the United Kingdom (\$ gold per metric ton).</i>
<i>Huiles minérales, non raffin.</i>											<i>Mineral oils, unrefined.</i>
Etats-Unis	3,871	3,809	7,152	6,998	9,336	10,747	27	57	66		United States.
Colombie	2,577	2,211	2,279	2,356	2,546	2,648	15	12	12		Colombia.
Curaçao	516	1,086	885	1,272	882	1,083	4	2	3		Curaçao.
Mexique	2,382	1,500	1,140	1,049	1,144	.	7	5	.		Mexico.
Pérou	1,020	616	1,427	1,505	1,533	1,211	7	13	10		Peru.
Venezuela	19,220	16,192	20,446	22,260	25,112	.	73	130	.		Venezuela.

* Partly estimated figures.
^b Exports from Burma (including exports to India) amounted to 11,000 metric tons in the period April-December 1937 and 19,000 metric tons in 1938.
^c Excluding exports from Europe (re-exports, etc.).
^d Figures for net exports (i.e., exports, minus imports) derived from the *Statistical Bulletin of the International Rubber Regulation Committee*. Exports from Europe and North America (re-exports, scrap, regenerated rubber, etc.) are excluded.
^e For the use of domestic as well as foreign ships.
^f Excluding the value of bunker coal exported from the United Kingdom.

Table VII (concluded).
EXPORTS OF CERTAIN RAW MATERIALS AND REFINED MINERAL PRODUCTS

Article et provenance	Tonnes métriques (en milliers) Metric tons (000's)						Dollars-or (en millions) \$ gold (000,000's)			Article and provenance
	1929	1932	1935	1936	1937	1938	1932	1937	1938	
<i>Huiles min., non raf. (suite)</i>										<i>Min. oils, unref. (cont.)</i>
Indes néerlandaises . . .	23	248	243	151	95	52	2	1	—	Netherlands Indies.
Iran	1,664 ^a	1,335 ^b	1,508 ^b	435 ^b	499 ^b	.	3	3	.	Iran.
Irak	—	—	3,587	3,962	4,126	.	—	.	.	Iraq.
Roumanie	3	157	335	629	472	335	1	4	2	Roumania.
U.R.S.S.	310	526	207	167	69	.	4	—	.	U.S.S.R.
Total des onze pays indiqués ci-dessus .	31,386	27,680	39,209	40,784	45,614	.	143	.	.	Total for above eleven countries.
Prix moyen d'exportation aux Etats-Unis (dollars-or par tonne) . .	10.30	7.12	5.05	5.58	6.10	6.14				Average export price in the United States (\$ gold per metric ton).
<i>Essence de pétrole.</i>										<i>Petrol (motor spirit, etc.).</i>
Etats-Unis	6,973	3,931	3,132	2,797	3,719	4,833	79	54	64	United States.
Curaçao	1,217	1,988	2,415	3,015	2,871	3,466	31	30	41	Curaçao.
Indes néerlandaises . . .	1,118	1,156	1,649	1,680	1,960	2,069	18	25	26	Netherlands Indies.
Iran	1,223 ^a	1,497 ^b	1,478 ^b	1,926 ^b	1,858	.	16	24	.	Iran.
Roumanie	802	1,639	1,952	2,097	1,830	1,586	25	25	19	Roumania.
U.R.S.S.	1,097	2,018	658	419	.	.	25	.	.	U.S.S.R.
Total des six pays indiqués ci-dessus .	12,430	12,229	11,284	11,934	.	.	194	.	.	Total for above six countries.
Prix moyen d'exportation aux Etats-Unis (dollars-or par tonne) . .	38.3	20.1	12.1	13.1	14.4	13.1				Average export price in the United States (\$ gold per metric ton).
<i>Cuivre brut.</i>										<i>Copper, unworked.</i>
Congo belge	123	60	150	124	184	158	3	17	.	Belgian Congo.
Rhodésie du Nord	6	74	140	143	201	.	7	31	.	Northern Rhodesia.
Canada	73	104	163	167	165	205	12	28	26	Canada.
Etats-Unis	390	116	245	212	286	356	16	48	46	United States.
Chili	308	121	260	239	383	349	15	61	40	Chile.
Pérou	56	23	30	33	36	37	3	8	8	Peru.
Yougoslavie	19	26	38	38	37	32	4	7	6	Yugoslavia.
Total des sept pays indiqués ci-dessus .	975	524	1,026	956	1,292	.	60	200	.	Total for above seven countries.
Prix moyen d'exportation aux Etats-Unis (dollars-or par tonne) . .	395.0	133.8	100.1	119.7	167.5	128.8				Average export price in the United States (\$ gold per metric ton).
<i>Etain brut.</i>										<i>Tin, unworked.</i>
Indes néerlandaises . . .	14	8	11	13	14	7	4	10	4	Netherlands Indies.
Malaisie britannique . . .	104	49	63	85	95	62	23	65	32	British Malaya.
Total des deux pays indiqués ci-dessus .	118	57	74	98	109	69	27	75	36	Total for above two countries.
Prix moyen d'exportation en Malaisie britan. (dollars-or par tonne) .	984.1	462.2	629.3	574.5	686.9	522.4				Average export price in British Malaya (\$ gold per metric ton).
<i>Etain : minerais.</i>										<i>Tin ore.</i>
Bolivia ⁴	47	21	25	24	26	26	8	17	14	Bolivia. ⁴
Indes néerlandaises . . .	28	10	17	26	37	19	3	18	7	Netherlands Indies.
Siam ⁵	15	14	14	18	22	19	5	10	.	Siam. ⁵
Total des trois pays indiqués ci-dessus .	90	45	56	68	85	64	16	45	.	Total for above three countries.

^a Iranian civil year beginning March 22nd.
^b Iranian economic year beginning June 22nd.
^c Partly estimated figures.
⁴ Tin content.
⁵ Economic years beginning April 1st.

Though figures of African copper exports are not available, it would appear that the quantity of copper entering into trade increased in 1938. United Kingdom imports from Northern Rhodesia fell by 20,000 metric tons and Belgian imports from the Belgian Congo by 32,000 tons, but those of Germany from these two African countries rose by 10,000 and 25,000 metric tons respectively. The price of copper fell in the first half of 1938 but recovered considerably in the second. Total German imports of copper (ingots, bars, scrap, etc.) rose by 96,000 metric tons, or 37% ; German imports of copper ores also rose considerably. British and French imports of copper, on the other hand, were lower than in 1937.

Trade in tin was depressed during 1938. The export quotas in force in the countries adhering to the international tin control scheme were 70% and 55% of the standard tonnage in the first and second quarters of 1938, as compared with 110% in the last three quarters of 1937. During the third and fourth quarters of 1938, they were reduced to 35%, plus 10% for the "buffer stock".¹ Apparent tin consumption declined till July. Tin prices fell until the end of May but rose by about a third during the remainder of the year. Imports of tin into the United States and the United Kingdom declined from 90,000 and 21,000 metric tons respectively in 1937 to 50,000 and 11,000 metric tons in 1938. German imports, on the other hand, increased from 10,000 to 12,000 metric tons.

¹ In the beginning of July 1938, the countries represented on the International Tin Committee agreed to build up a buffer stock with the object of preventing wide fluctuations in price, the immediate objective being a price between £200 and £230 per ton.

ANNEXES.

Annex I

VALUE, PRICE AND QUANTUM OF WORLD TRADE.

A. Scope of Statistics, Methods, etc.

Trade Values : Reservations regarding Accuracy.

The value of world trade is measured by adding together the figures of the recorded external trade of practically all the statistical areas of the world—numbering over 160—after conversion to a common monetary unit, the United States "old" gold dollar.

The total thus obtained is necessarily only approximately correct, as it emerges from the combination of trade statistics relating to areas where systems of administration and valuation differ, where to identical terms unlike meanings are not infrequently attributed, where the conception of the character of the transaction which constitutes international trade is far from uniform. When it is stated, therefore, that the international trade of the world in any year reached a given figure, that statement must not be accepted as implying more than that the sum of the transactions recorded by each country contributing to such trade approximated to the amount indicated. The comparison between the total figures for any two years is likely to be more significant than the absolute figure for either year.

The figures given for individual countries in most cases refer to frontier values (c.i.f. for imports, f.o.b. for exports). There are, however, important exceptions to this rule; thus, in the case of the United States, Canada and certain Latin-American countries, the imports are shown at the value in the country of shipment (excluding transport charges).¹ No attempt has been made to correct the figures on account of omissions or wrong values in trade returns.²

A limitation to the adequacy of trade figures has become evident during the last few years, in that the recorded amounts for countries applying exchange control would appear frequently to overstate the actual trade values. This point is further dealt with below.

Attention should be paid to the territorial changes in Central Europe that occurred in the course of 1938, affecting particularly Austria, Germany and Czecho-Slovakia.

Type of Trade measured.

The figures given represent special trade in merchandise only, which may be roughly defined as imports of goods for domestic consumption and exports of domestic produce or products into which domestic labour has entered.

In the case of a few countries which are producers of precious metals, the trade in bullion and specie is, however, included in the figures given. In a few cases of small importance, figures for general trade had to be employed, as no other information was available. Details of these and certain other irregularities are given in the footnotes to Table II (pages 20-21).

Trade Values : Conversion, etc.

Conversion to the unit chosen—the United States "old" gold dollar (of 1.50463 gramme of fine gold)—was made according to par rates in the case of gold currencies. In the case of paper currencies, conversion was made for each month at monthly average rates wherever monthly figures were available; where a corrected figure in national currency for the whole year (differing from the total of the provisional monthly figures) was available, the annual conversion rate weighted according to trade by months was applied to this figure. The weighted conversion rates are reproduced in Annex III. In the less important cases where monthly figures were not available, the unweighted average of monthly exchange rates had to be used.

Figures up to 1937 are available for nearly all the countries considered. In a number of cases, the figures for 1937 are, however, provisional, and the totals for that year will therefore no doubt require to be slightly modified in next year's edition of this *Review*. Figures for 1938 are lacking for a few countries, representing together about 2.5% of the total trade of the world. The

¹ For detailed information, see *Memorandum on International Trade and Balances of Payments, 1912-1926*, Volume II (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1927.II.69.11), pages 22-23.

² For certain countries, such corrections are given in the volumes *Balances of Payments* issued annually by the League of Nations (last edition, Ser. L.o.N. P. 1938.II.A.16).

trade of these countries is assumed to have fallen in the same proportion as the aggregate trade of all other countries ; in certain cases, however, figures were available for the trade during the greater part of the year and an assessment was made for the missing months. Further, the final trade returns for 1938 are as yet available for only a small number of countries.

The trade of Spain during the last few years had to be estimated on the basis of the statistics of the trade of other countries with Spain (*cf.* page 28).

The provisional trade values available for Algeria and Tunis in national currency (French francs) during the last year under review are calculated at the prices of the preceding year and thus reflect the changes in quantum rather than actual value. A rough adjustment on account of the change in prices was made when estimating the gold value of the trade of these countries in 1938.

In the case of countries applying exchange control, the official exchange rates have been employed for the conversion of imports as well as exports, except in the case of two or three countries. Thus, in the case of the Argentine, use has been made of gold dollar values calculated by the Central Bank of the Argentine, which has attributed a lower exchange value to the peso in the case of imports than in the case of exports (see Annex III). In the case of Brazil, the official trade values in gold pounds have been employed ; but, as is shown in Annex III, the conversion from milreis to gold pounds has in recent years been made at rates differing widely for imports and exports. In the case of Austria, a weighted intermediate rate between the official and the market rate of the schilling was employed for conversion of imports as well as exports, from July to October 1932, and thereafter the " free " rate up to March 1938 inclusive. (From April 1938, Austrian trade is recorded in marks, converted at the official rate.)

The employment of the official exchange rate involves an over-valuation of the frequently unknown portion of trade (particularly exports) that is conducted on the basis of a lower exchange value of the national currency than that officially maintained. But it may be questioned whether the portion of trade which is carried on at the official rate—for example, in clearing between two countries applying exchange control—is not also over-valued, in so far as the prices obtained, converted at that rate, exceed those quoted in free currency. The comparability of the trade values of different countries is based on the assumption that the goods entering into their trade are bought and sold, if not in a common market, in foreign markets whose prices are related to each other by the cost of transport. When as a result of the innovations of modern trade policy this relation between different markets has in many cases disappeared and the price is no longer the supreme factor determining the direction of trade, an element of uncertainty enters into the comparison.

Price and Quantum Figures : Methods of Calculation.

Variations in quantum may be taken to represent the changes in quantities weighted by the values prevailing during the base year employed, or—which amounts to the same thing—the change in value after elimination of the effect of price changes since the base year.

National indices of the prices and the quantum of goods entering into imports and exports of thirty-one countries, representing together about three-quarters of world trade, are summarised in Annex II, which also gives brief indications of the methods employed in the compilation of the indices concerned.

From this information, an approximate index of the movement of the price and quantum of goods entering into world trade was calculated. As Europe and North America are more fully represented than other continents among the countries compiling price and quantum figures, separate price indices were, in fact, calculated for each continental group ; when combining these indices, they were applied to the total trade of the respective groups.

For the last year under review, information concerning prices and quantum was only available for a few important countries, and the world indices given for that year are to be considered as preliminary estimates.

Price and Quantum Figures : Reservations regarding Accuracy.

The calculation is subject to some qualifications of importance. For each individual country the concept " quantum of trade " depends upon the price relations prevailing in a given base year, and the price movement upon the method of weighting employed. The world figures, derived from national calculations of the movement of the prices and the quantum of goods entering into the trade of a considerable number of countries, each using its own base year and method of weighting, may well show with sufficient accuracy the changes in world trade from one year to the following. Over a period of years, particularly if price relations and the composition of trade are changing, the result is likely to be less reliable. The most important national price indices employed are

obtained by weighting the prices of individual commodities by the quantities entering into trade in each individual year, which means that these indices are affected, not only by price changes, but also by changes in the composition of trade. On the other hand, the quantum figures are likely to be more correct than if they had been derived from price indices with fixed weighting.

Attention should also be paid to the fact that, if a change in the average unit value of the goods included in each of the positions or groups considered by the national compilers has taken place as a result of a change in the average quality of these goods, then this change in unit value wrongly affects the price index (instead of the quantum index) for the country in question. Though this fact undoubtedly renders the price and quantum figures for individual countries somewhat uncertain, there is no clear indication that the combined indices for the world as a whole during the period under review are affected by a general improvement in, or by a lowering of, the quality of the goods entering into trade.

B. Summary Tables of the Value, Price and Quantum of World Trade.

It has been thought useful to give in tabular form all the price and quantum indices for world trade calculated for this and earlier volumes of the *Review of World Trade*. The figures are intended for the use of those wishing to make comparisons over any period of a few of the years covered by the series, and should not be used without reserve for comparison over the whole period considered. In order to facilitate the use of the tables, figures are also supplied regarding the value of trade in gold (and, in certain cases, in sterling).

The annual price and quantum figures were calculated to one decimal place. In spite of the fact that, even in year-to-year comparisons, the margin of error undoubtedly exceeds one-tenth of one per cent, it was thought preferable to reproduce the figures in Tables 1 and 2 as they emerged from the calculation, as their approximation to the nearest half-unit (as in the text of this volume) would render them less fit for conversion to another basis than that employed in the tables (1929). The price and quantum indices by groups of articles (Table 3) and by continental groups (Table 6), as well as the price indices (in gold) by quarters (Table 4) were only calculated on the half-unit; nevertheless, in the last-mentioned table, the quantum index and the price index in sterling after the depreciation of sterling in 1931 are given to one decimal place, as derived from the gold price index, in order to facilitate conversion to base years other than 1929.

1. WORLD TRADE : VALUE, PRICE AND QUANTUM, ANNUAL FIGURES.

Year	Recorded value				Value index (1929 = 100)		Price index (1929 = 100)		Quantum index (1929 = 100)
	Old U.S.A. gold \$(000,000's)		£ (000,000's)	Gold \$	£	Gold \$	£		
	Imports	Exports						Total	
1913	21,034	19,564	40,598	8,342	59.2	59.2	(73.5)	(73.5)	
1924	28,978	27,850	56,828	12,865	82.8	91.2	109.4	120.5	75.7
1925	33,150	31,551	64,701	13,295	94.3	94.3	113.4	113.4	83.2
1926	32,117	29,920	62,037	12,747	90.4	90.4	106.1	106.1	85.2
1927	33,764	31,516	65,280	13,414	95.1	95.1	103.5	103.5	91.9
1928	34,652	32,728	67,380	13,845	98.2	98.2	103.1	103.1	95.2
1929	35,595	33,024	68,619	14,100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	29,075	26,477	55,552	11,415	81.0	81.0	87.1	87.1	93.0
1931	20,795	18,906	39,701	8,754	57.9	62.1	67.7	72.6	85.5
1932	13,968	12,885	26,853	7,659	39.1	54.3	52.4	72.7	74.6
1933	12,461	11,714	24,175	7,295	35.2	51.7	46.7	68.6	75.4
1934	11,981	11,333	23,314	7,757	34.0	55.0	43.5	70.4	78.2
1935	12,243	11,559	23,802	8,182	34.7	58.0	42.4	70.9	81.8
1936	13,142	12,581	25,723	8,744	37.5	62.0	43.7	72.3	85.8
1937	16,242	15,427	31,769	10,880	46.3	77.2	48.0	80.0	96.5
1938	14,319	13,417	27,736	9,604	40.4	68.1	45.5	76.7	88.8

Note on the figures for 1913.—The value figures for 1913 are not strictly comparable with those for post-war years, owing to the increase between that year and 1924 in the number of trading countries, and to changes in the territory of various other countries, as well as in methods of valuation and recording. Of particular importance is the fact that the recorded trade for the Netherlands in 1913 includes a considerable amount of transit trade excluded in post-war years. If, in order to eliminate this transit trade, the real trade of the Netherlands in that year is taken to have borne the same relation to the total trade of other countries as it did in 1924, the value index for world trade in 1913 works out at 56.6 (instead of 59.2). If the price index 73.5 for 1913 (given in brackets in the table) is applied to this value index, the quantum figure for 1913 is obtained as 77. Possibly, however, the price index for 1913, which is based on export prices alone, is somewhat too low (if based on import prices, the index works out at 76.5; if this index is applied to the value index of 56.6, the quantum index works out at 74).

2. WORLD TRADE : PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM YEAR TO YEAR IN VALUE, PRICE AND QUANTUM.

Year	Value (in gold)			Price (in gold)			Quantum		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
1925	+ 14.4	+ 13.3	+ 13.9	+ 3.4	+ 4.0	+ 3.7	+ 10.6	+ 8.9	+ 9.9
1926	— 3.1	— 5.2	— 4.1	— 6.1	— 6.9	— 6.4	+ 3.8	+ 1.9	+ 2.4
1927	+ 5.1	+ 5.3	+ 5.2	— 2.4	— 2.5	— 2.5	+ 7.8	+ 7.9	+ 7.9
1928	+ 2.6	+ 3.8	+ 3.2	— 1.1	+ 0.5	— 0.4	+ 3.7	+ 3.5	+ 3.6
1929	+ 2.7	+ 0.9	+ 1.8	— 2.5	— 3.6	— 3.0	+ 5.4	+ 4.6	+ 5.0
1930	— 18.3	— 19.8	— 19.0	— 12.9	— 12.8	— 12.9	— 6.2	— 8.0	— 7.0
1931	— 28.5	— 28.6	— 28.5	— 21.5	— 23.3	— 22.3	— 9.0	— 7.1	— 8.1
1932	— 32.8	— 31.8	— 32.4	— 22.5	— 22.6	— 22.6	— 13.3	— 11.9	— 12.7
1933	— 10.8	— 9.1	— 10.0	— 11.5	— 10.2	— 10.9	+ 0.8	+ 1.3	+ 1.1
1934	— 3.9	— 3.3	— 3.6	— 7.5	— 6.2	— 6.9	+ 4.0	+ 3.1	+ 3.7
1935	+ 2.2	+ 2.0	+ 2.1	— 2.1	— 3.0	— 2.5	+ 4.3	+ 5.1	+ 4.6
1936	+ 7.4	+ 8.9	+ 8.0	+ 2.1	+ 4.0	+ 3.1	+ 5.1	+ 4.7	+ 4.9
1937	+ 24.3	+ 22.6	+ 23.5	+ 10.4	+ 9.2	+ 9.8	+ 12.7	+ 12.3	+ 12.5
1938	— 12.4	— 13.0	— 12.7	.	.	— 5.2	.	.	— 7.9

Note.—The differences between the price and quantum figures for imports and exports calculated in this table are due in part to the imperfection of the statistical data employed. Variations in freight rates are a special cause of discrepancy between the changes in import and export prices.

3. WORLD TRADE : INDICES OF VALUE, PRICE AND QUANTUM BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF ARTICLES FROM 1929.

Year	Percentage share in the value of world trade				Movement of value (in gold) (1929 = 100)			
	Foodstuffs	Raw materials *	Manuf. articles	Total	Foodstuffs	Raw materials *	Manuf. articles	Total
1929	24.5	36	39.5	100	100	100	100	100
1930	25.5	34.5	40	100	83	77.5	83	81.0
1931	27.5	32.5	40	100	63.5	52.5	59.5	57.9
1932	29	33	38	100	46.5	36	37.5	39.1
1933	26.5	36	37.5	100	37.5	35	34	35.2
1934	25	37	38	100	34	35	33	34.0
1935	24.5	37.5	38	100	34.5	36	33.5	34.7
1936	24.5	38	37.5	100	37	39.5	36	37.5
1937	23	39.5	37.5	100	43	51	44.5	46.3
1938	24	36	40	100	39.5	40.5	41.5	40.4

Year	Price movement (in gold) (1929 = 100)				Quantum movement (1929 = 100)			
	Foodstuffs	Raw materials *	Manuf. articles	Total	Foodstuffs	Raw materials *	Manuf. articles	Total
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	84.5	82	94	87.1	98	94.5	88	93.0
1931	66.5	59	78	67.7	96	88.5	76	85.5
1932	52	44	63.5	52.4	89	81.5	59.5	74.6
1933	45.5	40	56.5	46.7	83	87.5	60	75.4
1934	41.5	39.5	50	43.5	82	88	66.5	78.2
1935	40.5	39	48	42.4	85.5	92.5	69.5	81.8
1936	42	41.5	48	43.7	88	95.5	75	85.8
1937	45.5	47	51	48.0	93.5	108	87	96.5
1938	43	42.5	50.5	45.5	91.5	95	82	88.8

* Including " materials, partly manufactured ".

Note.—The distinction between the three groups is drawn in accordance with the International (Brussels, 1913) Classification, " Live animals " being included with Foodstuffs. The price movement was estimated mainly on the basis of figures available for five principal trading countries (the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France and Italy). As up-to-date information concerning the distribution of trade by groups is only available for a limited number of countries, the figures for the last year shown in the table must only be regarded as tentative estimates.

4. WORLD TRADE : QUARTERLY INDICES OF VALUE, PRICE AND QUANTUM FROM 1929 (1929 = 100).

Quarter	Value index		Price index		Quantum index	Quarter	Value index		Price index		Quantum index
	Gold \$	£	Gold \$	£			Gold \$	£	Gold \$	£	
1929 I.	99.0	99.0	102	102	97.1	1934 I.	34.0	53.6	44.5	70.2	76.4
II.	100.5	100.5	101.5	101.5	99.0	II.	33.4	53.7	43.5	69.9	76.8
III.	98.2	98.2	100	100	98.2	III.	32.8	53.8	42.5	69.7	77.2
IV.	102.3	102.3	96.5	96.5	106.0	IV.	35.8	59.2	43.5	71.9	82.3
1930 I.	89.4	89.4	94	94	95.1	1935 I.	33.1	56.0	42	71.1	78.8
II.	82.6	82.6	89	89	92.8	II.	33.4	56.0	41.5	69.6	80.5
III.	75.9	75.9	86	86	88.3	III.	33.8	56.1	42.5	70.6	79.5
IV.	76.1	76.1	79.5	79.5	95.7	IV.	38.5	64.1	43.5	72.4	88.5
1931 I.	62.7	62.7	74	74	84.7	1936 I.	35.7	59.2	43	71.3	83.0
II.	60.2	60.2	71	71	84.8	II.	36.0	59.2	43	70.7	83.7
III.	56.0	57.3	68	69.5	82.4	III.	37.3	60.9	44	71.8	84.8
IV.	52.7	70.1	58	77.1	90.9	IV.	41.1	69.1	45	75.7	91.3
1932 I.	41.9	58.1	55	76.2	76.2	1937 I.	42.7	71.9	47	79.1	90.9
II.	39.8	52.5	54	71.2	73.7	II.	47.6	79.5	48.5	81.0	98.2
III.	35.3	49.1	51	71.0	69.2	III.	46.7	77.5	48.5	80.5	96.3
IV.	39.3	57.7	49.5	72.7	79.4	IV.	48.2	79.7	48.5	80.2	99.4
1933 I.	34.9	49.9	48	68.6	72.7	1938 I.	42.1	69.4	47.5	78.3	88.6
II.	34.2	49.2	47	67.6	72.8	II.	39.5	65.5	46	76.3	85.9
III.	34.8	52.0	46	68.7	75.7	III.	38.7	65.5	44	74.5	87.9
IV.	37.0	56.1	46	69.8	80.4	IV.	41.3	72.2	44	76.9	93.9
						1939 I.	38.7	68.1	43	75.7	90.0

Note.—The quarterly price index given in this table and employed for calculation of the quantum index is calculated on the basis of import prices of a limited number of countries (in certain years, the United Kingdom alone), adjusted so that their average agrees with the annual indices given in Table 1.

5. WORLD TRADE BY CONTINENTAL GROUPS : VALUE IN OLD U.S.A. GOLD \$ (000,000's).

Year	Europe including U.S.S.R.	North America ^a	Latin America ^b	Africa	Asia excluding U.S.S.R.	Oceania	World
<i>Imports.</i>							
1913 . . .	13,724	2,411	1,480	803	2,115	501	21,034
1924 . . .	16,584	4,401	2,011	1,132	3,975	875	28,978
1925 . . .	18,671	5,148	2,472	1,373	4,495	991	33,150
1926 . . .	17,258	5,472	2,416	1,334	4,651	986	32,117
1927 . . .	18,997	5,305	2,440	1,483	4,511	1,028	33,764
1928 . . .	19,610	5,335	2,518	1,618	4,649	922	34,652
1929 . . .	19,863	5,676	2,707	1,699	4,679	971	35,595
1930 . . .	17,027	4,168	2,077	1,486	3,625	692	29,075
1931 . . .	12,802	2,723	1,218	1,109	2,642	301	20,795
1932 . . .	8,501	1,731	749	806	1,904	277	13,968
1933 . . .	7,541	1,420	761	761	1,714	264	12,461
1934 . . .	7,195	1,295	740	755	1,706	290	11,981
1935 . . .	7,017	1,542	812	789	1,760	323	12,243
1936 . . .	7,411	1,822	876	860	1,797	376	13,142
1937 . . .	9,127	2,272	1,159	1,012	2,326	446	16,342
1938 . . .	8,206	1,563	1,079	908	2,114	449	14,319
<i>Exports.</i>							
1913 . . .	11,436	2,897	1,679	853	2,201	498	19,564
1924 . . .	13,048	5,597	2,734	1,203	4,390	878	27,850
1925 . . .	14,476	6,223	2,878	1,342	5,599	1,038	31,551
1926 . . .	13,782	6,016	2,733	1,260	5,177	952	29,920
1927 . . .	15,044	6,055	2,995	1,412	5,052	958	31,516
1928 . . .	15,594	6,471	3,143	1,530	5,008	982	32,728
1929 . . .	16,124	6,428	3,167	1,483	4,938	884	33,024
1930 . . .	13,905	4,743	2,266	1,218	3,691	654	26,477
1931 . . .	10,164	3,044	1,704	938	2,533	473	18,906
1932 . . .	6,532	2,094	1,177	867	1,769	396	12,885
1933 . . .	5,961	1,724	1,060	836	1,710	423	11,714
1934 . . .	5,623	1,727	1,119	737	1,756	366	11,333
1935 . . .	5,558	1,839	1,154	825	1,794	389	11,559
1936 . . .	5,823	2,054	1,269	950	2,031	454	12,581
1937 . . .	7,057	2,630	1,586	1,057	2,570	527	15,427
1938 . . .	6,312	2,382	1,254	888	2,116	465	13,417

^a Canada, the United States of America, Newfoundland, Greenland and St. Pierre & Miquelon.

^b America other than "North America", as defined above.

Note.—Turkey is included under Europe throughout the period shown. The trade of that country in 1913 (imports, 179; exports, 94) refers to her pre-war territory, including Iraq, Palestine and Syria and Lebanon now entered under Asia. The trade in 1913 of the present (post-war) territory of Turkey is estimated at : imports, 114; exports, 65.

In other respects also, the figures for 1913 are not strictly comparable with those for post-war years (*cf.* note to Table 1).

6. WORLD TRADE BY CONTINENTAL GROUPS: INDICES OF VALUE, PRICE AND QUANTUM FROM 1929.

Year	Europe (including U.S.S.R.)			North America			Rest of world		
	Value (in gold)	Price (in gold)	Quantum	Value (in gold)	Price (in gold)	Quantum	Value (in gold)	Price (in gold)	Quantum
<i>Imports.</i>									
1929 . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930 . . .	85.7	87	98.5	73.4	83	88.5	78.4	89	88.5
1931 . . .	64.5	68	94.5	48.0	64	75	52.4	70.5	74.5
1932 . . .	42.8	52.5	82	30.5	50	61	37.2	59.5	62.5
1933 . . .	38.0	47.5	80.5	25.0	39.5	63	34.8	49	70.5
1934 . . .	36.2	44.5	81.5	22.8	36	63.5	34.7	44	78.5
1935 . . .	35.3	44	80	27.2	35.5	76.5	36.6	43	85
1936 . . .	37.3	46	81.5	32.1	38	84.5	38.9	42	92
1937 . . .	45.9	50.5	90.5	40.0	42	95	49.2	46.5	106
1938 . . .	41.3	47.5	87	27.5	38.5	71.5	45.2	44.5	101.5
<i>Exports.</i>									
1929 . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930 . . .	86.2	92.5	93.5	73.8	88	84	74.8	79	94.5
1931 . . .	63.0	76	83	47.4	67	70.5	54.4	55.5	98.5
1932 . . .	40.8	59.5	68.5	32.6	55.5	58.5	40.2	42	95.5
1933 . . .	37.0	54	68.5	26.8	46	58	38.5	39	99
1934 . . .	34.9	50.5	69	26.9	42.5	63	38.0	37	102.5
1935 . . .	34.5	49	70	28.6	43.5	65.5	39.7	35.5	112
1936 . . .	36.1	50	72.5	32.0	45	71	44.9	38	117.5
1937 . . .	43.8	53	83	40.9	48.5	84.5	54.8	43	127
1938 . . .	39.1	51	76.5	37.1	45	83	45.1	39.5	114

Annex II.

NATIONAL PRICE AND QUANTUM INDICES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

A number of countries publish indices concerning variations in the quantum of their imports or exports (these indices are generally obtained by comparing the value of trade in a given base year with the value that the trade in another year would have had if prices had remained unchanged). From the quantum figures and the recorded values of trade, figures concerning the price movement may be calculated. Other countries publish price indices for imported and exported goods; and from these indices and the recorded trade values, rough indices of the movement of the quantum of trade may be derived.

Classification of the Indices.

The price and quantum indices reproduced have been classified according to six methods marked *a-f*; of these, the first four (*a-d*) are the most important and are based entirely on the figures for quantities and values by articles, as recorded in trade returns. As "prices" are regarded in these cases the average unit values obtained by dividing the recorded value for each item by the corresponding quantity. In the case of the remaining two methods (*e* and *f*), price quotations (as a rule available only for a limited number of articles) are used.

Method a : Chain method : Single chain.—Each year is employed as a basis for the calculation of indices for either the following or the preceding year; the indices are then usually linked together into a series within which the weighting varies (a "moving base year"). If the price index for any year is weighted by the values of the preceding year, the quantum index derived therefrom is weighted by the product of the "prices" in that year and the quantities of the year under consideration, and vice versa (see formula below). The indices are convertible (forwards or backwards only).

Method b : Chain method : Double chain.—The figures represent the average (geometric in all the cases considered) of the two indices calculated according to the two versions of the preceding method (Irving Fisher's "ideal formula"). The index is convertible.

Method c : Fixed-base quantum indices, and price indices derived therefrom.—The recorded average prices of a given base year—or base period—as calculated from trade returns, are applied to the quantities of the year under examination; the quantum index is thus weighted according to the values of the base year. The price indices derived from these indices are, however, weighted by the product of the "prices" in that year and the quantities of the year under examination.

Method d : Fixed-base price indices, calculated from recorded average prices, and quantum indices derived therefrom.—This method is the reverse of *c*. The recorded average prices of each year are applied to the quantities of the base year for the calculation of a price index which—unlike the derived quantum index—is weighted by trade values in the base year.

Method e : Fixed-base price indices, calculated from price quotations.—This method differs from *d* in that price quotations for fixed qualities of individual commodities are employed instead of average prices for each statistical item. Errors due to changes in the quality or in the composition of trade within each item are thus eliminated; but the price indices are based on a limited number of goods entering into trade and the weighting is arbitrary to a certain extent.

Method f : Wholesale price indices of imported and exported goods.—The prices employed are generally those quoted in the domestic trade and are thus not true import and export prices (*e.g.*, import prices include the import duty and the profit of the importer). The indices are either unweighted or weighted according to the importance of the articles concerned in domestic trade during the base year.

Formulas (Methods a-d).

In the following formulas, p represents the average price (unit value) and q the quantity of individual commodities (or, more correctly, of goods belonging to individual statistical items), P the price index, Q the quantum index and V the index of trade values, while the years considered are 1, 2, 3... n .

Method a. Separate indices are first calculated for the second year in each pair of consecutive years (1 and 2, 2 and 3 etc.). There are two alternatives, as is shown by the following formulas for year 2 :

$$(i) \quad Q_2 = \frac{\sum p_1 q_2}{\sum p_1 q_1}; \quad P_2 = \frac{V_2}{Q_2} = \frac{\sum p_2 q_2}{\sum p_1 q_2}$$

$$(ii) \quad P_2 = \frac{\sum p_2 q_1}{\sum p_1 q_1}; \quad Q_2 = \frac{V_2}{P_2} = \frac{\sum p_2 q_2}{\sum p_2 q_1}$$

Countries at present using method *a* make the calculations according to the first alternative. For the years 1934-1936, the second alternative was employed, however, in the calculation of indices for France (see note, page 77).

The indices calculated for each year (the preceding year = 100) are subsequently linked together to form a "chain". For example, the formula of the quantum index for year n according to the first of the two alternatives is :

$$Q_n = \frac{\sum p_1 q_2}{\sum p_1 q_1} \cdot \frac{\sum p_2 q_3}{\sum p_2 q_2} \cdots \frac{\sum p_{(n-1)} q_n}{\sum p_{(n-1)} q_{(n-1)}}$$

Method b. This method combines the indices according to the two alternatives of method *a*; the formula of the quantum index in year 2, for example, being :

$Q_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum p_1 q_2 \cdot \sum p_2 q_2}{\sum p_1 q_1 \cdot \sum p_2 q_1}}$. The indices thus calculated are subsequently linked together to form a chain, as in the case of method *a*.

Method c. This method corresponds to the first of the two alternatives of method *a* :

$$Q_n = \frac{\sum p_1 q_n}{\sum p_1 q_1}; \quad P_n = \frac{V_n}{Q_n} = \frac{\sum p_n q_n}{\sum p_1 q_n}$$

Method d corresponds to the second alternative of method *a* :

$$P_n = \frac{\sum p_n q_1}{\sum p_1 q_1}; \quad Q_n = \frac{V_n}{P_n} = \frac{\sum p_n q_n}{\sum p_n q_1}$$

Deviations from Methods a-d as described above.

The above description of methods refers to the most simple and regular cases. A deviation frequently occurring is due to the fact that certain goods are sometimes not recorded by quantity in trade returns. It is then often assumed that the prices of such goods have changed in accordance with those of goods so recorded. In the case of method *c*, or the first alternative of method *a*, being employed, it is then convenient to reverse the order in which the price and the quantum indices are calculated. In the case of method *c*, for example, a price index is first computed for

the goods recorded by quantity, according to the formula $\frac{\sum p_n q_n}{\sum p_1 q_n}$, and a quantum index

(referring to all goods) according to the formula $\frac{\sum p_1 q_n}{\sum p_1 q_1}$ is calculated by applying this price index to the value of the trade in all goods.

As is shown by the notes in the tables, other deviations frequently occur. Thus, indices calculated according to methods *c* and *d* are frequently not calculated with a single year as base: the original base may be an average for a period of years, or a different basis may be employed for the price and the quantity ratios.

In the case of certain countries for which useful export quantum indices for recent years are lacking, approximate indices of this kind, as well as the corresponding export price indices, have been calculated by method *a* in the League of Nations Secretariat—in most cases based on the rather summary classification in Table III (b) for the countries given in *International Trade Statistics*.

Presentation and Limitation of Use.

The tables in the following pages reproduce the more important of the national price and quantum indices of trade, after converting them to 1927 as a common base year. For several of these indices, however, conversion may involve some error.

Wholesale price indices for imported and exported goods, constituting sub-groups of the ordinary wholesale price indices, are available for about 15 countries; only a few of these indices have been reproduced.

In order to enhance the interest of the price and quantum indices, they are given together with indices of the value, in national currency, of the category of trade to which they refer. The price indices are shown in terms of national currency as well as gold, the gold indices being calculated from the indices in national currency and the exchange rates shown in Annex III.

Whatever method of compilation is employed, either the price or the quantum indices—or both—are likely to be misleading if comparison is made over long periods of time. The indices should be employed, therefore, for the analysis of *fluctuations over short periods of time*. The fact that the tables give, when possible, series covering fifteen years does not imply that the indices are suitable for comparison over the whole of that period.

Indices with variable weighting are subject to special limitations. Thus, indices compiled according to the "chain method" (*a* or *b*) should properly be employed only for comparison between adjacent years. Similarly, the price indices according to method *c*, as well as the quantum indices according to method *d*, should strictly be employed only for comparison with the base year, not with any other year in the series. In the tables, the last-mentioned indices, though less useful, are given throughout, though they are not always published by the national compilers (thus, of countries employing method *c*, Chile and Germany publish quantum figures only, not the price indices derived therefrom, and of the countries employing method *d*, New Zealand publishes only the price indices, but not the quantum indices derived therefrom). Similarly, both the price and the quantum indices are given in the tables for countries employing the method of single chain (*a*), though certain of them publish only the quantum figures and these not even in index form but only as the value of trade at the prices of the preceding year (Algeria, Germany and Sweden).

On the other hand, in the case of methods *e* and *f*, the price indices alone have been shown in the table, as they are based on price quotations for a limited number of articles entering into trade and they were thought inadequate for the calculation of quantum indices as they could scarcely be applied to the total value of imports or exports. In a few cases, however, the national compilers also publish such quantum indices.

The tables refer, when not otherwise indicated, to special trade in merchandise only. The countries within each continent are given in French alphabetical order; the continental order applied is: Africa, America, Asia, Europe, Oceania. The notes refer to figures given for each group of series (value, quantum and price) against the heading "Category".

The figures are calculated to one decimal place, as rounding-off to the nearest unit would have rendered them less fit for conversion to a basis different from that employed in the tables (1927).

As is indicated in the tables and notes, the series of price and quantum indices given in one column are in some cases obtained by combining two original series covering overlapping periods, the figure for the first year given of the later period having been linked to the figure for the same year of the earlier period.

II.

Union of South Africa.								Country
the Union of South Africa								Method and source
3. Export. d'or				4. Export. totales				Category
Valeur £S.A.	Quantum	Prix		Valeur £S.A.	Quantum	Prix		Year
		£S.A.	Or			£S.A.	Or	
98.0	86.9	107.0	100.0	84.8	82.0	103.4	98.9	1923
98.6	89.6	110.0	100.0	89.1	81.0	110.0	102.3	1924
92.2	92.2	100.0		94.4	91.8	102.8		1925
96.3	96.3	100.0		89.5	90.4	99.0		1926
100	100	100		100	100	100		1927
98.5	98.5	100.0		99.7	99.4	100.3		1928
103.4	103.4	100.0		99.7	102.0	97.8		1929
105.9	105.9	100.0		86.0	103.0	83.4		1930
102.8	102.8	100.0		72.9	95.1	76.7		1931
109.7	108.2	101.4	100.0	73.8	102.1	72.3	70.7	1932
155.9	106.4	146.6	100.0	101.5	96.9	104.7	70.7	1933
125.5	77.4	162.1	100.0	86.2	75.3	114.6	70.2	1934
159.6	95.6	166.9	100.0	108.3	98.2	110.3	65.8	1935
184.5	111.9	165.0	100.0	120.7	104.1	115.9	69.3	1936
184.9	111.8	165.4	100.0	132.1	129.1	102.3	60.9	1937
								1938

Algeria.

1, 2. The quantum figures are derived from figures for the provisional value of the trade in each year according to the prices of the preceding year.

Union of South Africa.

All the series (1-4) exclude trade with Rhodesia and South West Africa.

1. General imports, including Government stores; freight is excluded. Original base for the quantum indices for 1923-1925: 1909-1913; thereafter: 1925 (in the source converted to 1909-1913).

2-4. Exports of South-African produce; series 2 and 4 include ships' stores (for national and foreign ships). Original base for the quantum indices: 1909-1913.

Canada						Country
e Prices and Price Indexes (Dominion Bureau of Statistics)						Method and source
Années du calendrier						Category
3. Importations			4. Exportations			
Valeur \$ Can.	Prix		Valeur \$ Can.	Prix		Year
	\$ Can.	Or		\$ Can.	\$ Can.		Or
83.1	112.6	110.4	83.3	95.6	93.7	1923
74.3	107.5	106.1	86.8	97.9	96.6	1924
81.9	108.1		104.3	106.9		1925
92.8	102.4		104.1	102.2		1926
100	100		100	100		1927
112.4	98.4		110.8	96.3		1928
119.5	96.4		97.0	94.3		1929
92.8	85.7		72.7	79.1		1930
57.8	74.1	69.4	49.7	61.9	57.8	1931
41.6	72.2	62.7	40.5	56.1	49.1	1932
36.9	74.7	50.9	43.6	56.4	37.8	1933
47.2	78.3	47.0	53.6	62.0	37.1	1934
50.6	79.7	47.3	59.9	63.6	37.5	1935
58.4	81.3	48.3	77.5	68.2	40.3	1936
74.4	91.9	54.4	82.4	82.9	49.0	1937
						1938

Argentine.

1. Original base for quantum figures: 1906 (in the source converted to 1910). The quantum figures are derived from the "valores nominales"—i.e., 1906 tariff values.

2. Original base for quantum figures: 1910. The quantum figures are derived from the "valores basicos"—i.e., values at the prices prevailing in 1910.

Canada.

1, 2. The figures refer to fiscal years beginning April 1st. Exports (2) include non-monetary gold bullion. Original base for price and quantum figures: for 1923/24-1931/32: 1925/26; thereafter: 1935/36. Quantum and price indices for the fiscal years 1932/33-1935/36, calculated on the base of 1925/26, are (1927/28 = 100):

	Imports		Exports	
	Quantum	Price (Can. \$)	Quantum	Price (Can. \$)
1932/33	62.7	58.4	78.5	54.6
1933/34	62.1	62.9	85.0	63.5
1934/35	68.1	69.1	91.8	66.8
1935/36	73.7	68.9	98.3	70.0

3, 4. These figures refer to calendar years. The price indices are weighted according to prices quoted in 1926 and the quantities imported and exported during the period 1926-1931. The price quotations refer to the following number of items: imports, up to 1925, 55; thereafter, 95 (76 commodities); exports, up to 1925, 50; thereafter, 87 (70 commodities).

Pays	Indes néerlandaises — Netherlands Indies											
	Méthode et source	f (e) Prices, price-indexes and exchange rates in Java ; Economisch Weekblad voor Nederlandsch-Indië					e (f) Idem		a Secrétariat, S.d.N.			
Catégorie		1. Importations			2. Exportations			3. Exportations		4. Exportations		
	Année	Valeur Gulden	Prix		Valeur Gulden	Prix		Prix		Quantum	Prix	
Gulden			Or	Gulden		Or	Gulden	Or	Gulden		Or	
1923	71.2	114.9	109.7	83.8	115.2	110.0	112.6	107.5	.	.	.	
1924	77.4	113.7	105.4	93.9	119.4	110.7	110.5	102.4	.	.	.	
1925	93.1	110.2		109.5	112.3		126.1		.	.		
1926	99.1	104.3		96.4	105.2		112.4		.	.		
1927	100	100		100	100		100		100	100		
1928	111.2	96.8		96.1	96.5		80.5		116.2	82.7		
1929	122.8	96.5		88.0	94.7		74.8		120.1	73.2		
1930	98.4	90.8		70.5	68.0		48.4		116.2	60.7		
1931	65.7	71.4		45.6	50.9		32.3		101.9	44.7		
1932	42.6	57.8		33.1	39.7		23.3		112.3	29.4		
1933	36.5	50.1		28.6	33.2		23.6		105.8	27.0		
1934	32.3	47.3		29.8	32.0		27.5		107.7	27.6		
1935	30.6	45.8		27.2	31.4		25.1		108.8	25.0		
1936	31.8	47.1	44.7	32.8	32.9	31.0	30.5	28.8	120.2	27.3	25.7	
1937	55.2	62.9	51.1	58.0	41.8	33.9	41.2	33.4	135.1	42.9	34.8	
1938	53.8	59.8	48.4	42.2	34.1	27.7	32.2	26.1	.	.	.	

Pays	Japon — Japan															
	Méthode et source	c Foreign Trade of Japan. A Statistical Survey (Publié par The Oriental Economist)							The Oriental Economist (Sér. Yokohama Specie Bank)							
Catégorie		1. Importations			2. Exportations				3. Importations				4. Exportations			
	Année	Valeur Yen	Quantum	Prix		Valeur Yen	Quantum	Prix		Valeur Yen	Quantum	Prix		Valeur Yen	Quantum	Prix
Yen				Or	Valeur			Or	Yen			Or	Yen			Or
1923	91.0	84.7	107.3	110.0	72.7	57.0	127.4	130.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1924	112.6	92.4	121.9	105.9	90.7	72.1	125.8	109.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1925	118.1	86.6	136.3	117.9	115.7	88.6	130.6	113.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1926	109.1	95.9	113.8	113.1	102.6	90.7	113.1	112.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1927	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1928	100.8	97.5	103.4	101.2	99.0	103.9	95.3	93.3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1929	101.7	101.6	100.1	96.9	107.8	115.9	93.0	90.6	100.9	(104.9)	(96.2)	(95.1)	109.0	(116.2)	(98.8)	(93.3)
1930	70.9	89.7	79.1	82.3	73.8	107.3	68.8	71.6	70.4	92.1	76.4	81.3	74.5	102.6	72.7	77.3
1931	56.7	100.7	56.3	58.0	57.6	110.5	52.1	53.8	56.3	102.1	55.1	58.0	58.2	105.7	55.0	58.0
1932	65.7	96.2	68.2	41.1	70.8	129.6	54.6	30.8	65.2	100.9	64.6	39.7	71.5	125.0	57.2	33.0
1933	88.0	99.9	88.1	37.4	93.4	141.2	66.2	27.9	87.3	104.7	83.4	36.2	94.4	138.2	68.3	29.5
1934	104.7	108.2	96.8	36.1	109.0	172.2	63.3	23.6	103.9	111.6	93.1	35.5	110.1	163.8	67.4	25.7
1935	113.4	113.4	100.0	35.9	125.4	193.5	64.8	23.3	112.6	116.9	96.3	35.3	126.7	185.4	68.4	25.1
1936	126.8	124.2	102.1	37.0	135.2	204.0	66.3	24.0	125.8	128.3	98.0	36.3	136.6	202.4	67.5	25.0
1937	173.6	.	.	.	159.4	.	.	.	172.3	136.5	126.2	46.2	161.0	210.8	76.4	28.0
1938	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	121.3	99.6	121.4	44.1	136.4	174.4	78.2	28.2

II (continued)

Indochine française — French Indo-China								Country
a Bulletin économique de l'Indochine								Method and source
1. Importations				2. Exportations				Category
Valeur Francs franç.	Quan- tum	Prix		Valeur Francs franç.	Quan- tum	Prix		Year
		Francs franç.	Or			Francs franç.	Or	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1923
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1924
66.7	71.9	92.7	112.8	82.4	90.9	90.6	110.3	1925
106.5	89.9	118.5	98.0	129.3	98.2	131.7	109.0	1926
100	100	100		100	100	100		1927
94.2	95.7	98.4		98.6	106.4	92.7		1928
98.2	107.2	91.7		87.6	98.2	89.2		1929
69.1	93.5	73.9		61.8	80.0	77.2		1930
49.3	76.3	64.6		37.6	70.0	53.7		1931
37.0	65.5	56.4		34.1	79.1	43.1		1932
34.8	64.7	53.7		34.0	91.8	37.1		1933
34.9	74.8	46.7		35.6	104.5	34.0		1934
34.4	77.7	44.3		43.5	117.3	37.1		1935
37.3	81.3	45.8	42.0	57.3	129.1	44.4	40.0	1936
60.3	97.1	62.1	37.3	86.9	130.9	66.3	39.3	1937
								1938

Netherlands Indies.

1, 2. Base : 1913. Unweighted price indices, computed from wholesale prices quoted in three towns of Java (Batavia, Sourabaya and Semarang) for 72 import articles and 20 export articles respectively. From 1934, quotations were no longer regularly available for a certain number of the import articles originally selected and had to be interpolated or replaced by those for similar or nearly similar articles.

3. For value movement, see 2. Price index computed from wholesale prices quoted in three towns of Java for 12 commodities (representing 73.4% of total export value in 1928). The weighting is based on the prices quoted in 1928 and the quantities exported from Java (for the years 1923-1928) in 1928 and (thereafter) in 1935.

4. For value movement, see 2. Price and quantum indices calculated from the movement of trade by articles as specified in Table III (b) for the Netherlands Indies in *International Trade Statistics*.

French Indo-China.

1, 2. Chain indices, in the source given on the basis of 1925. The price indices are calculated from data for the most important commodities of each group, the prices of other commodities being assumed to have moved in accordance with those considered.

Malaisie britannique — British Malaya				Country
a Secrétariat, S.d.N.				Method and source
Exportations générales				Category
Valeur S.S. \$	Quan- tum	Prix		Year
		S.S. \$	Or	
.	.	.	.	1923
.	.	.	.	1924
.	.	.	.	1925
.	.	.	.	1926
100	100	100	100	1927
79.6	111.8	71.2	71.5	1928
87.2	130.4	66.9	66.9	1929
61.9	131.0	47.3	47.2	1930
37.8	115.8	32.7	30.8	1931
30.5	107.1	28.4	20.5	1932
35.2	113.9	30.9	21.2	1933
51.2	120.6	42.5	26.6	1934
53.7	120.6	44.6	27.0	1935
59.1	119.4	49.5	30.4	1936
84.5	144.1	58.6	35.8	1937
				1938

Japan.

All the figures refer to "general" trade.

1, 2. Original base of price and quantum indices : 1928 (in the source converted to 1913). The price indices are calculated from data for items recorded by quantity (numbering 266 in 1933 and representing 84% of the value of total trade in that year); the quantum indices have been calculated in the Secretariat by applying these price indices to the index of trade values (i.e., the prices of goods not recorded by quantity are assumed to have moved in accordance with those so recorded). A series of quantum indices given in the source and referring only to the goods recorded by quantity is not reproduced here.

3, 4. The method employed by the compilers is not indicated, but appears to be either c or d. The price and quantum series are available from 1930 only (base 1928); the figures for 1929 have been interpolated in the Secretariat with the aid of series compiled by the Institute for Economic Research of the Kobe University of Commerce.

British Malaya.

Price and quantum indices calculated from the movement of trade by articles, as specified in Table III (b) for British Malaya in *International Trade Statistics*.

Pays	Allemagne — Germany									
	a <i>Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands; Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich</i>						c <i>Idem</i>			
Méthode et source										
Catégorie	1. Importations			2. Exportations y compris réparations			3. Importations		4. Exportations y compris réparations	
Année	Valeur RM	Quantum	Prix RM	Valeur RM	Quantum	Prix RM	Quantum	Prix RM	Quantum	Prix RM
1923	43.2	.	.	.	.	.	42.1	102.7	.	.
1924	63.8	.	.	61.8	.	.	59.3	107.7	64.7	95.4
1925	86.9	77.8	111.6	86.0	82.5	104.2	78.8	110.3	86.1	99.9
1926	70.3	69.1	101.7	96.4	95.8	100.7	69.3	101.5	97.1	99.3
1927	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1928	98.4	96.7	101.8	113.7	113.6	100.0	96.7	101.8	113.6	100.0
1929	94.5	93.3	101.3	124.8	126.5	98.7	93.3	101.3	126.5	98.7
1930	73.0	83.7	87.3	111.4	120.7	92.3	83.1	87.9	119.9	92.9
1931	47.3	70.3	67.3	88.9	110.6	80.4	70.2	67.4	109.1	81.4
1932	32.8	64.2	51.1	53.1	77.2	68.8	65.4	50.2	75.2	70.7
1933	29.5	64.4	45.9	45.1	73.0	61.8	64.3	45.9	70.6	68.9
1934	31.3	70.0	44.7	38.6	68.4	56.4	67.7	46.2	63.0	61.2
1935	29.2	65.1	44.9	39.5	75.8	52.1	61.9	47.3	67.9	58.2
1936	29.6	64.0	46.3	44.1	86.7	50.9	59.5	49.9	74.9	58.9
1937	38.4	75.7	50.8	54.7	103.0	53.2	69.7	55.2	86.6	63.2
1938	38.3	82.3	46.5	48.7	89.6	54.3	74.5	51.4	73.5	66.2

Pays	Estonie — Estonia								Finlande			
	c <i>Konjunktuur, Monthly Review of the Estonian Institute of Economic Research</i>								c <i>Utrikeshandel, Commerce</i>			
Méthode et source												
Catégorie	1. Importations				2. Exportations				1. Importations			
Année	Valeur Kroon	Quantum	Prix		Valeur Kroon	Quantum	Prix		Valeur Markka	Quantum	Prix	
			Kroon	Or			Kroon	Or			Markka	Or
1923	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72.0	74.4	96.8	103.1
1924	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73.8	72.8	101.4	
1925	100.1	94.1	106.4		91.4	76.8	119.0		86.4	77.6	111.3	
1926	99.1	101.0	98.1		91.0	89.8	101.3		88.8	85.2	104.1	
1927	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100	
1928	136.2	135.3	100.7		120.2	108.0	111.2		125.5	124.2	101.1	
1929	127.5	134.1	95.1		111.1	105.9	104.8		109.6	113.5	96.6	
1930	102.0	120.5	84.7		91.2	104.1	87.6		82.2	103.5	79.4	
1931	63.5	91.6	69.3		67.2	102.3	65.7		54.3	80.9	67.1	62.6
1932	38.2	64.1	59.7		40.2	82.7	48.6		54.8	72.0	76.2	46.7
1933	40.5	57.6	70.3	54.3	43.1	80.0	53.8	41.0	61.5	85.0	72.4	41.9
1934	57.3	70.8	81.0	50.2	65.2	102.8	63.4	39.2	74.8	109.8	68.1	36.0
1935	71.3	91.4	78.0	46.9	75.7	119.9	63.2	38.0	83.7	121.5	68.9	35.0
1936	90.1	117.6	76.6	46.6	78.6	121.5	64.7	39.4	99.7	135.4	73.7	37.9
1937	115.2	133.3	86.4	52.3	100.2	135.4	74.0	44.8	145.7	169.0	86.2	44.2
1938	111.2	133.6	83.2	49.8	98.3	133.2	71.1	42.4	134.9	169.3	79.7	40.3

II (continued)

Danemark — Denmark									Country
f Statistiske Efterretninger						a Secrétariat, S.d.N.			Method and source
1. Importations			2. Exportations			3. Exportations			Category
Valeur Krone	Prix		Valeur Krone	Prix		Quantum	Prix		Year
	Krone	Or		Krone	Or		Krone	Or	
120.9	129.7	89.0	106.4	135.6	93.1	.	.	.	1923
140.6	148.8	93.1	136.6	170.0	106.3	.	.	.	1924
122.7	138.8	109.7	123.7	155.9	123.2	.	.	.	1925
96.8	108.8	106.7	97.2	114.7	112.5	.	.	.	1926
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1927
104.4	100.0	100.3	106.8	102.2	102.5	104.7	102.0	102.0	1928
108.7	100.7	101.0	111.7	109.6	109.9	105.9	105.5	105.8	1929
105.0	86.4	86.6	105.3	91.9	92.2	115.6	91.1	91.3	1930
89.3	76.2	71.2	87.1	69.9	65.6	125.3	69.5	65.2	1931
69.9	81.6	57.3	75.1	61.8	43.4	123.4	60.9	42.8	1932
77.6	83.4	49.2	80.4	72.8	40.6	110.5	72.7	40.5	1933
82.8	93.9	47.0	81.3	79.4	39.8	101.9	79.8	40.0	1934
81.5	95.8	46.6	83.9	87.3	42.4	97.1	86.4	42.0	1935
91.4	103.5	50.8	91.7	92.5	45.4	100.3	91.4	44.9	1936
104.5	123.6	60.3	106.6	96.0	46.8	111.3	95.7	46.7	1937
104.0	109.2	52.6	107.2	98.9	47.7	.	.	.	1938

Germany.

The export figures include reparations in kind (up to 1932 inclusive); for indices excluding reparations, see below. The figures for 1938 refer to the "old territory" of Germany (Allreich), excluding Austria, but including from October 1st the part of Sudetenland incorporated with the "old territory"). The trade with Austria is, however, excluded throughout the year.

3, 4. Original base for the quantum indices : for 1923-1927 : 1913; for 1928 : 1927; thereafter, 1928. For movement of import values, cf. series 1. Export indices, not including reparations, are available for 1923-1927 :

	Value	Quantum	Price
	(RM)	(RM)	(RM)
1923	59.7	70.0	85.3
1924	64.1	67.3	95.2
1925	86.1	86.5	99.5
1926	95.7	96.3	99.4
1927	100	100	100

Corresponding value indices for the years 1928-1932 are : 118.6, 123.9, 110.8, 90.1, 55.5.

Denmark.

1, 2. The price indices are weighted, for 1923-1934, according to the prices quoted in January 1925 and the quantities of the articles considered entering into domestic transactions in 1924; for later years according to average prices in 1935 and the quantities entering into domestic transactions in 1935.

Another series of price indices, weighted according to prices quoted in 1931 and the quantities entering into domestic transactions in 1934, is available for the years 1934-1937 (1931 = 100) :

	Price (Krone)	
	Imports	Exports
1931	100	100
1934	125	129
1935	127	141
1936	136	149
1937	162	153

The value indices for 1938 are affected by a change in the definition of special trade. Value indices for 1937 comparable with those for 1938 are : imports, 106.1; exports, 108.4.

3. For value indices, cf. 2. Price and quantum indices calculated from the movement of trade by articles, as specified in Table III (b) for Denmark in *International Trade Statistics*.

Quantum and price indices, calculated according to method c (base 1935), are available for the years 1935-1937 :

	Imports			Exports		
	Value	Quantum	Price	Value	Quantum	Price
	(Krone)	(Krone)	(Krone)	(Krone)	(Krone)	(Krone)
1935	100	100	100	100	100	100
1936	112.1	108.3	103.5	109.3	103.3	105.8
1937	128.1	108.7	117.9	127.0	114.6	110.8

— Finland				Country
Årspublikation . . . ezléneur...				Method and source
2. Exportations				Category
Valeur Markka	Quantum	Prix		Year
		Markka	Or	
69.5	66.2	104.9	111.7	1923
78.6	78.7	99.8		1924
88.1	86.6	101.7		1925
89.1	89.1	100.0		1926
100	100	100		1927
98.7	98.7	100.0		1928
101.7	104.7	97.1		1929
85.4	94.0	90.9		1930
70.5	95.5	73.8	68.5	1931
73.2	100.6	72.8	44.7	1932
83.8	115.9	72.3	41.6	1933
98.4	125.9	78.2	41.0	1934
98.7	133.8	73.7	37.7	1935
114.2	152.3	75.0	38.6	1936
148.3	160.7	92.3	47.3	1937
133.3	143.0	93.2	47.0	1938

Estonia.

1, 2. All the figures refer to merchandise plus bullion and, from 1929, specie. Original base of the quantum indices : 1927-1931.

Finland.

1, 2. The figures refer to merchandise and bullion. Original base : 1913. The price indices are calculated from data for 191 import items and 84 export items, representing respectively 70.3% and 93.8% of total imports and exports in 1913.

Pays	France								Hongrie — Hungary							
	c Bulletin de la Statistique générale ; a Statistique mensuelle du commerce extérieur (décembre)								c Ungarisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (depuis 1928)							
	1. Importations				2. Exportations				1. Importations				2. Exportations			
	Année	Valeur Franc	Quantum	Prix		Valeur Franc	Quantum	Prix		Valeur Pengö	Quantum	Prix		Valeur Pengö	Quantum	Prix
Franc				Or	Franc			Or	Pengö			- Or	Pengö			Or
1923	64.1	100.0	64.1	99.8	57.2	70.6	81.0	125.5	42.2	47.0	89.8		49.5	67.2	78.6	
1924	77.7	105.5	73.7	98.4	78.3	81.5	96.1	128.8	70.2	63.4	110.6		84.2	90.3	93.2	
1925	83.2	97.2	85.6	104.2	85.5	84.9	100.6	122.5	74.4	59.9	124.2		107.0	118.7	90.2	
1926	112.2	101.8	110.2	91.4	107.8	91.8	117.4	97.4	81.0	74.1	109.3		110.7	121.7	90.9	
1927	100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100	
1928	105.6	106.4	99.2		100.5	101.4	99.2		101.8	95.3	106.8		101.4	96.8	100.7	
1929	114.7	122.0	94.0		96.5	100.7	95.8		91.5	89.0	102.9		131.1	143.4	91.4	
1930	104.6	131.2	79.7		82.8	89.7	92.3		70.8	74.9	94.5		115.1	139.6	82.4	
1931	84.5	129.4	65.3		59.0	76.7	76.9		46.4	54.9	84.6	84.4	72.0	104.1	69.2	69.0
1932	59.8	108.3	55.2		38.3	58.9	64.9		28.3	39.9	70.9	70.7	42.2	72.6	58.1	58.0
1933	57.1	113.1	50.4		36.0	60.1	59.9		26.9	45.3	59.4	58.9	49.4	106.4	46.4	46.0
1934	46.3	95.6	48.4		34.8	60.3	57.6		29.7	55.1	53.9	53.2	51.0	103.7	49.2	48.6
1935	42.0	90.8	46.2		30.3	54.2	55.9		34.6	61.9	55.9	55.5	57.0	105.4	54.1	53.7
1936	50.8	98.0	51.8	47.0	30.1	51.2	58.9	53.4	37.6	71.0	52.9	52.9	63.7	129.9	49.0	49.0
1937	84.3	(104.0)	(80.4)	(48.7)	46.5	(56.1)	(82.9)	(49.9)	41.6	69.9	59.5	59.5	74.2	139.5	53.2	53.2
1938	91.6	(93.0)	(98.5)	(42.8)	59.0	(60.1)	(98.2)	(42.4)	36.0	61.4	58.6	58.6	66.0	120.9	54.6	54.6

Pays	Italie — Italy								Lettonie — Latvia								
	c Bollettino mensile di statistica								f Bulletin mensuel du Bureau de Statistique de l'Etat letton						a Secrétariat, S.d.N.		
	1. Importations				2. Exportations				1. Importations			2. Exportations			3. Exportations		
	Année	Valeur Lira	Quantum	Prix		Valeur Lira	Quantum	Prix		Valeur Lat	Prix		Valeur Lat	Prix		Quantum	Prix
Lira				Or	Lira			Or	Lat		Or	Lat		Or	Lat		Or
1923	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84.8	102.5		73.2	89.3		.	.	
1924	94.2	81.7	115.3	97.5	91.8	92.9	98.8	83.5	100.7	101.3		74.4	105.9		.	.	
1925	128.6	104.0	123.6	95.4	116.9	99.4	117.6	90.7	112.2	104.0		80.9	103.8		.	.	
1926	127.3	102.5	124.3	93.8	119.4	96.3	124.0	93.5	104.1	100.5		85.1	88.2		.	.	
1927	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100		100	100	
1928	108.4	117.4	92.3	94.1	95.8	104.9	91.4	93.2	123.3	91.8		118.1	96.6		116.3	101.54	
1929	105.3	116.6	90.3	92.0	97.3	114.3	85.2	86.8	144.9	91.1		123.8	87.5		144.3	85.81	
1930	84.3	107.9	78.1	79.6	77.4	108.6	71.3	72.7	118.5	80.2		112.1	75.7		147.8	75.86	
1931	56.6	93.0	60.8	61.4	65.2	112.7	57.9	58.3	70.6	68.2		74.0	56.5		190.4	56.74	
1932	40.1	83.2	48.3	48.0	43.5	90.6	48.1	47.8	33.7	70.9		43.6	45.2		104.7	41.65	
1933	36.1	83.0	43.5	43.9	38.3	90.8	42.1	42.5	36.4	70.1		36.9	43.2		98.7	37.37	
1934	37.3	88.8	42.0	41.6	33.4	86.1	38.8	38.4	37.9	69.3		38.6	43.9		107.1	36.05	
1935	37.9	86.3	43.9	41.6	33.5	86.1	38.9	36.9	40.3	68.4		44.6	45.0		114.7	38.87	
1936	29.3	55.0	53.4	43.7	35.4	80.9	43.8	34.7	48.6	70.0	60.7	62.6	52.0	44.2	131.6	47.58	40.46
1937	67.8	81.5	83.1	50.1	66.7	120.3	55.4	33.4	92.3	85.4	51.3	117.9	80.5	48.4	147.6	79.89	48.01
1938	54.1	68.4	79.1	47.7	66.3	116.9	56.7	34.2	90.5	82.6	49.0	102.7	75.8	44.8	.	.	.

II (continued)

Irlande — Ireland								Country
1923-1929 : <i>d</i> } <i>Trade and Shipping Statistics</i> ;								Method and source
1930-1938 : <i>b</i> } <i>Irish Trade Journal</i>								
1. Importations générales				2. Exportations spéciales				Category
Valeur £	Quantum	Prix		Valeur £	Quantum	Prix		Year
		£	Or			£	Or	
113.3	104.0	108.9	98.8	114.1	108.6	105.0	95.3	1923
103.5	95.9	107.9		98.1	89.2	110.0		1924
100.8	95.9	105.0		93.0	87.7	106.0		1925
100	100	100		100	100	100		1926
98.4	100.6	97.9		103.4	103.9	99.5		1927
100.8	106.0	95.2		106.1	105.0	101.1		1928
93.3	107.2	87.1		100.5	104.7	95.9		1929
83.0	112.1	74.0	68.8	81.6	94.0	86.8	80.2	1930
70.0	96.5	72.6	52.6	57.8	76.7	75.3	54.3	1931
58.8	87.8	67.0	45.6	42.3	68.4	61.8	42.0	1932
64.3	95.7	67.2	41.5	40.3	69.0	58.5	36.2	1933
61.4	90.1	68.2	40.7	45.0	76.1	59.2	35.4	1934
65.6	92.5	71.0	42.9	50.4	78.9	63.9	38.6	1935
72.5	90.7	79.9	48.0	51.0	71.0	71.9	43.1	1936
68.1	86.3	78.9	46.8	54.8	65.6	83.6	49.4	1937
								1938

Norvège — Norway								Country
<i>c Norges Handel ; Statistiske Meddelelser</i>								Method and source
1. Importations				2. Exportations					Category
Valeur Krone	Quantum	Prix		Valeur Krone	Quantum	Prix		Year
		Krone	Or			Krone	Or	
137.5	93.2	147.6	94.5	121.4	81.0	149.8	95.9	1923
157.4	90.6	173.7	93.0	155.6	88.4	176.1	94.3	1924
141.2	91.5	154.3	106.0	153.1	92.6	165.3	113.5	1925
111.9	90.6	123.6	106.0	118.6	97.5	121.6	104.3	1926
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1927
104.8	106.8	98.1	100.5	99.8	102.5	97.3	99.7	1928
109.8	116.2	94.5	97.2	109.8	117.4	93.6	96.3	1929
109.1	125.6	86.8	89.1	99.9	114.0	87.6	90.0	1930
88.2	115.4	76.4	72.8	68.2	90.1	75.7	69.5	1931
70.7	98.3	71.9	49.5	83.0	114.0	72.8	50.1	1932
68.1	100.0	68.1	43.8	81.5	115.7	70.4	45.3	1933
75.5	111.2	67.9	39.3	84.5	119.4	70.7	41.0	1934
84.5	125.0	67.6	37.9	88.4	124.4	71.0	39.9	1935
94.9	136.2	69.7	39.5	100.1	138.1	72.5	41.0	1936
132.4	167.5	79.0	44.5	120.2	151.8	79.2	44.6	1937
								1938

France.

The figures exclude precious stones and fine pearls. The series of quantum and price indices shown are obtained by linking together quantum indices and price indices derived therefrom, published, for the period up to 1933 and from 1937 inclusive, in the *Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France*, and for the years 1934-1936, in the December numbers of *Statistique mensuelle du commerce extérieur de la France*. The series derived from the former source, for the period up to 1933 inclusive, consist of three different series linked together. The methods and original base years were :

- (i) 1923-1924 : method *c* ; original base 1913 ;
- (ii) 1925-1927 : method *c* ; original base 1924 (in the source converted to 1913) ;
- (iii) 1928-1933 : method *a* (in the source the indices are linked to the preceding series, with 1913 as base).

The indices for 1934-1936, derived from the monthly trade returns, are calculated according to method *a*, by applying the average prices in each year to the quantities of the preceding year. No such indices are available for years after 1936.

The quantum indices from 1937 inclusive represent annual averages of monthly indices given in the *Bulletin de la Statistique générale* in the form of moving averages for six months. As these indices do not correspond exactly to the trade recorded during each period considered, they (and the derived price indices) are entered in parentheses in the table.

Hungary.

1, 2. The figures exclude passive improvement and passive repair trade. The price and quantum series are obtained by linking together series derived, for the period up to 1927 inclusive, from the annual trade returns (original base, 1913) and, thereafter, from the reports of the Hungarian Institute for Economic Research (original base 1925-1927).

Ireland.

- 1, 2. Original base for price index : 1924.

Italy.

1, 2. The series are calculated from the adjusted figures of special trade ("New System", introduced from the beginning of 1930). Original base for price and quantum figures 1925-1929 : 1925 ; for later years : 1929.

Latvia.

1, 2. The price indices represent geometric averages of price ratios, calculated from quotations in wholesale trade for 38 articles of import and 27 articles of export. Original base : 1913.

3. Price and quantum indices calculated from the movement of trade by articles, as specified in Table III(b) for Latvia in *International Trade Statistics*. For movement of value, see 2.

Norway.

1, 2. The figures refer to general trade. Original base for the price and quantum indices up to 1933 inclusive : 1913 ; thereafter : 1935.

Price and quantum indices calculated according to method *a* are available since 1933 :

	Imports			Exports		
	Value (Krone)	Quantum	Price (Krone)	Value (Krone)	Quantum	Price (Krone)
1933 . .	100	100	100	100	100	100
1934 . .	110.8	111	99.8	103.7	103	100.7
1935 . .	124.0	125	99.2	108.5	107	101.4
1936 . .	139.4	135	103.3	122.8	118	104.1
1937 . .	194.3	166	117.0	147.6	130	113.5

II (continued)

United Kingdom								Country
C Board of Trade Journal								Method and source
4. Importations totales				5. Exportations totales				Category
Valeur £	Quantum	Prix		Valeur £	Quantum	Prix		Year
		£	Or			£	Or	
90.0	81.5	110.4	103.8	106.5	94.4	112.7	105.9	1923
104.9	91.5	114.6	104.0	119.1	99.8	113.3	102.9	1924
108.4	94.6	114.6	113.7	111.4	98.9	112.7	111.8	1925
101.9	97.2	104.8		93.5	88.0	106.2		1926
100	100	100		100	100	100		1927
98.1	96.6	101.6		101.4	101.7	99.8		1928
100.2	101.4	98.9		100.9	104.0	97.0		1929
85.7	98.8	86.8		79.0	87.3	90.5		1930
70.7	101.0	70.0	64.7	54.6	69.4	78.8	73.4	1931
57.6	88.9	64.8	46.6	50.0	68.1	73.4	52.8	1932
55.4	89.5	61.9	42.1	50.1	68.8	72.9	49.6	1933
60.1	93.9	64.0	39.5	53.8	72.2	74.5	46.0	1934
62.1	95.4	65.1	38.9	57.8	78.6	73.6	44.0	1935
69.6	101.5	68.5	41.4	60.3	79.6	75.8	45.8	1936
84.4	107.8	78.3	47.0	71.7	86.4	83.0	49.8	1937
75.5	102.9	73.4	43.6	64.0	77.4	82.7	49.0	1938

United Kingdom.

1-5. The quantum series (and the derived price series) consist of several series covering shorter periods and linked to each other. The original base years are, for 1923-1924: 1913; for 1925-1930: 1924; for 1931-1935: 1930; thereafter, 1935.

Tchéco-Slovaquie — Czecho-Slovakia						Country	
f Rapports sur les prix			a Secrétariat, S.d.N.			Method and source	
1. Importations			2. Exportations			Category	
Valeur Kč	Prix		Valeur Kč	Quantum	Prix		Year
	Kč	Or			Kč	Or	
57.0	99.3		61.9	44.3	139.7		1923
88.3	100.5		84.4	57.8	146.1		1924
98.1	105.6		93.3	65.1	143.4		1925
85.1	101.0		88.2	68.1	129.5		1926
100	100		100	100	100		1927
106.8	99.7		105.3	103.3	101.9		1928
111.1	94.8		101.8	104.2	97.7		1929
87.4	80.6		86.8	94.9	91.4		1930
65.3	65.5		65.1	84.7	76.9		1931
41.6	59.3		36.5	52.1	70.0		1932
32.3	59.7		.	.	.		1933
35.4	62.1	52.9	.	.	.	.	1934
37.4	64.3	53.6	.	.	.	.	1935
44.0	66.7	52.6	.	.	.	.	1936
61.1	77.5	54.0	.	.	.	.	1937
							1938

Sweden.

Monthly price indices for the last few years, calculated according to method e (base 1935) have been published in *Kommersiella Meddelanden*. The annual averages of these indices are as follows:

	1935	1936	1937	1938
Import price (krona)	100	104.4	123.5	110.6
Export price (krona)	100	104.0	137.5	119.8

Switzerland.

1, 2. From 1933 inclusive, the figures include improvement and repair trade. Original base for the price and quantum indices up to 1929 inclusive: 1913.

The last quantum figures published of the original series are those for 1935. Approximate indices for 1936 and 1937 have been calculated in the Secretariat from the movement of trade by articles, as specified in Tables III (a) and (b) for Switzerland in *International Trade Statistics*.

Czecho-Slovakia.

1. Price index calculated as the geometric average of the ratios of price quotations (original base July 1st-25th, 1914).

2. Price and quantum indices calculated from the movement of trade by articles, as specified in Table III (b) for Czecho-Slovakia in *International Trade Statistics*.

II (concluded)

Yugoslavia			Country
a Secrétariat, S.d.N.			Method and source
3. Exportations			Category
Quantum	Prix		Year
	Dinar	Or	
.	.	.	1923
.	.	.	1924
.	.	.	1925
.	.	.	1926
100	100		1927
98.0	108.8		1928
116.6	106.2		1929
118.1	93.6		1930
91.4	82.1		1931
76.8	62.1	57.1	1932
88.9	59.4	46.3	1933
92.6	64.9	50.0	1934
97.8	64.3	49.5	1935
98.7	69.3	53.4	1936
128.4	76.3	58.8	1937
			1938

U.S.S.R.

1, 2. The figures for 1924-1929 refer to economic years ending September 30th. Original base for the quantum indices : 1913. The export indices for the years from 1930, compiled according to method a, refer to calendar years and have been linked to those for the preceding series. The export figures for all years exclude raw platinum.

The indices of value and price refer to the former gold rouble (or "foreign-trade rouble"). For 1936 and later years, conversion had to be made from figures recorded in "new roubles". (The "new rouble", originally equal to $\frac{1}{4.38}$ gold rouble, was later fixed at $\frac{1}{5.3}$ \$U.S.A.

Yugoslavia.

1, 2. Price indices calculated as geometric averages of ratios of prices quoted for 20 import articles and 20 export articles. Original base : 1926.

3. For value movement, see 2. Price and quantum indices, calculated from the movement of trade by articles, as specified in Table III (b) for Yugoslavia in *International Trade Statistics*.

Australia.

1, 2. The figures refer to economic years ending June 30th and include silver bullion. Original base for price and quantum indices : imports : 1926/27 ; exports : annual average of the period January 1st 1897-June 30th, 1916 (in the source converted to 1901). Series 2, from 1929, is based on figures including a revision (not made in trade returns) of the values of cane sugar.

3. The price and quantum indices are calculated from the movement of exports by articles, as specified in Table III (b) for Australia in *International Trade Statistics*.

4. Price indices compiled from quotations for standard grades of 20 commodities, constituting about 85 % of the export value. The value indices shown are revised on account of a change in the recorded value of cane sugar.

New Zealand.

The indices include bullion.

1. The price indices are calculated on the basis of the recorded quantities and values of 220 items, representing about 75 % of the total value of imports. Weighting according to the average export prices in 1926 and the average export quantities during the years 1926-1930.

2. The price indices are calculated from price quotations for 33 articles, applied to the average export quantities of the five preceding export years ending June 30th.

Australia			Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand									Country	
f Monthly Review of Business Statistics			d (Imports) } e (Exports) } Monthly Abstract of Statistics									Method and source	
4. Exportations spéciales						1. Importations générales			2. Exportations spéciales			Category	
y compris l'or			non compris l'or			Valeur £NZ	Quantum	Prix		Valeur £NZ	Prix		Year
Valeur	Prix		Valeur	Prix				£NZ	Or		£NZ	Or	
	£A	Or		£A	Or								
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95.4	105.6		1923
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	109.1	117.2		1924
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	114.6	124.1		1925
.	.	.	.	.	.	111.2	104.6	106.4		98.2	101.0		1926
.	.	.	.	.	.	100	100	100		100	100		1927
.	.	.	.	.	.	100.1	104.6	95.7		114.9	110.4		1928
100	100	100	100	100	100	108.8	118.9	91.5	90.9	118.9	106.4	105.7	1929
70.5	81.7	80.1	70.5	81.2	79.6	99.0	110.8	89.4	86.1	92.9	84.1	81.3	1930
66.1	62.0	58.3	65.2	60.8	52.3	59.2	72.3	81.9	70.3	72.1	64.5	55.5	1931
75.3	61.2	38.0	70.4	59.3	36.8	55.0	69.0	79.8	52.3	73.5	58.5	38.6	1932
76.9	60.1	33.7	71.6	57.9	32.5	57.1	68.8	83.0	45.4	84.9	58.8	32.4	1933
89.2	76.4	39.8	83.4	79.6	41.5	70.0	86.6	80.9	39.8	98.3	72.7	36.1	1934
81.3	64.2	30.9	75.5	61.5	29.6	81.1	101.7	79.8	38.1	96.8	72.3	34.4	1935
97.7	80.6	39.1	90.5	78.2	37.9	98.8	123.9	79.8	38.7	118.3	82.0	39.8	1936
116.6	97.5	46.9	108.1	95.9	46.2	125.4	149.2	84.0	40.5	139.2	94.4	45.4	1937
118.2	87.1	42.0	103.0	85.0	40.9	.	.	.	.	121.5	89.6	43.1	1938

Pays	Unité Unit	Parité Parity	1929		1932		1935		1936		1937		1938		Countries
			Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	
Maroc (Zone française)	Franc	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.56	3.57	2.35	2.36	1.69	1.69	Morocco (French Zone).
Mexique	Peso	49.85	48.18	48.19	31.85	31.85	16.48	16.48	16.29	16.44	16.39	16.39	13.11	13.23	Mexico.
Nicaragua	Córdoba	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	53.95	53.95	53.80	53.80	43.63	43.63			Nicaragua.
Nigéria	£	486.66	486.66	486.66	348.92	351.24	291.29	290.93	293.76	293.41	292.15	291.39	287.98	288.26	Nigeria.
Norvège	Krone	26.80	26.80	26.80	17.98	17.96	14.62	14.62	14.76	14.76	14.67	14.68	14.50	14.47	Norway.
Nouvelle-Zélande :	£														New Zealand :
: cents par £NZ		486.66	483.38	483.32	319.15	321.19	232.36	231.73	236.00	236.07	234.54	234.00	231.66	233.01	: cents per £NZ.
: £NZ par £B 100		100.00	100.68	100.69	109.50	109.50	124.60	124.50	124.50	124.50	124.50	124.50			: £NZ per £B 100.
: cents par £B		486.66	486.66	486.66	352.03	350.42	290.82	288.54	293.55	292.57	291.96	291.28	287.80	289.42	: cents per £B.
Palestine	£P.	486.66	486.66	486.66	352.03	350.42	290.82	288.54	293.55	292.57	291.96	291.28	287.80	289.42	Palestine.
Panama	Báboa	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06	59.06	Panama.
Paraguay	P. oro	96.48	95.16	95.53	58.43	58.49	44.07	44.13	44.70	44.75	44.24	44.24			Paraguay.
Pays-Bas	Gulden	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	37.77	37.68	32.52	32.52	32.49	32.47	Netherlands.
Pérou (9)	Sol	28.00	40.00	40.00	23.06	21.89	14.40	14.41	14.84	14.84	15.08	15.11	13.51	13.38	Peru (9).
Philippines	Peso	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	29.64	29.64	29.67	29.67	29.67	29.67	29.42	29.43	Philippines.
Pologne	Zloty	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.20	11.20	11.22	11.22	11.22	11.22	Poland.
Portugal	Escudo	(10) 4.42	4.48	4.47	3.19	3.18	2.65	2.65	2.67	2.67	2.65	2.65	2.60	2.60	Portugal.
Rhodésie méridionale.	£R	486.66	486.66	486.66	349.28	350.27	290.87	291.32	294.16	294.24	292.27	292.18	288.96	288.69	Southern Rhodesia.
Roumanie	Leu	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.53	0.52	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	Roumania.
Royaume-Uni	£	486.66	486.66	486.66	349.76	350.52	291.02	290.97	293.92	294.00	292.17	292.07	288.83	288.60	United Kingdom.
Salvador	Colón	50.00	50.00	50.00	39.60	39.60	23.68	23.68	23.67	23.67	23.63	23.63			El Salvador.
Siam (année civile)	Baht	44.24	44.24	44.24	36.48	36.27	26.68	26.68	26.95	26.97	26.69	26.69	26.45	26.53	Siam (calendar year).
Siam (an. com. I. IV)	Baht	44.24	44.24	44.24	33.27	33.26	26.81	26.82	26.84	26.85	26.90	26.84			Siam (yr. begin. I. IV).
Soudan anglo-égyptien.	£E.	499.13	499.13	499.13	358.85	361.57	298.66	297.75	301.42	301.65	299.72	299.09	296.66	296.60	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Suède	Krona	26.80	26.80	26.80	18.44	18.36	15.01	15.02	15.15	15.16	15.06	15.07	14.85	14.83	Sweden.
Suisse	Franc	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	17.91	17.54	13.55	13.55	13.51	13.50	Switzerland.
Syrie et Liban (11)	L. l. s.	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37	78.37	69.93	67.25	46.58	46.52	33.43	33.37	Syria and Lebanon (11).
Tchéco-Slovaquie	Koruna	(12) 2.47	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.47	2.47	2.34	2.35	2.06	2.06	2.05	2.05	Czecho-Slovakia.
Terre-Neuve (an. fin. 30. VI)	\$ Can.	100.00	100.00	100.00	88.10	88.10	59.80	59.80	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	Newfoundland (yr. ending 30. VI).
Trinité et Tobago	£	486.66	486.66	486.66	350.61	350.61									Trinidad and Tobago.
Trinité et Tobago	\$	100.00	100.00	100.00	72.04	72.04	61.76	61.76	59.78	59.78	60.45	60.45	59.06	59.06	Trinidad and Tobago.
Tunisie	Franc	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.52	3.61	2.34	2.30	1.69	1.71	Tunis.
Turquie	£T	439.66	48.53	48.06	47.35	47.35	47.20	47.21	47.07	47.02	46.76	46.86	46.86	46.90	Turkey.
U. R. S. S.	Rouble or	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.46	51.46	11.75	11.76	11.29	11.23	11.14	11.14	U.S.S.R.
Union Sud-Afric. (13)	£SA	486.66	486.66	486.66	476.19	476.10	287.95	290.40	290.84	290.87	289.28	289.36	285.96	285.93	Union of South Africa (13)
Uruguay	Peso	103.42	98.61	98.97	47.06	46.97	47.63	47.63	47.27	46.72	46.67	46.67	38.04	37.98	Uruguay.
Venezuela	Bolívar	19.30	19.30	19.29	15.09	15.09	15.47	15.48	15.19	15.25	17.79	17.95			Venezuela.
Yougoslavie	Dinar	(14) 1.76	1.76	1.76	1.63	1.61	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.37	1.36	Yugoslavia.

(1) Argentine : 100 pesos moneda nacional = 44 pesos oro.

(2) Autriche : Pour oct.-déc. 1931, cours officiels ; à partir de nov. 1932, cours libres (cotations à Bâle) ; pour janv.-oct. 1932, cours interpolés et gradués. En 1938, RM.

(3) Belgique : 5 francs belges = 1 belga.

(4) Etalon argent. La parité indiquée est la moyenne non pondérée des cours en 1929. (Note : 1 Haikouan tael = 1,558 dollar (chinois national) standard ; 1,000 Hk. taels = 1,114 taels de Shanghai ; 0,40 dollar-or (ancien) des E.-U. = 1 unité-or de la Douane ; 1 yuan du Mandchoukuo (créé en 1932) = approximativement 1 \$ standard, à la parité argent).

(5) Costa-Rica : étalon de change \$ des E.-U., à colones 4 par \$. Parité ultérieurement changée en colones 4,40 par \$ pour 1932 et 5,94 pour 1935.

(6) Hongrie : A partir du 17.VII.1931, cours officiels à Budapest.

(7) Irak : Pour 1931 (c.-à-d., 1931-32) et auparavant, convertis de roubles, à raison de 13½ par dinar irakien.

(8) Iran : Années commençant le 22 mars, jusqu'en 1930 (c.-à-d., 1930-31) inclusivement ; ensuite, années commençant le 22 juin. La parité indiquée est la moyenne non pondérée des cours pour le kran, de l'année civile 1929 ; 1 kran (étalon argent) = 1 rial (la nouvelle unité, introduite en mars 1932).

(9) Pérou : Pour 1929 et 1930, convertis de libras péruviennes (l'unité monétaire jusqu'au 18 avril 1931). La parité de la libra était 486,66. Dix soles = 1 libra.

(10) Portugal : A partir du 9 juin 1931 ; auparavant 108,05.

(11) Syrie : 1 livre libano-syrienne = 20 francs français.

(12) Tchéco-Slovaquie : A partir du 17.II.1934 ; auparavant 2,96.

(13) Union Sud-Africaine : calculé sur le mouvement des marchandises, lingots et espèces, y compris la valeur de la prime sur l'or.

(14) Yougoslavie : A partir du 13 mai 1931 ; auparavant 19,30.

(*) Etats-Unis : La nouvelle parité (Proclamation présidentielle du 31.I.1934) est 59,06.

(†) Indochine française : A partir du 31.V.1930 ; auparavant néant (étalon argent).

(‡) Costa-Rica : dollar (papier) des U.S.

(1) Argentine : 100 pesos moneda nacional = 44 pesos oro.

(2) Austria : For Oct.-Dec. 1931, official rates ; from Nov. 1932, free rates (quotations at Basle) ; for Jan.-Oct. 1932, interpolated rates, graduated. In 1938, RM.

(3) Belgium : 5 Belgian francs = 1 belga.

(4) Silver standard. The parity shown is the unweighted average rate in 1929. (Note : 1 Haikwan tael = 1,558 (Chinese national) Standard dollars ; 1,000 Hk. tals. = 1,114 Shanghai tals. ; 0,40 U.S.A. old gold \$ = 1 Customs Gold Unit ; 1 Manchukuo yuan (created in 1932) = approximately 1 St. \$, at silver parity).

(5) Costa Rica : U.S.A. \$ exchange standard, at 4 colones per \$. Parity subsequently changed to 4.40 colones per \$ for 1932 and 5.94 for 1935.

(6) Hungary : From 17.VII.31, official quotations at Budapest.

(7) Iraq : For 1931 (i.e., 1931-32) and earlier, converted from roubles, at 13½ per Iraqi dinar.

(8) Iran : Years beginning Mar. 22, until 1930 (i.e., 1930-31) inclusive ; thereafter, years beginning June 22. The parity shown is the unweighted average rate for the kran in the calendar year 1929 ; 1 kran (silver standard) = 1 rial (the new unit, introduced in March 1932).

(9) Peru : For 1929 and 1930, converted from libras peruanas (the currency unit until 18.IV.31). The parity of the libra was 486.66. Ten soles = 1 libra.

(10) Portugal : From 9.VI.31 ; previously 108.05.

(11) Syria : 1 Lebano-Syrian pound = 20 French francs.

(12) Czecho-Slovakia : From 17.II.34 ; previously 2.96.

(13) Un. of S. Africa : Calculated on the movement of merchandise, bullion and specie, including the value of the gold premium.

(14) Yugoslavia : From 13.V.31 ; previously 19.30.

(*) U.S.A. : The new parity (Presidential proclamation of 31.I.34) is 59.06.

(†) Fr. Indo-China : From 31.V.30 ; previously none (silver standard).

(‡) Costa Rica : U.S.A. dollar (paper).

