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THE QUESTION OF COMMODITIES IN THE NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

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I. INTRODUCTION

The "global negotiations" that are intended to see an effective resumption of the North-South Dialogue will open within the United Nations system in 1981. Although the special session of the United Nations General Assembly held in New York from 25 August to 12 September 1980 did not succeed in establishing the agenda for those negotiations, the Group of 77 (developing countries) insisted that the raw materials issue should be included.

The negotiations will probably be conducted around the theme of the increasing interdependence that has characterized the international economic climate since the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC).

The developing countries occupy an extremely vulnerable position in world trade. A large proportion of their exports - in 1976 an average 85% of their non-oil exports - consists of primary products. This heavy bias means that the developing countries' foreign currency earnings depend to a very large extent on the value of their exports of commodities. However, the fluctuations in the prices of most of the commodities exported by developing countries were two to three times greater over the period 1972-77 than during the period 1960-71. In 1973, a ton of copper had a market price of £1 268; in 1975, the price was down to £512 and it is currently at £910. The consequences of such a situation are evident - the developing countries find it difficult to maintain a steady pace of development since they are heavily dependent on their currency earnings to pay for their imports (factories, machinery, means of transport, etc.).

In order to tackle this permanent instability in commodity prices and its consequences, the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), meeting in Nairobi in 1976, put forward an Integrated Programme to cover 18 commodities and recommended the creation of a Common Fund and the conclusion of International Commodity Agreements providing for negotiated price ranges and buffer stocks. The negotiations on the Common Fund, which started in 1976, were laborious, but agreement was eventually reached in March 1979. The final talks to clarify certain aspects of the Fund to make it operational were brought to a successful conclusion on 28 June 1980. To date, the act establishing this new international financing body has been initialled by 101 countries.

The establishment of the Common Fund should make it possible to attach greater importance to the question of local processing, marketing and distribution of commodities, which up to now have been somewhat neglected despite their long-term importance for development of the poor countries.

At the beginning of 1980 there were six International Commodity Agreements, covering cocoa, coffee, tin, olive oil, sugar and natural rubber. Since April, however, there have been only five since the cocoa producing and consuming countries have been unable to reach agreement on the intervention prices to be adopted in the new Agreement. In addition, the negotiations for a sixth International Tin Agreement (the fifth expires in 1981), which are scheduled to resume before the end of this year, are proving to be difficult, for there were serious differences of opinion between producers and consumers at the initial round of talks in April. On the other hand, the Agreement on Natural Rubber, which was officially concluded on 6 October 1979 after two and a half years of negotiations conducted under the auspices of UNCTAD, is of particular importance since it will be the first to benefit from the existence of the Common Fund. As regards the other commodities referred to in the Integrated Programme, which are still without an agreement, the negotiations are still at the preparatory stage[1].

However, the stabilization of prices via international agreements does not necessarily lead to stabilization of the export earnings obtained from those products by the various countries concerned. The quantities produced can also vary from one year to the next, for example as a result of adverse climatic conditions. Moreover, it is not always possible to create buffer stocks since some products are perishable while others cost too much to stockpile. It is therefore necessary, with all stabilization measures, to arrange appropriate compensatory financing for export earnings.

At present, there are two compensatory financing facilities, namely the IMF facility and Stabex. The object of the former is to stabilize the export earnings derived from total exports, but in 1976 it covered only 9% of the deficits. Stabex, which was introduced by the Lomé Convention, is an agreement of restricted scope between the Member States of the EEC and the ACP countries covering a limited number of agricultural products[2].

From the viewpoint of the developing countries an extension of the above mechanisms is therefore desirable. Despite opposition from the industrialized countries, UNCTAD V (Manila, May-June 1979) nevertheless accepted the principle of studying a new IMF mechanism (Resolution 125 (V)). As for Stabex, the results of its first five years are generally satisfactory; it should also be added that the renewal of the Lomé Convention has resulted in a widening of the scope of Stabex and the creation of a parallel system for minerals, Sysmin.

The developing countries are also calling for the adoption of measures to facilitate the development of local primary product processing activities and the expansion of trade in such products. Some progress has been made as regards certain products, but for the majority of them (tobacco, rubber, iron ore, manganese, etc.), there is no processing before export. According to certain estimates, the developing countries obtained in 1970 less than one-third of the total gross added value they could have obtained locally if they had processed their ores and metals before exporting them. Even though they are having some success in increasing their exports of processed products, they come up against various obstacles, the biggest of which remains the tariff discrimination against processed products. Furthermore, there are also the non-tariff barriers such as quotas and variable taxes.

The difficulties encountered by processed products from the developing countries in attempting to penetrate developed markets also have to do with the way those markets are structured and the high level of integration of the transnational corporations, whether in production, transport or distribution.

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[1] No preparatory meeting has yet been held for bauxite, while jute has recently reached the negotiating stage.

[2] With the exception of iron ore.

There is another problem in addition to that of processing, namely improving the developing countries' control over the marketing and distribution of their commodity exports. At the present time, the bargaining power of those countries is insignificant compared with that of the developed countries' transnationals and marketing firms. In most cases, the developing countries receive only a small proportion of the retail price obtained for their products in the importing developed countries; in many cases, that proportion is well below 30%. For certain products, such as aluminium, bananas, tobacco and tea, less than six companies monopolize an appreciable share of the world market, and therefore dominate marketing, distribution and price formation worldwide.

The problem of the marketing and distribution of each individual product is such that, in the view of the UNCTAD Secretariat, the most effective solution is likely to be action taken by the developing countries themselves. That action would include the creation of new marketing and distribution channels operated and controlled by the developing countries, as well as nationalization, increased local taxes and dues, export price controls, the establishment of centralized marketing systems and the formation of producers' associations. However, such efforts have mainly been made in a small number of middle-income countries with a solid financial base, and the progress made by the poorest developing countries in this field is much slower. The countries of the Third World are therefore also looking to the international community for help with the marketing and distribution of their commodities. As with the local processing of commodities, UNCTAD V agreed on the need to create a framework of international cooperation in marketing and distribution so as to increase the developing countries' involvement in those activities and the resources they derive from them.

The information available on market structures, price formation, etc. is still limited and fragmentary in respect of numerous commodities. Detailed studies are available only on bananas, tobacco, cocoa, cotton and hides and skins. This lack of information is hardly likely to facilitate the task of the negotiators responsible for framing international commodity policies and prompted UNCTAD V to request its Secretariat to carry out studies on the marketing and distribution structures for the commodities listed in the Integrated Programme.

The global negotiations taking place in 1981 will perhaps provide the negotiators from the various groups with an opportunity of taking stock and of making some progress. The agreement on the Common Fund that was reached on 28 June should act as a stimulus. However, the shadow cast by the recent difficulties encountered in connection with the renewal of the Cocoa and Tin Agreements is in danger of not being entirely dissipated unless compromises acceptable to the producers and the consumers of those two commodities are reached before the end of 1980.

II. THE INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR COMMODITIES (IPC): PRODUCTS COVERED, OBJECTIVES AND CONTENT

The Integrated Programme for Commodities stems in spirit from the declarations of the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly (April 1974) concerning the need for the establishment of a "new international economic order". The Programme was presented in February 1975 by the UNCTAD Secretariat and was adopted at the fourth session of the Conference held in Nairobi in May 1976 (Resolution 93(IV)).

The Integrated Programme covers 18 commodities the export of which is of considerable importance for the developing countries — namely bananas, bauxite, cocoa, coffee, copper, cotton and cotton yarns, hard fibres and products, iron ore, jute and products, manganese, meat, phosphates, rubber, sugar, tea, tropical timber, tin, and vegetable oils (including olive oil) and oilseeds.

The objectives of the Programme are as follows:

- to keep commodity prices at levels which in real terms are remunerative and fair to producers and equitable to consumers;
- to mitigate excessive fluctuations in the prices of commodities and stabilize supplies in the interests of both producers and consumers;
- to stabilize and increase the purchasing power of the export earnings of all developing countries;
- to increase exports of primary and processed products from the developing countries (access to the markets of the developed countries) and to improve the competitiveness of natural products from the developing countries compared with synthetics and substitutes;
- to increase the processing of primary products in the developing countries;
- to increase the role of the developing countries in the transportation, marketing and distribution of their commodity exports;
- to encourage research and development work on the problems relating to natural products;
- to improve market structures for commodities which developing countries have an interest in exporting.

In order to attain the above objectives, the Integrated Programme for Commodities proposes a series of international measures, to be applied singly or in combination, "in the light of the characteristics and problems of each commodity and the special needs of developing countries". Those measures involve:

- setting up of international buffer stocks;
- harmonization of stocking policies and the setting up of coordinated national stocks;
- establishment of pricing arrangements, in particular negotiated price ranges, which would be periodically reviewed and revised;
- internationally agreed supply management measures, including export quotas and production policies and, where appropriate, multilateral long-term supply and purchase commitments;
- improvement of procedures for information and consultation on market conditions;
- improvement and enlargement of compensatory financing facilities;

improvement of market access for the primary and processed products of developing countries through multilateral trade measures, improvement and extension of schemes of generalized preferences and trade promotion measures;
international measures to ensure a rapid development of the processing of raw materials in the producer countries;
international measures to increase the role of the developing countries in the transportation, marketing and distribution of their commodities;
measures to encourage research and development on the problems of natural products competing with synthetics;
consideration of stabilization measures for commodities which cannot be stocked.

Resolution 93(IV) also provided for the convening of a negotiating conference on a common fund to finance the various measures under the Integrated Programme and the convening of preparatory meetings prior to international negotiations on the commodities concerned. Provision is also made for negotiating conferences on commodities on completion of the above meetings.

III. COMMON FUND: FINAL AGREEMENT INITIALLED ON 28 JUNE BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF 101 COUNTRIES

Two years of negotiations were necessary to reach the agreement of March 1979 on the basic features of the Common Fund. The negotiators needed another year and more to settle certain technical and statutory problems and reach the final agreement, and on 28 June this year 101 countries initialled the act establishing the Common Fund.

Under the new agreement, the Common Fund will be set up as a new entity for the attainment of the objectives of the Integrated Programme. It must facilitate the conclusion and the functioning of international agreements and arrangements on commodities which represent the main source of foreign currency earnings for numerous developing countries.

Two "windows" or accounts of more or less equal importance will be set up.

The first will help finance international buffer stocks and, by means of arrangements to be worked out at a later stage, national stocks coordinated at international level pursuant to international commodity agreements.

The second window will finance measures other than stockbuilding, such as research and development, increased productivity and trade promotion.

The financial resources of the Fund will come from direct government contributions, from the resources derived from the association of international commodity agreements with Fund activities, from loans, from voluntary contributions and from the net earnings of the Fund itself.

The direct government contributions to the first window will amount to $400 million. Of those $400 million, $150 million will be in cash deposits, $150 million will be capital on call and $100 million will be callable capital. Each member country will pay $1 million and a proportion of the contributions will be paid into the second window so that it has a minimum of $70 million. Since the objective for the second window is to arrive at a total sum of $350 million, the difference between that amount and the direct contribution share of $70 million - i.e. $280 million - will be made up by voluntary contributions from the member states of the Fund. As of June this year, total voluntary contributions to the second window amounted to $215 million. In addition to the equal contributions of $1 million, $320 million will be paid into the first window by direct contributions calculated on the basis of the United Nations scale - 10% for the Group of 77 (developing countries), 68% for Group B (industrialized countries), 17% for Group D (socialist countries) and 5% for China. The breakdown within the groups will be determined by the groups themselves.

The international commodity agreements that are associated with the Fund will deposit with it an amount equal to one-third of their maximum financial requirements in order to obtain credits for the remaining two-thirds.

As regards management and voting rights, votes will be allocated as follows: 47% to the Group of 77, 42% to Group B, 8% to Group D and 3% to China. The most important decisions, notably those that will have major financial implications for the member countries, will be taken by a three-quarters majority of total votes cast. Other decisions, depending on their relative importance, will be taken by a two-thirds majority of total votes cast or by a simple majority.

There are therefore at least two innovations in the Common Fund: the number of votes allocated to the participants is not directly proportional to their financial contributions and secondly the financing of the raw materials stocks is no longer left entirely in the hands of the producers.

The Common Fund is now open to the 162 members of the United Nations. Pending the participation of all the eligible states, which is improbable, the Board of Governors of the Fund will be responsible for maintaining the distribution of votes provided for in the statutes by making the necessary adjustments. The Fund will enter into force only when 90 states providing two-thirds of the direct contributions have acceded to it. Each country will pay a uniform "entrance fee" of $1 million independently of its compulsory contribution, the scale of contributions being adjusted in the light of the actual number of members of the Fund. The headquarters of the Common Fund has yet to be determined.

The agreement reached on 28 June might well give a new impetus to the preparatory meetings for the conclusion of international commodity agreements.

IV. INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY AGREEMENTS (ICAs) AND PREPARATORY MEETINGS FOR THE CONCLUSION OF SUCH AGREEMENTS

At the present time there are only six ICAs and at least four of those are in difficulties. The situation with regard to the preparatory meetings for the conclusion of ICAs is just as disturbing. After natural rubber, jute is the only product covered by the Integrated Programme for Commodities to have reached the negotiations stage. As the chairman of the special intergovernmental committee responsible for coordinating the preparatory work said in December 1979, without commodity agreements the Common Fund is in danger of being an empty shell.

It will also be remembered that one of the main objectives of the IPC is the stabilization of commodity prices. It is clear from the records of the various preparatory meetings that attainment of that objective depends first and foremost on the conclusion of agreements covering the individual products, but the emphasis at present is on "other measures", such as R&D and trade promotion.

Coffee: the 1976 International Agreement remains a dead letter

Between 1962 and 1973 the trend of coffee prices was influenced by the implementation of the 1962 and 1968 Agreements administered by the International Coffee Organization. The main objectives of those Agreements were, in the short and medium-term, to adapt actual coffee supplies to estimated demand by means of export quotas allocated so as to ensure some regulation of prices and, in the long-term, to establish a balance between world production and consumption of coffee by promoting consumption, introducing production controls and encouraging diversification. As a result of increased competition despite the system of quotas, the second Agreement expired in 1973 without being renewed.

A further Agreement, also based on a system of quotas, was signed in 1976 and expires in 1982. It would become operational only if prices fell below their 1975 level, which is very unlikely. In September 1979 the Federal Republic of Germany, one of the consumer countries, proposed a new intervention price which could have served as a basis for fixing export quotas. The price in question was around 125-130 cents/lb. That amounted to setting aside the minimum price level provided for in the Agreement (around 75 cents/lb) and only considering the concept of an intervention price calculated on the basis of a percentage (about 15% below the average level of prices during the previous year). The United States refused to follow the Federal Republic of Germany and the other consumer countries. As for the producer countries, which exerted collective pressure on the market within the "Bogota Group" to keep prices at $2 per lb, their response to the German proposal was that it did not give them any guarantee, in view of the lack of coordination between producers and consumers.

The European Community and the Member States are active members of the Agreement.

Cocoa: Failure of negotiations to renew the Agreement

The first International Cocoa Agreement entered into force in June 1973. In October 1975 a new Agreement was negotiated, retaining the essence of the former Agreement though in an updated form. This new Agreement was signed by a group of countries which account for 95% of exports and 80% of imports. Of the major importers, only the United States refused to sign. The purpose of the Agreement was to prevent excessive fluctuations in cocoa prices and to stabilize and increase export earnings. More specifically, the aim was to hold the price of cocoa beans within a given range. To this end, the Agreement provided for a system of export quotas and the formation of a buffer stock of not more than 250 000 tonnes financed by a tax of $1 cent/lb on exports from member countries and imports by member countries from non-member countries. The Agreement included various regulatory measures designed to come into play at different price levels. Since its entry into force, prices have exceeded the upper limits set; the Agreement has not therefore been tested, and the buffer stock has not been formed. The 1975 Agreement expired as planned on 30 September 1979. In view of the fact that at the negotiating conference for a new agreement producers and consumers differed over the price range within which the buffer stock would operate, the 1975 Agreement was extended until 31 March 1980. The negotiating parties met once again but still failed to agree on the question of prices. In the absence of a new agreement, there was much debate as to whether or not the $220 million fund built up over the years by the international agreement should be terminated and divided up. At present there would appear to be a possibility that the negotiations between producers and consumers could be resumed. This is indicated by the recent decision not to terminate the fund in the immediate future. The European Community might well play a mediating role by virtue of its special relations with African countries under the Lomé Convention.

Natural rubber: the first International Agreement concluded under the Integrated Programme for Commodities

On 5 October 1979, 55 rubber producing and consuming countries concluded the first International Agreement on the regulation of trade in natural rubber. Negotiated under the auspices of UNCTAD, this Agreement is the first to have been signed under the IPC. It is designed to be closely linked with the Common Fund and stipulates that, once the Fund has become operational, the International Natural Rubber Council - set up under the Agreement - will be able to utilize fully the facilities made available through the Fund. The Agreement, which has a term of five years, was due to enter into force on 1 October 1980. Its aim is to stabilize the rubber markets through the formation of a buffer stock of 550 000 tonnes which will be used for holding prices within the range of 270 to 150 Malaysian cents per kilo. The ultimate objective of the Agreement is to stabilize prices around 210 Malaysian cents per kilo (reference price).

Unlike the other agreements in force, the new Agreement provides for equal participation by consumers and producers in financing the buffer stock; contributions will be made direct and will be mandatory. Moreover, the fixing of reference prices as a result of changes on the world market will be carried out semi-automatically; in other words, this will happen even if the Council set up under the Agreement cannot agree on suitable price adjustments. In the opinion of a number of European experts, these provisions have opened the way for a new series of agreements.

The administration and operation of the Agreement will involve the purchase of 550 000 tonnes at the rate of 168 Malaysian cents per kilo, plus 10%. The total sum of roughly $473 million will be financed as follows: half by the producer countries and the remainder by the consumers (United States 25%, EEC 23%, Japan 12% and China 8%). The EEC's contribution therefore amounts to some $40 million. On the basis of a recent decision by the Court of Justice recognizing the exclusive powers of the Community, this sum will probably be charged to the Community budget.

The Agreement is due to enter into force on 1 October 1980, subject to ratification by countries accounting for at least 65% of world production and at least 65% of world consumption. During the following 18 months the Agreement will enter into force definitively, subject to ratification by countries representing at least 80% of these totals.

It is still too soon to say whether the conclusion of the Agreement will have a positive impact on talks on integrated programme commodities which are not yet at the formal negotiating stage.

Tin: difficulties over renewal of the Agreement

Since 1956 there have been five International Tin Agreements, the most recent of which entered into force in 1976. The Agreement, administered by the International Tin Council, aims to achieve a long-term balance between production and consumption and prevent large short-term price fluctuations. This essentially entails the formation of a buffer stock and the fixing of floor and ceiling prices, revised if necessary, in order to establish price margins capable of maintaining a balance between the supply of tin and consumer demand. The buffer stock, which has a maximum capacity of 40 000 tonnes, is financed by means of mandatory contributions by the producer countries party to the Agreement. Additional contributions may be made by consumer countries. Buffer stock operations to maintain the floor price are assisted by the fact that the Council has the power to introduce export controls.

With the Fifth International Tin Agreement due to expire on 30 July 1981, the United Nations Tin Conference met in April 1980 to negotiate a new agreement. After five weeks of negotiations, the Conference was adjourned without managing to conclude a sixth agreement. Various differences between producer and consumer countries were already apparent when the Conference opened. The producers wished for a buffer stock of 20 000 tonnes whilst the consumers were seeking one of 40 000 tonnes; although the producer countries were satisfied with the existing price mechanism which involves a floor price and a ceiling price, the consumer countries, including the United States and Japan, favoured the introduction of a reference price fixed according to the long-term trend of market prices; with regard to export controls, the producer countries consider this an essential part of the Agreement, whilst the consumer countries are only willing to see the measure introduced for a limited period. In addition, the producer countries wanted to see the existing provisions concerning consultation of the Council reinforced, particularly to cater for the eventuality of strategic stocks being placed on the market by the countries holding such stocks. Certain countries, Bolivia chief among them, had been critical of a recent decision by the United States to sell 30 000 tonnes of tin from its strategic reserves.

However, there is a chance that a proposal tabled by the European Community just before the end of the Conference could serve as a basis for a compromise. The main features of this proposal are: (1) a normal buffer stock of 35 000 tonnes financed by direct contributions; (2) a special buffer stock, representing roughly two thirds of the normal stock, which would be financed by loans using the stocks as security and backed-up by government guarantees, where necessary, and which would be drawn on, following a decision by the Tin Council, when the normal stock was almost completely depleted; (3) export controls, to be applied following a decision by the Council if the latter considers that the resources of the buffer stock may be inadequate to maintain the floor price.

If the Conference does not meet again before the end of this year, or if it is not in a position to adopt a Sixth Agreement, the Tin Council will meet in January 1981 to take the necessary steps to extend the Fifth International Tin Agreement.

Sugar: The European Community continues to negotiate its accession to the International Agreement

The bulk of trade in sugar is conducted on the open market and is therefore subject to the International Sugar Agreement (ISA) of 1977. The Agreement has as its objective the maintenance of sugar prices within a given range by means of export quotas and nationally-held buffer stocks financed on an international basis (IMF buffer stock mechanism). At present, the price of sugar is rising and there was recently an upward adjustment of the quotas.

The United States did not ratify the ISA until 3 January 1980, i.e. two years after the scheduled date, thereby delaying implementation of the basic provisions of the Agreement. The delay was due to the fact that Congress wished to establish a satisfactory system for protecting sugar producers in the United States.

At present, there is only one major sugar producer which has not acceded to the ISA: the EEC. The Community is still in the process of negotiating its accession, however, but seeks a special system of disciplines applicable to exports, demanding also the right to export duty-free a quantity of sugar equivalent to its sugar imports from the ACP States. Also relevant is the sugar protocol to the Lomé Convention between the EEC and the ACP States under which the Community undertakes to purchase specific quantities of sugar at a guaranteed price.

Olive oil: The new International Agreement entered into force on 1 January 1980

The new International Olive Oil Agreement, concluded under the auspices of UNCTAD in March 1979, entered into force on 1 January 1980. Unlike the 1963 Agreement which it replaces, the new Agreement covers all aspects of olive oil production as well as the other products of the olive tree. Greater importance is also accorded to the transfer of technology with the aim of enabling producers in the developing countries to cut their costs and improve the quality of their produce. The Agreement provides, moreover, for the establishment of a link with the financial resources of the Common Fund as soon as the Fund becomes operational. It will also enable imbalances in world supply and demand to be corrected through concerted action by producers and consumers, a solution considered preferable to the introduction of specific economic measures.

In addition, the decision was taken to set up a promotional fund with $300 000 of capital made up principally of contributions by producer countries, the aim being to maintain and even increase olive oil consumption. An annual sum of $100 000 has also been set aside in the new budget for research in olive oil technology.

The European Community is a signatory to the Agreement.

Bananas: a preparatory meeting only

World production of bananas outstrips consumption which is barely increasing. For this reason the objective of the agreement envisaged in the IPC is to ensure a better balance between supply and demand. However, it is likely to be difficult to conclude such a stabilization agreement on account of the unwillingness of producers to make the effort to cooperate required. There is a basic problem of competition between producers with widely differing production infrastructure and marketing networks. In other words, small undertakings have difficulty in competing with the transnational corporations.

The First Preparatory Meeting on Bananas was held in Geneva from 21 to 25 April under the auspices of UNCTAD. It was decided at the meeting that a global research and development programme should be put in hand and that studies should be carried out in other fields which might be suitable for action on a national scale. The 41 banana producing and importing countries which attended the meeting adopted a plan which could be broadened to cover the organization of joint activities in fields other than research and development, e.g. trade promotion, collective purchasing of inputs required by producer countries and measures designed to stimulate consumption. Nothing was decided regarding price stabilization proper, but the conclusions of a FAO study were examined.

There are special arrangements for exports of ACP bananas to the European Community. The ACP States and the overseas countries and territories (OCT) generally have small undertakings which have difficulty in competing with non-preferential suppliers which are often multinationals established in countries within the dollar area. The banana protocol to the Lomé Convention aims, by appropriate measures, to ensure that ACP producers become competitive both on the traditional Community markets and on markets yet to be secured.

In the talks taking place within the framework of the IPC, the European Community is supporting "other measures".

Bauxite: no preparatory meeting has yet taken place

From a base value of 100 in 1970, bauxite rose to 327 in 1978, whereas the consumer price index for the same period only rose from 100 to 230. Bauxite is therefore a handsome earner of foreign currency for a number of developing countries. However, the share of the developing countries in world production and exports of bauxite fell between 1955 and 1976. Despite attempts to increase their capacity to process their bauxite into alumina and aluminium, these countries' share of world output in 1976 was no more than 9% for these two products, although they accounted for 48% of world production of the raw material. Furthermore, the structure of the world market in bauxite and bauxite-derived products, being dominated by the transnational corporations, creates particular problems for developing producers.

No preparatory meeting on bauxite has yet taken place within the framework of the ICP. However, the UNCTAD Secretariat hopes that governments will take account of the following desiderata at their first meeting: application of appropriate prices and fiscal policies so as to improve the developing countries' terms of trade for this raw material; expansion of processing; improved market access, expecially for developing countries anxious to avoid exporting via the traditional transnational channels; a larger share of world production and trade in bauxite for the developing countries; improved market forecasting.

The European Community doubts the need for action by UNCTAD.

Tropical timber: six preparatory meetings already

Tropical timber is among the most important commodities exported by the developing countries and constitutes one of the principal sources of foreign exchange for many developing countries in Africa and Asia. The rapid erosion of tropical forest demands urgent action in the form of a forest regeneration programme and improved forest management and upkeep. The causes of the main problems with tropical timber are as follows: the instability of prices since 1970, which has prevented the adoption of long-term policies to ensure continuous supplies over a long period; the shortage of information on the structure and behaviour of the various markets; the obstacles to setting up processing industries in the producer countries.

Six preparatory meetings on tropical timber have taken place to date. The UNCTAD and FAO Secretariats have been instructed to carry out studies into the following: reafforestation and forest management; research and development; the expansion of processing in the producer countries and market fluctuations (price stabilization, structure of the markets and distribution networks).

The European Community is in favour of a number of these measures, particularly research and development.

Cotton and cotton yarn: some progress

Cotton is of great importance to the developing countries in both economic and social terms. It is produced in some 66 developing countries of which about 40, including some of the least-developed countries, are exporters. The considerable variations in the prices of this raw material over recent years have greatly aggravated the economic difficulties and development problems of many producer countries which are largely dependent on their cotton exports. This situation has also favoured the substitution of man-made fibres for cotton in the manufacture of textiles.

To date, five preparatory meetings have been devoted to cotton and cotton yarn. In the most recent of these meetings, held from 24 to 28 March, some progress was achieved. Four informal proposals were submitted by the United States, the USSR, Turkey (on behalf of the 18 developing countries forming the Izmir Group which account for 35% of world exports of cotton) and, lastly, by a group of Scandinavian countries (Finland-Sweden-Norway). These four proposals basically presuppose the establishment of an international organization which would permit further development of a research and development programme and trade promotion as well as the consolidation of commercial and statistical information. The originators of the four proposals all consider that the Common Fund should be a major source of financing. However, opinions differ with regard to stabilization measures. The United States and the Scandinavian countries consider that such measures should be discussed within the framework of the Fund, whereas the USSR and the Izmir Group think they should form an integral part of the negotiations for an Agreement. The Izmir Group and the USSR also favour a system of multilateral commitments backed up by national stocks. The United States and the Scandinavian countries favour the adoption of an international equalization stock or a system of internationally coordinated national stocks, or even a combination of these two systems.

The European Community believes that an agreement is possible, but is doubtful about its capacity to improve market conditions.

Copper: no progress after seven preparatory meetings

Copper prices are characteristically very unstable, whether in the short term or the long term. This instability has impeded the economic growth of the exporting developing countries, has meant additional costs and uncertainty for the consumer industries and has hindered systematic development of production capacity in the exporting countries. Hence, the fall in the price of copper has kept the rate of investment so low that supply may well have difficulty in meeting demand in the future.

A large number of intergovernmental meetings on copper have been held within the framework of the IPC. The most recent meeting (the seventh preparatory meeting held from 18 to 22 February) made little progress. The Chairman of the meeting proposed that a genuine commodity agreement be concluded for copper. Such an agreement should be applied in three stages each lasting two years: (1) establishment of machinery for systematic consultations between producers and consumers and data assembly; (2) introduction of international stockpiling arrangements; (3) application of other back-up measures. However, there is still little agreement on these proposals by copper exporting and importing countries and an eighth preparatory meeting will probably be required before the actual negotiating conference is convened.

The difficulties are caused by the fundamental differences of opinion which for the last four years have marked UNCTAD discussions on the international copper market. A number of exporting developing countries (Peru, Mexico, the Philippines, Zambia) and Norway have stated that they would like a negotiating conference to be convened rapidly; others, such as Chile - which is opposed to the principle of market intervention - insist that a broader consensus should first be reached on the substantive issues before such a conference is held. The European Community would also like discussions to be held on all aspects of the problem. However, Canada, an exporter among the developed countries, is not convinced of the need for a copper agreement.

Hard fibres and products: progress after four preparatory meetings

The problems in this sector (abaca, coir, sisal and henequen) are connected with the instability of prices and the strong competition from synthetic substitutes. Some developing countries also have difficulty in gaining access to the markets of certain importing developed countries for hard fibre products. This situation therefore calls for stabilization measures, steps to increase production and reduce production costs, and also research and development, trade promotion and trade liberalization.

The first preparatory meetings concentrated on the specific features of each of the fibres, and three groups of experts were then set up for coir, abaca and sisal and henequen respectively.

The fourth preparatory meeting on hard fibres (25 February to 6 March) provided an opportunity to gain a better understanding of a number of problems and to make progress towards negotiations.

The greatest progress was made on abaca, where an agreement was virtually secured on technical improvement schemes to be developed in Ecuador and the Philippines. Financing would be provided from sources such as the World Bank or the Common Fund which would be approached by a body responsible for administering the product under the terms of an agreement. With regard to the stabilization of abaca prices, FAO will submit at the next preparatory meeting a study on ways of keeping prices within an indicative price range.

With regard to sisal and henequen, FAO and UNCTAD have developed a programme of 46 projects aimed at improving competitiveness and promoting consumption. Differences of opinion between producer and consumer countries emerged in the course of the meeting, the latter asking for the deletion of 15 projects. The United States and the European Community, representing the consumer countries, stated that they would not begin negotiations until the question of the list of projects had been settled. With regard to stabilization of the prices of these fibres, FAO and UNCTAD have been instructed to examine how a buffer stock system would operate. Several consumer countries, including the United States and the European Community, doubted the value of such a study. The European Community did not consider that stocking would solve any problems in the case of hard fibres and will probably give its support to alternative stabilization measures.

With regard to coir, the parties attending the meeting approved a list of ten projects which would form the basis of an initial programme to be implemented by the body set up under the agreement.

Discussions also centred on the question of appropriate institutions. The European Community proposed the establishment of three autonomous bodies linked by a joint hard fibres council. The administrative costs would be shared jointly by producer and consumer countries. The projects approved by each of the three bodies would be financed principally from the second window of the Common Fund. This proposal was quite favourably received by the producer countries and the other consumer countries, including the United States.

Vegetable oils and oilseeds

The products in this category are exported by a large number of developing countries. In the period 1974-75, the total value of those countries' exports represented 36% of the total value of world exports. Price instability and the resulting fluctuations in export earnings are quite significant. Other problems facing the exporting developing countries include the adverse trend of prices, poor marketing and sales promotion facilities and constraint on market access in view of the relatively high customs duties on processed products.

The three preparatory meetings held so far have highlighted the difficulty of taking concerted international action to tackle the problems affecting the products in question because of the complexity of the market. The fact is that there are a large number of different types of oilseeds, and each has its own specific characteristics, both from the point of view of production, and of consumption and final utilization.

The third preparatory meeting for an international agreement on vegetable oils and oilseeds (8 to 12 October 1979) centred on the subject of research and development in connection with production, processing and final utilization.

In the first two preparatory meetings the participants discussed matters concerning stocking policies, imports from developing countries and the promotion of oils and oilseeds with a view to encouraging consumption, which has been stagnant for several years. As regards stabilization of the prices of these products, the possibility of introducing an international stabilization system again gave rise to numerous objections, particularly from the United States, the world's leading exporter of vegetable oil. The European Community, however, holds the view that a broadly-based commodity agreement would be inappropriate on account of the diversity and specific nature of oilseeds.

Jute and jute products: a negotiating conference is envisaged for the end of this year

Among the commodities for which no agreement existed prior to the setting-up of the IPC, jute is, after natural rubber, the second to have got beyond the preparatory stage and as far as the negotiating conference. The conference itself will probably be convened before the end of this year.

The problems affecting jute and jute products are due to the increasing competition from synthetics, which in turn has caused the developed countries to substantially cut back their imports. There are several factors which account for jute's failure to compete successfully with the synthetic substitutes, the chief reasons being the lower cost of synthetics, their impressive technical specifications, the instability of prices for jute and jute products, the existence of trade barriers against jute imports and inadequate marketing and distribution systems, e.g. the lack of effective trade promotion schemes.

At the sixth preparatory meeting (23 to 28 April 1979) it was decided that the international jute agreement should provide for the establishment of an international jute organization which would be active in the following fields: research and development, sales promotion, cost-cutting, competition with synthetic products, market information and stabilization. The participants decided that international action would commence, in all fields other than stabilization, as soon as the international jute organization was set up and that the agreement should provide for continuous examination of the question of price and supply stabilization so as to reach as speedily as possible a solution satisfactory to producers and consumers alike.

Since the preparatory meeting of April 1979, two pre-negotiation meetings have taken place. At the most recent meeting (28 April to 9 May 1980) the participants devoted their time to discussion of a number of practical issues, notably:

(i) the links which an independent jute organization would have with the existing United Nations organizations (FAO, UNCTAD, UNIDO, etc.);
(ii) the size, functions and headquarters of such an organization;
(iii) its method of financing: in this context, share of trade is generally considered the essential factor in calculating the contribution of each party to the organization's administrative budget, but ability to pay will probably also be taken into account;
(iv) the sharing of costs and votes among consumers and producers;
(v) the financing of programmes and projects: all possible sources have been considered, and in particular the second window of the Common Fund; direct contributions by governments to operational activities would be voluntary;
(vi) project selection criteria.

The European Community has agreed to the convening of a negotiating conference and has specified the main points which it would like to see incorporated in the final agreement: the way votes are to be shared between producers and consumers and, as a corollary, the principle of fifty-fifty financing based on each party's share of trade; the need to place emphasis in an agreement on the product itself, which means that the selection criteria will be applied to all projects in whatever sector, and inclusion of the cost-cutting criterion would rule out national investment projects.

Certain countries, such as Poland, have deplored the absence of price stabilization measures in the proposed agreement.

Iron ore: two preparatory meetings

At the two preparatory meetings devoted to iron ore, the participants confined themselves to the problems affecting this sector. The representatives of the vast majority of the exporting countries made a statement explaining the problems encountered as a result of continually falling prices: "The serious imbalance between supply and demand is the central problem facing the producer countries, because it results in a general lowering of prices, less ore shipped, under-utilization of plant and production capacity, and the need to postpone or cancel new projects. In producing regions this leads to a reduction in income, increased unit production costs, increased unemployment and greater financial problems."*

The first two preparatory meetings failed to define the content or even the general thrust which Governments wish studies and research on iron to have. The reason is that the participating Governments have not yet collectively decided on specific issues affecting the iron ore industry and market in which they have a common interest or which can be resolved at international level. However, they agreed on the need for further studies to take a longer-term view of the industry and market than that revealed by the studies carried out so far.

The Community has only a limited interest in UNCTAD action on iron ore.

Manganese: pessimism concerning future meetings

Manganese ore is not affected by short-term price fluctuations, but over the long term there is a clear tendency for real prices to fall. Moreover, it is clear that in the long term the developing countries will have a smaller share of world trade in manganese and ferro-manganese ore. Given its technical characteristics, the product would lend itself to measures aimed at maintaining or improving the terms of trade of the developing countries. According to the UNCTAD Secretariat, it is also necessary to expand the capacity of the developing countries to process the raw material, improve market access and the security of supplies, and ensure that exporting developing countries obtain a sufficient share of new world trade in manganese.

At the sole preparatory meeting on manganese (13 to 16 June 1977) the participants decided it would be necessary to identify the specific problems of manganese production and marketing before a second meeting took place. A second meeting has not yet been convened. The fact is that at the June 1977 meeting, a number of the manganese-trading countries showed only a very limited interest in the proceedings; some Governments, moreover, were not even officially represented.

As in the case of iron ore, Governments will have to take a clear decision on the problems common to the various producer countries which should be tackled through international cooperation measures.

* Unofficial English translation.

UNCTAD is not optimistic concerning the future of these meetings. The European Community has only a minor interest in the activities undertaken in this field.

Phosphates: standstill due to the absence of Morocco from the preparatory meetings

The phosphates market is affected at times by a supply shortage and at other times by a surplus, and this uncertainty results in price fluctuations. This situation will probably continue until effective corrective measures are taken at international level. The two preparatory meetings so far devoted to phosphates have not achieved any practical result. The participants did no more than acknowledge that there was a need to gather information from which the situation and problems of the phosphates market could be assessed. As regards the constitution of buffer stocks for stabilization purposes, this is an unlikely eventuality because it would probably prove too costly.

No further preparatory meeting is envisaged in the near future. The reason is that Morocco, the world's leading exporter of phosphates and therefore a key producer, was not present at the first two preparatory meetings.

Tea: beginnings of a consensus between producer and consumer countries

For several years tea exporting countries have had to face up to the prospect of a long-term decline in real prices. More recently, prices have also shown significant short-term fluctuations. In the view of the UNCTAD Secretariat, the best way of alleviating the difficulties affecting the tea market would be to conclude an international agreement comprising a broad range of specific measures aimed at regulating market supply, increasing world demand for tea and ensuring that producer countries have a larger role to play in processing and marketing.

At the second preparatory meeting on tea (3 to 13 December 1979), the participants studied a detailed report prepared by an intergovernmental group of experts. This group proposed a system for regulating supply based on export quotas, backed up by a small buffer stock to offset short-term fluctuations. The buffer stock would make it easier to operate an export quota system for the purpose of maintaining a minimum price and would help to achieve short-term stabilization of prices above this minimum level within a margin to be agreed. Overall, the importing countries were moderately in favour of these proposals. However, some of them requested extra time for deliberation and sought additional information. They accepted, nevertheless, that the proposals formulated by the exporting countries could serve as a basis for an international tea agreement.

In addition, the feeling was expressed at the meeting that market promotion, research and development and other similar measures should be taken into consideration in the discussions on tea and that a further study would be necessary in this context. A third preparatory meeting was scheduled for August.

The European Community favours "other measures" and the assembly of relevant data.

Meat: two preparatory meetings

The developing countries play only a marginal role in world trade in meat, though in the case of beef and veal their contribution amounts to some 20% of world exports. However, exports of these products and of live animals constitute an important souroe of foreign exchange for a number of developing countries. In this connection, the developing countries would be helped by such measures as the removal of trade barriers and practices which distort the pattern of trade and, above all, improved market access, stable prices, health regulations and an improvement of the existing system of information, consultation and coordination.

The second preparatory meeting on meat, which ended on 23 May, has not yet reached a decision on the need for an international action programme for development measures in the meat sector. The participants are awaiting a review of the work undertaken in this field by the international organizations (notably GATT on the subject of stabilization and UNCTAD in respect of "other measures"). Meanwhile, the participants have proposed that, at the third preparatory meeting, research and development projects and trade promotion schemes should be proposed which would fulfil the conditions required for financing from the second window of the Common Fund.

The European Community supports an examination of "other measures".

V. IMPROVEMENT OF THE COMPENSATORY FINANCING MECHANISMS

The stabilization of prices by means of commodity agreements does not necessarily lead to stabilization of the export earnings obtained by the developing countries from those commodities. The quantities exported can also vary from one year to the next. Furthermore, stocking may prove to be too expensive or impossible for certain commodities. That is why there are currently two compensatory financing facilities, the IMF facility and Stabex, which was introduced in 1975 by the ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé. It seems likely that the IMF facility will be reformed. As for Stabex, the renewal of the Lomé Convention enabled it to be extended and improved in certain respects. Moreover, UNCTAD and the IMF are currently studying the possibilities of introducing a new compensatory financing mechanism which would be complementary to the IMF facility. It should also be noted that the new Lomé Convention provides for a special mechanism known as "Sysmin", which is designed to provide a minimum level of protection to maintain the production potential of the ACP mineral producers.

The IMF compensatory financing facility

The system of compensatory financing established by the IMF dates from 1963, although it underwent certain modifications in 1975. This mechanism provides for compensation on the basis of overall export earnings. In other words, the developing country in question has to be experiencing balance of payments difficulties before the compensation comes into play. Compensation is paid when the real value of exports shows a shortfall compared with the five years around the year of application (for the two years following the year of application, export projections are made).

The compensation is provided in the form of loans that are repayable after three to five years and carry relatively low interest rates. The limit on the amount that can be drawn over a 12-month period is 50% of the quota of each IMF member and the level of outstanding drawings may not exceed 75% of that quota.

Over the years, the IMF compensatory financing facility has proved to be incapable of providing the developing countries with the compensation that is necessary to make up for the shortfall on their export earnings. Over the period 1963-75, the total amount drawn represented only 11% of the total shortfall. In 1976, when drawings reached a record level, the corresponding figure was only 9%. These poor results are due to the limited scope of the system, namely the imposition of ceilings based on quotas, the degressive system for the allocation of the quotas themselves, the fact that allowance cannot be made in calculating compensation for fluctuations in import prices, and the strict repayment conditions, which are the same for all countries whatever their ability to pay.

The IMF currently has before it certain proposals for greater liberalization of the compensatory financing facility. These would involve increasing the ceiling for current drawings from 75% to 100% of a country's quota, including the earnings from invisibles in aggregate export earnings and including the extra amount spent on imports of cereals so as to compensate partly for the real loss of earnings. It is unlikely, however, that this new reform would be able to improve appreciably the compensatory effects of the mechanism, for there is a problem inherent in a compensation system that is linked to the balance of payments situation: if a country records a drop in its export earnings which brings its balance of payments position into difficulties, it can obtain assistance from the IMF compensatory financing facility. However, if that aid improves its overall situation, it is not certain that the lot of the producers in difficulty will improve. The adjustments envisaged, for example to correct a drop in employment and income in respect of a specific product, generally involve a high foreign currency element, which the developing countries concerned are not always prepared to provide.

Towards a complementary compensatory financing mechanism?

If shortfalls on specific products are to be satisfactorily offset, the amounts drawn should no longer be a function of the quotas or a country's balance of payments situation. UNCTAD V accordingly accepted the principle of a complementary facility intended to compensate for export earnings shortfalls in respect of each commodity. The UNCTAD Secretariat was requested, in consultation with the IMF, to prepare a study on the functioning and feasibility of such a mechanism. The examination of that study should begin once the negotiations on the Common Fund are completed. According to the UNCTAD Secretariat, the complementary facility could reflect the following general principles:

- only developing countries would have access to the facility, which is not the case with the IMF facility;
- the facility could be used for all products (agricultural and food commodities, minerals and metals) for which a definition had been agreed;
- countries would be entitled to compensation on the basis of their specific shortfall on a given commodity, account being taken of any amounts drawn under the IMF compensatory financing facility and/or Stabex;

the formula for estimating shortfalls would be determined on the basis of a sufficiently long-term trend and would take account of changes in the purchasing power of export earnings;
repayment of the compensation received would depend on a country's capacity to repay, measured by reference to criteria such as its balance of payments situation and reserves.

The complementary facility could be designed as an extension of the present Stabex scheme or as a distinct facility within an existing financing institution, or again as an entirely new institution. Whatever the solution chosen, there would have to be close collaboration between the IMF and the proposed mechanism which, as a complementary facility, would only come into play as a last resort.

Stabex: improved and expanded under the new Lomé Convention

Like the IMF compensatory financing facility, Stabex has the objective of stabilizing export earnings, but in contrast to the IMF facility, which applies to all export earnings, Stabex covers a specific list of products. Moreover, in certain cases Stabex provides outright grants, not just loans. It should also be stressed that Stabex is a regional mechanism (EEC-ACP) in contrast to the IMF system which covers all countries. Lastly, the system provided for in the two Lomé Conventions gives special treatment to the poorest countries, which is not the case with the IMF system.

Stabex involves compensatory financing that operates according to the principle of a commodity agreement. There is protection at two levels: firstly at the level of the loss of earnings due to a fall-off in demand for the products exported - in which case Stabex acts as a form of "unemployment insurance" - and secondly at the level of the loss of earnings due to a drop in production because of local circumstances or adverse climatic conditions. In the latter case, Stabex acts as a form of "sickness insurance".

The list of products covered has been established on the basis of certain criteria: the importance of the product both for the level of employment in the exporting country and with regard to the terms of trade between the EEC and the ACP State, the development level of the ACP State, or whether earnings from exports of the product in question are traditionally unstable as a result of fluctuations in prices or quantities produced.

The Commission of the European Communities considers that the results of Stabex over its first five years are satisfactory from the viewpoint of the use made of the system, its effects on the development of the ACP States and the use to which the transfers have been put.

The renewal of the Lomé Convention (1979) enabled certain aspects of Stabex to be extended and improved:

product coverage: the list of products covered, already extended during the life of the first Convention, was increased from 34 to 44 products and sub-products;
dependence threshold: for a country to be covered for one of the products on the list, that product must have represented in the preceding year at least 7.5% of total exports to all destinations, or 2.5% in the case of the least developed, landlocked or island ACP countries; under Lomé II, those percentages have been reduced to 6.5% and 2% respectively;

fluctuation threshold: under the first Convention, a transfer could only be made if actual earnings from exports to the Community of a given product were less than the average of the corresponding earnings for the previous four years: at least 7.5% less in general and at least 2.5% less in the case of the least developed, landlocked or island countries; those percentages have likewise been reduced to 6.5% and 2% respectively under Lomé II;

replenishment of resources: for the most advanced ACP States, which are obliged to replenish the resources of the system, the new Convention provides for the phasing of repayments over a seven-year period (five years under the previous Convention) with a two-year grace period; this is to prevent the need to make full repayment in the first good year;

financing: the total funding of Stabex is increased to 550 million EUA compared with 375 million EUA for the previous Convention (1 EUA = approx. Bfrs 40.4).

VI. THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MINERALS IN THE NEW LOME CONVENTION

While Stabex provided the producers of agricultural commodities with insurance against bad years, the economies of countries that are essentially producers of minerals[1] remained at the mercy of sudden falls in prices or output. The new EEC-ACP Convention has introduced the "Sysmin" mechanism precisely to deal with that imbalance. It is intended to provide the producer countries that export to the Community with the minimum level of protection that is essential to maintain their production potential. With funding of 280 million EUA, it covers the main ores exported by the ACP countries: copper and cobalt, bauxite and alumina, manganese, tin, phosphates, iron ore and iron pyrites. The system only comes into play for a given ACP country if:

one of the minerals on the list has accounted on average for at least 15%, over the preceding four years, of its total exports to all destinations (10% in the case of the least developed, landlocked or island ACP countries);

the country's capacity to produce or export to the Community is in danger of falling by at least 10% as a result either of a reduction in export earnings such as to compromise the profitability and continuation of a line of production that is otherwise viable, or as a result of accidents of whatever nature.

Under such circumstances, the country can obtain a contribution from the Community towards the financing of projects or programmes to maintain or restore its production or export capacity, the contribution taking the form of special loans (1% interest rate, repayable after a 10-year grace period).

This mechanism, which is intended to safeguard the mining industry in the ACP countries, is supplemented by technical and financial assistance measures in support of prospecting and mining programmes.

[1] With the exception of iron ore, which is covered by the Stabex arrangements. Iron ore will continue to be so covered until 1984, when it will come under the Sysmin arrangements.

VII. THE PROBLEM OF INCREASING LOCAL PROCESSING OF COMMODITIES IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

For a number of years, the developing countries have been calling for the adoption of measures to promote the development of local processing of and increased trade in their primary products. At the most recent round of multilateral trade negotiations under GATT - as at earlier rounds - the developing countries demanded the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to the growth of their trade. These objectives have also been put forward forcibly in UNCTAD at various meetings of the Committee on Manufactures and were taken into consideration in Resolution 93 (IV) on the Integrated Programme for Commodities.

The discrimination written into tariff schedules with regard to manufactures and semi-manufactures was a very controversial subject at the Paris Conference (CIEC). When the participants tackled the question of the indexation of commodities, they recognized that the long-term solution to this problem lay essentially in local processing of raw materials and in the creation of processing industries in the developing countries, adequate access to the markets of the developed countries being guaranteed by the removal or reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers wherever possible.

Reference can also be made in this context to the Lima Declaration (UNIDO II, 1975), which was a further reaffirmation of the dynamic role that the industrialization of specific commodity sectors can play in the economic and social development of the developing countries.

Despite these efforts, however, the results obtained to date are still modest even though the proportion of raw materials processed into manufactures or semi-manufactures in the developing countries before exportation is progressively increasing in significance. Exports of such articles run up against an increasingly dense network of discriminatory practices and obstacles protecting the markets of the developed countries. Tariff and non-tariff barriers, such as variable levies and quotas, are a major problem for commodities in which developing countries have a real export interest, particularly in the processed form.

The development of processing industries in the developing countries is also hampered by the obstacles resulting from markets often dominated by transnational companies with which they are hardly equipped to bargain.

This situation led the Group of 77 (developing countries) to request that the question of local processing of their commodities be included on the agenda for the global negotiations that are to open in New York in January 1981.

It should also be recalled that in May 1979 UNCTAD V in Manila agreed on the need to create a framework for international cooperation, in the general context of the Integrated Programme, with a view to intensifying the processing of primary products[1]. To that end, the conference considered that attention should be paid to the following aspects:

[1] Resolution 124 (V).

a facility to shift commodity processing industries to the developing countries, in particular via adjustment aids, and implementation of other commercial and industrial cooperation measures;
measures to increase the competitiveness of natural products compared with synthetic products and an examination of measures to coordinate the production of synthetics and substitutes in the developed countries with the supply of natural products from the developing countries;
expansion of the outlets for the processed or semi-processed products exported by the developing countries, in particular via commitments entered into in the context of trade negotiations or specific negotiations on given products;
the release of financial resources to develop the processing of primary products in the developing countries, account being taken of the need to provide increasing financial resources - in the form of loans and holdings in companies - via the international financing institiutions, particularly to the least developed countries;
liberalization of market access, particularly in the developed countries, for primary and processed products.

VIII. MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION OF COMMODITIES FROM THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Generally speaking, the developing countries have only limited control over the marketing of their primary products. As a rule, that control does not extend beyond their national frontiers. At international level, the marketing system is dominated by the interests of the manufacturers and consumers of the market-economy developed countries, whether these be transnationals or major trading companies. The developing countries, whose bargaining power is limited compared with that of the big operators therefore play only a secondary role in the marketing and distribution of their exports of primary products. At the present time, the developed countries are maintaining their dominant position in this field thanks to the power of the oligopolistic transnational companies, which run a complex system whereby they control finance, technology, production, transport, markets, trade promotion, information and distribution channels. In many cases, the developing countries receive only a small proportion (often less than 30%) of the retail price obtained for their products in the importing developed countries. In the case of certain products, less than six companies control an appreciable proportion of the world market. What is more, the percentage of the exports of most developing country commodities marketed by the transnational companies varies between 60% and 95%.

The problem of marketing and distribution is of such importance for the developing countries that, in the view of the UNCTAD Secretariat, the only effective solution to remedy the situation would be the individual or collective action taken by the developing countries themselves. That action could take various forms: the creation of new marketing and distribution networks operated and controlled by the developing countries, efforts to increase control over resources (by means of nationalization, for example) or to increase the net value of exports of primary products by increasing local taxes and dues, export price controls, establishment of centralized marketing systems and the formation of producers' associations. Certain measures along these lines have already been taken by a number of medium income developing countries. The progress made by the poorer countries in this field is much slower.

The countries of the Third World are therefore looking to the international community to make an effort in the matter of the marketing and distribution of their commodity exports. They have requested that this aspect of the primary products question should appear on the agenda for the global negotiations.

At UNCTAD V held in Manila in May 1979 agreement was reached on the need to create a framework for international cooperation in the marketing and distribution fields so as to increase the developing countries' involvement in those activities and the resources they derive from them. With that in mind, the conference considered that attention should be given to the following aspects:

greater market transparency, and possibly some improvement in the operation of the commodity exchanges;
increased technical and financial support with a view to extending national marketing and distribution systems in the developing countries;
contracts, practices and arrangements governing the marketing of products on the Integrated Programme list;
removal of the obstacles to fair competition between marketing companies in the developed and developing countries.

IX. 25 AUGUST - 12 SEPTEMBER 1980: MEETING IN NEW YORK OF THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE THIRD DEVELOPMENT DECADE PRIOR TO THE GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS TO BE HELD IN 1981

The special session of the UN General Assembly held in New York from 25 August to 12 September was unable to draw up the agenda for the 1981 global negotiations. The Group of 77 insisted that the agenda should include the question of raw materials, and more specifically the following topics: improvement and protection of the purchasing power of the unit value of the primary products and raw materials exported by the developing countries; increase in local capacity for warehousing and processing the raw materials produced by the developing countries; compensatory financing of the export earnings shortfall from raw materials; increased share for the developing countries in the trade, transport, marketing and distribution of their primary products.

It remains to be seen whether the OECD countries will continue to press for the resumed North-South Dialogue to concentrate on the three issues that they consider essential, namely food, energy and the problem of the external balances of Third World countries.

Whatever happens, it is unlikely that the Group of 77 will agree to the global negotiations leaving aside the question of commodities.

ANNEXES

INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR COMMODITIES: INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY AGREEMENTS AND PREPARATORY MEETINGS WITH A VIEW TO THE CONCLUSION OF INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY AGREEMENTS

Product	Existing mechanisms or stage reached in the discussions	Next meeting	Remarks
Bananas	First preparatory meeting April 1980	-	A programme is being finalized by UNCTAD and the FAO and will be put forward at the second preparatory meeting. The European Community (EC) is supporting "other measures".
Bauxite	No preparatory meeting		The EC is sceptical as to the need for action by UNCTAD.
Tropical timber	Six preparatory meetings		UNCTAD-FAO studies in progress: reafforestation, R&D, processing and market information. The EC is in favour of these measures, particularly R&D.
Cocoa	Failure of negotiations on new agreement		Divisions between producers and consumer on prices. Talks deadlocked, but possibility of EC initiative to get them moving again.
Coffee	1976 Agreement based on quotas	Expires 30.9.1982	High prices: Agreement remains theoretical; EC and Member States are active members of the Agreement
Natural rubber	First agreement under the IPC, October 1979; buffer stock	Ratification	The United States will probably ratify in November 1980. Community competence[1].

[1] Community competence: when there is a problem of exclusive or joint competence (i.e. Community + Member States).

Product	Existing mechanisms or stage reached in the discussions	Next meeting	Remarks
Jute and products	Eight meetings; negotiations stage has been reached	Negotiating conference end 1980	The EC is in favour of "other measures" with discussions on stabilization under the new agreement.
Manganese	One preparatory meeting (1977)	Second preparatory meeting in October 1980	Pessimism in UNCTAD – little interest among the Europeans.
Iron ore	Two preparatory meetings		Little EC interest in UNCTAD action.
Phosphates	Two preparatory meetings		No progress due to absence of Morocco from the meetings.
Sugar	1977 International Agreement based on national stocks and export quotas	Agreement runs for five years	The EC is not a member of the Agreement but is continuing negotiations on its accession. Community competence.
Tea	Two preparatory meetings	Third preparatory meeting in August 1980	Beginnings of a consensus between producers and consumers but certain details still to be settled. The EC is in favour of "other measures".
Meat	Two preparatory meetings	1981	EC: "other measures". Community competence

Product	Existing mechanisms or stage reached in the discussions	Next meeting	Remarks
Cotton and cotton yarns	Five preparatory meetings	Second half 1980	Some progress. Vital role of US. The EC doubts whether an agreement can improve market conditions.
Tin	Five International Agreements. The negotiations for the sixth ITA failed in May 1980. Fifth ITA: buffer stock + possible export controls.	End 1980	The EC is a member of the Fifth ITA with the Member States. Failure of negotiations for a sixth ITA: divergence on the size of the buffer stock and on the principle of export controls. EC compromise proposals.
Copper	Seven preparatory meetings		Little progress. The consumers and Canada (exporter) want discussions on all aspects of the problem. Producers divided on the question of intervention on the markets.
Hard fibres and products	Four preparatory meetings	Second half 1980	EC proposals on the structure of a hard fibres council which would link three independent bodies. The EC is in favour of "other measures" and alternative stabilization measures.
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	Three preparatory meetings. Olive Oil Agreement, March 1979	Fourth preparatory meeting scheduled for October 1980	The EC considers that the diversity of the products will make it difficult to conclude a broad commodity agreement. The EC is a member of the Olive Oil Agreement. Community competence.

ANNEX I: PRODUCTION OF AND TRADE IN THE COMMODITIES LISTED IN THE INTEGRATED PROGRAMME

PRODUCTION OF AND TRADE IN THE COMMODITIES LISTED IN THE IPC

BANANAS

Exports

	1974-76 Average	1977	1978
	('000 t)		
World total	6 496	6 817	7 289
Developing countries	6 135	6 451	6 873
Central America	2 724	3 019	3 254
Colombia	395	561	600
Costa Rica	1 038	961	955
Dominican Republic	27	17	24
Guatemala	248	261	255
Honduras	541	695	800
Panama	475	524	620
Miscellaneous Central and South America	1 611	1 540	1 675
Nicaragua	126	113	130
Brazil	132	112	120
Ecuador	1 307	1 261	1 363
Other	46	54	62
Caribbean	475	515	580
Jamaica	74	76	78
Windward Islands	101	108	126
Guadeloupe[1]	112	106	133
Martinique[1]	188	225	243
Asia and Oceania	814	905	911
Philippines	750	834	858
Other	64	71	53
Africa	375	313	345
Cameroon	77	83	83
Ivory Coast	136	113	140
Somalia	87	54	57
Other	75	63	65
Asian CPE	136	159	108
China	130	150	100
Other	6	9	8
Developed countries	361	366	416
Israel	2	1	1
Portugal (Madeira)[1]	23	40	40
Spain (Canary Islands)[1]	336	325	375

Imports

	1974-76 Average	1977	1978
	('000 t)		
World total	6 347	6 640	6 934
Developing countries	510	586	565
Argentina	116	100	110
Chile	45	50	53
Iran	105	126	100
Morocco	24	26	25
Saudi Arabia	36	68	65
Syria	24	41	50
Asian CPE	10	10	10
China	10	10	10
Other[2]	150	165	152
Developed countries	5 837	6 054	6 369
Western Europe	2 690	2 757	2 935
EEC	1 905	1 967	2 078
Belgium-Luxembourg	88	91	94
Denmark	34	33	38
France	475	500	500
FR Germany	564	584	617
Ireland	28	37	40
Italy	296	305	347
Netherlands	114	120	132
United Kingdom	306	297	310
Other countries of W. Europe	785	790	857
Canada	224	231	236
United States	1 806	1 917	2 037
Japan	854	825	804
New Zealand	36	35	40
South Africa	227	289	317
E. Europe and USSR	24	37	55
USSR	203	252	262
E. Europe	56	63	72
Czechoslovakia	107	120	120
German Democratic Republic	40	69	70
Other			

Source: FAO.

[1] Including deliveries to the metropolitan country.

[2] Other countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa.

BAUXITE

Major producers

Country (in order of tonnage produced in 1976)	Countries producing more than 1% of world bauxite output ('000 t)				
	1975	1976	1977	1978 (p)	% 1976
Australia	22 205	19 975	26 070	24 300	26,7 %
Guinea	7 620	11 316	10 840	12 065	15,1 %
Jamaica	11 304	10 309	11 433	11 730	13,8 %
Suriname	4 751	4 587	4 856	5 288	6,1 %
USSR	4 400	4 500	6 700	—	6,0 %
Guyana	3 198	3 203	3 344	3 215	4,3 %
Hungary	2 890	2 918	2 949	2 899	3,9 %
Greece	2 850	2 557	2 983	2 630	3,4 %
United States	2 199	2 420	2 013	1 789	3,2 %
France	2 563	2 330	2 058	1 977	3,1 %
Yugoslavia	2 306	2 033	2 044	2 566	2,7 %
India	1 273	1 448	1 511	1 282	1,9 %
China	970	1 100	900	—	1,5 %
Brazil	1 277	1 000	1 035	1 133	1,3 %
Indonesia	993	940	1 301	944	1,3 %
Romania	779	890	900	—	1,2 %
Haïti	—	739	685	639	1,0 %
World	75 180	74 758	84 605	85 000	100,0 %

(p) = Provisional.

Source: UN Yearbook and Imetal.

TIMBER

Main exporters of wood - in the rough and roughed down

Country Pays	1970				1975			
	Value ($ 000) Valeur ($ 000)	% of country total % du total du pays	% of developing % en voie de développement	% of world % du monde	Value ($ 000) Valeur ($ 000)	% of country total % du total du pays	% of developing % en voie de développement	% of world % du monde
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wood in the rough								
WORLD	1793864	0.55		100.00	3361341	0.38		100.00
D'ED M.ECON	668414	0.37		37.26	1314832	0.23		39.12
D'ING M.ECON	810204	0.73	100.00	45.16	1328811	0.63	100.00	39.53
INDONESIA	102893	9.75	12.70	5.74	468511	6.57	35.26	13.94
MALAYSIA	210231	12.46	25.95	11.72	279356	7.26	21.02	8.31
PHILIPPINES	237945	22.45	29.37	13.26	166909	7.28	12.56	4.97
IVORY COAST	84714	18.07	10.46	4.72	161838	13.70	12.18	4.81
GABON	38811	32.03	4.79	2.16	52587	5.58	3.96	1.56
GHANA	19881	4.67	2.45	1.11	42907	5.89	3.23	1.28
UNTD.RP.CAMR	15398	6.82	1.90	0.86	30770	6.89	2.32	0.92
BURMA	14448	13.45	1.78	0.81	22397	14.17	1.69	0.67
INDIA	8393	0.42	1.04	0.47	14926	0.34	1.12	0.44
CONGO	15091	48.95	1.86	0.84	13883	7.77	1.04	0.41
LIBERIA	5720	2.69	0.71	0.32	11012	2.80	0.83	0.33
PAPUA N.GUIN	5936	6.91	0.73	0.33	10057	1.83	0.76	0.30
CENT.AFR.EMP	1056	3.45	0.13	0.06	9549	20.24	0.72	0.28
THAILAND	3850	0.56	0.48	0.21	8155	0.38	0.61	0.24
ANGOLA	6019	1.42	0.74	0.34	7095	0.71	0.53	0.21
Wood - roughed down								
WORLD	2514311	0.77		100.00	4734798	0.53		100.00
D'ED M.ECON	1792686	1.00		71.30	3133829	0.54		66.19
D'ING M.ECON	316428	0.28	100.00	12.59	673868	0.32	100.00	14.23
MALAYSIA	67223	3.99	21.24	2.67	183592	4.77	27.24	3.88
BRAZIL	79219	2.89	25.04	3.15	87225	1.01	12.94	1.84
SINGAPORE	35772	2.30	11.30	1.42	64118	1.19	9.51	1.35
IVORY COAST	15937	3.40	5.04	0.63	38415	3.25	5.70	0.81
HONDURAS	15402	9.07	4.87	0.61	36971	12.61	5.49	0.78
INDONESIA	2279	0.22	0.72	0.09	31526	0.44	4.68	0.67
THAILAND	6861	1.00	2.17	0.27	27231	1.26	4.04	0.58
PHILIPPINES	11821	1.12	3.74	0.47	27229	1.19	4.04	0.58
GHANA	16754	3.93	5.29	0.67	24494	3.36	3.63	0.52
PARAGUAY	4817	7.52	1.52	0.19	22862	13.13	3.39	0.48
BURMA	9584	8.92	3.03	0.38	16094	10.18	2.39	0.34
KOREA REP.	298	0.04	0.09	0.01	15880	0.31	2.36	0.34
MOZAMBIQUE	6516	4.16	2.06	0.26	14162	7.02	2.10	0.30
CHILE	8701	0.71	2.75	0.35	14000	0.84	2.08	0.30
BOLIVIA	1924	0.85	0.61	0.08	12025	2.31	1.78	0.25
UNTD.RP.CAMR	2574	1.14	0.81	0.10	10424	2.34	1.55	0.22
NICARAGUA	2479	1.42	0.78	0.10	5567	1.50	0.83	0.12
KUWAIT	358	0.02	0.11	0.01	5320	0.06	0.79	0.11
CENT.AFR.EMP	795	2.60	0.25	0.03	4335	9.19	0.64	0.09
PAPUA N.GUIN	1199	1.39	0.38	0.05	4306	0.78	0.64	0.09

Source: Handbook of international trade and development statistics, UNCTAD, 1979.

NB. D'ED M. ECON = total exports from developed market-economy countries.
D'ING M. ECON = total exports from developing countries.

COCOA

Major producers

Country (in order of production in 1978)	The world's major cocoa producers (more than 1% of world production) ('000 t)				
	1975	1976	1977		1978 (p)
			1977	% world	
Ghana	396	320	320	22.0%	270
Ivory Coast	227	225	235	17.0%	280
Brazil	282	232	240	16.1%	260
Nigeria	216	173	250	14.9%	180
Cameroon	96	82	90	6.3%	100
Ecuador	75	65	70	5.1%	70
Dominican Repub.	33	32	34	2.6%	40
Mexico	37	32	34	2.3%	35
Papua New Guinea	36	32	34	1.9%	32
Colombia	26	26	26	1.9%	28
Togo	17	18	20	1.2%	17
Venezuela	19	16	22	1.1%	16
World	1 561	1 355	1 475	100.0%	1 429

(p) = provisional
Sources: FAO, Production Yearbook and Monthly Bulletin.

Production, exports, imports

PRODUCTION[1]

	1974-76 Average	1977	1978 (Provisional figures)	1979 (Estimates
	(........	' 000 t		...........))
World total	1 467	1 510	1 500	1 512
Brazil	248	279	306	300
Other countries of Latin America	205	228	233	232
Ghana	364	271	265	270
Ivory Coast	233	304	312	300
Nigeria	198	202	160	180
Cameroon	99	108	108	110
Other African countries	60	53	49	51
Asia and Oceania	60	65	67	69

EXPORTS

	1974-76 Average	1977	1978
	(..	'000 t	..)
World total	1 139	907	1 044
Brazil	145	108	134
Other countries of Latin America	100	76	73
Ghana	321	249	207
Ivory Coast	190	158	254
Nigeria	205	165	208
Cameroon	77	53	65
Other African countries	52	49	53
Asia and Oceania	49	49	50

IMPORTS

	1974-76 Average	1977	1978
	(..	'000 t	..)
World total	1 168	1 002	1 092
Developing countries	37	27	32
Latin America	16	6	8
Asia and Africa	14	13	16
Asian CPE	7	7	8
Developed countries	1 131	975	1 090
EEC	468	468	500
Other countries of W. Europe	99	93	89
United States	234	174	213
E. Europe and USSR	262	175	201
E. Europe	117	102	98
USSR	145	73	103
Other	68	65	57

Source: FAO

[1] Crop year beginning on 1 October of the year indicated.

COFFEE

Major producers

Country (in order of production in 1978)	The world's major coffee producers (more than 1% of world production) ('000 t)				
	1975	1976	1977		1978 (p)
			1977	% world	
Brazil	1 263	389	943	21,8 %	1 236
Colombia	540	522	540	12,8 %	588
Mexico	214	242	270	5,6 %	240
Ivory Coast	270	305	318	6,7 %	230
Uganda	213	211	220	4,6 %	202
Indonesia	160	179	180	4,1 %	191
Ethiopia	174	170	175	4,0 %	190
El Salvador	193	159	180	4,1 %	162
Guatemala	129	149	147	3,3 %	150
India	93	84	102	2,3 %	110
Angola	68	72	72	1,6 %	100
Costa Rica	82	87	79	1,8 %	96
Zaïre	83	86	90	2,1 %	95
Cameroon	80	80	90	2,0 %	90
Madagascar	91	93	95	2,1 %	87
Ecuador	76	82	72	1,7 %	82
Philippines	62	80	80	1,8 %	82
Kenya	66	80	87	2,2 %	66
Peru	59	60	63	1,3 %	63
Honduras	50	57	57	1,3 %	60
Nicaragua	48	53	59	1,4 %	59
Venezuela	65	50	60	0,9 %	52
Dominican Republic	55	42	42	1,3 %	51
Tanzania	52	55	59	1,3 %	50
Papua New Guinea	40	41	43	1,0 %	47
Haïti	40	36	35	–	32
World	4 471	3 669	4 369	100,0 %	4 623

(p) = Provisional.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook and Monthly Bulletin.

Green coffee: production, exports, net imports

Production[1]

	1974-76 Average	1977	1978 (Provisional data)	1979 (Estimates)
		('000 t)		
World total	4 446	4 216	4 718	4 845
Brazil	1 087	958	1 226	1 262
Colombia	544	630	696	690
Other countries of Latin America	1 093	1 142	1 103	1 193
Africa	1 288	1 005	1 136	1 138
Asia and Oceania	434	481	557	562

Exports

	1974-76 Average	1977	1978 (Provisional figures)
		('000 t)	
World total	3 324	2 673	3 160
Brazil	757	512	621
Colombia	424	307	542
Other countries of Latin America	769	690	729
Africa	1 138	880	916
Asia and Oceania	236	284	352

Net imports

	1974-76 Average	1977	1978
		('000 t)	
World total	3 394	2 851	3 159
Developing countries	169	137	117
Latin America	55	33	41
Africa	79	65	58
Asia and Oceania	35	39	18
Developed countries	3 225	2 714	3 042
United States	1 124	794	1 036
EEC	1 188	1 087	1 192
Other countries of W. Europe	467	382	414
E. Europe and USSR	195	197	177
USSR	50	45	26
Australia	27	29	22
Japan	114	134	102
Other	110	91	99

Source: FAO

[1] Crop year beginning during the year indicated.

NATURAL RUBBER

Production and exports

Production

	1974-76 Average	1977	1978 (Prov. figures)
		('000 t)	
World total	3 445	3 605	3 715
Developing countries	3 424	3 592	3 688
Malaysia	1 532	1 613	1 607
Indonesia	842	835	900
Thailand	382	431	467
Sri Lanka	144	146	156
India	137	152	133
Africa	217	210	203
China	23	30	35
Developed countries	-	-	-
United States			
Japan			
FR Germany			
United Kingdom			
E. Europe and USSR			

Exports

	1974-76 Average	1977	1978 (Prov. figures)
		('000 t)	
World total	3 065	3 208	3 245
Developing countries	3 061	3 201	3 221
Malaysia	1 512	1 610	1 565
Indonesia	798	800	863
Thailand	358	404	442

Source: FAO.

COTTON

Major producers

Country (in order of production in 1977)	The world's major seed cotton producers (more than 1% of world production) (in million t)			
	1975	1976	1977	1977 % world
USSR	7,864	8,300	8,760	21,3 %
United States	4,556	5,959	8,174	18,8 %
China	7,155	7,200	7,026	17,5 %
India	3,579	3,438	3,513	8,7 %
Brazil	1,751	1,261	1,876	4,4 %
Pakistan	1,542	1,544	1,626	4,0 %
Turkey	1,248	1,220	1,550	3,6 %
Egypt	1,052	1,066	1,145	2,6 %
Mexico	0,544	0,583	0,950	2,2 %
Argentina	0,541	0,430	0,524	1,1 %
Iran	0,391	0,427	0,495	1,1 %
Syrian Arab Republic	0,414	0,395	0,390	0,8 %
World	35,644	36,426	41,757	100,0 %

(p) = Provisional.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook and Monthly Bulletin.

Cotton: production and exports

Production[1]

	1974-76 Average	1977	1978 (Prov. figures)
		('000 t)	
World total	12 749	13 892	13 059
Developing countries	7 632	7 617	7 608
Latin America	1 569	1 764	1 685
Africa	506	441	485
Middle East	1 489	1 563	1 431
Far East	4 068	3 849	4 007
China	2 327	2 049	2 168
Developed countries	5 117	6 275	5 451
USA	2 208	3 133	2 364
E. Europe and USSR	2 622	2 783	2 731
USSR	2 604	2 764	2 710
Other developed countries	287	359	356

Exports

	1974-76 Average	1977	1978 (Prov. figures)
		('000 t)	
World total	3 938	3 923	4 355
Developing countries	2 088	1 864	2 112
Latin America	690	704	897
Africa	306	275	248
Middle East	863	747	799
Far East	229	138	168
China	43	70	22
Developed countries	1 850	2 059	2 243
USA	931	973	1 279
E. Europe and USSR	807	975	859
USSR	805	972	858
Other developed countries	112	111	105

Source: FAO.

[1] Crop year beginning on 1 August of the year indicated.

TIN

Major producers

Country (in order of tonnage in 1976)	Countries producing more than 1% of world tin output (in '000 t metal content)				
	1975	1976	1977	1978 (p)	% 1976
Malaysia	64,4	63,4	58,7	62,6	35,6 %
Bolivia	28,3	28,1	32,6	30,9	15,7 %
Indonesia	25,3	23,4	25,1	27,2	13,1 %
Thailand	16,4	20,4	24,2	28,0	11,4 %
China	23,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	11,2 %
USSR	15,0	16,0	17,0	18,0	9,0 %
Australia	9,3	10,4	10,0	—	5,8 %
Brazil	5,0	5,9	10,0	8,5	3,3 %
Zaïre	4,4	4,0	3,0	3,5	2,2 %
Nigeria	4,4	3,7	3,4	2,8	2,1 %
United Kingdom	3,3	3,3	3,6	2,8	1,9 %
South Africa	2,7	2,7	3,9	2,9	1,5 %
Rwanda	—	1,2	2,9	—	0,7 %
World	175,5	178,3	222,0	250,0	100,0 %

(p) = Provisional.
Source: UN Yearbook and Imetal, Minemet Yearbook.
NB. Rwanda is included as its production passed the 1% threshold in 1977.

COPPER

Major producers

Country (in order of tonnage in 1976)	Countries producing more than 1% of world copper output (in '000 t metal content)				
	1975	1976	1977	1978 (p)	% 1976
USA	1 282	1 457	1 364	1 352	18,5 %
USSR	1 100	1 130	1 100	—	14,4 %
Chile	831	1 001	1 056	1 035	12,7 %
Zambia	806	850	656	643	10,8 %
Canada	734	747	780	647	9,5 %
Zaïre	496	444	481	424	5,6 %
Poland	230	267	289	320	3,4 %
Peru	184	242	341	358	3,1 %
Philippines	226	238	273	263	3,0 %
Australia	236	218	220	220	2,8 %
South Africa	179	197	216	—	2,5 %
Papua NG	173	177	182	198	2,3 %
Yugoslavia	115	120	116	123	1,5 %
China	100	100	155	—	1,3 %
Mexico	78	89	90	87	1,1 %
Japan	85	81	81	73	1,0 %
World	7 340	7 862	8 020	—	100,0 %

(p) = Provisional.
Source: UN Yearbook, Minemet Yearbook and UN Monthly Bulletin.
NB. The Minemet Yearbook gives for China 140 000 t in 1975 and 150 000 t in 1976.

HARD FIBRES AND PRODUCTS OF THOSE FIBRES

Production and trade

FIBRES	PRODUCTION 1974-76 Average	PRODUCTION 1977	PRODUCTION 1978 (Prov. figures)	IMPORTS 1974-76 Average	IMPORTS 1977	IMPORTS 1978 (Prov. figures)
	('000 t)			('000 t)		
Sisal and henequen	642	554	484	339	266	221
Abaca	83	93	91	52	52	47
Coconut fibre	134	130	130	96	93	91
Coconut yarn	136	140	137	28	27	27
Other hard fibres[1]	80	74	68	6	3	2

	EXPORTS 1974-76 Average	EXPORTS 1977	EXPORTS 1978 (Prov. figures)	VALUE OF EXPORTS 1974-76 Average	VALUE OF EXPORTS 1977	VALUE OF EXPORTS 1978 (Prov. figures)
	('000 t)			(Million US dollars)		
Sisal and henequen	322	285	223	173	102	91
Abaca	46	47	45	29	27	28
Coconut fibre	96	103	99	16	19	18
Coconut yarn	29	27	23	12	12	11
Other hard fibres[1]	6	3	2	3	1	-

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS[2]	EXPORTS 1974-76 Average	EXPORTS 1977	EXPORTS 1978 (Prov. figures)	VALUE OF EXPORTS 1974-76 Average	VALUE OF EXPORTS 1977	VALUE OF EXPORTS 1978 (Prov. figures)
	('000 t)			(Million US dollars)		
Sisal and henequen[3]	142	170	166	101	82	82
Abaca	16	22	22	20	26	26
Coco	15	19	18	12	17	18

[1] Aloe, banana, cabuya, tupi, doum, fique, ixtle, maguey, phormium.

[2] From fibre-producing countries.

[3] Mainly rope products.

Source: FAO.

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OILS, FATS AND OILSEEDS

OILS AND FATS, OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL (IN PROTEIN EQUIVALENT): PRODUCTION AND TRADE

	PRODUCTION				EXPORTS[1]		
	1974/76 Average	1977	1978 (Prov. figs)	1979 (Estim.)	1974/76 Average	1977	1978 (Prov. figs.)
OILS AND FATS	(. .	'000 t		. . . .)	(.	'000 t	. .)
World total	50 150	50 440	55 820	57 380	14 720	16 980	18 210
Total edible /saponifiable oils and fats	48 600	48 950	54 000	55 640	13 860	16 030	17 070
Edible fats	9 550	9 830	10 040	10 100	1 210	1 340	1 180
Butter (fat content)	5 440	5 740	5 790	5 800	620	660	540
Lard	4 110	4 090	4 250	4 300	410	500	460
Margarines and comp. ed. fats	-	-	-	-	170	180	180
Fluid oils	25 840	24 820	29 060	30 400	6 900	8 280	9 340
Soya	9 610	9 520	11 580	12 200	3 980	4 850	5 720
Sunflower	4 090	3 750	4 650	4 500	760	890	1 270
Groundnut	3 400	3 450	3 370	3 600	760	870	690
Cotton	2 890	2 790	3 100	3 000	380	410	410
Olive	1 600	1 360	1 650	1 700	190	230	230
Colza	2 700	2 350	2 980	3 600	710	940	900
Other oils[2]	1 540	1 590	1 730	1 800	120	100	110
Lauric acid oils	3 630	3 790	4 000	3 900	1 740	1 760	1 830
Coconut	2 930	3 060	3 240	3 100	1 370	1 450	1 510
Palm nut and kernel[3]	700	730	760	800	380	310	310
Other edible/saponifiable oils and fats	9 590	10 510	10 900	11 240	4 010	4 650	4 730
Suet and fats	5 080	5 440	5 490	5 500	1 540	1 890	1 870
Palm oil	3 250	3 830	4 020	4 300	1 680	1 910	1 930
Marine oils[4]	1 130	1 100	1 260	1 300	500	510	650
Other oils	130	140	140	140	280	340	280
Technical oils	1 280	1 200	1 520	1 440	770	860	1 030
Linseed	780	750	970	900	270	350	460
Castor	370	300	420	400	200	180	230
Tung	100	100	100	100	50	40	40
Other oils[5]	20	40	40	40	240	290	300
Various oils of secondary importance[6]	270	290	300	300	90	100	110
By economic region							
Developing countries	21 470	22 760	23 500	25 250	6 000	6 720	6 630
Latin America	4 840	5 510	5 730	...	1 560	2 070	2 170
Africa	3 150	3 230	3 060	...	970	810	580
Middle East	1 280	1 400	1 290	...	180	190	180
Far East	8 490	8 750	9 430	...	3 010	3 400	3 420
Asian CPE	3 460	3 570	3 690	...	90	30	50
Other developing countries	250	290	300	...	200	220	220
Developed countries	28 680	27 680	32 320	32 130	8 720	10 270	11 580
N. America	12 640	12 000	15 340	...	5 430	6 830	8 150
W. Europe	6 280	6 100	6 840	...	1 680	1 870	1 850
EEC	4 230	4 010	4 690	...	1 210	1 270	1 250
Other countries of W. Europe	2 050	2 100	2 150	...	470	600	600
E. Europe and USSR	8 270	7 950	8 350	...	960	870	690
USSR	5 790	5 440	5 750	...	530	350	270
E. Europe	2 480	2 510	2 600	...	420	520	420
Oceania	760	750	810	...	490	530	580
Other developed countries	740	880	990	...	170	180	320

Source: FAO.

OILS AND FATS, OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL: PRODUCTION AND TRADE (cont'd)

	PRODUCTION 1974/76 Average	1977	1978 (Prelim. figures)	1979 (Prov. figures)	EXPORTS[7] 1974/76 Average	1977	1978 (Prov. figs)
OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL		('000 t)				('000 t)	
World total	32 380	31 540	37 260	38 600	13 470	15 370	17 960
Cake of vegetable origin	29 330	28 680	34 110	35 400	12 270	14 220	16 710
Soya	19 240	19 030	23 180	24 400	9 750	11 440	13 830
Cotton	3 550	3 420	3 780	3 500	440	370	390
Groundnut	2 200	2 200	2 180	2 300	900	940	660
Sunflower	1 630	1 520	1 920	1 900	210	320	520
Colza	1 400	1 220	1 540	1 900	270	370	410
Linseed	480	460	590	500	220	300	380
Copra/palm nut and kernel	460	480	510	500	310	330	310
Other[8]	380	360	400	400	170	160	210
Fish meal	3 050	2 860	3 160	3 200	1 210	1 160	1 250
By economic region							
Developing countries	12 500	13 370	13 580	14 280	5 340	6 390	6 050
Latin America	5 380	6 430	6 420	...	3 670	4 880	4 830
Africa	770	800	660	...	440	370	230
Middle East	730	720	730	...	250	170	190
Far East	2 680	2 440	2 700	...	870	920	730
Asian CPE	2 900	2 930	3 020	...	70	10	20
Other developing countries	40	50	50	...	40	40	40
Developed countries	19 880	18 180	23 690	24 320	8 140	8 930	11 910
N. America	14 880	13 300	18 490	...	7 380	8 240	11 140
W. Europe	1 160	1 210	1 270	...	600	670	690
EEC	550	520	580	...	260	230	240
Other countries of W. Europe	610	690	680	...	340	440	450
E. Europe and USSR	2 970	2 840	3 040	...	50	50	50
USSR	2 420	2 260	2 460	...	30	10	20
E. Europe	550	580	580	...	20	40	30
Oceania	60	50	90	...	10	-	-
Other developed countries	810	780	810	...	100	20	30

IMPORTS[9]

	Oils and fats 1974/76 Average	1977	1978 (Prelim. figs)	Oilseed cake and meal (proteins) 1974/76 Average	1977	1978 (Prelim. figs)
		('000 t)			('000 t)	
World total	14 640	16 900	18 280	13 750	15 480	17 580
Developing countries	4 180	6 030	7 160	1 130	1 510	1 940
Latin America	1 050	1 260	1 490	370	530	680
Africa	710	870	950	50	90	90
Middle East	1 140	1 120	1 460	110	160	250
Far East	890	2 160	2 630	260	360	490
Asian CPE	370	600	610	340	370	430
Other developing countries	20	20	20	-	-	-
Developed countries	10 460	10 870	11 120	12 620	13 970	15 630
N. America	1 190	1 120	1 020	310	290	270
W. Europe	6 740	6 940	7 160	8 340	9 200	10 760
EEC	5 560	5 830	6 040	6 640	7 330	8 630
Other countries of W. Europe	1 180	1 120	1 120	1 700	1 870	2 130
E. Europe and USSR	800	980	960	2 270	2 510	2 480
USSR	280	490	450	290	520	340
E. Europe	520	490	500	1 980	1 990	2 140
Oceania	90	120	120	30	20	20
Other developed countries	1 630	1 710	1 870	1 680	1 960	2 100
of which Japan	1 480	1 550	1 700	1 540	1 790	1 940

Footnotes: see next page.

Source: FAO.

[1]Including the oil equivalent of oilseeds; not including the main re-exports and exports of oils extracted from imported oilseeds.

[2]Safflower and sesame oils; the production figures also include maize oil.

[3]Including babassu oil.

[4]Shea butter; the trade figures also include hydrogenated oils.

[5]Poppyseed oils and hemp oils; the trade figures also include boiled oils and acid oils.

[6]Mainly oils from seeds not otherwise specified.

[7]Including the cake equivalent of oilseeds; not including the main re-exports and exports of cake obtained from imported oilseeds.

[8]Safflower and sesame cake and meal; the trade figures also include the cake and meal of other unspecified oilseeds.

[9]Including the oil or cake equivalent of oilseeds; not including the quantities subsequently exported.

JUTE AND JUTE PRODUCTS

JUTE, DECCAN HEMP AND SIMILAR FIBRES: PRODUCTION AND TRADE[1]

PRODUCTION [2] / IMPORTS

	Production 1974/75-1976/77 Average	Production 1977/78	Production 1978/79 estimates	Production 1979/80 Forecast	Imports 1974/75-1976/77 Average	Imports 1977/78	Imports 1978/79 estimates
	('000 t)				('000 t)		
World total							
Fibre	2 462	2 796	3 341	2 740	652	533	570
Products	2 617	2 872	3 300	...	1 200	1 227	1 210
Developing countries	2 419	2 747	3 289	2 688	262	233	272
Fibre	785	997	1 216	996	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1 131	1 281	1 493	1 170	36	18	-
India	292	240	300	260	-	-	-
Thailand	2 167	2 499	2 984	...	365	388	363
Products	509	550	604	...	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1 062	1 115	1 293	...	-	-	-
India	165	182	182	...	-	-	-
Thailand							
Developed countries							
Fibre	43	49	52	52	390	300	298
Products	450	373	316	...	835	839	847
W. Europe	221	164	140	...	138	182	211

EXPORTS / VALUE OF EXPORTS

	Exports 1974/75-1976/77 Average	Exports 1977/78	Exports 1978/79 estimates	Value 1974/75-1976/77 Average	Value 1977/78	Value 1978/79 estimates
	('000 t)			(million US dollars)		
World total						
Fibre	608	467	543	151 3/	132 3/	182 3/
Products	1 205	1 267	1 222	506 4/	473 4/	555 4/
Developing countries						
Fibre	595	458	534	151	132	182
Bangladesh	375	302	357	106	102	147
Thailand	133	79	90	28	23	23
Products	1 041	1 102	1 044	506	473	555
Bangladesh	425	489	508	190	187	257
India	501	511	405	284	261	254
Thailand	83	60	92	32	25	44
Developed countries						
Fibre	-	-	-	-	-	-
Products	164	165	178	...	...	...

FIBRE: CLOSING STOCKS

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
	('000 t)		
World total[4]	313	364	979

PRICES

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
BWO, £/long.ton.	177	197	208
Thai "A", US$/tonne	291	323	287

[1] For manufactured products all the data relate to the calendar year (January-December) of the first year indicated. The figures for the world production of fibres and fibre products do not include the Asian CPE whose production in 1977/78 is very approximately estimated at 1 100 000 t of fibres and 1 130 000 t of products in fibre equivalent.
[2] Production of manufactured products expressed in fibre equivalent.
[3] Bangladesh, India, Thailand and Burma only.
[4] Bangladesh, India and Thailand only.

Source: FAO.

World production of manganese ore

('000 t)

Country / Region	1950	1960	1970	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 E
South Africa	0.792	1.338	3.044	4.242	4.835	5.881	5.503	4.867	4.180
Australia	0.015	0.058	0.752	1.522	1.522	1.555	2.154	1.480	1.320
Gabon	-	-	1.453	1.919	2.129	2.202	2.052	1.859	2.000
India	0.919	1.309	1.702	1.460	1.447	1.580	1.676	1.633	1.800
Brazil	0.195	0.762	1.533	1.556	1.789	1.633	1.650	1.900	1.600
Mexico	0.035	0.155	0.273	0.364	0.403	0.428	0.423	0.437	0.450
Ghana	0.723	0.545	0.405	0.318	0.257	0.408	0.312	0.342	0.319
Zaire	0.017	0.382	0.347	0.334	0.309	0.309	0.300		
United States	0.122	0.155	0.338	0.184	0.248	0.144	0.233		
Japan	0.139	0.339	0.273	0.189	0.167	0.158	0.142	0.130	0.110
Morocco	0.287	0.483	0.112	0.146	0.175	0.131	0.117	0.113	
Others	0.424	0.912	0.372	0.234	0.313	0.360	0.366		
Western World	3.668	6.438	10.604	12.468	13.594	14.789	14.928		
USSR	3.377	5.872	6.841	8.245	8.155	8.459	8.636	8.548	
Eastern Europe	0.093	0.427	0.415	0.368	0.310	0.359	0.357		
China	..	0.910	1.000	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.140	1.240	1.680
World Total	7.138	13.647	18.860	22.431	23.409	24.957	25.061	24.0 E	24.0 E

Source: International Iron and Steel Institute.
E : Estimate.

I.15. A

IRON ORE

Major producers

Country (in order of tonnage produced in 1976)	Countries producing more than 1% of world iron ore output (in '000t metal content)				
	1975	1976	1977	1978 (p)	% 1976
USSR	127 483	130 890	144 000	146 600	25,5 %
Brazil	58 431	60 596	38 600	45 130	11,8 %
Australia	60 860	58 263	61 180	57 770	11,4 %
United States	49 035	50 152	34 050	50 290	9,8 %
Canada	27 609	34 993	33 200	25 600	6,8 %
China	32 500	32 500	—	—	6,3 %
India	26 147	27 165	26 600	22 100	5,3 %
Sweden	19 642	19 109	16 000	14 000	3,7 %
Liberia	13 770	14 010	—	—	2,7 %
France	15 309	13 792	11 000	10 000	2,7 %
Venezuela	15 359	11 585	8 700	—	2,3 %
South Africa	7 648	9 800	16 500	15 000	1,9 %
Mauritania	5 646	6 233	—	—	1,2 %
Chile	6 772	6 186	4 700	5 900	1,2 %
World	507 500	512 700	—	—	100 0 %

(p) = provisional.
Source: UN Statistical Yearbook and Monthly Bulletin for 1977 and 1978.
NB: Certain figures, notably those for Brazil, vary by 20% for the same year between the UN Yearbook and the Monthly Bulletin.

PHOSPHATES

Major producers

Country (in order of tonnage produced in 1976)	Countries producing more than 1% of world phosphate output ('000 t)				
	1975	1976	1977	1978 (p)	% 1976
United States	44 845	44 671	46 500	50 037	38,0 %
USSR	24 120	24 200	24 375	24 500	20,6 %
Morocco	17 419	15 656	17 500	20 156	13,3 %
China	3 400	3 750	4 000	4 000	3,2 %
Tunisia	3 512	3 301	3 614	3 712	2,8 %
Togo	1 100	2 067	2 857	2 827	1,8 %
Jordan	1 353	1 768	1 750	2 223	1,5 %
South Africa	1 650	1 631	2 250	2 622	1,9 %
Senegal	1 600	1 552	1 630	1 831	1,3 %
Viet Nam	1 400	1 500	1 600	1 600	1,3 %
Christmas Islands	1 487	1 185	1 260	1 386	1,0 %
Israel	—	879	1 232	1 759	0,7 %
Nauru	—	758	1 146	1 999	0,6 %
Total	118 500	117 540	115 084	124 982	100 0 %

(p) = provisional.
Source: UN Yearbook and British Sulfur Corporation.
NB: Production figures are given for Israel AND Nauru as they exceeded the 1% of world production threshold in 1978.

SUGAR

Production, imports, exports and value of exports

	PRODUCTION[1]			IMPORTS		
	1974-76 Average	1977	1978	1974-76 Average	1977	1978
	(Million t gross val.)			(Million t gross val.)		
World total	81.10	91.76	90.82	22.44	27.55	25.25
Developing countries	45.29	50.92	49.97	5.38	8.18	9.57
Latin America	25.00	28.12	27.25	0.20	0.65	0.65
Africa	2.94	3.10	3.43	1.39	1.90	2.08
Middle East	2.56	2.64	2.66	1.83	2.07	2.96
Far East and Oceania	11.67	13.80	13.06	1.16	1.49	1.88
Asian CPE	3.12	3.26	3.57	0.80	2.05	2.00
Developed countries	35.81	40.84	40.85	17.06	19.37	15.68
EEC[2]	9.87	12.16	12.38	3.56	3.00	2.59
Other countries of W. Europe	2.76	3.27	3.26	1.50	1.23	0.88
N. America	5.89	5.42	5.56	5.23	6.38	4.84
E. Europe and USSR	11.84	13.88	14.01	3.82	5.65	4.66
E. Europe	4.25	5.06	4.91	0.86	0.87	0.67
	7.59	8.82	9.10	2.96	4.78	3.99
Other	5.45	6.11	5.64	2.95	3.11	2.71

	EXPORTS			VALUE OF EXPORTS		
	1974-76 Average	1977	1978	1974-76 Average	1977	1978
	(Million t gross val.)			($ '000 million)		
World total	22.66	28.85	26.30	9.41	7.60	7.50
Developing countries	16.48	20.00	17.64	7.03	5.07	5.20
Latin America	11.24	13.06	12.74	4.80	3.40	4.03
Africa	1.28	1.38	1.20	0.52	0.45	0.42
Middle East	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02
Far East and Oceania	3.35	4.84	3.24	1.41	1.06	0.65
Asian CPE	0.56	0.64	0.41	0.27	0.13	0.08
Developed countries	6.18	8.85	8.66	2.38	2.53	2.30
EEC	2.46	3.75	4.35	1.01	1.18	1.27
Other countries of W. Europe	0.15	0.17	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.02
E. Europe and USSR	0.60	0.81	0.85	0.25	0.23	0.20
Other	2.97	4.12	3.36	1.06	1.07	0.81

[1] Crop year beginning during the year indicated.

[2] Including trade between members and between metropolitan France and its overseas departments; the latter are included among the developing countries.

Source: FAO.

TEA

Production, exports, net imports

	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS[1]		
	1974-76 Average	1977	1978 (Prov. figures)	1974-76 Average	1977	1978 (Prov. figures)
	('000 t)			('000 t)		
World total	1 540	1 751	1 792	732	774	745
Developing countries	1 350	1 538	1 571	732	774	745
Latin America	46	47	39	28	33	39
Africa	150	195	197	133	154	166
Kenya	57	86	93	54	70	85
Middle East	75	99	116	4	4	2
Far East	816	896	899	490	493	449
India	496	561	571	221	230	169
Sri Lanka	205	208	199	196	186	193
Indonesia	80	85	89	48	51	56
Other	35	42	40	25	26	31
Oceania	5	6	7	4	6	7
Asian CPE	258	295	313	73	84	82
China[3]	240	278	294	69[4]	81[4]	77[4]
Developed countries	190	213	221	-	-	-
Japan	100	102	105	-	-	-
USSR	86	106	111	-	-	-

NET IMPORTS

	1974-76 Average	1977	1978 (Prov. figures)
	('000 t)		
World total	739	788	711
Developing countries	255	273	314
Latin America	13	14	16
Africa	36	34	48
Middle East	140	143	172
Far East and Oceania	60	77	73
Pakistan	47	61	58
Asian CPE	6	5	5
Developed countries	484	515	397
United Kingdom	200	208	149
Other EEC countries	39	52	40
Other countries of W. Europe	11	16	11
USA	78	91	67
E. Europe and USSR	65	58	54
Other developed countries	91	90	76

[1]Net exporters only.

[3]Including the province of Taiwan.

[4]Estimates.

Source: FAO.

MEAT

MEAT: NUMBER OF ANIMALS, PRODUCTION, TRADE AND PRICES

NUMBER OF ANIMALS

	1974-76 Average	1977	1978	1979 (Forecast)
	(Million head)			
BOVINE ANIMALS				
World total	1 328	1 347	1 344	1 337
Developing countries	882	907	911	912
of which Argentina	57	61	61	58
Developed countries	446	440	433	425
of which EEC	80	79	79	80
USA	129	123	116	111.
USSR	109	111	113	114
Oceania	42	42	39	35
SHEEP AND GOATS				
World total	1 459	1 474	1 495	1 522
Developing countries	915	944	965	984
of which Argentina	39	38	37	36
China	153	157	161	170
Developed countries	544	530	530	538
of which EEC	55	56	57	58
USSR	149	145	147	149
Oceania	205	195	192	195
PIGS				
World total	684	704	736	749
Developing countries	389	407	422	423
of which Brazil	36	37	38	36
China	267	280	292	301
Developed countries	295	297	314	326
of which EEC	69	71	74	76
USA	55	55	57	60
USSR	67	63	71	75

PRODUCTION[1] (4 main types of meat)

	1974-76 Average	1977	1978	1979 (Forecast)
	(Million t)			
World total	120 520	127 740	130 477	133 000
Bovine meat	45 672	48 415	48 404	46 700
Sheep and goat meat	7 179	7 241	7 278	7 300
Pigmeat	45 228	47 390	48 863	51 500
Poultrymeat	22 441	24 694	25 932	27 500
Developing countries	40 810	43 992	44 912	
Bovine meat	13 667	14 787	15 097	
Sheep and goat meat	3 703	3 777	3 852	
Pigmeat	16 525	17 880	18 273	
Poultrymeat	6 915	7 548	7 690	
Developed countries	79 710	83 748	85 565	
Bovine meat	32 006	33 628	33 307	
Sheep and goat meat	3 476	3 464	3 426	
Pigmeat	28 703	29 510	30 590	
Poultrymeat	15 525	17 146	18 242	

		EXPORTS 1974-76 Average	EXPORTS 1977	EXPORTS 1978	EXPORTS 1979 (estim.)	VALUE OF EXPORTS 1974-76 Average	VALUE OF EXPORTS 1977	VALUE OF EXPORTS 1978
		('000 t)				(Million US dollars)		
World total[2]		9 301	10 741	11 202	11 045	12 997	15 853	18 958
Bovine meat	(fresh, chilled, frozen)	2 437	2 968	3 193	3 020	3 851	4 870	6 011
Sheep and goat meat	" " "	663	811	773	785	722	921	1 060
Pigmeat	" " "	1 022	1 163	1 184	1 235	1 677	2 106	2 400
Poultrymeat	" " "	729	950	1 004	1 070	825	1 176	1 355
Other meat	" " "	751	900	991	1 005	761	1 015	1 251
Prepared and canned meat[3]		2 097	2 276	2 194	2 170	2 421	2 672	2 940
Animals on the hoof[3]		1 602	1 673	1 863	1 760	2 740	3 093	3 941
Developing countries		1 876	2 244	2 441	2 440	2 090	2 540	2 998
Bovine meat	(fresh, chilled, frozen)	466	642	722	660	552	765	948
Sheep and goat meat	" " "	83	87	95	105	100	117	147
Pigmeat	" " "	73	56	33	30	116	116	68
Poultrymeat	" " "	37	86	114	150	36	95	127
Other meat	" " "	204	242	286	295	197	257	342
Prepared and canned meat[3]		361	491	478	450	383	453	468
Animals on the hoof[3]		652	640	713	700	706	737	898
Developed countries		7 425	8 497	8 761	8 655	10 907	13 313	15 960
Bovine meat	(fresh, chilled, frozen)	1 971	2 326	2 471	2 360	3 299	4 105	5 063
Sheep and goat meat	" " "	580	724	678	680	622	804	913
Pigmeat	" " "	949	1 107	1 151	1 205	1 561	1 990	2 332
Poultrymeat	" " "	692	864	890	920	789	1 081	1 228
Other meat	" " "	547	658	705	710	564	758	909
Prepared and canned meat[3]		1 736	1 785	1 716	1 720	2 038	2 219	2 472
Animals on the hoof[3]		950	1 033	1 150	1 060	2 034	2 356	3 043

Source: FAO

MEAT: NUMBER OF ANIMALS, PRODUCTION, TRADE AND PRICES (contd)

		IMPORTS 1974-76 Average	IMPORTS 1977	IMPORTS 1978	IMPORTS 1979 (Forecast)	VALUE OF IMPORTS 1974-76 Average	VALUE OF IMPORTS 1977	VALUE OF IMPORTS 1978
		('000 t)				(Million US dollars)		
World total[2]		9 154	10 483	10 882	10 735	13 357	16 533	20 010
Bovine meat	(fresh, chilled, frozen)	2 472	3 038	3 033	2 890	3 894	5 119	6 295
Sheep and goat meat	" " "	621	743	731	765	798	1 087	1 281
Pigmeat	" " "	1 007	1 048	1 145	1 165	1 725	2 009	2 419
Poultrymeat	" " "	703	941	980	1 040	833	1 231	1 413
Other meat	" " "	730	872	935	940	873	1 180	1 466
Prepared and canned meat[3]		2 052	2 185	2 248	2 220	2 415	2 712	3 132
Animals on the hoof[3]		1 569	1 656	1 810	1 715	2 819	3 195	4 004
Developing countries		1 592	2 083	2 357	2 345	1 932	2 859	3 463
Bovine meat	(fresh, chilled, frozen)	238	344	522	465	328	519	764
Sheep and goat meat	" " "	126	224	192	205	168	316	298
Pigmeat	" " "	28	34	48	45	41	58	89
Poultrymeat	" " "	240	409	492	510	256	478	625
Other meat	" " "	62	81	86	90	62	79	88
Prepared and canned meat[3]		332	361	357	360	295	383	416
Animals on the hoof[3]		566	630	660	670	782	1 026	1 183
Developed countries		7 562	8 400	8 525	8 390	11 425	13 674	16 547
Bovine meat	(fresh, chilled, frozen)	2 234	2 694	2 511	2 400	3 566	4 600	5 531
Sheep and goat meat	" " "	495	519	539	540	630	771	983
Pigmeat	" " "	979	1 014	1 097	1 120	1 684	1 951	2 330
Poultrymeat	" " "	463	532	488	550	577	753	788
Other meat	" " "	668	791	849	870	811	1 101	1 378
Prepared and canned meat[3]		1 720	1 824	1 891	1 860	2 120	2 329	2 716
Animals on the hoof[3]		1 003	1 026	1 150	1 050	2 037	2 169	2 821

IMPORTANT PRICES AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

			1974-76 Average	1977	1978	Reference period	1978	1979	% change	1978
			(national currency)							US cents/kg[4]
BOVINE ANIMALS:	EEC	EUA/ECU/100 kg	101.5	126.8	130.0	Jan/Sept.	131.2	131.5	+ 0.2	165.6
	USA	US cents/kg	92.3	89.0	115.1	"	113.5	149.6	+ 31.8	115.1
	Argentina	Pesos/kg	23.6	168.5	371.1	"	310.8	1 094.0	+152.0	46.6
	Australia	A. cents/kg	25.6	28.7	37.9	"	34.8	79.4	+128.2	43.4
BEEF:	USA	US cents/kg	137.4	138.3	201.5	"	192.4	274.2	+ 42.5	201.5
	Argentina	Pesos/kg	456.3	326.5	658.9	"	800.4	1 819.5	+127.3	82.8
PIGMEAT:	EEC	EUA/ECU/100 kg	126.8	138.5	131.7	"	133.1	121.3	- 8.8	167.8
	USA	US cents/kg	96.7	92.8	107.6	"	107.4	100.3	- 7.0	107.6
LAMB:	UK	Pence/kg	71.6	97.2	111.6	"	109.1	110.9	+ 1.6	214.2
POULTRYMEAT:	USA	US cents/kg	52.3	51.8	58.2	"	60.1	58.8	- 2.2	58.2
	FR Germany	DM/100 kg	182.3	193.0	166.0	"	187.5	186.9	- 0.3	92.6

Bovine animals (live weight):	EEC	Adult bovine animals, weighted average
	USA	Bullocks, Omaha first choice
	Argentina	Young bulls (novillos) Liniers market
	Australia	Male cattle and/or heifers, first and second export quality
Beef:	USA	Boned or boneless cow beef, Australian method, cif port of entry
	Argentina	All beef, average unit value of exports, fob
Lamb:	United Kingdom	New Zealand PLS, carcasses, Smithfield
Pigmeat:	EEC	Weighted average, slaughter weight
	USA	Castrated pigs and gilts, weighted average, Omaha, live weight
Poultrymeat (live weight):	USA	Average production price, table poultry
	FR Germany	Average production price, table poultry

[1] Carcass weight, excluding offal and slaughter fat.
[2] Including intra-Community trade.
[3] In carcass weight equivalent.
[4] In this table all conversions into US cents have been carried out on the basis of the average exchange rates for 1978, as communicated by the IMF.

Source: FAO

ANNEX II : ANNUAL AVERAGES OF FREE MARKET PRICES OF THE PRIMARY COMMODITIES INCLUDED IN THE INTEGRATED PROGRAMME (1950-1978)

ANNUAL AVERAGES OF FREE MARKET PRICES OF THE PRIMARY COMMODITIES INCLUDED IN THE INTEGRATED PROGRAMME (1950-1978)

Sources and notes at end of table.

Commodity Produit	Sugar Sucre	Coffee Café				
Specifications	4	5	6	7	8	9
Unit/Unité	$/metric ton — Dollars par tonne métrique					
1950	110	1 175	1 113	1 113	915	1 061
1951	126	1 294	1 292	1 195	1 049	1 179
1952	92	1 256	1 256	1 190	1 018	1 155
1953	75	1 318	1 252	1 276	1 084	1 215
1954	72	1 765	1 701	1 735	1 389	1 619
1955	71	1 424	1 329	1 258	996	1 210
1956	76	1 631	1 510	1 281	846	1 233
1957	114	1 409	1 386	1 254	886	1 179
1958	77	1 154	1 098	1 067	886	1 026
1959	65	997	939	815	674	819
1960	69	990	915	807	477	745
1961	61	962	828	794	420	703
1962	63	899	791	749	463	685
1963	184	872	782	752	618	732
1964	127	1 076	1 040	1 029	791	959
1965	46	1 063	999	968	675	891
1966	40	1 044	929	894	739	873
1967	42	917	864	832	739	821
1968	42	935	867	824	746	824
1969	71	980	877	902	730	853
1970	81	1 249	1 147	1 230	914	1 114
1971	99	1 080	992	986	932	985
1972	160	1 250	1 110	1 158	996	1 111
1973	209	1 599	1 373	1 526	1 100	1 370
1974	655	1 715	1 452	1 617	1 294	1 498
1975	450	1 793	1 442	1 820	1 346	1 581
1976	255	3 477	3 147	3 295	2 814	3 140
1977	179	5 296	5 174	6 791	4 933	5 652
1978	172	4 083	3 590	3 644	3 251	3 579

II.2

Commodity / Produit	Cocoa / Cacao		Tea / Thé	Beef / Bœuf	Bananas / Bananes
Specifications	10	11	12	13	14
Unit/Unité	$/metric ton — Dollars par tonne métrique				
1950	707	(660)	—	..	..
1951	782	731	1 130	..	..
1952	780	731	940	..	..
1953	818	698	1 130	..	..
1954	1 274	1 142	1 630	..	..
1955	827	794	1 570	..	..
1956	602	573	1 490	..	..
1957	674	639	1 369	..	..
1958	976	876	1 429	..	..
1959	807	722	1 400	..	...
1960	626	589	1 431	737	143
1961	498	485	1 358	682	139
1962	463	459	1 374	714	133
1963	558	552	1 295	666	168[a]
1964	516	504	1 312	841	170
1965	381	365	1 279	882	159
1966	538	518	1 250	1 028	154
1967	642	598	1 260	1 041	159
1968	758	721	1 041	1 085	153
1969	1 008	903	976	1 223	160
1970	754	674	1 093	1 304	166
1971	591	539	1 054	1 346	140
1972	712	643	1 051	1 480	162
1973	1 420	1 131	1 059	2 011	165
1974	2 169	1 560	1 393	1 582	184
1975	1 651[a]	1 246	1 382	1 327	247
1976	2 416	2 046	1 537	1 581	263[a]
1977	4 570[a]	3 791	2 690	1 508	272
1978	—	3 405	2 175[a]	2 140	285

Commodity / Produit	Sunflower oil / Huile de tournesol	Groundnuts / Arachides	Groundnut oil / Huile d'arachide	Copra / Coprah	Coconut oil / Huile de coprah
Specifications	18	19	20	21	22
Unit/Unité	$/metric ton — Dollars par tonne métrique				
1950	..	205	..	226	292
1951	..	275	..	243	338
1952	..	212	..	164	263
1953	..	229	..	221	339
1954	..	217	..	196	306
1955	..	189	..	180	267
1956	..	214	..	177	265
1957	..	203	..	172	274
1958	..	165	..	203	316
1959	..	182	..	251	383
1960	245	197	327	202	312
1961	312	196	330	165	253
1962	244	171	275	164	249
1963	236	172	268	184	283
1964	254	187	315	194	296
1965	294	206	325	226	347 [a]
1966	261	187	297	185	312
1967	211	179	283	202	319
1968	170	166	270	233	386
1969	213	207	331	202	347
1970	330	230	361	222	379
1971	374	255 [a]	417	190	353
1972	326	255 [a]	393	142	254 [a]
1973	481	376 [a]	540	348	513
1974	977	607 [a]	1 058	670	998
1975	739	460	786	256	394
1976	581	418 [a]	692	275	418
1977	639	543 [a]	846	402	578
1978	665	621	1 079	471	683

II.4

Commodity Produit	Palm kernels Amandes de palmiste	Palm kernel oil Huile de palmiste	Palm oil Huile de palme	Olive oil Huile d'olive	Linseed oil Huile de lin
Specifications	23	24	25	26	27
Unit/Unité		$/metric ton — Dollars par tonne métrique			
1950	189	399	190	..	323
1951	220	434	216	..	424
1952	151	256	130	..	382
1953	176	315	171	..	237
1954	146	284	190	..	180
1955	143	254	226	..	247
1956	146	260	256	..	329
1957	141	257	254	..	271
1958	154	286	228	..	266
1959	193	343	238	..	246
1960	144[c]	294	224	..	258
1961	136[a]	235	228	..	280
1962	136	228	210	..	254
1963	153	267	218[a]	..	213
1964	151	287	234	..	237
1965	179	319	270[a]	..	214
1966	155	271	234	..	192
1967	161	251[a]	223	..	203
1968	177[a]	355	168	..	235
1969	153	306	173[a]	449	223
1970	168	367	260	678	216
1971	145	336	262	696	186
1972	115[a]	219	217	873	197
1973	260	506[a]	376	1 262	544
1974	472	1 046	672	1 748	1 095
1975	207	409	433	1 500	701
1976	230	433	405	1 225	546
1977	326	620	530	1 284	462
1978	364	764	600	1 421	434

II.5

Commodity / Produit	Cotton / Coton	Aluminium / Aluminium	Copper / Cuivre	Phosphate rock / Minerai phosphaté
Specifications	28	35	36	41
Unit/Unité		$/Metric ton		
1950	1 058	314	493	..
1951	1 219	342	607	..
1952	950	429	715	..
1953	862	432	701	..
1954	857	430	685	..
1955	819	460	968	14.11
1956	742	525	906	14.11
1957	740	543	605	13.44
1958	708	508	544	12.78
1959	625	497	655	12.78
1960	655	513	678	12.75
1961	672	513	632	12.75
1962	649	498	644	11.25
1963	646	499	645	11.25
1964	650	526	968	11.25
1965	636	540	1 290	11.25
1966	622[a]	540	1 529	11.25
1967	677	541	1 127	12.58
1968	685	553	1 242	11.75
1969	627	588	1 466	11.75
1970	676	614	1 415	11.75
1971	782	627	1 082	11.75
1972	827	590	1 071	11.75
1973	1 089[a]	599	1 781	13.77
1974	1 459	765	2 058	52.50
1975	1 233	868	1 235	68.00
1976	1 747	890	1 401	48.50
1977	1 629	1 144	1 308	39.50
1978	1 608	1 325	1 364	35.38

Commodity / Produit	Sisal / Sisal	Abaca / Abaca	Rubber / Caoutchouc	Manganese ore / Minerai de manganèse	Iron ore / Minerai de fer	Tin / Etain
Specifications	30	31	32	33	34	39
Unit/Unité	$/metric ton — Dollars par tonne métrique					
1950	404	373	778	53	8.60	2 055
1951	644	518	1 221	..	11.24	2 976
1952	421	376	692	..	15.43	2 658
1953	256	350	485	112	13.89	2 014
1954	235	261	485	90	12.34	1 981
1955	224	247	822	87	13.00	2 040
1956	218	267	697	119	14.33	2 171
1957	198	312	639	150	14.99	2 080
1958	200	314	578	111	14.55	2 026
1959	248	415	730	82	11.46	2 164
1960	272	411	780	80[a]	11.46	2 196
1961	245	310	602	79[a]	11.46	2 447
1962	276	304	564	76	10.80	2 471
1963	396	361	522	68	10.14	2 507
1964	356	353	492	70	10.14	3 408
1965	241	290	505	78	10.14	3 891
1966	221	286	472	80	9.92	3 574
1967	185	267	390	73	8.60	3 311
1968	175	240	381	64	8.38	3 128
1969	179	283	503	53	8.38	3 428
1970	156	307	408	53	9.26	3 675
1971	180	288	340	64	10.46	3 503
1972	246	301	331	62	10.81	3 765
1973	535	491	686	76	10.07	4 813
1974	1 079	741	750	116	12.79	8 190
1975	694	509	571	139	19.27	6 870
1976	505	485	783	142	16.07[a]	7 584
1977	562	481	820	148	13.39	10 794
1978	541	..	994	141	12.76[a]	12 873

Source: Handbook of international trade and development statistics, UNCTAD 1979.

Specifications

4. Sugar, fob Caribbean ports, bulk, basis.
   Coffee, ex-dock, New York (indicator prices as defined in the International Coffee Agreement).
5. Coffee, Colombian mild arabicas (Colombian Mams).
7. Coffee, unwashed arabicas (Brazilian Santos No 4).
8. Coffee, robustas (Angola Ambriz 2AA until 30.9.1976, Angola Ambriz 2BB thereafter and Uganda Native Standard).
9. Coffee, all coffee (unweighted average of unwashed arabicas, robustas and mean price of Colombian and other milds).
6. Coffee, other mild arabicas of Central America.
10. Cocoa, United States: spot New York (Ghana).
11. Cocoa, average of daily prices New York/London as defined in Article 28 of 1972 International Cocoa Agreement.
12. Tea, London, auction prices (all tea).
13. Beef, all origins, mainly Australian: US ports, average import price, fob port of entry.
14. Bananas, Central America and Ecuador, fob US ports.
18. Sunflower oil, Netherlands, any origin, ex-tank, Rotterdam.
19. Groundnuts, Nigerian, shelled, cif European ports; from February 1976, any origin, cif European ports.
20. Groundnut oil, Nigerian/Gambian, cif United Kingdom; any origin, cif Rotterdam as from January 1970.
21. Copra, Philippine, Indonesian, bulk, cif European ports.
22. Coconut oil, from the Philippine/Indonesian, cif Rotterdam; to December 1972 Sri Lanka 1% bulk, cif European ports.
23. Palm kernels, Nigerian, cif European ports.
24. Palm kernel oil, West African, cif European ports.
25. Palm oil, Malayan, 5%, cif European ports; to December 1966, Nigerian, 5% bulk.
26. Olive oil, world price; all qualities fob drums.
27. Linseed oil, any origin, bulk cif United Kingdom; to 14.9.1969 Argentina, bulk, cif United Kingdom; as from January 1977, any origin, ex-tank, cif Rotterdam.
28. Cotton, Mexican S.M. 1-1/16" (medium/long staple), cif North Europe.
35. Aluminium, Canadian delivered to main UK ports, ingots, minimum purity 99.5% Al.
36. Copper, London Metal Exchange, electrolytic wire bars, cash.
41. Phosphate rock, Khouribga, 75/77% TPL, fas Casablanca.
30. Sisal, from Tanzania/Kenya No 3 long, cif UK.
31. Abaca, Philippine Manila Non-Davai JK grade cif European ports; since January 1968, JK grade covers the old grades J2 and K.
32. Rubber, Singapore, fob in bales, No 1 RSS, closing quotations.

33. Manganese ore, India, Mn content, cif UK (London).
34. Iron ore, Swedish, Kiruna D, c. 60% Fe, cif Rotterdam.
39. Tin, London Metal Exchange, cash (reference price of the International Tin Council until 3.7.1972).

Notes

a	Average of less than 12 months
b	One month only
c	Average of 2 months
( )	Estimate
–	No quotations
...	Not available

ANNEX III: MISCELLANEOUS

III.1

DEPENDENCE OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES ON CERTAIN COMMODITIES

		Dependence on the product	
Product	Country	1973-75	1965
Bauxite	Guinea	77	
Cocoa	Ghana	60	
	Eq. Guinea	55	
Coffee	Burundi	76	
	Uganda	72	
	Rwanda	58	52
	Colombia	49	64
Copper	Zambia	92	92
	Zaire	68	
	Namibia	67	
	Chile	66	70
Cotton	Egypt	70	56
	N. Yemen	49	
Iron	Mauritania	78	99
	Liberia	68	73
Phosphates	Nauru	98	
	Togo	62	
Sugar	Mauritius	80	96
	Fiji	62	
	Dominican Rep.	54	
	Swaziland	50	

Sources:: based on World Bank 1977 for 1973-75.

External dependence for commodity supplies
of the EEC, USA and Japan
(net imports as a % of consumption)

Commodity	EEC	USA	Japan
Coffee	100	100	100
Cocoa	100	100	100
Tea	100	100	- 18
Sugar	<0	45.6	70.6
Bananas	100	100	100
Oilseeds	78	<0	95
Meat	2	1.9	23
Cotton	100	<0	100
Jute and products	100	100	100
Rubber	100	100	100
Tropical timber	100	100	100
Phosphates	100	<0	100
Bauxite (Primary aluminium)	36 (85)	100 (100)	100 (100)
Iron ore	63	35	90
Manganese	-100	-100	-100
Copper	99	8.1	92.7
Tin	- 94	- 83	- 92
Hard fibres and products thereof	100	100	100

NB: <0 shows that the country is a net exporter.

Drawings between 1975 and 1978/79 under the IMF compensatory financing facility

Financial year	Drawings effected (million SDRs)	Total volume of drawings outstanding under the facility (million SDRs)	Number of purchasing countries
1975/76	828[1]	1208	-
1976/77	1753	2666	35
1977/78	322	2700[2]	9
1978/79	465	2539[3]	-

[1]Most of the purchases were effected after 24.12.1975, the date on whioh the facility was changed, the financial year closing on 30.4.1976.

[2]Between 24.12.1975 and 30.4.1978.

[3]Over last three financial years.

Source: IMF, Annual Reports for 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979.

STABEX: THE NEW LIST OF PRODUCTS COVERED

		NIMEXE Code
1.	Groundnuts, shelled or not	12.01-31 to 12.01-35
2.	Groundnut oil	15.07-74 and 15.07-87
3.	Cocoa beans	18.01-00
4.	Cocoa paste	18.03-10 to 18.03-30
5.	Cocoa butter	18.04-00
6.	Raw or roasted coffee	09.01-11 to 09.01-17
7.	Extracts, essences or concentrates of coffee	21.02-11 to 21.02-15
8.	Cotton, not carded or combed	55.01-10 to 55.01-90
9.	Cotton linters	55.02-10 to 55.02-90
10.	Coconuts	08.01-71 to 08.01-75
11.	Copra	12.01-42
12.	Coconut oil	15.07-29, 15.07-77 and 15.07-92
13.	Palm oil	15.07-19, 15.07-61 and 15.07-63
14.	Palm nut and kernel oil	15.07-31, 15.07-78 and 15.07-93
15.	Palm nuts and kernels	12.01-44
16.	Raw hides and skins	41.01-11 to 41.01-95
17.	Bovine cattle leather	41.02-05 to 41.02-98
18.	Sheep and lamb skin leather	41.03-10 to 41.03-99
19.	Goat and kid skin leather	41.04-10 to 41.04-99
20.	Wood in the rough	44.03-20 to 44.03-99
21.	Wood roughly squared or half-squared, but not further manufactured	44.04-20 to 44.04-98
22.	Wood sawn lengthwise, but not further prepared	44.05-10 to 44.05-79
23.	Fresh bananas	08.01-31
24.	Tea	09.02-10 to 09.02-90
25.	Raw sisal	57.04-10
26.	Vanilla	09.05-00
27.	Cloves - whole fruit, cloves and stems	09.07-00
28.	Sheep's or lambs' wool, not carded or combed	53.01-10 to 53.01-40
29.	Fine animal hair of Angora goats - mohair	53.02-95

30.	Gum arabic	13.02-91
31.	Pyrethrum - flowers, leaves, stems, peel and roots; saps and extracts from pyrethrum	12.07-10 and 13.03-15
32.	Essential oils, not terpeneless, of cloves, of niaouli and of ylang-ylang	33.01-23
33.	Sesame seed	12.01-68
34.	Cashew nuts and kernels	08.01-77
35.	Pepper	09.04-11 and 09.04-70
36.	Shrimps and prawns	03.03-43
37.	Squid	03.03-68
38.	Cotton seeds	12.01-66
39.	Oilcake	23.04-01 to 23.04-99
40.	Rubber	40.01-20 to 40.01-60
41.	Peas	07.01-41 to 07.01-43 07.05-21 and 07.05-61
42.	Beans	07.01-45 to 07.01-47, 07.05-25 and 07.05-65
43.	Lentils	07.05-30 and 07.05-70
44.	Iron ore (ores, concentrates, and roasted iron pyrites)	26.01-12 to 26.01-18

<u>STABEX: CUMULATIVE BREAKDOWN BY PRODUCT</u>

Product	1975		1976		1977		1978		TOTAL	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Groundnuts	6 590 863	8.24	4 442 437	11.96	4 551 181	14.03	9 272 080	7,82	24 856 561	9,27
Groundnut oil			6 755 991	18.19	7 383 280	22.76	49 882 295	42.06	64 021 566	23,87
Oilcake	1 191 079	1.49	153 269	0.41			15 224 094	12,84	16 568 442	6.18
Cocoa	276 978	0.35					780 625	0.66	1 057 603	0,39
Cocoa paste			463 558	1.25					463 558	0,17
Coffee	13 547 998	16.94					946 290	0.80	14 494 288	5.41
Cotton	10 222 112	12.78	5 000 138	13,46	2 083 137	6.42	2 340 590	1,97	19 645 977	7.33
Copra			2 163 265	5.82					2 163 265	0.81
Coconut oil	615 140	0,77	1 499 834	4.04					2 114 974	0.79
Palm oil			765 576	2.06	1 467 364	4,52			2 232 940	0,83
Palm nut and kernel oil			626 966	1,69	1 211 826	3.74			1 838 792	0.69
Raw hides and skins	8 401 981	10.50							8 401 981	3.13
Wood in the rough	37 842 819	47.31	348 993	0.94					38 191 812	14,24
Sawn wood			549 807	1.48	146 839	0,45			696 646	0.26
Bananas	1 296 907	1.62	72 719	0.20	447 025	1.38	674 419	0.57	2 491 070	0,93
Tea			1 399 953	3.77					1 399 953	0,52
Sisal			6 928 151	18.66	8 176 614	25.70	5 472 645	4.61	20 577 410	7.67
Iron ore			3 977 274	10,71	6 974 480	21.50	33 394 848	28,16	44 346 602	16,54
Cloves			1 132 516	3,07					1 139 516	0,42
Gum arabic			848 489	2.28					848 489	0.32
Pyrethrum							608 802	0.51	608 802	0.23
TOTAL	79 985 877	100.00	37 135 936	100.00	32 441 746	100 00	118 596 688	100.00	268 160 247	100.00

<u>Source</u>: Commission EC.

Developing country exports marketed by transnational companies - 1976

Commodity	Total exports (million dollars)	Percentage marketed by transnational companies
<u>Food products</u>		
Cocoa	1 737	85
Bananas	793	70-75
Tobacco	1 079	85-90
Tea	827	85
Coffee	7 831	85-90
Sugar	4 881	60
Rice	1 102	70
Wheat	449	85-90
<u>Agricultural raw materials</u>		
Hides and skins	297/a	25/a
Natural rubber	2 202	70-75
Cotton	2 692	85-90
Jute	172	85-90
Forestry products	4 169	90
<u>Ores, minerals and metals</u>		
Crude oil	21 149/a	75/a
Copper	3 031/a	85-90/a
Iron ore	1 256/a	90-95/a
Bauxite	518/a	90-95
Tin	604/a	75-80/a
Phosphates	850	50-60

<u>Source</u>: Estimates of the UNCTAD Secretariat
a/1973

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO 'DEVELOPMENT'

Other EEC publications about the Community's relations with the Third World can be obtained from the following address:

Spokesman's Group and Directorate-General for Information
Publications distribution service, Room 2/84
Commission of the European Communities
Rue de la Loi, 200
B - 1049 Brussels (Belgium)

1. Dossiers

- Europe and the Third World
  A study on interdependence (by M. Noelke)
- Lomé II - Special edition from the 'Courier' n° 58
- Implications for the Southern Mediterranean countries of the second enlargement of the European Community (R. Taylor)
- Implications of the second enlargement for the Mediterranean and "ACP" policies of the European Community
- Europe - Third World : The challenge of Interdependence (M. Nölke) Edition 1980)

2. "Information Series" and "Europe Information":
(generally all Community languages)

- The European Community and the Textile-Agreements
  special edition (June 1978)
- The European Community and the Arab World n° 169/79
- Europe-Tiers Monde: Rural Development
- Solar Energy: A new area of ACP-EEC Cooperation
- The EEC and the developing countries: Outside the Lome Convention and the Southern Mediterranean
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- EEC - Jordan
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