

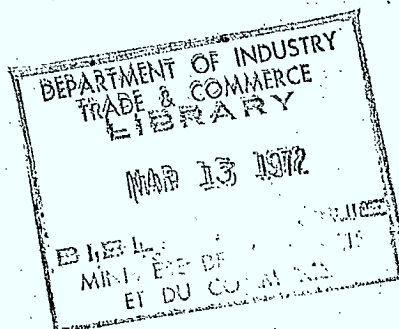
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*W.R. Elliott*

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## THE UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR BASIC MATERIALS

- A. CRUDE MATERIALS
- B. MINERAL FUELS
- C. ANIMAL VEGETABLE OIL AND FATS



A. THE UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET

FOR

CRUDE MATERIALS

Ottawa,  
February, 1972.

Regional Trade Patterns Division  
Office of Economics  
Department of Industry, Trade  
and Commerce.

## THE UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR CRUDE MATERIALS

### SUMMARY

1. The United Kingdom import market for crude materials (SITC 2) has grown slowly (.3% per annum) rising from \$2722 million in 1954 to \$2835 million in 1969 with its percentage share of total United Kingdom imports slightly more than halving from 28.8% to 14.2%. Overall participation by Canada in the British import market for crude materials increased from \$221 million in 1954 to \$310 million in 1969 and as a percentage share of that total market accounted for 8.1% in 1954 rising to 10.9% by the end of the period.
2. The crude materials area has declined in relative importance — from second ranked U. K. import market in 1954 to fourth in 1969. The two markets which replaced crude materials were machinery and transport equipment (SITC 7) and miscellaneous manufactures (SITC 8), indicating a shift in overall U. K. import orientation toward finished goods and away from crude materials.
3. The major suppliers of crude materials in 1969 value order were: Canada (\$310 million), Sweden (\$280 million), South Africa (\$241 million), EEC (\$200 million), Finland (\$190 million), United States (\$174 million) and Australia (\$130 million). On past data, rank correlation tests indicated that major or minor changes in the composition of U. K. imports of crude materials are not likely to be followed automatically by corresponding changes in the pattern of crude materials sourced from Canada. This does not rule out the possibility that there may in future be some change in rank position, with Sweden and the EEC perhaps surpassing Canada whose trade in part will be subject to adverse terms of access. Roughly, 15% of Canadian value in crude materials supplied to the U. K. import market is expected to face adverse changes in terms of access in respect to tariffs as Britain joins the EEC.
4. In 1970 the upward float of the Canadian dollar adversely affected the position of Canadian suppliers to the United Kingdom. The effect however of the recent devaluation of the U. S. dollar (and the accompanying movement of the Canadian dollar) may be to restore at least in part the competitive position of Canada which was lost after May 1970. With the significant exception of the United States, the Canadian dollar again enjoys a positive differential versus the British pound, and also now against the currencies of certain other competitors in the United Kingdom market. Adverse fluctuation among these various currency levels and a rise in Canadian export prices could of course erode the benefit otherwise accruing to Canada as a direct result of existing parity alignments.
5. In general the import markets of metalliferous ores (SITC 28), \$699 million in 1969, and wood and lumber (SITC 24), \$522 million, should continue to dominate U. K. crude material imports. In 1969 these two markets accounted for 67.8% of crude material imports sourced from Canada.
6. There may be some increases in relative importance with pulp (SITC 25), \$397 million in 1969, perhaps surpassing textile fibres (SITC 26), \$506 million, in the near future and crude materials, nes (SITC 29), \$133 million, overtaking crude rubber (SITC 23), \$146 million.



SUMMARY OF UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT  
PERFORMANCE AND CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS

	<u>SITC</u>	<u>Value of Imports</u>		<u>Average Annual Growth Rate</u>		<u>% Share of Market</u>		<u>Rank</u>	
		<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1954-1969</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	2	2722.2	2834.7	.3		100.0	100.0	--	--
Hides, Skins, Undressed	21	122.7	187.6	2.8		4.5	6.6	7	5
Oil-Seeds	22	190.3	92.4	-4.7		7.0	3.3	5	9
Crude Rubber	23	141.9	146.1	.2		5.2	5.2	6	7
Wood, Lumber, Cork	24	435.0	522.0	1.2		16.0	18.4	2	2
Pulp	25	242.6	397.1	3.3		8.9	14.0	4	4
Textile Fibres	26	1007.2	506.1	-4.5		37.0	17.9	1	3
Crude Fertilizers and Minerals	27	100.2	151.5	2.8		3.7	5.3	8	6
Metalliferous Ores	28	384.0	698.9	4.1		14.1	24.7	3	1
Crude Materials nes	29	98.3	133.0	2.0		3.6	4.6	9	8

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS FROM CANADA

	<u>SITC</u>	<u>Value of Imports</u>		<u>Average Annual Growth Rate</u>		<u>% Share of Market</u>		<u>Rank</u>	
		<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1954-1969</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	2	220.6	309.9	2.3		100.0	100.0	--	--
Hides, Skins, Undressed	21	5.5	7.3	1.9		2.5	2.3	5	1
Oil-Seeds	22	4.3	13.9	8.1		2.0	4.5	7	5
Crude Rubber	23	5.1	9.2	4.0		2.3	3.0	6	6
Wood, Lumber, Cork	24	99.3	56.1	-3.7		45.0	18.1	1	2
Pulp	25	37.1	44.3	1.2		16.8	14.3	3	3
Textile Fibres	26	1.5	.6	-6.0		.7	.2	9	9
Crude Fertilizers and Minerals	27	8.7	20.0	5.7		3.9	6.4	4	4
Metalliferous Ores	28	57.1	153.9	6.8		25.9	49.7	2	1
Crude Materials nes	29	2.0	4.6	5.7		.9	1.5	8	8



A. THE UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR CRUDE MATERIALS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	i - ii
I. THE TOTAL MARKET .....	1 - 2
II. STRUCTURE OF THE IMPORT MARKET FOR CRUDE MATERIALS .....	3 - 7
III. POSITION OF MAJOR SUPPLIERS AND OUTLOOK .....	8 - 22
IV. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS .....	23 - 27
V. SPECIFIC COMMODITY STRUCTURE .....	28 - 104

Ottawa,  
February, 1972.

Regional Trade Patterns Division,  
Office of Economics,  
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## THE UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET

### FOR

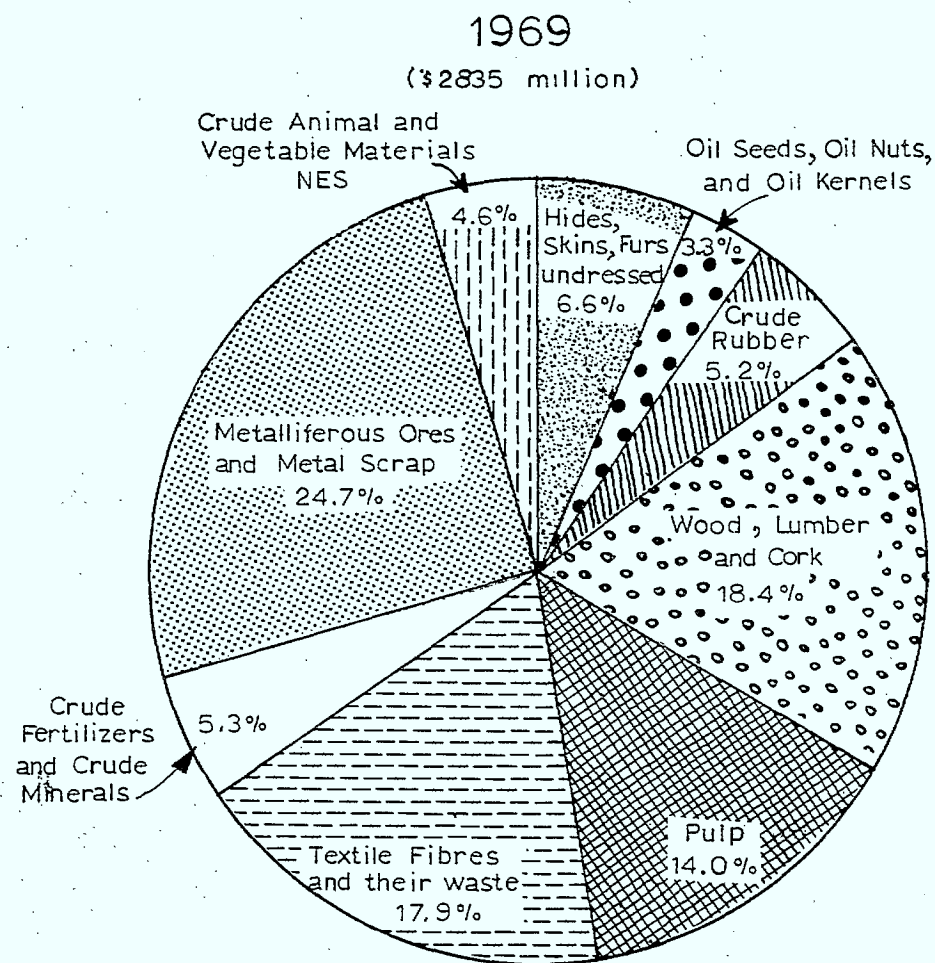
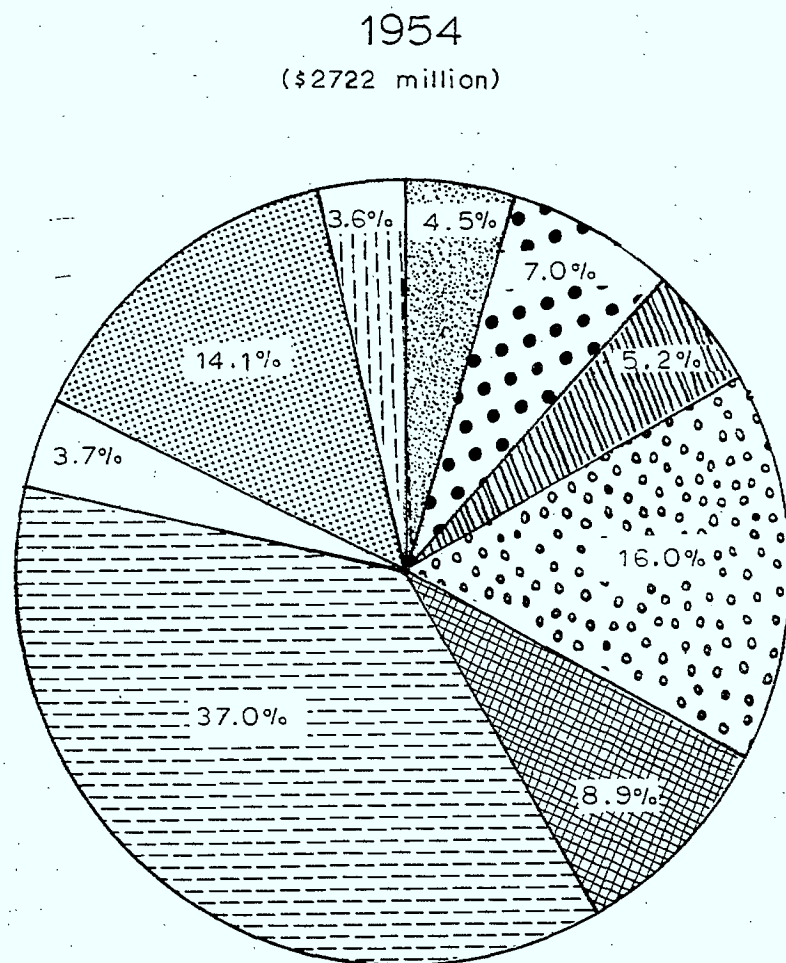
### CRUDE MATERIALS

#### I. THE TOTAL MARKET

The United Kingdom import market for crude materials (SITC 2) has grown slowly (.3% per annum) rising from \$2722.2 million in 1954 to \$2834.7 million in 1969. This slow rate of growth is reflected in the fact that crude materials as a percentage of total United Kingdom imports halved, as it fell from 28.8% in 1954 to 14.2% in 1969.

It can be seen from Chart I that the crude materials import market has been a relatively static one, declining in importance from second rank in 1954 to fourth in 1969. The two markets which replaced the crude materials import market in size ranking were machinery (SITC 7) and other manufactures (SITC 8), indicating a shift in the total U. K. import market orientation toward finished goods and away from crude materials.

# Chart 1 STRUCTURE OF CRUDE MATERIAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM



Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1954 and 1969



## II - STRUCTURE OF THE IMPORT MARKET FOR CRUDE MATERIALS

Although the crude materials import market has grown slowly, there has been considerable internal structural change within this grouping. Metalliferous Ores (SITC 28) the largest sub-group of crude materials in 1969, exhibited a 4.1% annual growth moving from \$384 million in 1954 to \$698.9 million. The percentage share of the market rose from 14.1% to 24.7%. The second ranked sector, that of wood, lumber and cork (SITC 24) displayed a moderate 1.2% annual growth rising from \$435 million to \$522 million over the 1954-69 period, while its share of the total market increased from 16.0% to 18.4%. United Kingdom imports of textile fibres (SITC 26), the third-ranked market, were almost halved from \$1007.2 million in 1954 to \$506.1 million in 1969. The percentage share of the market accounted for by textile fibres was also more than halved from 37.0% to 17.9%. The fourth major import market, that of pulp (SITC 25), exhibited a 3.3% growth rate per annum rising from \$242.6 million to \$397.1 million while its percentage share of the market increased from 8.9% to 14.0%. The undressed hides and skins sub-market (SITC 21) displayed moderate annual growth (2.8%) in moving from \$122.7 million to \$187.6 million while its share of the total increased from 4.5% to 6.6%. Imports of crude fertilizers and crude minerals (SITC 27) increased 2.8% per annum from \$100.2 million in 1954 to \$151.5 million in 1969; its percentage share of the total increased from 3.7% to 5.3%. Crude rubber (SITC 23) grew fractionally (.2% per annum) from \$141.9 million in 1954 to \$146.1 million in 1969 with its percentage share of the market constant at 5.2%. The import market for crude materials nes (SITC 29) displayed moderate annual growth (2.0%) in rising from \$98.3 million to \$133 million over the 1954-69 period and increased its share of the total from 2.6% to 4.6%. The ninth-ranked oil seeds import market (SITC 22) fell sharply ( 4.7% per annum) from \$190.3 million in 1954 to \$92.4 million in

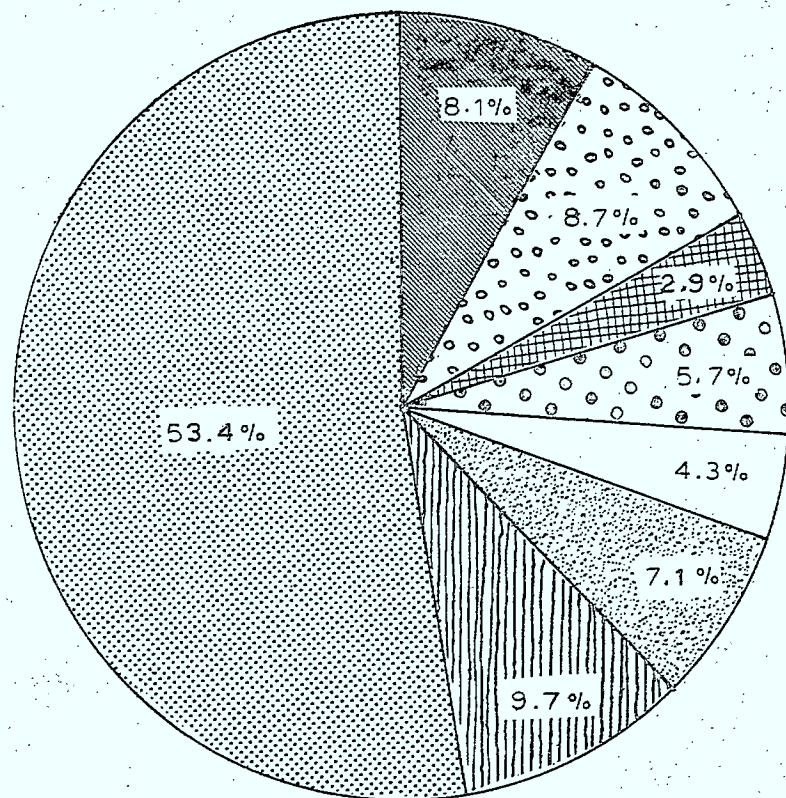
1969 with its proportion of the total slightly more than halved to 3.3% in 1969.

The geographical distribution of crude materials has been altered significantly. Only two countries experienced declining positions in this import market: Australia which fell from a first-ranked position in 1954 (\$262.7 Million) to seventh-ranked in 1969 (\$130.1 Million) and the United States which fell from fourth position (\$192.3 Million) to sixth position (\$173.7 Million). Only one country had its position remain static, Sweden, which retained its second ranking, increasing its value supplied from \$237.7 Million in 1954 to \$279.5 Million in 1969.

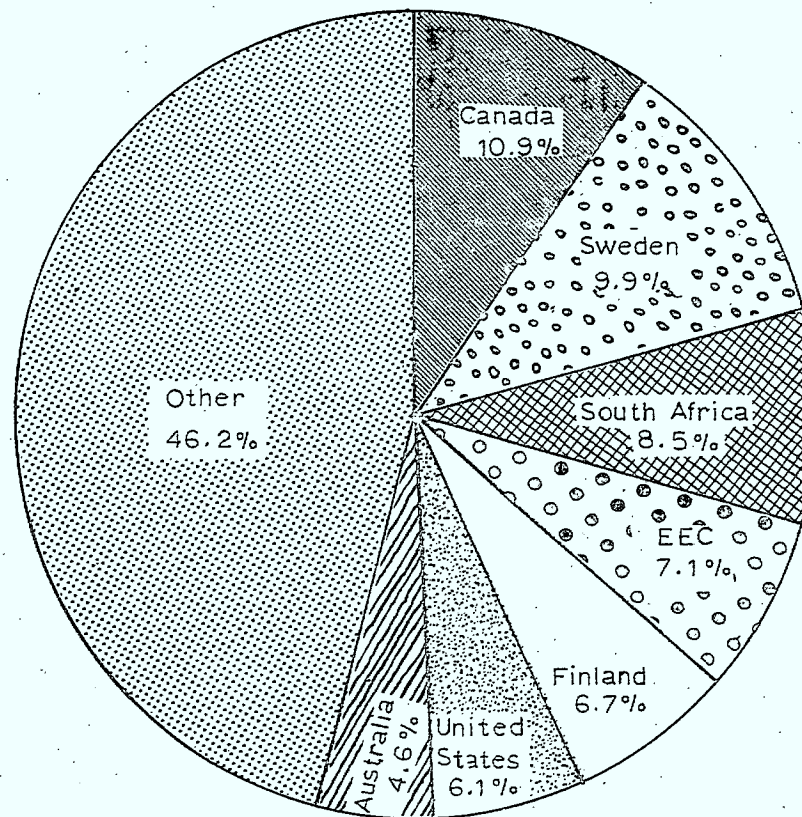
Four of the top seven suppliers of crude materials to the U. K. recorded increases in position over the period 1954-1969. Briefly, Canada rose from third position in 1954 (\$220.6 Million) to first position in 1969 (\$309.9 Million), South Africa advanced from seventh place (\$77.9 Million) to third place (\$241 Million), the EEC rose from fifth position (\$156.1 Million) to fourth position, (\$199.9 Million) and finally Finland rose from sixth position (\$117.4 Million) to fifth position (\$190.2 Million).

# Chart 2 MAJOR SUPPLIERS OF CRUDE MATERIALS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

1954  
(\$2722 million)



1969  
(\$2835 million)



Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1954 and 1969



TABLE 1

COMPOSITION OF UNITED KINGDOM CRUDE MATERIAL IMPORTS

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>SITC</u>	<u>Value of Imports</u>		<u>Average Annual</u> <u>Growth Rate %</u>	<u>% Share of</u> <u>Market</u>	
		<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1954-1969</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	2	2722.2	2834.7	.3	100.0	100.0
Hides, Skins, Undressed	21	122.7	187.6	2.8	4.5	6.6
Oil-Seeds	22	190.3	92.4	-4.7	7.0	3.3
Crude Rubber	23	141.9	146.1	.2	5.2	5.2
Wood, Lumber, Cork	24	435.0	522.0	1.2	16.0	18.4
Pulp	25	242.6	397.1	3.3	8.9	14.0
Textile Fibres	26	1007.2	506.1	-4.5	37.0	17.9
Crude Fertilizers and Minerals	27	100.2	151.5	2.8	3.7	5.3
Metalliferous Ores	28	384.0	698.9	4.1	14.1	24.7
Crude Materials nes	29	98.3	133.0	2.0	3.6	4.6

TABLE 2

MAJOR SUPPLIERS OF CRUDE MATERIALS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Value of Imports</u>		<u>Average Annual Growth Rate % 1954-1969</u>	<u>% Share of Market</u>	
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>		<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	2722.2	2834.7	.3	100.0	100.0
CANADA	220.6	309.9	2.3	8.1	10.9
SWEDEN	237.7	279.5	1.1	8.7	9.9
SOUTH AFRICA	77.9	241.0	7.8	2.9	8.5
EEC	156.1	199.9	1.7	5.7	7.1
FINLAND	117.4	190.2	3.3	4.3	6.7
UNITED STATES	192.3	173.7	- .7	7.1	6.1
AUSTRALIA	262.7	130.1	-4.6	9.7	4.6

### III. POSITION OF MAJOR SUPPLIERS AND OUTLOOK

The principal changes in the commodity makeup of U. K. imports from each of the major suppliers is portrayed in the accompanying charts. The major suppliers of crude materials discussed below are in order of their market share in 1969: Canada (10.9%), Sweden (9.9%), South Africa (8.5%), EEC (7.1%), Finland (6.7%), United States (6.1%) and Australia (4.6%).

#### 1. CANADA

Overall participation by Canada in the British import market for crude materials increased from \$220.6 million in 1954 to \$309.9 million in 1969 and as a percentage share of that total market accounted for 8.1% in 1954 rising to 10.9% by the end of the period.

Canadian access to the British import market for hides, skins and furs undressed (Table 3) will not be impeded by the addition of tariffs when Britain joins the EEC since raw hides, skins and furs will continue to enter Britain duty free, as they do now. In 1969 this was a relatively declining market for Canada of approximately \$7 million. Also there appears to be little evidence indicating the possibility of additional production from the EEC made available for export.

British imports of oil seeds, nuts and kernels (Table 4) from Canada increased 8.1% annually from \$4.3 million in 1954 to \$13.9 million in 1969. This growth on the part of Canada may be somewhat blunted by the loss of a 10% preference. Imports of this commodity grouping will enter the enlarged EEC free of duty.

Canadian participation in the U. K. import market for crude rubber is mainly in the area of synthetic rubber (Table 5B) where there was a decline of 4.4% from \$13.2 million in 1962 to \$9.2 million in 1969. With respect to product access, Canada is expected to lose a 5-6% Imperial Preference and face an EEC tariff which ranges from 0-5%. Polymer, a Crown Corporation, is Canada's only manufacturer of synthetic rubber. This Company is multi-national in that it maintains comprehensive production facilities within the EEC. At present both the Canadian

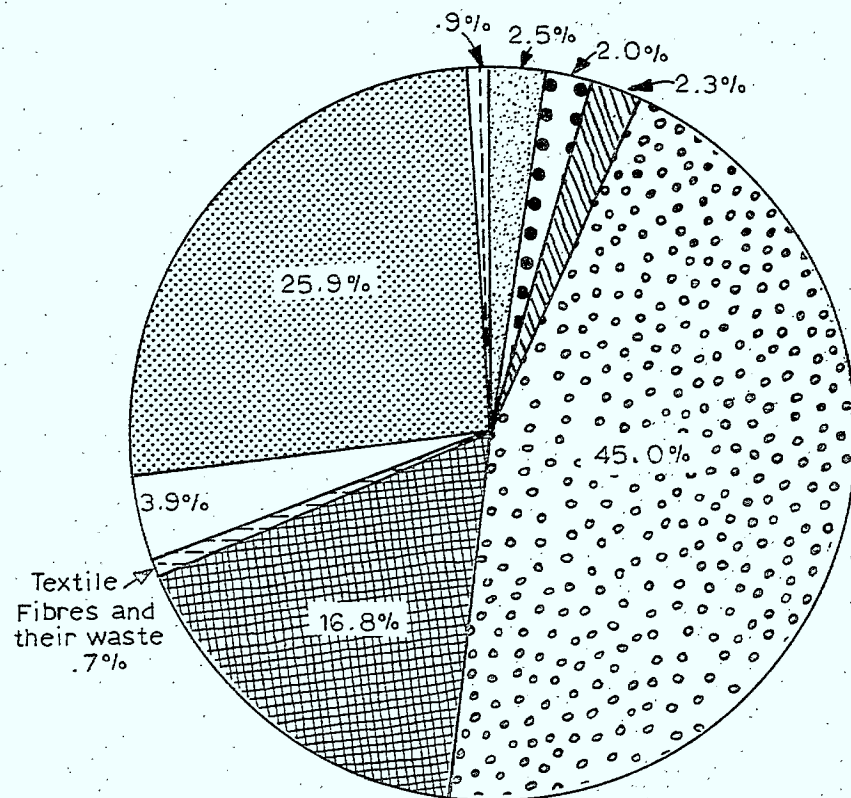


# Chart 3

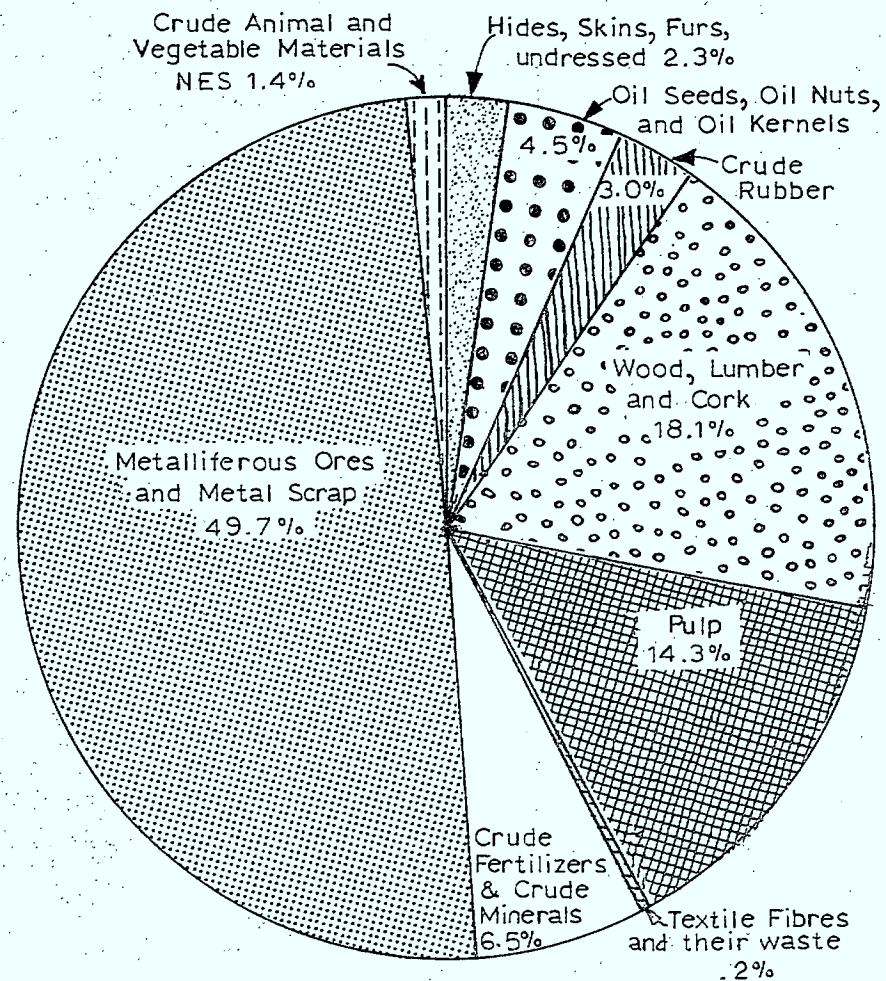
## STRUCTURE OF UNITED KINGDOM CRUDE MATERIAL IMPORTS

### FROM CANADA

1954  
(\$221 million)



1969  
(\$310 million)



Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1954 and 1969

and European product is exported to Britain. The net effect of Britain's entry into the EEC will likely be to change Polymer's product distribution pattern.

British imports from Canada of wood and lumber (Table 6) declined by 3.7% per annum from \$99.3 million in 1954 to \$56.1 million in 1969. Canadian access will be left virtually unimpaired in this market for unfinished lumbers when Britain's EEC membership takes effect. This decline in Canadian participation reflects increased price competition from the Scandinavian countries.

Canadian wood pulp currently enters the U. K. free of all duty and it is unlikely that this will change when Britain enters the EEC in that this is one of the commodities to which special treatment has been accorded; that is, Britain will have the opportunity to obtain its wood pulp requirements under the same arrangements already granted the Six. At present, member states are able to obtain the whole of their requirements under duty free quota arrangements.

The small amount of trade in textile fibres (Table 8) by Canada to the U. K. could, at worst, be virtually eliminated. Participation by Canada in this market has fallen off sharply (6.0% per annum) from \$1.5 million in 1954 to \$.6 million in 1969. In large part this consists of synthetic, regenerated fibre (Table 8M) where participation by Canada has been relatively static in comparison to the significant growth displayed by the EEC (20 % per annum) in this market. The EEC's growth in dollar terms has risen from \$1.2 million in 1954 to \$19.1 million in 1969.

In the U. K. import market for crude fertilizer, minerals nes (SITC 27), Canadian activity mainly falls into the sub-market for "other crude minerals" (Table 9I). Canadian supplies to this market have increased from \$11.3 million in 1961 to \$18.3 million in 1969. The major part of this total is made up of crude asbestos (SITC 276.4) which, upon British membership, will lose the existing 10% preferential rate. Loss of preference by Canada would place other suppliers such as Russia, Italy and Rhodesia on the same basis, but, given the growth in world

demand for asbestos, and the high quality of Canadian crude asbestos, Canada is not expected to face significant losses in the United Kingdom market.

British imports of metalliferous ores and metal scrap from Canada (Table 10) increased significantly (6.8% per annum) from \$57.1 million in 1954 to \$153.9 million in 1969. Approximately 68% of Canadian value supplied in this category in 1969 was made up of iron ore and nickel ore which enter tariff-free. Both of these markets are expected to remain unaffected by British entry into the EEC because of favourable prospects for a continued strong demand for these items.

Canadian participation in the U. K. import market for crude animal, vegetable materials, nes (Table 11) increased by 5.7% per annum from \$2 million in 1954 to \$4.6 million in 1969. The growth displayed by Canada may be impeded somewhat by the possibility of the EEC extending her already dominant position in this market. In the sub-market for seeds for planting (Table 11F) value supplied by Canada has been declining from \$3.2 million in 1964 to \$1.2 million in 1969. It is expected that once Britain joins the EEC Canada could be severely affected. Not only is there a loss of free access and a 10% Imperial Preference rate, but a common external tariff of 5-8% will be applied.

On the whole, however, the crude materials sector of Canadian trade will not be as seriously affected by Britain's entrance into the EEC as in the case of Canada's trade in the food and beverages market.

## 2. SWEDEN

The role of Sweden in supplying Britain's external requirements has been concentrated in three sub-markets, wood, lumber, and cork (SITC 24), pulp and paper (SITC 25), and metalliferous ores and metal scrap (SITC 28).

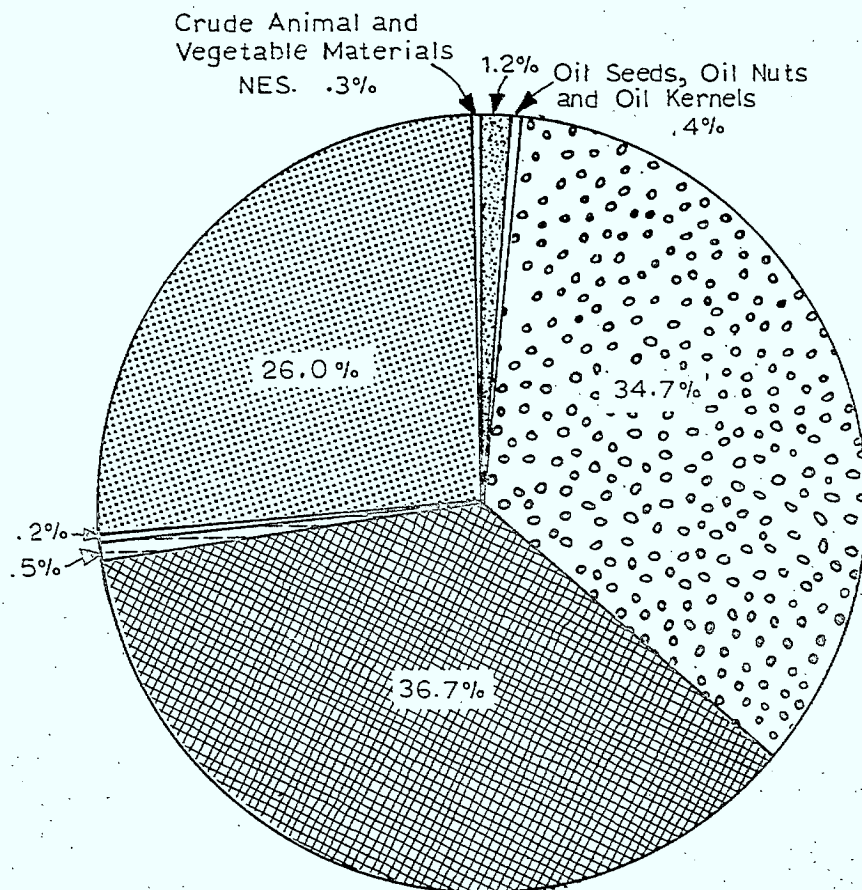
With a fifth of the U. K. import market for wood and lumber (SITC 24) Sweden can be expected to maintain her premier position in this market, if not enhance it, should some form of membership in the EEC be effected by Sweden.



# Chart 4

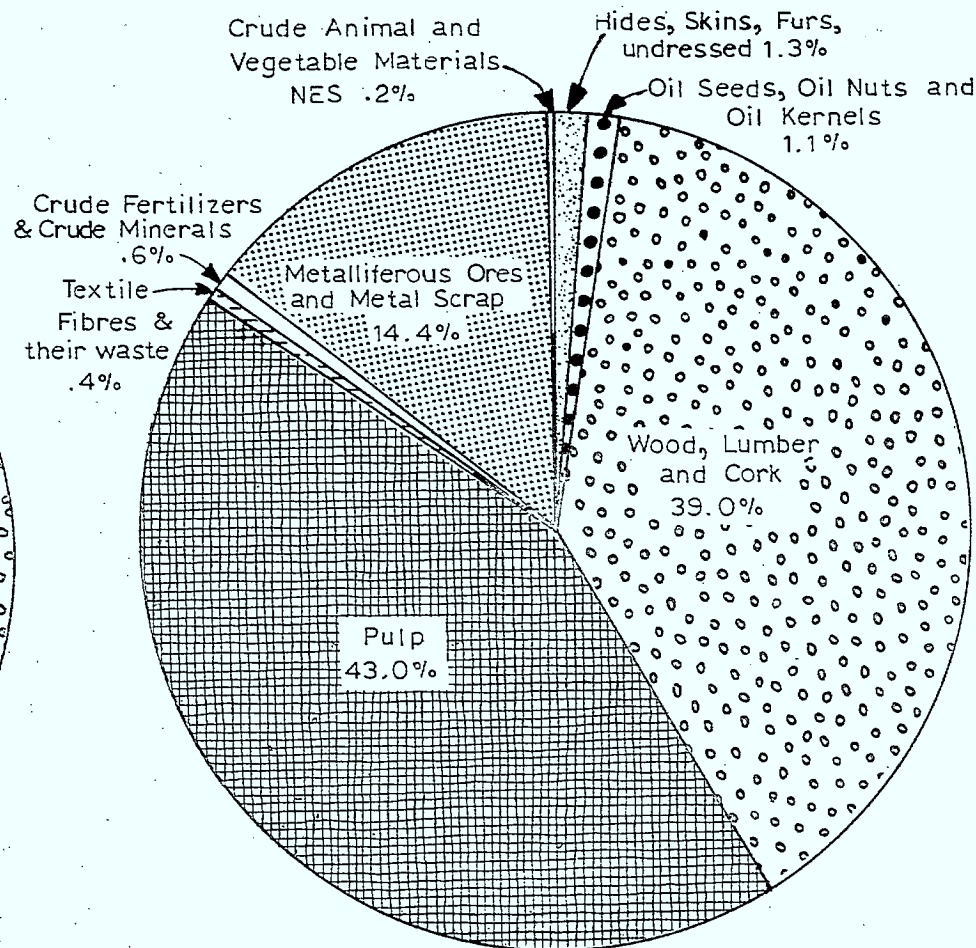
## STRUCTURE OF UNITED KINGDOM CRUDE MATERIAL IMPORTS FROM SWEDEN

1954  
(\$238 million)



FROM SWEDEN

1969  
(\$280 million)



Note: Sweden did not participate in the Crude Rubber Market in 1954 and 1969.

Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1954 and 1969

United Kingdom imports of pulp (SITC 25) from Sweden (Table 7) increased by 2.2% per annum from \$87.3 million in 1954 to \$120.1 million in 1969. The first-ranked position held by Sweden in this market will probably be maintained.

Participation by Sweden in metalliferous ores (SITC 28) declined by 2.8% per annum from \$61.9 million in 1954 to \$40.3 million in 1969. Her percentage share of the market fell by more than half from 16.1% to 5.8%. Upon successful negotiations with the EEC this trend could possibly be slowed if not halted and reversed. This is based less on a restriction of access in this market (access is now free) than upon a subjective preference which may exist among Community members to obtain their needed supplies, if possible, from Community sources, particularly if an agreement in industrial materials is concluded with non-EEC countries in Europe.

In the other markets in which Sweden participates to a lesser degree, i.e., hides, skins, furs undressed (SITC 21), oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels (SITC 22), textile fibres and their waste (SITC 26), crude fertilizers and crude minerals (SITC 27) and crude animal and vegetable materials, nes (SITC 29), value supplied to Britain appears likely to be maintained if not expanded.

### 3. SOUTH AFRICA

British imports of crude materials from South Africa increased by 7.8% per annum from \$77.9 million to \$241 million while its share of the market almost tripled from 2.9% to 8.5% over the period.

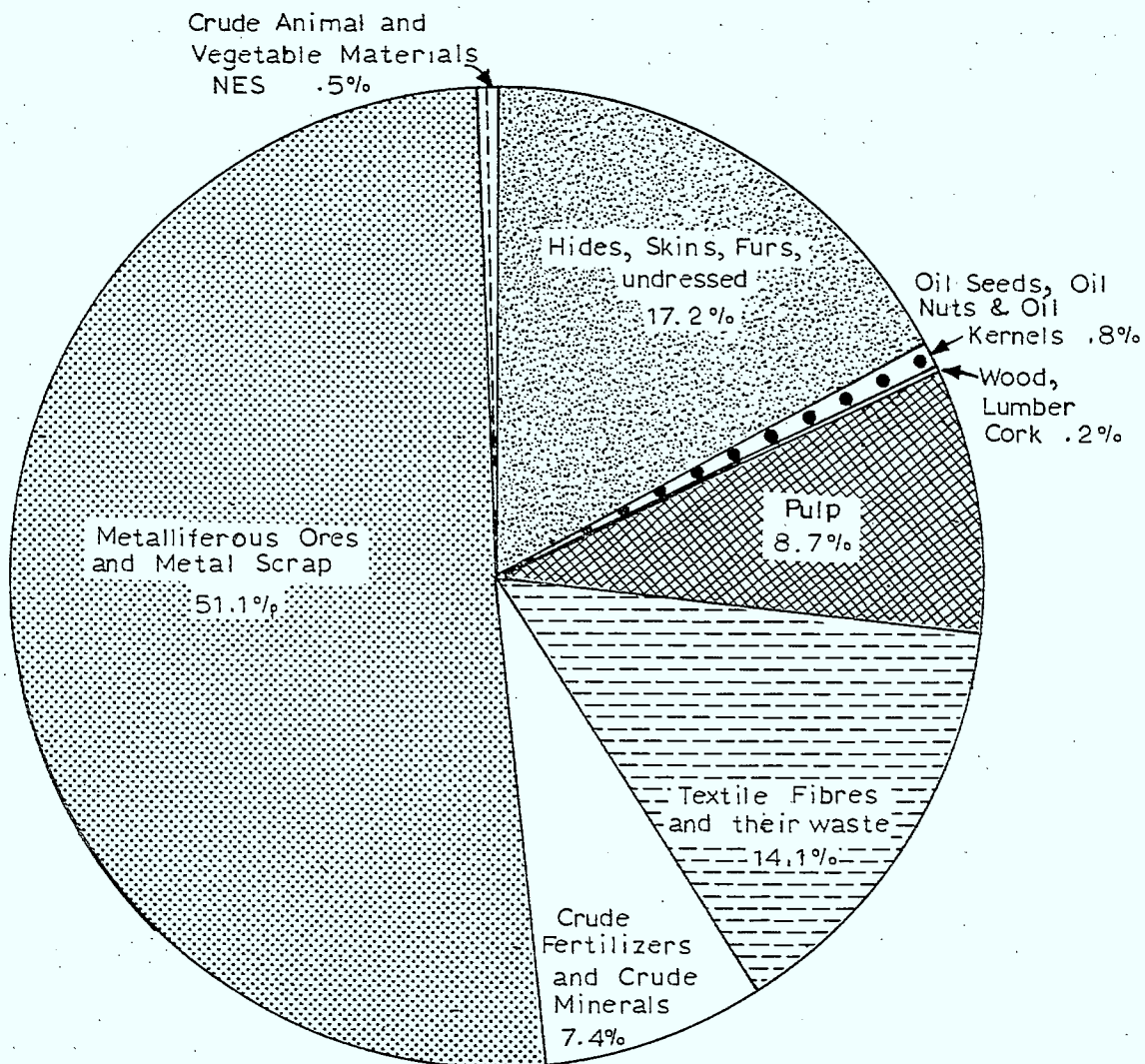
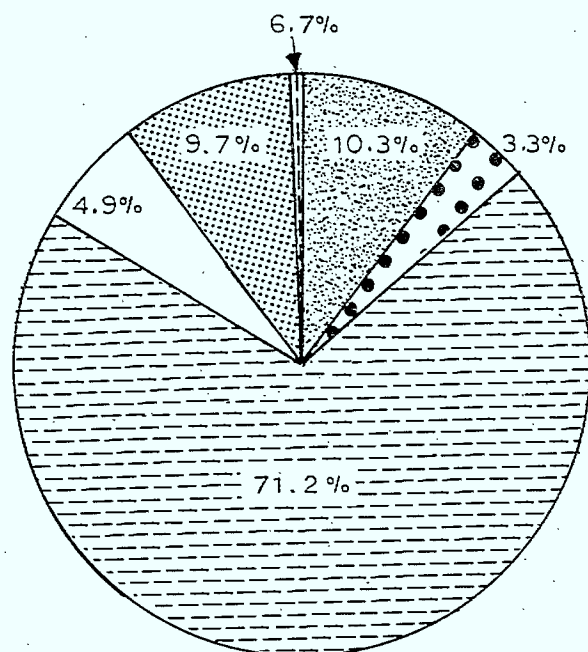
Approximately five-sixths of the total value supplied to Britain by South Africa was found in three markets; hides, skins, furs undressed (SITC 21), textile fibres and waste (SITC 26) and metalliferous ores and metal scrap (SITC 28). Participation by South Africa in the hides, skins and furs undressed market (Table 3) increased significantly (11.5% annually) from \$8.1 million in 1954 to \$41.6 million in 1969. Given the continued absence of access restrictions to this market, it is unlikely that South Africa's premier position in hides, skins and furs undressed will be affected by competitive restrictions.

# Chart 5

## STRUCTURE OF UNITED KINGDOM CRUDE MATERIAL IMPORTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

1954  
(\$78 million)

1969  
(\$241 million)



Note: Crude Rubber negligible in both 1954 and 1969. Wood, Lumber and Cork and Pulp negligible in 1954

Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1954 and 1969

Imports of textile fibres from South Africa decreased from \$55.5 million in 1954 to \$33.9 million and it does not appear likely that this trend will be reversed in view of the protective measures which have been adopted by Britain over the last ten years.

U. K. imports of metalliferous ores and metal scrap expanded by 20% from \$7.7 million in 1954 to \$123.2 million in 1969. Approximately 86% of this value was made up of silver and platinum ores, a general demand for which is expected to continue.

In the small remaining area of participation by South Africa, namely, oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels, (Table 4), downward value trends already existing may not alter substantially.

#### 4. EEC

The EEC expanded her participation in the U. K. import market for crude materials by only 1.7% per annum, increasing from \$156.1 million in 1954 to \$199.9 million in 1969.

Gains by the EEC due to the United Kingdom's restriction of access are expected in only two sub-markets, which comprised only 14.2% of total value supplied to Britain by the EEC in 1969. In the market for oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels (Table 4) the loss of a 10% preference granted Commonwealth countries is expected to secure additional trade gains for the EEC. With respect to the U. K. import market for crude rubber, the elimination of Imperial preferences (5-6%) and the application of an EEC tariff of 0-5% could well result in increased gains for the EEC in the sub-market for synthetic rubber (Table 5B) at the expense of supplies originating from Canada.

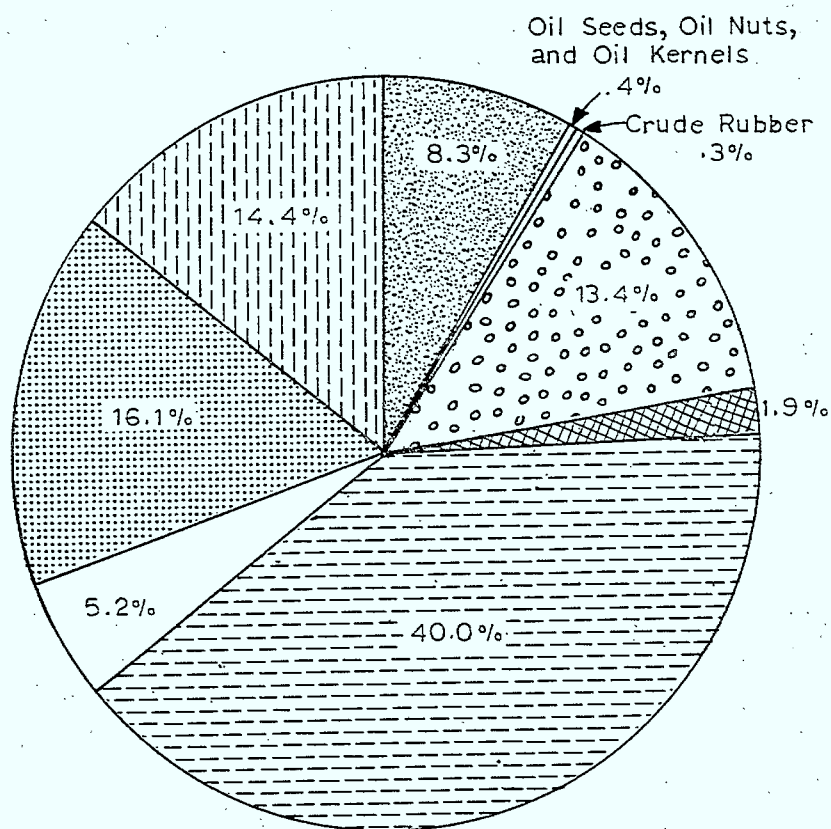
In the remaining markets, hides, skins, furs undressed (Table 3), wood, lumber and cork (Table 6), pulp (Table 7), textile fibres and their waste (Table 8), crude fertilizers and crude minerals (Table 9), metalliferous ores and metal scrap (Table 10), and crude animal and vegetable materials nes



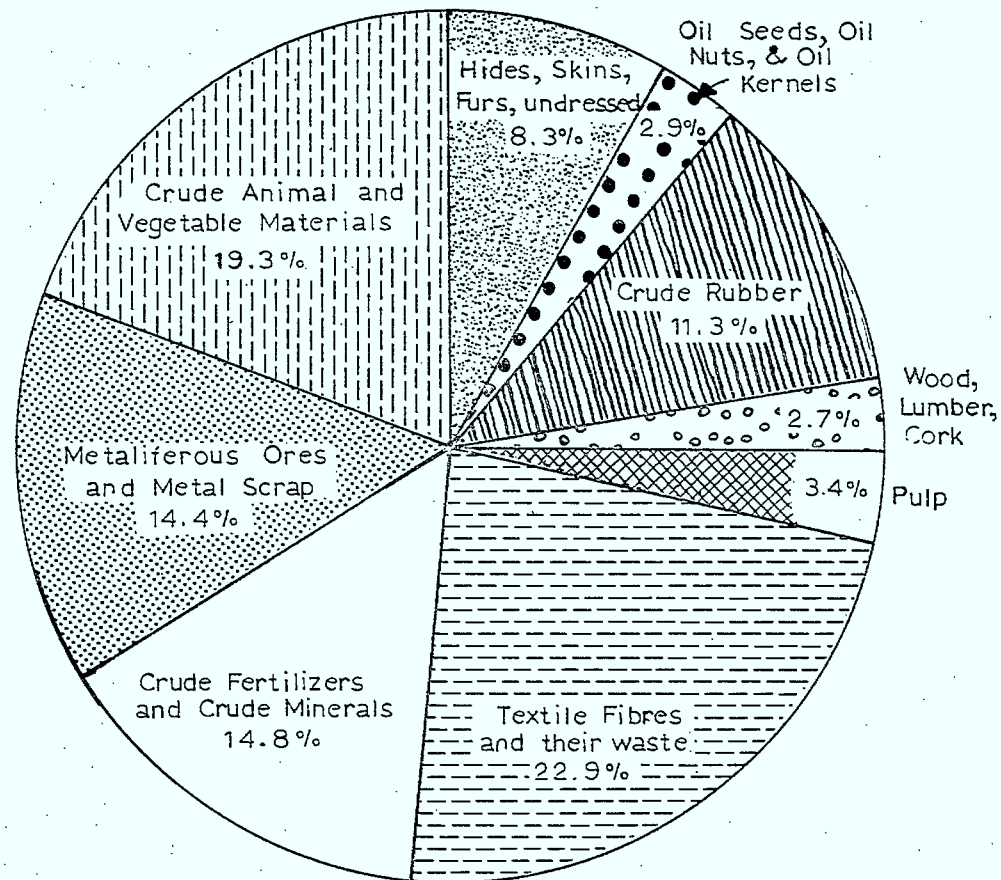
# Chart 6

## STRUCTURE OF UNITED KINGDOM CRUDE MATERIAL IMPORTS FROM EEC

1954  
(\$156 million)



1969  
(\$200 million)



Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1954 and 1969



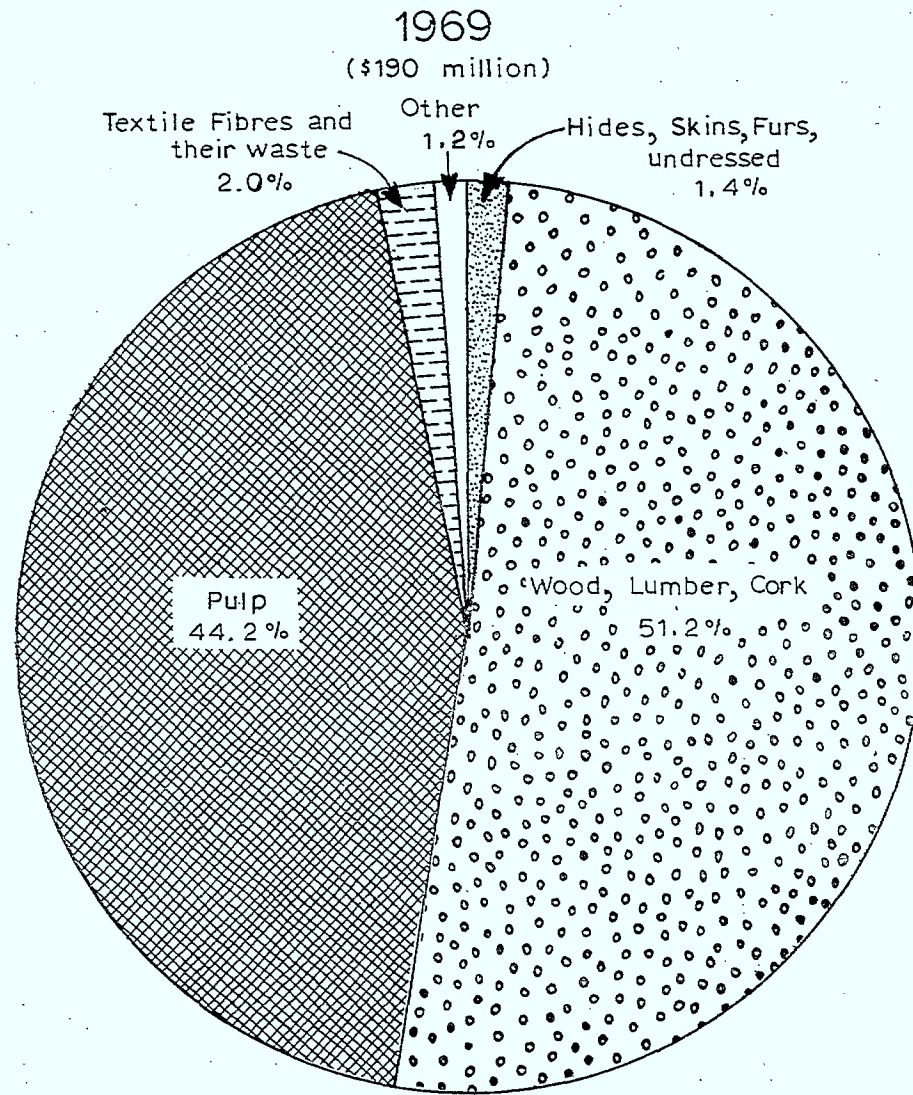
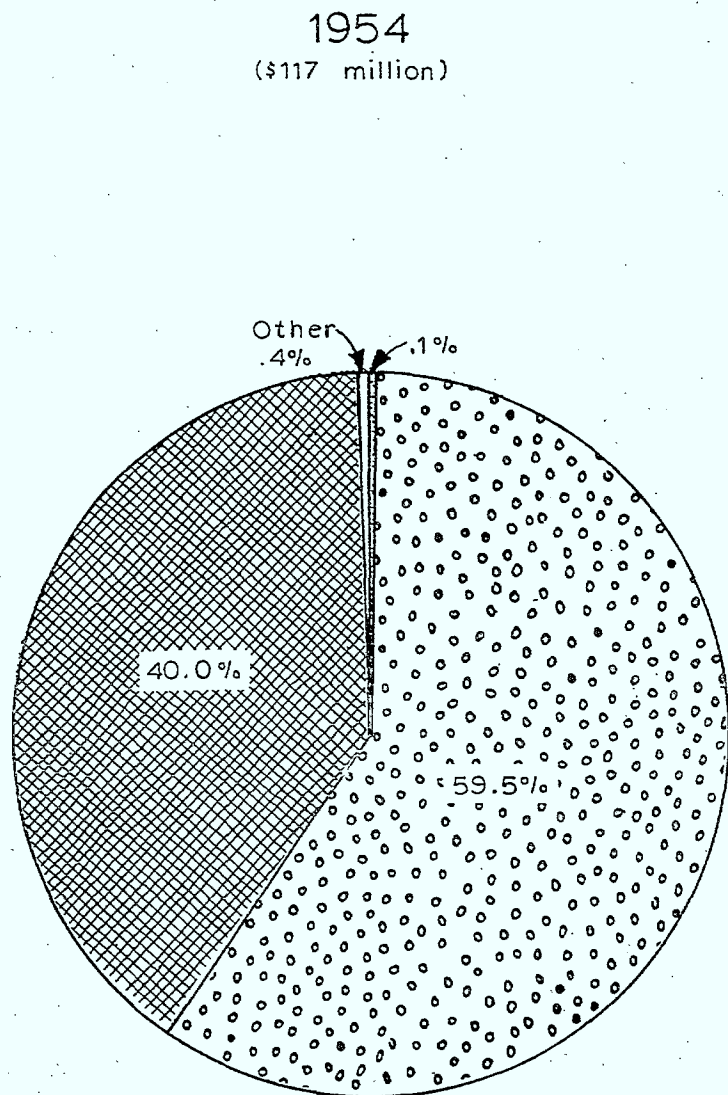
(Table 11) which constitute the bulk of EEC value supplied to Britain (85.8% in 1969), the various trends of EEC supplies (essentially tariff-free) have already been broadly established and can be expected to continue.

##### 5. FINLAND

U. K. imports of crude materials from Finland increased from 3.3% per annum from \$117.4 million in 1954 to \$190.2 million in 1969. Finland's share of the market rose from 4.3% to 6.7%. The major part of such imports sourced in Finland (95.4% of total in 1969) was concentrated in two markets, namely, wood, lumber and cork (SITC 24) and pulp (SITC 25). Participation by Finland in the U. K. import market for wood, lumber (Table 6) exhibited a 2.2% annual growth from \$69.9 million in 1954 to \$97.4 million in 1969 although this participation has been on the decrease since a high of \$120.7 million was attained in 1961. It appears quite likely that this downward trend in Finland's participation will continue due to an apparent policy on the part of Finland (and other Scandinavian countries) to channel their export production into the more profitable paper and newsprint sales rather than wood and pulp. In the import market for pulp (Table 7) the position of Finland increased by 4.0% annually from \$46.9 million in 1954 to \$84 million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market rose from 19.3% to 21.2%. It is not certain whether this trend will continue since in an effort just noted to induce the British to purchase more paper and newsprint Finland has raised the price of its pulp much more than it has for paper and newsprint.

Other crude material import markets such as hides, skins, furs undressed (SITC 21), textile fibres and their waste (SITC 26), crude fertilizers and crude minerals (SITC 27), metalliferous ores and metal scrap (SITC 28) and crude animal and vegetable materials, nes (SITC 29) comprised only 4.6% of the total supplied by Finland in 1969.

Chart 7  
STRUCTURE OF UNITED KINGDOM CRUDE MATERIAL IMPORTS  
FROM FINLAND



Note: Textile Fibres and their waste and Crude Fertilizers and Minerals negligible in 1954. Oil Seeds, Nuts and Kernels and Crude Rubber negligible in both 1954 and 1969. Other includes Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap and Crude Animal and Vegetable Materials, NES.

Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1954 and 1969

## 6. UNITED STATES

United States participation in the British crude materials import market declined fractionally (.7% per annum) from \$192.3 million in 1954 to \$173.7 million in 1969.

Increases by the United States in the markets for hides, skins, furs undressed (SITC 21), oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels (SITC 22), crude rubber (SITC 23), pulp (SITC 25), metalliferous ores and metal scrap (SITC 28) and crude animal and vegetable materials, nes (SITC 29), would not be expected to reverse themselves with the possible exception of a cutback in crude rubber imports from the United States (synthetic rubber) due to the application of a 0-5% tariff on this item when Britain becomes a member of the Community.

There appear to be no clear indications that the downward trends in U. S. participation in the U. K. import markets for wood, lumber, cork (SITC 24), textile fibres and their waste (SITC 26) and crude fertilizers and crude minerals (SITC 27) will be significantly slowed down or reversed.

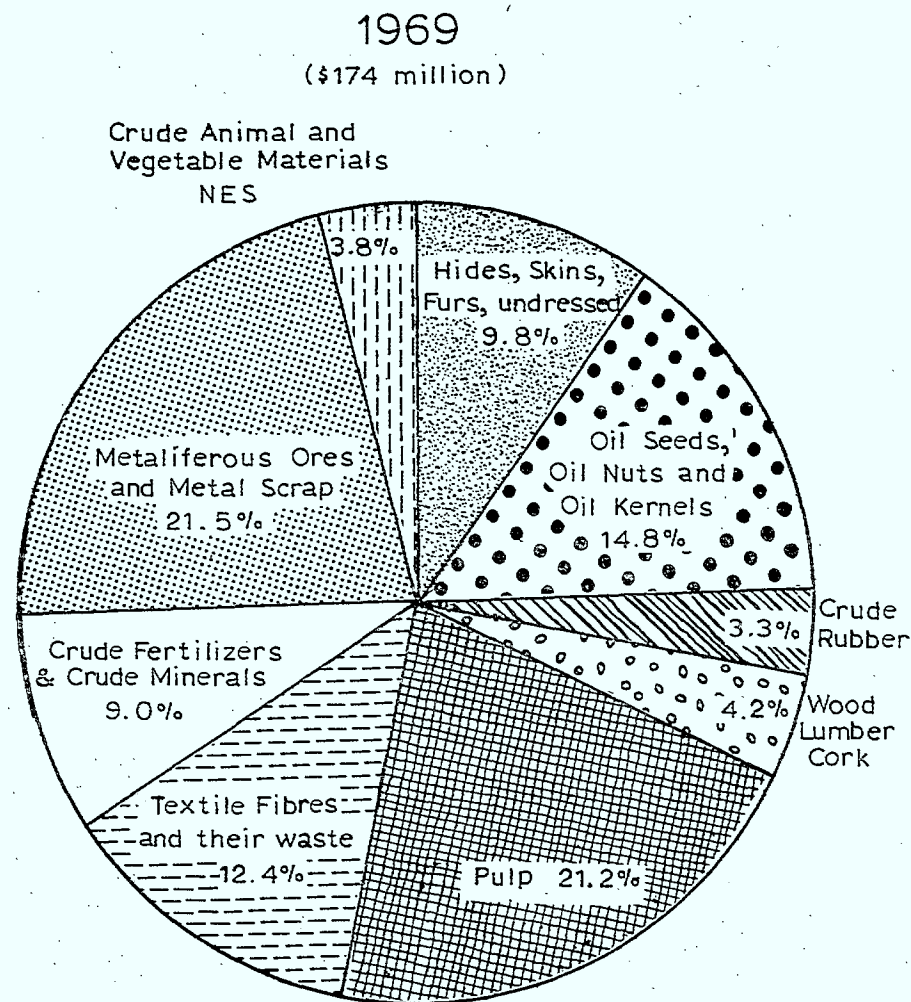
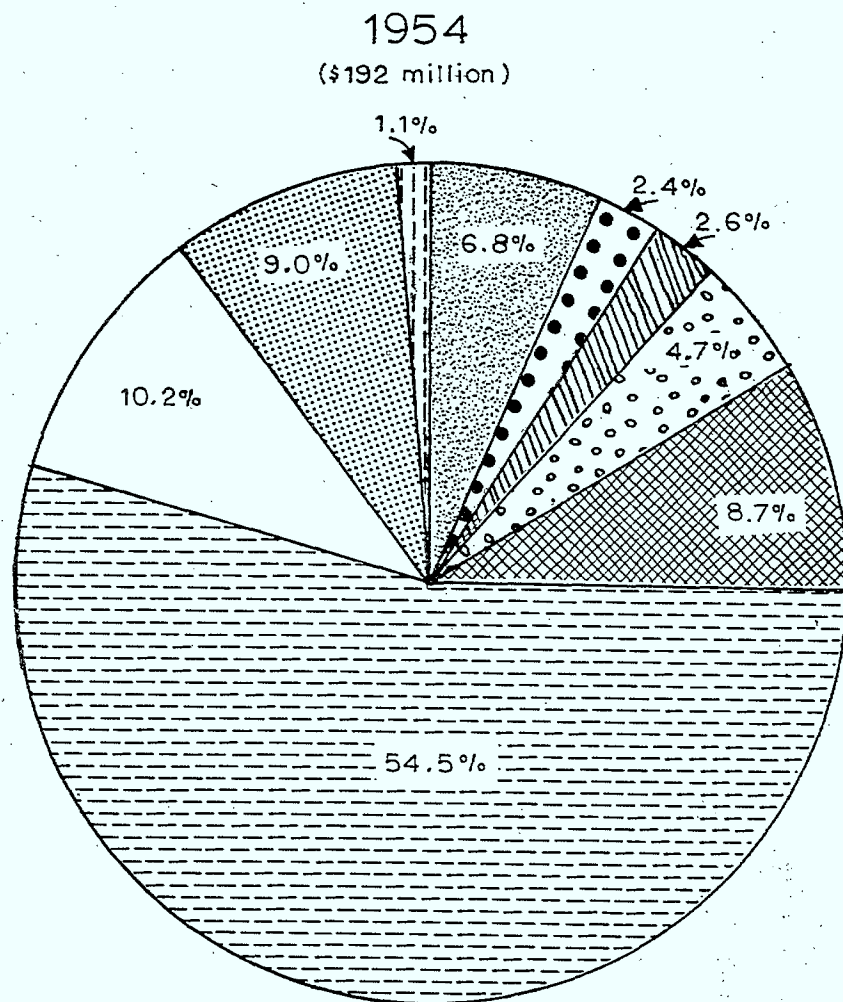
## 7. AUSTRALIA

U. K. imports of crude materials from Australia declined sharply (4.6% per annum) from \$262.7 million in 1954 to \$130.1 million in 1969 as its share of the market was more than halved from 9.7% to 4.6%.

Over 92% of U. K. imports of crude materials from Australia in 1969 were concentrated in the sub-markets for textile fibres and their waste (SITC 26) and metalliferous ores and metal scrap (SITC 28). Imports from Australia of textile fibres (Table 8) declined significantly (7.0% per annum) from \$243.9 million in 1954 to \$83.7 million in 1969. This trend will probably continue despite the fact that there will be no barriers to entry when Britain joins the EEC since there has been a shift in consumer tastes away from the wool-based fabric to synthetics. In the market for metalliferous ores and metal scrap (Table 10) participation by Australia increased sharply (8.1% per annum) from \$11.2 million in 1954 to \$36.2

# Chart 8

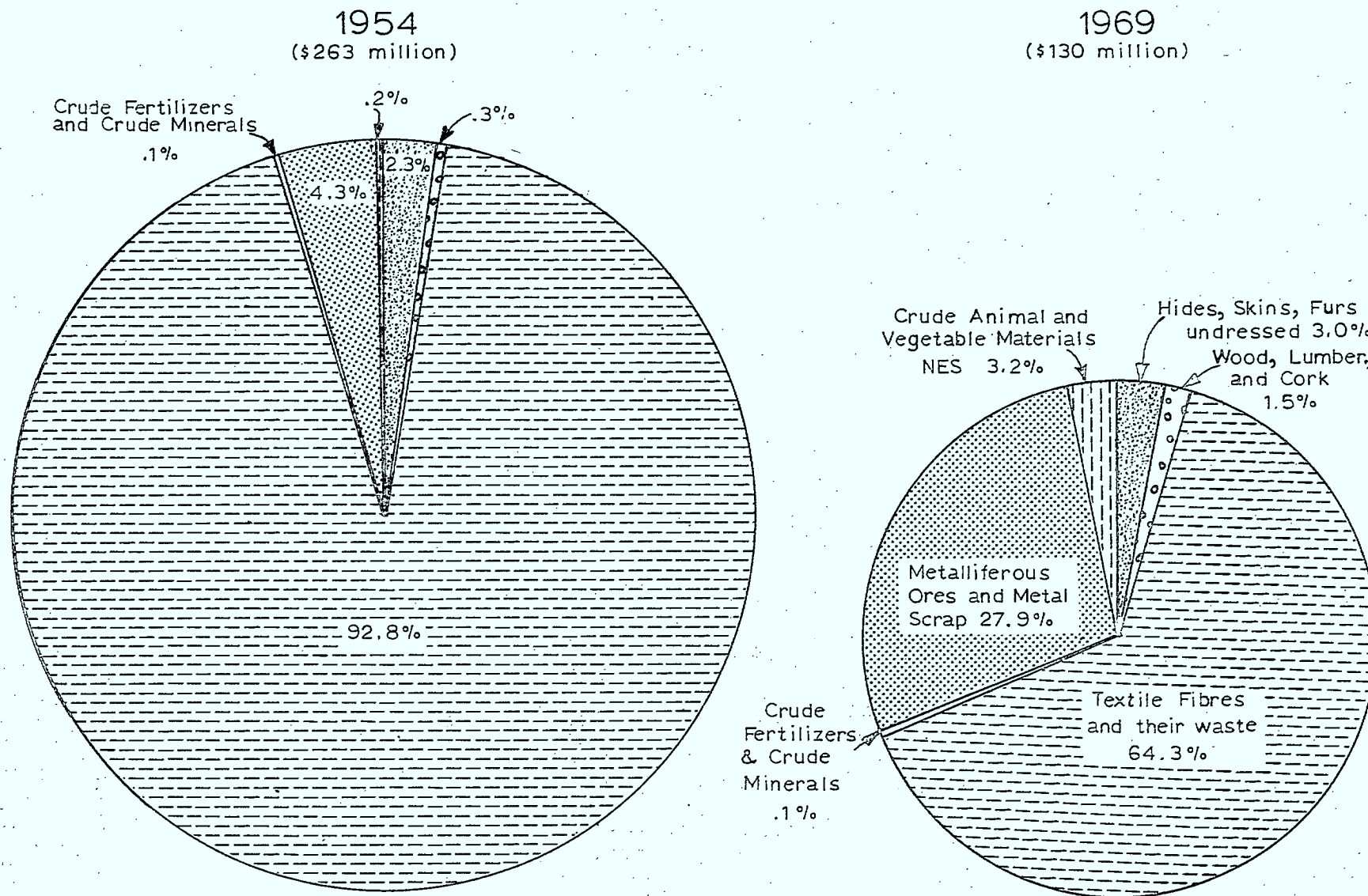
## STRUCTURE OF UNITED KINGDOM CRUDE MATERIAL IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES



Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1954 and 1969



# Chart 9 STRUCTURE OF UNITED KINGDOM CRUDE MATERIAL IMPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA



Note: Oil Seeds, Oil Nuts and Oil Kernels, Crude Rubber and Pulp negligible in 1954 and 1969

Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1954 and 1969.



million in 1969, while the percentage share of the market rose from 2.9% to 5.2%. Viewed from the point of access the strong positive trend exhibited by Australia in this market over the last decade and a half seems quite likely to continue.

With regard to the other import sub-markets of crude materials in which Australia participated, there were declines in value supplied by Australia in hides, skins, furs undressed (SITC 21) and crude fertilizers and crude minerals (SITC 27) while increases in value were found in the markets for wood, lumber, and cork, (SITC 24) and crude animal and vegetable materials, nes (SITC 29). Such changes as may occur in these trends will affect only about 8 per cent of Australia's participation based on her 1969 position.

#### IV. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Generally the import market for crude materials in Britain is expected to undergo moderate change once Britain becomes a member of the EEC. Long established patterns of trade can be expected to alter mainly as the result of a small number of import sub-markets where access to non-EEC supplies will be restricted through the application of the EEC's common external tariff (CET). A broad overview of the trends existing in these markets will be outlined, with the necessary realization that, in large part, formal or systematic prediction is precluded because of transitional factors in the shaping of the EEC enlargement together with the effects of parity realignments following events precipitated by U. S. actions of August, 1971.

The largest and fastest growing area of U. K. crude material imports, metalliferous ores (SITC 28), increased by 4.1% per annum from \$384 million in 1954 to \$698.9 million in 1969. The growth displayed by this market is expected to continue given a swiftly growing demand supported by Common Market entry for use of such metals as iron and nickel in the manufacture of a wide variety of items for industrial and construction use in particular. Canada, the ranking supplier to this market increased its position by 6.8% annually from \$57.1 million in 1954 to \$153.9 million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market rose against other suppliers from 14.9% to 22.0% over this period. The majority of this is made up of iron ore and nickel (68% in 1969) both of whose access terms will not be affected by British entry into the EEC.

The second largest import market in 1969 consisted of wood and lumber items (SITC 24). Such imports grew slowly (1.2% per annum) from \$435 million in 1954 to \$522 million in 1969 while rising as a percentage share of the total crude materials market from 16.0% to 18.4%. This slow growth pattern may well be altered given attempts by the Scandinavian countries through differential product pricing policy to channel supplies for Britain more in the direction of

newsprint and paper as against the basic materials. Canadian participation in this market declined by 3.7% yearly from \$99.3 million in 1954 to \$56.1 million in 1969. The Canadian share of the market was more than halved from 22.9% to 10.7%. Although access terms for wood and lumber will not be adversely affected, the decline in Canadian participation could well continue. This reflects the fact that Canadian wood and lumber is of a strength and quality such that it results in the setting of higher market prices which, in turn could significantly affect the quantities of wood and lumber imported from Canada, depending on the availability of alternative markets for Canadian products.

Following wood and lumber, British imports of textile fibres (SITC 26) stood at \$506.1 million in 1969 after having experienced a decline since 1954 at an average rate of 4.5% per annum. This is in large part due to the 7.3% average annual growth in finished textile yarn and fabric (SITC 65). Although Britain has tried to protect its domestic textile industry by attempting to stop the influx of semi-manufactured textiles through the imposition of quotas in 1959 and the adoption of the Cotton Act in the same year, the principal effect has been to slow slightly, rather than arrest, the strong growth in imported textiles. U. K. imports from Canada in this market were small and declined at a rate of 6% per annum from \$1.5 million in 1954 to \$.6 million in 1969. Over the next several years, Canada could well cease to be a supplier to this market, not necessarily due to any restrictive tariffs imposed upon the market by Britain's entry into the EEC but rather to swiftly growing competition from the EEC in synthetic regenerated fibre (Table 8).

Pulp and waste paper (SITC 25) made up the fourth largest category of U. K. crude imports in 1969. Overall imports of pulp increased by 3.3% per annum from \$242.6 million in 1954 to \$397.1 million in 1969 as its share of total crude materials increased from 8.9% to 14% of imports over this period. The market should continue to grow slowly, but subject to the success which Scandinavian suppliers meet in attempting to direct U. K. buyers towards purchasing

more newsprint and paper, both of which as previously implied have a higher profit margin than does either lumber or, in this case, pulp. U. K. imports from Canada grew rather slowly (1.2% yearly) from \$37.1 million in 1954 to \$44.3 million in 1969 while the percentage share of this market declined from 15.3% to 11.2%. At present Canadian wood pulp enters Britain free of all duty. As one of the commodities for which special treatment has been granted, its importation from Canada will not be affected substantially, and could even display some relative as well as absolute advances.

The fifth largest crude material import market in 1969, hides, skins, furs undressed (SITC 21) increased by 2.8% per annum from \$122.7 million in 1954 to \$187.6 million in 1969. There appears to be no major reason to expect that the pattern of growth in this relatively stable market will change appreciably. Imports from Canada grew by 1.9% from \$5.5 million to \$7.3 million while its share of the market fell from 4.5% to 3.9% over the 1954-69 period. Canadian access will not be hindered by any tariffs if Britain joins the EEC. The probable outlook for Canadian trade in this item is thus to continue at least at its present slow growth pattern.

The next ranking area of crude materials consists of crude fertilizers and minerals (SITC 27) which has grown at a rate of 2.8% annually from \$100.2 million in 1954 to \$151.5 million in 1969. The strength of import demand will in all likelihood continue in the future to the degree that there are no offsetting factors in evidence. Canadian value supplied to this market increased significantly (9% annually) from \$8.1 million in 1954 to \$29.6 million in 1969. The vast majority of Canadian trade in this market is made up of trade in crude asbestos. Despite the fact that Canada will lose an Imperial Preference of 10% it is unlikely that there will be any great loss because of the quality of Canadian crude asbestos and given the growth in general world, including West European, demand for this product. However, the re-emergence of Rhodesia as a

possible supplier of asbestos to the U. K. could quite possibly result in a cut-back in Canadian-sourced supplies, at least ~~in~~ relative terms.

U. K. imports of crude rubber (SITC 23) increased fractionally (.2% annually) from \$141.9 million in 1954 to \$146.1 million in 1969 while its proportion of total crude material imports has remained constant at 5.2%. There is no evidence to conclude that this market will not continue its fractional growth if not remain static in the future. Canadian supplies to this market have grown by 4% per annum from \$5.1 million to \$9.2 million. Much of Canada's participation is accounted for by synthetic rubber, where Canada is faced with the loss of a 5-6% Imperial Preference and the imposition of a tariff ranging from 0 - 5%. The effect of this may be to change product distribution from Polymer Canada to its branch plants in the EEC, or to other supply sources.

Crude materials, nes (SITC 29) in growth terms increased by 2% per annum from 1954, and reached a level of \$133 million in 1969. There are no major factors to indicate that this disparate market will not on balance continue a moderate rate of growth. Canadian participation increased by 5.7% per annum from \$2 million in 1954 to \$4.6 million in 1969. The growth displayed by Canada could be impeded somewhat by the possibility of the EEC extending her already dominant position in this market.

The smallest U. K. import market in 1969 is that of oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels (SITC 22). It exhibited a 4.7% annual decline in value since 1954 and in 1969 stood at \$92.4 million. It is quite unlikely that the decline in this market will be reversed owing to the shift away from the importation of oil seeds, and nuts for processing in Britain toward importing the already processed vegetable oils. Canada displayed strong growth in this import market (8.1% annually) in moving its value supplied from \$4.3 million in 1954 to \$13.9 million in 1969. This growth in Canadian participation may be lessened somewhat by the loss of a 10% Imperial Preference.



In order to assess the possible relationship between Canadian supply and British requirements of crude materials, a rank correlation test was carried out, which revealed no statistical dependency at the two-digit level of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) in the selected years of 1954, 1962 and 1969. The test was then carried out at more detailed levels of the SITC (three- and four-digit listings). It was found that there was no dependency at the three-digit level in any of the selected years while at the four-digit level, there was no dependency in 1962, while only two markets registered statistical dependency in 1969. This overall non-correlation indicates that there is no statistical reason to expect that changes which occur in the British import market for crude materials would necessarily be followed by changes in the same direction on the part of Canada.

In general the markets of metalliferous ores (SITC 28), and wood and lumber (SITC 24) should continue to dominate U. K. crude material imports. There may be some increases in relative importance, with pulp (SITC 25) perhaps surpassing textile fibres (SITC 26) in the near future and crude materials, nes (SITC 29) overtaking crude rubber (SITC 23). With respect to the major suppliers of crude materials, there may be some change in rank position with Sweden and the EEC possibly surpassing Canada whose trade in part will be subject to adverse terms of access.

V. - SPECIFIC COMMODITY STRUCTURE

A. HIDES, SKINS, UNDRESSED (SITC 21) (6.6% of Crude Material Imports in 1969)

The import market for undressed hides, skins, and furs (SITC 21) grew at a moderate 2.8% per annum from \$122.7 million in 1954 to \$187.6 million in 1969. Its leading suppliers were South Africa, USSR, and the EEC.

TABLE 3

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR HIDES, SKINS, FURS UNDRESSED (SITC 21)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual Growth Rate</u> 1954 - 69 %	<u>% Share of Market</u> 1954 1969	
<u>TOTAL</u>	122.7	131.3	160.4	150.9	187.6	2.8	100.0	100.0
CANADA	5.5	6.6	7.2	7.2	7.3	1.9	4.5	3.9
EEC	13.0	14.3	13.3	14.1	16.6	1.6	10.6	8.8
SOUTH AFRICA	8.1	13.5	30.0	34.2	41.6	11.5	6.6	22.2
USSR	11.6	25.6	21.2	11.2	19.5	3.5	9.5	10.4
AFGHANISTAN	--	1.5	6.8	10.1	15.0	n.a.	--	8.0

1. SOUTH AFRICA

United Kingdom imports of undressed hides, skins and furs (SITC 21) from South Africa rose 11.5% per annum from \$8.1 million in 1954 to \$41.6 million in 1969 with its percentage share of the total market increasing almost ten times to 22.2% in 1969. South Africa's position here is in large part derived from its participation in the sub-market for undressed fur skins (SITC 212).

TABLE 3A

UNITED KINGDOM'S IMPORT MARKET FOR FUR SKINS UNDRESSED (SITC 212)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate <u>1954 - 69 %</u>	% Share of Market <u>1954</u> <u>1969</u>	
<u>TOTAL</u>	48.1	77.7	99.4	103.4	126.8	6.7	100.0	100.0
CANADA	4.5	5.5	6.4	6.1	6.2	2.2	9.4	4.9
EEC	3.6	3.3	4.9	6.9	8.5	5.9	7.5	6.7
UNITED STATES	7.6	7.4	8.8	9.1	11.2	2.6	15.8	8.8
SOUTH AFRICA	2.0	13.5	25.2	31.1	36.9	22.0	4.2	29.1
USSR	11.6	25.1	21.2	11.2	19.5	3.5	24.1	15.4
AFGHANISTAN	--	7.5	6.8	10.1	15.0	n.a.	--	11.8

In this market South Africa-sourced imports grew 22.0% per annum from \$2 million in 1954 to \$36.9 million in 1969, while in terms of percentage share, increased slightly more than seven times to 29.1% in 1969.

The other sub-market in which South Africa participated was that of hides, skins, ~~furs~~ undressed (SITC 211) which declined by 1.7% per annum from \$6.1 million in 1954 to \$4.7 million in 1969. Its percentage share of the market fell from 8.2% to 7.7%.

TABLE 3B

UNITED KINGDOM'S IMPORT MARKET FOR HIDES, SKINS, UNDRESSED (SITC 211)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate <u>1954 - 69 %</u>	% Share of Market <u>1954 1969</u>	
<u>TOTAL</u>	74.7	53.6	61.0	47.5	60.8	- 1.4	100.0	100.0
CANADA	1.0	1.1	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	1.3	1.8
EEC	11.0	11.0	8.4	7.1	8.2	- 1.9	14.7	13.5
IRELAND	1.8	2.5	3.4	5.6	6.7	9.2	2.4	11.0
NEW ZEALAND	6.8	4.5	6.2	8.9	12.7	4.2	9.1	20.9
UNITED STATES	5.5	3.0	7.1	4.3	5.8	.4	7.4	9.5
SOUTH AFRICA	6.1	4.3	4.9	3.1	4.7	- 1.7	8.2	7.7

2. USSR

Imports of undressed hides, skins, and furs from the U.S.S.R. were confined entirely to the sub-market for undressed fur skins (SITC 212). Despite the fact that the participation by the U.S.S.R. increased 3.5% per annum from \$11.6 million in 1954 to \$19.5 million in 1969, it did not keep pace with overall trends as reflected in a fall in its percentage of the market held from 24.1% to 15.4%.

3. AFGHANISTAN

Imports of undressed fur, hides, and skins from Afghanistan like those of the first two leading suppliers to this market are concentrated in the sub-market for undressed fur skins (SITC 212). Imports from Afghanistan rose from nil in 1954 to \$15 million in 1969 and an 11.8% share of the market.

4. EEC

United Kingdom imports of undressed hides, skins, and furs (SITC 21) increased 1.6% per annum from \$13 million in 1954 to \$16.6 million in 1969 as the share of the market fell from 10.6% to 8.8%. The EEC participated in both the sub-markets for undressed hides, skins and furs, specifically the undressed hides, skins and furs (SITC 211) and undressed fur skins (SITC 212).

For undressed hides and skins (SITC 211), imports of the United Kingdom from the EEC (Table 3B) decreased at 1.9% per annum from \$11 million in 1954 to \$8.2 million in 1969, while the percentage of the market held fell from 14.7% to 13.5%.

United Kingdom imports from the EEC of undressed fur skins (SITC 212) exhibited a positive growth of 5.9% from \$3.6 million to \$8.5 million with percentage of the market falling from 7.5% to 6.7% over the 1954-69 period.

5. CANADA

Canadian participation in the United Kingdom import market for undressed hides, skins and furs (SITC 21), seen in Table 3, increased at a rate of 1.9% per annum, or from \$5.5 million in 1954 to \$7.3 million in 1969 while the percentage of the market held fell from 4.5% to 3.9%. Imports from Canada in this commodity group are in the main made up of beaver, muskrat, mink and seal skins. United Kingdom imports from Canada like those of the EEC are located in two sub-markets, undressed hides and skins (SITC 211) and undressed fur skins (SITC 212).

In the first sub-market, imports from Canada by the United Kingdom increased at only .6% per annum from \$1.0 million to \$1.1 million while its percentage of the market held increased slightly from 1.3% to 1.8%. In the other sub-market of undressed fur skins (Table 3A) imports from Canada increased 2.2% annually from \$4.5 million in 1954 to \$6.2 million in 1969, while the percentage of the market held was almost halved from 9.4% to 4.9%.



B. OIL-SEEDS, OIL NUTS, AND OIL KERNELS (SITC 22) (3.3% of U. K. Sector Imports in 1969)

The United Kingdom import market for oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels (SITC 22) declined at 4.7%, as value was more than halved from \$190.3 Million in 1954 to \$92.4 Million in 1969. The major suppliers to this market were the United States, Canada, and Nigeria.

TABLE 4

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR OIL SEEDS, NUTS, KERNELS (SITC 22)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69</u> %	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	190.3	137.1	133.5	130.0	92.4	- 4.7	100.0	100.0
CANADA	4.3	31.6	23.3	14.4	13.9	8.1	2.3	15.1
EEC	.6	.4	1.5	7.6	5.8	16.3	.3	6.2
UNITED STATES	4.7	5.7	19.8	12.4	25.7	12.0	2.4	27.8
NIGERIA	121.8	48.6	47.4	16.2	11.3	-14.7	64.0	12.2

1. UNITED STATES

Imports of oil seeds, nuts and kernels (SITC 22) from the United States (Table 4) increased at a rapid 12.0% per annum from \$4.7 Million in 1954 to \$25.7 Million in 1969, as the percentage share of the market increased almost twelve times from 2.4% to 27.8%. The only import sub-market in which the United States participated is that of soya beans (SITC 221.4).<sup>(1)</sup>

(1) The SITC framework used as the analytical reference in this analysis is identical at the two and three digit levels of detail for this commodity grouping. Accordingly, information at the four-digit level is examined, though it is only available from 1962.

TABLE 4A

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SOYA BEAN, EXCLUDING FLOUR (SITC 221.4)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	24.8	32.7	26.2	34.6	4.3	100.0	100.0
CANADA	7.5	7.3	5.6	4.2	- 7.0	30.4	12.2
EEC	--	.2	6.5	3.6	N/A	--	10.4
UNITED STATES	14.2	19.2	11.3	25.7	7.7	57.3	74.3

United Kingdom imports from the United States increased 7.7% per annum from \$14.2 Million in 1962 to \$25.7 Million in 1969 while her percentage share of this market was extended further from 57.3% to 74.3%.

2. CANADA

United Kingdom imports of oil seeds, nuts and kernels (Table 4) from Canada rose at 8.1% per year from \$4.3 Million in 1954 to \$13.9 Million in 1969 while percentage of the market held increased by more than six times from 2.3% to 15.1%. Canada participated in three sub-markets, namely, soya bean (SITC 221.4), linseed (SITC 221.5) and oil seeds, nuts, etc., nes (SITC 221.8).

Canadian participation has been declining at 7.0% annually in the soya bean sub-market (Table 4A). In dollar terms imports from Canada fell from \$7.5 Million in 1962 to \$4.2 Million in 1969, while its percentage share of the market over this period was more than halved from 30.4% to 12.2%.

Canada, by far the dominant supplier of linseed (SITC 221.5) to Britain, exhibited a decline in value supplied of 9.3% per annum (a figure identical to the overall market decline) from \$19.2 Million in 1962 to \$8.7 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market held fell from 100% to 98.9%.

TABLE 4B

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR LINSEED (SITC 221.5)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual</u> <u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>% Share of</u> <u>Market</u>	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	19.2	15.5	8.5	8.8	- 9.3	100.0	100.0
CANADA	19.2	15.4	8.4	8.7	- 9.3	100.0	98.9

Lastly, Canadian participation in the sub-market for oil seeds, nuts, etc., nes (SITC 221.8) increased at 9.1% per annum from \$.5 million in 1962 to \$1. million in 1969, while its percentage share of the market on the whole remained static at over 8%.

TABLE 4C

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR OIL SEEDS, NUTS, ETC., NES (SITC 221.8)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual</u> <u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>% Share of</u> <u>Market</u>	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	6.0	2.8	18.0	11.9	8.9	100.0	100.0
CANADA	.5	.6	.3	1.0	9.1	8.3	8.4
EEC	.4	.9	.8	1.8	21.0	6.7	15.1
GERMANY EAST	--	--	4.3	1.3	n.a.	--	10.9
MALAYSIA	--	--	5.0	.1	n.a.	--	.8

### 3. NIGERIA

United Kingdom imports of oil seeds, nuts and kernels from Nigeria, her third-ranked source in 1969, have fallen off at a rate of 14.7% per annum from \$121.8 Million in 1954 to \$11.3 Million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market fell sharply from 64.0% to 12.2%.

United Kingdom imports of oil seeds, nuts and kernels from Nigeria declined significantly in both of the sub-markets in which Nigeria participates, namely, green groundnuts (SITC 221.1) and palm nuts and kernels (SITC 221.3). The largest decline in Nigerian participation occurred in the sub-market for green ground nuts which fell from \$25 Million in 1962 to \$3.9 Million in 1969 while the percentage of the market held was cut back by almost two-thirds from 62.7% to 22.2%. In the past the green groundnuts imported by the U. K. were processed in Britain for peanut oil. Since 1962 there has been, as discussed, a decline in the import of green groundnuts. At the same time, however, there has been a sharp increase in the importation by the U. K. of peanut oil (SITC 421.4) as such.

TABLE 4D

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR GREEN GROUNDNUTS (SITC 221.1)

	(Millions of U. S. Dollars)				Average Annual	% Share of	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>Market</u>	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	39.9	29.6	21.5	17.6	- 9.7	100.0	100.0
EEC	--	.4	.1	.3	n.a.	--	1.7
SOUTH AFRICA	3.0	4.0	2.8	2.0	- 5.0	7.5	11.4
NIGERIA	25.0	16.3	9.1	3.9	-21.0	62.7	22.2
RHOD. NYAS. (1)	2.6	3.4	--	--	n.a.	6.5	--
ZAMBIA (1)	--	--	1.5	.8	n.a.	--	4.5
MALAWI (1)	--	--	3.8	5.9	n.a.	--	33.5

In the sub-market for palm nuts and kernels, the value supplied by Nigeria fell by 16.9 per cent per annum from \$20.8 million in 1962 to \$4.7 million in 1969 while the decline in percentage of the market held was not as great, falling from 73.8% to 68.1%.

TABLE 4E

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR PALM NUTS, KERNELS (SITC 221.3)

	(Millions of U. S. Dollars)				Average Annual	% Share of	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>Market</u>	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	28.2	29.8	8.7	6.9	- 16.1	100.0	100.0
NIGERIA	20.8	25.3	5.2	4.7	- 16.9	73.8	68.1
SIERRA LEONE	6.0	4.3	1.9	1.4	- 16.6	21.3	20.3
MALAYSIA	.5	--	1.4	.8	6.1	1.8	11.6

(1) Formerly Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia and included in data for Federation of Rhodesia during the years 1962-1965, in spite of the dissolution of the Federation at the end of 1963.



4. EEC

The EEC's participation in the United Kingdom import market for oil seeds, nuts and kernels (Table 4) increased 16.3% per annum from \$.6 million in 1954 to \$5.8 million in 1969 as its percentage share of the market increased more than twenty times from .3% to 6.2%. The three sub-markets in which the EEC participated were soya bean (SITC 221.4), oil seeds, nuts, etc., NES (SITC 221.8), and green groundnuts (SITC 221.1).

In the sub-market for soya bean (Table 4A) United Kingdom imports from the EEC have increased from nil participation in 1962 to \$3.6 million in 1969, although a high of \$6.5 million was attained in 1968. The EEC value supplied in the sub-market for oil seeds, nuts, etc., NES (Table 4C) increased 21.0% per annum from \$.4 million in 1962 to \$1.8 million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market more than doubled from 6.7% to 15.1%. The participation of the EEC in the sub-market for green groundnuts (Table 4D) was small and amounted to \$.3 million in 1969 and 1.7% of the market.

It should be noted that EEC participation in many of these tropical commodities is that of either re-exporter or processor.

C. CRUDE RUBBER (SITC 23) (5.2% of U.K. Sector Imports in 1969)

The United Kingdom import market for crude rubber (SITC 23) increased fractionally (.2% per annum) from \$141.9 Million in 1954 to \$146.1 Million in 1969. The major suppliers to this market have been Malaysia, Singapore, and the EEC.

TABLE 5

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR RUBBER, CRUDE AND SYNTHETIC (SITC 23)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	141.9	201.6	141.4	116.4	146.1	.2	100.0	100.0
CANADA	5.1	12.9	14.0	12.2	9.2	4.0	3.6	6.3
EEC	.5	3.5	9.2	16.1	22.5	29.0	.3	15.4
UNITED STATES	5.0	9.8	11.1	6.7	5.6	.8	3.5	3.9
MALAYSIA (1)	105.2	115.9	65.6	29.1	38.3	-6.5	74.1	26.2
SINGAPORE (2)	--	--	--	25.7	31.8	N/A	--	21.8

1. MALAYSIA

The decline in crude rubber (SITC 23) imports from Malaysia is not as large as indicated in Table 5 owing to the inclusion from 1954 to 1964 of data for Singapore. However, U. K. imports of rubber from this source declined by 6.5% annually from \$105.2 Million in 1954 to \$38.3 Million in 1969, while its share of the market fell sharply from 74.1% to 26.2%. Malaysia's participation in the crude and synthetic rubber market is almost entirely concentrated in the sub-market for natural rubber, gums (SITC 231.1). In this market, U.K. imports from Malaysia fell 5.4% per annum from \$50.6 Million in 1962 to \$38.3 Million in 1969. Its percentage share of the market fell from 41.9% to 36.3%.

(1) Federation of Malaysia until 1965 consisted of Malaysia, Sabah and Singapore.

(2) Formerly a state of the Federation of Malaysia but an independent republic since 1965.

TABLE 5A

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR NATURAL RUBBER, GUMS (SITC 231.1)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	1962	1964	1968	1969	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					1962 - 69 %	1962	1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	142.1	107.0	81.0	105.5	- 3.6	100.0	100.0
MALAYSIA	59.6	68.6	29.1	38.3	- 5.4	41.9	36.3
SINGAPORE	N/A	N/A	25.7	31.8	--	--	30.1
INDONESIA	4.6	5.5	7.4	10.3	10.6	3.2	9.8
THAILAND	15.5	7.6	3.3	4.7	-13.8	10.9	4.5

2. SINGAPORE

Although Singapore's participation in the U. K. import market for crude and synthetic rubber (SITC 23) was not separately identifiable until 1966, its value supplied has been increasing and in 1969 amounted to \$31.8 Million and 21.8% of the total market. Value supplied by Singapore to this market is like that of Malaysia in that it is almost solely concentrated in the sub-market for natural gum, rubber (Table 5A). U.K. imports from Singapore have been increasing and amounted to \$31.8 Million in 1969 and 30.1% of the market.

3. EEC

The third leading supplier of rubber to the U.K. increased its participation by 29.0% per annum from \$.5 Million in 1954 to \$22.5 Million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market took a sharp upturn from .3% to 15.4% over the period. The EEC's participation consisted almost entirely of synthetic rubber (SITC 231.2) and unhardened scrap rubber (SITC 231.4).

Imports of synthetic rubber from the EEC increased by 22.0% annually from \$4.4 Million in 1962 to \$21.9 Million in 1969. Its share of the market rose from 15.3% to 54.5%.

TABLE 5B

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SYNTHETIC RUBBER (SITC 231.2)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	1962	1964	1968	1969	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					1962 - 69 %	1962	1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	28.7	32.7	35.0	40.2	4.3	100.0	100.0
CANADA	13.2	14.0	12.2	9.2	-4.4	46.0	22.9
EEC	4.4	8.2	15.4	21.9	22.0	15.3	54.5

U. K. imports of waste and scrap of unhardened rubber (SITC 231.4) from the EEC declined by 4.9% yearly from \$.3 million in 1962 to \$.2 million in 1969 while rising sharply from 37.5% to sole supplier in the market.

TABLE 5C

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR WASTE AND SCRAP OF UNHARDENED SCRAP RUBBER

(SITC 231.4)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	1962	1964	1968	1969	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					1962 - 69 %	1962	1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	.8	1.0	.3	.2	-15.9	100.0	100.0
EEC	.3	.4	.2	.2	- 4.9	37.5	100.0

4. CANADA

Canadian participation in the British import market for crude and synthetic rubber (Table 5) increased by a moderate 4.0% per annum from \$5.1 million in 1954 to \$9.2 million in 1969 as its percentage share of the market rose from 3.6% to 6.3%. It must be noted, however, that Canada reached a peak of \$14 million in 1964. Closer examination of this increase in value reveals that Canada's once dominant position in synthetic rubber has since diminished due to the emergence of the EEC as a major supplier with comprehensive production facilities. However, some facilities in the EEC are owned by the Canadian crown corporation, Polymer. U. K. imports from Canada of synthetic rubber fell by 4.4% per annum from \$13.2 million in 1962 to \$9.2 million in 1969, with the percentage share of the market more than halved from 46% to 22.9%.

D. WOOD, LUMBER AND CORK (SITC 24) (18.4% of Sector Imports in 1969)

The United Kingdom import market for wood, lumber and cork (SITC 24) grew slowly at 1.2% per annum from \$435 million in 1954 to \$522 million in 1962. The major suppliers to this market were Sweden, U.S.S.R. and Finland, while Canada has fallen from a second place ranking in 1964 (\$121.4 million) to fourth place in 1969 (\$56.1 million).

TABLE 6

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR WOOD, LUMBER AND CORK (SITC 24)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

						Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1954 - 69</u> %	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	435.0	496.0	610.9	555.0	522.0	1.2	100.0	100.0
CANADA	99.3	80.7	121.4	77.7	56.1	- 3.7	33.9	10.7
EEC	20.9	12.2	7.8	6.0	5.4	- 8.6	4.6	1.0
SWEDEN	87.3	69.8	73.7	111.2	109.1	1.4	18.9	20.9
FINLAND	69.9	120.7	108.3	98.3	97.4	2.2	16.1	18.6
U.S.S.R.	45.9	82.1	135.1	105.6	105.3	5.7	10.6	20.2

1. SWEDEN

United Kingdom imports of wood and lumber (SITC 24) from Sweden increased 1.4% annually from \$87.3 million in 1954 to \$109.1 million while the percentage share of the market increased slightly from 18.9% to 20.9%. Sweden participated in two of the four sub-markets, namely those of fuel, wood and charcoal (SITC 241) and shaped wood (SITC 243).

In the relatively small sub-market for fuel, wood and charcoal (SITC 241) U. K. imports from Sweden decreased 10.7% per annum from \$.7 million in 1954 to \$.1 million in 1969, while the percentage share of the market fell from 29.1% to 20.5%.

By far the greater part of Swedish participation in the U. K. import market for wood and lumber consisted of shaped wood (SITC 243).



TABLE 6A

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR FUEL, WOOD, CHARCOAL (SITC 241)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.0	- 1.4	100.0	100.0
EEC	.7	.8	.5	.2	.1	-10.7	57.2	12.8
SWEDEN	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2	- 3.6	29.1	20.5
CEYLON	.4	.2	.3	.4	.3	15.1	2.9	29.3
GUYANA	.1	.2	.3	--	--	n.a.	9.1	--

TABLE 6B

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SHAPED WOOD (SITC 243)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	374.3	441.1	555.6	519.3	482.1	1.7	100.0	100.0
CANADA	87.8	74.3	115.5	73.6	52.8	- 3.4	23.5	11.0
EEC	18.3	10.4	6.5	4.8	4.1	- 9.5	4.9	.9
SWEDEN	78.3	68.5	72.4	110.1	107.1	2.1	20.9	22.1
FINLAND	59.7	107.3	101.2	95.5	92.7	3.0	15.9	19.2
U.S.S.R.	38.5	77.9	116.9	100.8	99.8	6.4	10.2	20.7

United Kingdom imports of shaped wood from Sweden increased 2.1% annually from \$78.3 million in 1954 to \$107.1 million in 1969, as the percentage share of the market increased slightly from 20.9% to 22.1%. Sweden's participation in the sub-market for shaped wood can be pinpointed more precisely to the supply of shaped conifer lumber (SITC 243.2) <sup>(1)</sup> where U. K. imports from this source increased

(1) Data at the four-digit level of the SITC was first available in 1962.

8.7% annually from \$54.4 million in 1962 to \$106.3 million in 1969, and represented a slightly increased share of the market from 16.9% to 25.8%.

TABLE 6C

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SHAPED CONIFER LUMBER (SITC 243.2)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	322.3	466.7	438.4	410.1	3.1	100.0	100.0
CANADA	61.8	109.0	70.1	50.7	-2.4	19.2	12.3
EEEC	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.9	.4	.3
SWEDEN	54.4	72.1	109.5	106.3	8.7	16.9	25.8
FINLAND	87.2	99.7	93.3	90.2	.4	27.1	21.9
U.S.S.R.	74.0	112.5	99.3	98.7	3.7	23.0	24.0

2. U.S.S.R.

The U.S.S.R. is the second leading supplier to the United Kingdom import market for wood and lumber (SITC 24) generally, and showed a steady increase from \$45.9 million in 1954 to \$105.3 million in 1969. The Soviet Union's percentage share of the market almost doubled from 10.6% to 20.2%. U. K. imports of wood, lumber and cork from the U.S.S.R. is found in two sub-markets, i.e., rough wood (SITC 242) and shaped wood (SITC 243). U. K. imports of rough wood from the U.S.S.R. have been declining 1.9% annually, less rapidly than other sources, from \$7.5 million in 1954 to \$5.6 million in 1969 resulting in a percentage share of the market which has increased from 13.4% to 15.1%. U. K. imports of rough wood from the U.S.S.R. can in turn be broken down further into two areas, pulpwood (SITC 242.1) and pitprops (SITC 242.4). U.S.S.R. supplies of pulpwood have been on the increase so that by 1969 it supplied \$2.9 million and 49.5% of the market.

TABLE 6D

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR ROUGH WOOD (SITC 242)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	56.0	50.6	51.0	32.7	37.2	- 2.7	100.0	100.0
CANADA	11.5	6.4	6.0	4.1	3.2	- 8.3	20.5	8.6
EEC	1.6	1.0	.8	1.0	1.1	- 2.5	2.6	3.0
FINLAND	10.2	13.3	7.1	2.9	4.7	- 5.0	18.2	12.6
U.S.S.R.	7.5	4.2	9.1	4.8	5.6	- 1.9	13.4	15.1
Ivory Coast	n.a.	1.0	5.3	5.9	7.3	n.a.	--	19.6

TABLE 6E

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR PULPWOOD (SITC 242.1)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	--	6.7	6.0	5.8	n.a.	--	100.0
CANADA	--	4.4	3.2	2.2	n.a.	--	38.5
U.S.S.R.	--	.9	2.7	2.9	n.a.	--	49.5

On the other hand U. K. imports of pitprops (SITC 242.4) from the U.S.S.R. declined 7.4% annually from \$5 million in 1962 to \$2.7 million in 1969 though its percentage share of the market increased from 33.6% to 48.2% due to a more rapidly declining total.

TABLE 6F

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR PITPROPS (SITC 242.4)

	(Millions of U. S. Dollars)				Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
	1962	1964	1968	1969	1962 - 69 %	1962	1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	14.9	2.8	11.8	5.6	- 11.5	100.0	100.0
U.S.S.R.	5.0	2.1	8.0	2.7	- 7.4	33.6	48.2
FINLAND	8.0	.6	2.9	2.0	- 15.9	53.7	35.7
SWEDEN	--	--	--	.9	n.a.	--	16.1

3. FINLAND

Finland's participation in the U. K. import market for wood, lumber and cork (Table 6) has increased 2.2% per annum from \$69.9 million in 1954 to \$97.4 million in 1969. Its percentage share of the market increased from 16.1% to 18.6% over the period and was concentrated in two sub-markets, rough wood (SITC 242) and shaped wood (SITC 243).

In the import market for rough wood (Table 6D) U. K. imports from Finland declined by 5.0% annually from \$10.2 million in 1954 to \$4.7 million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market fell from 18.2% to 12.6%. Finland's participation in this market can be seen to consist of the sub-markets for pitprops (SITC 242.4) and poles, piling, posts, etc., (SITC 242.9). In the U. K. import market for pitprops (Table 6F) value supplied by Finland fell 15.9% per annum from \$8 million in 1962 to \$2 million in 1969 as its share of the market dropped off from 53.7% to 35.7%. Finland's participation in the sub-market for poles, piling, posts, etc., (SITC 242.9) increased 37.0% annually from a low of \$.2 million in 1962 to \$2.4 million in 1969 with the percentage share of the market increasing from 40.0% to 70.5%.

TABLE 6G

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR POLES, PILING, POSTS, ETC. (SITC 242.9)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	1962	1964	1968	1969	Average Annual Growth Rate 1962 - 69 %	% Share of Market 1962 1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	.5	4.5	2.9	3.4	27.0	100.0 100.0
EEC	.3	--	--	.2	- 4.9	60.0 5.9
NORWAY	--	.3	.2	.2	n.a.	-- 5.9
SWEDEN	--	1.0	.5	.6	n.2.	-- 17.7
FINLAND	.2	2.9	2.1	2.4	37.0	40.0 70.5

U. K. imports of shaped wood (SITC 243) from Finland (Table 6B) increased 3.0% per annum from \$59.7 million in 1954 to \$92.7 million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market rose from 15.9% to 19.2%.

Further examination indicates that U.K. imports of shaped wood from Finland fall into the areas of shaped conifer lumber (SITC 243.2) and shaped non-conifer lumber (SITC 243.3). By far the vast majority of Finland's rather slow growing participation in the import market for shaped lumber falls in area of shaped conifer lumber (Table 6C) where imports from this source increased only fractionally per annum from \$87.2 million in 1962 to \$90.2 million in 1969. In the other sub-market shaped non-conifer lumber increased 12.2% per annum from \$1 million in 1962 to \$2.5 million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market more than doubled from 1.7% to 3.6%.

4. CANADA

United Kingdom imports of wood and lumber (SITC 24) from Canada (Table 6) declined by 3.7% per annum from \$99.3 million in 1954 to \$56.1 million in 1969 as the share of the market was more than halved from 22.9% to 10.7%. This was a result of Canada's position in rough wood (SITC 242), and shaped wood (SITC 243).



TABLE 6H

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SHAPED NON-CONIFER LUMBER (SITC 243.3)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	1962	1964	1968	1969	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					1962 - 69 %	1962	1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	57.5	80.9	76.9	68.7	2.3	100.0	100.0
CANADA	1.9	3.8	2.9	2.2	1.8	3.3	3.2
EEC	4.3	4.6	3.3	2.4	- 7.0	7.5	3.5
UNITED STATES	4.8	6.9	5.2	3.7	- 3.2	8.3	5.4
DENMARK	2.2	3.1	4.9	3.9	7.4	3.8	5.7
FINLAND	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.5	12.2	1.7	3.6
ROMANIA	2.4	4.0	6.3	4.8	9.1	4.2	6.9
GHANA	12.8	14.0	10.7	10.8	- 2.1	22.3	15.8
IVORY COAST	.7	3.9	6.6	7.7	35.0	1.3	11.1
MALAYSIA	3.7	15.8	11.9	10.1	13.3	6.5	14.6

In the sub-market for rough wood (Table 6D) U. K. imports from Canada declined by 8.3% per annum from \$11.5 million in 1954 to \$3.2 million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market was more than halved from 20.5% to 8.6%. At a finer level of detail it is found that Canada's participation in the market for rough wood (SITC 252) lies in three areas: pulpwood (SITC 242.1), conifer saw-veneer logs (SITC 242.2), and non-conifer saw veneer logs (242.3).

Pulpwood (SITC 242.1) imported by the U.K. from Canada (Table 6E) has recorded a decline from \$4.4 million in 1964 and 65.7% of the market to \$2.2 million in 1969 and 38.5% of the market. U.K. imports of conifer saw-veneer logs (SITC 242.2) from Canada have fallen 19.0% per annum from \$3.8 million in 1962 to \$.7 million in 1969 but the percentage share of the market has increased from 54.1% to 83.1% over the period.

TABLE 6I

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR CONIFER SAW-VENEER LOGS (SITC 242.2)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual</u> <u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>% Share of</u> <u>Market</u>	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	6.9	.9	.6	.9	- 22.0	100.0	100.0
CANADA	3.8	.3	.5	.7	- 19.0	54.1	83.1

Lastly in the U. K. import market for non-conifer saw-veneer logs (SITC 242.3), Canadian participation has declined 15.9% per annum from \$.8 million in 1962 to \$.2 million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market fell sharply from 4.5% to .9%.

TABLE 6J

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR NON-CONIFER SAW-VENEER LOGS (SITC 242.3)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual</u> <u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>% Share of</u> <u>Market</u>	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	17.9	27.2	20.4	21.8	2.5	100.0	100.0
CANADA	.8	1.2	.4	.2	-15.9	4.5	.9
EEC	.6	.5	1.0	.9	5.2	3.4	4.1
GHANA	3.9	4.6	3.8	4.1	.7	21.8	18.8
NIGERIA	6.5	9.2	3.6	4.3	- 5.0	36.3	19.7
IVORY COAST	1.2	5.2	5.9	7.3	25.0	6.7	33.5

The largest area of Canada's participation, shaped wood (SITC 242) declined 3.4% per annum from \$87.8 million in 1954 and \$52.8 million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market was more than halved from 23.5% to 11.0%. In particular Canadian participation is found in the sub-markets for railway sleepers, ties (SITC 243.1) and shaped conifer lumber (SITC 243.2).

Imports of railway sleepers, ties (SITC 243.1) from Canada fell from \$2.7 million in 1962 to nil in 1969.

TABLE 6K

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR RAILWAY SLEEPERS, TIES (SITC 243.1)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	1962	1964	1968	1969	Average Annual Growth Rate		% Share of Market	
					1962 - 69	%	1962	1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	9.6	8.0	3.9	3.3	-	12.5	100.0	100.0
CANADA	2.7	2.7	.5	--		n.a.	48.1	--
EEC	1.5	.6	.2	.3	-	18.2	15.6	9.1
U.S.S.R.	2.0	4.4	1.5	1.0	-	8.2	20.8	30.3
AUSTRALIA	2.6	.2	1.3	1.5	-	6.6	27.1	45.5

By far the majority of U.K. imports of shaped wood from Canada fell in the sub-market for shaped conifer lumber (SITC 243.2) seen in Table 6C. U. K. imports of shaped conifer lumber from Canada fell 2.4% annually from \$61.8 million in 1962 to \$50.7 million in 1969 as the percentage share of the market declined from 19.2% to 12.3%. This decline on the part of Canada was due in part to increased competition from the Scandinavian countries.

5. EEC

The EEC's participation in the U. K. import market for wood and lumber, (SITC 24) has fallen off sharply (8.6% per annum) from \$20.9 million in 1954 to \$5.4 million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market fell from 4.6% to 1.0%. U. K. imports from the EEC of wood and lumber are centered in rough wood (SITC 242) and shaped wood (SITC 243).

In the market for rough wood (Table 6D) U. K. imports from the EEC fell 2.5% annually from \$1.6 million in 1954 to \$1.1 million in 1969 while its

percentage share of the market increased slightly from 2.6% to 3.0%. The participation of the EEC in this market is basically confined to the market for non-conifer saw-veneer logs (SITC 242.3). U.K. imports from the EEC in the market (Table 6J) increased 5.2% per annum from \$.6 million in 1962 to \$.9 million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market rose from 3.4% to 4.1%.

U. K. imports of shaped wood (Table 6B) from the EEC have fallen sharply (9.5% per annum) from \$18.3 million in 1954 to \$4.1 million in 1969 as the percentage share of the market fell from 4.9% to .9%. The EEC's participation in this market is situated in three sub-markets, namely, those of railway sleepers, ties (SITC 243.1), shaped conifer lumber (SITC 243.2) and shaped non-conifer lumber (SITC 243.3).

In the sub-market for railway sleepers, ties (Table 6K) U. K. imports from the EEC fell 18.2% per annum from \$1.5 million in 1962 to \$.3 million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market declined from 15.6% to 9.1%. EEC participation in the market for shaped conifer lumber (Table 6C) increased slightly by 1.9% per annum from \$1.2 million in 1962 to \$1.4 million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market declined fractionally. Finally U. K. imports of shaped non-conifer lumber (Table 6H) from the EEC declined by 7% annually from \$4.3 million in 1962 to \$2.4 million in 1969 as the percentage share of the market was more than halved from 7.5% to 3.5%.

E. PULP AND WASTE PAPER (SITC 25) (14.0% of Sector Imports in 1969)

The United Kingdom import market for pulp and waste paper (SITC 25) increased 3.3% per annum from \$242.6 million in 1954 to \$397.1 million in 1969. The major suppliers to this market were Sweden, Finland and Norway.

TABLE 7

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR PULP AND WASTE PAPER (SITC 25)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

						Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1954 - 69</u> %	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	242.6	330.4	384.8	373.7	397.1	3.3	100.0	100.0
CANADA	37.1	34.2	40.0	40.2	44.3	1.2	15.3	11.2
EEC	3.0	7.0	4.3	6.2	6.8	5.6	1.2	1.7
UNITED STATES	16.7	40.7	32.6	37.2	36.9	5.4	6.9	9.3
NORWAY	42.9	47.3	50.4	54.3	55.5	1.7	17.7	14.0
SWEDEN	87.3	112.8	136.5	114.8	120.1	2.2	36.0	30.2
FINLAND	46.9	59.5	79.1	75.8	84.0	4.0	19.3	21.2

1. SWEDEN

United Kingdom imports of pulp from Sweden rose 2.2% per annum from \$87.3 Million in 1954 to \$120.1 Million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market fell from 36.0% to 30.2%. Sweden participated in four sub-markets of pulp and waste paper (SITC 25 or 251): mechanical wood pulp (SITC 251.2), chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades (SITC 251.6), sulphate wood pulp (SITC 251.7) and sulphite wood pulp (251.8).

United Kingdom imports of mechanical wood pulp (SITC 251.2) from Sweden declined slightly (.9% per annum) from \$15.9 Million in 1962 to \$14.8 Million in 1969 as its share of the market fell from 30.8% to 27.2%.



TABLE 7A

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR MECHANICAL WOOD PULP (SITC 251.2)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual Growth Rate</u> <u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>% Share of Market</u> <u>1962 1964</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	51.6	60.5	58.2	54.5	.7	100.0 100.0
CANADA	3.8	4.8	.2	.6	-21.0	7.4 1.1
NORWAY	26.0	30.6	36.0	35.2	3.9	50.4 64.6
SWEDEN	15.9	17.9	16.2	14.8	- .9	30.8 27.2

TABLE 7B

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR CHEMICAL WOOD PULP, DISSOLVING GRADES (SITC 251.6)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual Growth Rate</u> <u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>% Share of Market</u> <u>1962 1964</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	44.2	59.7	63.0	65.7	5.1	100.0 100.0
CANADA	3.4	5.2	7.8	6.7	8.9	7.7 10.2
EEC	.8	.2	1.7	2.9	17.5	1.8 4.4
UNITED STATES	10.5	15.0	12.6	12.8	2.5	23.8 19.5
NORWAY	4.6	4.9	5.2	7.3	5.9	10.4 11.1
SWEDEN	11.0	13.3	9.0	5.8	- 7.7	24.9 8.8
FINLAND	.9	5.3	7.2	8.6	33.0	2.0 13.1
SOUTH AFRICA	13.1	15.8	18.2	20.2	5.6	29.6 30.8

Another sub-market in which Sweden's participation declined is that of chemical wood pulp (SITC 251.6). U. K. imports from this source fell 7.7% annually from \$11 Million in 1962 to \$5.8 Million in 1969 with its percentage share of the market cut back by almost two-thirds from 24.9% to 8.8%.

In the sub-market for sulphate wood pulp (SITC 251.7), U. K. imports from Sweden rose from \$45.1 Million in 1962 to \$70.6 Million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market fell from 42.4% to 38.6%.

TABLE 7C

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SULPHATE WOOD PULP (SITC 251.7)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

					Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	106.5	136.4	162.5	182.7	7.0	100.0	100.0
CANADA	10.9	15.2	28.9	34.2	15.4	10.2	18.7
EEC	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.2	-7.3	2.1	.7
UNITED STATES	17.1	13.2	21.3	21.3	2.8	16.1	11.7
SWEDEN	45.1	63.3	60.3	70.6	5.8	42.4	38.6
FINLAND	24.8	32.4	36.4	38.8	5.8	23.3	21.2

Sweden showed excellent growth (11.1% per annum) in the sub-market for sulphite wood rising from \$12.4 Million in 1962 to \$28.8 Million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market increased from 30.1% to 33.3%.

TABLE 7D

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SULPHITE WOOD PULP (SITC 251.8)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual Growth Rate 1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>% Share of Market 1962 1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	41.2	122.4	83.0	86.4	9.7	100.0 100.0
CANADA	7.6	14.7	3.2	2.7	- 12.1	18.5 3.1
EEC	.3	1.0	2.4	1.0	16.1	.7 1.2
NORWAY	2.4	13.5	11.4	10.9	24.0	5.8 12.6
SWEDEN	12.4	41.8	29.2	28.8	11.1	30.1 33.3
FINLAND	13.8	34.4	27.5	33.3	11.6	33.5 38.5

2. FINLAND

The second leading supplier of pulp and waste paper to the U. K. (Table 7) is Finland whose participation advanced 4.0% per annum from \$46.9 Million in 1954 to \$84 Million in 1969.

The sub-markets which led to Finland's overall increase should be noted. In the sub-market for chemical wood pulp (Table 7B) U. K. imports from Finland increased significantly at a rate of 33% annually from \$.9 Million in 1962 to \$8.6 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market rose by more than six times from 2.0% to 13.1%. Finland's participation in the sulphate wood pulp market (Table 7C) grew 5.8% per annum from \$24.8 Million in 1962 to \$38.8 Million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market registered a decline from 23.3% to 21.2%. Lastly, United Kingdom imports of sulphite wood pulp (Table 7D) from Finland showed an ~~sizeable~~ increase (11.6% per annum) from \$13.8 Million in 1962 to \$33.3 Million in 1969 with the percentage share of the market increasing from 33.5% to 38.5%.

### 3. NORWAY

British imports of pulp and waste paper from this third ranking source, increased from \$42.9 Million in 1954 to \$55.5 Million in 1969. Norway's percentage share of the market fell from 17.7% to 14.0%, a result of the 1.7% average annual growth rate which was almost half that for the overall market (3.3%). This general performance was due to activity in a number of sub-markets.

U. K. imports of mechanical wood pulp (Table 7A) from Norway increased 3.9% annually from \$26 Million in 1962 to \$35.2 Million in 1969 while Norway's dominance in this market was extended from 50.4% to 64.6%.

With regard to chemical wood pulp (Table 7B) Norway's participation increased from \$4.6 Million in 1962 to \$7.3 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market increased slightly from 10.4% to 11.1%.

Imports from Norway of sulphite wood pulp (Table 7D) increased significantly (24% per annum) from \$2.4 Million in 1962 to \$10.9 Million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market more than doubled from 5.8% to 12.6%.

As seen in Table 7E Norway is almost the exclusive supplier of semi-chemical wood pulp (SITC 251.9) to Britain having supplied \$1.4 Million in 1969 and 87.5% of the market.

TABLE 7E

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SEMI-CHEMICAL WOOD PULP (SITC 251.9)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual</u> <u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>% Share of</u> <u>Market</u>	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	--	2.6	1.4	1.6	N/A	100.0	100.0
DENMARK	--	1.1	.2	.1	N/A	--	6.3
NORWAY	--	1.2	1.1	1.4	N/A	--	87.5

4. CANADA

Canada did not display significant growth as a source of pulp and waste paper as its value supplied rose from \$37.1 Million in 1954 to \$44.3 Million in 1969, an average annual growth rate of 1.2% and a decline in market share from 15.3% to 11.2%. Canada's participation within this area was roughly made up as follows: mechanical wood pulp (SITC 251.2), 1.4% in 1969; chemical wood pulp (SITC 251.6), 15.1%; sulphate wood pulp (SITC 251.7), 77.2%; sulphite wood pulp (SITC 251.8), 6.1%, and waste paper (SITC 251.1), .2%.

U. K. imports of mechanical wood pulp (Table 7A) from Canada declined sharply (21% per annum) from \$3.8 Million in 1962 to \$.6 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market fell from 7.4% to 1.1%.

Canada increased her participation in sub-market for chemical wood pulp (Table 7B) from \$3.4 Million in 1962 to \$6.7 Million in 1969 while its share of the market increased from 7.7% to 10.2%.

In the sub-market for sulphate wood pulp (Table 7C) U. K. imports from Canada increased sharply (15.4% per annum) from \$10.9 Million in 1962 to \$34.2 Million in 1969. The share of the market rose from 10.2% to 18.7% over this period.

Canadian participation in the U. K. import market for sulphite wood pulp (Table 7D) fell off significantly by 12.1% annually from \$7.6 Million to \$2.7 Million with its share of the market declining from 18.5% to 3.1%.

Canadian participation in sub-market for waste paper (SITC 251.1) was slight indeed, amounting only to \$.1 Million in 1969 and 4.8% of the market.

TABLE 7F

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR WASTE PAPER (SITC 251.1)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

					Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market
	1962	1964	1968	1969	1962 - 69 %	1962 1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	--	.1	.7	2.1	N/A	100.0 100.0
CANADA	--	--	--	.1	N/A	-- 4.8
EEC	--	--	.4	1.5	N/A	-- 71.4
IRELAND	--	--	.1	.3	N/A	-- 14.3
POLAND	--	--	--	.2	N/A	-- 9.5

5. EEC

British imports of pulp and waste paper from this source more than doubled from \$3 Million in 1954 to \$6.8 Million in 1969. The annual growth rate of the EEC was 5.6% compared to 3.3% for the market as a whole. EEC participation is centered in five sub-markets, namely, those of chemical wood pulp (SITC 251.6), sulphate wood pulp (SITC 251.7), sulphite wood pulp (SITC 251.8), waste paper (SITC 251.1), and pulp not of wood (SITC 251.5).

U. K. imports from the EEC of chemical wood pulp (Table 7B) displayed a strong growth (17.5% per annum) rising from \$.8 Million in 1962 to \$2.9 Million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market increased three times to 4.4%. Two other import sub-markets in which the EEC's participation grew were those of sulphite wood pulp (Table 7D) and waste paper (Table 7F). U.K. imports from the EEC of sulphite wood pulp increased 16.1% per annum from \$.3 Million in 1962 to \$1.0 Million in 1969 while imports of waste paper from this source rose from nil participation in 1962 to \$1.5 Million and 71.4% of the market.

In the last two sub-markets in which the EEC participated, namely, sulphate wood pulp (SITC 251.7) and non-wood pulp (251.5), there was a drop in



value supplied. U.K. imports from the EEC of sulphate wood pulp (Table 7C) fell 7.3% per annum from \$2.2 Million in 1962 to \$1.2 Million in 1969 while imports of non-wood pulp declined much more sharply (29% per annum) from \$1.6 Million to \$.1 Million over the period.

TABLE 7G

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR PULP NOT OF WOOD (SITC 251.5)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	1962	1964	1968	1969	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					1962 - 69 %	1962	1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	1.9	3.2	5.0	4.0	9.8	100.0	100.0
UNITED STATES	--	.3	.6	.1	N/A	--	2.5
MEXICO	--	--	--	.1	N/A	--	2.5
EEC	1.6	.9	.3	.1	-29.0	84.2	2.5
SPAIN	--	.1	1.8	1.6	N/A	--	40.0
TUNISIA	--	.8	2.1	2.0	N/A	--	50.0

F. TEXTILE FIBRES (SITC 26) (17.9% of Sector Imports in 1969)

United Kingdom imports of textile fibres (SITC 26) fell by almost half from \$1007.2 Million in 1954 to \$506.1 Million in 1969. The major suppliers of textile fibres to Britain were Australia, EEC, and Pakistan.

TABLE 8

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR TEXTILE FIBRES (SITC 26)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69</u> %	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	1007.2	581.9	776.1	527.2	506.1	-4.5	100.0	100.0
CANADA	1.5	.7	1.0	.8	.6	-6.0	.2	.1
EEC	62.4	22.7	69.3	52.4	45.8	-2.1	6.2	9.0
AUSTRALIA	243.9	130.0	166.6	52.9	83.7	-7.0	24.2	16.5
PAKISTAN	100.0	8.6	49.0	46.7	37.3	-6.4	9.9	7.3
BRAZIL	39.2	11.6	16.5	15.3	23.3	-3.5	3.9	4.6

1. AUSTRALIA

U. K. imports of textile fibres from Australia were made up exclusively of wool and animal hair (SITC 262). Australia's participation in this sub-market declined by 7.0% per annum from \$243.9 Million in 1954 to \$83.6 Million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market fell from 44.0% to 29.3%.

TABLE 8A

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR WOOL AND ANIMAL HAIR (SITC 262)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	1954	1961	1964	1968	1969	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						1954 - 69 %	1954	1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	553.6	404.0	450.5	274.4	284.8	- 4.3	100.0	100.0
CANADA	1.4	.6	.6	.3	.2	-12.2	.3	.1
EEC	24.1	16.6	19.2	12.6	12.6	- 4.3	4.4	4.4
AUSTRALIA	243.5	130.0	166.6	80.0	83.6	- 6.9	44.0	29.3
NEW ZEALAND	125.3	95.1	104.2	52.9	56.5	- 5.2	22.6	19.8
SOUTH AFRICA	55.2	33.7	41.9	30.8	31.9	- 3.6	10.0	11.2
PAKISTAN	7.4	7.2	7.3	5.1	3.5	- 4.8	1.3	1.2

More specifically Australia has been a supplier of degreased wool (SITC 262.2), wool tops (SITC 262.8), and wool and hair waste (SITC 262.9).

Imports of degreased wool (SITC 262.2) from Australia declined slightly by .9% from \$10.5 Million in 1962 to \$9.8 Million in 1969 as its share of the market increased from 13.9% to 15.7% over the period.

TABLE 8B

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR DEGREASED WOOL (SITC 262.2)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

					Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	75.6	84.6	61.4	62.4	- 2.4	100.0	100.0
EEC	9.4	10.9	7.5	7.9	- 2.1	12.4	12.7
NEW ZEALAND	37.9	40.8	29.4	29.0	- 3.3	50.1	46.5
AUSTRALIA	10.5	10.8	10.3	9.8	- .9	13.9	15.7
SOUTH AFRICA	2.5	3.8	2.0	2.5	--	3.3	4.0
PAKISTAN	1.3	.8	.6	.7	- 5.5	1.7	1.1

U. K. imports of wool tops (SITC 262.8) from Australia was slight amounting to \$.8 Million in 1969 and 10.5% of the market.

TABLE 8C

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR WOOL TOPS (SITC 262.8)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

					Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	2.9	3.1	5.5	7.6	12.8	100.0	100.0
IRELAND	.3	.4	.2	.6	9.1	10.3	7.9
AUSTRALIA	--	--	.9	.8	N/A	--	10.5
SOUTH AFRICA	2.4	2.5	4.2	5.9	11.9	82.8	77.6

Australian participation in the market for wool and hair waste (SITC 262.9) was at a level of \$.3 Million in 1969 or 9.4% of the market, although a high of \$.8 Million was attained in 1968.

TABLE 8D

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR WOOL AND HAIR WASTE (SITC 262.9)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual Growth Rate 1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>% Share of Market 1962 1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	4.8	6.9	4.6	3.2	- 4.9	100.0 100.0
EEC	2.7	3.3	1.8	1.2	- 9.7	56.3 37.5
IRELAND	.5	.6	.4	.4	- 2.7	10.4 12.5
AUSTRALIA	.3	.4	.8	.3	--	6.3 9.4
SOUTH AFRICA	.4	.5	.6	.5	2.8	8.3 15.6

Lastly in the import market for fleece washed or greasy wool (SITC 262.1) Australian participation declined by 6.7% per annum from \$125.4 Million in 1962 to \$72.6 Million in 1969 while the decline in percentage share of the market was not as sharp as it fell from 46.3% to 41.3%.

TABLE 8E

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR FLEECE WASHED OR GREASY WOOL (SITC 262.1)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual Growth Rate 1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>% Share of Market 1962 1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	271.0	323.8	175.9	175.9	- 5.3	100.0 100.0
CANADA	.4	.3	.2	--	N/A	.2 --
URUGUAY	15.4	15.7	23.5	17.1	1.3	5.7 9.7
EEC	1.7	1.4	.4	.8	- 9.0	.6 .5
AUSTRALIA	125.4	156.0	68.0	72.6	- 6.7	46.3 41.3
NEW ZEALAND	55.0	63.2	23.5	27.3	- 8.4	20.3 15.5
SOUTH AFRICA	20.0	27.7	19.5	17.8	- 1.4	7.4 10.1
PAKISTAN	7.1	6.1	4.2	2.8	-11.0	2.6 1.6

2. EEC

The second major supplier of textile fibres is the EEC (Table 8) whose total value declined, 2.1% per annum from \$62.4 Million in 1954 to \$45.8 Million in 1969, while its percentage share of the market rose from 6.2% to 9.0%. EEC participation was found in five sub-markets: those of wool and animal hair (SITC 262); cotton (SITC 263); **vegetable fibres, excluding cotton and jute.** (SITC 265); synthetic regenerated fibre (SITC 266), and waste of textile fabrics (SITC 267).

U. K. imports of wool and animal hair (SITC 262) from the EEC (Table 8A) was cut back by one-half from \$24.1 Million in 1954 to \$12.6 Million in 1969 while its share of the market remained unchanged at 4.4%.

Specifically EEC sourced imports of wool and animal hair were located in fleece washed or greasy wool (SITC 262.1), degreased wool (SITC 262.5), and wool and hair waste (SITC 262.9).

EEC participation in the U.K. import market for fleece washed greasy wool (Table 8E) declined by 9.0% per annum from \$1.7 Million in 1962 to \$.8 Million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market fell slightly from .6% to .5% over the period.

U. K. imports of degreased wool (Table 8B) fell from \$9.4 Million in 1962 to \$7.9 Million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market increased slightly from 12.4% to 12.7%, while uncombed fine hair (SITC 262.3) imports by the U. K. from the EEC declined slightly (.5% per annum) from \$2.6 Million in 1962 to \$2.5 Million in 1969 as the percentage share of the market fell from 9.9% to 7.3%.



TABLE 8F

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR UNCOMBED FINE HAIR (SITC 262.3)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	26.4	28.7	25.2	34.5	3.9	100.0	100.0
EEC	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	- .5	9.9	7.3
UNITED STATES	6.1	1.9	7.4	9.7	6.0	23.1	28.1
TURKEY	5.3	4.2	3.5	2.6	-8.5	20.1	7.5
U.S.S.R.	1.3	1.5	.3	1.8	4.1	4.9	5.2
SOUTH AFRICA	4.7	7.4	4.5	5.2	1.3	17.8	15.1
CHINA	4.1	6.2	3.7	8.3	9.2	15.5	24.1

The decline exhibited by the EEC in the U. K. import market for uncombed coarse hair (SITC 262.5) was much steeper (6.1% annually) as it fell from \$.5 Million in 1962 to \$.3 Million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market increased from 23.8% to 27.3% over the period.

TABLE 8G

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR UNCOMBED COARSE HAIR (SITC 262.5)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	2.1	3.2	1.5	1.1	-7.8	100.0	100.0
EEC	.5	.8	.2	.3	-6.1	23.8	27.3
ARGENTINA	.4	.4	.4	.2	-8.2	19.1	18.2

U. K. imports of wool and hair waste (Table 8D) from the EEC was more than halved from \$2.7 Million in 1962 to \$1.2 Million in 1969 while the share of the market held fell from 56.3% to 37.5%.

The position of the EEC as a supplier of cotton (SITC 263) to the U. K. has fallen off sharply (11.2% per annum) from \$8.8 Million in 1954 to \$3.4 Million in 1969 as its percentage share of the market changed slightly.

TABLE 8H

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR COTTON (SITC 263)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69</u> %	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	353.4	174.8	182.8	138.3	119.5	- 7.0	100.0	100.0
UNITED STATES	101.8	65.7	48.0	18.3	9.0	- 15.0	28.8	7.6
COLUMBIA	--	3.6	2.1	14.8	14.3	N/A	--	11.9
SUDAN	39.2	21.1	14.1	11.0	11.8	- 7.7	11.1	9.9
TURKEY	.1	5.4	19.1	16.7	12.6	38.0	--	10.5
EEC	8.8	6.0	5.0	4.2	3.4	-11.2	2.5	2.9
PAKISTAN	12.6	1.4	9.1	8.8	6.6	- 4.2	3.6	5.5

Cotton linters (SITC 263.2), uncombed cotton waste (SITC 263.3), and combed carded cotton (SITC 263.4) were the main cotton items supplied to the U. K.. The level of cotton linters (SITC 263.2) remained relatively unchanged at \$.2 Million over the period as its share of the market declined slightly from 3.4% to 3.2%.

TABLE 8I

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR COTTON LINTERS (SITC 263.2)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.2	.7	100.0	100.0
EEC	.2	.3	.1	.2	--	3.4	3.2
UNITED STATES	1.4	1.3	.7	.9	-5.4	23.7	14.5
TURKEY	.5	1.0	2.0	1.5	14.8	8.5	24.2
CHINA	--	--	.7	1.6	N/A	--	25.8
BRAZIL	.6	.5	.8	.7	1.9	10.2	11.3

U. K. imports from the EEC of uncombed cotton waste (SITC 263.3) were more than halved (-9.3% per annum) from \$3.5 Million in 1962 to \$1.6 Million in 1969 while its share of the market fell from 22.7% to 17.4% over the period.

TABLE 8J

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR UNCOMBED COTTON WASTE (SITC 263.3)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	15.4	16.0	10.7	9.2	- 6.3	100.0	100.0
EEC	3.5	3.2	1.3	1.6	- 9.3	22.7	17.4
UNITED STATES	6.2	5.1	4.4	3.1	- 7.4	40.3	33.7
SWITZERLAND	.8	.4	.3	.9	1.7	5.2	9.8
CHINA	--	--	.6	.4	N/A	--	4.4
JAPAN	.5	1.9	1.1	.8	6.0	3.2	8.7
PAKISTAN	.7	1.2	.4	.5	- 4.7	4.6	5.4

The EEC's participation in the market for combed carded cotton (SITC 263.4) was small and amounted to \$1.5 Million in 1969 and 1.4% of the market. This amount represented a decline from the \$2.7 Million figure attained in 1968.

TABLE 8K

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR COMBED CARDED COTTON (SITC 263.4)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	1962	1964	1968	1969	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					1962 - 69 %	1962	1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	N/A	N/A	121.6	104.1	N/A	100.0	100.0
EEC	N/A	N/A	2.7	1.5	N/A	--	1.4
UNITED STATES	N/A	N/A	13.3	5.1	N/A	--	4.9
BRAZIL	N/A	N/A	6.8	10.4	N/A	--	10.0
COLOMBIA	N/A	N/A	14.8	14.3	N/A	--	13.7
U.S.S.R.	N/A	N/A	8.9	8.4	N/A	--	8.1
TURKEY	N/A	N/A	14.8	11.1	N/A	--	10.7
PAKISTAN	N/A	N/A	8.4	6.1	N/A	--	5.8

In the market for vegetable fibres (SITC 265) excluding cotton and jute participation by the EEC declined dramatically (11.8% annually) from \$25.1 Million in 1954 to \$9.2 Million in 1969 as its percentage share of the market fell from 47.4% to 30.1%.

TABLE 8L

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR VEGETABLE FIBRES, EXCLUDING COTTON, JUTE (SITC 265)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	1954	1961	1964	1968	1969	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						1954 - 69 %	1954	1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	53.0	46.3	63.7	30.9	30.6	- 3.6	100.0	100.0
EEC	25.1	12.6	18.4	10.4	9.2	- 11.8	47.4	30.1
TANZANIA	13.3	17.6	22.6	6.2	5.6	- 5.6	25.1	18.3
U.S.S.R.	--	4.3	3.8	3.9	3.8	N/A	--	12.3
PHILIPPINES	4.5	5.8	7.6	2.8	3.3	- 2.0	8.4	10.8

The EEC increased its participation in the supply of synthetic, regenerated fibre (SITC 266). Here imports from the EEC increased by 20% per annum from \$1.2 Million in 1954 to \$19.1 Million in 1969 while percentage share of the market held remained at a constant 52.2% for both 1954 and 1969.

TABLE 8M

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SYNTHETIC, REGENERATED FIBRE (SITC 266)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	2.3	15.2	36.3	42.1	36.7	20.0	100.0	100.0
CANADA	--	.4	.3	.5	.4	N/A	--	1.0
EEC	1.2	4.8	23.7	22.9	19.1	20.0	52.2	52.2
SWITZERLAND	.2	1.5	5.5	5.8	5.2	24.0	10.4	14.1
FINLAND	--	--	--	3.2	3.8	N/A	--	10.4

In particular the EEC's participation in the synthetic regenerated fibre market (SITC 266) was confined to two sub-markets, synthetic fibres (SITC 266.2) and regenerated fibre (SITC 266.3).

The EEC's participation in the U. K. import market for synthetic fibres (SITC 266.2) although declining since 1964 was valued at \$15.8 Million in 1969 and comprised 64.8% of the market.

TABLE 8N

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SYNTHETIC SPINNING FIBRES (SITC 266.2)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	N/A	27.6	26.6	24.4	N/A	100.0	100.0
CANADA	N/A	--	.2	.2	N/A	--	.8
EEC	N/A	21.7	18.3	15.8	N/A	--	64.8
UNITED STATES	N/A	1.2	1.4	1.1	N/A	--	4.5
SWITZERLAND	N/A	2.9	3.9	4.1	N/A	--	16.8

For regenerated spinning fibres (SITC 266.3) U. K. imports from the EEC were valued at \$3.1 Million in 1969 and accounted for 26.1% of the total market.

TABLE 8-O

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR REGENERATED SPINNING FIBRES (SITC 266.3)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	N/A	7.8	14.9	11.9	N/A	100.0	100.0
CANADA	N/A	.2	.3	.2	N/A	--	1.7
EEC	N/A	1.7	4.3	3.1	N/A	--	26.1
SWEDEN	N/A	1.9	1.6	.9	N/A	--	7.6
SWITZERLAND	N/A	2.3	1.8	1.0	N/A	--	8.4
FINLAND	N/A	--	3.2	3.8	N/A	--	31.9

Lastly, U. K. imports of textile fibres and waste (SITC 267) from the EEC fell **sharply** (11.9% per annum) from \$3.6 Million in 1954 to \$1.3 Million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market dropped off from 49.3% to 44.8%.



TABLE 8P

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR WASTE OF TEXTILE FABRICS (SITC 267)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u> <u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	7.3	4.8	7.3	3.9	2.9	- 6.0	100.0 100.0
EEC	3.6	1.5	2.6	1.8	1.3	-11.9	49.3 44.8
UNITED STATES	.5	.9	1.2	.6	.5	.1	6.4 16.3
DENMARK	.4	.2	.4	.3	.2	- 4.5	5.6 7.5

3. PAKISTAN

United Kingdom imports of textile fibres (Table 8) from Pakistan displayed a 6.4% per annum decline from \$100 Million in 1954 to \$37.3 Million in 1969 as the share of the market fell from 9.9% to 7.3% over the period. British imports of textile fibres from Pakistan were located in the following sub-markets: wool and animal hair (SITC 262), cotton (SITC 263) and jute (SITC 264).

In the U. K. import market for wool and animal hair (Table 8A) participation by Pakistan fell off by 4.8% per annum from \$7.4 Million in 1954 to \$3.5 Million in 1969 while its share of the market declined slightly. This participation was examined further and found to be in two sub-markets, namely, those of fleece washed, greasy wool (SITC 262.1), and wool and hair waste (SITC 262.9).

U. K. imports of fleece washed or greasy wool from Pakistan (Table 8E) declined sharply (11.0% annually) from \$7.1 Million in 1962 to \$2.8 Million in 1969 as its share of the market fell from 2.6% to 1.6% over the period. Meanwhile the decline in Pakistan's participation in the import market for degreased wool (Table 8B) was not as large (5.5% per annum) as it fell from \$1.3 Million in 1962 to \$.7 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market attributed to Pakistan fell from 1.7% to 1.1% of the total.

U. K. imports of cotton (Table 8H) from Pakistan declined at 4.2% annually from \$12.6 Million in 1954 to \$6.6 Million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market increased from 3.6% to 5.5%. Pakistan's participation in this market was found in two sub-markets of cotton (SITC 263), namely, those of uncombed cotton waste (SITC 263.3) and combed carded cotton (SITC 263.4). In the uncombed cotton waste import market (Table 8J) Pakistan's small value supplied declined at 4.7% per annum from \$.7 Million in 1962 to \$.5 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market increased from 4.6% to 5.4% over the period. U.K. imports of combed carded cotton (Table 8K) from Pakistan were valued at \$6.1 Million in 1969 and 5.8% of the total market.

Lastly, Pakistan was the major supplier of jute to Britain although it declined by 1.5% per annum from \$34.2 Million in 1954 to \$27.2 Million in 1969 while its percentage share fell slightly.

TABLE 8Q

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR JUTE (SITC 264)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

						Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1954 - 69</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	34.3	40.9	32.3	34.1	28.2	- 1.0	100.0	100.0
PAKISTAN	34.2	40.6	31.9	32.6	27.2	- 1.5	99.7	96.5
BURMA	--	.1	.3	.7	.3	N/A	--	1.1

4. CANADA

Canada's small participation in the textile fibre import market declined at 6% per annum from \$1.5 Million in 1954 to \$.6 Million in 1969 with the share of the market falling from .2% to .1%. U. K. imports of textile fibres from Canada were found in two sub-markets, wool and animal hair (SITC 262) and synthetic re-generated fibre (SITC 266).

Imports of wool and animal hair from Canada (Table 8A) by Britain declined sharply by 12.2% annually from \$1.4 Million in 1954 to \$.2 Million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market fell from .3% to .1%. Canadian participation in this market was located in the sub-market for fleece washed greasy wool (SITC 262.1). British imports from Canada declined from \$.4 Million in 1962 to nil in 1969 (Table 8E).

Canada was also a supplier of synthetic regenerated fibre (SITC 266). U.K. imports from Canada (Table 8M) totalled \$.4 Million in 1969 and 1.0% of the total market. Canadian participation here is more or less evenly divided amongst two sub-markets, synthetic fibres (Table 8N) and re-generated fibres (Table 8-O).

G. CRUDE FERTILIZER, MINERALS NES (SITC 27) (5.3% of Sector Imports in 1969)

United Kingdom imports crude fertilizer, minerals nes (SITC 27) increased 2.8% per annum from \$100.2 Million in 1954 to \$151.5 Million in 1969. The leading suppliers to this market are the EEC, Canada and South Africa.

TABLE 9

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR CRUDE FERTILIZER, MINERALS NES (SITC 27)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	100.2	122.6	105.6	152.4	151.5	2.8	100.0	100.0
CANADA	8.7	11.3	12.7	19.8	20.0	5.7	8.7	13.2
EEC	8.1	15.9	14.0	31.5	29.6	9.0	8.1	19.6
SOUTH AFRICA	6.4	12.8	11.0	15.4	17.8	9.3	6.4	11.7
MOROCCO	12.4	13.8	13.8	16.4	16.6	1.9	12.4	11.0
UNITED STATES	19.6	21.5	11.5	17.4	15.6	- 1.5	19.6	10.3

1. EEC

The EEC more than tripled its share from \$8.1 Million in 1954 to \$29.6 Million in 1969 while its percentage share more than doubled from 8.1% to 19.6% over the period. The EEC's participation in this general category was located in five sub-markets, namely, crude fertilizers (SITC 271), stone, sand and gravel (SITC 273), sulphur (SITC 274), natural abrasives (SITC 275), and other crude materials (SITC 276).

U. K. imports from the EEC of crude fertilizers (SITC 271) increased by 3.8% per annum from \$.4 Million in 1954 to \$.7 Million in 1969 as its share of the market increased from 1.8% to 2.4%.

TABLE 9A

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR CRUDE FERTILIZERS (SITC 271)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69</u> %	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	22.9	24.8	27.4	31.9	29.5	1.7	100.0	100.0
MOROCCO	12.3	13.7	13.3	16.1	16.1	1.8	53.6	54.6
U. S. A.	2.1	4.8	4.2	4.6	1.7	- 1.4	9.3	5.8
SENEGAL	.3	.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	15.5	1.4	8.7
U.S.S.R.	--	.1	1.5	3.0	2.6	N/A	--	8.9
EEC	.4	.4	.6	.7	.7	3.8	1.8	2.4

This rather low level of participation on the part of the EEC consisted of crude fertilizers of animal or vegetable origin (SITC 271.1) where at \$3 Million in 1969 it was the sole supplier, and natural crude potassic salts (SITC 271.4). Here EEC participation declined by 15.9% annually from \$.4 Million in 1962 to \$.1 Million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market held was more than halved from 30.8% to 14.3%.

TABLE 9B

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR NATURAL CRUDE POTASSIC SALTS (SITC 271.4)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual Growth Rate</u> <u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>% Share of Market</u> <u>1962 1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	1.3	.7	.7	.7	- 7.5	100.0 100.0
EEC	.4	.4	.1	.1	-15.9	30.8 14.3
GERMANY EAST	.4	.3	.5	.5	2.9	30.8 11.4

In the import market for stone, sand and gravel (SITC 273) British imports from the EEC amounted to \$5.2 Million in 1969 and 63.4% of the market.

TABLE 9C

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR STONE, SAND, AND GRAVEL (SITC 273)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual Growth Rate</u> <u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>% Share of Market</u> <u>1954 1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	--	6.8	8.3	8.5	8.2	N/A	100.0 100.0
EEC	--	5.4	6.6	5.3	5.2	N/A	-- 63.4
IRELAND	--	.5	.7	1.5	1.2	N/A	-- 14.6

EEC participation in the U. K. import market for sulphur and un-roasted iron pyrites (SITC 274) has increased from \$4.2 Million in 1962 to \$11.7 Million in 1969.

TABLE 9D

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SULPHUR AND UNROASTED IRON PYRITES (SITC 274)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	--	17.7	20.6	39.7	34.0	N/A	--	100.0
CANADA	--	--	1.2	.5	.7	N/A	--	2.1
EEC	--	4.2	9.0	14.5	11.7	N/A	--	34.3
UNITED STATES	--	7.7	.9	5.6	7.0	N/A	--	20.7
MEXICO	--	2.4	6.4	12.8	4.9	N/A	--	14.3

More specifically, the EEC's participation in this market is centered entirely in the sub-market for sulphur (SITC 274.1). Imports rose by 13% per annum from \$4.4 Million in 1962 to \$11.7 Million in 1969 and as a share of the total rose from 29.9% to 38.0% over the period.

TABLE 9E

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SULPHUR (SITC 274.1)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	14.7	17.3	36.3	30.8	9.7	100.0	100.0
CANADA	.3	1.0	.5	.7	11.2	2.0	2.3
EEC	4.4	9.0	14.5	11.7	13.0	29.9	38.0
UNITED STATES	7.2	.9	5.5	7.0	- .3	49.0	22.7
MEXICO	2.8	6.4	12.8	4.9	7.3	19.1	15.9

U. K. imports from the EEC of natural abrasives (SITC 275) were \$1 Million in 1969 and accounted for 40.6% of the market.



TABLE 9F

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR NATURAL ABRASIVES (SITC 275)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate <u>1954 - 69 %</u>	% Share of Market <u>1954 1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	--	3.9	3.6	2.7	2.5	N/A	-- 100.0
CANADA	--	--	--	.1	.1	N/A	-- 5.7
EEC	--	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	N/A	-- 40.6
UNITED STATES	--	1.9	1.9	1.0	.8	N/A	-- 33.0

The EEC's participation in the natural abrasives market (SITC 275) was confined solely to natural abrasives nes (SITC 275.2). British imports from the EEC of natural abrasives nes increased 4.5% per annum from \$.7 Million in 1962 to \$1 Million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market doubled to 40%.

TABLE 9G

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR NATURAL ABRASIVES NES (SITC 275.2)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate <u>1962 - 69 %</u>	% Share of Market <u>1962 1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	3.5	3.6	2.7	2.5	- 4.1	100.0 100.0
CANADA	--	--	.1	.1	N/A	-- 4.0
EEC	.7	.9	1.0	1.0	4.5	20.0 40.0
UNITED STATES	2.0	1.9	1.0	.8	-10.8	57.1 32.0

U. K. imports of other crude materials (SITC 276) from the EEC has been on the increase and in 1969 amounted to \$11 Million and 14.3% of the total market.

TABLE 9H

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR OTHER CRUDE MATERIALS (SITC 276)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	1954	1961	1964	1968	1969	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						1954 - 69 %	1954	1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	--	69.4	66.3	69.7	77.2	N/A	--	100.0
CANADA	--	11.3	12.7	19.1	18.3	N/A	--	23.7
EEC	--	5.2	6.0	10.0	11.0	N/A	--	14.3
UNITED STATES	--	7.1	5.4	6.1	5.9	N/A	--	7.6
SOUTH AFRICA	--	12.8	10.9	15.1	17.6	N/A	--	22.7

The EEC's participation in the market for other crude materials consists of natural asphalt and natural bitumen (SITC 276.1), 2.7% of the total; salt (SITC 276.3), 4.6%; quartz, mica, feldspar, etc. (SITC 276.5), 2.7%; slag, dross, scabings, and similar waste nes (SITC 276.6), 1.8%; but principally crude minerals nes (SITC 276.9), 76.4%.

The EEC's small role in the U. K. import market for natural asphalt and natural bitumen (SITC 276.1) decreased by 6.2% annually from \$.5 Million in 1962 to \$.3 Million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market held fell from 16.1% to 15.8%.

TABLE 9I

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR NATURAL ASPHALT AND NATURAL BITUMEN (SITC 276.1)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	1962	1964	1968	1969	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					1962 - 69 %	1962	1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	3.1	3.9	2.6	1.9	- 5.9	100.0	100.0
EEC	.5	.6	.4	.3	- 6.2	16.1	15.8
UNITED STATES	.5	.6	.6	.3	- 6.2	16.1	15.8
TRINIDAD	2.1	2.7	1.5	1.3	- 5.8	67.7	68.4

The leading supplier to the U. K. import market for salt (SITC 276.3) is the EEC whose value supplied to this market increased 6.6% annually from \$.3 Million in 1962 to \$.5 Million in 1969 while its share of the market fell off from 75% to 71.4%.

TABLE 9J

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SALT (SITC 276.3)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	.4	.5	.4	.7	7.3	100.0	100.0
EEC	.3	.3	.3	.5	6.6	75.0	71.4

U. K. imports of quartz, mica, feldspar, etc. (SITC 276.5) from the EEC showed a sharp upward increase (14.8% per annum) from \$.1 Million in 1962 to \$.3 Million in 1969 as its percentage share of the market held more than doubled from 1.7% to 3.8%.

TABLE 9K

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR QUARTZ, MICA, FELDSPAR, ETC. (SITC 276.5)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	5.8	7.4	7.6	7.9	4.0	100.0	100.0
CANADA	--	.4	.5	.2	N/A	--	2.5
EEC	.1	.2	.2	.3	14.8	1.7	3.8
NORWAY	.7	1.6	1.5	1.8	12.2	12.1	8.9
INDIA	3.6	3.4	2.5	2.4	4.9	62.1	30.4

Imports of slag, dross, scalings, and similar waste nes (SITC 276.6) from the EEC were valued at \$.2 Million in 1969 and accounted for 50% of the market.

TABLE 9L

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SLAG, DROSS, SCALINGS & SIMILAR WASTE NES (SITC 276.6)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

					Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	--	.8	.4	.4	N/A	--	100.0
EEC	--	--	.2	.2	N/A	--	50.0
ARGENTINA	--	.1	.1	.1	N/A	--	25.0

EEC participation in the British import market for crude minerals nes (SITC 276.9) showed a strong increase (14.2% per annum) from \$2.9 Million in 1962 to \$8.4 Million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market rose from 30.5% to 51.5% over that period.

TABLE 9M

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR CRUDE MINERALS NES (SITC 276.9)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

					Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	9.5	10.0	14.6	16.3	7.0	100.0	100.0
EEC	2.9	3.8	7.5	8.4	14.2	30.5	51.5
UNITED STATES	1.5	1.2	1.1	.9	- 6.2	15.8	5.5
NORWAY	1.0	.7	.9	1.0	--	10.5	6.1
SOUTH AFRICA	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.1	11.6	8.6
TURKEY	.4	.4	.9	.9	10.7	4.2	5.5

2. CANADA

British imports of crude fertilizer, mineral nes (Table 9) from Canada more than doubled from \$8.7 Million in 1954 to \$20 Million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market rose from 8.7% to 13.2%. Canadian participation

in this market is located in the sub-markets for sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites (SITC 274), natural abrasives (SITC 275), and other crude materials (SITC 276).

U. K. imports from Canada have been on the decline since 1964 for sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites (Table 9D) and amounted to \$.7 Million in 1969. Participation by Canada in this import sector more particularly consists of sulphur (SITC 274.1), where U.K. imports of sulphur (Table 9F) increased from \$.3 Million in 1962 to \$.7 Million in 1969 although a high of \$1 Million was reached in 1964. The percentage share of the market attributed to Canada rose slightly from 2.0% to 2.3%.

Canada did not become an active participant in the U. K. import market for natural abrasives (Table 9F) until 1968. In 1969 value supplied by Canada to this market was \$.1 Million and accounted for 5.7% of the total market. Participation by Canada in this market is located solely in the area of natural abrasives, nes, (Table 9G).

By far the vast majority of the Canadian participation in the British import market for crude fertilizer and minerals nes (SITC 27) falls in other crude materials (SITC 276). U. K. imports of other crude materials (Table 9I) from Canada has been increasing since 1961 and amounted to \$18.3 in 1969 and 23.7% of the total market. Canadian value supplied here fell into two principal areas, crude asbestos (SITC 276.4) and quartz, mica, feldspar, etc. (SITC 276.5).

Imports of crude asbestos from Canada by Britain increased 9.8% per annum from \$8.5 Million in 1962 to \$18 Million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market held rose from 31.3% to 54.9%.

TABLE 9N

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR CRUDE ASBESTOS, WASHED OR GROUND (SITC 276.4)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual Growth Rate</u> <u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>% Share of Market</u> <u>1962 1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	27.2	31.2	31.3	32.8	2.4	100.0 100.0
CANADA	8.5	12.1	18.6	18.0	9.8	31.3 54.9
SOUTH AFRICA	9.7	7.8	11.8	13.6	4.3	35.7 41.5
RHODESIA	8.4	10.6	--	--	n.a.	30.9 --

U. K. imports of quartz, mica, feldspar, etc., (Table 9L), from Canada have fallen off to \$.2 million in 1969 after registering a high of \$.5 million in 1968.

3. SOUTH AFRICA

The value of crude fertilizer and mineral imports from South Africa rose from \$6.4 million in 1954 to a level of \$17.8 million in 1969 with its percentage share of the market increasing from 6.4% to 11.7%. South Africa was a supplier to one sub-market only, that of other crude materials (SITC 276) Table 9H, which consists of asbestos, washed or ground (SITC 276.4) and crude minerals nes (SITC 276.9).

U. K. imports of crude asbestos (Table 9N) from South Africa increased 4.3% per annum from \$9.7 million in 1962 to \$13.6 million in 1969 while its share of the market rose from 35.7% to 41.5% over the period.

Imports of crude minerals nes (Table 9M) from South Africa by Britain rose from \$1.1 million in 1962 to \$1.4 million in 1969 with the share of the market decreasing from 11.6% to 8.6%.

H. METALLIFEROUS ORES AND METAL SCRAP (SITC 28) (24.7% of Sector Imports in 1969)

The United Kingdom's import market for metalliferous ores and metal scrap (SITC 28) exhibited moderate annual growth in value (4.1%) rising from \$384 Million in 1954 to \$698.9 Million in 1969. The leading suppliers were Canada, South Africa and Sweden.

TABLE 10

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR METALLIFEROUS ORES, SCRAP (SITC 28)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	384.0	459.9	518.3	643.2	698.9	4.1	100.0	100.0
CANADA	57.1	111.1	127.2	175.2	153.9	6.8	14.9	22.0
EEC	25.1	12.3	16.6	25.1	28.8	.9	6.5	4.1
UNITED STATES	17.3	18.7	17.6	31.0	37.4	5.3	4.5	5.4
BOLIVIA	30.6	34.8	42.2	62.7	81.5	6.7	8.0	11.7
SOUTH AFRICA	7.7	32.9	44.5	92.7	123.2	20.0	2.0	17.6
SWEDEN	61.9	68.6	69.6	52.5	40.3	-2.8	16.1	5.8
NORWAY	2.7	4.5	13.0	13.1	26.0	16.3	.7	3.7
AUSTRALIA	11.2	16.8	28.2	31.9	36.2	8.1	2.9	5.2

1. CANADA

Canadian participation increased significantly (6.8% per annum) from \$57.1 Million in 1954 to \$153.9 Million in 1969 as its percentage share of the market rose from 14.9% to 22% over the period. Within this area, Canadian-sourced imports were found in four sub-markets -- iron ore concentrates (SITC 281); non-ferrous ores and concentrates (SITC 283); non-ferrous metal scrap (SITC 284); and silver and platinum ores (SITC 285).



In the market for iron ore concentrates (SITC 281) value supplied by Canada increased by 9.4% annually from \$10.9 Million in 1954 to \$41.6 Million in 1969, as the share of the market rose by slightly more than three times from 6.5% to 19.8% over the period.

TABLE 10A

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR IRON ORES AND CONCENTRATES (SITC 281)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	167.0	206.1	233.0	202.5	210.1	1.5	100.0	100.0
CANADA	10.9	32.5	48.7	48.0	41.6	9.4	6.5	19.8
EEC	6.2	6.2	4.5	1.4	3.2	- 4.3	3.7	1.5
VENEZUELA	.1	27.1	22.7	18.7	17.3	41.0	.1	8.2
NORWAY	1.9	3.8	10.5	11.1	23.8	18.4	1.1	11.3
SWEDEN	61.6	67.3	68.7	50.4	37.7	- 3.2	36.9	17.9

Canadian participation in the iron ore concentrates market is more specifically found in iron ore, etc., excluding pyrites, (SITC 281.3). In this sub-market British imports from Canada amounted to \$41.6 Million in 1969 and 19.9% of the total. However, this represents a decline from the \$48.7 Million supplied in 1964.

TABLE 10B

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR IRON ORE ETC. EXCLUDING PYRITES (SITC 281.3)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	--	227.1	199.5	208.5	N/A	--	100.0
CANADA	--	48.7	48.0	41.6	N/A	--	19.9
VENEZUELA	--	22.7	18.7	17.3	N/A	--	8.3
EEC	--	1.9	.8	3.0	N/A	--	1.4
NORWAY	--	10.5	10.9	23.6	N/A	--	11.3
SWEDEN	--	67.0	49.3	36.9	N/A	--	17.7
MAURITANIA	--	16.3	21.5	22.4	N/A	--	10.7
LIBERIA	--	18.0	15.9	16.8	N/A	--	8.1

Canadian participation in the U. K. import market for non-ferrous ores and concentrates (SITC 283) outpaced that of the market as a whole (10.4% per annum compared to 6.1%) as it increased from \$22.7 Million in 1954 to \$100.7 Million in 1969. The percentage of this market held by Canada more than doubled from 16.7% to 34.9%.

TABLE 10C

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR NON-FERROUS ORES AND CONCENTRATES (SITC 283)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	136.2	185.1	198.5	252.3	287.5	6.1	100.0	100.0
CANADA	22.7	57.5	59.0	88.7	100.7	10.4	16.7	34.9
EEC	2.5	1.8	2.6	9.9	14.4	10.4	1.8	5.0
BOLIVIA	30.6	34.8	42.1	62.7	81.5	6.7	22.4	28.3
AUSTRALIA	10.0	12.5	25.9	26.4	28.9	7.3	7.3	10.0
SOUTH AFRICA	7.6	7.9	14.8	14.3	16.0	6.1	5.6	5.6

Activity by Canada in the British import market for non-ferrous ores and concentrates can be further traced to four markets at a finer level of detail. These markets were nickel ores and concentrates (SITC 283.2), lead ores and concentrates (SITC 283.4), zinc ores and concentrates (SITC 283.5), and non-ferrous ores and concentrates nes (SITC 283.9).

Canada is almost the sole supplier to the British import market for nickel ores and concentrates (SITC 283.2) having supplied \$62.9 Million in 1969 which accounted for 98.1% of the market.

TABLE 10D

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR NICKEL ORES AND CONCENTRATES (SITC 283.2)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					1962 - 69 %	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	51.1	52.9	73.1	64.1	2.9	100.0	100.0
CANADA	51.1	52.8	72.7	62.9	2.7	100.0	98.1

In the U. K. import market for lead ores and concentrates (SITC 283.4) quantity demanded was on the increase and in 1969 accounted for \$2.1 Million or 16.0% of the total market.

TABLE 10E

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR LEAD ORES AND CONCENTRATES (SITC 283.4)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					1962 - 69 %	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	--	5.3	10.9	13.1	N/A	--	100.0
CANADA	--	1.9	.7	2.1	N/A	--	16.0
AUSTRALIA	--	2.2	5.3	4.0	N/A	--	30.5

Canadian participation in the U. K. import market for zinc ores and

concentrates (SITC 283.5) increased by 21% per annum from \$.6 Million in 1962 to \$2.7 Million in 1969 although a high of \$4.4 Million was reached in 1967. The share of the market held by Canada rose from 8.3% to 11.1% over this period.

TABLE 10F

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR ZINC ORES AND CONCENTRATES (SITC 283.5)

	(Millions of U. S. Dollars)				Average Annual	% Share of	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Growth Rate</u> <u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>Market</u>	
						<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	7.2	25.9	22.9	24.4	16.4	100.0	100.0
CANADA	.6	1.7	3.9	2.7	21.0	8.3	11.1
EEC	--	.8	2.5	.4	N/A	--	1.6
AUSTRALIA	5.1	16.6	11.5	12.6	12.0	70.8	51.6

Lastly, in the import sub-market for non-ferrous ores and concentrates nes (SITC 283.9) value supplied by Canada grew significantly by 47% annually from \$.7 Million to \$15.1 Million while the percentage share of the market rose by nearly nine times from 2.1% to 18.4%.

TABLE 10G

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR NON-FERROUS ORES AND CONCENTRATES NES (SITC 283.5)

	(Millions of U. S. Dollars)				Average Annual	% Share of	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Growth Rate</u> <u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>Market</u>	
						<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	34.2	41.0	57.3	82.2	11.6	100.0	100.0
CANADA	.7	2.6	11.5	15.1	47.0	2.1	18.4
EEC	.4	.6	5.9	10.4	50.0	1.2	12.7
AUSTRALIA	7.5	6.4	8.8	11.2	5.2	21.9	13.6
SOUTH AFRICA	4.8	6.5	6.5	8.0	6.6	14.0	9.7

Canada displayed an 11.9% annual growth in the British import market

for non-ferrous metal scrap (SITC 284) increasing its participation from \$1 Million in 1954 to \$5.4 Million in 1969. The share of the market attributed to Canada more than doubled from 5.9% to 12.4%.

TABLE 10H

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR NON-FERROUS METAL SCRAP (SITC 284)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate <u>1954 - 69 %</u>	% Share of Market <u>1954 1969</u>	
<u>TOTAL</u>	16.2	19.7	27.2	35.4	43.9	6.9	100.0	100.0
CANADA	1.0	1.5	.7	3.2	5.4	11.9	5.9	12.4
EEC	1.5	3.8	8.1	7.6	8.1	11.9	9.1	18.4
U.S.S.R.	--	.5	1.0	1.8	3.6	N/A	--	8.1
AUSTRALIA	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.5	3.8	8.6	6.9	8.6
SOUTH AFRICA	.1	.6	.3	1.7	1.2	18.0	.6	2.6

Canadian participation in the import market for non-ferrous metal scrap, upon further examination, is made up of ash and residues bearing non-ferrous metals nes (SITC 284.01), copper scrap (SITC 284.02) and nickel scrap (SITC 284.03). U. K. imports of ash and residues bearing non-ferrous metals nes (SITC 284.01) from Canada increased significantly (38% per annum) from \$.3 Million in 1963 to \$2.8 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market rose by more than three times from 3.7% to 13.7%.

TABLE 10I

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR ASH AND RESIDUES  
BEARING NON-FERROUS METALS, NES (SITC 284.01)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1963 - 69 %</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	8.1	14.0	16.4	20.5	14.2	100.0	100.0
CANADA	.3	.2	1.5	2.8	38.0	3.7	13.7
UNITED STATES	1.9	3.3	4.7	5.0	14.9	23.5	24.4
EEC	1.9	4.7	3.7	3.0	6.7	23.5	14.6
AUSTRALIA	.8	1.6	1.1	2.0	14.0	9.9	9.8

Imports of copper scrap (SITC 284.02) from Canada by the U. K. amounted to \$1.9 Million in 1969 while accounting for 24.7% of the total market.

TABLE 10J

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR COPPER SCRAP (SITC 284.02)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1963 - 69 %</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	.9	1.9	6.5	7.7	36.0	100.0	100.0
CANADA	--	--	1.4	1.9	N/A	--	24.7
EEC	--	.4	.3	.8	N/A	--	10.4
UNITED STATES	--	.2	2.1	1.5	N/A	--	19.5
IRELAND	.4	.3	1.0	.8	10.5	44.4	10.4

Lastly, Canadian participation in the sub-market for nickel scrap (SITC 284.03) is small but amounted to \$.7 Million in 1969 and accounted for 11.1% of the total market behind the EEC and the United States.

TABLE 10K

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR NICKEL SCRAP (SITC 284.03)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1963 - 69 %</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	1.6	2.7	4.6	6.3	22.0	100.0	100.0
CANADA	--	--	.2	.7	N/A	--	11.1
EEC	.8	1.2	1.6	2.9	21.0	50.0	46.0
UNITED STATES	.5	1.1	1.9	1.7	19.2	31.3	27.0

The last U. K. import market of this grouping is that of silver and platinum ores (SITC 285). Shipments from Canada increased by 2.8% annually from \$16 Million in 1954 to \$24.3 Million in 1969 although, as a share of the total, Canadian levels fell from 23.1% to 16.9%.

TABLE 10L

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SILVER AND PLATINUM ORES (SITC 285)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	33.9	47.6	58.9	152.5	143.8	10.1	100.0	100.0
CANADA	16.0	19.6	18.6	35.3	24.3	2.8	23.1	16.9
EEC	.4	--	1.4	6.0	2.6	13.3	1.2	1.8
SOUTH AFRICA	14.5	24.4	29.8	76.7	106.0	14.2	42.7	73.6

2. SOUTH AFRICA

United Kingdom imports of metalliferous ores and scrap (Table 10) from South Africa expanded by 20% per annum moving from \$7.7 Million in 1954 to \$123.2 Million in 1969 as the percentage share of the market rose by almost nine times



from 2.0% to 17.6% over the period. Imports from South Africa were concentrated in non-ferrous ores and concentrates (SITC 283), non-ferrous metal scrap (SITC 284), and silver and platinum ores (SITC 285).

Imports of non-ferrous ores and concentrates from South Africa (Table 10C) rose by 6.1% per annum from \$7.6 Million in 1969 with its percentage share of the market remaining unchanged. Examining South Africa's participation further it is noted that it consists of tin ores and concentrates (SITC 283.6), manganese ores and concentrates (SITC 283.7) and non-ferrous ores and concentrates nes (SITC 283.9).

U. K. imports of tin ores and concentrates (SITC 283.6) from South Africa increased by 9.1% per annum from \$1.3 Million in 1962 to \$2.6 Million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market fell from 3.5% to 3.1%.

TABLE 10M

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR TIN ORES AND CONCENTRATES (SITC 283.6)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

					<u>Average Annual Growth Rate</u>		<u>% Share of Market</u>	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1962 - 69</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	37.0	51.8	66.7	84.5	10.9		100.0	100.0
ARGENTINA	.1	.2	3.6	2.7	50.1		.3	3.2
BOLIVIA	34.3	40.6	56.4	75.4	10.3		92.7	89.2
SOUTH AFRICA	1.3	1.5	2.5	2.6	9.1		3.5	3.1
AUSTRALIA	--	.7	.6	1.1	N/A		--	1.3

South African participation in the U. K. import market for manganese ores and concentrates (SITC 283.7) displayed a moderate growth in value (1.6% annually) from \$2.9 Million in 1962 to \$3.3 Million in 1969, and increased its relative position from 21.3% to 26.2% of the total.

TABLE 10N

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR MANGANESE ORES AND CONCENTRATES (SITC 283.7)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	1962	1964	1968	1969	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					1962 - 69 %	1962	1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	13.6	15.9	15.0	12.6	- .9	100.0	100.0
EEC	.1	.2	1.0	2.6	50.0	1.0	20.6
SOUTH AFRICA	2.9	3.4	4.5	3.3	1.6	21.3	26.2
GHANA	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.3	9.5	21.3	10.3
BRAZIL	--	2.6	3.3	2.0	N/A	--	15.9
CONGO BRAZ.	--	--	.3	1.7	N/A	--	13.5

In the market for non-ferrous ores and concentrates (Table 10G), U. K. imports from South Africa expanded by 6.6% per annum from \$4.8 Million in 1962 to \$8 Million in 1969 while the share of the market fell from 14% to 9.7% over the period.

South Africa's share in non-ferrous metal scrap (Table 10H), although small, increased by 18% annually to 2.6% of the total or \$.1 Million in 1954 to \$1.2 Million in 1969, with a high of \$1.7 Million in 1968.

By far the vast majority of South Africa's participation in overall market for metalliferous ores and scrap (SITC 28) falls in the sub-market for silver and platinum ores (Table 10L). In this market South African participation increased by 14.2% per annum from \$14.5 Million in 1954 to \$106 Million in 1969 nearly doubling its share of the market from 42.7% to 73.6% over the period.

### 3. SWEDEN

The third leading supplier to the U. K. import market for metalliferous ores and scrap (Table 10) experienced an overall decline of 2.8% yearly from \$61.9 Million in 1954 to \$40.3 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market was cut back by almost two-thirds from 16.1% to 5.8% over the period.

Sweden's participation is almost solely located in the sub-market for iron ores and concentrates (Table 10A) which fell 3.2% per annum from \$61.6 Million in 1954 to \$37.7 Million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market was slightly more than halved from 36.9% to 17.9%. Sweden's role is almost entirely as a supplier of iron ore (Table 10B).

4. EEC

The position of the EEC increased fractionally from \$25.1 Million in 1954 to \$28.8 Million in 1969 and occurred in five sub-markets -- iron ores and concentrates (SITC 281); iron and steel scrap (SITC 282); non-ferrous ores and concentrates (SITC 283), non-ferrous metal scrap (SITC 284) and silver and platinum ores (SITC 285).

The value of Britain's imports of iron ores and concentrates (Table 10A) declined by 4.3% yearly from \$6.2 Million in 1954 to \$3.2 Million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market attributed the EEC was more than halved from 3.7% to 1.5%. The EEC's participation consisted of the import markets for iron ore (SITC 281.3) and roasted iron pyrites (SITC 281.4).

In iron ore etc. (Table 10B) value supplied by the EEC has been on the increase so that in 1969 it amounted to \$3 Million and 1.4% of the market. The other sub-market, roasted iron pyrites (SITC 281.4), saw U. K. imports from the EEC decline from \$2.5 Million in 1964 to \$.2 Million in 1969.

TABLE 10-0

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR ROASTED IRON PYRITES (SITC 281.4)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual</u> <u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>% Share of</u> <u>Market</u>	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	--	6.0	3.0	1.7	N/A	--	100.0
EEC	--	2.5	.6	.2	N/A	--	11.8
NORWAY	--	.1	.2	.2	N/A	--	11.8
SWEDEN	--	1.7	1.1	.8	N/A	--	47.1
SPAIN	--	1.5	.6	.3	N/A	--	17.7

The participation of the EEC in the U. K. import market for iron and steel scrap (SITC 282) declined quite dramatically (16.6% annually) from \$9.2 Million in 1954 to \$.6 Million in 1969 as the percentage share of the market fell off sharply from 30.1% to 4.2%.

TABLE 10P

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR IRON AND STEEL SCRAP (SITC 282)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual</u> <u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>% Share of</u> <u>Market</u>	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	30.7	1.2	.6	.5	13.6	- 5.3	100.0	100.0
CANADA	6.5	--	.3	--	--	N/A	21.1	--
EEC	9.2	.5	.1	.2	.6	-16.6	30.1	4.2
UNITED STATES	4.1	--	--	--	12.3	7.6	13.4	90.6

Imports from the EEC of non-ferrous ores and concentrates (Table 10C) increased by 10.4% from \$2.5 Million in 1954 to \$14.4 Million in 1969 while its share of the market was increasing from 1.8% to 5.0% over the period. The EEC's participation here can be found in the following areas, bauxite (SITC 283.3),

zinc ores and concentrates (SITC 283.5), manganese ores and concentrates (SITC 283.7), and non-ferrous ores and concentrates (SITC 283.9).

In the sub-market for bauxite (SITC 283.3) value supplied by the EEC declined by 6.5% per annum from \$1.2 Million in 1962 to \$.7 Million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market was more than halved from 22.6% to 10.5%.

TABLE 10Q

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR BAUXITE (SITC 283.3)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

					<u>Average Annual Growth Rate</u>		<u>% Share of Market</u>	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1962 - 69</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	5.3	5.3	5.9	6.7	3.0		100.0	100.0
EEC	1.2	.6	.5	.7	- 6.5		22.6	10.5
GREECE	.6	.7	1.3	.9	5.2		11.3	13.4
GHANA	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.5	.7		62.3	52.2

The EEC's participation in the import sector for zinc ores and concentrates (Table 10F) has fallen off to \$.4 Million in 1969 after having reached a high of \$2.5 Million in 1968. This performance contrasts with the 50.0% annual increase in U. K. imports of manganese ores and concentrates (Table 10N) from the EEC. Value supplied by the EEC in this area rose \$.1 Million in 1962 to \$2.6 Million in 1969 as its share of the market increased substantially from 1.0% to 20.6%. The EEC again recorded a 50% annual increase in value supplied, this time in the U. K. import market for non-ferrous ores and concentrates (Table 10G). This total increased from \$.4 Million in 1962 to \$10.4 Million in 1969 while the share of the market attributed to the EEC rose from 1.2% to 12.7%.

The EEC's role in the non-ferrous metal scrap market (Table 10H) has grown significantly (11.9% per annum) from \$1.5 Million in 1954 to \$8.1 Million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market held more than doubled from 9.1% to 18.4%. Participation by the EEC here can be more precisely traced to the

markets for ash and residues bearing non-ferrous metals nes (SITC 284.01), copper scrap (SITC 284.02), nickel scrap (SITC 284.03), lead scrap (SITC 284.06), zinc scrap (SITC 284.07), and tin scrap (SITC 284.09).

U. K. imports of ash and residues bearing non-ferrous metals, nes (Table 10I) from the EEC grew by 6.7% annually from \$1.9 Million in 1963 to \$3 Million in 1969; however, it has been declining since a high of \$4.7 Million was attained in 1964. The percentage share of the market fell from 23.5% to 14.6% over this period.

In the market for copper scrap (Table 10J) the EEC's value supplied has increased from \$.4 Million in 1964 to \$.8 Million in 1969.

The EEC, although displaying a 21% annual growth in value supplied to the U. K. of nickel scrap (Table 10K) from \$.8 Million in 1963 to \$2.9 Million in 1969, experienced a fall in percentage share of the market from 50.0% to 46.0%.

In the small U. K. import market for lead scrap (SITC 284.06) the EEC's value supplied expanded by 26% per annum from \$.1 Million in 1963 to \$.5 Million in 1969 while the EEC extended its percentage share of the market by more than three times from 16.7% to 55.6%.

TABLE 10R

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR LEAD SCRAP (SITC 284.06)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

					Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1963 - 69 %</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	.6	1.3	.9	.9	6.0	100.0	100.0
EEC	.1	.2	.6	.5	26.0	16.7	55.6
EAST GERMANY	--	--	.1	.2	N/A	--	22.2

The EEC's participation in the zinc scrap market (SITC 284.07) at \$.3 Million and 60.0% of the total market in 1963 disappeared by 1969.

TABLE 10S

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR ZINC SCRAP (SITC 284.07)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual</u> <u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>% Share of</u> <u>Market</u>	
					<u>1963 - 69 %</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	.5	.8	.7	.2	22.0	100.0	100.0
EEC	.3	.4	.4	--	N/A	60.0	--
SWEDEN	--	--	.1	--	N/A	--	--

U. K. imports of tin scrap (SITC 284.09) from the EEC showed a significant increase (17.0% per annum) from \$.3 Million in 1963 to \$.9 in 1969 while the share of the market expanded from 37.5% to 47.4%.

TABLE 10T

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR TIN SCRAP (SITC 284.09)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual</u> <u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>% Share of</u> <u>Market</u>	
					<u>1963 - 69 %</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	.8	1.7	1.4	1.9	13.2	100.0	100.0
EEC	.3	.8	.7	.9	17.0	37.5	47.4
UNITED STATES	--	.2	.3	.4	N/A	--	21.1

In the U. K. import market for silver and platinum ores (Table 10L) the value supplied by the EEC has increased by 13.3% yearly from \$.4 Million in 1954 to \$2.6 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market rose slightly from 1.2% to 1.8%.



I. CRUDE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATERIALS, NES (SITC 29) (4.6% of Sector Imports in 1969)

The United Kingdom import market for crude animal and vegetable materials, nes (SITC 29) expanded by a moderate 2.0% per annum from \$98.4 Million in 1954 to \$133.1 Million in 1969. Major suppliers to this market were the EEC, New Zealand, and India.

TABLE 11

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR CRUDE ANIMAL, VEGETABLE MATERIALS NES (SITC 29)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

						Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1954 - 69</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	98.4	119.3	132.1	123.6	133.1	2.0	100.0	100.0
CANADA	2.0	2.1	4.7	4.1	4.6	5.7	2.0	3.4
EEC	22.5	36.2	36.8	38.3	38.6	3.6	22.9	29.0
INDIA	12.7	12.9	11.6	10.9	11.5	- .7	12.9	8.6
CHINA	3.5	8.6	10.9	9.0	10.6	7.7	3.5	8.0
NEW ZEALAND	4.0	9.3	13.6	11.2	13.1	8.3	4.0	9.8

1. EEC

Value supplied by the EEC to the U. K. import market for crude animal and vegetable materials nes (Table 10) increased by 3.6% yearly from \$22.5 Million in 1954 to \$38.6 Million in 1969. Its share of the total market rose from 22.9% to 29.0%. The EEC participated in both the sub-markets of this import sector, namely, crude animal matter, nes (SITC 291) and crude vegetable materials, nes (SITC 292).

The EEC displayed a significant 8.9% yearly increase in its value supplied to the U. K. import market for crude animal matter, nes (SITC 291) from \$2.4 Million

in 1954 to \$8.6 Million in 1969. The Community's share of the market rose from 12.5% to 14.5% over this period.

**TABLE 11A**

**UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR CRUDE ANIMAL MATTER NES (SITC 291)**

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	18.9	43.7	51.0	48.9	59.3	7.9	100.0	100.0
CANADA	--	.8	1.2	2.2	3.1	N/A	--	5.3
EEC	2.4	5.7	4.9	7.3	8.6	8.9	12.5	14.5
CHINA	3.3	8.1	10.1	7.9	9.1	7.0	17.6	15.4
NEW ZEALAND	.1	7.5	12.3	9.5	11.6	37.0	.3	19.6
INDIA	3.1	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.2	2.0	16.4	7.1

U. K. imports from the EEC of crude vegetable materials, nes (SITC 292) increased by 3.4% annually from \$18.2 Million in 1954 to \$30 million in 1969 while the share of the market nearly doubled from 22.9% to 40.7%.

**TABLE 11B**

**UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR CRUDE VEGETABLE MATERIALS NES (SITC 292)**

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	79.5	75.7	81.1	74.7	73.7	- .5	100.0	100.0
CANADA	2.0	1.3	3.4	1.9	1.4	-2.4	2.5	1.9
EEC	18.2	30.5	32.0	31.0	30.0	3.4	22.9	40.7
UNITED STATES	1.6	1.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.0	3.1
INDIA	9.6	7.8	7.3	6.2	7.3	-1.8	12.1	9.9
NEW ZEALAND	3.9	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.5	-6.1	4.9	2.0

Further isolating the EEC's participation in the U. K. import market for crude vegetable materials, nes (Table 11B); natural gums, resins, balsam and lacs (SITC 292.2), vegetable plaiting material (SITC 292.3), vegetables used in pharmacy (SITC 292.4), seeds, etc., for planting (SITC 292.5), live plants and bulbs (SITC 292.6) and cut flowers and foliage (SITC 292.7) are the main constituents.

U. K. imports of natural gums, resins, balsam, and lacs (SITC 292.2) from the EEC have been on the decline since 1964 falling from \$.8 Million in that year, to \$.5 Million in 1969.

TABLE 11C

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR NATURAL GUMS, RESINS, BALSAM, ETC. (SITC 292.2)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	--	10.2	8.8	8.9	N/A	--	100.0
EEC	--	.8	.6	.5	N/A	--	5.6
IRAN	--	1.6	1.1	1.1	N/A	--	12.4
SUDAN	--	3.1	2.7	2.9	N/A	--	32.6
NIGERIA	--	.8	1.0	.8	N/A	--	9.0
INDIA	--	2.2	1.5	1.9	N/A	--	21.3

Vegetable plaiting materials (SITC 292.3) imported from the EEC halved over the period 1964-69 falling from \$.4 Million to \$.2 Million.

TABLE 11D

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR VEGETABLE PLAITING MATERIALS (SITC 292.3)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual</u> <u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>% Share of</u> <u>Market</u>	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	--	2.0	1.8	1.7	N/A	--	100.0
EEC	--	.4	.2	.2	N/A	--	11.8
CHINA	--	.2	.6	.7	N/A	--	41.2
HONG KONG	--	.7	.3	.2	N/A	--	11.8

In the U. K. import market for vegetables used for pharmacy, etc., (SITC 292.4) EEC supplies were unchanged at \$.7 in both 1962 and 1969. However, the percentage share of the market increased from 20.6% to 24.1% over this period.

TABLE 11E

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR VEGETABLES USED IN PHARMACY ETC. (SITC 292.4)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual</u> <u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>% Share of</u> <u>Market</u>	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	- 2.0	100.0	100.0
CANADA	--	.1	.1	--	N/A	--	--
EEC	.7	.5	.4	.7	--	20.6	24.1
UNITED STATES	--	.3	.3	.3	N/A	--	10.3
INDONESIA	.1	--	.5	--	N/A	2.9	--
INDIA	.2	.2	.2	.2	--	5.9	6.9

U. K. imports of seeds, etc., for planting (SITC 292.5) from the EEC increased from \$2.9 Million in 1964 to \$3.6 Million in 1969 and 31.6% of the market in that year.

TABLE 11F

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SEEDS, ETC., FOR PLANTING (SITC 292.5)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

					Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	--	12.9	11.7	11.4	N/A	--	100.0
CANADA	--	3.2	1.4	1.2	N/A	--	10.5
EEC	--	2.9	3.3	3.6	N/A	--	31.6
UNITED STATES	--	1.9	1.2	1.4	N/A	--	12.3
DENMARK	--	2.2	3.3	3.0	N/A	--	26.3
NEW ZEALAND	--	1.2	1.7	1.4	N/A	--	12.3

The EEC was almost the sole supplier to the U. K. market for live plants and bulbs (SITC 292.6) where its value supplied declined by 1.4% per annum from \$23.6 Million in 1962 to \$21 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market also fell from 96.7% to 87.1%.

TABLE 11G

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR LIVE PLANTS AND BULBS (SITC 292.6)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

					Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	24.4	25.4	23.9	24.1	- .2	100.0	100.0
EEC	23.6	23.4	21.1	21.0	-1.4	96.7	87.1
SPAIN	--	.1	.5	.7	N/A	--	2.9

EEC participation in the British import market for cut flowers and foliage (SITC 292.7) fell by 1.2% annually from \$3.2 Million in 1962 to \$2.9 Million in 1969 while the share of the market dropped sharply from 84.2% to 69.1%.

TABLE 11H

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR CUT FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE (SITC 292.7)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

					Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1962 - 69</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1969</u>
TOTAL	3.8	3.8	5.3	4.2	1.3		100.0 100.0
EEC	3.2	2.9	4.2	2.9	- 1.2		84.2 69.1
SOUTH AFRICA	.1	.4	.4	.3	14.7		2.6 7.1

2. NEW ZEALAND

United Kingdom imports of crude animal, vegetable materials, nes from New Zealand (Table 11) showed a significant increase (8.3% annually) from \$4 Million in 1954 to \$13.1 Million in 1969 while its share of the market more than doubled from 4.0% to 9.8%. New Zealand participated in both the sub-markets of this import area, that is, crude animal matter, nes (SITC 291), and crude vegetable materials, nes (SITC 292).

In the market for crude animal matter, nes (Table 11A) British imports from New Zealand expanded significantly (37% per annum) from \$.1 Million in 1954 to \$11.6 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market rose from .3% to 19.6% over the period.

United Kingdom imports of vegetable materials, nes (Table 11B) from New Zealand declined rather sharply (6.1% per annum) from \$3.9 Million in 1954 to \$1.5 Million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market was more than halved from 4.9% to 2.0%. New Zealand's participation in this market can be traced to seeds, etc., for planting (SITC 292.5). In the U.K. import sub-market for seeds, etc., for planting, (Table 11F), New Zealand increased her value supplied slightly from \$1.2 Million in 1964 to \$1.4 Million in 1969.

### 3. INDIA

Participation by India in the U. K. import market for crude animal matter, nes (Table 11) declined slightly at .7% per annum from \$12.7 Million in 1954 to \$11.5 Million in 1969 as its percentage share of the market fell from 12.9% to 8.6%. India was active in both sub-markets of this grouping, namely, crude animal matter, nes (SITC 291) and crude vegetable materials, nes (SITC 292).

U. K. imports of crude animal matter, nes (Table 11A) from India expanded at a rather slow pace (2.0% yearly) from \$3.1 Million in 1954 to \$4.2 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market, however, was more than halved from 16.4% to 7.1% over the period.

In the British import market for crude vegetable materials, nes (Table 11B) value supplied by India was cut back by 1.8% per annum from \$9.6 Million in 1954 to \$7.3 Million in 1969 while its share of the market fell from 12.1% to 9.9%. This participation by India can be isolated and found in the following areas, plants for dyeing and tanning (SITC 292.1); natural gums, resins, balsam, and lacs (SITC 292.2) and vegetables used in pharmacy, etc. (SITC 292.4).

U. K. imports of plants for dyeing and tanning (SITC 292.1) from India increased slightly from \$.9 Million in 1964 to \$1 Million in 1969 and comprised 47.6% of the market in that year.

TABLE 11I

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR PLANTS FOR DYEING AND TANNING (SITC 292.1)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	1962	1964	1968	1969	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					1962 - 69 %	1962	1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	--	2.2	1.1	2.1	N/A	--	100.0
CHINA	--	.4	.3	.7	N/A	--	33.3
INDIA	--	.9	.6	1.0	N/A	--	47.6



In the U. K. import market for natural gums, resins, balsam, and lacs (Table 11C) value supplied by India fell from \$2.2 Million in 1964 to \$1.9 Million in 1969.

Vegetables used in pharmacy (Table 11E) remained at a constant \$.2 Million with its share of the market increasing slightly from 5.9% in 1962 to 6.9% in 1969.

#### 4. CANADA

Crude animal, vegetable materials nes (Table 11) imported from Canada more than doubled from \$2 Million in 1954 to \$4.6 Million in 1969 while Canada's share of the total increased from 2% to 3.4% over this period. Canada participated in both the sub-markets of crude animal, vegetable materials nes, (SITC 29), crude animal matter, nes, (SITC 291) and crude vegetable materials, nes (SITC 292) gaining in the first and declining in the latter.

U. K. imports of crude animal matter, nes (Table 11A) from Canada increased from nil participation in 1954 to \$3.1 Million in 1969 and 5.3% of the entire market. Canadian sourced imports of crude vegetable materials nes (Table 11B) declined by 2.4% from \$2 Million in 1954 to \$1.4 Million in 1969 with its share of the market falling from 2.5% to 1.9%. Canadian participation in the crude vegetable material market consists particularly of seeds, etc., for planting, (SITC 292.5) where imports from Canada more than halved from \$3.2 Million in 1964 to \$1.2 Million in 1969.

B. THE UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET

FOR

MINERAL FUELS

Ottawa,  
February, 1972.

Regional Trade Patterns Division,  
Office of Economics,  
Department of Industry, Trade  
and Commerce.

## THE UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR MINERAL FUELS

### SUMMARY

In the absence of tariff barriers, present and contemplated, the structure of the general import market for mineral fuels in Britain is not likely to undergo substantial change once Britain's accession to membership in the EEC takes effect. Previously established area trade patterns are not expected to alter significantly as non-Mediterranean sources are developed.

The largest mineral fuel sub-market for Britain consisted of petroleum and products (SITC 33) valued at \$2,135 million in 1969 and exhibiting a 6.2% annual growth rate over the period 1954-69. The strong growth in this import market should continue, as present and forecast increases in post-entry economic activity take place. Canada's low level of participation should not be significantly affected by U. K. entry into the EEC.

Imports of natural gas and manufactures (SITC 34) with a value of \$43.3 million in 1969 should show some growth, although occupying a supplementary role in overall energy requirements supplied from abroad. Canada has not been a major supplier to this market.

Imports of coal, coke and briquettes (SITC 32) have been declining at a rate of 16.8% per annum from \$47.5 million to \$3 million in 1969 as both the consumer and industrial facilities have moved towards the use of other forms of energy. Accordingly it is not expected that demand for coal, coke and briquettes will show a reverse of trend in the near future, and a continued decline in imports of this item is foreseen. Again Canada has not been a participant in this area.

B. THE UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR MINERAL FUELS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	i
I. GENERAL IMPORT STRUCTURE OF MINERAL FUELS .....	1 - 6
II. SPECIFIC COMMODITY STRUCTURE AND OUTLOOK .....	7 - 13
III. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS .....	14

Ottawa,  
February, 1972.

Regional Trade Patterns Division,  
Office of Economics,  
Department of Industry, Trade  
and Commerce.

## I - GENERAL IMPORT STRUCTURE OF MINERAL FUELS

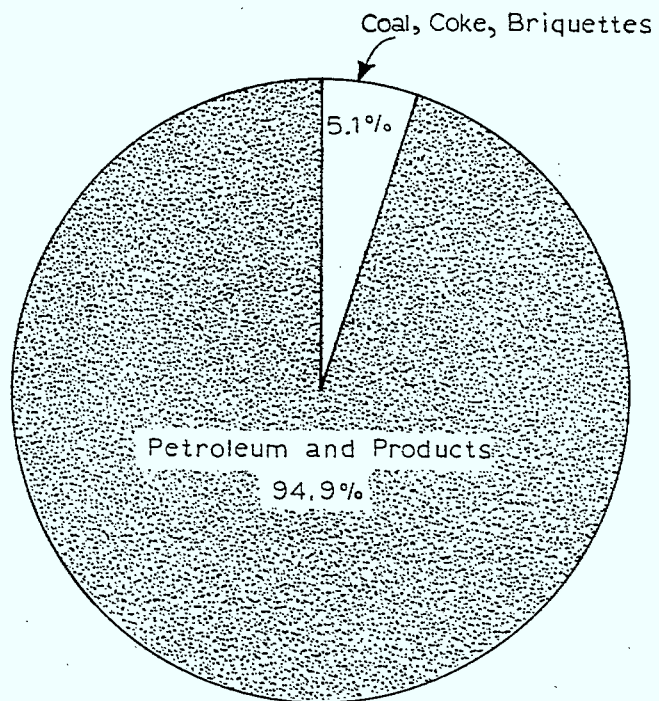
The general structure and growth of the United Kingdom import market for mineral fuels is summarized in Table 1.

In total, such imports have increased by 5.9% per annum, from \$921.7 million in 1954 to \$2,184.6 million in 1969, and have displayed a growth faster than overall imports. This can be illustrated by the fact that as a percentage of the total import market, the mineral fuels sector increased its share from 9.7% to 11.0% over the past decade and a half. The largest sub-market comprising petroleum and products (SITC 33), increased at 6.2% per annum from \$874.2 million in 1954 to \$2135 million in 1969 while increasing as a percentage share of the market from 94.9% to 97.7%. The other sub-markets which recorded increases are natural gas and manufactures (SITC 34) and electric energy (SITC 35). These markets, however, represent only 2.0% and .2% of the total mineral fuels import market respectively. Lastly the sub-market for coal, coke and briquettes registered a sharp decline (16.8% annually) from \$47.5 million in 1954 to \$3 million in 1969 while percentage share of the market fell from 5.1% to .1%.

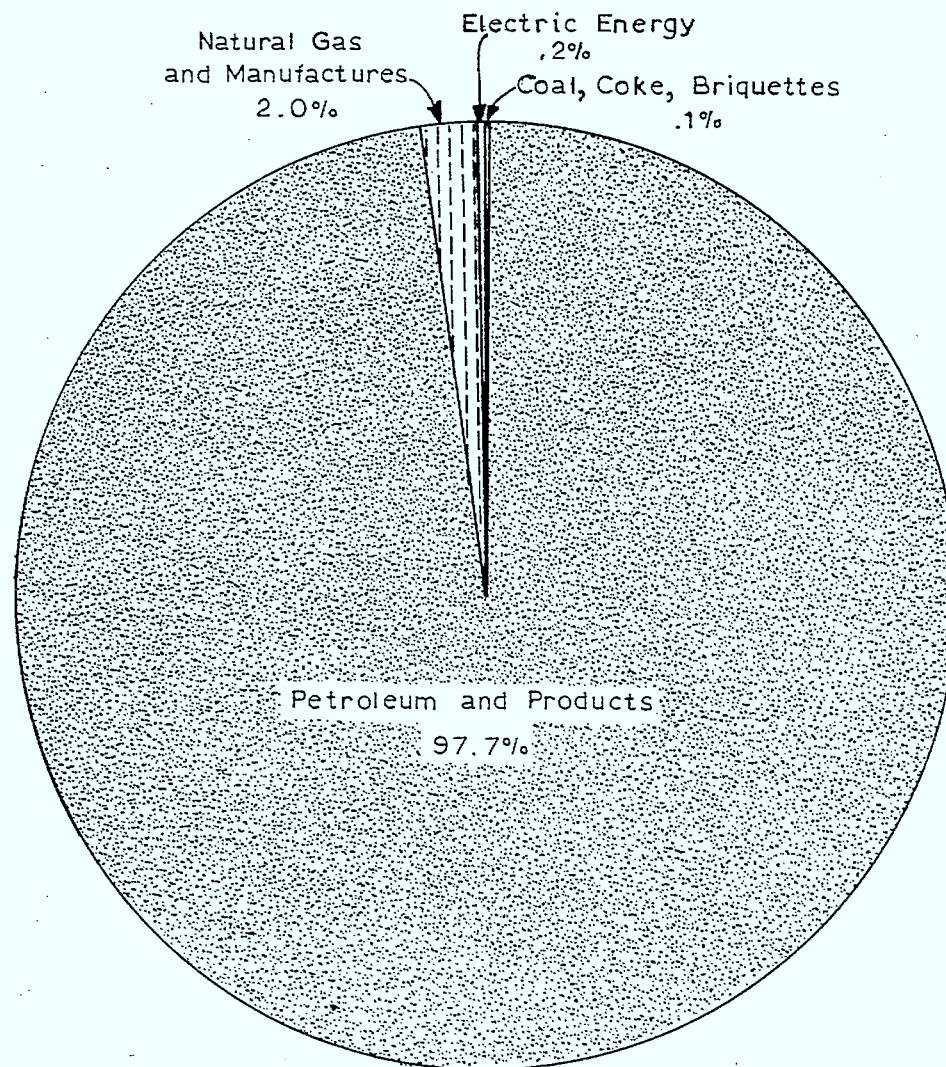
With respect to the geographical composition of the British import market for mineral fuels there have been a number of significant changes. Canada fell from an eleventh ranked position in 1954 (\$.7 million) to thirty-second position in 1969 (\$1.6 million). Two countries maintained their positions: Kuwait, retaining its first ranked position in 1954 (\$376.6 million) and in 1969 (\$408.4 million), while Venezuela retained its sixth-place ranking with \$49.4 million in 1954 and \$117.3 million in 1969. The remainder of the countries comprising the top six suppliers increased in importance: the EEC moved from fourth position in 1954 (\$85.3 million) to second position in 1969 (\$366.8 million), Libya a former non-supplier moved to third position in 1969 (\$362.6 million), and Iran rose from thirteenth position (\$.3 million) to fifth position (\$158.2 million).

# Chart 1 STRUCTURE OF MINERAL FUEL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

1954  
(\$922 million)



1969  
(\$2185 million)



Note: Natural Gas and Manufactures and Electric Energy negligible in 1954

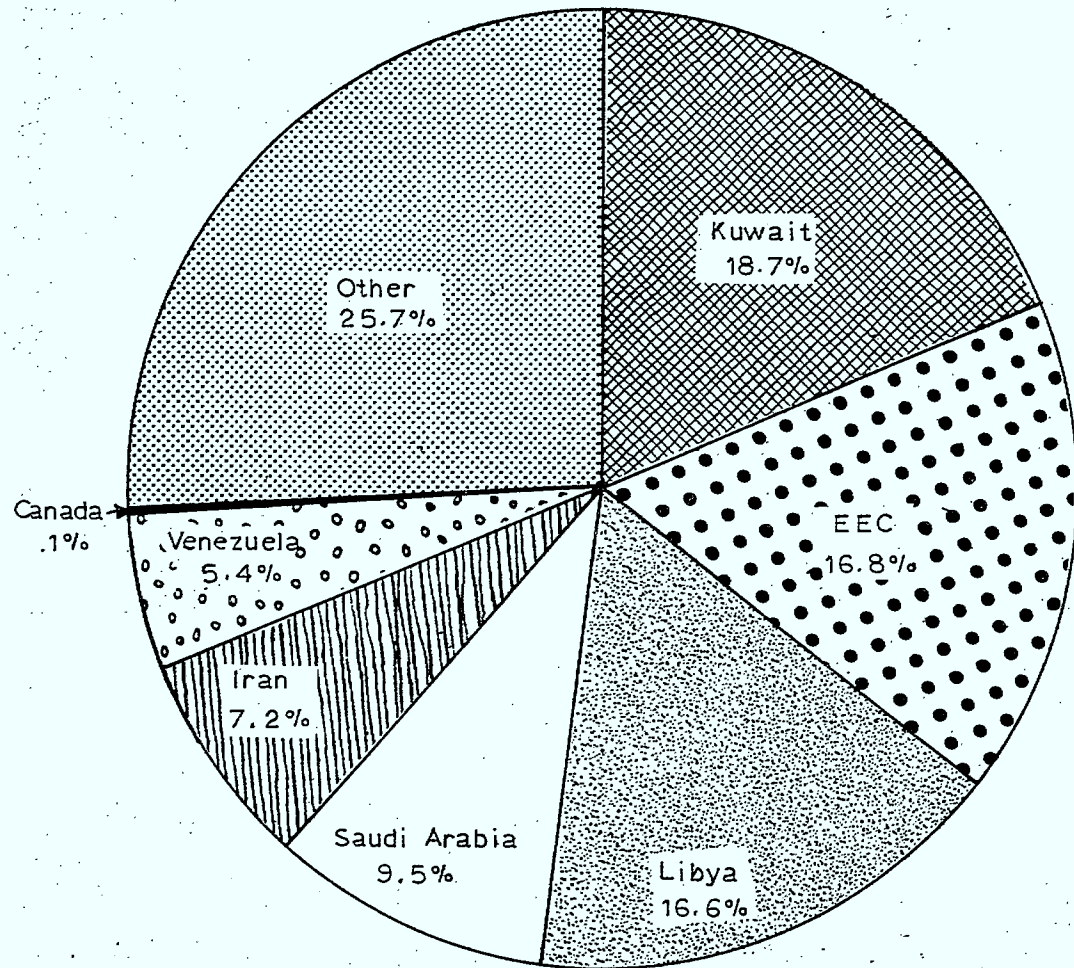
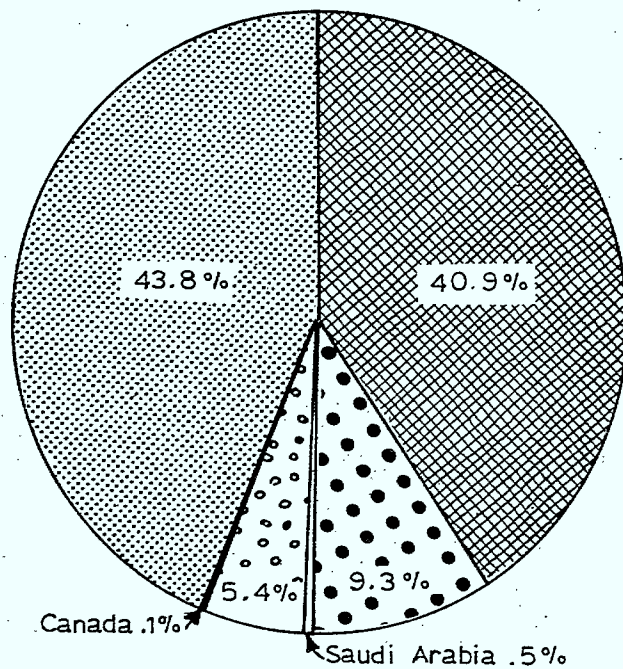
Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1954 and 1969



# Chart 2 MAJOR SUPPLIERS OF MINERAL FUELS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

1954  
(\$922 million)

1969  
(\$2185 million)



Note: Libya and Iran negligible in 1954. Canada although shown is not a major supplier.  
Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1954 and 1969.



Having briefly noted the changing position of the major suppliers, it is also of interest to note that there has been a slight increase in the geographic concentration of mineral fuel imports by the U. K. In 1969 six countries comprised approximately 75% of total U. K. imports compared with only five countries in 1954.

It must be noted that recent exploratory ventures in the area of the North Sea, depending on ultimate development, could result in a shifting in the pattern of supply in a manner that would reflect the newly established position of Britain and other European countries facing the North Sea as important sources of natural gas and petroleum in their own right. This will undoubtedly affect the sourcing of supply, although in itself it may not result in an altered pattern in the position of external suppliers. The degree to which an altered pattern of external suppliers emerges is of course related to questions of political stability in current major source areas.

TABLE 1

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR MINERAL FUELS (SITC 3)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate <u>1954 - 69%</u>	% Share of Market <u>1954 1969</u>		Rank <u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	921.7	1354.2	1637.9	2172.8	2184.6	5.9	100.0	100.0	--
CANADA	.7	.5	.7	1.4	1.6	5.7	.1	.1	32
EEC	85.3	119.8	201.2	441.1	366.8	10.2	9.3	16.8	2
UNITED STATES	71.9	26.9	23.1	27.9	23.7	-6.0	7.8	1.1	18
VENEZUELA	49.4	160.8	176.7	154.9	117.3	5.9	5.4	5.4	6
IRELAND	.5	11.6	7.1	12.9	43.2	34.5	.1	2.0	14
KUWAIT	376.6	459.9	345.8	335.5	408.4	.5	40.9	18.7	1
SAUDI ARABIA	4.7	36.0	33.6	163.8	206.7	29.0	.5	9.5	4
IRAN	.3	113.7	81.8	200.4	158.2	85.0	--	7.2	5
LIBYA	n.a.	6.7	176.8	378.0	362.6	n.a.	--	16.6	3

TABLE 2

COMPOSITION OF UNITED KINGDOM MINERAL FUEL IMPORTS

(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	<u>SITC</u>	<u>Value of Imports</u>		<u>Average Annual Growth Rate</u>	<u>% Share of Market</u>	
		<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	3	921.7	2184.6	5.9	100.0	100.0
COAL, COKE, BRIQUETTES	32	47.5	3.0	-16.8	5.1	.1
PETROLEUM & PRODUCTS	33	847.2	2135.0	5.7	94.9	97.7
NATURAL GAS & MFGS.	34	n.a.	43.3	n.a.	--	2.0
ELECTRIC ENERGY	35	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	--	.2

## II - SPECIFIC COMMODITY STRUCTURE AND OUTLOOK

### A. COAL, COKE AND BRIQUETTES (SITC 32) (.1% of U. K. Sector Imports in 1969)

Imports of coal, coke and briquettes (SITC 32) by the U. K. declined significantly ( 16.8% per annum) from \$47.5 million in 1954 to \$3 million in 1969 while falling as a percentage share of the market from 5.1% to .1%. There were only two suppliers in this area: Ireland and the EEC.

TABLE 3

### UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR COAL, COKE AND BRIQUETTES (SITC 32)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	47.5	2.3	1.5	2.3	3.0	-16.8	100.0	100.0
<u>IRELAND</u>	.2	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.8	19.2	.4	93.3
<u>EEC</u>	35.2	.3	--	.1	--	--	74.1	--

### B. PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS (SITC 33) (97.7% of U. K. Sector Imports in 1969)

The U. K. import market for petroleum and products (SITC 33) increased by 6.2% per annum from \$874.2 million in 1954 to \$2135 million in 1969. The major suppliers to this market were Kuwait, Libya and the EEC.

TABLE 4

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS (SITC 33)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	874.2	n.a.	1632.6	2124.9	2135.0	6.2	100.0	100.0
CANADA	.7	n.a.	.6	1.4	1.6	5.7	.1	.1
EEC	50.1	n.a.	198.2	433.3	358.2	14.0	5.7	16.8
UNITED STATES	64.2	n.a.	23.0	23.8	20.7	-7.3	7.3	1.0
KUWAIT	376.6	n.a.	345.8	335.5	408.4	.5	43.1	19.1
LIBYA	--	n.a.	176.8	378.0	362.5	n.a.	--	17.0
IRAN	.3	n.a.	171.9	200.4	158.2	85.0	--	7.4
SAUDI ARABIA	4.7	n.a.	33.6	163.8	206.7	29.0	.5	9.7

1. KUWAIT

Value supplied to the U. K. import market for petroleum and products (Table 4) from Kuwait increased fractionally on a per annum basis (.5%) from \$376.6 million in 1954 to \$408.4 million in 1969. Kuwait's percentage share of the market was more than halved from 43.1% to 19.1%.

Kuwait's participation in this British import market is almost solely concentrated in the crude petroleum sub-market. Imports of crude petroleum from Kuwait have declined to \$398.5 million in 1969 from a high of \$452.2 million reached in 1961.

TABLE 4A

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR CRUDE PETROLEUM (SITC 331)

	(Millions of U. S. Dollars)					Average Annual		% Share of	
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Growth Rate		Market	
						<u>1954 - 69</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	n.a.	982.2	1147.1	1505.7	1610.1	n.a.		100.0	100.0
LIBYA	n.a.	6.7	176.8	378.0	362.5	n.a.		--	22.5
SAUDI ARABIA	n.a.	35.9	32.9	162.7	206.3	n.a.		--	12.8
IRAN	n.a.	108.2	71.1	185.1	145.1	n.a.		--	9.0
NIGERIA	n.a.	42.0	66.8	28.6	88.9	n.a.		--	5.5
VENEZUELA	n.a.	117.5	122.9	116.2	88.3	n.a.		--	5.5
KUWAIT	n.a.	452.2	327.8	325.1	398.5	n.a.		--	24.8

2. LIBYA

U. K. imports of petroleum and products (Table 5) from Libya have been growing rapidly so that by 1969 they amounted to \$362.5 million and 17% of the total market. As in the case of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, Libya's participation is almost completely centered in the sub-market for crude petroleum (Table 4A). Imports from Libya increased sharply from \$6.7 million in 1961 to \$362.5 million in 1969 and it would appear that continued growth in the face of a slowing trend for Kuwait could result in a first-ranked position in the near future as a supplier of crude. However, it should be noted that the recent surge of nationalism in Libya, with respect to the oil industry, will quite possibly have significant effects on the quantity of oil demanded from this source. Since the British have been incurring difficulties with the Libyan government in regard to the take-over of oil properties owned by British interests, it is quite possible in view of recent U. S. experience that Libya as a supply source of crude petroleum to Britain may decline, with alternate sources being found not only elsewhere in the Middle East but also in a series of oil finds in the North Sea.

### 3. EEC

Britain's imports of petroleum and products from this source rose by 14.0% per annum from \$50.1 million in 1954 to \$358.2 million in 1969 while percentage share of the market more than doubled from 5.7% to 16.8%.

Participation by the EEC in this market is centered almost entirely (86.0%) in the sub-market for petroleum products (SITC 332) where imports from the EEC increased by 13.3% per annum from \$47.6 million in 1954 to \$308 million in 1969. The EEC's share of the market more than tripled from 18.5% to 58.7%. It appears quite likely that this growth will continue and the EEC's dominance in this market will be maintained if not extended.

TABLE 4B

#### UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (SITC 332)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	256.9	369.7	485.5	619.2	524.9	4.9	100.0	100.0
CANADA	.7	.5	.7	1.4	1.6	5.7	.3	.3
EEC	47.6	102.6	167.9	350.3	308.0	13.3	18.5	58.7
UNITED STATES	60.2	24.8	21.3	22.3	18.9	-7.4	23.4	3.6
VENEZUELA	--	43.3	53.8	38.6	29.0	n.a.	--	5.5
SPAIN	--	3.4	6.6	45.8	15.4	n.a.	--	2.9

Examining petroleum products more closely, part of this activity can be isolated further as falling in the areas of white spirit and kerosene (SITC 332.2) and non-chemical coal and petroleum wastes (SITC 332.9). White spirit and kerosene (SITC 332.2) imports from the EEC rose by 24.5% annually from \$18.1 million in 1962 to \$104.8 million in 1969 while percentage share of the market more than doubled from 32.6% to 66.2%.



TABLE 4C

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR WHITE SPIRIT, KEROSENE (SITC 332.2)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate <u>1962 - 69%</u>	% Share of Market <u>1962 1969</u>	
<u>TOTAL</u>	55.6	69.3	163.0	158.4	14.0	100.0	100.0
CANADA	--	--	1.1	1.4	n.a.	--	.9
EEC	18.1	25.9	102.0	104.8	24.5	32.6	66.2
UNITED STATES	.3	.4	4.4	4.9	42.0	.5	3.1

U.K. imports from the EEC of non-chemical coal and petroleum wastes (SITC 332.9) declined by 4.7% yearly from \$3.8 Million in 1962 to \$2.6 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market held by the Community fell from 52.1% to 29.5%.

TABLE 4D

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR NON-CHEMICAL COAL AND PETROLEUM WASTES (SITC 332.9)

(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate <u>1962 - 69%</u>	% Share of Market <u>1962 1964</u>	
<u>TOTAL</u>	7.3	7.2	8.5	8.8	2.4	100.0	100.0
CANADA	.4	.6	.3	.2	-8.3	5.5	2.3
EEC	3.8	4.5	3.0	2.6	-4.7	52.1	29.5
UNITED STATES	.9	2.0	5.0	5.8	26.5	12.3	65.9

4. CANADA

Imports of petroleum and products from Canada (Table 4) are very minor, increasing by 5.7% per annum from \$.7 Million in 1954 to \$1.6 Million in 1969 while the Canadian share of the market remained unchanged at .1%. In contrast to suppliers of basic crude Canada has been a marginal supplier of petroleum

products (Table 4B), largely white spirit and kerosene (SITC 332.2) and non-chemical coal and petroleum wastes (SITC 332.9).

British imports of white spirit and kerosene (Table 4C) from Canada stood at \$1.4 Million and .9% of the market in 1969. Non-chemical coal and petroleum waste material (Table 4D) supplied by Canada fell by 8.3% a year from \$.4 Million in 1962 to \$.2 Million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market was more than halved from 5.5% to 3.3%.

The small traditional participation by Canada in the petroleum products market can probably be expected to grow at its present rate unless the dominance of the EEC and the position of the United States in this market all but eliminates other competitors.

#### C. NATURAL GAS AND MANUFACTURES (SITC 34)

The British import market for natural gas and manufactures (SITC 34) has increased from \$2.8 million in 1964 to \$43.3 million in 1969 with the leading suppliers Algeria, EEC and the United States comprising over 90 per cent of the total. This sharp increase may largely reflect the introduction of advanced technology permitting the shipment of refrigerated natural gas long distances by ship.

TABLE 4E

#### UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR NATURAL GAS AND MFGDS. (SITC 34)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	n.a.	n.a.	2.8	41.5	43.3	n.a.	100.0	100.0
ALGERIA	n.a.	n.a.	--	31.0	31.6	n.a.	--	73.0
UNITED STATES	n.a.	n.a.	--	4.1	3.1	n.a.	--	7.2
EEC	n.a.	n.a.	1.9	3.6	5.3	n.a.	--	12.2
SWEDEN	n.a.	n.a.	.4	1.0	1.7	n.a.	--	3.9

D. ELECTRIC ENERGY (SITC 35)

The British import market for electric energy (SITC 35) has increased from \$1 Million in 1964 to \$3.3 Million in 1969; however, this is a decline from the \$4.1 Million figure attained in 1968. The sole supplier to this market is the EEC, specifically France.

TABLE 4F

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR ELECTRIC ENERGY (SITC 35)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69%</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	--	--	1.0	4.1	3.3	n.a.	100.0	100.0
EEC	--	--	1.0	4.1	3.3	n.a.	--	100.0
FRANCE	--	--	1.0	4.1	3.3	n.2.	--	100.0

### III - SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

In the absence of tariff barriers, present and contemplated, the structure of the general import market for mineral fuels in Britain will not likely undergo substantial change once Britain's accession to membership in the EEC takes effect. Under these circumstances, previously established trade patterns are not expected to alter significantly, as non-Mediterranean sources are developed.

The largest mineral fuel sub-market for Britain consisted of petroleum and products (SITC 33) valued at \$2,135 million in 1969 and exhibiting a 6.2% annual growth rate over the period 1954-69. The strong growth in this import market should continue as present and forecast increases in post-entry economic activity take place. The U.K. entry into the EEC will not be a significant factor in so far as Canada's low level of participation is concerned. Dramatic discoveries in Canada could of course have a significant effect on the present minor Canadian participation rate.

Imports of natural gas and manufactures (SITC 34) with a value of \$43.3 million in 1969 along with electric energy at \$3.3 million, should show some growth for much the same reasons, though both occupy a supplementary role in overall energy requirements supplied from abroad. Canada has not been a major supplier to either market.

Imports of coal, coke and briquettes (SITC 32) have been declining at a rate of 16.8% per annum from \$47.5 million to \$3 million in 1969 as both the consumer and industrial facilities have moved towards the use of other forms of energy. Accordingly it is not expected that demand for coal, coke and briquettes will show a reverse of trend in the near future, and a continued decline in imports of this item is foreseen. Again Canada has not been a participant in this area.

Ottawa,  
February, 1972.

Regional Trade Patterns Division,  
Office of Economics,  
Department of Industry, Trade  
and Commerce.

C. THE UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET  
FOR  
ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL AND FATS

Ottawa,  
February, 1972.

Regional Trade Patterns Division,  
Office of Economics,  
Department of Industry, Trade  
and Commerce.

# THE UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL AND FATS

## SUMMARY

In general the import market for animal, vegetable oil and fats in Britain may undergo some longer range structural change in the years following Britain's membership in the EEC. The established geographic sources of supply can also be expected to alter, as a 10 - 15% CET for most of this commodity group goes into effect, along with loss of Commonwealth preferences for a number of suppliers including Canada.

The largest area within the basic animal, vegetable oil and fats group is fixed vegetable oil and fats (SITC 42) valued at \$121 million in 1969. Experiencing relatively slow growth of 1.3% per annum since 1954, it still comprised 69.0% of the total market by 1969. This growth is expected to continue in the light of minimal resource endowments and broader demand expansion. Canadian participation in this market has increased from \$.2 million in 1954 to \$5.5 million in 1969 which could be cut back in face of a loss of preference and the Common External Tariff.

The next largest area of imports, animal oils and fats (SITC 41) declined fractionally (.1% annually) from \$39.4 million in 1954 to \$38.7 million in 1969 with its share of the total market slipping from 26.9% to 22.1% over this period. U. K. imports from Canada of this item grew very rapidly from a low base of \$.1 million in 1954 to \$4.8 million in 1969. The percentage share of the market rose from .3% to 12.4%. Changed tariff levels as indicated above would tend sharply to curtail future advances made by Canada in this market.

Finally the area of processed animal, vegetable oil (SITC 43) stood at \$15.9 million in 1969. The fastest growing, though smallest, sub-market in the oils and fats group, it has increased by 4.7% annually since 1954. Canada and other non-EEC suppliers to this U.K. import market will be significantly affected by adverse tariff changes although the broad structure and growth of the U.K. import market in this area is expected to retain its present features.

C. THE UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL AND FATS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	i
I. THE TOTAL MARKET .....	1 - 5
II. GENERAL IMPORT STRUCTURE OF ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL AND FATS .....	6 - 10
III. SPECIFIC COMMODITY STRUCTURE .....	11 - 21
IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION .....	22

Ottawa,  
February, 1972.

Regional Trade Patterns Division,  
Office of Economics,  
Department of Industry, Trade  
and Commerce.



## UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL AND FATS (SITC 4)

### I. THE TOTAL MARKET

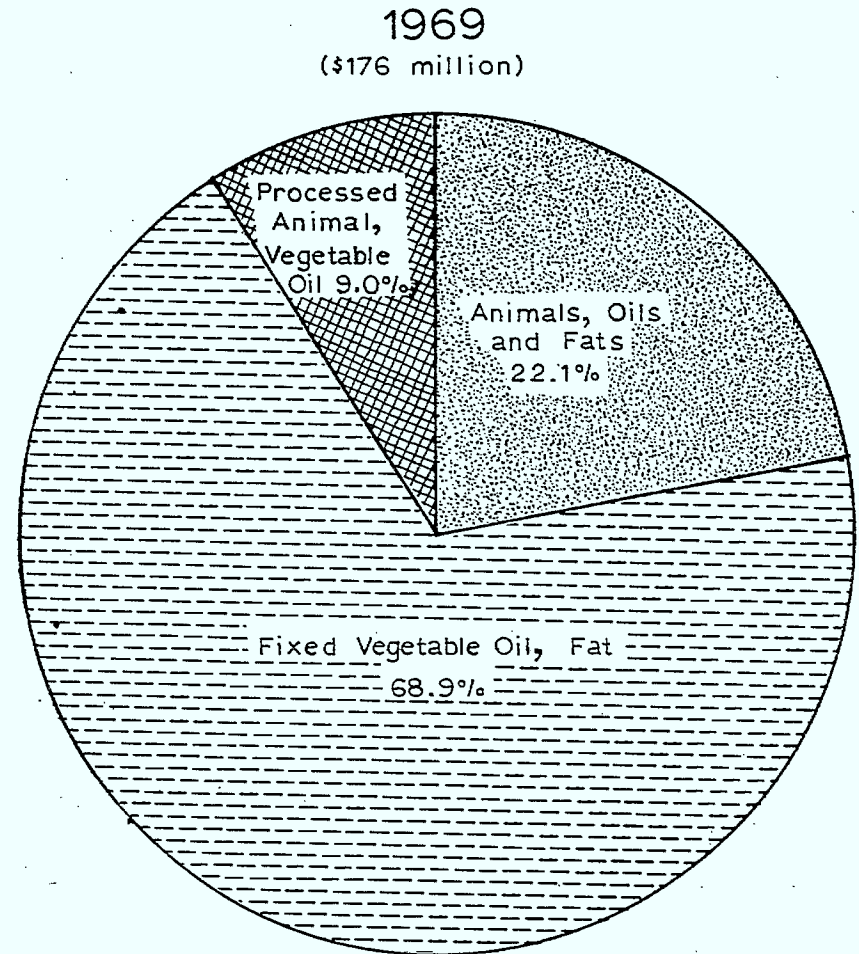
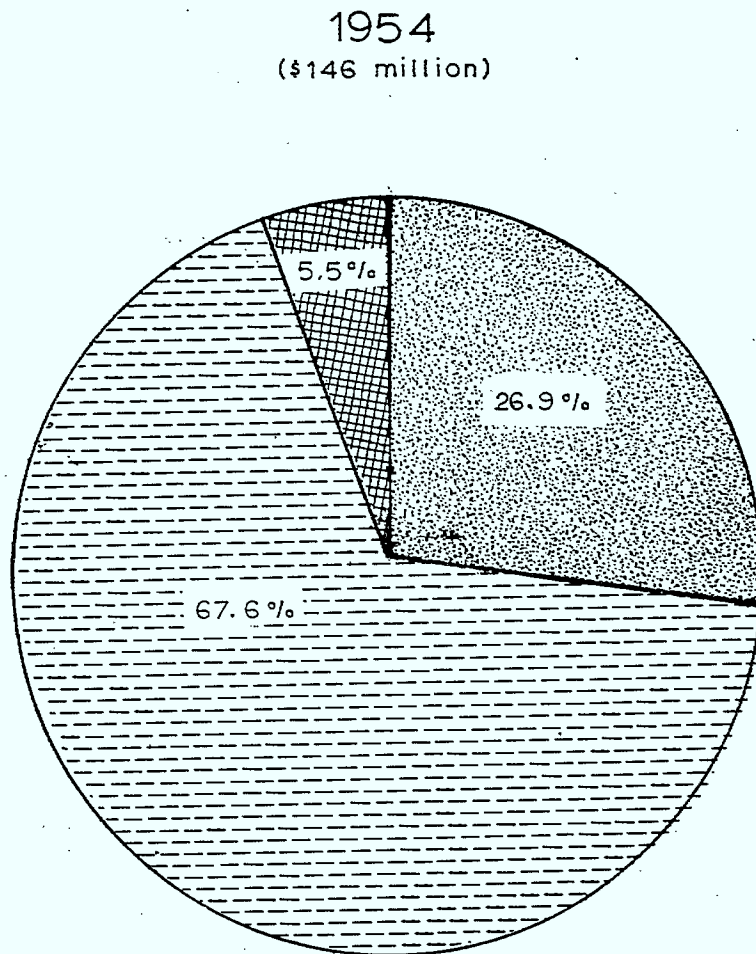
The United Kingdom import market for animal, vegetable, oil and fats has increased at a slow pace (1.2% per annum) from \$146.4 million in 1954 to \$175.5 million in 1969. This slower pace is reflected in two comparisons: its percentage of total United Kingdom imports which has declined slightly from 1.5% to .9%, and which in the process has caused the group to decline in importance from the ninth-ranked U.K. import market in 1954 to tenth-ranked in 1969.

### II. GENERAL IMPORT STRUCTURE OF ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL AND FATS

The growth and structure of the British import market for animal, vegetable, oil and fats is summarized in Table 2. Two constituent markets of animal, vegetable oil and fats, namely, fixed vegetable oil, fat (SITC 42) and processed animal, vegetable oil (SITC 43) showed increases, and comprised 68.9% and 9.0%, respectively, of the total market in 1969. On the other hand, a third component animal oils and fats (SITC 41) exhibited a fractional decline in imported value (.1% per annum since 1954) and its percentage share of the total market fell from 26.9% to 22.1%.

There has been considerable change over time in the list of major suppliers of animal, vegetable oil and fat products. The United States fell from a second-ranked position in 1954 (\$21.5 million) to seventh position in 1969 (\$4.3 million). Nigeria and the EEC, respectively, maintained their first and third-ranked positions in both 1954 and 1969 while the remainder of the countries comprising the top seven suppliers showed increases in their rank position. Canada moved from tenth position in 1954 (\$.3 million) to fifth in 1969 (\$10.3 million), Norway from twelfth (\$1.9 million) to second position (\$20.9 million), Malaysia from eighth (\$4.2 million) to fourth position (\$11.9 million) and the USSR, a later participant, to a sixth-ranked position in 1969 (\$6.9 million).

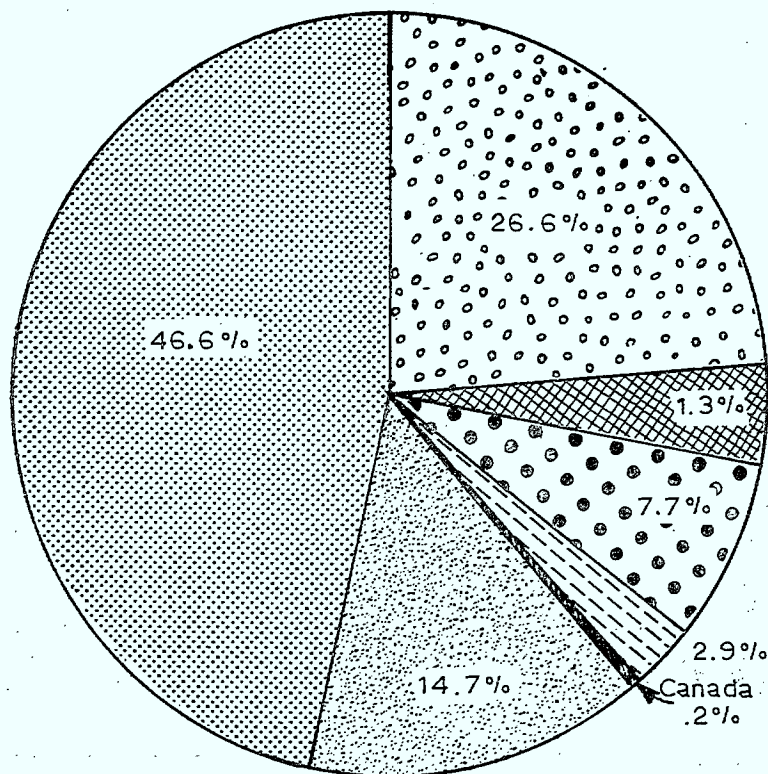
Chart 1  
STRUCTURE OF ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL AND FAT  
IMPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM



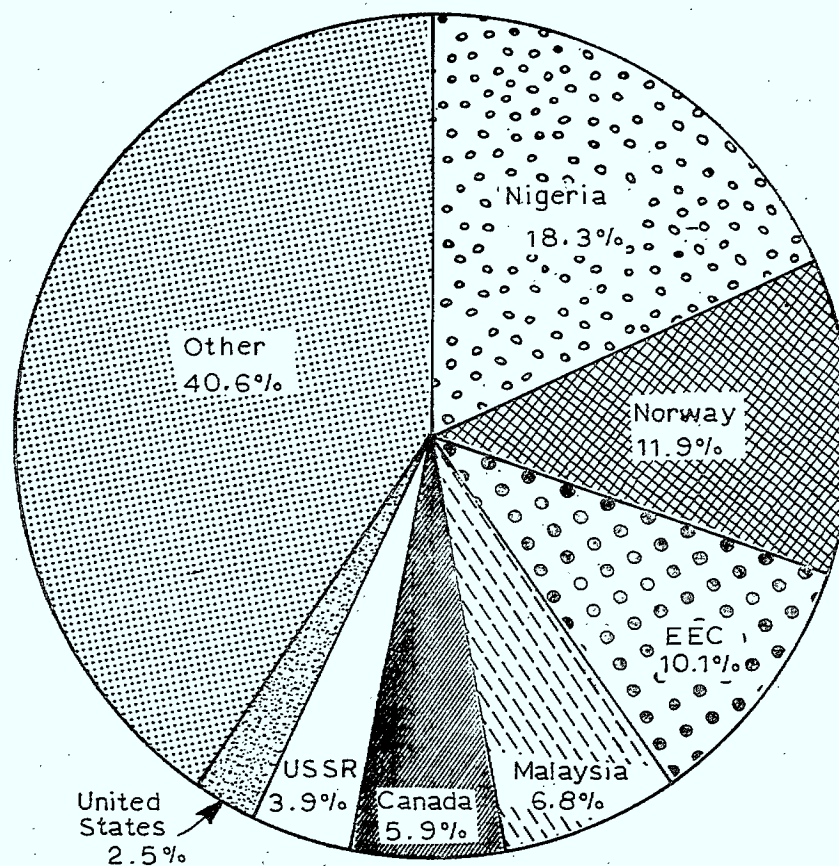
Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1954 and 1969

Chart 2.  
MAJOR SUPPLIERS OF ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL AND FAT  
TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

1954  
(\$146 million)



1969  
(\$176 million)



Note: USSR negligible in 1954

Source: United Nations, Commodity Trade Statistics, 1954 and 1969

TABLE 1

COMPOSITION OF UNITED KINGDOM ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL AND FAT IMPORTS

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>SITC</u>	<u>Value of Imports</u>		<u>Average Annual</u> <u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>% Share of</u> <u>Market</u>	
		<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	4	146.4	175.5	1.2	100.0	100.0
ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	41	39.4	38.7	- .1	26.9	22.1
FIXED VEGETABLE OIL, FAT	42	99.0	121.0	1.3	67.6	68.9
PROCESSED ANIMAL VEGETABLE OIL	43	8.0	15.9	4.7	5.5	9.0

TABLE 2

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL AND FAT (SITC 4)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	146.4	142.0	150.0	162.8	175.5	1.2	100.0	100.0
CANADA	.3	10.9	11.8	8.1	10.3	26.5	.2	5.9
EEC	11.3	13.7	12.7	14.3	17.8	3.1	7.7	10.1
UNITED STATES	21.5	5.0	6.9	5.3	4.3	-10.1	14.7	2.5
NORWAY	1.9	6.4	6.2	12.9	20.9	17.4	1.3	11.9
NIGERIA	38.9	38.5	27.7	32.2	32.1	- 1.3	26.6	18.3
MALAYSIA	4.2	11.0	11.5	14.7	11.9	7.2	2.9	6.8
USSR	--	--	1.2	9.6	6.9	n.a.	--	3.9

### III. SPECIFIC COMMODITY STRUCTURE

#### A. ANIMAL OILS AND FATS (SITC 41) (22.1% of U. K. Sector Imports in 1969)

U. K. imports of animal oil and fats (SITC 41) declined fractionally (.1% per annum) from \$39.4 Million in 1954 to \$38.7 Million in 1969. These imports were centered for the most part in oils of fish and marine animals (SITC 411.1) and to a lesser extent in animal oils, fats and greases (SITC 411.3). The major suppliers were Norway, South Africa and Canada.

TABLE 3

#### UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR ANIMAL OILS AND FATS (SITC 41)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	39.4	43.2	53.2	32.6	38.7	- .1	100.0	100.0
CANADA	.1	4.2	6.5	3.7	4.8	29.5	.3	12.4
EEC	2.4	5.5	3.3	1.1	1.5	- 3.0	6.1	3.9
UNITED STATES	2.4	2.5	4.5	1.4	1.5	- 3.0	6.1	3.9
NORWAY	1.8	6.2	2.8	7.0	12.9	14.1	4.6	33.3
SOUTH AFRICA	1.4	9.5	11.4	6.4	7.0	11.4	3.6	18.1

#### 1. NORWAY

U. K. imports of animal oil and fats from Norway (Table 3) increased significantly (14.1% per annum) from \$1.8 Million in 1954 to \$12.9 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market increased by more than seven times from 4.6% to 33.3% over the period. Almost all of this trade is made up of oils of fish and marine animals (Table 9).

#### 2. SOUTH AFRICA

As a source in the animal oils and fats import market, South Africa (Table 3) rose 11.4% per annum from \$1.4 Million in 1954 to \$7 Million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market increased by slightly more than five

times from 3.6% to 18.1%. South African participation was entirely made up of activity in the fish oil market.

### 3. CANADA

Imports of animal oils and fats by the U. K. from Canada (Table 3) increased sharply (29.5% per annum) from \$.1 Million in 1954 to \$4.8 Million in 1969 as its percentage share of the market rose from .3% to 12.4%. Canadian participation was in large part centered in the fish oil market (SITC 411.1) and to a lesser extent in the animal oils, fats and greases (SITC 411.3) sector.

### 4. EEC

The EEC has declined by 3% per annum from \$2.4 Million in 1954 to \$1.5 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market fell from 6.1% to 3.9%. U. K. imports from this source are in the main made up of fish oil (Table 9) although there was some participation in the animal oils, fats and grease market (Table 11).

### B. FIXED VEGETABLE OIL, FAT (SITC 42) (69% of U.K. Sector Imports in 1969)

U. K. imports of fixed vegetable oil, fat (SITC 42) have increased from \$99.0 Million in 1954 to \$121 Million in 1969. The major suppliers to this market were Nigeria, EEC, and Malaysia.

TABLE 4  
UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR FIXED VEGETABLE OIL, FAT (SITC 42)

	(Millions of U. S. Dollars)					Average Annual		% Share of	
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Growth Rate		Market	
						<u>1954 - 69</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	99.0	92.2	65.6	115.5	121.0	1.2		100.0	100.0
CANADA	.2	6.6	5.1	4.3	5.5	24.8		.2	4.5
EEC	7.0	6.6	8.0	10.6	13.7	4.5		7.1	11.3
NIGERIA	38.9	38.4	27.6	31.9	32.1	-1.3		39.3	26.5
MALAYSIA	4.2	11.0	11.5	14.6	11.9	7.2		4.2	9.8
USSR	--	--	--	6.5	5.2	n.a.		--	4.3



# 1. NIGERIA

Fixed vegetable oil, fat (Table 4) imported from Nigeria declined 1.2% yearly -- \$38.9 Million in 1954 to \$32.1 Million in 1969. Nigeria's participation was found to lie in both the sub-markets of fixed vegetable oil and fat, namely, fixed vegetable oils, soft (SITC 421) and other fixed vegetable oil (SITC 422). In the first U. K. imports from Nigeria (peanut oil) have more than doubled over the 1961-69 period from \$10.2 Million in 1961 to \$22.3 Million in 1969, while in the second area Nigeria's participation (palm oil and palm kernel oil) fell off sharply from \$28.2 Million in 1961 to \$9.8 Million in 1969.

TABLE 4A

## UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR FIXED VEGETABLE OILS, SOFT (SITC 421)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	n.a.	21.7	26.0	52.6	58.2	n.a.	100.0	100.0
CANADA	n.a.	4.7	3.1	2.3	4.1	n.a.	--	7.0
EEC	n.a.	.6	2.1	4.1	7.5	n.a.	--	12.9
SPAIN	n.a.	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	n.a.	--	3.1
USSR	n.a.	--	--	6.5	5.2	n.a.	--	8.9
NIGERIA	n.a.	10.2	12.7	24.6	22.3	n.a.	--	38.3

TABLE 4B

## UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR OTHER FIXED VEGETABLE OIL, (SITC 422)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69 %</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	n.a.	70.5	59.6	62.9	62.8	n.a.	100.0	100.0
CANADA	n.a.	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.4	n.a.	--	2.2
EEC	n.a.	6.0	5.9	6.5	6.2	n.a.	--	9.9
NIGERIA	n.a.	28.2	14.9	7.4	9.8	n.a.	--	15.6
MALAYSIA	n.a.	11.0	11.5	14.6	11.9	n.a.	--	18.9
PAPUA	n.a.	3.3	4.8	7.6	6.9	n.a.	--	11.0

## 2. EEC

U. K. imports of fixed vegetable oil, fat (Table 4) from the EEC almost doubled over the period 1954-69 from \$7.0 Million in 1954 to \$13.7 Million in 1969. Participation in this sector by the EEC was located in both the sub-markets of fixed vegetable oil and fat, namely, fixed vegetable oils, soft (SITC 421), and other fixed vegetable oil (SITC 422).

U. K. value imported of fixed vegetable oil, soft (SITC 421) from the EEC (sunflower seed oil) seen in Table 4A increased sharply from \$.6 Million in 1961 to \$7.5 Million in 1969. In the market for other fixed vegetable oil (linseed oil) (SITC 422) participation by the EEC (Table 4B) has increased fractionally from \$6 Million in 1961 to \$6.2 Million in 1969.

## 3. MALAYSIA

Participation by Malaysia in the British import market for fixed vegetable oil, fat (Table 4) increased by 7.2% annually from \$4.2 million in 1954 to \$11.9 in 1969. This value supplied by Malaysia was found to be entirely made up of U. K. imports of other fixed vegetable oil (Table 4B), or, more specifically, palm oil.

## 4. CANADA

U. K. imports of fixed vegetable oil, fat (SITC 42) from Canada (Table 4) increased from \$.2 Million in 1954 to \$5.5 Million in 1969. This Canadian participation was made up of activity in the two sub-markets of fixed vegetable oil, fat, namely, those of fixed vegetable oil, soft (SITC 421) and other fixed vegetable oil, (SITC 422).

Canadian participation in the soft fixed vegetable oils, import market (soya bean oil) (Table 4A) declined slightly from \$4.7 Million in 1961 to \$4.1 Million in 1969 and 7% of the total market in 1969. A slight decline in Canadian participation was also found in the U. K. import market for other fixed vegetable

oil (linseed oil) seen in Table 4B where value imported from Canada fell from \$1.9 Million in 1961 to \$1.4 Million in 1969.

C. PROCESSED ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL, ETC. (SITC 431) (9.1% of U. K. Sector Imports in 1969)

Imports of processed animal, vegetable oil, etc. (SITC 431) by the U.K. increased by 4.7% per annum from \$8.0 million in 1954 to \$15.9 million in 1969. The leading suppliers to this market, with their shares in 1969 indicated below are Norway (50.3%), EEC (16.4%), and the United States (8.2%).

TABLE 5

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR PROCESSED ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL, ETC. (SITC 431)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
						<u>1954 - 69</u> %	<u>1954</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	8.0	6.5	11.2	14.6	15.9	4.7	100.0	100.0
CANADA	--	--	.2	.1	--	n.a.	--	--
EEC	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.7	2.6	2.1	23.8	16.4
NORWAY	.1	.2	3.4	5.9	8.0	34.0	1.3	50.3
UNITED STATES	.3	.5	1.1	2.4	1.3	10.3	3.8	8.2

#### IV. POSITION OF MAJOR SUPPLIERS

The position of major animal, vegetable oil and fat suppliers to the U. K. is next recapped and reviewed. Tariffs which will apply to this category once Britain becomes a full member of the EEC are noted as well.

#### FACTORS AFFECTING PRODUCT ACCESS, BY MAJOR SUPPLIER

The major suppliers to the U. K. import market for animal, vegetable oil and fats in order of their market share in 1969 are Nigeria (18.3%), Norway (11.9%), EEC (10.1%), Malaysia (6.8%), Canada (5.9%), USSR (3.9%) and the United States (2.5%).

##### 1. NIGERIA

U. K. imports from Nigeria declined by 1.3% per annum from 38.9 Million to 32.1 Million while its share of the market fell from 26.6% to 18.3% over the period.

Nigerian participation as noted in the previous section on commodity structure consisted essentially of peanut oil (SITC 421.4), palm oil (SITC 422.2), and palm kernel oil (SITC 422.4).

In the market for peanut oil (SITC 421.4) imports from Nigeria increased significantly (9.7% per annum) from \$10.6 Million in 1962 to \$22.2 Million in 1969; however, the percentage share of the market declined from 93% to 85.1%.

TABLE 6

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR GROUNDNUT (PEANUT) OIL (SITC 421.4)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

					Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	11.4	15.6	31.4	26.1	10.7	100.0	100.0
EEC	--	.3	.1	.3	n.a.	--	1.2
GAMBIA	--	2.0	5.0	3.1	n.a.	--	11.9
NIGERIA	10.6	12.7	24.6	22.2	9.7	93.0	85.1

U. K. imports of palm oil (SITC 422.2) from Nigeria dropped off sharply (29.0% per annum) from \$16.6 Million in 1962 to \$1.1 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market fell from 68.6% to 5.0%.

TABLE 7

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR PALM OIL (SITC 422.2)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

					Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	24.2	26.4	18.5	22.0	- 1.2	100.0	100.0
NIGERIA	16.6	14.9	.2	1.1	-29.0	68.6	5.0
MALAYSIA	6.0	11.5	10.7	10.7	7.5	24.8	48.6
SINGAPORE	1.2	--	7.4	10.0	30.0	5.0	45.5
EEC	--	--	--	.2	n.a.	--	.9

Nigeria was almost the sole supplier to the U. K. import market for palm kernel oil (SITC 422.4) where value imported from this source increased from \$7.2 million in 1968 to \$8.6 million in 1969 as its percentage share of the market in 1969 amounted to 98.9%.

TABLE 8

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR PALM KERNEL OIL (SITC 422.4)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	--	--	7.5	8.7	n.a.	100.0 100.0
Nigeria	--	--	7.2	8.6	n.a.	-- 98.9

Nigeria will face worsening terms of access once Britain joins the EEC since not only will duty free access and an Imperial preference of 15% be lost but a common external tariff of between 10 - 15% will be applied to all animal, vegetable oil and fats. The result of this will be to accentuate the already downward trend in Nigerian participation in this market. However, all African countries with the exception of Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland, have been offered a choice of three different arrangements with the enlarged EEC, among which each is free to choose. Such countries can opt for associate status under the Yaoundé Convention or the Arusha Agreement or they may choose a simple trade agreement. The Yaoundé Convention is in principle complete free trade while the Arusha Agreement is much less far reaching and in fact is only a trading relationship. A trade agreement would only cover a limited number of products. Nigeria was the first to negotiate associate membership but the agreement was never ratified and there has as yet been no move to reopen negotiations. If Nigeria does conclude an arrangement with the EEC the adverse aspects of Britain's joining the Community will be set aside.

## 2. NORWAY

Overall participation by Norway in the U. K. import market for animal, vegetable oil and fat has increased sharply (17.4% per annum) from \$1.9 million in 1954 to \$20.9 million in 1969. The percentage share of the market rose from 1.3% to 11.9%. Norwegian participation is more or less confined to two sub-markets of animal, vegetable oil and fat, namely, those of oils of fish, whales, etc. (SITC 411.1), and hydrogenated oil and fat (SITC 431.2).

U. K. imports of oils of fish, whales, etc., (SITC 411.1) from Norway increased sharply (26.5% annually) from \$1.9 million in 1962 to \$12.6 million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market rose from 7.9% to 47.0% over the period.

TABLE 9

### UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR OILS OF FISH, WHALES, ETC. (SITC 411.1)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	24.0	33.1	22.2	26.8	1.2	100.0	100.0
CANADA	.2	1.8	--	.8	18.9	.8	3.0
EEC	1.7	1.4	.2	.1	- 31.0	7.1	.4
NORWAY	1.9	2.5	6.7	12.6	26.5	7.9	47.0
DENMARK	.5	5.1	4.1	3.5	27.5	2.1	13.1
SOUTH AFRICA	7.3	11.4	6.3	7.0	- .6	30.4	26.1



Imports of hydrogenated oil and fat (SITC 431.2) from Norway by Britain have increased from \$3.2 million recorded in 1964 to \$7.8 million in 1969 and 82.1% of the market in that year.

TABLE 10

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR HYDROGENATED OIL AND FAT (SITC 431.2)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual</u> <u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>% Share of</u> <u>Market</u>	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	.9	5.3	7.5	9.5	34.0	100.0	100.0
EEC	.4	.5	.8	1.1	13.5	44.4	11.6
NORWAY	--	3.2	5.7	7.8	n.a.	--	82.1
SWEDEN	--	.9	--	--	n.a.	--	--

Since Norway has succeeded in gaining entry into the EEC, significant advances in the U. K. import market for animal, vegetable oil and fats, by Norway can be expected under the EEC protective tariff structure which would apply to this market.

3. EEC

U. K. value imported from the EEC increased moderately (3.1% per annum) from \$11.3 million in 1954 to \$17.8 million in 1969, as its percentage share of the total market rose from 7.7% to 10.1% over this period. The EEC's participation in this market is found to lie basically in four sub-markets which are animal oils, etc., other than lard (SITC 411.3), sunflower seed oil (SITC 421.6), linseed oil (SITC 422.1), and various fatty acids (SITC 431.3). These markets comprised approximately 77% of total EEC participation.

U. K. imports of animal oil, etc., excluding lard (SITC 411.3) from the EEC decreased fractionally (.9% per annum) from \$1.6 million in 1962 to \$1.5 million in 1969. The percentage share of the market fell from 14.4% to 12.7%. In the case of sunflower seed oil (SITC 421.6) imports from the Community increased from \$1 million in 1964 to \$5.7 million in 1969 and 29.7% of the total market in 1969.

TABLE 11

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR ANIMAL OIL ETC. EXCLUDING LARD (SITC 411.3)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Average Annual Growth Rate</u> <u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>% Share of Market</u> <u>1962 1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	11.1	20.1	10.4	11.8	.7	100.0 100.0
CANADA	.9	4.8	3.6	4.0	20.5	8.1 33.9
EEC	1.6	1.9	.9	1.5	- .9	14.4 12.7
UNITED STATES	1.2	3.8	1.4	1.5	2.8	10.8 12.7
IRELAND	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.8	10.8 12.7
NEW ZEALAND	2.8	4.0	1.4	1.6	- 6.8	25.2 13.6

TABLE 12

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SUNFLOWER SEED OIL (SITC 421.6)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	0-	1.2	11.7	19.2	n.a.	100.0	100.0
EEC	--	1.0	2.6	5.7	n.a.	--	29.7
BULGARIA	--	.1	--	1.9	n.a.	--	9.9
ROMANIA	--	--	6.4	3.7	n.a.	--	19.3
USSR	--	--	6.4	5.2	n.a.	--	27.1

In the case of linseed oil value imports from the EEC declined by 3.8% annually from \$7.1 Million in 1962 to \$5.2 Million in 1969; however, its share of the market increased from 46.1% to 61.9% over this period.

TABLE 13

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR LINSEED OIL (SITC 422.1)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	15.4	10.0	9.0	8.4	- 7.4	100.0	100.0
CANADA	.8	2.1	2.0	1.4	7.3	5.2	16.7
EEC	7.1	5.3	4.8	5.2	- 3.8	46.1	61.9
UNITED STATES	--	--	1.3	.7	n.a.	--	8.3

Lastly, imports of fatty acids, etc. (SITC 431.3) showed a significant increase (8.0% per annum) from \$.7 Million in 1962 to \$1.3 Million in 1969. On the other hand the EEC's percentage share of the market declined from 36.8% to 36.1%.

TABLE 14

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR FATTY ACIDS, ETC. (SITC 431.3)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	1962	1964	1968	1969	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					1962 - 69 %	1962	1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	1.9	2.8	4.5	3.6	8.3	100.0	100.0
EEC	.7	.8	1.7	1.3	8.0	36.8	36.1
UNITED STATES	.4	.7	1.7	1.1	13.5	21.1	30.6
FINLAND	.1	.3	.4	.2	9.1	5.3	5.6

On the whole EEC participation in the import market for animal, vegetable oil and fats can be expected to increase upon Britain's accession as a member of the EEC in that a CET of 10 - 15% will apply to animal, vegetable oils and fats imported from non-EEC suppliers.

4. MALAYSIA

Imports of animal, vegetable oil and fats from Malaysia by the U. K. rose by 7.2% annually from \$4.2 Million in 1954 to \$11.9 Million in 1969 while the percentage share of the market more than doubled from 2.9% to 6.8%. The majority of Malaysia's participation in this market was centered in the sub-market for palm oil (Table 7). U.K. imports of palm oil from Malaysia grew at 7.5% per annum from \$6 Million in 1962 to \$10.7 Million in 1969 as its percentage share of the market nearly doubled from 24.8% to 48.6%.

5. CANADA

Value imported from Canada of animal, vegetable oil and fats rose sharply (26.5% per annum) from \$.3 Million in 1954 to \$10.3 Million in 1969 while percentage share of the market increased by almost 30 times from .2% to 5.9% over the period. Canadian participation here was centered in two sub-markets, those of animal oil, etc., excluding lard (SITC 411.3) and soya bean oil (SITC 421.2).

U. K. imports of animal oil, etc., excluding lard (SITC 411.3) from Canada (Table 12) increased sharply by 20.5% per year from \$.9 Million in 1962 to \$4 Million in 1969 with its share of the market more than tripling from 8.1% to 33.9%. British imported value of soya bean oil from Canada decreased by 2.6% per annum from \$4.8 Million in 1962 to \$3.9 Million in 1969 while its percentage share of the market fell from 100% to 73.6%.

TABLE 15

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR SOYA BEAN OIL (SITC 421.2)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

					Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1962 - 69 %</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	4.8	4.2	3.0	5.3	1.3	100.0	100.0
CANADA	4.8	3.1	2.3	3.9	- 2.6	100.0	73.6
EEC	--	.3	.2	.9	n.a.	--	17.0
DENMARK	--	.8	.4	.1	n.a.	--	1.9

Canada's overall participation in the U. K. animal, vegetable oil and fat import market can be expected to be severely affected with Britain's membership in the EEC; the Imperial Preference of 15% granted Canada in this market will be abolished and replaced by a tariff ranging from 10 - 15%.

6. USSR

Participation by the USSR in the U. K. import market for animal, vegetable oil and fat rose from nil in 1954 to \$6.9 Million in 1969 and 3.9% of the total market.

The vast majority of imports from the USSR consists of sunflower seed oil (Table 13) where participation began in 1954 and rose to \$5.2 Million in 1969 and 27.1% of the market.

The application of a 10 - 15% EEC tariff on animal, vegetable and fats when Britain's membership in the EEC becomes effective, may greatly cut back

USSR supplies of sunflower seed oil, allowing the EEC to extend her already dominant position in this market.

## 7. UNITED STATES

Participation by the United States in the U. K. import market for animal, vegetable oil and fat fell off sharply (10.1% per annum) from \$21.5 Million in 1954 to \$4.3 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market fell from 14.7% to 2.5% over the period.

U. S. participation in this import sector lies in four sub-markets, animal oil excluding lard (SITC 411.3), linseed oil (SITC 422.1), cotton seed oil (SITC 421.3) and fatty acids, etc. (SITC 431.3). Imports from the U. S. of animal oil, etc., excluding lard (Table 12) grew at a moderate pace (2.8% per annum) from \$1.2 Million in 1962 to \$1.5 Million in 1969. The percentage share of the market increased from 10.8% to 12.7%.

U. K. imports of linseed oil from the United States (Table 13) began in 1966 reaching \$.7 Million in 1969, although a high of \$1.3 Million was reached in 1968.

U. S. participation in the U. K. import market for cotton seed oil has been spasmodic over the 1962 - 69 period and stood at \$.6 Million in 1969, while its percentage share of the market in 1969 was 18.2%.

TABLE 16

### UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT MARKET FOR COTTON SEED OIL (SITC 421.3)

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	1962	1964	1968	1969	Average Annual Growth Rate	% Share of Market	
					1962 - 69 %	1962	1969
<u>TOTAL</u>	.1	3.0	2.7	3.3	76.0	100.0	100.0
UNITED STATES	--	.9	--	.6	n.a.	--	18.2
EEC	--	.2	.4	.6	n.a.	--	18.2
SYRIA	--	.3	.5	1.0	n.a.	--	30.3
SUDAN	.1	1.6	.3	.2	9.1	100.0	6.1
CHINA	--	--	1.3	.1	n.a.	--	3.0

Imports of fatty acids, etc. (Table 15) grew at a significant rate (13.5% annually) from \$.4 Million while its percentage share of the market rose from 21.1% to 30.6% over the period.

The application of the 10 - 15% CET once Britain becomes a member of the EEC could seriously impair U.S. trade in animal, vegetable oil and fats with the U. K.



## V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In general the import market for animal, vegetable oil and fats in Britain may undergo some longer range structural change in the years following Britain's membership in the EEC. The established geographic sources of supply can also be expected to alter, as a 10 - 15% CET for most of this commodity group goes into effect, along with loss of Commonwealth preferences for a number of suppliers including Canada.

The largest area within the basic animal, vegetable oil and fats group is fixed vegetable oil and fats (SITC 42) valued at \$121 million in 1969. Experiencing relatively slow growth of 1.3% per annum since 1954, it still comprised 69.0% of the total market by 1969. This growth is expected to continue in the light of minimal resource endowments and broader demand expansion. Canadian participation in this market has increased from \$.2 million in 1954 to \$5.5 million in 1969 which could be cut back in face of a loss of preference and the Common External Tariff.

The next largest area of imports, animal oils and fats (SITC 41) declined fractionally (.1% annually) from \$39.4 million in 1954 to \$38.7 million in 1969 with its share of the total market slipping from 26.9% to 22.1% over this period. U. K. imports from Canada of this item grew very rapidly from a low base of \$.1 million in 1954 to \$4.8 million in 1969. The percentage share of the market rose from .3% to 12.4%. Changed tariff levels as indicated above would tend sharply to curtail future advances made by Canada in this market.

Finally the area of processed animal, vegetable oil (SITC 43) stood at \$15.9 million in 1969. The fastest growing, though smallest, sub-market in the oils and fats group, it has increased by 4.7% annually since 1954. Canada and other non-EEC suppliers to this U.K. import market will be significantly affected by adverse tariff changes although the broad structure and growth of the U.K. import market in this area is expected to retain its present features.



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