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DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE WHICH HAVE A BEARING ON THE TRADE AND PAYMENTS POSITION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Note by the Secretariat

1. The Committee regularly reviews developments in international trade which have a bearing on the trade and payments position of developing countries. A detailed examination of trends in the trade of developing countries in 1978 appearing in GATT publication "International Trade 1978/79" may serve as a basis for the review. In addition, the first part of this note presents developments in the trade and payments position of developing countries in 1979. It compiles information available for the first half of the year; it should be understood that the data are of a preliminary nature only. The second part of the note surveys the longer-term developments since 1970.

Part I: Summary of Developments in 1979

2. The main features of the current year so far which have a bearing on the trade and payments position of developing countries may be summarized as follows:

- (i) There has been a substantial increase in the price of crude petroleum. As compared with the corresponding periods of 1978, prices of crude petroleum were 8 per cent higher in the first quarter and 28 per cent in the second.
- (ii) The deterioration in the terms of trade of the non-OPEC developing countries, which was apparent in the first half of the year, is unlikely to be reversed during the second half. The current account deficit of the non-OPEC developing countries is expected to widen further, to at least \$40 billion, in 1979.
- (iii) Inflation and unemployment rates in the developing countries have remained high; inflation has been accelerating in a majority of countries.

3. In 1978 the export earnings of the OPEC countries showed a slight decline. In the first half of 1979, however, they were 23 per cent above the comparable period of 1978 mainly because of the increase in prices.¹ The value of imports into the OPEC countries in 1978 was up one fifth from the previous year. In the first half of 1979, however, imports from industrial countries² into the OPEC countries were lower than in the corresponding period of 1978. The current account surplus of the OPEC countries for 1979 as a whole is expected to reach \$45 billion, from \$6 billion in 1978.

4. Export earnings of the other developing countries increased in 1978 by some 13 per cent and the value of their imports by 17 per cent. For the first half of 1979, no comprehensive data are available. From the trade returns of a number of developed countries it appears however that the trade of the non-OPEC developing countries with industrial countries measured in current values increased in both directions by about one fifth in the first half of 1979 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.³

5. In contrast with 1978, export prices of most primary products exported by the non-OPEC developing countries showed pronounced increases (in dollar terms) in the first half of 1979. (See Table 1.) The average prices of non-fuel primary products exported by the developing countries were down some 7 per cent in 1978 as a whole compared to 1977. In the period between the first quarter 1978 and the second quarter of 1979, the trend in the average price of tropical beverages was generally downward, (see Table 2) reflecting both ampler supplies and subdued demand. The trend in the export price of most metals and non-fuel minerals in the first half of 1979 was, however, steeply upward, reflecting a recovery of demand in the world economy, partly in order to build up stocks. In January-June 1979, the average level of export prices of principal primary products (excluding fuels) exported by the developing countries was some 10 per cent higher than in the comparable period of 1978. As regards unit values of manufactures exported by the industrial countries, they were also roughly 10 per cent higher in the first half of 1979 as compared with the first half of 1978.

¹Complete export volume data are not yet available; the January-June 1979 production of crude petroleum in the OPEC countries, however, was 4 per cent above the first half of 1978.

²In the first quarter of the current year the value of imports into Iran in particular was lower by some 80 per cent than in the first quarter of 1978.

³For the whole of 1978, as compared with 1977, exports of the non-OPEC developing countries to the industrial countries increased by 17 per cent and their imports from them by about one quarter.

6. Manufactured exports from the non-OPEC developing countries increased by nearly 30 per cent in dollar terms in 1978. Exports to industrial countries increased faster than those to other destinations. Exports of textiles and clothing to industrial countries increased 22 per cent and those of engineering goods some 38 per cent. In the current year, the developing countries that are significant exporters of manufactures have continued to increase their share of the world market. Between the first half of 1978 and the first half of 1979, exports of manufactures from the non-OPEC developing countries to the principal industrial countries increased by about one fifth.

7. Imports of manufactures into the non-OPEC developing countries from the industrial areas, which represented about 80 per cent of their total imports of manufactures increased by 26 per cent in 1978. Imports of engineering products, the most important category in this trade flow, increased at a somewhat higher rate than the average. Between the first half of 1978 and the first half of 1979, the fragmentary data so far available indicate a slight deceleration in this trade flow. Imports of manufactures by non-OPEC developing countries from the principal industrial countries increased by about one fifth.

8. Provisional estimates of the 1979 current account balances (goods, services and private transfers) reflecting the major developments in the current year so far indicate that the deficit on the current account of the non-OPEC developing countries is likely to increase from some \$31 billion in 1978 to a new peak of at least \$40 billion in 1979. (See Table 3.) It is clear, of course, that a deficit of this magnitude can materialize only if the financing of it is secured. Some of the problems related to the financing of this deficit are discussed at the end of Part II.

Part II: Developments in the 1970s

9. This section examines: (i) main trends in the value, price and volume of trade by product categories, of developing countries other than OPEC; and (ii) salient features of developments in GDP, exports, imports, trade and current account balances, and the geographical distribution of trade of these countries, in relation to the commodity structure of their exports.

(i) Trade of non-OPEC developing countries taken together by product groups

10. Table 4 shows the main shifts in the composition of exports by non-OPEC developing countries. The proportion accounted for by manufactures rose from 27 per cent in 1970 to 34 per cent in 1973 and 41 per cent in 1978. The share of non-fuel primary products, traditionally the most important product category, continued to decline throughout this period, from 64 per cent in 1970 to 44 per cent in 1978. The movements in value reflected divergent trends in price and volume for each category. Manufactures showed a rapid expansion in volume terms throughout the period, though the growth was less rapid between 1973 and 1978 than in the preceding year. Non-fuel primary products showed only a small increase in volume but an increase in prices which, if 1978 is compared with 1970, was roughly the same as for manufactures. (See Chart I.)

11. There were also significant shifts within the broad category of manufactures. In 1970 nearly one half of the manufactured exports from non-OPEC developing countries consisted of semi-manufactures (mainly textiles, plywood, leather and other semi-finished products). The growth in the value of these exports lagged behind that of engineering and other finished manufactured products, and their proportion declined to 44 per cent in 1973 and to 36 per cent in 1978. (See Table 5.) The most rapidly expanding manufactures exported by non-OPEC developing countries were engineering products which increased their share from less than one fifth in 1970 to about one third in 1978. The proportion accounted for by other finished goods maintained its share of almost one third.

12. Within the category of non-fuel primary products the most remarkable feature is that the proportion accounted for by foodstuffs¹ continued to increase, from 54 per cent in 1970 to 56 per cent in 1973 and 65 per cent in 1978 as can be seen in Table 6. These shifts in value terms, particularly pronounced since 1973, can largely be explained by the following trends. First, the increase in prices was more pronounced for foodstuffs than for raw materials, reflecting in particular the upsurge in prices of tropical beverages in 1977. Second, and probably more important, raw materials were generally more affected by the slowing down of demand in industrial countries after 1973 than foodstuffs. (See Chart II.) Third, the expansion in the volume of foodstuff exports was largely concentrated on some products destined mainly for exports (especially fish, soybeans and palm oil), which were relatively unimportant in the early 1970s but which benefited from a strong world demand. This contrasts with the very slow growth of total agricultural production in developing countries. Although the bulk of this production is for the home market, protectionist measures impeding the growth of exports of such products as sugar and meat have contributed to the overall sluggishness. Nonetheless, the speed with which it was possible to increase the output of the formerly unimportant agricultural export products indicates at least a potential for similarly increasing farm output for the home market.

Imports

13. The pattern of imports into the non-OPEC developing countries in value terms² can be seen in Table 7. Manufactures remained throughout the period the most important category, though its share, at 62 per cent in 1978, was somewhat smaller than in 1970. Fuels have become the second most important

¹Including feed, processed food and tropical beverages.

²Because of lack of data, it is not possible to show separately movements in volume and price, by product categories, of imports into the non-OPEC developing countries.

category since 1974, accounting for roughly one fifth of total imports, double the share of 1970. Imports of foodstuffs, although having more than trebled in value terms between 1970 and 1978, declined from 15 to 12 per cent of the total. The share of raw materials remained without much change.

14. Within the category of manufactured imports, the share of engineering products, the most important group in this trade flow, increased further from 54 per cent in 1970 to 58 per cent in 1978. The proportion of semi-manufactures (among which chemicals are the most important) remained without much change at 36-37 per cent, while that of finished goods other than engineering products declined. (See Table 8.)

Trade balances

15. Turning to trade balances (in f.o.b. terms), the major features emerging from Table 9 are the following. For all manufactured goods, although in relative terms the growth of exports exceeded that of imports, the combined import surplus of the non-OPEC developing countries increased from about \$21 billion in 1970 to nearly \$56 billion in 1978. This increase was mainly due to the growth of the import surplus in engineering products from \$15 billion in 1970 to \$48 billion in 1978. The import surplus in fuels, which was only about \$1 billion in 1970, exceeded \$12 billion in 1978. For primary commodities other than fuels the export surpluses of the non-OPEC developing countries increased during the 1970s. In foodstuffs the export surplus reached \$22 billion in 1978, as against \$6 billion in 1970, and for raw materials, \$11 billion as against \$7 billion in 1970.

(ii) Trends in trade and GDP of the non-OPEC developing countries, related to the commodity structure of their exports

16. As shown each year in the chapter on developing areas (section by countries) of International Trade, developments concerning trade and growth vary widely among individual developing countries. However, leaving aside some year-to-year fluctuations, several characteristic patterns can be detected in the growth of both GNP and trade which can be related to the commodity structure of exports. This is in line with the findings of earlier studies by a Panel of Experts and by the GATT secretariat which in the late 1950s concluded that the "commodity structure of exports plays a large rôle in determining the development of the export proceeds of any given country."¹

¹See Trends in International Trade, a Report by a Panel of Experts, GATT 1958, page 24. For a similar finding see also GATT International Trade 1957-58, page 29.

17. For an illustration of this relationship¹ in the 1970s, non-OPEC developing countries have been grouped in International Trade 1978/79 not only according to the proportion of manufactures in their total exports, but also according to the degree of processing and diversification within their manufactured exports. In this way the following characteristics emerged.²

(1) Among the main Far East Asian developing countries manufactures account for more than 80 per cent of total exports and, though rapidly diversifying, are still heavily concentrated on clothing and electrical products, both of these groups exhibiting a high import content, and other finished goods.

(2) In the industrially more advanced Latin American countries³ manufactures account for about 30 per cent of the total value of their exports and consist mainly of industrial machinery and transport equipment, as well as of semi-manufactures (only a relatively small proportion being textiles). (3) The ASEAN countries⁴ have sharply increased the proportion of manufactures in their total exports, to at least 20 per cent in recent years. The distinctive feature of the export pattern of these countries is that their manufacturing exports are less diversified, nearly one half consisting of electrical products with a high import content. (4) For the countries in the Indian sub-continent⁵ where manufactures account for about one half of total exports, the bulk of manufactured exports consists of semi-finished products, especially textiles, processed from domestic raw materials. (5) Finally, there are the "exporters of primary products", a rather heterogeneous group of countries⁶, whose common feature is the heavy reliance on exports of unprocessed commodities.

¹The influence of factors other than the commodity structure of exports on the growth of trade, which might also be important, has not been considered here.

²Table 10, which is a reproduction of Table 28 of International Trade 1978/79, uses the industrial trading partners' returns as a proxy for the export pattern of the oil-importing developing countries, because of the lack of detailed up-to-date export statistics.

³Argentina, Brazil and Mexico.

⁴Excluding Indonesia.

⁵Bangladesh, India and Pakistan.

⁶Further research will certainly show noteworthy differences in the behaviour of foreign trade also within the exporters of primary products according to the category of products exported.

Growth of GDP

18. The combined GDP of all non-OPEC developing countries increased between 1970 and 1978 by 5½ per cent on average per year, as compared with 3.4 per cent for industrial countries as a whole. Even on a per capita basis, the increase in non-OPEC developing countries (nearly 3 per cent) was above that of industrial countries (2.6 per cent). In these developing countries the manufacturing sector continued to be the most rapidly expanding sector, growing 7 per cent per year, while agricultural output continued to lag behind, growing by only 2.6 per cent on average per year.¹ On a per caput basis agricultural output showed hardly any increase in 1978 as compared to 1970. The growth of total GDP in the five groups of developing countries is shown in Chart III. The fastest growth (nearly 10 per cent on average per year) was experienced by the group of the major Far Eastern exporters and the slowest by the two groups of developing countries whose exports remained concentrated on either primary products or textile semi-manufactures. Although further research is needed, particularly in examining the growth by sectors in each group, it would appear that in general, the diversification of the production structure into manufactures especially into engineering and other finished manufactures, has been an important factor permitting a number of developing countries better to resist the recessionary influence exerted by the slowdown of economic activity in the industrial countries.

Export and import volume, terms of trade and trade deficits

19. The movements in export and import volume and the terms of trade, which were at the source of the changes in trade balances, were shown in International Trade 1978/79², from which it appears useful to reproduce Chart IV and the following three main conclusions.

20. "First, there is clearly a close positive relationship between a country's overall export performance and the proportion of manufactures in its exports, as well as the degree of processing of the manufactures exported." It should be noted that countries in the first group, the most dynamic exporters of manufactures, are not in general very strong in those intermediate industries which represent the early stages of processing of primary products. Rather, their export strength, and generally rapid economic growth, seem to be due to concentration on the most labour-intensive stages of processing, often the finishing stages. These operations are most often performed on imported semi-manufactured and fabricated components.

¹In industrial countries, manufacturing output rose by 3.5 per cent on average per year between 1970 and 1978 and agriculture by 2.2 per cent.

²See pp. 124-127.

21. "Second, an important determinant of overall export performance has been the degree of flexibility in the manufacturing sector. The industrially more advanced countries were better able to switch production activities in response to shifts in demand and to protectionist developments."

22. "The third point, already noted in earlier studies, is that the volume of imports by oil-importing developing countries has been to a large extent dependent upon the purchasing power of their exports."

Distribution of exports, imports and trade balances by major areas

23. Both exports and imports of the non-OPEC developing countries have remained concentrated on developed countries throughout the period under review.¹ In all five groups the preponderant proportion of trade with the developed countries has diminished somewhat between 1973 and 1977², in consequence of an increase in the share of trade with OPEC countries. This shift is particularly pronounced on the import side. The proportion of exports and imports exchanged with developing countries other than OPEC has³ remained modest throughout the period under review. In the ASEAN countries the share accounted for by developing countries other than OPEC remained at around 31-32 per cent for exports and 20-22 per cent for imports, whereas in the other groups it varied between 11 and 19 per cent. As regards exchanges within each group, their share in total exports and imports was also highest in the group of ASEAN countries, around 15 per cent in 1977, while in the other groups it generally did not exceed 3-6 per cent.

24. Each group's trade balances with major areas between 1970 and 1977, the latest year for which comprehensive data are available, are shown in Table 12. The trade deficit with developed countries increased in three groups; that with OPEC countries in all five groups.

Problems of financing the current account deficits

25. In each of the five groups the deficits in the trade balance have been the major determinants of the continuously large current account deficits throughout the 1970s, although in all cases rapidly growing debt interest charges have been an important contributory factor to the widening current account deficits. The relative importance of this factor must be expected to continue growing rapidly in the years to come. If the repayment of principal is also considered, the total debt service burden has been absorbing a large and growing proportion of foreign exchange earnings in all groups of developing countries distinguished here.

¹See Table 11.

²The last year for which comprehensive statistical data on the geographical distribution of trade were available.

³Excluding Indonesia.

26. The developing countries concentrated on primary products or semi-manufactures, generally the lowest income countries, have shown the slowest growth in export earnings. In consequence, their borrowing capacity is limited and they have to rely most heavily on official development assistance to finance their current account deficits. The inadequacy of financial resources largely explains the slow growth of their imports. In the other groups of developing countries a faster growth of export receipts and the possibility to rely increasingly on private sources of financing have permitted a more sustained growth of imports. In most of these countries, however, the debt servicing problems are also becoming serious.

TABLE 1. PRICES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS EXPORTED BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
AND UNIT VALUES OF MANUFACTURES EXPORTED BY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, 1975-1979

(Indices 1975=100)

	Food	Agricultural raw materials	Minerals ^a and non-ferrous metals	Primary products (excluding fuels)	Fuels	All primary products	Manufactures
1976	115	127	108	115	105	108	100
1977	160	138	104	145	116	125	109
1978	139	154	108	135	117	122	125
1977	Q1 162 Q2 179 Q3 152 Q4 146	139 138 136 136	105 103 103 105	147 157 139 136	115 115 117 117	125 127 124 123	106 107 110 113
1978	Q1 143 Q2 140 Q3 133 Q4 140	141 146 159 170	104 105 109 113	135 134 132 140	117 117 117 117	122 122 122 124	119 121 127 132
1979	Q1 134 Q2 142	174 184	139 170	142 155	124 147	129 149	134 134

^aExcluding fuels.

Note: The indices are computed in US dollars.

Source: UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE 2
World^a Export Prices of Selected Primary Products/

(Indices: 1975=100)

	1976	1977	1978	1977				1978				1979	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Wheat	86	64	77	67	64	60	67	72	77	77	82	83	90
Maize	102	113	145	108	109	111	121	140	143	144	152	165	174
Rice	72	78	98	65	75	77	94	108	109	94	82	78	87
Coffee	199	350	228	371	413	323	293	261	233	207	211	189	223
Tea	112	200	159	193	264	183	160	168	154	151	165	159	150
Cocoa	152	309	277	273	299	344	321	253	276	277	303	252	246
Beef	105	114	146	109	114	112	120	138	142	143	161	172	166
Fruits	91	108	125	88	109	125	113	118	122	125	136	135	148
Oilseed Cake	129	152	137	169	197	120	124	134	138	133	145	152	157
Fishmeal	150	182	165	181	196	168	183	172	169	162	154	156	151
Fish	131	147	179	146	134	147	160	178	175	182	181	183	186
Wine	102	91	111	92	92	88	94	104	104	113	121	136	133
Sugar	57	40	39	43	44	37	36	41	37	36	41	40	40
Soyabean	105	127	123	136	166	101	106	114	132	119	128	135	138
Copra	108	158	184	166	193	131	141	158	167	188	225	265	282
Groundnut	91	119	134	118	131	117	108	121	141	136	139	134	138
Soyabean Oil	76	97	104	94	121	87	86	95	111	106	106	110	110
Olive Oil	97	98	106	99	99	95	99	105	100	108	112	117	120
Palm Oil	94	121	138	120	150	108	107	124	136	148	146	163	161
Groundnut Oil	88	107	140	109	111	102	108	124	145	139	151	125	119
Coconut Oil	100	139	169	145	170	115	124	142	152	174	208	227	268
Cottonseed Oil	86	89	99	88	113	78	78	86	96	111	102	113	127
Palm Kernel Oil	106	150	179	151	185	130	136	158	167	174	215	235	262
Cotton	132	127	124	146	139	116	107	115	122	126	134	131	130
Wool	109	118	123	122	116	114	119	119	121	125	126	131	141
Sisal	73	81	78	74	82	86	82	80	78	78	77	76	94
Jute	83	89	110	87	88	90	92	114	109	105	110	110	113
Logs	130	164	186	155	161	167	173	170	178	194	203	210	215
Lumber	118	129	142	126	132	133	126	138	139	143	150	158	162
Natural Rubber	138	146	177	142	139	146	155	155	164	185	203	202	235
Tobacco	102	111	117	108	109	112	115	115	114	120	122	127	128
Hides	146	162	204	163	171	162	151	169	189	219	238	329	385
Iron Ore	96	92	87	93	92	91	91	83	85	87	94	95	98
Manganese Ore	103	105	99	105	105	105	105	104	99	97	96	96	96
Crude Fertilizer	71	58	52	58	58	58	58	54	51	51	51	53	53
Copper	114	106	111	117	111	97	99	101	106	114	122	153	164
Aluminium	104	131	149	123	126	135	140	148	142	150	157	160	166
Lead	108	148	162	151	150	138	153	148	140	162	196	250	283
Zinc	98	82	80	95	84	76	73	71	76	84	90	101	107
Tin	112	159	189	147	144	163	184	173	170	192	219	212	221

^aExcluding the Eastern Trading AreaSource: UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics

TABLE 3. - CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCES^a BY REGION, 1973-1979
(Billion dollars)

	cumulative 1974-78	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Industrial areas	20	19	-13	14	-3	-7	20	0
<u>of which: Southern Europe</u>	-45	0	-9	-11	-10	-11	-14	...
OPEC	181	6	68	35	40	32	6	45
Other developing countries	-146	-11	-30	-38	-26	-21	-31	-40
Eastern trading area ^b	-31	1	-4	-10	-7	-3	-7	...

^aExcluding official transfers.

^bTrade balance (f.o.b.-f.o.b.).

Source. IMF, Annual Report. Data for 1979 and for the Eastern trading area are secretariat estimates.

TABLE 4. - COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF NON-OPEC DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' EXPORTS,
1970-1978

(Percentage shares)

	1970	1973	1974	1977	1978
Total exports	100	100	100	100	100
Fuels	9	9	16	16	15
Other primary products	64	57	53	48	44
Manufactures	27	34	31	36	41

Source: GATT, International Trade 1978/79 and Networks of World Trade.TABLE 5. - PRODUCT PATTERN OF NON-OPEC DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' EXPORTS
OF MANUFACTURED GOODS, 1970-1978

(Percentage shares)

	1970	1973	1976	1977	1978
Manufactured goods	100	100	100	100	100
Semi-manufactures	49	44	38	37	36
<u>of which:</u> Textiles	19	18	14	12	12
Engineering products	19	26	30	31	33
<u>of which:</u> Finished consumer goods and electronic components	7	13	14	14	15
Other finished goods	32	30	33	32	31
<u>of which:</u> Clothing	14	17	19	18	16

Source: GATT, International Trade 1978/79 and Networks of World Trade.

TABLE 6 . - NON-OPEC DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' EXPORTS OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS
(EXCL. FUELS), 1970-78
(Percentage shares)

	1970	1973	1977	1978
Primary products (excl. fuels)	100	100	100	100
Food	55	58	67	67
Raw materials	45	42	33	33
Agricultural raw materials	19	20	16	16
Ores, minerals and non-ferrous metals	26	22	18	18

Sources: GATT, International Trade 1978/79 and Networks of World Trade.

TABLE 7. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF NON-OPEC DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' IMPORTS, 1970-78
(Percentage shares)

	1970	1973	1974	1977	1978
Total imports	100	100	100	100	100
Fuels	10	12	21	22	18
Food	15	16	15	13	13
Raw materials	8	8	7	7	6
Manufactures	67	63	57	58	62

Sources: GATT, International Trade 1978/79 and Networks of World Trade.

TABLE 8. PRODUCT PATTERN OF NON-OPEC DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS, 1970-78

(Percentage shares)

	1970	1973	1976	1977	1978
Manufactured goods	100	100	100	100	100
Semi-manufactures	37	40	36	36	36
of which: Chemicals	15	16	15	15	15
Engineering products	54	54	58	58	58
Other finished goods	9	6	6	6	6

Sources: GATT, International Trade 1978/79 and Networks of World Trade.

TABLE 9. TRADE BALANCES OF NON-OPEC DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BY PRODUCT GROUPS, 1970, 1973 AND 1978
(Billion dollars f.o.b.)

	1970	1973	1978
Manufactured goods	-20.64	-26.93	-55.60
Semi-manufactures	-6.95	-9.70	-19.55
Engineering products	-14.88	-21.13	-48.35
Other finished goods	1.15	3.90	12.30
Fuels	-1.20	-3.52	-12.05
Food	6.31	9.00	22.10
Raw materials	7.33	9.49	11.00

Sources: GATT, International Trade 1978/79 and Networks of World Trade.

TABLE 10 - PRODUCT PATTERN OF INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES' IMPORTS FROM NON-OPEC
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1973 AND 1978

(Percentages)

Country groups	Far East Asian countries		Latin American countries		ASEAN countries		Indian sub-continent		Exporters of primary products	
	1973	1978	1973	1978	1973	1978	1973	1978	1973	1978
Products										
Primary products										
Manufactures	14	12	78	71	78	69	54	53	92	89
	84	88	21	28	22	30	46	47	8	11
	(Percentage share in total imports)									
Semi-manufactures of which:										
Textiles	21	16	38	34	30	17	82	61	4	4
Engineering products of which:	10	7	12	7	7	6	57	41	1	1
Finished consumer goods & electronic components	24	28	38	45	46	55	5	11	1	2
Other finished goods of which:	18	20	20	16	35	44	2	3	-	-
Clothing	55	56	24	21	24	27	13	27	3	5
	33	31	8	6	17	17	7	20	2	3
	(Percentage share in imports of manufactures)									

Source: GATT, International Trade 1978/79, Table 28.

TABLE 11
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE OF NON-OPEC DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
1970, 1973 AND 1977
(Percentage shares)

Groups of oil-importing developing countries	Year	EXPORTS						IMPORTS					
		World	Developed	All Developing	OPEC	Other Developing	of which Intra-group trade	World	Developed	All Developing	OPEC	Other Developed	ETA
Far East Asian countries	1970	100	76	21	4	17	6	100	74	18	4	14	8
	1973	100	78	21	5	16	6	100	71	20	5	15	9
	1977	100	72	27	10	17	5	100	67	27	12	15	6
Latin American countries	1970	100	75	17	1	16	7	100	82	17	5	12	1
	1973	100	71	21	3	18	6	100	79	20	9	11	1
	1977	100	66	24	6	19	6	100	66	32	20	13	2
ASEAN countries	1970	100	61	32	2	31	18	100	67	27	8	20	4
	1973	100	61	33	2	31	17	100	65	30	8	22	4
	1977	100	59	36	5	32	15	100	57	40	18	22	3
Indian sub-continent	1970	100	53	27	7	21	-	100	69	18	7	11	13
	1973	100	55	29	8	21	5	100	54	25	11	15	10
	1977	100	53	35	15	19	2	100	59	34	18	16	6
Exporters of primary products	1970	100	77	14	2	12	x	100	76	21	3	18	4
	1973	100	73	19	2	17	x	100	71	22	4	17	4
	1977	100	72	21	4	17	x	100	68	27	10	17	3

Source: IMF, Direction of Trade Yearbook, 1970-1976 and 1972-1978.

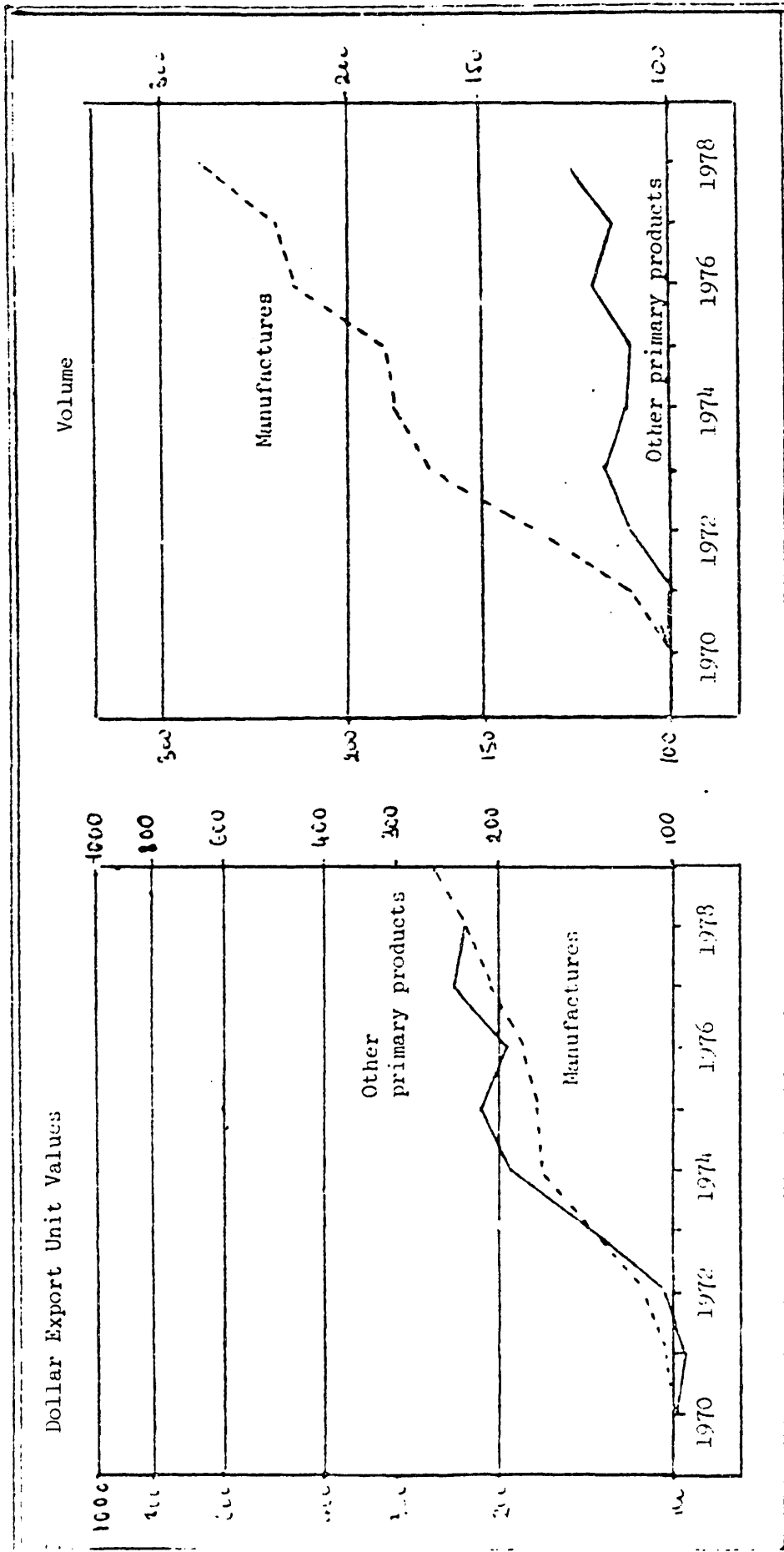
TABLE 12
TRADE BALANCES OF NON-OPEC DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
BY MAJOR AREAS 1970, 1973 AND 1977

(Billion dollars)

		DEVELOPED	OPEC	OTHER DEVELOPING	EASTERN TRADING AREA
Far East Asian countries	1970	-1.08	-0.07	-0.10	-0.44
	1973	0.18	-0.12	-0.02	-1.04
	1977	1.05	-0.87	0.56	-1.69
Latin American countries	1970	-1.27	-0.23	0.10	0.14
	1973	-1.96	-0.73	0.62	0.51
	1977	-0.54	-3.24	1.20	1.26
ASEAN countries	1970	-1.22	-0.39	0.27	0.08
	1973	-1.24	-0.69	0.59	0.10
	1977	-1.28	-3.33	1.49	0.20
Indian sub-continent	1970	-0.75	-0.03	0.21	0.11
	1973	-0.91	-0.18	0.15	0.20
	1977	-1.71	-0.64	-0.02	0.39
Exporters of primary products	1970	-0.12	-0.12	-0.50	0.01
	1973	-0.58	-0.36	-0.26	0.09
	1977	-2.89	-1.96	-1.06	0.16

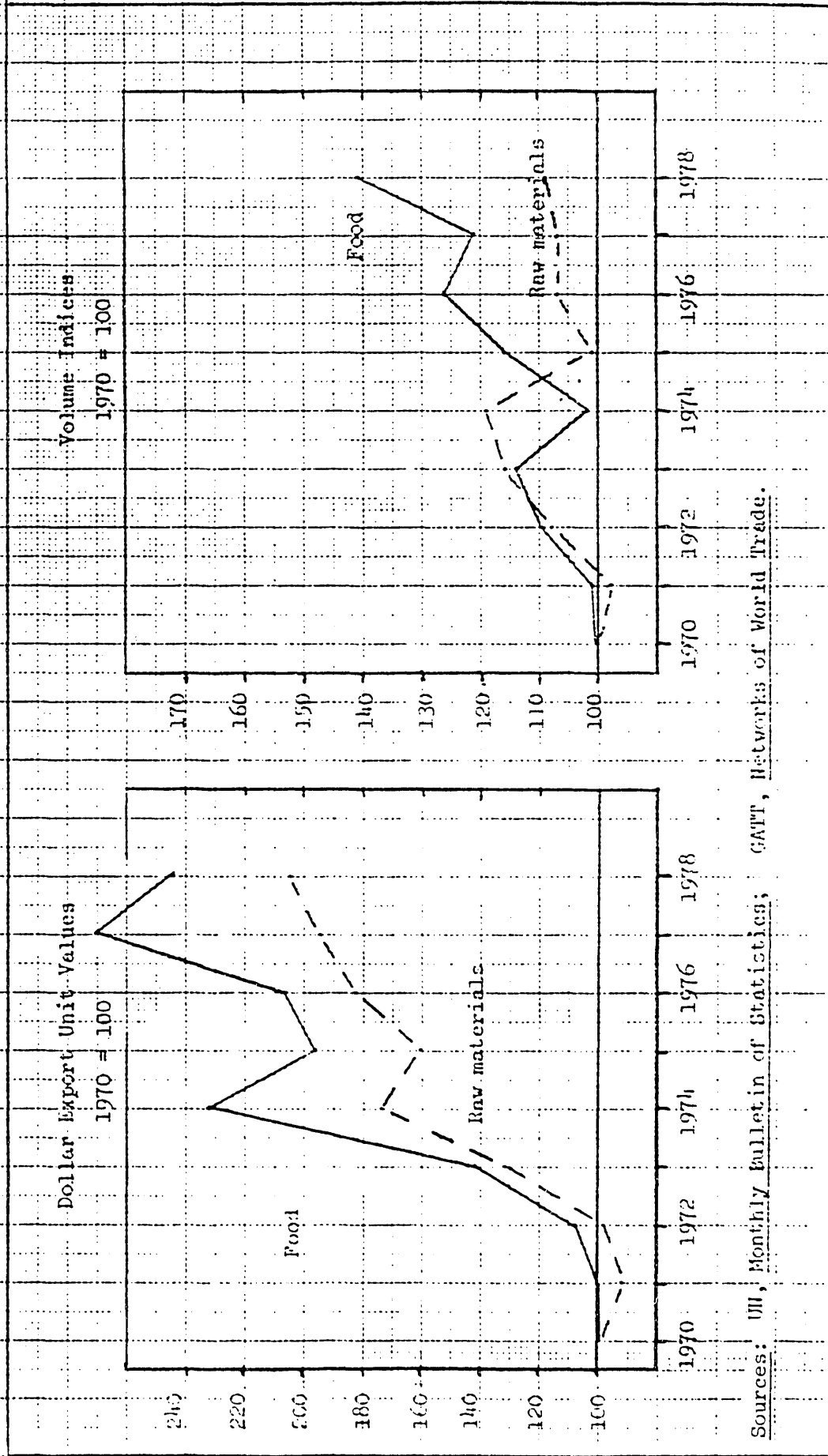
Source: IMF, Direction of Trade Yearbook, 1970-1976 and 1972-1978.

CHART I - NON-OPEC DEVELOPING COUNTRIES EXPORTS BY BROAD PRODUCT GROUPS, 1970-1979
 (Indices, 1970=100)



Sources: UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; GATT, Networks of World Trade.

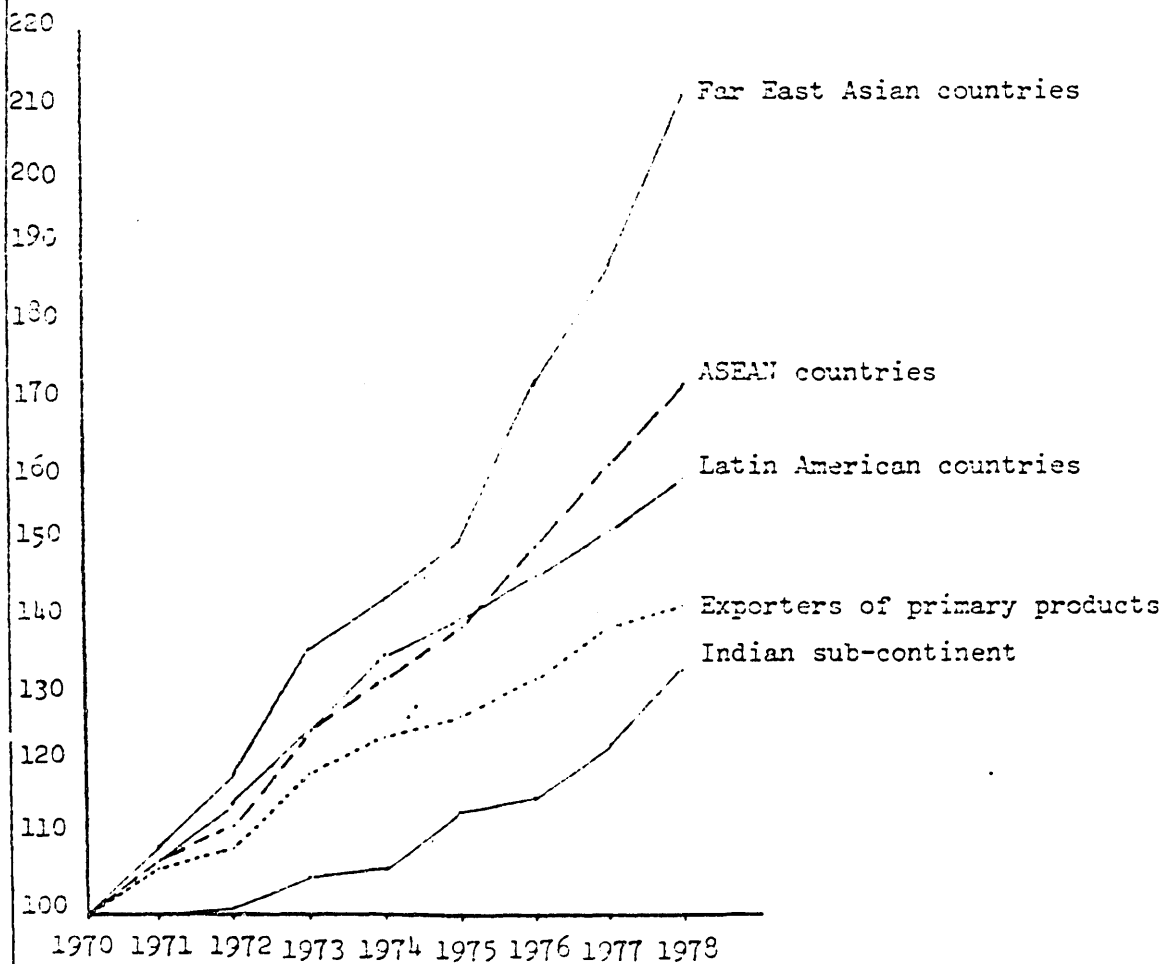
CHART II - NON-OPEC DEVELOPING COUNTRIES EXPORTS OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS (EXCL. FUELS), 1970-1978



Sources: UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; GATT, Networks of World Trade.

CHART III

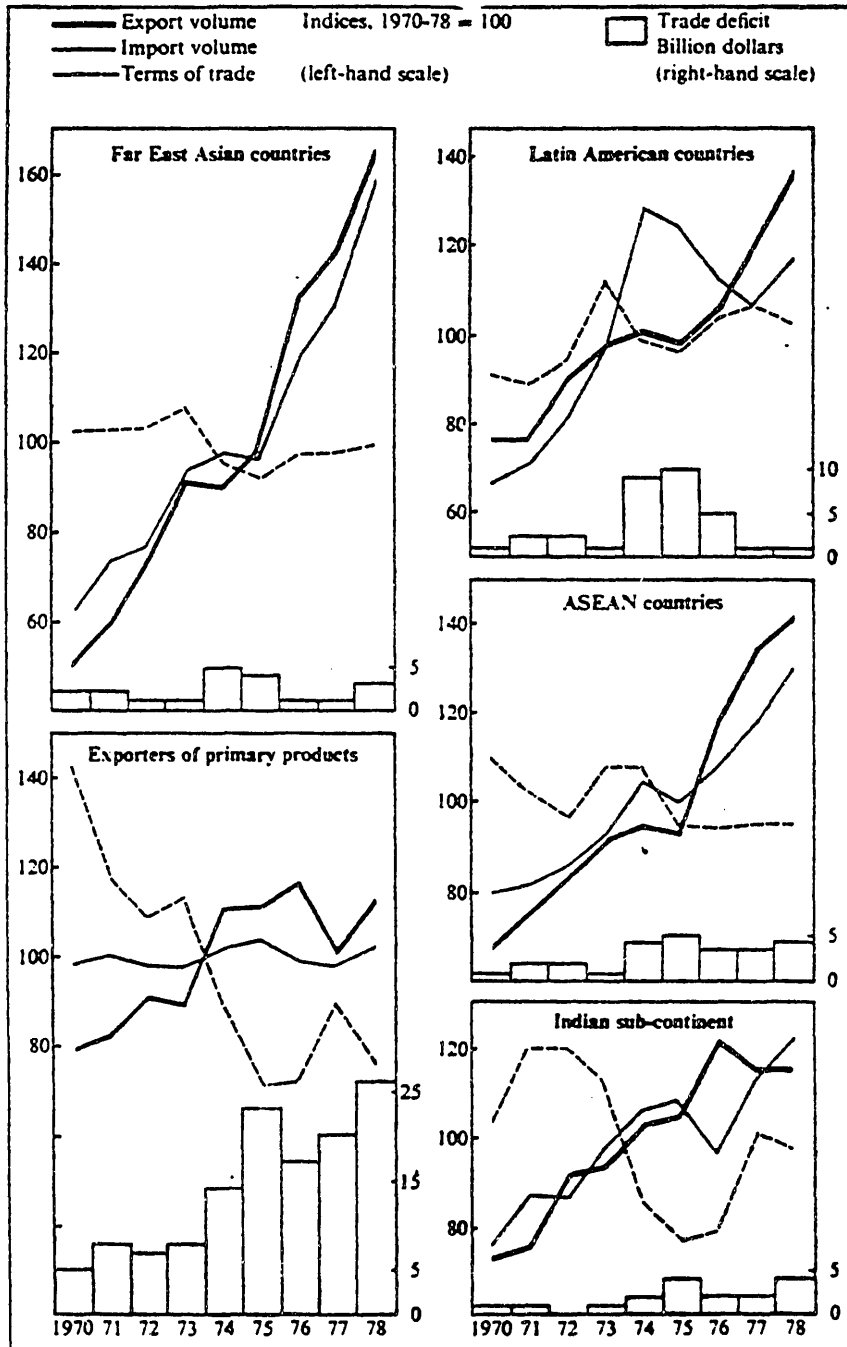
GROWTH OF GDP OF SELECTED GROUPS OF NON-OPEC DEVELOPING COUNTRIES 1970-1978



Sources: UN, Yearbook of National Account Statistics; IMF, Annual Report; national statistics.

CHART IV - EXPORT AND IMPORT VOLUME, TERMS OF TRADE
AND TRADE DEFICIT OF FIVE GROUPS OF NON OPEC
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1970-1978

(Indices and billion dollars)



Source: GATT, International Trade 1978/79, Chart. 5