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MELADE

R H O D E S I A

Statement of contribution (no negotiation)

RESTRICTED

Rhodesian Permanent Delegation to
the General Agreement on
Tariffs and Trade,
Chemin du Jura, 4,
1292, Chambesy,
GENEVA.

25th October, 1965.

The Director General,
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,
Villa "Le Bocage",
GENEVA.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you eight copies of the initial offers by Rhodesia in accordance with the plan for the participation of less developed countries, recorded in TN. 64/41/Rev.1.

In submitting this initial offer list the Government of Rhodesia wishes to state its intention to study and negotiate, with other less-developed countries so willing, measures designed to expand trade between themselves, as part of their contribution to the objectives of the Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations, in accordance with the rules for participation of the less developed countries.

It is our understanding that less developed countries which have tabled statements on their proposed contributions to the Kennedy Round will thereupon become full participants in the negotiations and will receive copies of the full exceptions lists of the developed countries, and my Government therefore looks forward to receiving these lists in due course.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration,



D.M. BEAVEN

RHODESIAN PERMANENT DELEGATE TO THE
G.A.T.T.

G.A.T.T. KENNEDY ROUNDInitial offers by Rhodesia

In terms of the Plan for the participation of less-developed countries, recorded in TN. 64/41/Rev.1, the Government of Rhodesia formally notified the Executive Secretary on the 22nd March, 1965, of its readiness to table a statement of the offers which it would make as a contribution to the objectives of the trade negotiations. As a country which a predominant interest in exports of agricultural products, Rhodesia claimed the right to table such a statement on the 1st August, 1965, or 30 days after the day agreed upon for the tabling of offers on agricultural products, whichever was the later.

The programme finally adopted provided for the tabling of agricultural offers on the 16th September, 1965. Notwithstanding the fact that the European Economic Community has been unable to meet this date for tabling its full agricultural offer list, nevertheless the Rhodesian Government wishes to state as follows on its proposed contribution to the trade negotiations.

It is recalled that one of the basic principles to which Ministers subscribed at their meeting in May, 1963, was that every effort should be made in the trade negotiations to reduce barriers to exports of the less-developed countries, and that developed countries could not expect to receive reciprocity from the less-developed countries. This principle of non-reciprocity on the part of the less-developed countries was embodied in the Ministerial Resolution of the 6th May, 1964, and later incorporated in the provisions of Part IV of the General Agreement.

Rhodesia considers that, within these agreed concepts, the less-developed countries as a group have a significant contribution to make to the objectives of the trade negotiations, and, to this end, Rhodesia is prepared to play its part, consistent with its developmental and fiscal needs and in relation to the actual benefits it will derive from the negotiations.

In submitting the attached list of offers, the Government of Rhodesia wishes to emphasise the following points.

The achievement of the overall objectives of the negotiations will inevitably involve a reduction of preferences enjoyed by some less-developed countries. It should be ensured that such countries are, at the least, compensated to the fullest possible extent by improved access to other markets.

The preferences enjoyed by Commonwealth countries in the British market are of great importance to Rhodesia. Rhodesia accepts that the United Kingdom's participation in the negotiations must inevitably lead to considerable reductions in the margins of Commonwealth preference, and the Rhodesian Government is particularly anxious for it to be ensured that the loss of any advantages which Rhodesia, and other Commonwealth countries, enjoy at present in the British market should be more than fully matched by wider access to other markets. In this connection, it is stressed that Rhodesia expects reciprocity on an individual commodity basis, especially in the agricultural field.

.../ Rhodesia

Rhodesia considers, therefore, that its main contribution to the negotiations is that it is prepared to lose the advantage of certain access to the British market on preferential terms in order to have the opportunity of greater access to a much wider market on competitive terms.

In the light of Rhodesia's developmental and fiscal needs, additional concessions by Rhodesia (other than on tobacco which is mentioned later) can be considered only in respect of specified items and not on broad tariff headings. As bindings against increase of low duties or of duty-free treatment are recognised in principle as being concessions equivalent in value to the substantial reduction of high duties or the elimination of preferences, Rhodesia is prepared to offer to bind the current most-favoured-nation rate of duty on the following items, as shown:

<u>Rhodesian Tariff Item No.</u>	<u>B.N.</u>		<u>M.F.N. rate</u>
33(2)	12.01	Copra	5%
12(a)	18.01	Cocoa beans, raw	5%
ex 12(c)	18.03 18.04	Cocoa paste and cocoa butter; in bulk	5%
39(a)	25.01	Common salt (including rock salt, sea salt and table salt) and pure sodium chloride; in bulk	Free
ex 178(a)	25.15 25.17	Marble in the rough or sawn Marble chips	Free Free
ex 179	26.01	Bauxite (aluminium ore) and concentrates	Free
137	28.05	Mercury	Free
ex 268	45.01 45.02	Natural cork, unworked Natural cork in blocks and sheets, (including cubes or square slabs, cut or trimmed to size for corks or stoppers)	Free Free
ex 66(1)(c)	50.01 50.02 50.03	Silk-worm cocoons suitable for reeling Raw silk (not thrown) Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, silk noils and pulled or re-generated rags)	Free Free Free
ex 81(c)	50.04 50.05 50.06	Silk yarn, other than yarn of waste or noil silk, not put up for retail sale Yarn spun from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale Yarn spun from noil silk, not put up for retail sale	5% 5% 5%

<u>Rhodesian Tariff Item No.</u>	<u>B.N.</u>		<u>M.F.N. rate</u>
ox 66(1)(b)	53.02	A Fine animal hair suitable for respinning (including Angora rabbit hair)	Free
		B Fine animal hair, not suitable for spinning	Free
ox 126(1)	76.01	Unwrought aluminium (including aluminium granules): aluminum waste and scrap	
		A Unwrought (including granules)	5%
		B Waste and scrap	5%
ox 94(2)	84.53	Statistical or accounting machines of a kind used for establishing accounts or data in the form of or derived from magnetic tape or punched tape or cards and auxiliary machines therefor	5%
ox 82(1)	88.05	Ground flying trainers	10%
ox 314	90.06	Astronomical instruments (for example, reflecting telescopes, transit instruments and operational telescopes and mountings therefor) imported by educational or scientific institutions, under such conditions as the Controller may proscribe	Free
ox 327	90.11	Electron microscopes	5%
	90.12	Optical microscopes whether or not fitted with their optical elements	5%
ox 82(1)	88.03	Parts of balloons, air ships, flying machines, gliders and kites: Aircraft engines	10%

Dependent on the extent to which the trade negotiations result in losses of preference on Rhodesian exports, it might be possible for Rhodesia to consider specific requests for further bindings on tariff items, in return for important concessions on Rhodesian exports by the countries making the requests.

Unmanufactured Tobacco

In line with its desire to play a full part in the tariff negotiations, consistent with its status as a less-developed country, Rhodesia, as a country of major importance in the world tobacco trade, is prepared to make appropriate concessions on this commodity.

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The Rhodesian tobacco industry is a free-enterprise one in respect of both production and marketing, and its expansion depends solely on its efficiency, with no artificial stimulation. Rhodesia is prepared to offer a binding to the effect that production will not be artificially stimulated in any manner whatsoever. A final undertaking to this effect would naturally be dependent on adequate bi-lateral or multi-lateral reciprocity, of benefit to the Rhodesian tobacco industry.

It is considered that such an offer is a much more valuable contribution to the trade negotiations than any undertakings to bind or reduce levels of domestic support.

In addition, Rhodesia is prepared to offer a 50 per cent tariff reduction in the current m.f.n. rate on unmanufactured tobacco, which stands at 5/- per lb. Actual implementation of the offer would again depend on bi-lateral or multi-lateral reciprocity, of benefit to the Rhodesian tobacco industry.

In regard to both offers on tobacco, Rhodesia must enter the proviso that the offers are made in the light of the conditions now existing and would be automatically subject to review in the event of any significant changes in the export marketing policies of other tobacco producing countries before the conclusion of the trade negotiations.

In line with the agreed basis of participation of the less-developed countries in the trade negotiations, implementation of any or all of the offers contained in the above initial offer list will be subject to Rhodesia gaining a significant overall balance of advantage from the negotiations. Accordingly, Rhodesia reserves the right to modify or withdraw any or all of the items in the offer list, depending on the likely final outcome of the trade negotiations.

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CEREALS

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GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

Spec(63)284
25 October 1963

Group on Cereals

SUBMISSION OF THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

At the meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee on 19-20 September 1963, the representative of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland expressed the interest of his country in the work of the Group on Cereals. Subsequently, the Federal Government has prepared a memorandum dealing with the interest of the Federation in relation to cereals. This memorandum is submitted herewith for the information and attention of the members of the Group.

The Interest of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in International Trade
in Cereals

The Federation's interest is in respect of maize, in which it has a substantial export interest.

Marketed production and exports have, in recent years, been as follows:

Northern and Southern Rhodesia*

Marketing Year (1 May-30 April)	Marketed Production Thousand Short Tons	Exports Thousand Short Tons
1959/60	489	102
1960/61	406	64
1961/62	764	440
1962/63 (est.)	618	292
1963/64 (forecast)	490	200

*Maize exports originating from Nyasaland are small (normally under 5,000 tons a year), and represent only a small proportion of total production, the rest of which is consumed in that territory.

Except for maize grown and consumed on farms all maize for sale off farms must, in the first instance, be sold to the Grain Marketing Board. The "marketed production" shown above relates to these sales to the Grain Marketing Board in the Rhodesias.

Place in world trade

Details of the quantities of maize exported by the principal maize exporting countries in recent years are given in the appendix attached; they are taken from the Commonwealth Economic Committee's "Grain Crops Review, No. 8 1962" (page 70, Table 41).

It will be seen that the world's two largest exporters - the United States of America and Argentina - export over five million and two million tons a year respectively. But the next group of countries export around 400-500 thousand tons a year, a figure reached by the Federation in 1961/62 (440,000 short tons). Unfortunately, the two following seasons have been poor climatically otherwise exports would have been maintained at about the 1961/62 level.

Importance of maize exports to the Federation

Maize is the Federation's staple cereal and is the most widely grown crop in the country. In terms of value of output, it is the second most important crop (tobacco is the first), and in 1961 was the second most important export crop.

Agricultural Exports from the Federation

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
			<u>£'000</u>		
Maize	1,620	2,134	201	4,539	6,285
Tobacco (all types)	28,365	34,183	37,530	42,551	41,695

Source: Central Statistical Office

Exports of maize from the Federation form a high proportion of total marketed sales. This relative importance of export opportunities for what is far the most important grain crop grown in the country adds to the Government's interest and concern on all matters relating to international trade in maize and substitutable grains. The proportion of marketed maize exported in recent years has been:

<u>Marketing Year</u>	<u>%</u>
1959/60	20.9
1960/61	15.8
1961/62	57.6
1962/63 (est.)	47.2
1963/64 (forecast)	40.8

Thus in recent years about one half of marketed maize production was exported.

Maize is a product in which major increases in production are expected and therefore a product which it is considered will become increasingly important to the Federation's export interests.

Exports of Maize from the Principal Exporting Countries
(thousand tons)

	Average	1955	1956	Calendar Year		1959	1960
	1937-39			1957	1958		
<u>Commonwealth</u>							
Kenya	56 ^a	77	4	23	99	54	9
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	56	37	32	217	103	113	12
Tanganyika	1	36	107	9	17	11	44
Uganda	-	14	3	4	-	-	2
Canada	3	26	45	2	3	3	2
Australia	2	5	3	2	-	1	-
Total Commonwealth	118	195	194	257	222	182	69
<u>Foreign</u>							
United States	1,546	2,694	2,911	4,438	4,474	5,468	5,541
Argentina	4,897	369	1,040	776	1,652	2,644	2,529
Mexico	-	57	1	-	-	-	450
Paraguay	-	-	-	23	19	12	20
Brazil	70	80	-	-	-	-	10
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	6	-	10
Dominican Republic	13	24	18	15	16	17	18
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Portugal	-	63	41	-	8	-	-
France	3	-	-	1	16	37	271
Western Germany	-	8	8	45	6	-	5
Italy	-	33	17	10	2	2	4
Belgium	20	4	5	2	1	9	12
Yugoslavia	422	-	49	48	562	312	504
Rumania ^b	417	457	291	62	410	32	184
Hungary	117	62	113	17	42	46	37
Bulgaria	52	61	83	81	36	6	135
Burma	15	16	25	18	26	21	16
Indonesia	116	10	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	67	80	63	160	233	507
Cambodia)	-	65	89	97	115	102	161
South Viet-Nam)	511	1	-	-	-	-	1
Laos)	-	-	-	-	-	-	f
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	75	14
Republic of South Africa	532	657	848	1,008	1,063	403	559
Morocco ^c	15	84	131	59	83	74	103
Angola	116	49	129	31	165	147	115
Congo Republic	18	9	3	14	15	9	1
Madagascar	40	8	3	2	6	1	1
Ethiopia ^d	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2	5	6	5	2	2	3
Total Foreign	8,919	4,890	5,891	6,815	8,886	9,653	11,213
TOTAL	9,037	5,085	6,085	7,072	9,108	9,835	11,282
Soviet Union	-	303	289	83	217	152	121
Hong Kong	-	39	69	26	3	8	13

^a Average 1937-38.

^b From 1955, shipments recorded by importing countries.

^c All Morocco, 1958 onwards.

^d Twelve months ending 10 September of year shown.

^e All Indo-China.

^f Estimate included in total.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

Spec(64)122

13 May 1964

Group on Cereals

SUBMISSION BY SOUTHERN RHODESIA

At the meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee on 19-20 September 1963, the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland indicated that although not a member of the Group on Cereals it attached interest to the work of the Group, and it accordingly submitted a memorandum which was distributed to the Group in document Spec(63)284. In a letter to the Executive Secretary dated 14 March 1964, the Government of Southern Rhodesia, in view of the dissolution of the Federation and the reassumption of membership of the General Agreement by Southern Rhodesia, requested the Group to note that the above-mentioned memorandum mutatis mutandis reflects the interest of Southern Rhodesia in international trade in cereals. The attached document contains statistical data relating to Southern Rhodesia in particular.

THE INTERESTS OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA IN INTERNATIONAL
TRADE IN CEREALS

Southern Rhodesia's main interest in international trade in cereals is in respect of maize, in which it normally has a substantial export interest.

Maize

All maize for sale (i.e. excluding maize grown and consumed on farms), must, in the first instance, be sold to the Grain Marketing Board. All exports of maize are sold by the Board to best advantage on world markets and no export subsidies are involved.

Marketed production, local sales and exports have, in recent years, been as follows: Almost the entire output consists of white maize:

Southern Rhodesia

Year ending 30 June	Marketed production short tons	Local sales short tons	Exports short tons	Exports as % of marketed production
1959	296,800	231,300	45,300	15.3
1960	335,100	236,000	95,800	28.6
1961	237,900	262,400	36,700	15.4
1962	538,200	177,200	381,000	70.8
1963	406,300	179,400	287,100	70.7

Southern Rhodesia's place in world trade in maize

The Commonwealth Economic Committee's Review of "Grain Crops 1963 No. 9", shows in Table 41 the principal maize exporting countries. However, if allowance is made for imports by the exporting countries, shown in Table 44, then the net export position is as follows:

Net Exports of Maize

<u>Main Exporting Country</u>	<u>1961 ('000 tons)</u>
United States of America	7,320
Argentina	1,703
South Africa	1,054
Roumania	619
Thailand	558

<u>Main Exporting Country</u> (cont'd)	<u>1961 ('000 tons)</u>
France	457
Yugoslavia	370
Soviet Union	339
Rhodesia and Nyasaland*	278
Angola	159
Bulgaria	103
Cambodia	102
Burma	25
Dominican Republic	17
Morocco	11
Uganda	10
Paraguay	10

While Southern Rhodesia's share of trade in maize is small relative to that of the world's major exporters it is significant in relation to the export levels reached by other countries. It is also significant in the case of world trade in white, as opposed to yellow maize. Based on data provided in Table 41 of the Commonwealth Economic Committee Report, it is estimated that the assumed share of trade for Southern Rhodesia amounted to 32,000 tons out of 6,374,000 tons in 1956, rising to 240,000 tons out of 13,507,000 tons in 1961.

Importance of maize exports to Southern Rhodesia

In Southern Rhodesia, maize is the staple cereal and the most widely grown crop in the country. In terms of value of output it is normally the second most important crop and generally some 70 per cent of the market crop is exported, although seasonal factors have an important bearing on the level of exports. It is estimated that the value of maize exports from Southern Rhodesia during the year 1963 was about £2 million whilst during 1962 it was about £5 million.

* Of which it is estimated that net exports from Southern Rhodesia were about 240,000 tons.

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GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

Spec(63)285
25 October 1963

Group on Meat

SUBMISSION BY THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

At the meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee on 19-20 September 1963, the representative of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland expressed the interest of his country in the work of the Group on Meat. Subsequently, the Federal Government has prepared a memorandum dealing with the interest of the Federation in relation to meat. This memorandum is submitted herewith for the information and attention of the members of the Group.

The Interests of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in
International Trade in Meat

The following table gives the number of cattle in the Federation.

Year ending 30 September	Cattle Numbers (thousand head)			
	Federation	Southern Rhodesia	Northern Rhodesia	Nyasaland
1958	5007	3580	1084	343
1959	5131	3646	1134	357
1960	5076	3506	1203	357
1961	5244	3587	1283	374
1962	5368	3717	1271	380

Source: Central Statistical Office

The table shows an increase in the size of the national herd of between 2 and 3 per cent per annum in the last three years. The setback in 1960 was due to a severe drought in parts of Southern Rhodesia. The increase in the herd was accompanied by a comparable increase in slaughterings:

Cattle Slaughterings (Excluding Subsistence Slaughterings in Rural Areas)

Year ending 30 September	Federation	Southern Rhodesia	Northern Rhodesia	Nyasaland
<u>Cattle:</u>				
1958	351,545	282,030	40,366	29,149
1959	422,491	345,894	50,359	26,238
1960	445,801	357,395	58,961	29,445
1961	450,674	341,753	76,155	32,766
1962	461,928	352,110	73,965	35,853

Source: Central Statistical Office

The effect of the drought in Southern Rhodesia on slaughterings in subsequent years is shown. This effect has now worn off.

Place in world trade

The Commonwealth Economic Committee's Review of "Meat 1962 No. 14" shows the principal beef exporting countries (page 31, Table 20). However, if allowance is made for imports (page 34, Table 23) by the exporting countries, then the net export position is as follows:

Net Exports of Carcase Beef and Veal

<u>Main Exporting Countries</u>	<u>1961 (thousand tons)</u>
<u>Commonwealth</u>	
Canada	1.0
New Zealand	95.3
Australia	161.1
Bechuanaland	16.4
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	8.7
Irish Republic	73.5
<u>Foreign</u>	
Argentina	270.7
Brazil	15.0
Mexico	25.6
Uruguay	42.2
Denmark	48.9
France	91.0
Netherlands	2.4
Hungary	1.7
Yugoslavia	29.2
Poland	18.5
Malagasy Republic	3.2
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While the Federation's share of the world's net export trade is admittedly small, nonetheless it is significant in relation to the export levels reached by several other countries listed above. Further, the Federation's share of the world export trade is rising rapidly. Table 20 of the Commonwealth Economic Committee Report shows that the Federal share of trade was 2.8 thousand tons out of 826.3 thousand tons in 1956, rising to 8.7 thousand out of 976.6 in 1961.

Importance of meat exports to the Federation

The greater part of beef sold in the market economy, and all beef for export, passes through the Cold Storage Commission. This is a statutory body under obligation to accept all beef cattle offered to it for sale at government fixed prices, and charged with the duty of supplying the Federal market with its beef requirements and exporting the remainder to best advantage. It does not operate under subsidy. Disposals of beef by the Cold Storage Commission have been as follows:

July/June years	Sales within the Federation	Exports (short tons)	Exports as % of internal sales
	<u>Short tons</u>		
1958/59	38,483	9,544	24.8
1959/60	43,012	7,719	17.9
1960/61	43,428	7,917	18.2
1961/62	50,638	10,263	20.3

Source: Cold Storage Commission
Annual Report 1962, Table 11

As shown in the above table, the drought in the season 1959/60 led to a drop in exports, but these have now recovered and are expected to be still higher in 1962/63. In addition to the export of fresh, frozen and chilled beef, exports of other meats and of canned meats and meat extracts have risen substantially.

Domestic Exports from the Federation

	<u>Calendar Year</u>			
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	(£000) <u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Beef and veal, fresh, frozen and chilled	1,222	1,210	1,331	1,500
Meat, other	128	162	146	122
Fresh, frozen and chilled				
Bacon, not canned ...	5	5	6	11
Other smoked, dried or salted meat, not canned	4	-	-	-
	<u>1,359</u>	<u>1,377</u>	<u>1,483</u>	<u>1,633</u>
Meat extracts	288	226	352	241
Ham canned	132	92	106	155
Other meats, canned and meat preparations	735	953	1,331	1,662
	<u>1,155</u>	<u>1,271</u>	<u>1,789</u>	<u>2,058</u>
	<u>2,514</u>	<u>2,648</u>	<u>3,272</u>	<u>3,691</u>

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

Exports of beef (fresh, frozen and chilled) have risen from just under 2,000 short tons in 1957/58 to over 10,000 tons in 1961/62, and are forecast to rise to about 11,000 tons in 1962/63 (C.S.C. financial years). In addition, there are substantial and rising exports of canned and processed meats, mainly beef. The total value of these exports has risen by 46.9 per cent in the period 1959 to 1962.

In view of the importance of its beef exports, the Federation has taken the greatest possible care in meticulously observing all international veterinary health regulations, and is a member of the O.I.E. (the International Office of Epizootics).

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

Spec(64)98
1 May 1964

Group on Meat

Original: English

SUBMISSION BY SOUTHERN RHODESIA

At the meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee on 19-20 September 1963, the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland indicated that although not a member of the Group on Meat it attached interest to the work of the Group and it accordingly submitted a memorandum which was distributed to the Group in document Spec(63)285. In a letter to the Executive Secretary dated 14 March 1964, the Government of Southern Rhodesia has stated that the above-mentioned memorandum reflects the interests of that country in international trade in meat. The attached document contains relevant statistical data.

THE INTERESTS OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA
IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN MEAT

CATTLE

The following table gives the number of cattle in Southern Rhodesia together with annual slaughterings. The latter figures exclude slaughterings in rural areas by that section of the population engaged in subsistence agriculture.

Southern Rhodesia

Year ending 30 September	Cattle population	Cattle slaughterings
1959	3,646,000	345,894
1960	3,506,000	357,395
1961	3,587,000	341,753
1962	3,717,000	352,110
1963	3,851,000	370,000

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Over the last three years there has been an annual increase in the national herd of between 3 and 4 per cent. The set-back in the herd in 1960 was due to a severe drought in parts of Southern Rhodesia which had a subsequent effect on slaughterings during 1961 and 1962. This effect has now worn off.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S PLACE IN WORLD TRADE IN BEEF

The Commonwealth Economic Committee's Review of "Meat 1962 No. 14" shows in Table 20 the principal beef exporting countries. However, if allowance is made for imports, shown in Table 23, by the exporting countries, then the net export position is as follows:

Net Exports of Carcase Beef and Veal

<u>Main Exporting Countries</u>	<u>1961 ('000 tons)</u>
Argentina	270.7
Australia	161.1
New Zealand	95.2
France	91.0
Irish Republic	73.5

<u>Main Exporting Countries (cont'd)</u>	<u>1961 ('000 tons)</u>
Denmark	48.9
Uruguay	42.2
Yugoslavia	29.2
Mexico	25.6
Poland	18.5
Bechuanaland	16.4
Brazil	15.0
Rhodesia and Nyasaland*	8.6
Malagache Republic	3.2
Hungary	1.7
Canada	1.0

* As all carcase beef and veal exports from the former Federal area were made from Southern Rhodesia the figure shown can be taken as being the net exports from that country to countries other than Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. With an addition of exports to these two countries Southern Rhodesia's net exports in 1961 are estimated at 10,000 tons.

While Southern Rhodesia's share of the world's net export trade is admittedly small, nonetheless it is significant in relation to the export levels reached by several other countries listed above. Further, Southern Rhodesia's assumed share of the world export trade is rising. Based on the data provided in Table 20 of the Commonwealth Economic Committee Report it is estimated that the assumed share of trade for Southern Rhodesia amounted to 5.2 thousand tons out of 828.9 thousand tons in 1956, rising to 10.0 thousand tons out of 977.9 thousand tons in 1961.

IMPORTANCE OF BEEF EXPORTS TO SOUTHERN RHODESIA

The greater part of beef and veal sold in the market economy, and all beef for export, is handled through the Southern Rhodesia Cold Storage Commission. This is a statutory marketing organization under obligation to accept all beef cattle offered to it for sale at prices fixed by the Government, and charged with the duty of supplying the internal market with its beef requirements and exporting the remainder to best advantage. It does not operate under subsidy.

Disposals of beef by the Cold Storage Commission in recent years have been as follows:

Disposal of Beef (in Short Tons)

<u>Year ending</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>Local sales in Southern</u> <u>Rhodesia</u>	<u>* Exports</u>	<u>Exports as %</u> <u>of local</u> <u>sales</u>
1958	31,576	5,634	17.8
1959	34,641	13,386	38.6
1960	38,089	11,381	29.9
1961	37,382	9,182	24.6
1962	41,023	10,882	26.5
1963	41,762	13,631	32.6

* Includes estimates of exports to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Source: Cold Storage Commission Annual Reports.

THE VALUE OF EXPORTS OF BEEF AND OTHER MEATS AND PROCESSED AND CANNED MEATS

In addition to fresh, frozen, and chilled beef, there are substantial exports of other types of meat and canned and processed meats.

Domestic Exports of Meat and Meat Products
from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

	Calendar Year				
	£'000				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Beef, and veal, fresh, frozen and chilled	1,222	1,210	1,331	1,500	1,894
Meats, other fresh and frozen	128	162	146	122	146
Bacon, not canned	5	5	6	11	86
Meat, smoked, dried, or salted, not canned	4	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	1,359	1,377	1,483	1,633	2,126
Meat extracts	288	226	352	241	425
Ham, canned	132	92	106	155	119
Meats, other canned	735	953	1,331	1,661	1,661
Sub-Total	1,155	1,271	1,789	2,057	2,205
GRAND TOTAL	2,514	2,648	3,272	3,690	4,331

Whilst the above figures for exports refer to the former Federal area they can be regarded as originating almost entirely from Southern Rhodesia. The figures do not include exports from Southern Rhodesia to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Even without making allowance for this the importance of those exports and their sharp upward trend is clear from the table.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS

In the interests of its own livestock industry and in view of the importance of its beef exports and the increasing number of countries to which these are now destined, Southern Rhodesia has taken the greatest care in meticulously observing all international veterinary and health regulations, and is a member of the O.I.E. (International Office of Epizootics).