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RESEARCH AID

People's Republic of China: International Trade Handbook

A 73-29
October 1973

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*People's Republic of China:
International Trade Handbook*

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Foreword

This handbook on the international trade of the People's Republic of China (PRC) was prepared as a research aid and is a sequel to Research Aid A72-38, **People's Republic of China: International Trade Handbook**, December 1972. It contains the following information: a short text setting the trade of the PRC in perspective, assessing PRC trade during 1972, and giving a preliminary estimate of the likely level of China's international trade during 1973; Appendix A, comprising Tables 1 through 11, which cover trade trends, trading partners, and commodity composition; and Appendix B, listing Chinese foreign trade corporations.

The statistical data for this handbook are based on the official statistics of the trading partners of the PRC, where available. Statistics for the PRC's trade with the non-Communist developed countries and with Latin America are essentially complete, but statistics for its trade with Africa and the Near East and South Asia are fragmentary. Statistics on the PRC's trade with the USSR and most East European countries are available. Statistics are not available for other Communist countries, and estimates for these countries are based on trade agreements and other trade indicators. Non-Communist trade statistics have been adjusted to place Chinese trade on an export f.o.b. and import c.i.f. basis.* In addition, adjustments have been made for double counting, such as Chinese re-exports through Hong Kong, and undercounting, such as grain purchased by China but delivered to other countries. Because of rounding, components in the statistical tables may not add to the totals shown.

The grouping of non-Communist countries is as follows: (1) **developed countries**, including Australia, Japan, and New Zealand in East Asia and the Pacific; all countries except Spain and Portugal in Western Europe; Canada and the United States in North America; and South Africa; (2) **less developed countries**, including all other East Asian and Pacific countries; all Near East and South Asian countries; all countries in Latin America except Cuba; and all countries in Africa except South Africa; and (3) **Hong Kong and Macao**.

* The value of imports, which are shown on a c.i.f. basis, is the value of goods delivered to Chinese docks, including insurance and freight charges. The value of exports, which are shown on an f.o.b. basis, is the value of goods loaded on board ship in Chinese ports.

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**People's Republic of China:
International Trade Handbook**

Trade in Perspective

1. The People's Republic of China (PRC) is not a major trading nation by international standards. China's total exports in 1972 of US \$3 billion accounted for less than 1% of total world exports. Total PRC trade last year was below that of Hong Kong and Taiwan and slightly higher than the foreign trade of South Korea and India. Moreover, total Chinese trade is a relatively low percentage of gross national product (GNP). This is not surprising for a major country that has a massive population, a large domestic market, and low per capita income. China's trade/GNP ratio in 1972 was almost the same as that of the USSR but below that of other important trading nations, as illustrated in the following tabulation:

	Total Trade (Billion US \$)	As a Percent of GNP
PRC	5.8	4
USSR	31.5	5
India	4.7	9
United States	108.1	10
Japan	52.1	19
France	53.4	29
West Germany	86.9	36
South Korea	4.1	42
Taiwan	5.9	82

2. Although the PRC plays a minor role in the world trading scene, foreign trade is a major factor in stabilizing and developing China's domestic economy. The Chinese are dependent on imports of agricultural products to help maintain a minimum standard of living for a huge population. The PRC relies on imports of machinery and equipment, ferrous and nonferrous metals, and advanced technology to support the growth and modernization of the industrial sector of its economy. Foreign aircraft, railroad rolling stock, trucks, and ships are also important to expansion of transportation capabilities. A continuing need for such imports is leading the Chinese to give increasing emphasis to development of new export industries and new market areas. At the same time, the PRC has reverted this year to its pre-Cultural Revolution (1966-69) practice of accepting medium-term credits to finance imports of some complete industrial plants purchased from the West.

Historical Trends

3. China's foreign trade has generally mirrored the overall trends in the economy. The 1950s were dominated by the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57), in which imports of Soviet plant and equipment played a major role in restoring the economy, and by the ill-fated Great Leap Forward (1958-60), in which the regime attempted to speed up economic growth with a minimum of outside help. Trade grew steadily to \$4.3 billion in 1959. The collapse of the Leap Forward program and the sudden withdrawal of Soviet aid in 1960 caused trade to plummet to \$2.7 billion by 1962. By 1966, trade had recovered to nearly the 1959 peak level before again falling during the economic slow-down brought on by the Cultural Revolution. This decline was reversed after 1968, and the value of foreign trade has increased annually since that time.

4. China's trade with Communist countries during the 1950s accounted for about two-thirds of its total foreign trade. Following the Sino-Soviet split in 1960, China shifted the balance of its trade to non-Communist countries; in recent years trade with Communist nations has been less than one-fourth of China's total trade.

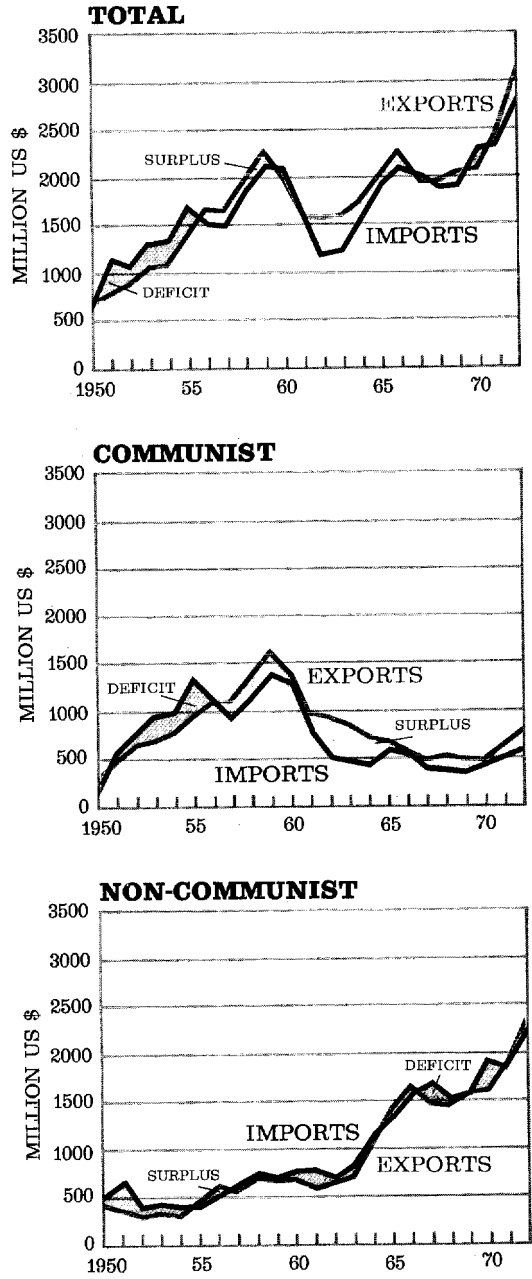
5. With the exception of 1951-55, and a few later years, the PRC has maintained a favorable balance of trade worldwide (see Figure 1). These balances, however, do not necessarily reflect China's international financial position. Trade with the Communist countries is bilateral, and imbalances are generally settled with goods the following year or are matched by credits. A trade imbalance with those countries thus has little or no effect on Chinese reserves of gold and foreign exchange. Also, a major portion of China's export surplus with the Communist countries consists of aid deliveries to Albania and North Vietnam. Trade deficits with the industrialized non-Communist countries are largely offset by surpluses with the less developed countries and by remittances of foreign currency by overseas Chinese to relatives on the mainland.

Patterns of Trade in 1972

6. China's trade in 1972 followed the upward trend of recent years and reached a new record level of \$5.8 billion. This level of trade represented an increase of 24% over 1971, which in turn was 10% higher than in 1970. The real increase in China's trade in 1972 may be only about one-half the 24% increase indicated by the dollar values. The increase in terms of dollars includes the effects of the revaluation of world currencies in December 1971 on the dollar estimates of China's trade as well as the real increase in the volume of goods exchanged. Exports grew faster than imports in 1972, and China registered a favorable trade balance with the world

FIGURE 1

**CHINA:
BALANCE OF TRADE**

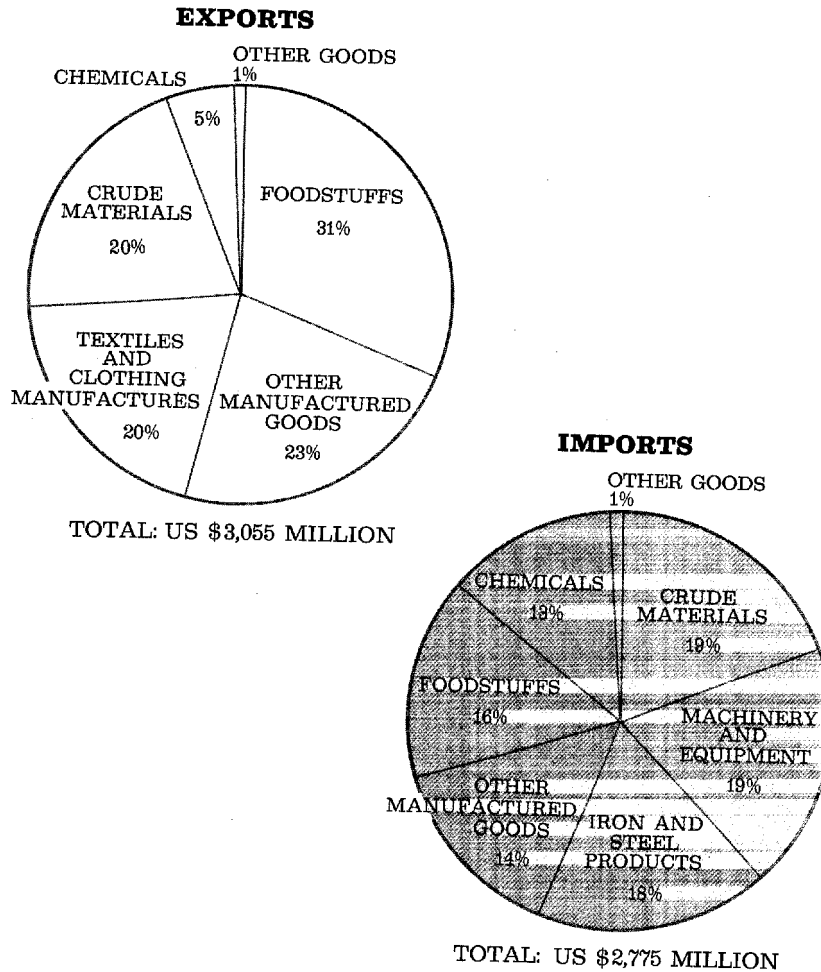


of \$280 million. Exports to non-Communist countries surpassed imports by \$50 million, and China's balance of payments with these countries probably registered a surplus.

7. The direction of China's trade in 1972 did not shift greatly from the previous year. Trade with non-Communist countries constituted more than three-fourths of China's trade. Trade with developed countries as a percent of trade with all non-Communist countries decreased slightly from 62% in 1971 to 60% in 1972. Japan and Hong Kong maintained their positions as China's two largest trading partners, followed by Canada and West Germany. Despite political differences, China's trade with the USSR in 1972 reached a level of \$255 million, an increase of 65% over that in 1971 and nearly six times the level of trade in 1970. The USSR thus became China's fifth-ranking trading partner.

8. The commodity composition of China's foreign trade in 1972 was similar to that in 1971. China exported foodstuffs, crude materials, textiles, clothing, and light manufactures (see Figure 2). In exchange it imported wheat, corn, rubber, textile fibers, cotton, fertilizer, metal products, machinery, and transport equipment. Compared with 1971, imports of food in 1972 increased slightly

CHINA: FIGURE 2
COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF TRADE, 1972



as a percent of total imports. This increase was offset by a modest percentage decrease in imports of manufactured items. On the export side in 1972, there was no change from 1971 in the relative position of the major commodity groupings.¹

Outlook for 1973

9. Total Chinese trade in 1973 will follow the trend of recent years and continue to expand at a substantial rate. Early trade data for 1973 with 11 of China's non-Communist trading partners shows a startling

1. For the details on trade in 1972, see Appendix A.

increase of 78% over the same period in 1972, with exports growing by 55% and imports by 115%. The following tabulation compares China's trade returns for early 1973 with those of the same period in 1972.

		<u>Million US \$</u>		
		1972	1973	Percent Change
Total		1,170.7	2,089.6	78
United States	Jan-Aug	19.4	314.4	1,521
Hong Kong	Jan-Jun	237.5	328.9	38
Italy	Jan-Jun	86.8	81.1	-7
Japan	Jan-Jun	524.3	871.5	66
Singapore	Jan-Jun	72.0	133.1	85
Australia	Jan-Apr	29.4	61.8	110
France	Jan-Apr	51.3	70.4	37
Switzerland	Jan-Apr	11.7	19.8	69
United Kingdom	Jan-Apr	50.8	89.6	76
Sweden	Jan-Mar	21.2	23.9	13
West Germany	Jan-Mar	66.3	95.1	43

10. Final trade returns for all countries for 1973 will not show as sharp an increase as illustrated by the partial data in the tabulation. These 11 countries will account for most of the growth in China's total trade in 1973. The rate of growth with other trading partners will not be as spectacular. When final figures are available, total trade in 1973 probably will show an increase of 25% to 30% - to about \$7.5 billion. As much as one-half of the expected increase in the dollar value, however, will be attributable to the revaluations of major world currencies in February 1973.

Agricultural Imports

11. To compensate for the poor harvest last year, the Chinese are purchasing agricultural products at record levels. Total imports of grain, vegetable oil, and cotton should nearly triple, from \$450 million in 1972 to \$1.2 billion in 1973. The increase in the value of agricultural imports in 1973 reflects both higher prices and larger quantities of products purchased. Also, a world shortage is forcing the price of fertilizer to rise sharply. The Japanese negotiated a price increase of about 35% for fertilizer sold to China this year.

Major Purchases of Metals and Machinery

12. China's imports of ferrous and nonferrous metals in 1973 could jump to \$800 million, an increase of \$70 million over 1972. Iron and steel imports alone could cost \$550 million to \$600 million, with aluminum and copper accounting for another \$200 million to \$250 million. In quantity terms, iron and steel imports should reach a record level of more than 3 million metric tons this year. Imports of both aluminum and copper could increase 20% to 30% over those of 1972 -- about 110,000 tons each.

13. In addition to purchases of agricultural products and metals, China has contracted for substantial amounts of machinery and transport equipment during the past year and a half. Delivery on most of these major contracts, which are worth more than \$1.0 billion, started in 1973 and will continue into 1975. Ten Boeing 707s and 20 British Trident aircraft, worth a total of \$300 million, will substantially upgrade China's civil air fleet. Dredgers, worth about \$150 million, on order from Japanese and Dutch firms, will be used to improve Chinese port facilities. Other major purchases include cargo ships worth about \$350 million, electric power equipment worth \$60 million, coal mining equipment worth about \$45 million, and trucks worth more than \$140 million.

Purchases of Western Industrial Plants

14. Another major development affecting trade in 1973 and in subsequent years is China's expanding program to purchase industrial plants from the West. Since the beginning of 1971 the PRC has purchased plants worth almost \$1 billion, almost five times the cost of such plants purchased during the entire decade of the 1960s. Contracts signed to date in 1973 alone are worth nearly \$900 million, and ongoing negotiations could substantially increase this total if plants now under consideration are purchased.

15. The PRC is giving priority to plants that produce items needed in increasing volume to help clothe and feed China's massive population. Purchases so far in 1973 include nine urea fertilizer complexes from the United States, the Netherlands, and Japan and three petrochemical complexes from Japan and France to produce man-made fibers. The nine urea installations are among the largest in the world. They will have a combined annual capacity of about 4.5 million tons and will greatly increase China's output of urea fertilizer when construction is completed in 1976-77. The value of 4.5 million tons of urea at current prices is about \$340 million, roughly equal to the total foreign exchange cost of the plants. When the urea plants are placed in operation, the Chinese may cut back on imports of fertilizer and thus save considerable foreign exchange.

16. Directly related to China's large purchase of Western industrial plants has been its recent willingness to make at least some plant purchases on medium-term credit. Until early this year, the PRC has not accepted medium-term financing since the mid-1960s. Eight industrial plants purchased from Japan -- worth about \$300 million -- are being financed under credits carrying an average annual interest rate of 6%. Part of the financing is being handled by commercial banks and part by Japan's Export-Import Bank.

The United States -- A Major Trading Partner

17. The most dramatic increase in China's trade in 1973 will occur in its trade with the United States. Sino-US trade should jump from about \$110 million in 1972 to between \$800 million and \$900 million in 1973. The United States is likely to replace Hong Kong as China's number two trading partner and will move behind Japan as China's leading supplier. Half of the 10 Boeing 707s sold to China -- worth about \$75 million with spare parts -- are scheduled for delivery this year. In addition, the United States has become the principal supplier of agricultural products to the PRC. Contracts for 1973 delivery of grain, cotton, soybeans, and vegetable oil are worth about \$650 million. Other US items going to China this year are fertilizer, synthetic fibers, scrap metals, and tobacco. Deliveries of machinery for three large ammonia plants sold to the PRC by a US firm for about \$75 million probably will not begin before 1974 and thus will not show up in trade statistics this year.

**APPENDIX A
STATISTICAL TABLES**

Table 1

China: Balance of Trade¹

Million US \$

Year	Total Trade				Communist Countries				Non-Communist Countries			
	Total	Exports	Imports	Balance	Total	Exports	Imports	Balance	Total	Exports	Imports	Balance
1950	1,210	620	590	30	350	210	140	70	860	410	450	-40
1951	1,900	780	1,120	-340	975	465	515	-50	920	315	605	-290
1952	1,890	875	1,015	-140	1,315	605	710	-105	575	270	305	-35
1953	2,295	1,040	1,255	-215	1,555	670	885	-215	740	370	370	0
1954	2,350	1,060	1,290	-230	1,735	765	970	-205	615	295	320	-25
1955	3,035	1,375	1,660	-285	2,250	950	1,300	-350	785	425	360	65
1956	3,120	1,635	1,485	150	2,055	1,045	1,010	35	1,065	590	475	115
1957	3,055	1,615	1,440	175	1,965	1,085	880	205	1,090	530	560	-30
1958	3,765	1,940	1,825	115	2,380	1,280	1,100	180	1,385	660	725	65
1959	4,290	2,230	2,060	170	2,980	1,615	1,365	250	1,310	615	695	-80
1960	3,990	1,960	2,030	-70	2,620	1,335	1,285	50	1,370	625	745	-120
1961	3,020	1,530	1,495	35	1,685	965	715	250	1,335	560	775	-215
1962	2,675	1,525	1,150	375	1,410	915	490	425	1,265	605	660	-55
1963	2,770	1,570	1,200	370	1,250	820	430	390	1,525	755	770	-15
1964	3,220	1,750	1,470	280	1,100	710	390	320	2,120	1,040	1,080	-40
1965	3,880	2,035	1,845	190	1,165	650	515	135	2,715	1,385	1,330	55
1966	4,245	2,210	2,035	175	1,090	585	505	80	3,155	1,625	1,530	95
1967	3,895	1,945	1,950	-5	830	485	345	140	3,065	1,460	1,605	-145
1968	3,765	1,945	1,820	125	840	500	340	160	2,925	1,445	1,480	-35
1969	3,860	2,030	1,830	200	785	490	295	195	3,075	1,540	1,535	5
1970	4,290	2,050	2,240	-190	860	480	380	100	3,430	1,570	1,860	-290
1971	4,720	2,415	2,305	110	1,085	585	500	85	3,635	1,830	1,805	25
1972	5,830	3,055	2,775	280	1,270	750	520	230	4,560	2,305	2,255	50

¹ Rounded to the nearest \$5 million.

Table 2

China: Trade by Area and Country ¹

Million US \$

Area and Country	1970				1971				1972			
	Turnover	Exports	Imports	Balance	Turnover	Exports	Imports	Balance	Turnover	Exports	Imports	Balance
Total All Countries	4,290	2,050	2,240	-190	4,720	2,415	2,305	110	5,830	3,055	2,775	280
Non-Communist Countries	3,430	1,570	1,860	-290	3,635	1,830	1,805	25	4,560	2,305	2,255	50
Developed Countries	2,230	675	1,555	-880	2,240	810	1,430	620	2,735	1,065	1,670	605
East Asia and Pacific	1,040	300	740	440	1,005	365	640	275	1,220	525	695	170
Of which:												
Australia	175	40	135	95	71	42	29	13	105	55	50	5
Japan	855	255	600	345	929	322	607	-285	1,108	468	640	172
Western Europe	1,015	355	660	305	985	410	575	165	1,060	460	600	140
Of which:												
France	154	57	97	40	192	67	125	58	158	90	68	22
Italy	132	56	76	20	127	56	71	15	162	74	88	14
Netherlands	58	25	33	-8	60	35	25	10	51	39	12	27
Sweden	33	16	17	1	56	16	40	24	66	18	48	30
Switzerland	41	18	23	-5	42	23	19	4	39	17	22	5
United Kingdom	212	69	143	-74	161	69	92	23	167	77	90	13
West Germany	270	70	200	-130	249	89	160	71	282	92	190	98
North America	175	20	155	135	250	35	215	180	455	80	375	295
Of which:												
Canada	176	22	154	132	241	28	213	185	344	48	296	248
United States	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	5	5	Negl.	5	111	32	79	47
Less Developed Countries	825	525	300	225	945	575	370	205	1,295	715	580	135
Southeast Asia	270	210	60	150	275	225	50	175	375	285	90	195
Of which:												
Indonesia ^{2,3}	35	30	5	25	35	30	5	25	40	35	5	30
Malaysia and Singapore ^{2,4}	100	140	50	90	185	150	35	115	205	160	45	115
Near East and South Asia	310	180	130	50	265	155	110	45	325	180	145	35
Of which:												
Egypt	34	13	21	-8	46	15	31	16	67	22	45	23
Pakistan	61	30	31	-1	63	31	32	1	40	25	15	10
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	86	46	40	6	58	26	32	6	42	15	27	12
Latin America	15	10	5	5	65	10	55	45	240	25	215	190
Africa	230	125	105	20	340	185	155	30	340	210	130	80
Other ⁵	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	15	15	Negl.	15
Hong Kong and Macao	375	370	5	365	450	445	5	440	530	525	5	520
Of which:												
Hong Kong ⁶	359	354	5	349	431	428	3	425	513	509	4	505
Communist Countries	860	480	380	100	1,085	585	500	85	1,270	750	520	230
USSR ²	45	20	25	-5	155	75	80	5	255	135	120	15
Far East ⁷	190	125	65	60	225	150	75	75	260	180	80	100
Eastern Europe	355	165	190	25	445	195	250	55	490	240	250	10
Of which:												
Czechoslovakia	56	25	31	6	59	25	34	9	55	30	25	5
East Germany	78	36	42	6	83	39	44	5	94	47	47	0
Poland	50	24	26	2	58	21	37	16	61	35	26	9
Romania	134	62	72	10	188	89	99	10	216	102	114	12
Other Communist Countries ⁸	270	170	100	70	260	165	95	70	265	195	70	125

¹ Data for individual countries, except where noted, are rounded to the nearest \$1 million. All other data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million.

² Rounded to the nearest \$5 million.

³ Official statistics from Indonesia are believed to include re-exports of Chinese goods from Hong Kong and Singapore, as there have been no known direct imports of Chinese goods since 1966.

⁴ Almost all of China's exports to Malaysia probably are re-exported through Singapore and thus are double counted in the official statistics. To eliminate this double counting, estimates of China's exports to Malaysia and Singapore include only those imports reported by Singapore. The few exports that go directly to Malaysia are probably roughly compensated for in total trade to the area by re-exports through Singapore to Indonesia which have been reported as imports from China by both countries.

⁵ Includes Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Malta.

⁶ Net of entrepot trade with third countries.

⁷ Includes North Korea, North Vietnam, and Mongolia.

⁸ Includes Yugoslavia, Cuba, and Albania.

Table 3

China: Trade by Area				Percent of Total		
Area	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Non-Communist Countries	79	78	80	80	77	78
Developed Countries	50	50	50	52	47	47
East Asia and Pacific	21	19	22	24	21	21
Western Europe	26	25	24	24	21	18
North America	3	5	4	4	5	8
Less Developed Countries	20	19	21	19	20	22
Southeast Asia	8	8	9	6	6	6
Near East and South Asia	7	7	8	7	6	6
Latin America	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	1	4
Africa	4	4	4	5	7	6
Hong Kong and Macao	8	8	9	9	10	9
Communist Countries	21	22	20	20	23	22
USSR	3	2	1	1	3	4
Far East	6	6	5	4	5	4
Eastern Europe	6	7	7	8	9	8
Other	6	6	7	6	6	5

Table 4

China: Major Trading Partners			
Country	Total Trade		
	1972 (Million US \$)	1972 Rank	1971 Rank
Japan	1,108	1	1
Hong Kong	513	2	2
Canada	344	3	4
West Germany	282	4	3
USSR	255	5	9
Romania	216	6	6
Malaysia/Singapore	205	7	7
United Kingdom	167	8	8
Italy	162	9	10
France	158	10	5

Table 5

China: Commodity Composition of Trade						Percent
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total Exports	100	100	100	100	100	100
Foodstuffs	26	28	30	31	31	31
Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils	23	21	22	21	20	20
Chemicals	4	4	4	5	5	5
Manufactures	44	44	40	42	44	43
Other	3	3	3	1	1	1
Total Imports	100	100	100	100	100	100
Foodstuffs	19	23	19	16	13	16
Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils	16	16	17	17	17	19
Chemicals	15	17	17	15	14	13
Manufactures	48	43	46	52	56	52
Other	1	1	1	Negl.	Negl.	1

Table 6

China: Commodity Composition of Exports¹

	Million US \$								
	1970			1971			1972		
	Total	Communist	Non-Communist	Total	Communist	Non-Communist	Total	Communist	Non-Communist
Total	2,050	480	1,570	2,415	585	1,830	3,055	750	2,305
Foodstuffs	645	90	555	740	140	600	950	200	750
Of which:									
Animals, meat, and fish	215	20	195	275	35	240	335	45	290
Grains	110	30	80	95	30	65	150	75	75
Fruits and vegetables	170	25	145	155	30	125	165	30	135
Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils	430	60	370	475	90	385	610	115	495
Of which:									
Oilseeds	65	0	65	15	0	15	15	0	15
Textile fibers	100	10	90	120	10	110	210	15	195
Crude animal materials	115	35	80	105	25	80	120	25	95
Chemicals	105	25	80	130	30	100	155	45	110
Manufactures	855	300	555	1,055	320	735	1,315	375	940
Of which:									
Textile yarn and fabric	340	80	260	325	80	245	440	115	325
Clothing	155	85	70	155	95	60	180	100	80
Iron and steel	40	25	15	65	25	40	60	25	35
Nonferrous metals	25	10	15	45	10	35	30	10	20
Other	15	5	10	15	5	10	25	15	10

¹ Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million. Estimates are based on data reported by trading partners. Where data are incomplete, as for most less developed countries and for many of the Communist countries, estimates are based on fragmentary information from trade agreements and press reports and on commodity breakdowns available for earlier years.

Table 7

China: Commodity Composition of Imports¹

	Million US \$								
	1970			1971			1972		
	Total	Communist	Non-Communist	Total	Communist	Non-Communist	Total	Communist	Non-Communist
Total	2,240	380	1,860	2,305	500	1,805	2,775	520	2,255
Foodstuffs	355	70	285	290	70	220	450	30	420
Of which:									
Grains	280	0	280	205	0	205	345	0	345
Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils	370	90	280	385	75	310	520	80	440
Of which:									
Rubber	80	0	80	55	0	55	65	0	65
Textile fibers	110	0	110	140	0	140	195	0	195
Chemicals	330	10	320	325	20	305	355	25	330
Of which:									
Fertilizer	230	0	230	200	0	200	190	5	185
Manufactures	1,175	210	965	1,295	325	970	1,435	375	1,060
Of which:									
Textile yarn and fabric	45	0	45	40	0	40	40	0	40
Iron and steel	405	35	370	465	45	420	505	45	460
Nonferrous metals	210	10	200	150	10	140	225	10	215
Machinery and equipment	395	140	255	505	230	275	525	265	260
Other	10	0	10	10	10	Negl.	15	10	5

¹ Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million. Estimates are based on data reported by trading partners. Where data are incomplete, as for most less developed countries and for many of the Communist countries, estimates are based on fragmentary information from trade agreements and press reports and on commodity breakdowns available for earlier years.

Table 8

China: Commodity Composition of Trade with Non-Communist Countries, 1971¹

Million US \$

	Developed Countries											Less Developed Countries ⁵
	Total	Total ²	Japan	Total ³	Western Europe				Canada	Australia	Hong Kong and Macao ⁴	
					West Germany	United Kingdom	France	Italy				
Exports	1,830	810	322	410	89	69	67	56	28	42	445	575
Foodstuffs	600	190	89	92	40	15	20	15	5	2	275	135
Of which:												
Animals, meat, and fish	240	75	37	34	22	8	15	7	Negl.	1	161	5
Grains	65	10	9	2	Negl.	1	Negl.	0	Negl.	0	23	30
Fruits and vegetables	125	70	35	31	11	3	2	7	4	1	36	20
Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils	385	325	158	161	29	22	18	28	1	4	25	35
Of which:												
Oilseeds	15	5	1	4	0	2	2	0	Negl.	Negl.	3	5
Textile fibers	110	110	62	44	15	5	8	17	0	1	1	0
Crude animal materials	80	65	9	55	1	12	5	9	1	2	9	5
Chemicals	100	60	26	30	6	7	4	5	Negl.	3	15	25
Manufactures	735	225	49	117	14	24	25	6	21	31	130	380
Of which:												
Textile yarn and fabric	245	85	19	42	5	9	6	2	6	20	38	120
Clothing	60	35	13	9	2	1	1	1	11	5	17	10
Iron and steel	40	5	0	Negl.	0	Negl.	Negl.	0	0	Negl.	8	25
Nonferrous metals	35	20	1	20	4	Negl.	7	0	Negl.	Negl.	9	5
Other ⁶	10	10	Negl.	10	Negl.	1	Negl.	2	1	1	0	0
Imports	1,805	1,430	607	575	160	92	125	71	213	29	5	370
Foodstuffs	220	205	Negl.	1	0	1	Negl.	0	199 ⁷	2	0	15
Of which:												
Grain	205	200 ⁷	Negl.	0	0	0	Negl.	0				5
Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils	310	75	17	40	1	13	Negl.	9	9	10	3	230
Of which:												
Rubber	55	5	7	Negl.	0	Negl.	Negl.	0	Negl.	0	0	50
Textile fibers	140	25	8	11	1	10	Negl.	0	Negl.	6	0	115
Chemicals	305	305	173	129	32	5	7	26	Negl.	1	0	0
Of which:												
Fertilizer	200	190 ⁷	110 ⁷	8	8	8	8	8	8	0	0	8
Manufactures	970	845	417	404	127	73	118	35	5	16	2	125
Of which:												
Textile yarn and fabric	40	30	14	16	3	1	4	Negl.	1	Negl.	0	10
Iron and steel	420	420	282	129	72	10	11	17	Negl.	12	0	0
Nonferrous metals ⁸	140	50	11	30	5	16	1	1	3	4	0	90
Machinery and equipment	275	275	94	182	33	23	92	17	Negl.	Negl.	0	0
Other ⁹	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	1	0	Negl.	Negl.	1	Negl.	Negl.	0	0

¹ Figures rounded to nearest \$5 million for total developed countries, total Western Europe, and less developed countries, and to the nearest \$1 million for individual countries. Figures are adjusted to reflect Chinese imports c.i.f. and Chinese exports f.o.b.

² Total of Japan, Western Europe, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

³ Sum of adjusted official figures for Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and West Germany.

⁴ Exports are official data for Hong Kong plus estimates for Macao. Imports are estimates.

⁵ Estimates based on very limited information. Complete commodity breakdowns are available for 1971 for only a small number of countries and partial breakdowns are available for a few others. Estimates for the remainder are based on information for prior years and on information available on trade in particular commodities.

⁶ Includes unreported trade.

⁷ Freight adjustment was made independently, based on information on actual shipping costs.

⁸ Complete information on fertilizer imports by country is not available.

⁹ Includes official country data plus an estimate of nonferrous metals, especially copper, that are sold to China through the London Metals Exchange but have not been reported by the exporting country as sales to China.

Table 9

China: Commodity Composition of Trade with Non-Communist Countries, 1972¹

Million US \$

	Developed Countries ²												Less Developed Countries ⁶
	Western Europe									Canada	Australia	Hong Kong and Macao ⁵	
	Total	Total ³	Japan	Total ⁴	West Germany	United Kingdom	France	Italy	United States				
Exports	2,305	1,065	468	460	92	77	90	74	32	48	55	525	715
Foodstuffs	750	255	117	125	43	13	20	14	4	6	2	300	195
Of which:													
Animals, meat, and fish	290	90	43	45	2	6	17	11	1	Negl.	1	180	20
Grains	75	10	9	Negl.	0	2	Negl.	0	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	25	40
Fruits and vegetables	135	65	42	20	0	3	1	3	1	5	1	40	30
Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils	495	410	218	170	36	30	22	39	12	4	5	25	60
Of which:													
Oilseeds	15	5	1	Negl.	0	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	0	Negl.	4	5
Textile fibers	195	190	127	55	3	10	11	22	5	Negl.	1	4	0
Crude animal materials	95	50	13	30	0	8	5	1	3	1	2	5	40
Chemicals	110	60	26	30	4	6	7	5	2	1	3	21	30
Manufactures	940	330	103	130	8	28	40	14	14	38	45	179	430
Of which:													
Textile yarn and fabric	325	140	45	45	1	11	14	6	3	15	27	50	135
Clothing	80	45	17	5	Negl.	1	2	0	1	16	8	25	10
Iron and steel	35	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	0	0	0	Negl.	12	25
Nonferrous metals	20	20	2	15	Negl.	Negl.	6	0	2	3	Negl.	0	0
Other ⁷	10	10	4	5	1	Negl.	1	2	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	0	0
Imports	2,255	1,670	640	600	190	90	68	88	79	296	50	5	580
Foodstuffs	420	340	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	0	75 ⁸	261 ⁸	5	0	80
Of which:													
Grain	345	335 ⁸	Negl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils	440	120	23	55	7	8	2	4	2	12	25	0	320
Of which:													
Rubber	65	10	6	Negl.	0	Negl.	2	0	0	0	0	0	55
Textile fibers	195	50	16	15	5	7	0	4	0	0	13	0	145
Chemicals	330	310	209	100	45	6	5	22	0	1	Negl.	0	20
Of which:													
Fertilizer	185 ⁸	165 ⁸	110 ⁸	9	9	9	9	9	0	9	0	0	20
Manufactures	1,060	895	406	445	138	75	59	61	2	21	20	5	160
Of which:													
Textile yarn and fabric	40	40	32	10	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iron and steel	460	450	257	180	79	10	16	35	0	0	11	0	10
Nonferrous metals ¹⁰	215	75	10	35	1	13	5	0	0	21	9	0	140
Machinery and equipment	260	250	79	170	51	31	32	16	2	Negl.	Negl.	0	10
Other ⁷	5	5	2	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	1	0	0	Negl.	0	0

¹ Figures rounded to nearest \$5 million for total developed countries, total Western Europe, and less developed countries, and to the nearest \$1 million for individual countries. Figures are adjusted to reflect Chinese imports c.i.f. and Chinese exports f.o.b.

² Adjusted official figures except total Western Europe.

³ Total of Japan, Western Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

⁴ Sum of adjusted official figures for Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and West Germany.

⁵ Exports are official data for Hong Kong plus estimates for Macao. Imports are estimates.

⁶ Estimates based on very limited information. Complete commodity breakdowns are available for 1972 for only a small number of countries, and partial breakdowns are available for a few others. Estimates for the remainder are based on information for prior years and on information available on trade in particular commodities.

⁷ Includes unreported trade.

⁸ Freight adjustment was made independently, based on information on actual shipping costs.

⁹ Complete information on fertilizer imports by country is not available.

¹⁰ Includes official country data plus an estimate of nonferrous metals, especially copper, that are sold to China through the London Metals Exchange but have not been reported by the exporting country as sales to China.

Table 10

China: Imports of Grain and Chemical Fertilizer

Year	Grain		Chemical Fertilizer	
	Million Tons	Million US \$	Million Tons ¹	Million US \$
1966	5.6	400	2.5	155
1967	4.1	295	4.3	200
1968	4.4	305	4.0	200
1969	3.9	260	4.1	205
1970	4.6	280	4.3	230
1971	3.0	205	4.2	200
1972	4.8	345	4.0	190

¹ In product weight.

Table 11

China: Contracts for Whole Plant Imports, 1973

Nation/Firm	Type	Value (Million US \$)	Contract Signed	Comple- tion	Comment
Japan		306			
Toyo Engineering	Ethylene and butadiene	50	Feb 73	1978	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Mitsubishi	Ethylene and poval	34	Feb 73	N.A.	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Asahi Chemical	Acrylonitrile monomer	30	Mar 73	N.A.	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Kuraray	Vinyl acetate and poval	26	Mar 73	1976	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Toyo Engineering and Mitsui Toatsu	Urea and ammonia	42	Apr 73	N.A.	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Toray and Mitsui Shipbuilding	Polyester chips	50	May 73	1976	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Sumitomo	Benzene, toluene, and xylene	5	May 73	N.A.	Cash deal
Mitsubishi	Polyethylene, low pressure	22	Jul 73	1975	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Sumitomo	Polyethylene, high pressure	47	Aug 73	1976	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
France		400			
Alsthom	Hydroelectric turbines (2)	10	Feb 73	N.A.	
Speichem	Vinyl acetate and methanol	90	May 73	1976	Consortium involving firms in France, West Germany, and the United Kingdom.
Technip and Spicchem	Petrochemical complex	300	Sep 73	N.A.	French-led consortium probably involving other firms in Western Europe.
United States		75			
M.W. Kellogg	Ammonia plants (3)	75	Mar 73	1976	Probable feedstock plants for the Dutch urea plants.
Netherlands		89			
Kellogg Continental	Urea plants (3)	34	Feb 73	1976	Subsidiary of M.W. Kellogg
Kellogg Continental	Urea plants (5)	55	Sep 73	1977	Subsidiary of M.W. Kellogg
West Germany		4			
Friedrich Uhde and Hoechst	Acetaldehyde	4	Jul 73	N.A.	
United Kingdom		8			
Technicolor Ltd.	Motion picture processing plant	8	Jul 73	N.A.	Cash deal
Total Value		882			

APPENDIX B

China: Foreign Trade Corporations and Their Areas of Responsibility

Name	Mailing Address	Cable Address	Area of Responsibility
China National Chemicals Import and Export Corp.	Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking	"SINOCHEM" Peking	Chemicals, rubber, petroleum, fertilizers, and pharmaceuticals.
China National Native Produce and Animal Byproducts Import and Export Corp.	82, Tung An Men Street, Peking	"CHINATUHSU" Peking	Tea, coffee, tobacco, forest products, spices, furs, bristles, feathers, casings, hides, and leathers.
China National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corp.	82, Tung An Men Street, Peking	"INDUSTRY" Peking	General merchandise, paper, toys, sporting goods, china, jewelry, and precious stones.
China National Textiles Import and Export Corp.	82, Tung An Men Street, Peking	"CHINATEX" Peking	Textile yarn, fabrics, man-made and natural fibers, clothing, and knitwear.
China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corp.	82, Tung An Men Street, Peking	"CEROILFOOD" Peking	Meat, grain, fruits, vegetables, fish, sugar, beverages, and animal feed.
China National Machinery Import and Export Corp.	Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking	"MACHIMPEX" Peking	Machinery, transport equipment, bearings, instruments, and spare parts.
China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corp.	Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking	"MINMETALS" Peking	Ferrous and nonferrous metals, ores, minerals, coal, cement, and hardware.
China National Technical Import Corporation	Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking	"TECHIMPORT" Peking	Complete plants and technology imports.