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EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS CENTRE AND  
ON STEPS BEING TAKEN TO AVOID DUPLICATION OF REQUESTS TO  
GOVERNMENTS FOR STATISTICAL DATA BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Report of the Secretary-General

1. At its thirteenth session, the Commission adopted resolution 2 (XIII) on centralization of external trade statistics, the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"The Statistical Commission,

"...

"1. Urges Governments not yet providing data to the Centre on a current basis to consult with the Centre on methods of making the information available;

"2. Expresses the hope that international organizations will further reduce requests to Governments for statistical information by utilizing the services of the Centre;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report at the fourteenth session of the Commission on the steps being taken to avoid duplication of requests to Governments for statistical data and to include in the report a study of the feasibility of instituting arrangements between international organizations and the Centre for this purpose;"

2. In its report of the fourteenth session (E/4283, para. 22), the Commission took note of the steps being taken to avoid duplication of requests to Governments for statistical data on international trade. The Commission requested the

Secretary-General to report at its fifteenth session on this subject and to include in the report "particulars of data which continue to be collected directly on a regular basis from national statistical offices by international organizations".

#### I. DATA COLLECTION, PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION

3. The annex to this paper lists the countries which supply trade-by-commodity-by-country data to the International Trade Statistics Centre at the Statistical Office of the United Nations. Most of the data are supplied in the form of punched cards or magnetic tapes, and the Centre is now processing them at the rate of 700,000 basic data items per month.

4. As indicated in the annex, most countries continued to report their trade data in essentially the full commodity detail of the SITC, Revised,<sup>1/</sup> that is, at the 5-digit level of the classification, and are distinguishing countries of origin and destination also at that level.

5. All data received from Governments are promptly processed, converted to the standard format and stored on tapes which contain data at the 5-, 4-, 3-, 2- and 1-digit levels of the SITC, Revised, and total trade, distinguishing countries of origin and destination at each level. Prior to 1967, countries had been asked to report data for January-June, January-September and January-December; beginning with 1967, they have been asked to report also for January-March.

6. It is not possible for the Centre to publish regularly the large volume of data collected and accumulated. The resources of the Statistical Office of the United Nations currently permit the following programmes for distributing the figures but they can, of course, be adjusted to meet the needs of others who wish to co-operate in publication:

A. Quarterly data at, essentially, the 4-, 3-, and 1-digit and total trade levels are published in Commodity Trade Statistics (Statistical Papers, Series D)

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<sup>1/</sup> Standard International Trade Classification, Revised (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.XVII.6); available in English, French and Spanish; Commodity Indexes for the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised (United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 64.XVII.2 and 64.XVII.3); available in English.

for each of the reporting countries in commodity-by-partner-country order as they become available. Certain regional aggregates of partner countries are regularly shown. In order to keep the pages of the publication to a manageable number, commodity aggregates, other than the SITC aggregates mentioned above, are not shown at present nor are individual transactions of value less than \$100,000 separately printed, though they enter into all appropriate aggregates. Commodity Trade Statistics is issued in the form of fascicles numbering from twenty-eight for 1965 to about thirty-five for 1966. This number will, undoubtedly, be increased for 1967 since data for the January-March period will also be published for each reporting country.

B. Commodity Imports, 1965 - Share of the Developing Countries in the Imports of Principal Trading Nations. This new publication, scheduled to be issued in 1968, presents, in four volumes, the import trade in 1965 reported by the twenty-four reporting developed countries listed in C below in each of 944 SITC items (5-digit code). Besides the detailed data, figures are also shown for the 625 subgroups, the 177 groups, the 56 divisions and 10 sections of the SITC, as well as for imports of all commodities. Under each commodity heading are tabulated the imports of that commodity into each reporting country, certain groups of countries such as the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the reporting countries as a whole. The import total for each reporting country and combinations of countries is broken down by provenance in three ways: (1) imports are shown as originating in one of the three Economic Classes<sup>2/</sup> used by the Statistical Office of the United Nations to group the countries of the world; (2) imports from the ten most important exporters among the Economic Class II countries are shown in order of importance along with the total from all other Economic Class II countries taken together; (3) exports from four southern European countries in Economic Class I are shown separately, again in order of importance. The individual commodity tables contain value data in thousands of US dollars and the percentage share of the total import value attributable to each

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<sup>2/</sup> Economic Class I: United States, Canada, western Europe, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa.  
Economic Class III: USSR and other eastern Europe, China (mainland), Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet-Nam.  
Economic Class II: Countries other than those in Economic Classes I and III.

Economic Class or country of provenance. When available, quantity data are also presented. If, for a particular commodity, either the total value of the reporting countries' imports is less than \$1 million or the aggregate value of imports from Economic Class II and southern European countries is less than \$100,000 each, then the origin of the imports is given for the three Economic Classes only. In such cases the commodity table does not appear in SITC sequence but is placed in the annex which constitutes volume IV of the publication. This publication consists of approximately 2,100 pages. For the convenience of the users, the data are divided among four volumes as follows:

- I. Food; beverages and tobacco; crude materials; mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials; animal and vegetable oils and fats (SITC sections 0, 1, 2, 3, 4);
- II. Chemicals; manufactured goods classified by material (SITC sections 5, 6);
- III. Machinery and transport equipment; miscellaneous manufactured articles; unclassified commodities (SITC sections 7, 8, 9);
- IV. Annex (commodity imports where total value is relatively low).

This arrangement of data is primarily for the benefit of users (e.g., the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), market researchers etc.) who are interested in detailed information on the specific contribution of individual developing countries, as well as the developing countries as a whole, to the flows of commodity trade into developed countries.

C. Because the United Nations does not have the financial resources, the Statistical Office has arranged with a commercial publisher (Walker and Company, New York) to publish annual data for 1964, 1965 and 1966 at the SITC item (5-digit code) level in two separate publications, each giving a characteristic arrangement of basic data aimed at providing a convenient reference for the user, for the following principal trading countries: United States, Canada, Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Portugal, Switzerland, Iceland, Ireland, Greece, Turkey, Spain, Finland, Yugoslavia, Australia, New Zealand, Japan. The trade covered by these twenty-four reporting countries represents more than

80 per cent of total world trade (if derived data for non-reporting countries are taken into consideration).

(a) World Trade Annual. This publication presents, in four volumes, the annual trade in each of the 1,312 most detailed commodity items of the SITC, Revised, arranged in commodity-by-reporting-country-by partner-country order. In addition, subgroup (4-digit), division (2-digit), section (1-digit) and total trade are shown. Individual entries valued at less than \$50,000 are omitted to save space. This publication consists of approximately 2,000 pages. The material is divided among four volumes as follows:

- I. Food, beverages, tobacco, raw material, fats and oils (SITC sections 0, 1, 2, 4);
- II. Fuels, lubricants, chemicals (SITC sections 3, 5);
- III. Manufactured goods, not elsewhere specified (SITC sections 6, 8);
- IV. Machinery, transport equipment, miscellaneous transactions (SITC sections 7, 9).

This arrangement of data is primarily for the benefit of users who are interested in individual commodities.

(b) Supplement to the World Trade Annual. This publication presents, in five volumes, the annual data of the World Trade Annual in geographical order of about 120 partner countries which traded with the twenty-four reporting countries; the trade among the twenty-four countries is omitted. In addition to the data for each of the 120 countries, the trade of the twenty-four reporting countries from and to the eight following regions is shown: eastern Europe, South and Central America (including the Caribbean), Latin American Free Trade Association, Sterling Caribbean, Africa, Near East, mainland China (including Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet-Nam), south and south-east Asia. Individual entries valued at less than \$25,000 are omitted to save space. This publication consists of somewhat less than 3,000 pages. The material is divided among five volumes as follows:

- I. Eastern Europe;
- II. South and Central America including the Caribbean;
- III. Africa;
- IV. The Near East;
- V. The Far East.

This arrangement of data is to serve users who are primarily interested in individual countries which do not report or are late in reporting their external trade data.

7. When Governments submit trade data to the Centre, they are in a variety of forms which must be converted into a standard format (values in US dollars, quantities in metric units, commodities according to the SITC, Revised, countries in standard United Nations arrangement). In order to make the resulting statistics as valuable as possible to the user, it would be advisable for each reporting country to inform the Centre, at the beginning of each year, of changes in its country code, changes in its national commodity classification and, for those countries reporting according to the SITC, any deviations from the SITC, Revised, which may exist. This information will enable the Centre to keep the notes for each reporting country in Commodity Trade Statistics and in the World Trade Annual as current and as complete as possible.

8. In compliance with the recommendation of the thirteenth session of the Commission, the Statistical Office prepared the first draft "Classification by Broad Economic Categories (BEC)" (E/CN.3/341) which was submitted to the fourteenth session of the Commission. In its report (E/4283, para. 35), it was stated:

"The Commission felt that the Secretariat should continue its work on this subject. Certain experimentation would be possible on the basis of the material in the data bank on world trade. The classification should be revised in light of the views expressed by the Commission and then circulated to countries for comment. The Secretariat was requested to present a revised classification for consideration by the Commission at its fifteenth session, together with a summary of the comments of countries."

In compliance with this request, the Statistical Office has prepared a paper (E/CN.3/382) containing a revised draft classification by BEC; this will be discussed under item 9 (b) of the provisional agenda. It is hoped that the Commission will finalize the classification by BEC during this session so that data currently published by the Statistical Office in the form of current value, volume, prices etc. can be brought into line with this classification which is considered to facilitate the economic analysis of world trade.

9. The installation of the IBM 7044 and IBM 1401 computer systems at United Nations Headquarters became operative in November 1965 and the International Computing

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Centre was then established within the Statistical Office. An IBM 360/30 computer was installed in the latter part of August 1967 and, after a two-month period of parallel operations, the IBM 1401 was released. In addition to the processing of the trade data described in the foregoing paragraphs, the International Computing Centre continues to provide data-processing services to the Office of the Controller, the Office of Personnel, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) and several other offices and departments of the United Nations.

10. With the wealth of data accumulated in the data bank of the International Trade Statistics Centre and the establishment of the International Computing Centre, the Statistical Office is currently serving, in addition to the requirements of the Trade Centre and other units within the United Nations, the needs of Governments, international organizations, commercial enterprises, academic institutions and others. During the period from the installation of the computers in November 1965 to date, contracts in excess of \$275,000 have been executed. The computers are, at present, being operated on a two-shift basis of which 55 per cent of the time is for the Trade Centre.

11. In addition to processing the work of the Trade Centre, the Computing Centre is currently compiling national accounts statistics and industrial production statistics. An expanded programme to calculate indexes of industrial production and various other industrial statistics is now being implemented.

12. It should be noted that only those countries which report their detailed trade data in the form of punched cards or magnetic tapes according to the SITC, Revised, or according to a classification compatible with the SITC, Revised, are listed in the annex to this paper. The annex, therefore, fails to include important trading countries of eastern Europe, such as the USSR, which are, in fact, sending to the Centre various arrays of trade data including the most detailed analyses printed in their respective yearbooks on international trade. These analyses are arranged according to the commodity classification of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) which is not compatible with the SITC, Revised; thus computer processing of the trade data received by the Centre is, at present, not possible.

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13. In order to overcome this difficulty, a preliminary key between the SITC, Revised, and the commodity classification of the CMEA (E/CN.3/314) was submitted to the Commission at its thirteenth session. In considering the key, the Commission had in mind the difficulties of reconciling the CMEA classification (which postulated the knowledge available in countries whose economies were centrally planned, of the end use of many of the articles classified) with the SITC. As use of the key would undoubtedly reveal areas in which it could be improved, the Commission recommended that the Statistical Office should co-operate with the secretariat of the CMEA in preparing a revised version. Thus the Commission adopted the following resolution (3 (XIII)):

"The Statistical Commission,

"Recognizing the importance, as a tool to facilitate studying the world economy, of the availability of keys connecting classifications used for different purposes and in different regions,

"1. Welcomes the preliminary key between the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised, and the commodity classification of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, prepared by the Statistical Office;

"2. Recommends that the Secretary-General, together with the secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, improve the key as may prove necessary in the light of its use in practice and issue a revised version."

In compliance with the resolution, the Statistical Office of the United Nations has consulted the secretariat of the CMEA. Ways to produce a revised key between the two classifications are, at present, being sought.

II. STEPS TAKEN TO AVOID DUPLICATION OF REQUESTS TO GOVERNMENTS  
FOR STATISTICAL DATA BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

14. The Commission has, for some time, been concerned with the heavy burden imposed on national statistical offices by the requirements of international organizations. It has, at the same time, recognized that there is a growing need for international statistics at both the detailed and summary levels, particularly in the field of external trade, and that this need is felt not only by international organizations but also by Member States who require the data for their own purposes

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and to facilitate their participation in international discussions. The Commission has considered that, in the circumstances, it was imperative that positive efforts should be made by the Secretary-General to achieve a co-ordinated international statistical programme (see E/CN.3/372). In this connexion, the Commission has expressed the hope that international organizations would reduce their requests to Governments for statistical information by utilizing the services of the International Trade Statistics Centre.

A. Agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

15. To meet FAO requirements, the Trade Centre has agreed to supply specially prepared supplementary tabulations, for annual data beginning with 1965, listing full arrays of shipments relating to commodities of value of less than \$100,000 and 5-digit SITC codes not shown in Commodity Trade Statistics. This agreement reached between FAO and the Trade Centre has worked satisfactorily, thus enabling FAO to dispense with the questionnaire it had formerly sent to its member countries.

B. Requirements of United Nations agencies

16. Considerable progress has been made in the co-ordination of requests for statistical data to countries by the United Nations agencies. It has become possible for these agencies to use the services of the Trade Centre to an increasing degree. Particular mention should be made of UNCTAD which, in view of its responsibilities, has a fundamental interest in the International Trade Statistics Centre, and utilizes the Centre for all its requirements for data of this kind.

17. The main area in which it has not become possible as yet to avoid duplication of requests to Governments for statistical data by international organizations relates to those countries which are members of both the United Nations and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

ANNEX  
 PERIODS AND SITC LEVELS AT WHICH DATA FOR REPORTING COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN  
 PROCESSED BY THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS CENTRE

COUNTRY	1962			1963			1964			1965			1966			1967			
	JJ	JS	JD	.JJ	JS	JD	.JJ	JS	JD	.JJ	JS	JD	.JJ	JS	JD	.JM	JJ	JS	JD
AFGHANISTN **			5	.		5	.		5	.		5	.						
ARGENTINA			5	.		5	.		5	.		5	.		5	.			
AUSTRALIA	3		3	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	
AUSTRIA	3	3	3	.	4	4	.	4	4	.	4	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	
BELG LUX	3	3	5	.	4	4	.	4	4	.	4	5	.	4	4	.	5	4	4
BRAZIL			5	.		5	.		5	.		5	.		5	.	5	5	
BRUNEI			4	.	5		.		5	.		5	.	5	.				
BURMA			5	.		5*	.			.			.						
BURUNDI				.			.			.		5	.						
CALEDONIA			A	.			.			.			.						
CAMBODIA			5	.	5		.		5	.	5	5	.	5			5	5	5
CAMEROON			A	.			.		5	.			.						
CANADA	3	3	4	.	4	4	.	4+	4+	.	C	5	5	5	.	5	5	5	5
CEN AF REP			A	.			.			.			.				5		
CEYLON			4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
CHAD			A	.			.			.			.				5		
CHILE			5	.		5	.			.			.						
CHINA TAIW			4	.	4	4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
COLOMBIA			4	.		4	.		5	.		5	.		5	.			
COMORO ISL			A	.			.			.			.						
CONGO BRA			A	.			.			.			.				5		
CONGO LEO			A	.			.			.			.	5	.				
DAHOMEY			A	.		5	.		5	.			.						
DENMARK	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
ELSALSADOR				.		5	.		5	.		5	.		5	.			
ETHIOPIA			A	.			.			.			.						
FINLAND	3	3	3	.	4	4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
FRANCE	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
FR GUYANA			A	.			.			.			.						
FR SOMALND			A	.			.			.			.						
GABON			A	.			.			.			.						
GAMBIA				.			.		5	.			.				5		
GERMNY FED	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
GHANA	3		5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.			
GREECE	3		5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
GUADELOUPE			A	.			.			.			.						
HONDURAS				.		B	.		B	.			.						
HONG KONG	3		5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
HUNGARY				.			.		2	.			.	2	.				
ICELAND	3	3	4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
INDIA			5	.	5	5	.		4	.			.	4	.				
INDONESIA +			5	.			.			.			.						
IRAN				.		5	.		5	.			.	5	.		5	5	
IRAQ				.		5	.			.			.						
IRELAND	3	3	4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
ISRAEL	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
ITALY	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
IVOR COAST			A	.		5	.		5	.			.	5	.		5	5	
JAMAICA			5	.	5	5	.			.			.						
JAPAN	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
JORDAN				.			.		5	.			.	5	.		5		
KENYA				.			.	4		.			.						
KOREA REP	3		5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
LAOS			4	.		5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
LIBERIA				.		5	.			.			.						

ANNEX  
 (CONTINUED)

COUNTRY	1962			1963			1964			1965			1966			1967			
	JJ	JS	JD	.JJ	JS	JD	.JJ	JS	JD	.JJ	JS	JD	.JJ	JS	JD	.JM	JJ	JS	JD
LIBYA			5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
MADAGASCAR			A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MALAYA	3		5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.			
MALI REP			A	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MARTINIQUE			A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAURITANIA			A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MEXICO			B	.	.	5	.	.	5	.	.	5	.	.	5	.	.	5	.
NETHERLND	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
NETH ANTIL	3	3	3	.	4	4	.	4	4	.	4	4	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
N ZEALAND	3		3	.	5=	.	.	.	5	.	.	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
NIGER			A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NIGERIA	3		4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.			
NORWAY	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
PAKISTAN			4	.	4	4	.	4	4	.	4	4	.	4	4	.			
PANAMA			C	.	.	C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PERU			5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PHILIPINES	3		5	.	.	5	.	.	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
POLYNESIA			A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PORTUGAL	3	3	4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
REUNION			A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SABAH			4	.	.	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
SARAWAK			4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
SENEGAL			A	.	.	5	.	.	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
SIER LEONE			.	.	.	5	.	.	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
SINGAPORE			5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
SOMALIA			A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SPAIN			4	.	4	4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
SUDAN			.	.	.	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
SURINAM			A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SWEDEN	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
SWITZERLND	3	3	4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
TANZANIA			.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
THAILAND	3		5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
TOGO			A	.	.	5	.	.	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
TRINIDAD T		3	3	.	3	3	.	3	3	.	3	3	.	3	3	.	3	3	3
TUNISIA			5	.	.	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
TURKEY	3	3	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
UAR EGYPT			.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
UGANDA			.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
UNTD KNGDM	3	3	4	.	5	5	.	.	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
UPPER VOLT			A	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
U S AMER	3		5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5
VENEZUELA			.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VIETNM REP			3	.	.	5	.	.	5	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
W SAMOA			4	.	.	4	.	.	5	.	.	5	.	.	5	.	.	.	.
YUGOSLAVIA	3		4	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	.	5	5	5

2 DIVISION  
 3 GROUP  
 4 SUB-GROUP  
 5 ITEM  
 A IMPORT GROUP/EXPORT ITEM  
 B IMPORT SUB-GROUP/EXPORT ITEM  
 C IMPORT ITEM/EXPORT SUB-GROUP  
 + EXPORT ONLY  
 \* IMPORT ONLY  
 = JUL 62/JUN 63  
 \*\* MAR 22/MAR 21