

*Tea and Coffee*

These are new industries but it is anticipated that Southern Rhodesia will become an exporter of these products and it is sought that any advantages accorded to other Empire producers be extended to Southern Rhodesia.

*Asbestos (Raw), Chrome Ore*

These two commodities are of great importance to Southern Rhodesia. Foreign asbestos is at present subject to a duty of 10 per cent. Chrome ore is on the free list. Russia is a competitor.

*Copper*

The Northern Rhodesia production of copper is of the greatest importance to Southern Rhodesia from the point of view of Railway transport, supply of coal and as providing a market for produce of all kinds. Southern Rhodesia desires to lend its support in asking for consideration for this very important industry.

*Proportions of Southern Rhodesia Import Trade*

The following statement shows the distribution of the import trade of the Colony for the year 1929:—

| Proportion of Imports from— | Per cent |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| The United Kingdom.....     | 45·4     |
| British South Africa.....   | 20·8     |
| Rest of Empire.....         | 7·9      |
| Total Empire Trade.....     | 74·1     |
| Foreign Countries.....      | 25·9     |
| All sources.....            | 100      |

STATEMENT BY THE LEADER OF THE DELEGATION FOR THE  
UNITED KINGDOM (THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
STANLEY BALDWIN)

(Placed on Record on Thursday, the 28th July, 1932.)

1. In view of the invitation from the Chairman of the Conference to pool information, and of the statistics furnished by the Canadian Government, the United Kingdom Delegation think it may be helpful to their colleagues to put in tabular form some of the trade figures between the United Kingdom and the Dominions and India, and to add some comments and deductions which seem to them to arise from the figures, and some observations which may be of assistance in the common endeavour to find ways of improving trade relations within the Empire and of developing the resources and industries of each part of the Commonwealth so as to increase the prosperity of the whole.

2. Of the table which follow, table No. I shows the imports to the United Kingdom classified under three heads, viz., (a) goods dutiable before December, 1931, (b) goods dutiable under the Import Duties Act or the Horticultural Products Act, and (c) goods not subject to duty. Before the end of 1931, a comparatively small range of imports was subject to any tariff; but the emergency tariff at the end of last year and the Import Duties Act of February 1932 greatly widened the range of imports subject to tariff. Hence, although the principle of Imperial Preference was recognized in earlier tariffs, its scope was necessarily restricted to a small although important range of products; the extent to which preference on Empire products has been increased by the two later Acts is strikingly shown by the table. The table is as follows:—