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ITALY'S TRADE

WITH

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

(1965 - 1970)



REPUBLIC OF CHINA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, TAIPEI, TAIWAN

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POSTGRADUATE COLLEGE

(1945-1949)

PREVIOUS STUDIES PUBLISHED:

1. P/IT/C-06 September 22nd 1970
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2. P/IT/C-07 September 26th 1970
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3. P/IT/C-09 October 15th 1970
W. GERMAN SUPPORT OF S. AFRICAN NAZISM
4. P/IT/C-15 February 1st 1971
ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND SOUTH AFRICA
(1965 - 70)

Introduction: Method and scope of the survey

The survey aims, by using the limited information available, to analyse the economic relations in trade between Italy and the Portuguese colonies. It is not a general survey, but one that is based on a study of official information from various sources. As such, it will be based on the subject of Italian-made weapons going to the African continent, in particular, that these sales are directly between Italy and Portugal. The difficulty has not been simply a lack of micro-economic statistics, data but also the relatively small volume of trade between Italy and the Portuguese colonies. This factor has clearly discouraged others from making the study to investigate this particular sector. On the other hand, there is now a renewed interest in some quarters in Italy in the possibility of increasing Italian exports to Angola and Mozambique if not Portuguese Guinea - which in official circles is considered too small and with no potential either from a political or economic point of view to be worth bothering about. The chapter on Portuguese Guinea is therefore naturally far smaller than those on the other two Portuguese colonies in Africa. Each country is taken separately since there is no geo-political justification for doing otherwise. And indication of the renewed interest in Angola and Mozambique by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade, number 16 of 1981, in which 17 pages are dedicated to the two colonies. No conclusions are drawn in these two reports but simply it is the recommendation to Italian exporters that an acceleration in the development of their companies can be expected. Hence greater export opportunities and no outstanding political changes - or increase in turbulent activities - in the foreseeable future are anticipated by the Italian Foreign Trade officials.

Part I

a) How trade is regulated between Italy and the Portuguese colonies in Africa

For the past 10 years trade between Italy and the Portuguese colonies has been regulated by the Commercial Agreement and exchange of notes between Italy and Portugal of March 4, 1961. This agreement, which officially lasts one year with provisions for tacit renewal at the end of each expiry period, is still in force. The latest renewal - circular 600028 of January 4, 1981 of the Ministry of Foreign Trade - was confirmed in January when it was announced that the Council of the Economic Community has authorised such an extension for the year 1981. The basic agreement states the principle and annual ceiling which each country would accept from the other. But a concrete Portuguese exports to Italy, Italy to Italian exports to metropolitan Portugal while lists C, D, E, concern Italian exports to Portuguese colonies (excluding Macao) with additional lists of Italian exports permitted for Angola and Mozambique respectively.

b) Consolidated statistics of trade between Italy and Portuguese African colonies

Italian exports to		in million lire				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Mozambique	1.991	2.486	4.772	4.285	4.936	7.017
Angola	2.602	2.407	4.082	4.617	6.104	7.246
Port. Guinea	677	977	242	210	482	312*
	4.550	4.550	3.182	9.072	11.420	14.575

SURVEY OF TRADE BETWEEN ITALY AND PORTUGAL'S AFRICAN COLONIES
1965 - 1970

Introduction: Method and scope of the survey -

The survey aims, by using the limited information available, to analyse recent developments in trade between Italy and the Portuguese colonies in Africa. Like all our previous surveys, this one too is based uniquely on official information from parties concerned. As such, little will be found here on the subject of Italian-made weapons going to the African Colonies, in particular that these sales are directly between Italy and Portugal. The difficulty has not been simply a lack of micro-economic statistical data but also the relatively small volume of trade between Italy and the Portuguese African colonies. This latter factor has clearly discouraged others from taking the trouble to investigate this particular sector. On the other hand there is now a renewed interest in some quarters in Italy in the possibility of increasing Italian exports to Angola and Mozambique if not Portuguese Guinea - which in official circles is considered too small and with no potential either from a political or economic point of view to be worth bothering about. The chapter on Portuguese Guinea is therefore naturally far smaller than those on the other two Portuguese colonies in Africa. Each country is taken separately since there is no geo-political justification for doing otherwise. And indication of the renewed interest in Angola and Mozambique by the Italians is given in the market surveys made in the bulletin of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade, Number 16 of 1971, in which 17 pages are dedicated to the two colonies. No conclusions are drawn in these two reports but implicit is the recommendation to Italian exporters that an acceleration in the development of their economies can be expected. Hence greater export opportunities and no outstanding political changes - or increase in insurgent activities - in the foreseeable future are anticipated by the Italian Foreign Trade officials.

Part 1

a) How trade is regulated between Italy and the Portuguese colonies in Africa -

For the past 10 years trade between Italy and the Portuguese colonies has been regulated by the Commercial Agreement and exchange of notes between Italy and Portugal of March 4, 1961. This agreement, which officially lasts one year with provisions for tacit renewals at the end of each expiry period, is still in force. The latest renewal - circular 600098 of January 4, 1971 of the Ministry of Foreign Trade - was confirmed in January when it was announced that the Council of the Economic Community has authorised such an extension for the year 1971. The basic agreement lists the products and annual ceiling which each country would accept from the other. List A concerns Portuguese exports to Italy, list B Italian exports to metropolitan Portugal while lists C, D, E, concern Italian exports to Portuguese colonies (excepting Maca) with additional lists of Italian exports permitted for Angola and Mozambique respectively.

b) Consolidated statistics of trade between Italy and Portuguese African colonies.

	in million Lire					
Italian exports to	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Mozambique	1.991	2.486	4.775	4.385	4.934	7.017
Angola	2.262	3.407	4.065	4.677	6.124	7.346
Port. Guinea	677	977	342	210	482	315*
<u>Total</u>	<u>4.930</u>	<u>6.870</u>	<u>9.182</u>	<u>9.272</u>	<u>11.540</u>	<u>14.678</u>

* 10 months of 1970

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Italian imports from					in million Lire	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Mozambique	991	2.150	2.560	3.783	5.455	6.978
Angola	1.784	2.018	2.040	1.245	2.073	1.576
Port. Guinea	187	96	36	60	105	115 *
Total	2.962	4.264	4.636	5.088	7.633	8.669

* 10 months only of 1970

A quick glance at the statistics shows that the consolidated trade balance in every one of the 6 years referred to here has been in Italy's favour. In detail: (million lire)

1965	+ 1.968
1966	+ 2.606
1967	+ 4.546
1968	+ 4.184
1969	+ 3.907
1970	+ 6.009

While the rate of Italian exports to the three colonies increased rapidly in the period 1965-67, there was a brief slowdown in the following two years. 1971 however, showed that Italian exports had picked up again. The rise in exports to Mozambique in 1970 was exceptionally high (by previous standards) showing an increase of more than 2 billion lire. This was just as well since in 1969 Italy recorded a trade deficit with Mozambique of 521 million lire, the only deficit Italy had with any of the three colonies in the six years under study. In that year Italy's trade surplus with Angola, which has been steadily widening since 1965, more than enabled an overall surplus with the three colonies to be recorded. In general terms, Italy's exports to the area have risen faster - from just under 5 billion to over 14.5 billion lire - than the combined exports of the three colonies to Italy - from just under 3 billion lire to just over 8.5 billion lire in the 1965-70 period.

Part II

a) Analysis of trade between Italy and Mozambique -

Italy does not supply a large proportion of Mozambique's exports. But then apart from Portugal and South Africa no one else really does either. On the basis of Mozambique figures for 1969, Italy emerges as 9th biggest exporter, supplying 2% of Mozambique's imports. Head of the list is Portugal (34.4%), followed by South Africa (15.1%) and then come West Germany and the UK, almost abreast with 8.4% and 8.2% respectively, followed by USA (6.5%), Japan (5.4%) and Iraq (5% - all of it crude oil). Next is Italy whose share of the Mozambique market is slowly rising (from 1.8 to 2.0% in the period 1967-69) while that of its rivals the Benelux countries seems to be falling - both relatively and absolutely. Mozambique's total imports in 1969 were 157.311 million lire. Imports from European countries (excluding Portugal) are mainly industrial machinery, automobiles, lorries, tractors, electrical machinery and steel products.

In the same way, relatively speaking, Italy is not a major client for Mozambique exports. Portugal again dominates the field - taking 46.4% of all Mozambique exports - followed by South Africa (10.4%), USA (9.9%), UK (4.8%), West Germany (3.0%), France and Spain each 2.0%. Italy is next, the 8th biggest importer of Mozambique products, taking - according to 1969 figures - 1.6% of the total. Exports from Mozambique stood at little more than half the figure for imports - 85.701 million lire in 1969, a fall of 7 billion lire over 1968 Mozambique exports.

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Year	Italian exports to Mozambique	Moz. exports to Italy	Italy's trade balance
1965	1.991	991	+1.000
1966	2.486	2.150	+ 336
1967	4.775	2.560	+2.215
1968	4.385	3.783	602
1969	4.934	5.455	- 521
1970	7.017	6.978	+ 39

Italy's imports are spread over a fairly narrow range of agricultural and primary products.

Principal Italian imports from Mozambique (million lire)						
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
raw cotton	-	22	-	157	2.631	2.939
seeds & oil plants/fruits	261	211	293	853	1.002	1.683
raw hides	14	530	590	422	981	1.029
sawn wood	42	41	23	60	255	285
wicker, cane	13	53	28	95	174	189
tropical fruits	20	42	45	34	89	198
maize	-	-	1.084	1.642	-	-
copper	447	927	36	147	41	200
Total	797	1.826	2.099	3.410	5.173	6.523
total all imports	991	2.150	2.560	3.783	5.455	6.978

b) It will be seen that there has been a steady overall growth in Italian imports while at the same time there have been strong fluctuations in the volume of certain products imported in any one year; thus imports went up in 1967 although copper imports fell from 927 million lire to 36. The overall increase is accounted for by the sudden demand for maize which lasted two years. In its turn demand for maize fell off completely in 1969 but the sudden rise in demand for raw cotton ensured that overall imports rose in that year and again in 1970. The products where growth in demand has been most steady and with an upward trend are raw hides which rose from 14 million lire in 1965 to 1.029 million in 1970. The demand for seeds and fruits from which oil is extracted has also grown steadily - from 261 million lire in 1965 to 1.683 million last year.

Future demand for Mozambique products in Italy obviously depends on world market conditions for primary products. While the demand for raw hides and seeds seem likely to continue to be constant, it is less easy to say whether the Italian demand for Mozambique cotton will continue in the same measure as in the past two years. If not a substitute product will have to be found if Mozambique exports are to continue their slow but steady rise. Such a substitute could possibly be found in either tea or bananas - or both. An increase in banana imports would be a matter for the Italian Banana Monopoly and therefore a political as much as an economic question. It should be noted that in one of the notes exchanged between the Portuguese and Italian delegations at the time of the signing of the 1961 commercial agreement, the Portuguese asked and the Italians agreed to raise the question of banana imports with the board of the Banana Monopoly. Results do not appear to have been spectacular so far.

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Italian exports to Mozambique grew little in the years 1967-69 when they remained steady in the 4-5 billion lire a year bracket. Last year, however, they jumped to 7.017 million lire.

Principal Italian exports to Mozambique
(million lire)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Other non-electrical machinery	322	645	859	945	1.245	1.675
Railway locos	188	494	159	256	397	192
Vehicles	234	223	223	288	308	462
Elect. generators	6	7	80	53	244	71
Non-elec.machinery parts	50	72	149	215	235	278
Copper products	55	97	23	97	202	81
Other electr.machinery	93	135	156	176	172	278
Plastics	42	62	413	233	170	301
Other eng.ind.products	59	84	133	134	164	380
Mining machinery	7	12	55	20	153	722
Other inorganic chemicals	23	16	79	125	136	236
Car parts	20	31	73	106	126	193
Typewriters, adding mach. etc.	45	56	73	113	122	246
Artificial fibres	-	-	-	11	112	103
Iron & steel products	103	126	82	70	NK	NK
Machine tools	25	30	40	45	99	169*
Telecommunications equip.	1	58	3	10	19	NK
Tractors	-	-	56	23	NK	87*
Total ALL exports	1.991	2.486	4.775	4.385	4.934	7.017

NK = not known

* = 10 months only

Mainly responsible for the sizeable increase in 1970 exports over previous years were the following items - non-electrical machinery (430 million), vehicles (154 million), electrical machinery (+106 million), plastics and synthetic resins (+131 million), other engineering products (+216 million) mining machinery (+569 million), inorganic chemicals (+100 million), typewriters and adding machines etc. (+124 million). The Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade in its Information bulletin number 16 of 1971, also sees further sales possibilities for agricultural machinery and tractors provided modernisation plans go through and Fiat and others secure a sales and service organisation of some importance. At the moment, it is pointed out, David Brown, Massey-Fergusson and Ford tractors dominate the market. Other sectors thought to be in a phase of expansion are wood working machinery, especially since "various foreign companies have obtained concessions for the exploitation of forest resources" (p.745. A growing market for pumps of various kinds is foreseen as is the possibility of selling Italian construction machinery of all kinds.

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c) The following companies in Italy have exported to Mozambique in the past 3 years: Figli Gianazza of Legnano - plant for distilling fats (source "24 Ore" 30.5.68)

Spa Danieli e C, Officine Meccaniche of Buttrio (Udine) - laminating machinery valued at 133 million lire (source "24 Ore" 4.9.68)

Spa Oltremare Industria Prodotti Alimentari e Derivati of Bologna - a plant for mechanical processing of anachnid nuts. Value over 330 million lire (source "24 Ore" of 23.7.69 and 29.10.69)

Spa Montedil (Montedison group) Rome - electronic components (source "24 Ore" 2.12.70)

Spa Officine Meccaniche Ceruti, Milan - drills (source "24 Ore" 5.8.70)

The following other companies have been noted as exporting to what "24 Ore", the Milan Industrialists paper, calls "Portuguese West Africa" but which is believed to be, in this case, Mozambique:

Spa Selenia, Rome - radar and accessories to "Portuguese West Africa" (probably both Angola and Mozambique) (source "24 Ore" 29.4.70)

Spa Meccaniche Moderne di Rino Pisoni of Busto Ariso, Varese - a soap manufacturing plant worth 322 million lire (source "24 Ore" 30.9.70)

Note should also be taken, in the context of Italo-Mozambique trade, of the contract signed by SAE (Societa Anonima di elettrificazione) spa., the Milan company owned by Brown Boveri, Falck and Marelli, with the Ministerio do Ultramar in Lisbon. According to "24 Ore" of November 12, 1969 SAE, which is part of the ZAMCO consortium to build the Cabora Bassa dam, was allocated 2 continuous current overhead grids worth 42 million. SAE was also (or still is) to have been responsible for the assembly of the 860 kilometre long grids - from the dam to the South African border.

Part III

Analysis of trade between Italy and Angola

Although Angola has around 2 million less population than Mozambique (5.5 million compared to 7.5 million), its economy is marginally more developed and healthy than that of Mozambique. According to Angolan statistics (which differ slightly from Italian ones) the colony had a small trade surplus of 2.838 million lire in 1970. Total exports were 206.580 million lire while imports amounted to 203.742 million lire. Italy plays a modest role in the Angolan economy, both as exporter to and importer from Angola. In 1969 Italy supplied 2.9% of Angola's imports and was 9th biggest supplier after Portugal, USA, West Germany, UK, France, Japan, Belgium and Luxembourg and South Africa. Italy's share of the market has however been creeping up slowly both in relative and absolute terms. In 1967 its share of exports to Angola was 2.3%, in 1968 2.5% and in 1969 2.9%. Italy's share is now almost certainly over 3%, but it is a long way from the other European countries - Portugal (37%), USA (10.5%), West Germany (10.4%), UK (9.0%), France (4.9%) Japan (4.6%). It seems probable though that Italy will soon be on a level with Belgium-Luxembourg (3.7%) and South Africa (3.2%).

As far as Angolan exports are concerned, Italy occupies an even lower position as importer. It shares 12th place with Belgium-Luxembourg and takes only 0.8% of Angolan exports. Portugal heads the list of importers (37.2%), followed by USA (15.7%), Holland (11.4%), West Germany (8.1%), Japan (4.7%) Spain (3.6%), UK (1.8%), Mozambique (1.7%), Canada (1.7%), South Africa (1.5%) and France (1.4%). Italy's low position on the import side is mainly explained by the fact that it does not buy any of Angola's main three exports - diamonds, coffee or minerals - in any quantity.

Year	Italian exports to Angola	Angola exports to Italy	Italy's trade balance
1965	2.262	1.784	+ 478
1966	3.407	2.018	+ 389
1967	4.065	2.040	+2.025
1968	4.677	1.245	+3.432

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Year	Italian exports to Angola	Angola exports to Italy	Italy's trade balance
1969	6.124	2.073	+ 4.051
1970	7.346	1.576	+ 5.770

As even a cursory glance shows, Italy's trade surplus has widened considerably in the past 6 years - from a mere 478 million lire in 1965 to 5.770 million in 1970. While Italian exports to Angola have increased rapidly, Angolan exports to Italy have remained stationary - oscillating between a total of 1.2 and 2.1 billion lire a year.

Principal Italian imports from Angola
(million lire)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Dried vegetables	17	52	47	22	-	19
Sisal etc.	328	588	571	614	395	234
Seeds & oil plants	82	125	40	14	43	-
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	155
Coffee	49	15	127	6	-	32
Animal products	817	363	325	87	-	15
Prepared fish	78	136	122	108	113	127
Timber	5	-	-	79	320	165
Papermaking paste	368	542	674	313	895	337
Copper	-	46	27	63	NK	NK
total all imports	1.784	2.018	2.040	1.245	2.073	1.576

At the moment, it looks unlikely as if there will be any change in the pattern of Italian imports of Angolan products or any dramatic change in the value of products imported. The decline in imports of sisal seems destined to continue after the crisis of prices on the world market. Imports of tobacco - the first registered import into Italy being in 1970 - could grow but this would depend on quality, price - and the Italian Tobacco Monopoly Board. The only product which seems sure to have an increasing success on the Italian market is prepared and frozen fish, especially after the installation of cold storage plants at the port of Mocimedes.

Italian exports to Angola, on the other hand, have enjoyed a steady and continuous growth in the past 6 years.

Please see overleaf for table.

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Principal Italian exports to Angola

(million lire)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Veg.fibre products	101	63	80	91	115	69
Iron & steel bars	13	53	140	48	39	22
Other steel prods.	25	73	36	126	106	27
Aluminium	5	-	7	-	-	49
Machine tools for metal	64	107	134	152	75	137
Other machine tools	7	109	101	145	143	145
Mining machinery	55	77	58	169	156	346
Textile machinery	43	33	15	32	35	55
Food processing mach.	35	48	110	67	80	21
Other non elect.mach.	594	526	761	788	1.305	1.466
Parts of " " "	63	87	94	109	274	215
Elect. motor generator	39	30	38	34	72	88
Other elec. machines	108	121	143	212	245	333
Typewriters/adding mac.	43	110	153	202	250	150
Other precision mac.	43	24	33	60	81	112
Motorcycles	51	98	81	107	98	114
Automobiles/trucks	101	378	335	439	729	799
Tractors	4	42	80	113	145	546
Car Parts	77	80	116	150	209	233
Other eng. products	165	81	139	418	305	390
Pharmaceuticals	38	40	46	52	-	43
Chemical fertilisers	-	-	-	95	238	44
Plastics	25	47	126	154	163	278
Various chem. products	28	49	45	204	316	80
Rice	-	-	-	-	100	30
Light oils	129	433	67	-	-	-
Gas oil	-	179	234	-	-	155
Fuel Oil	-	-	293	-	-	-
Other organic chemic.	14	19	33	82	-	30
Elastic rubber	4	4	11	9	24	12
Other manufac.goods	105	88	136	126	198	245
total all Italian exports to Angola	2.262	3.407	4.065	4.677	6.124	7.346

As can be seen from the above figures there has been a steady annual growth of Italy's exports to Angola, principally in the manufactured investment goods sector. Products which have been the main contributors to this growth in exports are machine tools, mining machinery, non-electrical machinery of a wide variety, electrical machinery, precision machinery, motorcycles, vehicles (presumably mainly heavy and light trucks), tractors, plastics and what are classified as "other engineering products." The increase in rate

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of Italian exports to Angola has been particularly marked in the years 1968-70, and it is unlikely - unless political circumstances should dictate otherwise - that there will be any slowdown in the growth rate in the next few years. Demand for investment goods is expected to remain high and there may be an increase in the demand for manufactured consumer goods too - although a relatively modest one.

The following Italian companies have exported to Angola in recent years:

Fiat spa., Turin - tractors worth \$500,000 (source "24 Ore" 3.6.70)
Spa. Frich Europa, Castel Maggiore (Bologna), - a fish freezing plant worth 322 million lire (source "24 Ore" 2.9.70)
Spa. GT & E (Società Generale di Telefonia ed Elettronica, of Cassina de'Pecchi (Milan)) - radio equipment to Portugal (source 14.10.70 "24 Ore") and to Angola (source "24 Ore" 2.12.70) worth \$ 619,000
Spa. G. Mazzoni, Busto Arsizio (Milan) - soap making machinery (source "24 Ore" 4.4.68 & 19.2.69)
Officine Meccaniche Garbario, Treviso - tobacco treatment machinery (source "24 Ore" 30.10.68)
Spa. Ing. Leone Tagliaferri & C. Milano - electric furnace and accessories (source "24 Ore" 12.3.69)
Fiat Spa. Turin - industrial vehicles worth \$55,000 (source "24 Ore" 2.4.69)
Spa. SECI (Soc. Costruzioni Elettromeccaniche Industriali of Montecatini - Edison group) Novara - brickmaking furnace worth \$80,000 (source "24 Ore" 24.12.69)

The following companies with Italian capital are also operating in Angola;

- a) SETA - Sociedade Exportadora do Tabacos de Angola (capital owned by Signor Beniamino Pelizza and Giancarlo Oziello).
- b) Sociedade Comercial Luso-Italiana (Angola) Lda (with majority capital belonging to Luso-Italiana company of Portugal)
- c) Sociedade Angolana de Contadores and Sociedade Angolana de Telecomunicacoes (major shareholder of both - Signor Sergio Greggio)

The following Angolan companies are understood to represent Italian exporters there:

Motores de Angola Lda - Luanda
 Quintas & Irmao srl - Luanda
 Cristalia Lda - Luanda
 Guedes & Almeida - Luanda
 Socoina Lda - Luanda
 Auto Avenida Lda - Luanda
 Monteiro Gomes Lda - Luanda
 A. Vieira da Fonseca - Lobito

Part IV

Analysis of trade between Italy and Portuguese Guinea

Trade between Italy and Portuguese Guinea is, not suprisingly, on an extremely small scale. Nevertheless, Italy has a most favourable trade balance in trade with this Portuguese colony, and this position is unlikely to change.

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Year	Italian exports to Port.Guinea	Exports to Italy	Italy's trade balance
1965	677	187	+ 490
1966	977	96	+ 881
1967	342	36	+ 306
1968	210	60	+ 150
1969	482	105	+ 377
1970	315*	115*	+ 200

* = 10 months only

The few imports into Italy coming from Portuguese Guinea are as follows:
(million lire)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cocoa	61	32	24	58	92	NK
Fresh & frozen fish	49	-	-	-	-	-
Other minerals	62	63	-	-	-	-
Frozen meat	11	-	-	-	-	-
Other goods	-	-	7	-	-	-

As can be seen from the above table cocoa is the one product which is exported in any quantity and with regularity by Italy.

Principal Italian exports to Portuguese Guinea (million lire)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Sweets	1	1	0.1	0.4	NK	NK
Fresh & frozen meat	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jam & fruit juice	16	4	4	9	NK	NK
Vermouth	1	-	1	1	-	-
Sewing thread	8	10	3	5	NK	NK
Rice	-	-	-	-	100	-
Vegetable fibre objects	8	20	29	77	101	110*
Clothing articles	4	19	34	-	NK	NK
Mining machinery	27	-	7	-	NK	NK
Textile machinery	1	1	1	3	NK	NK
Printing machinery	8	-	-	-	NK	NK
Other non-electric mach	16	37	17	29	105	56*
Electric mach.	4	3	5	8	NK	NK
Precision mach.	8	7	-	2	NK	NK
Motorcycles	1	3	5	5	NK	NK
Autos/trucks	15	1	2	-	NK	NK
Airplane parts	-	-	-	7	NK	NK
Gas oil	39	-	-	-	NK	NK
Fuel oil	475	848	198	-	NK	NK

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cont...

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Plastics	-	1	1	1	NK	NK
Other manuf. goods	4	5	4	13	NK	NK
<hr/>						
total all exports	677	977	342	210	482	315*

NK = not known

* = 10 months only

Exports in the period 1965 - 67 were artificially high due to demand for fuel oil. Now that this appears to have fallen off, the level of exports seems to have steadied around 350-400 million lire a year maximum. Italian sources see little likelihood of any development in trade with Portuguese Guinea due to the political situation.

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