

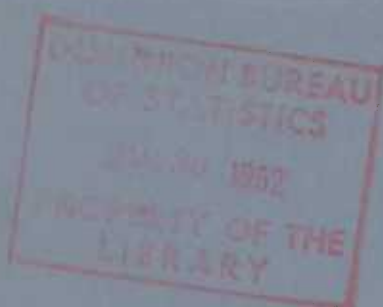
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REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
CALENDAR YEAR, 1960



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

International Trade Division

External Trade Section

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FOREWORD

The *Review of Foreign Trade* is an annual publication designed to provide information on Canadian trade for the general reader. Both summary tables and textual commentary, including some analysis of trade statistics, are presented. Also, from time to time, special material relating to Canada's trade is discussed. Those interested in obtaining more detailed statistics on Canadian foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual *Trade of Canada* publications.

This report was prepared by Mr. W.G. Stark, under the general direction of Mr. L.A. Shackleton, Chief of the External Trade Section, and Mr. C.D. Blyth, Director of the International Trade Division.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,

December 1, 1961.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,

Dominion Statistician.

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CHAPTER I

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

General Trends

Canada's total trade with other countries reached a new peak in 1960. The combined value of exports and imports for the year totalled \$10,887.6 million, an increase of 2.2% over the previous record of \$10,649.2 million attained in 1959. Total exports (domestic exports and re-exports) in 1960 were valued at \$5,395.3 million, a rise of 5.0% over the 1959 figures. Imports valued at \$5,492.3 million, were only fractionally below the high level of the preceding year. The import balance, at \$97.1 million, was reduced to slightly more than one-quarter of that for 1959 and was the lowest since 1954. This situation developed unevenly throughout the year, with exports climbing irregularly but with lesser impetus at the close and imports tending to decrease somewhat in the last half of the year.

Over the five-year period from 1956 to 1960, export and import prices remained relatively steady. During 1960, the average price levels of domestic exports and of imports showed small advances and, as import prices increased more than export prices, the terms of trade were slightly less favourable.

The physical volume of domestic exports rose at approximately the same rate as their value and the physical volume of imports declined somewhat more than their value. Table I traces the movements in Canadian trade totals and in the indexes of price and volume over the past five years, and shows the percentage changes during the last two years. It also indicates the recurring rise in the constant dollar value of exports over the five-year period and the fluctuations in value of imports and total trade on a 1948 basis.

The general trend of Canada's trade during the past decade is pictured in Chart I and the higher level of both exports and imports attained during the past five years is noticeable. Following the very large increases in 1955 and 1956, the total value of Canadian trade reached a new plateau. In 1957 and 1958 exports were virtually unchanged and there was considerable decline in imports in 1958, but in 1959 and 1960 exports began climbing again and imports generally regained their earlier level.

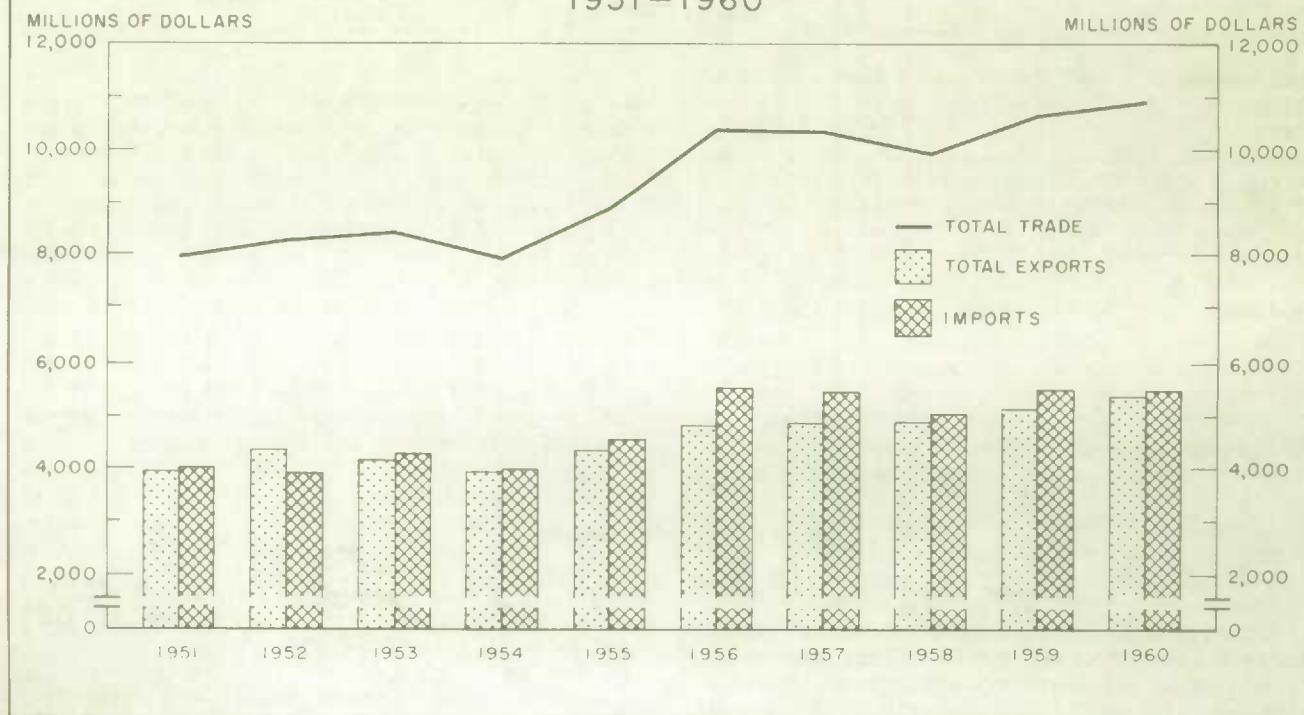
TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

	Calendar year					Change from	
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958 to 1959	1959 to 1960
	\$'000,000					%	
Value of trade:							
Total exports ¹	4,833.8	4,884.1	4,894.3	5,140.3	5,395.3	+ 5.0	+5.0
Domestic exports ¹	4,760.4	4,788.9	4,791.4	5,021.7	5,264.1	+ 4.8	+4.8
Re-exports ¹	73.3	95.3	102.9	118.6	131.2	—	—
Imports	5,547.0	5,473.3	5,050.5	5,508.9	5,492.3	+ 9.1	-0.3
Total trade	10,380.7	10,357.5	9,944.8	10,649.2	10,887.6	+ 7.1	+2.2
Trade balance	-713.2	-589.2	-156.1	-368.6	-97.1	—	—
Price indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic exports	121.4	121.0	120.6	122.8	123.2	+ 1.8	+0.3
Imports	113.0	116.4	116.5	114.4	116.1	- 1.8	+1.5
Terms of trade ²	107.4	104.0	103.5	107.3	106.1	+ 3.7	-1.1
Volume indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic exports	128.5	129.3	130.4	134.2	140.3	+ 2.9	+4.5
Imports	187.5	179.6	165.6	183.9	180.7	+11.1	-1.7
Constant dollar values:	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total exports	3,986.1	4,039.6	4,061.3	4,193.0	4,385.8	+ 3.2	+4.6
Imports	4,908.9	4,702.1	4,335.2	4,815.5	4,730.7	+11.1	-1.8
Total trade	8,895.0	8,741.7	8,396.5	9,008.5	9,116.5	+ 7.3	+1.2

¹ Exclusive of transfer of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1956, \$96.4 million; 1957, \$62.5 million; 1958, \$112.4 million; 1959, \$46.2 million; 1960, \$18.3 million.

² Export price index divided by import price index. This ratio measures the extent to which export prices have increased more or less rapidly than import prices.

EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TOTAL TRADE OF CANADA, 1951-1960



During 1959 and extending into the first part of 1960, international trade and economic activity increased among the more industrialized nations—particularly in Western European countries, the United States and Japan. The latter part of 1960 saw some decline in production in the United States and the United Kingdom, and in Western Europe and in Japan the rate of advance was slower towards the close of the year. In addition, the primary producing countries were faced with a considerable decrease in the purchasing power of their basic export commodities. Nevertheless, Canadian exports to most main regions and to practically all leading countries, with the exception of the United States, India and Venezuela, expanded in 1960.

Some changes in direction were noticeable in Canada's export trade in 1960 with smaller shipments to the United States and 20% more to overseas areas. During that year, 56.3% of total exports went to the United States as contrasted with 61.9% in 1959. The United Kingdom's share was 17.1%, an increase from 15.5% in 1959, and other Commonwealth countries and Ireland took 6.3% in 1960 as against 5.5% in 1959. European countries absorbed 11.8% compared with 9.5% in 1959, reflecting the general increase in economic growth there. The share of exports forwarded to Latin America remained approximately the same and the increased proportion taken by the remaining countries represented mainly larger purchases by Japan.

Imports showed less variation and the shares provided by the principal suppliers—the United States at 67.3% and the United Kingdom at 10.7% were practically identical in 1959 and 1960. The proportion of imports from Commonwealth countries rose slightly, as did that from Europe; the percentages of shipments received from Latin America and from other countries decreased. Table 2 shows the percentages of total exports to and imports from the main trading areas during the past three years.

The importance of foreign trade to the Canadian economy is reflected in the fact that exports of goods and services have been close to 20% of the gross national expenditure in recent years while imports of goods and services have been slightly more. As shown in Table 4, Canada in 1960 ranked fifth among the major trading nations of the world in the total value of commodities exchanged, preceded only by the United States, the United Kingdom, the German Federal Republic and France. In recent years, including 1959, Canada had been fourth, but increased activity in France during 1960 put the value of that country's total trade above that of Canada's. On a per capita basis, Canada's position has declined considerably, dropping from first or second place in the period 1952 to 1958, to third in 1959 and to eighth in 1960. The effects of the recent improvement in European trading conditions were noticeable, for the leading countries in world trade on a per capita basis were Belgium and Luxembourg, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark, then followed by Trinidad and Tobago, New Zealand and Canada.

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	United States ¹	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Ireland	Latin America	Others
	%					
Total exports:						
1958	59.2	15.9	11.6	6.0	3.7	3.6
1959	61.9	15.5	9.5	5.5	3.4	4.2
1960	56.3	17.1	11.8	6.3	3.5	5.0
Imports:						
1958	68.5	10.3	6.2	4.2	6.9	3.9
1959	67.3	10.7	6.8	4.4	6.2	4.6
1960	67.3	10.7	7.0	5.1	5.5	4.4
Total trade:						
1958	63.9	13.0	8.9	5.1	5.3	3.8
1959	64.7	13.0	8.1	5.0	4.8	4.4
1960	61.8	13.9	9.4	5.7	4.5	4.7

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Main Commodity Changes

Exports

The principal components of Canadian export trade are drawn from the forests, farms and mines of the nation. Shipments of wood, wood products and paper, agricultural and vegetable products and non-ferrous metals and products alone account for over two-thirds of total exports, but in addition there are substantial amounts of primary products in other groups.

The leading commodities in 1960, in descending order of importance, were newsprint, wheat, lumber, wood pulp, aluminum, uranium, nickel, copper, iron ore, asbestos and synthetic rubber and plastics. Exports of each were in excess of \$100 million and the majority showed gains during that year. Newsprint, valued at over \$750 million, continued to occupy first place and shipments were 4.9% above those for 1959. Lumber sales rose 7.0% and wood pulp exports advanced by 4.5%. For cereals, although world trade in wheat increased, Canadian wheat exports were 7.1% less in 1960 than in the preceding year, wheat flour sales fell somewhat, and barley shipments declined considerably. Aluminum, nickel, copper and zinc exports were all well above 1959 totals, but shipments of uranium ores and concentrates, due mainly to decreased deliveries to the United States, were 15.5% less in 1960. Among other main commodities, crude petroleum, rolling mill products and non-farm machinery advanced substantially. Asbestos and fertilizer exports also rose appreciably. Sales of farm implements and machinery, however, declined considerably, and of iron ore slightly.

Considered by main groups of commodities, shipments of wood, wood products and paper were 5.0% greater in 1960 than in the preceding year and accounted for over 30% of all domestic exports. Appreciable gains were made in deliveries of

lumber, wood pulp and newsprint, particularly to the United Kingdom, to other European markets and to the rest of the Commonwealth.

Exports of non-ferrous metals and products, which represent approximately one-quarter of all exports, were almost 10% higher in 1960. Larger copper sales, which advanced by a third in value, accounted for the greatest absolute increase. Shipments of electrical apparatus were nearly 50% above the 1959 total, sales to the United States and to Europe having more than doubled. Increased amounts of most metals went to the United Kingdom, Europe and to the rest of the Commonwealth.

In the agricultural and vegetable products group, there was a 4.3% decline, due mainly to lessened wheat, wheat flour and barley shipments. However, flaxseed sales advanced generally, shipments of canned vegetables and fodders increased to the United Kingdom and of barley and wheat flour to Europe.

Exports of iron and its products rose by 7.4% in 1960 and gains were made by most main items, with the exception of farm implements and machinery. Rolling mill products, non-farm machinery and pig iron advanced substantially, principally to the United Kingdom and Europe. Sales to the United States declined almost one-fifth from 1959 totals, especially iron ore, farm implements and rolling mill products.

In non-metallic minerals and products, exports were 15.4% more than in 1959, the chief increase being in crude petroleum sales to the United States which advanced over a quarter. Asbestos shipments to all countries increased 8.8%, abrasives 14.4% and pipeline gas by 6.5%. European purchases of non-metallic minerals advanced by nearly 30%.

In animals and animal products, which declined by 10.1%, the main decrease was in shipments of beef cattle to the United States. Fish shipments were well maintained, although canned fish to the United Kingdom fell by two-thirds. Canned milk sales to Latin America were higher but declined to Europe. Canned meat shipments advanced sharply to Europe and to the Commonwealth increased nearly sevenfold, large amounts going to Hong Kong.

Chemicals and allied products rose by 17.8% chiefly due to increased sales of synthetic rubber and plastics material. Fertilizers also advanced, largely in sales to the United States. Fibres, textiles and products, the least important export group, showed an increase of 56.9%, due mainly to enlarged markets for synthetic thread and yarn, particularly in the United Kingdom.

The value of domestic exports to, as well as imports from, all countries by main groups of commodities and the percentages of the totals taken by each group for the past two years are contained in Table 3. Further details by main trading areas and including principal items in each group will be found in Part II, Tables VII to XVIII.

Imports

For many years iron and its products has accounted for over a third of total imports, and non-farm machinery and parts has topped the list of principal commodities. Automobile parts, crude and partly refined petroleum, electrical apparatus, passenger cars, engines and boilers, rolling mill products (iron and steel), tractors and parts, aircraft and parts, and farm implements and machinery have followed, the order of importance shifting slightly. In 1960, all of these products, except for the last-named, exceeded \$100 million in value.

More of the leading import commodities showed increases in 1960 than declines when compared with

the preceding year. However, non-farm machinery, at \$580 million, by far the most valuable import, was fractionally below the preceding year. Automobile parts increased by 2.8% and crude petroleum imports by 2.0% for 1960. Electrical apparatus dropped 3.3% for the year. Imports of automobiles, engines and boilers and rolling mill products advanced. There was a considerable decrease in tractors and parts and farm implements and machinery fell somewhat. Imports of aircraft and parts were over 50% greater than in 1959. Cotton fabrics and raw cotton increased considerably and apparel somewhat. Imports of fuel oils and coal dropped, those of synthetic plastics increased and of paper and products rose slightly.

The decline in iron and its products, the principal import commodity group, amounted to 2.2%, imports falling from the United States and Europe but rising from the United Kingdom. Iron ore, mainly from the United States, advanced substantially. Passenger automobiles and rolling mill products from Europe dropped considerably but gains were shown for automobiles from the United Kingdom and the United States. Imports of engines and boilers, mainly aircraft engines, from the United Kingdom advanced by a quarter.

In agricultural and vegetable products, unrefined sugar, the chief commodity, showed a decline of 10.8%. Fresh vegetables, mainly from the United States, increased by 14.2%. Coffee, chiefly from Latin America, dropped 6.0%, and rubber fell 18.2%. Gains were shown in arrivals of fresh fruits, soya beans and canned fruits.

Imports of non-metallic minerals declined by 4.7%. The chief item, crude and partly refined petroleum, rose slightly but fuel oils dropped by 14.2% and bituminous coal by 5.1%. The group of non-ferrous metals and products remained at the same level as in the preceding year, a fall of 3.3% in the main item, electrical apparatus n.o.p., being counterbalanced by a sharp increase in arrivals of

TABLE 3. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Main Groups

Group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
Agricultural and vegetable products	868.9	831.5	17.3	15.8	684.0	681.3	12.4	12.4
Animals and animal products	356.0	319.9	7.1	6.1	146.6	143.7	2.7	2.6
Fibres, textiles and products	25.0	39.2	0.5	0.8	420.2	433.5	7.6	7.9
Wood, wood products and paper	1,516.0	1,591.9	30.2	30.2	272.3	266.1	4.9	4.8
Iron and its products	563.3	605.2	11.2	11.5	2,092.1	2,046.3	38.0	37.3
Non-ferrous metals and products	1,114.8	1,222.5	22.2	23.2	471.3	471.1	8.6	8.6
Non-metallic minerals and products	294.2	339.6	5.9	6.5	705.6	672.2	12.8	12.2
Chemicals and allied products	201.7	237.7	4.0	4.5	327.0	338.7	5.9	6.2
Miscellaneous commodities	81.7	76.5	1.6	1.4	389.9	439.5	7.1	8.0

bauxite and alumina. Imports in the miscellaneous commodities group were higher, aircraft and parts increasing by over a half and medical goods by 7.0%, both items coming mainly from the United States.

The fibres, textiles and products group advanced 3.2%, the main increase being in the imports of raw cotton which were 15.9% higher than in 1959. Most of this cotton came from the United States and deliveries from that country more than doubled. Cotton fabrics, the principal item in the group and originating mainly in the United States, showed a significant increase. Apparel imports also advanced. Both wool fabrics and synthetic fabrics were slightly less in 1960. The group of chemicals and allied products showed a 3.6% rise due largely to greater arrivals of synthetic plastics from the United States. Wood, wood products and paper fell slightly, principally owing to decreased imports of logs and lumber from the United States, but books and magazine arrivals were greater. Animals and animal products were 2.0% below the 1959 total.

International Background

Due to Canada's high rank amongst leading countries engaged in world trade, this nation is vitally concerned with economic developments in the international field. World trade advanced sharply in 1955 and 1956 and continued to gain but at a slower rate in early 1957. Conditions were less favourable in the latter part of that year and in 1958 there was a considerable decrease in the value of world commerce. During 1959 and extending into the first half of 1960, international trade and economic activity increased amongst the more industrialized nations, particularly in the Western European countries, the United States, Canada and Japan. Less advance was noticeable, however, among the under-developed countries.

By the latter part of 1960, although world trade remained at a high level, the rate of growth began to moderate. Commodity prices, especially of coffee, cocoa, sugar, base metals, wool and rubber, showed a downward trend during the last half of the year. The primary producing countries were thus confronted with a considerable decline in the purchasing power of their exports in terms of necessary imports. Among the industrial countries there was also some slackening in the rate of expansion.

In the United States, though exports rose considerably, there was increasing evidence by the fourth quarter of a gentle but broad decline in the economy and in the United Kingdom there was a slow-down in production and exports. Western Europe continued to enlarge its manufacturing capacity and external trade although at a somewhat less rapid pace. Japan's industrial output and imports rose throughout 1960 and exports increased over 1959 totals but the rate of advance was reduced towards the close of the year.

Within the past few years, ample production facilities throughout the main industrial nations, many stemming from new or re-designed plants, coupled with a growing labour force, have ushered in a global era of sharper competition. This has replaced the situation, obtaining since the end of the Second World War and until about the middle fifties, when international demand for many commodities exceeded the supply, actual shortages existed in numerous lines, and world productive capacity was insufficient. To meet this changed situation, several of the principal trading nations, Canada included, have undertaken more intensive steps to promote export trade.

There were further developments among the regional blocs of trading nations that have appeared in recent years. The first of these groups, the European Economic Community (EEC) or Common Market, set up by the Treaty of Rome, came into existence on January 1, 1958 and is composed of France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. By January 1961, these countries had made the third 10% reduction in their tariffs against each other, except for some rates on agricultural products, and had abolished most import licences and quotas between members. The economic advantages of a community of 170 million people are becoming increasingly apparent and industrial production within the six countries climbed approximately 11% in 1960.

After attempts failed to get the majority of countries in Europe into a general European free trade area, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), composed of the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Switzerland and Portugal, was brought into being by the Stockholm Convention of November 20, 1959. This group of nations represents a market of 90 million persons. The participating countries have reduced duties on most industrial goods produced and sold among themselves by 20% as from July 1, 1960, with the aim of establishing within ten years a free trade area between members, each retaining its own tariffs, against the world.

The implications on world trade of these two powerful groups are manifold and efforts on a broad front are being made to prevent Western Europe from splitting into rival and competitive blocs. An important step was the formation of the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), set up in Paris on December 14, 1960. By including Canada and the United States, this new organization of twenty countries will take the place of the Organization for European Economic Co-Operation (OEEC), founded in 1948, which was composed of eighteen European nations and whose task of bringing postwar economic recovery to Western Europe has largely been accomplished. The main objectives of the OECD will be to encourage economic and financial growth within member countries, to contribute to the sound expansion of the underdeveloped nations and to work for an increase in world trade on a multilateral

TABLE 4. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1960

Exports f.o.b.			Imports c.i.f.			Total trade		
Country	1959	1960	Country	1959	1960	Country	1959	1960
Value of trade								
	U.S. \$'000,000			U.S. \$'000,000			U.S. \$'000,000	
World total ¹	101,660	113,400	World total ¹	106,890	118,990	World total ¹	208,550	232,390
1. United States	17,576 ²	20,526 ²	1. United States	16,548	16,051	1. United States	34,124 ²	36,577 ²
2. Germany, Federal Republic	9,804	11,418	2. United Kingdom	11,175	12,765	2. United Kingdom	20,867	23,117
3. United Kingdom	9,692	10,352	3. Germany, Federal Republic	8,480	10,107	3. Germany, Federal Republic	18,284	21,525
4. France	5,615	6,864	4. France	5,088	6,281	4. France	10,703	13,145
5. Canada	5,652	5,826	5. Canada	6,244	6,124	5. Canada	11,896	11,950
6. Japan	3,457	4,055	6. Italy	3,341	4,721	6. Netherlands	7,547	8,559
7. Netherlands	3,607	4,028	7. Netherlands	3,940	4,531	7. Japan	7,057	8,546
8. Belgium and Luxembourg	3,295	3,775	8. Japan	3,600	4,491	8. Italy	6,236	8,371
9. Italy	2,895	3,650	9. Belgium and Luxembourg	3,442	3,957	9. Belgium and Luxembourg	6,737	7,732
10. Sweden	2,206	2,567	10. Sweden	2,405	2,867	10. Sweden	4,611	5,443
11. Venezuela	2,396	2,434	11. Australia	2,123	2,715	11. Australia	4,124	4,677
12. Malaya and Singapore	1,932	2,091	12. Switzerland	1,923	2,243	12. Malaya and Singapore	3,777	4,126
13. Australia	2,001	1,962	13. India	1,863	2,124	13. Switzerland	3,606	4,123
14. Switzerland	1,683	1,880	14. Malaya and Singapore	1,845	2,035	14. Venezuela	3,946	3,622
15. Denmark	1,398	1,489	15. Denmark	1,602	1,805	15. India	3,171	3,457
Trade per capita ³								
	U.S. \$			U.S. \$			U.S. \$	
1. Belgium and Luxembourg	349	399	1. Switzerland	367	423	1. Belgium and Luxembourg	715	817
2. Venezuela	364	363	2. Belgium and Luxembourg	365	418	2. Switzerland	689	778
3. New Zealand	352	357	3. Norway	372	407	3. Netherlands	665	746
4. Switzerland	321	355	4. Netherlands	347	395	4. Sweden	619	728
5. Netherlands	318	351	5. Denmark	352	394	5. Denmark	660	719
6. Trinidad and Tobago	318	345	6. Sweden	323	384	6. Trinidad and Tobago	638	696
7. Sweden	296	343	7. Trinidad and Tobago	319	351	7. New Zealand	630	688
8. Denmark	307	325	8. Hong Kong	303	344	8. Canada	682	662
9. Canada	324	323	9. Canada	358	339	9. Norway	600	653
10. Norway	228	245	10. New Zealand	278	331	10. Hong Kong	504	575
11. Malaya and Singapore	233	245	11. Australia	211	264	11. Venezuela	606	540
12. Hong Kong	201	231	12. United Kingdom	214	243	12. Malaya and Singapore	456	483
13. Finland	189	222	13. Finland	189	238	13. Finland	378	460
14. Sarawak	261	215	14. Malaya and Singapore	223	238	14. Australia	410	455
15. Germany, Federal Republic	178	205	15. Israel	208	235	15. United Kingdom	400	440

¹ World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of Eastern Europe not reporting trade currently.² Including military aid extended to other countries.³ Trading countries as listed by I.M.F., except that Aden, Netherlands Antilles, and countries with neither exports nor imports of U.S. \$100 million in 1960 were excluded.Sources: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, October, 1961; and United Nations Statistical Office, *Population and Vital Statistics Reports*, Series A, Vol. XIII, Nos. 2 and 3.

and non-discriminatory basis. Membership by Canada and the United States underlines the interdependence of the economies of the Atlantic countries.

In Latin America, two trade groups are in the formative stage. The Latin American Free Trade Area (LAFTA) set up by a convention, initialled in Montevideo on February 18, 1960, and subsequently ratified by the respective governments, seeks to bring Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay into a free trade association. It is possible that other South American nations may join the group. The intention of the LAFTA is to remove all tariffs and trade barriers between members within twelve years and thus to increase their output and prosperity. In 1960, over half of Canada's growing exports to Latin America were destined to countries of the LAFTA group. A treaty signed in Managua on December 13, 1960 between EL Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua created a Central American Common Market. Arrangements were made for future participation by Costa Rica. The treaty provides for the abolition of duties on goods produced within the integrated area and the eventual establishment of a common tariff on goods from the rest of the world.

During 1960, progress was continued towards the liberalization of international trade and payments arrangements. The free-world trading nations, associated in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) took further steps towards the

reduction of duties and the removal of import restrictions and the general convertibility of currencies, in keeping with improvements in their financial and economic conditions. However, import controls for agricultural products are still maintained by many countries. The principles of a common tariff applicable to all nations whose goods enter the European Common Market have been largely agreed to by EEC members and negotiations are being conducted towards its implementation with those countries adhering to the GATT.

The future impact of these regional groups on Canadian trade is difficult to judge, particularly if the main members of EFTA should participate in the European Common Market. At present a large proportion of Canadian exports to the EEC countries enter those markets duty free but if and when the proposed mutual external tariff rates are implemented, almost half of these products will be dutiable. Under current conditions the bulk of Canadian exports to Britain are imported without payment of duty and almost half enter that market under a Commonwealth preference. In the event that the United Kingdom joins the European Economic Community, the competitive position of Canadian merchandise on the British market may well undergo significant changes. Continued access to world markets and a broad basis of multi-lateral trade are of considerable importance to Canada's economy, so that these latest developments in the field of common markets are of great interest to this country.

TABLE 5. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity

1948 = 100

	1937	1947	1957	1958	1959	1960
Value indexes:						
Domestic exports	32.6	90.2	156.9	157.0	164.5	172.5
Imports	30.5	97.1	209.0	192.9	210.4	209.8
Total trade	31.7	93.5	181.6	174.3	186.7	190.8
Gross national product	34.3	88.2	203.5	210.5	223.3	230.3
Private investment in plant, equipment and housing	24.1	79.0	273.2	259.8	256.8	246.3
Cheques cashed	43.6	92.3	253.6	272.6	306.2	331.9
Bank deposits	37.5	95.6	166.3	167.7	176.3	177.7
Price indexes:						
Domestic exports	53.4	91.6	121.0	120.6	122.8	123.1
Imports	50.8	88.0	116.4	116.5	114.4	116.1
Wholesale prices	55.7	88.4	117.6	117.8	119.2	119.4
Consumer's prices	64.9	57.4	125.7	129.0	130.4	132.0
Volume indexes:						
Domestic exports	61.0	98.5	129.3	130.4	134.2	140.4
Imports	60.0	110.3	179.6	165.6	183.9	180.7
Total trade	60.7	104.1	153.2	146.1	156.8	158.7
Gross national product	55.1	97.1	150.0	152.3	157.1	160.3
Industrial production	54.3	94.9	161.2	160.2	172.4	173.8
Population	85.7	97.4	128.8	132.3	135.4	138.3
Persons with jobs	83.3	99.1	117.6	116.6	119.9	121.9
Railway revenue freight ton miles	45.6	101.8	120.3	112.3	115.0	110.7

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The United States is Canada's principal trading partner, each country being the other's best customer. In 1960, although shipments both ways declined somewhat, 61.8% of Canada's total foreign trade was with the United States. The United Kingdom was in second place and accounted for 13.9% of all Canadian trade. Taken together, three-quarters of Canada's international trade is thus concentrated in commerce with these two countries, the United States being in the preponderant position. These nations were our principal associates in both the export and import fields and the accompanying charts illustrate the flow of merchandise with Canada's two chief trading partners during the past ten years.

The Federal Republic of Germany ranked third and Japan fourth in Canada's total trade: imports from Germany were greater but Japan bought more Canadian goods and became our third most important

customer. Venezuela was fifth in total trade, mainly due to the large amounts of petroleum brought in from that country. Australia took sixth place in the aggregate and advanced to fifth among Canada's customers. In descending order, other countries which also purchased more than \$50 million of domestic exports were France, Norway, Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy, the Netherlands and the Union of South Africa. On the import side, in addition to the five leading nations, only the West Indies Federation and France supplied over \$50 million of merchandise in 1960 and these countries ranked seventh and tenth respectively in Canada's total trade.

International commerce with our twelve principal trading partners, reviewed below, accounted for approximately 90% of Canadian foreign trade in 1960. The remaining 10% was spread over some 130 other countries with which Canada also has active trade relations.

Trade with the United States

Canadian trade with the United States showed a rising trend during the nineteen-fifties, the chief exceptions being 1954 and 1958. The United States remained Canada's leading trading partner in 1960, though the values of both exports to that country

and purchases from it were smaller than in 1959. As usual, imports exceeded exports: the import balance rose approximately 25%, increasing from \$527 million in 1959 to \$657 million in 1960.

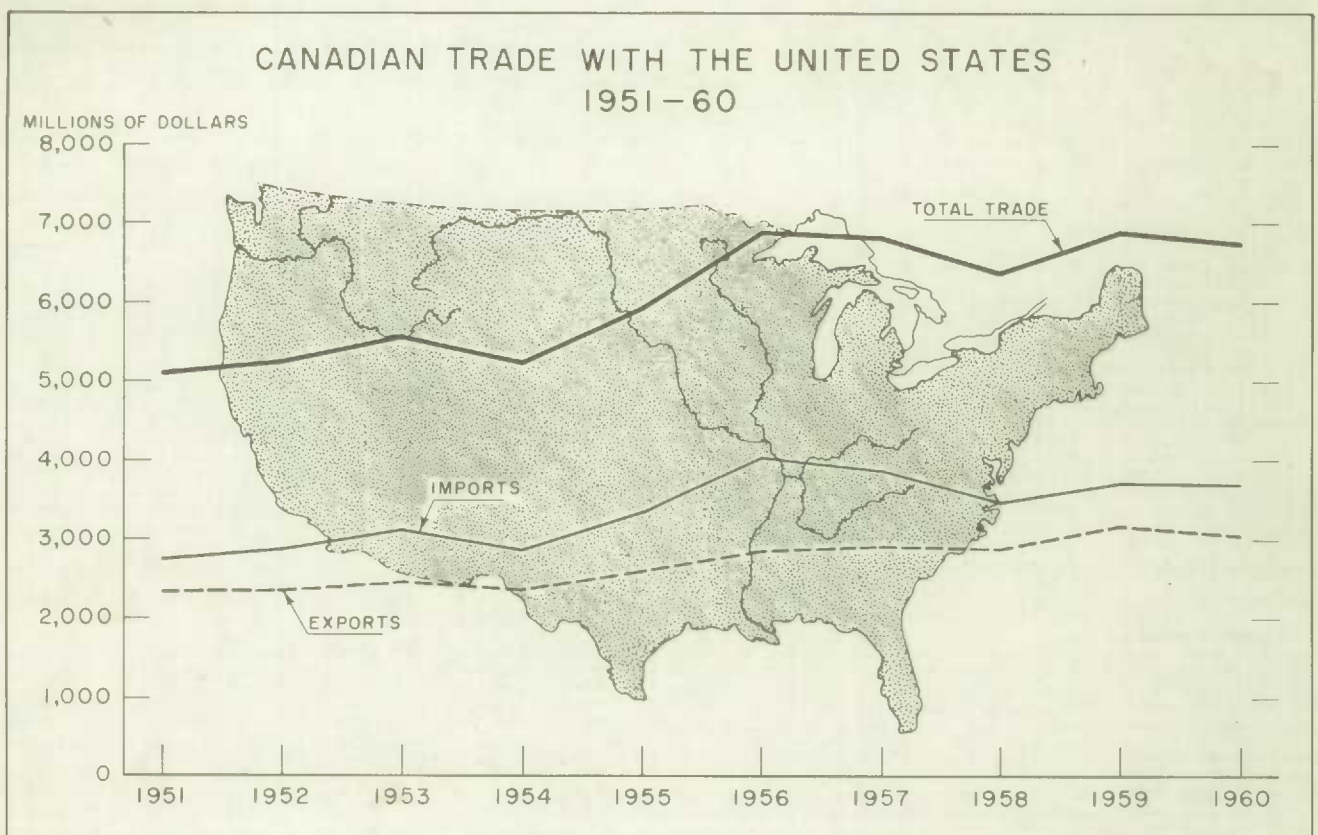


TABLE 6. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1960.

	United States Trade (U.S. Statistics, ¹ Values in U.S. \$'000,000)						
	Total	Canada	United Kingdom	Japan	Germany, Federal Republic	Mexico	Netherlands
Exports (including re-exports):²							
1958	15,823.4	3,421.5	838.2	843.8	734.8	888.4	441.0
1959	15,837.2	3,727.7	884.9	965.1	747.5	740.3	551.1
1960	18,785.3	3,698.5	1,406.9	1,328.4	1,067.0	806.8	711.1
	Total	Canada	Japan	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Germany, Federal Republic	Brazil
General imports:							
1958	12,833.6	2,684.5	670.8	868.1	892.3	635.3	566.9
1959	15,207.2	3,042.0	1,028.7	1,137.2	889.9	920.0	628.5
1960	14,653.9	2,901.7	1,148.6	992.6	948.3	896.8	570.2
	United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics, ³ Values in U.K. £'000,000)						
	Total	United States	Australia	Canada	Germany, Federal Republic	Union of South Africa	India
Exports (including re-exports):							
1958	3,312.9	290.5	237.2	193.5	140.0	187.4	161.3
1959	3,461.0	381.2	225.1	213.6	162.8	150.8	172.7
1960	3,677.6	339.6	261.7	219.4	180.0	155.0	151.5
	Total	United States	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Germany, Federal Republic	Netherlands
General imports:							
1958	3,745.8	350.2	308.6	198.8	160.5	135.9	159.2
1959	3,983.4	370.3	312.0	222.9	182.9	144.3	160.0
1960	4,556.5	567.0	375.2	198.1	185.9	181.7	180.9

¹ U.S. Dept. of Commerce, *World Trade Information Service*, Part 3, No. 61-4² Excluding "special category" exports for which country detail is not published.³ U.K. Board of Trade, *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, December, 1960.

The United States suffered a mild economic setback in 1960. Demand commenced to slacken in the second quarter and a slight recession developed during the last half of the year. Unemployment was high and national output, though above 1959, increased at a slower pace. Private fixed investment, especially in machinery and equipment, grew less rapidly, due partly to the existence of considerable excess capacity. The decline in demand during the second half of 1960 was reflected by a 7% reduction in industrial production between June and December, and almost a 50% cut-back in the steel industry.

In international trade, United States exports expanded considerably, rising nearly 20% above the 1958 and 1959 totals. Imports, though at a fairly high level in 1960, were slightly below the peak of the preceding year, due mainly to the industrial slowdown. Improved export trade, however, benefited many manufacturers faced with declining domestic sales during the year, and the merchandise export surplus was four times greater than in 1959.

According to United States' trade statistics, contained in Table 6, Canada remained the principal customer, though shipments were slightly less than

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with the United States¹, by Half-Years

	1958		1959		1960		Change from 1st half '59 to 1st half '60	Change from 2nd half '59 to 2nd half '60
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Domestic exports	1,321.0	1,487.1	1,451.5	1,631.7	1,481.5	1,450.7	+2.1	-11.1
Re-exports	39.7	48.0	46.2	52.6	52.5	51.7	—	—
Imports	1,772.5	1,687.6	1,912.3	1,796.8	1,938.0	1,755.2	+1.3	- 2.3
Total trade	3,133.2	3,222.7	3,410.0	3,481.0	3,472.1	3,257.5	+1.8	- 6.4
Trade balance	-411.8	-152.6	-414.6	-112.6	-404.0	-252.8	—	—

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

in 1959. United States' sales of industrial materials, capital equipment and manufactured products increased to Western Europe and to the Orient. The United Kingdom became the second most important market, followed by Japan, the German Federal Republic, Mexico and the Netherlands. Canada was also in the lead as a source of imports in 1960, though their value was slightly below that of purchases in the preceding year. Japan replaced the United Kingdom as the second most important supplier and these countries were followed by Venezuela, Western Germany and Brazil.

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

The United States took 55.7% of Canada's domestic exports in 1960, the smallest share purchased by that country since 1952, when the figure was 53.8%. In 1959, the comparative percentage was 61.4 and in 1958 it was 58.6. At \$2,932.2 million, domestic exports to the United States in 1960 were 4.9% below the 1959 total of \$3,083.2 million. The downward trend was due mainly to decreased shipments of uranium ores and concentrates, farm implements, nickel, aluminum, iron ore, cattle, lumber and rolling mill products.

The composition of Canadian exports to the United States in 1960 by commodity groups showed little basic change from previous years. Compared with 1959, the shares of the wood, wood products and paper group and of the non-metallic minerals and products group rose somewhat, while those of the non-ferrous metals and products and of the iron and products groups declined. Chemicals and allied products showed a slight increase in the proportion of total exports, while the share of the animals and animal products group was fractionally less.

The United States is the principal market for Canadian forestry products, approximately 80% of total exports of this group being destined to that country. In 1960, shipments of wood, wood products

and paper, at \$1,257.8 million, accounted for 42.9% of Canadian exports to the United States. This group contained the three leading commodities in our trade with that country, i.e. newsprint, lumber and wood pulp. Newsprint, valued at \$631.2 million, rose 2.6% above 1959 sales, lumber and timber, at \$259.6 million, dropped 4.7% and wood pulp, at \$256.2 million, increased fractionally. Exports to the United States of pulpwood, plywood and shingles were each valued at over \$20 million in 1960, pulpwood gaining slightly while the other two were somewhat less than in 1959.

Though shipments of non-ferrous metals and products, at \$564.9 million, were 12.0% below those in the preceding year, they accounted for 19.3% of exports to the United States. Uranium, at \$236.6 million, was the leading component of the group and the fourth most important Canadian export to that country. Shipments of uranium, however, were 15.2% below those in the preceding year due to deferrals of deliveries arising from the non-renewal of contracts. Nickel, at \$88.6 million, and aluminum, at \$53.7 million, dropped 22.3% and 32.8% respectively, the losses in these important commodities contributing considerably to the lower level of 1960 exports to the United States. Zinc shipments dropped 11.2% to \$31.8 million, silver 7.9% to \$17.7 million, and lead 26.1% to \$11.2 million. Copper reflected the improved world demand for this metal and exports increased 12.3% to reach a total of \$78.0 million. The greatest advance in this group was made by electrical apparatus which, at \$27.1 million, more than doubled 1959 exports.

Shipments of iron and products were valued at \$325.4 million, a fall of nearly a fifth when compared with those of the previous year. This group was the third in importance and represented 11.1% of our exports to the United States in 1960. Influenced by the slackening in industrial output, iron ore deliveries declined 13.5% to \$101.9 million. The largest absolute decrease in this group, however, was in farm implements and machinery, exports of which fell to \$76.0 million from \$105.5 million in 1959, a decline of 27.9%. Engines and boilers were up 7.2% to \$27.2 million and non-farm machinery

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

advanced 40.7% to \$26.3 million. There was a decrease of a third in shipments of rolling mill products; pigs, ingots, blooms and billets dropped 27.4% and tractors by 30.7%.

Non-metallic minerals and products, a group which accounted for 8.5% of exports, showed a 10.7% rise and shipments were valued at \$248.3 million. Canadian exports of crude and partly refined petroleum, all of which go to the United States, were valued at \$94.5 million, an increase of 26.7% above the 1959 total. Asbestos, at \$53.9 million, was slightly less, abrasives, at \$27.9 million, rose 11.8% and gas exported by pipeline was up 6.5% to \$18.1 million.

Exports of animals and animal products to the United States dropped 10.6% to \$204.8 million due mainly to smaller shipments of beef cattle. Fresh and frozen fish, at \$65.7 million, was the chief item. Agricultural and vegetable products at \$174.4 million declined slightly; lessened barley sales being partially responsible, but there were higher whisky sales, at \$73.9 million. Chemicals and allied products increased by 7.3% to \$92.2 million, chemical fertilizers accounting for half of this total. In miscellaneous commodities valued at \$54.3 million, electrical energy and aircraft were the main items.

Imports from the United States¹

Slightly more than two-thirds, or 67.3%, of Canada's total imports in 1960 were obtained from the United States. This proportion has shown an almost continuous annual decline since 1952, when it stood at 73.7%, and, with the exception of 1950, was the lowest for any post-war year. Imports from the United States in 1960, at \$3,693.2 million, were

fractionally less than in the preceding year. Arrivals were high at the beginning of the year, then fell during the middle months but firmed somewhat at the close. The trend among leading commodities was uneven, declines being slightly more numerous than advances. The greatest decreases in absolute terms were in arrivals of tractors and parts, rubber, refrigerators and cooking and heating apparatus; the largest advances were in imports of aircraft, raw cotton and iron ore.

The composition of imports by main commodity groups showed only slight changes from the preceding year. Arrivals of iron and its products, at 43.6% of all imports from the United States, and of non-metallic minerals and products, at 7.2%, were each somewhat less in proportion than in 1959. Two groups, miscellaneous commodities, at 9.2%, and fibres, textiles and products, at 6.0%, had somewhat larger shares of imports, while the ratios of other groups showed only small fractional variations.

In 1960, nearly 80% of Canada's total imports of iron and its products came from the United States and were valued at \$1,610.2 million. This was 3.4% below the group figure in 1959. Non-farm machinery at \$501.6 million was the principal item; deliveries slackened after the early months and were 1.1% less for the year. Automobile parts, at \$285.3 million, rose 2.1%. Tractors and parts dropped 25.4% to \$116.9 million, engines and boilers, at \$103.7 million, were slightly less; and farm implements and machinery declined 5.0% to \$93.4 million. Rolling mill products and passenger cars each advanced by an eighth; 31.6% of total imports of automobiles came from the United States. Iron ore imports increased almost 80%, but scrap iron dropped by a fifth. Arrivals of stoves, pipes, tools and trucks all declined considerably.

Agricultural and vegetable products, at \$365.5 million, advanced slightly and made up 9.9% of imports from the United States in 1960. The main

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table X.

TABLE 8. Composition of Trade with the United States¹, by Main Groups²

Group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960
	%				%			
Agricultural and vegetable products	6.7	6.4	5.8	6.0	8.4	8.6	9.8	9.9
Animals and animal products	7.7	10.4	7.4	7.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2
Fibres, textiles and products	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.4	5.6	5.2	6.0
Wood, wood products and paper	41.3	41.5	40.8	42.9	5.2	6.0	6.4	6.2
Iron and its products	9.4	8.9	13.2	11.1	46.4	43.9	44.9	43.6
Non-ferrous metals and products	20.2	21.4	20.8	19.3	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.0
Non-metallic minerals and products	9.8	6.8	7.3	8.5	10.1	8.7	8.0	7.2
Chemicals and allied products	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.7
Miscellaneous commodities	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	7.7	8.7	8.0	9.2

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

² For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables IX and X.

item, fresh vegetables, rose 12.2% to \$43.4 million and was followed by soybeans, at \$32.2 million, with an increase of 14.8%. Citrus fruits, at \$31.1 million, and fruit juices, at \$25.3 million, were somewhat less than in 1959. Rubber products (except tires and footwear), at \$19.8 million, were slightly higher and indian corn, at \$17.6 million, was a fifth greater. Imports of crude rubber, valued at \$17.8 million, declined nearly a third.

Non-ferrous metals and products were valued at \$296.1 million, slightly less than in 1959, and made up 8.0% of all imports from the United States. Electrical apparatus, at \$192.0 million, was the chief item, followed by brass, at \$19.8 million. Chemicals and allied products as a group showed slight increases in value and proportion, imports totalling \$282.7 million. Synthetic plastics in primary forms, at \$59.3 million, and materials for plastics, at \$17.7 million, increased considerably, while principal chemicals, at \$34.6 million, and

drugs and medicines, at \$25.7 million, were little changed.

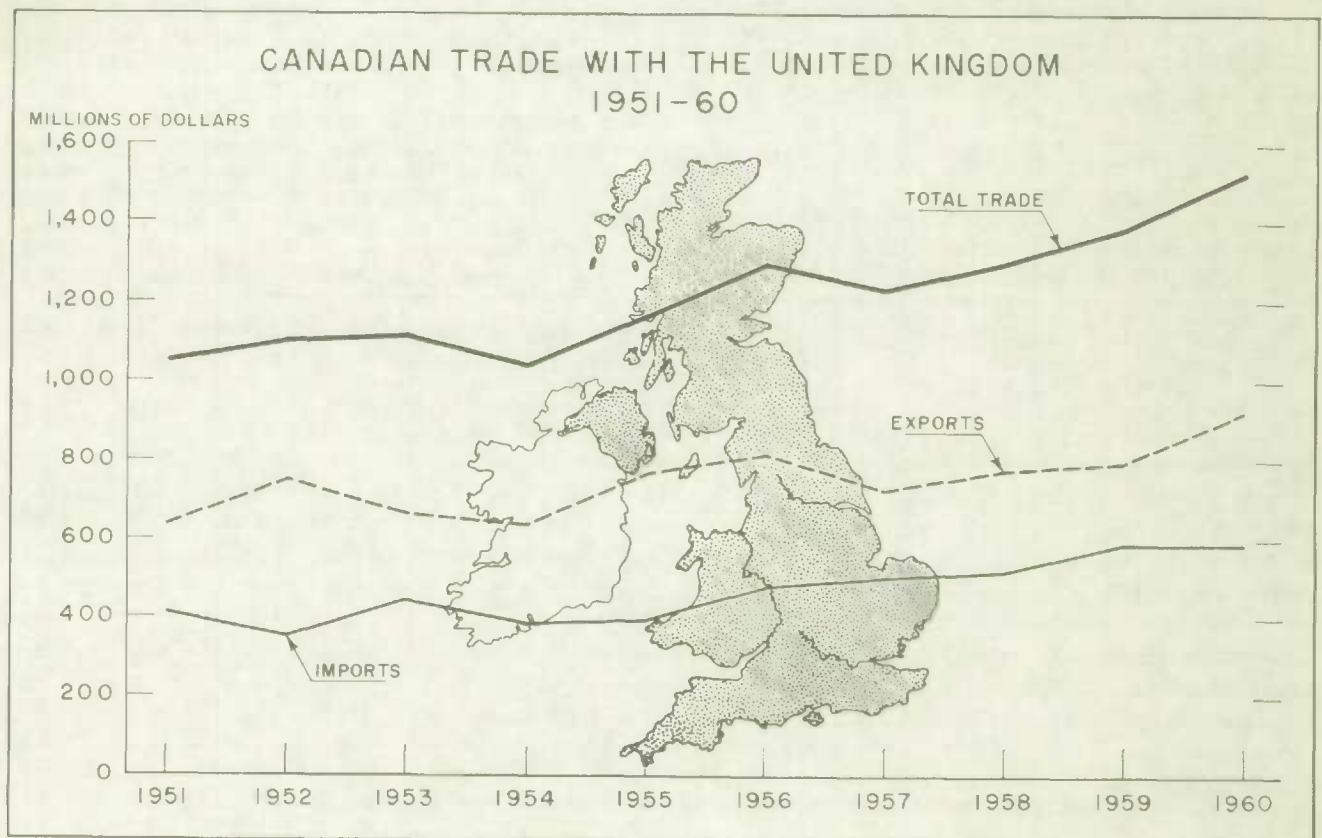
Non-metallic minerals and products declined 9.7% in value to \$268.1 million and to 7.2% of all imports from the United States. There were decreases in the arrivals of bituminous coal and petroleum products but glass imports increased. The group of wood, wood products and paper, at \$228.6 million, was slightly less in importance, imports of paperboard and logs declining while those of magazines and books increased. Fibres, textiles and products, at \$220.7 million, advanced 14.1%, mainly due to increased imports of raw cotton which, at \$47.6 million, were more than double those in the previous year. Cotton fabrics accounted for \$53.3 million and synthetic fibres for \$21.2 million. In the miscellaneous commodity group, aircraft and parts, at \$102.3 million, advanced 72.6% and was the chief item, followed by parcels of small value, at \$50.8 million, and medical, optical and dental goods, at \$31.6 million.

Trade with the United Kingdom

Canadian trade with the United Kingdom rose to a record total in 1960. There has been an increase of nearly 50% in the last decade, the upward trend continuing throughout this period, except for 1954 and 1957. Domestic exports to Britain advanced one-sixth in 1960 over those in the year before, to reach a post-war record; imports, by a fractional increase over 1959 figures, achieved a new peak; and Canada's export balance with the United

Kingdom amounted to \$336 million in 1960, compared with \$206 million in the preceding year.

After a rapid expansion in 1959 and early in 1960, the United Kingdom appeared to approach the current limit of its productive capacity in some areas. Total output in 1960 was high, but concentrated chiefly in the first part of the year and a



decline was noticeable in the last quarter. Labour shortages developed, and installment buying and bank credits were restricted. Exports rose approximately 6% and imports advanced nearly 14% above 1959 figures, the increase in exports occurring principally in the first quarter, while the rise in imports was maintained over the year. There was a 10% decline in sales to the United States, due mainly to a sharp decrease in automobile exports in the last six months of 1960, but exports to Western Europe, Australia and New Zealand advanced substantially. Towards the close of the year the deterioration of export earnings in the rest of the sterling area and the decline in the United States import demand led to a curtailment in the expansion of British exports and a consequent fall in production.

According to United Kingdom statistics for 1960, contained in Table 6, the United States remained Britain's chief customer, followed by Australia, with Canada in third place. The German Federal Republic moved into fourth position, ahead of the Union of South Africa and India. The United States was also the leading supplier, and in 1960 imports from that country increased by more than 50% over 1959 figures. Canada was second, imports being valued at one-fifth more than in the preceding year. Australia ranked third, arrivals decreasing by approximately 11% and was followed by New Zealand, Western Germany and the Netherlands.

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1960 were valued at \$915.3 million, an increase of 16.5% over those in the preceding year. Among the main commodity groups, exports of non-ferrous metals and products became the most important, displacing those of agricultural and vegetable products, which dropped into second place. As usual, wood, wood products and paper was the third group in value, and 1960 exports rose considerably over those in the preceding year. Iron and its products advanced, animals and animal products declined, while the other groups altered only slightly, except fibres, textiles and products which went up sixfold.

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table XI.

There were large increases in exports of lumber, synthetic rubber and plastics, copper, nickel and basic iron products, while those of wheat, canned fish, barley and uranium ores declined. Wider opportunities opened up for sales of manufactured goods and exports of many small items reflected these.

At \$297.3 million, non-ferrous metals and products accounted for 32.5% of domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1960 and were approximately one-quarter more than in the previous year. Aluminum was the principal metal, exports advancing one-sixth to \$79.7 million in 1960. Copper shipments, at \$71.1 million, and nickel, at \$67.9 million, each gained over 40%. Uranium ore deliveries dropped one-fifth to \$25.9 million, while those of zinc, platinum and lead all rose by more than one-fourth.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products were reduced in value for the second successive year in 1960. At \$268.5 million, they were 3.9% less than in the preceding year and accounted for 29.3% of the export total. Approximately one-third of Canada's exports of wheat were destined to the United Kingdom and in 1960 wheat accounted for nearly 15% of our shipments to Britain. Although wheat remained by far the leading commodity, exports, at \$135.4 million, were 8.6% below 1959. Barley dropped over a fifth to \$28.9 million and wheat flour fell 2.7% to \$21.8 million. Tobacco and flaxseed gained considerably, while oilseed cake and meal declined slightly. Shipments of canned vegetables were four times as large as in 1959 and fodders nearly three times. Soybeans and apples advanced moderately.

Exports of wood, wood products and paper increased by 35.5% and were valued at \$179.5 million, accounting for 19.6% of all shipments to the United Kingdom. Newsprint, at \$60.2 million, with an increase of one-sixth, was the leading item and lumber deliveries, at \$53.1 million, were almost double those in 1959. Wood pulp increased by a third to \$32.2 million, pulpboard by 44.1% to \$11.3 million, and plywood by 30.2% to \$10.5 million. Shipments of wrapping paper and pulpwood were less.

Exports of iron and its products, which made up 8.0% of all sales to Britain, amounted to \$72.8

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Half-Years

	1958		1959		1960		Change from 1st half '59 to 1st half '60	Change from 2nd half '59 to 2nd half '60
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Domestic exports	362.1	409.5	359.0	426.8	433.0	482.3	+20.6	+13.0
Re-exports	2.8	2.3	5.2	3.3	3.3	6.4	—	—
Imports	263.3	255.2	280.3	308.3	310.5	278.4	+10.8	- 9.7
Total trade	628.2	667.0	644.5	738.3	746.8	767.1	+15.9	+ 3.9
Trade balance	+101.6	+156.6	+ 84.0	+121.7	+125.8	+210.2	—	—

TABLE 10. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups¹

Group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960
	%				%			
Agricultural and vegetable products	33.6	36.7	35.5	29.3	6.2	7.3	6.9	6.6
Animals and animal products	2.9	5.2	6.2	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.2
Fibres, textiles and products	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.0	20.2	16.6	15.3	14.9
Wood, wood products and paper	19.7	17.3	16.9	19.6	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.6
Iron and its products	5.9	3.2	4.0	8.0	38.6	39.6	43.2	46.0
Non-ferrous metals and products	30.8	28.9	30.3	32.5	12.8	12.4	12.9	11.8
Non-metallic minerals and products	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.8	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.0
Chemicals and allied products	3.9	4.6	3.5	3.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2
Miscellaneous commodities	0.3	1.6	1.6	0.3	7.3	8.7	7.1	6.7

¹ For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables XI and XII.

million, or considerably more than double 1959 shipments. The main item was iron ore, which, at \$27.7 million, advanced by nearly one-fourth, but the chief gain was in shipments of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, which rose from practically zero in previous years to \$17.6 million in 1960. Rolling mill products, at \$12.2 million, were over six times as large and non-farm machinery and ferro-alloys increased considerably.

Animals and animal products dropped over one-fourth to \$35.1 million, the chief decline being in canned fish, which decreased by two-thirds to \$6.3 million. Cheese was less but furs and tallow showed moderate gains. The group of chemicals and allied products advanced a fourth to \$34.1 million, synthetic rubber and plastic materials at \$19.7 million, being the chief component. In non-metallic minerals, at \$16.6 million, raw asbestos and artificial abrasives were the main items. Exports of fibres, textiles and products amounted to \$8.6 million; in this group, synthetic thread and cotton fabrics were the principal commodities, shipments rising from negligible amounts in 1959 to approximately \$3 million apiece in 1960.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

At \$588.9 million, imports from the United Kingdom in 1960 were fractionally greater than in the preceding year, and reached a record total. The strong upswing, begun in the second quarter of 1959, carried forward into the first quarter of 1960 and counter-balanced later reductions. Among leading commodities, imports of automobiles, engines and platinum rose sharply, while those of electrical apparatus, wool fabrics and aircraft dropped considerably.

The composition of imports by principal groups of commodities in 1960 showed only fractional variations from the 1959 ratios, except for a strengthening in the proportion of iron and its products and a loss in the share taken by non-ferrous metals. Iron and its products, at \$271.3 million, was the principal group and accounted for 46.0% of all imports from Britain in 1960. Passenger automobiles, at \$104.8 million, was the chief item. This figure represented an increase of 23.9% over 1959 values, nearly two-thirds of the shipments taking place in the first six months, and raised the United Kingdom share of total car imports in 1960 to 47.6%. Non-farm machinery, at \$41.3 million, was 3.2% less than in the previous year, but engines and boilers, chiefly airplane engines, increased by one-fourth to \$34.6 million. Rolling mill products, at \$19.6 million, tractors, at \$13.0 million, and pipes and tubes, at \$11.4 million were considerably less than in 1959, while wire products at \$6.9 million declined slightly. Automobile parts and bicycles each increased by a seventh, tools rose slightly, but trucks and hardware dropped considerably.

Fibres, textiles and products, the second largest commodity group, declined 2.7% to \$87.7 million and accounted for 14.9% of the 1960 total from the United Kingdom. The four main items, wool fabrics, at \$27.2 million, wool noils and tops, at \$13.4 million, apparel, at \$12.0 million, and coated cloth, at \$5.0 million, all declined somewhat in value. Wool yarns and wool carpets increased considerably. Cotton fabrics declined moderately and cotton yarns gained slightly.

Purchases of non-ferrous metals and products, which accounted for 11.8% of 1960 imports from Britain, were valued at \$70.0 million, a decline of 8.6% from the previous year. Electrical apparatus, at \$41.7 million, the principal item in this group, dropped by a sixth. Platinum arrivals however, at \$12.7 million, more than doubled. In the miscellaneous commodity group, imports of which were valued at

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table XII.

\$39.4 million, aircraft and parts, at \$13.7 million, increased in the last six months, but over the year were 14.0% less than in 1959.

Agricultural and vegetable products registered a 4.0% decline to \$38.8 million. Confectionery imports, at \$6.8 million, gained by 7.9% and cocoa butter and paste, at \$3.2 million, rose over one-fourth. Whisky imports, at \$6.5 million, were 3.5% less, cereal foods, biscuits and bakery products, at \$4.3 million, were fractionally less, and tea, at \$3.5 million, declined by nearly one-fifth. Non-metallic minerals and products dropped 6.1% to

\$29.2 million, of which pottery and chinaware, at \$11.1 million, and glass, at \$3.7 million were the chief items, the first falling 5.1% and the second over a quarter from 1959 levels. Chemicals and allied products declined 5.1% to \$24.9 million, there being decreased shipments of pigments and chemicals but an increase in drugs and medicines. Animals and animal products dropped 8.1% to \$18.7 million, both unmanufactured leather and leather footwear were less, but furs advanced moderately. The wood, wood products and paper group rose 10.9% to \$9.2 million, arrivals of books and paper products both increasing substantially.

Trade with Other Leading Countries¹

Federal Republic of Germany

Economic conditions were buoyant during 1960 in the German Federal Republic. Industrial production was approximately 11% higher than a year earlier and agricultural output increased by around 10%. The steady expansion in demand led to a shortage of labour and the full utilization of productive capacity in many industries. The gross national product rose by 8.8% in 1960 as compared with 6.9% in 1959. Wage and salary incomes increased by approximately 12%. Good harvests confined the rise in food costs to reasonable levels and general living conditions improved. Imports rose by approximately 19% and exports advanced by around 16%. There was, however, an increasing imbalance between supply and demand in spite of larger imports and output. Canadian exports to the Federal Republic were valued at \$165.6 million, an increase of 28.0% over those in 1959, and imports advanced by 2.5% to \$127.0 million; and as a result of these changes the Canadian export surplus rose from \$6.4 million to \$40.6 million in 1960.

The increase in exports to Western Germany was mainly due to larger shipments of raw materials required by the growing manufacturing industry. In 1960, Canadian exports of aluminum increased by nearly \$20 million to \$34.0 million, copper by \$4.5 million to \$10.6 million and nickel by over \$5 million to \$9.4 million. Asbestos and iron ore shipments advanced considerably. Synthetic rubber and plastics materials were valued at nearly \$6 million and basic iron products rose from negligible amounts to approximately \$4 million. Wheat still remained the principal export but, due to good crop yields in Germany, purchases from Canada declined by \$12 million to \$39.7 million in 1960. Barley exports were more than four times greater than those in 1959, oats advanced somewhat, and flaxseed declined. Non-farm machinery more than doubled and there were considerable increases in engines and wood pulp.

Passenger cars, at \$33.0 million, remained the chief import, followed by non-farm machinery, at

\$15.0 million, both increasing somewhat over 1959 totals. Electrical apparatus, at \$7.3 million, and rolling mill products, at \$4.0 million, declined by 10% and 18% respectively. Automobile parts, at \$3.4 million, increased by over a half, while pipes and tubes, at \$2.6 million, declined by one-fifth and trucks, at \$2.3 million, dropped one-fourth. These were followed in descending order of value by ball bearings, clocks, tools, glass and wire products. Cotton fabrics, synthetic plastics, jewellery, tanning materials, engines and cameras were also important items.

Japan

The rate of industrial growth in Japan in 1960 continued high and there was a considerable expansion in investment in machinery and equipment. Output increased in practically every major branch of industry and the gross national product rose by 11%. Both internal consumption and foreign trade advanced, and in 1960, Japan's exports and imports were at post-war peaks. The foreign exchange position showed marked improvement and reserves were high. Internally, the rise in the cost of living was followed by wage increases. Canadian exports to Japan advanced 27.4% to \$178.0 million; imports increased by 7.5% to \$110.4 million; and our export balance amounted to \$68.3 million in 1960.

Japan followed the United Kingdom as the second most important purchaser of Canadian wheat in 1960, shipments being valued at \$82.1 million, an increase of 18.6% over the 1959 total and accounting for nearly half of our trade with that country. There were also important sales of flaxseed, chiefly for crushing, at \$9.4 million, of rapeseed, at \$4.9 million, of wheat flour, at \$1.9 million, and of powdered milk at \$1.2 million. Primary materials for industry went forward in large amounts, among the main ones being iron ore at \$9.4 million, copper, at \$8.6, asbestos, at \$8.5, aluminum, at \$8.5, and scrap iron, at \$5.3 million. Coal, brass, zinc and lead shipments rose sharply in 1960. Hides and skins advanced while wood pulp deliveries were less. Synthetic rubber and plastics materials became an important item

¹ For relevant statistics, see Part II, especially Table XIX.

and machinery exports, mainly of office machines, more than tripled. Imports from Japan were chiefly fully processed goods, the leading items being apparel, at \$17.6 million, electrical apparatus, at \$8.8 million, cotton fabrics, at \$7.6 million, toys,

at \$4.7 million and rolling mill products, at \$4.4 million. These were followed by rubber footwear, plywood, pipes and tubes, machinery, containers and cameras. Japan exercises a system of voluntary quotas on certain of its shipments to Canada.

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Ten Other Leading Countries, by Half-Years

Note: For trade with United States and United Kingdom see Ch. II, Tables 7 - 10. Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1960.

	1958		1959		1960		Change from 1st half '59 to 1st half '60	Change from 2nd half '59 to 2nd half '60
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Germany, Federal Rep.:								
Total exports	97.6	104.3	59.2	71.1	64.3	103.3	+ 8.7	+ 45.1
Imports	44.7	57.9	56.2	67.7	63.6	63.4	+13.1	- 6.3
Trade balance	+52.8	+ 46.5	+ 2.9	+ 3.4	+ 0.7	+ 39.9	-	-
Japan:								
Total exports	49.1	56.3	61.1	78.9	78.6	100.1	+28.7	+ 26.9
Imports	29.8	40.3	48.0	54.7	52.8	57.6	+10.0	+ 5.3
Trade balance	+19.4	+ 15.9	+ 13.1	+ 24.2	+25.9	+ 42.4	-	-
Venezuela:								
Total exports	21.6	22.1	22.6	23.6	18.5	17.0	-18.3	- 27.7
Imports	96.6	112.9	101.7	102.9	94.1	101.1	- 7.4	- 1.8
Trade balance	-75.1	- 90.8	- 79.0	- 79.3	-75.6	- 84.0	-	-
Australia:								
Total exports	26.5	26.3	23.2	31.1	45.4	54.4	+95.7	+ 74.9
Imports	12.5	20.3	19.8	21.3	13.1	22.4	-33.6	+ 5.1
Trade balance	+14.0	+ 6.1	+ 3.4	+ 9.8	+32.2	+ 32.0	-	-
France:								
Total exports	26.4	19.1	19.1	24.6	36.3	37.3	+89.9	+ 51.8
Imports	14.4	25.6	25.6	31.3	23.3	26.8	- 9.1	- 14.3
Trade balance	+12.0	- 6.5	- 6.5	- 6.8	+13.0	+ 10.5	-	-
Italy:								
Total exports	14.7	15.2	13.1	18.9	19.4	49.5	+47.3	+163.0
Imports	12.5	20.0	16.3	21.4	18.0	24.8	+11.2	+ 15.8
Trade balance	+ 2.2	- 4.8	- 3.1	- 2.6	- 1.3	+ 24.8	-	-
Belgium and Luxembourg:								
Total exports	38.5	31.4	22.9	33.9	26.2	43.3	+14.1	+ 27.9
Imports	13.4	22.4	18.6	26.2	19.5	21.9	+ 4.6	- 16.2
Trade balance	+25.1	+ 9.1	+ 4.3	+ 7.7	+ 6.7	+ 21.4	-	-
West Indies Federation:								
Total exports	17.3	18.4	19.0	21.2	19.3	20.5	+ 1.5	- 3.2
Imports	27.0	15.8	26.4	24.1	25.6	30.5	- 3.0	+ 26.9
Trade balance	- 9.7	+ 2.7	- 7.3	- 2.9	- 6.2	- 10.0	-	-
Netherlands:								
Total exports	39.3	35.7	22.5	31.8	28.5	34.6	+26.7	+ 8.7
Imports	11.2	15.7	13.3	15.9	14.9	16.6	+11.6	+ 4.8
Trade balance	+28.0	+ 20.1	+ 9.1	+ 16.0	+13.6	+ 18.0	-	-
Norway:								
Total exports	29.3	26.6	30.6	31.8	35.4	34.7	+15.6	+ 9.4
Imports	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.9	+22.0	- 10.1
Trade balance	+28.2	+ 24.6	+ 28.8	+ 29.6	+33.1	+ 32.7	-	-

Venezuela

The recession which commenced in the preceding year continued through 1960. Revenues from the oil industry declined, owing chiefly to lower world petroleum prices. Business activity decreased and financial difficulties mounted. Considerable capital left the country, bank deposits and loans declined and credit was tightened. Exchange control measures were instituted, import restrictions imposed and imports dropped by about one-fifth. Canadian exports to Venezuela in 1960 decreased 22.9% to \$35.3 million; imports at \$195.2 million, consisting predominantly of petroleum, were 4.6% less than in 1959; and the import balance was slightly more, at \$160.0 million.

Exports of canned milk, at \$8.3 million, increased slightly, as did machinery, at \$2.3 million, while synthetic rubber and plastics were valued at \$1.8 million. Wheat, at \$5.0 million, dropped somewhat, newsprint was almost unchanged, at \$2.3 million, and eggs, at \$1.9 million, declined by more than a half. Shipments of electrical apparatus, cars, pulp, copper manufactures, lumber and rolling mill products decreased. Imports into Canada of Venezuelan petroleum dropped 6.7% to \$175.0 million while petroleum products rose by one-fifth to \$19.6 million.

Australia

Australia enjoyed boom conditions during most of 1960. Economic activity slowed down somewhat in the last three months although still keeping at a high level. The almost total removal of import restrictions in February 1960 stimulated a flow of goods to the Australian market and helped to counteract the upward trend in domestic industrial costs. Retail and wholesale prices rose, wages increased approximately 6%, employment was higher and industrial production made substantial advances. As imports continued to rise but exports faltered, fiscal measures were introduced in November aimed at slowing demand and reversing the adverse balance of payments trend, and were coupled with credit restrictions to hold imports to a more stable level. Canadian exports to Australia increased by over four-fifths to \$98.9 million; imports from Australia dropped 13.6% to \$35.5 million, and our export balance in 1960 rose to \$64.3 million.

Exports of most Canadian products showed increases over 1959 totals; newsprint, at \$19.6 million, and lumber, at \$10.2 million, each rose more than a half; automobile parts, at \$16.1 million, nearly tripled; and aluminum, at \$11.3 million, was two-thirds greater. Automobiles, rolling mill products, non-farm machinery, engines and trucks, all advanced considerably as did wood pulp, nickel, copper and canned fish. Imports from Australia generally declined, with the exception of raw wool which advanced almost 30% to \$4.4 million. Sugar, the main commodity, dropped 9.3% to \$12.7 million and dried fruits by over 20% to \$6.5 million. Meat

deliveries declined, fresh beef quite sharply, fresh lamb slightly and canned meats by approximately 60%.

France

Economic conditions in France were generally favourable in 1960. Industrial production rose by an estimated 11%, foreign exchange reserves increased and the gross national product advanced by 6%. The indexes of wholesale and retail prices made moderate advances and real wages went up 5%. Exports were greater than in 1959 and exceeded imports by approximately 12%, there being a substantial rise in foreign exchange reserves. Canadian exports to France increased by two-thirds and were valued at \$72.9 million; imports, however, dropped an eighth to \$50.1 million; and Canada's export balance rose to \$23.5 million.

Synthetic rubber and plastics materials, at \$16.9 million, became the chief Canadian export to France in 1960. Wheat was second, at \$13.4 million, and was valued at more than three times 1959 shipments. Materials for industry took a large share, as copper went up 30% to \$7.6 million, nickel deliveries, at \$6.7 million, were nine times as great, and asbestos, at \$5.2 million, rose slightly. However, aluminum shipments, at \$4.1 million decreased by one-half and flaxseed, at \$2.9 million, was slightly less. There were substantial gains in newsprint, rapeseed, scrap iron, lumber and engines. The main decline in imports was caused by less demand for French passenger cars, arrivals of which decreased by over 40% to \$9.3 million. Books increased by a third to \$4.1 million. Rolling mill products dropped by a third and bauxite by four-fifths. Other main imports such as wines, brandy, machinery, glass, wool fabrics and rubber tires were at approximately the same levels as in the preceding year.

Italy

Italy achieved the highest rate of expansion of industrial output in Western Europe for 1960 without excessive financial or economic strain. The labour supply was sufficient and additional plant capacity remained available, both of which factors had a stabilizing effect. Consumer demand was strong and industrial production rose by about 14%. Imports rose by 40% and exports remained high but levelled off somewhat in the last half of the year. Canadian exports to Italy more than doubled in 1960, advancing to \$68.4 million; imports increased by 13.8% to \$42.8 million; and our export balance amounted to \$26.1 million.

Wheat was Canada's main export, 1960 shipments being valued at \$21.1 million. To meet the growing demands of Italian manufacturers, greatly increased amounts of aluminum, at \$8.8 million, of basic iron products, at \$5.9 million, and of nickel, at \$5.0 million were shipped. There were also larger sales of synthetic rubber and plastics, wood pulp, asbestos and copper. Synthetic thread

and yarn valued at \$1.5 million and sizable quantities of pulpwood, rolling mill products and scrap steel were exported. Among imports from Italy, non-farm machinery, at \$4.0 million, and wool fabrics, at \$3.4 million were the chief items. These were followed by apparel, at \$2.6 million, leather footwear, at \$2.2 million, and canned vegetables, at \$2.1 million. Imports of cheese, musical instruments, wines, canned fruits and pre-fabricated buildings were each valued at between \$1 million and \$2 million. Passenger automobiles, at slightly under \$1 million fell to approximately one-half of the 1959 figure.

Belgium and Luxembourg

These countries enjoyed prosperous conditions in 1960 in spite of the effects of the Congo crisis and the general strike in Belgium in December. Production was at a high level although the rate of growth moderated at the end of the year. Prices remained relatively steady. Both exports from and imports into the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union were around 15% above those in the preceding year and reached record totals. Foreign exchange reserves were under strain at the time of the Congolese independence but stabilized by early October. Canadian exports to Belgium and Luxembourg in 1960 rose 23.2% to \$69.1 million; imports dropped 7.6% to \$41.4 million; and Canada's export balance increased to \$28.1 million.

Wheat, the leading Canadian export, increased slightly to \$19.3 million. Industrial raw materials made up over half of our 1960 exports to Belgium. Nickel, at \$11.6 million, rose by four-fifths; asbestos, at \$5.7 million and aluminum, at \$5.6 million, each increased by a third; copper, at \$3.1 million advanced a fourth and lead, at \$2.0 million rose one-sixth. Basic iron products increased nearly fivefold, iron ore doubled and rolling mill products rose sharply. Lumber increased substantially and large amounts of synthetic rubber and plastics materials were shipped. Declines were noticeable in flaxseed, condensed milk, aircraft and electrical apparatus. The principal import from Belgium was rolling mill products; these decreased by one-fourth to \$11.7 million. Glass, at \$5.0 million, uncut diamonds, at \$5.0 million, and wool carpets, at \$2.8 million, were each below comparative imports in 1959. Imports of tin rose slightly while those of glass products were less.

West Indies Federation

In 1960 Canada had more trade with this group of countries than with any other part of the Commonwealth, except the United Kingdom, and Australia. Domestic exports amounted to \$39.5 million, practically unchanged from 1959; imports, however, rose 11.2% to \$56.1 million; and there was, therefore, an import balance of \$16.3 million. Chief exports were wheat flour, at \$7.3 million, cured fish, at \$4.9 million, canned fish, at \$2.1 million and automobiles, at \$2.1 million. Tobacco, lumber and newspaper

followed in descending order of value. Imports were mainly bauxite, at \$26.5 million, an increase of nearly 40%, and unrefined sugar, at \$15.1 million, which was slightly below the 1959 figure. Also important were petroleum, at \$6.5 million, fuel oils, at \$2.7 million, molasses, at \$1.6 million, and rum, at \$1.2 million.

Netherlands

The Netherlands experienced a prosperous 1960 which continued the economic expansion of the previous year. The gross national product advanced by 8% and the volume of industrial production rose by about 11%. Labour shortages developed in some industries, wages increased and the rate of consumer spending was high. Trade policies continued liberal and the ratification of the economic union between the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg effective November 1, 1960 removed practically all restrictions on trade between them. Imports increased by 15% in 1960 and exports by 12%, the latter slackening somewhat in the last part of the year. Canadian exports to the Netherlands rose 16.2% to \$62.6 million; imports advanced 7.9% to \$31.5 million; and Canada's export trade balance increased to \$31.6 million.

Wheat, at \$17.4 million, was the leading Canadian export, followed by iron ore, at \$7.8 million, flaxseed, at \$5.0 million, and synthetic rubber and plastics materials, at \$4.9 million, all of which showed significant increases over 1959 totals. Copper exports, at \$3.6 million, were almost double, hides and skins, at \$3.2 million, rose by a quarter and asbestos, at \$2.8 million, advanced considerably. Electrical apparatus, at \$1.5 million, dropped by a fifth, while rolling mill products, at \$1.5 million, increased almost sixfold. Imports of electrical apparatus, the main item from the Netherlands, were valued at \$4.4 million, an increase of one-fourth. Florist and nursery stock, at \$2.5 million, cotton fabrics, at \$1.8 million, and machinery, at \$1.0 million, were almost the same as in 1959. Ships, at \$1.6 million, were more than two and a half times greater.

Norway

The demand for Norwegian goods and services in 1960 continued strong. The gross national product advanced about 6.5% and imports and exports each rose by a fifth. Production and investment in industry, especially in the export branch, increased and was accompanied by an active demand for basic industrial materials and capital goods. Canadian exports to Norway were valued at \$70.1 million, of which nickel accounted for \$44.9 million and copper for \$10.2 million. Wheat was valued at \$6.2 million and wheat flour at \$1.2 million. Chemicals declined sharply while flaxseed, zinc and platinum shipments advanced. Imports were valued at \$4.2 million, of which canned fish and machinery were the chief items. Canada's export balance of trade with Norway amounted to \$65.9 million.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Canadian trade with Europe and the Commonwealth was considerably greater in 1960 than in the preceding year. The total for Latin America was less, for although exports rose, imports declined more in value. Of Canada's total trade in 1960, 9.4% was with European countries, 5.7% with the Commonwealth (excepting the United Kingdom) and Ireland, and 4.5% with Latin America.

The largest advance, both relatively and absolutely, was in domestic exports to Europe which increased by 30.0% and were valued at \$631.1 million. Imports therefrom amounted to \$384.0 million, a gain of 2.1% over the 1959 total, and Canada's export trade balance with Europe, at \$253.7

million, more than doubled. Domestic exports to the Commonwealth rose by 18.9% to \$334.7 million and imports, at \$281.2 million, advanced by 16.6%. Our export trade surplus with the Commonwealth and Ireland in 1960 increased to \$57.6 million. Canadian shipments to Latin America moved up 7.4% to \$184.9 million but imports therefrom fell by 10.8% to \$302.3 million. The 1960 import balance with Latin America, amounting to \$114.5 million, was, however, approximately 30% less than in the preceding year. Total trade with other areas also advanced, principally with Asia and Africa, and a slightly more diversified pattern of distribution of Canadian commerce in the year under review was noticeable.

Trade with Europe¹

The year 1960 was in general a busy and prosperous one for Europe, especially among the more industrialized nations of Western Europe. The rate of expansion continued upward throughout the year and the increase in total output was estimated at 6.5%, as compared with an advance of around 4% in 1959. Total exports, in spite of a softening in the United States market, were higher than in 1959, while imports advanced substantially to meet strong domestic demands for a wide range of durable consumer products. Larger amounts of raw materials were required both for the growing consumption of the manufacturing industry and for extensive stock replacement. Internal prices remained relatively stable and while labour shortages brought about wage increases in certain fields, the effects of the majority of these were counter-balanced by more efficient employment of manpower. By the close of the year the pace of industrial growth, although still rapid, showed some signs of slackening.

Canadian trade with Europe in 1960 was characterized by advances in commerce with most of the countries and distinguished by a marked increase in exports of basic industrial materials, particularly of non-ferrous metals and products and of iron and its products. Shipments of non-ferrous metals, the largest of the commodity groups, were valued at \$234.0 million and were over 50% above the 1959 figure. Nickel at \$96.3 million, aluminum, at \$68.5 million, and copper, at \$44.3 million, were the main components and followed wheat as the leading Canadian commodities shipped to Europe. Nickel went mainly to Norway with important quantities to Western Germany and Belgium, aluminum chiefly to Western Germany, and copper to Western Germany and Norway. Exports of Canadian electrical apparatus, at \$9.2 million, more than doubled and shipments of lead, zinc, brass and silver all rose considerably.

¹ Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XIII, XIV and XIX.

Exports of Canadian agricultural and vegetable products advanced by 2.7% to \$184.8 million, of which wheat accounted for \$139.0 million. Western Germany was the principal market but good harvests reduced import requirements and Canadian shipments fell to \$39.7 million, nearly a quarter less than in 1959. Our wheat sales to Belgium went up slightly to \$19.3 million, Italy purchased \$18.8 million, almost three times as much as in 1959, and the Netherlands increased her share to \$17.4 million. France took \$13.4 million, over a threefold advance and shipments to Norway increased by one-fourth. Lesser amounts of wheat were sent in 1960 to Switzerland, Poland and the U.S.S.R. than in the preceding year. Flaxseed shipments to Europe, at \$17.1 million, increased by a fifth and barley, at \$10.7 million, rose 28.0%. Rapeseed and oats declined moderately, whisky fractionally and tobacco considerably, but wheat flour shipments tripled.

Exports of iron and its products practically doubled, rising to \$65.5 million. Iron ore, valued at \$16.4 million, went mainly to the Netherlands and Western Germany, and pigs, ingots and billets, worth \$11.1 million, were shipped chiefly to Italy, Western Germany and Belgium. There were also substantial gains in exports of non-farm machinery, rolling mill products, engines and scrap iron. The group of chemicals and allied products advanced 28.4% to an export value of \$47.7 million, of which \$40.0 million was accounted for by synthetic rubber and plastics material. Exports of non-metallic minerals and products rose nearly 30% to \$38.5 million, asbestos, at \$31.7 million, being the leading item and going mainly to Western Germany, Belgium and France.

Exports of forestry products advanced over 70% and were valued at \$24.4 million, the 1960 increase being chiefly due to larger wood pulp shipments. Lumber, pulpwood and newsprint also advanced considerably. Among animal products, exports of which declined 7.3% to \$24.0 million, hides and

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) by Half-Years

	1958		1959		1960		Change from 1st half '59 to 1st half '60	Change from 2nd half '59 to 2nd half '60
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Domestic exports.....	299.3	267.8	220.4	264.9	272.5	358.6	+23.7	+35.3
Re-exports	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	4.0	—	—
Imports	130.5	183.3	167.7	208.4	179.1	204.9	+ 6.8	- 1.7
Total trade	431.3	453.4	390.4	475.8	454.2	567.5	+16.4	+19.3
Trade balance	+170.4	+ 86.8	+ 59.0	+ 59.0	+ 96.0	+157.7	—	—

skins was the main item and rose nearly 40% to \$8.0 million. Fresh and cured fish gained but canned fish shipments dropped. Condensed milk declined while canned meats rose from practically zero to an appreciable amount.

Imports into Canada from Europe maintained a slight gain in 1960 over the preceding year. A variety of small advances among a diversified list of imports was thus sufficient to offset the larger declines noticeable in passenger cars and rolling mill products. Among groups of commodities, the greatest gains took place in imports of textiles and chemicals, and the largest decline in iron and products. Arrivals of iron and its products, the main commodity group, dropped almost \$10 million to \$141.9 million, passenger cars falling 13.1% to \$45.7 million and rolling mill products declining 23.4% to \$19.8 million. Western Germany was able to maintain and even raise her deliveries of cars to Canada but shipments from France declined 43.3% in 1960. In rolling mill products there was a drop of over one-fourth in arrivals from Belgium and of nearly one-fifth from Germany. Non-farm machinery, at \$33.6 million, rose 5.5%, imports from Germany and Sweden increasing substantially. Pipes and tubes and wire and wire products declined slightly, tools and trucks considerably, while automobile parts, ball bearings and engines gained substantially.

Fibres, textiles and products was the second most important group and imports were valued at \$46.0 million, an increase of 17.9%. Apparel and fabrics of cotton, wool and synthetics all showed gains. Non-ferrous metals and products, at \$36.7 million, declined 4.9%, electrical apparatus, at \$16.6 million, gaining slightly. Imports of the latter increased from the Netherlands but dropped from Western Germany and Switzerland. The remaining commodity groups all showed advances as did the majority of the chief products in these groups.

Reference is made in Chapter I to the progress of economic integration of Western Europe and the formation of two principal trading blocs, the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) or Common Market and the European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.). The role played by these groups of European nations in Canada's foreign trade relations

is illustrated in Table 13, which shows Canadian domestic exports to, and imports from, the members of each bloc and the two groups, together with their corresponding shares of Canadian trade totals from 1958 to 1960. It will be noted that although trade with individual members was of fairly high value, it was also at a relatively low proportion of the global totals of exports and imports. The importance of the two groups is more apparent when they are considered as integrated markets. The E.E.C. countries together absorbed 8.3% of our exports in 1960 and the E.F.T.A. nations took 19.9%, for a total of 28.2% for the two groups. As sources of goods, the E.E.C. countries provided 5.3% of all imports and E.F.T.A. nations 12.0%, making a total of 17.3% for the two blocs. However, 87.3% of Canada's domestic exports to and 89.5% of imports from E.F.T.A. countries was accounted for by trade with the United Kingdom. Exports to practically all of the member countries of the two groups showed gains in 1960. Shipments to Italy were more than double the 1959 figure, and there was a two-thirds increase to France. After the United Kingdom, the German Federal Republic took the largest share followed by France, Norway, Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy and the Netherlands. In imports from the group countries, there were slight advances in arrivals from the United Kingdom and West Germany, and proportionally higher rises from Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden; imports from Belgium and France declined.

Canadian trade with Eastern Europe did not vary much in total from the previous year, exports in 1960 rising very slightly to \$38.7 million and imports increasing by \$1.7 million to \$13.8 million. Poland was the chief destination, total shipments being valued at \$16.7 million, of which wheat accounted for \$7.3 million and barley \$5.0 million with lesser amounts of flaxseed and aluminum. Exports to the U.S.S.R. totalled \$8.2 million, consisting mainly of nickel, synthetic rubber and plastics and steel. Czechoslovakia took \$6.8 million of Canadian goods, chiefly nickel, synthetic rubber and plastics and aluminum. Imports were spread over a more diversified range of products and were mainly from Czechoslovakia, at \$6.7 million, followed by U.S.S.R., at \$3.2 million, and Poland, at \$1.9 million.

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with E.E.C. and E.F.T.A. Countries, 1958 to 1960

Country	Calendar year					
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
	Values in \$'000			% of total domestic exports		
Domestic exports						
European Economic Community (E.E.C.):						
Belgium and Luxembourg	69,531	56,127	69,131	1.5	1.1	1.3
France	44,688	43,157	72,907	0.9	0.9	1.4
Germany, Federal Republic	201,134	129,345	165,597	4.2	2.6	3.1
Italy	29,718	31,717	68,393	0.6	0.6	1.3
Netherlands	74,721	53,849	62,554	1.6	1.1	1.2
Total, E.E.C. Countries	419,792	314,195	438,582	8.8	6.3	8.3
European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.):						
Austria	7,457	8,260	7,745	0.2	0.2	0.1
Denmark	4,859	5,449	4,978	0.1	0.1	0.1
Norway	55,849	62,308	70,072	1.2	1.2	1.3
Portugal	2,553	3,251	3,336	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sweden	10,866	14,879	20,906	0.2	0.3	0.4
Switzerland	29,243	25,728	26,404	0.6	0.5	0.5
United Kingdom	771,576	785,802	915,290	16.1	15.6	17.4
Total, E.F.T.A. Countries	882,403	905,677	1,048,731	18.4	18.0	19.9
Total, Both Groups	1,302,195	1,219,872	1,487,313	27.2	24.3	28.2
Imports						
European Economic Community (E.E.C.):				% of total imports		
Belgium and Luxembourg	35,759	44,786	41,401	0.7	0.8	0.8
France	40,007	56,940	50,121	0.8	1.0	0.9
Germany, Federal Republic	102,644	123,905	126,988	2.0	2.2	2.3
Italy	32,150	37,656	42,843	0.6	0.7	0.8
Netherlands	26,905	29,154	31,456	0.5	0.5	0.6
Total, E.E.C. Countries	237,465	292,441	292,809	4.7	5.3	5.3
European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.):						
Austria	4,640	5,707	6,605	0.1	0.1	0.1
Denmark	7,401	9,227	9,962	0.1	0.2	0.2
Norway	3,106	4,063	4,248	0.1	0.1	0.1
Portugal	3,045	3,116	3,208	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sweden	13,939	18,077	20,399	0.3	0.3	0.4
Switzerland	26,491	24,514	24,343	0.5	0.4	0.4
United Kingdom	518,505	588,573	588,930	10.3	10.7	10.7
Total, E.F.T.A. Countries	577,127	653,277	657,695	11.4	11.9	12.0
Total, Both Groups	814,592	945,718	950,504	16.1	17.1	17.3

Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland¹

The strengthening of economic conditions in the majority of Commonwealth countries in 1959 and in early 1960 due to increased international trade did not continue at the same high rate throughout the year. Most of these nations are considerable exporters of primary products and commodity prices showed a downward trend during 1960, mainly due to the surplus of supplies. Sharp declines occurred in petroleum, cocoa and rubber quotations. The principal base metals—lead, copper and zinc—finished the year at lower levels than at the beginning. Wool prices were influenced adversely by uncertainties in the world textile industry and the increasing use of synthetics. In spite of these factors, however, the strong demand for many raw materials tended to bring about slight gains for the year in overall proceeds from exports.

Most Commonwealth countries experienced an expansion in trade during 1960 but with some slackening towards its close. Canadian trade with this group, exclusive of the United Kingdom, expanded considerably in 1960, exports rising nearly a fifth and imports by a sixth. Australia was our principal trading partner, followed by the West Indies Federation, India and the Union of South Africa, with lesser totals for Hong Kong, New Zealand, Malaya, British Guiana and Kuwait. When compared with the corresponding totals for the preceding year, exports to Australia, at \$98.9 million, increased more than 80% but imports, valued at \$35.5 million, fell over 13%. Shipments to the West Indies Federation in 1960 amounted to \$39.5 million, a fractional decline, but imports therefrom rose 11.2% to \$56.1 million. Exports to India dropped almost a third to \$36.8 million, due mainly to smaller wheat deliveries and imports amounted to \$29.4 million, a fractional advance. Sales to the Union of South Africa rose slightly to \$52.7 million, while imports increased by three-quarters to \$11.5 million. Shipments to Hong Kong more than doubled and to New Zealand advanced by four-fifths, imports from each rising by almost a fifth.

¹ Except the United Kingdom. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XV, XVI and XIX.

Aluminum became the principal export to the Commonwealth countries, rising nearly 60% to \$37.6 million, and going chiefly to Australia, India, Hong Kong and South Africa. Newsprint was second, shipments advancing a third to \$35.1 million. Australia, South Africa and New Zealand being the principal destinations. Lumber followed, at \$23.0 million, Australia taking a large part. Automobile parts, at \$19.4 million, more than doubled, approximately 80% of these going to Australia. Wheat was valued at \$18.8 million, the Union of South Africa being the main destination, followed by Pakistan, India, Malta, Ireland and Hong Kong. Exports of passenger cars increased over 80% to \$18.7 million, going mainly to South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Jamaica. Synthetic rubber and plastics materials amounted to \$18.4 million, Australia, Hong Kong and South Africa taking large shares. Wheat flour exports, at \$16.9 million, were destined chiefly to Ghana, Trinidad and Jamaica. Most commodity groups showed increases for 1960, iron and its products and wood, wood products and paper being the leaders.

Nearly half, or \$136.2 million, of imports from Commonwealth sources in 1960 were agricultural and vegetable products. Unrefined sugar, at \$46.5 million, was the principal commodity in this group and among all imports, followed by rubber, at \$23.7 million, and tea, at \$19.2 million. Non-ferrous metals and products, at \$43.6 million, was the second commodity group, due chiefly to bauxite for aluminum, at \$35.0 million. Non-metallic minerals and products followed, at \$42.3 million, of which crude petroleum, at \$37.1 million, was the chief component. The next group was fibres and textiles, at \$32.7 million, in which the principal item was flax, hemp and jute fabrics, valued at \$10.3 million. The products mentioned are the only imports into Canada from the Commonwealth whose value exceeded \$10 million. Arrivals of the following commodities, in descending order of importance, were valued at between \$10 million and \$5 million—apparel, raw wool, dried fruits, vegetable oils, cocoa beans and nuts.

TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Half-Years

	1958		1959		1960		Change from 1st half '59 to 1st half '60	Change from 2nd half '59 to 2nd half '60
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Domestic exports.....	157.4	132.7	136.5	145.0	156.0	178.7	+14.3	+23.2
Re-exports	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.6	—	—
Imports	99.2	110.8	110.8	130.4	126.5	154.7	+14.1	+18.7
Total trade	257.6	245.3	248.3	276.9	283.9	336.1	+14.3	+21.4
Trade balance	+ 59.2	+ 23.6	+ 26.6	+ 16.1	+ 31.0	+ 26.6	—	—

The statement opposite illustrates the trend in Canada's ten leading prime material imports from the Commonwealth in 1959 and 1960, the value of trade recorded in 1959, the quantity of goods imported in 1960 and valued at 1959 prices, and the value recorded in 1960. Changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes in imports, those from column 2 to column 3, equivalent percentage price changes. The ten commodities included in the sample cover 68.9% of imports from the Commonwealth in 1959 and 70.5% in 1960. As a group, imports of the ten commodities increased by 19.3% in value and 22.6% in quantity, a fall of 2.7% in prices accounting for the difference in the averages. Increases in volume were particularly noticeable in petroleum which rose sixfold and also in cocoa and bauxite, but the price of the first two fell considerably.

Price and Volume Changes for Leading Imports from the Commonwealth 1959-1960

Commodity	'59 Quantity at '59 Prices	'60 Quantity at '59 Prices	'60 Quantity at '60 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined	50.6	46.9	46.5
Petroleum, crude, etc.	7.5	46.5	37.1
Bauxite, alumina for aluminum	26.0	35.4	35.0
Rubber, crude, etc.	25.4	19.9	23.7
Tea, black	17.9	18.0	19.2
Jute fabrics, etc....	10.7	9.3	10.3
Wool, raw	5.9	6.5	7.4
Fruits, dried	8.5	6.4	6.6
Vegetable oils	8.7	7.1	6.3
Cocoa beans	5.0	7.7	6.0
Totals.....	166.2	203.7	198.3

Trade with Latin America¹

The trend of Canadian trade with Latin America showed considerable variation between the principal countries. In general, there was a moderate increase in exports in 1960 over those in the preceding year and a 10% decline in imports, the latter partially due to lower primary commodity prices. Improved economic conditions led to a greater demand for Canadian products in some of the nations. Domestic exports to Argentina were almost three times greater and shipments to Mexico and Brazil each rose by nearly 40%. These gains in turn were more than sufficient to offset sizable decreases in exports to Venezuela, Colombia, Cuba and Peru. The fall in the value of goods brought into Canada in 1960 from Latin America was divided fairly widely among the main suppliers, but in particular was experienced in shipments from Mexico, Venezuela, Cuba, Brazil and Colombia.

Canadian exports to Latin America in 1960 rose 7.4% to \$184.9 million. Mexico was the chief destination, followed by Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Colombia and Cuba. Newsprint, valued at \$25.8 million, was the main Canadian product sent to the area, and synthetic rubber and plastics materials was next, at \$14.8 million. Aluminum exports which amounted to \$14.3 million, rose by 66.9%. There was a substantial advance in rolling mill products which, at \$12.4 million, were nearly three and a half times greater than in 1959. Condensed milk, at \$10.8 million, was a fifth more, while wheat exports fell by over a quarter to \$10.8 million. Machinery rose moderately to \$9.5 million while asbestos, at \$7.9 million, and wood pulp, at \$7.5 million, were each a fifth higher. Sales of wheat

flour declined an eighth to \$5.3 million. Among commodity groups, wood, wood products and paper and iron and its products were the principal ones, followed by agricultural and vegetable products, non-ferrous metals and products, and chemicals and allied products.

Imports into Canada from Latin America were valued at \$302.3 million in 1960. By far the largest item was crude petroleum from Venezuela, at \$175.0 million. Coffee at \$38.6 million, was next and was followed by bananas, at \$24.4 million. Fuel oils, principally from Venezuela, accounted for \$18.5 million and fresh vegetables, mainly from Mexico, were valued at \$5.6 million. All other imports were under \$5 million apiece. The two principal commodity groups were non-metallic minerals and agricultural and vegetable products.

Venezuela was Canada's chief trading partner in Latin America, being the second most important market for Canadian goods and the leading source of imports. The latter, valued at \$195.2 million in 1960, were almost entirely composed of petroleum and products. Canadian exports were principally condensed milk, wheat, machinery and newsprint, followed by eggs in the shell, synthetic rubber and plastics and electrical apparatus, which together made up approximately two-thirds of the \$35.3 million total. Mexico was Canada's second most important trading associate in Latin America. By a small margin, Mexico has displaced Venezuela as the leading market for Canadian goods, 1960 exports being valued at \$38.0 million and representing an increase of 37.6%. Newsprint, at \$8.7 million, was the chief product, followed by synthetic rubber and plastics materials, at \$7.0 million, rolling mill products, at \$4.9 million, and aluminum, at \$3.7 million. Asbestos, non-farm machinery, railway

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XVII, XVIII and XIX.

TABLE 15. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Half-Years

	1958		1959		1960		Change from 1st half '59 to 1st half '60	Change from 2nd half '59 to 2nd half '60
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	
Domestic exports	91.8	87.3	81.9	90.2	74.2	110.7	- 9.4	+22.6
Re-exports	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	—	—
Imports	163.8	185.9	172.4	166.3	148.1	154.2	-14.1	- 7.3
Total trade	256.4	274.5	255.7	258.2	223.7	266.4	-12.5	+ 3.2
Trade balance	- 71.1	- 97.4	- 89.0	- 74.6	- 72.5	- 42.0	—	—

track material and wood pulp were forwarded in important quantities as industry continued to expand, particularly in the first half of the year. Imports from Mexico dropped 38.6% to \$21.0 million, mainly due to a 90% decrease in raw cotton shipments, from \$19 million in 1959 to \$2 million in 1960. Encouragement is being given officially to more diversification of agricultural exports and to Canada there were increases in fresh vegetables, coffee, nuts and fruits. Mexico is also Canada's chief supplier of fluorspar, imports therefrom almost doubling.

There was a 39.6% increase in exports to Brazil, which were valued at \$19.8 million but imports dropped by an eighth to \$24.9 million. The main advances were in aluminum, newsprint, asbestos, wood pulp and canned milk. Iron ore shipments from Brazil to Canada increased. Coffee, which accounted for three-quarters of imports, was slightly less in value and cocoa products were much lower. Columbia also sent less coffee, imports therefrom, almost entirely of coffee, dropping a fifth to \$12.8 million. Canadian exports to Columbia, at \$16.6 million, were somewhat below those of the previous year, synthetic rubber and plastics, newsprint, wood pulp and asbestos being the main items. Argentina, to which exports almost tripled in 1960, reaching \$19.4 million, took greatly increased amounts of rolling mill products, newsprint, aluminum and basic iron products, as expansion was undertaken in many lines of industry. Imports from Argentina were valued at \$3.6 million, over 40% of which were canned meats.

Canadian exports to Cuba, at \$13.0 million, fell by 14.3%, the principal declines being in cured fish and newsprint. Malt shipments were somewhat less but fresh vegetables became an important item. Wheat flour, potatoes, wood pulp and medicines followed. Imports from Cuba were valued at \$7.2 million, a decrease of nearly 40%, mostly due to a drop of one third in sugar and to a sharp fall in synthetic fibre shipments. Exports to Peru declined 23.6% to \$8.9 million, lessened wheat sales being mainly responsible and imports therefrom were a quarter less, at \$3.0 million. Trade with Ecuador was well maintained, exports amounting to \$3.9

million, approximately 60% being wheat, and imports, almost entirely of bananas, rising 44.5% to \$11.0 million.

Primary products make up the main proportion of imports into Canada from Latin America and changes in their price levels have considerable effect on the volume of trade. From the following statement, it is possible to determine the price, volume and value changes between 1959 and 1960 for the majority of primary imports from the area. Comparison of columns 1 and 2 indicate the quantity changes between the two years, and comparisons of columns 2 and 3 the corresponding price changes. The commodities listed in the statement account for 91.5% of the value of total imports from Latin America in 1959 and for 91.3% in 1960. As a group, imports of the ten commodities declined 11.0% in value, due to a decrease in both the average volume and price. The influences of the sharp fall in the volume of cotton deliveries and of lessened coffee shipments were noticeable as also the price declines in petroleum and bananas.

Price and Volume Changes for Leading Imports from Latin America 1959 - 1960

Commodity	'59 Quantity at '59 Prices	'60 Quantity at '59 Prices	'60 Quantity at '60 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Petroleum, crude etc.	187.6	186.3	175.0
Fuel oils	16.3	19.3	18.5
Sub-totals	203.9	205.6	193.5
Coffee, green	43.1	39.4	38.6
Bananas, fresh	24.4	27.2	24.4
Vegetables, fresh ..	3.9	4.6	5.6
Sugar, unrefined	6.2	4.2	4.2
Nuts	1.7	2.8	2.9
Manila, sisal fibres	2.6	2.0	2.4
Cotton, raw	22.1	2.3	2.3
Meats, canned	2.2	2.0	2.0
Sub-totals	106.2	84.5	82.4
Totals	310.1	290.0	276.0

CHAPTER IV

STATISTICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics — Methods and Concepts

1. Sources

Canadian foreign trade statistics are compiled from information recorded on customs documents received in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the various customs ports in Canada (except for exports of electrical energy which are based on data received from the National Energy Board). Record is kept of value and whenever possible of quantity, but the statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions relating to the movement of goods since the method and time of payment are affected by a variety of factors.

2. Coverage

Domestic Exports or Exports of Canadian Produce include both exports of goods wholly produced in Canada and exports of previously imported goods which have been changed in form by further processing in Canada.

Re-Exports or Exports of Foreign Produce include previously imported goods which are exported from Canada in the same condition as when imported.

Imports or Imports Entered for Consumption include all goods which enter Canada and are cleared through customs for domestic sale or use; that is imports on which all duties are paid and which have passed from customs control into the possession of the importer.

Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption; if the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption they are not included in either the import or the re-export statistics. It should be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not necessarily imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada, but only that consumption can take place without further customs formalities.

The most important exclusions from export totals in the past were; gold, goods shipped to Canadian Armed Forces or diplomats stationed abroad, goods financed under the Defence Appropriation Act and shipped to other NATO countries, temporary exports for exhibition or competition, and fuel and stores sold to foreign vessels and aircraft in Canada. These exclusions continue but, effective January 1, 1960, additional exclusions have been made as follows: settlers' effects, private donations and gifts, and identifiable tourist purchases. These revisions have been made to all tables in this *Review*.

The most important exclusions from import totals in the past were; gold, goods for use of the United States Armed Forces stationed at treaty bases in Canada, Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada, ships imported for use in foreign trade and ships of British construction and registry imported for use in the coasting trade, temporary imports for exhibition or competition, and fuel and stores purchased by Canadian vessels and aircraft abroad. These exclusions continue but, effective January 1, 1960, further exclusions from the total have been made as follows: settlers' effects, private donations and gifts, tourist purchases exempt from duty, and goods imported for foreign armed forces or diplomats stationed in Canada. These revisions have been made to all tables in this *Review*.

Effective with statistics for January 1960, certain changes have been made in the types of transaction included in published totals of Canadian exports and imports. Previously, most of the transactions included in these totals were commercial trade with the addition of various non-commercial and special transactions, and some types of the non-commercial and special transactions did not receive uniform treatment in both records. Especially in the past ten years, there were sizable differences between the balance of trade calculated from unadjusted export and import totals and that calculated from data adjusted to exclude non-commercial and special transactions.

From January 1, 1960, a new category has been established in both export and import statistics entitled "Special Transactions—Non-Trade" mainly in relation to the new exclusions from trade totals referred to above. This category includes certain commodity movements which either have no international financial implications or, for various reasons, are better considered separately from merchandise trade in economic analysis. The value of transactions of these types is now excluded entirely from published totals of Canadian merchandise trade, but statistics for the classes of this category are published in the regular monthly export and import reports. Because of these changes, the export and import totals will have substantially the same coverage and will provide a much truer picture of the merchandise trade component of the balance of payments. As the deductions from import totals have considerably exceeded those from export totals, the effect of these changes has been to reduce significantly the size of the import balances published in earlier issues of the *Review*.

A fuller explanation of the changes in coverage of commodity statistics was contained in Chapter IV of the *Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year 1959*.

3. Valuation

Exports are normally valued f.o.b. point of consignment from Canada, that is at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of inland freight from the point of consignment to the Canadian border port of exit, ocean freight, insurance, handling and other charges.

Imports are normally valued f.o.b. point of consignment to Canada, that is excluding inland freight from the point of consignment abroad to the foreign border port of exit, ocean freight, insurance, handling and export or import duties, and the statistical value of imports is usually the value as determined for customs duty purposes.

The value for duty is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the imports were received, and in most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. From January 1, 1959, the statistical value of imports on which dumping duty has been collected is considered to be the value of the goods as declared by the importer (i.e. the value for duty less the amount of the dumping duty). This change in procedure was introduced to conform with the principle that trade statistics should show whenever possible the actual amount paid for imports; previously the statistical value of such imports was considered to be the value for duty.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a foreign currency, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date the goods were shipped to Canada.

4. Country Classification

Trade is credited to countries on the basis of consignment. Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned whether or not that country has a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are credited to the country whence they were consigned to Canada. The country of consignment is the country from which the goods came without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to

another. This country is not necessarily the country of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule in the case of imports, where an attempt is made to classify by country of origin goods produced in South and Central America and the Antilles and consigned to Canada from the United States. The effect of this procedure is discussed later in this chapter.

Effective on January 1, 1960, a new country classification was introduced for export and import statistics in the regular monthly Trade of Canada reports. This classification is basically geographical; the world is divided into nine geographic regions and within each region the countries are listed alphabetically in two groups—the first for Commonwealth countries and the second for other countries. The regions and the order in which they are listed are: Western Europe; Eastern Europe, Middle East; Other Africa; Other Asia; Oceania; South America; Central America and Antilles; and North America. Henceforth, all basic statistics on trade by country will be presented according to this classification.

The adoption of the new classification facilitated extensive changes in the country detail. Two criteria guided the drafting of such changes and will be used to guide future revisions: (1) total trade between Canada and each country specified should exceed \$100,000 per year; and (2) available documentation must be adequate to compile accurate statistics of trade between Canada and each country specified.

A fuller explanation of this classification was published in Chapter IV of the *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year 1959.

5. Time Periods

The time periods "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements usually lead the receipt of the customs forms by a few days. However, as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of the movement of goods in given calendar periods.

Value Adjustments and Canadian Trade Statistics

Methods of computing trade statistics vary in different countries and in order to facilitate the comparison of Canadian trade statistics with those of many other countries estimates of trade totals, calculated on a different basis from that normally

used, are published annually in this *Review*. These estimates differ from the trade statistics usually published in the substitution of "General" for "Special" trade coverage and in the use of an f.o.b. (port of exit)—c.i.f. basis of valuation.

The "General" and "Special" systems are the main methods of recording international commodity trade at present in use by important trading countries. Under the General Trade system all commodities that enter the national territory (imports) or leave the national territory (exports) are recorded in statistics at the time when they cross the frontier (except for goods in transit to a third country on through bills of lading). Under the Special Trade system only those imports are recorded which pass through the hands of national customs officials and on which all duties are paid so that the goods are free to circulate within the country, and only those exports which were either produced within the country or were previously imported, and cleared through customs for domestic use. Both exports and imports are recorded when the goods are cleared through customs. The two types of record differ in coverage and in timing.

The difference in timing affects imports, and arises from the fact that commodities may be landed and remain for some time under customs supervision without payment of customs duties. These goods are not free to enter the domestic economy of the country until customs requirements are met, and for some purposes may best be considered as not in the country at all. Under the General Trade system these goods would be included as imports at the time they were landed, under the Special Trade system only when duties were paid. This trade might enter General Trade records several months before it would enter Special Trade records.

The difference in coverage affects both exports and imports, and arises from the same type of transaction. Some of the goods which are landed under customs supervision may never be cleared for domestic consumption but may be re-exported instead, or occasionally may suffer destruction while in bond. All landed goods enter General Trade import statistics, but only those later cleared for domestic use enter Special Trade records. Goods

re-exported without having been cleared for domestic consumption enter General Trade export statistics but not Special Trade statistics. General Trade records thus give a more complete picture of the movement of goods into or out of a country; Special Trade records of the movement of goods into or out of the country's economy.

Canadian statistics are compiled on the Special Trade system, but since this country's entrepôt trade is small they differ only slightly in total from what General Trade records would show. To obtain a General Trade export total the value of goods exported from customs warehouses must be added to the recorded total. To obtain a General Trade import total the value of goods previously warehoused under customs supervision and later cleared through customs must be deducted from the recorded total, and the full value of all goods warehoused under customs supervision added. These adjustments have been estimated since 1952 from the External Trade Section's office records, and those pertaining to the last five years are shown in Table 16. While the difference between General Trade and Special Trade statistics is negligible for Canada, for countries with a sizable entrepôt trade such as the United Kingdom or Belgium it could be quite substantial.

The f.o.b.-c.i.f. estimates are published since valuation on this basis is the most common among the many methods in use. These estimates are calculated by adding to the f.o.b. point of consignment values recorded for exports and imports the freight and other costs incurred in transporting these goods to the Canadian border. The information on freight and other costs is compiled from returns received by the Balance of Payments Section of the Bureau.

Values adjusted to the f.o.b.-c.i.f. basis are used in the statistics of world trade published by the International Monetary Fund. However in its balance of payments statistics the Fund values imports on an f.o.b. basis whenever these data are available.

TABLE 16. Estimated General Trade F.O.B. — C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Average 1956-60
	\$'000,000					
Total exports:						
Recorded values of total exports	4,834	4,884	4,894	5,140	5,395	—
Goods cleared from customs warehouses ¹	5	5	4	4	3	—
Transport charges to Canadian border ²	240	235	218	240	254	—
Estimated general trade values, f.o.b. port of exit	5,079	5,124	5,116	5,384	5,652	—
Increase added by goods from customs warehouses	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Increase added by freight charges	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7
Total increase over recorded values	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8
Imports:						
Recorded values of imports	5,547	5,473	5,050	5,509	5,492	—
Goods entered into customs warehouses ¹	153	145	122	131	136	—
Goods cleared from customs warehouses ¹	(-) 135	(-) 130	(-) 113	(-) 111	(-) 124	—
Transport and insurance charges to Canadian border ²	466	460	420	476	483	—
Estimated general trade values, c.i.f. port of entry	6,031	5,948	5,479	6,005	5,987	—
Increase added by net amount of goods into customs warehouses	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Increase added by freight and insurance charges	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.5
Total increase over recorded values	8.7	8.7	8.5	9.0	9.0	8.8

¹ Estimated from ledger records of External Trade Section.

² Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments Section.

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade

Until the end of 1960, Canadian trade statistics were compiled and were usually published on the basis of a component material classification. Four subsidiary classifications of trade were also obtained by re-grouping the individual classes of the component material classification. While less accurate than original compilations because of numerous large and heterogeneous "basket" classes of the component material data, these subsidiary classifications are useful for specific analytical purposes.

The alternative classifications of Canadian trade are: industrial origin; degree of manufacture; purpose; and the Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.). The first three of these have been available for about thirty years, while the fourth has been developed in recent years by the United Nations Statistical Commission to facilitate international comparisons of trade statistics. Under the component material classification, goods entering into foreign trade are classified according to the material of which they are chiefly composed and arranged in nine main commodity groups. Classification by origin relates commodities to the primary activity which provides the material for them; degree of manufacture sub-divides into completely unprocessed, partially processed but requiring further treatment, and fully manufactured and ready for use; and the purpose classification arranges commodities according to the use to which they are most likely to be put in the form in which they are traded. The S.I.T.C. combines purpose, degree of manufacture and component material principles. Table 17 contains particulars of the

first three classifications and Section F of Part II of this Review gives figures of Canadian trade compiled on the basis of the S.I.T.C.

Particular care should be taken in the use of classification based on degree of manufacture. Of the three categories used in this classification only that covering raw materials is generally homogeneous. The partially processed group includes simply processed items (asbestos fibres, for example) and highly processed items (wood pulp, for example); and the fully manufactured category groups simple commodities like dried apples with manufactured materials like wheat flour and newsprint and manufactured end products like automobiles and refrigerators.

Statistical classification is, in fact, largely a matter of convenience, influenced by custom, and the merits of a particular method of classification will be relative to the uses to which it is put. Thus, a comparison of Canadian exports and imports, classified on the basis of component material or origin, well illustrates the influence of climate and geophysics, and the consequent pattern of industrial specialization, on Canadian trade. For other purposes, however, the component material classification raises problems of homogeneity, while classification by origin is no index to the degree of manufacture. Similarly, classification by purpose delimits the comparative importance of production and consumption in both imports and exports, but does not, of itself, show the relative importance of the various sectors of the economy in Canadian trade.

TABLE 17. Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade¹

Classification and group	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
By origin²:	Domestic exports				Imports			
Farm origin	1,063.7		21.2		1,125.2		20.4	
Wild life origin	26.2		0.5		15.5		0.3	
Marine origin	147.2		2.9		17.8		0.3	
Forest origin	1,516.0		30.2		277.1		5.0	
Mineral origin	2,023.9		40.3		3,347.9		60.8	
Mixed origin	244.4		4.9		725.3		13.2	
By degree of manufacture:								
Raw materials	1,707.1	1,653.8	34.0	31.4	935.2	987.2	17.0	18.0
Partially manufactured	1,453.9	1,640.6	29.0	31.2	311.7	276.9	5.6	5.0
Fully or chiefly manufactured	1,860.6	1,969.7	37.0	37.4	4,261.9	4,228.2	77.4	77.0
By purpose²:								
Producers' materials	3,897.1		77.6		1,708.9		31.0	
Producers' equipment	305.8		6.1		1,235.5		22.4	
Fuel, electricity and lubricants	49.2		1.0		221.3		4.0	
Transport	87.6		1.7		724.9		13.2	
Auxilliary materials for commerce and industry	13.5		0.3		69.0		1.3	
Consumers' goods	468.0		9.3		1,124.9		20.4	
Live animals for food	42.2		0.8		8.2		0.1	
Miscellaneous and unclassified	158.1		3.2		416.0		7.6	

¹ For further detail of these subsidiary classifications see *Trade of Canada*, 1960, Volume I, Tables 27-33 and 45.

² Not available for 1960.

Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it special attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined largely by monetary factors and therefore may fluctuate widely from period to period owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. Also gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed minimum price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold often occur without its moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "earmarking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons movements of gold in a primary or semi-fabricated state are excluded from the totals of Canada's commodity trade. Since January 1, 1952, the standard of exclusion in use has been that suggested by the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Statistical Office. All gold and gold products in which the value of the gold is 80% or more of the total value are excluded. The only exception to this rule is in the items of jewellers' sweepings, where the gold content can not readily be separated from the other metals.

Since gold is produced in Canada primarily as an export commodity, a series showing new gold production available for export is published regularly as a supplement to the trade statistics. This series is the equivalent of gold production in Canada exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage (whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint) and less any gold consumed by industry in Canada out of current production (normally a minor part of the total). Since November 1, 1951, the series has also excluded increases in commercial gold stocks held in safe-keeping by the Mint for the account of the mines.

Since March 21, 1956, mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell their gold to private residents and non-residents, either for export or for safekeeping in Canada. Commencing in April 1956, such sales are now included in the figures for new gold production available for export, see Part II, Table XXIX.

Because the value of new gold production available for export is a production series, a breakdown of the figures into transactions with individual countries is not possible. Much of this gold is offset in the balance of payments accounts by an increase in Canada's official reserves, rather than by the receipt of exchange from another country. The United States has been the chief market for Canada's gold production for many years.

Imports from Central and South America

Beginning in July 1946, goods consigned to Canada from the United States but originating in Central and South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies) have been credited to the country in which they were produced rather than, as previously, the United States. This has substituted the country of origin for country of consignment, although for goods consigned directly to Canada (even when shipped via the USA) from any Central and South American country classification is still by country of consignment. Thus goods of Paraguayan origin consigned to Canada by a merchant in Uruguay would be credited to Uruguay. If, however, the same goods were consigned from the United States they would be credited to Paraguay.

The immediate significance of this change was not great since, in the early post-war years, most Canadian imports from Central and South America were consigned directly. Subsequently, however, a much larger proportion came from entrepôt markets in the United States and in 1953 a continuing study was begun to determine the amount of imports which, although credited to Central and South America, was

actually consigned to Canada from the United States. From 1954, the results of this study have been published on a regular basis.

Part A of Table 18 shows imports from each Central or South American country for which the total exceeded \$1 million in 1959 or 1960 and these are further classified as coming from the United States or the country credited; and it is evident that the effect of the departure from recording imports according to the country of consignment is uneven. Imports from the Commonwealth countries are but slightly affected; those from the oil-exporting countries of the Netherlands Antilles and Venezuela little more so; and those from the Latin American countries other than Venezuela substantially. These differences may be partly explained by the tariff clause which denies preferential treatment to imports from the Commonwealth which arrive in Canada via a non-Commonwealth country; by the fact that shipping facilities are better between Canada and the West Indies than between Canada and other countries in the area, and by the fact that petroleum purchases are normally made in bulk

**TABLE 18. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Calendar Years, 1959 and 1960**

Country and commodity	1959				1960				
	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	
		United States	Country credited			United States	Country credited		
A. By Principal Countries	\$'000			%	\$'000			%	
Total, Commonwealth countries	69,886	99	69,787	0.1	78,447	99	78,348	0.1	
Barbados	4,709	0	4,709	0.0	2,854	0	2,854	0.0	
Bermuda	1,291	0	1,291	0.0	701	1	701	0.0	
British Guiana	18,033	55	17,978	0.3	18,921	0	18,921	0.0	
Jamaica	31,012	6	31,006	1	37,688	34	37,654	0.1	
Leeward and Windward Islands	1,989	1	1,988	0.1	1,059	0	1,059	0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	12,731	4	12,727	1	14,512	24	14,488	0.2	
Total, other oil-exporting countries	251,702	3,661	248,041	1.5	227,710	1,087	226,623	0.5	
Netherlands Antilles	47,120	404	46,716	0.9	32,521	82	32,439	0.3	
Venezuela	204,582	3,257	201,325	1.6	195,189	1,005	194,184	0.5	
Total, other countries	138,843	53,419	85,424	38.5	114,226	33,572	80,654	29.4	
Argentina	3,380	816	2,564	24.1	3,611	463	3,148	12.8	
Brazil	28,479	9,876	18,603	34.7	24,883	3,264	21,619	13.1	
Colombia	15,827	7,721	8,106	48.8	12,784	7,021	5,763	54.9	
Costa Rica	4,810	313	4,497	6.5	4,345	591	3,754	13.6	
Cuba	12,011	1,888	10,123	15.7	7,243	980	6,263	13.5	
Dominican Republic	1,634	435	1,199	26.6	1,586	506	1,080	31.9	
Ecuador	7,623	5,143	2,480	67.5	11,018	4,798	6,220	43.5	
El Salvador	3,899	1,344	2,555	34.5	829	523	306	63.1	
Guatemala	2,718	1,131	1,587	41.6	3,256	1,459	1,797	44.8	
Haiti	1,053	865	188	82.1	982	770	212	78.4	
Honduras	2,905	725	2,180	25.0	3,352	1,455	1,897	43.4	
Mexico	34,201	21,024	13,177	61.5	21,007	6,501	14,506	30.9	
Panama	8,889	532	8,357	6.0	6,066	673	5,393	11.1	
Peru	3,978	298	3,680	7.5	3,037	164	2,873	5.4	
Puerto Rico	1,780	104	1,676	5.8	2,904	172	2,732	5.9	
Surinam	2,872	232	2,640	8.1	4,156	77	4,079	1.9	
B. By Principal Commodities									
	Class								
Crude petroleum for refining	7153	195,055	2,033	193,022	1.0	181,536	358	181,178	0.2
Bauxite and alumina	6001-2	30,664	286	30,378	0.9	40,265	76	40,189	0.2
Coffee, green	283	43,340	17,942	25,398	41.4	38,871	16,583	22,288	42.7
Light fuel oils, Nos. 1-3	7171-2	36,100	1,105	34,995	3.1	27,588	0	27,588	0.0
Sugar, for refining	262	28,818	0	28,818	0.0	26,638	0	26,638	0.0
Bananas, fresh	3	24,379	6,123	18,256	25.1	24,442	6,429	18,013	26.3
Diesel fuel	7174	2,892	10	2,882	0.3	6,448	302	6,146	4.7
Tomatoes, fresh	127	3,574	27	3,547	0.8	5,198	332	4,866	6.4
Molasses	252, 255	3,577	195	3,362	5.5	2,967	59	2,908	2.0
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	6217	2,393	0	2,393	0.0	2,669	0	2,669	0.0
Cotton, raw	3001	22,125	17,288	4,837	78.1	2,313	2,167	146	93.7
Peanuts, green	94	1,062	22	1,040	2.1	2,191	30	2,161	1.4
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	2,506	2,277	229	90.9	2,142	1,756	386	82.0
Gasoline	7164	9,688	0	9,688	0.0	2,014	0	2,014	0.0
Iron ore	5001	1,113	154	959	13.8	1,744	244	1,500	14.0
Cocoa beans, not roasted	271	1,608	631	977	39.2	1,507	437	1,070	29.0
Cocoa butter	273	2,852	1,230	1,622	43.1	1,371	16	1,355	1.2
Fluorspar	7258	633	8	625	1.3	1,242	35	1,207	2.8
Wool, washed and scoured	3262	1,208	714	494	59.1	513	206	307	40.2
Yarns, synthetic, for tire fabric	3369	1,439	0	1,439	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Total imports from Central and South America		460,431	57,179	403,252	12.4	420,383	34,758	385,625	8.3

¹ Less than \$500.² Less than 0.1%.

and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or by tanker and pipeline. Part B of Table 18 lists all commodities imported from Central or South America which were valued at more than \$1 million in 1959 or 1960 and shows the value of these consigned from the United States and from the country credited respectively. There is again considerable variation among commodities and, in some cases, in indi-

vidual commodities between the two years. Although this modification to the system of recording imports on a country of consignment basis has resulted in significantly higher figures for a number of the Latin American countries, the import total for the United States has not been greatly affected; the effect on some individual commodities coming from the United States has been more considerable.

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume¹

Canada's export and import price indexes attempt to measure average period-to-period price change affecting commodities in trade in order to isolate the respective contributions of price and volume variations to changes in the value of trade. The price indexes are based on unit values calculated from the trade statistics. Where inadequate quantity reporting in the trade statistics or non-homogeneous trade statistics items prevent the calculation of desired unit values, selected wholesale or other prices are substituted. The price indexes are divided into the indexes of the declared values of exports and imports to produce the volume indexes. Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data for months, quarters and calendar years.

The export and import price indexes are of the fixed-weight aggregative (Laspeyres) type, the weights used in their computation being those of the base year (1948). The short formula for this index is $\frac{\sum P_1 Q_0}{\sum P_0 Q_0}$ where P_1 and P_0 represent the prices

of an individual commodity in the current period and the base period respectively, and Q_0 represents the quantity of that commodity in the base period. The Σ sign indicates summation over the whole range of the individual commodities entering the total export or import index. The volume indexes derived by deflating indexes of declared values by these price indexes are therefore of the currently weighted (Paasche) type whose formula, were they computed directly, would reduce to $\frac{\sum Q_1 P_1}{\sum Q_0 P_1}$.

The export and import price indexes are calculated within the framework of the component material commodity classification, although some adjustments are made to this classification to simplify the pricing problem. Within each main group of the adjusted classification a sample of commodities is priced, and these prices are expressed as relative numbers and averaged with fixed weights. The sample average for each main group is used to represent all commodities in that main group, the fixed-weight average of the sample averages for the eight adjusted main groups to represent the total of exports or imports. The volume indexes also appear on the basis of the price-adjusted groups.

The differences between the normal component classification and the adjusted classification are relatively minor. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products are combined into one group of agricultural and animal products. From this group the subgroup of rubber and its products is transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group. Ships are transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscellaneous commodities, and there are a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material. Otherwise the totals do not differ from those usually presented for Canadian trade.

To prevent the indexes from becoming unrepresentative both the commodities included in the sample and the weights used to combine them must be checked regularly. The sample must be checked to ensure that it does not overlook commodities which have greatly increased in importance since it was established, or contain too many commodities which have declined sharply in importance since that time. Should either of these conditions apply, adjustments in the sample must be made. Similarly, the fixed weights used in averaging the sample prices must be checked to ensure that they do not vary persistently from weights calculated from the current trade pattern.

Currently-weighted indexes of export and import prices are computed annually to check the validity of the weights used in the fixed-weight index. These calculations employ the same price relatives and the same method of imputation for items not covered directly in the sample as are used in the fixed-weight indexes. The only cause of divergence between the two series therefore lies in the weighting system, and differences between the series can be used to assess the continued representativeness of the fixed weights.

It should be noted that not all differences between current weights and fixed weights are significant. They become significant only when there is a considerable degree of dispersion among the levels of the various item price relatives included in the index. If all individual price relatives included in the index were the same in any year it would

¹ For a more detailed discussion of these indexes see: *Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945 - June 1950 (1948 = 100)*, D.B.S. 1950.

not matter whether fixed weights, current weights, or no weights at all were used: the average of all items would necessarily be the same as the relative for each individual item. Because in fact the price relatives do differ, the extent to which each is allowed to influence the average of all becomes important, and this is governed by the weight assigned to each relative.

The fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of exports and imports, in main

groups, are given for the years 1957-1960 in Table 19. In general the fixed and current weight indexes have been fairly close in these years for both export and import totals, although the divergence between the two indexes has been somewhat greater for some of the individual groups. These greater changes are a result of the changing composition of the major groups between the base year and one or more subsequent years.

TABLE 19. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices
(1948 = 100)

Index and group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960
Agricultural and animal products:								
Fixed weights	95.7	96.6	99.8	99.6	104.0	100.3	91.3	91.1
Current weights	(88.9)	(90.4)	(92.9)	(93.7)	(100.6)	(96.0)	(89.1)	(88.4)
Fibres and textiles:								
Fixed weights	112.4	108.0	107.8	110.5	90.2	86.6	82.3	88.0
Current weights	(112.0)	(108.9)	(115.0)	(118.5)	(86.6)	(84.3)	(81.7)	(86.9)
Wood products and paper:								
Fixed weights	119.9	119.3	120.2	118.5	126.0	138.7	139.7	142.2
Current weights	(118.0)	(116.8)	(116.8)	(114.9)	(122.4)	(129.4)	(139.7)	(143.1)
Iron and steel and products:								
Fixed weights	151.5	157.1	161.7	162.8	138.1	143.1	144.2	146.5
Current weights	(148.6)	(152.1)	(154.3)	(158.3)	(139.0)	(142.8)	(142.9)	(145.3)
Non-ferrous metals and products:								
Fixed weights	153.9	143.6	145.6	150.6	131.3	132.8	135.1	138.3
Current weights	(153.8)	(140.0)	(144.4)	(149.6)	(132.5)	(136.1)	(137.3)	(138.7)
Non-metallic minerals and products:								
Fixed weights	159.6	165.3	165.0	165.3	108.5	106.5	101.8	99.1
Current weights	(166.0)	(170.6)	(171.1)	(169.6)	(106.3)	(104.3)	(96.8)	(91.8)
Chemicals and allied products:								
Fixed weights	113.3	114.5	114.8	115.3	110.9	112.7	110.9	111.9
Current weights	(114.0)	(115.3)	(116.0)	(116.5)	(111.5)	(113.9)	(112.5)	(113.7)
Miscellaneous:								
Fixed weights	128.9	128.8	128.9	133.9	113.2	106.9	116.3	125.7
Current weights	(127.2)	(122.6)	(125.6)	(123.1)	(105.8)	(103.4)	(106.1)	(110.0)
Total:								
Fixed weights	121.0	120.6	122.8	123.2	116.4	116.5	114.4	116.1
Current weights	(119.9)	(116.2)	(120.1)	(122.0)	(117.1)	(116.1)	(114.3)	(115.0)

Reference Material Included in Preceding Issues

Changes in Trade Statistics Coverage and New Country Classification (Calendar Year, 1959, p. 30)
 Change in Classification of Exports of Platinum Metals (Calendar Year, 1958, p. 45)
 The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade (First Half Year, 1958, p. 28)
 Change in Classification of Exports of Uranium Ores and Concentrates (First Half Year, 1957, p. 27)
 Changes in the Structure of Canadian Imports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1956, p. 31)
 Changes in the Structure of Canadian Exports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1955, p. 27)
 Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes, 1926-1953 (First Half Year, 1954, p. 23)
 Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1954, p. 33)
 Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half Year, 1953, p. 32)
 Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade (Calendar Year, 1952, p. 36)
 Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1952, p. 34)
 Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year, 1949, p. 54)

Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade**Current Publications**

Monthly Summaries:

Domestic Exports, Cat. No. 65-002
Imports for Consumption, Cat. No. 65-005
Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, Cat. No. 65-001

Monthly Reports:

Exports, Cat. No. 65-004
Imports, Cat. No. 65-007

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Commodities Imported from Each Country, Cat. No. 65-006
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Cat. No. 67-001

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Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables, Cat. No. 65-201
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Vol. III, Imports, Cat. No. 65-203

The Canadian Balance of International Payments, Cat. No. 67-201

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The Canadian Balance of International Payments 1926 to 1948, Cat. No. 67-501
The Canadian Balance of International Payments, Post-War Years, 1946 to 1952, Cat. No. 67-502
Canada's International Investment Position, 1926 to 1954, Cat. No. 67-503

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

**TABLE I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom
Calendar Years, 1926-60**

Calendar year	Total exports			Imports			Trade balance		
	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom
	\$'000			\$'000			\$'000		
1926 ²	1,269,453	464,481	460,074	1,000,645	663,024	163,434	+ 268,807	- 199,543	+ 296,640
1927	1,225,188	479,051	411,129	1,077,525	699,363	181,235	+ 147,664	- 220,312	+ 229,894
1928	1,357,847	497,992	447,438	1,211,483	816,779	189,687	+ 146,364	- 318,786	+ 257,751
1929	1,172,001	510,307	291,353	1,287,529	883,901	193,773	- 115,528	- 373,594	+ 97,580
1930	877,389	385,397	236,151	996,221	643,073	161,673	- 118,831	- 257,676	+ 74,478
1931	595,328	246,808	171,239	619,153	386,055	108,812	- 23,825	- 139,247	+ 62,428
1932	494,779	163,041	178,693	445,165	256,816	93,124	+ 49,613	- 93,774	+ 85,569
1933	532,371	171,175	210,864	396,530	213,296	97,471	+ 135,841	- 42,121	+ 113,393
1934	653,023	222,256	270,876	509,826	290,958	112,996	+ 143,197	- 68,702	+ 187,880
1935	735,059	271,726	303,874	547,020	309,951	116,251	+ 188,039	- 38,226	+ 187,623
1936	947,445	344,028	395,749	628,398	363,908	121,993	+ 319,047	- 19,879	+ 273,756
1937	1,008,773	371,078	402,876	798,061	481,614	146,123	+ 210,711	- 110,536	+ 256,754
1938	846,165	278,325	341,075	664,936	414,010	118,218	+ 181,229	- 135,685	+ 222,857
1939	933,495	389,543	328,686	726,138	485,261	112,305	+ 197,357	- 95,718	+ 216,381
1940	1,185,349	451,232	506,842	1,022,908	710,548	136,986	+ 162,441	- 259,316	+ 369,857
1941	1,588,294	608,949	624,796	1,274,323	912,204	137,985	+ 313,971	- 303,255	+ 486,811
1942	2,311,754	892,357	701,222	1,505,175	1,209,391	118,406	+ 806,579	- 317,034	+ 582,816
1943	2,922,508	1,161,835	990,934	1,685,928	1,410,090	100,588	+1,236,581	- 248,255	+ 890,347
1944	3,398,284	1,327,888	1,196,498	1,729,543	1,435,384	94,306	+1,668,740	- 107,496	+1,102,192
1945	3,214,261	1,222,807	956,358	1,514,329	1,183,212	100,166	+1,699,933	- 39,596	+ 856,192
1946	2,298,848	904,721	595,377	1,841,267	1,387,386	137,423	+ 457,582	- 482,665	+ 457,955
1947	2,789,628	1,052,560	749,170	2,542,659	1,951,606	184,207	+ 246,969	- 899,046	+ 564,963
1948	3,086,531	1,519,713	685,015	2,618,276	1,798,507	293,535	+ 468,254	- 278,794	+ 391,480
1949	3,004,397	1,525,327	706,364	2,714,025	1,915,227	302,420	+ 290,372	- 389,900	+ 403,943
1950	3,142,636	2,050,178	470,512	3,125,231	2,089,531	400,811	+ 17,406	- 39,353	+ 69,701
1951	3,945,929	2,332,479	634,353	4,004,939	2,752,087	415,194	- 59,011	- 419,608	+ 219,159
1952	4,337,175	2,344,806	749,653	3,916,418	2,887,628	351,541	+ 420,757	- 542,821	+ 398,113
1953	4,152,269	2,457,482	666,423	4,247,808	3,115,301	445,441	- 95,539	- 657,819	+ 220,981
1954	3,925,821	2,359,079	655,935	3,967,401	2,871,279	382,229	- 41,580	- 512,200	+ 273,707
1955	4,327,776	2,600,539	772,314	4,567,754	3,331,143	393,117	- 239,978	- 730,604	+ 379,196
1956	4,833,777	2,863,571	816,834	5,546,951	4,031,394	476,371	- 713,175	-1,167,823	+ 340,463
1957	4,884,141	2,920,834	726,049	5,473,346	3,887,391	507,319	- 589,205	- 966,557	+ 218,730
1958	4,894,343	2,895,795	776,668	5,050,492	3,460,147	518,505	- 156,150	- 564,353	+ 258,163
1959	5,140,300	3,181,903	794,271	5,508,921	3,709,065	588,573	- 388,621	- 527,162	+ 205,698
1960	5,395,269	3,036,416	924,941	5,492,348	3,693,189	588,930	- 97,079	- 656,773	+ 336,011

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

² All figures for the years 1926 to 1960 have been revised to cover the adjustment for "Special Transactions—Non-Trade", see Ch. IV, p. 33.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1956-60

Year and quarter	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	Other Common-wealth ² and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
\$'000							
Domestic exports							
1956	4,760,442	2,803,085	811,113	252,117	525,650	175,748	192,729
1957	4,788,880	2,846,646	720,898	240,016	546,835	223,843	210,641
1958	4,791,436	2,808,067	771,576	290,125	567,079	179,056	175,533
1959	5,021,672	3,083,151	785,802	281,462	485,310	172,089	213,858
1960	5,264,052	2,932,171	915,290	334,665	631,066	184,866	265,994
1956 1Q	1,029,891	626,023	179,505	59,062	93,143	35,562	36,597
..... 2Q	1,228,256	714,584	188,775	72,802	156,854	44,765	50,475
..... 3Q	1,239,053	719,999	218,592	60,308	142,102	42,872	55,179
..... 4Q	1,263,242	742,479	224,242	59,945	133,550	52,549	50,478
1957 1Q	1,087,303	640,132	157,323	55,172	125,844	55,057	53,775
..... 2Q	1,180,189	708,040	175,456	61,463	130,706	56,353	48,170
..... 3Q	1,266,481	760,372	200,443	54,883	131,218	56,795	62,771
..... 4Q	1,254,908	738,103	187,676	68,497	159,068	55,638	45,926
1958 1Q	1,059,104	631,425	152,911	75,133	113,526	45,345	40,764
..... 2Q	1,257,674	689,575	209,183	82,302	185,756	46,450	44,406
..... 3Q	1,199,810	730,097	192,737	63,106	133,317	38,883	41,669
..... 4Q	1,274,848	756,968	216,745	69,583	134,480	48,377	48,693
1959 1Q	1,025,682	627,191	160,758	65,610	92,177	37,218	42,727
..... 2Q	1,318,905	824,288	198,249	70,905	128,218	44,634	52,612
..... 3Q	1,264,207	779,417	199,233	67,289	119,373	43,571	55,325
..... 4Q	1,412,878	852,255	227,563	77,658	145,542	46,666	63,193
1960 1Q	1,260,378	741,492	207,881	70,115	142,963	35,504	62,423
..... 2Q	1,279,648	740,030	225,145	85,909	129,582	38,688	60,294
..... 3Q	1,357,569	741,428	237,906	86,754	167,354	50,014	74,113
..... 4Q	1,366,457	709,221	244,358	91,888	191,167	60,660	69,164
Total exports							
1956	4,833,777	2,863,571	816,834	254,073	528,669	176,683	193,947
1957	4,884,141	2,920,834	726,049	243,554	552,730	226,029	214,945
1958	4,894,343	2,895,795	776,669	292,836	570,906	181,175	176,963
1959	5,140,300	3,181,903	794,271	283,921	490,097	175,157	214,950
1960	5,395,269	3,036,416	924,941	338,798	637,698	187,769	269,647
1956 1Q	1,046,219	639,315	180,643	59,753	93,735	35,725	37,046
..... 2Q	1,245,994	729,536	190,084	73,190	157,395	44,990	50,799
..... 3Q	1,257,552	735,228	220,292	60,587	142,945	43,067	55,433
..... 4Q	1,284,012	759,491	225,815	60,543	134,594	52,900	50,669
1957 1Q	1,108,562	657,871	158,419	55,938	126,810	55,440	54,083
..... 2Q	1,202,292	725,884	176,864	62,148	131,749	57,003	48,643
..... 3Q	1,294,418	781,488	201,709	55,950	131,973	57,279	66,019
..... 4Q	1,278,869	755,591	189,056	69,518	162,197	56,308	46,199
1958 1Q	1,082,049	651,463	154,264	75,539	114,111	45,627	41,046
..... 2Q	1,281,403	709,225	210,641	82,857	186,732	47,024	44,924
..... 3Q	1,226,443	753,189	193,881	63,555	134,194	39,639	41,984
..... 4Q	1,304,448	781,918	217,883	70,885	135,869	48,884	49,009
1959 1Q	1,051,271	647,532	163,758	66,064	92,948	38,002	42,966
..... 2Q	1,350,016	850,175	200,494	71,406	129,726	45,375	52,839
..... 3Q	1,291,826	803,639	200,621	67,753	120,266	44,045	55,502
..... 4Q	1,447,187	880,557	229,397	78,698	147,157	47,735	63,643
1960 1Q	1,326,198	768,251	209,326	70,752	144,049	36,207	62,879
..... 2Q	1,479,442	765,808	226,986	86,735	131,085	39,357	60,772
..... 3Q	1,295,776	769,052	239,691	87,954	169,533	50,720	76,270
..... 4Q	1,390,932	733,304	248,938	93,357	193,031	61,486	69,726

¹ See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas by Years and Quarters - Concluded

Year and quarter	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ² and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
\$'000							
Imports							
1956	5,546,951	4,031,394	476,371	220,808	286,520	361,477	170,382
1957	5,473,346	3,887,391	507,319	239,054	299,398	379,513	160,671
1958	5,050,492	3,460,147	518,505	210,016	313,750	349,691	198,383
1959	5,508,921	3,709,065	588,573	241,241	376,086	338,734	255,222
1960	5,492,348	3,693,189	588,930	281,187	383,972	302,296	242,796
1956 1Q	1,251,042	944,328	98,693	38,991	45,357	91,244	34,428
2Q	1,530,587	1,120,499	139,247	58,539	79,104	90,988	42,210
3Q	1,338,879	935,266	122,036	64,553	77,485	93,066	46,474
4Q	1,426,443	1,031,301	118,395	58,725	84,574	86,179	47,270
1957 1Q	1,336,178	1,011,818	111,661	41,659	55,200	87,923	27,915
2Q	1,507,282	1,080,443	141,831	68,847	84,195	98,335	33,631
3Q	1,340,111	917,493	126,878	67,084	80,213	103,528	45,115
4Q	1,289,774	877,637	127,148	61,564	79,789	89,726	54,011
1958 1Q	1,165,964	841,254	114,734	36,015	52,811	82,267	38,882
2Q	1,347,112	931,225	148,591	63,188	77,654	81,512	44,943
3Q	1,195,717	799,743	119,303	53,058	82,307	91,187	50,118
4Q	1,341,699	887,925	135,878	57,754	100,977	94,724	64,440
1959 1Q	1,217,515	870,822	107,652	37,650	64,844	84,881	51,867
2Q	1,535,849	1,041,496	172,803	73,199	102,846	87,492	58,213
3Q	1,354,429	877,487	153,833	67,042	102,365	82,994	70,708
4Q	1,401,128	919,260	154,484	63,351	106,031	83,367	74,634
1960 1Q	1,326,198	940,365	142,211	48,367	71,616	73,172	50,467
2Q	1,479,442	997,658	168,298	78,087	107,490	74,925	52,985
3Q	1,295,776	842,436	131,661	75,236	95,599	81,234	69,610
4Q	1,390,932	912,729	146,761	79,477	109,267	72,965	69,734
Trade balance							
1956	-713,175	-1,167,823	+340,463	+33,265	+242,149	-184,794	+23,565
1957	-589,205	- 966,557	+218,730	+ 4,499	+253,332	-153,484	+54,274
1958	-156,150	- 564,353	+258,163	+82,820	+257,156	-168,516	-21,420
1959	-368,621	- 527,162	+205,698	+42,680	+114,012	-163,577	-40,272
1960	- 97,079	- 656,773	+336,011	+57,632	+253,727	-114,527	+26,851
1956 1Q	-204,823	- 305,013	+ 83,950	+20,762	+ 48,378	- 55,519	+ 2,618
2Q	-284,594	- 390,963	+ 50,837	+14,651	+ 78,290	- 45,998	+ 8,589
3Q	- 81,327	- 200,037	+ 98,256	- 3,966	+ 65,460	- 49,998	+ 8,959
4Q	-142,431	- 271,810	+107,420	+ 1,818	+ 50,020	- 33,279	+ 3,399
1957 1Q	-227,616	- 353,947	+ 46,758	+14,278	+ 71,609	- 32,483	+26,168
2Q	-304,991	- 354,559	+ 35,033	- 6,699	+ 47,554	- 41,333	+15,013
3Q	- 45,693	- 136,005	+ 75,031	-11,134	+ 51,760	- 46,249	+20,905
4Q	- 10,905	- 122,046	+ 61,908	+ 8,054	+ 82,409	- 33,418	- 7,812
1958 1Q	- 83,915	- 189,792	+ 39,530	+39,524	+ 61,300	- 36,641	+ 2,164
2Q	- 65,708	- 221,999	+ 62,050	+19,669	+109,078	- 34,487	- 19
3Q	+ 30,725	- 46,554	+ 74,578	+10,496	+ 51,887	- 51,548	- 8,135
4Q	- 37,252	- 106,008	+ 82,005	+13,130	+ 34,891	- 45,840	-15,431
1959 1Q	-166,244	- 223,289	+ 56,106	+28,414	+ 28,104	- 46,878	- 8,701
2Q	-185,833	- 191,321	+ 27,891	- 1,792	+ 26,880	- 42,116	- 5,374
3Q	- 62,603	- 73,848	+ 46,788	+ 711	+ 17,902	- 38,949	-15,206
4Q	- 46,059	- 38,703	+ 74,913	+15,347	+ 41,126	- 35,633	-10,991
1960 1Q	- 34,734	- 172,113	+ 67,115	+22,385	+ 72,433	- 36,965	+12,412
2Q	-168,699	- 231,850	+ 58,689	+ 8,648	+ 23,596	- 35,568	+ 7,787
3Q	+ 97,444	- 73,384	+108,031	+12,719	+ 73,934	- 30,514	+ 6,660
4Q	+ 8,909	- 179,425	+102,177	+13,880	+ 83,784	- 14,479	- 8

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

² Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1960 are included in the total for previous years.

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar year			1960		Percentage change 1959-60	Percentage of total domestic exports
1958	1959	1960		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
				\$'000			\$'000		%	%
1	1	1	United States ¹	2,808,067	3,083,151	2,932,171	1,481,522	1,450,649	- 4.9	55.7
2	2	2	United Kingdom	771,576	785,802	915,290	433,026	482,264	+ 16.5	17.4
4	3	3	Japan	104,853	139,724	178,008	78,455	99,553	+ 27.4	3.4
3	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	201,134	129,345	165,597	63,704	101,893	+ 28.0	3.1
9	7	5	Australia	52,562	53,929	98,862	45,016	53,846	+ 83.3	1.9
11	12	6	France	44,688	43,157	72,907	35,973	36,934	+ 68.9	1.4
8	5	7	Norway	55,849	62,308	70,072	35,389	34,683	+ 12.5	1.3
7	6	8	Belgium and Luxembourg	69,531	56,127	69,131	25,972	43,159	+ 23.2	1.3
15	14	9	Italy	29,718	31,717	68,393	19,154	49,239	+115.6	1.3
6	8	10	Netherlands	74,721	53,849	62,554	28,255	34,299	+ 16.2	1.2
10	10	11	Union of South Africa	49,960	51,243	52,655	27,066	25,589	+ 2.8	1.0
13	13	12	West Indies Federation	35,543	39,714	39,522	19,221	20,301	- 0.5	0.8
14	15	13	Mexico	31,429	27,633	38,023	15,133	22,890	+ 37.6	0.7
5	9	14	India	78,994	53,654	36,814	16,209	20,605	- 31.4	0.7
12	11	15	Venezuela	43,480	45,833	35,345	18,328	17,017	- 22.9	0.7
16	16	16	Switzerland	29,243	25,728	26,404	14,575	11,829	+ 2.6	0.5
21	24	17	New Zealand	15,008	13,306	23,858	9,605	14,253	+ 79.3	0.5
32	27	18	Hong Kong	6,028	11,192	22,515	11,829	10,686	+101.2	0.4
26	21	19	Sweden	10,866	14,879	20,906	10,613	10,293	+ 40.5	0.4
17	23	20	Brazil	21,088	14,148	19,755	6,073	13,682	+ 39.6	0.4
31	31	21	Argentina	6,428	7,002	19,364	2,975	16,389	+176.5	0.4
2	19	22	Poland	560	15,631	16,665	13,473	3,192	+ 6.6	0.3
23	17	23	Colombia	13,813	17,668	16,590	7,341	9,249	- 6.1	0.3
22	22	24	Philippines	14,077	14,863	14,809	7,702	7,107	- 0.4	0.3
19	20	25	Cuba	17,549	15,222	13,038	4,839	8,199	- 14.3	0.2
20	18	26	Pakistan	15,311	17,317	11,942	3,614	8,328	- 31.0	0.2
24	28	27	Puerto Rico	12,526	10,522	11,172	5,473	5,699	+ 6.2	0.2
30	33	28	Spain	6,675	6,168	10,243	3,856	6,387	+ 66.1	0.2
25	26	29	Peru	11,441	11,632	8,891	4,287	4,604	- 23.6	0.2
28	2	30	China, Communist	7,809	1,720	8,737	6,089	2,648	+408.0	0.2
18	25	31	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18,863	12,638	8,233	3,836	4,397	- 34.9	0.2
29	29	32	Austria	7,457	8,260	7,745	3,536	4,209	- 6.2	0.1
27	30	33	Ireland	8,690	8,156	7,706	2,322	5,384	- 5.5	0.1
40	40	34	British Guiana	4,014	4,392	7,428	3,503	3,925	+ 69.1	0.1
2	37	35	Czechoslovakia	1,342	4,937	6,767	2,880	3,887	+ 37.1	0.1
38	32	36	Chile	4,566	6,226	6,575	2,888	3,687	+ 5.6	0.1
39	39	37	Israel	4,501	4,557	6,184	2,796	3,388	+ 35.7	0.1
37	44	38	Greece	4,576	3,798	5,546	1,920	3,626	+ 46.0	0.1
35	36	39	Dominican Republic	5,335	5,137	5,062	2,106	2,956	- 1.5	0.1
36	35	40	Denmark	4,859	5,449	4,978	2,363	2,615	- 8.6	0.1
Additional countries included in leading forty in 1959										
42	34	46	Korea	3,682	6,000	3,916	2,482	1,434	- 34.7	0.1
33	38	2	Ceylon	5,459	4,931	2,479	1,627	852	- 49.7	3

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.² Lower than 50th.³ Less than 0.1%.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar year			1960		Percentage change 1959-60	Percentage of total imports 1960
1958	1959	1960		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
				\$'000			\$'000		%	%
1	1	1	United States ¹	3,460,147	3,709,065	3,693,189	1,938,023	1,755,166	- 0.4	67.2
2	2	2	United Kingdom	518,505	588,573	588,930	310,509	278,421	+ 0.1	10.7
3	3	3	Venezuela	209,538	204,582	195,189	94,088	101,101	- 4.6	3.6
4	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	102,644	123,905	126,988	63,623	63,365	+ 2.5	2.3
5	5	5	Japan	70,092	102,669	110,382	52,781	57,601	+ 7.5	2.0
7	8	6	West Indies Federation	42,794	50,441	56,112	25,580	30,532	+ 11.2	1.0
8	7	7	France	40,007	56,940	50,121	23,290	26,831	- 12.0	0.9
12	12	8	Italy	32,150	37,656	42,843	18,076	24,767	+ 13.8	0.8
10	10	9	Belgium and Luxembourg	35,759	44,786	41,401	19,465	21,936	- 7.6	0.8
6	6	10	Saudi Arabia	68,021	70,725	39,774	16,224	23,550	- 43.8	0.7
11	11	11	Australia	32,755	41,080	35,508	13,148	22,360	- 13.6	0.6
9	9	12	Netherlands Antilles	39,453	47,120	32,521	10,561	21,960	- 31.0	0.6
2	25	13	Iran	915	11,948	31,469	11,331	20,138	+163.4	0.6
16	15	14	Netherlands	26,905	29,154	31,456	14,863	16,593	+ 7.9	0.6
14	14	15	India	27,655	29,221	29,352	14,856	14,496	+ 0.4	0.5
19	16	16	Malaya and Singapore	19,863	28,644	28,120	14,985	13,135	- 1.8	0.5
15	17	17	Brazil	27,419	28,479	24,883	11,696	13,187	- 12.6	0.5
17	18	18	Switzerland	26,491	24,514	24,343	11,185	13,158	- 0.7	0.4
3	3	19	Kuwait	3	3	22,303	10,981	11,322	4	0.4
13	13	20	Mexico	31,888	34,201	21,007	13,200	7,807	- 38.6	0.4
22	19	21	Sweden	13,939	18,077	20,399	9,298	11,101	+ 12.8	0.4
23	22	22	Ceylon	12,863	15,133	15,556	6,931	8,625	+ 2.8	0.3
25	23	23	Hong Kong	8,689	12,969	15,534	8,482	7,052	+ 19.8	0.3
18	20	24	British Guiana	20,627	18,033	18,921	5,116	13,805	+ 4.9	0.3
21	21	25	Colombia	16,574	15,827	12,784	6,130	6,654	- 19.2	0.2
26	31	26	Union of South Africa	7,914	6,564	11,482	3,487	7,995	+ 74.9	0.2
36	29	27	Ecuador	4,962	7,623	11,018	5,459	5,559	+ 44.5	0.2
24	28	28	New Zealand	11,540	8,594	10,099	6,445	3,654	+ 17.5	0.2
28	26	29	Denmark	7,401	9,227	9,962	4,850	5,112	+ 8.0	0.2
2	2	30	British Middle East, n.e.s.	62	400	8,493	1,853	6,640	5	0.2
20	24	31	Cuba	18,836	12,011	7,243	3,830	3,413	- 39.7	0.1
30	34	32	Spain	6,681	5,627	6,947	2,888	4,059	+ 23.5	0.1
37	32	33	Czechoslovakia	4,908	6,440	6,654	2,844	3,810	+ 3.3	0.1
39	33	34	Austria	4,641	5,707	6,605	2,953	3,652	+ 15.7	0.1
32	37	35	Fiji	5,727	4,764	6,481	3,724	2,757	+ 36.0	0.1
27	27	36	Panama	7,478	8,889	6,066	3,951	2,115	- 31.8	0.1
33	35	37	China, Communist	5,370	4,840	5,638	3,453	2,185	+ 16.5	0.1
45	44	38	Nigeria	2,372	3,084	4,358	1,960	2,398	+ 41.3	0.1
29	36	39	Costa Rica	7,127	4,810	4,345	1,629	2,716	- 9.7	0.1
41	40	40	Norway	3,106	4,063	4,248	2,266	1,982	+ 4.6	0.1

Additional countries included in leading forty in 1959

48	39	47	Ghana	2,122	4,103	3,127	1,329	1,798	- 23.8	0.1
35	38	2	Kenya	5,057	4,260	2,561	1,072	1,489	- 39.9	6
31	30	1	Mauritius and Dependencies	5,918	7,584	2,100	2,100	0	- 72.3	6

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.² Lower than 50th.³ Included with Saudi Arabia prior to 1960.⁴ Not available.⁵ Very large increase due mainly to inclusion of Qatar. Prior to 1960 Qatar was included with Saudi Arabia.⁶ Less than 0.1%.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar year					1960	
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	811, 113	720, 898	771, 576	785, 802	915, 290	433, 026	482, 264
Gibraltar	239	272	214	182	200	76	124
Malta and Gozo	4, 056	2, 743	1, 506	2, 142	2, 299	1, 532	767
Austria	4, 920	6, 441	7, 457	8, 260	7, 745	3, 536	4, 209
Belgium and Luxembourg	57, 789	60, 194	69, 531	56, 127	69, 131	25, 972	43, 159
Denmark	3, 467	3, 487	4, 859	5, 449	4, 978	2, 363	2, 615
Finland	1, 931	909	2, 312	2, 739	4, 355	1, 806	2, 549
France	52, 710	57, 030	44, 688	43, 157	72, 907	35, 973	36, 934
Germany, Federal Republic	133, 847	151, 508	201, 134	129, 345	165, 597	63, 704	101, 893
Greece	2, 402	4, 022	4, 576	3, 798	5, 546	1, 920	3, 626
Iceland	284	268	310	279	243	76	167
Ireland	10, 106	8, 379	8, 690	8, 156	7, 706	2, 322	5, 384
Italy	37, 559	62, 685	29, 718	31, 717	68, 393	19, 154	49, 239
Netherlands	54, 371	69, 553	74, 721	53, 849	62, 554	28, 255	34, 299
Norway	57, 609	55, 491	55, 849	62, 308	70, 072	35, 389	34, 683
Portugal	1, 894	2, 788	2, 553	3, 251	3, 336	1, 673	1, 663
Spain	5, 013	5, 875	6, 675	6, 168	10, 243	3, 856	6, 387
Sweden	7, 793	11, 964	10, 866	14, 879	20, 906	10, 613	10, 293
Switzerland	33, 294	24, 894	29, 243	25, 728	26, 404	14, 575	11, 829
Commonwealth Countries	815, 409	723, 913	773, 296	788, 125	917, 790	434, 634	483, 156
Other Countries	464, 990	525, 488	553, 182	455, 211	600, 115	251, 189	348, 926
Total, Western Europe	1, 280, 399	1, 249, 401	1, 326, 478	1, 243, 336	1, 517, 905	685, 823	832, 082
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	102	116	70	200	491	134	357
Czechoslovakia	24, 540	1, 401	1, 342	4, 937	6, 767	2, 880	3, 887
Germany, Eastern	1, 458	25	1	1	994	720	274
Hungary	1, 907	289	384	1, 115	931	341	590
Poland	17, 903	16, 632	560	15, 631	16, 665	13, 473	3, 192
Roumania	123	429	1, 171	1, 157	1, 326	876	450
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	24, 528	10, 646	18, 863	12, 638	8, 233	3, 836	4, 397
Yugoslavia	206	189	198	2, 577	3, 249	1, 418	1, 831
Total, Eastern Europe	70, 766	29, 727	22, 587	38, 255	38, 658	23, 678	14, 980
Middle East:							
Bahrain	2	2	2	2	112	66	46
Cyprus	2	2	2	2	609	596	13
Kuwait	2	2	2	2	1, 901	869	222
British Middle East, n.e.s.	8	1	1	7	115	41	74
Ethiopia	101	117	77	72	220	140	80
Iran	782	1, 700	1, 648	2, 242	2, 499	1, 226	1, 273
Iraq	654	1, 069	969	4, 311	2, 425	1, 039	1, 386
Israel	2, 648	4, 889	4, 501	4, 557	6, 184	2, 796	3, 388
Jordan	35	56	73	72	131	55	76
Lebanon	1, 162	924	2, 073	3, 182	3, 443	657	2, 786
Libya	95	180	156	382	333	122	211
Saudi Arabia	1, 940	1, 656	2, 017	2, 877	2, 905	1, 625	1, 280
Somalia	6	6	0	193	2	1	1
Sudan	65	212	182	367	335	216	119
Turkey	822	450	1, 400	693	2, 014	277	1, 737
United Arab Republic—Egyptian Region	2, 499	1, 197	1, 077	1, 601	2, 010	1, 206	804
United Arab Republic—Syrian Region	716	798	765	1, 067	674	293	381
Commonwealth Countries	8	1	1	7	1, 927	1, 572	355
Other Countries	11, 525	13, 254	14, 938	21, 617	23, 176	9, 651	13, 525
Total, Middle East	11, 533	13, 254	14, 939	21, 624	25, 103	11, 224	13, 879

¹ Less than \$500.² Included with Saudi Arabia prior to 1960.³ Included with Malta and Gozo prior to 1960.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar year					1960	
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
Other Africa:							
Ghana	1,479	1,244	1,272	3,784	3,879	1,685	2,194
Kenya	383	743	472	806	936	508	428
Mauritius and Dependencies	108	145	107	68	77	31	46
Nigeria	723	1,492	308	938	2,305	1,288	1,017
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	4,640	4,925	3,894	2,851	4,088	1,984	2,104
Sierra Leone	614	490	501	725	641	271	370
Tanganyika	¹	¹	¹	¹	143	56	87
Uganda	¹	¹	¹	¹	86	49	37
Union of South Africa	64,565	48,322	49,960	51,243	52,655	27,066	25,589
British Africa, n.e.s.	99	36	15	57	200	144	56
Algeria	²	²	²	²	4,662	3,190	1,472
Angola	³	³	³	³	67	24	43
Belgian Congo	2,774	2,614	2,926	2,689	1,310	977	333
French Equatorial Africa	²	²	²	²	34	3	31
French West Africa	²	³	²	²	135	63	72
French Africa, n.e.s.	1,060	844	1,008	2,765	10	4	6
Guinea	²	²	²	²	9	2	7
Liberia	1,781	1,551	652	217	644	325	319
Morocco	2,027	725	1,152	416	627	367	260
Mozambique	2,185	2,128	1,326	2,012	3,145	1,082	2,063
Portuguese Africa, n.e.s.	167	210	320	305	279	170	109
Spanish Africa	15	15	2	2	28	15	13
Tunisia	²	²	²	²	170	51	119
Commonwealth Countries	72,610	57,397	56,529	60,473	65,010	33,082	31,928
Other Countries	10,008	8,086	7,386	8,406	11,121	6,273	4,848
Total, Other Africa	82,619	65,482	63,915	68,878	76,130	39,355	36,775
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	3,325	3,205	5,459	4,931	2,479	1,627	852
Hong Kong	7,005	7,563	6,028	11,192	22,515	11,829	10,686
India	25,614	28,902	78,994	53,654	36,814	16,209	20,605
Malaya and Singapore	3,889	3,288	3,223	3,258	4,660	2,099	2,561
Pakistan	10,376	11,308	15,311	17,317	11,942	3,614	8,328
British East Indies, n.e.s.	127	185	112	95	360	100	260
Afghanistan	14	87	24	67	159	83	76
Burma	285	239	944	817	806	129	677
Camhodia and Laos	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	148	32	116
China, Communist	2,427	1,390	7,809	1,720	8,737	6,089	2,648
Indonesia	1,201	1,590	1,665	1,760	2,110	921	1,189
Japan	127,804	139,082	104,853	139,724	178,008	78,455	99,553
Korea	2,594	6,970	3,682	6,000	3,916	2,482	1,434
Philippines	18,036	17,516	14,077	14,863	14,809	7,702	7,107
Portuguese India	454	461	341	358	385	197	188
Portuguese Asia, n.e.s.					93	44	49
Taiwan (Republic of China)	747	1,641	1,161	1,692	2,886	1,243	1,643
Thailand	1,933	2,041	1,288	1,937	2,710	1,131	1,579
Viet-Nam	534	996	249	385	540	384	156
Commonwealth Countries	50,335	54,452	109,127	90,447	78,770	35,478	43,292
Other Countries	156,030	172,011	136,095	169,324	215,309	98,892	116,417
Total, Other Asia	206,366	226,463	245,222	259,771	294,079	134,370	159,709
Oceania:							
Australia	47,582	48,662	52,562	53,929	98,862	45,016	53,846
Fiji	1,121	578	814	727	808	385	423
New Zealand	17,896	16,842	15,008	13,306	23,858	9,605	14,253
British Oceania, n.e.s.	118	113	98	65	324	205	119

¹ Included with Kenya prior to 1960.² Included with French Africa, n.e.s. prior to 1960.³ Included with Portuguese Africa, n.e.s. prior to 1960.⁴ Included with Viet-Nam prior to 1960.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports — Concluded

Country	Calendar year					1960	
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
Oceania — Concluded:							
French and Netherlands Oceania.....	479	386	271	171	313	127	186
United States Oceania.....	212	208	138	167	640	213	427
Commonwealth Countries.....	66,717	66,195	68,483	68,027	123,852	55,211	68,641
Other Countries.....	691	594	409	338	953	340	613
Total, Oceania.....	67,408	66,789	68,892	68,365	124,805	55,552	69,253
South America:							
British Guiana.....	4,298	4,969	4,014	4,392	7,428	3,503	3,925
Falkland Islands.....	11	3	53	216	169	2	167
Argentina.....	6,130	14,158	6,428	7,002	19,364	2,975	16,389
Bolivia.....	1,480	934	414	324	323	149	174
Brazil.....	12,945	25,686	21,088	14,148	19,755	6,073	13,682
Chile.....	4,394	4,342	4,566	6,226	6,575	2,888	3,687
Colombia.....	17,552	14,587	13,813	17,668	16,590	7,341	9,249
Ecuador.....	4,336	2,782	3,185	3,864	3,913	1,603	2,310
French Guiana.....	¹	5	2	2	2	1	1
Paraguay.....	237	171	183	114	120	44	76
Peru.....	11,265	10,031	11,441	11,632	8,891	4,287	4,604
Surinam.....	1,025	829	853	696	883	433	450
Uruguay.....	2,752	3,777	938	1,656	2,423	858	1,565
Venezuela.....	34,203	39,661	43,480	45,833	35,345	18,328	17,017
Commonwealth Countries.....	4,309	4,971	4,067	4,608	7,597	3,505	4,092
Other Countries.....	96,318	116,963	106,392	109,166	114,184	44,980	69,204
Total, South America.....	100,627	121,935	110,459	113,773	121,780	48,485	73,295
Central America and Antilles:							
Bahamas.....	2,218	2,487	2,541	3,083	3,357	1,778	1,579
Bermuda.....	2,801	2,907	3,195	4,334	4,016	2,089	1,927
British Honduras.....	243	276	229	289	409	155	254
West Indies Federation.....	38,473	39,935	35,543	39,714	39,522	19,221	20,301
Barbados.....	(4,684)	(4,628)	(4,159)	(4,103)	(3,775)	(1,726)	(2,049)
Jamaica.....	(17,063)	(19,247)	(15,588)	(18,538)	(18,056)	(9,263)	(8,793)
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	(4,270)	(4,297)	(4,248)	(4,437)	(44,720)	(2,068)	(2,652)
Trinidad and Tobago.....	(12,456)	(11,763)	(11,548)	(12,636)	(12,971)	(6,163)	(6,808)
Costa Rica.....	2,731	2,360	3,879	2,633	2,983	1,487	1,496
Cuba.....	15,284	16,846	17,549	15,222	13,038	4,839	8,199
Dominican Republic.....	4,965	4,991	5,335	5,137	5,062	2,106	2,956
El Salvador.....	2,293	2,412	2,146	2,567	2,390	1,218	1,172
French West Indies.....	16	37	26	19	43	30	13
Guatemala.....	2,997	3,190	3,645	2,627	2,106	1,042	1,064
Haiti.....	2,888	2,191	2,079	1,319	1,529	717	812
Honduras.....	856	1,055	1,201	946	1,416	678	738
Mexico.....	39,303	42,477	31,429	27,633	38,023	15,133	22,890
Netherlands Antilles.....	1,332	1,312	1,583	1,193	1,131	589	542
Nicaragua.....	1,396	1,534	1,886	1,515	1,319	648	671
Panama.....	7,742	30,657	5,370	4,023	3,703	1,779	1,924
Puerto Rico.....	10,396	12,589	12,526	10,522	11,172	5,473	5,699
United States Virgin Islands.....	130	126	132	185	214	115	99
Commonwealth Countries.....	43,735	45,605	41,507	47,421	47,304	23,244	24,060
Other Countries.....	92,329	121,779	87,786	75,540	84,127	35,854	48,273
Total, Central America and Antilles.....	136,064	167,384	129,294	122,961	131,431	59,098	72,333
North America:							
Greenland.....	176	76	138	154	427	138	289
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1,399	1,722	1,444	1,403	1,563	782	781
United States ²	2,803,085	2,846,646	2,808,067	3,083,151	2,932,171	1,481,522	1,450,649
Total, North America.....	2,804,660	2,848,445	2,809,650	3,084,708	2,934,162	1,482,442	1,451,720
Total, Commonwealth Countries.....	1,053,124	952,535	1,053,011	1,059,107	1,242,248	586,727	655,521
Total, Other Countries.....	3,707,318	3,836,345	3,738,425	3,962,565	4,021,804	1,953,299	2,068,505
Total, All Countries.....	4,760,442	4,788,880	4,791,436	5,021,672	5,264,052	2,540,026	2,724,026

¹ Less than \$500.² Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade—Imports

Country	Calendar year					1960	
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	476,371	507,320	518,505	588,573	588,930	310,509	278,421
Gibraltar	0	0	¹	¹	2	0	2
Malta and Gozo	39	64	62	174	22	13	9
Austria	3,724	4,239	4,640	5,707	6,605	2,953	3,652
Belgium and Luxembourg	52,379	43,681	35,759	44,786	41,401	19,465	21,936
Denmark	5,858	7,939	7,401	9,227	9,962	4,850	5,112
Finland	500	402	475	875	1,053	444	609
France	31,719	34,987	40,007	56,940	50,121	23,290	26,831
Germany, Federal Republic	84,430	92,527	102,644	123,905	126,988	63,623	63,365
Greece	242	399	316	310	538	204	334
Iceland	2	40	7	40	15	6	9
Ireland	371	1,122	1,313	2,001	2,098	779	1,319
Italy	24,644	32,536	32,150	37,656	42,843	18,076	24,767
Netherlands	21,524	21,690	26,905	29,154	31,456	14,863	16,593
Norway	3,698	2,984	3,106	4,063	4,248	2,266	1,982
Portugal	2,404	2,750	3,045	3,116	3,208	1,424	1,784
Spain	5,651	5,541	6,681	5,627	6,947	2,888	4,059
Sweden	17,135	15,329	13,939	18,077	20,399	9,298	11,101
Switzerland	21,925	24,053	26,491	24,514	24,343	11,185	13,158
Commonwealth Countries	476,410	507,383	518,567	588,747	588,954	310,522	278,432
Other Countries	276,207	290,228	304,879	365,997	372,226	175,614	196,612
Total, Western Europe	752,617	797,611	823,446	954,744	961,179	486,136	475,044
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	0	0	¹	¹	¹
Bulgaria	4	¹	4	6	6	2	4
Czechoslovakia	5,649	5,013	4,908	6,440	6,654	2,844	3,810
Germany, Eastern	779	707	948	901	877	321	556
Hungary	189	168	701	237	338	147	191
Poland	2,159	1,050	1,131	1,643	1,871	635	1,236
Roumania	2	¹	4	35	84	44	40
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1,001	2,789	1,676	2,278	3,210	151	3,059
Yugoslavia	900	564	813	551	804	126	678
Total, Eastern Europe	10,683	10,292	10,185	12,090	13,844	4,271	9,573
Middle East:							
Bahrain	¹	²	²	²	0	0	0
Cyprus	¹	³	³	³	180	19	161
Kuwait	²	²	²	²	22,303	10,981	11,322
British Middle East, n.e.s.	73	51	62	400	8,493	1,853	6,640
Ethiopia	120	61	18	44	43	28	15
Iran	1,056	535	915	11,948	31,469	11,331	20,138
Iraq	919	429	1,556	1,107	722	9	713
Israel	1,463	1,548	1,725	2,349	2,372	1,353	1,019
Jordan	1	4	1	1	1	¹	1
Lebanon	19,590	6	12	4	33	6	27
Libya	¹	¹	¹	0	¹	0	¹
Saudi Arabia	24,709	34,315	68,021	70,725	39,774	16,224	23,550
Somalia	0	0	1	¹	0	0	0
Sudan	97	45	80	438	83	23	60
Turkey	686	823	491	886	855	520	335
United Arab Republic—Egyptian Region	145	229	179	200	846	340	506
United Arab Republic—Syrian Region	1,350	238	200	183	127	34	93
Commonwealth Countries	73	51	62	400	30,975	12,853	18,122
Other Countries	50,137	38,232	73,198	87,887	76,326	29,869	46,457
Total, Middle East	50,210	38,284	73,261	88,286	107,301	42,722	64,579

¹ Less than \$500.² Included with Saudi Arabia prior to 1960.³ Included with Malta and Gozo prior to 1960.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	Calendar year					1960	
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Jan. — June	July — Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
Other Africa:							
Ghana	4,062	5,989	2,122	4,103	3,127	1,329	1,798
Kenya	7,270	4,970	5,057	4,261	2,561	1,072	1,489
Mauritius and Dependencies	7,758	10,278	5,918	7,584	2,100	2,100	0
Nigeria	985	2,352	2,372	3,084	4,358	1,960	2,398
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	715	1,080	1,373	966	981	209	772
Sierra Leone	18	9	2	1	5	5	0
Tanganyika	¹	¹	¹	¹	1,834	733	1,101
Uganda	¹	¹	¹	¹	1,277	553	724
Union of South Africa	8,321	6,777	7,914	6,564	11,482	3,487	7,995
British Africa, n.e.s.	0	²	²	²	5	3	2
Algeria	³	³	³	³	161	80	81
Angola	⁴	⁴	⁴	⁴	209	52	157
Belgian Congo	2,744	3,337	1,125	2,258	1,781	806	975
French Equatorial Africa	³	³	³	³	185	125	60
French West Africa	³	³	³	³	270	²	270
French Africa, n.e.s.	2,095	2,225	1,749	2,183	33	1	32
Guinea	³	³	³	³	2,794	873	1,921
Liberia	440	7	147	39	8	2	6
Morocco	152	138	130	209	222	117	105
Mozambique	370	39	24	18	1	0	1
Portuguese Africa, n.e.s.	94	33	11	0	0	0	0
Spanish Africa	24	20	7	8	2	2	0
Tunisia	³	³	³	³	62	46	16
Commonwealth Countries	29,130	31,456	24,759	26,563	27,729	11,449	16,280
Other Countries	5,920	5,799	3,195	4,715	5,728	2,105	3,623
Total, Other Africa	35,050	37,254	27,954	31,278	33,456	13,554	19,902
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	16,540	14,910	12,863	15,133	15,556	6,931	8,625
Hong Kong	5,642	7,138	8,689	12,969	15,534	8,482	7,052
India	30,852	29,185	27,655	29,221	29,352	14,856	14,496
Malaya and Singapore	28,544	27,313	19,863	28,644	28,120	14,985	13,135
Pakistan	1,297	489	460	1,061	985	383	602
British East Indies, n.e.s.	122	120	129	390	261	95	166
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	¹	9	84	24	85	30	55
Cambodia and Laos	⁵	³	³	⁵	17	13	4
China, Communist	5,713	5,299	5,370	4,840	5,638	3,453	2,185
Indonesia	1,141	951	211	147	529	122	407
Japan	60,729	61,396	70,092	102,669	110,382	52,781	57,601
Korea	1	34	21	235	404	218	186
Philippines	2,451	3,957	2,177	1,440	1,966	784	1,182
Portuguese India	0	0	1	²	0	0	0
Portuguese Asia, n.e.s.				²	0	0	0
Taiwan (Republic of China)	112	189	159	716	1,150	429	721
Thailand	1,062	609	643	649	842	367	475
Viet-Nam	12	5	3	8	5	5	²
Commonwealth Countries	82,997	79,155	69,659	87,418	89,807	45,732	44,075
Other Countries	71,223	72,448	78,762	110,728	121,020	58,204	62,816
Total, Other Asia	154,220	151,603	148,422	198,146	210,827	103,936	106,891
Oceania:							
Australia	26,207	28,572	32,755	41,080	35,508	13,148	22,360
Fiji	6,267	7,216	5,727	4,764	6,481	3,724	2,757
New Zealand	12,265	11,707	11,540	8,594	10,099	6,445	3,654
British Oceania, n.e.s.	142	0	160	157	0	0	0

¹ Included with Kenya prior to 1960.² Less than \$500.³ Included with French Africa, n.e.s. prior to 1960.⁴ Included with Portuguese Africa, n.e.s. prior to 1960.⁵ Included with Viet-Nam prior to 1960.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade—Imports—Concluded

Country	Calendar year					1960	
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000					\$'000	
Oceania—Concluded:							
French and Netherlands Oceania	0	19	¹	1	0	0	0
United States Oceania	¹	0	0	¹	21	21	0
Commonwealth Countries	44,880	47,495	50,182	54,595	52,087	23,318	28,769
Other Countries	¹	18	¹	1	21	21	0
Total, Oceania	44,880	47,514	50,182	54,597	52,109	23,339	28,770
South America:							
British Guiana	20,482	20,988	20,627	18,033	18,921	5,116	13,805
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	¹	8	0	8
Argentina	4,525	4,679	5,357	3,380	3,611	1,157	2,454
Bolivia	87	139	132	166	443	149	294
Brazil	34,807	35,276	27,419	28,479	24,883	11,696	13,187
Chile	1,701	1,597	823	870	747	579	168
Colombia	23,037	18,179	16,574	15,827	12,784	6,130	6,654
Ecuador	4,496	4,427	4,962	7,623	11,018	5,459	5,559
French Guiana	0	0	¹	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	142	278	347	746	760	230	530
Peru	2,754	2,768	2,326	3,978	3,037	884	2,153
Surinam	3,925	3,899	2,270	2,872	4,156	1,857	2,299
Uruguay	1,156	808	820	657	987	376	611
Venezuela	208,346	248,069	209,538	204,582	195,189	94,088	101,101
Commonwealth Countries	20,482	20,988	20,627	18,034	18,929	5,116	13,813
Other Countries	284,975	320,119	270,568	269,180	257,615	122,605	135,010
Total, South America	305,458	341,106	291,194	287,213	276,544	127,720	148,824
Central America and Antilles:							
Bahamas	197	145	146	233	2,614	1,012	1,602
Bermuda	118	116	276	1,291	701	577	124
British Honduras	137	182	136	92	91	25	66
West Indies Federation	42,384	58,281	42,794	50,441	56,112	25,580	30,532
Barbados	(4,610)	(7,602)	(3,735)	(4,709)	(2,854)	(976)	(1,878)
Jamaica	(24,572)	(40,133)	(27,491)	(31,012)	(37,688)	(20,451)	(17,237)
Leeward and Windward Islands	(2,191)	(2,387)	(1,761)	(1,989)	(1,059)	(240)	(819)
Trinidad and Tobago	(11,012)	(8,159)	(9,807)	(12,731)	(14,512)	(3,912)	(10,600)
Costa Rica	3,890	8,602	7,127	4,810	4,345	1,629	2,716
Cuba	12,257	13,840	18,636	12,011	7,243	3,830	3,413
Dominican Republic	1,345	1,268	2,659	1,634	1,586	847	739
El Salvador	1,133	1,311	1,186	3,899	829	625	204
French West Indies	¹	0	0	7	28	0	28
Guatemala	3,224	3,469	3,585	2,718	3,256	1,666	1,588
Haiti	1,679	1,491	1,073	1,053	982	366	616
Honduras	7,079	4,575	4,903	2,905	3,352	1,131	2,221
Mexico	41,592	20,967	31,888	34,201	21,007	13,200	7,807
Netherlands Antilles	38,103	39,259	39,453	47,120	32,521	10,561	21,960
Nicaragua	647	555	2,657	306	170	103	67
Panama	7,580	7,193	7,478	8,889	6,066	3,951	2,115
Puerto Rico	1,048	969	1,433	1,780	2,904	776	2,128
United States Virgin Islands	0	¹	44	32	32	32	0
Commonwealth Countries	42,836	58,723	43,352	52,057	59,516	27,195	32,323
Other Countries	119,578	103,520	122,323	121,365	84,322	38,719	45,603
Total, Central America and Antilles	162,414	162,244	165,675	173,422	143,839	65,914	77,925
North America:							
Greenland	¹	¹	8	53	¹	¹	0
St. Pierre and Miquelon	25	47	19	27	60	26	34
United States ²	4,031,394	3,887,391	3,460,147	3,709,065	3,693,189	1,938,023	1,755,166
Total, North America	4,031,419	3,887,437	3,460,174	3,709,145	3,693,248	1,938,049	1,755,199
Total, Commonwealth Countries	696,808	745,251	727,208	827,813	867,999	436,183	431,816
Total, Other Countries	4,850,143	4,728,095	4,323,285	4,681,108	4,624,349	2,369,456	2,254,893
Total, All Countries	5,546,951	5,473,346	5,050,492	5,508,921	5,492,348	2,805,640	2,686,708

¹ Less than \$500.² Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000			\$'000		%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	885,339	868,904	831,479	391,270	440,209	- 4.3
2	Wheat	446,078	441,830	410,453	182,467	227,986	- 7.1
14	Whisky	70,276	78,262	79,220	31,227	47,993	+ 1.2
19	Wheat flour	69,398	64,903	62,239	29,054	33,185	- 4.1
22	Barley	78,118	66,310	51,441	31,379	20,062	-22.4
24	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	45,046	41,225	47,283	21,086	26,197	+14.7
31	Tobacco, unmanufactured	18,555	25,140	25,327	22,303	3,024	+ 0.7
	Animals and animal products	397,695	355,975	319,945	155,419	164,526	-10.1
16	Fish, fresh and frozen	70,898	66,523	68,833	26,977	41,856	+ 3.5
29	Cattle, chiefly for beef	84,101	40,404	26,573	15,169	11,404	-34.2
34	Molluscs and crustaceans	19,220	21,231	23,268	12,811	10,457	+ 9.6
35	Fur skins, undressed	23,322	24,128	23,161	15,426	7,735	- 4.0
36	Fish, cured	22,700	21,791	22,153	9,731	12,422	+ 1.7
	Fibres, textiles and products	20,660	24,997	39,219	16,875	20,344	+56.9
	Wood, wood products and paper	1,413,989	1,515,962	1,591,919	768,898	823,021	+ 5.0
1	Newsprint paper	690,209	722,271	757,930	357,609	400,321	+ 4.9
3	Lumber and timber	293,600	323,717	346,300	173,530	172,770	+ 7.0
44	Wood pulp	285,449	311,253	325,122	160,465	164,657	+ 4.5
26	Plywoods and veneers	22,524	32,351	32,717	20,064	12,653	+ 1.1
28	Pulpwood	34,655	29,737	31,186	12,583	18,603	+ 4.9
37	Shingles	19,828	21,406	20,968	10,632	10,336	- 2.0
	Iron and its products	432,433	563,344	605,225	277,210	328,015	+ 7.4
9	Iron ore	107,674	157,814	155,472	51,049	104,423	- 1.5
13	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	93,829	110,205	81,279	52,425	28,854	-26.2
15	Rolling mill products	31,833	53,509	73,979	31,506	42,473	+38.3
17	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	46,881	48,403	67,074	33,624	33,450	+38.6
20	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	24,278	32,622	53,349	13,316	40,033	+63.5
23	Engines and boilers	34,636	40,827	47,664	29,180	18,484	+16.7
32	Automobiles, passenger	19,382	16,316	24,261	15,193	9,068	+48.7
33	Automobile parts (except engines)	13,086	16,655	23,818	12,488	11,330	+43.0
	Non-ferrous metals and products	1,023,607	1,114,784	1,222,478	615,709	606,767	+ 9.7
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	222,442	230,683	268,154	134,637	133,517	+16.2
6	Uranium ores and concentrates	276,506	311,904	263,541	139,410	124,131	-15.5
7	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	212,580	226,857	258,331	130,385	127,946	+13.9
8	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	135,021	158,827	211,431	106,395	105,036	+33.1
18	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	55,385	55,287	63,534	29,864	33,670	+14.9
25	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	24,944	32,571	47,282	22,637	24,645	+45.2
30	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	26,099	25,470	26,043	12,258	13,785	+ 2.2
39	Silver, unmanufactured	18,554	19,721	19,571	10,203	9,368	- 0.8
	Non-metallic minerals and products	250,351	294,235	339,569	155,633	183,936	+15.4
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	90,745	110,431	120,113	51,684	68,429	+ 8.8
12	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	73,044	74,541	94,450	48,406	46,044	+26.7
27	Abrasives, artificial, crude	22,717	27,737	31,736	15,859	15,877	+14.4
40	Gas exported by pipeline	17,984	16,953	18,051	9,729	8,322	+ 6.5
	Chemicals and allied products	197,051	201,729	237,687	121,206	116,481	+17.8
11	Synthetic rubber and plastics materials, not shaped	1	1	109,139	54,779	54,360	+ ¹
21	Fertilizers, chemical	46,476	48,792	52,348	28,734	23,614	+ 7.3
	Miscellaneous commodities	170,310	81,742	76,534	35,806	40,728	- 6.4
38	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	109,113	24,960	20,745	9,769	10,976	-16.9
	Total domestic exports to All Countries	4,791,436	5,021,672	5,264,032	2,540,026	2,624,026	+ 4.8
	Total of commodities itemized	3,997,186	4,173,567	4,485,539	2,176,043	2,309,496	
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	83.4	83.1	85.2	85.7	84.8	

¹ Data for 1958 and 1959 not comparable with 1960. Prior to 1960 this item included some plastics manufactures now excluded, but did not include synthetic rubber which is now included.

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000			\$'000		%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	652,686	684,026	681,265	326,432	354,833	- 0.4
18	Sugar, unrefined	58,578	56,810	50,677	24,601	26,076	-10.8
20	Vegetables, fresh	43,431	43,285	49,436	33,721	15,715	+14.2
23	Coffee, green	55,252	50,326	47,314	23,153	24,161	- 6.0
26	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	30,779	52,063	42,587	24,701	17,886	-18.2
31	Citrus fruits, fresh	36,058	35,316	36,528	19,110	17,418	+ 3.4
36	Soybeans	23,442	28,058	32,204	9,826	22,378	+14.8
39	Fruits, canned and preserved	22,907	24,603	26,183	11,037	15,146	+ 6.4
40	Fruit juices and syrups	25,514	28,178	26,016	14,169	11,847	- 7.7
	Animals and animal products	128,934	146,635	143,693	69,211	74,482	- 2.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	387,357	420,152	433,549	227,390	206,159	+ 3.2
11	Cotton fabrics	66,168	70,058	75,150	42,336	32,814	+ 7.3
15	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	48,903	61,830	63,873	30,367	33,506	+ 3.3
19	Cotton, raw	45,416	43,079	49,928	28,777	21,151	+15.9
32	Wool fabrics	35,848	35,668	35,327	17,880	17,447	- 1.0
38	Synthetic fabrics	26,895	27,927	27,455	13,416	14,039	- 1.7
	Wood, wood products and paper	235,808	272,274	266,123	135,153	130,970	- 2.3
12	Paperboard, paper and products	65,478	68,051	68,660	34,076	34,584	+ 0.9
25	Books, printed	34,765	39,458	43,391	19,979	23,412	+10.0
27	Logs, timber and lumber	35,697	44,955	39,603	21,679	17,924	-11.9
29	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	37,012	38,392	39,224	19,508	19,716	+ 2.2
	Iron and its products	1,852,174	2,092,093	2,046,307	1,129,376	916,931	- 2.2
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	532,916	585,235	579,791	308,364	271,427	- 0.9
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	240,526	288,596	296,571	176,177	120,394	+ 2.8
5	Automobiles, passenger	141,543	199,601	220,144	124,646	95,498	+10.3
6	Engines and boilers	134,603	135,002	141,419	73,687	67,732	+ 4.8
7	Rolling mill products	147,049	131,263	133,007	78,091	54,916	+ 1.3
8	Tractors and parts	117,290	172,069	131,541	79,575	51,966	-23.6
10	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	81,007	101,752	97,118	60,919	36,199	- 4.6
21	Pipes, tubes and fittings	88,371	55,305	48,405	28,146	20,259	-12.5
22	Iron ore	28,932	27,129	48,370	16,485	31,885	+78.3
33	Tools	34,738	36,517	34,279	17,333	16,946	- 6.1
34	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	38,009	39,426	33,101	15,551	17,550	-16.0
	Non-ferrous metals and products	432,178	471,253	471,120	234,085	237,035	- ¹
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	240,112	269,402	260,473	132,374	128,099	- 3.3
28	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	30,284	31,345	39,529	16,702	22,827	+26.1
	Non-metallic minerals and products	682,854	705,606	672,170	305,087	367,083	- 4.7
3	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	278,540	277,495	283,172	130,705	152,467	+ 2.0
13	Fuel oils	64,886	77,903	66,853	21,694	45,159	-14.2
16	Coal, bituminous	67,067	65,115	61,821	30,323	31,498	- 5.1
	Chemicals and allied products	290,358	326,987	338,652	169,343	169,309	+ 3.6
14	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	54,891	61,024	64,554	32,455	32,099	+ 5.8
24	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	41,785	42,617	43,934	20,123	23,811	+ 3.1
35	Drugs and medicines	29,619	32,824	32,947	19,614	13,333	+ 0.4
	Miscellaneous commodities	386,345	389,895	439,468	209,565	229,903	+12.7
9	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	94,820	76,745	116,494	48,956	67,538	+51.8
17	Parcels of small value	53,583	54,514	53,764	26,720	27,044	- 1.4
30	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	32,334	34,706	37,133	18,886	18,247	+ 7.0
37	Refrigerators and freezers	34,795	37,917	28,896	17,540	11,356	-23.8
	Total imports from All Countries	5,050,492	5,508,921	5,492,348	2,805,640	2,686,708	- 0.3
	Total of commodities itemized	3,299,843	3,581,559	3,606,872	1,883,402	1,723,470	
	Per cent of imports itemized	65.3	65.0	65.7	67.1	64.1	

¹ Less than 0.1%.

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States¹

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	United States share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	179,751	178,422	174,425	78,652	95,773	- 2.2	21.0
10	Whisky	64,491	72,179	73,917	29,444	44,473	+ 2.4	93.3
32	Wheat	15,227	12,863	13,755	9,581	4,174	+ 6.9	3.4
34	Barley	16,461	15,705	11,232	2,142	9,090	- 28.5	21.8
38	Peat moss and other mosses	7,507	8,973	8,825	6,107	2,718	- 1.6	100.0 ²
39	Fodders, n.o.p.	11,981	9,795	8,051	4,543	3,508	- 17.8	61.8
	Animals and animals products	291,056	229,092	204,790	101,505	103,285	- 10.6	64.0
11	Fish, fresh and frozen	70,048	65,660	65,665	26,502	39,163	+ ³	95.4
19	Cattle, chiefly for beef	84,033	40,360	26,502	15,152	11,350	- 34.3	99.7
24	Molluscs and crustaceans	18,428	20,362	21,893	12,417	9,476	+ 7.5	94.1
29	Fur skins, undressed	18,506	18,458	16,893	10,514	6,379	- 8.5	72.9
33	Pork, fresh	18,871	14,984	13,551	6,915	6,636	- 9.6	87.0
37	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	11,877	10,789	10,027	5,169	4,858	- 7.1	88.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	8,491	10,003	10,022	4,716	5,306	+ 0.2	25.6
	Wood, wood products and paper	1,164,971	1,257,745	1,257,786	618,909	638,877	+ ³	79.0
1	Newsprint paper	591,507	616,730	631,230	303,673	327,557	+ 2.4	83.3
2	Lumber and timber	228,174	272,445	259,582	133,420	126,162	- 4.7	75.0
3	Wood pulp	239,874	254,049	256,170	129,229	126,941	+ 0.8	78.8
20	Pulpwood	29,752	25,780	26,341	11,945	14,396	+ 2.2	84.5
25	Plywoods and veneers	17,602	23,947	21,570	12,964	8,606	- 9.9	65.9
26	Shingles	19,425	20,878	20,374	10,256	10,118	- 2.4	97.2
	Iron and its products	249,581	405,520	325,425	172,771	152,654	- 19.8	53.8
5	Iron ore	77,749	117,810	101,903	36,052	65,851	- 13.5	65.5
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	87,118	105,516	76,030	49,457	26,573	- 27.9	93.5
17	Engines and boilers	17,854	25,352	27,179	16,411	10,768	+ 7.2	57.0
21	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	15,063	18,713	26,323	14,676	11,647	+ 40.7	39.2
22	Rolling mill products	3,821	39,015	25,879	20,392	5,487	- 33.7	35.0
23	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	11,165	31,608	22,936	8,705	14,231	- 27.4	43.0
40	Tractors and parts	6,778	10,900	7,549	5,711	1,838	- 30.7	90.0
	Non-ferrous metals and products	600,710	641,718	564,910	303,656	261,254	- 12.0	46.2
4	Uranium ores and concentrates	262,675	278,913	236,594	126,481	110,113	- 15.2	89.8
7	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	103,766	114,019	88,596	48,620	39,976	- 22.3	34.3
8	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	42,752	69,449	78,000	48,205	29,795	+ 12.3	36.9
13	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	97,768	80,014	53,742	26,499	27,243	- 32.8	20.0
15	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	36,674	35,847	31,837	16,553	15,284	- 11.2	50.1
18	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	8,072	12,595	27,122	11,963	15,159	+115.3	57.4
28	Silver, unmanufactured	17,168	19,223	17,703	9,673	8,030	- 7.9	90.5
35	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	13,178	15,146	11,187	6,287	4,900	- 26.1	43.0
	Non-metallic minerals and products	192,067	224,183	248,270	123,473	124,797	+ 10.7	73.1
6	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	73,044	74,541	94,450	48,406	46,044	+ 26.7	100.0
12	Asbestos, unmanufactured	48,426	54,638	53,904	28,355	25,549	- 1.3	44.9
16	Abrasives, artificial, crude	19,211	24,920	27,857	13,404	14,453	+ 11.8	87.8
27	Gas exported by pipeline	17,984	16,953	18,051	9,729	8,322	+ 6.5	100.0
36	Lime, plaster and cement	7,748	15,472	10,461	4,530	5,931	- 32.4	98.7
	Chemicals and allied products	79,675	85,910	92,220	51,790	40,430	+ 7.3	38.8
14	Fertilizers, chemical	40,087	40,836	46,545	26,753	19,792	+ 14.0	88.9
	Miscellaneous commodities	41,765	50,559	54,321	26,050	28,271	+ 7.4	71.0
30	Electrical energy	12,580	13,955	15,526	7,817	7,709	+ 11.3	100.0
31	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	14,996	20,513	14,699	7,324	7,375	- 28.3	70.9
	Total domestic exports to the United States	2,808,067	3,083,151	2,932,171	1,481,522	1,450,649	- 4.9	55.7
	Total of commodities itemized	2,499,441	2,739,905	2,599,651	1,321,976	1,277,675		
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	89.0	88.8	88.7	89.2	88.1		

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.² A very small amount of peat moss was also exported to Hong Kong.³ Negligible.

TABLE X. Imports from the United States¹

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	United States share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	333,515	362,276	365,495	179,000	186,495	+ 0.9	53.6
17	Vegetables, fresh	37,296	38,670	43,396	28,666	14,730	+ 12.2	87.8
22	Soybeans	23,441	28,057	32,201	9,823	22,378	+ 14.8	100.0 ²
25	Citrus fruits, fresh	31,453	32,344	31,149	18,076	13,073	- 3.7	85.3
30	Fruit juices and syrups	24,997	27,468	25,305	13,906	11,399	- 7.9	97.3
34	Rubber products (except tires and footwear) ..	18,100	19,412	19,790	10,427	9,363	+ 1.9	84.7
38	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	14,753	25,669	17,678	10,024	7,654	- 31.1	41.5
39	Indian corn	14,498	14,730	17,609	4,504	13,105	+ 19.5	100.0
	Animals and animal products	71,312	81,872	82,468	40,672	41,796	+ 0.7	57.4
	Fibres, textiles and products	195,384	193,075	220,269	120,356	99,913	+ 14.1	50.8
13	Cotton fabrics	49,292	50,770	53,305	31,502	21,803	+ 5.0	70.9
15	Cotton, raw	29,454	20,383	47,553	27,948	19,605	+133.3	95.2
31	Synthetic fabrics	23,092	23,405	21,247	10,706	10,541	- 9.2	77.4
	Wood, wood products and paper	206,372	236,261	228,589	117,475	111,114	- 3.2	85.9
10	Paperboard, paper and products	60,661	62,651	61,881	30,913	30,968	- 1.2	90.1
18	Logs, timber and lumber	33,665	42,299	37,439	20,561	16,878	- 11.5	94.5
19	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter ..	35,018	36,370	37,364	18,604	18,760	+ 2.7	95.3
21	Books, printed	27,371	31,143	33,581	15,818	17,763	+ 6.9	77.4
	Iron and its products	1,520,355	1,666,356	1,610,213	887,167	723,046	+ 3.4	78.7
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	452,710	507,150	501,620	267,989	233,631	- 1.1	86.5
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	233,854	279,407	285,343	170,301	115,042	+ 2.1	96.2
4	Tractors and parts	111,342	156,652	116,851	70,639	46,212	- 25.4	88.8
5	Engines and boilers	110,256	104,993	103,740	55,138	48,602	- 1.2	73.4
7	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	78,629	98,288	93,365	58,731	34,634	- 5.0	96.1
8	Rolling mill products	116,354	79,908	89,120	53,943	35,177	+ 11.5	67.0
9	Automobiles, passenger	52,346	62,386	69,638	33,282	36,356	+ 11.6	31.6
16	Iron ore	28,022	26,009	46,625	15,966	30,659	+ 79.3	96.4
23	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	36,957	38,620	31,837	15,017	16,820	- 17.6	96.2
26	Pipes, tubes and fittings	64,449	35,145	28,608	16,002	12,606	- 18.6	59.1
29	Tools	26,883	27,357	25,349	12,780	12,569	- 7.3	73.9
36	Scrap iron and steel	8,728	23,551	18,563	10,656	7,907	- 21.2	99.8
40	Automobiles, freight	19,250	22,873	17,315	10,202	7,113	- 24.3	74.6
	Non-ferrous metals and products	287,037	300,640	296,054	153,371	142,683	- 1.5	62.8
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	187,229	194,619	192,013	100,149	91,864	- 1.3	73.7
35	Brass, manufactured	20,006	21,542	19,767	10,217	9,550	- 8.2	86.2
	Non-metallic minerals and products	299,136	296,840	268,146	129,182	138,964	- 9.7	39.9
11	Coal, bituminous	67,067	65,115	61,816	30,323	31,493	- 5.1	100.0 ³
33	Glass, cut, pressed or blown	19,928	20,399	20,840	10,133	10,707	+ 2.2	82.2
	Chemicals and allied products	246,953	275,125	282,723	145,163	137,560	+ 2.8	83.5
12	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	51,980	56,333	59,273	30,141	29,132	+ 5.2	91.8
20	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	35,079	34,396	34,585	17,178	17,407	+ 0.5	78.7
28	Drugs and medicines	24,467	26,106	25,732	15,781	9,951	- 1.4	78.1
37	Materials, n.o.p., for plastics	9,932	13,080	17,741	9,275	8,466	+ 35.6	98.0
	Miscellaneous commodities	300,083	296,619	339,232	165,637	173,595	+ 14.4	77.2
6	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	73,362	59,254	102,284	44,141	58,143	+ 72.6	87.8
14	Parcels of small value	50,690	51,692	50,787	25,310	25,477	+ 1.8	94.5
24	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	27,921	29,580	31,597	16,182	15,415	+ 6.8	85.1
27	Refrigerators and freezers	32,798	34,479	26,204	15,974	10,230	- 24.0	90.7
32	Canadian goods returned	10,631	8,583	20,721	10,264	10,457	+141.4	85.7
	Total imports from the United States	3,460,147	3,709,065	3,693,189	1,938,023	1,755,166	- 0.4	67.2
	Total of commodities itemized	2,373,961	2,531,158	2,570,832	1,377,192	1,193,840		
	Per cent of imports itemized	68.6	68.2	69.6	71.1	68.0		

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.² A very small amount of soybeans was also imported from Hong Kong.³ A very small amount of bituminous coal was also imported from the United Kingdom.

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	U.K. share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	283,224	279,418	268,516	134,781	133,735	- 3.9	32.3
1	Wheat	150,703	148,215	135,427	60,937	74,490	- 8.6	33.0
8	Barley	46,868	36,146	28,880	18,420	10,460	- 20.1	56.1
11	Wheat flour	22,854	23,279	22,661	11,433	11,228	- 2.7	36.4
12	Tobacco, unmanufactured	14,396	19,972	21,797	20,253	1,544	+ 9.1	86.1
13	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	18,242	18,109	20,746	6,197	14,549	+ 14.6	43.9
18	Oilseed cake and meal	5,999	14,833	14,379	6,260	8,119	- 3.1	98.7
28	Soybeans	6,725	4,358	5,017	2,045	2,972	+ 15.1	96.8
29	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	683	1,177	4,755	3,757	998	+304.0	72.8
34	Fodders, n.o.p.	2,061	1,094	3,208	968	2,240	+193.2	24.6
35	Apples, fresh	2,535	2,619	3,203	1,575	1,628	+ 22.3	40.0
38	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	3,423	2,919	2,753	991	1,762	- 5.7	97.3
	Animals and animal products	39,717	48,542	35,088	16,065	19,023	- 27.7	11.0
24	Fish, canned	22,829	17,335	6,250	1,960	4,290	- 63.9	41.3
25	Cheese	4,629	6,864	5,978	1,091	4,887	- 12.9	92.1
27	Fur skins, undressed	3,982	4,536	5,041	4,010	1,031	+ 11.1	21.8
30	Tallow	783	3,448	3,975	1,837	2,138	+ 15.3	67.9
	Fibres, textiles and products	2,567	1,395	8,643	3,656	4,987	+519.6	22.0
36	Synthetic thread and yarn	1	51	3,063	2,012	1,051	+ ¹	25.7
37	Cotton fabrics	26	3	2,847	666	2,181	+ ¹	55.1
	Wood, wood products and paper	133,403	132,512	179,514	85,178	94,336	+ 35.5	11.3
5	Newsprint paper	46,476	51,586	60,163	28,767	31,396	+ 16.6	7.9
6	Lumber and timber	35,887	27,647	53,052	24,384	28,668	+ 91.9	15.3
7	Wood pulp	24,666	24,727	32,203	15,924	16,279	+ 30.2	9.9
20	Pulpboard and paperboard	7,067	7,853	11,313	4,390	6,923	+ 44.1	78.3
21	Plywoods and veneers	4,638	8,079	10,518	6,894	3,624	+ 30.2	32.1
33	Wrapping paper	2,975	4,025	3,259	1,734	1,525	- 19.0	60.3
39	Pulpwood	2,813	2,330	2,128	237	1,891	- 8.7	6.8
	Iron and its products	24,592	31,630	72,792	21,511	51,281	+130.1	12.0
9	Iron ore	16,213	22,428	27,722	7,733	19,989	+ 23.6	17.8
16	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	63	5	17,602	2,673	14,929	+ ¹	33.0
19	Rolling mill products	2,253	1,845	12,179	3,014	9,165	+560.1	16.5
26	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,538	1,948	5,270	2,633	2,637	+170.5	7.9
32	Ferro-alloys	2,962	2,434	3,838	1,822	2,016	+ 57.7	62.3
	Non-ferrous metals and products	223,245	238,483	297,329	148,689	148,640	+ 24.7	24.3
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	68,998	68,645	79,677	39,833	39,844	+ 16.1	29.7
3	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	45,738	50,061	71,114	35,958	35,156	+ 42.1	33.6
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	52,801	46,219	67,896	35,104	32,792	+ 46.9	26.3
10	Uranium ores and concentrates	13,503	32,603	25,905	12,147	13,758	- 20.5	9.8
14	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	13,739	16,084	20,456	9,992	10,464	+ 27.2	32.2
17	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	14,805	11,664	14,825	6,886	7,939	+ 27.1	92.1
23	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	7,509	6,260	8,521	4,438	4,083	+ 36.1	32.7
	Non-metallic minerals and products	16,744	14,147	16,577	6,562	10,015	+ 17.2	4.9
22	Asbestos, unmanufactured	7,860	9,129	9,387	3,536	5,851	+ 2.8	7.8
31	Abrasives, artificial, crude	3,500	2,817	3,865	2,455	1,410	+ 37.2	12.2
	Chemicals and allied products	35,752	27,382	34,088	15,600	18,488	+ 24.5	14.3
15	Synthetic rubber and plastics materials, not shaped	²	²	19,710	10,380	9,330	²	18.1
40	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	2,296	1,823	1,923	870	1,053	+ 5.5	18.3
	Miscellaneous commodities	12,332	12,293	2,744	984	1,760	- 77.7	3.6
	Total domestic exports to the United Kingdom ..	771,576	785,802	915,290	433,026	482,264	+ 16.5	17.4
	Total of commodities itemized	685,039	705,170	852,506	406,216	446,290		
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	88.8	89.7	93.1	93.8	92.5		

¹ Over 1000%.² Data for 1958 and 1959 not comparable with 1960. Prior to 1960 this item included some plastics manufactures now excluded, but did not include synthetic rubber which is now included.

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	U.K. share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	38,014	40,385	38,750	16,014	22,736	- 4.0	5.7
16	Confectionery, including candy	5,969	6,303	6,803	2,579	4,224	+ 7.9	44.3
17	Whisky	7,282	6,701	6,469	2,471	3,998	- 3.5	84.5
23	Cereal foods and bakery products	3,721	4,312	4,277	1,704	2,573	- 0.8	47.4
32	Tea, black	2,710	4,324	3,527	1,249	2,278	- 18.4	15.0
35	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,780	2,533	3,172	1,228	1,944	+ 25.2	53.4
	Animals and animal products	18,380	20,395	18,743	8,740	10,003	- 8.1	13.0
18	Leather, unmanufactured	4,926	6,723	5,383	2,909	2,474	- 19.9	50.7
22	Fur skins, undressed	4,658	4,203	4,560	1,927	2,633	+ 8.5	23.9
25	Leather footwear and parts	3,340	4,244	4,132	1,921	2,211	- 2.6	41.4
	Fibres, textiles and products	86,078	90,137	87,726	44,910	42,816	- 2.7	20.2
5	Wool fabrics	29,185	29,202	27,222	14,467	12,755	- 6.8	77.1
8	Wool nolls and tops	11,808	13,369	13,357	7,092	6,265	- 0.1	92.2
11	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	12,623	12,491	12,002	4,933	7,069	- 3.9	18.8
20	Cloth, coated and impregnated	5,494	5,313	4,953	2,457	2,496	- 6.8	23.8
21	Wool yarns and warps	3,087	4,177	4,717	2,593	2,124	+ 12.9	82.6
30	Cotton fabrics	4,007	3,815	3,673	2,084	1,589	- 3.7	4.9
31	Carpets and mats, wool	3,418	3,130	3,546	1,772	1,774	+ 13.3	37.7
37	Cotton yarns, threads and cords	2,772	3,062	3,066	1,691	1,375	+ 0.1	31.3
	Wood, wood products and paper	8,069	8,312	9,219	4,306	4,913	+ 10.9	3.5
26	Books, printed	3,603	3,347	4,048	1,821	2,227	+ 20.9	9.3
40	Paperboard, paper and products	2,086	2,357	2,746	1,326	1,420	+ 16.5	4.0
	Iron and its products	205,180	254,110	271,276	158,514	112,762	+ 6.8	13.3
1	Automobiles, passenger	54,297	84,626	104,815	66,675	38,140	+ 23.9	47.6
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	46,110	42,632	41,277	20,037	21,240	- 3.2	7.1
4	Engines and boilers	20,595	27,804	34,640	17,068	17,572	+ 24.6	24.5
6	Rolling mill products	13,093	21,732	19,589	12,537	7,052	- 9.9	14.7
9	Tractors and parts	5,832	14,357	12,969	8,125	4,844	- 9.7	9.9
12	Pipes, tubes and fittings	19,256	12,256	11,444	7,558	3,886	- 6.6	23.6
14	Wire and wire products	5,929	7,000	6,901	3,490	3,411	- 1.4	37.3
15	Automobile parts (except engines)	4,647	6,008	6,867	3,354	3,513	+ 14.3	2.3
24	Tools	3,584	4,175	4,224	2,297	1,927	+ 1.2	12.3
33	Automobiles, freight	1,756	3,587	3,346	1,440	1,906	- 6.7	14.4
36	Hardware, n.o.p.	3,576	3,779	3,115	1,858	1,257	- 17.6	15.7
38	Bicycles, tricycles and parts	2,834	2,425	2,752	1,786	966	+ 13.5	79.3
	Non-ferrous metals and products	64,010	76,249	69,699	35,222	34,477	- 8.6	14.8
2	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	33,568	49,814	41,727	19,988	21,739	- 16.2	16.0
10	Platinum metals	8,204	6,238	12,687	6,573	6,114	+ 103.4	98.0
	Non-metallic minerals and products	30,113	31,151	29,248	14,724	14,524	- 6.1	4.4
13	Pottery and chinaware	11,538	11,721	11,125	6,129	4,996	- 5.1	68.3
29	Glass, plate and sheet	5,200	5,074	3,714	1,847	1,867	- 26.8	18.3
	Chemicals and allied products	23,553	26,246	24,909	11,238	13,671	- 5.1	7.4
19	Pigments	5,616	5,913	5,006	2,022	2,984	- 15.3	33.4
28	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	3,860	4,337	3,879	1,453	2,426	- 10.6	8.8
34	Drugs and medicines	2,525	3,063	3,334	1,713	1,621	+ 8.8	10.1
	Miscellaneous commodities	45,108	41,588	39,360	16,840	22,520	- 5.4	9.0
7	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	21,137	15,964	13,727	4,399	9,328	- 14.0	11.8
27	Containers, n.o.p.	3,768	4,076	3,942	2,001	1,941	- 3.3	25.8
39	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	2,149	2,599	2,752	1,311	1,441	+ 5.9	7.4
	Total imports from the United Kingdom	518,505	588,573	588,930	310,509	278,421	+ 0.1	10.7
	Total of commodities itemized	391,543	458,786	471,485	249,885	221,600		
	Per cent of imports itemized	75.5	77.9	80.1	80.5	79.6		

TABLE XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	Europe's share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	197,867	179,920	184,783	79,353	105,430	+ 2.7	22.2
1	Wheat	143,616	136,931	138,963	53,782	85,181	+ 1.5	33.9
7	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	21,109	14,284	17,129	9,691	7,438	+ 19.9	36.2
12	Barley	7,235	8,347	10,687	10,180	507	+ 28.0	20.8
17	Rapeseed	10,714	6,361	5,950	37	5,913	- 6.5	44.9
26	Oats	¹	2,397	2,214	1,969	245	- 7.6	38.3
28	Whisky	1,481	1,685	1,684	603	1,081	- 0.1	2.1
30	Wheat flour	686	477	1,619	204	1,415	+239.4	2.6
37	Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,776	2,334	1,216	405	811	- 47.9	4.8
	Animals and animal products	18,479	25,914	24,020	11,609	12,411	- 7.3	7.5
16	Hides and skins (except furs)	4,741	5,743	8,025	4,013	4,012	+ 39.7	48.4
23	Fish, cured	2,562	2,482	2,961	1,286	1,675	+ 19.3	13.4
27	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	1,635	4,470	1,762	575	1,187	- 60.6	10.1
31	Meats, canned	4	3	1,338	759	579	+ ²	13.5
36	Fish, canned	1,861	2,160	1,271	576	695	- 41.2	8.4
38	Fish, fresh and frozen	716	705	1,189	177	1,012	+ 68.7	1.7
39	Fur skins, undressed	814	1,122	1,149	839	310	+ 2.4	5.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	2,385	4,772	6,735	4,105	2,630	+ 41.1	17.2
19	Synthetic thread and yarn	265	1,982	4,161	2,808	1,353	+109.9	34.9
34	Rags and waste, textile	1,145	1,531	1,301	748	553	- 15.0	36.6
	Wood, wood products and paper	17,192	14,325	24,377	8,501	15,876	+ 70.2	1.5
9	Wood pulp	8,815	9,462	14,607	5,914	8,693	+ 54.4	4.5
21	Lumber and timber	2,255	1,469	4,105	1,388	2,717	+179.4	1.2
24	Pulpwood	2,084	1,621	2,705	397	2,308	+ 66.9	8.7
29	Newsprint paper	3,124	833	1,620	107	1,513	+ 94.5	0.2
	Iron and its products	43,680	33,337	65,495	22,483	43,012	+ 96.5	10.8
8	Iron ore	10,125	12,523	16,423	3,879	12,544	+ 31.1	10.6
10	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	4,724	6,581	11,803	4,837	6,966	+ 79.3	17.6
11	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	12,038	1,009	11,091	1,928	9,163	+ ²	20.8
13	Rolling mill products	1,701	2,150	9,731	3,856	5,875	+352.6	13.2
15	Engines and boilers	8,191	6,996	8,471	6,032	2,439	+ 21.1	17.8
22	Scrap iron and steel	2,918	610	3,404	294	3,110	+458.0	24.9
	Non-ferrous metals and products	136,298	155,487	234,021	106,138	127,883	+ 50.5	19.1
2	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	53,625	64,352	96,277	44,153	52,124	+ 49.6	37.3
3	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	27,730	43,251	68,543	33,700	34,843	+ 58.5	25.6
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	37,963	28,910	44,342	17,450	26,892	+ 53.4	21.0
14	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,862	4,088	9,178	5,093	4,085	+124.5	19.4
18	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	5,128	3,809	4,165	1,186	2,979	+ 9.3	16.0
20	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	3,605	2,191	4,133	1,144	2,989	+ 88.6	6.5
32	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	700	542	1,338	610	728	+146.9	20.8
35	Silver, unmanufactured	1,349	465	1,296	513	783	+178.7	6.6
40	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	1,924	2,344	1,093	572	521	- 53.4	23.2
	Non-metallic minerals and products	20,760	29,669	38,473	12,829	25,644	+ 29.7	11.3
6	Asbestos, unmanufactured	19,661	26,722	31,720	10,864	20,856	+ 18.7	26.4
	Chemicals and allied products	38,810	37,153	47,692	25,234	22,458	+ 28.4	20.1
5	Synthetic rubber and plastics materials, not shaped	³	³	39,967	21,369	18,598	³	36.6
33	Acids	380	899	1,313	372	941	+ 46.1	25.2
	Miscellaneous commodities	91,607	4,734	5,470	2,295	3,175	+ 15.5	7.1
25	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	88,122	2,688	2,430	959	1,471	- 9.6	11.7
	Total domestic exports to Europe	567,080	485,310	631,066	272,545	358,521	+ 30.0	12.0
	Total of commodities itemized	498,384	416,529	592,374	255,269	337,105		
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	87.9	85.8	93.9	93.7	94.0		

¹ Less than \$500.² Over 1000%.³ Data for 1958 and 1959 not comparable with 1960. Prior to 1960 this item included some plastics manufactures now excluded, but did not include synthetic rubber which is now included.

TABLE XIV. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	Europe's share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	33,910	34,756	35,503	14,098	21,405	+ 2.1	5.2
14	Wines	3,870	4,210	4,394	1,766	2,628	+ 4.4	67.5
18	Fruits, canned and preserved	3,777	3,767	3,851	1,389	2,462	+ 2.2	14.7
28	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	3,735	2,597	3,177	838	2,339	+ 22.3	16.5
31	Florist and nursery stock	2,819	3,016	2,998	1,388	1,610	- 0.6	38.6
37	Confectionery, including candy	2,106	2,404	2,702	976	1,726	+ 12.4	17.6
	Animals and animal products	14,711	17,962	18,579	7,988	10,591	+ 3.4	12.9
11	Cheese	4,492	4,985	5,520	2,421	3,099	+ 10.7	84.4
27	Leather footwear and parts	1,890	2,524	3,202	1,609	1,593	+ 26.9	32.1
	Fibres, textiles and products	34,259	38,981	45,976	21,465	24,511	+ 17.9	10.6
6	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	5,394	6,766	8,576	3,128	5,448	+ 26.8	13.4
8	Cotton fabrics	4,551	5,465	6,960	3,477	3,483	+ 27.4	9.3
9	Wool fabrics	4,591	4,353	5,974	2,406	3,568	+ 37.2	16.9
21	Carpets and mats, wool	4,577	4,458	3,744	1,980	1,764	- 16.0	39.8
26	Synthetic fabrics	2,472	2,616	3,254	1,416	1,838	+ 24.4	11.9
	Wood, wood products and paper	13,345	16,588	18,957	8,147	10,810	+ 14.3	7.1
10	Books, printed	3,744	4,561	5,704	2,319	3,385	+ 25.1	13.1
19	Paperboard, paper and products	2,460	2,769	3,823	1,744	2,079	+ 38.1	5.6
40	Furniture, mainly of wood	1,466	1,739	2,321	1,032	1,289	+ 33.5	21.8
	Iron and its products	113,276	151,756	141,881	72,882	68,999	- 6.5	6.9
1	Automobiles, passenger	34,895	52,590	45,679	24,678	21,001	- 13.1	20.7
2	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	30,614	31,899	33,643	16,784	16,859	+ 5.5	5.8
3	Rolling mill products	15,831	25,799	19,764	9,193	10,571	- 23.4	14.9
13	Pipes, tubes and fittings	3,171	5,068	4,866	2,483	2,383	- 4.0	10.1
16	Automobile parts (except engines)	1,983	3,035	4,188	2,437	1,751	+ 38.0	1.4
17	Ball and roller bearings	1,473	3,110	4,059	2,308	1,751	+ 30.5	17.9
22	Wire and wire products	2,298	3,667	3,642	1,873	1,769	- 0.7	19.7
24	Tools	3,629	3,954	3,477	1,714	1,763	- 12.1	10.1
34	Engines and boilers	3,650	1,595	2,824	1,446	1,378	+ 77.1	2.0
38	Automobiles, freight	2,662	3,254	2,554	1,578	976	- 21.5	11.0
	Non-ferrous metals and products	37,651	38,607	36,717	16,899	19,818	- 4.9	7.8
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	15,630	16,512	16,639	8,000	8,639	- 0.8	6.4
7	Clocks, watches and parts	8,915	8,431	8,299	3,232	5,067	- 1.6	70.8
33	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	3,610	3,336	2,873	1,177	1,696	- 13.9	34.8
	Non-metallic minerals and products	23,422	26,619	27,811	12,170	15,641	+ 4.5	4.1
5	Glass, plate and sheet	7,547	9,634	9,205	4,200	5,005	- 4.5	45.4
12	Diamonds, unset	5,189	5,551	5,246	2,623	2,623	- 5.5	61.0
29	Glass, cut, pressed or blown	2,369	2,805	3,112	1,251	1,861	+ 10.9	12.3
35	Glass products, n.o.p.	2,018	2,618	2,808	1,317	1,491	+ 7.3	25.6
	Chemicals and allied products	17,329	21,512	26,034	10,894	15,140	+ 21.0	7.7
15	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	2,561	3,277	4,321	1,423	2,898	+ 31.9	9.8
23	Drugs and medicines	2,306	3,366	3,638	2,008	1,630	+ 8.1	11.0
25	Dyeing and tanning materials	3,081	3,275	3,451	1,781	1,670	+ 5.4	28.9
36	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,218	2,122	2,718	1,089	1,629	+ 28.1	4.2
	Miscellaneous commodities	25,846	29,305	32,514	14,562	17,952	+ 11.0	7.4
20	Containers, n.o.p.	3,152	3,451	3,749	1,625	2,124	+ 8.6	24.6
30	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	2,684	2,814	3,014	1,341	1,673	+ 7.1	37.0
32	Musical instruments	1,742	2,443	2,981	1,376	1,605	+ 22.0	23.5
	Total imports from Europe	313,750	376,066	383,972	179,106	204,866	+ 2.1	7.0
	Total of commodities itemized	214,172	259,836	262,950	124,826	138,124		
	Per cent of imports itemized	68.3	69.1	68.5	69.7	67.4		

TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	C'wealth share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	81,833	78,502	47,390	24,506	22,884	- 39.6	5.7
5	Wheat	53,859	46,028	18,796	10,267	8,529	- 59.2	4.6
8	Wheat flour	15,844	20,150	16,854	8,244	8,610	- 16.4	27.1
26	Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,376	2,503	1,855	1,191	664	- 25.9	7.3
33	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	991	1,125	1,197	569	628	+ 6.4	18.3
40	Rubber tires and tubes	501	727	1,005	556	449	+ 38.2	17.2
	Animals and animal products	18,590	20,804	21,444	10,034	11,410	+ 3.1	6.7
14	Fish, canned	4,409	4,649	6,025	1,960	4,065	+ 29.6	39.8
15	Fish, cured	5,129	5,738	5,830	2,818	3,012	+ 1.6	26.3
31	Meats, canned	203	190	1,313	636	677	+591.1	13.3
32	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	630	2,510	1,208	367	841	- 51.9	6.9
34	Leather, unmanufactured	1,756	1,977	1,191	722	469	- 39.8	13.3
	Fibres, textiles and products	3,558	4,477	7,882	3,063	4,819	+ 76.1	20.1
25	Synthetic thread and yarn	304	375	1,886	641	1,245	+402.9	15.8
28	Cotton fabrics	1,097	1,019	1,577	546	1,031	+ 54.8	30.5
29	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	806	1,124	1,541	654	887	+ 37.1	31.2
30	Synthetic fabrics	377	442	1,334	531	803	+201.8	52.5
	Wood, wood products and paper	51,551	57,511	75,917	34,870	41,047	+ 32.0	4.8
2	Newsprint paper	20,741	25,879	35,090	15,089	20,001	+ 35.6	4.6
3	Lumber and timber	21,850	15,871	23,035	11,196	11,839	+ 45.1	6.7
11	Wood pulp	3,352	6,320	9,023	3,532	5,491	+ 42.8	2.8
24	Railway ties	2	3,275	1,912	1,648	264	- 41.6	59.7
38	Bond and writing paper, uncut	883	858	1,052	526	526	+ 22.6	42.5
	Iron and its products	69,402	47,256	77,399	36,951	40,448	+ 63.8	12.8
4	Automobile parts (except engines)	9,199	8,989	19,375	9,857	9,518	+115.5	81.3
6	Automobiles, passenger	13,911	10,265	18,717	11,570	7,147	+ 82.3	77.1
9	Rolling mill products	19,908	6,352	9,957	1,929	8,028	+ 56.8	13.5
10	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	8,624	8,632	9,240	4,682	4,558	+ 7.0	13.8
13	Engines and boilers	5,138	3,703	6,067	3,423	2,644	+ 63.8	12.7
19	Automobiles, freight	2,897	1,900	3,465	1,055	2,410	+ 82.4	91.8
22	Tools	1,236	1,535	2,170	1,240	930	+ 41.4	62.0
23	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,791	1,228	2,130	1,094	1,036	+ 73.5	2.6
	Non-ferrous metals and products	32,664	41,724	62,087	28,884	33,203	+ 48.8	5.1
1	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	17,269	23,759	37,640	18,782	18,858	+ 58.4	14.0
12	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	6,233	5,540	8,884	3,676	5,208	+ 60.4	4.2
17	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	5,874	8,209	4,898	1,894	3,004	- 40.3	10.4
18	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	712	1,322	3,564	1,237	2,327	+169.6	1.4
21	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	303	49	2,870	1,129	1,741	+ 1	4.5
37	Copper wire and copper manufactures	657	1,021	1,077	426	651	+ 5.5	8.6
	Non-metallic minerals and products	6,583	6,613	7,462	3,148	4,314	+ 12.8	2.2
16	Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,169	4,727	5,612	2,355	3,257	+ 18.7	4.7
	Chemicals and allied products	11,369	14,589	27,350	10,851	16,499	+ 87.5	11.5
7	Synthetic rubber and plastics materials, not shaped	2	2	18,446	7,331	11,115	2	16.9
20	Fertilizers, chemical	16	978	3,430	1,028	2,402	+250.7	6.6
36	Drugs and medicines	1,021	996	1,077	538	539	+ 8.1	19.5
	Miscellaneous commodities	14,575	9,985	7,735	3,717	4,018	- 22.5	10.1
27	Packages	1,843	1,164	1,725	949	776	+ 48.2	61.1
35	Educational equipment and scientific apparatus, n.o.p.	586	785	1,084	540	544	+ 38.1	14.6
39	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	3,743	483	1,028	474	554	+112.8	5.0
	Total domestic exports to the Commonwealth	290,125	281,462	294,180	156,023	157,278	+ 18.9	6.4
	Total of commodities itemized	240,240	232,397	295,444	136,902	158,542		
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	82.8	82.6	87.9	87.7	88.0		

¹ Over 1000%.² Data for 1958 and 1959 not comparable with 1960. Prior to 1960 this item included some plastics manufactures now excluded, but did not include synthetic rubber which is now included.

TABLE XVI. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	C'wealth share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	124,458	139,735	136,239	63,872	72,307	- 2.5	20.0
1	Sugar, unrefined	43,537	50,599	46,501	22,570	23,931	- 8.1	91.8
4	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	15,274	25,404	23,748	14,138	9,610	- 6.5	55.8
5	Tea, black	19,706	17,868	19,240	9,286	9,954	+ 7.7	81.9
9	Fruits, dried	7,525	8,507	6,650	98	6,552	- 21.8	41.0
10	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	8,048	8,744	6,341	2,719	3,622	- 27.5	28.6
11	Cocoa beans, not roasted	4,743	5,014	6,048	2,586	3,462	+ 20.6	66.4
12	Nuts	3,861	4,728	5,356	2,817	2,539	+ 13.3	24.4
13	Coffee, green	3,549	2,605	4,344	1,829	2,515	+ 66.8	9.2
18	Fruits, canned and preserved	2,028	2,788	3,296	1,546	1,750	+ 18.2	12.6
22	Molasses and syrups	3,047	2,843	2,126	829	1,297	- 25.2	51.5
23	Spices	1,120	1,275	2,115	1,229	886	+ 55.9	54.8
26	Rum	2,172	1,983	1,479	529	850	- 25.4	45.8
27	Citrus fruits, fresh	166	76	1,365	77	1,288	+ ¹	3.7
30	Wines	988	947	1,129	495	634	+ 19.2	17.3
31	Rubber footwear and parts	1,132	1,135	1,063	829	234	- 6.3	15.1
36	Rice	3	457	793	1	792	+ 73.5	12.0
37	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,324	829	672	285	387	- 18.9	11.3
38	Confectionery, including candy	260	497	645	197	448	+ 29.8	4.2
39	Cocoa and chocolate preparations, n.o.p.	465	538	599	218	381	+ 11.3	28.8
40	Brandy	580	534	560	264	296	+ 4.9	20.5
	Animals and animal products	15,770	18,292	14,872	7,666	7,206	- 18.7	10.3
15	Mutton and lamb, fresh	4,177	3,714	4,160	2,209	1,951	+ 12.0	90.0
16	Sausage casings	3,953	3,250	3,443	2,083	1,360	+ 5.9	93.0
19	Beef and veal, fresh	2,286	4,822	3,229	1,518	1,711	- 33.0	50.2
28	Meats, canned	2,797	3,267	1,310	419	891	- 59.9	29.5
	Fibres, textiles and products	24,655	28,956	32,705	17,292	15,413	+ 12.9	7.5
6	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	10,182	10,749	10,308	4,600	5,708	+ 4.1	75.0
7	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	2,215	4,985	7,704	4,288	3,416	+ 54.5	12.1
8	Wool, raw	6,238	5,861	7,362	5,136	2,226	+ 25.6	58.2
17	Cotton fabrics	2,701	2,807	3,427	1,588	1,839	+ 22.1	4.6
29	Carpets and mats, wool	1,163	1,454	1,221	555	666	- 16.0	13.0
	Wood, wood products and paper	990	1,658	1,277	621	656	- 23.0	0.5
	Iron and its products	1,557	1,586	2,496	454	2,042	+ 57.4	0.1
	Ferro-alloys	425	48	1,585	13	1,572	+ ¹	17.9
	Non-ferrous metals and products	31,837	34,510	43,601	18,474	25,127	+ 26.3	9.3
3	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	26,129	26,001	35,034	14,930	20,104	+ 34.7	88.6
14	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,961	2,121	4,327	1,344	2,983	+104.0	52.4
25	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	1,737	1,801	1,525	816	709	- 15.3	27.7
32	Manganese ore	377	2,655	954	584	370	- 64.1	37.5
33	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	555	696	836	405	431	+ 20.1	0.3
	Non-metallic minerals and products	7,650	11,725	42,295	14,441	27,854	+260.7	6.3
2	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	5,045	7,471	37,094	13,366	23,728	+396.5	13.1
20	Fuel oils	0	1,764	2,877	202	2,675	+ 63.1	4.3
	Chemicals and allied products	767	1,261	1,190	630	560	- 5.6	0.4
	Miscellaneous commodities	2,222	3,517	6,492	3,004	3,488	+ 84.6	1.5
21	Ships, foreign built	5	165	2,715	1,220	1,495	+ ¹	46.8
34	Containers, n.o.p.	663	748	804	374	430	+ 7.5	5.3
35	Canadian goods returned	219	229	802	396	406	-250.2	3.3
	Total imports from the Commonwealth	210,016	241,241	281,167	126,454	154,713	+ 16.6	5.1
	Total of commodities itemized	192,556	221,979	264,787	118,688	146,099		
	Per cent of imports itemized	91.7	92.0	94.2	93.9	94.4		

¹ Over 1000%.

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	Lat. Am. share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	33,340	32,476	27,403	11,540	15,863	- 15.6	3.3
6	Wheat	8,886	15,129	10,829	4,869	5,960	- 28.4	2.6
10	Wheat flour	13,818	6,108	5,333	1,838	3,495	- 12.7	8.6
14	Malt	4,477	4,332	3,214	1,863	1,351	- 25.8	29.5
19	Potatoes, certified seed	1,343	1,682	1,866	433	1,433	+ 10.9	53.2
20	Rubber tires and tubes	1,332	1,471	1,822	736	1,086	+ 23.9	31.1
23	Vegetables, fresh	38	20	1,222	7	1,215	+ 1	20.1
30	Oats	844	973	802	513	289	- 17.6	13.9
40	Whisky	880	646	455	141	314	- 29.6	0.6
	Animals and animal products	21,674	22,488	20,948	9,956	10,992	- 6.8	6.5
5	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	8,796	8,880	10,848	5,027	5,821	+ 22.2	62.2
11	Fish, cured	4,836	5,291	4,110	1,819	2,291	- 22.3	18.6
18	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food)	4,189	4,624	1,897	1,169	728	- 59.0	68.5
26	Leather, unmanufactured	1,565	1,051	1,181	584	597	+ 12.4	13.2
32	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	952	861	728	283	445	+ 10.1	6.4
35	Fish, canned	721	705	580	239	341	- 17.7	3.8
	Fibres, textiles and products	2,969	3,062	3,947	1,940	2,007	+ 28.9	10.1
21	Synthetic thread and yarn	1,214	1,047	1,729	734	995	+ 65.1	14.5
28	Felts and jackets for papermaking	676	791	1,070	611	459	+ 35.3	60.8
34	Cordage, rope and netting, n.o.p.	539	718	597	322	275	- 16.9	14.0
	Wood, wood products and paper	33,133	33,370	37,135	13,128	24,007	+ 11.3	2.3
1	Newsprint paper	25,092	23,306	25,780	8,729	17,051	+ 10.6	3.4
9	Wood pulp	3,722	6,316	7,509	2,433	5,076	+ 18.9	2.3
31	Book paper	592	678	734	329	405	+ 8.3	7.6
33	Bond and writing paper, uncut	659	795	722	392	330	- 9.2	29.2
39	Lumber and timber	906	1,050	484	284	200	- 53.9	0.1
	Iron and its products	29,483	24,818	35,063	10,794	24,269	+ 41.3	5.8
4	Rolling mill products	3,636	3,576	12,358	926	11,432	+245.6	16.7
7	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	12,940	8,769	9,540	4,492	5,048	+ 8.8	14.2
13	Engines and boilers	1,714	2,842	3,449	1,669	1,780	+ 21.4	7.2
16	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,207	2,049	2,031	1,088	943	- 0.9	2.5
22	Automobiles, passenger	2,137	2,192	1,330	917	413	- 39.3	5.5
25	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	1,011	0	1,207	2	1,205	+ 1	2.3
	Non-ferrous metals and products	24,139	20,674	23,968	11,018	12,950	+ 15.9	2.0
3	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	9,370	8,583	14,329	6,153	8,176	+ 66.9	5.3
12	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	8,198	6,280	3,995	2,348	1,647	- 36.4	8.4
17	Copper wire and copper manufactures	2,352	2,872	1,922	969	953	- 33.1	15.4
24	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	905	670	1,214	520	694	+ 81.2	0.5
37	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	7	0	493	194	299	+ 1	10.5
	Non-metallic minerals and products	7,235	8,272	9,853	3,028	6,825	+ 19.1	2.9
8	Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,752	6,509	7,887	2,568	5,319	+ 21.2	6.6
36	Brick and fire brick	309	470	525	215	310	+ 11.7	11.8
	Chemicals and allied products	19,832	24,244	23,690	11,578	12,112	- 2.3	10.0
2	Synthetic rubber and plastics materials, not shaped	2	2	14,767	7,485	7,282	2	13.5
15	Drugs and medicines	1,569	2,469	2,495	1,403	1,092	+ 1.1	45.1
27	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,235	1,272	1,125	435	690	- 11.6	10.7
29	Fertilizers, chemical	2,725	2,507	898	165	733	- 64.2	1.7
	Miscellaneous commodities	7,251	2,684	2,858	1,211	1,647	+ 6.5	3.7
38	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	350	305	487	120	367	+ 59.7	2.3
	Total domestic exports to Latin America	179,056	172,089	184,866	74,192	110,674	+ 7.4	3.5
	Total of commodities itemized	142,294	137,639	163,564	65,024	98,540		
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	79.5	80.0	88.5	87.6	89.0		

¹ Over 1000%.² Data for 1958 and 1959 not comparable with 1960. Prior to 1960 this item included some plastics manufactures now excluded, but did not include synthetic rubber which is now included.

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity rank in 1960	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1960		Change from 1959-60	Lat. Am. share of item total 1960
		1958	1959	1960	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000			\$'000		%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	109,585	90,121	86,162	45,474	40,688	- 4.4	12.6
2	Coffee, green	47,481	43,129	38,624	19,042	19,582	- 10.4	81.6
3	Bananas, fresh	23,632	24,359	24,413	12,555	11,858	+ 0.2	99.9
5	Vegetables, fresh	5,496	3,857	5,564	4,899	665	+ 44.3	11.3
6	Sugar, unrefined	15,041	6,211	4,177	2,031	2,146	- 32.7	8.2
7	Nuts	2,885	1,684	2,934	1,605	1,329	+ 74.2	13.4
13	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,186	1,104	1,391	726	665	+ 26.0	5.3
15	Citrus fruits, fresh	2,266	340	1,143	416	727	+236.2	3.1
16	Rice	2,337	948	1,047	534	513	+ 10.4	15.9
17	Melons, fresh	639	662	1,020	1,016	4	+ 54.1	26.1
18	Cocoa beans, not roasted	1,568	910	1,007	211	796	+ 10.7	11.1
20	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,627	2,172	791	346	445	- 63.6	13.3
21	Molasses and syrups	499	734	774	426	348	+ 5.4	18.8
23	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,289	782	755	245	510	- 3.5	3.4
26	Tobacco, unmanufactured	616	490	503	173	330	+ 2.7	12.7
33	Instant coffee powder	¹	327	342	167	175	+ 4.6	4.5
34	Pineapples, fresh	496	416	322	296	26	- 22.6	70.6
	Animals and animal products	3,137	3,855	3,856	1,284	2,572	+ ²	2.7
11	Meats, canned	2,056	2,230	2,003	504	1,499	- 10.2	45.1
25	Molluscs and crustaceans	36	421	596	209	387	+ 41.6	9.3
30	Fish, canned	484	590	356	163	193	- 39.7	7.6
38	Fur skins, undressed	73	152	251	176	75	+ 65.1	1.3
	Fibres, textiles and products	20,657	29,514	7,493	3,750	3,743	- 74.6	1.7
9	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	2,211	2,621	2,416	1,174	1,242	- 7.8	32.4
10	Cotton, raw	15,799	22,125	2,313	812	1,501	- 89.5	4.6
19	Baler and binder twine	222	361	816	611	205	+126.0	25.9
24	Wool, raw	556	1,250	686	380	306	- 45.1	5.4
32	Wool noils and tops	80	276	352	224	128	+ 27.5	2.4
	Wood, wood products and paper	611	559	457	283	174	- 18.2	0.2
28	Logs, timber and lumber	553	512	435	272	163	- 15.0	1.1
	Iron and its products	1,148	1,476	2,023	591	1,432	+ 37.1	0.1
12	Iron ore	909	1,113	1,744	519	1,225	+ 56.7	3.6
40	Engines and boilers	25	56	200	30	170	+257.1	0.1
	Non-ferrous metals and products	1,981	5,681	4,075	1,389	2,686	- 28.3	0.9
8	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	1,020	2,393	2,669	315	2,354	+ 11.5	66.7
27	Silver, unmanufactured	0	848	449	448	1	- 47.1	12.9
36	Tungsten ores	102	51	265	191	74	+419.6	27.5
37	Manganese ore	206	848	258	132	126	- 69.6	10.1
	Non-metallic minerals and products	210,005	205,123	196,380	94,392	101,988	- 4.3	29.2
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	199,909	187,584	175,041	90,000	85,041	- 6.7	61.8
4	Fuel oils	8,814	16,287	18,530	3,639	14,891	+ 13.8	27.7
14	Fluorspar	498	633	1,242	353	889	+ 96.2	83.6
22	Gasoline	0	0	768	0	768	+ ³	5.2
39	Kerosene	0	0	241	206	35	+ ³	8.2
	Chemicals and allied products	1,039	1,005	661	361	300	- 34.2	0.2
31	Dyeing and tanning materials ⁴	644	682	353	176	177	- 48.2	3.0
	Miscellaneous commodities	1,527	1,400	1,189	574	615	- 15.1	0.3
29	Canadian goods returned	173	342	402	215	187	+ 17.5	1.7
35	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	621	373	261	150	131	- 24.7	21.9
	Total imports from Latin America	349,691	338,734	302,296	148,096	154,200	- 10.8	5.5
	Total of commodities itemized	342,249	329,873	297,474	145,587	151,887		
	Per cent of imports itemized	97.9	97.4	98.4	98.3	98.5		

¹ Not listed separately prior to 1958.² Less than 0.1%.³ Over 1000%.⁴ All or mostly quebracho extract.

C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1959 and 1960

(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1960. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX-XII.

	1959	1960		1959	1960
3. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY					
Domestic exports	129,345	165,597	Imports	123,905	126,988
Re-exports	978	1,965	Trade balance	+ 6,418	+ 40,573
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	51,672	39,725	Automobiles, passenger	32,276	33,011
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	14,924	34,018	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	14,030	14,966
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	6,100	10,561	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	7,959	7,255
Asbestos, unmanufactured	8,557	9,639	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	4,981	3,956
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	4,000	9,369	Automobile parts (except engines)	2,119	3,358
Iron ore	5,159	6,855	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	3,264	2,571
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	1	5,918	Automobiles, freight	3,062	2,256
Wood pulp	3,229	5,613	Bail and roller bearings	1,662	1,956
Engines and boilers	3,831	4,657	Clocks, watches and parts	2,105	1,941
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,769	4,245	Tools	2,244	1,929
Barley	668	2,999	Glass, plate and sheet	2,102	1,800
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	504	2,899	Wire and wire products	1,864	1,667
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	3,382	2,285	Cotton fabrics	1,261	1,667
Hides and skins (except furs)	1,581	2,236	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,251	1,537
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	1,915	2,027	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	1,369	1,446
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	72	2,017	Dyeing and tanning materials	1,438	1,442
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	104	1,916	Engines and boilers	835	1,436
Oats	1,315	1,599	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	1,240	1,234
4. JAPAN					
Domestic exports	139,724	178,008	Imports	102,669	110,382
Re-exports	240	690	Trade balance	+ 37,295	+ 68,316
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	69,165	82,106	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	20,305	17,607
Iron ore	5,054	9,424	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	7,391	8,787
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	8,831	9,360	Cotton fabrics	6,947	7,575
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3,657	8,594	Toys and sporting goods	4,395	4,708
Asbestos, unmanufactured	6,737	8,499	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	3,539	4,404
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	5,150	8,481	Rubber footwear and parts	2,458	3,602
Scrap iron and steel	4,562	5,345	Plywoods and veneers	4,135	3,518
Rapeseed	3,553	4,884	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	2,836	3,486
Coal and coke	971	4,464	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,916	2,556
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	918	3,097	Containers, n.o.p.	2,358	2,484
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	979	3,008	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	1,960	2,384
Wood pulp	7,106	2,988	Citrus fruits, fresh	2,004	2,297
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	153	2,241	Silk fabrics	1,350	2,074
Hides and skins (except furs)	902	2,198	Footwear and parts, n.o.p.	603	2,014
Wheat flour	2,170	1,887	Synthetic fabrics	854	1,890
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	6	1,761	Pottery and chinaware	1,568	1,860
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	61	1,238	Fish, canned	1,549	1,559
Barley	5,270	0	Cutlery	1,798	1,526
5. VENEZUELA					
Domestic exports	45,833	35,345	Imports	204,582	195,189
Re-exports	377	190	Trade balance	-158,372	-159,654
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Concluded		
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	7,901	8,252	Copper wire and copper manufactures	1,171	513
Wheat	5,310	4,980	Lumber and timber	997	444
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,853	2,338	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	914	229
Newsprint paper	2,358	2,320			
Eggs in the shell (for food)	4,601	1,897	Principal imports:		
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped ..	1	1,771	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	187,584	175,041
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,255	1,329	Fuel oils	16,286	18,376
Automobiles, passenger	1,624	863	Gasoline	0	768
Wood pulp	1,685	678	Coffee, green	333	249
6. AUSTRALIA					
Domestic exports	53,929	98,862	Imports	41,080	35,508
Re-exports	353	911	Trade balance	+ 13,202	+ 64,265
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Concluded:		
Newsprint paper	13,021	19,552	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	213	1,179
Automobile parts (except engines)	5,723	16,054	Automobiles, freight	0	860
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	6,940	11,255			
Lumber and timber	6,400	10,236	Principal imports:		
Automobiles, passenger	3,130	4,106	Sugar, unrefined	14,004	12,723
Wood pulp	1,733	3,736	Fruits, dried	8,403	6,507
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,477	3,439	Wool, raw	3,388	4,360
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,904	3,187	Mutton and lamb, fresh	2,651	2,227
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,730	2,843	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,323	1,367
Engines and boilers	821	2,200	Meats, canned	3,266	1,302
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	733	1,594	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,415	1,285
Fish, canned	832	1,244	Beef and veal, fresh	2,066	923

¹ Not available prior to 1960.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1959 and 1960 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1959	1960		1959	1960
7. FRANCE					
Domestic exports	43,157	72,907	Imports	56,940	50,121
Re-exports	525	679	Trade balance	-13,258	+23,464
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	1	16,852	Automobiles, passenger	16,444	9,271
Wheat	3,859	13,410	Books, printed	3,179	4,149
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	5,870	7,619	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	3,834	2,692
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	746	6,722	Wines	2,272	2,249
Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,028	5,221	Brandy	1,906	1,993
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	8,779	4,088	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,602	1,622
Wood pulp	2,402	3,715	Glass, plate and sheet	1,270	1,257
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	3,088	2,899	Wool fabrics	1,361	1,225
Newsprint paper	640	1,376	Rubber tires and tubes	1,078	1,031
Rapeseed	0	1,324	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	528	781
Scrap iron and steel	344	1,111	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	564	726
Lumber and timber	376	1,071	Films, motion picture, exposed	687	604
Engines and boilers	942	1,070	Leather, unmanufactured	921	572
Fish, canned	637	92	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	2,611	459
8. ITALY					
Domestic exports	31,717	68,393	Imports	37,636	42,843
Re-exports	264	524	Trade balance	- 5,675	+26,074
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	6,507	21,111	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	4,178	4,000
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,746	8,826	Wool fabrics	2,164	3,420
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	57	5,861	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	1,965	2,563
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	1,725	5,029	Leather footwear and parts	1,812	2,202
Rapeseed	4,633	3,883	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	1,734	2,095
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	1	2,708	Cheese	1,421	1,799
Wood pulp	1,592	2,152	Musical instruments	909	1,359
Asbestos, unmanufactured	933	2,142	Wines	956	1,078
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	766	1,618	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,146	1,012
Synthetic thread and yarn	0	1,483	Prefabricated buildings, structures, etc.	0	1,011
Pulpwood	996	1,246	Automobiles, passenger	1,875	964
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	105	1,004	Rice	1,685	941
Scrap iron and steel	130	980	Synthetic fabrics	639	914
Fish, cured	987	929	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	553	856
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	717	881	Tractors and parts	72	787
Lumber and timber	274	636	Brass, manufactured	702	752
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	77	561	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	786	636
Eggs, processed	1,260	344	Nuts	1,063	470
9. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG					
Domestic exports	56,127	69,131	Imports	44,786	41,401
Re-exports	686	364	Trade balance	+12,027	+28,094
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Concluded:		
Wheat	18,696	19,302	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	1,196	301
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	6,266	11,560	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,044	287
Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,293	5,714			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4,041	5,597	Principal imports:		
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,450	3,071	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	15,888	11,704
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	421	2,080	Glass, plate and sheet	5,243	4,956
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	1,695	1,971	Diamonds, unset	5,231	4,953
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	2,445	1,801	Carpets and mats, wool	3,593	2,828
Lumber and timber	242	1,655	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2,146	2,587
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	1	1,577	Glass and glass products, n.o.p.	1,327	1,242
Engines and boilers	1,011	1,339	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	738	833
Iron ore	634	1,280	Paperboard, paper and products	263	822
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	74	1,180	Books, printed	768	802
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	2,244	861	Cotton fabrics	554	643
10. WEST INDIES FEDERATION					
Domestic exports	39,714	39,522	Imports	50,441	56,112
Re-exports	529	327	Trade balance	-10,197	-16,263
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat flour	8,212	7,341	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	19,072	26,500
Fish, cured	4,942	4,888	Sugar, unrefined	15,793	15,102
Fish, canned	1,932	2,106	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	7,471	6,495
Automobiles, passenger	867	2,131	Fuel oils	1,506	2,739
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,982	1,490	Molasses and syrups	2,318	1,636
Lumber and timber	1,304	1,448	Rum	1,252	1,106
Newsprint paper	979	1,119	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	829	646
Pork and beef, pickled	1,039	955	Cocoa beans, not roasted	698	500
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,249	751	Spices	427	402

¹ Not available prior to 1960.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1959 and 1960 — Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1959	1960		1959	1960
11. NETHERLANDS					
Domestic exports	53,849	62,554	Imports	29,154	31,456
Re-exports	447	521	Trade balance	+25,142	+31,619
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	16,319	17,443	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,481	4,439
Iron ore	6,480	7,776	Florist and nursery stock	2,548	2,527
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing) ..	2,792	4,963	Cotton fabrics	1,778	1,780
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped ..	1	4,911	Ships, foreign built	632	1,589
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ..	1,861	3,591	Machinery (non-farm) and parts ..	1,103	1,025
Hides and skins (except furs)	2,619	3,211	Rice	61	828
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,456	2,782	Cheese	645	771
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,860	1,495	Confectionery, including candy ..	658	769
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) ..	186	1,469	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,191	733
Barley	943	1,052	Containers, n.o.p.	487	476
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated ..	696	925	Cocoa and chocolate powder	472	462
Wood pulp	908	888	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ..	575	403
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ..	870	758	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns ..	638	252
Rapeseed	1,362	499	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	877	42
12. NORWAY					
Domestic exports	62,308	70,072	Imports	4,063	4,248
Re-exports	79	71	Trade balance	+58,324	+65,895
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — Concluded:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated ..	39,787	44,878	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p.	472	382
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ..	9,024	10,247	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	379	359
Wheat	4,958	6,164	Asbestos, unmanufactured	232	313
Chemicals and allied products	3,501	1,333	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ..	232	55
Wheat flour	0	1,150			
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	972	1,084	Principal imports:		
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated ..	533	884	Fish, canned	1,011	837
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	598	861	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	213	717
Ferro-alloys	4	480	Ferro-alloys	981	180
Carbon and graphite electrodes	32	392			
13. INDIA					
Domestic exports	53,654	36,814	Imports	29,221	29,352
Re-exports	315	372	Trade balance	+24,748	+7,835
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — Concluded:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ..	6,809	8,109	Automobile parts (except engines)	915	349
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ..	4,769	6,972	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,476	270
Wood pulp	3,767	4,255	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated ..	1,126	1
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	40	2,747			
Fertilizers, chemical	965	2,423	Principal imports:		
Wheat	17,042	2,240	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	10,555	9,880
Railway ties	3,275	1,912	Tea, black	8,221	8,483
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped ..	1	1,335	Nuts	3,217	3,383
Asbestos, unmanufactured	459	967	Cotton fabrics	2,636	3,283
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated ..	559	849	Carpets and mats, wool	1,425	1,193
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) ..	1,910	520	Spices	400	897
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	5,034	491	Manganese ore	381	0
14. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA					
Domestic exports	51,243	52,655	Imports	6,564	11,482
Re-exports	260	415	Trade balance	+44,939	+44,589
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — Concluded:		
Lumber and timber	5,606	3,187	Tallow	944	463
Wheat	15,643	7,699	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) ..	1,740	345
Newsprint paper	6,631	7,085			
Automobiles, passenger	3,604	6,742	Principal imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ..	2,055	4,247	Sugar, unrefined	461	1,828
Automobiles, freight	1,659	2,294	Citrus fruits, fresh	70	1,360
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped ..	1	2,266	Ferro-alloys	6	1,323
Automobile parts (except engines)	1,250	1,773	Nuts	425	728
Packages	604	1,162	Fruits, canned and preserved	520	726
Leather, unmanufactured	1,622	854	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) ..	726	581
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	799	839	Abrasives	526	532
Engines and boilers	439	813	Tungsten carbide for inserts and drill bits ..	478	372
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	752	751	Wines	329	368
Wrapping paper	586	465	Brandy	319	342

¹ Not available prior to 1960.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1959 and 1960 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1959	1960		1959	1960
15. MEXICO					
Domestic exports	27,633	38,023	Imports	34,201	21,007
Re-exports	601	691	Trade balance	- 5,967	+17,706
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Newsprint paper	7,597	8,748	Vegetable, fresh	3,655	5,206
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	1	6,953	Coffee, green	2,513	3,036
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	734	4,941	Nuts	1,075	2,191
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,741	3,737	Cotton, raw	19,019	2,054
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,298	1,838	Fluorspar	633	1,242
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,994	1,811	Fruits, canned and preserved	850	1,088
Railway track material, iron	0	1,627	Citrus fruits, fresh	264	994
Wood pulp	635	1,049	Melons, fresh	604	980
Felts and jackets for papermaking	511	644	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	776	736
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	826	466	Rice	709	432
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	695	576	Silver, unmanufactured	668	270
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	122	426			
16. SWITZERLAND					
Domestic exports	25,728	26,404	Imports	24,514	24,343
Re-exports	794	434	Trade balance	+ 2,008	+ 2,495
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	11,256	9,940	Clocks, watches and parts	5,901	5,821
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,129	3,699	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,509	3,189
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,833	3,692	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,886	2,014
Synthetic thread and yarn	1,276	1,233	Drugs and medicines	1,557	1,642
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	1	909	Dyeing and tanning materials	1,391	1,500
Barley	977	720	Cheese	1,160	1,143
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	704	626	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	1,025	1,120
Wood pulp	356	522	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	379	406
Fur skins, undressed	466	502	Tools	491	399
Asbestos, unmanufactured	578	474			
17. BRAZIL					
Domestic exports	14,148	19,755	Imports	28,479	24,883
Re-exports	134	305	Trade balance	-14,177	- 4,823
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,342	5,370	Coffee, green	20,477	18,541
Newsprint paper	1,643	3,225	Iron ore	1,113	1,606
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,570	2,120	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	2,172	788
Wood pulp	0	1,350	Nuts	503	696
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	103	1,291	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	884	653
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,966	980	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	558	624
Engines and boilers	502	797	Cocoa beans, not roasted	459	559
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	390	568	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	346	268
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	658	520	Manganese ore	848	254
Malt	459	331	Meats, canned	559	6
Fish, cured	524	22			
Railway track material, iron	997	0			
18. SAUDI ARABIA					
Domestic exports	2,877	2,905	Imports	70,725	39,774
Re-exports	15	16	Trade balance	-67,833	-36,853
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	1,794	2,514	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	70,329	39,774
Automobiles, passenger	645	150	Fuel oils	396	0
19. SWEDEN					
Domestic exports	14,679	20,906	Imports	18,077	20,399
Re-exports	231	394	Trade balance	- 2,966	+ 902
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	5,258	6,417	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	4,599	5,525
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,060	2,799	Automobiles, passenger	1,666	2,026
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	315	2,606	Ball and roller bearings	1,172	1,668
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	129	1,427	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	978	1,228
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	660	1,121	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	785	1,203
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	1	791	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	816	806
Asbestos, unmanufactured	479	680	Paperboard, paper and products	638	680
Scrap iron and steel	135	571	Tools	683	647
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	452	556	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	407	603
Meats, cooked and meats, n.o.p.	547	455	Fur skins, undressed	805	224
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	796	411			

¹ Not available prior to 1960.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1959 and 1960 — Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1959	1960		1959	1960
20. HONG KONG					
Domestic exports	11, 192	22, 514	Imports	12, 969	15, 534
Re-exports	109	601	Trade balance	- 1, 668	+ 7, 582
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4, 297	7, 357	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	4, 821	7, 441
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped ..	1	4, 939	Rubber footwear and parts	953	786
Wheat	261	1, 512	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	565	638
Wheat flour	1, 294	1, 283	Toys and sporting goods	470	504
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	28	1, 108	Containers, n.o.p.	385	430
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	222	939	Molluscs and crustaceans	341	334
Synthetic fabrics	6	807	Furniture, mainly of wood	425	233
Meats, canned	1	794			
Automobiles, passenger	239	512			
Wood pulp	0	441			
Engines and boilers	100	225			
21. NEW ZEALAND					
Domestic exports	13, 306	23, 858	Imports	8, 594	10, 099
Re-exports	341	333	Trade balance	+ 5, 052	+14, 093
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — Concluded:		
Newsprint paper	1, 648	4, 140	Tools	380	581
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	411	2, 796	Asbestos, unmanufactured	481	577
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1, 533	2, 215	Engines and boilers	724	560
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped ..	1	1, 791	Automobile parts (except engines)	376	512
Automobiles, passenger	1, 042	1, 580			
Fish, canned	740	1, 411	Principal imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	667	1, 326	Sausage casings	2, 550	2, 857
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	570	875	Wool, raw	1, 962	2, 456
Lumber and timber	784	790	Beef and veal, fresh	2, 379	2, 296
Copper wire and copper manufactures	378	667	Mutton and lamb, fresh	1, 063	1, 933
22. IRAN					
Domestic exports	2, 242	2, 499	Imports	11, 948	31, 469
Re-exports	111	23	Trade balance	- 9, 595	-28, 947
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	376	590	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	10, 936	30, 670
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	124	414	Fruits, dried	554	469
Hardware, n.o.p.	127	197	Nuts	347	212
Automobiles, passenger	329	223			
Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	295	145			
Lamps and lanterns of metal	223	112			
23. NETHERLANDS ANTILLES					
Domestic exports	1, 193	1, 131	Imports	47, 120	32, 521
Re-exports	5	7	Trade balance	-45, 922	-31, 383
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat flour	278	195	Fuel oils	34, 452	29, 094
Fish, canned	156	152	Gasoline	11, 514	2, 154
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	64	80	Kerosene	673	1, 189
24. MALAYA AND SINGAPORE					
Domestic exports	3, 258	4, 660	Imports	28, 644	28, 120
Re-exports	3	37	Trade balance	-25, 383	-23, 423
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat flour	1, 011	954	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	22, 061	19, 946
Automobiles, passenger	385	768	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2, 121	4, 327
Engines and boilers	619	762	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	3, 262	1, 933
Oatmeal and rolled oats	364	474	Fruits, canned and preserved	770	1, 105
Asbestos, unmanufactured	9	157	Spices	278	642
Tools	44	144			

¹ Not available prior to 1960.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1959 and 1960 - Concluded
(Values in \$'000)

	1959	1960		1959	1960
25. COLOMBIA					
Domestic exports	17,668	16,590	Imports	15,827	12,784
Re-exports	515	379	Trade balance	+ 2,356	+ 4,186
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Concluded:		
Synthetic rubber, plastics materials, unshaped	1	3,096	Fertilizers, chemical	1,562	645
Newsprint paper	2,477	3,007	Malt	750	190
Wood pulp	1,553	1,611	Wheat	1,463	111
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,241	1,184	Principal imports:		
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	628	850	Coffee, green	15,172	12,159
Engines and boilers	662	819	Logs, timber and lumber	391	256
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	411	743			
26. BRITISH GUIANA					
Domestic exports	4,392	7,428	Imports	18,033	18,921
Re-exports	21	123	Trade balance	-13,620	-11,370
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	185	1,066	Sugar, unrefined	7,999	8,276
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	21	818	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	6,929	8,199
Fish, cured	580	680	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	1,801	1,516
Wheat flour	489	424	Molasses and syrups	524	487
Tobacco, unmanufactured	263	257	Rum	731	373
27. KUWAIT					
Domestic exports	1	1,091	Imports	1	22,303
Re-exports	1	2	Trade balance	1	-21,210
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Barley	1	488	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	1	22,164
Automobiles, passenger	1	428	Fuel oils	1	138
28. ARGENTINA					
Domestic exports	7,002	19,364	Imports	3,380	3,611
Re-exports	153	291	Trade balance	+ 3,775	+16,043
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	126	5,472	Meats, canned	1,319	1,478
Newsprint paper	1,793	4,521	Wool, raw	793	511
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,866	2,329	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	0	473
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	0	1,206	Dyeing and tanning materials	460	267
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	582	982	Fur skins, undressed	131	128
Wood pulp	354	959			
Asbestos, unmanufactured	649	755			
29. CUBA					
Domestic exports	15,222	13,038	Imports	12,011	7,243
Re-exports	353	426	Trade balance	+ 3,563	+ 6,221
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Concluded:		
Fish, cured	2,477	1,638	Synthetic thread and yarn	157	307
Malt	1,490	1,316	Copper wire and copper manufactures	726	153
Vegetables, fresh	0	1,214	Principal imports:		
Newsprint paper	4,343	1,173	Sugar, unrefined	6,211	4,177
Wheat flour	599	907	Molasses and syrups	680	666
Potatoes, certified seed	301	900	Baler and binder twine	245	533
Wood pulp	65	877	Tobacco, unmanufactured	463	436
Drugs and medicines	430	642	Pineapples, fresh	412	316
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	303	396	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	2,030	139
Engines and boilers	364	343			
30. POLAND					
Domestic exports	15,631	16,665	Imports	1,643	1,871
Re-exports	1	55	Trade balance	+13,989	+14,849
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	9,223	7,296	Cotton fabrics	181	285
Barley	5,110	4,999	Fruits, canned and preserved	168	226
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	249	1,394	Benzol	0	164
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	503	1,215	Hardware, n.o.p.	444	99
Asbestos, unmanufactured	0	521			

1 Not available prior to 1960.

2 Included with Saudi Arabia prior to 1960.

D. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME — GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XX. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1957-1960
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1959-60	1960			
	1957	1958	1959	1960		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	95.7	96.6	99.8	99.6	- 0.2	99.8	99.1	98.8	100.3
Barley	76.9	73.4	74.1	75.5	+ 1.9	74.1	74.1	76.2	78.3
Oats	83.9	86.2	91.1	101.2	+11.1	100.8	102.1	100.3	100.8
Rye	44.0	44.9	46.1	48.6	+ 5.4	49.0	53.9	43.2	44.4
Wheat	91.6	91.6	93.9	94.4	+ 0.5	94.4	93.3	93.9	95.5
Wheat flour	79.5	78.1	75.8	76.6	+ 1.1	76.0	75.4	76.6	77.9
Whisky	121.0	117.2	121.2	122.1	+ 0.7	120.8	120.0	122.8	123.6
Tobacco, flue-cured.....	115.7	123.4	125.0	136.7	+ 9.4	135.3	146.6	143.6	138.9
Cattle, dairy	107.5	128.9	149.4	144.0	- 3.6	150.5	136.6	146.6	143.1
Cattle, slaughter	93.9	110.9	126.9	115.0	- 9.4	110.2	125.9	113.7	101.0
Fish and fish products	121.9	123.7	125.8	133.9	+ 6.4	134.1	129.1	130.6	141.5
Fur skins, undressed.....	72.5	77.5	81.1	82.2	+ 1.4	88.0	77.0	76.3	76.3
Cattle hides, raw	59.8	57.0	93.4	73.4	-21.4	81.5	80.4	69.6	66.3
Leather, unmanufactured.....	126.3	132.2	153.8	133.1	-13.5	136.6	133.8	135.9	131.3
Beef and veal, fresh	94.6	126.1	135.7	128.7	- 5.2	124.4	132.0	132.4	124.7
Milk, processed	100.0	103.7	102.6	102.9	+ 0.3	106.6	103.7	105.4	100.3
Eggs in the shell	69.9	72.7	57.1	67.3	+17.9	54.9	72.1	70.9	79.2
Fibres and textiles	112.4	108.0	107.8	110.5	+ 2.5	109.9	110.7	110.7	111.1
Wood products and paper	119.9	119.3	120.2	118.5	- 1.4	118.2	120.0	118.2	117.7
Lumber and timber	100.4	97.3	99.5	97.4	- 2.1	100.4	100.1	95.5	94.1
Shingles, red cedar	117.0	113.1	125.3	113.1	- 9.7	118.3	117.0	110.0	107.3
Plywood	95.6	93.0	95.8	84.4	-11.9	81.3	86.5	87.5	85.4
Pulpwood	126.7	126.6	121.8	122.4	+ 0.5	111.1	124.9	126.0	125.8
Wood pulp	104.9	105.6	105.4	101.6	- 3.6	102.4	103.1	100.5	100.2
Newsprint paper	136.8	137.0	137.9	138.1	+ 0.1	136.3	138.8	138.6	138.6
Iron and steel and products	151.5	157.1	161.7	162.8	+ 0.7	161.0	162.6	163.6	163.7
Iron ore	148.8	147.3	145.2	156.7	+ 7.9	146.3	157.5	155.8	159.0
Pig iron	129.7	134.0	124.8	121.6	- 2.6	128.3	127.8	118.5	124.2
Farm implements and machinery	156.9	165.9	174.3	176.7	+ 1.4	174.4	175.2	178.3	179.0
Machinery (non-farm)	136.8	141.8	142.8	146.5	+ 2.6	143.6	147.2	147.0	148.0
Automobiles, trucks and parts	144.4	152.3	154.9	156.5	+ 1.0	155.0	156.7	156.6	157.5
Non-ferrous metals and products	153.9	143.6	145.6	150.6	+ 3.4	149.0	151.6	153.0	149.4
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	164.5	156.2	151.2	158.2	+ 4.6	151.5	159.4	162.2	161.2
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	134.1	118.2	139.1	143.7	+ 3.3	148.1	146.4	146.3	134.2
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	71.3	53.5	52.7	53.3	+ 1.1	51.0	54.6	55.2	52.8
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	248.2	246.7	236.8	237.7	+ 0.4	236.4	237.4	238.8	238.4
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	103.7	78.2	77.1	91.0	+18.0	85.6	92.7	92.6	93.1
Silver, unmanufactured	118.7	117.4	121.7	122.2	+ 0.4	120.4	122.6	122.6	122.2
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	91.6	74.6	80.6	91.1	+13.0	91.1	90.5	93.5	89.4
Non-metallic minerals and products	159.6	165.3	165.0	165.3	+ 0.2	165.8	165.0	165.3	165.5
Asbestos, unmanufactured	165.8	170.4	171.3	170.6	- 0.4	172.2	172.1	167.9	171.3
Coal	132.1	133.2	137.0	137.7	+ 0.5	138.5	137.2	137.7	137.2
Abrasives, artificial, crude	164.1	176.6	169.1	172.3	+ 1.9	169.2	166.9	180.2	171.6
Chemicals and fertilizer	113.3	114.5	114.8	115.3	+ 0.4	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.1
Fertilizers, chemical.....	112.8	114.1	112.5	114.6	+ 1.9	113.8	114.9	115.0	114.6
Miscellaneous products	128.9	128.8	128.9	133.9	+ 3.9	133.5	133.5	133.3	135.7
Rubber products	159.4	158.2	156.5	180.2	+15.1	176.0	178.6	181.2	186.3
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	118.9	120.3	121.4	122.2	+ 0.7	121.8	122.1	121.9	122.8
Total domestic exports	121.0	120.6	122.8	123.2	+ 0.3	122.7	123.6	123.2	123.2

¹ Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classifications. See Ch. IV, p. 39.

TABLE XXI. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1957-1960
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1959-60	1960			
	1957	1958	1959	1960		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948=100				%	1948=100			
Agricultural and animal products	112.4	126.3	116.3	109.8	- 5.6	107.4	101.4	106.1	124.7
Barley	325.9	395.0	332.1	252.8	-23.9	288.0	340.6	204.2	181.6
Oats	118.2	66.9	35.6	25.3	-28.9	39.2	27.3	16.8	18.1
Rye	47.7	66.4	47.5	36.4	-23.4	5.7	68.1	67.4	5.0
Wheat	170.9	200.4	193.6	178.9	- 7.6	163.2	156.7	181.2	214.8
Wheat flour	61.5	71.1	68.5	64.9	- 5.3	59.5	63.1	65.5	71.8
Whisky	205.4	222.4	239.5	240.7	+ 0.5	176.9	208.1	239.6	338.2
Tobacco, flue-cured	241.1	187.4	247.4	228.5	- 7.6	585.4	208.8	42.2	63.3
Cattle, dairy	21.4	23.0	17.8	19.2	+ 7.9	18.7	22.1	22.0	13.8
Cattle, slaughter	94.0	160.6	67.5	49.0	-27.4	61.2	48.5	17.5	75.9
Fish and fish products	125.8	144.9	134.8	118.2	-12.3	92.7	116.7	144.1	120.3
Fur skins, undressed	153.8	129.4	127.9	121.2	- 5.2	215.3	98.4	49.9	130.5
Cattle hides, raw	130.9	137.9	106.6	172.1	+61.4	110.9	185.4	182.3	209.7
Leather, unmanufactured	83.7	65.6	77.4	72.7	- 6.1	73.1	64.1	59.6	91.4
Beef and veal, fresh	38.6	43.8	18.6	15.0	-19.4	12.4	20.4	12.6	14.5
Milk, processed	49.8	71.1	113.5	111.6	- 1.7	77.6	100.4	120.2	145.2
Eggs in the shell	19.0	28.9	35.6	16.9	-52.5	26.6	11.4	9.6	20.1
Fibres and textiles	53.0	42.0	52.5	77.4	+47.4	71.1	78.4	75.6	84.2
Wood products and paper	127.4	124.3	132.3	140.8	+ 6.4	129.9	140.8	145.0	147.7
Lumber and timber	143.2	153.5	165.5	180.9	+ 9.3	164.3	187.9	194.0	176.6
Shingles, red cedar	73.8	79.1	76.0	82.3	+ 8.3	71.3	89.7	93.2	74.9
Plywood	103.5	87.3	126.8	155.7	+22.8	193.1	186.4	123.7	115.9
Pulpwood	87.8	62.8	56.0	58.5	+ 4.5	65.0	34.7	67.0	68.7
Wood pulp	131.7	127.7	139.6	151.3	+ 8.4	148.2	147.0	154.0	156.2
Newsprint paper	136.5	131.5	136.7	143.2	+ 4.8	126.6	144.6	147.4	154.1
Iron and steel and products	100.0	79.1	97.9	102.6	+ 4.8	82.8	106.0	126.6	94.7
Iron ore	1,930.6	1,379.0	2,050.4	1,871.7	- 8.7	441.6	2,035.6	3,723.2	1,307.7
Pig iron ³	87,264	46,627	69,148	66,914	- 3.2	11,780	79,448	83,119	88,810
Farm implements and machinery	60.2	79.7	89.2	65.5	-26.6	88.7	83.8	53.2	37.4
Machinery (non-farm)	97.7	77.3	79.2	107.0	+35.1	99.4	116.6	103.4	108.6
Automobiles, trucks and parts	50.4	42.9	41.4	60.1	+45.2	65.9	68.9	50.4	55.6
Non-ferrous metals and products	161.1	182.6	196.2	208.0	+ 6.0	229.5	190.6	204.2	207.1
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	150.4	153.6	164.6	162.8	+11.1	206.7	167.8	162.4	193.9
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	146.0	151.9	151.8	195.6	+28.9	202.3	181.9	208.8	188.5
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	120.1	142.1	140.8	142.4	+ 1.1	160.6	111.5	131.5	166.7
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	135.5	116.7	129.8	147.2	+13.4	165.8	132.6	152.0	138.6
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	159.4	150.8	96.8	105.2	+ 8.7	95.0	103.2	123.3	98.3
Silver, unmanufactured	216.9	244.6	250.9	247.9	- 1.2	270.8	249.3	227.1	246.8
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	167.4	175.3	161.4	164.8	+ 2.1	165.6	145.0	149.0	200.0
Non-metallic minerals and products	235.8	159.6	187.9	216.5	+15.2	178.8	217.9	231.0	237.7
Asbestos, unmanufactured	156.0	128.6	155.7	170.0	+ 9.2	114.1	175.9	181.3	208.3
Coal	22.0	16.9	22.6	42.7	+88.9	27.5	40.7	54.6	48.0
Abrasives, artificial, crude	154.4	96.1	122.6	137.7	+12.3	133.9	148.3	136.2	133.5
Chemicals and fertilizer	215.9	215.5	220.1	258.2	+17.3	265.5	261.4	258.4	247.7
Fertilizers, chemical	119.3	112.0	119.2	125.6	+ 5.4	154.7	121.8	97.7	128.6
Miscellaneous products	102.1	168.5	86.0	85.1	- 1.0	79.3	81.6	91.9	87.3
Rubber products	23.4	20.5	30.4	19.3	-36.5	20.5	18.5	18.8	19.4
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	60.9	55.6	73.1	91.6	+25.3	59.3	100.3	114.4	92.3
Total domestic exports	129.7	130.4	134.2	140.3	+ 4.5	134.9	135.9	144.6	145.6

¹ Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XX into appropriate value indexes.² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. IV, p. 39.³ A very large index—not a misprint.

TABLE XXII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1957-1960

Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1950-60	1960			
	1957	1958	1959	1960		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	104.0	100.3	91.3	91.1	- 0.2	89.2	91.2	92.1	92.6
Bananas, fresh	122.7	117.1	115.2	103.4	-10.2	108.3	101.0	97.8	109.3
Citrus fruits, fresh	160.7	212.5	167.9	184.1	+ 9.6	173.4	192.1	195.2	183.8
Fruits, dried	132.4	155.9	156.9	156.7	- 0.1	144.9	145.9	161.6	160.4
Nuts	73.8	75.0	66.4	76.3	+14.9	70.9	74.4	80.3	80.3
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	93.4	100.6	92.5	94.7	+ 2.4	93.8	95.6	97.5	105.9
Soybeans	66.9	63.3	62.5	62.2	- 0.5	61.6	62.2	63.0	61.9
Sugar, unrefined	110.5	79.2	73.7	73.7	0.0	70.4	72.5	75.1	75.3
Cocoa beans, not roasted	61.7	112.1	91.9	71.3	-22.4	79.6	70.5	68.6	68.0
Coffee, green	200.4	174.9	140.4	134.5	- 4.2	136.0	136.0	131.5	134.8
Tea, black	104.2	102.3	100.9	107.2	+ 6.2	101.2	106.7	105.6	115.6
Whisky	94.2	92.8	90.7	90.5	- 0.2	90.8	88.8	91.9	90.8
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	67.9	60.1	57.4	60.5	+ 5.4	60.5	60.6	61.4	62.1
Fur skins, undressed	75.0	69.2	68.0	71.4	+ 5.0	72.5	73.6	72.0	69.8
Fibres and textiles	90.2	86.6	82.3	88.0	+ 6.9	87.3	87.1	88.5	90.3
Cotton raw	86.9	88.5	83.0	88.7	+ 6.9	87.0	87.4	88.8	92.1
Cotton fabrics	69.0	63.9	64.5	67.4	+ 4.5	66.3	64.7	66.8	71.9
Jute fabrics, unbleached	55.0	54.3	56.3	62.3	+10.7	56.3	58.9	65.6	67.5
Wool, raw	146.5	118.8	96.7	113.3	+17.2	115.4	115.4	116.1	112.7
Wool tops	110.4	87.3	84.3	87.3	+ 3.6	88.1	87.3	88.8	84.3
Worsted and serges	82.6	97.2	91.7	94.9	+ 3.5	98.9	93.4	91.5	96.0
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	96.1	100.1	100.4	97.4	- 3.0	98.5	98.6	96.5	95.8
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	51.9	49.8	54.4	68.3	+25.6	61.7	70.6	71.0	69.8
Wood products and paper	126.0	138.7	139.7	142.2	+ 1.8	140.1	142.1	143.0	143.7
Paperboard, paper and products	113.2	115.8	114.7	117.7	+ 2.6	114.5	118.2	118.7	119.4
Newspapers and periodicals	144.1	171.4	175.0	177.9	+ 1.7	176.7	176.7	178.6	179.4
Iron and steel and products	138.1	143.1	144.2	146.5	+ 1.6	144.4	147.4	147.1	147.3
Iron ore	208.7	213.6	206.9	206.2	- 0.3	203.3	208.4	207.3	205.7
Rolling mill products	158.1	160.3	156.7	164.1	+ 4.7	168.0	164.4	163.5	159.4
Farm implements and machinery	124.5	131.5	134.6	138.3	+ 2.7	134.5	138.9	139.1	140.5
Machinery (non-farm)	136.8	141.8	142.8	146.5	+ 2.6	143.6	147.2	147.0	148.1
Automobiles, trucks and parts	126.6	132.4	134.5	134.0	- 0.4	132.1	135.3	135.1	133.5
Non-ferrous metals and products	131.3	132.8	135.1	138.3	+ 2.4	136.9	139.2	137.8	139.0
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	93.6	92.9	100.0	99.8	- 0.2	97.8	97.9	100.9	101.5
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	142.1	147.1	146.8	148.4	+ 1.1	146.8	150.3	148.3	148.0
Non-metallic minerals and products	108.5	106.5	101.8	99.1	- 2.7	98.1	100.7	100.4	97.9
Bricks and tiles	139.0	143.2	145.1	148.3	+ 2.2	144.9	148.9	149.0	150.2
China tableware	115.0	120.4	122.8	126.9	+ 3.3	122.1	126.2	129.3	130.1
Coal, anthracite	121.4	115.5	108.4	102.9	- 5.1	103.1	106.9	100.1	101.8
Coal, bituminous	104.5	105.1	103.9	102.0	- 1.8	97.2	104.1	104.7	99.6
Glass, plate and sheet	149.2	150.9	148.7	148.0	- 0.5	147.7	151.2	145.4	147.8
Crude petroleum for refining	107.4	103.6	94.9	89.0	- 6.2	90.9	92.3	88.2	88.2
Gasoline and fuel oils	94.3	90.9	87.5	92.5	+ 5.7	86.5	101.1	105.6	90.6
Chemicals and fertilizer	110.9	112.7	110.9	111.9	+ 0.9	109.6	111.3	113.1	112.9
Fertilizer	118.6	115.5	115.3	116.6	+ 1.1	111.7	114.5	117.1	117.8
Paints and pigments	105.8	109.8	108.0	109.7	+ 1.6	107.5	110.0	116.0	111.2
Industrial chemicals	114.3	116.0	114.8	116.5	+ 1.5	114.1	117.1	110.1	117.6
Miscellaneous products	113.2	106.9	116.3	125.7	+ 8.1	125.5	128.3	129.7	119.8
Rubber products	147.2	122.0	159.5	188.5	+18.2	193.0	196.2	201.5	165.2
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	97.6	98.6	97.1	99.2	+ 2.2	97.3	99.8	99.6	100.2
Total imports	118.4	118.5	114.4	116.1	+ 1.5	114.6	116.7	117.0	116.3

¹ Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. IV, p. 39.

TABLE XXIII. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1957-1960
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1959-60	1960			
	1957	1958	1959	1960		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	168.3	177.2	199.6	201.3	+ 0.9	163.8	218.0	183.6	236.6
Bananas, fresh	115.6	117.5	123.1	137.4	+11.6	116.7	164.3	154.1	114.9
Citrus fruits, fresh	108.6	90.1	111.7	100.4	-10.1	97.8	104.2	78.3	118.1
Fruits, dried	96.8	103.0	105.9	99.7	- 5.9	50.6	52.0	87.8	208.1
Nuts	94.4	83.1	98.3	92.5	- 5.9	68.3	116.7	58.2	125.2
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	690.4	677.2	736.4	805.6	+ 9.4	875.6	1,266.6	504.1	498.6
Soybeans	718.4	750.1	909.3	1,048.7	+15.3	129.9	1,151.3	525.6	2,394.0
Sugar, unrefined	108.5	117.3	121.8	109.1	-10.4	46.9	169.7	90.4	129.5
Cocoa beans, not roasted	76.5	61.9	71.1	86.4	+21.5	70.6	92.3	146.9	35.4
Coffee, green	125.9	134.9	153.0	150.2	- 1.6	137.8	152.9	145.9	163.7
Tea, black	132.5	127.3	130.0	125.0	- 3.8	121.5	116.0	112.2	147.7
Whisky	124.3	123.0	108.0	104.5	- 3.2	78.2	105.1	89.0	145.7
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	171.7	231.6	235.2	203.6	-13.4	172.4	210.7	181.8	240.4
Fur skins, undressed	126.9	135.7	139.7	121.4	-13.1	192.1	95.2	96.5	97.4
Fibres and textiles	129.3	127.6	146.9	141.6	- 3.6	150.4	148.9	135.3	130.3
Cotton, raw	102.5	84.3	93.5	101.4	+ 8.4	123.9	113.7	64.3	103.4
Cotton fabrics	178.6	196.1	205.6	211.1	+ 2.7	279.6	209.0	164.2	193.0
Jute fabrics, unbleached	113.6	118.4	124.9	108.8	-12.9	80.1	127.3	111.6	115.6
Wool, raw	46.3	37.1	51.1	47.3	- 7.4	47.3	70.5	39.2	29.1
Wool tops	59.3	56.7	68.3	66.9	- 2.0	72.0	68.4	59.8	68.2
Worsted and serges	96.4	73.6	75.7	72.9	- 3.7	74.2	75.2	84.0	58.8
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	157.0	142.7	157.8	151.5	- 4.0	155.8	143.7	152.3	154.7
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	103.5	85.1	103.7	80.8	-22.1	80.6	67.3	77.2	98.9
Wood products and paper	244.9	231.9	267.1	255.9	- 4.2	262.5	261.6	249.9	249.8
Paperboard, paper and products	319.4	329.8	345.8	340.1	- 1.6	335.6	346.9	342.9	335.0
Newspapers and periodicals	170.7	147.4	149.7	149.6	- 0.1	150.1	148.1	151.5	149.1
Iron and steel and products	196.2	164.5	184.7	178.3	- 3.5	191.9	203.3	154.2	163.8
Iron ore	112.4	87.4	84.5	151.3	+79.1	2.1	202.0	307.9	89.5
Rolling mill products	166.7	110.7	104.4	97.9	- 6.2	103.6	122.4	79.8	85.6
Farm implements and machinery	116.1	107.7	145.3	118.1	-18.7	138.4	154.9	94.3	85.9
Machinery (non-farm)	212.6	173.1	188.8	182.3	- 3.4	185.6	205.0	175.2	163.9
Automobiles, trucks and parts	243.3	238.4	299.5	313.4	+ 4.6	391.8	339.6	202.4	321.6
Non-ferrous metals and products	241.3	213.2	227.4	221.0	- 2.8	216.6	222.7	224.8	220.4
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	115.5	96.2	116.2	104.7	- 9.9	56.7	117.1	111.2	133.9
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	282.4	262.7	295.4	282.5	- 4.4	280.1	293.4	275.8	280.9
Non-metallic minerals and products	117.9	105.3	113.7	111.0	- 2.4	96.1	104.9	123.2	119.1
Bricks and tiles	143.9	114.9	135.9	131.7	- 3.1	132.4	138.0	122.6	134.0
China tableware	89.8	94.3	90.5	83.9	- 7.3	79.0	104.2	80.7	71.9
Coal, anthracite	35.9	29.4	28.6	22.8	-20.3	20.7	18.5	23.3	29.0
Coal, bituminous	67.9	50.0	49.1	47.5	- 3.3	33.2	60.2	49.3	47.3
Glass, plate and sheet	102.3	118.9	154.9	122.0	-21.2	127.4	110.3	124.7	125.7
Crude petroleum for refining	148.2	137.7	152.3	165.7	+ 8.8	156.5	140.8	190.0	170.1
Gasoline and fuel oils	150.9	131.4	155.5	110.8	-28.7	71.8	76.2	129.2	148.2
Chemicals and fertilizer	222.8	217.4	248.6	255.7	+ 2.9	233.7	282.6	245.2	262.4
Fertilizer	178.8	186.4	190.9	209.9	+10.0	134.3	241.1	217.3	253.7
Paints and pigments	152.9	136.1	153.0	138.7	- 9.3	131.8	149.3	129.1	137.1
Industrial chemicals	181.9	149.0	160.0	172.0	+ 7.5	155.7	149.9	213.0	181.9
Miscellaneous products	307.5	331.3	324.5	322.6	- 0.6	295.8	331.1	289.6	376.0
Rubber products	153.5	169.3	184.8	142.2	-23.1	164.3	144.3	121.3	137.7
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	548.0	575.9	636.6	583.2	- 8.4	575.7	630.0	603.5	522.9
Total imports	179.6	165.6	183.9	180.7	- 1.7	176.8	193.7	189.2	182.7

¹ Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XXII into appropriate value indexes.² The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. IV, p. 39.

E. CURRENT SERIES

TABLE XXIV. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and month	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
\$'000							
1956							
January	357,846	211,752	72,435	19,255	29,872	13,312	11,220
February	346,207	211,041	58,268	19,150	33,770	11,366	12,613
March	325,838	203,230	48,801	20,658	29,501	10,884	12,764
April	380,667	231,229	65,116	19,633	34,820	13,840	16,028
May	426,253	255,858	58,434	24,958	55,228	15,199	16,576
June	421,336	227,497	65,226	28,211	66,806	15,726	17,871
July	421,384	230,642	75,496	21,856	61,488	15,547	16,334
August	417,408	260,284	67,987	18,876	39,271	12,842	18,148
September	400,281	229,073	75,109	19,576	41,343	14,483	20,197
October	445,881	277,824	66,779	17,551	45,732	20,459	17,537
November	415,915	235,907	83,246	22,181	43,516	15,051	16,014
December	401,446	228,747	74,217	20,213	44,302	17,039	16,927
1957							
January	392,280	212,424	62,029	22,615	50,103	21,297	23,812
February	337,082	207,448	50,823	18,023	32,707	13,678	14,404
March	357,940	220,260	44,472	14,533	43,033	20,082	15,560
April	362,336	221,624	52,824	17,644	37,814	17,491	14,940
May	433,862	259,089	67,114	23,141	43,860	22,366	18,293
June	383,991	227,327	55,518	20,678	49,033	16,496	14,938
July	432,500	246,762	66,995	20,521	52,336	22,008	23,877
August	423,679	266,806	67,511	16,757	34,552	18,967	19,086
September	410,302	246,803	65,937	17,605	44,330	15,819	19,808
October	394,260	251,588	54,031	19,581	37,654	15,025	16,380
November	422,057	248,422	71,765	20,345	49,239	20,166	12,119
December	438,591	238,092	61,880	28,571	72,175	20,446	17,427
1958							
January	377,396	221,985	58,943	22,940	41,167	19,422	12,939
February	316,216	192,620	41,283	25,339	34,239	10,856	11,879
March	365,492	216,820	52,684	26,854	38,121	15,067	15,947
April	367,492	225,021	50,732	24,635	38,602	15,075	13,427
May	473,203	240,361	80,686	31,049	89,331	16,689	15,086
June	416,980	224,194	77,765	26,618	57,823	14,687	15,894
July	410,198	240,452	73,421	26,162	43,214	13,451	13,498
August	405,527	232,104	63,499	20,772	51,177	16,291	21,684
September	384,085	257,542	55,817	16,172	38,926	9,141	6,487
October	442,802	263,080	77,107	19,837	51,992	16,111	14,675
November	394,279	230,090	71,910	28,636	33,702	14,613	15,328
December	437,766	263,799	67,728	21,110	48,786	17,654	18,690
1959							
January	341,297	192,880	54,969	25,698	40,124	13,768	13,858
February	314,334	199,282	49,695	19,193	21,466	10,685	14,012
March	370,050	235,030	56,093	20,719	30,586	12,765	14,857
April	393,027	253,421	55,202	16,234	40,643	13,750	13,777
May	421,469	262,407	67,182	25,897	35,751	15,447	14,785
June	504,409	308,461	75,865	28,774	51,824	15,436	24,050
July	418,415	272,326	52,263	27,610	32,411	13,852	19,954
August	402,135	236,900	68,264	18,821	42,654	15,308	20,188
September	443,657	270,190	78,705	20,857	44,309	14,412	15,183
October	456,415	285,938	72,059	26,697	40,780	12,843	18,097
November	483,391	291,221	78,244	27,652	46,266	17,741	22,267
December	473,072	275,096	77,260	23,309	58,496	16,082	22,829
1960							
January	411,047	240,372	67,891	22,140	52,547	13,529	14,568
February	420,468	245,430	67,545	24,377	48,198	9,957	24,960
March	428,864	255,690	72,445	23,597	42,218	12,018	22,895
April	358,245	223,487	56,934	24,134	26,239	12,308	15,144
May	474,235	267,862	86,108	31,431	49,962	13,592	25,279
June	447,168	248,682	82,103	30,343	53,381	12,788	19,870
July	454,335	241,042	88,282	28,526	55,673	16,064	24,749
August	470,000	262,611	76,755	31,706	57,609	18,706	22,615
September	433,233	237,775	72,869	26,522	54,073	15,244	26,749
October	472,726	249,856	87,091	30,988	62,478	19,911	22,403
November	462,023	247,351	83,422	26,871	64,715	19,381	20,282
December	431,709	212,014	73,845	34,028	63,974	21,368	26,479

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

TABLE XXV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and month	All Countries	United States ¹	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000						
1956							
January	397,558	289,569	32,832	12,813	15,531	33,035	13,779
February	398,677	300,400	30,384	13,041	14,331	30,369	10,151
March	454,807	354,360	33,477	13,138	15,495	27,840	10,498
April	516,890	386,419	49,638	13,917	25,213	30,690	11,014
May	534,764	384,855	48,874	26,359	27,975	32,215	14,484
June	478,933	349,225	40,734	18,263	25,916	28,083	16,711
July	466,480	328,941	45,053	22,393	26,318	29,710	14,065
August	453,289	312,260	41,957	21,056	25,372	34,996	17,649
September	419,110	294,065	35,026	21,104	25,795	28,360	14,760
October	525,584	380,347	42,582	21,476	32,616	27,615	20,947
November	509,856	359,938	47,464	26,198	31,796	30,580	13,880
December	391,003	291,016	28,349	11,051	20,162	27,983	12,442
1957							
January	451,636	340,808	34,883	16,266	17,866	30,400	11,412
February	424,456	324,219	34,237	10,198	17,236	29,829	8,736
March	460,087	346,791	42,541	15,195	20,098	27,695	7,767
April	523,640	382,637	51,101	19,850	30,140	30,502	9,411
May	540,002	384,990	48,884	29,770	29,529	35,914	10,915
June	443,640	312,816	41,847	19,227	24,526	31,920	13,305
July	463,967	319,930	43,800	21,576	25,548	37,071	16,041
August	449,950	303,972	45,548	20,897	26,568	39,757	13,208
September	426,194	293,592	37,330	24,610	28,097	26,700	15,865
October	465,636	315,088	42,955	26,089	28,373	32,279	20,852
November	440,153	292,616	48,733	22,870	30,712	26,496	16,726
December	383,986	269,933	35,460	12,505	20,704	28,951	16,433
1958							
January	389,163	280,681	36,940	11,635	16,877	29,025	14,005
February	358,094	251,409	34,521	12,741	16,426	29,328	13,669
March	418,706	309,164	43,273	11,639	19,509	23,914	11,208
April	436,831	303,886	50,629	18,043	25,960	24,506	13,807
May	473,832	322,284	54,723	24,205	27,192	29,490	15,937
June	436,449	305,054	43,239	20,939	24,502	27,515	15,198
July	417,101	275,203	47,464	15,579	28,753	31,964	18,138
August	370,390	239,572	35,449	22,955	26,602	29,633	16,179
September	408,227	284,968	36,390	14,525	26,953	29,590	15,801
October	481,257	317,730	47,853	23,543	36,472	33,406	22,253
November	444,739	289,713	48,410	22,840	33,695	30,953	19,129
December	415,704	280,482	39,615	11,371	30,811	30,366	23,058
1959							
January	403,290	285,207	34,684	14,297	22,554	28,174	18,374
February	381,568	278,307	31,195	10,993	18,483	27,109	15,481
March	432,657	307,307	41,773	12,360	23,807	29,598	17,812
April	517,551	355,030	59,630	21,940	32,687	31,489	16,775
May	505,877	332,687	60,327	26,089	37,341	28,304	21,129
June	512,420	353,779	52,646	25,170	32,817	27,699	20,309
July	478,519	319,703	51,963	20,620	36,193	26,910	28,128
August	427,342	272,038	56,046	21,559	30,659	25,571	21,469
September	448,568	285,746	45,824	24,863	35,513	30,513	26,110
October	480,472	317,917	51,216	24,319	37,136	26,200	23,683
November	480,220	304,216	56,866	24,888	40,188	29,093	24,968
December	440,437	297,127	46,402	14,143	28,707	28,074	25,983
1960							
January	399,478	283,189	40,900	12,347	22,283	23,228	17,531
February	452,852	324,217	48,609	17,484	22,066	24,159	16,315
March	473,867	332,958	52,702	18,535	27,267	25,784	16,621
April	476,910	325,360	57,375	22,221	35,059	23,556	13,339
May	515,967	344,391	55,950	32,010	38,612	26,105	18,898
June	486,566	327,908	54,973	23,856	33,819	25,263	20,748
July	423,806	284,300	42,903	22,391	29,879	22,898	21,435
August	444,507	273,543	50,444	29,488	33,810	32,287	24,936
September	427,463	284,593	38,313	23,356	31,911	26,050	23,239
October	447,369	304,085	41,028	24,555	34,437	21,475	21,789
November	513,435	324,782	58,677	37,163	44,132	25,326	23,355
December	430,129	283,862	47,056	17,760	30,697	26,164	24,589

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

TABLE XXVI. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1948	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Price indexes										
Domestic exports:										
January	97.2	125.5	119.8	115.8	114.5	119.3	122.4	120.6	122.2	122.5
February	99.2	124.8	119.2	115.7	116.0	119.9	121.7	121.1	122.0	122.9
March	98.4	124.3	119.4	115.5	116.7	120.8	122.5	121.7	122.3	122.9
April	99.1	123.1	119.5	116.2	117.7	121.4	122.0	121.7	123.0	123.7
May	97.8	121.5	118.7	116.0	117.4	120.0	121.6	120.5	123.0	123.9
June	97.8	121.4	119.1	116.6	118.4	122.2	122.1	120.6	122.8	123.4
July	98.6	121.0	118.6	115.4	117.6	121.7	121.1	120.0	123.3	123.6
August	99.9	120.7	118.7	115.0	118.1	122.0	120.7	120.4	123.1	123.3
September	102.6	120.1	118.8	114.4	118.5	122.0	120.7	120.5	122.7	122.7
October	104.8	120.3	118.3	114.7	119.2	122.4	120.2	120.9	123.0	123.6
November	105.0	120.4	117.1	114.5	119.1	122.5	120.0	121.2	123.3	123.6
December	104.9	119.2	116.1	114.5	119.4	122.2	120.0	121.5	123.3	122.7
Annual index	100.0	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.4	121.0	120.6	122.8	123.2
Physical volume indexes										
January	94.8	101.2	103.8	88.0	104.5	117.9	126.0	123.3	110.0	132.2
February	81.9	97.4	90.5	92.8	100.3	113.5	108.9	102.9	101.5	134.7
March	90.8	111.6	100.8	107.0	117.1	106.0	114.9	118.3	119.2	137.4
April	83.7	110.7	98.5	98.5	111.7	123.3	116.8	119.0	125.9	114.1
May	112.7	123.4	125.4	119.7	122.4	137.4	140.3	154.6	135.0	150.8
June	93.1	121.5	135.3	114.6	124.7	135.6	123.7	136.2	161.8	142.7
July	99.2	119.8	129.7	109.7	115.6	136.2	140.4	134.7	133.7	144.8
August	87.6	112.3	113.0	109.5	126.2	134.5	138.0	132.6	128.7	150.1
September	107.3	109.7	111.3	113.0	126.5	129.0	133.6	125.6	142.5	139.1
October	114.3	121.7	113.6	107.5	122.6	143.2	129.0	144.3	146.2	150.6
November	109.3	125.8	117.2	124.7	126.8	133.5	138.3	128.1	154.4	147.2
December	117.5	127.9	119.6	131.7	122.9	129.1	143.7	141.9	151.1	138.5
Annual index	100.0	115.2	113.4	109.9	118.5	128.5	129.7	130.4	134.2	140.3
Price indexes										
Imports:										
January	97.1	119.9	108.4	109.5	109.0	113.4	115.0	119.3	114.9	114.8
February	98.0	117.3	108.1	109.1	109.6	113.8	116.1	119.1	115.8	114.7
March	98.0	114.9	109.0	108.9	110.4	114.4	116.6	118.6	115.7	114.1
April	99.1	112.9	109.0	110.0	110.6	113.8	117.3	117.5	115.0	116.1
May	99.8	110.7	109.3	110.2	109.7	113.1	118.5	116.7	114.7	116.8
June	99.9	109.4	109.9	110.6	109.8	113.5	116.4	115.3	114.7	118.1
July	98.8	107.9	109.9	110.7	109.1	112.4	115.6	114.8	114.2	117.6
August	99.5	106.6	110.2	110.3	109.6	112.4	115.6	115.3	114.1	116.6
September	100.2	106.7	111.0	109.8	111.3	112.0	116.4	116.3	113.8	117.0
October	101.7	107.7	110.7	109.4	112.1	112.8	117.4	116.7	113.5	116.8
November	102.6	108.0	110.1	109.0	112.8	113.0	116.7	115.8	113.5	116.0
December	102.8	108.4	110.0	109.0	113.6	113.5	117.8	114.8	114.2	116.5
Annual index	100.0	110.4	116.4	109.5	110.5	113.0	116.4	116.5	114.4	116.1
Physical volume indexes										
January	96.5	115.6	134.7	115.2	126.4	160.7	180.0	149.5	160.8	159.5
February	84.7	108.4	129.2	120.8	126.4	160.5	167.5	137.8	151.0	180.9
March	91.6	127.5	148.6	145.6	151.6	182.2	180.9	161.8	171.4	190.4
April	104.1	127.9	160.3	140.3	153.3	208.2	204.6	170.4	206.3	188.3
May	102.6	155.5	171.7	145.2	175.9	216.7	212.4	186.1	202.2	202.5
June	106.1	132.2	164.7	168.0 ¹	162.5	193.4	174.7	173.5	204.8	188.8
July	103.5	141.4	162.8	135.8	150.5	190.2	183.9	166.6	192.0	165.1
August	94.4	125.0	136.3	132.5	169.3	184.8	178.4	147.3	171.7	174.7
September	100.5	144.6	145.6	129.0	165.0	171.5	167.8	160.9	180.7	167.4
October	108.9	155.0	142.3	134.5	181.4	213.6	182.2	189.0	194.0	175.5
November	105.7	149.7	142.2	152.5	176.1	206.8	172.8	176.0	193.9	202.8
December	102.8	141.1	137.2	137.8	152.8	157.9	149.4	165.9	176.8	169.2
Annual index	100.0	135.5	148.3	138.4	157.9	187.5	179.6	165.8	183.9	180.7

¹ The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for that month by an amount estimated at not less than 10%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXVII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters
Interim Indexes, 1948=100

Quarter	Domestic exports					Imports				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Price indexes										
First quarter	120.0	122.0	121.0	122.2	122.7	113.8	116.0	119.0	115.6	114.6
Second quarter	121.8	121.9	121.0	122.9	123.6	113.4	116.7	116.5	114.7	116.7
Third quarter	121.8	120.8	120.2	123.0	123.2	112.3	115.7	115.4	113.9	117.0
Fourth quarter	122.3	120.1	121.1	123.0	123.2	113.0	117.2	115.5	113.7	116.3
Physical volume indexes										
First quarter	112.5	116.8	115.0	110.3	134.9	167.9	175.9	149.7	160.9	176.8
Second quarter	132.2	126.9	136.4	140.9	135.9	206.2	197.3	176.7	204.5	193.7
Third quarter	133.3	137.4	131.0	135.0	144.6	182.1	176.9	158.3	181.7	169.2
Fourth quarter	135.4	137.0	138.2	150.8	145.6	192.8	168.1	177.5	188.3	182.7

TABLE XXVIII. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months

	U.S. dollar in Canada					Pound sterling in Canada				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Canadian cents per unit										
January	99.87	96.07	98.47	96.69	95.31	280.35	268.63	277.07	271.40	266.86
February	99.91	95.83	98.10	97.49	95.17	280.43	268.21	276.29	273.92	266.81
March	99.87	95.61	97.73	96.98	95.09	280.17	267.10	275.19	272.78	266.82
April	99.68	95.97	97.06	96.35	96.29	279.93	267.71	273.45	271.40	270.54
May	99.18	95.56	96.69	96.70	97.81	278.49	266.76	272.28	271.03	274.46
June	98.53	95.32	96.18	95.88	98.23	276.16	266.02	270.44	269.71	275.33
July	98.18	95.09	96.00	95.74	97.84	274.30	265.12	269.23	269.21	274.79
August	98.12	94.80	96.46	95.44	96.98	273.11	263.83	270.65	268.18	272.55
September	97.77	95.92	97.68	95.16	97.25	272.14	267.19	273.88	266.82	273.55
October	97.32	96.47	97.07	94.77	97.85	271.06	270.13	272.54	265.97	275.14
November	96.44	96.24	96.83	95.03	97.67	268.36	269.76	271.71	266.35	274.83
December	96.05	97.74	96.46	95.12	98.24	267.54	274.29	270.50	266.21	275.83
Annual average	98.41	95.88	97.06	95.90	96.97	275.16	267.88	272.76	269.39	272.28

Source: Bank of Canada, Noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Prices and Price Indexes*, D.B.S., monthly and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXIX. New Gold Production Available for Export, by Months

Month	Average 1935-39	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
\$'000,000										
January	10.0	13.3	16.0	11.5	11.5	12.5	13.6	14.7	11.7	14.5
February	9.4	13.0	16.1	10.2	14.7	12.7	12.4	17.7	16.1	15.0
March	11.6	15.0	15.6	12.8	12.2	12.4	11.7	11.1	9.8	14.3
April	8.4	11.2	11.7	13.8	10.9	12.3	10.7	10.7	14.1	9.4
May	9.8	8.5	12.0	13.7	15.0	13.4	15.1	12.9	12.9	12.4
June	10.7	14.6	13.7	15.6	13.3	12.8	5.0	14.7	13.8	13.3
July	9.2	14.9	9.3	13.6	11.9	10.8	12.7	13.6	11.4	11.7
August	9.7	9.6	10.7	13.3	13.1	14.0	3.4	11.4	11.1	14.4
September	10.8	12.8	10.4	11.9	12.2	12.1	9.9	12.6	10.3	15.7
October	12.6	10.1	9.9	12.3	11.7	12.1	16.0	13.9	9.4	12.3
November	11.2	13.6	9.1	12.3	15.0	12.0	16.1	11.4	12.6	11.7
December	10.9	13.5	9.8	13.7	13.4	10.1	17.1	12.4	15.1	16.8
Total	124.4	150.1	144.3	154.7	154.9	147.2	143.7	157.1	148.3	161.5

Note: Since March 21, 1956, mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell their gold to private residents and non-residents, either for export or for safe-keeping in Canada. Such sales, commencing in April 1956, are now included in the figures for new gold production available for export.

F. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXX. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1959 and 1960

Section and division codes	Title description	To all countries		To United States ¹		To United Kingdom	
		1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000	
0	Food	952,905	876,822	265,947	247,479	266,549	235,349
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	52,887	38,679	51,913	36,968	11	115
01	Meat and meat preparations	48,612	51,207	38,899	37,376	737	2,536
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	39,947	29,938	778	1,298	13,220	7,923
03	Fish and fish preparations	135,958	129,884	92,275	93,842	17,739	8,726
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	603,169	551,650	46,600	42,459	209,527	188,485
05	Fruits and vegetables	26,507	31,552	12,381	14,529	6,001	8,744
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	5,708	6,808	5,404	6,428	45	60
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,254	1,505	1,131	1,382	11	13
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	36,350	33,151	15,783	12,070	18,302	18,324
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	2,512	2,448	783	1,127	957	423
1	Beverages and tobacco	108,365	109,334	76,752	78,730	20,574	22,330
11	Beverages	82,767	83,740	76,353	78,192	544	491
12	Tobacco and manufactures	25,609	25,594	399	538	20,031	21,839
2	Crude materials, inedible	1,643,752	1,796,059	1,181,139	1,107,889	205,913	281,833
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	40,123	40,345	25,415	21,572	6,422	6,765
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	59,395	68,310	1,093	1,414	22,689	25,983
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ²	826	97,322	818	7,574	8	17,104
24	Wood, lumber and cork	367,537	392,621	306,389	296,144	31,931	56,962
25	Pulp and waste paper	314,789	328,426	256,859	258,897	25,016	32,314
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	6,953	8,750	3,602	6,036	1,119	853
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	151,957	167,017	90,905	89,391	10,114	12,601
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	670,176	661,411	468,589	400,052	106,629	127,316
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	31,997	31,857	27,468	26,810	1,985	1,935
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	118,179	145,814	115,097	139,696	1,220	413
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	12,146	10,922	1,379	749	7,939	8,175
5	Chemicals	232,749	183,220	114,443	120,752	31,934	23,401
51	Chemical elements and compounds	43,635	51,760	32,604	37,495	6,972	8,998
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	1,009	3,201	1,009	3,199	0	5
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	2,915	2,418	852	866	66	315
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	7,301	6,048	576	472	401	210
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	447	670	204	239	5	162
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	49,108	52,412	41,152	46,607	1	1
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ³	128,335	66,710	38,047	31,876	24,489	13,715
6	Manufactured goods, classified by material	1,614,061	1,790,977	1,129,120	1,051,428	236,121	330,681
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	12,857	10,628	7,325	5,221	1,733	2,071
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	11,448	6,612	6,827	3,101	55	335
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	68,335	72,148	54,179	54,100	10,803	13,542
64	Paper, paperboard and products	758,927	795,802	633,225	645,053	64,604	76,353
65	Textile yarns, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	17,213	31,484	6,616	7,134	577	6,877
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	16,062	13,734	12,829	9,492	328	171
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	17,143	14,433	15,891	12,637	261	780
68	Base metals (including iron)	686,473	815,639	376,729	298,574	156,699	228,827
69	Manufactures of metals	25,602	28,497	15,498	16,116	1,061	1,725
7	Machinery and transport equipment	395,766	414,830	260,616	246,975	21,230	17,918
71	Machinery other than electric	256,408	255,264	197,001	174,260	6,264	12,678
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	41,982	62,148	17,527	36,933	883	1,575
73	Transport equipment	97,375	97,419	46,088	35,782	14,082	3,664
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	47,924	53,411	28,964	31,639	2,438	4,585
81	Building fixtures and fittings	1,338	1,242	175	203	15	11
82	Furniture and related fixtures	1,204	1,517	416	442	10	18
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	188	584	153	548	2	3
84	Clothing	5,319	6,541	3,508	2,951	160	1,441
85	Footwear	2,827	3,047	1,862	1,721	212	616
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	15,645	20,610	8,643	12,007	840	1,152
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	21,402	19,870	14,206	13,767	1,200	1,344
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities	14,453	13,880	8,447	11,078	352	256
91	Postal packages	5,990	5,607	5,008	4,491	99	126
92	Live animals not for food	2,164	1,560	1,877	1,358	244	94
93	Returned goods and special transactions	6,299	6,714	1,562	5,230	9	37
	Grand total, exports covered by S.I.T.C.	5,140,300	5,395,269	3,181,903	3,036,416	794,271	924,941

¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

² The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.

³ Less than \$500.

TABLE XXXI. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1959 and 1960

Section and division codes	Title description	From all countries		From United States ¹		From United Kingdom	
		1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000	
0	Food	538,957	542,349	272,334	281,934	23,362	22,896
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	10,515	4,764	10,403	4,698	112	66
01	Meat and meat preparations	34,008	40,951	14,803	25,034	436	408
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	10,178	9,891	4,694	3,785	135	85
03	Fish and fish preparations	14,491	15,156	6,700	7,566	423	366
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	30,275	34,289	21,856	25,154	4,386	4,354
05	Fruits and vegetables	239,117	248,347	172,103	177,052	2,073	2,096
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	68,954	64,275	3,905	4,992	3,726	4,234
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	111,067	107,313	18,396	16,914	11,657	10,876
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	16,383	12,661	16,362	12,473	3	6
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	3,968	5,163	3,113	4,267	411	406
1	Beverages and tobacco	28,935	29,559	5,586	5,959	10,020	9,924
11	Beverages	23,452	23,387	1,800	1,730	9,745	9,631
12	Tobacco and manufactures	5,483	6,172	3,786	4,228	274	293
2	Crude materials, inedible	450,233	468,871	295,153	324,996	25,039	25,117
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	31,988	27,776	23,799	19,274	4,237	4,614
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	35,653	41,457	31,801	34,762	1	80
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic	50,932	41,216	24,723	16,652	570	485
24	Wood, lumber and cork	51,365	48,843	48,671	46,608	11	28
25	Pulp and waste paper	11,655	11,204	10,764	10,536	17	6
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	92,230	98,852	38,851	66,081	16,081	16,030
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	51,686	50,923	44,041	42,423	1,933	1,983
28	Metaliferous ores and metal scrap	99,218	123,038	55,342	70,717	382	227
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	25,506	25,564	17,161	17,943	1,808	1,663
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	509,791	481,312	164,510	140,611	3,133	3,004
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	28,978	26,799	14,018	15,391	3,192	2,268
5	Chemicals	321,299	327,948	267,931	270,031	27,897	26,658
51	Chemical elements and compounds	52,905	53,057	42,354	40,736	5,307	5,358
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	10,384	13,226	9,046	10,725	649	984
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	34,504	33,273	21,033	21,416	8,288	7,082
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	23,152	21,978	17,209	15,845	2,963	2,893
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	14,542	15,006	12,304	12,661	704	657
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	11,920	13,415	10,522	11,079	19	66
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals	173,892	177,992	155,464	157,569	9,967	9,618
6	Manufactured goods, classified by material	1,096,122	1,052,504	706,376	670,533	185,324	175,589
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	18,168	15,671	9,061	8,224	7,400	6,005
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	31,010	32,183	25,652	26,378	2,394	2,311
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	50,131	41,571	26,040	19,674	5,239	4,590
64	Paper, paperboard and products	61,438	61,788	57,364	56,852	2,119	2,396
65	Textile yarns, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	261,014	265,520	133,588	133,780	60,832	58,732
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	112,375	106,652	67,065	62,347	22,680	21,050
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	29,372	36,427	7,896	10,124	9,429	14,602
68	Base metals (including iron)	258,102	243,652	157,741	151,245	49,731	43,264
69	Manufactures of metal	274,492	249,039	221,970	201,909	25,301	22,638
7	Machinery and transport equipment	1,965,574	1,968,508	1,572,146	1,561,954	261,783	274,067
71	Machinery other than electric	1,023,398	981,597	890,416	839,809	89,525	94,062
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	301,186	288,330	222,663	217,850	54,092	45,210
73	Transport equipment	640,991	698,581	459,581	504,295	118,165	134,794
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	485,940	494,003	334,142	329,319	46,293	46,833
81	Building fixtures and fittings	27,692	30,402	22,976	23,647	1,819	2,682
82	Furniture and related fixtures	21,321	21,395	17,777	17,263	891	873
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	10,285	11,209	6,356	6,785	1,436	1,339
84	Clothing	70,779	72,132	20,645	20,466	13,617	13,134
85	Footwear	17,745	19,370	3,786	2,751	5,447	5,304
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	104,687	105,238	74,534	74,296	6,428	6,598
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	233,431	234,257	188,069	184,110	16,654	16,904
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities	82,352	99,935	76,563	92,389	2,531	2,574
91	Postal packages	54,514	53,764	51,692	50,787	1,323	1,285
92	Live animals not for food	2,619	2,607	1,864	2,094	343	132
93	Returned goods and special transactions	25,219	43,564	23,007	39,509	866	1,157
	Grand total, imports covered by S.I.T.C.	5,508,181	5,492,252	3,708,760	3,693,117	588,573	588,930

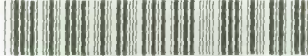
¹ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

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