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REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
CALENDAR YEARS
1960 - 63

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CHAPTER I

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

General Trends

During the period 1961 - 63, Canada's trade with other countries established new records. Exports rose faster than imports except in 1962. In 1961, total exports (including re-exports) were 9.4 per cent higher than in 1960 and imports 5.2 per cent higher. In 1962, exports rose 7.7 per cent and imports 8.5 per cent. The devaluation of the Canadian dollar in May 1962 had the effect of making imports more and exports less costly. In 1963, imports were 4.8 per cent higher than in the preceding year and exports 10 per cent higher, reflecting a substantial sale of wheat to the U.S.S.R. and the beneficial effects of devaluation on Canadian export trade. Over the period 1961 - 63 total exports were 18.4 per cent higher than their 1961 level and imports 13.7 per cent higher.

As a result, the balance of trade shifted in Canada's favour for the first time in many years. Throughout the period 1950 to 1960, excepting 1952, Canada had an unfavourable balance of trade with the rest of the world; the 1952 trade surplus was largely the result of special circumstances created by the Korean War. This trend was happily reversed during 1961 - 63. In 1961, the merchandise trade surplus amounted to \$126.6 million, and while it declined to \$89.9 million in

1962, it rose substantially to \$421.9 million in 1963. Taking the entire three-year period, there was an overall trade surplus of \$638.4 million, compared with a deficit of \$620.6 million during the three-year period, 1958-60.

While both export and import prices rose steadily during the years 1961 to 1963, the rise in import prices was more marked so that the terms of trade became less favourable to Canada. In 1962 there was an increase of some 3 per cent in the export price index over that in 1961, largely contributed by the live animals component, which had declined during preceding years. Increased prices originated from a shortage of cattle on account of the "foot and mouth" epidemic combined with rising domestic and foreign demand. Import prices, however rose more during the period 1961 - 63, affected by the cumulative fall in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar, leading to a return to the fixed exchange rate system from May 1962. The physical volume of exports rose at approximately the same rate as their value in 1961 and 1963 while in 1962 the increase in value outstripped that in volume. The rise in the value of imports during all the three years was higher than in physical volume, partially reflecting the fall in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar.

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

	Calendar year				Change from		
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000,000				%		
Value of trade:							
Total exports ¹	5,386.8	5,895.2	6,347.7	6,980.1	+ 9.4	+ 7.7	+ 10.0
Domestic exports ¹	5,255.6	5,755.0	6,178.5	6,798.5	+ 9.5	+ 7.4	+ 10.0
Re-exports ¹	131.2	140.2	169.2	181.6	—	—	—
Imports.....	5,482.7	5,768.6	6,257.8	6,558.2	+ 5.2	+ 8.5	+ 4.8
Total trade.....	10,869.5	11,663.8	12,605.5	13,538.4	+ 7.3	+ 8.1	+ 7.4
Trade balance.....	- 95.9	+ 126.6	+ 89.9	+ 421.9	—	—	—
Price indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic exports.....	123.0	124.0	128.1	128.9	+ 0.8	+ 3.3	+ 0.6
Imports.....	115.5	119.1	124.5	129.4	+ 3.1	+ 4.5	+ 3.9
Terms of trade ²	106.5	104.1	102.9	99.6	- 2.3	- 1.2	- 3.2
Volume indexes:							
Domestic exports.....	140.2	152.3	158.3	173.2	+ 8.6	+ 3.9	+ 9.4
Imports.....	181.3	185.0	192.0	193.6	+ 2.0	+ 3.8	+ 0.8
Constant dollar values:	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total exports.....	4,386.4	4,758.8	4,959.1	5,414.5	+ 8.5	+ 4.2	+ 9.2
Imports.....	4,746.9	4,843.5	5,026.3	5,068.2	+ 2.0	+ 3.8	+ 0.8
Total trade.....	9,133.3	9,602.3	9,985.4	10,482.7	+ 5.1	+ 4.0	+ 5.0

¹ Exclusive of transfer of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1960, \$18.3 million; 1961, \$23.0 million; 1962, \$19.1 million; 1963, \$3.0 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.

Summary statistics of Canada's trade during this period are presented in Table 1, which also shows price and value indexes as well as constant (1948) dollar values of trade. In constant dollar terms total exports rose 8.5 per cent in 1961, 4.2 per cent in 1962 and 9.2 per cent in 1963. There was practically no change in the value of foreign trade as a proportion of Canada's Gross National Product (at market prices) over the period 1960 to 1963, as it advanced fractionally from 30 per cent in 1960 to 31.4 in 1963, the highest for the period. Exports went up from 14.8 per cent of GNP in 1960 to 16.2 per cent in 1963, while the share of imports remained unchanged at 15.1 per cent, after having moved up to 15.4 per cent for 1961 and 1962.

The general trend of Canada's trade during the decade to 1963 is depicted in Chart 1. It will be observed that exports continued to rise steadily from year to year while imports, though showing a general rising tendency, were somewhat erratic. The maximum rise in total trade took place between 1955 and 1956 when there was a jump of 16.7 per cent, the next best being an increase of 12.7 per cent between 1954 and 1955. The highest increase in total exports, at 11.7 per cent was achieved in 1956, compared with a 10.2 per cent increase in 1955. Imports in 1956 jumped 21.4 per cent above those in 1955, following a 15.1 per cent rise in 1954. Imports fell 1.3 per cent in 1957 and 7.7 per

cent in 1958, while total trade was lower by a fraction (0.2 per cent) in 1957 and 4 per cent in 1958.

Canada's performance compared very favourably with world exports which rose 4.6 per cent during 1961 against a 9.4 per cent increase in Canada's total exports. During 1962, the growth for Canadian exports was 7.7 per cent against 5.1 per cent for world exports as a whole. Even in 1963, when world exports rose 9.1 per cent, which was among the highest growth rates in a decade, Canada's total exports increased 10 per cent. During the period under review, Canada remained one of the five top trading nations of the world, and in per capita trade, it was one of the eight or nine principal countries. Statistics for leading countries in world trade and trade per capita during the period 1960-63 are given in Table 2.¹

Having exhibited the highest growth rate in 1960 since 1955, world exports, f.o.b., increased by \$5.2 billion to \$118.6 billion in 1961, although the rate of growth showed a marked decline in comparison with that attained in 1960.² Expansion was more rapid during the second than in the first half of 1961, mainly owing to the recovery of North American imports following the industrial upsurge.

¹ The figures in the rest of this section are in U.S. dollars.
² For countries excluded from the world export total, please see footnote 1 of Table 2.

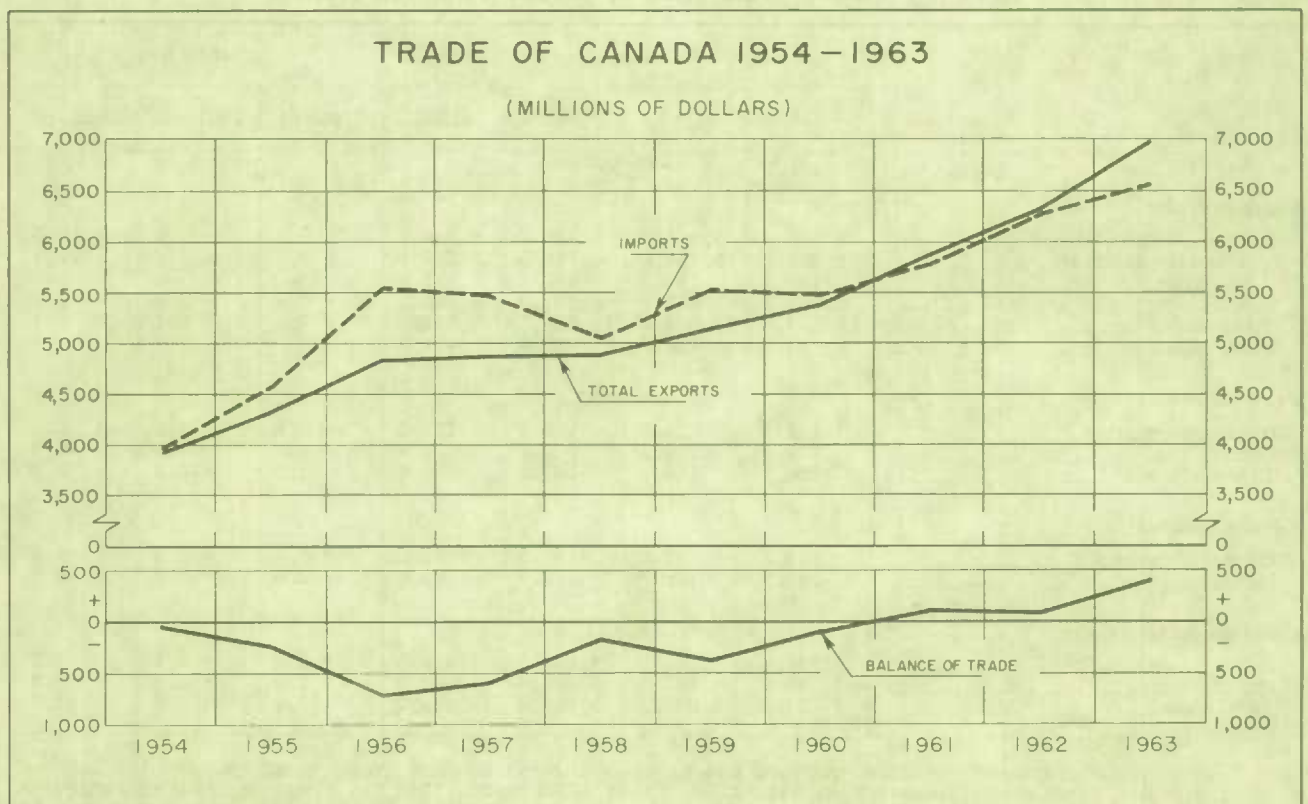


TABLE 2. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1963

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Value of trade			
	U.S. \$'000,000			
Exports f.o.b.				
World totals¹	113, 400	118, 600	124, 700	136, 000
1. United States	20, 601 ²	21, 037 ²	21, 715 ²	23, 389 ²
2. Germany, Federal Republic	11, 418	12, 690	13, 267	14, 621
3. United Kingdom	10, 611	11, 071	11, 374	12, 220
4. France	6, 864	7, 222	7, 363	8, 085
5. Canada	5, 830	6, 108	6, 224	6, 779
6. Japan	4, 055	4, 236	4, 917	5, 453
7. Italy	3, 648	4, 183	4, 669	5, 054
8. Netherlands	4, 028	4, 288	4, 584	4, 961
9. Belgium and Luxembourg	3, 791	3, 930	4, 332	4, 840
10. Sweden	2, 566	2, 744	2, 925	3, 203
11. Australia	1, 962	2, 324	2, 345	2, 788
12. Venezuela	2, 432	2, 416	2, 594	2, 629
13. Switzerland	1, 879	2, 041	2, 216	2, 417
14. Denmark	1, 494	1, 538	1, 669	1, 908
15. India	1, 331	1, 387	1, 403	1, 631
	Trade per capita ³			
	U.S. \$			
1. Belgium and Luxembourg	400	413	454	503
2. Sweden	343	364	387	421
3. Switzerland	355	371	395	416
4. Netherlands	351	368	389	415
5. Denmark	326	333	359	407
6. Trinidad and Tobago	345	403	393	407
7. Canada	326	335	335	359
8. New Zealand	357	328	321	359
9. Venezuela	363	321	330	323
10. Norway	246	258	267	293
11. Australia	191	221	219	255
12. Germany, Federal Republic	205	224	233	254
13. Finland	222	236	245	253
14. Hong Kong	231	216	225	243
15. United Kingdom	202	210	213	227

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 2. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1963 - Continued

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Value of trade			
	U.S. \$'000,000			
Imports c.i.f.				
World totals¹	119,400	124,600	132,400	143,500
1. United States	16,375	15,942	17,783	18,612
2. United Kingdom	13,033	12,728	12,956	13,954
3. Germany, Federal Republic	10,107	10,948	12,289	13,022
4. France	6,281	6,679	7,517	8,727
5. Italy	4,725	5,223	6,075	7,592
6. Japan	4,491	5,811	5,637	6,737
7. Canada	6,166	6,206	6,404	6,636
8. Netherlands	4,531	5,089	5,347	5,966
9. Belgium and Luxembourg	3,969	4,223	4,569	5,128
10. Sweden	2,901	2,929	3,123	3,393
11. Switzerland	2,243	2,707	3,020	3,253
12. Australia	2,704	2,390	2,551	2,778
13. India	2,327	2,277	2,361	2,477
14. Denmark	1,806	1,873	2,130	2,129
15. Spain	722	1,093	1,570	1,955
	Trade per capita ²			
	U.S. \$			
1. Switzerland	423	492	538	560
2. Belgium and Luxembourg	419	444	479	533
3. Netherlands	395	437	453	499
4. Norway	407	448	457	497
5. Denmark	394	406	458	455
6. Sweden	388	388	413	446
7. Trinidad and Tobago	351	397	402	410
8. Hong Kong	344	329	342	361
9. New Zealand	331	374	304	356
10. Canada	345	340	345	351
11. Ireland	224	260	271	303
12. Israel	238	271	267	283
13. Finland	238	258	273	266
14. United Kingdom	248	241	242	260
15. Australia	263	227	238	254

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 2. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1963 - Concluded

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Value of trade			
	U.S. \$'000,000			
Total trade				
World totals¹	232,800	243,200	257,100	279,500
1. United States	36,976 ²	36,979 ²	39,498 ²	42,001 ²
2. Germany, Federal Republic	21,525	23,638	25,556	27,643
3. United Kingdom	23,644	23,799	24,330	26,174
4. France	13,145	13,901	14,880	16,812
5. Canada	11,996	12,314	12,628	13,415
6. Italy	8,373	9,406	10,744	12,646
7. Japan	8,546	10,047	10,554	12,190
8. Netherlands	8,559	9,377	9,931	10,927
9. Belgium and Luxembourg	7,760	8,153	8,901	9,968
10. Sweden	5,467	5,673	6,048	6,596
11. Switzerland	4,122	4,748	5,236	5,670
12. Australia	4,666	4,714	4,896	5,566
13. India	3,658	3,664	3,764	4,108
14. Denmark	3,300	3,411	3,799	4,037
15. Venezuela	3,620	3,508	3,690	3,579
	Trade per capita ³			
	U.S. \$			
1. Belgium and Luxembourg	820	857	933	1,037
2. Switzerland	778	864	933	976
3. Netherlands	746	806	842	913
4. Sweden	731	752	800	867
5. Denmark	720	739	816	862
6. Trinidad and Tobago	696	800	795	816
7. Norway	653	705	724	789
8. New Zealand	688	702	625	714
9. Canada	671	675	680	710
10. Hong Kong	575	545	567	604
11. Finland	460	494	518	519
12. Australia	454	449	457	510
13. Ireland	374	439	444	497
14. United Kingdom	450	451	455	487
15. Germany, Federal Republic	387	417	449	480

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 IMF, except that Aden, Netherlands Antilles, and countries with neither exports nor imports of U.S. \$100 million in 1963 were excluded.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, July, 1968; and United Nations Statistical Office, *Population and Vital Statistics Reports*, Series A, Vol. XVI, No. 3, 1964.

The lower rate of expansion in trade during 1961 was a reflection of the slower growth in world output, owing mainly to a slowdown in the expansion of industrial production in Western Europe and partly to the fact that, despite the recovery in North America during the second half of 1961, industrial output there was barely above the 1960 level.

There was a marginal decline in average prices in world trade. The prices of manufactured goods continued their upward movement while those of primary products as a whole continued their declining trend through 1961. The effects of increasing demand for primary products were offset by higher stocks and supplies which exerted a downward pressure on the prices of many of these products. There was in 1961 a greater absolute increase in the value of world trade in manufactured goods though their relative share remained unchanged.

For the fourth year in succession, world exports rose by \$6.1 billion to \$124.7 billion in 1962. With relatively stable average prices of commodities in world trade, the increase in volume was reflected in the increase in value. World output in 1962 rose by about 6 per cent, thus reversing the tendency of recent years for world trade to grow faster than output. This appears to have been largely the result of a particularly rapid expansion of industrial production in North America.

During 1962 prices of manufactured goods rose again but those of primary products continued the downward movement until late in the year. By volume, exports of both categories rose approximately equally but price changes resulted in a faster growth by value in the exports of manufactured goods. The relative share of manufactured goods in total exports thus increased to 55 per cent in 1962.

World exports in 1963 rose faster than during the preceding two years, to \$136.0 billion, an increase of \$11.3 billion over the 1962 level. The increase by volume was slightly lower, mainly because prices of certain primary products in world trade, in contrast with their behaviour in the recent past, began to rise during the closing months of 1962 and continued to do so during 1963 as well. A notable feature during 1963 was the homogeneous development of trade, for the first time since 1959, as between industrial and non-industrial areas. Consequently, there was no further deterioration in 1963 in the share of exports from non-industrial countries in total world exports, this share having been consistently on the decline since 1953. This arrest of the recent tendency was, however, partly owing to increased prices of some primary commodities and partly owing to higher import demand in some of the industrial countries, particularly in Western Europe where industrial output had been expanding more slowly or even declining.

Trade by Sections and Leading Countries

Table 3 presents the composition of Canada's trade by commodity sections. The major concentration of domestic exports is in food, feed, beverages and tobacco; crude materials, inedible; and fabricated materials, inedible. For, it is in these three sections that the products of Canada's resource-based industries and its crude materials are classified. During 1961-63, there was no appreciable change in the share of food, feed, beverages and tobacco; these exports comprised a fifth of all domestic exports, although in absolute magnitude there was a substantial increase from \$947 million in 1960 to \$1,420 million in 1963. The share of crude materials, inedible, similarly remained more or less stable at around 21 to 22 per cent, although in dollar terms there was an increase of \$311.5 million between 1960 and 1963. In the case of fabricated materials (inedible), there was an increase of \$378 million over the same period, but the share of this section was steadily on the decline during the period. Inedible end products, which showed the largest increase in percentage terms (90 per cent), enhanced their share every year from 7.8 per cent in 1960 to 11.4 per cent in 1963. This indicates the rising importance of end products in Canada's export trade, even though the absolute amounts involved were still rather small compared with other major commodity sections.

As is to be expected in the context of the rising capital expenditures and increasing prosperity of the Canadian people, imports show a heavy concentration in the inedible end products section which traditionally constitutes the largest component of Canada's import total. Throughout the period 1961-63 its share remained around 50 per cent of all imports. The increase in absolute amounts was also the largest in this section. Inedible fabricated materials, which include manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, remained throughout 1961-63 less than a fourth of all imports. Similar stability can be seen in the case of food, feed, beverages and tobacco, as well as of inedible crude materials, although there were steady year-to-year increases in value terms in imports under all commodity sections. Generally speaking, therefore, there was a more or less stable pattern in imports, although there was a decline of 2 per cent in the share of inedible end products between 1962 and 1963.

Distribution of Canada's trade by leading countries and areas for the period 1960-63 is shown in Table 4. The United States of America dominates both as our customer and our supplier; over a half to three fifths of our total exports (including re-exports) were destined to the U.S. market. The United Kingdom continued to be our second best customer, although Canada's share of the U.K. market tended to decline somewhat owing generally to the restraints imposed on the U.K. economy. Over a tenth to an eighth of our exports were

destined to other countries of Europe, with individual years showing some variations. Canadian exports to our two principal markets, namely the U.S. and the U.K., constituted over 70 per cent of total exports to all

countries. In each of the years, the concentration of Canadian imports from the United States is even greater than that of our exports to that country.

TABLE 3. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Sections

Section	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000,000				% of total			
Domestic exports:								
Live animals	41.0	66.9	68.1	42.0	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.6
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	947.0	1,197.8	1,172.1	1,419.9	18.0	20.8	19.0	20.9
Crude materials, inedible	1,114.5	1,195.4	1,361.6	1,426.0	21.2	20.8	22.0	21.0
Fabricated materials, inedible	2,729.4	2,777.3	2,907.1	3,106.9	51.9	48.2	47.1	45.7
End products, inedible	409.7	505.6	654.8	779.1	7.8	8.8	10.6	11.4
Special transactions - Trade	14.0	11.9	14.8	24.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Imports:								
Live animals	7.4	7.0	7.6	9.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	574.6	621.5	656.8	770.5	10.5	10.8	10.5	11.7
Crude materials, inedible	745.0	763.5	826.5	897.3	13.6	13.2	13.2	13.7
Fabricated materials, inedible	1,343.8	1,395.8	1,487.4	1,571.0	24.5	24.2	23.8	24.0
End products, inedible	2,718.3	2,879.6	3,152.2	3,172.4	49.6	49.9	50.4	48.4
Special transactions - Trade	93.6	101.2	127.3	137.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1

TABLE 4. Distribution of Canada's Trade by Leading Countries and Areas

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Preferential	Latin America	Others
	%					
Total exports:						
1960	56.4	17.2	11.7	6.3	3.5	4.9
1961	54.5	15.6	12.7	5.7	4.0	7.5
1962	59.0	14.5	10.6	5.3	3.6	7.0
1963	58.1	14.5	12.6	5.7	3.9	7.2
Imports:						
1960	67.2	10.7	7.0	5.1	5.5	4.5
1961	67.0	10.7	7.4	5.1	5.7	4.1
1962	68.7	9.0	7.4	5.1	5.6	4.2
1963	67.8	8.0	7.6	6.2	5.8	4.6
Total trade:						
1960	61.9	13.9	9.3	5.7	4.5	4.7
1961	60.7	13.2	10.1	5.4	4.8	5.8
1962	63.8	11.8	9.0	5.2	4.5	5.7
1963	61.7	11.4	10.1	5.9	4.8	6.1

Main Commodity Changes

Exports

The composition of Canada's trade by main commodity sections was briefly discussed in the preceding section. A detailed analysis of exports by commodities reveals that during 1963, wheat replaced newsprint paper as the chief export of Canada. Sales of wheat rose from \$410.5 million in 1960 to \$786.8 million in 1963, an increase of 91.7 per cent. There was a big gain of 61.6 per cent to \$663.2 million in 1961, owing to increased shipments to the People's Republic of China and other State trading countries, some EEC countries and India. Shipments declined in 1962, with less shipped to the Soviet Union, India, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Belgium and Luxembourg. Wheat deliveries in 1963, which more than compensated for this decline, gaining 30.8 per cent above the 1962 level, were at their highest in 1963 during the period under review. The Soviet Union made purchases of \$139.7 million, second only to the United Kingdom which, as the largest customer of our wheat throughout the period, also increased its purchases by over \$20 million to \$160.8 million.

Newsprint, our top export at the beginning of the period, was second by the close of 1963. Most of the newsprint paper went to the United States, some to the United Kingdom, and the rest was spread over a number of countries. Exports of this item were more or less stable throughout being within a range of about one per cent up or down from year to year. Exports of this item in 1963 totalled \$760 million, with the U.S. accounting for \$636.1 million, against \$757.9 million in 1960, when the U.S. share was \$631.2 million.

During 1961 wood pulp and similar pulp was the third largest export of Canada, but by 1963 this item was replaced by softwood lumber. Sales of wood pulp and similar pulp rose from \$325.1 million in 1960 to \$405.3 million in 1963, whereas those of softwood lumber rose from \$323.3 million to \$426.9 million. The principal reason for a 15 per cent increase in softwood lumber sales in 1963 over a year earlier is to be found in higher sales to the United States and Japan which increased by \$29 million and \$13 million to \$313.6 million and \$21.5 million, respectively.

The next major export in 1963 was aluminum including alloys, at \$302.7 million compared with \$260.3 million in 1960. Sales of iron ores and concentrates at \$284.4 million in 1963 were considerably above the 1960 level of \$170.2 million. The big increase came in 1962 when sales reached \$233.0 million, 37.1 per cent above the 1961 level, due to a \$80 million increase to \$184.8 million in purchases by the United States.

Crude petroleum exports increased between 1960 and 1963, from \$94.5 million to \$233.9 million. Natural gas exports rose from \$18.1 million in 1960 to \$75.6

million in 1963. Exports of copper and alloys were somewhat erratic and were down from \$190.4 million in 1960 to \$166.5 million in 1963, mainly on account of lower purchases by the United States and Japan.

The leading twelve commodities in 1963, with exports in excess of \$100 million, in each case in descending order of importance, were wheat, newsprint paper, softwood lumber, wood pulp and similar pulp, aluminum including alloys, iron ores and concentrates, crude petroleum, nickel and alloys, copper and alloys, nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap, unmanufactured asbestos, and radioactive ores and concentrates.

In exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco which rose 49.9 per cent between 1960 and 1963, the major items, besides wheat, were whisky and wheat flour, exports of which rose from \$79.2 million and \$62.2 million respectively in 1960 to \$90.1 million and \$62.6 million in 1963. Exports of other unmilled cereals decreased from \$62.6 million in 1960 to \$54.2 million in 1963, and of fresh or frozen fish, fillets and blocks rose from \$33.9 million to \$43.9 million. Sales of inedible crude materials rose 27.9 per cent over the same period.

Exports of inedible fabricated materials rose 13.8 per cent between 1960 and 1963. Besides those already mentioned in the foregoing discussion on individual commodities, the major items in this section were synthetic rubber and plastics, which showed a decline from \$104 million to \$88.4 million, fertilizers and fertilizer materials which rose from \$52.8 million to \$74.8 million, steel plates, sheets and strips increasing from \$52.2 million to \$61.4 million, and primary iron and steel which rose from \$53.3 million to \$59.5 million.

The maximum sectional increase during the period 1960 to 1963 was posted by inedible end products, exports of which climbed 90.2 per cent from \$409.7 million to \$779.1 million, demonstrating a healthy trend towards an increasing degree of specialization by Canada in the production and export of fully manufactured goods.

One of the many complex problems involving commodity detail in an analysis of trade trends is the gap in information resulting from discontinuity in time series with respect to disaggregated data. A major revision of the export commodity classification came into effect from January 1, 1961. From time to time depending upon the exigencies of Canadian trade, existing classes are revised as to content or new classes established with the result that detailed data for the post-revision period are not always strictly comparable with those for the earlier period. The analysis of commodity detail has, therefore, to be accepted with a certain measure of caution, especially where a comparison is attempted between two sets of data for different

time periods with respect to a class which is the same in name but different in content.

The remarks in the preceding paragraph apply especially to the composite export commodity group called industrial machinery and parts in which new classes were established from January 1961 for construction machinery and equipment and for drilling, excavating and mining machinery. A new class was also established for plastics industry machinery and equipment from January 1962. It cannot be stated in comparative terms that exports of industrial machinery and parts rose 348.4 per cent from \$23.9 million in 1960 to \$107.1 million in 1963, as the comparison is not based upon strictly comparable data. Data under this group can be compared realistically only between 1962 and 1963, when exports were valued at \$85.0 million and \$107.1 million respectively, representing an increase of 26 per cent. Included are diverse products as general purpose industrial machinery including engines and turbines, electric generators and motors, materials handling machinery and equipment, drilling, excavating and mining machinery, metal working machinery, construction machinery and equipment, woodworking machinery and equipment, plastics industry machinery and equipment, pulp and paper industries machinery, and other special industry machinery.

The other major groups in this section were agricultural machinery and parts, aircraft and parts, communication and related equipment, navigation equipment and parts, and motor vehicles and parts. Exports of agricultural machinery and parts including tractors increased 27.9 per cent from \$89.6 million in 1960 to \$114.6 million in 1963. The largest contributor to this group was combine reaper-threshers and parts, with sales valued at \$38.7 million in 1960 and \$43.7 million in 1963. The second largest with \$31.4 million in 1963 was other haying and harvesting machinery. Exports of aircraft and parts increased 118.5 per cent from \$49.6 million in 1960 to \$108.3 million in 1963. Exports in 1961 were 103.6 per cent higher than in 1960 and increased again by 45.6 per cent in 1962 over 1961 but in 1963 there was a decline of 26.3 per cent. The peak of \$146.9 million in exports under this group was achieved in 1962 mainly on account of the delivery of aircraft to the United States. Of the \$108.3 million worth of sales in 1963, the United States alone accounted for \$76.7 million, the remaining amount being accounted for mainly by the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, India, Belgium and Luxembourg, Ghana and Kuwait.

Exports of communication and related equipment rose from \$29.8 million in 1960 to \$52.2 million in 1963, an increase of almost 75 per cent. A substantial part comprised exports to the United States in each of the years. This group covers such items as telephone and telegraph equipment and parts, radar equipment and radio and television receiving sets. Another important

group was navigation equipment and parts with exports in 1963 at \$48.8 million compared with \$23.6 million in 1962, a rise of 107.1 per cent. Comparative data for 1960 and 1961 are not available, as this class was established only in January 1962 as a separate entity.

Exports of all motor vehicles rose 35.5 per cent from \$28 million in 1960 to \$38 million in 1963, and those of motor vehicle parts including engines by 26 per cent from \$39.4 million to \$49.7 million. The principal buyers of our motor vehicles in 1963 were Australia, the Republic of South Africa and to a smaller extent the United States, Venezuela, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Chile. The largest buyer of motor vehicle parts in 1962 was the United States, with Australia, New Zealand, the Republic of South Africa and Mexico also purchasing smaller but varying amounts.

Imports

Imports over the period 1960 to 1963 rose 19.6 per cent as against a rise of 29.4 per cent in total domestic exports. Among the major commodity sections, the greatest growth was shown by food, feed, beverages and tobacco, with imports 34.1 per cent higher in 1963 than in 1960. Inedible crude materials came next with a 20.4 per cent increase. Purchases of inedible fabricated materials rose 16.9 per cent and those of inedible end products 16.7 per cent during 1960 to 1963.

Thirteen commodity imports in 1963 valued at over \$100 million each were, in descending order of importance - motor vehicle parts (except engines); crude petroleum; general purpose industrial machinery; tractors; communication and related equipment; agricultural machinery and implements; measuring, controlling laboratory, medical and optical equipment; aircraft and parts; raw sugar; printed matter; electric lighting, distribution and control equipment; miscellaneous equipment and tools; and fruits and berries, fresh or chilled.

In every one of the years under review, motor vehicle parts except engines, most of which came from the U.S.A., were the largest import item. Purchases rose by 62.9 per cent between 1960 and 1963, from \$290.6 million to \$473.3 million. Imports of crude petroleum were in 1963 19.5 per cent above those in 1960, having shown a steady growth year to year, at 4.0 per cent higher in 1961, 4.7 per cent in 1962 and 9.8 per cent in 1963. In value terms, petroleum imports rose from \$280.1 million in 1960 to \$334.8 million in 1963. Venezuela was by far the largest supplier with \$220.2 million worth of petroleum in 1963. Other suppliers were the Middle East countries, notably Saudi Arabia and Iran.

The next largest import was general purpose industrial machinery. This omnibus group includes power boilers, general purpose engines and turbines,

electric generators and motors, mechanical power transmission equipment and bearings, industrial furnaces, kilns and ovens, air and gas compressors, pumps and blowers. Imports in 1960 were valued at \$174.8 million and declined 9.0 per cent to \$159.1 million in 1961. Imports rose during the next two years, to \$184.8 million and \$201.7 million, respectively, in step with larger outlays for new machinery and equipment in Canadian business gross fixed capital formation. The United States was the major supplier of these items throughout the period. Other suppliers included the United Kingdom (especially electric generators and motors), the Federal Republic of Germany and to a lesser extent Sweden which supplied mechanical power transmission equipment and bearings.

The fourth largest import item in 1963 was tractors valued at \$168.3 million. This was 37.8 per cent above the 1960 level of \$122.2 million. The increases during 1961 and 1962 were 3.1 and 3.2 per cent, to \$125.9 million and \$130.0 million, respectively. In 1963 imports were valued at \$168.3 million, up 29.5 per cent over 1962. The U.S. and the U.K. were the principal suppliers, with the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy supplying sizeable quantities in 1962 and 1963.

Imports of communications and related equipment, fifth in rank in 1963, increased from \$117.0 million in 1960 to \$148.4 million in the final year. As a result, they were higher by 26.8 per cent in 1963 over 1960. This group includes such products as communications and industrial telecommunications equipment, domestic television and radio sets and phonographs (excluding parts), electronic tubes and semi-conductors, and electronic and related equipment components.

Imports of measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment rose 36.7 per cent from \$96.0 million in 1960 to \$131.2 million in 1963, with imports in 1961 and 1962 valued at \$112.4 million and \$129.1 million, respectively. The United States was again the largest supplier, with the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan supplying varying amounts, along with other countries.

Imports of aircraft and parts rose 93.4 per cent from \$139.7 million in 1960 to \$270.2 million in 1961 but declined during the succeeding two years by 17.7 per cent and 42.7 per cent in that order, to \$222.4 million in 1962 and \$127.4 million in 1963, when they were 8.8 per cent below the level of 1960. The United States was the outstanding supplier, with the United Kingdom considerably behind.

Canadian purchases of raw sugar in 1963 rose 150.1 per cent to \$126.7 million above the 1960 level of \$50.7 million. The intervening years saw steady growth of 4 per cent in 1961 to \$52.7 million and 8 per cent in 1962 to \$56.9 million. Imports in 1963 more than

doubled to \$126.7 million, largely on account of the price rise. The largest supplier in every year was Australia which provided \$12.7 million in 1960, \$12.2 million in 1961, \$11.8 million in 1962 and \$17.6 million in 1963. The second largest supplier in 1963 was India with \$16.3 million against \$8.1 million in 1962. British Guiana supplied raw sugar worth \$16.1 million in 1963, against \$7 million to \$9 million in the preceding three years. Cuba also was one of the larger suppliers in 1963 with \$11.6 million against \$4.2 million in 1960, and \$2.5 million in 1961. The Republic of South Africa emerged as a major supplier with \$16 million in 1963. Jamaica's contribution was steady at \$8 to \$9 million during the period 1960 to 1962 but it increased to \$15.9 million in 1963. All in all, a very substantial proportion of our raw sugar requirements was supplied by the Commonwealth and Preferential countries.

Canadian imports of electric lighting, distribution and control equipment rose 29.7 per cent between 1960 and 1963 from \$82.5 million to \$107.1 million. Largest imports occurred in 1962 at \$116.8 million, 33.5 per cent above the 1961 level. The United States was the largest supplier with \$72.3 million in 1960, \$77 million in 1961, \$103.7 million in 1962 and \$95.9 million in 1963. The U.K. was next with the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan following in that order.

Imports of miscellaneous equipment and tools, which were valued at \$114.2 million in 1960, declined moderately over the period to \$103.8 million in 1963. This group includes such diverse items as heating, air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment; cooking equipment for food; plumbing equipment and fittings; domestic laundry equipment; safety and sanitation equipment; service industry equipment; furniture and fixtures; and hand tools and cutlery.

Fresh or chilled fruits and berries were next, rising steadily from \$93.0 million in 1960 to \$98.0 million in 1961, \$99.5 million in 1962 and \$102.7 million in 1963. Included here are apples, apricots, bananas and plantains, cherries, grapefruits, grapes, lemons, cantaloupes, melons, nectarines, oranges, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, blueberries, cranberries, raspberries and strawberries. For apples, the main source was the United States and to some extent Australia and New Zealand. Bananas and plantains came mainly from Ecuador, Honduras, Panama and Costa Rica. The United States was the main supplier of cherries, with some coming from Chile. Grapes came mainly from the United States, Chile and to some extent from the Republic of South Africa. The United States was the largest supplier of grapefruit. Overall, the United States was the principal supplier of fruits though for some fruits such as oranges the Republic of South Africa and Japan and to some extent Israel were also important. Tropical fruit such as bananas and plantains were imported from Central and South America.

One additional product grouping which should be mentioned here, even though purchases by 1963 were lower than \$100 million, is automobiles. Imports of passenger automobiles and chassis declined throughout the period, ending up 56.5 per cent lower in 1963 than in 1960. Imports in 1960 valued at \$213.6 million fell to \$92.9 million in 1963. With the production of "compact" automobiles in Canada, the importation of passenger vehicles from overseas sources fell substantially. The largest supplier in 1960 was the U.K., the only Commonwealth supplier of passenger automobiles and chassis. Other major suppliers were the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany. The

United Kingdom's share of our market for these products declined sharply from \$104.7 million in 1960 to \$22.0 million in 1963. Imports from the Federal Republic of Germany, however, which were valued at \$32.7 million in 1960, maintained their level at \$33.4 million in 1963. Imports from the United States declined from \$63.5 million in 1960 to \$28.6 million in 1963.

Statistics of imports of forty leading commodities or groups are given in Table VIII in Part II of this Review. Table 5 below gives indexes of Canada's foreign trade and selected domestic economic indicators.

TABLE 5. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity
1948 = 100

	1937	1947	1960	1961	1962	1963
Value indexes:						
Domestic exports	32.6	90.2	172.5	188.9	202.8	223.2
Imports	30.5	97.1	209.4	220.8	240.4	251.2
Total trade	31.7	93.5	190.8	204.8	221.8	237.8
Gross National Product	34.3	88.2	232.2	239.7	258.8	276.6
Private investment in plant, equipment and housing	24.1	79.0	249.2	247.1	259.2	282.7
Cheques cashed	43.6	92.3	331.9	361.7	389.0	430.5
Bank deposits	37.5	95.6	177.7	189.4	203.2	227.2
Price indexes:						
Domestic exports	53.4	91.6	123.0	124.0	128.1	128.9
Imports	50.8	88.0	115.5	119.1	124.5	129.4
Wholesale prices	55.7	88.4	119.4	120.6	124.1	126.5
Consumer's prices	64.9	57.4	132.0	133.2	134.7	137.1
Volume indexes:						
Domestic exports	61.0	98.5	140.2	152.3	158.3	173.2
Imports	60.0	110.3	181.3	185.0	192.0	193.6
Total trade	60.7	104.1	159.2	167.4	174.4	182.8
Gross National Product	55.1	97.1	173.3	178.9	193.4	206.1
Industrial production	54.3	94.9	173.7	179.4	193.2	203.2
Population	85.7	97.4	138.7	141.6	144.1	146.7
Persons with jobs	83.3	99.1	121.9	123.8	127.2	130.5
Railway revenue freight ton miles	45.6	101.8	110.8	111.3	115.0	128.3

International Background

International trade depends on a variety of factors extending beyond the frontiers of the country concerned such as the level of economic activity and domestic supply conditions in the importing countries. Among other factors that affect international trade is the development of regional economic groupings and other trading arrangements. Such arrangements in-

variably have an impact on the economic and commercial structure of the participating countries, in particular on their competitive ability as trading nations. Any development that is likely to have an impact on the international trading climate is of vital concern to Canada whose economy depends significantly on foreign trade. It is, therefore, quite appropriate to examine the developments in the formation and growth of regional economic groupings and other trading arrangements.

The most significant development in this area was the establishment of the European Economic Community, composed of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. The Community came into existence on January 1, 1958, as the result of the Treaty of Rome signed on March 25, 1957, although actual operation did not start until a year later. Customs duties on the import of industrial goods, and some agricultural products, were reduced by stages, beginning January 1, 1959. By the end of 1963, six such cuts had been made, with the result that the customs duties between member countries were now down to 40 per cent of the basic duty in the case of industrial products and 55 per cent in the case of many agricultural products. The alignment of the common external tariff was gradually effected in step with the reduction of duties. In short, the movement towards a customs union was running ahead of the schedule originally laid down in the Treaty of Rome, thus curtailing the period of transition. Quantitative restrictions on trade within the Community had also been virtually eliminated by the end of 1963.

The United Kingdom's application of August 9, 1961, for formal membership of the Community was a development of some concern to Canada which, along with other Commonwealth countries, enjoys preferential treatment for its products in the British market. Several European countries applied at about the same time for accession to, or association with, the Community. Greece became an associate member as of November 1, 1962. The agreement of association with Turkey was signed in Ankara on September 12, 1963. A number of African states also became associate members. After protracted discussions however on complex problems connected with the accession of the United Kingdom, the negotiations were suspended on January 29, 1963, without a solution having been found.

After the formation of the European Economic Community, the trade of the six member countries continued to expand rapidly. In 1963 it reached 130 per cent of the 1958 level. During the same period, imports from non-member countries went up by 52.5 per cent and exports to them by 36 per cent. The growth rate in intra-community trade in 1963 over 1962 was 17 per cent compared with 14 per cent in 1962 over 1961 and 14.5 per cent in 1961 over 1960. As against this, imports from non-member countries in 1963 rose 10.5 per cent over their 1962 level and exports to them were higher by 5 per cent.

A parallel movement for closer European co-operation within the framework of national sovereignty resulted in the Stockholm Convention of May 1959 which authorized the formation in 1960 of the European Free Trade Association, composed of Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, with Finland as an associate member from 1961. Whereas the EEC created a number

of special institutions designed to establish a common market, with no internal tariffs or quotas and with a common external tariff applicable to imports from third countries, the EFTA was to function by co-operation among member governments with a minimum of special institutions. Thus it was designed to create a trading area with no internal tariffs or quotas (as in the case of the EEC) but with each member country retaining a separate external tariff.

The first reduction of 20 per cent in the intra-EFTA tariff on industrial goods was made on July 1, 1960, simultaneously with the EEC's second cut of 10 per cent. By the end of 1962, tariff cuts amounted to 50 per cent. This halving of duties was achieved two years ahead of the schedule prescribed in the Stockholm Convention. At a ministerial meeting held in Lisbon in May 1963, it was decided that the final elimination of import duties on industrial goods would take place on December 31, 1966, three years ahead of schedule in four additional steps: three reductions of 10 per cent each to be made on the last day of 1963, 1964 and 1965, respectively, and the final reduction of the remaining 20 per cent at the close of 1966.

During 1961, trade among the EFTA countries rose by \$300 million³ or 9 per cent, the whole of this increase being in manufactured goods. In 1962, the increase was \$240 million or 6 per cent. There was a sharp acceleration in 1963 when intra-EFTA trade rose by \$510 million or 13 per cent to a total of \$4,500 million. In the net result, total EFTA exports to member countries rose by 50 per cent between 1959 and 1963.

The idea of a common market was taken up with alacrity in other parts of the world, following the formation of the EEC and the EFTA. In Latin America, major steps were taken in 1960 towards the establishment of a common market. A treaty establishing a free-trade zone among Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay was signed in Montevideo on February 18, 1960, giving birth to the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA). Although Bolivia had participated in most of the negotiations, it deferred signing. According to the treaty, all duties and restrictions on the import of goods originating within the territory of any member country would be eliminated over the next twelve years, leading to the operation of a free trade area by the beginning of 1973.

Colombia and Ecuador also became contracting parties to the Montevideo treaty by January 1, 1962, when the first exchange of bilateral concessions, offered to all other members of the LAFTA on a most-favoured-nation basis, became effective. The object was to effect an average reduction of at least 8 per cent in the general level of duties affecting mutual trade. This

³ The reference here and elsewhere in this section is to U.S. dollars.

was to be done by means of "national lists" of tariff concessions negotiated bilaterally, commodity by commodity, but generally granted by each country to all other members of the Association.

By the end of 1963, as many as 7,593 tariff concessions had come into effect through the first three national lists. Through a "common list", which is negotiated every three years, concessions are granted to include 25 per cent by value of all the commodities traded within the area. After the first tariff cuts came into effect, trade among the LAFTA countries showed a substantial increase, with exports of member countries up by 18 per cent in 1962 over 1961 and by 20 per cent in 1963 over 1962. Argentina and Brazil continued to dominate the trade of the area.

In September 1959, five Central American countries - Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua - signed a treaty designed to implement the multilateral treaty on free trade and Central American integration of 1958, setting a five-year time-limit for the establishment of the common external tariff. On December 13, 1960, a new treaty and protocol were signed at Managua by El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, superseding or enlarging the previous treaties. These countries decided to form the Central American Common Market (CACM) by the middle of 1966, through a series of five annual cuts of 20 per cent each in tariffs on goods originating among the contracting parties. Costa Rica did not sign the new treaty, though it participated in the discussions leading to it.

Several other trade groupings came into being during the period under review. A free-trade area consisting of the contiguous territories of North Borneo and Sarawak became effective on January 1, 1962. On the same date, a common market was inaugurated for Portugal and its overseas territories, to become fully effective by 1972. On April 2, 1962, several African states (known as the Casablanca powers) agreed to establish an African common market. Although the market was to be open to all African states, the initial signatories to the agreement were Algeria, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Morocco. On July 1, 1962, the Equatorial Customs Union, composed of the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Gabon and the Cameroun, introduced its common external tariff. The Caribbean Organization, a successor of the

Caribbean Commission set up in 1946, came into being in September 1961 as the result of an agreement signed in 1960 in Washington, D.C., by the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands.

The year 1961 opened with 38 countries as members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and by 1963, the membership had grown to 58. Activity in the GATT was somewhat intense during 1961 following the start made in September 1960 in the fifth round of tariff negotiations, leading to the further reduction of tariffs still constituting obstacles to trade expansion, measures to reduce agricultural protectionism, and proposals for removal of the barriers to the expansion of exports of the less-developed countries. An important event in the field of international trade connected with the GATT during 1961 was the short-term arrangement, valid for one year, regarding trade in cotton textiles beginning October 1, 1961, which was replaced by a long-term arrangement which came into force on October 1, 1962, for a period of five years, with basically the same objectives as the one it replaced.

Other developments relating to the trade of less-developed countries culminated in the Declaration of December 7, 1961, which underlined the need to contribute to the expansion and diversification of the export trade of these countries and to establish specific programmes of action for the progressive reduction of barriers to their exports.

The first phase of the 1960-62 trade talks under the aegis of the GATT, largely completed by May 1961, was concerned principally with negotiations between the contracting parties and representatives of the EEC. The second phase - known as the Dillon round - was mainly concerned with an exchange of tariff concessions among the 28 countries that participated. The EEC was a participant for the first time as a single unit. Altogether, the Dillon round resulted in concessions on 4,400 tariff items covering over five billion dollars worth of trade.

The Commonwealth and Preferential countries accord each other preferential treatment in tariffs, with a few exceptions. The British Preferential tariff rates are generally the lowest. The only non-Commonwealth countries that enjoy British Preferential Tariff rates are the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Ireland. Canada's foreign trade with the principal areas is described in Chapter II.

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Canada's trade with Europe (except Commonwealth and Preferential countries) increased by 35.6 per cent between 1960 and 1963, from \$1,013.2 million to \$1,374.0 million. There was a small decline of 3.5 per cent in 1962, but trade rose in other years, 16.2 per cent in 1961 over 1960 and 20.9 per cent in 1963 over 1962. The decline in 1962 was entirely due to lower domestic exports during the year as imports rose during each of the years under review. Having increased by 18.6 per cent between 1960 and 1961, domestic exports fell 10.4 per cent in 1962 but there was a substantial increase of 30.3 per cent in 1963, bringing the overall increase between 1960 and 1963 to 38.5 per cent. Imports had a record of steady increase from year to year but at a declining rate of 11.8 per cent, 8.0 per cent and 7.0 per cent, respectively. Canada's trade surplus with the area increased from \$245.2 million in 1960 to \$381.3 million in 1963, the highest on record during the period. The lowest was in 1962 at \$209.0 million when there was a decline both in exports and total trade.

Canada's trade with the Commonwealth and Preferential countries (except the United Kingdom) increased by almost 30 per cent between 1960 and 1963, every year contributing to the increase although the largest annual increase of 23.1 per cent occurred in 1963. Thus trade rose from \$619.5 million in 1960 to \$805.0 million in 1963. Domestic exports remained sluggish in the beginning but improved in 1963. There was a decline of \$4.9 million in 1961 to \$329.3 million and the recovery to \$331.0 million in 1962 still kept the figure lower than the 1960 level. Thanks almost exclusively to an increase of 19.1 per cent in 1963, overall domestic exports rose 18.0 per cent during the whole period. The highest annual level in domestic exports, imports and total trade was achieved during 1963. Imports, which increased every year, were 44.4 per cent higher in 1963 than in 1960, the largest increase of 27.5 per cent occurring in 1963 when they were valued at \$406.0 million compared with \$281.2 million in 1960. On account of the generally sluggish behaviour of exports and a steady rise in imports, there was a continuing erosion in Canada's trade surplus from \$57.2 million in 1960 to \$41.6 million in 1961 and \$17.1 million in 1962. Despite the recovery in exports during 1963, the balance of trade was converted into a deficit of \$6.9 million.

Canada's traditionally adverse balance of trade with Latin America continued throughout the period, the highest on record being in 1962 at \$122.3 million and the lowest at \$92.4 million in 1961. As between 1960 and 1963, there was a marginal decline of \$2.4 million in the trade deficit to \$112.1 million. While domestic exports increased by 45.2 per cent between 1960 and 1963, substantially between 1960 and 1961

and again from 1962 to 1963, there was a small decline of 3.3 per cent in 1962. Imports, on the other hand, rose steadily and were 26.9 per cent higher in 1963 than in 1960. Consequently, total trade between Canada and Latin America rose by over a third between 1960 and 1963. In absolute terms, domestic exports rose from \$184.9 million in 1960 to \$268.5 million in 1963, imports from \$302.3 million to \$383.6 million and total trade from \$490.1 million to \$655.1 million.

The trade picture of the period under review demonstrates the impact on Canada's trade of the foreign exchange crisis leading to the establishment of a fixed exchange rate for the Canadian dollar in May 1962. The devaluation of the Canadian dollar partly explains the decline in export earnings and increase in import expenditures during 1962 in particular. A general recovery of exports during 1963 to the trading areas examined above shows that advantage was being rapidly taken of the new exchange rate, and that the benefits expected from a devaluation of the currency had already begun to flow in.

Trade with Europe¹

The period 1960 to 1963 was generally one of overall expansion in Europe, especially among the industrial countries of Western Europe. The developments in the member countries of the European Economic Community led to growth in economic activity and foreign trade, although some countries were bedevilled by balance of payments difficulties.

As Table 6 shows, Canada's trade with the countries of Europe excluding Commonwealth and Preferential countries increased substantially between 1960 and 1963. Notwithstanding a 10 per cent decline amounting to \$77 million between 1961 and 1962, domestic exports showed a vigorous increase of 38.5 per cent from \$622.6 million in 1960 to \$862.4 million in 1963. Imports also expanded to a lesser extent.

Domestic Exports

The largest sectional increase amounting to 147.3 per cent in domestic exports over the entire period was registered by the commodity section covering inedible end products. The next largest increase of 134.3 per cent was in food, feed, beverages and tobacco. There was no significant change in exports of inedible crude materials. Inedible-fabricated materials were the only major commodity section registering a substantial decline of 22 per cent over the period. Absolute figures of sectionwise domestic exports are given in the following paragraphs.

¹ Excluding Commonwealth and Preferential countries.

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except Commonwealth and Preferential)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	Change from		
					1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	622.6	738.6	661.9	862.4	+ 18.6	- 10.4	+ 30.3
Re-exports	6.6	9.9	10.9	15.3	-	-	-
Imports	384.0	429.4	463.7	496.3	+ 11.8	+ 8.0	+ 7.0
Total trade	1,013.2	1,177.8	1,136.4	1,374.0	+ 16.2	- 3.5	+ 20.9
Trade balance	+ 245.2	+ 319.1	+ 209.0	+ 381.4	-	-	-

Exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco rose from \$171.3 million in 1960 to \$401.4 million in 1963. Wheat was not only the leading export under this section but also of all Canadian exports to Europe in 1963. Wheat sales rose 90.3 per cent from \$139.0 million in 1960 to \$264.5 million in 1961. They, however, declined by almost a third next year to \$179.8 million, but rose to a record high level of \$337.5 million in 1963.

Shipments of inedible crude materials hardly changed between 1960 and 1963 though they were somewhat higher in the intervening years. Having successively increased to \$192.5 million in 1962, they dropped to \$171.8 million in 1963. The principal export was nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap, at \$44.5 million in 1960 and \$51.8 million in 1963, representing an increase of 16.5 per cent over the period. There were also gains in shipments of unmanufactured asbestos, aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap, pulpwood, textile and related fibres, and undressed fur skins. Losses occurred in flaxseed; iron ore, concentrates and scrap; copper in ores, concentrates and scrap; raw hides and skins except fur skins; and rapeseed.

There was a decline in exports of inedible fabricated materials from \$236.7 million in 1960 to \$185.4 million in 1963. Deliveries of aluminum including alloys declined from \$63.9 million to \$42.0 million, although this meant a slight recovery from the still lower levels of the intervening years. There were also varying declines in shipments of synthetic rubber and plastics materials (not shaped), copper and alloys, steel plates, sheet and strips, primary iron and steel, and nickel and alloys. Advances were recorded by wood pulp and similar pulp which rose from \$14.6 million to \$23.8 million, softwood lumber (from \$4.1 million to \$11.9 million), organic chemicals, and newspaper paper.

Exports of inedible end products rose steadily at varying annual rates, from \$41 million in 1960 to \$101.4 million in 1963. The principal export under this commodity section was navigation equipment and parts, sales of which were \$11.1 million in 1962 and \$30.1 million in 1963. Exports for the earlier two years are not

available owing to changes in export commodity classification. Deliveries of aircraft parts except engines increased sharply from \$2.0 million in 1960 to \$14.8 million in 1963, while those of aircraft engines and parts declined from \$7.1 million to \$4.8 million.

Over the period as a whole, there was a slight increase from 11.8 per cent to 12.7 per cent in Europe's share of Canada's total domestic exports.

Imports

Imports from Europe rose 29.3 per cent from \$384.0 million in 1960 to \$496.3 million in 1963. There was no marked change in Europe's share of our market, being 7.0 per cent in 1960 and 7.6 per cent in 1963. There were increases in all major commodity sections. Purchases of food, feed, beverages and tobacco increased 27.2 per cent from \$35.6 million in 1960 to \$45.3 million in 1963. Those of inedible crude materials rose almost a third from \$10.9 million to \$14.4 million. The increase in imports of inedible fabricated materials was of a larger order (42.4 per cent) from \$122.9 million to \$175.0 million. The leading import here was nickel and alloys which increased from less than \$1 million in 1960 to \$16.1 million in 1963. Purchases of steel bars and rods rose from \$5.6 million to \$15.0 million, and those of sheet and plate glass from \$8.6 million to \$11.7 million. Other items which made advances included organic and inorganic chemicals, dyestuffs except dyeing extracts, cotton broad woven fabrics and miscellaneous textile fabricated materials.

Purchases of inedible end products, which traditionally constitute the largest import of Canada, advanced by nearly a quarter from \$208.3 million in 1960 to \$257.3 million in 1963. The largest item was passenger automobiles and chassis in spite of a decline in purchases from \$45.4 million in 1960 to \$42.1 million in 1963. Apparel and apparel accessories, which ranked second among Canada's imports in 1963, advanced from \$11.8 million in 1960 to \$17.8 million in 1963. Communication and related equipment increased from \$9.9 million to \$14.1 million. There were also increased

purchases of office machines and equipment, \$10.5 million in 1963 compared with \$6.5 million in 1960.

Trade with EEC

Developments in the formation of regional economic groupings have been dealt with in Chapter I. Table 7 below illustrates the movements in trade between Canada and the European Economic Community as well as with the European Free Trade Association countries. Although intra-EEC trade expanded faster largely on account of the tariff reductions under the Rome Treaty, trade between Canada and the EEC continued to expand in absolute terms during the period. Thus trade with the Community expanded from

\$735.4 million in 1960 to \$828.6 million in 1963, total exports increasing from \$442.6 million to \$487.1 million and total imports rising from \$292.8 million to \$341.6 million. There was a decline of \$10 million in exports during 1962 but imports rose every year during the period. Canada's trade surplus with these countries rose from \$149.8 million in 1960 to \$153.7 million in 1961, dropped to \$126.9 million in 1962 but rose again in 1963 to \$145.5 million. Wheat, unmanufactured asbestos, aluminum including alloys, and wood pulp and similar pulp were the principal exports. The principal imports from the EEC included passenger automobiles and chassis, steel bars and rods, and steel structural shapes and sheet piling.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with EEC and EFTA Countries, 1960 - 63

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
	values in \$'000				% of total domestic exports			
Domestic exports								
European Economic Community (EEC):								
Belgium and Luxembourg	69,131	76,055	68,169	76,493	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1
France	72,907	71,923	57,561	63,428	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9
Germany, Federal Republic	165,597	188,694	177,688	170,969	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.5
Italy	68,393	67,688	74,521	76,761	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Netherlands	62,554	61,297	76,940	87,009	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3
Totals, EEC countries	438,581	465,657	454,879	474,659	8.3	8.1	7.4	7.0
European Free Trade Association (EFTA):								
Austria	7,745	7,877	7,316	6,826	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Denmark	4,978	4,813	6,087	6,811	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Norway	61,595	69,744	69,054	73,398	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Portugal	3,336	4,718	2,563	5,859	0.1	0.1	¹	0.1
Sweden	20,906	17,654	18,230	20,926	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Switzerland	26,404	22,422	23,891	27,247	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
United Kingdom	915,290	909,344	909,041	1,006,838	17.4	15.8	14.7	14.8
Totals, EFTA countries	1,040,254	1,036,572	1,036,182	1,147,905	19.8	18.0	16.8	16.9
Totals, both groups	1,478,835	1,502,229	1,491,061	1,622,564	28.1	26.1	24.1	23.9
Imports								
European Economic Community (EEC):								
					% of total imports			
Belgium and Luxembourg	41,401	44,780	48,672	47,342	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
France	50,121	54,280	56,160	58,170	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Germany, Federal Republic	126,988	136,530	141,198	144,023	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2
Italy	42,843	49,140	51,859	55,303	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Netherlands	31,456	33,493	37,049	36,736	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Totals, EEC countries	292,809	318,223	334,938	341,574	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.2
European Free Trade Association (EFTA):								
Austria	6,605	6,636	7,971	9,026	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Denmark	9,962	11,650	13,278	13,209	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Norway	4,248	8,965	16,109	23,492	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Portugal	3,208	4,917	5,998	7,713	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sweden	20,409	24,221	25,873	33,410	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Switzerland	24,343	26,102	28,040	32,469	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
United Kingdom	588,932	618,221	563,062	526,800	10.7	10.7	9.0	8.0
Totals, EFTA countries	657,707	700,712	660,331	646,119	12.0	12.1	10.6	9.9
Totals, both groups	950,516	1,018,935	995,269	987,693	17.3	17.7	15.9	15.1

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Trade with EFTA

Canada's trade with the countries of the European Free Trade Association has always been much larger than with the EEC countries, mainly because it includes trade with the United Kingdom which is Canada's second largest trading partner. If the United Kingdom were excluded, our trade with the remaining six countries of the EFTA is much smaller. Trade with the EFTA increased from \$1,709.2 million in 1960 to \$1,804.5 million in 1963 with a small decline in 1962 when total trade was valued at \$1,710.7 million compared with \$1,752.0 million in 1961. The U.K. was almost exclusively responsible for this decline in 1962; trade with the other EFTA countries increased during each of the years under review. Even if the individual EFTA members are considered, Canada's trade with each one increased regularly with the exception of the U.K. and Portugal in 1962 which showed small declines. Canada's overall trade surplus increased from \$393.8 million in 1960 to \$512.2 million in 1963, although there were variations with respect to individual countries and years. Excluding the U.K., there was a steady contraction in Canada's trade surplus with the other EFTA countries from \$57.7 million in 1960 to \$24.1 million in 1963, which was the lowest figure on record during the period. Canada's trade with EFTA is shown in Table 7.

Trade with Eastern Europe

Canada's trade with Eastern Europe fluctuated widely during the period. From \$53.0 million in 1960, it rose to \$139.7 million the next year, dropped to \$68.7 million in 1962 and resurged to \$233.3 million in 1963, establishing the record high level of the period. The balance of trade was always in Canada's favour but it fluctuated with total trade from year to year, although at \$189.1 million in 1963 it was the record for the four years, 1960-63. Total exports to Eastern Europe followed the same pattern of fluctuations, though imports advanced steadily if slowly. Thus, total exports were \$39.2 million in 1960, \$122.1 million in 1961, \$49.9 million in 1962 and \$211.2 million in 1963. Imports moved up from \$13.8 million in 1960 to \$22.1 million in 1963. While the increase in exports during 1961 was more or less evenly spread among Czechoslovakia,

Poland, the U.S.S.R. and East Germany, the main factor contributing to the big jump in 1963 was the unusually large exports of wheat to the U.S.S.R. which took \$147.6 million worth of wheat and wheat flour in its total imports from Canada that year of \$150.1 million.

Trade with OECD

The bulk of Canada's foreign trade is conducted with the countries that are members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) which includes among others, the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan, all of them Canada's principal trading partners. Domestic exports to the OECD countries increased from \$4,615.6 million in 1960 to \$5,726.1 million in 1963 or by 24.1 per cent. Imports increased from \$4,758.0 million to \$5,580.2 million or by 17.3 per cent. If the United States is excluded, domestic exports still increased 16.4 per cent from \$1,683.4 million to \$1,959.7 million, and imports by 6.0 per cent from \$1,071.4 million to \$1,135.6 million.

Trade with Commonwealth and Preferential Countries²

The Commonwealth and Preferential area includes a large number of developing countries. Their import needs are determined by the requirements of economic development plans and programmes within the overall constraint of the availability of foreign exchange through export earnings and foreign aid. Their export capacities, on the other hand, are subject to such considerations as exportable surpluses and the basic structures of the economies concerned which, being largely oriented to primary production, are subject to wide fluctuations of international demand, supply and price conditions.

Total trade with the Commonwealth and Preferential countries taken together, but excluding the United Kingdom, increased from year to year during the period, as can be seen from Table 8. At \$805.0 million in 1963, it was 29.9 per cent above the 1960 level of \$619.5

² Excluding the United Kingdom.

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with Commonwealth¹ and Preferential (Except the United Kingdom)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	Change from		
					1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	334.2	329.3	331.0	394.3	- 1.5	+ 0.5	+ 19.1
Re-exports	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.8	-	-	-
Imports	281.2	292.2	318.5	406.0	+ 3.9	+ 9.0	+ 27.5
Total trade	619.5	625.9	654.1	805.0	+ 1.0	+ 4.5	+ 23.1
Trade balance	+ 57.2	+ 41.6	+ 17.1	- 6.9	-	-	-

¹ For the period 1960-63 Kuwait is included in Commonwealth.

million. Canada's trade surplus with these countries was steadily eroded, turning into a deficit in 1963. Thus, it contracted from \$57.2 million in 1960 to \$41.6 million in 1961 and \$17.1 million in 1962, becoming a deficit of \$6.9 million in 1963. This development was mainly owing to the erratic behaviour of domestic exports and a steady expansion in imports. From \$334.2 million in 1960, exports declined by \$5.1 million to \$329.3 million in 1961 but recovered partially in the following year, amounting to \$331.0 million. In 1963 they surged to \$394.3 million, 19.1 per cent above the level of the preceding year, thus ending the period with a 18.0 per cent increase over the level at the beginning. Imports, on the other hand, were 44.4 per cent higher in 1963 than in 1960, being \$406.0 million and \$281.2 million, respectively.

Domestic Exports

There were increased exports under practically all major commodity sections. Exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco increased 28.6 per cent from \$63.7 million in 1960 to \$82.0 million in 1963. The major item was wheat valued at \$18.0 million in 1960 and \$26.0 million in 1963. Wheat flour exports also increased from \$17.1 million to \$18.9 million. Exports of inedible crude materials rose from \$9.6 million to \$17.0 million, the principal item being unmanufactured asbestos at \$5.6 million in 1960 and \$10.3 million in 1963. Exports of inedible fabricated materials, at \$175.2 million in 1960 and \$177.6 million in 1963, did not show any significant advance. Newsprint paper was the leading export not only in this section but in all commodity sections in 1963, though shipments of this item declined almost by a quarter from \$35.1 million in 1960 to \$27.0 million in 1963. Aluminum including alloys, the second largest Canadian export, also declined from \$37.9 million to \$26.5 million. Softwood lumber which ranked fourth in 1963 (wheat being third) fell marginally from \$22.9 million to \$21.2 million. Other principal exports included copper and alloys, unshaped synthetic rubber and plastic materials, and wood pulp and similar pulp. Several items advanced and several others lost ground but the gains were larger than the losses.

Exports of inedible end products increased 39.3 per cent from \$82.9 million in 1960 to \$115.4 million in 1963, the substantial increase of \$23.3 million occurring in 1963. The chief export under this section was passenger automobiles and chassis, rising slightly from \$18.7 million to \$18.9 million. Another important export was road motor vehicle parts except engines, which declined from \$20.1 million to \$12.7 million. Exports of general purpose industrial machinery, however, tripled from \$3.0 million to \$9.9 million. Increases also occurred in electric lighting and distribution equipment from \$1.9 million to \$7.9 million, aircraft (complete with engines) from \$0.7 million to \$5.8 million, communication and related equipment

from \$0.6 million to \$2.5 million, and pulp and paper industries machinery and parts from \$0.7 million to \$1.9 million.

Imports

Imports from the Commonwealth and Preferential countries other than the United Kingdom registered varying degrees of advance in all major commodity sections. Imports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco increased 86.1 per cent from \$115.2 million in 1960 to \$214.3 million in 1963, with the major advance in 1963. Imports of raw sugar, which was Canada's chief import, rose from \$46.5 million to \$113.4 million, an increase of 143.9 per cent. There was little change in tea imports which were \$19.2 million in 1960 and \$19.4 million in 1963. Purchases of fresh, chilled or frozen meat, canned fruits and products, of refined sugar, molasses, syrup, and fish and marine animals made significant advances. Distilled alcoholic beverages and spices registered a decline.

Imports of inedible crude materials increased 0.5 per cent from \$111.6 million in 1960 to \$112.1 million in 1963. Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap advanced from \$36.6 million to \$47.3 million. Purchases of natural rubber and allied gums declined by \$4 million to \$19.4 million. Crude petroleum declined by \$16 million to \$21 million, and oil seeds, nuts and kernels declined slightly from \$2.8 million to \$2.1 million.

There was a sizeable increase in imports of inedible fabricated materials from \$33.5 million in 1960 to \$56.4 million in 1963. Purchases of cotton and other broad woven fabrics increased from \$13.8 million to \$24.4 million. There were also significant advances in imports of iron and steel and alloys, tin and alloys, wood pulp and similar pulp, steel bars and rods, and miscellaneous textile fabricated materials.

Arrivals of inedible end products increased 15.5 per cent from \$18.8 million in 1960 to \$21.7 million in 1963. A shift in the commodity composition of imports from the Commonwealth and Preferential countries as against the overall pattern of Canadian imports is evident from these figures. While the largest component of Canada's total imports consists of inedible end products, these products constitute the smallest percentage (0.7 per cent) of imports under all major commodity sections from Commonwealth and Preferential countries. This is because most of these countries are predominantly exporters of primary commodities and simple manufactures.

Trade with Latin America

Trade with Latin America rose consistently during the period, as shown in Table 9. Domestic exports to the region rose from \$184.9 million in 1960 to \$268.5 million in 1963 and imports from \$302.3 million to

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with Latin America

	1960	1961	1962	1963	Change from		
					1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	184.9	229.6	222.1	268.5	+ 24.2	- 3.3	+ 20.9
Re-exports	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.0	-	-	-
Imports	302.3	326.0	347.9	383.6	+ 7.8	+ 6.7	+ 10.3
Total trade	490.1	559.6	573.5	655.1	+ 14.2	+ 2.5	+ 14.2
Trade balance	- 114.5	- 92.4	- 122.3	- 112.1	-	-	-

\$383.6 million. The balance of trade, unfavourable to Canada throughout, was \$114.5 million in 1960 and \$112.1 million in 1963, touching the low point of \$92.4 million in 1961 and the high point of \$122.3 million in 1962.

Domestic Exports

Exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco increased 27 per cent from \$43.7 million in 1960 to \$55.5 million in 1963. Wheat, Canada's second largest export to Latin America, registered the highest percentage increase under this commodity section, from \$10.8 million in 1960 to \$27.3 million in 1963. Wheat flour shipments were also higher in value. Exports of whole milk powder, preserved fish (except canned), and malt declined. Deliveries of inedible crude materials at \$13.3 million in 1963 were higher by over a third, the principal item being unmanufactured asbestos valued at \$10.9 million in 1963 as against \$7.9 million in 1960.

There was an increase of 23.4 per cent in exports of inedible fabricated materials, from \$98.6 million in 1960 to \$121.6 million in 1963. Sales of newsprint, the largest Canadian export to the region, advanced 10.8 per cent from \$25.8 million to \$28.6 million. Sales of aluminum including alloys also rose from \$14.6 million to \$19.9 million. Other prominent exports included steel plate, sheet and strip; synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped; rails and railway track material of steel; and wood pulp and similar pulp.

Exports of inedible end products increased 144 per cent from \$31.3 million in 1960 to \$76.3 million in 1963, this being the largest sectional increase in percentage terms. There were increases in railway and street railway rolling stock (to \$24.6 million in 1963), general purpose industrial machinery (\$6.1 million), and pulp and paper industries machinery (\$5.6 million). Other important items included office machines and equipment (\$4.2 million in 1963), passenger automobiles and chassis (\$3.6 million), and drilling, excavating and mining machinery (\$3 million).

The chief Latin American customer of Canada during 1963 was Mexico, which was also our top-ranking customer every year except in 1962 when it was temporarily replaced by Venezuela. Exports to Mexico increased steadily from \$38.0 million in 1960 to \$38.5 million in 1961, \$41.3 million in 1962 and \$55.6 million in 1963. Newsprint paper was the principal export to Mexico in 1963 valued at \$9.1 million against \$8.7 million in 1960. Other important exports included railway rails and track material (\$8.6 million) and locomotives, engines and parts (\$7.6 million).

Venezuela was the second biggest Latin American customer of Canadian products except in 1962 when it ranked first. Exports to that country were valued at \$35.3 million in 1960, \$35.0 million in 1961, \$42.3 million in 1962, and \$46.3 million in 1963. Wheat was the largest export during 1962 and 1963, amounting to \$11.8 million and \$14.2 million, respectively. Other leading exports were milk powder, whole milk (\$8.7 million in 1962 and \$6.9 million in 1963), newsprint paper (\$2.7 million and \$2.4 million), and passenger automobiles and chassis (\$0.7 million and \$1.9 million).

Argentina, Brazil and Colombia were the other important customers in Latin America. Exports to Argentina rose from \$19.4 million in 1960 to \$37.0 million in 1963, those to Brazil from \$19.8 million to \$29.4 million, and to Colombia from \$16.6 million to \$23.3 million. The region's share in our domestic exports was 3.5 per cent in 1960, 4.0 per cent in 1961, 3.6 per cent in 1962, and 3.9 per cent in 1963.

Imports

There were varying degrees of increases in imports under all major commodity sections. Purchases of food, feed, beverages and tobacco increased a fifth from \$86.4 million in 1960 to \$104.1 million in 1963. Those of green coffee, the second biggest import, rose from \$38.6 million to \$43.2 million; of fresh bananas and plantains, third in rank, from \$24.4 million to \$27.0 million; and of raw sugar from \$4.2 million to \$13.3 million.

Imports of inedible crude materials increased by over a fifth from \$190.5 million in 1960 to \$242.5 million in 1963. Crude petroleum was the largest import item, valued at \$175.0 million in 1960, rising consistently till it achieved the highest point of the period at \$220.2 million in 1963.

Imports of inedible fabricated materials increased by over two-fifths from \$24.2 million in 1960 to \$35.2 million in 1963. Purchases of fuel oils, which ranked fourth among Canadian imports from the region in 1963, increased from \$18.8 million to \$23.5 million. Other important items were vegetable oils, except essential oils (\$0.8 million in 1960 and \$1.4 million in 1963), and cordage, rope and twine (\$1.0 million and \$1.3 million). There was a 20 per cent increase in purchases of inedible end products but at \$0.9 million in 1963 they still remained a very small component of our imports from the region. The highest level they touched during the period was \$1.1 million in 1961. There was no significant change in Latin America's share of our market, which varied between 5.5 per cent (in 1960) and 5.8 per cent (in 1963).

Venezuela was our biggest Latin American supplier during each of the years. Imports from this country were valued at \$195.2 million in 1960, at \$216.6 million in 1961, \$224.3 million in 1962 and \$243.5 million in 1963. The second rank was retained by Brazil, imports therefrom rising from \$24.9 million in 1960 to \$36.4 million in 1963. A very substantial value of the imports from Venezuela consisted of crude petroleum, which rose from \$175.0 million in 1960 to \$220.2 million in 1963. The chief import from Brazil was green coffee valued at \$18.5 million in 1960, \$21.5 million in 1961 and 1962 and \$21.4 million in 1963.

Mexico was the third important supplier with goods valued at \$21.0 million in 1960, \$18.2 million in 1961, \$24.4 million in 1962 and \$23.7 million in 1963. The chief import from this source was fresh or chilled tomatoes valued at \$5.0 million in 1960, \$2.4 million in 1961, \$3.0 million in 1962 and \$3.7 million in 1963. Green coffee was another important purchase, whose value changed little from \$3.0 million in 1960 to \$2.9 million in 1963. Raw cotton, green peanuts and fluor-spar were the other prominent purchases.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

This chapter gives a brief review of Canada's trade with twelve leading partners, judged in terms of their importance in its total trade during 1963. The United States continued to be Canada's chief trading partner throughout the period under review. Each country was the other's best customer in keeping with long-standing trends. The United Kingdom, also in keeping with historical trends, remained in second place. The Federal Republic of Germany ranked third in Canada's total trade during 1960, but was replaced by Japan during the following years. Throughout the period, Canada's imports from Germany were higher than from Japan but total exports to Japan more than offset this differential, putting the latter ahead in total trade. Venezuela ranked fifth, mainly on account of our large imports of crude petroleum from that country. The sixth place went to Australia which thus achieved in 1963 the same rank it had in Canada's trade during 1960. Having dropped to tenth in 1961, its rank had improved to seventh in 1962.

The seventh rank during 1963 went to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a new-comer among Canada's top-ranking trading partners. This was accounted for by large purchases by that country of Canadian wheat and wheat flour, valued at \$147.6 million out of \$150.1 million worth of goods sold to that country. Italy's rank remained eighth in 1963 as it had been during 1960 and 1962 as against ninth in 1961. Belgium and Luxembourg ranked ninth in 1960, 1962 and 1963 compared with eighth in 1961. The Netherlands ranked tenth in 1960 and 1963, and eleventh in 1961 and 1962. France, which had ranked seventh in 1960 and 1961, dropped to the tenth place in 1962 and to the eleventh in 1963. The twelfth rank in 1963 went to the People's Republic of China. On account of reduced trade with some principal trading partners and, at least in 1962, higher wheat purchases by China, that country's rank in 1961 and 1962 was, in fact, as high as sixth.

Trade with the United States constituted 61.9 per cent of Canada's total trade in 1960 and 61.7 per cent in 1963. Trade with the United Kingdom was 13.9 per cent of total trade during 1960 but declined to 11.4 per cent by 1963. These two countries together accounted for 75.8 per cent of Canada's total trade in 1960, 73.9 per cent in 1961, 75.6 per cent in 1962 and 73.1 per cent in 1963. Both were the principal suppliers of our imports and the principal markets for our exports. The United States took 55.8 per cent of Canada's total domestic exports in 1960, 54.0 per cent in 1961, 58.4 per cent in 1962 and 55.4 per cent in 1963. It was also the source of 67.2 per cent of our total imports in 1960, of 67.0 per cent in 1961, 68.7 per cent in 1962 and 67.8 per

cent in 1963. The United Kingdom was the destination for 17.4 per cent of our domestic exports in 1960, for 15.8 per cent in 1961, 14.7 per cent in 1962, and 14.8 per cent in 1963. It was the source of 10.7 per cent of all our imports in 1960 and 1961, of 9.0 per cent in 1962 and 8.0 per cent in 1963.

Included in this chapter are two charts which illustrate the movements of Canada's trade over the decade to 1963 with the United States and the United Kingdom. Canada's rank in the trade of its two most important partners, the United States and the United Kingdom, is given in Table 10.

Trade with the United States of America

During the four years 1960 to 1963 inclusive, Canada's trade with the United States continued to expand at varying rates. Considering the period from 1950, trade between these two countries had been rising every year, except in 1954, 1957, 1958 and 1960. Total trade in 1960 was valued at \$6,723.0 million, with total exports at \$3,036.4 million and imports at \$3,686.6 million, resulting in a deficit for Canada of \$650.2 million. This was the largest deficit on record during the period 1960 to 1963. Total exports in 1961 were \$3,214.5 million and imports \$3,864.0 million, resulting in a deficit of \$649.5 million. Exports rose again in 1962 to \$3,744.7 million and imports to \$4,299.5 million. The deficit shrank to \$554.9 million in 1962, mainly on account of the greater buoyancy of exports following the devaluation of the Canadian dollar and the restrictions on imports which were levied as a temporary measure. There was a further improvement in exports in 1963 to \$3,913.4 million, which was partly offset by an increase in imports to \$4,444.6 million. The deficit was further reduced to \$531.2 million, the lowest figure on record during the four years. The pattern of Canada's trade with the United States of America during 1960 - 63 can be seen from Table 11.

The United States economic situation in 1960 was a mixed one. The end of the four-month long steel strike of 1959 did result in an upsurge in business activity and peak levels of industrial and real output in the early months of 1960, but the expansion of overall activity for the year as a whole was less than expected. At the end of 1961, industrial production was 13 per cent above the low level of February 1961. The economy continued to expand in 1962 although the 3 per cent increase in real output between the last quarter of 1961 and that of 1962 was considerably lower than in the earlier stages of the cyclical expansion. Total employment increased by about two per cent while the labour

TABLE 10. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom

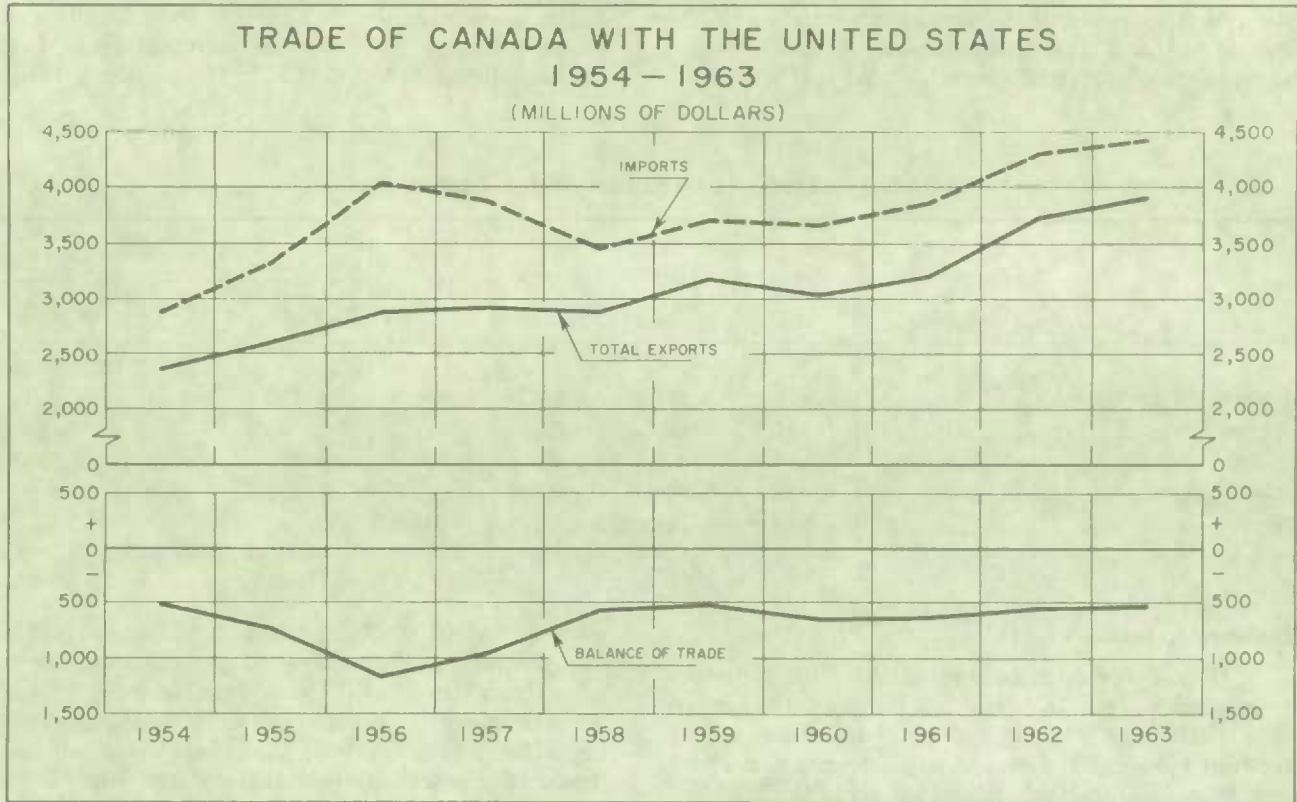
Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1963.

	United States trade (U.S. statistics, ¹ values in U.S. \$'000,000)						
	Total	Canada	Japan	United Kingdom	Germany, Federal Republic	Italy	Mexico
Exports (including re-exports):²							
1960	18,884.2	3,708.9	1,340.7	1,411.0	1,067.8	650.1	819.6
1961	19,143.4	3,643.0	1,739.3	1,130.1	1,073.4	794.1	813.0
1962	19,520.5	3,832.6	1,415.0	1,074.8	1,079.5	769.3	805.2
1963	21,155.0	4,119.8	1,714.2	1,162.4	1,120.3	884.5	861.0
	Total	Canada	Japan	United Kingdom	Germany, Federal Republic	Venezuela	Mexico
General imports:							
1960	14,653.9	2,900.8	1,148.7	992.7	897.2	947.7	443.3
1961	14,713.0	3,270.0	1,054.7	897.7	855.6	898.0	538.1
1962	16,379.4	3,660.0	1,357.8	1,005.0	961.5	975.8	578.2
1963	17,137.9	3,828.6	1,497.7	1,079.0	1,003.1	935.8	594.4
	United Kingdom trade (U.K. statistics, ³ values in U.K. £'000,000)						
	Total	United States	Germany, Federal Republic	Australia	Republic of South Africa	France	Canada
Exports (including re-exports):							
1960	3,695.9	342.0	184.1	262.2	155.9	97.6	220.6
1961	3,840.1	298.1	193.0	203.0	148.7	124.2	228.2
1962	3,948.7	347.5	224.9	230.7	148.4	152.4	194.4
1963	4,235.0	360.5	240.3	238.0	197.8	194.4	179.5
	Total	United States	Canada	Netherlands	Germany, Federal Republic	Australia	New Zealand
General imports:							
1960	4,540.7	565.7	374.9	180.3	181.5	197.2	183.0
1961	4,395.1	484.4	349.4	172.5	194.3	174.1	159.6
1962	4,487.2	476.4	348.9	197.1	193.6	185.2	169.4
1963	4,812.7	498.4	368.5	208.7	208.3	206.1	173.1

¹ U.S. Dept. of Commerce, *Statistical Abstracts of the United States*, 1963 and 1965.

² Excluding "special category" exports for which country detail is not published.

³ U.K. Board of Trade, *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, December, 1962, 1963 and 1964.



force increased by 1.5 per cent. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 5.3 per cent in July 1962 and fluctuated at a somewhat higher level during the following months, reaching 5.8 per cent in January 1963. Expansion during 1963 was more rapid than had been expected at the start of the year. Gross national product rose 5.4 per cent in value and 3.8 per cent in volume over 1962. Employment increased by 1.5 per cent and in December 1963 unemployment at 5.5 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis was unchanged from a year earlier.

The performance of the United States in international trade during the period was slightly poorer than during 1958 and 1959. Exports (including re-exports) from the United States increased only 1.4 per cent in 1961 over the year before, and 2.0 per cent in 1962. In 1963, however, they rose 8.4 per cent over the 1962 level. Imports, on the other hand, rose only fractionally (by 0.4 per cent) in 1961, but surged forward 11.3 per cent in 1962, followed by an increase of 4.6 per cent in 1963. The United States continued to enjoy a merchandise trade surplus throughout the four years.

As shown by the trade statistics of the United States, presented in Table 10, Canada remained its top customer, with shipments declining from U.S. \$3,708.9 million in 1960 to U.S. \$3,643.0 million in 1961, but rising to U.S. \$3,832.6 million and U.S. \$4,119.8 million

in the succeeding two years. Japan recovered its place as the United States' second best customer in 1961, after having lost to the United Kingdom during 1960 and 1961. Shipments to Japan rose from U.S. \$1,340.7 million in 1960 to U.S. \$1,714.2 million in 1963, the peak of U.S. \$1,739.3 million having been attained in 1961. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from U.S. \$1,411.0 million in 1960 to U.S. \$1,162.4 million in 1963. Exports to the Federal Republic of Germany rose steadily and in 1963 were valued at U.S. \$1,120.3 million against U.S. \$1,067.8 million in 1960. Exports to Italy and Mexico also rose; those to Italy went up from U.S. \$650.1 million in 1960 to U.S. \$861.0 million in 1963 and those to Mexico from U.S. \$819.6 million to U.S. \$858.0 million.

Canada was also the largest supplier of goods to the United States whose general imports from this country rose steadily from U.S. \$2,900.8 million in 1960 to U.S. \$3,270.0 million in 1961, U.S. \$3,660.0 million in 1962 and \$3,828.6 million in 1963. U.S. imports from Canada thus increased by 32.0 per cent between 1960 and 1963 while its exports to Canada increased only by 11.1 per cent. Japan, which overtook the United Kingdom as the second largest supplier to the U.S. in 1960, continued to hold its ground. U.S. imports from Japan rose from U.S. \$1,148.7 million in 1960 to U.S. \$1,497.7 million in 1963. By contrast, imports from the United Kingdom rose from U.S. \$992.7 million

in 1960 to U.S. \$1,079.0 million in 1963. Imports from the Federal Republic of Germany rose from U.S. \$897.2 million to U.S. \$1,003.1 million during the same period. Imports from Venezuela were erratic and at U.S. \$935.8

million in 1963 were some twelve million United States dollars lower than the level of U.S. \$947.7 million in 1960. Purchases from Mexico increased from U.S. \$443.3 million in 1960 to U.S. \$594.4 million in 1963.

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with the United States

	1960	1961	1962	1963	Change from		
					1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	2,932.2	3,107.2	3,608.4	3,766.4	+ 6.0	+ 16.1	+ 4.4
Re-exports	104.2	107.3	136.2	147.0	-	-	-
Imports	3,686.6	3,864.0	4,299.5	4,444.6	+ 4.8	+ 11.3	+ 3.4
Total trade	6,723.0	7,078.5	8,044.2	8,357.9	+ 5.3	+ 13.6	+ 3.9
Trade balance	- 650.2	- 649.5	- 554.9	- 531.2	-	-	-

Domestic Exports

Overall domestic exports to the United States from Canada were 28.5 per cent higher in 1963 over their 1960 level. The big rise of 16.1 per cent came between 1961 and 1962 as against an increase of 6.0 per cent from 1960 to 1961 and 4.4 per cent from 1962 to 1963. In absolute terms, domestic exports to the United States rose from \$2,932.2 million in 1960 to \$3,766.4 million in 1963. If we ignore the minor commodity sections like live animals (where there was a decline of 2.1 per cent in sales between 1960 and 1963) and special trade transactions (where there was an increase of 106.4 per cent) we find that the largest increase was in inedible end products, exports of which increased 92.8 per cent from \$220.7 million in 1960 to \$425.4 million in 1963. Exports at \$283.7 million in 1961 were 28.5 per cent higher than in 1960 and the 1962 sales valued at \$375.9 million meant an increase of 32.5 per cent over 1961.

Sales of inedible crude materials rose 30.2 per cent from \$676.9 million in 1960 to \$881.4 million in 1963, registering an increase of 2.7 per cent in 1961 over the year before, and 27.2 per cent in 1962, with a fractional decline in 1963. Exports of inedible fabricated materials rose 21.8 per cent from \$1,698.2 million in 1960 to \$2,069.2 million in 1963, with the major increase being in 1962 when exports were valued at \$1,968.0 million, 11.8 per cent above the 1961 level of \$1,760.5 million. Exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco at \$332.9 million in 1963 were 15.6 per cent higher than \$288.0 million in 1960. Following moderate increases of 3.5 per cent and 2.6 per cent, respectively, in 1961 and 1962, they rose 8.9 per cent in 1963.

An analysis of commodity exports to the United States reveals that newsprint paper was the top item during each of the years from 1960. Sales were more or less steady, rising less than one percentage point over the

entire period to 1963, from \$631.2 million in 1960 to \$636.1 million in 1963. Softwood lumber ranked second among our exports to the United States in 1963. Sales of this item rose 31.1 per cent from \$239.1 million in 1960 to \$313.6 million in 1963. Next came wood pulp and similar pulp which increased 21.0 per cent from \$256.2 million in 1960 to \$309.9 million in 1963. The fourth place in 1963 went to crude petroleum sales, which registered an impressive rise of 147.6 per cent from \$94.5 million in 1960 to \$233.9 million in 1963. Exports of iron ores, concentrates and scrap - the fifth largest export - also doubled from 107.6 million in 1960 to \$220.8 million in 1963. Nickel and alloys increased 86.5 per cent from \$80.7 million in 1960 to \$150.4 million in 1963. Aluminum including alloys more than doubled from \$52.5 million in 1960 to \$119.9 million in 1963. Against the 128.3 per cent increase over the entire period, sales of aluminum and alloys rose 63.8 per cent in 1962 alone.

Exports of radioactive ores and concentrates, valued at \$236.6 million in 1960, continued to decline in succeeding years and ended the period with \$97 million in 1963, a decline of 59.1 per cent. Whisky, which ranked ninth, showed yearly increases of 3 to 6 per cent with sales rising 15.5 per cent from \$73.9 million in 1960 to \$85.4 million in 1963. Sales of natural gas, ranking tenth, rose fourfold from \$18.1 million in 1960 to \$75.6 million in 1963. Another important export in the commodity section food, feed, beverages and tobacco was fresh or frozen fish in fillets and blocks, with sales rising 26.0 per cent from \$33.7 million in 1960 to \$42.5 million in 1963.

Important among inedible end products were communication and related equipment; combine reaper-threshers and parts; other haying and harvesting machinery; aircraft and parts; soil preparation, seeding and

fertilizing machinery; road motor vehicle parts, accessories and assemblies, except engines; and navigation equipment and parts. Sales of communication and related equipment doubled between 1960 and 1963, from \$19.4 million to \$39.0 million. Exports of combine reaper-threshers and parts declined in 1961 and 1962 but increased 39.6 per cent in 1963 to bring their 1960 level of \$36.1 million up 6.6 per cent to \$38.5 million in 1963. Other haying and harvesting machinery nearly doubled in one year alone, from \$9.2 million in 1960 to \$18.2 million in 1961, and continued to advance during the succeeding two years by 27.6 per cent and 28.5 per cent. Sales to the U.S.A. at \$29.8 million in 1963 were 224.6 per cent higher than in 1960.

Aircraft parts, except engines, rose from \$11.7 million in 1960 to \$27.5 million in 1963, a rise of 135.6 per cent over three years. Even stronger was the performance of aircraft, complete with engines, sales of which rose phenomenally during 1961 and 1962. From just \$2.5 million in 1960, they increased to \$40.8 million in 1961 and to \$63.0 million in 1962, before declining to \$25.9 million in 1963. Aircraft engines and parts rose modestly in comparison, from \$18.1 million in 1960 to \$23.3 million in 1963. Sales of soil preparation, seeding and fertilizing machinery doubled from \$11.1 million in 1960 to \$22.6 million in 1963. Exports of road motor vehicle parts, accessories and assemblies, except engines, at \$19.8 million in 1963 were almost three times the 1960 level of \$6.8 million. Navigation equipment and parts, which appeared as a separate group in 1962; increased 41.7 per cent from \$12.3 million in 1962 to \$17.4 million in 1963. Details of domestic exports to the United States by principal commodities and groups of commodities are given in Table IX, Part II.

The composition of Canada's trade with the United States is shown in Table 12. Exports of live animals varied between one and two per cent of total Canadian domestic exports to the United States. Similarly, special transactions (trade) constituted barely a

third, and in 1963 no more than a half of one per cent, of total domestic exports to that country. More or less stable is the pattern of domestic exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco as well as inedible crude materials. The former constituted 9.8 per cent of total domestic exports in 1960 and 8.9 per cent in 1963, and the latter 23.1 per cent and 23.4 per cent, respectively. The share of inedible fabricated materials declined three percentage points from 57.9 in 1960 to 54.9 in 1963. Inedible end products, on the other hand, increased their share by some four percentage points between 1960 and 1963.

It may be pertinent here to show the United States share of our principal export commodities and commodity sections. Some 91 per cent of our live animals exports went to the U.S. market in 1963 compared with 95.3 per cent in 1960. That country took 23.4 per cent of our shipments of food, feed, beverages and tobacco in 1963 compared with 30.4 per cent in 1960. A preponderantly large proportion of our exports of items mentioned in Table IX, Part II, under this commodity section was destined for the U.S. market. The United States share of our exports of inedible crude materials rose from 60.7 per cent in 1960 to 61.8 per cent in 1963. Under this section, all our crude petroleum and natural gas exports went to that country.

The U.S. share of our exports of inedible fabricated materials rose from 62.2 per cent in 1960 to 66.6 per cent in 1963. This section includes electricity, of which the U.S. was the sole buyer. The share of other items varied from moderate to preponderant. There was no noteworthy change in the U.S. share of our exports of inedible end products, being 53.9 per cent in 1960 and 54.6 per cent in 1963. Of all Canadian exports of special trade transactions, 77.4 per cent went to the U.S. market in 1963 compared with 66.4 per cent in 1960. As remarked earlier, 55.4 per cent of our total domestic exports in 1963 went to the United States compared with 55.8 per cent in 1960, 54.0 per cent in 1961 and 58.4 per cent in 1962.

TABLE 12. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Sections¹

Section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
	%							
Live animals	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	9.8	9.6	8.5	8.9	7.8	8.3	7.9	8.1
Crude materials, inedible	23.1	22.3	24.5	23.4	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.6
Fabricated materials, inedible	57.9	56.7	54.5	54.9	25.0	24.4	22.8	23.3
End products, inedible	7.6	9.1	10.4	11.3	56.1	56.3	58.1	57.0
Special transactions—Trade	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.8

¹ For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, tables IX and X.

Imports

As Table 12 shows, there were no discernible changes in the composition of our imports from the United States by commodity sections. Live animals maintained their share at 0.2 per cent in each of the four years to 1963. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco varied slightly from 7.8 per cent of our total imports in 1960 to 8.1 per cent in 1963. Inedible crude materials were also stable, being 8.8 per cent in 1960 and 8.6 per cent in 1963. There was a small decline in the share of inedible fabricated materials, from 25 per cent in 1960 to 23.3 per cent in 1963. There was a marginal increase of less than one percentage point in the share of inedible end products, from 56.1 per cent in 1960 to 57 per cent in 1963. Special transactions (trade) constituted 2.1 per cent in 1960 and 2.8 per cent in 1963.

Over two thirds of Canada's total imports were obtained from the United States in each of the years 1960 to 1963. The U.S. share of our total imports was 67.2 per cent in 1960, 67.0 per cent in 1961, 68.7 per cent in 1962 and 67.5 per cent in 1963. Total imports from the United States rose 20.6 per cent between 1960 and 1963. There were varying increases in imports under all commodity sections. Imports of live animals increased 30.0 per cent between 1960 and 1963; those of food, feed, beverages and tobacco, 23.7 per cent; inedible crude materials, 17.8 per cent; inedible fabricated materials, 12.4 per cent; inedible end products, 22.6 per cent; and special transactions (trade), 63.2 per cent. The values of 20 items or groups of items imported from the United States exceeded \$50 million each in 1963.

There are some distinct variations between the pattern of our imports from the United States and the pattern of our exports to that country. Although exports of end products to all destinations have been rising in recent years in absolute terms and also as a proportion of total exports, Canada traditionally has been an importer of end products and an exporter of fabricated and crude materials. Consequently, over half of our imports from the United States consisted of inedible end products in each of the years to 1963. Imports of inedible fabricated materials and end products together constituted more than 80 per cent of our total imports from the U.S.A. in each of the years under review.

In absolute terms, imports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco increased from \$289.5 million in 1960 to \$358.0 million in 1963. Inedible crude materials advanced from \$325.8 million to \$383.9 million. Inedible fabricated materials advanced from \$922.3 million to \$1,037 million and inedible end products from \$2,066.5 million to \$2,533.1 million. Against an overall increase of 23.7 per cent over the three-year period in imports under the food and beverages section, the year-to-year rises were 10.6 per cent in 1961, 6.5 per cent in 1962 and 5.0 per cent in 1963. Inedible crude materials

advanced 3.1 per cent, 7.2 per cent and 6.6 per cent respectively, compared with 17.8 per cent over the three-year period. While inedible fabricated materials rose 12.4 per cent over the entire period, year-to-year increases were 2.3 per cent, 4.0 per cent and 5.7 per cent, respectively. The major annual increase in inedible end products was 14.7 per cent in 1962.

The major import items under the food and beverages section were fresh or chilled fruits and berries with purchases valued at \$61.3 million in 1960 and \$65.7 million in 1963; fresh or chilled vegetables, \$43.7 million in 1960 and \$49.6 million in 1963; and fresh, chilled or frozen meat, \$15.0 million in 1960 and \$28.0 million in 1963. Among inedible crude materials, important purchases consisted of iron ores, concentrates and scrap, valued at \$65.2 million in 1960 and \$81.8 million in 1963; bituminous coal, \$63.2 million in 1960 and \$68.3 million in 1963; raw cotton, \$41.0 million in 1960 and \$47.9 million in 1963; and soya beans, \$32.2 million in 1960 and \$41.1 million in 1963.

Important in the inedible fabricated materials section were organic chemicals; steel plates, sheet and strips; plastics materials (not shaped); paper and paper-board; broad woven cotton fabrics; other textiles fabricated materials; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel valves and pipe fittings; lumber including flooring; and aluminum including alloys. Organic chemicals imports rose 21.9 per cent between 1960 and 1963, from \$58.6 million in 1960 to \$71.4 million in 1963, 11.7 per cent over the 1962 level of \$63.9 million. Purchases of steel plates, sheet and strips rose from \$49.0 million in 1960 to \$61.2 million in 1963. Following a decline in 1961, they rose 32.2 per cent between 1962 and 1963. Imports of plastics materials (not shaped) increased 201.1 per cent between 1960 and 1963, from \$16.3 million to \$49.1 million, the largest annual increase of 180.2 per cent being in 1962. Purchases of aluminum including alloys rose 185.2 per cent over the three-year period, from \$8.7 million in 1960 to \$24.9 million in 1963, the largest annual increase of 72 per cent being in 1963. Inorganic chemicals rose 25.6 per cent over the period, from \$29.3 million in 1960 to \$36.8 million in 1963. Of the items shown under the fabricated materials section in Table X, Part II, broad woven cotton fabrics alone declined consistently, from \$51.9 million in 1960 to \$39.5 million in 1963.

Imports of inedible end products increased 22.6 per cent over the three-year period. Motor vehicle parts (except engines) were the major import in this section. Purchases rose 64.9 per cent from \$278.8 million in 1960 to \$459.9 million in 1963. Purchases of general purpose industrial machinery declined from \$134.5 million in 1960 to \$124.3 million in 1961, but increased during the succeeding two years to \$153.3 million and \$161.2 million. Imports of tractors increased 37.8 per cent, from \$108.5 million in 1960 to \$149.6 million in 1963. Purchases of agricultural machinery and imple-

ments in 1963 were 42.7 per cent higher than in 1960, after declining from \$87.1 million to \$83.9 million in 1961 but more than recovering the ground in 1962 and 1963, with the 1963 value at \$124.4 million. There was an increase of 36.3 per cent over the three years in purchases of the omnibus group called measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment from \$83.4 million in 1960 to \$113.7 million in 1963.

Imports of aircraft and parts increased substantially from \$102.8 million in 1960 to \$173.5 million in 1961 and \$195.8 million in 1962, but declined in 1963 almost to their original level. Purchases of books and printed matter increased 17.1 per cent from \$87.8 million in 1960 to \$102.9 million in 1963. Imports of communication and related equipment rose from \$81.4 million in 1960 to \$87.6 million in 1961 and \$110.0 million in 1962 but fell to \$101.1 million in 1963. Purchases of electric lighting, distribution and control equipment, after rising in 1961 and 1962, fell in 1963, though at \$95.9 million they were still above the 1960 level of \$72.3 million. Purchases of miscellaneous equipment and tools declined continuously and were valued at \$94.0 million in 1963 compared with \$103.8 million in 1960. Those of office machines and equipment rose 37.6 per cent from \$42.3 million in 1960 to \$58.2 million in 1963, attaining the peak level of \$64.5 million in 1962. There was a 44.6 per cent increase over the three-year period in imports of drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery, from \$36.1 million in 1960 to \$52.2 million in 1963. There was a decline of 48.9 per cent in purchases of passenger automobiles and trucks over the period, from \$80.9 million in 1960 to \$41.3 million in 1963.

Some 90 per cent of total Canadian imports of live animals came from the United States during the years to 1963. Canadian imports from that country under the food and beverages section exceeded 50 per cent of the total imports until 1962, but the U.S. share in 1963 was down to 46.5 per cent. That country supplied about 43 to 44 per cent of our purchases of inedible crude materials during the period under review. The U.S. share of our market for inedible fabricated materials ranged between 66.0 per cent (in 1963 and 1962) and 68.6 per cent (1960). Its share of our inedible end products market was over three-fourths in each of the years, being 76.0 per cent in 1960 and 79.8 per cent in 1963. Some 80 to 90 per cent of our special trade transactions were with the United States.

Trade with the United Kingdom

Canada's trade with the United Kingdom during the decade to 1963 had a generally rising trend which was interrupted only twice, in 1957 and 1962. The balance of merchandise trade was always in Canada's favour. During the period under review, total trade between the two countries increased from \$1,513.9 million (in 1960) to \$1,541.7 million (in 1963). Total

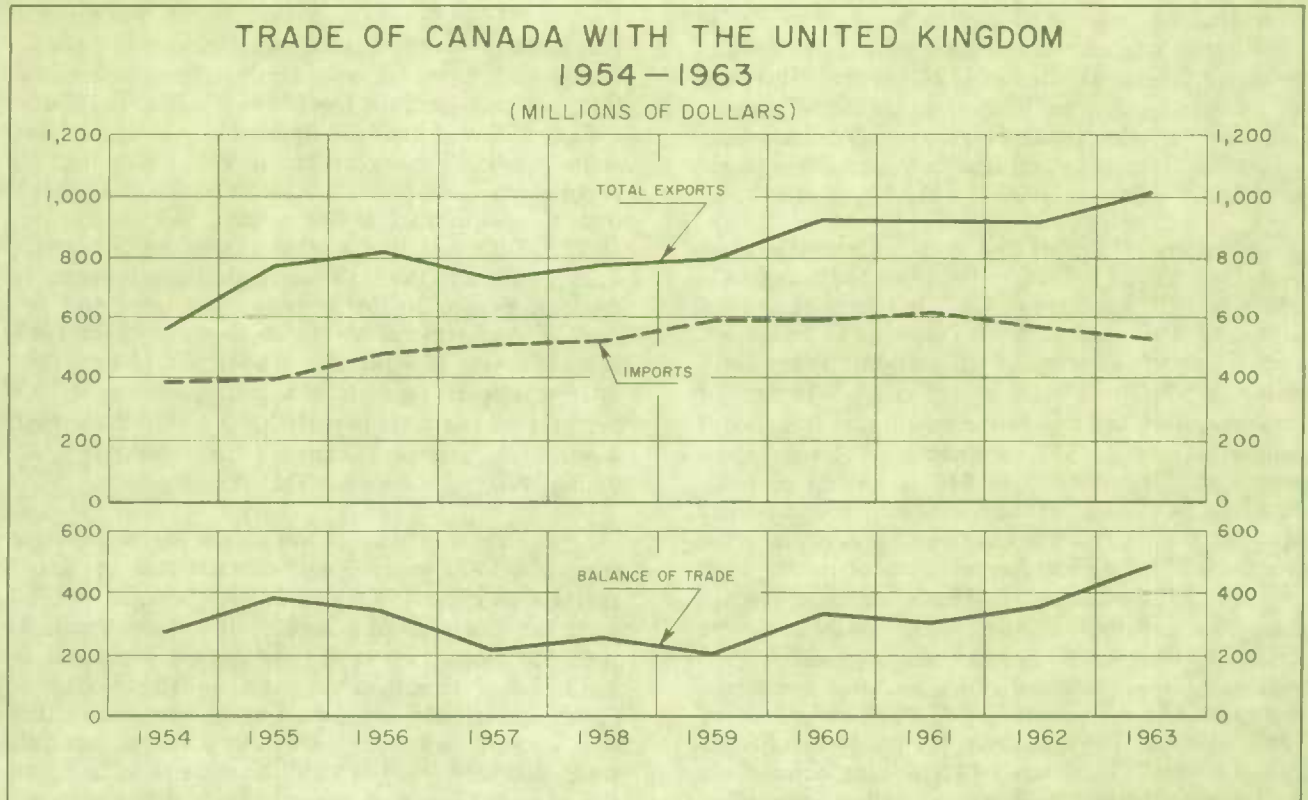
exports to the U.K. increased from \$924.9 million in 1960 to \$1,014.9 million in 1963, which was the first year since 1944 when Canada's total exports to the U.K. were valued at over one billion dollars. Imports from the U.K., however, declined from \$588.9 million in 1960 to \$526.8 million in 1963. The peak during the period was attained in 1963 in exports and in 1961 with respect to imports which were valued at \$618.2 million. Canada's trade surplus with the U.K. rose from \$336.0 million in 1960 to \$488.1 million in 1963, the highest since 1947. Canada's share in the U.K. market declined, however, as domestic exports to that country constituted 14.8 per cent of domestic exports to all destinations in 1963 compared with 17.4 per cent in 1960 and 15.8 per cent in 1961. Imports from the U.K. during 1960 were 10.7 per cent of our total imports but by 1963 they were down to 8.0 per cent. Canada's trade with the U.K. during 1960 - 63 is shown in Table 13.

Economic activity in the United Kingdom during the years 1960 to 1963 was characterized by mixed trends with expansion up to the early months of 1960 when the first signs of a levelling off became apparent. Industrial production ceased its upward movement in April, when consistent with an evolving policy of economic restraint and tight financial conditions, the U.K. government reimposed hire-purchase controls which had been lifted in 1958. An attempt was made to reduce bank liquidity through the Bank of England's call for special deposits from the banks. After April, production was generally steady until late in the year.

In the first half of 1961, there was a new surge of spending, and consumer expenditure rose strongly, thanks to the stimulus provided by rising employment and wage rates and an easing of credit conditions. The level of activity took a downturn about the middle of the year and declined thereafter. Prices began to rise and the investment boom levelled off. Foreign exchange difficulties developed, necessitating the introduction of a number of measures of restraint.

The ground lost in the second half of 1961 was, however, recovered in the first half of 1962 but the uptrend was not sustained. Increased consumer spending in 1962 resulted from the relaxation of credit restraints imposed in 1961. Public investment rose but private business investment continued to fall from the high levels of mid-1961. Unemployment was high, particularly on account of a severe winter. Demand rose strongly again in 1963 and there was an air of expansion, to which the main contributory factors were consumer and government expenditures and exports initially but towards the end of the year there was also evidence of increased private fixed investment. Unemployment fell to a more modest level.

These factors partly explain the movements in trade between Canada and the United Kingdom during the period. During 1960, the U.K. suffered a deterio-



ration in its trade balance resulting from increased imports and lower exports. However, the position improved substantially thereafter and there was a surplus in current account in the first half of 1962. While the overall external balance in 1962 was generally favourable, exports levelled off and imports rose again after mid-year. There was some deterioration in the U.K.'s overall trade balance in the latter part of 1963, although its exports to European countries rose appreciably. For the year as a whole, exports rose 8 per cent in value over the 1962 level.

Table 10 shows Canada's rank in the trade of the United Kingdom during the years 1960 to 1963. According to the U.K.'s own trade statistics, its principal

customers in 1963 were the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, the Republic of South Africa, France, and Canada, in that order. Canada's position as a market for U.K. products declined to sixth in 1963 from third in 1960, second in 1961 and fourth in 1962.

Throughout the period under review, Canada maintained its second position as a supplier of goods to the United Kingdom. The United States remained the principal supplier. The other major suppliers to the U.K. were the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia and New Zealand. There were changes in the ranks of these other countries from year to year, but the order indicated above holds for 1963.

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

	1960	1961	1962	1963	Change from		
					1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	915.3	909.3	909.0	1,006.8	- 0.7	0.0	+ 10.8
Re-exports	9.7	11.9	10.9	8.1	-	-	-
Imports	588.9	618.2	563.1	526.8	+ 5.0	- 8.9	- 6.4
Total trade	1,513.9	1,539.4	1,483.0	1,541.7	+ 1.7	- 3.7	+ 4.0
Trade balance	+ 336.0	+ 303.0	+ 356.9	+ 488.1	-	-	-

Domestic Exports

Canadian domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1960 were valued at \$915.3 million. They declined fractionally to \$909.3 million in 1961 and \$909.0 million in 1962 but rose strongly to \$1,006.8 million in 1963, an increase of 10.8 per cent over the preceding year. The composition of Canada's trade with the United Kingdom by sections is shown in Table 14. Over half (50.3 per cent) of our domestic exports to that country in 1960 consisted of inedible fabricated materials. The proportion of these materials fell consistently to 48.4 per cent, 47.9 per cent and 45.4 per cent in the three following years. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco contributed 28.2 per cent in 1960 and 26.2 per cent in 1961; the proportion rose to 29.8 per cent in 1962 and was 29.6 per cent in 1963. Inedible crude materials contributed 19.5 per cent in 1960, 22.5 per cent in 1961, 18.9 per cent in 1962 and 21.5 per cent in 1963. Although a very small proportion of our domestic exports to the U.K., inedible end products improved their share from 2.0 per cent in 1960 to 2.9 per cent in 1961 and 3.4 per cent in 1962 and 1963.

Exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco rose 15.3 per cent between 1960 and 1963, from \$258.2 million to \$297.8 million. Wheat was by far the largest item, not merely in this section but of all our exports to the U.K. Sales of wheat rose 18.7 per cent from \$135.4 million in 1960 to \$160.8 million in 1963. Sales of flue-cured bright Virginia tobacco rose strongly in 1961 by 19.7 per cent and moderately by 4.8 per cent in 1962 but declined 10.6 per cent in 1963, finally being 12.2 per cent higher than in 1960. Oilseed cake and meal exports rose 58.9 per cent over the period, canned fish exports by 59 per cent and sales of frozen, fresh or chilled vegetables by as much as 946.3 per cent. Sales of fresh or frozen, whole or dressed fish also rose strongly, by 66.5 per cent between 1960 and 1963. A phenomenal increase occurred in canned fruit and fruit products (except infant foods), which rose from \$216 thousand in 1960 to \$2.9 million in 1963. Items that registered

declines were barley and wheat flour. Barley was down 64.1 per cent from \$28.9 million in 1960 to \$10.4 million in 1963, and wheat flour declined marginally from \$22.7 million to \$22.3 million.

Exports of inedible crude materials increased 20.9 per cent from \$178.9 million in 1960 to \$216.3 million in 1963. The top item in this section was nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap, its rank in overall exports to the U.K. being third in 1963. Sales rose 42.5 per cent from \$55.5 million in 1960 to \$79.1 million in 1963. Sales of radioactive ores and concentrates rose 56.4 per cent from \$25.9 million in 1960 to \$40.5 million in 1963. Precious metals in ores, concentrates and scrap advanced 43.8 per cent from \$15.1 million in 1960 to \$21.7 million in 1963. Sales of undressed fur skins also rose from \$5.0 million to \$6.8 million, and unmanufactured asbestos from \$9.4 million to \$9.9 million. Flaxseed shipments fell 32.6 per cent from \$20.7 million in 1960 to \$14.0 million in 1963, while those of iron ores, concentrates and scrap, and soya beans declined modestly.

There was a fractional decline in the exports of inedible fabricated materials from \$460.4 million in 1960 to \$457.5 million in 1963. Prominent among the items registering declines were copper and alloys, wood pulp and similar pulp, zinc including alloys, synthetic rubber and plastics materials (not shaped), nickel and alloys, primary iron and steel, organic chemicals, lead including alloys, steel plates, sheet and strips, and wrapping paper. Those showing increases included aluminum and alloys, newsprint paper, softwood lumber, plywood and veneers, paperboard, inorganic chemicals, vegetable oils and fats except essential oils, cotton broad woven fabrics, fine paper, and leather and leather fabricated materials. Sales of aluminum including alloys increased from \$79.1 million in 1960 to \$82.7 million in 1963. Newsprint paper was only fractionally higher at \$60.2 million in 1963. Softwood lumber rose from \$50.7 million to \$52.2 million. There was a substantial

TABLE 14. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Sections¹

Section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
	%							
Live animals	²	²	²	²	²	²	0.1	0.1
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	28.2	26.2	29.8	29.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.0
Crude materials, inedible	19.5	22.5	18.9	21.5	4.3	4.5	5.6	6.9
Fabricated materials, inedible	50.3	48.4	47.9	45.4	28.5	26.0	31.4	32.0
End products, inedible	2.0	2.9	3.4	3.4	60.6	62.8	56.3	54.1
Special transactions - Trade	²	²	²	0.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9

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

² Less than 0.1 per cent.

increase in sales of plywood and veneers from \$10.5 million to \$18.9 million. Paperboard rose from \$10.9 million to \$16.8 million. Inorganic chemicals doubled from \$3.3 million to \$6.6 million. Vegetable oils and fats except essential oils also doubled from \$2.8 million to \$5.9 million. Cotton broadwoven fabrics rose from \$2.8 million to \$4.3 million. Fine paper increased from less than one million dollars in 1960 to \$3.2 million in 1963, and leather and leather fabricated materials from \$1.9 million to \$2.8 million.

Although still a very small proportion (3.4 per cent) of our domestic exports to the U.K. in 1963, inedible end products almost doubled between 1960 and 1963. Sales of these products rose steadily, being valued at \$34.6 million in 1963 compared with \$17.3 million in 1960. Apparel and accessories rose from \$1.5 million in 1960 to \$3.0 million in 1963, more than doubling over the period.

As for the U.K.'s share of our exports, 27.3 per cent of our exports in 1960 of food, feed, beverages and tobacco were destined to that country. This proportion had declined to 21.0 per cent by 1963. The proportion of inedible crude materials going to the U.K. declined from 16.1 per cent in 1960 to 15.2 per cent in 1963 and of inedible fabricated materials from 16.9 per cent to 14.7 per cent. Inedible end products alone, of the major commodity sections, increased fractionally from 4.2 per cent in 1960 to 4.4 per cent in 1963. This suggests that there is evidence of decreasing dependence on the U.K. market for our sales.

Imports

A predominantly large proportion of our imports from the United Kingdom, as from the world as a whole, consists of inedible end products and also a significant proportion of inedible fabricated materials, the rest being divided among other commodity sections. Thus, for example, 60.6 per cent of our imports from the U.K. consisted of inedible end products in 1960. This proportion rose to 62.8 per cent in 1961 but declined to 56.3 per cent in 1962 and 54.1 per cent in 1963. Inedible fabricated materials constituted 28.5 per cent of our imports from the U.K. in 1960 and 26.0 per cent in 1961; their proportion went up to 31.4 per cent in 1962 and 32.0 per cent in 1963.

Of the four major commodity sections, there was a reduction of imports under two and an increase under the remaining two. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco imports declined from \$32.8 million in 1960 to \$31.6 million in 1963. The principal imports under this section were distilled alcoholic beverages, sugar preparations and confectionery, and tea. Purchases of distilled alcoholic beverages rose from \$8.7 million in 1960 to \$9.7 million in 1963. Purchases of sugar preparations and confectionery were 15.6 per cent lower at \$5.6 million. Tea purchases, however, rose by over one-fifth from \$3.6 million in 1960 to \$4.4 million in 1963. Inedible crude

materials increased 44 per cent from \$25.2 million in 1960 to \$36.4 million in 1963. Important among the purchases were wool and fine animal hair and undressed fur skins. Wool and fine animal hair – our largest import from the U.K. in 1963 – increased 62.4 per cent from \$15.0 million in 1960 to \$24.4 million in 1963. Undressed fur skins, on the other hand, declined marginally from \$4.6 million to \$4.3 million.

There was a small increase of less than one per cent in our imports of inedible fabricated materials from the United Kingdom from \$167.5 million in 1960 to \$168.9 million in 1963. Precious metals including alloys rose from \$12.7 million to \$13.2 million and steel plates, sheet and strips from \$6.3 million to \$8.1 million. Organic chemicals more than doubled from \$3.6 million to \$7.4 million whereas inorganic chemicals declined 25.1 per cent from \$8.5 million to \$6.4 million. There was a reduction of imports of iron and steel pipes and tubes from \$10.1 million in 1960 to \$6.2 million in 1963. Steel wire and wire rope purchases were also slightly lower. Leather and leather fabricated materials declined fractionally. Imports of aluminum including alloys more than doubled to \$5.5 million in 1963 from \$2.7 million in 1960. Copper and alloys rose from \$2.7 million in 1960 to \$4.3 million in 1963. Purchases of structural shapes and sheet piling fell from \$11.3 million in 1960 to \$3.8 million in 1963. Sheet and plate glass imports rose from \$3.3 million to \$4.1 million.

Our purchases of inedible end products from the U.K. were lower by one-fifth over the period. Valued at \$357.0 million in 1960, they rose to \$388.2 million in 1961 but declined by 18.4 per cent to \$316.9 million in 1962 and another 10.1 per cent to \$284.8 million in 1963. A major decrease of 79 per cent was recorded in imports of passenger automobiles and chassis – ranking third among our imports from the U.K. in 1963 – from \$104.7 million in 1960 to a mere \$22.0 million in 1963. This decrease was associated with the introduction of the North American compact car. Aircraft and parts – ranking second in 1963 – were down 37.5 per cent from \$36.2 million in 1960 to \$22.6 million in 1963. Imports of aircraft and parts rose 165.4 per cent in 1961 to \$96.0 million but declined during the next two years. Apparel and apparel accessories declined from \$14.1 million in 1960 to \$10.2 million in 1963. House furnishings were down from \$6.3 million to \$4.7 million.

Major increases in our purchases under this section were recorded by printing and bookbinding machinery, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, metalworking machinery, telephone and telegraphic equipment, photographic goods, general purpose industrial machinery (n.e.s.), and tractors. Tractors rose from \$12.1 million in 1960 to \$15.3 million in 1963, metalworking machinery from \$4.6 million to \$8.4 million, and kitchen utensils, cutlery and tableware from \$12.2 million to \$13.2 million. Electric generators and motors declined from

\$17.5 million to \$12.5 million. Telephone and telegraph equipment rose from \$3.9 million to \$5.8 million.

Medicinal and pharmaceutical products rose from \$2.9 million to \$5.3 million and photographic goods from \$3.4 million to \$4.5 million. Miscellaneous equipment and tools declined from \$5.6 million to \$4.4 million. Printing and bookbinding machinery increased from less than \$1 million in 1960 to \$4.2 million in 1963.

The overall declining relative importance of the U.K. as a source of supplies for Canada can be seen from the fact that against 10.7 per cent of our imports in 1960 and 1961 it supplied only 9.0 per cent in 1962 and 8.0 per cent in 1963. It supplied 4.1 per cent of our food, feed, beverages and tobacco requirements in 1963 compared with 5.7 per cent in 1960. Its share of our market for inedible fabricated materials decreased from 12.5 per cent in 1960 to 10.7 per cent in 1963, and for inedible end products from 13.1 per cent to 9.0 per cent. Nevertheless, the United Kingdom still remained Canada's second largest trading partner.

Trade with Other Principal Countries¹

Japan

Japan experienced extremely high rates of economic growth from the latter part of 1958, continuing into 1961 when there was evidence of overexpansion of the economy. Rapid growth led to increased imports exerting serious pressures on the balance of payments. In 1961, imports rose 31 per cent compared with an increase of 21 per cent in industrial production. Exports slowed down and were only 7 per cent higher in 1961, partly owing to the recession in the United States at the beginning of the year and partly due to sluggish demand in the primary producing countries. In order to restore equilibrium in the balance of payments, the government tightened monetary controls in the second half of 1961. Although there was no visible effect on the expansion of production and imports during the last months of the year, exports did resume a vigorous expansion in 1962 when they increased by 16 per cent, thanks to favourable conditions in other industrial countries. Imports declined 3 per cent. By July 1962, Japan's payments situation showed a positive balance and by November the restrictions imposed earlier were removed. The Japanese economy resumed its advance in 1963 when industrial output rose 10 per cent. Imports expanded so rapidly, however, that there was a deterioration in the trade balance despite the strong behaviour of exports. This obliged the government to re-impose controls to limit consumption and hence imports, without adversely affecting the trade liberalization measures accepted by Japan on the eve of joining the OECD.

¹ For Canada's trade with ten other principal countries, see Table 15.

Throughout the period under review, Canada had a trade surplus with Japan, which was our third largest customer in each of the years 1960 to 1963. Total exports to Japan rose 66 per cent from \$179.5 million in 1960 to \$297.9 million in 1963. Barring 1962 when there was some decline, exports to Japan increased every year. By contrast, imports from Japan rose only 18.2 per cent over the same period. Consequently, our trade surplus with that country widened by nearly \$100 million to \$167.4 million in 1963. The importance of Japan as a market for Canadian goods increased from 3.3 per cent of our total exports in 1960 to 4.3 per cent in 1963.

Among the domestic exports to Japan, wheat was by far the biggest item, at \$95.6 million in 1963 compared with \$83.0 million in 1960. Sales of copper ores, concentrates and scrap rose from \$8.9 million in 1960 to \$34.4 million in 1963, making this material the second largest export to Japan during the last year under review. Iron ores, concentrates and scrap ranked third in 1963. Softwood lumber exports had a tremendous boost from under \$200,000 in 1960 to \$21.5 million in 1963. There were increases in practically all commodities shown in Table XIX, Part II. The only instances of decline were unmanufactured asbestos, where the decline was marginal, and synthetic rubber and plastics materials (not shaped) where the decline was a little less than \$2 million.

The largest purchase from Japan was apparel and apparel accessories, but imports of these declined from \$20.3 million in 1960 to \$12.7 million in 1963. There were also declines in footwear; games, toys and children's vehicles; photographic equipment and supplies; and oranges, mandarines and tangarines. Increases were shown by communication and related equipment; iron and steel pipes and tubes; steel plate, sheet and strip; kitchen utensils, cutlery and tableware; sporting and recreation equipment; and iron and steel wire and wire rope, and a few other items. Imports of principal commodities are given in Table XIX, Part II.

Federal Republic of Germany

For the Federal Republic of Germany, the period was generally one of strong and steady growth, particularly in exports despite the 5 per cent upward revaluation of the German mark in March 1961. Currency revaluation cut back by over two-fifths in 1962 the trade surplus which had attained a peak in 1961, but the surplus rose again in 1963, though entirely through increased intra-EEC trade.

Throughout the period, Canada had a trade surplus with the Federal Republic, but it was reduced from \$40.6 million in 1960 to \$31.9 million in 1963. There was a 5 per cent increase in exports from \$167.6 million to \$175.9 million in 1963, which however was lower than the peak of \$191.5 million in 1961. As against this somewhat erratic behaviour of total exports, Canada's

TABLE 15. Trade of Canada with Ten Other Leading Countries, by Calendar Years

Note: For trade with United States and United Kingdom see Chap. III, Tables 11-14. Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1963.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	Change from		
					1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000,000				%		
Japan:							
Total exports	179.5	232.4	215.6	297.9	+ 29.5	- 7.2	+ 38.2
Imports	110.4	116.6	125.4	130.5	+ 5.6	+ 7.5	+ 4.1
Trade balance	+ 69.2	+ 115.8	+ 90.2	+ 167.4	-	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic:							
Total exports	167.6	191.5	180.4	175.9	+ 14.3	- 5.8	- 2.5
Imports	127.0	136.5	141.2	144.0	+ 7.5	+ 3.4	+ 2.0
Trade balance	+ 40.6	+ 55.0	+ 39.2	+ 31.9	-	-	-
Venezuela:							
Total exports	35.5	35.1	42.5	46.7	- 1.1	+ 21.1	+ 9.9
Imports	195.2	216.6	224.3	243.5	+ 11.0	+ 3.6	+ 8.6
Trade balance	- 159.7	- 181.5	- 181.8	- 196.8	-	-	-
Australia:							
Total exports	99.8	79.4	106.5	101.7	- 20.4	+ 34.1	- 4.5
Imports	35.5	36.6	45.2	55.7	+ 3.1	+ 23.5	+ 23.2
Trade balance	+ 64.3	+ 42.7	+ 61.3	+ 46.0	-	-	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:							
Total exports	8.2	24.3	3.3	150.1	+ 196.3	- 86.4	¹
Imports	3.2	2.7	1.8	2.3	- 15.6	- 33.3	+ 27.8
Trade balance	+ 5.0	+ 21.6	+ 1.5	+ 147.8	-	-	-
Italy:							
Total exports	68.9	68.3	75.4	78.4	- 0.9	+ 10.4	+ 4.0
Imports	42.8	49.1	51.9	55.3	+ 14.7	+ 5.7	+ 6.6
Trade balance	+ 26.1	+ 19.2	+ 23.5	+ 23.1	-	-	-
Belgium and Luxembourg:							
Total exports	69.5	76.8	69.0	78.3	+ 10.5	- 10.2	+ 13.5
Imports	41.4	44.8	48.7	47.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.7	- 2.9
Trade balance	+ 28.1	+ 32.0	+ 20.3	+ 31.0	-	-	-
Netherlands:							
Total exports	63.1	62.1	77.8	88.8	- 1.6	+ 25.3	+ 14.1
Imports	31.5	33.5	37.0	36.7	+ 6.3	+ 10.4	- 0.8
Trade balance	+ 31.6	+ 28.6	+ 40.7	+ 52.0	-	-	-
France:							
Total exports	73.6	73.2	59.2	65.6	- 0.5	- 19.1	+ 10.8
Imports	50.1	54.3	56.2	58.2	+ 8.4	+ 3.5	+ 3.6
Trade balance	+ 23.5	+ 18.9	+ 3.1	+ 7.5	-	-	-
Peoples Republic of China:							
Total exports	8.9	125.4	147.4	104.7	¹	+ 17.5	- 29.0
Imports	5.6	3.2	4.5	5.1	- 42.9	+ 40.6	+ 13.3
Trade balance	+ 3.3	+ 122.2	+ 142.9	+ 99.6	-	-	-

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

imports from the Federal Republic of Germany increased steadily from \$127.0 million in 1960 to \$144.0 million in 1963 or by 13.4 per cent, resulting in a narrowing of Canada's trade surplus.

Wheat was the outstanding Canadian export, amounting to \$39.7 million in 1960 and \$45.6 million in 1963. Record sales were made during 1961 and 1962 at \$78.2 million and \$68.8 million, respectively. Exports of measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment rose phenomenally from a mere \$66,000 in 1960 to \$25.3 million in 1963. Exports of aluminum and alloys were down to \$14.2 million in 1963 from \$32.9 million in 1960. Unmanufactured asbestos rose from \$9.6 million in 1960 to \$11.4 million in 1963. Aircraft assemblies and parts except engines rose from \$1 million to \$7.6 million. Other prominent sales included wood pulp and similar pulp; iron ore, concentrates and scrap; copper and alloys; office machines and equipment; nickel and alloys; aircraft engines and parts, unmanufactured tobacco; and primary iron and steel. Details of Canada's trade with West Germany are given in Table XIX, Part II.

Around a quarter of our imports from the Federal Republic consisted of passenger automobiles and chassis, which increased from \$32.7 million in 1960 to \$33.4 million in 1963. Other principal purchases were communication and related equipment; steel bars and rods; measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment; steel plate; sheet and strip; photographic equipment and supplies; and organic chemicals. Of our total imports, 2.2 per cent were derived from the Federal Republic of Germany in 1963 compared with 2.3 per cent in 1960. As against this, 2.5 per cent and 3.2 per cent, respectively, of our exports were destined to that market.

Venezuela

Canada has traditionally had an unfavourable balance of trade with Venezuela on account of large imports of crude petroleum and also of fuel oil, gasoline and green coffee. Although exports to Venezuela, at \$46.7 million in 1963, were higher by 31.5 per cent than the 1960 level of \$35.5 million, our trade deficit widened from \$159.7 million in 1960 to \$196.8 million in 1963, because of a substantial increase in imports from \$195.2 million to \$243.5 million. The bulk of the increase was contributed by crude petroleum, purchases of which rose from \$175.0 million in 1960 to \$220.2 million in 1963. Fuel oil imports rose from \$18.6 million to \$20.7 million and gasoline from \$768,000 to \$1.5 million. Green coffee imports were also slightly higher.

Our largest export to Venezuela in 1963 was wheat valued at \$14.2 million compared with \$5.0 million in 1960, replacing whole milk powder which declined from \$7.8 million to \$6.9 million. Newsprint

paper exports were marginally higher at \$2.4 million in 1963. Other sales, details of which together with imports from Venezuela are given in Table XIX of Part II, included synthetic rubber and plastics materials (not shaped), passenger automobiles and chassis, copper and alloys, and wood pulp and similar pulp, among others.

Australia

Exports to Australia, at \$101.7 million in 1963, were marginally higher than the 1960 level of \$99.8 million, with an unsteady performance from year to year. Imports, on the other hand, increased steadily every year, amounting to \$55.7 million in 1963 compared with \$35.5 million in 1960. Canada's trade surplus with Australia consequently fell from \$64.3 million in 1960 to \$46.0 million in 1963.

Newsprint paper and softwood lumber were the principal exports to Australia. Both, however, declined, the former by \$7 million to \$12.4 million, and the latter fractionally to \$10.1 million. There was also a sizeable decline in sales of road motor vehicle accessories and parts, from \$16.3 million in 1960 to \$8.8 million. The largest import from Australia was raw sugar, valued at \$12.7 million in 1960 and \$17.6 million in 1963. Other prominent purchases included dried or dehydrated fruits, fresh or frozen mutton and lamb, and wool and fine animal hair. Our exports to Australia constituted 1.5 per cent of our total exports to all destinations in 1963 compared with 1.9 per cent in 1960, and our imports from that country formed 0.8 per cent of our total imports compared with 0.6 per cent in 1960.

U.S.S.R.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics became a major importer of Canadian wheat in 1961 amounting to \$13.0 million against nothing before. Consequently, total exports to the Soviet Union rose from \$8.2 million in 1960 to \$24.3 million in 1961. Exports in 1962 were down to just \$3.3 million because there were no sales of wheat. The next year, however, wheat exports attained a record \$139.7 million besides wheat flour amounting to another \$7.9 million, making up a total export earning of \$150.1 million, an all-time high with the Soviet Union up to 1963. Imports from that country, which mainly consisted of undressed fur skins and potassium chloride, were valued at \$3.2 million in 1960, \$2.7 million in 1961, \$1.8 million in 1962 and \$2.3 million in 1963. This led to a tremendous boost to our trade surplus with the Soviet Union from \$5 million in 1960 to \$147.8 million in 1963, when 2.2 per cent of our total exports were destined to that market.

Italy

The period was characterized in general by a fairly rapid expansion of the economy of Italy with which Canada has traditionally had a trade surplus. Although both exports and imports rose, the former increased by

13.8 per cent between 1960 and 1963 and the latter by 29.1 per cent, so that the trade surplus narrowed from \$26.1 million in 1960 to \$23.1 million in 1963. Exports, which rose every year except in 1961 when they suffered a minor decline, consisted mainly of wheat, wood pulp and similar pulp, aluminum ores concentrates and scrap, aluminum including alloys, and steel plate, sheet and strip, among others. Wheat exports from Canada to Italy depend largely on crop conditions in Italy and also on the latter's demand for our high-quality durum wheat. This explains the decline in wheat sales from \$21.2 million in 1960 to almost half that level (\$10.9 million) in 1963. Sales of wood pulp and similar pulp rose by over \$5 million to \$7.4 million in 1963. Many of the commodities, shown in Table XIX, Part II, registered increases. There were also some cases of decline, prominent among them being rapeseed, primary iron and steel, and copper and alloys.

Imports, which increased consistently were composed mainly of apparel and apparel accessories, broad woven fabrics, footwear, and office machinery and equipment.

Belgium and Luxembourg

Belgium and Luxembourg are among the chief trading nations of the world and have the highest per capita trade. Both total exports to and imports from these two countries increased between 1960 and 1963, and Canada's trade surplus widened from \$28.1 million in 1960 to \$31.0 million in 1963. Wheat was the largest single export, valued at \$35.4 million in 1963 compared with \$19.3 million in 1960. Unmanufactured asbestos and softwood lumber were two other principal items. There were several gains, prominent among the losses were aluminum including alloys, lead in ores, concentrates and scrap, and copper and alloys. Exports to these two countries decreased from 1.3 per cent of the total exports in 1960 to 1.1 per cent in 1963.

Sheet and plate glass replaced steel structural shapes and sheet piling as the leading import. The former rose from \$4.9 million in 1960 to \$6.8 million in 1963, while the latter declined to second place from \$7.8 million to \$6.5 million. Cut but unset gem diamonds declined from \$4.8 million to \$4.4 million. Photographic equipment rose from \$1.5 million to \$2.8 million. Details are given in Table XIX, Part II.

The Netherlands

Having declined a little in 1961 to \$62.1 million from \$63.1 million the year before, total exports to the Netherlands rose to \$88.8 million in 1963, an increase of 40.7 per cent over the 1960 level. Imports, by contrast, rose 16.8 per cent from \$31.5 million to \$36.7 million. Consequently, Canada's trade surplus with the Netherlands widened from \$31.6 million in 1960 to \$52.0 million in 1963.

Wheat was the leading export amounting to \$27.5 million in 1963 compared with \$17.4 million in 1960. Oats rose from \$407,000 to \$7.1 million, thus displacing iron ores, concentrates and scrap from the second rank. Exports of the latter declined to the fourth place in 1963 from \$7.8 million in 1960 to \$5.0 million in 1963. Exports of measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment, which were negligible in 1960, were valued at \$5.6 million in 1963, making this the third leading Canadian export to the Netherlands. Organic chemicals rose from \$1.6 million to \$4.8 million. Aircraft assemblies and parts except engines rose from less than a million dollars to \$2.2 million. The proportion of exports to that country increased marginally from 1.2 per cent in 1960 to 1.3 per cent in 1963.

Communications and related equipment was the leading import, valued at \$3.1 million in 1960 and \$4.9 million in 1963. Nursery greenhouse stock imports, second in rank in 1963, declined from \$2.5 million to \$2.3 million. Unmanufactured tobacco rose from \$410,000 to \$1.6 million, vegetable oils and fats except essential oils from less than \$200,000 to \$1.3 million, and marine engines and parts from \$83,000 to \$1.0 million. Details are given in Table XIX, Part II.

France

The period under review opened with a trade surplus with France amounting to \$23.5 million in 1960. On account of declining exports, at least up to 1962, and increasing imports, Canada's trade surplus dwindled to \$3.1 million by 1962. There was a small recovery in 1963 when it amounted to \$7.5 million - small in comparison with 1960 or 1961 but quite significant in relation to 1962. Total exports to France declined from \$73.6 million in 1960 to \$73.2 million in 1961 and \$59.2 million in 1962 but they recovered some of the lost ground in 1963, amounting to \$65.6 million. The principal items of exports were wheat (\$13.4 million in 1960 and \$14.2 million in 1963), unshaped synthetic rubber and plastics materials (\$16.9 million and \$9.2 million), unmanufactured asbestos (\$5.2 million and \$6.6 million), copper and alloys (\$7.6 million and \$3.8 million), and wood pulp and similar pulp (\$3.7 million and \$4.6 million).

Canada's imports from France increased during each of the years, from \$50.1 million in 1960 to \$58.2 million in 1963. Principal among the imports in 1963 was printed matter, up from \$4.3 million in 1960 to \$5.3 million in 1963, thus replacing passenger automobiles and chassis as the top item. Purchases of the latter fell steadily from \$9.3 million in 1960 to \$3.4 million in 1963. Other important purchases included brandy (\$2.0 million in 1960 and \$2.5 million in 1963) and fermented alcoholic beverages (\$2.2 million and \$3.1 million).

People's Republic of China

Trade with the People's Republic of China never amounted to more than a small fraction of one per cent of our total trade until 1961, when that country became an important customer of our wheat. Consequently, there was a phenomenal growth in our total exports to Mainland China from less than \$9 million in 1960 to \$125.4 million in 1961 and \$147.4 million in 1962. There was a decline of about \$43 million in our exports to \$104.7 million in 1963, entirely on account of reduced sales of wheat and barley. Wheat shipments were \$94.4 million in 1961, compared with nothing in 1960, \$134.3 million in 1962 and \$103.0 million in 1963. Shipments of barley were \$28.4 million in 1961, \$12.9 million in 1962 and only \$1.4 million in 1963. The only other export product worth noting was wood pulp and similar pulp sales of which, however, were small, amounting to \$465,000 in 1961 and \$285,000 in 1963 as against none in 1960 and 1962.

Total purchases from the People's Republic of China during the period 1960 to 1963 amounted to only \$18.5 million, which represents less than a fifth of our total exports to that country in 1963 alone. The main import was shelled or roasted walnuts which showed an erratic tendency, being \$2.7 million in 1960, \$1.4 million in 1961, \$1.6 million in 1962 and \$1.9 million in 1963. Fur skins, apparel and apparel accessories, and house furnishings were other items imported from China during the period. The highest trade surplus with China was \$142.9 million in 1962 and the lowest \$3.3 million in 1960.

Other Important Countries

Other important countries, in terms of their rank in Canada's total trade in 1963, included India, Norway, the Republic of South Africa, Mexico, Jamaica, Brazil, Switzerland, and Sweden. Principal domestic exports to, and principal imports from, these and other leading countries during the period 1960 to 1963 are given in Table XIX, Part II.

Principal exports to India consisted generally of industrial raw materials, crude or fabricated, and newsprint paper. The main imports were jute broad woven fabrics, raw sugar (in 1962 and 1963 only), black tea, cotton broad woven fabrics, shelled or prepared nuts (mainly cashew nuts), and carpets, mats and other floor coverings. Principal exports to Norway included nickel and copper ores, concentrates and scrap, copper and alloys, and wheat. The main imports were nickel and alloys, and canned fish. The principal exports to the Republic of South Africa consisted of wheat, aluminum including alloys, newsprint paper, and passenger automobiles and chassis. Principal imports were raw sugar, oranges, and ferro-alloys. Newsprint paper was the leading export to Mexico, and fresh or chilled tomatoes and green coffee were the leading imports from that country. Salted and/or dried fish, and wheat flour were the main exports to Jamaica from which Canada purchased aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap, and raw sugar. While aluminum including alloys was the leading export to Brazil, the chief import was green coffee. Wheat was the leading export to Switzerland from which the largest purchase consisted of clocks, watches and parts. Aluminum including alloys was the principal export to Sweden and passenger automobiles and chassis were the principal import.

CHAPTER IV

STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN CANADIAN TRADE STATISTICS

New Basis of Compiling Trade Statistics

Trade can conveniently be recorded at two points. Merchandise imports or exports recorded at the national frontier, the point at which goods enter or leave the country, are known as "General Trade" statistics, while merchandise recorded at the "customs frontier", the point at which imports leave or exports enter customs supervision, is known as "Special Trade" statistics. Statistics of same trade compiled in these two ways can differ in both magnitude and timing as shown in the accompanying chart in which arrows indicate the following movements of goods:

- (1) Most imports cross the national boundary and are immediately (or within a few days) cleared through customs for domestic use.
- (2) Significant amounts of imports cross the national boundary and are then stored in customs warehouses under customs supervision, before being cleared for

domestic use. Free ports and bonded processing establishments, which are analogous to customs warehouses, are not now used in Canada.

- (3) Most of the goods stored in customs warehouses are eventually cleared through customs for domestic use, sometimes after some weeks or months have passed.
- (4) Most exports leave the domestic economy and immediately pass beyond the national boundary.
- (5) A small proportion of exports consists of goods entered into customs warehouses and later re-exported without having been cleared for domestic use.
- (6) Direct transit trade comprises goods which enter the national territory in transit to another country. There are no statistical records of these goods which remain under customs supervision as long as they are within the national boundary.

THE FLOW OF FOREIGN TRADE



Until 1964, Canada's trade statistics were of the "Special Trade" type. Imports, therefore, included the movements indicated by arrows 1 and 3, exports the movement indicated by arrow 4. Since January 1, 1964, Canada's trade statistics have been compiled on the "General Trade" basis and imports, therefore, include the movements indicated by arrows 1 and 2, exports

being indicated by arrows 4 and 5. Direct transit trade (arrow 6) is not included in statistics under either the Special Trade or the General Trade system.

Generally speaking, it appears to make little difference whether Canadian trade is recorded on one basis or the other. During the period 1952 - 61, goods

passing through customs warehouses fluctuated between 2.4 per cent and 3.1 per cent of total imports. Re-exports from customs warehouses totalled \$13 million in 1952, but ranged between only \$3 million and \$7 million in the ensuing nine years. From 1955 the apparent growth in warehouse stocks fluctuated but the amounts involved were small, exceeding \$10 million only in 1956 and 1959.

From 1962, importers who had not previously used customs warehousing facilities began to keep stocks in customs warehouses in the hope that the surcharges, which were imposed in June of that year as a temporary exchange conservation measure, would be cancelled before the goods were required. Imports entered into customs warehouses rose from \$143 million in 1961 to \$188 million in 1962 and \$284 million in 1963. This development resulted in some widening of timing discrepancies between Canadian records of trade in certain commodities and the statistics of partner countries. Because of this and the preference in balance of payments accounting for measuring the actual movement of goods rather than the technicalities of customs clearance, it was decided to change the basis of compilation of Canadian trade statistics, effective January 1, 1964.

Totals calculated on both systems were published in the 1964 monthly bulletin "Summary of Foreign Trade" (DBS Catalogue No. 65-001), but it was not considered feasible to adjust detailed statistics of Canadian trade for 1963 and earlier years to the new basis. Consequently, the data shown in this *Review* are on the special trade system. The figures in Trade of Canada publications from 1964 are on the General Trade basis.

New Export Commodity Classification

Effective January 1, 1961, a new Export Commodity Classification (XCC) was introduced based on the Standard Commodity Classification developed in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as a tool for integrating statistical series derived from different sources.

The new Export Commodity Classification differs greatly from the former Statistical Classification - Exports, which classified commodities according to the material of which they were chiefly composed. The new classification groups commodities primarily according to the stage of processing and purpose. It is divided into seven sections, as follows:

Section	Title	Classes
I	Live animals	1-19 to 9-99
II	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	11-09 to 183-99
III	Crude materials, inedible	201-10 to 291-99
IV	Fabricated materials, inedible	300-12 to 490-99
V	End products, inedible	500-19 to 960-99
VI	Special transactions - Trade	970-10 to 970-75
VII	Special transactions - Non-trade	990-05 to 995-89

Section I contains all live animals except live fish and other seafoods shipped for food, which are included in Section II.

Section II contains all commodities whose chief end use is as food, feed, beverages and tobacco. Within this section, the commodities are further classified by component material and stage of processing.

Section III contains all commodities whose chief use is as materials for industry, and which have not been processed beyond the stage of cleaning, sorting and concentrating. Within this section, the commodities are further classified chiefly by component material.

Section IV contains all commodities which have passed the preliminary stages of processing but which are still used chiefly as materials in some later industrial process. All commodities included in this section will be processed further before reaching the form in which their end use is served. Within this section, the commodities are further classified chiefly by component material.

Section V contains all commodities which will not lose their identity through further processing and which are commonly regarded as articles rather than as materials, together with finished identifiable parts, attachments and accessories of these commodities. Within this section, the commodities are further classified chiefly by principal use or function.

Section VI contains special transactions, essentially commercial in nature, which are not classified by commodity in trade statistics. The value of these transactions is included in export totals.

Section VII is described in Chapter V in the paragraph on "Coverage" under "Methods and Concepts".

Trade data in this *Review* are based on the new classification.

New Import Commodity Classification

Effective January 1, 1964, a new Import Commodity Classification (MCC) was introduced, also based on the DBS Standard Commodity Classification.

The Import Commodity Classification is divided into seven "Sections" as follows:

Section	Title	Classes
I	Live Animals	1-19 to 9-99
II	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	11-09 to 183-99
III	Crude materials, inedible	201-10 to 291-99
IV	Fabricated materials, inedible	301-10 to 496-99
V	End products, inedible	501-19 to 961-99
VI	Special transactions - Trade	970-10 to 970-99
VII	Special transactions - Non-trade	990-05 to 995-89

Section I contains all live animals except live fish and other seafoods shipped for use as food, which are included in Section II.

Section II contains all other commodities whose chief end use is as food, feed, beverages and tobacco. Because any commodity at one stage of processing is dealt with in only one place in the classification, certain non-food grades of chiefly food commodities (e.g., seed wheat and seed potatoes) are classified in this section, but certain food grades of chiefly non-food commodities (e.g., edible tallow and vegetable oils) are dealt with elsewhere. Within this section the commodities are further classified by component material and stage of processing.

Section III contains all commodities whose chief use is as materials for industry, and which have not been processed beyond the stage of cleaning, sorting or concentrating, together with the synthetic equivalents of some natural materials. Waste and scrap materials which are principally used for the same purpose as particular crude materials are included with those materials. Within this section the commodities are further classified by component material.

Section IV contains all commodities which have passed the preliminary stages of processing but which are still used chiefly as materials in some later industrial process. Some commodities in this section are highly processed and a major part of their value may be derived from manufacturing. Yet all have in common the basic characteristic of materials, i.e., they will be subjected to (or used up in) further industrial operations in the course of which their form will be changed or their identity lost. Within this section the commodities are further classified chiefly by component material.

Section V contains all commodities which will not lose their identity through further processing and which are commonly regarded as articles rather than as materials, together with finished identifiable parts, attachments and accessories of these articles. Within this section the commodities are further classified chiefly by principal use or function.

Section VI contains certain essentially commercial transactions which are not, for various reasons, classified by commodity in trade statistics; some import packing, all goods previously exported from Canada which are returned to Canada within five years after having been

exported, and small value shipments. The value of these transactions is included in published totals of Canadian imports.

Section VII contains certain transactions which do not have an international commercial implication or which, for various reasons, are better considered separately from merchandise trade in economic analysis, e.g., gold, settlers' effects and tourist purchases. The value of these transactions is not included in published totals of Canadian trade, but statistics are compiled because of their independent interest.

New Country Classification for External Trade Statistics

A revised classification of countries introduced for export and import statistics as of January 1, 1960, divides the world into nine geographic regions, and within each region it lists Commonwealth countries and other countries. Statistics for earlier years presented in this report have been adjusted to conform with the new classification as far as possible.

The regions used in the new classification are as follows:

Western Europe; Eastern Europe; Middle East; Other Africa; Other Asia; South America; Central America and Antilles; and North America.

In Canadian international trade statistics, the territory of any country is considered to be the geographic area of the country unless otherwise stated; that is, it includes both the customs area of the country and also any free areas in which customs control may not be exercised. Countries with which Canada's trade is small are grouped with contiguous or related areas.

The adoption of this country classification, which facilitated changes in the extent of country detail shown as well as in country names, was guided by two criteria.

1. Total trade between Canada and any country specified should exceed \$100,000 per year.
2. Available documentation must be adequate to compile accurate statistics of trade between Canada and each country specified.

The detailed country classification can be seen in the *Trade of Canada, Volume I: Summary and Analytical Tables, 1960-1964*, (Catalogue No. 65-201) published by the External Trade Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHAPTER V

NOTES ON METHODS AND CONCEPTS OF CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

1. Sources

Canadian foreign trade statistics are compiled from information appearing on customs entries and invoices received in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the various customs ports in Canada, with a few exceptions. Since January 1960, exports of electricity have been reported by the exporting firms through the National Energy Board. Similarly, statistics of crude petroleum exported by pipeline have been reported, since January 1964, by the pipeline companies direct to the DBS. In the case of imports, data on electricity imports have been reported to the Bureau direct by the importing firms since January 1963.

2. Time Periods

The statistical "month" in Canadian trade statistics is not precisely the same as the calendar month. Canadian International Trade statistics for any period are based upon data reported on customs entries received in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during the calendar month in question. Customs documents normally reach the DBS within a week of the date the goods are cleared, but the receipt of entries from major customs ports may actually lag 2 or 3 days. The overall effect of this procedure of compiling Canadian trade statistics on different months and years is approximately constant.

3. Coverage

- (a) **Domestic exports:** Statistics of domestic exports include goods wholly produced in Canada and goods, previously included in import statistics, which have been changed in form by further processing in Canada and then exported.
- (b) **Re-exports:** Statistics of re-exports include goods previously included in import statistics but which are exported from Canada in the same form as imported. Minor operations such as sorting and repacking are not considered as changing the condition of imported goods.
- (c) **Imports:** Statistics of imports for the period of this *Review* include substantially all goods which entered Canada and were cleared by customs officials for domestic consumption.

Effective January 1960, a new category was established in both export and import statistics, under the title "Special transactions – Non-trade", to include certain commodity movements which have either no international financial implications or are better considered separately from merchandise trade. Published monthly totals of Canadian merchandise trade now

exclude the value of transactions of these types, though statistics for the classes of this category were previously published in the regular monthly export and import reports. With the establishment of the new Export Commodity Classification from January 1961 and the new Import Commodity Classification from January 1964, however, new sections called "Special transactions – Non-trade" came into being. A brief description of the new commodity classifications is given in Chapter IV.

Export statistics for the period 1960-63 exclude gold and current coin (shown under "Special transactions – Non-trade"), but include gold products where the value of the gold content is less than 80 per cent of the value of the commodity as well as a small amount of gold scrap in the form of jewellers' sweepings (recorded under commodity class 256-99). Other important exclusions are goods shipped to Canadian armed forces and diplomats stationed outside Canada, goods financed under the Defence Appropriation Acts and shipped to our NATO countries, temporary exports for exhibition or competition, bunker supplies and ships' stores sold to foreign vessels in Canadian ports, settlers' effects, private donations and gifts, and identifiable tourist purchases.

Import statistics treat gold, current coin and gold products as above. Other important exclusions are goods for the use of the United States armed forces stationed at treaty bases in Canada, ships of British construction and registry imported for use in Canada, ships purchased for use in foreign trade, bunker supplies and ships' stores purchased by Canadian vessels abroad, temporary imports for exhibition or competition, Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada, goods imported for foreign armed forces or diplomats stationed in Canada, settlers' effects, private donations and gifts, and tourist purchases exempt from duty.

4. Valuation

Exports are normally valued f.o.b. point of consignment from Canada, i.e., exclusive of inland freight and other charges from the point of consignment to the Canadian port of exit and beyond.

Imports are normally valued f.o.b. point of consignment to Canada, i.e., 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.

The statistical value of imports is the value for customs duty which is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for domestic consumption in the country from which the imports into Canada were consigned. Generally, the customs

value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods, in Canadian dollars.

Value Adjustments

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 consumption 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 the country and special trade records of the movement of goods into or out of the country's economy.

Goods held under customs supervision are not free to enter the country's economy until customs duties have been paid. 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.

Canadian trade statistics for the period covered in this *Review* are compiled on the special trade system. Since Canada's *entrepôt* trade has been relatively small, it appeared to make little difference whether one or the other basis of recording trade was used. All that is necessary to obtain a general export total is to add to the recorded total the value of goods exported from customs warehouses. Similarly, to obtain a general trade import total, the value of recorded imports must be adjusted with the difference between the value of goods warehoused under customs supervision and the value of goods withdrawn for domestic consumption. These adjustments have been estimated since 1952 from the records of the External Trade Division, and those pertaining to the five years 1959 to 1963 are shown in Table 16.

The f.o.b. - c.i.f. estimates are shown in this *Review* since valuation on this basis is followed by many foreign countries. These estimates are calculated by adding to the Trade of Canada totals of exports and imports the freight and other costs incurred in transporting these goods to the Canadian border, as estimated by the Balance of Payments Section of DBS.

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

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Average 1959-63
	\$'000,000					
Total exports (domestic plus re-exports):						
Recorded values of total exports	\$ 5,140	5,387	5,895	6,348	6,980	—
Goods cleared from customs warehouses ¹	\$ 4	3	8	10	10	—
Transport charges to Canadian border ²	\$ 240	254	272	282	318	—
Estimated general trade values, f.o.b. port of exit	\$ 5,384	5,644	6,175	6,640	7,308	—
Increase added by goods from customs warehouses....	% 0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Increase added by freight charges	% 4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6
Total increase over recorded values	% 4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7
Imports:						
Recorded values of imports	\$ 5,509	5,483	5,769	6,258	6,558	—
Goods entered into customs warehouses ¹	\$ 131	136	144	188	284	—
Goods cleared from customs warehouses ¹	\$ (-) 111	(-) 124	(-) 131	(-) 151	(-) 264	—
Transport and insurance charges to Canadian border ²	\$ 476	485	495	523	556	—
Estimated general trade values, c.i.f. port of entry	\$ 6,005	5,980	6,277	6,818	7,134	—
Increase added by net amount of goods into customs warehouses	% 0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3
Increase added by freight and insurance charges	% 8.6	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.6
Total increase over recorded values	% 9.0	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.9

¹ Estimated from ledger records of External Trade Division.

² Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division.

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade

Until the end of 1960, Canadian trade statistics were compiled and 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. These were: industrial origin, degree of manufacture, purpose, and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). Summaries of Canadian trade on the first three of these have been available for about thirty years, and on the SITC since 1951. A new export commodity classification was introduced in January 1961 and a new import commodity classification starting January 1964. A brief account of these is given in Chapter IV. The statistics presented in this *Review* are compiled on the basis of these new commodity classifications.

The SITC, approved in 1950 by the United Nations Statistical Commission, was intended to help in comparing the commodity trade statistics of different countries, using various classifications and also ultimately to reduce the burden of reporting statistical

data to international agencies. National governments were urged to make use of SITC, either by adopting it as a primary classification in compiling their trade statistics, or by converting national statistical data to SITC for international use. Canada chose the latter. The SITC classification was revised in 1961 and the data presented in Section F of Part II of this *Review* are in accordance with the SITC, revised.

With the development and introduction of the new export and import commodity classifications, based on the Canadian Standard Commodity Classification, the earlier secondary classifications by industrial origin, degree of manufacture, and purpose were superseded. The new trade commodity classifications are amenable to a secondary classification by stage of fabrication, which has replaced the old series of degree of manufacture. Canadian trade data have accordingly been prepared by stage of fabrication for the period of 1946 to date under three headings: crude materials, fabricated materials, and end products. These data which are available for all countries, the United States, and the United Kingdom are reproduced in Tables 17, 18 and 19.

TABLE 17. Trade of Canada by Sections and Stage of Fabrication
All Countries

Section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000							
I. Live animals	41,038	66,901	68,054	41,971	7,426	7,025	7,561	9,673
II. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	946,962	1,197,803	1,172,135	1,419,857	574,647	621,526	656,763	770,477
Crude materials	(614,277)	(865,451)	(808,022)	(1,012,475)	(298,651)	(327,268)	(355,310)	(377,592)
Fabricated materials	(141,402)	(138,688)	(151,225)	(157,532)	(120,476)	(129,473)	(143,314)	(218,595)
End products	(191,283)	(193,664)	(212,888)	(249,850)	(155,519)	(164,785)	(158,139)	(174,291)
III. Crude materials, inedible	1,114,543	1,195,442	1,361,595	1,425,951	744,993	763,536	826,523	897,299
IV. Fabricated materials, inedible	2,729,389	2,777,345	2,907,126	3,106,898	1,343,775	1,395,779	1,487,419	1,571,000
V. End products, inedible	409,683	505,591	654,763	779,138	2,718,262	2,879,561	3,152,226	3,172,403
VI. Special transactions - Trade	13,960	11,903	14,849	24,714	93,593	101,152	127,284	137,358
Crude materials	(1,937)	(4,337)	(3,991)	(9,771)	(10,322)	(11,430)	(15,727)	(17,301)
Fabricated materials	(3,471)	(403)	(340)	(748)	(30,326)	(31,490)	(31,025)	(31,195)
End products	(8,552)	(7,164)	(10,518)	(14,196)	(52,945)	(58,231)	(80,531)	(88,862)
Grand totals	5,255,575	5,754,986	6,178,523	6,798,529	5,482,695	5,768,578	6,257,776	6,558,209
Stage of fabrication								
Crude materials	1,771,795	2,132,131	2,241,662	2,490,168	1,061,392	1,109,259	1,205,121	1,301,865
I, IIA, III, VIA % of total	33.7	37.0	36.3	36.6	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.9
Fabricated materials	2,874,262	2,916,436	3,058,691	3,265,178	1,494,577	1,556,742	1,661,758	1,820,790
IIB, IV, VIB % of total	54.7	50.7	49.5	48.0	27.3	27.0	26.6	27.8
End products	609,518	706,419	878,169	1,043,184	2,926,726	3,102,577	3,390,896	3,435,556
IIC, V, VIC % of total	11.6	12.3	14.2	15.4	53.4	53.8	54.2	52.4
Grand totals	5,255,575	5,754,986	6,178,523	6,798,529	5,482,695	5,768,578	6,257,776	6,558,209

**TABLE 18. Trade of Canada by Sections and Stage of Fabrication
United States**

Section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000							
I. Live animals	39,121	61,060	64,422	38,312	6,838	6,493	6,689	8,888
II. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	287,971	298,121	305,780	332,872	289,456	320,133	341,053	357,958
Crude materials (A)	(125,188)	(130,025)	(121,930)	(137,654)	(163,038)	(187,383)	(208,465)	(218,332)
Fabricated materials (B)	(32,860)	(33,794)	(42,366)	(40,756)	(41,111)	(45,536)	(52,730)	(53,972)
End products (C)	(129,923)	(134,302)	(141,485)	(154,462)	(85,307)	(87,214)	(79,858)	(85,653)
III. Crude materials, inedible	676,879	694,914	884,041	881,401	325,818	335,902	360,125	383,910
IV. Fabricated materials, inedible	1,698,231	1,760,533	1,968,046	2,069,229	922,257	943,086	980,713	1,037,026
V. End products, inedible	220,700	283,707	375,905	425,436	2,066,485	2,178,165	2,499,281	2,533,093
VI. Special transaction - Trade	9,270	8,841	10,243	19,130	75,771	80,189	111,678	123,681
Crude materials (A)	(1,530)	(3,519)	(3,155)	(7,801)	(9,410)	(10,178)	(14,217)	(15,813)
Fabricated materials (B)	(1,097)	(97)	(277)	(571)	(18,000)	(18,048)	(24,540)	(26,606)
End products (C)	(6,643)	(5,225)	(6,812)	(10,758)	(48,361)	(51,963)	(72,922)	(81,262)
Grand totals	2,932,171	3,107,176	3,608,439	3,766,380	3,686,625	3,863,968	4,299,539	4,444,556
Stage of fabrication								
Crude materials (A)	842,718	889,518	1,073,548	1,065,168	505,104	539,956	589,496	626,943
I, IIA, III, VIA								
% of total	28.7	28.6	29.8	28.3	13.7	14.0	13.7	14.1
Fabricated materials (B)	1,732,188	1,794,424	2,010,689	2,110,556	981,368	1,006,670	1,057,983	1,117,604
IIB, IV, VIB								
% of total	59.1	57.8	55.7	56.0	26.6	26.0	24.6	25.1
End products (C)	357,266	423,234	524,202	590,656	2,200,153	2,317,342	2,652,061	2,700,008
IIC, V, VIC								
% of total	12.2	13.6	14.5	15.7	59.7	60.0	61.7	60.8
Grand totals	2,932,171	3,107,176	3,608,439	3,766,380	3,686,625	3,863,968	4,299,539	4,444,556

**TABLE 19. Trade of Canada by Sections and Stage of Fabrication
United Kingdom**

Section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000							
I. Live animals	210	184	105	46	198	142	516	474
II. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	258,246	238,240	270,282	297,762	32,848	33,740	31,894	31,595
Crude materials (A)	(195,553)	(179,656)	(191,434)	(213,133)	(4,283)	(4,648)	(4,138)	(5,327)
Fabricated materials (B)	(42,975)	(39,273)	(51,235)	(52,432)	(8,338)	(8,117)	(7,441)	(6,667)
End products (C)	(19,718)	(19,312)	(27,612)	(32,198)	(20,226)	(20,975)	(20,316)	(19,600)
III. Crude materials, inedible	178,936	204,539	172,050	216,316	25,236	28,139	31,428	36,401
IV. Fabricated materials, inedible	460,357	440,073	435,774	457,459	167,531	160,503	176,785	168,881
V. End products, inedible	17,338	26,069	30,624	34,555	357,012	388,233	316,929	284,857

**TABLE 19. Trade of Canada by Sections and Stage of Fabrication - Concluded
United Kingdom**

	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
Section - Concluded								
VI. Special transactions - Trade	203	240	205	699	6,107	7,464	5,510	4,591
Crude materials (A)	(42)	(97)	(101)	(256)	(295)	(489)	(603)	(582)
Fabricated materials (B)	(80)	(7)	(7)	(17)	(4,316)	(4,506)	(1,834)	(1,054)
End products (C)	(81)	(135)	(97)	(426)	(1,497)	(2,470)	(3,073)	(2,955)
Grand totals	915,290	909,344	909,041	1,006,838	588,932	618,221	563,062	526,800
Stage of fabrication								
Crude materials (A)	374,741	384,476	363,690	429,751	30,012	33,418	36,685	42,784
I, IIA, III, VIA								
% of total	40.9	42.3	40.0	42.7	5.1	5.4	6.5	8.1
Fabricated materials (B)	503,412	479,353	487,016	509,908	180,185	173,126	186,060	176,602
IIB, IV, VIB								
% of total	55.0	52.7	53.6	50.6	30.6	28.0	33.0	33.5
End products (C)	37,137	45,516	58,333	67,179	378,735	411,678	340,318	307,412
IIC, V, VIC								
% of total	4.1	5.0	6.4	6.7	64.3	66.6	60.5	58.4
Grand totals	915,290	909,344	909,041	1,006,838	588,932	618,221	563,062	526,800

Treatment of Gold

For monetary reasons and for purposes of balance of payments accounting, movements of gold in a primary or semi-fabricated state have been excluded from published totals of Canada's commodity trade until 1960. When the coverage of trade statistics was revised in 1960, records of physical movements of gold were included in the new category of "Special transactions - Non-trade", for regular publication. These figures together with the statistics of new gold production available for export, as prepared by the Bank of Canada, are given in Table XXVII in Part II.

Imports from Central and South America

Beginning July 1946, all imports of goods produced in Central or South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies) but consigned to Canada from the United States, where they are usually purchased, are credited to the country of origin. The effect of this special treatment is illustrated in Table 20 showing individual countries from which imports exceeded \$1 million in 1963. The bulk of these goods consigned from the United States originated from non-Commonwealth countries in the region. As can be seen from the table, 29.4 per cent of our imports from these other countries in 1960 were consigned from the United States, 30 per cent in 1961, 28.7 per cent in 1962 and 24.7 per cent in

1963. Given variations in individual years, the overall trend during the period seems to have been for roughly 30 per cent of Canadian imports from these countries being consigned from the U.S.

Part of the reasons for all but a negligible amount of imports from the Commonwealth countries of the region coming direct into Canada lies in the fact that to qualify for British preferential rates of duty they have to be conveyed without trans-shipment from a Commonwealth country. In the case of the oil-exporting countries petroleum purchases are made normally in bulk and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or by Montreal - Portland pipeline. The operation of U.S. subsidiaries in the other countries of the area sending goods to the U.S. from where they are consigned to Canada and the scarcity of direct transportation and distribution facilities would contribute to explaining the situation of imports from these other countries.

Part B of Table 20 lists principal commodities with a value of \$1 million or more in 1963, imported from Central and South America, by consignment from the U.S. and from the country to which credited. The outstanding among those consigned from the U.S. were: shrimps, prawns, fresh or frozen (99.3 per cent in 1960 and 91.6 per cent in 1963); raw cotton (93.7 per cent in 1960 and 64 per cent in 1963); sisal, istle and tampico fibres (82.0 per cent in 1960 and 60.8 per cent in 1963); green coffee (42.7 per cent in 1960 and 35.2 per cent in 1963).

TABLE 20. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Calendar Years, 1960-63

Country and commodity	1960				1961				
	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		
		\$'000		%		\$'000		%	
A. By principal countries									
Totals, Commonwealth countries	78,447	99	78,348	0.1	83,573	221	83,352	0.3	
Barbados	2,417	0	2,417	0.0	4,980	0	4,980	0.0	
British Guiana	18,921	0	18,921	0.0	23,030	5	23,025	1	
British Honduras	91	32	59	35.2	701	33	668	4.7	
Jamaica	37,688	34	37,654	0.1	38,511	14	38,497	1	
Leeward and Windward Islands	1,496	0	1,496	0.0	1,261	1	1,260	0.1	
Trinidad and Tobago	14,512	24	14,488	0.2	14,375	20	14,355	0.1	
Totals, other oil-exporting countries	227,710	1,087	226,623	0.5	247,777	834	246,943	0.3	
Netherlands Antilles	32,521	82	32,439	0.3	31,137	385	30,752	1.2	
Venezuela	195,189	1,005	194,184	0.5	216,640	449	216,191	0.2	
Totals, other countries	114,226	33,572	80,654	29.4	115,639	34,747	80,892	30.0	
Argentina	3,611	463	3,148	12.8	3,399	823	2,576	24.2	
Brazil	24,883	6,594	18,289	26.5	29,081	8,309	20,772	28.6	
Chile	747	525	222	70.3	1,217	905	312	74.4	
Colombia	12,784	7,021	5,763	54.9	13,023	5,988	7,035	46.0	
Costa Rica	4,345	591	3,754	13.6	4,227	1,061	3,166	25.1	
Cuba	7,243	980	6,263	13.5	5,034	309	4,725	6.1	
Dominican Republic	1,586	506	1,080	31.9	1,269	335	934	26.4	
Ecuador	11,018	4,798	6,220	43.5	7,682	4,020	3,662	52.3	
El Salvador	829	523	306	63.1	1,307	598	709	45.8	
Guatemala	3,256	1,459	1,797	44.8	2,536	1,109	1,427	43.7	
Haiti	982	770	212	78.4	810	530	280	65.4	
Honduras	3,352	1,455	1,897	43.4	7,391	2,836	4,555	38.4	
Mexico	21,007	6,501	14,506	30.9	18,193	6,525	11,668	35.9	
Panama	6,066	673	5,393	11.1	6,168	300	5,868	4.9	
Peru	3,037	164	2,873	5.4	4,233	229	4,004	5.4	
Puerto Rico	2,904	172	2,732	5.9	2,359	138	2,221	5.8	
Surinam	4,156	77	4,079	1.9	3,482	132	3,350	3.8	
Uruguay	987	31	956	3.1	1,834	37	1,797	2.0	
B. By principal commodities									
	Class								
Crude petroleum	7,153	181,536	358	181,178	0.2	198,097	0	198,097	0.0
Sugar, raw, for refining	262	26,638	0	26,638	0.0	28,888	0	28,888	0.0
Bauxite and alumina	6001-2	40,265	76	40,189	0.2	43,671	120	43,551	0.3
Coffee, green	283	38,871	16,583	22,288	42.7	41,488	16,980	24,508	40.9
Bananas and plantains, fresh	3	24,442	6,429	18,013	26.3	25,036	7,457	17,579	29.8
Light fuel oils, Nos. 1-3	7171-2	27,588	0	27,588	0.0	29,484	132	29,352	0.4
Heavy fuel oils, Nos. 4-6	7,173	16,300	0	16,300	0.0	12,608	155	12,453	1.2
Diesel fuel	7,174	6,448	302	6,146	4.7	7,202	0	7,202	0.0
Molasses, n.e.s.	255,258	2,967	59	2,908	2.0	2,976	0	2,976	0.0
Gasoline, n.e.s.	7,164	2,014	0	2,014	0.0	1,891	0	1,891	0.0
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3,413	2,142	1,756	386	82.0	2,011	1,695	316	84.3
Iron ore	5,001	1,744	244	1,500	14.0	1,850	216	1,635	11.7
Tomatoes, fresh	127	5,198	332	4,866	6.4	2,799	212	2,587	7.6
Peanuts, green	1,771	2,191	30	2,161	1.4	2,325	51	2,274	2.2
Orange juice concentrates, frozen	59	56	0	56	0.0	196	0	196	0.0
Cotton, raw	3,001	2,313	2,167	146	93.7	684	590	94	86.3
Corned beef, canned	2,274	1,957	0	1,957	0.0	2,089	0	2,089	0.0
Aviation gasoline	7,161	907	0	907	0.0	5,454	0	5,454	0.0
Rum	1,514	2,150	0	2,150	0.0	2,200	0	2,200	0.0
Shrimps, prawns, fresh or frozen	2,136	461	458	3	99.3	803	791	12	98.5
Total imports from Central and South America		420,383	34,758	385,625	8.3	446,989	35,802	411,187	8.0

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 20. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Calendar Years, 1960-63 - Concluded

Country and commodity	1962				1963			
	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	
		\$'000		%		\$'000		%
A. By principal countries								
Totals, Commonwealth countries	83,033	1,236	81,797	1.5	107,294	282	107,012	0.3
Barbados	3,170	0	3,170	0.0	3,954	0	3,954	0.0
British Guiana	23,375	68	23,307	0.3	31,334	9	31,325	0.1
British Honduras	629	37	592	5.9	1,720	13	1,707	0.8
Jamaica	39,721	1,062	38,659	2.7	51,524	110	51,414	0.2
Leeward and Windward Islands	1,686	2	1,684	0.1	2,202	0	2,202	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	14,100	15	14,085	0.1	15,871	28	15,843	0.2
Totals, other oil-exporting countries	260,131	855	259,276	0.3	279,494	577	278,917	0.2
Netherlands Antilles	35,856	375	35,481	1.0	35,999	193	35,806	0.5
Venezuela	224,275	480	223,795	0.2	243,495	384	243,111	0.2
Totals, other countries	130,738	37,575	93,163	28.7	148,910	36,711	112,199	24.7
Argentina	5,649	1,048	4,601	18.6	5,352	905	4,447	16.9
Brazil	31,600	8,493	23,107	26.9	36,361	8,390	27,971	23.1
Chile	1,117	804	313	72.0	1,271	770	501	60.6
Colombia	15,658	6,672	8,986	42.6	13,576	4,183	9,393	30.8
Costa Rica	6,259	1,059	5,200	16.9	7,308	924	6,384	12.6
Cuba	2,803	351	2,452	12.5	13,041	75	12,966	0.6
Dominican Republic	1,912	528	1,384	27.6	2,281	458	1,823	20.1
Ecuador	8,611	3,957	4,654	46.0	7,625	4,188	3,437	54.9
El Salvador	1,848	867	981	48.9	1,960	1,152	808	58.8
Guatemala	1,796	1,221	575	68.0	2,557	1,449	1,108	56.7
Haiti	566	377	189	66.6	1,159	720	439	62.1
Honduras	7,617	2,876	4,741	37.8	6,868	3,297	3,571	48.0
Mexico	24,416	7,994	16,422	32.7	23,734	8,240	15,494	34.7
Panama	8,321	287	8,034	3.4	11,057	385	10,672	3.5
Peru	3,225	210	3,015	6.5	3,770	533	3,237	14.1
Puerto Rico	2,713	247	2,466	9.1	2,399	196	2,203	8.2
Surinam	4,067	148	3,919	3.6	6,158	40	6,118	0.6
Uruguay	793	131	662	16.5	868	248	620	28.6
B. By principal commodities								
	Class							
Crude petroleum	7153	0	215,415	0.0	227,428	0	227,428	0.0
Sugar, raw, for refining	262	0	23,664	0.0	53,710	0	53,710	0.0
Bauxite and alumina	6001-2	1,162	47,896	2.4	53,320	45	53,275	0.1
Coffee, green	283	18,542	26,220	41.4	43,456	15,291	28,165	35.2
Bananas and plantains, fresh	3	7,154	19,084	27.3	27,373	8,123	19,250	29.7
Light fuel oils, Nos. 1-3	7171-2	169	23,440	0.7	26,259	0	26,259	0.0
Heavy fuel oils, Nos. 4-6	7173	254	18,511	1.4	20,479	0	20,479	0.0
Diesel fuel	7174	29	8,149	0.4	9,125	0	9,125	0.0
Molasses, n.e.s.	255,258	0	3,737	0.0	6,369	0	6,369	0.0
Gasoline, n.e.s.	7164	0	2,396	0.0	5,753	0	5,753	0.0
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	1,879	702	72.8	4,710	2,863	1,847	60.8
Iron ore	5001	0	1,659	0.0	4,405	0	4,405	0.0
Tomatoes, fresh	127	48	3,112	1.5	3,689	185	3,504	5.0
Peanuts, green	1771	40	5,417	0.7	3,440	0	3,440	0.0
Orange juice concentrates, frozen	59	0	26	0.0	3,353	0	3,353	0.0
Cotton, raw	3001	2,543	2,423	51.2	3,321	2,125	1,196	64.0
Corned beef, canned	2274	0	1,114	0.0	1,883	27	1,856	1.4
Aviation gasoline	7161	0	3,870	0.0	1,843	0	1,843	0.0
Rum	1514	3	1,847	0.2	1,712	0	1,712	0.0
Shrimps, prawns, fresh or frozen	2136	1,111	139	88.9	1,568	1,436	132	91.6
Total imports from Central and South America		39,665	434,238	8.4	535,699	37,571	498,128	7.0

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume

Canada's export and import price indexes attempt to measure average price changes affecting commodities in trade in order to analyze the respective contributions of price and volume variations to changes in the value of trade. If the general level of prices should rise between two periods, this will tend to increase the value of trade in the second period even in the absence of an increase in volume. Similarly, quantity changes may affect trade values in the absence of price change. When prices and quantities change in the same direction, they will produce very sharp changes in value totals. Prices and quantities may, however, change in opposite directions.

Indexes which attempt to measure the effect of price movements are based on unit values calculated from trade statistics. Where inadequate quantity reporting or insufficiently homogeneous items in the trade statistics prevent the calculation of desired unit values, selected wholesale or other prices are substituted. The price indexes are divided into indexes of declared values

of exports and imports to produce the volume indexes. Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data declared in customs documents for months, quarters and calendar years.

The present external trade price indexes are of the fixed-weight (Laspeyres) type, the weights used in their computation being those of the base year 1948. The volume indexes are derived by dividing the value indexes by the corresponding price indexes and are therefore of the currently-weighted (Paasche) type. The sample average for each group within the commodity section is used to represent all commodities within that main group/section, the fixed-weight average of the sample averages for the selected groups to represent the total of exports or imports.

The fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of exports and imports by commodity sections are given for the years 1960 to 1963 in Table 21. Data for the section "Special transactions - Trade" are not available.

TABLE 21. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices
1948 = 100

Index and section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
Live animals:								
Fixed weights	123.5	118.8	130.6	128.0	57.1	62.3	69.6	69.6
Current weights	(125.1)	(115.8)	(131.1)	(130.2)	(51.8)	(53.8)	(61.4)	(58.0)
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco:								
Fixed weights	99.0	103.3	108.9	108.6	100.4	103.1	106.8	134.3
Current weights	(96.2)	(100.4)	(111.9)	(111.5)	(100.7)	(99.0)	(99.8)	(127.4)
Crude materials, inedible:								
Fixed weights	143.8	145.3	152.1	154.6	97.9	97.6	101.8	103.9
Current weights	(135.4)	(133.8)	(146.0)	(153.8)	(93.5)	(94.6)	(99.3)	(100.8)
Fabricated materials, inedible:								
Fixed weights	123.3	122.0	123.7	124.7	120.8	126.3	131.0	133.7
Current weights	(123.5)	(120.8)	(121.9)	(121.3)	(120.4)	(123.6)	(131.8)	(121.2)
End products, inedible:								
Fixed weights	156.6	161.9	166.2	168.1	136.0	142.4	150.5	152.0
Current weights	(153.7)	(165.1)	(169.5)	(171.2)	(139.9)	(145.3)	(153.0)	(153.5)
Special transactions - Trade:								
Fixed weights	Not available							
Current weights	Not available							
Total:								
Fixed weights	123.0	124.0	128.1	128.9	115.5	119.1	124.5	129.4
Current weights	(121.4)	(120.9)	(128.3)	(129.1)	(121.3)	(124.3)	(130.7)	(131.7)

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, 1929-63

Calendar year	Total exports			Imports			Trade balance		
	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	All countries	United States	United Kingdom
	\$'000								
1929	1, 172, 001	510, 307	291, 353	1, 287, 529	883, 901	193, 773	- 115, 528	- 373, 594	+ 97, 580
1930	887, 389	385, 397	236, 151	996, 221	643, 073	161, 673	- 108, 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	+ 157, 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	736, 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	- 368, 621	- 527, 162	+ 205, 698
1960	5, 386, 792	3, 036, 416	924, 941	5, 482, 695	3, 686, 625	588, 932	- 95, 903	- 650, 210	+ 336, 009
1961	5, 895, 215	3, 214, 518	921, 213	5, 768, 578	3, 863, 968	618, 221	+ 128, 637	- 649, 450	+ 302, 992
1962	6, 347, 713	3, 744, 664	919, 943	6, 257, 776	4, 299, 539	563, 062	+ 89, 937	- 554, 875	+ 356, 880
1963	6, 980, 142	3, 913, 352	1, 014, 925	6, 558, 209	4, 444, 556	526, 800	+ 421, 933	- 531, 204	+ 488, 125

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1959-63

Year and quarter	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	Commonwealth and Preferential ¹	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000						
	Domestic exports						
1959	5,021,672	3,083,151	785,802	281,462	485,310	172,089	213,858
1960	5,255,575	2,932,171	915,290	334,200	622,589	184,866	266,459
1961	5,754,986	3,107,176	909,344	329,299	738,565	229,555	441,046
1962	6,178,523	3,608,439	909,041	331,004	661,860	222,113	446,067
1963	6,798,529	3,766,380	1,006,838	394,274	862,350	268,533	500,154
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	1,257,936	741,492	207,881	70,257	140,522	35,504	62,281
..... 2Q	1,277,643	740,030	225,145	85,113	127,577	38,688	61,089
..... 3Q	1,355,357	741,428	237,906	86,856	165,142	50,014	74,010
..... 4Q	1,364,639	709,221	244,358	91,973	189,348	60,660	69,078
1961 1Q	1,232,795	651,639	218,943	88,050	146,882	53,921	73,360
..... 2Q	1,381,216	743,766	206,420	73,973	173,027	57,076	126,954
..... 3Q	1,547,748	839,344	237,426	82,946	197,496	53,999	136,538
..... 4Q	1,593,227	872,426	246,555	84,330	221,161	64,559	104,195
1962 1Q	1,352,520	821,678	188,567	68,729	118,918	47,275	107,353
..... 2Q	1,577,498	915,959	233,373	77,611	163,685	54,519	132,350
..... 3Q	1,566,311	927,858	238,093	84,747	153,422	55,729	106,462
..... 4Q	1,682,195	942,943	249,008	99,917	225,834	64,591	99,902
1963 1Q	1,441,852	841,335	208,322	87,369	132,773	49,093	122,960
..... 2Q	1,699,841	968,944	262,187	104,632	170,537	65,092	128,449
..... 3Q	1,722,831	972,927	273,434	99,112	196,151	64,526	116,680
..... 4Q	1,934,005	983,173	262,895	103,161	362,889	89,822	132,065
	Total exports						
1959	5,140,300	3,181,903	794,271	283,921	490,097	175,157	214,950
1960	5,386,792	3,036,416	924,941	338,334	629,221	187,769	270,112
1961	5,895,215	3,214,518	921,213	333,787	748,457	233,568	443,671
1962	6,347,712	3,744,664	919,943	335,625	672,725	225,570	449,185
1963	6,980,142	3,913,352	1,014,925	399,060	877,686	271,529	503,590
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	1,289,022	768,251	209,326	70,895	141,607	36,207	62,737
..... 2Q	1,308,738	765,808	226,987	85,940	129,080	39,357	61,567
..... 3Q	1,391,008	769,052	239,691	88,057	167,321	50,720	76,168
..... 4Q	1,398,023	733,304	248,938	93,443	191,213	61,486	69,640
1961 1Q	1,264,004	676,476	221,084	89,069	148,870	54,801	73,704
..... 2Q	1,416,610	771,281	209,664	74,888	175,136	57,987	127,654
..... 3Q	1,581,483	864,702	240,668	83,803	199,821	55,167	137,323
..... 4Q	1,633,118	902,059	249,798	86,028	224,629	65,613	104,992
1962 1Q	1,395,352	857,100	190,388	69,937	121,720	48,278	107,929
..... 2Q	1,617,770	948,783	235,932	121,720	166,194	55,254	133,156
..... 3Q	1,608,339	960,967	241,343	86,045	155,992	56,475	107,517
..... 4Q	1,726,251	977,814	252,279	101,192	228,820	65,563	100,583
1963 1Q	1,486,130	878,388	210,608	88,383	135,307	49,804	123,635
..... 2Q	1,747,006	1,005,760	264,235	105,845	176,303	65,655	129,208
..... 3Q	1,767,297	1,010,167	275,273	100,342	198,505	65,370	117,640
..... 4Q	1,979,709	1,019,037	264,809	104,485	367,571	90,700	133,107

¹ Includes Kuwait.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1959-63 - Concluded

Year and quarter	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	Commonwealth and Preferential ¹	Europe	Latin America	Other
\$'000							
Imports							
1959	5,508,921	3,709,065	588,573	241,241	376,086	338,734	255,222
1960	5,482,695	3,686,625	588,932	281,167	383,982	302,296	239,694
1961	5,768,578	3,863,968	618,221	292,155	429,381	326,011	238,842
1962	6,257,776	4,299,539	563,062	318,501	463,682	347,907	265,085
1963	6,558,209	4,444,556	526,800	405,989	496,344	383,568	300,952
1959 1Q	1,217,515	870,822	107,652	37,650	64,844	84,881	51,667
..... 2Q	1,535,849	1,041,496	172,603	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	1,323,231	938,459	142,211	48,367	71,616	73,172	49,407
..... 2Q	1,477,450	996,080	168,300	78,087	107,490	74,925	52,569
..... 3Q	1,294,221	841,669	131,661	75,236	95,599	81,234	68,822
..... 4Q	1,387,793	910,417	146,761	79,477	109,277	72,964	68,896
1961 1Q	1,281,295	894,453	141,722	51,224	73,773	69,487	50,636
..... 2Q	1,480,702	985,481	171,954	77,854	109,196	85,479	50,738
..... 3Q	1,411,840	931,033	142,894	80,145	110,131	82,800	64,837
..... 4Q	1,594,740	1,053,001	161,651	82,932	136,282	88,245	72,629
1962 1Q	1,469,883	1,057,108	137,347	54,913	87,032	82,017	51,466
..... 2Q	1,677,089	1,162,007	152,680	86,696	130,155	81,774	63,777
..... 3Q	1,549,319	1,037,620	141,958	88,461	119,203	90,439	71,638
..... 4Q	1,561,485	1,042,804	131,077	88,432	127,292	93,678	78,202
1963 1Q	1,414,182	1,030,823	103,848	63,096	77,979	82,146	56,290
..... 2Q	1,696,606	1,157,676	141,788	95,564	133,069	95,082	73,429
..... 3Q	1,652,714	1,078,257	136,559	119,305	128,566	103,609	86,418
..... 4Q	1,794,707	1,177,801	144,606	128,023	156,731	102,731	84,815
Trade balance							
1959	- 368,621	- 527,162	+ 205,698	+ 42,680	+ 114,012	- 163,577	- 40,272
1960	- 95,904	- 650,210	+ 336,009	+ 57,167	+ 245,239	- 114,527	+ 30,417
1961	+ 126,637	- 649,450	+ 302,992	+ 41,632	+ 319,076	- 122,443	+ 204,829
1962	+ 89,937	- 554,875	+ 356,881	+ 17,124	+ 209,043	- 92,337	+ 184,100
1963	+ 421,933	- 531,204	+ 488,125	- 6,929	+ 381,342	- 112,039	+ 202,638
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	- 34,209	- 170,208	+ 67,115	+ 22,528	+ 69,991	- 36,965	+ 13,330
..... 2Q	- 168,712	- 230,272	+ 58,687	+ 7,853	+ 21,590	- 35,568	+ 8,998
..... 3Q	+ 96,788	- 72,617	+ 108,031	+ 12,821	+ 71,722	- 30,514	+ 7,345
..... 4Q	+ 10,230	- 177,113	+ 102,177	+ 13,966	+ 81,936	- 11,479	+ 744
1961 1Q	- 17,291	- 217,977	+ 79,362	+ 37,845	+ 75,097	- 14,686	+ 23,068
..... 2Q	- 64,092	- 214,200	+ 37,710	- 2,966	+ 65,940	- 27,492	+ 76,916
..... 3Q	+ 169,643	- 66,331	+ 97,774	+ 3,658	+ 89,690	- 27,633	+ 72,486
..... 4Q	+ 38,378	- 150,942	+ 88,147	+ 3,096	+ 88,347	- 22,632	+ 32,363
1962 1Q	- 74,531	- 200,008	+ 53,041	+ 15,024	+ 34,688	- 33,739	+ 56,463
..... 2Q	- 59,319	- 213,224	+ 83,252	- 8,245	+ 36,039	- 26,520	+ 69,379
..... 3Q	+ 59,020	- 76,653	+ 99,385	- 2,416	+ 36,789	- 33,964	+ 35,879
..... 4Q	+ 164,766	- 64,990	+ 121,202	+ 12,760	+ 101,528	- 28,115	+ 22,381
1963 1Q	+ 71,948	- 152,435	+ 106,760	+ 25,292	+ 57,328	- 32,342	+ 67,345
..... 2Q	+ 50,400	- 151,916	+ 122,449	+ 10,281	+ 43,234	- 29,427	+ 55,779
..... 3Q	+ 114,583	- 68,090	+ 138,714	- 18,963	+ 69,939	- 38,239	+ 31,222
..... 4Q	+ 185,002	- 158,764	+ 120,203	- 23,538	+ 210,840	- 12,031	+ 48,292

¹ Includes Kuwait.

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in				Country	Calendar year				Change from		Percentage of total domestic exports	
1960	1961	1962	1963		1960	1961	1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63	1962	1963
					\$'000				%			
1	1	1	1	United States	2,932,171	3,107,176	3,608,439	3,766,380	+ 16.1	+ 4.4	58.4	55.4
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom	915,290	909,344	909,041	1,006,838	¹	+ 10.8	14.7	14.8
3	3	3	3	Japan	178,859	231,574	214,535	296,010	- 7.4	+ 38.0	3.5	4.4
4	4	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	165,597	188,694	177,688	170,969	- 5.8	- 3.8	2.9	2.5
32	22	39	5	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	8,233	24,276	3,297	150,123	- 86.4	²	0.1	2.2
31	5	5	6	People's Republic of China	8,737	125,448	147,438	104,738	+ 17.5	- 29.0	2.4	1.5
5	6	6	7	Australia	98,862	78,628	104,773	100,773	+ 33.5	- 4.0	1.7	1.5
9	11	7	8	Netherlands	62,554	61,297	76,940	87,009	+ 25.5	+ 13.1	1.2	1.3
8	10	8	9	Italy	68,393	67,688	74,521	76,761	+ 10.1	+ 3.0	1.2	1.1
7	7	10	10	Belgium and Luxembourg	69,131	76,055	68,169	76,493	- 10.4	+ 12.2	1.1	1.1
10	9	9	11	Norway	61,595	69,744	69,054	73,398	- 1.0	+ 6.3	1.1	1.1
6	8	11	12	France	72,907	71,923	57,561	63,428	- 20.0	+ 10.2	0.9	0.9
11	14	14	13	Republic of South Africa	52,655	37,819	37,525	60,299	- 0.8	+ 60.7	0.6	0.9
12	13	13	14	Mexico	38,023	38,529	41,267	55,572	+ 7.1	+ 34.7	0.7	0.8
13	12	15	15	India	37,200	43,330	29,633	53,900	- 31.6	+ 81.9	0.5	0.8
14	16	12	16	Venezuela	35,345	34,978	42,328	46,328	+ 21.0	+ 9.5	0.7	0.7
20	20	20	17	Argentina	19,364	30,893	22,546	36,992	- 27.0	+ 64.1	0.4	0.5
16	18	18	18	New Zealand	23,858	31,125	26,784	30,549	- 13.9	+ 14.1	0.4	0.4
19	21	17	19	Brazil	19,755	30,076	28,481	29,432	- 5.3	+ 3.3	0.5	0.4
15	23	19	20	Switzerland	26,404	22,422	23,891	27,247	+ 6.6	+ 14.0	0.4	0.4
22	15	15	21	Poland	16,665	36,819	37,391	27,200	+ 1.6	- 27.3	0.6	0.4
23	25	22	22	Colombia	16,590	19,525	19,887	23,348	+ 1.9	+ 17.4	0.3	0.3
21	26	21	23	Jamaica	18,056	19,077	21,891	22,271	+ 14.8	+ 1.7	0.4	0.3
24	30	23	24	Philippines	14,809	15,645	18,545	21,284	+ 18.5	+ 14.8	0.3	0.3
18	29	24	25	Sweden	20,906	17,654	18,230	20,926	+ 3.3	+ 14.8	0.3	0.3
29	33	25	26	Spain	10,243	12,803	15,416	20,500	+ 20.4	+ 33.0	0.2	0.3
27	31	31	27	Pakistan	11,942	15,315	10,755	13,152	- 29.8	+ 78.1	0.2	0.3
'	'	'	28	Yugoslavia	3,249	2,135	999	17,519	- 53.2	²	¹	0.3
17	24	27	29	Hong Kong	21,665	19,604	14,283	17,490	- 27.1	+ 22.5	0.2	0.3
25	19	30	30	Cuba	13,038	31,104	10,878	16,433	- 65.0	+ 51.1	0.2	0.2
26	27	28	31	Trinidad and Tobago	12,971	18,398	14,817	16,213	- 19.5	+ 9.4	0.2	0.2
28	32	29	32	Puerto Rico	11,172	13,109	12,711	14,619	- 3.0	+ 15.0	0.2	0.2
36	17	38	33	Czechoslovakia	6,767	32,654	3,522	13,289	- 89.2	+ 277.3	0.1	0.2
37	36	28	34	Chile	6,575	8,225	13,278	12,329	+ 61.4	- 7.1	0.2	0.2
30	37	36	35	Peru	8,891	8,188	8,140	11,641	- 0.6	+ 43.0	0.1	0.2
34	34	32	36	Ireland	7,706	11,588	10,329	10,461	- 10.9	+ 1.3	0.2	0.2
40	49	34	37	Dominican Republic	5,062	4,469	8,488	9,085	+ 89.9	+ 7.0	0.1	0.1
38	35	39	38	Israel	6,184	8,747	6,232	8,163	- 28.8	+ 31.0	0.1	0.1
39	43	33	39	Greece	5,546	4,995	9,235	7,429	+ 84.9	+ 19.6	0.1	0.1
45	40	45	40	Finland	4,355	6,085	5,240	7,277	- 13.9	+ 38.9	0.1	0.1
					Additional countries included in leading forty in 1962							
33	38	37	41	Austria	7,745	7,877	7,316	6,826	- 7.1	- 6.7	0.1	0.1
'	'	40	42	Denmark	4,978	4,813	6,087	6,811	+ 26.5	+ 11.9	0.1	0.1
49	39	35	49	Ghana	3,879	7,798	8,400	5,451	+ 7.7	- 35.1	0.1	0.1
'	'	38	'	Nigeria	2,305	3,272	6,997	3,234	+ 113.8	- 53.8	0.1	¹

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

² Over 1,000 per cent.

³ Lower than 50th.

TABLE IV. Imports by Leading Countries

Rank in				Country	Calendar year				Change from		Percentage of total imports	
1960	1961	1962	1963		1960	1961	1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63	1962	1963
					\$'000				%			
1	1	1	1	United States	3,686,625	3,863,968	4,299,539	4,444,556	+ 11.3	+ 3.4	68.7	67.8
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom	588,932	618,221	563,062	526,800	- 8.9	- 6.4	9.0	8.0
3	3	3	3	Venezuela	195,189	216,640	224,275	243,495	+ 3.5	+ 8.6	3.6	3.7
4	4	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	126,988	136,530	141,198	144,023	+ 3.4	+ 2.0	2.3	2.2
5	5	5	5	Japan	110,382	118,607	125,359	130,471	+ 7.5	+ 4.1	2.0	2.0
6	6	6	6	France	50,121	54,280	56,160	58,170	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	0.9	0.9
11	11	9	7	Australia	35,508	36,649	45,216	55,650	+ 23.4	+ 23.1	0.7	0.8
7	7	7	8	Italy	42,843	49,140	51,859	55,303	+ 5.5	+ 6.6	0.8	0.8
15	13	10	9	India	29,352	33,465	43,479	52,664	+ 29.9	+ 21.1	0.7	0.8
9	10	12	10	Jamaica	37,688	38,511	39,721	51,524	+ 3.1	+ 29.7	0.6	0.8
10	9	11	11	Saudi Arabia	37,402	41,393	40,551	50,290	- 2.0	+ 24.0	0.6	0.8
8	8	8	12	Belgium and Luxembourg	41,401	44,780	48,672	47,342	+ 8.7	- 2.7	0.8	0.7
14	20	15	13	Iran	30,740	21,622	31,736	42,799	+ 46.8	+ 34.9	0.5	0.7
13	12	13	14	Netherlands	31,456	33,493	37,049	36,736	+ 10.6	- 0.8	0.6	0.6
17	15	16	15	Brazil	24,883	29,081	31,600	36,361	+ 8.7	+ 15.1	0.5	0.6
12	14	14	16	Netherlands Antilles	32,521	31,137	35,856	35,999	+ 15.2	+ 0.4	0.6	0.5
21	17	19	17	Sweden	20,409	24,221	25,873	33,410	+ 6.8	+ 29.1	0.4	0.5
18	16	18	18	Switzerland	24,343	26,102	28,040	32,469	+ 7.4	+ 15.8	0.4	0.5
27	27	23	19	Republic of South Africa	11,482	12,202	16,952	31,548	+ 38.9	+ 86.1	0.3	0.5
16	18	18	20	Malaya and Singapore	28,120	23,597	27,740	31,454	+ 17.6	+ 13.4	0.4	0.5
22	19	21	21	British Guiana	18,921	23,030	23,375	31,334	+ 1.5	+ 34.0	0.4	0.5
20	20	20	22	Mexico	21,007	18,193	24,416	23,734	+ 34.2	- 2.8	0.4	0.4
41	30	24	23	Norway	4,248	8,965	16,109	23,492	+ 79.7	+ 45.8	0.3	0.4
24	25	22	24	Hong Kong	15,534	14,143	18,889	21,197	+ 33.6	+ 12.2	0.3	0.3
25	24	27	25	Trinidad and Tobago	14,512	14,375	14,100	15,871	- 1.9	- 12.6	0.2	0.2
23	23	26	26	Ceylon	15,556	16,516	14,763	14,642	- 10.6	- 0.8	0.2	0.2
29	29	29	27	New Zealand	10,099	10,546	12,005	14,067	+ 13.8	+ 17.2	0.2	0.2
26	26	25	28	Colombia	12,784	13,023	15,658	13,576	+ 20.2	- 13.3	0.3	0.2
30	28	28	29	Denmark	9,962	11,650	13,278	13,209	+ 14.0	- 0.5	0.2	0.2
32	39	1	30	Cuba	7,243	5,034	2,803	13,041	- 44.3	+ 365.3	²	0.2
37	37	34	31	Panama	6,066	6,168	8,321	11,057	+ 34.9	+ 32.9	0.1	0.2
34	33	31	32	Czechoslovakia	6,654	8,405	9,033	9,204	+ 7.5	+ 1.9	0.1	0.1
35	36	35	33	Austria	6,605	6,636	7,971	9,026	+ 20.1	+ 13.2	0.1	0.1
31	31	38	34	Qatar	8,434	8,724	6,273	8,678	- 28.1	+ 38.3	0.1	0.1
1	38	44	35	Mauritius and Dependencies	2,100	5,600	5,215	8,606	- 6.9	+ 65.0	0.1	0.1
36	1	1	36	Fiji	6,481	2,512	3,144	8,588	+ 25.2	+ 173.2	0.1	0.1
33	32	33	37	Spain	6,947	8,543	8,463	8,496	- 0.9	+ 0.4	0.1	0.1
39	48	41	38	Nigeria	4,358	3,504	5,726	7,924	+ 63.4	+ 38.4	0.1	0.1
47	41	40	39	Portugal	3,208	4,917	5,998	7,713	+ 22.0	+ 28.6	0.1	0.1
29	34	32	40	Ecuador	11,018	7,682	8,611	7,625	+ 12.1	- 11.5	0.1	0.1
					Additional countries included in leading forty in 1962							
40	45	39	42	Costa Rica	4,345	4,227	6,259	7,308	+ 48.1	+ 16.8	0.1	0.1
44	35	36	43	Honduras	3,352	7,391	7,617	6,868	+ 3.1	- 9.8	0.1	0.1
48	43	37	45	Ghana	3,127	4,691	7,036	6,533	+ 50.0	- 7.1	0.1	0.1
19	21	30	1	Kuwait	22,303	20,225	10,034	5,169	- 50.4	- 48.5	0.2	0.1

¹ Lower than 50th.

² Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000				%		
Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	915,290	909,344	909,041	1,006,838	- 0.6	¹	+ 10.8
Gibraltar	200	291	149	185	+ 45.5	- 48.8	+ 24.2
Ireland	7,706	11,588	10,329	10,461	+ 50.4	- 10.9	+ 1.3
Malta and Gozo	2,299	2,924	2,217	2,313	+ 27.2	- 24.2	+ 4.3
Austria	7,745	7,877	7,316	6,826	+ 1.7	- 7.1	- 6.7
Belgium and Luxembourg	69,131	76,055	68,169	76,493	+ 10.0	- 10.4	+ 12.2
Denmark	4,978	4,813	6,087	6,811	- 3.3	+ 26.5	+ 11.9
Finland	4,355	6,085	5,240	7,277	+ 39.7	- 13.9	+ 38.9
France	72,907	71,923	57,561	63,428	- 1.3	- 20.0	+ 10.2
Germany, Federal Republic	165,597	188,694	177,688	170,969	+ 13.9	- 5.8	- 3.8
Greece	5,546	4,995	9,235	7,429	- 9.9	+ 84.9	- 19.6
Iceland	243	219	287	347	- 9.9	+ 31.1	+ 20.9
Italy	68,393	67,688	74,521	76,761	- 1.0	+ 10.1	+ 3.0
Netherlands	62,554	61,297	76,940	87,009	- 2.0	+ 25.5	+ 13.1
Norway	61,595	69,744	69,054	73,398	+ 13.2	- 1.0	+ 6.3
Portugal	3,336	4,718	2,563	5,859	+ 41.4	- 45.7	+ 128.6
Spain	10,243	12,803	15,416	20,500	+ 25.0	+ 20.4	+ 33.0
Sweden	20,906	17,654	18,230	20,926	- 15.6	+ 3.3	+ 14.8
Switzerland	26,404	22,422	23,891	27,247	- 15.1	+ 6.6	+ 14.0
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	925,495	924,147	921,736	1,019,797	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 10.6
Other countries	583,932	616,986	612,198	651,279	+ 5.7	- 0.8	+ 6.4
Totals, Western Europe	1,509,428	1,541,133	1,533,934	1,671,076	+ 2.1	- 0.5	+ 8.9
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	²	5,845	3,053	2	³	- 47.8	- 99.9
Bulgaria	491	277	388	28	- 43.6	+ 40.1	- 92.8
Czechoslovakia	6,767	32,654	3,522	13,289	+ 382.5	- 89.2	+ 277.3
Germany, Eastern	994	17,972	148	1,262	³	- 99.2	+ 752.7
Hungary	931	564	350	374	- 39.4	- 37.9	+ 6.9
Poland	16,665	36,819	37,391	27,200	+ 120.9	+ 1.6	+ 27.3
Roumania	1,326	1,037	514	1,275	- 21.8	- 50.4	+ 148.1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	8,233	24,276	3,297	150,123	+ 194.9	- 86.4	³
Yugoslavia	3,249	2,135	999	17,519	- 34.3	- 53.2	³
Totals, Eastern Europe	38,657	121,579	49,662	211,071	+ 214.5	- 59.2	+ 325.0
Middle East:							
Bahrain	112	111	210	162	- 0.9	+ 89.2	- 22.9
Cyprus	609	70	298	513	- 88.5	+ 325.7	+ 72.1
Kuwait	1,091	941	1,040	2,748	- 13.7	+ 10.5	+ 164.2
Qatar	⁴	72	213	246	-	+ 195.8	+ 15.5
British Middle East, n.e.s.	115	165	159	127	+ 43.5	- 3.6	- 20.1
Ethiopia	220	120	105	139	- 45.5	- 12.5	+ 32.4
Iran	2,499	4,457	5,293	3,568	+ 78.4	+ 18.8	- 32.6
Iraq	2,425	1,374	1,343	3,376	- 43.3	- 2.3	+ 151.4
Israel	6,184	8,747	6,232	8,163	+ 41.4	- 28.8	+ 31.0
Jordan	131	308	145	244	+ 135.1	- 52.9	+ 68.3
Lebanon	3,443	2,484	2,244	2,365	- 27.9	- 9.7	+ 5.4
Libya	333	151	376	690	- 54.7	+ 149.0	+ 83.5
Saudi Arabia	2,905	2,697	3,257	3,548	- 7.2	+ 20.8	+ 8.9
Somalia	2	12	3	22	+ 500.0	- 75.0	+ 633.3
Sudan	335	333	180	173	- 0.6	- 45.9	- 3.9
Syria	674	364	561	713	- 46.0	+ 54.1	+ 27.1
Turkey	2,014	1,943	978	2,378	- 3.5	- 49.7	+ 143.1
United Arab Republic - Egypt	2,010	3,025	2,230	2,536	+ 50.5	- 26.3	+ 13.7
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	1,927	1,360	1,920	3,796	- 29.4	+ 41.2	+ 97.7
Other countries	23,176	26,013	22,945	27,914	+ 12.2	- 11.8	+ 21.7
Totals, Middle East	25,103	27,373	24,866	31,710	+ 9.0	- 9.2	+ 27.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000				%		
Other Africa:							
Ghana	3,879	7,798	8,400	5,451	+ 101.0	+ 7.7	+ 35.1
Kenya	936	586	680	1,003	- 37.4	+ 16.0	+ 47.5
Mauritius and Dependencies	77	95	94	218	+ 23.4	- 1.1	+ 131.9
Nigeria	2,305	3,272	6,997	3,234	+ 42.0	+ 113.8	- 53.8
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	4,088	3,396	3,367	4,562	- 16.9	- 0.9	+ 35.5
Sierra Leone	641	810	1,200	1,298	+ 26.4	+ 48.1	+ 8.2
Tanganyika	143	173	228	377	+ 21.0	+ 31.8	+ 65.4
Uganda	86	66	137	148	- 23.3	+ 107.6	+ 8.0
Republic of South Africa	52,655	37,819	37,525	60,299	- 28.2	- 0.8	+ 60.7
British Africa, n.e.s.	200	156	161	264	- 22.0	+ 3.2	+ 64.0
Algeria	4,662	6,064	2,202	3,970	+ 30.1	- 63.7	+ 80.3
Angola	67	160	44	104	+ 138.8	- 72.5	+ 136.4
Cameroons	5	5	5	24	5	5	5
Congo	1,310	980	889	921	- 25.2	- 9.3	+ 3.6
French Equatorial Africa	34	57	98	8	+ 67.6	+ 71.9	- 91.8
French West Africa	135	73	880	331	- 45.9	5	- 62.4
French Africa, n.e.s.	10	26	9	10	+ 160.0	- 65.4	- 11.1
Gabon Republic	6	19	61	15	6	+ 221.1	- 75.4
Guinea	9	140	131	2	9	- 6.4	1
Ivory Coast	6	26	10	18	6	- 61.5	+ 80.0
Liberia	644	501	816	1,100	- 22.2	+ 62.9	+ 34.8
Morocco	627	476	459	963	- 24.1	- 3.6	+ 109.8
Mozambique	3,145	2,023	2,504	2,646	- 35.7	+ 23.8	+ 5.7
Portuguese Africa, n.e.s.	279	241	197	283	- 13.6	- 18.3	+ 43.7
Spanish Africa	28	40	118	27	+ 42.9	+ 195.0	- 77.1
Togo	7	7	7	350	7	7	7
Tunisia	170	561	30	1,970	+ 230.0	- 94.7	5
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	65,010	54,172	58,790	76,853	- 16.7	+ 8.5	+ 30.7
Other countries	11,121	11,385	8,449	12,738	+ 2.4	- 25.8	+ 50.8
Totals, other Africa	76,130	65,558	67,239	89,591	- 13.9	+ 2.6	+ 33.2
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	2,479	3,799	2,007	2,636	+ 53.2	- 47.2	+ 31.3
Hong Kong	21,665	19,604	14,283	17,490	- 9.5	- 27.1	+ 22.5
India	37,200	43,330	29,633	53,900	+ 16.5	- 31.6	+ 81.9
Malaya and Singapore	4,660	5,696	5,453	6,355	+ 22.2	- 4.3	+ 16.5
Pakistan	11,942	15,315	10,755	19,152	+ 28.2	- 29.8	+ 68.8
British East Indies, n.e.s.	359	457	435	644	+ 27.3	- 4.8	+ 48.0
Afghanistan	159	55	25	18	- 65.4	- 54.5	- 28.0
Burma	806	1,405	1,303	703	+ 74.3	- 7.3	- 46.0
Cambodia and Laos	148	114	2	17	- 23.0	- 98.2	+ 750.0
People's Republic of China	8,737	125,448	147,438	104,738	7	+ 17.5	- 29.0
Indonesia	2,110	2,463	2,027	1,449	+ 16.7	- 17.7	- 28.5
Japan	176,859	231,574	214,535	296,010	+ 29.5	- 7.4	+ 38.0
Korea	3,916	2,067	1,492	3,815	- 47.2	- 27.8	+ 155.7
Philippines	14,809	15,645	18,545	21,284	+ 5.6	+ 18.5	+ 14.8
Portuguese Asia	93	59	22	38	- 36.6	- 62.7	+ 72.7
Taiwan	2,886	2,219	4,387	3,759	- 23.1	+ 97.7	- 14.3
Thailand	2,710	2,921	3,472	2,823	+ 7.8	+ 18.9	- 18.7
Viet-Nam	540	206	298	250	- 61.9	+ 44.7	- 16.1
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	78,305	88,200	62,566	100,176	+ 12.6	- 29.1	+ 60.1
Other countries	215,774	384,177	393,546	434,903	+ 78.0	+ 2.4	+ 10.5
Totals, other Asia	294,079	472,376	456,112	535,079	+ 60.6	- 3.4	+ 17.3
Oceania:							
Australia	98,862	78,628	104,965	100,773	- 20.5	+ 33.5	- 4.0
Fiji	808	607	705	759	- 24.9	+ 16.1	+ 7.7
New Zealand	23,858	31,125	26,784	30,549	+ 30.5	- 13.9	+ 14.1
British Oceania, n.e.s.	324	191	296	249	- 41.0	+ 55.0	- 15.9
French Oceania	313	303	366	299	- 3.2	+ 20.8	- 18.3
United States Oceania	640	1,293	3,084	3,693	+ 102.0	+ 138.5	+ 19.7
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	123,852	110,551	132,750	132,330	- 10.7	+ 20.1	- 0.3
Other countries	953	1,596	3,451	3,992	+ 67.5	+ 116.2	+ 15.7
Totals, Oceania	124,805	112,147	136,201	136,322	- 10.1	+ 21.4	+ 0.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Concluded

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000				%		
South America:							
British Guiana	7,428	5,272	5,102	5,061	- 29.0	- 3.2	- 0.8
Falkland Islands	169	24	13	6	- 85.8	- 45.8	- 53.8
Argentina	19,364	30,893	22,546	36,992	+ 59.5	- 27.0	+ 64.1
Bolivia	323	353	363	628	+ 9.3	+ 2.8	+ 73.0
Brazil	19,755	30,076	28,481	29,432	+ 52.2	- 5.3	+ 3.3
Chile	6,575	8,225	13,278	12,329	+ 25.1	+ 61.4	- 7.1
Colombia	16,590	19,525	19,887	23,348	+ 17.7	+ 1.9	+ 17.4
Ecuador	3,913	3,922	3,777	3,913	+ 0.2	- 3.7	+ 3.6
French Guiana	2	15	5	2	+ 650.0	- 66.7	- 60.0
Paraguay	120	69	41	211	- 42.5	- 40.6	+ 414.6
Peru	8,891	8,188	8,140	11,641	- 7.9	- 0.6	+ 43.0
Surinam	883	1,224	866	1,031	+ 38.6	- 29.2	+ 19.1
Uruguay	2,423	3,039	3,151	2,994	+ 25.4	+ 3.7	- 5.0
Venezuela	35,345	34,978	42,328	46,328	- 1.0	+ 21.0	+ 9.5
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	7,597	5,296	5,115	5,067	- 30.3	- 3.4	- 0.9
Other countries	114,184	140,507	142,863	168,848	+ 23.1	+ 1.7	+ 18.2
Totals, South America	121,780	145,803	147,978	173,915	+ 19.7	+ 1.5	+ 17.5
Central America and Antilles:							
Bahamas	3,357	3,798	5,010	6,133	+ 13.1	+ 31.9	+ 22.4
Bermuda	4,016	4,239	4,492	5,713	+ 5.6	+ 6.0	+ 27.2
British Honduras	409	600	835	698	+ 46.7	+ 39.2	- 16.4
Barbados	3,775	3,977	4,481	5,469	+ 5.4	+ 12.7	+ 22.0
Jamaica	18,056	19,077	21,891	22,271	+ 5.7	+ 14.8	+ 1.7
Leeward and Windward Islands	4,720	4,828	5,642	6,596	+ 2.3	+ 16.9	+ 16.9
Trinidad and Tobago	12,971	18,398	14,817	16,213	+ 41.8	- 19.5	+ 9.4
Costa Rica	2,983	2,931	3,473	3,651	- 1.7	+ 18.5	+ 5.1
Cuba	13,038	31,104	10,878	16,433	+ 138.6	- 65.0	+ 51.1
Dominican Republic	5,062	4,469	8,488	9,085	- 11.7	+ 89.9	+ 7.0
El Salvador	2,390	2,436	3,354	3,134	+ 1.9	+ 37.7	- 6.6
French West Indies	43	75	53	66	+ 74.4	- 29.3	+ 24.5
Guatemala	2,106	2,188	2,705	3,107	+ 3.9	+ 23.6	+ 14.9
Haiti	1,529	1,543	1,277	1,525	+ 0.9	- 17.2	+ 19.4
Honduras	1,416	1,061	899	1,100	- 25.1	- 15.3	+ 22.4
Mexico	38,023	38,529	41,267	55,572	+ 1.3	+ 7.1	+ 34.7
Netherlands Antilles	1,131	1,239	1,793	2,406	+ 9.5	+ 44.7	+ 34.2
Nicaragua	1,319	1,448	2,135	2,693	+ 9.8	+ 47.4	+ 26.1
Panama	3,703	4,578	5,645	4,417	+ 23.6	+ 23.3	- 21.8
Puerto Rico	11,172	13,109	12,711	14,619	+ 17.3	- 3.0	+ 15.0
United States Virgin Islands	214	190	283	284	- 11.2	+ 48.9	+ 0.4
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	47,304	54,917	57,167	63,093	+ 16.1	+ 4.1	+ 10.4
Other countries	84,127	104,900	94,961	118,092	+ 24.7	- 9.5	+ 24.4
Totals, Central America and Antilles	131,431	159,818	152,129	181,185	+ 21.6	- 4.8	+ 19.1
North America:							
Greenland	427	198	167	287	- 53.6	- 15.7	+ 71.9
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,563	1,825	1,799	1,913	+ 16.8	- 1.4	+ 6.3
United States	2,932,171	3,107,176	3,608,439	3,766,380	+ 6.0	+ 16.1	+ 4.4
Totals, North America	2,934,162	3,109,199	3,610,404	3,768,580	+ 6.0	+ 16.1	+ 4.4
Totals, Commonwealth and Preferential countries	1,249,490	1,238,643	1,240,045	1,401,112	- 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 13.0
Totals, other countries	4,006,085	4,516,343	4,938,479	5,397,417	+ 12.7	+ 9.3	+ 9.3
Totals, all countries	5,255,575	5,754,986	6,178,523	6,798,529	+ 9.5	+ 7.4	+ 10.0

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

² Less than \$500.

³ Over 1,000 per cent.

⁴ Included with British Middle East, n.e.s. for 1960.

⁵ Included with French Equatorial Africa prior to 1963.

⁶ Included with French Africa, n.e.s. prior to 1961.

⁷ Included with French West Africa prior to 1963.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000				%		
Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	588,932	618,221	563,062	526,800	+ 5.0	- 8.9	- 6.4
Gibraltar	2	1	0	0	- 50.0	-	-
Ireland	2,098	3,806	4,826	5,320	+ 81.4	+ 26.8	+ 10.2
Malta and Gozo	22	25	36	232	+ 13.6	+ 44.0	+ 544.4
Austria	6,605	6,636	7,971	9,026	+ 0.5	+ 20.1	+ 13.2
Belgium and Luxembourg	41,401	44,780	48,672	47,342	+ 8.2	+ 8.7	- 2.7
Denmark	9,962	11,650	13,278	13,209	+ 16.9	+ 14.0	- 0.5
Finland	1,053	1,215	1,939	2,520	+ 15.4	+ 59.6	+ 30.0
France	50,121	54,280	56,160	58,170	+ 8.3	+ 3.5	+ 3.6
Germany, Federal Republic	126,988	136,530	141,198	144,023	+ 7.5	+ 3.4	+ 2.0
Greece	538	545	1,094	1,631	+ 1.3	+ 100.7	+ 49.1
Iceland	15	707	1,183	696		+ 67.3	- 41.2
Italy	42,843	49,140	51,859	55,303	+ 14.7	+ 5.5	+ 6.6
Netherlands	31,456	33,493	37,049	36,736	+ 6.5	+ 10.6	- 0.8
Norway	4,248	8,965	16,109	23,492	+ 111.0	+ 79.7	+ 45.8
Portugal	3,208	4,917	5,998	7,713	+ 53.3	+ 22.0	+ 28.6
Spain	6,947	8,543	8,463	8,496	+ 23.0	- 0.9	+ 0.4
Sweden	20,409	24,221	25,873	33,410	+ 18.7	+ 6.8	+ 29.1
Switzerland	24,343	26,102	28,040	32,469	+ 7.2	+ 7.4	+ 15.8
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	591,054	622,053	567,824	532,352	+ 5.2	- 8.7	- 6.3
Other countries	370,138	411,722	444,887	474,236	+ 11.2	+ 8.1	+ 6.6
Totals, Western Europe	961,191	1,033,775	1,012,811	1,006,588	+ 7.6	- 2.0	- 0.6
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	¹	0	0	0	-	-	-
Bulgaria	6	24	34	74	+ 300.0	+ 41.7	+ 117.6
Czechoslovakia	6,654	8,405	9,033	9,204	+ 26.3	+ 7.5	+ 1.9
Germany, Eastern	877	970	881	1,207	+ 10.6	- 9.2	+ 37.0
Hungary	338	393	411	557	+ 16.3	+ 6.1	+ 33.6
Poland	1,871	3,194	4,792	6,788	+ 70.7	+ 50.0	+ 41.7
Roumania	84	261	61	124	+ 210.7	- 76.6	+ 103.3
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	3,210	2,746	1,777	2,313	- 14.5	- 35.3	+ 30.2
Yugoslavia	804	1,665	1,801	1,843	+ 107.1	+ 8.2	+ 2.3
Totals, Eastern Europe	13,844	17,659	18,795	22,109	+ 27.6	+ 6.4	+ 17.6
Middle East:							
Bahrain	0	1	0	1	-	-	-
Cyprus	180	194	151	88	+ 7.8	- 22.2	- 41.7
Kuwait	22,303	20,225	10,034	5,169	- 9.3	- 50.4	- 48.5
Qatar	³	8,724	6,273	8,678		- 28.1	+ 38.3
British Middle East, n.e.s.	8,493	48	68	56	- 99.4	+ 41.7	- 17.6
Ethiopia	43	4	5	21	- 90.7	+ 25.0	+ 320.0
Iran	30,740	21,622	31,736	42,799	- 29.7	+ 46.8	+ 34.9
Iraq	722	846	704	1,269	+ 17.2	- 16.8	+ 80.3
Israel	2,372	3,106	5,646	6,043	+ 30.9	+ 81.8	+ 7.0
Jordan	1	3	1	3	+ 200.0	- 66.7	+ 200.0
Lebanon	33	23	58	65	- 30.3	+ 152.2	+ 12.1
Libya	²	²	10	²	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	37,402	41,393	40,551	50,290	+ 10.7	- 2.0	+ 24.0
Somalia	0	²	0	1	-	-	-
Sudan	83	76	105	148	- 8.4	+ 38.2	+ 41.0
Syria	127	263	455	362	+ 107.1	+ 73.0	- 20.4
Turkey	855	859	1,472	1,294	+ 0.5	+ 71.4	- 12.1
United Arab Republic - Egypt	846	474	301	224	- 44.0	- 36.5	- 25.6
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	30,975	29,192	16,525	13,992	- 5.8	- 43.4	- 15.3
Other countries	73,224	68,668	81,044	102,518	- 6.2	+ 18.0	+ 26.5
Totals, Middle East	104,200	97,861	97,569	116,511	- 6.1	- 0.3	+ 19.4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Continued

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000				%		
Other Africa:							
Ghana	3,127	4,691	7,036	6,533	+ 50.0	+ 50.0	- 7.1
Kenya	2,561	3,629	3,157	5,323	+ 41.7	- 13.0	+ 68.6
Mauritius and Dependencies	2,100	5,600	5,215	8,606	+ 166.7	- 6.9	+ 65.0
Nigeria	4,358	3,504	5,726	7,924	- 19.6	+ 63.4	+ 38.4
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	981	1,318	3,272	8,031	+ 34.4	+ 148.3	+ 145.4
Sierra Leone	5	8	22	5	+ 60.0	+ 175.0	- 77.3
Tanganyika	1,834	2,139	2,173	7,315	+ 16.6	+ 1.6	+ 236.6
Uganda	1,277	2,325	2,213	3,144	+ 82.1	- 4.8	+ 42.1
Republic of South Africa	11,482	12,202	16,952	31,548	+ 6.3	+ 38.9	+ 86.1
British Africa, n.e.s.	5	53	7	4	+ 960.0	- 86.8	- 42.9
Algeria	161	162	509	458	+ 0.6	+ 214.2	- 10.0
Angola	209	136	122	728	- 34.9	- 10.3	+ 496.7
Cameroons	4	4	4	147	4	4	4
Congo	1,781	1,314	1,320	1,921	- 26.2	+ 0.5	+ 45.5
French Equatorial Africa	185	27	23	38	- 85.4	- 14.8	+ 65.2
French West Africa	270	1	2	2	- 99.6	-	-
French Africa, n.e.s.	33	29	17	271	- 12.1	- 41.4	1
Gabon Republic	5	658	1,123	859	5	+ 70.7	- 23.5
Guinea	2,794	4,824	896	2,501	+ 72.7	- 81.4	+ 179.1
Ivory Coast	5	788	244	227	5	- 69.0	- 7.0
Liberia	8	144	40	106	1	- 72.2	+ 165.0
Morocco	222	164	487	540	- 26.1	+ 197.0	+ 10.9
Mozambique	1	30	139	395	1	+ 363.3	+ 184.2
Portuguese Africa, n.e.s.	0	0	2	0	-	-	-
Spanish Africa	2	17	23	39	+ 750.0	+ 35.3	+ 69.6
Togo	6	6	6	0	6	6	6
Tunisia	62	32	17	2	- 48.4	- 46.9	- 88.2
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	27,729	35,469	45,772	78,433	+ 27.9	+ 29.0	+ 71.4
Other countries	5,728	8,327	4,962	8,234	+ 45.4	- 40.4	+ 65.9
Totals, other Africa	33,456	43,796	50,734	86,667	+ 30.9	+ 15.8	+ 70.8
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	15,556	16,516	14,763	14,642	+ 6.2	- 10.6	- 0.8
Hong Kong	15,534	14,143	18,889	21,197	- 9.0	+ 33.6	+ 12.2
India	29,352	33,465	43,479	52,664	+ 14.0	+ 29.9	+ 21.1
Malaya and Singapore	28,120	23,597	27,740	31,454	- 16.1	+ 17.6	+ 13.4
Pakistan	985	2,367	2,561	2,270	+ 140.3	+ 8.2	+ 11.4
British East Indies, n.e.s.	261	297	511	180	+ 13.8	+ 72.1	- 64.8
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Burma	85	30	50	102	- 64.7	+ 66.7	+ 104.0
Cambodia and Laos	17	2	0	0	- 88.2	-	-
China, Communist	5,638	3,233	4,521	5,147	- 42.7	+ 39.8	+ 13.8
Indonesia	529	290	173	152	- 45.2	- 40.3	- 12.1
Japan	110,382	116,607	125,359	130,471	+ 5.6	+ 7.5	+ 4.1
Korea	404	76	99	380	- 81.2	+ 30.3	+ 283.8
Philippines	1,966	1,517	1,447	2,007	- 22.8	- 4.6	+ 38.7
Portuguese Asia	0	0	77	428	-	-	+ 455.8
Taiwan	1,150	1,856	2,910	5,875	+ 61.4	+ 56.8	+ 101.9
Thailand	842	582	1,031	582	- 30.9	+ 77.1	- 43.5
Viet-Nam	5	9	7	1	+ 80.0	- 22.2	- 85.7
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	89,807	90,384	107,943	122,407	+ 0.6	+ 19.4	+ 13.4
Other countries	121,020	124,202	135,673	145,145	+ 2.6	+ 9.2	+ 7.0
Totals, other Asia	210,827	214,586	243,616	267,552	+ 1.8	+ 13.5	+ 9.8
Oceania:							
Australia	35,508	36,649	45,216	55,650	+ 3.2	+ 23.4	+ 23.1
Fiji	6,481	2,512	3,144	8,588	- 61.2	+ 25.2	+ 173.2
New Zealand	10,099	10,546	12,005	14,067	+ 4.4	+ 13.8	+ 17.2
British Oceania, n.e.s.	0	2	0	5	-	-	-
French Oceania	0	40	0	2	-	-	-
United States Oceania	21	55	214	27	+ 161.9	+ 289.1	- 87.4
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	52,067	49,706	60,365	78,310	- 4.6	+ 21.4	+ 29.7
Other countries	21	96	214	27	+ 357.1	+ 122.9	- 87.4
Totals, Oceania	52,109	49,802	60,578	78,338	- 4.4	+ 21.6	+ 29.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$'000				%		
South America:							
British Guiana	18,921	23,030	23,375	31,334	+ 21.7	+ 1.5	+ 34.0
Falkland Islands	8	8	0	0	-	-	-
Argentina	3,611	3,399	5,649	5,352	- 5.9	+ 66.2	- 5.3
Bolivia	443	883	957	70	+ 99.3	+ 8.4	- 92.7
Brazil	24,883	29,081	31,600	36,361	+ 16.9	+ 8.7	+ 15.1
Chile	747	1,217	1,117	1,271	+ 62.9	- 8.2	+ 13.8
Colombia	12,784	13,023	15,658	13,576	+ 1.9	+ 20.2	- 13.3
Ecuador	11,018	7,682	8,611	7,625	- 30.3	+ 12.1	- 11.5
French Guiana	0	0	0	1	-	-	-
Paraguay	760	874	378	831	+ 15.0	- 58.8	+ 119.8
Peru	3,037	4,233	3,225	3,770	+ 39.4	- 23.8	+ 16.9
Surinam	4,156	3,482	4,067	6,158	- 16.2	+ 16.8	+ 51.4
Uruguay	987	1,834	793	868	+ 85.8	- 56.8	+ 9.5
Venezuela	195,189	216,640	224,275	243,495	+ 11.0	+ 3.5	+ 8.6
Commonwealth and Preferential countries	18,929	23,038	23,375	31,334	+ 21.7	+ 1.5	+ 34.0
Other countries	257,615	282,349	296,329	319,379	+ 9.6	+ 5.0	+ 7.8
Totals, South America	276,544	305,387	319,703	350,714	+ 10.4	+ 4.7	+ 9.7
Central America and Antilles:							
Bahamas	2,614	484	217	426	- 81.5	- 55.2	+ 96.3
Bermuda	701	224	136	262	- 68.0	- 39.3	+ 92.6
British Honduras	91	701	629	1,720	+ 670.3	- 10.3	+ 173.4
Barbados	2,417	4,980	3,170	3,954	+ 106.0	- 36.3	+ 24.7
Jamaica	37,688	38,511	39,721	51,524	+ 2.2	+ 3.1	+ 29.7
Leeward and Windward Islands	1,496	1,261	1,686	2,202	- 15.7	+ 33.7	+ 30.6
Trinidad and Tobago	14,512	14,375	14,100	15,871	- 0.9	- 1.9	+ 12.6
Costa Rica	4,345	4,227	6,259	7,308	- 2.7	+ 48.1	+ 16.8
Cuba	7,243	5,034	2,803	13,041	- 30.5	- 44.3	+ 365.3
Dominican Republic	1,586	1,269	1,912	2,281	- 20.0	+ 50.7	+ 19.3
El Salvador	829	1,307	1,848	1,960	+ 57.7	+ 41.4	+ 6.1
French West Indies	28	426	326	278	+ ¹	- 23.5	- 14.7
Guatemala	3,256	2,536	1,796	2,557	- 22.1	- 29.2	+ 42.4
Haiti	982	810	566	1,159	- 17.5	- 30.1	+ 104.8
Honduras	3,352	7,391	7,617	6,868	+ 120.5	+ 3.1	- 9.8
Mexico	21,007	18,193	24,416	23,734	- 13.4	+ 34.2	- 2.8
Netherlands Antilles	32,521	31,137	35,856	35,999	- 4.3	+ 15.2	+ 0.4
Nicaragua	170	208	107	383	+ 22.4	- 48.6	+ 257.9
Panama	6,068	6,168	8,321	11,057	+ 1.7	+ 34.9	+ 32.9
Puerto Rico	2,904	2,359	2,713	2,399	- 18.8	+ 15.0	- 11.6
United States Virgin Islands	32	1	2	1	- 96.9	-	-
Commonwealth and Preferential Countries	59,518	60,535	59,658	75,960	+ 1.7	- 1.4	+ 27.3
Other countries	84,322	81,067	94,541	109,025	- 3.9	+ 16.6	+ 15.3
Totals, Central America and Antilles	143,839	141,603	154,199	184,985	- 1.6	+ 8.9	+ 20.0
North America:							
Greenland	²	102	111	106	¹	+ 8.8	- 4.5
St. Pierre and Miquelon	60	42	118	84	- 30.0	+ 181.0	- 28.8
United States	3,686,625	3,863,968	4,299,539	4,444,556	+ 4.8	+ 11.3	+ 3.4
Totals, North America	3,686,685	3,864,111	4,299,769	4,444,746	+ 4.8	+ 11.3	+ 3.4
Totals, Commonwealth and Preferential countries	870,099	910,377	881,563	932,789	+ 4.6	- 3.2	+ 5.8
Totals, other countries	4,612,597	4,858,201	5,376,213	5,625,420	+ 5.3	+ 10.7	+ 4.6
Totals, all countries	5,482,695	5,768,578	6,257,776	6,558,209	+ 5.2	+ 8.5	+ 4.8

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.² Less than \$500.³ Included with British Middle East, n.e.s. for 1960.⁴ Included with French Equatorial Africa prior to 1963.⁵ Included with French Africa, n.e.s. prior to 1961.⁶ Included with French West Africa prior to 1963.

B. TRADE BY SECTIONS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	41,038	66,901	68,054	41,971	+ 63.0	+ 1.7	- 38.3
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	946,962	1,197,803	1,172,135	1,419,857	+ 26.5	- 2.1	+ 21.1
1	Wheat	410,453	663,191	601,518	786,804	+ 61.6	- 9.3	+ 30.8
13	Whisky	79,220	80,397	84,885	90,125	+ 1.5	+ 5.6	+ 6.2
17	Wheat flour	62,239	61,076	57,043	62,616	- 1.9	- 6.6	+ 9.8
20	Cereals, unmilled, n.e.s.	62,615	59,202	47,628	54,238	- 5.5	- 19.6	+ 13.9
26	Fish, fillets and blocks, fresh and frozen	33,893	37,002	40,591	43,897	+ 9.2	+ 9.7	+ 8.1
31	Fish, whole or dressed, fresh and frozen	34,940	35,535	37,697	37,502	+ 1.7	+ 6.1	- 0.5
	Crude materials, inedible	1,114,543	1,195,442	1,361,595	1,425,951	+ 7.3	+ 13.9	+ 4.7
6	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	170,157	169,904	233,011	284,405	- 0.1	+ 37.1	+ 22.1
7	Petroleum, crude	94,450	152,334	232,497	233,867	+ 61.3	+ 52.6	+ 0.6
10	Nickel ores, concentrates and scrap	108,699	151,379	132,308	149,236	+ 39.3	- 12.6	+ 12.8
11	Asbestos, unmanufactured	120,113	131,341	135,638	139,447	+ 9.3	+ 3.3	+ 2.8
12	Radioactive ores and concentrates	263,541	192,722	166,009	137,531	- 26.9	- 13.9	- 17.2
15	Natural gas	18,051	41,689	72,423	75,630	+ 131.0	+ 73.7	+ 4.4
21	Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	35,136	26,524	48,287	53,797	- 24.5	+ 82.1	+ 11.4
30	Flaxseed	47,283	46,269	41,920	38,560	- 2.1	- 9.4	- 8.0
32	Pulpwood	31,186	33,811	35,732	35,985	+ 8.4	+ 5.7	+ 0.7
33	Precious metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	25,739	37,296	34,996	34,554	+ 44.9	- 6.2	- 1.3
36	Fur skins, undressed	23,161	23,949	25,546	32,356	+ 3.4	+ 6.7	+ 26.7
	Fabricated materials, inedible	2,729,389	2,777,345	2,907,126	3,106,898	+ 1.8	+ 4.7	+ 6.9
2	Newsprint paper	757,930	761,313	753,060	759,990	+ 0.4	- 1.1	+ 0.9
3	Lumber, softwood	323,272	334,512	371,410	426,855	+ 3.5	+ 11.0	+ 14.9
4	Wood pulp and similar pulp	325,122	346,661	369,902	405,292	+ 6.6	+ 6.7	+ 9.6
5	Aluminum, including alloys	260,332	241,825	284,554	302,730	- 7.1	+ 17.7	+ 6.4
8	Nickel and alloys	142,549	191,647	191,556	175,368	+ 34.4	¹	- 8.5
9	Copper and alloys	190,360	178,320	163,931	166,517	- 6.3	- 8.1	+ 1.6
14	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials not shaped	104,004	103,832	84,571	88,406	- 0.2	- 18.6	+ 4.5
16	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	52,801	53,554	60,250	74,756	+ 1.4	+ 12.5	+ 24.1
18	Plate sheet and strip (steel)	52,226	35,795	48,800	61,350	- 31.5	+ 36.3	+ 25.7
19	Primary iron and steel	53,349	52,232	45,878	59,540	- 2.1	- 12.2	+ 29.8
22	Plywoods and veneers	32,717	34,191	44,211	53,045	+ 4.5	+ 29.3	+ 20.0
28	Zinc, including alloys	46,492	42,244	41,541	42,276	- 9.1	- 1.7	+ 1.8
29	Organic chemicals	41,816	37,959	44,957	41,797	- 9.2	+ 18.4	- 7.0
39	Shingles and shakes	20,968	20,779	24,172	30,317	- 0.9	+ 16.3	+ 25.4
	End products, inedible	409,683	505,591	654,763	779,138	+ 23.4	+ 29.5	+ 19.0
23	Communication and related equipment	29,836	35,514	51,789	52,193	+ 19.0	+ 45.8	+ 0.8
24	Navigation equipment and parts	²	²	23,572	48,820	²	²	+ 107.1
25	Aircraft parts, except engines	14,706	29,696	43,096	44,168	+ 101.9	+ 45.1	+ 2.5
27	Combine reaper-threshers and parts	38,652	34,091	31,652	43,745	- 11.8	- 7.2	+ 38.2
34	Motor vehicle parts, except engines	29,041	15,392	19,498	34,318	- 47.0	+ 26.7	+ 76.0
35	Aircraft, complete with engines	5,426	49,737	69,361	32,640	+ 816.6	+ 39.5	- 52.9
37	Aircraft engines and parts	29,427	21,482	34,460	31,485	- 27.0	+ 60.4	- 8.6
38	Haying and harvesting machinery, n.e.s.	9,582	19,440	24,075	31,427	+ 102.9	+ 23.8	+ 30.5
40	Office machines and equipment	19,355	27,740	33,589	29,929	+ 43.3	+ 21.1	- 10.9
	Special transactions - Trade	13,960	11,903	14,849	24,714	- 14.7	+ 24.8	+ 66.4
	Total domestic exports to all countries	5,255,575	5,754,986	6,178,523	6,798,529	+ 9.5	+ 7.4	+ 10.0
	Total of commodities itemized	4,200,839	4,611,577	4,887,614	5,327,514			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	79.9	80.1	79.1	78.4			

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

² Not available owing to changes in the export classification.

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	7,426	7,025	7,561	9,673	- 5.4	+ 7.6	+ 27.9
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	574,647	621,526	656,763	770,477	+ 8.2	+ 5.7	+ 17.3
9	Raw sugar	50,677	52,729	56,926	126,735	+ 4.0	+ 8.0	+ 122.6
13	Fruits and berries, fresh or chilled	93,022	97,971	99,493	102,653	+ 5.3	+ 1.6	+ 3.2
28	Coffee, green	47,314	52,184	55,655	58,907	+ 10.3	+ 6.7	+ 5.8
30	Vegetables, fresh or chilled	49,761	48,003	55,691	54,481	- 3.5	+ 16.0	- 2.2
36	Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	22,883	28,756	28,524	47,586	+ 25.7	- 0.8	+ 66.8
	Crude materials, inedible	744,993	763,536	826,523	897,299	+ 2.5	+ 8.2	+ 8.6
2	Crude petroleum	280,071	291,170	304,898	334,761	+ 4.0	+ 4.7	+ 9.8
18	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	66,968	59,176	68,944	86,315	- 11.6	+ 16.5	+ 25.2
23	Coal, bituminous and sub-bituminous	61,821	58,777	63,672	68,268	- 4.9	+ 8.3	+ 7.2
25	Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	45,255	58,130	62,277	67,149	+ 28.4	+ 7.1	+ 7.8
33	Raw cotton	43,367	47,313	54,333	51,223	+ 9.1	+ 14.8	- 5.7
34	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	41,272	39,134	48,543	50,115	- 5.2	+ 24.0	+ 3.2
	Fabricated materials, inedible	1,343,775	1,395,779	1,487,419	1,571,000	+ 3.9	+ 6.6	+ 5.6
17	Organic chemicals	70,183	74,747	78,195	86,745	+ 6.5	+ 4.6	+ 10.9
19	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	61,075	53,275	57,898	80,761	- 12.8	+ 8.7	+ 39.5
22	Fuel oil	73,520	65,081	64,365	69,483	- 11.5	- 1.1	+ 8.0
26	Cotton broad woven fabrics	73,482	74,229	69,294	64,952	+ 1.0	- 6.6	- 6.3
31	Plastic materials, not shaped	17,213	18,137	53,205	54,176	+ 5.4	+ 193.4	+ 1.8
35	Paper and paperboard	44,512	47,982	49,437	49,211	+ 7.8	+ 3.0	- 0.5
37	Inorganic chemicals	40,894	43,547	46,179	47,528	+ 6.5	+ 6.0	+ 2.9
40	Other textile fabricated materials	38,174	45,335	47,669	44,432	+ 18.8	+ 5.1	- 6.8
	End products, inedible	2,718,262	2,879,561	3,152,226	3,172,403	+ 5.9	+ 9.5	+ 0.6
1	Road motor vehicle parts (exc. engines)	290,611	298,052	382,770	473,265	+ 2.6	+ 28.4	+ 23.6
3	General purpose industrial machinery	174,782	159,123	184,806	201,696	- 9.0	+ 16.1	+ 9.1
4	Tractors	122,186	125,933	129,990	168,339	+ 3.1	+ 3.2	+ 29.5
5	Communication and related equipment	117,021	120,454	153,685	148,393	+ 9.8	+ 19.6	- 3.4
6	Agricultural machinery and implements (exc. tractors)	90,067	87,509	104,348	131,455	- 2.8	+ 19.2	+ 26.0
7	Measuring, controlling, laboratory medical and optical equipment	95,994	112,350	129,053	131,194	+ 17.0	+ 14.9	+ 1.7
8	Aircraft and parts	139,713	270,178	222,421	127,422	+ 93.4	- 17.7	- 42.7
10	Printed matter	101,164	112,112	117,032	119,369	+ 10.8	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
11	Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	82,519	87,447	116,754	107,058	+ 6.0	+ 33.5	- 8.3
12	Miscellaneous equipment and tools	114,217	114,049	112,717	103,817	- 0.1	- 1.2	- 7.9
14	Metalworking machinery	69,485	66,471	92,713	99,607	- 4.3	+ 39.5	+ 7.4
15	Passenger automobiles and chassis	213,648	154,335	151,245	92,935	- 27.8	- 2.0	- 38.6
20	Office machines and equipment	52,747	70,931	79,135	73,107	+ 34.5	+ 11.6	- 7.6
21	Road motor vehicle engines and parts	32,171	34,732	55,284	71,470	+ 8.0	+ 27.1	+ 29.3
24	Apparel and apparel accessories	80,052	75,962	71,728	67,923	- 5.1	- 5.6	- 5.3
27	Photographic goods	48,423	56,905	58,251	61,509	+ 17.5	+ 2.4	+ 5.6
28	Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	38,949	40,904	55,746	55,337	+ 5.0	+ 36.3	- 0.7
32	Conveying, elevating and handling equipment	43,801	42,313	46,761	51,530	- 3.4	+ 10.5	+ 10.2
33	Containers and closures	38,423	41,111	48,195	44,978	+ 7.0	+ 17.2	- 6.7
	Special transactions - Trade	93,593	101,152	127,284	137,358	+ 8.1	+ 25.8	+ 7.9
16	Shipments valued at less than \$100 each	53,764	55,094	85,504	92,902	+ 2.5	+ 55.2	+ 8.7
39	Other special transactions - Trade	40,039	46,430	41,997	44,456	+ 16.0	- 9.5	+ 5.9
	Total imports from all countries	5,482,695	5,768,578	6,257,776	6,558,209	+ 5.2	+ 8.5	+ 4.8
	Total of commodities itemized	3,261,240	3,436,071	3,805,333	4,013,243			
	Per cent of imports itemized	59.5	59.6	60.8	61.2			

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	39,121	61,060	64,422	38,312	+ 56.1	+ 5.5	- 40.5
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	287,971	298,121	305,780	332,872	+ 3.5	+ 2.6	+ 8.9
9	Whisky	73,917	76,124	80,639	85,365	+ 3.0	+ 5.9	+ 5.9
15	Fish, fillets and blocks, fresh or frozen	33,720	35,859	40,237	42,479	+ 6.3	+ 11.2	+ 5.6
19	Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or frozen	31,946	32,115	33,451	30,858	+ 0.5	+ 4.2	- 7.8
24	Shellfish	21,893	23,575	25,707	27,268	+ 7.7	+ 9.0	+ 6.1
28	Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	22,990	25,940	24,565	23,329	+ 12.8	- 5.3	- 5.0
	Crude materials, inedible	676,879	694,914	884,041	881,401	+ 2.7	+ 27.2	- 0.3
4	Crude petroleum	94,450	152,334	232,497	233,867	+ 61.3	+ 52.6	+ 0.6
5	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	107,578	104,639	184,845	220,778	- 2.7	+ 76.7	+ 19.4
8	Radioactive ores and concentrates	236,594	173,914	149,165	96,879	- 26.5	- 14.2	- 35.1
10	Natural gas	18,051	41,689	72,423	75,630	+ 131.0	+ 73.7	+ 4.4
12	Asbestos unmanufactured	53,904	50,562	57,449	57,688	- 6.2	+ 13.6	+ 0.4
25	Pulpwood	26,341	24,850	24,346	26,717	- 5.7	- 2.0	+ 9.7
32	Fur skins, undressed	16,893	17,315	18,172	20,670	+ 2.5	4.9	+ 13.7
39	Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	7,943	15,052	10,453	14,917	+ 89.5	- 30.6	+ 42.7
	Fabricated materials, inedible	1,693,231	1,760,533	1,968,046	2,069,229	+ 3.7	+ 11.8	+ 5.1
1	Newsprint paper	631,230	629,792	633,037	636,086	- 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
2	Lumber, softwood	239,104	248,485	284,285	313,560	+ 3.9	+ 14.4	+ 10.3
3	Wood pulp and similar pulp	256,170	268,949	298,166	309,915	+ 5.0	+ 10.9	+ 3.9
6	Nickel and alloys	80,653	140,391	163,403	159,399	+ 74.1	+ 16.4	- 8.0
7	Aluminum, including alloys	52,545	62,268	102,014	119,943	+ 18.5	+ 63.8	+ 17.6
11	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	46,941	49,659	57,283	64,624	+ 5.8	+ 15.4	+ 12.8
13	Copper and alloys	74,160	45,562	56,087	56,216	- 38.6	+ 23.1	+ 0.2
14	Primary iron and steel	22,936	31,077	35,598	45,728	+ 35.5	+ 14.5	+ 28.5
18	Veneer and plywood	21,570	21,999	26,031	31,030	+ 2.0	+ 18.3	+ 19.2
20	Shingles and shakes	20,374	20,362	23,836	29,818	- 0.1	+ 17.1	+ 25.1
22	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	18,660	9,782	14,785	27,636	- 47.6	+ 51.1	+ 86.9
27	Organic chemicals	23,310	22,647	27,236	23,843	- 2.8	+ 20.3	- 12.5
31	Lumber hardwood	20,478	17,298	22,159	22,358	- 15.5	+ 28.1	+ 0.9
34	Zinc, including alloys	18,392	15,690	17,471	18,055	- 14.7	+ 11.4	+ 3.3
35	Inorganic chemicals,	13,134	15,649	18,418	17,787	+ 19.1	+ 17.7	- 3.4
36	Petroleum and coal products	9,335	12,094	16,844	17,491	+ 29.6	+ 39.3	+ 3.8
38	Electricity	15,526	15,794	16,508	15,958	+ 1.7	+ 4.5	- 3.3
40	Castings and forgings, iron and steel	4,091	7,680	14,267	14,650	+ 87.7	+ 85.8	+ 2.7
	End products, inedible	220,700	283,707	375,905	425,436	+ 28.5	+ 32.5	+ 13.2
16	Communication and related equipment	19,401	26,163	39,171	39,046	+ 34.9	+ 49.7	- 0.3
17	Combine reaper-threshers and parts	36,135	31,212	27,598	38,518	- 13.6	- 11.6	+ 39.6
21	Haying and harvesting machinery (n.e.s.)	9,170	18,155	23,172	29,768	+ 98.0	+ 27.6	+ 28.5
23	Aircraft parts, except engines	11,695	20,180	23,141	27,549	+ 72.6	+ 14.7	+ 19.0
26	Aircraft, complete with engines	2,517	40,778	63,043	25,940	¹	+ 54.6	- 58.9
29	Aircraft engines and parts	18,099	15,072	20,808	23,253	- 16.7	+ 38.1	+ 11.8
30	Soil preparation, seeding, fertilizing machinery	11,094	15,915	19,455	22,634	+ 43.5	+ 22.2	+ 16.3
33	Road motor vehicle parts, accessories and assemblies, except engines	6,833	3,298	5,312	19,797	- 51.7	+ 61.1	+ 272.7
37	Navigation equipment and parts	¹	¹	12,295	17,419	¹	¹	+ 41.7
	Special transactions - Trade	9,270	8,841	10,243	19,130	- 4.6	+ 15.9	+ 86.8
	Total domestic exports to the United States	2,932,171	3,107,176	3,608,439	3,766,380	+ 6.0	+ 16.1	+ 4.4
	Total of commodities itemized	2,429,773	2,579,919	3,015,372	3,115,466			
	Per cent of domestic export itemized	82.9	83.0	83.6	82.7			

¹ Not available owing to changes in the export classification.
² Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE X. Imports from United States

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	6,838	6,493	6,689	8,888	- 5.0	+ 3.0	+ 32.9
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	289,456	320,133	341,053	357,958	+ 10.6	+ 6.5	+ 5.0
17	Fruits and berries, fresh or chilled	61,273	64,738	65,264	65,716	+ 5.7	+ 0.8	+ 0.7
21	Vegetables, fresh or chilled	43,721	44,270	51,482	49,576	+ 1.3	+ 16.3	- 3.7
38	Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	15,009	18,160	14,488	28,042	+ 21.0	- 20.2	+ 93.6
	Crude materials, inedible	325,818	335,902	360,125	383,910	+ 3.1	+ 7.2	+ 6.6
12	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	65,188	57,313	67,282	81,834	- 12.1	+ 17.4	+ 21.6
15	Coal bituminous and sub-bituminous	63,232	59,975	63,672	68,268	- 5.2	+ 6.2	+ 7.2
23	Raw cotton	40,992	46,510	49,300	47,883	+ 13.5	+ 6.0	- 2.9
28	Soya beans	32,201	30,256	37,336	41,092	- 6.0	+ 23.4	+ 10.1
	Fabricated materials, inedible	922,257	943,086	980,713	1,037,026	+ 2.3	+ 4.0	+ 5.7
14	Organic chemicals	58,601	61,578	63,931	71,409	+ 5.1	+ 3.8	+ 11.7
18	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	48,985	40,422	46,267	61,151	- 17.5	+ 14.5	+ 32.2
22	Plastic materials not shaped	16,304	17,355	48,626	49,084	+ 6.4	+ 180.2	+ 0.9
24	Paper and paperboard	41,248	44,628	46,351	46,237	+ 8.2	+ 3.9	- 0.2
30	Cotton broad woven fabrics	51,922	50,889	45,842	39,502	- 2.0	- 9.9	- 13.8
31	Inorganic chemicals	29,290	30,950	31,925	36,788	+ 5.7	+ 3.2	+ 15.2
33	Other textile fabricated materials	28,464	32,370	33,030	31,801	+ 13.7	+ 2.0	- 3.7
36	Valves and pipe fittings, iron and steel	23,786	24,967	27,577	28,576	+ 5.0	+ 10.5	+ 3.6
37	Lumber, including flooring	28,334	27,984	27,720	28,522	- 1.2	- 0.9	+ 2.9
40	Aluminum, including alloys	8,735	10,271	14,489	24,914	+ 17.6	+ 41.1	+ 72.0
	End products, inedible	2,066,485	2,178,165	2,499,281	2,533,093	+ 5.4	+ 14.7	+ 1.4
1	Motor vehicle parts (except engines)	278,843	285,152	368,393	459,913	+ 2.3	+ 29.2	+ 24.8
2	General purpose industrial machinery	134,501	124,330	153,264	161,206	- 7.6	+ 23.3	+ 5.2
3	Tractors	108,504	109,745	112,749	149,552	+ 1.1	+ 2.7	+ 32.6
4	Agricultural machinery and implements	87,142	83,914	98,346	134,352	- 3.7	+ 17.2	+ 26.4
5	Measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment	83,389	96,932	112,168	113,692	+ 16.2	+ 15.7	+ 1.4
6	Aircraft and parts	102,753	173,452	195,802	104,533	+ 68.8	+ 12.9	- 46.6
7	Printed matter	87,826	97,140	101,414	102,874	+ 10.6	+ 4.4	+ 1.4
8	Communication and related equipment	81,362	87,629	110,042	101,053	+ 7.7	+ 25.6	- 8.2
9	Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	72,313	77,031	103,738	95,903	+ 6.5	+ 34.7	- 7.6
10	Miscellaneous equipment and tools	103,803	102,631	102,014	93,958	- 1.1	- 0.6	- 7.9
13	Metalworking machinery	57,771	53,294	72,642	77,409	- 7.7	+ 36.3	+ 6.6
16	Motor vehicle engines and parts	28,757	31,311	49,669	65,802	+ 8.9	+ 58.6	+ 32.5
19	Office machines and equipment	42,336	59,054	64,522	58,245	+ 39.5	+ 9.3	- 9.7
20	Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	36,113	38,305	50,004	52,203	+ 6.1	+ 30.5	+ 4.4
25	Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	38,728	36,206	40,391	44,927	- 6.5	+ 11.6	+ 11.2
26	Photographic goods	34,951	41,062	40,796	44,404	+ 17.5	- 0.6	+ 8.8
27	Automobiles, freight and passenger	80,855	65,481	69,399	41,322	- 19.0	+ 6.0	- 40.5
29	Containers and closures	34,894	37,898	44,276	40,934	+ 8.6	+ 16.8	- 7.5
34	Textile industries machinery	16,541	21,893	29,422	31,734	+ 32.4	+ 34.4	+ 7.9
35	Hand tools and cutlery	23,536	23,991	26,709	31,389	+ 1.9	+ 11.9	+ 17.5
39	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	21,181	25,598	23,922	25,565	+ 20.9	- 6.5	+ 6.9
	Special transactions - Trade	75,771	80,189	111,678	123,681	+ 5.8	+ 39.3	+ 10.7
11	Shipments valued at less than \$100	50,787	51,433	80,182	87,729	+ 1.3	+ 55.9	+ 9.4
32	Other special transactions - Trade	24,993	28,972	31,608	35,952	+ 15.9	+ 9.1	+ 13.7
	Total imports from United States	3,686,625	3,863,968	4,299,539	4,444,556	+ 4.8	+ 11.3	+ 3.4
	Total of commodities itemized	2,289,164	2,415,090	2,816,054	2,945,046			
	Per cent of imports itemized	62.1	62.5	65.5	66.3			

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	210	184	105	46	- 12.4	- 42.9	- 56.2
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	258,246	238,240	270,282	297,762	- 7.7	+ 13.4	+ 10.2
1	Wheat (except seed)	135,427	140,533	140,134	160,798	+ 3.8	- 0.3	+ 14.7
10	Tobacco bright Virginia, flue cured	20,744	24,839	26,033	23,282	+ 19.7	+ 4.8	- 10.6
11	Oil seed cake and meal	14,379	10,971	18,318	22,843	- 23.7	+ 67.0	+ 24.7
12	Wheat flour	22,661	22,238	22,781	22,327	- 1.9	+ 2.4	- 2.0
20	Barley	28,880	4,775	11,895	10,362	- 83.5	+ 149.1	- 12.9
21	Fish, canned	6,250	7,829	9,300	9,939	+ 25.3	+ 18.8	+ 6.9
24	Cheese, cheddar	5,978	5,791	8,310	8,338	- 3.1	+ 43.5	- 0.3
30	Vegetables, fresh or chilled, frozen	531	730	1,606	5,556	+ 37.5	+ 120.0	+ 946.3
33	Apples, (including crab-apples)	3,203	3,849	4,542	4,163	+ 20.2	+ 18.0	- 8.3
37	Fruit and products, canned (except infant foods)	216	850	3,244	2,870	+ 293.5	+ 281.6	- 11.5
39	Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or frozen	1,670	1,880	1,944	2,781	+ 12.6	+ 3.4	+ 43.1
	Crude materials, inedible	178,936	204,539	172,050	216,316	+ 14.3	- 15.9	+ 25.7
3	Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	55,523	83,564	70,081	79,110	+ 50.5	- 16.1	+ 12.9
7	Radioactive ores and concentrates	25,905	18,256	16,598	40,509	- 29.5	- 9.1	+ 144.1
9	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	27,884	20,323	14,892	26,272	- 27.1	- 26.7	+ 76.4
13	Precious metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	15,096	25,209	22,846	21,707	+ 67.0	- 9.4	- 5.0
18	Flaxseed	20,746	21,421	16,760	13,985	+ 3.3	- 21.8	- 16.6
22	Asbestos unmanufactured	9,387	9,450	7,994	9,891	+ 0.7	- 15.4	+ 23.7
26	Fur skins, undressed	5,041	5,013	4,696	6,842	- 0.6	- 6.3	+ 45.7
31	Soya beans	5,181	8,060	7,445	4,829	+ 55.6	- 7.6	- 35.1
	Fabricated materials, inedible	460,357	440,073	435,774	457,459	- 4.4	- 1.0	+ 5.0
2	Aluminum, including alloys	79,072	72,415	82,443	82,734	- 8.4	+ 13.8	+ 0.4
4	Copper and alloys	70,486	69,096	59,710	63,629	- 2.0	- 13.6	+ 6.6
5	Newsprint paper	60,163	59,294	63,452	60,213	- 1.4	+ 7.0	- 5.1
6	Lumber, softwood	50,688	47,202	46,499	52,168	- 6.9	- 1.5	+ 12.2
8	Wood pulp and similar pulp	32,203	31,023	27,723	31,621	- 3.7	- 10.6	+ 14.1
14	Plywood and veneers	10,516	11,581	16,459	18,879	+ 10.1	+ 42.1	+ 14.7
15	Paperboard	10,944	10,533	12,663	16,836	- 3.8	+ 20.2	+ 33.0
16	Zinc, including alloys	19,712	16,687	16,928	16,101	- 15.3	+ 1.4	- 4.9
17	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials not shaped	18,990	19,599	15,380	15,964	+ 3.2	- 21.5	+ 3.8
19	Nickel and alloys	12,373	20,203	15,587	11,873	+ 63.3	- 22.8	- 23.8
23	Primary iron and steel	17,602	4,083	4,674	9,757	- 76.8	+ 14.5	+ 108.8
25	Organic chemicals	8,674	8,270	8,321	8,176	- 4.7	+ 0.6	- 1.7
27	Inorganic chemicals	3,350	5,187	4,742	6,608	+ 59.6	- 8.6	+ 39.4
28	Lead, including alloys	8,293	5,818	5,975	6,368	- 30.7	+ 2.7	+ 6.6
29	Vegetable oils and fats except essential oils	2,753	6,435	5,225	5,915	+ 133.7	- 18.8	+ 13.2
32	Cotton, broad woven fabrics	2,847	6,020	3,826	4,318	+ 111.5	- 36.4	+ 12.9
34	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	6,622	3,132	5,430	4,004	- 52.7	+ 73.4	- 26.3
35	Fine paper	637	1,187	1,851	3,209	+ 86.3	+ 55.9	+ 73.4
38	Wrapping paper	3,229	3,465	3,844	2,848	+ 7.3	+ 10.9	- 25.9
40	Leather and leather fabricated materials	1,877	4,063	3,053	2,784	+ 116.5	- 24.9	- 8.8
	End products, inedible	17,338	26,069	30,624	34,555	+ 50.4	+ 17.5	+ 12.8
36	Apparel and apparel accessories	1,450	2,770	2,553	2,994	+ 91.0	- 7.8	+ 17.3
	Special transactions—Trade	203	240	205	699	+ 18.2	- 14.6	+ 241.0
	Total domestic exports to the United Kingdom	915,290	909,344	909,044	1,006,838	- 0.6	¹	+ 10.8
	Total of commodities itemized	827,182	823,644	815,757	903,403			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	90.4	90.6	89.7	89.7			

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	198	142	516	474	- 28.3	+ 263.4	- 8.1
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	32,848	33,740	31,894	31,593	+ 2.7	- 5.5	- 0.9
12	Distilled alcoholic beverages	8,724	9,447	10,178	9,705	+ 8.3	+ 7.7	- 4.6
23	Sugar preparations and confectionery	6,652	6,696	5,373	5,616	+ 0.7	- 19.8	+ 4.5
32	Tea	3,595	3,769	3,576	4,360	+ 4.8	- 5.1	+ 21.9
	Crude materials, inedible	25,236	28,139	31,428	36,401	+ 11.5	+ 11.7	+ 15.8
1	Wool and fine animal hair	15,001	17,069	18,884	24,360	+ 13.8	+ 10.6	+ 29.0
34	Fur skins, undressed	4,560	4,028	4,089	4,291	- 11.7	+ 1.5	+ 4.9
	Fabricated materials, inedible	167,531	160,503	176,785	168,881	- 4.2	+ 10.1	- 4.5
4	Wool and hair woven fabrics	26,590	23,770	20,114	16,788	- 10.6	- 15.4	- 16.5
8	Precious metals, including alloys	12,744	11,102	16,335	13,244	- 12.9	+ 47.1	- 18.9
15	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	6,328	6,082	5,066	8,081	- 3.9	- 16.7	+ 59.5
16	Organic chemicals	3,573	4,744	6,981	7,427	+ 32.8	+ 47.2	+ 6.4
19	Inorganic chemicals	8,507	9,199	10,987	6,372	+ 8.1	+ 19.4	- 42.0
20	Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	10,057	7,419	7,489	6,229	- 26.2	+ 0.9	- 16.8
21	Wire and wire rope, steel	6,305	6,013	5,873	6,163	- 4.6	- 2.3	+ 4.9
24	Leather and leather fabricated materials	5,590	5,720	5,985	5,570	+ 2.3	+ 4.6	- 6.9
25	Aluminum including alloys	2,667	3,096	9,544	5,538	+ 16.1	+ 208.3	- 42.0
33	Copper and alloys	2,657	1,992	1,984	4,311	- 25.0	- 0.4	+ 117.3
37	Sheet and plate glass	3,281	3,680	4,748	4,072	+ 12.2	+ 29.0	- 14.2
40	Structural shapes and sheet piling	11,348	3,821	3,403	3,849	- 66.8	- 10.9	+ 13.1
	End products, inedible	357,012	388,233	316,929	284,857	+ 8.7	- 18.4	- 10.1
2	Aircraft and parts	36,171	95,998	26,348	22,595	+ 165.4	- 72.6	- 14.3
3	Passenger automobiles and chassis	104,728	60,944	53,088	22,044	- 41.8	- 12.9	- 58.5
5	Communication and related equipment n.e.s.	14,003	16,619	15,694	16,659	+ 18.7	- 5.6	+ 6.1
6	General purpose industrial machinery n.e.s.	12,132	13,075	15,108	15,561	+ 7.8	+ 15.5	+ 3.0
7	Tractors	12,056	15,141	15,643	15,295	+ 25.6	+ 3.3	- 2.2
9	Kitchen utensils, cutlery and tableware	12,189	13,266	14,034	13,188	+ 8.8	+ 5.8	- 6.0
10	Electric generators and motors	17,458	12,911	7,096	12,548	- 26.0	- 45.0	+ 76.8
11	Apparel and apparel accessories	14,074	12,469	11,564	10,163	- 11.4	- 7.3	- 12.1
13	Metalworking machinery	4,625	5,389	9,769	8,359	+ 16.5	+ 18.3	- 14.4
14	Road motor vehicle parts and accessories except engines	7,015	8,829	8,848	8,210	+ 25.9	+ 0.2	+ 7.2
17	Measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment	6,216	7,554	7,109	7,299	+ 21.5	- 5.9	+ 2.7
18	Books and printed matter	5,372	6,180	6,650	6,810	+ 15.0	+ 7.6	+ 2.4
22	Telephone and telegraph equipment	3,877	3,925	5,059	5,759	+ 1.2	+ 28.9	+ 13.8
26	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2,868	3,533	4,149	5,298	+ 23.2	+ 17.4	+ 27.7
27	Hand tools and cutlery	4,402	4,754	5,306	5,144	+ 8.0	+ 11.6	- 3.1
28	House furnishings	6,253	5,272	4,911	4,655	- 15.7	- 6.8	- 5.2
29	Photographic goods	3,371	4,275	4,349	4,480	+ 26.8	+ 1.7	+ 3.0
30	Miscellaneous equipment and tools	5,602	5,273	4,862	4,418	- 5.9	- 7.8	- 9.1
31	Textile industries machinery	4,091	4,883	4,260	4,376	+ 19.4	- 12.8	+ 2.7
35	Printing and bookbinding machinery and equipment	772	319	358	4,239	- 58.7	+ 12.2	1
36	Office machines and equipment	3,895	2,988	4,425	4,107	- 23.3	+ 48.1	- 7.2
38	Electric lighting distribution and control equipment	4,571	4,795	5,401	4,041	+ 4.9	+ 12.6	- 25.2
39	Pulp and paper industries machinery	3,092	5,090	1,967	3,902	+ 64.6	- 61.4	+ 98.4
	Special transactions - Trade	6,107	7,464	510	4,591	+ 22.2	- 26.2	- 15.4
	Total imports from United Kingdom	588,932	618,221	563,062	526,800	+ 5.0	- 8.9	- 6.4
	Total of commodities itemized	427,012	441,129	376,607	345,126			
	Per cent of imports itemized	72.5	71.4	66.9	65.5			

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

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

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	590	508	536	1,228	- 13.9	+ 5.5	+ 129.1
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	171,333	287,396	213,118	401,362	+ 67.7	- 25.8	+ 88.3
1	Wheat	138,963	264,453	179,840	337,542	+ 90.3	- 32.0	+ 87.7
10	Oats	2,214	37	1,334	14,726	- 98.3	¹	¹
16	Wheat flour	1,618	1,397	696	8,579	- 13.7	- 50.2	¹
24	Rye	85	3,967	7,565	5,114	¹	+ 90.7	- 32.4
27	Fish, dried, preserved, except canned	2,959	2,699	1,959	4,671	- 8.8	- 27.4	+ 138.4
28	Fish canned	1,271	1,636	2,628	4,567	+ 28.7	+ 60.6	+ 73.8
33	Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or frozen	1,189	1,418	2,198	3,722	+ 19.3	+ 55.0	+ 69.3
34	Tobacco	1,230	866	4,606	3,673	- 29.6	+ 431.9	- 20.3
36	Sugar and sugar preparations	82	108	186	2,855	+ 31.7	+ 72.2	¹
	Crude materials, inedible	171,321	187,161	192,468	171,791	+ 9.2	+ 2.8	- 10.7
2	Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	44,476	49,573	49,273	51,833	+ 11.5	- 0.6	+ 5.2
4	Asbestos unmanufactured	31,720	39,649	39,856	38,730	+ 25.0	+ 0.5	- 2.8
13	Flaxseed	17,130	10,377	13,586	10,531	- 39.4	+ 30.9	- 22.5
14	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	19,826	19,210	16,467	10,455	- 0.3	- 14.3	- 36.5
15	Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	14,239	11,703	12,702	9,829	- 17.8	+ 8.5	- 22.6
18	Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	4,699	5,230	5,214	7,099	+ 11.3	- 0.3	+ 36.2
20	Pulpwood	2,706	6,099	8,934	6,592	+ 125.4	+ 46.5	- 26.2
22	Textile and related fibres	3,082	3,665	5,640	5,817	+ 18.9	+ 53.9	+ 3.1
23	Raw hides and skins, except fur skins	8,026	7,675	6,845	5,810	- 4.4	- 10.8	- 15.1
26	Fur skins, undressed	1,150	1,590	2,557	4,684	+ 38.3	+ 60.8	+ 83.2
32	Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	2,794	4,843	2,715	3,759	+ 73.3	- 43.9	+ 38.5
39	Rapeseed	5,950	9,023	14,242	2,122	+ 51.6	+ 57.8	- 85.1
	Fabricated materials, inedible	236,736	207,784	172,958	185,437	- 12.6	- 16.8	+ 7.2
3	Aluminum, including alloys	63,894	40,765	40,011	42,027	- 36.2	- 1.8	+ 5.0
6	Synthetic rubber and plastics materials not shaped	39,933	38,142	28,009	27,917	- 4.5	- 26.6	- 0.3
7	Copper and alloys	30,438	44,898	36,314	27,363	+ 47.5	- 19.1	- 24.6
8	Wood pulp and similar pulp	14,605	14,166	16,766	23,806	- 3.0	+ 18.4	+ 42.0
12	Lumber softwood	4,090	5,522	8,871	11,885	+ 35.0	+ 66.6	+ 34.0
17	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	9,040	6,145	7,973	7,932	- 32.0	+ 29.7	- 0.5
19	Nickel and alloys	44,717	26,870	6,028	6,813	- 39.9	- 77.6	+ 13.0
21	Organic chemicals	4,216	3,448	5,506	5,926	- 18.2	+ 59.7	+ 7.6
31	Primary iron and steel	11,091	10,658	4,169	3,898	- 2.9	- 60.9	- 6.5
35	Newsprint paper	1,620	2,958	1,060	2,928	+ 82.6	- 64.2	+ 176.2
	End product, inedible	41,000	55,430	82,150	101,412	+ 35.2	+ 48.2	+ 23.4
5	Navigation equipment and parts	²	²	11,112	30,051	¹	²	+ 170.4
9	Aircraft parts, except engines	1,970	7,515	15,842	14,769	+ 281.5	+ 110.8	- 6.8
11	Office machines and equipment	7,263	11,039	12,739	12,833	+ 52.0	+ 15.4	+ 0.7
25	Aircraft engines and parts	7,104	3,101	8,637	4,843	- 56.3	+ 178.5	- 43.9
29	Apparel and apparel accessories	311	528	1,107	4,397	+ 69.8	+ 109.7	+ 297.2
30	Communication and related equipment	7,620	4,853	3,703	3,994	- 36.3	- 23.7	+ 7.9
37	Medicinal and pharmaceutical product	1,003	2,126	1,958	2,576	+ 112.0	- 7.9	+ 31.6
38	Electric lighting and distribution equipment	979	994	1,296	2,221	+ 1.5	+ 30.4	+ 71.4
40	Chain saws and parts	1,459	1,997	2,205	2,030	+ 36.9	+ 10.4	- 7.9
	Special transportations—Trade	609	286	630	1,121	- 53.0	+ 120.3	+ 77.9
	Total domestic exports to Europe	622,589	938,565	661,860	862,350	+ 18.6	- 10.4	+ 30.3
	Total of commodities itemized	556,762	670,943	592,349	780,921	-	-	-
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	89.4	90.8	89.5	90.6			

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.² Not available owing to changes in the export classification.

TABLE XIV. Imports from Europe (Except Commonwealth and Preferential)

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	177	175	199	143	- 1.1	+ 13.7	- 28.1
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	36,603	40,876	40,591	45,283	+ 14.8	- 0.7	+ 11.6
16	Dairy produce, eggs and honey	5,869	6,579	6,912	7,283	+ 12.1	+ 5.1	+ 5.4
17	Other beverages	4,878	5,742	6,620	7,060	+ 17.7	+ 15.3	+ 6.6
23	Fruits and fruit preparations	4,839	5,677	5,915	6,095	+ 17.3	+ 4.2	+ 3.0
25	Vegetables and vegetable preparations	3,468	4,076	4,290	5,476	+ 17.5	+ 5.3	+ 27.6
39	Distilled alcoholic beverages	3,063	3,296	3,547	3,737	+ 7.6	+ 7.6	+ 5.4
	Crude materials, inedible	10,861	11,623	13,908	14,358	+ 7.0	+ 19.6	+ 3.2
26	Fur skins, undressed	2,140	3,020	4,069	5,470	+ 41.1	+ 34.7	+ 34.4
	Fabricated materials, inedible	122,939	144,747	163,651	175,020	+ 17.7	+ 13.1	+ 6.9
3	Nickel and alloys	99	4,239	9,696	16,061		+ 128.7	+ 65.6
4	Bars and rods, steel	5,554	10,446	14,769	14,984	+ 88.1	+ 41.4	+ 1.5
6	Other broad woven fabrics	11,168	11,832	11,769	11,838	+ 5.9	- 0.5	+ 0.6
7	Sheet and plate glass	8,646	9,443	12,085	11,725	+ 9.2	+ 28.0	- 3.0
10	Structural shapes and sheet piling	10,956	9,987	6,913	9,386	- 8.8	- 30.8	+ 35.8
14	Cotton broad woven fabrics	6,960	8,647	7,527	8,187	+ 24.2	- 13.0	+ 8.8
20	Organic chemicals	6,578	7,429	6,441	6,777	+ 12.9	- 13.3	+ 5.2
22	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	3,253	3,774	3,312	6,381	+ 16.0	- 12.2	+ 92.7
24	Natural, synthetic and imitation gem and ornamental stones	5,962	5,845	5,550	5,647	- 2.0	- 5.0	+ 1.7
27	Miscellaneous textile fabricated materials	4,482	5,732	6,459	5,390	+ 27.9	+ 12.7	- 16.6
30	Dyestuffs, except dyeing extracts	3,325	4,471	4,719	4,980	+ 34.5	+ 5.5	+ 5.5
38	Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	3,296	4,193	4,788	3,963	+ 27.2	+ 14.2	- 17.2
40	Inorganic chemicals	2,802	2,854	2,646	3,597	+ 1.9	- 7.3	+ 35.9
	End products, inedible	208,277	225,021	239,875	257,295	+ 8.0	+ 6.6	+ 7.3
1	Passenger automobiles and chassis	45,368	45,432	43,782	42,086	+ 0.1	- 3.6	- 3.9
2	Apparel and apparel accessories	11,814	13,050	14,693	17,802	+ 10.5	+ 12.6	+ 21.2
5	Communication and related equipment	9,920	10,668	13,202	14,138	+ 7.5	+ 23.8	+ 7.1
8	Watches, clocks, jewellery and silverware	11,466	11,128	11,781	11,437	- 2.9	+ 5.9	- 2.9
9	Office machines and equipment	6,477	8,801	10,062	10,513	+ 35.9	+ 14.3	+ 4.5
11	Photographic equipment and supplies	6,473	7,736	9,203	9,122	+ 19.5	+ 19.0	- 0.9
12	Printed matter	7,340	8,075	8,066	8,568	+ 10.0	- 0.1	+ 6.2
13	Metalworking machinery	4,719	5,063	6,459	8,319	+ 7.3	+ 27.6	+ 28.8
15	Measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment	4,579	5,478	7,315	7,701	+ 19.6	+ 33.5	+ 5.3
18	Footwear	4,281	5,140	6,692	6,975	+ 20.1	+ 30.2	+ 4.2
19	House furnishings	6,916	7,216	6,532	6,887	+ 4.3	- 9.5	+ 5.4
21	Miscellaneous personal and household goods	5,261	5,782	5,537	6,675	+ 9.9	- 4.2	+ 20.6
28	Agricultural machinery and equipment	1,689	2,052	4,247	5,350	+ 21.5	+ 107.0	+ 26.0
29	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	3,275	3,923	4,794	5,049	+ 19.8	+ 22.2	+ 5.3
31	Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	4,219	3,900	5,001	4,953	- 7.6	+ 28.2	- 1.0
32	Textile industries machinery	2,755	4,012	3,817	4,689	+ 45.6	- 4.9	+ 22.8
33	Kitchen utensils, cutlery and tableware	4,042	4,359	4,321	4,631	+ 7.8	- 0.9	+ 7.2
34	Mechanical power transmission equipment	4,060	3,046	3,725	4,619	- 25.0	+ 22.3	+ 24.0
35	Road motor vehicle parts and accessories (exc. engines)	4,485	3,635	5,047	4,529	- 19.0	+ 38.8	- 10.3
36	Hand tools and cutlery	4,174	4,731	4,906	4,049	+ 13.3	+ 3.7	- 17.5
37	Miscellaneous equipment and tools	3,544	4,168	3,915	3,973	+ 17.6	- 8.1	+ 1.5
	Special transactions - Trade	6,122	6,937	5,458	4,246	+ 13.3	- 21.3	- 22.2
	Total imports from Europe	383,982	429,381	463,682	496,344	+ 11.8	+ 8.0	+ 7.0
	Total of commodities itemized	254,195	284,677	311,124	336,102			
	Per cent of imports itemized	66.2	66.3	67.1	67.7			

1 Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to Other Commonwealth and Preferential Countries¹

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	71	47	71	98	- 33.8	+ 51.1	+ 38.0
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	63,723	77,278	64,059	81,959	+ 21.3	- 17.1	+ 27.9
3	Wheat	18,029	28,298	9,703	25,960	+ 57.0	- 65.7	+ 167.5
5	Wheat flour	17,146	20,072	21,589	18,946	+ 17.1	+ 7.6	- 12.2
15	Fish, preserved, except canned	5,831	5,963	7,028	7,821	+ 2.3	+ 17.9	+ 11.3
16	Fish, canned	6,027	5,621	5,096	7,411	- 6.7	- 9.3	+ 45.4
23	Vegetables, and vegetable preparations	1,419	2,270	2,693	3,286	+ 60.0	+ 18.6	+ 22.0
32	Meat, cured	2,051	2,349	2,079	2,250	+ 14.5	- 11.5	+ 8.2
	Crude materials, inedible	9,601	9,219	12,233	16,997	- 4.0	+ 32.7	+ 38.9
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,614	6,166	8,406	10,328	+ 9.8	+ 36.3	+ 22.9
34	Sulphur, crude or refined	9	23	564	2,072	-	-	+ 267.4
	Fabricated materials, inedible	175,159	157,677	159,691	177,554	- 10.0	+ 1.3	+ 11.2
1	Newsprint paper	35,087	31,992	27,684	27,016	- 8.9	- 13.4	- 2.4
2	Aluminum, including alloys	37,915	31,512	33,445	26,461	- 16.9	+ 6.1	- 20.9
4	Lumber, softwood	22,877	15,943	17,531	21,197	- 30.3	+ 10.0	+ 20.9
7	Copper and alloys	9,865	7,536	6,345	14,578	- 23.6	- 15.8	+ 129.8
8	Synthetic rubber and plastics materials	15,593	18,470	14,413	14,292	+ 18.5	- 22.0	- 0.8
12	Wood pulp and similar pulp	9,023	10,641	7,916	9,233	+ 17.9	- 25.6	+ 16.6
14	Rails and railway track material, steel	13	7	4	7,866	- 46.2	- 42.9	+ ²
19	Plastics basic shapes and forms	2,852	3,035	4,226	5,120	+ 6.4	+ 39.2	+ 21.2
20	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	7,075	6,367	8,531	4,828	- 10.0	+ 34.0	+ 43.4
21	Zinc, including alloys	2,880	2,988	3,668	4,135	+ 3.8	+ 22.8	+ 12.7
22	Nickel and alloys	2,836	1,305	2,348	3,716	+ 54.0	+ 79.9	+ 58.3
24	Broad woven fabrics	1,925	2,866	3,042	3,158	+ 48.9	+ 6.1	+ 3.8
25	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	3,480	2,203	2,319	2,777	- 36.7	+ 5.3	+ 19.7
33	Leather and leather fabricated materials	1,187	1,179	1,562	2,239	+ 0.7	+ 32.5	+ 43.3
39	Bars and rods, steel	2,636	2,946	2,432	1,807	+ 11.8	- 17.4	- 25.7
40	Fine paper	1,052	1,479	1,589	1,770	+ 40.6	+ 7.4	+ 11.4
	End products, inedible	82,853	83,650	92,087	115,431	+ 1.0	+ 10.1	+ 25.3
6	Passenger automobiles and chassis	18,720	12,026	15,284	18,921	- 35.8	+ 27.1	+ 23.8
9	Road motor vehicle parts, except engines	20,097	10,425	12,937	12,731	- 48.1	+ 24.1	- 1.6
11	General purpose industrial machinery	2,997	3,192	9,076	9,921	+ 6.5	+ 184.3	+ 9.3
13	Electric lighting and distribution equipment	1,915	3,042	3,818	7,876	+ 58.9	+ 25.5	+ 106.3
17	Aircraft, complete with engines	727	3,013	3,513	5,750	+ 314.4	+ 16.6	+ 63.7
18	Trucks and chassis, commercial	3,465	3,682	2,850	5,222	+ 6.3	- 22.6	+ 83.2
26	Marine engines and parts	3,119	2,069	2,535	2,708	- 33.7	+ 22.5	+ 6.8
27	Hand tools and miscellaneous cutlery	2,346	2,367	2,171	2,686	+ 0.9	- 8.3	+ 23.7
28	Prefabricated building and structures	³	³	906	2,570	-	-	+ 183.7
29	Apparel and apparel accessories	1,694	1,271	2,212	2,542	- 25.0	+ 74.0	+ 14.9
30	Communication and related equipment	587	2,024	2,380	2,459	+ 244.8	+ 17.6	+ 3.3
31	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,077	1,744	2,469	2,374	+ 61.9	+ 41.6	- 3.8
35	Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	764	1,118	2,105	2,061	+ 46.3	+ 88.3	- 2.1
36	Railway and street rolling stock	137	4,560	2,133	2,036	¹	- 53.2	- 4.5
37	Pulp and paper industries machinery and parts	692	3,005	1,106	1,924	+ 334.2	- 63.2	+ 74.0
38	Chain saws and parts	1,821	1,429	1,505	1,820	- 21.5	+ 5.3	+ 20.9
	Special transactions - Trade	2,793	981	2,863	2,235	- 64.9	+ 191.8	- 21.9
	Total domestic exports to other Commonwealth	334,200	329,299	331,004	394,274	- 1.5	+ 0.7	+ 19.1
	Total of commodities itemized	272,571	266,178	261,213	311,868			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	81.6	80.8	78.9	79.1			

¹ Includes Kuwait.

² Over 1,000 per cent.

³ Not available owing to changes in the export classification.

TABLE XVI. Imports from Other Commonwealth and Preferential Countries¹

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	246	266	209	118	+ 8.1	- 21.4	- 43.5
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	115,201	124,713	137,491	214,335	+ 8.3	+ 10.2	+ 53.9
1	Raw sugar	46,501	49,489	54,381	113,407	+ 6.4	+ 9.9	+ 108.5
5	Tea	19,274	19,280	18,142	19,360	+ ²	- 5.9	+ 6.7
6	Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	7,857	10,589	13,982	18,761	+ 34.8	+ 32.0	+ 34.2
8	Cocoa and chocolate	7,319	6,965	9,633	10,811	- 4.8	+ 38.3	+ 12.2
11	Fruits, dried or dehydrated	6,651	6,540	8,077	8,480	- 1.7	+ 23.5	+ 5.0
14	Fruits and products, canned	3,222	3,487	4,238	6,903	+ 8.2	+ 21.5	+ 62.9
15	Coffee	4,349	5,843	4,479	6,336	+ 34.4	- 23.3	+ 41.5
17	Sausage casings	3,443	3,358	4,987	5,551	- 2.5	+ 48.5	+ 11.3
18	Refined sugar, molasses, syrup	2,150	2,711	2,513	5,258	+ 26.1	- 7.3	+ 109.2
21	Other meats and meat preparations	1,578	3,128	2,950	3,062	+ 98.2	- 5.7	+ 3.8
22	Nuts, except oil nuts	2,553	3,415	2,942	2,907	+ 33.8	- 13.9	- 1.2
24	Oranges, mandarines and tangerines, fresh	1,362	1,665	2,705	2,639	+ 22.2	+ 62.5	- 2.4
29	Distilled alcoholic beverages	2,101	2,208	1,841	1,893	+ 5.1	- 16.6	+ 2.8
30	Spices	2,115	1,852	1,825	1,875	- 12.4	- 1.5	+ 2.7
33	Orange juice and concentrates	37	293	57	1,414	+ 691.9	- 80.5	³
34	Fish and marine animals	568	447	777	1,207	- 21.3	+ 73.8	+ 55.3
35	Other beverages	1,128	1,158	1,239	1,179	+ 2.7	+ 7.0	- 4.8
	Crude materials, inedible	111,562	106,361	108,769	112,115	- 4.7	+ 2.3	+ 3.1
2	Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	36,560	40,704	45,160	47,331	+ 11.3	+ 10.9	+ 4.8
3	Crude petroleum	37,094	34,592	24,337	21,046	- 6.7	- 29.6	- 13.5
4	Rubber and allied gums, natural	23,528	15,547	19,497	19,362	- 33.9	+ 25.4	- 0.7
9	Wool and fine animal hair	7,491	7,823	9,225	9,558	+ 4.4	+ 17.9	+ 3.6
12	Other textile fibres	684	1,701	2,719	8,385	+ 148.7	+ 59.8	+ 208.4
26	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	2,822	2,164	3,029	2,136	- 23.3	+ 40.0	- 29.5
27	Other ores, concentrates and scrap	1,156	1,902	2,688	2,126	+ 64.5	+ 41.3	- 20.9
	Fabricated materials, inedible	33,541	43,296	50,001	56,397	+ 29.1	+ 15.5	+ 12.8
7	Other broad woven fabrics	10,413	13,656	17,361	18,678	+ 31.1	+ 27.1	+ 7.6
10	Tin including alloys	4,327	4,009	4,030	8,833	- 7.3	+ 9.5	+ 119.2
13	Vegetable oils, except essential oils	6,359	10,913	9,917	8,383	+ 71.6	- 9.1	- 15.5
16	Cotton broad woven fabrics	3,427	3,476	4,708	5,853	+ 1.4	+ 35.4	+ 24.3
20	Iron and steel and alloys	1,631	1,999	4,015	3,894	+ 22.6	+ 100.9	- 3.0
31	Wood pulp and similar pulp	400	0	1,244	1,598	-	-	+ 30.6
36	Copper and alloys	22	24	45	1,156	+ 9.1	+ 87.5	³
37	Other oils, fats, waxes, extracts and derivatives	334	436	553	974	+ 30.5	+ 26.8	+ 76.1
38	Miscellaneous textile fabricated materials	121	429	791	822	+ 254.5	+ 84.4	+ 3.9
40	Bars and rods, steel	72	86	1,103	613	+ 19.4	¹	- 44.4
	End products, inedible	18,823	15,559	20,767	21,735	- 17.3	+ 33.5	+ 4.7
19	Outerwear (except knitted or made from knitted fabric)	1,176	3,696	4,412	4,948	+ 214.3	+ 19.4	+ 12.1
23	House furnishings	2,131	2,528	2,875	2,812	+ 18.6	+ 13.7	- 2.2
25	Other apparel and apparel accessories	6,845	2,572	2,964	2,610	- 62.4	+ 15.2	- 11.9
28	Footwear	1,282	1,487	2,027	2,033	+ 16.0	+ 36.3	+ 0.3
32	Games, toys and children's vehicles	531	651	1,124	1,585	+ 22.6	+ 72.7	+ 41.0
39	Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment.....	539	555	886	709	+ 3.0	+ 59.6	- 20.0
	Special transactions - Trade	1,796	1,961	1,263	1,289	+ 9.2	- 35.6	+ 2.0
	Total imports from other Commonwealth	281,167	292,156	316,501	405,989			
	Total of commodities itemized	261,153	273,378	299,458	386,488			
	Per cent of imports itemized	92.9	93.6	94.0	95.2			

¹ Includes Kuwait

² Less than 0.1 per cent.

³ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	838	4,842	2,521	1,387	+ 477.8	- 47.9	- 44.6
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	43,717	41,078	46,982	55,510	- 6.0	+ 14.4	+ 18.2
2	Wheat	10,829	12,060	17,912	27,280	+ 11.4	+ 48.5	+ 52.3
10	Milk powder, whole milk	9,369	10,216	8,807	7,063	+ 9.0	- 13.8	- 19.8
11	Wheat flour	5,331	4,301	5,270	6,513	- 19.3	+ 22.5	+ 23.6
16	Fish preserved except canned	4,110	2,217	3,377	3,373	- 46.1	+ 52.3	- 0.1
24	Malt	3,214	1,859	1,943	2,272	- 42.2	+ 4.5	+ 16.9
25	Potatoes, seed	1,866	1,973	2,839	2,203	+ 5.7	+ 43.9	- 22.4
36	Oats	802	915	855	1,035	+ 14.1	- 6.6	+ 21.1
	Crude materials, inedible	9,924	12,032	11,497	13,278	+ 21.2	- 4.4	+ 15.5
7	Asbestos, unmanufactured	7,887	10,374	9,849	10,902	+ 31.5	- 5.1	+ 10.7
	Fabricated materials, inedible	98,615	132,630	114,982	121,643	+ 34.5	- 13.3	+ 5.8
1	Newsprint	25,778	32,978	24,786	28,552	+ 27.9	- 24.8	+ 15.2
4	Aluminum, including alloys	14,622	20,082	19,064	19,919	+ 37.3	- 5.1	+ 4.5
5	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	7,453	7,927	10,449	15,000	+ 6.4	+ 31.8	+ 43.6
6	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials	13,847	14,314	12,481	14,808	+ 3.4	- 12.8	+ 18.6
8	Rails and railway track material, steel	6,129	6,176	12,214	8,645	+ 0.8	+ 97.8	- 29.2
9	Wood pulp and similar pulp	7,509	15,357	9,055	8,216	+ 104.5	- 41.0	- 9.3
18	Copper and alloys	1,589	3,413	2,192	2,978	+ 114.8	- 35.8	+ 35.9
20	Metal fabricated basic products	1,517	2,650	2,385	2,549	+ 14.7	- 10.0	+ 6.9
23	Oils, fats, waxes, extracts and derivatives	337	2,308	3,026	2,279	+ 584.9	+ 31.1	- 24.7
26	Inorganic chemicals	101	1,141	1,054	2,148	²	- 7.6	+ 103.8
30	Fine paper	764	1,326	1,664	1,434	+ 73.6	+ 25.5	- 13.8
31	Nickel and alloys	1,186	2,710	2,153	1,400	+ 128.5	- 20.6	- 35.0
32	Organic chemicals	2,606	1,902	1,617	1,377	- 27.0	- 15.0	- 14.8
33	Yarn, thread, cordage, twine and rope	1,395	2,925	1,196	1,355	+ 109.7	- 59.1	+ 13.3
35	Insulated wire and cable	928	953	983	1,076	+ 2.7	+ 3.1	+ 9.5
37	Plastic basic shapes and forms	924	1,007	1,093	876	+ 9.0	+ 8.5	- 19.9
39	Special construction fabrics	1,069	924	900	757	- 13.6	- 2.6	- 15.9
40	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	898	496	18	657	- 44.8	- 96.4	¹
	End products, inedible	31,252	38,236	45,848	76,262	+ 22.3	+ 19.9	+ 66.3
3	Railway and street railway rolling	291	269	2,658	24,588	- 7.6	+ 888.1	+ 825.1
12	General purpose industrial machinery	849	3,897	1,750	6,109	+ 359.0	- 55.1	+ 249.1
13	Pulp and paper industries machinery	203	114	5,088	5,561	- 43.8	²	+ 9.3
14	Office machines and equipment	2,744	3,476	3,753	4,209	+ 26.7	+ 8.0	+ 12.2
15	Passenger automobiles and chassis	1,330	1,658	2,163	3,600	+ 24.7	+ 30.5	+ 66.4
17	Drilling, excavating and mining machinery	1,762	2,396	2,791	3,032	+ 36.0	+ 16.5	+ 8.6
19	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2,495	2,736	3,011	2,793	+ 9.7	+ 10.1	- 7.2
21	Communication and related equipment	1,014	1,162	1,385	2,539	+ 14.6	+ 19.2	+ 83.3
22	Electric lighting and distribution equipment	1,341	4,679	3,784	2,413	+ 248.9	- 19.1	- 36.2
27	Motor vehicle engines and parts	326	645	315	2,124	+ 97.9	- 51.2	+ 574.3
28	Construction machinery and equipment	¹	108	1,220	1,967	-	²	+ 61.3
29	Combine reaper-threshers and parts	885	1,142	1,733	1,645	+ 29.0	+ 51.8	- 5.1
34	Aircraft engines and parts	2,356	1,009	1,021	1,157	- 57.2	+ 1.2	+ 13.3
38	Rubber tires and tubes	1,822	807	853	765	- 55.7	+ 5.7	- 10.3
	Special transactions - Trade	521	738	284	444	+ 41.7	- 61.5	+ 56.3
	Total domestic exports to Latin America	184,866	229,555	222,113	268,533	+ 24.2	- 3.2	+ 20.9
	Total of commodities itemized	149,478	186,602	188,707	237,169			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	80.9	81.3	85.0	88.3			

¹ Not available for 1960 due to changes in export classification.

² Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity rank in 1963	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	4	17	21	2	+ 325.0	+ 23.5	- 90.5
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	86,362	87,782	89,160	104,103	+ 1.6	+ 1.6	+ 16.8
2	Coffee, green	38,624	41,313	44,653	43,167	+ 7.0	+ 8.1	- 3.3
3	Bananas and plantains, fresh	24,414	25,025	26,172	26,987	+ 2.5	+ 4.6	+ 3.1
5	Raw sugar	4,177	2,820	2,267	13,322	- 32.5	- 19.6	+ 487.6
10	Tomatoes, fresh	5,190	2,721	3,159	3,688	- 47.6	+ 16.1	+ 16.7
12	Orange juice and concentrates	66	259	37	3,260	+ 292.4	- 85.7	+ 1
13	Meat and meat preparations	2,155	2,449	1,264	2,080	+ 13.6	- 48.4	+ 64.6
14	Fish and marine animals	957	1,894	2,160	2,043	+ 97.9	+ 14.0	- 5.4
17	Cocoa and chocolate	1,976	1,891	2,174	1,326	- 4.3	+ 15.0	- 39.0
19	Oranges, mandarines and tangerines, fresh	994	1,349	555	1,218	+ 35.7	- 58.9	+ 119.5
20	Refined sugar, molasses and syrups	774	636	720	1,186	- 17.8	+ 13.2	+ 64.7
22	Melons, fresh	1,020	837	1,011	960	- 17.9	+ 20.8	- 5.0
24	Fruits and berries, frozen	515	627	776	725	+ 21.7	+ 23.8	- 6.6
26	Nuts, except oil nuts	743	707	610	640	- 4.8	- 13.7	+ 4.9
28	Other fresh vegetables	373	500	466	587	+ 34.0	- 6.8	+ 26.0
29	Tobacco	616	547	915	536	- 11.2	+ 67.3	- 41.4
32	Fruits and products, canned	737	672	542	415	- 8.8	- 19.3	- 23.4
33	Grapes, fresh	187	339	316	392	+ 81.3	- 6.8	+ 24.1
37	Other fruits and berries, fresh	659	487	380	306	- 26.1	+ 22.0	- 19.5
	Crude materials, inedible	190,478	205,965	230,622	242,549	+ 8.1	+ 12.0	+ 5.2
1	Crude petroleum	175,041	192,202	207,647	220,229	+ 9.8	+ 8.0	+ 6.1
6	Sisal and agave fibres	2,142	2,011	2,581	4,709	- 6.1	+ 28.3	+ 82.4
7	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	1,744	1,851	1,659	4,405	+ 6.1	- 10.4	+ 165.5
9	Cotton	2,498	1,011	5,455	3,824	- 59.5	+ 439.6	- 29.9
11	Peanuts, green	2,191	2,325	5,457	3,440	+ 6.1	+ 134.7	- 37.0
15	Fluorspar	1,242	871	1,610	1,386	- 29.9	+ 84.8	- 13.9
21	Wool and fine animal hair	1,039	905	643	1,095	- 12.9	- 29.0	+ 70.3
27	Manganese ores and concentrates	258	701	460	591	+ 171.7	- 34.4	+ 28.5
39	Hides and skins (except fur)	86	0	595	220	-	-	- 63.0
	Fabricated materials, inedible	24,186	30,326	26,894	35,249	+ 25.4	- 11.3	+ 31.1
4	Fuel oils	18,771	22,005	17,932	23,467	+ 17.2	- 18.5	+ 30.9
8	Motor gasoline	768	1,474	1,706	4,309	+ 91.9	+ 15.7	+ 152.6
16	Vegetable oils, except essential oils	755	1,113	1,562	1,353	+ 47.4	+ 40.3	- 13.4
18	Cordage, rope and twine	967	824	374	1,275	- 14.8	+ 54.6	+ 240.9
23	Precious metals, including alloys	450	1,340	2,072	782	+ 197.8	+ 54.6	- 62.3
30	Organic chemicals	117	252	296	463	+ 115.4	+ 17.5	+ 56.4
31	Yarn and thread, all textiles	23	136	138	462	+ 491.3	+ 1.5	+ 234.8
34	Lumber	436	478	307	388	+ 9.6	- 35.8	+ 26.4
35	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	54	341	279	386	+ 531.5	- 18.2	+ 38.4
36	Quebracho extract	350	498	516	385	+ 42.3	+ 3.6	- 25.4
38	Cotton, broad woven fabrics	104	18	243	296	- 82.7	+ 1	+ 21.8
40	Waxes, animal and vegetable	373	362	225	204	- 2.9	- 37.8	- 9.3
	End products, inedible	745	1,081	681	894	+ 45.1	- 37.0	+ 31.3
	Special transactions - Trade	520	840	530	771	+ 61.5	- 36.9	+ 45.5
25	Canadian goods returned	402	664	396	692	+ 65.2	- 40.4	+ 74.7
	Total imports from Latin America	302,295	326,011	347,907	383,568	+ 7.8	+ 6.7	+ 10.3
	Total commodities itemized	293,988	316,455	340,330	377,199			
	Per cent of imports itemized	97.3	97.1	97.8	98.3			

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960 - 63

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1963. For United States and United Kingdom, see Tables IX - XII.

	1960	1961	1962	1963
\$'000				
3. Japan				
Domestic exports	178,859	231,574	214,535	296,010
Re-exports	690	846	1,033	1,886
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	82,956	92,382	87,503	95,588
Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	8,860	5,737	23,479	34,379
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	14,769	25,711	16,806	26,842
Lumber, softwood	189	11,450	8,243	21,495
Wood pulp and similar pulp	2,988	2,508	6,656	20,136
Flaxseed	9,360	14,301	11,369	13,536
Rapeseed	4,884	2,221	4,894	12,259
Asbestos, unmanufactured	8,499	11,321	8,215	8,333
Aluminum, including alloys	6,435	11,748	3,470	8,289
Coal	4,464	6,211	5,946	7,424
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	0	0	262	6,486
Office machines and equipment	2,137	2,852	4,140	3,757
Synthetic rubber, plastic materials, not shaped	4,622	4,567	3,495	2,676
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	0	2,266	1,644	2,590
Imports	110,382	116,607	125,359	130,471
Trade balance	+ 69,166	+ 115,813	+ 90,209	+ 167,424
Principal imports:				
Apparel and apparel accessories	20,263	17,890	15,757	12,730
Communication and related equipment	7,725	9,253	9,090	10,042
Cotton broad woven fabrics	7,574	8,041	7,657	7,599
Footwear	5,697	6,426	5,428	5,376
Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	2,906	2,195	3,157	5,037
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	2,480	2,471	2,794	4,943
Kitchen utensils, cutlery and tableware	3,528	3,683	4,130	4,228
Games, toys and children's vehicles	4,025	3,824	3,967	4,193
Veneer, plywood and wood building boards	3,518	4,082	5,582	3,634
Photographic equipment and supplies	3,537	3,764	3,839	3,373
Sporting and recreation equipment	1,424	2,247	2,425	2,506
Wire and wire rope, iron and steel	1,175	1,631	2,055	2,282
Oranges, mandarines, tangerines	2,297	2,518	1,884	2,187
Sewing machines, domestic	1,792	1,874	1,816	1,845
Tuna, canned	1,466	1,528	1,932	1,791
4. Germany, Federal Republic				
Domestic exports	165,597	188,694	177,688	170,969
Re-exports	1,965	2,806	2,756	4,934
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	39,725	78,186	68,753	45,575
Measuring, controlling, laboratory medical and optical equipment	66	2,457	6,802	25,344
Aluminum and alloys	32,943	17,878	10,195	14,188
Asbestos, unmanufactured	9,639	11,366	10,058	11,399
Aircraft assemblies and parts, except engines	1,004	3,989	7,730	7,605
Wood pulp and similar pulp	5,613	4,866	4,916	6,731
Copper and alloys	7,883	7,605	7,031	4,372
Office machine and equipment	3,305	4,299	5,398	4,258
Nickel and alloys	9,220	6,888	3,309	4,162
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	5,917	5,722	5,832	4,146
Oats	1,599	0	0	2,846
Iron ore, concentrates and scrap	7,341	5,804	4,151	2,794
Tobacco unmanufactured	678	335	3,237	2,022
Primary iron and steel	1,916	780	1,173	1,556
Engines, aircraft and parts	4,648	1,331	5,949	1,410
Imports	126,988	136,530	141,198	144,023
Trade balance	+ 40,573	+ 54,970	+ 39,247	+ 31,880
Principal imports:				
Passenger automobiles and chassis	32,700	34,808	35,171	33,376
Communication and related equipment	5,156	5,913	6,347	5,935
Bars and rods, steel	1,033	2,729	3,223	5,035
Measuring, controlling, laboratory medical and optical equipment	2,288	3,108	3,805	4,131
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	776	1,284	1,008	3,139
Photographic equipment and supplies	2,736	2,438	2,319	2,832
Metalworking machinery	1,660	1,374	1,866	2,768
Organic chemicals	2,205	2,719	2,292	2,666
Watches, clocks, jewellery and silverware	3,268	3,148	2,977	2,600
Tractors	599	506	1,008	2,394
Mechanical power transmission equipment	1,958	1,311	1,721	1,925
Textiles industries machinery	953	1,089	1,560	1,765
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	2,256	2,003	1,536	1,634
Cotton broad woven fabrics	1,667	2,579	1,593	1,488
Kitchen utensils, cutlery and tableware	1,669	1,625	1,461	1,269

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63 - Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000			
	5. Venezuela			
Domestic exports	35,345	34,978	42,328	46,328
Re-exports	190	126	160	366
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	4,980	4,574	11,802	14,199
Milk powder, whole milk	7,821	9,057	8,708	6,918
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	223	375	1,630	2,526
Newsprint paper	2,320	2,449	2,701	2,996
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	1,361	1,345	1,550	1,933
Passenger automobiles and chassis	863	1,324	667	1,859
Copper and alloys	318	538	853	1,535
Wood pulp and similar pulp	673	1,816	2,155	1,473
Potatoes, seed	687	1,227	662	927
Aluminum including alloys	669	724	1,016	753
Mall	505	463	583	677
Oats	352	334	407	544
Oatmeal and rolled oats	102	60	327	520
Writing and reproduction paper	452	793	724	466
Road motor vehicle accessories and parts	153	70	77	445
Imports	193,189	216,640	224,275	243,495
Trade balance	- 159,654	- 181,535	- 181,787	- 196,801
Principal imports:				
Crude petroleum	175,041	192,202	206,647	220,229
Fuel oil	18,617	21,846	15,638	20,652
Gasoline	768	1,474	365	1,528
Coffee, green	249	437	337	463
	6. Australia			
Domestic exports	98,862	78,628	104,965	100,773
Re-exports	911	729	1,532	914
Principal domestic exports:				
Newsprint paper	19,552	16,560	14,291	12,440
Lumber, softwood	10,207	7,251	10,077	10,096
Road motor vehicle accessories and parts	16,271	7,930	10,285	8,765
Passenger automobiles and chassis	4,106	1,252	5,777	8,645
Wood pulp and similar pulp	3,736	2,993	2,729	4,323
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	5,486	4,660	4,595	4,063
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,439	3,733	4,041	4,041
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	1,990	2,643	6,218	2,271
Plastic film and sheet	945	1,074	2,085	2,201
Fish, canned	1,244	1,455	1,246	1,977
Transformers and parts	3	1	971	1,896
Trucks and chassis, commercial	860	806	848	1,861
Nickel and alloys	866	491	1,273	1,498
Measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment	61	768	598	1,083
Chain saws and parts	877	750	947	963
Imports	35,508	36,649	45,216	55,650
Trade balance	+ 64,265	+ 42,708	+ 61,281	+ 46,037
Principal imports:				
Sugar raw for refining	12,723	12,164	11,796	17,570
Fruits, dried or dehydrated	6,507	6,429	7,852	8,306
Mutton and lamb, fresh or frozen	2,227	4,528	5,195	7,842
Wool and fine animal hair	4,468	4,064	5,172	5,249
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	923	1,085	3,181	3,511
Fruits and products, canned	1,354	802	1,789	3,106
Corned beef, canned	959	2,533	2,505	2,446
Sausage casings, natural, cleaned	586	848	1,639	1,847
Grape wines, still	703	715	782	674
Bars and rods, steel	72	84	1,103	612
	7. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
Domestic exports	8,233	24,276	5,297	150,123
Re-exports	0	6	39	20
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	0	13,001	0	139,717
Wheat flour	0	0	0	7,900
Sulphur	0	0	0	947
Imports	3,210	2,746	1,777	2,313
Trade balance	+ 5,024	+ 21,536	+ 1,558	+ 147,830
Principal imports:				
Fur skins, undressed	1,200	1,253	680	1,034
Potassium chloride	175	188	427	405

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960 - 63 - Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
\$'000				
8. Italy				
Domestic exports	69,393	67,688	74,521	76,761
Re-exports	524	649	884	1,671
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	21,211	13,151	11,158	10,879
Wood pulp and similar pulp	2,152	2,212	5,774	7,392
Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	3,557	3,250	4,701	6,881
Aluminum, including alloys	5,270	3,677	6,421	6,175
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	928	1,592	4,469	5,208
Nickel in oxide	1,441	1,341	658	2,882
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,142	4,032	2,592	2,783
Lumber, softwood	636	589	2,211	2,715
Aircraft assemblies and parts, except engines	15	19	839	2,630
Pulpwood	1,246	2,367	2,957	2,465
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	2,707	3,934	2,813	2,464
Primary iron and steel	5,861	6,440	1,639	2,263
Rapeseed	3,883	3,905	8,872	1,823
Oats	0	0	0	1,803
Copper and alloys	1,473	1,892	1,399	1,255
Office machines and equipment	523	1,110	914	1,246
Imports	42,843	49,140	51,859	55,303
Trade balance	+ 26,074	+ 19,197	+ 23,546	+ 23,128
Principal imports:				
Apparel and apparel accessories	3,343	4,001	4,874	7,565
Broad woven fabrics	4,882	5,718	5,463	4,762
Footwear	2,311	2,592	3,350	3,901
Office machinery and equipment	1,794	2,546	2,972	3,851
Synthetic fibre yarn and thread	685	910	1,821	2,413
Tomatoes and tomatoe paste, canned	1,873	2,280	2,177	2,330
Cheese	1,799	1,999	1,856	2,109
Special industrial machinery	1,812	3,246	2,098	1,880
Grape wines, still	1,049	1,261	1,386	1,620
Cherries preserved, not canned	909	1,278	1,376	1,190
Photographic equipment and supplies	395	453	521	957
House furnishings	622	793	770	890
Plastic materials, not shaped	0	5	1,078	827
Sheet and plate glass	13	215	500	684
Jewellery and silverware	671	642	706	641
9. Belgium and Luxembourg				
Domestic exports	69,131	76,055	68,169	76,493
Re-exports	364	739	834	1,812
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	19,302	30,647	21,647	35,417
Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,714	5,347	6,119	5,748
Lumber, softwood	1,655	2,268	1,373	2,869
Aircraft assemblies and parts, except engines	826	1,366	2,551	2,167
Fish, canned	708	731	1,127	1,970
Oats	189	0	104	1,857
Iron ores concentrates and scrap	1,280	2,747	2,457	1,678
Aluminum including alloys	5,599	3,420	5,256	1,633
Lead in ores concentrates and scrap	1,971	2,911	1,872	1,604
Flaxseed	1,801	1,339	1,414	1,562
Copper and alloys	2,809	3,589	3,213	1,505
Zinc in ores concentrates and scrap	729	1,917	1,685	1,408
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials not shaped	1,577	1,076	1,014	1,137
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	267	385	450	1,113
Office machines and equipment	345	656	693	913
Imports	41,401	44,780	48,672	47,342
Trade balance	+ 28,094	+ 32,014	+ 20,331	+ 30,963
Principal imports:				
Sheet and plate glass	4,861	5,339	6,889	6,783
Structural shapes and sheet piling	7,790	6,852	5,006	6,534
Bars and rods, steel	2,995	5,165	7,768	5,602
Gem diamonds, cut but unset	4,805	4,594	4,374	4,356
Photographic equipment and supplies	1,473	2,941	4,205	2,803
Agricultural machinery and implements	4	6	1,140	2,743
Carpets, mats and other floor coverings	3,270	2,822	2,070	1,955
Broad woven fabrics	1,115	1,090	917	1,885
Printed matter	827	968	972	1,057
Wire and wire rope, iron and steel	414	423	1,021	870
Tin, including alloys	2,587	1,625	1,042	584

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960 - 63 - Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000			
	10. Netherlands			
Domestic exports	62,554	61,297	76,940	87,009
Re-exports	521	810	848	1,756
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	17,443	17,332	23,526	27,507
Oats	407	0	1,197	7,144
Measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment	2	30	3,184	5,566
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	7,778	6,336	4,926	5,002
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	4,910	4,558	3,862	4,980
Organic chemicals	1,559	2,284	3,821	4,761
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,782	2,620	2,276	3,027
Cattle hides, raw	2,890	2,154	2,560	2,443
Rye	84	30	2,389	2,302
Aircraft assemblies and parts, except engines	80	1,600	4,515	2,155
Communications and related equipment	1,223	1,162	1,747	2,104
Zinc including alloys	811	1,082	816	1,753
Wood pulp and similar pulp	888	900	1,103	1,714
Flaxseed	4,963	2,851	4,265	1,668
Pulpwood	656	1,189	1,153	1,030
Imports	31,456	33,493	37,049	36,736
Trade balance	+ 31,619	+ 28,615	+ 40,739	+ 52,029
Principal imports:				
Communications and related equipment	3,145	3,209	3,983	4,871
Nursery and greenhouse stock	2,527	2,437	2,512	2,264
Tobacco	410	617	1,044	1,619
Vegetable oils and fats, except essential oils	184	58	468	1,316
Marine engines and parts	83	556	675	1,046
Ships, boats and parts, except engines	1,425	949	980	1,046
Measuring, controlling, laboratory medical and optical equipment	611	620	874	882
Cheese	771	838	840	875
Office machines and equipment	363	312	929	836
Cocoa butter	534	364	816	794
Dump rakes, side rakes, tedders and parts	165	247	341	772
Electric shavers and parts	831	1,032	770	767
Tea, black	133	242	170	495
Plastic film and sheet	92	530	894	458
	11. France			
Domestic exports	72,907	71,923	57,561	63,426
Re-exports	679	1,288	1,654	2,221
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	13,410	15,990	4,750	14,249
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	16,852	13,779	7,810	9,235
Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,221	8,062	9,724	6,593
Wood pulp and similar pulp	3,715	4,416	3,371	4,604
Copper and alloys	7,619	9,123	8,545	3,798
Office machinery and equipment	353	1,732	2,194	2,998
Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or frozen	533	718	1,301	7,531
Lumber, softwood	1,071	1,265	1,731	2,387
Aluminum, including alloys	4,106	673	1,738	2,144
Pulpwood	502	1,554	2,673	1,672
Flaxseed	2,899	1,277	3,130	1,068
Fish, canned	92	237	454	937
Aircraft engines and parts	904	971	864	803
Imports	50,121	54,280	56,160	58,170
Trade balance	+ 23,464	+ 18,930	+ 3,055	+ 7,478
Principal imports:				
Printed matter	4,332	5,019	4,906	5,260
Passenger automobiles and chassis	9,271	7,412	4,947	3,405
Bars and rods, steel	1,201	2,148	3,157	3,396
Fermented alcoholic beverages	2,249	2,709	3,108	3,065
Apparel and apparel accessories	2,216	2,864	2,993	3,057
Brandy	1,993	2,136	2,346	2,454
Glass, basic products	1,508	1,566	1,987	2,085
Firearms, ammunition, weapons and fire control equipment	126	308	279	1,514
Wool and hair yarn	378	869	1,758	1,330
Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	731	1,041	1,879	1,245
Broad woven fabrics	1,652	1,543	637	897
Exposed photographic film	604	617	743	794
Electric lighting, distribution equipment	443	340	287	677

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63 - Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
\$'000				
12. People's Republic of China				
Domestic exports	8,737	125,448	147,438	104,738
Re-exports	173	0	1	0
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	0	94,412	134,254	103,001
Barley	0	28,399	12,903	1,410
Wood pulp and similar pulp	0	465	0	285
Imports	5,638	3,233	4,521	5,147
Trade balance	+ 3,272	+ 122,215	+ 142,918	+ 99,591
Principal imports:				
Walnuts, shelled or roasted	2,713	1,397	1,563	1,865
Fur skins	916	377	798	852
Apparel and apparel accessories	219	202	327	764
House furnishings	617	647	686	519
13. India				
Domestic exports	36,814	42,885	29,633	53,900
Re-exports	372	525	443	703
Principal domestic exports:				
Copper and alloys	6,906	3,990	2,173	8,560
Asbestos, unmanufactured	967	819	2,199	4,185
Newsprint paper	311	1,283	2,744	3,907
Zinc, including alloys	2,747	2,882	3,182	3,835
Aluminum, including alloys	8,105	7,470	4,198	3,732
Wood pulp and simllal pulp	4,255	4,172	3,308	3,046
Aircraft complete with engines	0	115	0	2,332
Engines and turbines, general purpose	119	57	783	2,287
Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	83	474	615	2,108
Nickel and alloys	849	636	786	1,934
Prefabricated buildings and structures	1	1	21	1,702
Wheat (except seed)	2,209	13,010	153	1,500
Synthetic and reclaimed rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	1,334	1,020	1,317	930
Imports	29,352	33,465	43,479	52,664
Trade balance	+ 7,835	+ 9,946	- 13,403	+ 1,939
Principal imports:				
Jute, broad woven fabrics	9,810	11,906	15,573	16,515
Sugar, raw for refining	0	0	8,067	16,311
Tea, black	8,483	8,869	7,283	7,356
Cotton broad woven fabrics	3,380	3,328	3,427	3,642
Nuts, shelled or prepared	1,713	2,907	2,261	2,300
Carpets, mats and other floor coverings	1,390	1,411	1,697	1,788
Pepper, ground or unground	872	697	848	807
Peanuts, green	1,662	1,602	1,266	521
14. Norway				
Domestic exports	61,595	69,744	69,054	73,398
Re-exports	71	218	759	674
Principal domestic exports:				
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	37,795	44,060	47,204	47,186
Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	8,852	8,498	8,066	7,087
Copper and alloys	47	4,035	4,245	5,020
Wheat	6,164	5,847	3,474	3,613
Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	884	386	0	1,210
Rye	0	0	235	977
Platinum metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	861	979	805	937
Metallic salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids	0	334	307	871
Aircraft engines and parts	130	40	188	840
Flaxseed	1,084	839	973	663
Imports	4,248	8,965	16,109	23,492
Trade balance	+ 57,418	+ 60,996	+ 53,704	+ 50,580
Principal imports:				
Nickel and alloys	87	4,231	9,671	15,954
Fish canned	857	1,074	1,016	931
Fur skins, undressed	270	263	583	761
Sub-assemblies parts attachments and accessories for ships and boats	30	28	134	247
Apparel and apparel accessories	125	145	145	246
Fish preserved, except canned	188	232	216	218
Conveying, elevating, materials handling equipment	168	108	201	164

¹ Not available prior to 1962.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63 - Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000			
	15. Republic of South Africa			
Domestic exports	52,655	37,819	37,525	60,299
Re-exports	415	360	290	383
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat (except seed)	7,699	396	1,409	16,143
Aluminum including alloys	4,252	6,004	7,138	6,551
Lumber, softwoods	8,162	4,537	3,117	5,820
Newsprint paper	7,085	6,131	4,998	5,375
Automobiles, passenger and chassis	6,742	3,424	2,503	3,731
Trucks and chassis, commercial	2,294	2,166	1,561	2,702
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	1,628	2,648	2,370	2,228
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	1,773	1,220	1,487	2,175
Leather, upper	574	420	635	932
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	51	239	1,076	812
Imports	11,482	12,202	16,952	31,548
Trade balance	+ 41,589	+ 25,978	+ 20,863	+ 29,134
Principal imports:				
Sugar raw for refining	1,828	2,710	3,885	15,955
Ferro-alloys	1,323	1,269	1,728	2,686
Oranges, mandarines, tangerines	1,360	1,647	2,682	2,455
Wood pulp	400	777	1,224	1,598
Pineapple, canned	332	852	826	1,348
Peanuts, green	728	234	894	905
Brandy	342	361	425	459
Grape wines, still	368	406	434	440
Apricots, canned	296	356	278	433
	16. Mexico			
Domestic exports	38,023	38,529	41,267	55,572
Re-exports	691	756	797	709
Principal domestic exports:				
Newsprint paper	8,748	9,632	6,650	9,102
Railway rails and track material	6,127	6,039	12,204	8,639
Railway and street railway rolling stock	71	4	16	7,625
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	6,948	6,097	6,736	6,908
Aluminum including alloys	3,769	3,733	4,420	5,021
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,838	2,263	1,694	2,775
Motor vehicle engines and parts	9	55	59	1,846
Wood pulp and similar pulp	1,049	1,005	1,053	1,424
Pulp, paper industries machinery and parts	67	21	15	913
Office machines and equipment	299	551	743	848
Power boilers, boilerhouse equipment and parts	2	198	282	788
Tin in ores and concentrates	2	721	507	728
Cattle, purebred	200	335	619	667
Imports	21,007	18,193	24,416	23,734
Trade balance	+ 17,707	+ 21,092	+ 17,648	+ 32,548
Principal imports:				
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	5,016	2,350	3,002	3,674
Coffee, green	3,036	2,586	3,269	2,865
Cotton, raw	2,054	604	3,502	2,415
Peanuts, green	2,191	2,114	3,135	2,188
Fluorspar	1,242	871	1,610	1,386
Sisal and other agave fibres	736	728	897	1,353
Shrimps and prawns, fresh or frozen	430	706	965	1,244
Oranges, mandarines, tangerines	994	1,344	555	890
Strawberries, frozen	515	627	776	725
Silver	270	1,340	2,067	719

² Not available prior to 1961.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63 - Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000			
	17. Jamaica			
Domestic exports	18,056	19,077	21,891	22,271
Re-exports	193	341	139	255
Principal domestic exports:				
Fish, salted and/or dried	2,766	2,976	3,429	3,796
Wheat flour	2,631	2,782	2,832	2,681
Fish, canned	1,271	1,194	1,468	1,434
Automobiles, passenger and chassis.....	1,164	996	1,218	899
Newsprint paper	632	709	775	651
Rubber tires and tubes.....	422	273	359	648
Leather and leather fabricated materials	285	306	365	608
Cotton broad woven fabrics.....	259	338	530	582
Imports	37,688	38,511	39,721	51,524
Trade balance	- 19,438	- 19,094	- 17,691	- 28,998
Principal imports:				
Aluminum ores, concentrates and scraps	26,500	27,785	29,813	33,431
Sugar, raw	9,234	8,838	8,384	15,877
Cocoa, butter.....	597	500	111	433
Fruit juice concentrates	5	7	31	272
Rum	333	312	239	230
	18. Brazil			
Domestic exports	19,755	30,076	28,481	29,432
Re-exports	305	306	476	222
Principal domestic exports:				
Aluminum, including alloys.....	5,396	7,782	7,615	8,651
Plate, sheet and strip, steel.....	75	487	2,263	3,722
Railway and street rolling stock	140	31	2,547	3,722
Newsprint paper	3,225	4,647	4,050	3,429
Asbestos, Unmanufactured	2,120	2,511	2,814	3,122
Nickel and alloys.....	567	1,376	1,402	626
Wood pulp and similar pulp.....	1,356	1,292	645	561
Electric lighting, distributor and control equipment.....	158	2,340	1,328	581
Office machines and equipment	329	351	375	460
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	766	1,898	1,085	435
Imports	24,883	29,081	31,600	36,361
Trade balance	- 4,823	+ 1,301	- 2,642	- 6,707
Principal imports:				
Coffee, green.....	18,541	21,513	21,502	21,357
Iron ore, concentrates and scrap	1,606	1,851	1,659	4,405
Orange juice, concentrates	0	0	0	2,676
Sisal and other agave fibres.....	653	705	1,303	2,462
Peanuts, green	0	211	2,322	1,252
Castor oil.....	606	569	385	649
Cocoa butter	722	1,211	1,664	621
Manganese in ores concentrates.....	254	701	460	584

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63 - Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000			
	19. Switzerland			
Domestic exports	26,404	22,422	23,891	27,247
Re-exports	434	766	695	637
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat (except seed)	9,940	7,993	9,423	10,513
Copper and alloys	3,600	3,884	3,038	3,036
Apparel and apparel accessories	59	45	395	2,048
Fur skins, undressed	502	562	1,023	1,998
Asbestos, unmanufactured	474	833	1,336	911
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	901	535	632	860
Office machines and equipment	490	823	1,078	774
Wood pulp and similar pulp	522	593	342	451
Aircraft engines and parts	104	38	88	333
Imports	24,343	26,102	28,040	32,469
Trade balance	- 2,495	- 2,914	- 3,455	- 4,584
Principal imports:				
Clocks, watches and parts	5,821	5,670	6,362	6,493
Dyestuffs, except dyeing extracts	1,500	40	1,982	1,815
Cheese	1,143	1,375	1,299	1,352
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,469	1,526	1,783	2,204
Machinery, textile industries	720	469	548	1,231
Organic chemicals	459	855	935	1,212
Machinery, special industry	763	758	844	954
Electric lighting, controlling equipment	957	926	893	723
Soups, except infant soups	245	306	376	629
	20. Sweden			
Domestic exports	20,906	17,654	18,230	20,926
Re-exports	394	1,181	1,263	357
Principal domestic exports:				
Aluminum, including alloys	2,800	1,628	5,905	7,270
Copper, and alloys	1,516	2,780	3,265	2,326
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	789	839	1,121	1,152
Office machines and equipment	600	986	690	833
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	1,595	1,324	476	631
Sausage casings, natural or synthetic	217	346	411	595
Nickel and alloys	4,823	2,853	519	484
Wood pulp and similar pulp	0	2	0	435
Meat, cured	417	201	199	384
Shellfish	273	220	289	344
Imports	20,409	24,221	25,873	33,410
Trade balance	+ 892	- 5,385	- 6,380	- 12,128
Principal imports:				
Passenger automobiles and chassis	2,026	2,668	2,918	4,816
Mechanical power transmission equipment and bearings	1,669	1,364	1,482	2,172
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	926	1,379	1,587	2,139
Machinery, special industry	1,130	1,253	1,721	1,739
Fur skins, undressed	224	808	1,273	1,711
Office machines and equipment	1,031	1,899	1,424	1,294
Pulp and paper industries machinery	767	1,089	215	1,206
Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	586	829	785	1,196
Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	350	485	558	665
	21. Saudi Arabia			
Domestic exports	2,905	2,697	3,257	3,548
Re-exports	16	47	23	59
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	2,514	2,017	2,183	2,112
Automobiles, passenger and chassis	150	192	639	928
Watches and clocks	66	40	63	59
Laundry equipment, domestic	39	23	30	58
Imports	37,402	41,393	40,551	50,290
Trade balance	- 34,481	- 38,649	- 37,270	- 46,683
Principal imports:				
Crude petroleum	37,402	41,393	40,439	50,290

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63 - Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000			
	22. Iran			
Domestic exports	2,499	4,457	5,293	3,568
Re-exports	23	102	289	108
Principal domestic exports:				
Communication and related equipment	30	16	1,134	659
Plate, sheet and strip steel	413	1,054	874	571
Aluminum, including alloys	590	678	674	463
Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	1	1,270	486	216
Yarn and thread	23	57	147	206
Imports	30,740	21,622	31,736	42,799
Trade balance	- 28,217	- 17,063	- 26,154	- 39,123
Principal imports:				
Crude petroleum	29,941	21,115	31,189	42,270
Dates, dried	469	403	266	404
	23. New Zealand			
Domestic exports	23,858	31,125	26,784	30,549
Re-exports	333	268	400	517
Principal domestic exports:				
Aluminum, including alloys	1,401	2,314	2,941	3,540
Copper and alloys	1,158	1,392	1,794	2,451
Railway and street railway rolling stock	0	2,101	1,896	1,870
Electric generators and motors	136	454	915	1,749
Engines turbines, general purpose	65	611	722	1,522
Automobiles, passenger and chassis	1,580	1,754	1,214	1,202
Road motor vehicle parts and accessories, except engines	765	485	483	1,082
Fish, canned	1,411	904	501	1,062
Plastic film and sheet	640	678	725	1,055
Imports	10,099	10,546	12,005	14,067
Trade balance	+ 14,093	+ 20,848	+ 15,180	+ 16,999
Principal imports:				
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	2,296	2,315	2,628	3,853
Sausage casings, natural, cleaned	2,813	2,510	3,348	3,704
Wool and fine animal hair	2,456	2,782	3,013	2,869
Mutton and lamb, fresh or frozen	1,933	2,262	2,297	2,592
	24. Argentina			
Domestic exports	19,364	30,893	22,546	36,992
Re-exports	291	508	188	250
Principal domestic exports:				
Railway and street railway rolling stock	0	0	0	13,110
Newsprint paper	4,521	8,460	3,630	4,780
Plate sheet and strip, steel	5,472	4,335	3,852	4,136
Woodpulp and similar pulp	959	3,475	2,440	2,655
Construction, maintenance, machinery and parts	0	77	1,117	1,890
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	410	649	305	1,894
Aluminum, including alloys	2,284	4,664	2,191	1,773
Power boilers, boilerhouse equipment and parts	0	0	0	1,669
Asbestos, unmanufactured	765	1,319	1,044	880
Office machines and equipment	829	724	696	630
Imports	3,611	3,399	5,649	5,352
Trade balance	+ 16,043	+ 28,002	+ 17,085	+ 31,890
Principal imports:				
Corned beef, canned	1,437	1,616	833	1,286
Fuel oil	0	0	1,218	1,286
Chinawood (tung) oil	0	356	841	546
Wool and fine animal hair	525	510	338	446
Wool and hair yarn	0	0	0	394
Quagricho extract	267	231	396	221

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63 - Continued

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000			
	25. Hong Kong			
Domestic exports	21,665	19,604	14,283	17,490
Re-exports	601	246	323	166
Principal domestic exports:				
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	4,920	7,535	2,947	5,470
Aluminum, including alloys	7,386	5,454	2,766	3,217
Cereals, milled	1,450	1,739	2,056	2,075
Wheat	661	912	1,140	1,271
Knitted fabrics	0	405	788	799
Passenger automobiles and chassis	512	464	551	520
Newsprint paper	46	77	246	415
Engines, aircraft and parts	102	273	257	275
Imports	15,534	14,143	18,889	21,197
Trade balance	+ 6,732	+ 5,707	- 4,284	- 3,542
Principal imports:				
Apparel and apparel accessories	7,641	5,949	7,060	7,151
Cotton, broad woven fabrics	41	242	895	1,856
Footwear	879	1,092	1,556	1,673
Games, toys and children's vehicles	510	638	1,095	1,555
Shrimps and prawns, fresh or frozen	298	116	416	555
Electric lighting fixtures and portable lamps	469	390	680	492
	26. Netherlands Antilles			
Domestic exports	1,131	1,239	1,793	2,406
Re-exports	7	26	64	78
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat flour	195	303	458	557
Sugar, molasses and syrups	7	0	135	315
Fish, canned	152	157	138	141
Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	0	0	111	137
Imports	32,521	31,137	35,856	35,999
Trade balance	- 31,383	- 29,872	- 33,999	- 33,515
Principal imports:				
Fuel oil	30,283	24,733	31,114	32,432
Gasoline	2,153	5,871	4,560	3,288
	27. Malaya and Singapore			
Domestic exports	4,660	5,696	5,433	6,355
Re-exports	37	48	75	90
Principal domestic exports:				
Cereals, milled	1,429	1,672	1,628	1,769
Engines, marine and parts	1,022	696	661	723
Passenger automobiles and chassis	768	638	611	660
Aluminum, including alloys	64	235	285	508
Wheat (except seed)	0	0	0	366
Asbestos, unmanufactured	157	195	250	336
Imports	28,120	23,597	27,740	31,454
Trade balance	- 23,423	- 17,853	- 27,212	- 25,009
Principal imports:				
Rubber and allied gums, natural	19,924	13,012	17,697	16,288
Tin, including alloys	4,327	4,009	4,030	8,669
Vegetable oils and fats, except essential oils	1,933	4,684	4,546	3,511
Fruits and products, canned	1,096	1,287	1,186	1,846

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1960-63 - Concluded

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	\$'000			
	28. Colombia			
Domestic exports.....	16,590	19,525	19,887	23,348
Re-exports	379	394	254	179
Principal domestic exports:				
Newsprint paper.....	3,007	3,898	4,123	5,023
Plate, sheet and strip, steel.....	693	502	1,592	3,148
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped.....	2,901	2,342	1,814	2,849
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	1,184	1,868	2,176	2,043
Aluminum, including alloys.....	521	890	1,305	1,456
Wood pulp and similar pulp.....	1,611	2,168	1,142	846
Office machines and equipment.....	188	410	709	552
Communication and related equipment.....	30	56	261	477
Oats.....	378	547	400	419
Engines, aircraft and parts.....	492	17	179	381
Imports	12,784	13,023	15,658	13,576
Trade balance	+ 4,186	+ 6,896	+ 4,483	+ 9,932
Principal imports:				
Coffee, green.....	12,158	12,464	13,690	12,018
Cotton, raw.....	223	18	1,360	883
	29. British Guiana			
Domestic exports.....	7,428	5,272	5,102	5,061
Re-exports	123	80	80	105
Principal domestic exports:				
Fish salted and/or dried.....	660	573	700	594
Fish, canned.....	240	250	203	276
Vegetables, fresh or chilled.....	86	157	226	273
Vegetables, dried or preserved, not canned.....	160	226	220	250
Combine, reaper-threshers and parts.....	323	152	131	155
Imports	18,921	23,030	23,375	31,334
Trade balance	- 11,370	- 17,678	- 18,193	- 26,168
Principal imports:				
Sugar, molasses and syrups.....	8,763	9,953	7,742	17,037
Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap.....	9,716	12,563	15,253	13,900
Rum.....	373	432	242	300
	30. Poland			
Domestic exports.....	16,665	36,819	37,391	27,200
Re-exports	55	49	2	18
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat.....	7,296	30,337	28,377	18,368
Synthetic fibres and waste.....	0	1,752	4,579	4,672
Copper, and alloys.....	0	3,466	2,924	2,361
Transformers and parts.....	0	0	0	789
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	521	196	844	366
Imports	1,871	3,194	4,792	6,788
Trade balance	+ 14,849	+ 33,674	+ 32,601	+ 20,430
Principal imports:				
Broad woven fabrics, cotton.....	285	318	551	960
Apparel and apparel accessories.....	124	156	339	701
Fruits preserved, nor canned.....	35	58	137	576
Meat and meat preparation, canned.....	36	98	220	338

D. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME — SECTIONS

TABLE XX. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports, by Quarters, 1960-63

Interim indexes 1948 = 100

Year and quarter	Live animals	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible	Fabricated materials, inedible	End products, inedible	Special transactions—Trade	Total
Price indexes							
1960:							
First quarter	122.5	98.9	143.1	123.0	154.9		122.5
Second quarter	128.3	97.9	145.1	124.4	156.1		123.3
Third quarter	125.3	97.9	144.2	123.6	157.1		123.0
Fourth quarter	119.3	100.4	143.3	122.2	157.9		122.9
1961:							
First quarter	121.2	102.4	141.6	120.8	161.4		123.0
Second quarter	118.6	101.1	142.4	121.4	161.6		123.0
Third quarter	117.1	102.6	146.8	123.0	162.2		124.5
Fourth quarter	118.9	105.7	151.5	122.8	162.2		125.8
1962:						Not available	
First quarter	130.6	106.7	152.2	122.7	164.9		126.8
Second quarter	137.5	108.7	152.8	124.3	166.0		128.6
Third quarter	126.9	111.2	154.3	124.4	166.2		129.1
Fourth quarter	125.7	111.9	152.0	123.6	167.9		129.0
1963:							
First quarter	136.5	111.0	152.4	123.0	167.6		128.8
Second quarter	126.9	109.7	156.7	123.9	168.0		128.9
Third quarter	123.6	109.2	153.1	124.9	168.1		128.9
Fourth quarter	117.3	107.7	156.4	125.0	188.8		128.7
Physical volume indexes							
1960:							
First quarter	40.4	108.2	232.8	152.9	67.0		134.9
Second quarter	41.0	105.9	232.5	154.7	71.0		136.1
Third quarter	23.5	114.5	288.3	161.5	57.7		144.6
Fourth quarter	46.4	127.7	248.8	167.1	57.8		145.8
1961:							
First quarter	27.6	109.9	229.3	148.8	66.4		131.6
Second quarter	25.8	132.9	250.7	162.9	75.6		147.5
Third quarter	83.8	150.2	298.1	167.6	85.5		163.2
Fourth quarter	119.7	160.4	282.6	174.8	74.7		166.3
1962:						Not available	
First quarter	34.7	112.7	237.5	152.6	91.5		140.1
Second quarter	36.3	136.7	296.0	172.0	91.6		161.0
Third quarter	39.2	110.8	315.7	174.7	92.7		159.3
Fourth quarter	131.1	148.5	303.8	175.5	104.9		171.2
1963:							
First quarter	41.9	112.4	255.1	158.9	104.3		147.0
Second quarter	25.3	142.3	303.6	163.3	115.1		173.2
Third quarter	24.2	138.7	338.1	186.8	105.5		175.5
Fourth quarter	61.2	226.3	296.5	189.4	125.2		197.3

TABLE XXI. Prices and Physical Volume of Imports, by Quarters, 1960-63

Interim indexes, 1948 = 100

Year and quarter	Live animals	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible	Fabricated materials, inedible	End products, inedible	Special transactions - Trade	Total
Price indexes							
1960:							
First quarter	55.7	98.4	97.5	119.5	133.5		114.1
Second quarter	55.7	100.2	99.4	121.1	136.9		116.3
Third quarter	58.6	100.8	99.5	121.7	136.9		116.6
Fourth quarter	55.7	102.4	96.0	121.4	137.2		115.7
1961:							
First quarter	62.2	104.1	95.2	125.7	139.4		117.4
Second quarter	61.7	102.9	96.9	124.4	140.0		117.7
Third quarter	64.1	103.5	98.2	127.9	144.9		120.5
Fourth quarter	68.3	101.0	99.6	128.5	145.4	Not available	121.0
1962:							
First quarter	67.9	103.8	99.7	132.8	147.5		123.1
Second quarter	67.2	106.4	102.8	133.2	151.1		125.6
Third quarter	70.4	105.7	102.9	132.4	151.8		125.6
Fourth quarter	70.5	109.2	100.3	132.9	151.5		125.1
1963:							
First quarter	72.9	117.5	100.6	135.9	151.9		127.0
Second quarter	67.4	128.5	104.1	134.2	151.7		128.8
Third quarter	68.2	142.9	104.9	133.3	152.1		130.5
Fourth quarter	68.7	141.4	105.2	132.4	152.1		130.2
Physical volume indexes							
1960:							
First quarter	334.8	162.3	97.4	149.0	238.0		177.2
Second quarter	513.1	225.4	112.6	158.5	247.1		194.1
Third quarter	314.0	196.6	118.2	143.4	201.7		169.6
Fourth quarter	390.3	235.4	115.1	148.9	221.7		183.2
1961:							
First quarter	263.5	170.4	95.9	130.7	219.7		166.7
Second quarter	523.2	229.6	111.8	151.2	244.4		192.2
Third quarter	252.7	212.2	122.0	146.3	213.3		179.0
Fourth quarter	260.3	256.2	126.8	166.4	242.3	Not available	201.3
1962:							
First quarter	267.5	179.1	103.5	133.9	249.8		182.5
Second quarter	494.9	243.2	121.7	155.0	258.9		204.0
Third quarter	229.5	215.8	125.2	156.2	225.2		188.5
Fourth quarter	303.0	247.1	125.0	159.2	219.2		190.7
1963:							
First quarter	278.6	172.4	109.1	130.4	216.9		170.1
Second quarter	652.2	221.5	126.0	160.0	250.4		201.2
Third quarter	339.1	203.0	134.6	165.0	190.9		193.5
Fourth quarter	384.3	232.3	134.6	177.9	253.8		210.6

E. CURRENT SERIES

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

Year and month	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	Commonwealth and Preferential	Europe ¹	Latin America	Others
\$'000							
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.....	409,967	240,372	67,891	22,244	51,467	13,529	14,465
February.....	419,808	245,430	67,545	24,378	47,539	9,957	24,960
March.....	428,161	255,690	72,445	23,635	41,516	12,018	22,857
April.....	357,613	223,487	56,934	24,166	25,606	12,308	15,112
May.....	473,752	267,862	86,108	31,431	49,479	13,592	25,279
June.....	446,279	248,682	82,103	29,516	52,492	12,788	20,698
July.....	453,791	241,042	88,282	28,575	55,129	16,064	24,700
August.....	468,869	262,611	76,755	31,745	56,477	18,706	22,576
September.....	432,697	237,775	72,869	26,537	53,536	15,244	26,734
October.....	472,142	249,856	87,091	31,005	61,894	19,911	22,385
November.....	461,566	247,351	83,422	26,894	64,258	19,381	20,259
December.....	430,931	212,014	73,844	34,074	63,196	21,368	26,434
1961							
January.....	445,509	218,737	86,106	36,647	56,830	22,898	24,292
February.....	358,096	197,582	62,429	21,212	39,088	14,884	22,901
March.....	429,189	235,320	70,408	30,192	50,963	16,139	26,167
April.....	437,144	231,718	66,844	26,043	56,403	18,300	37,835
May.....	448,691	253,215	61,884	24,547	58,156	15,236	35,654
June.....	495,381	258,833	77,692	23,382	58,468	23,540	53,465
July.....	517,716	280,232	77,197	29,433	67,709	18,340	44,805
August.....	510,841	273,339	79,684	27,726	63,025	19,200	47,868
September.....	519,191	285,773	80,545	25,788	66,762	16,459	43,864
October.....	546,345	312,403	84,125	25,192	66,088	21,036	37,500
November.....	528,296	296,535	76,343	28,996	71,873	20,955	33,594
December.....	518,586	263,489	86,087	30,142	83,200	22,568	33,100
1962							
January.....	488,084	295,675	66,991	24,506	53,624	18,700	28,589
February.....	408,872	249,197	59,439	19,313	33,889	14,061	32,973
March.....	455,563	276,806	62,137	24,909	31,406	14,514	45,790
April.....	448,773	277,700	59,427	22,554	36,146	17,432	35,515
May.....	598,354	334,002	97,779	28,380	64,205	19,482	54,507
June.....	530,370	304,257	76,167	26,678	63,335	17,605	42,328
July.....	546,587	327,562	73,028	30,954	54,163	21,082	39,797
August.....	540,108	313,889	94,307	27,408	51,029	16,315	37,159
September.....	479,616	286,407	70,758	26,384	48,230	18,332	29,505
October.....	602,444	363,368	79,847	36,384	64,418	22,093	36,334
November.....	586,127	310,094	91,132	34,670	92,931	23,037	34,263
December.....	493,624	269,481	78,029	28,863	68,485	19,461	29,305
1963							
January.....	530,633	303,399	77,356	33,438	52,446	17,174	46,820
February.....	424,633	255,261	57,190	23,694	38,004	12,823	37,661
March.....	486,585	282,675	73,776	30,238	42,322	19,096	38,478
April.....	514,142	305,821	67,867	36,232	44,107	17,583	42,532
May.....	647,804	349,738	118,736	43,425	69,390	23,126	43,389
June.....	537,895	313,386	75,583	24,975	57,039	24,382	42,530
July.....	592,756	342,224	99,803	34,563	56,288	18,997	40,881
August.....	543,185	305,091	84,808	59,762	59,762	23,528	36,465
September.....	586,890	325,612	88,824	31,018	80,102	22,001	39,333
October.....	624,666	337,340	95,684	30,954	87,034	30,985	42,669
November.....	670,416	331,291	92,413	34,938	144,535	25,088	42,151
December.....	638,924	314,542	74,798	37,268	131,320	33,749	47,247

¹ Excludes United Kingdom, Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta and Gozo.

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

Year and month	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	Commonwealth and Preferential	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000						
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	59,690	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	398,521	282,656	40,900	12,347	22,283	23,228	17,108
February	451,901	323,564	48,609	17,484	22,066	24,159	16,017
March	472,810	332,239	52,702	18,535	27,267	25,784	16,282
April	476,407	324,978	57,375	22,221	35,059	23,556	13,218
May	515,281	343,774	55,953	32,010	38,612	26,105	18,827
June	485,762	327,328	54,973	23,856	33,819	25,263	20,524
July	423,037	283,658	42,903	22,391	29,879	22,898	21,309
August	444,097	273,455	50,444	29,488	33,810	32,287	24,614
September	427,086	284,556	38,313	23,356	31,911	26,050	22,899
October	446,717	303,640	41,028	24,555	34,437	21,475	21,582
November	512,268	323,892	58,677	37,163	44,142	25,326	23,068
December	428,808	282,885	47,056	17,760	30,697	26,164	24,246
1961							
January	429,455	297,144	46,160	18,567	24,205	25,402	17,977
February	393,485	272,606	44,695	15,271	21,767	23,279	15,867
March	458,355	324,703	50,867	17,386	27,802	20,806	16,793
April	437,319	302,728	42,691	18,683	32,063	25,393	15,761
May	548,308	350,562	70,703	35,768	42,216	31,940	17,119
June	495,075	332,192	58,560	23,404	34,916	28,146	17,858
July	459,112	309,389	49,773	23,195	31,689	23,891	21,175
August	489,739	319,766	53,960	25,868	37,709	30,181	22,255
September	462,989	301,878	39,161	31,082	40,732	28,727	21,408
October	553,567	370,894	53,513	28,010	45,749	31,492	23,909
November	567,744	363,981	62,242	35,159	54,421	28,174	23,767
December	473,429	318,126	45,896	19,763	36,112	28,580	24,953
1962							
January	492,184	352,914	43,091	21,232	27,857	29,135	17,955
February	447,607	320,485	43,925	15,975	27,072	24,459	15,691
March	530,092	383,709	50,332	17,705	32,103	28,423	17,819
April	497,766	357,105	41,895	23,501	34,414	22,242	18,610
May	650,160	454,090	57,677	35,772	52,851	28,908	20,862
June	529,163	350,812	53,108	27,423	42,890	30,624	24,306
July	559,000	387,279	49,957	28,877	40,447	27,901	24,540
August	521,398	342,775	52,244	27,660	41,145	32,037	25,536
September	468,921	307,566	39,757	31,924	37,610	30,501	21,562
October	568,708	386,000	45,228	32,740	41,403	34,836	28,501
November	555,330	359,891	50,932	34,700	53,666	30,942	25,200
December	437,447	296,914	34,917	20,992	32,223	27,899	24,501
1963							
January	504,737	367,843	36,997	21,385	26,630	31,608	20,274
February	431,238	313,499	30,069	22,278	22,864	25,654	16,874
March	478,207	349,481	36,783	19,433	28,485	24,883	19,142
April	554,531	382,757	47,207	27,655	46,449	27,685	22,778
May	609,138	409,939	51,506	35,809	49,107	36,360	26,417
June	532,938	364,979	43,073	32,101	37,513	31,038	24,234
July	585,184	391,013	50,569	33,003	43,535	38,685	28,379
August	524,857	335,086	47,331	41,891	39,745	30,975	29,829
September	542,673	352,158	38,660	44,412	45,286	33,950	28,207
October	620,060	422,708	43,694	46,040	49,169	33,526	24,943
November	618,227	391,093	53,482	46,427	60,129	36,802	30,294
December	556,400	364,000	47,430	35,555	47,433	32,302	29,580

TABLE XXIV. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months

Interim indexes, 1948 = 100

Month	1948	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Price indexes										
Domestic exports:										
January	97.2	114.5	119.3	122.4	120.6	122.2	122.3	122.9	128.4	129.2
February	99.2	116.0	119.9	121.7	121.1	122.0	122.5	123.0	126.6	128.8
March	98.4	116.7	120.8	122.5	121.7	122.3	122.7	123.4	127.7	129.2
April	99.1	117.7	121.4	122.0	121.7	123.0	123.5	123.6	128.6	129.0
May	97.8	117.4	120.0	121.6	120.6	123.0	123.8	122.9	128.9	129.5
June	97.8	118.4	122.2	122.1	120.6	122.8	123.1	123.1	128.9	129.4
July	98.6	117.6	121.7	121.1	120.0	123.3	123.4	123.9	129.3	129.7
August	99.9	118.1	122.0	120.7	120.4	123.1	123.0	124.9	129.5	129.2
September	102.6	118.5	122.0	120.7	120.5	122.7	122.5	125.1	129.0	129.1
October	104.8	119.2	122.4	120.2	120.9	123.0	123.3	125.2	129.1	129.3
November	105.0	119.1	122.5	120.0	121.2	123.3	123.4	126.0	129.5	128.9
December	104.9	119.4	122.2	120.0	121.5	123.3	122.4	126.0	128.9	128.9
Annual index	100.0	117.7	121.4	121.0	120.6	122.8	123.0	124.0	128.1	128.9
Physical volume indexes										
January	94.8	104.5	117.9	126.0	123.3	110.0	132.1	142.8	152.1	161.8
February	81.9	100.3	113.5	108.9	102.9	101.5	135.0	114.7	127.3	129.9
March	90.8	117.1	106.0	114.9	118.3	119.2	137.5	137.0	140.5	148.4
April	83.7	111.7	123.3	116.8	119.0	125.9	114.1	139.3	137.5	157.0
May	112.7	122.4	137.4	140.3	154.6	135.0	151.0	143.8	182.9	197.1
June	93.1	124.7	135.6	123.7	136.2	161.8	142.8	158.5	162.1	163.8
July	99.2	115.6	136.2	140.4	134.7	133.7	144.8	164.6	166.5	160.0
August	87.6	126.2	134.5	138.0	132.6	128.7	150.2	161.1	164.2	165.6
September	107.3	126.5	129.0	133.6	125.6	142.5	139.1	163.5	146.4	179.1
October	114.3	122.6	143.2	129.0	144.3	146.2	150.9	171.9	183.8	190.3
November	109.3	126.8	133.5	138.3	128.1	154.4	147.3	165.2	178.3	204.9
December	117.5	122.9	129.1	143.7	141.9	151.1	138.6	162.1	150.8	195.3
Annual index	100.0	118.5	128.5	129.7	130.4	134.2	140.2	152.3	158.3	173.2
Price indexes										
Imports:										
January	97.1	109.0	113.4	115.0	119.3	114.9	114.2	117.2	122.4	126.8
February	98.0	109.6	113.8	116.1	119.1	115.8	114.2	117.7	123.1	127.3
March	98.0	110.4	114.4	116.6	118.6	115.7	113.6	117.0	123.8	127.3
April	99.1	110.6	113.8	117.3	117.5	115.0	115.7	117.4	124.3	128.5
May	99.8	109.7	113.1	116.5	116.7	114.7	116.4	117.4	126.1	129.0
June	99.9	109.8	113.5	116.4	115.3	114.7	117.6	118.1	126.9	129.4
July	98.8	109.1	112.4	115.6	114.8	114.2	117.2	120.4	125.8	130.9
August	99.5	109.6	112.4	115.6	115.3	114.1	116.2	120.4	125.5	131.0
September	100.2	111.3	112.0	116.4	116.3	113.8	116.7	120.7	125.7	130.4
October	101.7	112.1	112.8	117.1	116.7	113.5	116.2	120.6	125.5	130.1
November	102.6	112.8	113.0	116.7	115.8	113.5	115.3	121.0	125.0	130.3
December	102.8	113.6	113.5	117.8	114.8	114.2	115.8	122.3	125.0	130.3
Annual index	100.0	110.5	113.0	116.4	116.5	114.4	115.5	119.1	124.5	129.4
Physical volume indexes										
January	96.5	126.4	160.7	180.0	149.5	160.8	159.9	167.9	184.3	182.4
February	84.7	126.4	160.5	167.5	137.8	151.0	181.3	153.2	166.6	155.2
March	91.6	151.6	182.2	180.9	161.8	171.4	190.8	179.6	196.2	172.2
April	104.1	153.3	208.2	204.6	170.4	206.3	188.7	170.7	183.5	197.6
May	102.6	175.9	216.7	212.4	186.1	202.2	202.9	214.1	236.3	216.4
June	106.1	162.5	193.4	174.7	173.5	204.8	189.3	192.1	191.1	188.8
July	103.5	150.5	190.2	183.9	166.6	192.0	165.4	174.8	203.7	204.9
August	94.4	169.3	184.8	178.4	147.3	171.7	175.1	186.5	190.4	183.7
September	100.5	165.0	171.5	167.8	160.9	180.7	167.7	175.8	171.0	190.7
October	108.9	181.4	213.6	182.2	189.0	194.0	176.2	210.4	207.6	218.4
November	105.7	176.1	208.8	172.8	176.0	193.9	203.6	215.0	203.6	217.5
December	102.8	152.8	157.9	149.4	165.9	176.8	169.7	177.4	160.4	195.7
Annual index	100.0	157.9	187.5	179.6	165.6	183.9	181.3	185.0	192.0	193.6

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

Quarter	Domestic exports					Imports				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Price indexes										
First quarter	122.2	122.5	123.0	126.8	128.8	115.6	114.1	117.4	123.1	127.0
Second quarter	122.9	123.3	123.0	128.6	128.9	114.7	116.3	117.7	125.6	128.8
Third quarter	123.0	123.0	124.5	129.1	128.9	113.9	116.6	120.5	125.6	130.5
Fourth quarter	123.0	122.9	125.8	129.0	128.7	113.7	115.7	121.0	125.1	130.2
Physical volume indexes										
First quarter	110.3	134.9	131.6	140.1	147.0	160.9	177.2	166.7	182.5	170.1
Second quarter	140.9	136.1	147.5	161.0	173.2	204.5	194.1	192.2	204.0	201.2
Third quarter	135.0	144.6	163.2	159.3	175.5	181.7	169.6	179.0	188.5	193.5
Fourth quarter	150.8	145.8	166.3	171.2	197.3	188.3	183.2	201.3	190.7	210.6

TABLE XXVI. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months

Month	U.S. dollar in Canada					Pound sterling in Canada				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Canadian cents per unit										
January	96.69	95.31	99.29	104.50	107.71	271.40	266.86	278.69	293.78	302.13
February	97.49	95.17	98.86	104.88	107.76	273.92	266.81	277.09	295.21	302.11
March	96.98	95.09	98.73	104.94	107.80	272.78	266.78	276.24	295.45	301.94
April	96.35	96.29	98.89	104.98	107.68	271.40	270.54	276.72	295.45	301.61
May	96.29	97.81	98.75	108.23	107.72	271.03	274.46	275.93	304.37	301.62
June	95.88	98.23	100.55	108.79	107.82	269.71	275.33	280.55	305.53	301.96
July	95.74	97.84	103.41	107.89	107.97	269.21	274.79	288.27	302.84	302.42
August	95.44	96.95	103.14	107.76	108.76	268.28	268.18	272.50	289.15	302.17
September	95.16	97.25	203.08	107.68	107.98	266.82	273.55	289.89	301.62	302.12
October	94.77	97.85	103.03	107.60	107.79	265.97	275.14	290.10	301.47	301.58
November	95.03	97.67	103.57	107.68	107.76	266.35	274.81	291.58	301.73	301.52
December	95.12	98.24	104.27	107.60	107.93	266.21	275.81	293.01	301.66	301.86
Annual averages	95.90	96.98	101.31	106.89	107.85	269.39	272.28	283.95	300.15	302.01

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*, DBS, monthly and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXVII. New Gold Production Available for Exports, by Months

Month	Average	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
\$'000,000										
January	10.0	11.5	12.5	13.6	14.7	11.7	14.5	14.1	8.4	13.1
February	9.4	14.7	12.7	12.4	17.7	16.1	15.0	14.2	18.1	13.1
March	11.6	12.2	12.4	11.7	11.1	9.8	14.3	12.8	14.5	14.8
April	8.4	10.9	12.3	10.7	10.7	14.1	9.4	13.3	9.2	11.5
May	9.8	15.0	13.4	15.1	12.9	12.9	12.4	15.2	17.6	12.4
June	10.7	13.3	12.8	5.0	14.7	13.8	13.3	13.9	12.8	13.9
July	9.2	11.9	10.8	12.7	13.6	11.4	11.7	12.7	10.5	12.3
August	9.7	13.1	14.0	3.4	11.4	11.1	14.4	14.8	16.2	11.5
September	10.8	12.2	12.1	9.9	12.6	10.3	15.7	13.1	11.6	12.3
October	12.6	11.7	12.1	16.0	13.9	9.4	12.3	11.1	12.6	15.0
November	11.2	15.0	12.0	16.1	11.4	12.6	11.7	16.3	14.1	12.6
December	10.9	13.4	10.1	17.1	12.4	15.1	16.8	10.7	9.6	11.4
Totals	124.4	154.9	147.2	143.7	157.1	148.3	161.5	162.2	155.2	153.7

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 exports or for safe-keeping in Canada. From April 1956, such sales have been included in the figures for new gold production available for export.

F. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXVIII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1959-63

ALL COUNTRIES

Section and division codes	Title description	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
				\$'000		
0	Food	954,625	877,960	1,146,545	1,109,238	1,332,159
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	54,607	39,816	65,420	66,727	40,352
01	Meat and meat preparations	48,612	51,207	43,322	43,621	45,801
02	Dairy products and eggs	39,536	29,279	25,449	22,565	25,636
03	Fish and fish preparations	135,958	129,884	136,154	146,935	160,983
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	603,443	551,921	800,840	725,693	922,183
05	Fruits and vegetables	26,507	31,552	29,756	42,989	51,539
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	5,845	7,196	8,168	8,326	17,925
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,254	1,505	3,191	4,707	8,793
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	36,350	33,151	30,476	43,502	56,108
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	2,512	2,448	3,768	4,172	2,838
1	Beverages and tobacco	108,365	109,334	113,082	124,363	123,949
11	Beverages	82,757	83,740	85,046	89,175	94,398
12	Tobacco and manufactures	25,609	25,594	28,036	35,188	29,551
2	Crude materials, inedible	1,645,239	1,788,998	1,811,007	1,907,219	2,062,240
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	40,123	40,345	41,600	41,043	46,624
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	59,395	68,310	70,766	73,243	63,651
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	826	97,322	99,213	74,834	79,944
24	Wood, lumber and cork	367,537	392,621	405,756	448,454	505,742
25	Pulp and waste paper	314,789	328,426	349,791	374,048	410,558
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	6,953	8,750	12,494	14,161	16,119
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	151,957	167,017	173,190	175,089	188,398
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	671,662	654,349	618,992	659,957	703,529
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	31,997	31,857	39,206	46,389	47,674
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	118,179	145,814	231,276	345,769	350,725
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	12,146	10,922	14,952	13,587	15,175
5	Chemicals	232,749	183,220	185,322	215,144	236,654
51	Chemical elements and compounds	43,634	51,760	94,229	102,706	102,267
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	1,009	3,201	1,626	4,197	4,763
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	2,915	2,418	2,102	1,731	2,147
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	7,301	6,048	9,635	11,212	11,194
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	447	670	1,235	1,484	2,351
56	Fertilizer, manufactured	49,108	52,412	53,312	59,985	74,485
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	0	0	192	315	744
58	Plastics from polymerization	30,002	13,837	13,051	19,710	21,926
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	98,334	52,873	9,941	13,805	16,778
6	Manufactured goods, by material	1,611,544	1,787,977	1,796,445	1,874,989	1,978,640
61	Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s., and dressed furs	12,857	10,628	13,803	14,871	14,196
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	11,448	8,612	7,440	10,818	14,641
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	68,335	72,148	64,478	78,721	93,723
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	758,927	795,802	803,157	801,584	816,754
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	17,213	31,484	29,165	27,908	37,149
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	17,604	14,605	14,687	15,723	16,420
67	Iron and steel	119,858	150,224	131,398	150,098	184,018
68	Non-ferrous metals	580,183	676,841	707,147	748,890	762,861
69	Manufactures of metals	25,117	27,633	25,171	26,376	38,877
7	Machinery and transport equipment	396,620	415,898	506,258	624,559	694,492
71	Machinery, other than electric	257,263	256,331	274,642	326,275	369,513
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	41,982	62,148	78,647	96,571	109,797
73	Transport equipment	97,375	97,419	152,970	201,712	215,181
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	47,615	53,064	65,113	99,946	141,897
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	1,338	1,242	4,908	6,471	7,668
82	Furniture and fixtures	1,204	1,517	2,007	2,950	3,930
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	188	584	62	106	60
84	Clothing	5,319	6,541	8,051	10,348	15,326
85	Footwear	2,827	3,047	3,950	5,952	5,145
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	15,645	20,610	25,143	48,081	79,725
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	21,093	19,523	20,991	26,038	30,043
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	13,218	13,607	25,214	32,899	44,212
91	Postal packages, unclassified	5,990	5,607	16,783	20,035	31,074
93	Returned goods and special transactions	6,299	6,714			
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	444	422	1,559	1,514	1,807
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	485	864	6,872	11,350	11,331
	Grand totals, exports covered by S.I.T.C.	5,140,300	5,386,792	5,895,215	8,347,712	6,980,142

TABLE XXIX. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1959 - 63

ALL COUNTRIES

Section and division codes	Title description	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
				\$'000		
0	Food.....	539,952	543,910	584,767	614,318	788,929
00	Live animals, chiefly for food.....	11,510	5,861	5,445	5,804	7,522
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	34,008	40,951	47,832	45,672	63,471
02	Dairy products and eggs.....	9,128	8,920	12,012	11,575	13,927
03	Fish and fish preparations.....	14,491	15,156	15,941	18,024	19,707
04	Cereals and cereal preparations.....	30,709	34,743	49,068	60,760	52,775
05	Fruits and vegetables.....	239,117	248,347	249,986	258,834	273,115
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations.....	69,570	64,732	67,247	70,466	144,649
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices.....	111,067	107,313	107,872	109,919	116,568
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals).....	16,383	12,661	16,378	22,768	24,383
09	Miscellaneous food preparations.....	3,968	5,163	12,987	10,497	12,811
1	Beverages and tobacco.....	28,935	29,559	31,280	34,253	34,333
11	Beverages.....	23,452	23,387	24,797	26,730	26,978
12	Tobacco and manufactures.....	5,483	6,172	6,483	7,523	7,360
2	Crude materials, inedible.....	450,233	462,310	476,392	529,623	567,418
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed.....	31,988	27,776	29,682	29,390	29,253
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels.....	35,653	41,457	38,800	48,409	50,394
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic).....	50,932	41,216	34,137	42,832	42,424
24	Wood, lumber and cork.....	51,365	48,843	46,141	49,304	51,902
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	11,655	11,204	11,422	12,304	13,241
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured.....	92,230	92,290	101,327	116,887	126,550
27	Crude materials and fertilizers.....	51,686	50,983	51,940	54,860	55,821
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	99,218	123,038	131,807	143,311	165,982
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.....	25,506	25,564	31,135	32,326	31,850
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity.....	509,791	478,211	472,556	487,982	539,675
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats.....	28,978	26,799	36,189	32,764	33,577
5	Chemicals.....	321,299	327,948	358,385	382,712	402,270
51	Chemical elements and compounds.....	52,126	52,263	60,118	61,374	67,752
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals.....	10,384	13,226	13,168	12,635	12,620
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials.....	34,504	33,273	31,173	36,890	38,283
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	23,152	21,978	25,272	23,989	25,523
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials.....	14,542	15,006	15,697	18,334	18,586
56	Fertilizers, manufactured.....	11,920	13,415	16,387	15,283	13,224
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products.....	1,982	2,474	2,028	2,993	3,392
58	Plastics from polymerization.....	61,024	64,554	72,385	87,547	90,984
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.....	111,665	111,752	122,157	123,667	131,906
6	Manufactured goods by material.....	1,078,637	1,037,420	1,079,881	1,168,022	1,196,403
61	Leather, leather manufactured n.e.s., and dressed furs.....	18,188	15,671	17,222	18,520	19,314
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.....	31,010	32,183	32,740	34,685	35,652
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture).....	50,131	41,571	45,594	41,813	36,850
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures.....	61,438	61,788	70,800	72,090	69,897
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles.....	261,014	265,520	280,359	291,358	289,999
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.....	124,686	118,260	128,728	143,745	143,297
67	Iron and steel.....	221,266	212,344	182,121	191,510	219,465
68	Non-ferrous metals.....	45,786	47,733	61,398	85,849	104,183
69	Manufactures of metals.....	265,118	242,350	260,919	288,453	277,745
7	Machinery and transport equipment.....	2,004,026	1,997,510	2,096,654	2,301,403	2,340,187
71	Machinery, other than electric.....	1,061,315	1,010,503	1,059,390	1,141,693	1,250,557
72	Electric machinery and apparatus.....	301,186	288,330	298,885	353,016	338,370
73	Transport equipment.....	641,526	698,677	738,379	806,694	751,259
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles.....	456,492	473,745	523,754	548,457	553,140
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures.....	27,692	30,402	19,942	23,489	21,248
82	Furniture and fixtures.....	21,321	21,395	22,283	20,747	17,818
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.....	10,285	11,209	10,187	8,510	8,085
84	Clothing.....	70,779	72,132	70,356	67,216	63,862
85	Footwear.....	17,745	19,370	20,953	21,625	20,240
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces.....	104,687	105,238	141,609	156,867	168,926
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.....	203,983	213,999	238,423	250,004	253,160
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.....	90,578	105,284	108,720	158,240	162,078
91	Postal packages, unclassified.....	54,514	53,764	104,631	141,573	153,699
93	Returned goods and special transactions.....	25,424	43,564			
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals.....	1,624	1,510	1,523	1,757	2,151
95	Firearms of war and ammunition.....	9,016	6,446	2,567	14,910	6,228
	Grand totals, imports covered by S.I.T.C.....	5,508,921	5,482,695	5,768,578	6,257,776	6,558,209

TABLE XXX. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1959-63
UNITED STATES

Section and division codes	Title description	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
				\$'000		
0	Food	267,658	248,611	276,799	281,281	278,934
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	53,624	38,100	59,899	63,291	36,978
01	Meat and meat preparations	38,899	37,376	33,661	32,718	32,643
02	Dairy products and eggs	759	1,282	1,574	884	1,355
03	Fish and fish preparations	92,275	93,842	98,770	106,957	107,948
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	46,604	42,459	46,590	37,609	41,226
05	Fruits and vegetables	12,381	14,529	13,755	14,216	20,171
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	5,419	6,445	6,870	5,981	7,400
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,131	1,382	1,675	2,727	6,189
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	15,783	12,070	13,458	15,953	24,671
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	783	1,127	546	945	353
1	Beverages and tobacco	76,752	78,730	80,613	85,783	89,823
11	Beverages	76,353	78,192	80,366	84,771	89,499
12	Tobacco and manufactures	399	538	246	1,012	323
2	Crude materials, inedible	1,182,052	1,108,690	1,052,680	1,202,335	1,240,715
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	25,415	21,572	22,208	23,039	24,998
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	1,093	1,414	1,730	1,982	2,168
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	818	7,574	8,103	9,391	13,655
24	Wood, lumber and cork	306,389	296,144	301,225	341,277	373,985
25	Pulp and waste paper	256,859	258,897	271,637	301,337	313,741
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	3,602	6,036	6,022	5,180	6,607
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	90,905	89,391	80,531	91,276	94,865
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	469,502	400,853	329,251	391,376	374,027
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	27,468	26,810	31,972	37,479	36,669
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	115,097	139,696	223,008	337,490	340,984
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,379	749	1,056	868	1,088
5	Chemicals	114,443	120,752	124,322	146,446	152,678
51	Chemical elements and compounds	32,604	37,495	64,165	71,116	67,880
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	1,009	3,199	1,284	3,842	4,443
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	852	866	911	562	496
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	576	472	1,280	1,332	1,275
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	204	239	701	789	862
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	41,152	46,607	49,417	57,034	64,351
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	0	0	60	213	414
58	Plastics from polymerization	1,857	704	897	2,449	1,752
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	36,190	31,172	5,606	9,108	11,205
6	Manufactured goods by material	1,127,710	1,050,191	1,091,583	1,217,705	1,285,962
61	Leather, leather manufactured n.e.s., and dressed furs	7,325	5,221	5,641	7,012	6,253
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	6,827	3,101	3,406	5,997	9,405
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	54,179	54,100	48,023	57,187	68,521
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	633,225	645,053	642,993	648,143	653,602
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	6,616	7,134	7,521	6,751	10,041
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	14,101	9,855	10,451	11,165	12,490
67	Iron and steel	98,827	63,110	60,409	80,343	106,017
68	Non-ferrous metals	291,400	246,789	301,230	389,677	400,331
69	Manufactures of metals	15,210	15,828	11,910	11,429	19,301
7	Machinery and transport equipment	260,874	247,271	309,532	389,131	422,688
71	Machinery, other than electric	197,259	174,555	179,952	209,069	251,250
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	17,527	36,933	44,588	60,811	63,401
73	Transport equipment	46,088	35,782	84,991	119,250	108,038
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	28,913	31,490	36,099	58,330	65,708
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	175	203	1,660	2,459	2,437
82	Furniture and fixtures	416	442	765	1,606	2,132
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	153	548	54	100	48
84	Clothing	3,508	2,951	2,863	4,073	4,272
85	Footwear	1,862	1,721	2,245	3,711	2,972
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	8,643	12,007	14,092	28,078	33,604
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	14,155	13,618	14,419	18,302	20,244
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	7,024	10,235	18,827	25,295	34,772
91	Postal packages, unclassified	5,008	4,491	13,299	15,116	25,221
93	Returned goods and special transactions	1,562	5,230			
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	166	226	1,233	1,186	1,449
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	288	288	4,295	8,994	8,102
	Grand totals, exports covered by S.I.T.C.	3,181,903	3,036,416	3,214,518	3,744,664	3,913,352

TABLE XXXI. Imports by Sections and Divisions of Standard International Trade Classification, 1959-63

UNITED STATES

Section and division codes	Title description	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
					\$'000	
0	Food	273,036	282,917	312,678	332,349	350,950
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	11,105	5,681	5,274	5,292	7,057
01	Meat and meat preparations	14,803	25,034	30,313	26,535	37,714
02	Dairy products and eggs	3,720	2,984	5,313	4,496	6,378
03	Fish and fish preparations	6,700	7,566	7,514	7,010	9,270
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	22,266	25,583	40,260	55,638	47,690
05	Fruits and vegetables	172,103	177,052	177,727	183,120	184,944
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	4,469	5,363	4,647	3,947	5,340
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	18,396	16,914	15,104	15,427	18,641
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	16,362	12,473	15,721	22,695	23,844
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	3,113	4,267	10,806	8,188	10,072
1	Beverages and tobacco	5,586	5,959	5,706	5,952	5,918
11	Beverages	1,800	1,730	1,146	1,302	1,561
12	Tobacco and manufactures	3,786	4,228	4,560	4,651	4,356
2	Crude materials, inedible	295,153	318,435	329,738	355,448	376,367
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	23,799	19,274	21,695	18,630	17,168
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	31,801	34,762	33,781	39,395	44,627
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	24,723	16,652	17,622	22,767	22,089
24	Wood, lumber and cork	48,671	46,608	43,295	45,779	48,586
25	Pulp and waste paper	10,764	10,536	10,613	11,074	11,619
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	38,851	59,519	65,540	70,276	67,849
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	44,041	42,423	44,434	45,561	47,032
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	55,342	70,717	73,180	83,348	98,367
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	17,161	17,943	19,578	18,618	19,029
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	164,510	140,611	123,140	124,545	137,818
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	14,018	15,391	17,702	14,003	16,772
5	Chemicals	267,931	270,031	292,128	306,522	324,918
51	Chemical elements and compounds	41,594	39,996	42,393	41,322	51,166
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	9,046	10,725	11,345	11,399	11,242
53	Dyeing tanning and colouring materials	21,033	21,416	21,454	26,503	27,302
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	17,209	15,845	18,702	16,477	16,807
55	Essential oils, toilet polishing and cleansing materials	12,304	12,661	13,200	15,441	15,343
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	10,522	11,079	13,501	12,339	11,155
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	1,431	2,008	1,312	1,844	2,242
58	Plastics from polymerization	56,333	59,273	66,064	78,361	81,411
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	98,461	97,027	104,155	102,837	108,251
6	Manufactured goods by material	694,207	660,898	681,623	727,170	737,980
61	Leather leather manufactured n.e.s., and dressed furs ...	9,061	8,224	9,086	9,566	10,682
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	25,652	26,378	27,207	28,772	29,598
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	26,040	19,674	19,940	20,498	19,561
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	57,364	56,852	65,453	67,136	65,073
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	133,588	133,780	139,009	138,386	132,652
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	69,153	64,326	72,585	80,512	80,686
67	Iron and steel	137,474	135,059	111,271	114,517	130,201
68	Non-ferrous metals	21,243	19,454	29,048	35,694	48,577
69	Manufactures of metal	214,632	197,152	208,023	232,088	220,950
7	Machinery and transport equipment	1,606,930	1,588,230	1,656,499	1,933,993	1,988,078
71	Machinery, other than electric	924,895	866,013	871,383	972,926	1,067,408
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	222,663	217,850	229,859	287,752	264,404
73	Transport equipment	459,372	504,367	555,256	673,314	656,267
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	304,793	308,179	346,443	357,348	358,692
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	22,976	23,647	16,521	18,678	17,006
82	Furniture and fixtures	17,777	17,263	17,694	16,195	13,600
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	6,356	6,785	5,982	4,469	3,918
84	Clothing	20,645	20,466	21,711	18,057	14,212
85	Footwear	3,786	2,751	2,438	2,049	1,845
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	74,534	74,296	104,650	115,572	124,882
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	158,720	162,970	177,448	182,328	183,230
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	82,901	95,974	98,312	142,209	147,063
91	Postal packages, unclassified	51,692	50,787	95,232	130,020	142,051
93	Returned goods and special transactions	23,007	39,509			
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	1,162	1,110	1,171	1,397	1,832
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	7,040	4,568	1,909	10,792	3,180
	Grand totals, imports covered by S.I.T.C.	3,709,065	3,686,625	3,863,968	4,299,539	4,444,556

TABLE XXXII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1959-63

UNITED KINGDOM

Section and division codes	Title description	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
				\$'000		
0	Food	266,552	235,349	211,864	241,829	271,704
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	14	116	109	86	34
01	Meat and meat preparations	737	2,536	1,749	1,841	2,977
02	Dairy products and eggs	13,113	7,738	5,855	8,393	10,195
03	Fish and fish preparations	17,739	8,726	11,328	12,154	14,561
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	209,527	188,485	168,478	177,256	196,027
05	Fruits and vegetables	6,001	8,744	8,418	15,835	18,801
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	152	246	837	1,310	1,643
07	Coffee tea cocoa and spices	11	13	1,119	994	1,378
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	16,302	18,324	13,285	22,718	25,717
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	957	423	687	1,242	371
1	Beverages and tobacco	20,574	22,330	25,253	27,032	24,395
11	Beverages	544	491	267	325	397
12	Tobacco and manufactures	20,031	21,839	24,986	26,707	23,998
2	Crude materials, inedible	206,106	282,132	307,624	264,286	319,071
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	6,422	6,765	6,751	5,686	8,482
22	Oils seeds nuts and kernels	22,689	25,983	29,395	24,440	19,148
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	8	17,104	19,221	13,608	14,663
24	Wood lumber and cork	31,931	56,962	55,452	52,874	57,816
25	Pulp and waste paper	25,016	32,314	31,143	28,089	31,951
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	1,119	853	1,286	759	924
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	10,114	12,601	11,703	8,509	10,699
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	106,822	127,615	150,170	126,716	170,761
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	1,985	1,935	2,501	3,605	4,628
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	1,220	413	274	383	149
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	7,939	8,175	10,182	6,388	8,929
5	Chemicals	31,934	23,401	20,286	22,289	23,973
51	Chemicals elements and compounds	6,972	8,998	15,678	16,315	17,619
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	0	0	189	135	244
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	66	315	123	370	575
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	401	210	275	311	450
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	5	162	66	65	234
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	1	1	7	3	151
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	0	0	0	0	11
58	Plastics from polymerization	3,180	2,978	3,099	3,537	2,978
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	21,309	10,737	849	1,553	1,711
6	Manufactured goods, by material	235,865	329,960	312,180	322,166	330,215
61	Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s., and dressed furs	1,733	2,071	4,344	3,432	3,103
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	55	335	157	100	152
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	10,803	13,542	14,652	18,622	21,119
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	64,604	76,353	78,220	85,702	87,216
65	Textile yarns, fabrics and made up articles	577	6,877	8,416	7,537	8,679
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	364	404	425	514	443
67	Iron and steel	4,416	34,199	14,691	15,524	18,097
68	Non-ferrous metals	152,294	194,707	190,084	186,400	186,704
69	Manufactures of metals	1,019	1,473	3,190	4,334	4,703
7	Machinery and transport equipment	21,313	18,007	24,625	26,503	23,227
71	Machinery, other than electric	6,348	12,768	16,911	17,950	13,477
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	883	1,575	3,390	5,027	6,221
73	Transport equipment	14,082	3,664	4,324	3,526	3,529
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,376	4,665	7,541	8,357	11,679
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	15	11	751	1,287	2,181
82	Furniture and fixtures	10	18	55	58	103
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	2	3	1	1	3
84	Clothing	160	1,441	2,954	2,600	3,104
85	Footwear	212	616	854	1,006	1,002
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	840	1,152	971	1,372	2,203
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	1,138	1,425	1,954	2,033	3,084
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	391	508	1,385	709	1,584
91	Postal packages, unclassified	99	126	552	244	761
93	Returned goods and special transactions	9	37	75	19	12
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	241	93	759	446	810
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	42	252			
	Grand totals, exports covered by S.I.T.C.	794,271	924,941	921,213	919,943	1,014,925

TABLE XXXIII. Imports by Sections and Divisions of Standard International Trade Classification, 1959-63
UNITED KINGDOM

Section and division codes	Title description	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
				\$'000		
0	Food	23,622	22,973	23,096	20,586	20,878
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	372	143	89	480	434
01	Meat and meat preparations	436	408	400	249	1,027
02	Dairy products and eggs	126	70	89	109	109
03	Fish and fish preparations	423	366	414	449	387
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	4,393	4,361	4,395	3,756	3,681
05	Fruits and vegetables	2,073	2,096	1,743	1,766	1,856
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	3,728	4,241	4,648	4,105	4,037
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	11,657	10,876	10,363	8,804	8,429
08	Poddery (except unmilled cereals)	3	6	4	8	31
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	411	406	949	859	885
1	Beverages and tobacco	10,020	9,924	10,744	11,582	11,011
11	Beverages	9,745	9,631	10,404	11,184	10,632
12	Tobacco and manufactures	274	293	340	397	379
2	Crude materials, inedible	25,039	25,117	27,873	31,809	36,492
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	4,237	4,614	4,069	4,098	4,298
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	1	80	38	13	1
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	570	485	344	391	280
24	Wood, lumber and cork	11	28	31	33	15
25	Pulp and waste paper	17	6	18	2	20
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	16,081	16,030	18,928	22,197	26,897
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	1,933	1,983	1,924	2,282	1,852
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	382	227	651	1,119	1,880
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	1,808	1,663	1,870	1,674	1,249
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	3,133	3,004	2,288	2,218	2,587
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3,192	2,268	3,409	3,433	3,087
5	Chemicals	27,897	26,658	30,710	37,396	34,844
51	Chemical elements and compounds	5,306	5,357	10,247	12,800	8,667
52	Mineral tar and related crude, chemicals	649	984	551	691	584
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	8,288	7,082	3,793	3,425	3,718
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2,963	2,893	3,183	3,588	4,671
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	704	657	710	872	881
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	19	66	69	56	41
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	188	131	118	540	521
58	Plastics from polymerization	2,048	1,788	2,345	3,179	3,113
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	7,732	7,699	9,695	12,245	12,649
6	Manufactured goods by material	183,620	174,015	164,869	175,175	168,309
61	Leather, leather manufactured n.e.s., and dressed furs...	7,400	6,005	6,432	6,670	6,090
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	2,394	2,311	2,267	2,398	2,583
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	5,239	4,590	4,736	1,918	1,104
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	2,119	2,396	2,509	2,471	2,200
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	60,832	58,732	56,369	57,712	55,195
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	24,496	22,330	23,205	25,403	23,828
67	Iron and steel	40,956	37,298	26,553	25,816	28,482
68	Non-ferrous metals	15,902	18,655	18,083	28,585	25,085
69	Manufactures of metals	24,282	21,697	24,716	24,202	23,740
7	Machinery and transport equipment	265,144	276,709	302,138	221,625	193,195
71	Machinery, other than electric	92,886	96,705	134,432	107,206	109,703
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	54,092	45,210	42,659	35,642	41,769
73	Transport equipment	118,165	134,794	125,047	78,777	41,723
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	43,637	44,848	48,981	50,637	50,210
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	1,819	2,682	1,273	1,086	743
82	Furniture and fixtures	891	873	838	766	686
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	1,436	1,399	1,206	1,141	913
84	Clothing	13,617	13,134	11,843	11,012	9,665
85	Footwear	5,447	5,304	5,436	5,295	3,667
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	6,428	6,598	9,201	9,947	12,135
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	13,998	14,919	19,185	21,389	22,401
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	3,269	3,416	4,112	8,602	6,187
91	Postal packages, unclassified	1,323	1,285	3,756	4,695	4,718
93	Returned goods and special transactions	866	1,155			
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	83	56	53	36	40
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	998	919	303	3,871	1,429
	Grand totals, imports covered by S.I.T.C.	588,573	588,932	618,221	563,062	526,800

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