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DEPAREMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE DOMENION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANAD INTERNAL TRADE BRANCH

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ESTIMATED BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS FOR CANADA, 1926 - 1930

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' Estimate of the Balance of International Payments for Canada is now available for the year 1930 and also revised figures for the period commencing with the year 1926. This statement shows that in 1930, as in 1929, our international accounts appear to have been brought into balance by an inflow of capital arising from loans floated abroad or by the investments of other countries in Canadian enterprises. In 1929 the difference between the debit and credit items of the national balance sheet amounted to 65 million dollars and in 1930, 160 million dollars. While errors and omissions inevitable in an estimate of this charge would account for some of the difference, there is evidence that a consider to be accounted for by the importation of capital.

Among the international transactions (consisting of visible ar items) shown in the balance sheet, the chief credit item is tourist to a favourable balance of 166 million. Commodity trade reveals a deby roughly 3100 million, gold movement 314 million, freight payments 33 Interest payments \$184 million.

Comparison of data for 1929 and 1930, item by item, thro the great changes wrought in Canada's international transactions by the world depression which began at the end of 1929, and by volved in the marketing of wheat..

Merchandise exports fell from 1,200 million in 1929 Though the wheat situation partly explains this drop it is also for by lower general price levels in 1930 as compared with 1929. fluctuations are eliminated by revaluing quantities exported in the fiscal year ending March 1931, at the export prices prevailing in the previous/fiscal year, it appears that domestic exports show a decline of only 13.3, as compared with a decrease based on declared values of 28.6%.

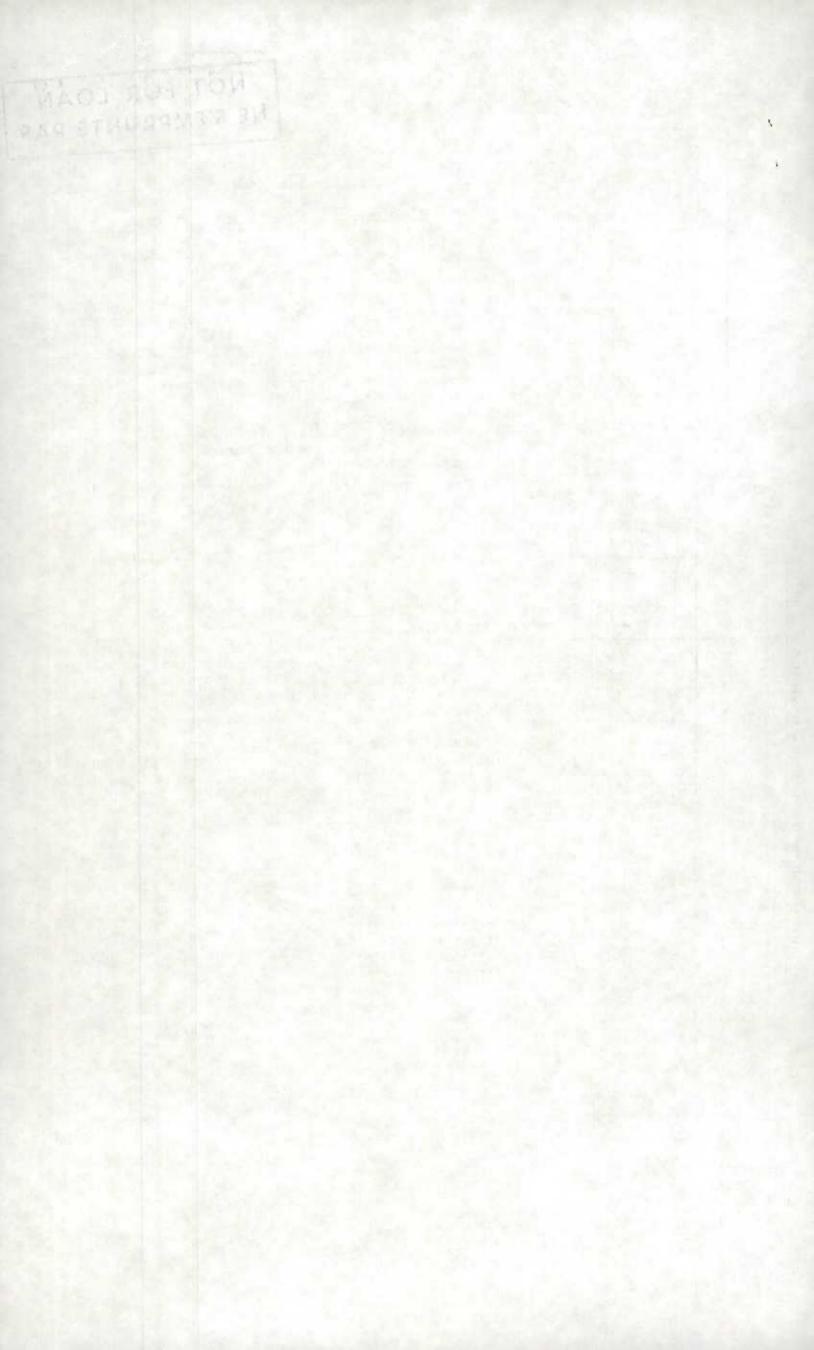
A good illustration of the difficulties presented to Canada by the slump in world prices is provided by the following table. This shows that Canada experienced a much greater reduction in the prices of her export/commodities than the compensating decline in the price of goods which are normally imported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORT AND INPORT VALUES (CANADA'S FOREIGN/TRADE) (BASE 1913 = 100)

		EXPORTS	EIPORTS
Calendar year	1926	147.0	131.7
	1927	144.0	127.0
	1928	157.6	127.3
	1929	136.9	122.9
	1930	117.2	115.1

Tourist traffic, though showing a large credit balance was \$22 million below that of 1929. Interest payments, due to increased foreign investment in Canada, were higher by \$13 million. Preight payments were less unfavorable by \$50 millions because of reduced imports. Earnings of Canadian residents who cross the border to the U.S.A. daily declined by 10 million. Finally the international gold movement showed a reversal of 361 million, a net export of 347 millions in 1929 becoming a net import of 314 millions in 1930. This latter movement is partly accounted for by the repatriation of short term funds from New York which is known to have taken place in large amounts after the market crash had been followed by a reduction in call loan rates.

In conclusion it may be said that during the last two years Canada's transition from a favorable to an unfavorable balance in the international exchange of goods and services appears to have been considerably smoothed by the repatriation of short term investments abroad and the continued inflow of foreign investments.



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CAMADA'S ESTIMATES BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS, 1926-1930. (\$000's omitted)

	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	Exports Visible and Invisible	Imports Visible and Invisible	Exports Visible and Invisible	Imports Visible and Invisible	Exports Visible and Invisible	Imports Visible and Invisible	Exports Visible and Invisible	Imports Visible and Invisible	Exports Visible and Invisible	Imports Visible and Invisible
	\$	ij	\$	\$	3	\$	\$	\$	\$	3
1. Commodity Trade - Record d merchandise exports and imports Deductions for settlers' effects	1,283,939	1,008,342	1,238,782	1,087,118	1,374,246	1,222,318	1,208,338	1,298,993	905,370	1,008,479
and other non-commercial imports Unrecorded imports of ships	-12,326 -	-21,774 24	-11,020	-22,504 1,860		-21,395 19,230	-11,679	-24,614 19,420	-10,957	-23,814 7,470
Real Total of Commodity Trade	1,271,613	986,592	1,227,762	1,066,474	1,363,320	1,220,153	1,196,659	1,293,799	894,413	992,135
 Experts and imports of gold coin, bullion and subsidiary coin Freight payments and receipts n.o.p. Tourist expenditures Interest payments and receipts Immigrant remittances Government ex penditures & receipts Government receipts, reparations Charitable and missionary contributions Insurance Transactions Advertising Transactions Motion picture royalties 	80,131 88,714 201,167 55,452 15,550 11,948 1,757 814 10,835 3,143	47,126 106,288 98,747 223,639 20,509 10,863 1,878 23,827 4,500 3,500	64,231 189,826 238,477 64,885 15,433 11,850 6,791 873 19,194 4,482	31,257 109,140 108,750 235,052 22,423 11,751 	107,614 88,266 275,230 80,966 14,421 11,819 4,688 1,373 35,761 3,858	39,659 115,433 107,522 246,916 23,195 11,030 	50,598 85,541 309,379 87,886 14,036 11,750 4,325 900 31,990 4,000	130,855 121,645 258,907 23,385 11,300	68,615 279,238 88,220 14,000	39,062 100,908 113,292 272,586 23,000 10,379 1,800 22,138 6,000 3,750
Capital of immigrants and emigrants Lamings of Canadian residents	14,945	14,689	14,545	12,611	14,783	11,178	14,117	11,496	11,083	9,424
employed in U.S.A. . Exports and imports of electrical	10,000	-	11,000		13,725	-	13,725	-	3,696	
energy (1) Difference between all exports and imports (2)	4,600	. 89 228,422	4,798	137,050		201,398	65,475	7	159,533	
Total				14	2,015,824			1,890,381		1,594,474

⁽¹⁾ Included in Commodity Trade since 1928.
(2) This item represents (a) Canadian capital invested abroad in 1926, 1927, 1928, and foreign capital invested in Canada in 1929 and 1930, and (b) errors and omissions.

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