SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

# Quarterly estimates 

of the Canadian
balance of international payments

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# STATISTICS CANADA <br> Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division <br> Balance of Payments Section 

# QUARTERLY ESTIMATES OF THE CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS 

## SECOND QUARTER

1972

Contains annual bilateral balance of payments estimates for 1969 and 1970.

Published by Authority of The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

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The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

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. figures not available.
.. Eigures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or, in this publication less than half unit expressed.
p preliminary figures.
r revised figures
x confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.
new series not strictly comparable with earilur vears.
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SHOKM QHater 1992


#### Abstract

 second quarter of 1972 as the deficit dropped to $\$ 17$ million from $\$ 325$ million in the first quarter. The foreign sector thus contributed significantly to the strength in the Canadian economy as measured by the growth in the Gross National Product. Most of the improvement was concentrated in the merchandise trade account as the rate of growth for exports outpaced that for imports. The strike at St. Lawrence ports did not appear to have a marked effect on the overall level of trade as exports and imports could, to a large extent, be rerouted. Long-term trends in the trade, and other accounts, become more difficult to follow as adjustments to trading patterns are made following the currency realigments at the end of 1971 and also the appreciation of the Canadian dollar since mid-1970.

Capital movements, unadjusted for seasonal variations, led to a net capital inflow of $\$ 395$ million, a decline of $\$ 135$ million from the first quarter of 1972. Transactions in long-term forms led to a net inflow of $\$ 612 \mathrm{million}$, the highest quarterly inflow since the first quarter of 1970 . The most significant factor in this total was the sale to non-residents of new Canadian issues, particularly provincial direct and guaranteed bonds, amounting to over $\$ 650$ miliion, up almost $\$ 350$ million from the previous quarter. In this period long-term interest rate differentials between Canada and abroad, particularly for euro-issues denominated in European currencies appeared to widen. More than $\$ 200 \mathrm{milli}$ on of total new issues were placed in the Euro-bond market with about $\$ 160$ million denominated in European currencies, mainly German marks.


## Summary Statement


(1) Excluding items shown below.

Capital movements in short-term forms resulted in a net outflow of $\$ 217 \mathrm{million}$, a swing of about $\$ 450$ million from an inflow of $\$ 235$ million in the previous quarter. Transactions in money market instruments accounted for a large part of the change as substantial short-term net inflows from money market trading since the first quarter of 1971 were reversed giving rise to a swing between the first and second quarters of over $\$ 500$ million. This movement was coincident with a general reduction in covered interest rate differentials between Canada and the United States. Short-term interest rates in Canada were generally reduced following an agreement in early June between the chartered banks, concurred in by the Minister of Finance, by which the chartered banks lowered their interest rates on various

## CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS


types of deposits. The reduction in Canadian holdings of foreign currency bank balances and other short-term funds abroad continued for the fourth successive quarter accounting for an inflow of $\$ 590$ million up slightly from the previous quarter.

The current account deficit, unadjusted for seasonal variations, was $\$ 73$ million in the second quarter. This deficit combined with the net capital inflow of $\$ 395$ million produced an increase in net official monetary assets of $\$ 322 \mathrm{million}$. The value of the stock of Canada's reserves was also increased during the quarter by the official increase in the price of monetary gold in May from about US $\$ 35$ an ounce to US $\$ 38$ an ounce. This revaluation affected Canada's gold-based assets which include monetary gold, special drawing rights and the reserve position in the International Monetary fund.

## Current Account Transactions - Seasonally Adjusted

In the second quarter of 1972 the deteriorating trend in the seasonally adjusted current balance, which had appeared in the first quarter of 1971 , was reversed. The small deficit of $\$ 17$ million was a reduction of over $\$ 300$ million from the previous quarter. This improvement in the current account balance was largely due to the increase in the trade surplus which at $\$ 429$ million amounted to some $21 / 2$ times that in the first quarter.

In the quarter exports rose by over 8 per cent to $\$ 4,982$ million while imports went up by 3 per cent to $\$ 4,553 \mathrm{milion}$. The strike at $S t$. Lawrence ports in May and June did not appear to affect significantly the overall level of exports and imports in the quarter. Among commodities showing the highest increases in sales in this quarter were automotive products, wheat, crude petroleum, Iumber, aircraft engines and parts, fresh fish and fish preparations, meat and dairy produce and newsprint. Together these comodities accounted for about 50 per cent of total exports. The largest increases in exports were to the United States and the United Kingdom.

The rate of growth of imports in the second quarter was the lowest since the decline recorded In the fourth quarter of 1970 when trade in automotive products was substantially affected by strikes. Hain import comodities showing increased levels were motor vehicle parts. trucks and tractors, mining, sonstruction and drilling machinery, communication and related equipment, chemicals and miscellaneous equipment and tools. There were partly offsetting decreases in automobiles, personal and household boods, general purpose machinery, fabricated steel materials, motor vehicle engines and parts and office machines. There was an increase in imports from the United States and there were decreases from the United Kingdom, the European Economic Community and Japan.

Total non-merchandise receipts rose marginally in the quarter to $\$ 1,326$ million as a rise in receipts for services was partly offset by a decline in those for transfers. Total non-merchandise payments however fell slightly dropping to $\$ 1,772$ milion. Again the full impact came from services as transfer payments rose by about 5 per cent. The deficit on services dropped by $\$ 58$ million to $\$ 501$ million while the surplus on transfers fell to $\$ 55$ million.

Whith an increase of $\$ 10$ million to $\$ 322 \mathrm{mlllion}$ in foreign travel expenditures in Canada, and a decrease of $\$ 10$ million in Canadian travel expenditures abroad, the deficit on this account fell by $\$ 20 \mathrm{million}$ to $\$ 26$ million. It should be noted that the allocation of travel expenditures between the first and second quarters was particularly difficult this year as the Easter holiday was partially in each. On interest and dividends a decline in payments of $\$ 14$ million combined with a small increase in receipts of $\$ 5$ million to produce a drop of $\$ 19$ million in the deficit which amounted to $\$ 234$ million. At $\$ 372$ million interest and dividend payments were at their lowest quarterly level since the fourth quarter of 1970. Influenced by the movement in merchandise trade the balance on freight and shipping improved in the quarter by $\$ 29$ million, moving from a deficit to a small surplus position. There was, on the other hand, an increase of $\$ 18$ milion in the deficit on "other service transactions" due to a drop in receipts which fell by $\$ 15$ million mainly on account of lower income from banking transactions. There was an increase in the value of gold production avallable for export due to greater production and higher market prices prevailing in the quarter. Service payments included an amount of $\$ 73$ million of tax withheld by Canada on payments for service and income distributions to non-residents.

The surplus on transfers, including an offsetting entry under transfer receipts for tax witheld, dropped by $\$ 10$ million to $\$ 55 \mathrm{mlli}$ ion. The main factor in this change was the increase in ufficjal contributions to $\$ 57 \mathrm{million}$.

Current Account - Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations
 receipts stood at $\$ 6,688$ million, 80 per cent of which represented merchandise exports anounting to $\$ 5,334$ million. Total current payments were $\$ 6,761 \mathrm{million}$, with merchandise imports accounting for 73 per cent of the total. A trade surplus of $\$ 391$ milion partly offset the deficit on non-merchandise trade of $\$ 464$ milion. Main commodities sold abroad in this quarter were automotive products, lumber, newsprint, crude petroleum and natural gas, woodpulp, wheat, copper and nickel alloys, aircraft engines and parts and iron ore. The United States took 70 per cent of Canadian exports; other important purchasers of Canadian products were the United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany, People's Republic of China, Venezuela, Italy, Netherlands and Australia.

Imports amounted to $\$ 4,943$ million. Major commodities imported in this quarter were again automotive products, industrial machinery, food, crude petroleum, communication equipment, fabricated iron and steel and office machines including computers. Principal suppliers were the United States accounting for 70 per cent of Canada's import bill, the United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany, Venezuela, France, Italy, Australia and Sweden.

Quarterly adjustments for balance of payments purposes to recorded Trade of Canada totals of exports and imports appear in Table 5 . In the second quarter there was a net addition of $\$ 29$ million to merchandise exports, mainly for timing adjustments in respect of progress payments on ships and military aircraft and of wheat shipments. There was a net deduction of $\$ 28$ million from imports reflecting mainly the elimination of amortization and other automotive special tooling charges which are included in business services and timing adjustments for progress payments on civilian aircraft. The net effect was to increase the recorded trade balance by $\$ 57$ million.

Prices of domestic exports, expressed in Canadian dollars, continued to rise moving to a quarterly average of $107.4(1968=100)$ in the second quarter from 106.3 in the first. At this level the index was 2.5 polnts above the average for the corresponding quarter last year. There were upward movements in prices in the three main sections of exports, the largest being in crude and fabricated materials which rose by two and one percentage points, respectively, compared with the first quartor. End products went up marginally. Increases in export prices were recorded for ium oue, aitkoi, cunde petroleum, lumber, chemicals, fabricated copper and zinc and electrical energy.

Import prices remained unchanged at 108.9 from the first quarter but werd alout 3 patcontage points above the second quarter of 1971. There was a price decline in June to the lowest point in 1972. The June decline took place in the three main sections of commodities, with two percentage points each for crude and fabricated materials, and half a point for end products. Compared with the previous quarterly average there were increases in prices for coal, crude petroleum, wool, cotton and jute woven fabrics, coated fabrics, fabricated tin and automobiles, trucks and parts; there were decreases for iron ore, bauxite and aluminum, worsted fabrics, chemicals, gasoline, fuel oil, steel and agricultural and electrical machinery.

In the second quarter domestic exports to developing countries amounted to about $\$ 354$ million. Such exports include grants in the form of food and other commodities. Other exports are financed partly by soft loans and export credits provided through the Canadian government and its agencies. The total value of the various commodity oriented aid programes of the Government of Canada rose to almost 37 per cent of Canadian domestic exports to these countries. In this quarter, food and other commodity grants represented over 14 per cent of such aid while soft loans and export credits represented 64 and 22 per cent, respectively.

Non-merchandise transactions yielded a deficit of $\$ 464 \mathrm{milllon}$. A deficit of $\$ 546 \mathrm{millon}$ on services was partly offset by a surplus of $\$ 82 \mathrm{million}$ on transfers. Among the service items, the principal contributors to the deficit were net interest and dividend payments and "other service transactions".

Interest and dividends received in the second quarter of 1972 amounted to $\$ 133$ million. A large component in interest receipts continued to be earnings on official holdings of forelgn exchange. Interest and dividend payments in the second quarter of 1972 totalled $\$ 348$ million. A predominant pro= portion of the $\$ 206$ million of interest paid on funded debt represented payments on provincial government and corporate issues denominated in United States dollars and held in the United States. A substantial portion of dividend payments was on account of direct investment.
"Other service receipts" the main component of which is business services amounted to $\$ 319$ million while "other service payments", the main component being again business services, were $\$ 542$ million. At $\$ 223$ million the deficit on this item was the largest element in the deficit on non-merchandise transactions. Business services by themselves produced a deficit of $\$ 163$ million.

There were much smaller deficits on travel and on freight and shipping, the former yielding a a nes sutflow of $\$ 50$ million, the latter of just $\$ 1$ million. The deficit on the travel account originated in transactions with overseas countries where a deficit of $\$ 73 \mathrm{mfllion}$ was recorded. This was partly offset by a surplus of $\$ 23$ million with the United States. Freight and shipping receipts of $\$ 326$ million were practically balanced by payments of $\$ 327 \mathrm{mlli}$ ion; this item is influenced, amongst other factors, by the volume of Canadian foreign trade. Gold production available for export went up to $\$ 29$ million, the highest level in recent quarters, reflecting higher prices on the international gold market.

Including taxes withheld by the Canadian government on service payments and income distribu= tions to non-residents, transfer receipts amounted to $\$ 238$ million. With transfer payments at $\$ 156$ million, a surplus of $\$ 82$ million appeared on this part of the current account. The flows of funds related to immigration and emigration gave rise to a net surplus of $\$ 73$ million. Personal and institutional remittances were in deficit by $\$ 24$ million, with payments at $\$ 57$ million exceeding receipts by about 75 per cent.

Official contributions representing Canads's development assistance abroad in the form of commodities, food, cash, grants and services, stood at $\$ 53 \mathrm{million}$ in the second quarter. Over one half of this amount was disbursed under the international assistance account for economic and technical assistance.

## Current Account - First Six Months 1972

Over the first six months of 1972 the current account balance reversed to a deficit of $\$ 543$ million from a surplus of $\$ 261$ million during the same period last year due largely to a reduction of more than one half in the merchandise trade balance. With continuing high economic growth in Canada merchandise imports advanced sharply by 21 per cent to $\$ 9,125$ million from $\$ 7,520$ million in the January-June period of 1971 . Commodity exports rose at a more moderate pace of 11 per cent to $\$ 9,690$ million resulting in a substantial contraction in the commodity trade surplus to $\$ 565$ million from \$1, 210 million.

Exports to the United States at $\$ 6,944$ million comprised 72 per cent of total merchandise expoits compared to 68 per cent in the previous year as sales to overseas countries dropped below those 0 ? the first six months of 1971. Among the exports showing the largest increases were motor vehicles, engines and parts, lumber, crude petroleum, aircraft and aircraft parts, newsprint, office machinery, natural gas, nickel and zinc.

Increased imports were recorded from most of Canada's trading partners. The import advances were widespread with the major gains occurring for motor vehicles, engines and parts, crude petroleum, telecomunication equipment, tractors and agricultural machinery, excavating, metal working and other industrial machinery, office equipment and computers, clothing and woven fabrics.

During the first half of 1972 , the deficit on non-merchandise trade widened by 17 per cent to $\$ 1,108$ million as payments grew by almost 6 per cent to $\$ 3,492 \mathrm{million}$ while receipts moved ahead fractionally to $\$ 2,384$ million. Service receipts at $\$ 1,965$ million were slightly lower than the the corresponding period of the previous year as receipts on "other services" and interest and dividends fell by a total of $\$ 25$ million. Increases in gold production available for export and freight and shipping receipts partially offset this drop while travel receipts remalned unchanged from the previous year. All chree components of transfer receipts contributed to the increase of $\$ 26$ million to $\$ 419$ million. Among the service payments, which rose by $\$ 157 \mathrm{million}$ to $\$ 3,203$ million, the "other services" and freight and shipping items accounted for the largest part of the increase over the previous year. An increase of $\$ 21 \mathrm{milion}$ on official contributions to $\$ 91$ milion accounted for the bulk of the rise in transfer payments.

## Current Account - Transactions by Area

During the first half of 1972, Canada's balance on current transactions, compared with the corresponding period for 1971, worsened with all of the five main areas as there were declines on merchandise trade with every region except the United States. Imports went up from every region while exports rose only to the United States and the "other countries" group. Deteriorations were also zworded on mon-merthamizd transactions with all five regions. It should be noted that gold production avas bable to expore suei tases witheld have not been allocated bilaterally.

The deficit on current transactions with the United States rose from $\$ 245$ milion to $\$ 273$ nilllion. The rapid expansion in both the United States and Canadian economies stimulated a surge in twoway trade so that exports and imports both climbed by 17 per cent to $\$ 6,944$ million and $\$ 6,339$ million respectively. The surplus on conmodity trade accordingly expanded by almost one fifth to $\$ 605$ million. There were increased exports of motor vehicles, engines and parts, 1 umber, crude petroleum, nickel, office machinery, newsprint, fuel oil, and natural gas. The deterioration on the current account was due entirely to the widening in the invisibles deficit as payments grew by 5 per cent to $\$ 2,184$ million while receipts fell marginally to $\$ 1,306$ million. Higher payments for "other services" and freight and shipping were the main causes for the rise in mon-merchandise parments.

With the United Kingdom the sumplus oit current account was exautly halyed to $\$ 145$ million mainly is a result of a reduction in the goods surplus to $\$ 182$ million from $\$ 307$ million in the first half of 1971. Merchandise exports were lower at $\$ 672$ million while imports jumped by 27 per cent to $\$ 490 \mathrm{million}$. Shipments of nickel and iron ore were lower while exports of newsprint rose. The nonmerchandise deficit more than doubled to $\$ 37$ million from $\$ 17$ million as receipts, due mainly to other service receipts, fe 11 by 6 per cent to $\$ 237$ million and payments rose by 2 per cent to $\$ 274$ million.

With the Rest of the Sterling Area the current account balance swung sharply to a deficit of $\$ 29 \mathrm{mi}$ ? lion from a surplus of $\$ 113 \mathrm{millios}$ in the January-June period of 1971. This reflected the reversal of $\$ 132$ million in the merchandise trade balance to a deficit of $\$ 49 \mathrm{million}$ from a surplus of $\$ 83$ million. Imports boomed by 28 per cent to $\$ 340 \mathrm{milin}$ winile exports declined by 17 per cent to $\$ 291$ million. Exports declined to South Africa, Australia and Pakistan while more imports were purchased from Australia, Hong Kong, New Zealand and the Trucial States. The non-merchandise surplus fell by one third to $\$ 20$ million as payments increased by 16 per cent to $\$ 160$ miliion.

With the other OECD (Europe) group of countries the deficit on current account transactions rose sharply to $\$ 326 \mathrm{million}$ from $\$ 24$ million in the first six months of 1971 . Exports dropped by 15 per cent to $\$ 675 \mathrm{million}$ probably influenced by the relative sluggishness of some European economies, while imports by an expanding Canadian economy soared by 28 per cent to $\$ 793$ million producing a reversal in the trade balance to a deficit of $\$ 118$ million from a surplus of $\$ 175$ million in the preceding year. Decreased exports were recorded to West Germany, Norway, Turkey, and Italy while more imports were purchased from almost every country in this group, particularly West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium-Luxembourg, Sweden and Norway. Following moderate increases on invisible receipts and payments the deficit on non-merchandise transactions rose by 5 per cent to $\$ 208$ million.

With the "Other Countries" group a reversal in the current account balance to a deficit of $\$ 109$ million from a surplus of $\$ 81$ million followed a similar movement in the commodity trade balance to a deficit of $\$ 55$ million from a surplus of $\$ 133 \mathrm{million}$. Imports rose sharply by 42 per cent to $\$ 1,163$ million while exports increased by a more moderate 17 per cent to $\$ 1,108 \mathrm{million}$. In spite of the Japanese seamen's strike which took place in the second quarter of 1972, imports from Japan increased by 62 per cent and exports by 13 per cent compared with the first half of 1971. Higher commodity purchases from Japan represented about 60 per cent of the increase in imports from this group of countries. Import increases were recorded for Taiwan, Iran, Libya, Venezuela, Angola and Saudi Arabia while larger exports went to the U.S.S.R., Venezuela, Peru, Taiwan and Aremtina. Thure was a marginal increase on the invisible deficit to $\$ 54$ million as non-mitemaniss restipis and paymats recorided almost similar increases.

Capital movements between Canada and other countries in the second quarter of 1972 resulted in a net capital inflow of $\$ 395$ million, down $\$ 135$ million from the first quarter capital inflow of $\$ 530$ million. This movement together with a current account deficit of $\$ 73$ million gave rise to an increase in Canadian net official monetary assets of $\$ 322$ million.

Capital Movements(1)

|  | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  |  |  | 1972 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | IQ | IIQ | IIIQ | IVQ | IQ | IIQ |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct investment in Canada ......... | + 835 | $+885$ | + 317 | + 149 | + 135 | + 284 | + 235 | + 200 |
| Direct investment abroad ............ | - 295 | - 305 | - 166 | - 68 | - $\quad 5$ | - 66 | - 85 | - 90 |
| Portfolio transactions .............. | + 565 | + 31.1 | +166 | + 19 | + 63 | + 63 | + 258 | + 615 |
| Other capital movements in long-term forms | $-363$ | -498 | - 67 | - 109 | - 192 | - 130 | - 113 | -113 |
| Resident holdings of foreign currency bank balances and other short-term funds abroad | $-376$ | + 869 | $+573$ |  | + 173 | $+170$ | $+\quad 567$ |  |
| Non-resident holdings of Canadian short-term paper | +221 | +869 $+\quad 77$ | +145 -145 | 1 $+\quad 1$ | +173 $+\quad 39$ | +18 +182 | +567 +263 | +590 -248 |
| Other capital movements in short-term forms (2) | +92 $-\quad 93$ | -910 | -788 | +1 $-\quad 41$ | -364 | +182 +283 | +263 -595 | - 559 |
| thet capltal movement . | + 494 | + 429 | - 110 | - 96 | - 151 | $+786$ | + 530 | $+395$ |

(I) A minus sign equals an outflow of capital from Canada and represents an increase in holdings of assets abroad or a reduction in liabilities to non-residents.
(2) Includes balancing item.

Net capital inflows in long-term forms at $\$ 612$ million were up $\$ 317$ million from the previous quarter. The largest part of this increase was due to substantially greater provincial and corporate borrowing abroad during the quarter. New issues of Canadian securities sold to non-residents amounted to $\$ 656$ million, up $\$ 342$ million from sales during the first quarter. Direct investment in Canada from abroad was down $\$ 35$ million from $\$ 235$ million in the first quarter to $\$ 200$ million and direct investment abroad by Canadians increased slightly to $\$ 90$ million from $\$ 85$ million. All other long-term capital movements resulted in a net outflow of $\$ 113$ million, unchanged from the previous quarter. The effect of adjusting actual long-term capital inflows to reflect the timing of security offerings is given in the accompanying statement which shows that deliveries and offerings were nearly in balance.

Capital movements in short-term forms resulted

Capital Movements in Long-term Forms

|  | Period | Actual movement | Adjusted to reflect timing of security offerings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | milic | $s$ of dollars |
| 1970 |  | + 742 | $+387$ |
| 1971 |  | + 393 | + 112 |
| 1971 | I Q | + 250 | + 127 |
|  | II Q . | - 9 | - 46 |
|  | 1119 | + 1 | + 6 |
|  | T1 8 | + 151 | + 25 |
| 19:2 | 219 | + 295 | + 298 |
|  | 11 Q. | + 612 | + 608 |

in a net outflow of $\$ 217$ million, a change of $\$ 452$ million from net capital inflows of $\$ 235$ million in the first quarter. Transactions in money market instruments were instrumental in a large part of the change as sizeable short-term inflows from money market trading since the third quarter of 1971 were reversed giving rise to a first to second quarter swing of \$511 million. This swing in money market flows was coincident with a general reduction in covered interest rate differentials between Canada and the United States. Quarter to quarter changes in other short-term movements were not large although Canadian dollar deposits of non-residents declined $\$ 7$ million, an $\$ 80$ million change from a $\$ 73$ million net inflow in the first quarter while the $\$ 688$ million outflow recorded in the first quarter for "other short-term transactions" declined to $\$ 521$ million.

Transactions through the Canadian chartered banks play an important part in the capital account movements. Canadian chartered banks' net spot holdings of foreign currency claims (excluding gold) on non-residents fell markedly on a transactions basis by $\$ 506$ million in the quarter (while those with Canadians rose by $\$ 79$ million to produce an overall decrease of $\$ 427 \mathrm{million})$. The inflow arising from the Canadian chartered banks' transactions with non-residents cannot be separately identified in the tabular presentation of the balance of payments. Because of the pattern and similarity of behavior of foreign currency claims of Canadian residents whether booked directly with chartered banks in Canada or with Canadian and foreign banks abroad, it has been the practice to treat all the foreign currency business of the chartered banks as being outside Canada and to show transactions of residents with them within the framework of the capital account. Thus there is distributed within the capital account an inflow for the quarter of $\$ 427$ million representing the decrease in the banks' net spot holdings of foreign currency with both residents and non-residents and an inflow of $\$ 79$ million reflecting the net increase in the banks' position with residents, composed of falls in claims and in liabilities of $\$ 121$ million and $\$ 200$ million, respectively. The resulting net inflow of $\$ 506$ million is the same as would have been yielded by the alternative treatment of measuring directly the chartered banks' transactions with non-residents. These transactions show that claims on residents of the United States and of other countries increased by $\$ 244$ million and $\$ 156 \mathrm{million}$, respectively. Liabilities to residents of the United States $f e l l$ by $\$ 68$ million while those of other countries rose markedly by $\$ 974$ million. Residents' holdings of swapped deposits declined by $\$ 227$ million during the quarter to the level of $\$ 264$ million at the end of the period.

## Direct Investment

The net capital inflow during the second quarter for long-term investment in foreign controlled enterprises in Canada was $\$ 200$ million. This amount compares with the revised figure of $\$ 235$ million recorded in the first quarter. The net inflow from the United States, which represented almost 80 per cent of the total, included as a partial offset the special transactions whereby crown Zellerbach Canada Limited, by borrowing in Canada, was able to refinance long-term debt payable to its United States parent company. Other non-recurring transactions during the quarter were small and representad the purchase of existing Canadian-owned assets in Canada by non-residents. Net inflows also occurred in transactions with all other reporting areas, with the United Kingdom and continental European countries contributing the largest part. Net inflows to mining were larger than in the first quarter ant represented about 40 per cent of the total. Manufacturing received about 25 per cent with the balansa about equally divided between the petroleum and natural gas sector and all other sectors.

Canadians increased their direct investments abroad by investing, on balance, $\$ 90$ million in controlled enterprises during the quarter. Net outflows to the United States represented about 65 per cent of the total and continental Europe about 20 per cent with the balance divided roughly equally between the United Kingdom and all other countries. Included in the transactions with the United States was the acquisition by MacMillan Bloedel Limited of the packaging products operations of the Flintkote Company. Companies in the manufacturing sector were the principal investors with net outflows representing over 50 per cent of the total. Mining companies contributed about one third while the balance originated mainly in the petroleum and natural gas sector.

## Security Transactions

Transactions in all long-tem portfolio securities between Canada and other countries resulted in an overall net inflow of $\$ 615$ million in the second quarter of 1971 , up substantially from net inflows of $\$ 258$ million in the first quarter and $\$ 19$ million in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. While trading with residents of the United Kingdom resulted in a net outflow of $\$ 34$ million, net inflows of $\$ 407$ million and $\$ 242$ million were received from the United States and all other countries respectively.

Trading in outstanding Canadian issues led to a net capital inflow of $\$ 26$ million in the second quarter comprised of net inflows of $\$ 41$ million from trading in debt issues and net outflows of $\$ 15 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion attributable to transactions in equities. Geographically, net outflows of $\$ 6$ million and $\$ 8$ million to the United States and the United Kingdom respectively were more than offset by net inflows of $\$ 11$ million from continental Europe and $\$ 29$ million from all other countries. Transactions in Canadian equities resulted in met repurchases from residents of the United States and the United kingdom and net



Proceeds of new issues of
Canadian securities sold to non-residents amounted to $\$ 656 \mathrm{million}$, more than double the figure recorded in the previous quarter and the largest since the second quarter of 1968 when the Government of Canada was a heavy bor= rower in foreign currencies to replenish international reserves. This increase occurred in a period when gross new issues of Canadian governments and corporations rose sharply to reach a level about 60 per cent higher than in the first quarter of the year. New issues of provincial governments and their enterprises sold abroad amounted to a record $\$ 492$ million and included issues placed in both the United States and European markets. Sales abroad of new Government of Canada and municipal issues at $\$ 16$ million and $\$ 22$ million respectively were not greatly changed from the previous quarter but new corporate issues acquired by non-residents rose by $\$ 40 \mathrm{million}$ to total $\$ 122 \mathrm{million}$ in the current quarter. While over 30 per cent of new bond sales were to residents of continental Europe, the United States continued to be the main supplier of debt capital accounting for about 65 per cent of such financing in the second quarter. The acquisation by non-residents of new stock issues amounted to a modest $\$ 4$ million.

Retirements of foreign-held Canadian securities during the quarter resulted in an outflow from Canada of $\$ 136$ million, $\$ 10$ million above the amount recorded in the previous quarter. Maturities of corporate issues, mostly held by residents of the United States amounted to $\$ 59 \mathrm{million}$, while those of provincial and municipal direct and guaranteed issues led to capital outflows of $\$ 39$ million and $\$ 30$ million respectively. of the total outflow for debt retirement, $\$ 93$ million went to residents of the United States, $\$ 24$ million to the United Kingdom and most of the remainder to continental Europe.

New Issues of Canadian Bonds Sold to United States Residents


[^0]Trading in outstanding foreign issues led to a net inflow of $\$ 98$ million, an increase of $\$ 20 \mathrm{million}$ over the preceding quarter. Net sales by Canadians of United States equities continued and led to a net inflow of $\$ 88$ million, mainly from the United States. In the first six months of 1972, Canadians on balance reduced their holdings of foreign equities by $\$ 171 \mathrm{million}$ of which $\$ 160 \mathrm{million}$ were United States issues. Trading in all outstanding foreign securities led to a net outflow of $\$ 1$ million to continental Europe and net inflows of $\$ 87$ million, $\$ 10$ million and $\$ 2$ million from the United States, the United Kingdom and all other countries respectively.


REPRESENTATIVE INTEREST RATES ${ }^{(1)}$

Notes: ${ }^{\text {[1] }}$ All rates are shown as at end or near end of month
Inferest rates ore based an:
(2) Eurodollar 90 -day deposits in London
3) Finonce compony poper 90 -day (adjusted to 365 -day true yield bosis from 360 -day discaunt basis).
Finance compony paper, 90-day
Infernational bond yields of German mark issues of United States companies.
Corporole bonds industrial index (Moodys)
Bond yield overages for 10 industrials (McLeod, Young, Weir and Company Limited)
Sourcee: World Finoncial Markets, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York for
Bank of Canada Review, Table 18, for all ather rates

New issues of foreign sectaities acquired by residents of Canada amounted to $\$ 31 \mathrm{million}$, an increase. of $\$ 21$ million over the first quartes purchases. Maturities of foreign secil. rities held by Canadian residents led to an inflow to Canada of $\$ 2$ million.

Other Capital Flows in Long-term Forms
Disbursements of loans and advances by the Canadian Government under development assistance programs totalled $\$ 36 \mathrm{million}$ - an increase of $\$ 5$ million from the previous quarter. Over fifty per cent of the disbursements went to Commonwealth countries in Asia while about thirty five per cent was split almost evenly between Commonwealth and French speaking countries in Africa. On May 1, 1972 Canada became a full member of the Inter-American Development Bank. Payments in the form of two subscriptions totalling \$33 million were made to the Bank part of which was used to increase the Banks' Fund for Special Operations. In addition, a subscription of $\$ 16 \mathrm{million}$ was made to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Repayments of principal on intergovi:mental loans extended earlier amountat to $\$ 7$ million.

Transactions during the quarter arisirg from the financing of medium and long-term export credits extended from Canada directly or indirectly at the risk of the goverment led to a net capital outflow of $\$ 79$ million, an increase of $\$ 29$ million from the previous quarter. The increase in disbursements was due largely to substantial advances for the purchase of wheat particularly by the People's Republic of China as well as by Latin American and Middle Eastern countries.

The remaining capital movements in long-term forms, which include bank and other long-term loans, mortgage investments and movements of insurance funds, led to a net capital inflow of $\$ 44$ million compared to an outflow of \$31 million in the first quarter.

## Capital Movements in Short-term Forms

Capital movements in short-teim forms (apart from changes in net offinial monetary assets) led to a net capitil! outflow of $\$ 217 \mathrm{million}$ in the secon:l quarter compared to a net inflow of $\$ 235$ million in the preceding quarta:

Canadian dollar deposits of non-residents fell by $\$ 7$ million in the quarter. Residents of the mited States reduced their holdings by $\$ 38 \mathrm{million}$ while those of the United Kingdom and all other sountries increased their holdings by $\$ 4$ million and $\$ 27$ million, respectively. Government of canada Hemand liabilities in the form of interest free demand notes issued to international investment agencies \&ell by $\$ 2$ million in the second quarter.

Canadian holdings of foreign currency bank balances and other short-
 term funds abroad led to a net capital inflow of $\$ 590$ million in the second quarter, $\$ 23$ million more than in the previous quarter. A net outflow to the United States of $\$ 249 \mathrm{million}$ was more than offset by net inflows of $\$ 814$ million and $\$ 25$ million from the United Kingdom and other countries, respectively. Canadian holdings of swapped deposits fell in the quarter by about $\$ 220$ million to $\$ 264$ million. A relatively small outflow of approximately $\$ 20$ million went to build up balances held directly abroad by Canadians in foreign banks.

International transactions in the Canadian money market during the second quarter gave rise to a net outflow of $\$ 248$ million compared to an inflow of $\$ 263$ million in the previous quarter. The reduction followed a substantial build-up in non-resident ! nvestment in these instruments. Covered interest rate differentials between Canada and the United States with the exception of comerctal paper were generally positive but well below the levels in the preceding quarter for all types of money market instruments.

Non-residents increased their holdings of Government of Canada treasury bills by $\$ 31$ million during the second quarter compared to an almost negligible net movement in the first quarter. Transactions with "other countries" (including international investment agencies) accounted for nearly all of the inflow.

Transactions in Selected Money Market Instruments

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

(1) Includes obligations of banks, mortgage loan companies and junior levels of government.

Transactions in commercial paper occurred almost exclusively with residents of the United States, who on balance accounted for $\$ 89$ million of the total net outflow of $\$ 90$ million. By compari son, transactions in the first quarter resulted in a net outflow of $\$ 5 \mathrm{million}$. Maturities outpaced new issues of paper to non-residents by a margin greater than two to one as the hedged yield on Canadina paper remained less attractive vis-à -vis investment in United States instruments.

A net outflow of $\$ 31$ million resulted from trading in finance company paper (almost exclusively with residents of the United States) in contrast with a net inflow of $\$ 104$ million in the first quarter. The covered differential between Canadian instruments and those of the United States was not large enough to attract sufficient funds to offset the outflows resulting from maturing paper.

Transactions in other short-term paper (which includes mainly obligations of junior levels of government, banks, and mortgage loan companies) resulted in a net outflow of $\$ 158$ million, again almost all to the United States. Brisk trading during the first quarter especially in obligations of Canadian chartered banks resulted in a net inflow of $\$ 164 \mathrm{million}$ which was almost completely reversed in the second quarter. Gross repurchases of these instruments were approximately one third higher than gross sales.

Transactions in miscellaneous finance company obligations accounted for an outflow of $\$ 29$ million, as compared with an inflow of $\$ 45$ million in the preceding quarter. Transactions with residents of the United States accounted for a net outflow of $\$ 31$ million while net inflows from residents of the United Kingdom were minor at $\$ 2$ million

Other Short-term Capital Transactions

| Period | Char- <br> tered <br> bank <br> Cana- <br> dian <br> dollar <br> claims <br> on non- <br> resi- <br> dents | Short-term foreign currency bank borrowing by Canadians | Other (1) | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | millions | dollars |  |
| 1970 | - 38 | $+387$ | 357 | 8 |
| 1971 | - 90 | + 97 | - 1,030 - | $-1,023$ |
| 1971 I | Q - 297 | + 36 | 573 | - 834 |
| II | Q + 160 | - 102 | 112 - | 54 |
| III | Q + 69 | +172 | 549 | 308 |
| IV | Q - 22 | - 9 | + $204+$ | + 173 |
| 1972 I | Q | - 52 | 636 | 688 |
|  | $Q+11$ | - 112 | - 420 - | - 521 |

(1) Includes intercompany and other accounts receivable and payable and balancing item.

All other short-term capital transactions led to a net capital outflow of $\$ 521$ million. Chartered bank Canadian dollar claims on non-residents fell by $\$ 11$ million during the quarter. Net repayments of short-term foreign currency bank borrowings by Canadians led to a net outflow of $\$ 112$ million which was $\$ 60$ million higher than the previous quarter. All other components in this account led to a net outflow of $\$ 420$ million. Gross identified transactions, mainl for intercompany accounts receivable and payaito accounted for almost one quarter of this total while the balancing item representing the difference between recorded measures of current, capital and reserve movements and which embodies all unidentified transactions implied on outflow of almost $\$ 350$ million.

## Official International Monetary Assets and Liabilities

Canada's net official monetary assets totalled US $\$ 6,218$ million at June 30 , 1972, an increase of US $\$ 470$ million over the quarter. Of this change, US $\$ 134$ million occurred as a result of the revaluation of the stock of Canada's goldbased assets in May. These assets include gold, special drawing rights and Canada's reserve position in the International Monetary Fund. Reserves therefore rose by US $\$ 336$ million apart from the revaluation of existing holdings. (It should be noted, however, that this figure includes a small unidentifiable amount due to changes in holdings of gold-based assets prior to May at prices different from those at which the assets had been carried in Canada's international reserves.)

Holdings of United States dollars increased by US $\$ 431 \mathrm{million}$ while those of other currencies dropped by US $\$ 1$ million. The Minister of Finance noted that the value of the Canadian dollar in the exchange market had further appreciated during the quarter. The government therefore purchased exchange during May and June to maintain orderly conditions in the exchange market. This policy became more pronounced in June when United States dollars were being offered in the Canadian market during the period of uncertainty following the floating of tho pound sterling when most of the prineipal fornign exchange markets of the world were closed.

Canada's holdings of monetary gold amountad 10 is $\$ 834$ mithon ar the and of the gumetr an increase of US $\$ 42$ million. Included in this increase is the revaluation of existing holdings in May which resulted in an increase of US $\$ 68$ million. A major transaction in gold during the quarter arose from Canada's participation in April in a major repayment to the IMF by the United Kingdom. Canada sold


US $\$ 25$ million of gold, US $\$ 25$ million f SDRs and US $\$ 15$ million of IMF position to the United Kingdom. As the transaction was carried out on the basis of a gold value of US $\$ 38$ per ounce the resulting increase in Canada's holdings of United States dollars was US $\$ 70.6$ million even though Canada's holdings of gold-based assets which were then valued at US $\$ 35$ per ounce of gold only went down by US $\$ 65$ million.

Canada's holdings of Special Drawing Rights rose by the equivalent of US $\$ 16$ million to a total of US $\$ 505$ million. The revaluation effect caused an increase of US $\$ 40$ million. A drop of US $\$ 25$ million resulted from the British transaction referred to above.

Canada's reserve position with the IMF totalled US $\$ 327$ million a decrease of US $\$ 18$ million. Included in this change is the revaluation effect which resulted in an increase of US $\$ 26 \mathrm{milli}$. In keeping with current IMF practices Table 10 which shows the detall of Canada's transactions with
the IMF is now denominated in SDRs. On this basis Canada's reserve position with the IMF was SDR 301 million at the end of June.

The overall increase in Canada's net official monetary assets in the second quarter expressed in Canadian dollars was $\$ 322$ million (excluding revaluation effects).

The spot value of the Canadian dollar on foreign exchange markets rose markedly in the quarter ruaching a new 10 -year peak in late June as the United States dollar dipped to 97.41 Canadian cents from a mid-April value of 99.81 canadian cents. The spot value of the United States dollar closed the quarter at 98.47 Canadian cents. The pound sterling dropped sharply in relation to the Canadian dollar following the British government's decision on the twenty-third of June to allow the pound to float. Pound sterling traded at a high of 261.18 Canadian cents early in April and closed at 240. 76 Canadian cents at the end of the quarter.

The forward Canadian dollar for delivery in 90 days declined vis à vis the United States dollar from a discount of nearly $3 / 4$ of one per cent per annum in early April to a discount which peaked in late May at over $13 / 4$ per cent. A discount on the forward Canadian dollar decreases a non-resident's yield on a Canadian dollar investment on a hedged basis.

## Revisions

In this publication, as is usual in the second quarter report each year, there are revisions to data for the previous two years for both major accounts, as well as some new 1969 data for the capital account. The principal current account revisions were made in the items covering "other service payments", freight and shipping and interest and dividends. In all three cases results from existing surveys produced revisions to 1970 data with consequent changes in the 1971 projections based on the new 1970 data. In addition, the quarterly distribution for business service tramsactions, a component of "other service transactions" has been changed on both a seasonally adjusted and unadjusted basis. These data are in the main collected annually rather than quarterly. The changes in quarterly distribution attempt to relate them more closely to quarterly fluctuations in the economy. The seasonally adjusted data for 1971 have also been changed to conform with the revised series on merchandise exports and imports produced by the External Trade Division.

There were some minor changes in the 1969 capital movements for non-resident investment in shortterm Canadian instruments. The major change was in "other long-term capital transactions" reflecting mainly the inclusion of new data on bank loans from abroad and the operations of foreign insurance comathies in Canada. Principal changes in the capital account for 1970 were made to increase the flows for foreign direct investment in Canada and the retirement of Canadian securities held by non-residents. A similar revision for retirements was made to the 1971 data. Another sizeable change in 1971 was to decrease the inflow from the reduction in Canadian holdings of foreign currency bank balances and other short-term funds abroad.
table 1. CANADIAN BAIANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMETS(i)
Current Account - Not Seasonally Adjusted

(1) Data for 1970,1971 and 1972 are preliminary.
(2) Trade of Canada figures with certain valuation and timing adjustments appropriate for balance of payments - see Table 5 .
(3) As used in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts.

TNitE 1. CANADLAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS (1)
Furrent Accouni - Nol Seasonally Adjusted

(6) Farnonal and institutional remittauces include pension payments.
(5) fits withheld on service payments and income distributions to non-residents.

TABIE 1. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAXMENTS (1) - Concludia
Capital Account (6) - Not Seasonally Adjusted


[^1]Tall.E i. GMA:IDIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS(1) - fonc ludea
*uital Account(6) - Not Seasonally Adjusted

(8) Includes balancing item representing difference between recorded measures of current, capital and reserve movements and umbodies all unidentified transactions.
(1) For derailed composition of official monetary assets see Table 12.

(Firrent Account - Seasonally Adjus wd


[^2]ThatIE 2. CANADLAN BALANCE OF INTERNATLONAL PAYMENTS
Birrent Account - Seasonally Adfusted

remittances folude pemsion pay
(A) was withheld on service payments and income distributions co mon-residents.

TABLE 3. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONZA. PAYMGHTS
By Area - Not Seasonally Adjustet


[^3]Thble 3. Canad Ian baldince of international payments


TABLE 3. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL Pi:HBITS - Cuncluded
By Area - not Seasanally Adjustidt


[^4] द54:4:z13)

TABLI 3. GAhpotat hilance of internatlonal payments - Concluded
5) $\cdot \mathrm{Ca}$ - Not Sensomaliy Adyusted

(3) Capital movements by area on a quarterly basis are available at this time only for Canada's transactions with the United States and the United Kingdom.
(6) Includes Austria, Belgium and Lukembourg, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.
(5) Includes witholding tax which is not allocated on a bilateral basis.

Current Account - Not Seasonally ddjuited




TAMLE 4, CHADA'S PILATERAL ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES, QUARTERLY
Derpiant Account - Not Seasonally Adfusted



TABLE 4. CANADA'S BILATERAL ACCOUNI WITH THE UNITED STATES, Qdentrerliz - Coacludad
Capital Account (4) - Not Seasomally Adjust - t

(4) A minus sign in Accounts Dand E indicates an outflow of capital from Canada and represents an increase in holdings of assets sbrosd or a reduction in liabilities to non-residents.
(5) Exclusive of undistributed profits.

TaBLE 4. GHADA's HE:ATERAL ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES, QUARTERLY - Concluded
Ca,ital Account (4) - Not Seasonally Adjusted


TABLE 5. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ADJUSTMENTS TO TRADE OF CANADA FIGURL:


TABLE 6. INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS


Note: The item interest and dividends covers; (a) interest receipts including interest on intergovernmental loans, earnings of the Exchange Fund Account, and interest on private holdings of foreign bonds; (b) dividend receipts including dividenis and interest received by corporations from Canadian direct and portfolio investment abroad and profics from unincorport ted branches abroad of Canadian companies; (c) interest payments on Canadian bonds and debentures held abroad; and (ll) dividend payments including dividends pald to all non-resident shareholders, and net profits of unincorporated branchea in Canada of foreign companies excluding insurance companies.

TABLE 7. OTHER SERVICE TRANSACTIONS

(1) includes in addition to income on short-term and miscellaneous long-term investments, all services associated with international banking and insurance operations. Due to intemediation between different geographic areas, including Canada, the levels of receipts and payments between Canada and abroad should not be taken to represent flows of net earnings.
(2) Exiludfne: afflcial contributions





(L) Medium and long-term.

Note: Credits extended represent a capital outflow.


H. This is a cumalative neasure of the net resources provided by Canada so the mp including loans under the General Arrmagemente to Borrow (GAB), Canadn's wht balance with the TMF, when positive, reprement it regerve position in the DMF. This may be drawn by Canade virtually automitically on etatement of

 wative balances, i.e. use of IMF credit, are shown as a component of item HS.
33. Invidend payment co Canads.
(A) Includes the acquieftion of GAB noten equivalent to SDR 30.0 million issued previously to another nip member

Listo: The mant body of the statemont is expreased in terms of SDRo in accordance with nri practica. Since membera are obligated to mainemin the gold valua of the DMF's holdings of their currencks, from time to the there have been adjustment payments between che inp and canada in Canadian dallars arising from changes in the gold contemt of the Conadian dollar. Theso transactions mre not reflected above because che series are axpressed in sphe, and do not
 Accounte of Canada.

TABLE 11. FORETGN EXCHANGE RATES


[^5]1) Averoge apot rata based on monlinel quotations in cerms of United Staces dollars, converted into canadian dollarb at noon ottove time
(3) Rates per anmum computed on beete of suerene 90-dey fozvard aprend on the spot noon ratas.

TABLE 12. CANADA'S OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITI:

(1) In May 1972 Canada's gold-based assets were revalued from approximacely US $\$ 35$ to US $\$ 38$ per ounce of fine gold.
(2) As published by the Minister of Finance.
(3) Transactions with the MPF when that institution holds Canadian dollars in excess of 100 per cent of the Canadian tuacos

TABLE 12. CANADA'S OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITTES


[^6]TABLE 13. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERN: JIL: inc maztenc.
ANMUAL HISTORICAL SERIES; 1 )
Current Account

| Line | Acct. | Item | Between (anada and All Comatries |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1962 | 1963 | 2964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|  |  |  | millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A | Current receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | Merchandise exports (adjusted) (3) .................... | 6,387 | 7,082 | 8,238 | 8,745 | 10,326 | 11,338 |
|  |  | Service receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 3 4 | Gold production available for export . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 155 562 | 154 609 | 145 662 | 138 | 127 840 | 112 1,318 |
| 4 | 5 | Interest and dividends | 202 | 230 | 332 | 322 | 318 | 1,318 295 |
| 5 | 6 | Freight and shipping | 509 | 563 | 644 | 668 | 758 | 830 |
| 6 | (part) 11 | Other service receipts | 419 | 430 | 482 | 562 | 676 | 770 |
| 7 |  | Total service receipts | 1,847 | 1,986 | 2,265 | 2,437 | 2,719 | 3,325 |
| 8 |  | Sub-totals, exports of goods and services (4) .. | 8,234 | 9,068 | 10,503 | 11,182 | 13,045 | 14,663 |
|  |  | Transfer receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 10 | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { (part) } 11 \end{gathered}$ | Inheritances and immigrants ${ }^{\text {P }}$ funds . . . . . Personal and institutional | 124 | 151 | 169 | 216 | 268 | 329 |
| 11 | (part)11 | Personal and institutional remittances (5) | 65 | 70 | 75 | 83 | 83 | 93 |
|  | -. | Whthnolding tax (6) ...................... | 125 | 127 | 140 | 167 | 204 | 218 |
| 12 | 12 | Total current receipts | 8,548 | 9,416 | 10,887 | 11,648 | 13,600 | 15,303 |
|  | B | Current payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | 1 | Merchandise imports (adjusted) (3) | 6,203 | 6,579 | 7,537 | 8,627 | 10,10:' | :11.72 |
|  |  | Service payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 15 | 4 5 | Travel . . . . . . . . . . . . | 605 | 585 | 712 | 796 | 900 | 繧 |
| 16 | 6 | Freight and shipping. | 783 | 860 | 1,010 | 1,086 | 1,140 | 1,211 |
| 17 | (part) 11 | Other service payments | 595 | 648 | 679 | 761 | 823 | 861 |
| 18 |  | Withholding tax ...... | 734 | 762 | 835 | 904 | 1,090 | 1,277 |
| 19 |  | Total service payments | 125 | 127 | 140 | 167 | 204 | 218 |
|  |  |  | ,842 | 2,982 | 3,376 | 3,714 | 4,157 | 4,462 |
| 20 |  | Sub-totals, imports of goods and services (4) .. | 9,045 | 9,561 | 10,913 | 12,341 | 14,259 | 15,234 |
|  |  | Transfer payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | (part) 11 | Inheritances and emigrants funds ........ | 175 | 185 | 201 | 211 | 198 | 213 |
| 23 | 9 | Pfficial contributions ................... | 122 | 126 | 128 | 133 | 139 | 173 |
|  |  | orilcial contributions | 36 | 65 | 69 | 93 | 266 | 182 |
| 24 | 12 | Total current payments | 9,378 | 9,937 | 11,311 | 12,778 | 14,762 | 15,802 |
|  | C | Current sccount balance |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 1 | Merchandise trade | $+184$ | + 503 | + 701 | + 118 | + 224 | + 566 |
| 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 |  | Travel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | +155 $-\quad 43$ | +134 $+\quad 24$ | 145 $+\quad 50$ | $+\quad 138$ $-\quad 49$ | $+\quad 127$ $-\quad 60$ | $+\quad 112$ $+\quad 423$ |
| 28 |  | Interest and dividends . .............................. | - 481 | +64 $+\quad 630$ | - $\quad 678$ | -1 <br> $-\quad 764$ | $+\quad 60$ $-\quad 822$ | $+\quad 423$ $+\quad 916$ |
| 29 |  | Freight and shipping . ................................. | - 86 | - 85 | - $\quad 35$ | - $\quad 93$ | - 65 |  |
| 30 |  | Other service transactions . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - 315 | - 332 | - 353 | - 342 | - 414 | - 507 |
| 32 |  | Withholding tax . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - 125 | - 127 | - 140 | - $\quad 167$ | - 204 | - 218 |
|  |  | Balance on service transactions | - 995 | -996 | -1,111 | - 1,277 | - 1,438 | $-1,137$ |
| 33 |  | Balance on goods and services | - 811 | -493 | - 410 | - 1,159 | -1,214 | - 578 |
| 34 |  | Net transfers. | - 19 | - 28 | - 14 | + 29 | + 52 | + 73 |
| 35 | 4 | Total current account balance ............... | -830 | - 521 | - 424 | - 1,130 | - 1,162 | - 49? |

(1) Data for 1970 and 1971 are preliminary.
(2) Including gold production available for export.
(3) Trade of Canada figures with certain valustion and timing adjustments appropriate for balance of paymenta.

T: Wis 13. (AMADLAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS, annual historical series(1)

Current Account

| Between Canada and All Countries |  |  |  | Between Canada and the United States (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Acct. No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Line } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |  |  |
| millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13,537 | 14,832 | 16,751 | 17,788 | 3,767 | 3,970 | 4,396 | 4,993 | 6,249 | 7,277 | 9,116 | 10,463 | 10,859 | 12,002 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 1 |
| 120 | 108 | 96 | 90 | 155 | 154 | 145 | 138 | 127 | 112 | 120 | 108 | 96 | 90 | 3 | 2 |
| 978 | 1,074 | 1,234 | 1.283 | 512 | 549 | 590 | 660 | 730 | 1,164 | 891 | 961 | 1,082 | 1,129 | 4 | 3 |
| 353 | 451 | 528 | 557 | 120 | 155 | 190 | 204 | 194 | 176 | 231 | 260 | 336 | 360 | 5 | 4 |
| 891 | 935 | 1,126 | 1,184 | 259 | 279 | 301 | 337 | 411 | 425 | 467 | 523 | 590 | 660 | 6 | 5 |
| 840 | 1,262 | 1,376 | 1,339 | 301 | 295 | 308 | 353 | 429 | 491 | 573 | 743 | 766 | 704 | (part)11 | 6 |
| 3,182 | 3,830 | 4,360 | 4,453 | 1,347 | 1,432 | 1,534 | 1,692 | 1,891 | 2,368 | 2,282 | 2,595 | 2,870 | 2,943 |  | 7 |
| 16,719 | 18,662 | 21,111 | 22,241 | 5,114 | 5,402 | 5,930 | 6,685 | 8,140 | 9,645 | 11,398 | 13,058 | 13,729 | 14,945 |  | 8 |
| 370 | 366 | 389 | 432 | 61 | 65 | 77 | 91 | 106 | 105 | 137 | 155 | 265 | 181 | 7 | - |
| 95 | 95 | 107 | 118 | 44 | 47 | 51 | 56 | 55 | 57 | 54 | 54 | 66 | 76 | (part) 11 | 10 |
| 209 | 234 | 269 | 278 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .. |  |  | 11 |
| 17,393 | 19,357 | 21.876 | 23,069 | 5,219 | 5,514 | 6,058 | 6,832 | 8,301 | 9,807 | 11,589 | 13,267 | 13,960 | 15,202 | 12 |  |
| 42.158 | 14,007 | 13,845 | 15,533 | 4,205 | 4,458 | 5,204 | 6,034 | 7,242 | 7,846 | 8,867 | 10,127 | 9,818 | 10,876 | 1 | 1.3 |
| 1.008 | 1,292 | 1,460 | 1,494 | 419 | 388 | 481 | 548 | 628 | 627 | 710 | 893 | 936 | 944 | 4 | 14 |
| 1. 239 | 1,366 | 1,550 | 1,628 | 656 | 727 | 850 | 906 | 985 | 1,058 | 1.074 | 1,143 | 1,306 | 1,389 | 5 | 15 |
| 931 | 996 | 1,106 | 1,176 | 353 | - 378 | 399 | 465 | 530 | 522 | 561 | 562 | 587 | 606 | 6 | 16 |
| 1,441 | 1,862 | 1,998 | 2,008 | 500 | 521 | 561 | 615 | 756 | 893 | 984 | 1,242 | 1,313 | 1,394 | (part) 11 | 17 |
| 209 4.848 | 1.234 5,750 | 1. 269 | 278 6.584 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |
| 4,848 | 5,750 | 6,383 | 6,584 | 1,928 | 2,014 | 2,291 | 2,534 | 2,899 | 3,100 | 3,329 | 3,840 | 4,142 | 4,333 |  | 19 |
| 17,010 | 19,757 | 20,228 | 22,117 | 6,133 | 6,472 | 7,495 | 8,568 | 10,141 | 10,946 | 12,196 | 13,967 | 13,960 | 15,209 |  | 20 |
| 209 | 204 | 199 | 185 | 139 | 152 | 157 | 160 | 145 | 156 | 145 | 127 | 114 | 105 | 7 | 21 |
| 148 | 204 | 212 | 218 | 39 | 38 | 41 | 41 | 45 | 47 | 49 | 50 | 55 | 58 | (part) 11 | 22 |
| 133 | 144 | 201 | 201 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 23 |
| 17.500 | 20,309 | 20,840 | 22,721 | 6,311 | 6,662 | 7,693 | 8,769 | 10,331 | 11,149 | 12,390 | 14,144 | 14,129 | 15,372 | 12 | 24 |
| + 1,375 | + 825 | +2,906 | +2,255 | 438 | - 488 | - 808 | $-1,041$ | - 993 | - 569 | + 249 | + 336 | + 1,041 | +1,126 | 1 | 25 |
| + 120 | + 108 | + 96 | + 90 | 155 | + 154 | $+145$ | + 138 | $+127$ | + 112 | + 120 | + 108 | + 96 | + 90 |  | 26 |
| - 30 | - 218 | - 226 | - 211 | + 93 | + 161 | + 109 | + 112 | + 102 | + 537 | + 181 | + 68 | + 146 | + 185 |  | 27 |
| - 906 | - 915 | -1,022 | -1,071 | - 536 | - 572 | - 660 | - 702 | - 791 | - 882 | - 843 | - 883 | - 970 | -1,029 |  | 28 |
| - 40 | - 61 | + 20 | + 8 | - 94 | - 99 | - 98 | - 128 | - 119 | - 97 | - 94 | - $\quad 39$ | $+3$ | + 54 |  | 29 |
| - 601 | - 600 | - 622 | - 669 | - 199 | - 226 | - 253 | - 262 | - 327 | - 402 | - 411 | - 499 | - 547 | - 690 |  | 30 |
| - 209 | - 234 | - 269 | - 278 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  | 31 |
| -1,666 | -1,920 | -2,023 | -2,131 | - 581 | - 582 | - 757 | - 842 | -1,008 | - 732 | -1,047 | $-1,245$ | $-1,272$ | -1,390 |  | 32 |
| - 291 | $-1,095$ | + 883 | + 124 | -1,019 | $-1,070$ | $-1,565$ | -1,883 | -2,001 | $-1,301$ | - 798 | - 909 | - 231 | - 264 |  | 33 |
| $+\quad 84$ | + 143 | + 153 | + 224 |  | - 78 | - 70 |  | 29 | 41 | - 3 | $+32$ | + 62 | + 94 |  | 34 |
| - 107 | - 952 | +1,036 | + 348 | -1,092 | -1,148 | -1,635 | -1,937 | $-2,030$ | -1,342 | - 801 | - 877 | - 169 | - 170 | 4 | 35 |

(*) is used in the Nationsl Income and Expenditure Accounts.
(') lersonal and institutional remittances include pension payments.
(6) Tax withheld on service payments and income distributions to non-residents.

TABLE 13. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL FABNEHS ANNUAL HISTORICAL SERIES(I) - Concluiei

Capital Account (7)


[^7]TalliLE :3. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATTONAL PAYMENTS,
ANNUAL HISTORICAL SERIES(1) - Concluded
Capital Account(7)

(10) Included with comercial paper.
(11) Includes balancing item representing difference between recorded measures of current, capital and reserve movements and embodies all unidentified transactions.
(12) For detailed composition of official monetary assets see Table 12.

TABLE 14. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL T:NAETSS(1)
Current Account - Not Seasonally Adjus:ad

(1) Data for 1970 are preliminary.
(2) Trade of Canada figures with certain valuation and timing adjustments appropriate for balance of payments - see Table 5 .
(3) As used in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts.

TREA: 14. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATLONAL PAYMENTS (1)
Current Account - Not Seasomally Adjusced

(5) Tix
(5) Tax withheld on service payments and income distributions to non-residents.

Gapital Account(6) - Not Seasonally Adjusted


[^8]TH: I.F. 14. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS (1) - Concluded
Capital Account(6) - Not Seasonally Adjusted


[^9]Catalogue
number

## Title

67-505 "The Canadian Balance of International Payments - A Compendium of Statistics from 1946 to $1965^{\prime \prime}$, for 1946 to 1964.

67-201 "The Canadian Balance of Intermational Payments 1963, 1964 and 1965 and International Investment Position".

67-202 "Canada's International Investment Position, 1926 to 1967".
67-002 "Sales and Purchases of Securities between Canada and other Countries".
67-001 "Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter 1967", for revised bilateral data for 1965.

67-001 "Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter 1969", for revised bilateral data for 1966.

67-001 "Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter 1970", for revised bilateral data for 1967.

67-001 "Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter 1971", for revised bilateral data for 1968.

67-001 "Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter 1972', for revised bilateral data for 1969 and 1970.

67-001F "Estimations trimestrielles de la balance canadienne des paiements internationaux".

Additional subsidiary detail published regularly may be traced through the successive quarterly reports.

In addition to the selected publications listed above, Statistics Canada publishes a wide range of statistical reports on Canadian economic and social affairs. A comprehensive catalogue of all current publications is available free on request from Statistics Canada, Ottawa, KlaOT6.


[^0]:    1) At end of period.
[^1]:    (6) A minus sign in Accounts D and E equals an outflow of capltal from Canada and represents an increase in holdings of assuts abroad or a reduction in liabilities to non=residents.
    (7) Exclusive of undistributed profits.

[^2]:    ) Trade of Canada figures with certain valuation and timing adjustments appropriate for balance of payments
    i2) As used in the Nintion al Inbome ma! Fxpen?! ture Accunts

[^3]:    See footnotes at the end of table.

[^4]:    (1) Including transfer recolpts/payments.
    

[^5]:    i) hates provilitig on the interbank norket in Canada,

[^6]:    (6) Revaluation effects caused by the increase in the official price of gold in May 1972 and by prior switches in reserve components are excluded.
    (2) These totals appear as items $H 4$ and H5 in Table I.

[^7]:    (7) A minus sign in Accounts D and E equals an outflow of capital from Canada and represents an increase in holdings of assets abroad or a reduction in Iiabilities to non-residents.
    (B) Exclusive of undistributed profits.
    (9) Included with other finance company obligations.

[^8]:    (6) A minus sign in Accounts D and E equals an outflow of capital from Canada and represents an increase in holdings of asset: abroad or a reduction in llabilities to non-residents.
    (7) Exclusive of undistributed proficg.

[^9]:    (5) stiviles balancing item representing difference between recorded measures of current, capital and reserve movements and unbulies all unidentified transactions.
    (9) For detailed composition of official monetary assets see Table 12.

