SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

## Quarterly estimates of the Canadian balance of international payments

THIRD QUARTER 1972

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

# QUARTERLY ESTIMATES OF THE CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS 

## THIRD QUARTER

1972

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* new series not strictly comparable with earlier years.
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IHIRD QUARTER 1972

The current account balance weakened considerably to a seasonally adjusted deficit of $\$ 355$ million in the third quarter after showing some strength in its movement in the previous quarter. The increased deficit resulted from a sharp $\$ 343$ milion decline in the merchandise trade surplus which dropped to $\$ 75$ million. The non-merchandise balance, due to irregular factors, improved slightly to a deficit of $\$ 430 \mathrm{million}$, down $\$ 16$ million from the second quarter. The weakness of the current account contributed significantly to the slackening pace of economic activity in Canada as measured by the change in Gross National Product. Special factors affecting the flow of some merchandise trade in the quarter were the extended shutdown of a major automobile company in Canada to switch its product line, as well as dock strikes on the Canadian west coast and in the United Kingdom. Such factors which distort the month-to-month pattern of trade, and to some extent quarterly movements when the events bridge quarters, make it difficult to interpret the underlying trend.

Capital movements, unadjusted for seasonal variations, led to a net inflow of $\$ 51 \mathrm{million}$, a decline of over $\$ 350$ million from the previous quarter. Transactions in long-term forms produced a net inflow of $\$ 247$ million, a drop of almost $\$ 400$ million from the high level of the second quarter. The most significant factor accounting for the decrease was the $\$ 426$ million reduction in the inflow from the sale to non-residents of Canadian new issues, particularly provincial direct and guaranteed bonds. This decline was associated with a general reduction in total borrowing in capital markets by these borrowers.

Sumary Statement


Not seasonally adjusted

(1) Excluding items shown below.

Capital movements in short-term forms resulted in a net outflow of $\$ 196$ million, little changed from the second quarter. There were, however, substantial changes in several component accounts which reflected to some extent continued unsettled conditions in international Einancial markets. Flows representing changes in resident foreign currency holdings swung by $\$ 1.1$ billion as residents built up their balance by over $\$ 550$ million. Offsetting movements came from a decline in the outflow due to a slowdown in the pace of non-resident reduction of their holdings of Canadian money market instruments and a swing of almost $\$ 1.0$ billion to an inflow of over $\$ 430 \mathrm{million}$ in the category "other short-term capital transactions".



#### Abstract

The current account deficit, unadjusted for seasonal variations, was $\$ 48$ million in the third quartor. This deficit combined with the net capital inflow of $\$ 51$ million produced an increase in net official monetary assets of $\$ 3$ million in the quarter. Month-to-month changes were also relatively small. The last time an increase of such a small magnitude occurred was the $\$ 7$ million rise recorded in the second quarter of 1971.


## Current Account Transactions - Seasonally Adjusted

The improvement in the current account balance which appeared in the second quarter of this year was not maintained in the third quarter as the deficit on current account rose by $\$ 327$ million to $\$ 355$ million to become the largest deficit since the second quarter of 1960 . The deepenfing of the deficit in the third quarter was due to a cirastic $\$ 343$ million reduction in the merchandise trade surplus to $\$ 75$ million. In the quarter exports fell by about 6 per cent to $\$ 4,716$ million while imports, on the other hand, rose by about $11 / 2$ per cent to $\$ 4,641 \mathrm{million}$. The rise in imports reflected some slowdown in their growth from previous rates. The decline in exports was malnly concentrated in July and followed a June total which was unusually high. Developments in Canada and abroad have contributed to the shifting patterns of imports and exports. The level of economic activity in Canada together with a certain amount of sluggishness in foreign demand for Canadian products following a period of slower growth in a number of overseas countries, were important factors. In addition, dock strikes on the Canadian west coast and in the United Kingdom and an extended shut down of a major automobile plant in Canada to switch its product line accentuated the weakness in Canadian exports.

Declines in exports occurred both to the United States and to overseas markets, the former falling by over $\$ 200$ million and the latter by over $\$ 100$ million. Within the latter group exports to the United Kingdom, the European Economic Comanity and Japan declined by about $\$ 100 \mathrm{million}$, $\$ 35$ million and $\$ 10$ million respectively. Imports from the United States rose by about $\$ 40$ million while from overseas countries they went up by about $\$ 20$ million. There were declines in imports from the Unfted Kingdom and Japan of $\$ 40$ million and $\$ 16$ million respectively and an increase of $\$ 50$ million from the European Economic Community.

On a commodity basis there was a large increase in exports of wheat, with smaller rises recorded Cor motor vehicle engines and parts, agricultural machinery, aircraft engines and parts, scientific equipment, woodpulp and lumber. There were major reductions in shipments of motor vehicles, nickel, and copper, while smaller declines were recorded for aluminum, newsprint, communications equipment, wood products and meat and dairy produce. There were increases in importo of automobiles and trucks, tractors, communication equipment, apparel and footwear, miscellaneous equipment and tools, office machines and agricultural machinery, and decreases for motor vehicle engines and parts, machinery, nonferrous ores and alloys and fuel oll.

With total non-merchandise receipts rising by 4 per cent to $\$ 1,382$ million and payments by 2 per cent to $\$ 1,812$ million, the non-merchandise deficit dropped by $\$ 16$ million to $\$ 430$ million, the lowest deficit since the second quarter of 1971. An increase in dividend receipts, due mainly to a large irregular dividend, was the single most important factor accounting for the decline. Receipts of interest and dividends rose in total by 53 per cent to $\$ 211 \mathrm{million}$ while the deficit on this account fell by $\$ 74$ million to $\$ 160$ million, its lowest level since the fourth quarter of 1964 .

Travel receipts fell by $\$ 24$ million to $\$ 298$ million while travel payments also registered a drop, falling to $\$ 340 \mathrm{million}$. In the case of travel expenditures by non-residents in Canada it appears that there were declites in both the number of United States visitors and in their average expenditures. On the payments side there seems to have been a reduction in the number of Canadian travellers to the United States which was only partly offset by an increase in expenditure per capita.

The freight and shipping account, partly reflecting the sharp fall in the merchandise trade balance, swung by $\$ 22$ million to a deficit of $\$ 16$ million. The deficit on "other services" rose 6 per cent to $\$ 215$ million, the highest deficit so far recorded on this account. An increase of $\$ 33$ million in payments to $\$ 549 \mathrm{million}$ due to a rise in expenditures on business services exceeded the increase in receipts on business services and miscellaneous income by $\$ 13$ million. Gold production available for export remained practically unchanged at $\$ 29$ million.

The surplus on transfers dropped by $\$ 12$ million to $\$ 43$ million. Transfer receipts, due mainly to a reduction in immigrants' funds, were $\$ 11$ million lower than in the previous quarter while transfer payments rose marginally to $\$ 162$ million. At $\$ 104$ million inflows of inheritances and migrants funds fell to their lowest level since the second quarter of 1971 . The surplus on this account deteriorated by $\$ 6$ million to $\$ 57$ million. There was a smaller reduction in tax withheld on income distributions sud service payments to non-residents while personal and institutional remittances from abroad remained whchanged at $\$ 32$ million. On the payments side a small reduction in emigrants' outflows and a small increase in remittances abroad produced a net increase of $\$ 1$ million, Official contributions remained unchanged at $\$ 57$ million.

## Current Account - Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

In the third quarter there was a current account deficit of $\$ 48$ million. Total current receipts were $\$ 6,221$ million while total current payments were $\$ 6,269$ million. Merchandise exports, accounting for about 73 per cent of total receipts, stood at $\$ 4,522 \mathrm{million}$; merchandise imports amounted to $\$ 4,330 \mathrm{million}$ and represented 69 per cent of total current payments. There was a trade surplus of $\$ 192$ million which was, however, more than offset by the deficit on non-merchandise transactions. Exports to the United States, at $\$ 3,080$ million accounted for 68 per cent of total exports; other relatively important markets were the United Kingdom, Japan, U.S.S.R., West Germany, The People's Republic of China, and the Netherlands. Major export items in this quarter were motor vehicles, engines and parts, newsprint, lumber, crude petroleum, wheat, iron ore, aircraft engines and parts and aluminum. Main suppliers of Canadian imports were the United States with 67 per cent of the total, Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany and Venezuela. The principal commodities purchased abroad were automotive products, industrial machinery, food, crude petroleum, communications equipment, fabricated iron and steel and wearing apparel and footwear.

Quarterly adjustments for balance of payments purposes to recorded Trade of Canada totals of exports and imports appear in Table 5. In this quarter there was a net addition of $\$ 47$ million to merchandise exports mainly for timing adjustments in respect of wheat shipments and progress payments on ships. There was a net deduction of $\$ 11$ million from imports reflecting largely net timing adjustments for progress payments on and deliveries of civilian aircraft. The net effect was to increase the recorded trade balance by $\$ 58$ million.

Prices of domestic exports expressed in Canadian dollars recorded an increase of nearly one point from the average for the second quarter rising to a quarterly average of $108.1 \quad(1968=100)$. The third quarter 1972 level was thus over 2 points above the quarterly average for the corresponding period last year. It should be noted that the external value of the Canadian dollar in terms of the U.S. dollar rose by about 3 per cent in the 12 month period and that this rise would reduce the Canadian dollar return on exports quoted in U.S. dollars. The largest monthly increase in the third quarter, in absolute terms, was in September when the index went up by nearly a point above the previous month. Price increases occurred in the food, crude and fabricated materials groups with the main commodities affected being wheat, barley, pulpwood, fron ore, natural gas, and lumber. Average prices of the end products group remained practically unchanged.

Import prices remained unchanged at 108.9 ( $1968=100$ ) from the previous quarter but were $1 / 2$ points above the average of the corresponding 1971 period. There was a small drop in September to the lowest level in the third quarter. Within the commodity groups there were increases in prices of fabricated materials and reductions in prices of food and crude materials.

In the third quarter total exports to developing countries amounted to $\$ 321$ miliion. Such exports include grants in the form of food and other commodities. Other financing of exports is done partly by soft loans and export credits provided through the Canadian government and its agencies. In this quarter the total value of the various commodity-oriented aid programes of the Government of Canada was over 38 per cent of Canadian exports to these countries. Food and other commodity grants represented 30 per cent of such aid while soft loans and export credits represented 29 and 41 per cent respectively.

There was a deficit of $\$ 240$ million on non-merchandise transactions as a surplus of $\$ 28$ million in transfers partly offset a deficit of $\$ 268$ million on services.

A deficit of $\$ 146$ million was recorded on interest and dividends. This deficit would have exceeded the $\$ 200$ million mark were it not for the large irregular dividend received by a Canadian company in this quarter. The bulk of interest payments represented the servicing cost of the funded debt of provincial governments and corporations held in the United States. Earnings by the Exchange Fund Account continued to make up the largest part of interest receipts.

The freight and shipping account showed a deficit of $\$ 25$ million. The remaining service balance which recorded a deficit in the quarter was that on "other services". Net business service payments accounted for the bulk of the $\$ 207$ million deficit; net miscellaneous income payments were also significant.

There was a sizeable surplus of $\$ 133$ million on travel expenditures which came principally from expenditures of United States travellers in Canada and accounted for 87 per cent of total travel receipts. At $\$ 255$ million the surplus on che United States account was equivalent to aver twice the deficit on the overseas account. The larger geographical components of net overseas travel payments were the $O E C D$ (Europe) group of countries and the United Kingdom; together these two areas were responsible for practically all the overseas deficit. Changes in methods of recording international travellers at frontier points introduced this year have given rise to some discontinuity in year-to-year comparisons. Gold production available for export totalled $\$ 29$ million based on average quarterly market price of gold which in this quarter was about US $\$ 67$ per fine ounce.

Transfer receipts, including taxes witheld and paid to the Canadian government on income distributions and service payments amounted to $\$ 214 \mathrm{million}$. The largest part of these receipts came from imnigrants' funds. With payments at $\$ 186$ million, there was a surplus of $\$ 28$ million on transfers. Together the tax withheld and the $\$ 74$ million net inflow of migrants' funds more than offset the net personal and institutional remittances and official contributions. At $\$ 74$ million official contributions, representing development assistance in the form of comodities, food, services and cash grants, was the highest since the third quarter of 1970. Disbursements under the international food aid programe comprised 45 per cent of international assistance, with Bangladesh and Pakistan being the major recipients. Among the grants to international institutions about $\$ 12$ million went to the United Nations Development Programe.

Current Account - First Nine Months 1972
The current account balance during the first nine months of 1972 swung to a deficit of $\$ 600$ million from a surplus of $\$ 554$ million in the same period of 1971 . An increase of 14 per cent in total current payments which went up to $\$ 18,913$ million was equal to double the advance on receipts which rose to $\$ 18,313$ million. The deterioration on current account resulted mainly from a 60 per cent contraction of the trade surplus to $\$ 748$ million. While commodity imports soared by 20 per cent to $\$ 13,483$ million from $\$ 11,267$ million exports increased more moderately by 9 per cent to $\$ 14,231$ milifon, The increase in the end products group of commodities represented 70 per cent of the total import rise. The more noteable increases were recorded for motor vehicles, engines and parts, telecommunication uquipment, crude petroleum, office machinery, wearing apparel and footwear, agricultural machinery, industrial machinery, and woven fabrics. There were increased sales of motor vehicle parts and engines, lumber, crude petroleum, newsprint, aircraft parts, and natural gas. A decline in exports was recorded for iron ore, nickel, fabricated aluminum, industrial machinery, rapeseed and telecomunication equipment.

Compared with the first nine months of 1971 there were moderate increases of 2 and 3 per cent respectively in non-merchandise receipts and payments. This resulted in a $\$ 92$ million expansion to $\$ 1,348 \mathrm{milli}$ on in the deficit on invisibles. Among service payments, the items "other services" (mainly business services) and freight and shipping together increased by almost $\$ 200$ milifon. Partially offsetting this increase were declines on travel and interest and dividend payments. Official contributions $\$ 165 \mathrm{million}$ were larger by $\$ 29 \mathrm{million}$. On the receipts side, credits for interest and dividends and freight and shipping transactions provided an increase of over $\$ 90$ million; this was partially offset by decreases on travel and "other services".

## Current Account - Transactions by Area

During the January-September period of 1972 Canada's balance on current transactions declined with each of the five main areas when compared to the corresponding perfod of 1971. The merchandise trade balance worsened with all of the regions as only the United States and the "other countries" group recorded increased purchases of Canadian commodities while imports rose sharply from all five regions, especially from overseas countries. A deterioration also appeared on non-merchandise transactions for all regions except the "other countries" group. (It should be noted that gold production available for export and tax withheld have not been allocated bilaterally.)

With the United States the deflcit on current transactions widened by $\$ 159$ million to $\$ 184$ million in the first nine months of 1972. Of the five regions this represented the smallest deterioration on current account as there was only a moderate decrease of $\$ 18$ miliion in the merchandise trade sirplus to $\$ 801$ million. An advance of 14 per cent on commodity exports to the United States to $\$ 10,031$ million was outstripped by an increase of 16 per cent on imports to $\$ 9,230 \mathrm{million}$. The largest increases in exports occurred for motor vehicles, engines and parts, lumber, crude petroleum, aircraft, newsprint, natural gas and nickel while the main decrease was for iron ore. The deficit on invisibles $\because$ idened to $\$ 985 \mathrm{million}$ as receipts fell by 3 per cent and payments rose by almost the same amount.

The changes occurred largely on "other service transactions" as payments, mainly business services, rose by $\$ 96$ million while receipts dropped by $\$ 39 \mathrm{million}$ chiefly due to lower miscellaneous income. transfers. There was a decrease in travel expenditures with the drop on receipts being nearly double that on payments. Following the movements on merchandise trade, freight and shipping receipts and payments also recorded substantial increases.


The current account surplus with the United Kingdom fell by 55 per cent to $\$ 164$ million from the January-September period of the previous year due largely to changes on merchandise trade. The merchandise surplus narrowed by 40 per cent to $\$ 256$ million as imports rose by 15 per cent to $\$ 692$ million while exports dropped by 8 per cent to $\$ 948$ million. Sales of nickel, aluminum, iron ore and lumber were lower while exports of newsprint increased. More than 80 per cent of the increase on imports occurred in the end products group of comodities. As nonmerchandise payments increased only fractionally the widening of the deficit on non-merchandise transactions to $\$ 92$ million reflected a drop of 4 per cent on receipts due to "other services", mainly miscellaneous income.

With the Rest of the Sterling Area the balance on current account swung to a deficit of $\$ 65 \mathrm{million}$ from a surplus of \$126 million. This reflected a reversal of $\$ 187$ million in the commodity balance to a deficit of $\$ 97$ million from a surplus of $\$ 90$ million during the January-September period of 1971. Merchandise imports advanced by 26 per cent to $\$ 545$ million while exports declined by 14 per cent to $\$ 448$ million. Imports from Australia, Hong Kong and the Trucial States were higher. On exports reductions of more than $\$ 20$ mil1ion each were recorded to India, South Africa and Australia. Most of the drop in exports occurred among the fabricated materials and end products groups. There was only a slight decrease of $\$ 4 \mathrm{million}$ in the surplus on invisibles to $\$ 32$ million as an increase of 8 per cent in receipts to $\$ 282$ million was more than offset by a rise of 11 per cent in payments to $\$ 250 \mathrm{million}$, due mainly to the expansion in official contributions.


With the Other OECD (Europe) group of countries the current account deficit increased sharply by over $\$ 400$ million to $\$ 563$ million during the first nine months of 1972 . This was caused almost entirely by merchandise transactions as there was only a marginal rise in the non-merchandise deficit to $\$ 359$ million. The balance on merchandise trade swung to a deficit of $\$ 204$ million from a surplus of almost equal magnitude in the same period of 1971. Once again this was produced by contrasting movements on merchandise trade flows as imports grew by 29 per cent to $\$ 1,232$ million while exports fell by 11 per cent to $\$ 1,028$ million. Almost all the countries in this group supplied more imports with the most significant increases coming from West Germany, Italy, France, Belgium, and Norway. On exports, decreases were recorded for Norway, West Germany and Italy while the Netherlands and Greece increased their purchases from Canada. There were moderate gains of 5 and 4 per cent on nommerchandise receipts and payments respective1y. Travel receipts were higher. The decline
in travel expenditures abroad partially offset the increase in payments on "other services" and on freight and shipping.

With the "other countries" group the current account balance swung to a deficit of $\$ 30$ million from a sizeable surplus of $\$ 177$ million in the January-September period of 1971 . This mirrored somewhat the movement in the commodity balance to a small deficit of $\$ 8$ milion from a surplus of $\$ 269 \mathrm{mil}$ lion. Exports increased by 14 per cent to $\$ 1,776$ million during the first nine months of 1972 . The U.S.S.R., mainly due to wheat purchases, and Japan accounted for over 90 per cent of the gain on exports. The more significant decreases were those recorded to the People's Republic of China and Iraq. Imports were buoyant increasing by 38 per cent to $\$ 1,784$ million. Japan accounted for more than one half of the increase of $\$ 498$ million in imports from this group of countries as it continued to grow in importance as a supplier. Increased imports were also registered for Taiwan, Iran, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Angola and Venezuela with crude petroleum providing the impetus for the growth in imports from the last five countries. With non-merchandise receipts increasing by 27 per cent to $\$ 436$ million and payments by only 6 per cent to $\$ 458$ million the deficit on invisibles contracted by $\$ 70$ million to $\$ 22$ million. Receipts on interest and dividends and "other services" rose by almost $\$ 100$ million; on payments, freight and shipping and official contributions were higher by $\$ 25 \mathrm{million}$.




## Capital Movements

Capital movements between Canada and other countries in the third quarter of 1972 resulted in a net capital inflow of $\$ 51$ million, down $\$ 357$ million from a net inflow of $\$ 408$ million in the second quarter. This movement together with the current account deficit of $\$ 48 \mathrm{million}$ led to an increase in Canadian official monetary assets of $\$ 3$ million.

> Capital Movements(1)

(1) 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 $\$ 247$ million were less than half the previous quarter's net inflow of $\$ 584$ million. There were substantial reductions of sales of new Canadian issues abroad. Following exceptionally large second quarter inflows of $\$ 662$ million, sales of new Canadian securities abroad fell to $\$ 236$ million. Inflows for direct investment in Canada during the quarter were down $\$ 75$ million from the second quarter level of $\$ 200$ million to $\$ 125$ million. Partially offsetting increases in inflows occurred in trade in outstanding Canadian bonds with net sales of $\$ 138$ million, up $\$ 103$ million from $\$ 35$ million in the second quarter, and a reduction in advances by the Canadian govermment to international development agencies following large extraordinary advances in the second quarter. The effect of adjusting actual long-tem capital inflows to reflect the timing of security offerings is given in the accompanying statement which shows that offerings exceeded deliveries by $\$ 36$ million.

Capital Movements in Long-term Forms

| Period |  | Actual movement | Adjusted to reflect timing of security offerings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | millio | of dollars |
| 1970 |  | + 742 | $+387$ |
| 1971 | ... | + 393 | $+112$ |
| 1971 | I Q | + 250 | $+127$ |
|  | II Q | - 9 | - 46 |
|  | III Q | $+1$ | + 6 |
|  | IV Q | $+151$ | + 25 |
| 1972 | I Q | + 311 | + 314 |
|  | II Q | $+637$ | $+633$ |
|  | III Q | $+247$ | $+283$ |

Capital movements in short-term forms resulted in a net capital outflow of $\$ 196$ million, down $\$ 33$ miliion from a $\$ 229$ million outflow in the second quarter. Although the balance of short-tem capital movements was not greatly changed from the second quarter there were very large shifts in holdings of short-term funds. Resident holdings of foreign currency bank balances and other short-term funds abroad increased $\$ 557 \mathrm{mil}$ lion in the second quarter. The effect of this outflow was partially offset by a $\$ 115$ million reduction in outflows from transactions in Canadian money market instruments during the second quarter to $\$ 133$ million and by a $\$ 951$ million swing in the category "other short-term capital transactions" from an outflow of $\$ 517$ million to a $\$ 434$ million inflow.

Iransactions through the Canadian chartered banks play an important part in the capital account movernents. Canadian chartered banks' net spot holdings of foreign currency claims (excluding gold) on non-residents fell on a transactions basis by $\$ 141$ million in the quarter (while those with canadians rose by $\$ 127$ million to produce an overall decrease of $\$ 14$ 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 behaviour 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 $\$ 14$ million representing the decrease in the banks' net spot foreign currency claims on both residents and non-residents and an inflow of $\$ 127$ million reflecting the net increase in the banks' position with residents, composed of an increase in claims of $\$ 35 \mathrm{million}$ and a fall in liabilities of $\$ 92$ million. The resulting net inflow of $\$ 141$ million is the same as would have been yielded by the altemative treatment of measuring directly the chartered banks transactions with non-residents. The transactions show that claims on residents of the United States dropped by $\$ 142$ million while those on other countries rose by $\$ 338$ million. Liabilities to residents of the United States and of other countries increased by $\$ 293 \mathrm{million}$ and $\$ 44$ million, respectively. Residents' holdings of swapped deposits declined by $\$ 67$ million during the quarter to reach $\$ 197$ million at the end of the period.

## Direct Investment

The net capital inflow for direct investment in foreign-controlled Canadian enterprises totalled $\$ 125$ million in the third quarter. In the preceding quarter and in the corresponding quarter of the previous year the net inflows were $\$ 200$ million and $\$ 135$ million respectively. The reduction in net inflows appears to be related to the completion of several capital projects and a reduction of inflows in the petroleum and natural gas industries and in the mining sector. Investors resident in the United States contributed about 70 per cent of the total, mainly to the mining and manufacturing sectors. Continental Europe was the source for almost 20 per cent of the net inflow with the balance divided between the United Kingdom and all other countries. European investors directed the bulk of their flows to the manufacturing sector. The pulp and paper industry continued to receive significant amounts of direct investment capital. As capital movements relating to takeovers, refinancing and other special transactions were small in the quarter, the bulk of the net direct investment inflow was for the purchase of property, plant and equipment and for working capital.

Transactions with Canadian-controlled foreign enterprises during the quarter resulted in a net outflow of $\$ 130$ million, an increase of $\$ 40$ million over the earlier period. Particularly significant in the quarter was the near balance in transactions with the United States and the United Kingdom. Net outflows to sterling area countries represented over 35 per cent of the total while continental Europe was the destination of almost 10 per cent. Just over 50 per cent was directed to all other countries. A large part of this outflow represented non-recurring movements which were offset by flows in the opposite direction in the current account and were not related to new capital formation or normal working capital requirements. The bulk of the net outflow originated with investors in the manufacturing and transportation sectors.

## Security Transactions

International transactions in all long-term portfolio securities resulted in a net inflow to Canada of $\$ 313$ million in the third quarter of 1972 , down sharply from the previous quarter when the net inflow of $\$ 611$ million reflected the placement abroad of a record $\$ 491$ million of new issues of provincial governments and their enterprises. Geographically, there were net inflows of $\$ 8$ million from the United States, $\$ 17$ million from the United Kingdom, $\$ 200$ million from continental Europe and $\$ 88$ million from all other countries.

Trading in outstanding Canadian securities during the quarter led to a net sales balance or capital inflow of $\$ 95$ million representing the difference between net repurchases of $\$ 43 \mathrm{million}$ of equities and net sales of $\$ 138$ million of debt issues. In the previous quarter Canada had a net sales balance of $\$ 20$ million consisting of $\$ 35 \mathrm{million}$ from net sales of debt issues and $\$ 15$ million from net repurchases of equities. Particularly unusual in the current period were the large net sales of Goverment of Canada and provincial direct and guaranteed issues to overseas investors which amounted to $\$ 23$ million to the United Kingdom, $\$ 54$ million to continental Europe and $\$ 38$ million to all others. In all trading, Canada had a net purchase balance of $\$ 62$ million with the United States but had a sales balance of $\$ 14$ million with the United Kingdom, $\$ 89$ million with continental Europe and $\$ 54$ million with the rest of the world.


The proceeds of sales to non-resident:s of new issues of Canadian securities amounted to $\$ 236$ million in the third quarter in sharp contrast to the $\$ 662$ million inflow of the previous period. Gross new issues (on domestic and foreign capital markets) remained at the same high level as in the second quarter as increased borrowings by the Govermment of Canada on the Canadian market tended to offset a reduction in borrowings by provincial governments and their enterprises and by corporations, the normal large non-resident borrowers. Over 75 per cent of the securities sold to non-residents were denominated in foreign currencies, mainly European. The first placement of a Canadian issue denominated in Japanese yen equivalent to $\$ 32 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion was made in this quarter. Sales abroad of provincial direct and guaranteed issues amounted to $\$ 154 \mathrm{million}$, a reduction of $\$ 337$ million from the previous quarter. Sales to non-residents of corporation bonds at $\$ 34$ million were also well down from the previous quarter level of $\$ 122$ million as borrowings were reduced both in Canada and abroad. Sales of municipal issues increased by $\$ 4$ million to $\$ 33$ million. New Government of Canada issues sold to non-residents amounted to $\$ 8$ million. While one third of the new debt issues were placed in the United States, investors resident in continental Europe supplied almost 50 per cent of total inflow. Non-residents acquired $\$ 7$ million of new stock issues.

Canada retired $\$ 107$ million of foreign-held Canadian securities during the quarter, $\$ 33$ million lower than in the previous quarter. Maturities led to capital outflows of $\$ 8$ million for Government of Canada issues, $\$ 62$ million for provincial direct and guaranteed issues, $\$ 11$ million for municipal issues and $\$ 26$ million for corporate issues. The United States received $\$ 90$ million of this debt retirement while $\$ 4$ million went to the United Kingdom and $\$ 13$ million to all other countries mainly in continental Europe.

New Issues of Canadian Bonds Sold to United States Residents

|  | Period | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Offer- } \\ & \text { ings } \end{aligned}$ | Deliveries | Unde livered(1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | millions of dollars |  |  |
| 1970 |  | 623 | 978 | 420 |
| 1971 |  | 567 | 848 | 139 |
| 1971 | I Q | 85 | 208 | 297 |
|  | II Q | 275 | 312 | 260 |
|  | III Q | 158 | 153 | 265 |
|  | IV Q | 49 | 175 | 139 |
| 1972 | I Q | 246 | 243 | 142 |
|  | II Q | 423 | 427 | 138 |
|  | III Q | 107 | 71 | 174 |

(1) At end of period.

Trading in outstanding foreign securities resulted in a net inflow to Canada of $\$ 94$ million, a decrease of only $\$ 4$ million as compared to the earlier quarter. Canadians continued to reduce their holdings of United States equities by selling, on balance, $\$ 88$ million of these securities. Other transactions led to net purchases of $\$ 1$ million of foreign debt issues and net sales of $\$ 7 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion of other foreign equities. Geographically, trading in all outstanding foreign securities led to net inflows of $\$ 86$ million from the United States, $\$ 2$ million from the United Kingdom and $\$ 6$ million from all other countries.

New issues of foreign securities sold to residents of Canada amounted to $\$ 7$ million, a sharp drop from the previous quarter when purchases amounted to $\$ 31$ million. The current outflow covered the acquisition of

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


Notes ${ }^{\text {il }}$ All rotes are shown as of end or mear end of month. Interest rates are based on:
(2) Eurodollar 90-day deposits in London
(3) Finonce company paper 90 -doy (adjusted to 365 -day true yield basis from 360 -cay discount bosis)
(4) Finonce company paper, 90 - dlay
15) International bond yietds of German mork issues of United States companies.
(6) Corporale bonds industrial index (Moody's)
(7) Bond yield averoqas for 10 industrials (McLaod, Young, Weir and Company Limited)
Sources: World Finonetil Markels, Morgon Guaranly Trust Compony of New Yorlh for long-1erm Eurapeon rates
Bank of Conoda Review, Table 18, for oll other roles.
$\$ 5$ million of debt issues and $\$ 2$ million of equities. Holdings of foreign securities by Canadians were reduced by $\$ 2$ million during the quarter by nomal maturities.

## Other Capital Flows in Long-term Forms

Disbursements of loans and advances by the Canadian government under development assistance programes totalled $\$ 36$ million, virtually unchanged from the previous quarter. Disbursements to Asian and African countries accounted for approximately 60 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. Subscription payments to the Caribbean Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank together amounted to slightly over $\$ 1$ million.

Transactions during the quarter arising from the financing of medium and longtem export credits extended from Canada directly or indirectly at the risk of the government led to a net capital outflow of $\$ 57$ million, a reduction of $\$ 26$ million from the preceding quarter. Advances to the People's Republic of China for the purchase of wheat as well as to Latin American and Middle Eastern countries continued during the quarter at relatively high levels. However, disbursements of credits for the sale of non-wheat commodities financed directly at the risk of the government fell off sharply in the third quarter.

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 $\$ 33$ million compared to an inflow of $\$ 76$ million in the previous quarter.

## Capital Movements in Short-term Forms

A rise in Canadian dollar deposits of non-residents led to an inflow of $\$ 55 \mathrm{million}$ in the quarter. Residents of the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries increased their holdings by $\$ 47 \mathrm{million}, \$ 6$ million and $\$ 2$ million respectively. Government of Canada demand liabilities in the form of interest-free demand notes issued to international investment agencies remained unchanged during the quarter.

Increases in Canadian holdings of foreign currency bank balances and other short-tern funds abroad led to a net capital outflow of $\$ 557$ million, compared to an inflow of $\$ 584$ million in the preceding
 quarter. Inflows from the United States of $\$ 403$ million were more than offset by outflows to the United Kingdom and other countries of $\$ 671$ million and $\$ 289$ million, respectively. Large outflows from Canada to the United Kingdom reflected strong demand for foreign funds by banks in that country. This was probably associated with unsettled conditions following the float of sterling in late June and a subsequent sharp increase in interest rates. Net inflows through the chartered banks only slightly offset net outflows to build up balances held directly abroad by Canadians in foreign banks.

Non-residents reduced their holdings of Government of Canada treasury bills by $\$ 4$ million during the third quarter after building them up through an inflow of $\$ 31$ million in the second quarter. Transactions with "other countries" (including international investment agencies) accounted for all of the outflow.

Transactions in Selected Money Market Instruments


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

Transactions in comercial paper occurred almost exclusively with residents of the United states, who on balance, accounted for $\$ 10$ million of the total net inflow of $\$ 11$ million. By compari= son, transactions in the second quarter resulted in a net outflow of $\$ 90$ million.

Finance company paper transactions produced a net outflow as maturities and repurchases exceeded sales to non-residents by $\$ 121$ million up from a $\$ 31$ million outflow in the second quarter. The decline was colncident with a change in the hedged yleld on Canadian paper which became less attractive vis-a vis investment in United States instruments. Net repurchases from the United States were $\$ 122$ million.

Transactions in other short-term paper (which includes mainly obligations of junior levels of government, banks, and mortgage loan canpanies) were responsible for net outflows of $\$ 19$ million as compared to an outflow of $\$ 158$ million in the preceding quarter. Net repurchases from the United States of $\$ 32$ million were slightly offset by net sales to the United Kingdom of $\$ 13$ million. Trading was, however, very brisk in obligations of Canadian chartered banks and junior levels of government.

Transactions in miscellaneous finance company obligations accounted for an inflow of $\$ 5$ million, compared to an outflow in the second quarter of $\$ 37$ million. Residents of the United States accounted for the total inflow.

Other Short-term Capital Transactions

| Period | Chartered bank <br> Cana dian dollar claims on non-residents | Shortterm foreign currency bank borrowing by <br> Canadians | Other(1) | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of 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 | - | - 53 | 654 | - 707 |
| II Q | $+11$ | - 102 | 426 | - 517 |
| III Q | + 20 | + 20 | + 394 | 434 |

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

All other short-term capital transactions led to a net capital inflow of $\$ 433$ million. Chartered bank Camadian dollar claims on non-residents fell by $\$ 20$ million, down $\$ 9$ million from the preceding quarter. Short-term foreign currency bank borrowings by Canadians led to a net inflow of $\$ 20$ million compared to an outflow of $\$ 102$ million in the second quarter. All other components in this account led to a net inflow of $\$ 394$ million. Gross identified transactions, mainly for intercompany accounts receivable and payable, accounted for over one half 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 an inflow of close to $\$ 150$ million following large movements in the opposite direction in the first half of the year. The balancing item is conventionally attributed to the United States account; with the rapid developments in the current and capital accounts in recent years this practice may not be as appropriate as it was in the past.

## Official Intemational Monetary Assets and Liabilities

Canda's net official monetary assets totalled US $\$ 6,221$ million on September 30 , 1972 , an increase of US $\$ 3$ million over the quarter.

Holdings of United States dollars dropped by US $\$ 6$ million while those of other currencies rose by US $\$ 6$ million. There was no change in holdings of monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights. Canada's reserve position with the Intemational Monetary Fund (IMF) totalled US $\$ 330$ millom at the end of September an increase of US $\$ 3$ miliion in the quarter.

The overall increase in Canada's net official monetary assets in the third quarter expressed in Canadian dollars was $\$ 3$ million.


* includes a discontinuity arising from the revaluation of canada's gold-based assets FROM A BASIS OF APPROXIMATELY US $\$ 35$ TO US $\$ 38$ PER OUNCE OF FINE GOLD

The spot value of the Canadian dollar on foreign exchange markets traded in a very narrow range between 98.13 and 98.44 cents for US \$1.00. The spot value of the United States dollar closed the quarter at 98.38 Canadian cents. The pound sterling which was floated towards the end of June closed at 239.95 Canadian cents at the end of the quarter after losing a little ground in relation to the Canadian dollar.

The forward Canadian dollar for delivery in 90 days vis-a-vis the United States dollar traded within a very narrow band of less than $1 / 4$ of one per cent per annum on either side of the spot rate.

## 

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS
table 1. Canadian balance of international paymsits in
Current Account - Not Seasonally Adjusted

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

Thide 1. CANADTAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS(1)
(urrent Account - Not Seasonally Adjuated

4. id: कnal and institutional remittances include pension payments.
(3) Tax withheld on service payments and income distributions to non-residents.

TABLE 1. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATTONAL PAYMENTS(I) - CMOE1.1.AN
Capital Account (6) - Not Seasonally Adfusted

(6) A minus sign in Accounts $D$ and E equals ontflow of capital from Canada and represents an increase in holdings of ssaets abroad or a reduction in liabilities to non-residents.
(7) Exclusive of undistributed profits.

TABLE 1. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS (1) - Concluded
Capital Account(6) - Not Seasonally Adjusted


7a) Includes balancing item representing difference between recorded measures of current, capital and reserve movements and embodies all unidentified transactions.
(9) For detailed composition of official monetary assets see Table 12.

TABLE 2. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAb $2: 2 a t a i=$
Current Account - Seasonally Adjust $\begin{gathered}\text { C }\end{gathered}$


[^0](2) As used in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts.

MBLE 2. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS
Current Account - Seasonally Adjusted

(i) iersonal and institutional remittances include pension payments.
(4) Tax withheld on seryice payments and income distributions co non-residents.

TABLE 3. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL IN:UA滈
By Area - Not Seasonally Ad justsa

| No. | Item | $19 \% 6$ |  |  |  | 19:1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | II | III | I V | 1 | 11 |
|  |  | millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Unired Stares |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Merchandise exports (adjusted) ............... | 2,617 | 2,951 | 2,512 | 2,779 | 2,752 | 3,190 |
| 2 | Non-merchandise receipts $(1,2) \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. | 525 | . 747 | 1,058 | 675 | 570 | 754 |
| 3 | Total current receipts . ...................... | 3,142 | 3,698 | 3,570 | 3,454 | 3,322 | 3,944 |
| 4 | Merchandise imports (adjusted) ................ | 2,466 | 2,802 | 2,287 | 2,263 | 2,488 | 2,942 |
| 5 | Non-merchandise payments(1) ................... | 1,033 | 1,116 | 1,141 | 1,021 | 980 | 1,101 |
| 6 | Total current payments . | 3,499 | 3,918 | 3,428 | 3,284 | 3,468 | 4,043 |
| 7 | Balance Merchandise trade .......................... | +151 | + 149 | $+225$ | $+516$ | $+264$ | + 248 |
| 8 | Non-merchandise trade | - 508 | - 369 | - 83 | - 346 | - 410 | - 347 |
| 9 | Current account balance | - 357 | - 220 | + 142 | + 170 | - 146 | - 99 |
| 10 | Capital movements(3) <br> In long-term forms | $+515$ | + 84 | +197 | + 18 | $+219$ | $+176$ |
| 11 | In short-term forms | - 44 | $+551$ | - 337 | $-133$ | $+141$ | - 42 |
| 12 | Total net capital balance | $+471$ | +635 | - 140 | - 115 | + 360 | +134 |
|  | United Kingdom |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Merchandise exports (adjusted) | 332 | 411 | 365 | 383 | 315 | 376 |
| 14 | Non-merchandise receipts(1) .. | 123 | 142 | 144 | 151 | 116 | 136 |
| 15 | Total current receipts ...................... | 455 | 553 | 509 | 534 | 431 | 514 |
| 16 | Merchandise imports (adjusted) | 168 | 201 | 182 | 183 | 172 | 214 |
| 17 | Non-merchandise payments(1) .. | 129 | 153 | 192 | 127 | 119 | 150 |
| 18 | Total current payments . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 297 | 354 | 374 | 310 | 291 | 364 |
| 19 | Balance Merchandise trade | + 164 | $+210$ | $+183$ | $+200$ | $+143$ | + 164 |
| 20 | Non-merchandise trade | - 6 | - 11 | - 48 | + 24 | - 3 | - 14 |
| 21 | Current account balance | + 158 | + 199 | +135 | + 224 | + 140 | +150 |
| 22 | Capital movements (3) In long-term forms | $+60$ | $+48$ | $+31$ | + 22 | $+25$ | $-22$ |
| 23 | In short-term forms | - 59 | - 49 | $+281$ | - 340 | - 333 | + 23 |
| 24 | Total net capital balance | + 1 | - 1 | $+312$ | - 318 | - 308 | + 1 |
|  | Rest of the Sterling Area |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | Merchandise exports (adjusted) | 181 | 186 | 214 | 204 | 171 | 178 |
| 26 | Non-merchandise receipts(1) .. | 65 | 75 | 91. | 78 | 76 | 92 |
| 27 | Total current receipts . . | 246 | 261 | 305 | 282 | 247 | 270 |
| 28 | Merchandise imports (adjusted) | 108 | 197 | 150 | 173 | 100 | 166 |
| 29 | Non-merchandise payments(1) .................. | , 71 | 89 | 101 | 81 | 71 | 67 |
| 30 | Total current payments ...................... | 179 | 286 | 251 | 254 | 171 | 233 |
|  | Balance |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31 | Merchandise trade ........................... | + 73 | - 11 | + 64 | + 31 | $+71$ | $+12$ |
| 32 | Non-merchandise trade | - 6 | - 14 | - 10 | - 3 | + 5 | + 25 |
| 33 | Current account balance ................ | + 67 | - 25 | + 54 | + 28 | + 76 | + 37 |

[^1]TABLE 3. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS
By Area - Not Seasonally Adjusted


TABLE 3. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAY葆MS - CCac! alad

By Area - Not Seasonally Adjus!ad


[^2]y Area - Not Seasonally Adjusted

(3) Capltal movements by area on a quarterly basis are available at this time only for Canada's transactions with the Unfted States and the United Kingdom.
( 6 ) Includes Austria, Belgium and Luxemboutg, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.
(i) includes withholding tax which is not allocated on a bilateral basis.
table 4. CANADA'S BILATERAL ACCOUNI WITH THE UNITED Sides, quantedir

Current Account - Not Seasonally Adjusten


[^3]
Wrrent Account - Not Seasonally Adjusted



TABLE 4. CANADA'S BILATERAL ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES, QUAETKI: I: - Qumebmeli
Capital Account (4) - Not Seasonally Adjusted

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

Tallek 4. CAMADA'S BLLATERAL ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES, QUARTERLY - Concluded
Aapttal Account(4) - Not Seasonally Adfusted

(1.) Lin ludes balancing item representing difference between recorded measures of current, capical and reserve movements and embodieg all unidentified transactions.

TABLE 5. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ADJUSTMENTS TO TRADE OF CANADA FIGURES

| Item |
| :--- |

TABLE 6. INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS

 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 profits from unincorpu:a ted branches abroad of Canadian companies; (c) interest payments on Canadian bonds and debentures held abroad; and (d) dividend payments including dividends paid to all non-resident shareholders, and net profits of unincorporated branches in Canada of foreign companies excluding insurance companies.

TABLE 7. OTHER SERVICE TRANSACTIONS

 AND ADVANCES TO INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AGENCIES


TABLE 9. EXPORT CREDITS (1) EXTENDED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY AT RISK OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CAN: $:$

(1) Medium and long-term.

Note: Credits extended represent a capital outflow.

TAL: i.E 10. CANADA'S GENERAL ACCOUNT WITH THE INTERNATIONAS. MONETARY PUND (1)

(2) Eweludes spacial Drawing sccount
 net belance with the $\mathbf{n F}$, when positive, represeate its reserve position in the DF, This may be drawn by Canade virtually aukomaticaliy on otetement of balence of paymenta need, but Canada would chen be under an obligacion to restore iks net balance to 25 per cent of $1 t a$ guota which ie currently SDR 1 , loo million, l.e. to SDR 275 million. The Candian dollar equivalent of changen in positive balancen appears ea eomponent of iten H4 in Table 1 . Changes in negative balances. i. ©, use of DVe credic. re shown as component of item H5,
(i) oividend peyment to curade.

(i) Salea by other countriea of Canidian dollara for SDRe.

Nitp: The saln body of the stetement is expressed in teras of SDRa in accordasce with gry practice, Since weabers are obligated to maintein the gold velue of
 from changes in the gold content of the canadian dollar. Theem tranactions are not reflected above because the aerles are expresied in sose, and do not
 Accounts of Canade.

TABLE 11. FORE JGN EXCHANGE RATES


[^4]i) Average spot retes besed on nominal quotation in terns of United Staten dollars, converted into canedian dollarg at poon ottawe tiea.
(i) Rates per ennul compuced on biels of everage 90 -dey forward spreed on the spot noon racen.

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


Tißle 12. CANADA'S OFFICTAL INTERNATIONAL MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

| 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| III | IV | I | II | III | IV | July | August | September |

millions of United States dollars at end of period


| $\begin{array}{r} 4,515 \\ 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,524 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,536 \\ 16 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 834 | 834 | 834 |
| 505 | 505 | 505 |
| 326 | 324 | 330 |
| 6,191 | 6,199 | 6,221 |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| 6,191 | 6,199 | 6,221 |

Change in millions of Canadian dollars

(3) (rec:e futals appear as items $\mathrm{H}_{4}$ and HS in Table 1.

ANNUAL HTSTORICAL SERIES (1)
Current Account

| Line | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Acct. } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Item | Between Canada and All Countries |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. |  |  | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|  |  |  | millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A | Current receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | Merchandise exporto (adjusted) (3) | 6.387 | 7,082 | 8,238 | 8,745 | 10,326 | 11,338 |
|  |  | Service receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 3 | Gold production available for export | 155 562 | 154 | 145 662 | 138 | 127 840 | 112 1,318 |
| 4 | 5 | Interest and dividends | 202 | 230 | 332 | 322 | 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 | 7 | Inheritances and immigrants' funds ................. | 124 | 151 | 169 | 216 | 268 | 329 |
| 10 | (patt) 11 | Personal and institutional remittances(5) | 65 | 70 | 75 | 83 | 83 | 93 |
| 11 |  | Withholding tax (6) | 125 | 127 | 140 | 167 | 204 | 218 |
| 12 | 12 | Total current receipts | 8,5\% | 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. | 9.772 |
|  |  | Service payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 4 | Travel ... | 605 | 585 | 712 | 796 | 900 | 845 |
| 15 | 5 | Interest and dividends | 783 | 860 | 1,010 | 1,086 | 1,140 | 1,211 |
| 16 | 6 | Freight and shipping | 595 | 648 | 679 | 761 | 823 | 861 |
| 17 | (part) 11 | Other service payments | 734 | 762 | 835 | 904 | 1,090 | 1,277 |
| 18 | . | Withholding tax ........ | 125 | 127 | 140 | 167 | 204 | 218 |
| 19 |  | Total service payments | 2,842 | 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 |
| 21 | 7 | Transfer payments <br> Inheritances and emigrants' funds .... | 175 | 185 | 201 | 211 | 198 |  |
| 22 | (part)11 | Personal and institutional remittances (5) | 122 | 126 | 128 | 133 | 139 | 213 173 |
| 23 | 9 | official contributions .. | 36 | 65 | 69 | 93 | 166 | 182 |
| 24 | 12 | Total current payments . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9,378 | 9,937 | 11,311 | 12,778 | 14,762 | 15,802 |
|  | C | Current account balance |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 1 | Merchandise trade | $+184$ | + 503 | + 701 | + 118 | + 224 | + 566 |
| 26 |  | Service transactions Gold production available for export | + 155 | $+154$ | $+145$ | + 138 | + 127 | + 112 |
| 27 |  | Travel ............................. | + 43 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +\quad 24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 50 | + 49 | $+\quad 60$ $-\quad 60$ | $+\quad 112$ $+\quad 423$ |
| 28 |  | Interest and dividends | - 581 | - 630 | - 678 | - 764 | - 822 | - 916 |
| 29 |  | Freight and shipping | - 86 | - 85 | - $\quad 35$ | - $\quad 93$ | - 65 | - 31 |
| 30 |  | Other service transactions | - 315 | - 332 | - $\quad 353$ | - $\quad 342$ | - 414 | - 507 |
| 31 |  | Withholding tax | - 125 | - 127 | - 140 | - 167 | - 204 | - 218 |
| 32 |  | 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 | - 571 |
| 34 |  | Net transfers | - 19 | - 28 | - 14 | + 29 | + 52 | + 73 |
| 35 | 4 | Total current account balance ................ | -830 | - 521 | - 424 | $-1,130$ | - 1,162 | - 4 43 |

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

Thalia 13. Chwitan balance of international payments, ANNUAL HISTORICAL SERIES(1)

Current Account

(4) As used in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts
(5) Personal and institutional remittances include pension payments.
(6) Tax withheld on service payments and income distributions to non-residents.
 ANNUAL HISTORICAL SERIES(1) - Concludet

Capital Account(7)

| Line <br> No. | Acct. No. | Item | Between Canada and All Countries |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|  | D |  | millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | 1 2 | Direct investment (8) <br> In Canada <br> Abroad | +505 +105 | +280 +135 | $+\quad 270$ $-\quad 95$ | $+\quad 535$ $-\quad 125$ | $+\quad 790$ $-\quad 5$ | + 691 $-\quad 125$ |
|  |  | Portfolio transactions Canadian securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 38 | 3.1 | Outstanding bonds. | 64 $+\quad 115$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ +\quad 39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+\quad 77 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $+\quad 55$ | - 104 | 57 |
| 39 | 3.2 | Outstanding stocks | - 115 | - 170 | - 98 | - 274 | - 136 | + 12 |
| 40 | 4 | New issues ... | + 729 | + 984 | + 1,100 | $+1,240$ | + 1,465 | $+1,307$ |
| 41 | 5 | Retirements $\qquad$ <br> Foreign securities | - 319 | - 404 | - 382 | - 390 | - 499 | - 357 |
| 42 | 6 | Outstanding issues | - 68 | + 40 | - 31 | - 53 | - 361 | 382 |
| 43 | 7 | New issues ........ | - 17 | - 39 | - 31 | - 57 | - 57 | 65 |
| 44 | 8 | Retirements | + 20 | + 21 | $+10$ | + 25 | + 17 | $+15$ |
|  |  | Loans and subscriptions - Government of Canada |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45 | 9 | Advances | - 22 | - 18 | $-\quad 10$ | - 14 | - 35 | 38 |
| 46 | 10 | Repayments | $+1.29$ | + 25 | + 10 | + 10 | + 24 | + 34 |
| 47 | 11 | Columbia River Treaty | - | - | + 54 | $+\quad 32$ | + 32 | + 44 |
| 48 | 12 | Export credits directly or indirectly at risk of the Government of Canada | - 63 | - 72 | - 164 | - 187 | - 41 | - 207 |
| 49 | 13 | Other long-term capital transactions | - 50 | + 86 | $+110$ | + 67 | + 7i, | + 865 |
| 50 |  | Balance of capital movements in long-term forms (1ines 36-49) | + 688 | $+637$ | + 820 | $+864$ | + 1,167 | +1,355 |
| 51 | D 17.1 | Resident holdings of foreign currency bank balances and other short-term funds abroad ............................. | + 92 | - 259 | - 527 | + 139 | - 603 | - 259 |
| 52 | 14.1 | Nor-resident holdings of Canadian: Dollar deposits | - 10 |  | + 28 |  |  | + 24 |
| 53 | 14.2 | Government demand liabilities | - $\quad 10$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +\quad 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + - | $\begin{array}{r} \\ +\quad 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ +\quad 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $+\quad 4$ $-\quad 4$ |
| 54 | 14.3 | Treasury bills ... | + 4 | - 27 | 16 | + 12 | - 15 | + 4 |
| 55 | 17.2a | Commercial paper. | (9) | - 23 | 11. | - 15 | + 16 | 11 |
| 56 | 17.3 | Finance company paper | (9) | + 93 | + 196 | - 162 | - 1 | - 64 |
| 57 | 17.2 b | Other short-term paper | (9) | (10) | - | + 25 | - 12 | + 24 |
| 58 | 17.4 | Other finance company obligations | $+119$ | + 35 | + 52 | $+\quad 209$ | + 154 | + 35 |
| 59 | 17.5 | Other short-term capital transactions(11) | + 95 | + 166 | + 246 | $+\quad 183$ | + 81 | 585 |
| 60 | E 2 | Balance of capital movements in short-term forms (1ines 51-59) | + 296 | + 29 | 32 | + 424 | - 364 | - 836 |
| 61 | E 3 | Total net capital balance | +984 | + 666 | + 788 | $+1,288$ | + 803 | + 519 |
| 62 | G | Balance settled by exchange transfers ................. | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 63 | $\cdots$ | Allocation of Special Drawing Rights .................. | ... | $\cdots$ | -•• | ... | . $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | H | Net official monetary movements(12) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 64 | 4 | Official international reserves | + 307 | + 56 | + 297 | + 158 | - 360 | + 17 |
| 65 | 5 | Official monetary liabilities | - 153 | + 89 | + 67 | - | $+\quad 1$ | + 3 |
| 66 | 6 | Net official monetary movements | +154 | $+145$ | + 364 | $+\quad 158$ | - 359 | + 20 |

(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 liabilities to non-residents.
(8) Exclusive of undistributed profits.
(9) Included with other finance company obligations.

ITHIE: 13. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAMMENTS, anNual historical series(1) - Concluded

Capital Account (7)

(10) Included with commercial 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.



# REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS 

Catalogue
number

## Tit1e

67-505 "The Canadian Balance of International Payments - A Compendium of Statistics from 1946 to 1965", for 1946 to 1964.

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

67-202 "Canada's Internationa1 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) Trade of Canada figures with certain valuation and timing adjustments appropriate for balance of payments.

[^1]:    See footnotes at the and of table.

[^2]:     ctuntroult

[^3]:    (1) Trade of Canada figures with certain valuation and timing adjustments appropriate for balance of payment
    (2) Excludes gold production available for export.

[^4]:    C) Rates prevailitag on the interbanis market in Conada

