SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

## Quarterly estimates of the Canadian balance of international payments

THIRD QUARTER 1973

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QUARTERLY ESTIMATES OF THE CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS \\ \\ THIRD QUARTER
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1973

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\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTS}
Page
Introctuction ..... 3
Current Account - Seasonally Adjusted ..... 3
Current Account - Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations ..... 6
Current Account - First Nine Months, 1973 ..... 8
Current Account - Transactions by Area ..... 8
Capital Movements - Summary ..... 10
Direct Investment ..... 11
Security Transactions ..... 11
Other Capital Flows in Long-term Forms ..... 13
Capital Movements in Short-term Forms ..... 14
Official International Monetary Assets and Liabilities ..... 15
Revisions ..... 16
Account Numbers ..... 16
International Licencing Agreements, 1972 ..... 16
Table
1. Canadian Balance of International Payments - Detailed current and capital accounts ..... 22
2. Canadian Balance of International Payments - Detailed current account seasonally adjusted ..... 26
3. Canadian Balance of International Payments - Summary accounts by geographic area ..... 28
4. Canada's Bilateral Account with the United States ..... 34
5. Balance of Payments Adjustments to Trade of Canada Figures ..... 38
6. Interest and Dividends ..... 38
7. Other Service Transactions ..... 39
8. Disbursements of Government of Canada Bilateral Soft Loans and Subscriptions and Advances to International Investment Agencies ..... 39
9. Portfolio Transactions in Canadian Securities - Outstanding, New Issues, Retirements ..... 40
10. Export Credits Extended Directly or Indirectly at Risk of the Government of Canada ..... 4.
11. Foreign Currency Assets and Liabilities of Head Offices and Branches in Canada of the Cana- dian Chartered Banks ..... 43
12. Transactions in Selected Money Market Instruments ..... 44
13. Canada's General Account with the International Monetary Fund ..... 45
14. Foreign Exchange Rates ..... 45
15. Canada's Official International Monetary Assets and Liabilities ..... 46
16. Annual Historical Series of Current and Capital Account Transactions - Between Canada and All Countries and Bilaterally with the United States ..... 48

\section*{CANSIM}

Selected items (or series) of balance of payments accounts are available from the CANSIM base, i.e. in machine readable form for use on computers or in printouts. The identification for these series is shown explicitly in the main tables. Data are entered into CANSIM simultaneously with the release of each quarterly publication.

\section*{SYMBOLS}

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:
.. figures not available.
... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil, or, in this publication less than half unit expressed.
p preliminary figurus
\(r\) revised figures.
\(x\) confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act
* new series not strictly comparable with earlier years.

The anraent ncoonm st ilno yalance st payments swung to a seasonally adjusted deficit of \(\$ 198 \mathrm{million}\) in the third quarter of 1973 from a surplus of \(\$ 107\) million in the previous quarter. A halving of the merchandise trade surplus to \(\$ 328 \mathrm{million}\) more than accounted for the swing. Exports in the quarter fell 2 per cent while imports rose 4 per cent. Labour disputes, particularly in rail transportation and pulp and paper mills, were important elements in the decline in exports as well as having a more pervasive impact on the economy in general. Partly reflecting the weakness in merchandise exports, the pace of Canadian economic activity, as measured by the change in the gross national product, slowed further in the quarter, climbing on a seasonally adjusted basis by 2.4 per cent, down from a 2.8 per cent rise in the second quarter. Real growth in the third quarter was 0.4 per cent as about four fifths of the change in current dollars was due to price increases.

Capital movements, unadjusted for seasonal variations, led to a net capital out flow of \(\$ 417 \mathrm{million}\), an increase of \(\$ 350\) aillion from the net outflow recorded in the second quarter. This outflow, together with a seasonally unadjusted current account sur plus of \(\$ 91\) million resulted in a decrease in Canada's official monetary assets of \(\$ 326\) million.

The net intlow tram capital trasamutions in long-term forms fell to \(\$ 148 \mathrm{million}\) down over \(\$ 100\) million from the previous quarter. The main factors accounting for the decrease were a swing of over \(\$ 100 \mathrm{million}\) to a net outflow of \(\$ 28\) million as Canadians, on balance, increased their portfolio holdings of foreign securities and a fall of almost \(\$ 100\) million in inflows to direct investment enterprises in Canada. Total international transactions in Canadian portfollo securities led to a larger net inflow than in the second quarter even though sales of new Canadian issues declined by over \(\$ 150\) million.

Capital movements in short-term forms resulted in a net outflow of \(\$ 565 \mathrm{million}\), up \(\$ 239\) million from the second quarter. An increase in unidentified outflows accounted for about \(\$ 100 \mathrm{million}\) of the total change. In addition there were large repayments of short-term bank borrowings from abroad which had been built up in the previous quarter. Transactions having the opposite effect were those in the mix of money market instruments and bank deposits (including the foreign currency positions of the Canadian chartered banks).

\section*{Current Account - Seasonally Adjusted}

In the third quarter of 1973 there was a deficit of \(\$ 198\) million on the current ac-

Summary Statement



Not seasonally adjusted
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Current account balance & + 306 & 623 & - 124 & 68 & + 26 & - 412 & 40 & \\
\hline Capital movements in long-term forms & \(+482\) & + 1,761 & \(+622\) & \(+280\) & \(+548\) & + 222 & + 259 & \(+148\) \\
\hline Capital movements in short-term forms & - 11 & 919 & - 176 & - 209 & - 743 & + 108 & - 326 & - 565 \\
\hline Net capital movement(1) & + 471 & +842 & \(+446\) & + 71 & - 195 & \(+330\) & - 67 & - 417 \\
\hline Allocation of Special Drawing Rights & + 119 & + 117 & - & - & - & - & - & - \\
\hline Net official monetary movements & + 896 & + 336 & \(+322\) & + 3 & - 169 & - 82 & \(-107\) & 326 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
(1) Excluding items shown below.
}

count of the Canadian balance of international p.iyments. This marked a swing of over \(\$ 300\) million from the surplus recorded in the previous quarter and a return to the deficit position which had emerged in the fourth quarter of 1971 and lasted until the first quarter of 1973. The change from surplus to deficit was due to a decline of over half in the merchandise trade surplus which dropped to \(\$ 328\) million. This was the lowest quarterly surplus since the third quarter of 1972 when the flow of merchandise trade was affected by such special factors as the extended shutdown of a major automobile company in Canada to switch its product line and dock strikes on the Canadian west coast and in the United Kingdom. In the quarter under review an increase in merchandise imports was accompanied by a decrease in exports, in contrast to the increase in exports and decrease in imports in the preceding quarter.

Total merchandise exports fell by 2 per cent to \(\$ 6,088\) million. A significant drop of over \(\$ 200\) million took place in August when there was a rall strike in Canada. This was particularly evident in exports to the United States - sales of some commodities to overseas countries were relatively strong as shipments were apparently maintained from inventories held at ports. In September,
despite a decline in sales to overseas countries, total exports rose; they remained, however, below the levels which had been reached in each month from March to July. On a quarterly basis the United States accounted for the bulk of the drop in exports. In addition to the effects on deliveries of the rail strike, there was a softening in the United States market where industrial production edged down in August because of a sharp drop in the output of automobiles and trucks. There was also a decrease of about 25 per cent in exports to Japan. On the other hand exports to the United Kingdom increased over 5 per cent and to the rest of the European Economic Commity about 20 per cent. On a commodity basis there were weakresses in exports of lumber, nickel, newsprint, automotive products, coal, wheat, iron and steel and iron ore. Exports of crude petroleum declined marginally. Industrial disputes in a number of pulp and paper enterprises were additional factors tending to lower exports. There were increased exports of natural gas, copper and alloys, fabricated rickel and alloys, woodpulp and zinc. On a volume basis declines were even more pronounced as the values of exports reflect price increases which, particularly for primary commodities, have tended to be large.

Service Transactions, Seasonally Adjusted
Rotio Scole


With domestic demand rising considerably faster than national production, seasonally adjusted merchandise imports resumed their upward movement rising by 4 per cent to \(\$ 5,760\) million despite a small drop in August during the rail strike. The increase in imports from the United States accounted for about half the total increase in Canadian purchases from abroad. There were also larger imports from the European Economic Community (excluding the United Kingdom) but imports were reduced from Japan and the United Kingdom. Increases in imports were recorded for automotive and related products, nonferrous alloys, steel, commication equipment, office machines including computers, fuel oil and other petroleum products, miscellaneous equipment and tools and non-ferrous ores.

Non-merchandise transactions produced a deficit of \(\$ 526\) million, down 6 per cent from the previous quarter. The reduction in the non-merchandise deficit arose from a drop of \(\$ 10 \mathrm{million}\) in the deficit on services and an increase of \(\$ 21\) million in the surplus on transfers. Total non-merchandise recelpts went up by 4 per cent to \(\$ 1,512\) million. Receipts from services increased by over 3 per cent to \(\$ 1,250 \mathrm{million}\). Transfer receipts went up by about 7 per cent to \(\$ 262 \mathrm{million}\). Total non-merchandise payments, due to increased payments for services, rose marginally to \(\$ 2,038\) million. Transfer payments edged down to \(\$ 168\) million.

On the receipts side there were relatively small changes for travel and freight and shipping transactions. There was an increase of 7 per cent in interest and dividends to \(\$ 177\) million and an increase of 10 per cent to \(\$ 381\) million on other service transactions. The total increase of \(\$ 48\) million in receipts from these two items was partly reduced by a net decrease of \(\$ 6 \mathrm{mil}-\) lion in receipts from the other service items.

On payments, there was an important reduction in travel expenditures abroad and a smaller drop in interest and dividends. The level of foreign travel expenditures in this quarter was the lowest since the third quarter of last year. It is not yet clear whether this drop reflects a change in trend (due to such factors as anticipated gasoline shortages and increased prices abroad, partly brought about by the depreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis a number of overseas currencies), or a change in the seasonal pattern of foreign travel. There were increased payments on freight and shipping and on "other services". Larger freight and shipping payments to non-residents resulting from a higher level of imports, were further increased in this quarter by the effects of
the rail strike in Canada which tended to encourage greater use of non-resident transportation for comodities imported into Canada. The principal increases with "other services" occurred in miscellaneous income and business services.

Total transfer receipts rose by over 6 per cent to \(\$ 262\) million mainly as a result of increases in immigrants' funds and withholding tax. Both the number of immigrants arriving in Canada and the funds brought in by them per capita have expanded. Total transfer payments fell slightly to \(\$ 168 \mathrm{mil}\) lion as a drop in the outflow of emigrants' funds was partly offset by small increases in personal and institutional remittances abroad and in official contributions. The overall surplus on transfers rose by about 29 per cent to \(\$ 94\) million.

\section*{Current Account - Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations}

On a seasonally unadjusted basis, the third quarter of 1973 showed a current account surplus of \(\$ 91\) million. A merchandise trade surplus of \(\$ 392\) million was partly offset by a deficit of \(\$ 301\) million on non-merchandise transactions. Service items produced a deficit of \(\$ 378\) million and transters a surplus of \(\$ 77 \mathrm{~ms} 11\) ion.

Merchandise exports, adjusted to balance of payments concepts of valuation, coverage and timing, amounted to \(\$ 5,759 \mathrm{mil}\) lion in the quarter. At chis level they represented 77 per cent of total current receipts. The United States which has traditionally represented the largest market for Canadian commodities took two thirds of total sales. Other major markets were Japan, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., West Germany and Italy. The principal commodities exported were automotive products, crude petroleum, lumber, wheat, newsprint, woodpulp, copper and iron ores and fabricated copper and nickel.

Merchandise imports totalled \$5,367 million equivalent to 71 per cent of current payments. In addition to the United States which supplied 68 per cent of total Canadian merchandise imports, other major sources of imports were the United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany, Venezuela and France. The 1 argest commodity purchases were automotive products, crude petroleum, communication equipment, miscellaneous equipment and tools, electronic computers, televisions, radios and phonographs, steel and coal.

Quarterly adjustments for balance of payments purposes to recorded Trade of Cansda totals of exports and imports appear in Table 5. In this quarter there was a net addition
of \(\$ 84\) million to merchandise exports in respect of nickel exports which have not yet Been included in the Trade of Canada data, sold sales, and timing adjustments for wheat, crude petroleum and natural gas shipments and for progress payments on ships. There was a net deduction of \(\$ 26\) million to imports mainly reflecting the elimination of amortization and other automotive special tooling charges which are included in business services, and purchases of gold. The net effect was to increase the recorded trade balance by \(\$ 110\) million.

In the third quarter of 1973 the average quarterly export price index rose by 5 per cent over the average for the previous quarter and by 17 per cent over the average for the corresponding quarter last year. Between June and September the average monthly index went up by 9 points to 129.0 \((1968=100)\). The largest percentage increases in prices occurred for live animals, woodpulp, steel, food, zinc, copper, natural gas, nickel, crude petroleum and pig iron. These sharp increases reflected booming world demand for such comodities. For a number of buyers of goods on world markets, the impact of these price changes tended to be mitigated by appreciation of their currencies vis-à-vis the currencies of primary producers.

The average quarterly import price index climbed by less than 3 per cent over the previous quarter and by about 12 per cent over the third quarter of 1972. Between June and September this year the average monthly index moved up by just over 3 points to \(123.0(1968=100)\) in September. The rate of growth in September was, however, the lowest monthly rate so far this year. The largest import price increases during the third quarter were reported for live animals, fabrics, crude petroleum, cotton, coal and tin. In July and August the price of imported food was higher than in June, but dropped below the June level in September.

The third quarter movements in the export and import price indexes indicate that the terms of trade for Canada have improved by 2 points from the previous quarter and by over 4 points from the third quarter last year to reach \(104.9(1968=100)\) in September

In physical volume terms, the third quarter export index showed an increase of 8 per cent over the 1972 third quarter and a decline of 18 per cent from the second quarter of 1973. Imports showed a rise of about 11 per cent over the corresponding quarter last year and a drop of 14 per cent from the second guarter this year.

In che third quarter total exports to developing countries amounted to \(\$ 402\) million. such exports include grants in the form of

\section*{Current Account, III Quarter 1973}

Distribution of Receipls and Payments


Distribution of Service Items

* includes withnolding tax
food and other commodities. Other financing of exports is done partly by soft loans and export credits provided through the Canadian goverment and its agencies. In this quarter the total value of the various comodity-oriented aid programmes of the Government of Canada amounted to 39 per cent of Canadian exports to these countries. Food and other commodity grants represented 20 per cent of such aid while soft loans and export credits represented 31 and 49 per cent respectively.

Total non-merchandise receipts amounted to \(\$ 1,851\) million, while non-merchandise payments stood at \(\$ 2,152\) million. Total net payments amounting to \(\$ 462\) million arose on interest and dividends and on other service transactions; this deficit was partly offset by a surplus of \(\$ 168\) million on travel. As is typical of third quarters a surplus of \(\$ 278\) million on United States travel was part\(1 y\) offset by a deficit of \(\$ 110 \mathrm{million}\) on overseas travel.

With payments of interest and dividends
amounting to over three times receipts a deficit of over a quarter of a billion dollars was produced. The bulk of interest receipts continued to arise on the Exchange Fund Account from the United States while dividend receipts came mainly from direct investment in the "other countries" group and the United States. Nearly three quarters of interest payments were made to United States residents on provincial and corporate borrowings; dividends on direct investment accounted for over three quarters of total dividends paid out.

The largest part of dividend payments were remitted to residents of the United States. With receipts and payments of \$375 million and \(\$ 580\) million respectively on "other service transactions", there was a deficit of \(\$ 205\) million. There was a deficit on each of the main components of this account namely government transactions, miscellaneous income and business services but the largest contribution to the deficit, at about 78 per cent, came from net payments for business services.

Total transfer receipts including withholding tax were \(\$ 270\) million and transfer payments \(\$ 193\) million, with a surplus of \(\$ 77\) miliion. Inflows of immigrants' funds accounted for over 63 per cent of total transfer receipts. The surplus of \(\$ 119\) million on this particular item more than offset the total of official contributions and the deficit on personal and institutional remittances. Official contributions cover Canada's development assistance abroad in the form of commodities, food, cash grants and services and include multilateral and bilateral contributions as well as government contributions through Canadian non-governmental organizations engaged in foreign aid programes. Official contributions amounted to \(\$ 82 \mathrm{million}\) in the third quarter. The greater part of this amount was about equally shared between the international assistance programe of technical and economic aid, the international food aid programe and grants to international organizations.

\section*{Current Account - First Nine months 1973}

During the first nine months of 1973, total current receipts and payments, compared with the same period in 1972 , rose to \(\$ 22,508\) million and \(\$ 22,869\) million respectively. This produced a large decline in the deficit on current account to \(\$ 361\) million. The contraction in the deficit was the result of an improvement in the merchandise trade balance. Merchandise exports increased by 25 per cent to \(\$ 18,032\) million while imports advanced by about 24 per cent to \(\$ 16,695\) million to produce a surplus on merchandise trade of \(\$ 1,337\) million, up \(\$ 425\) million from a year earlier.

There were significant increases in exports of automotive products, crude petroleum, wheat, copper in ores, woodpulp, and newsprint. Higher values were recorded for imports of automotive products, crude petroleum, and telecomminications and related equipment.

On non-merchandise transactions, the deficit on invisibles widened by \(\$ 137\) million to \(\$ 1,698\) million as receipts and payments rose to \(\$ 4,476\) million and \(\$ 6,174\) million respectively. Travel receipts recorded the largest increase among the service accounts, rising by \(\$ 142\) million to \(\$ 1,176\) million. The surplus on transfers increased by about a third to \(\$ 228\) million with a 24 per cent growth in immigrants receipts to \(\$ 411\) million accounting for this change. On the payments side, interest and dividend payments registered the largest gain, rising by about \(\$ 200\) million to \(\$ 1,299\) million.

\section*{Current Account - Transactions by Area}

During the January - September period
of 1973 Canada's balance on current transactions, compared with the same period of 1972 , worsened with the United States but showed a strong improvement with the United Kingdom and with the all other countries group. With the United States there was a deterioration in balances both on merchandise and non-mer chandise transactions. On the other hand with the United Kingdom there was a higher merchandise trade surplus and a lower nonmerchandise deficit and with the all other countries group there was a swing from a deficit to a surplus on merchandise trade and a decline in the deficit on non-merchandise transactions. (It should be noted that taxes withheld have not been allocated bilaterally. Their allocation bilaterally would not affect the balance with an area but only the total levels of receipts and payments).

With the United States, a 25 per cent decline in the merchandise trade surplus to \(\$ 671\) million and a 25 per cent increase in the deficit on services to \(\$ 1,328\) million resulted in the expansion of the current account deficit from \(\$ 168\) million in the first nine months of 1972 to \(\$ 657\) million in the same period of 1973. Merchandise exports totalled \(\$ 12,460\) million, up 23 per cent from a year earlier. Large gains were recorded in the export of automotive products, crude petroleum, lumber, newsprint and petroleum and coal products. The United States accounted for 69 per cent of total Canadian exports and 65 per cent of the increase in exports. Canadian energy material exports to the United States jumped 44 per cent to about \(\$ 1.7\) billion. This substantial expansion, responding to growing United States energy needs, accounted for over

20 per cent of the overall increase in exports to the United States. It was led by an increase of \(\$ 349\) million or 46 per cent in the value of crude petroleum shipments.

Figures covering the first three quarters of the year show a gain in imports from the United States of almost 28 per cent over the same period of 1972 with a rise to \(\$ 11,789\) million. The United States accounted for about 71 per cent of total Canadian imports and 80 per cent of the increase in imports so far this year. End products represented about 75 per cent of the rise in imports from the United States. The import strength, compared with a year earlier, has been paced by higher purchases of automotive products, electronic computers and telecommanications and related equipment. The boom in imports of automotive products is reflected in the swing in the balance of trade in this group of commodities. Canada had a deficit of \(\$ 168\) million in automotive products trade with the United States in the first nine months of 1973 compared with a surplus of \(\$ 313\) million a year earlier.

The deficit on invisibles widened by \$28 million to \(\$ 1,328\) miliion as non-merchandise receipts rose by 7 per cent to \(\$ 2,536\) million while payments increased by nearly 13 per cent to \(\$ 3,864\) million. The expansion in the deffcit came about from the deterioration on both the services and the transfers halances. The customary deficit on services expanded by 20 per cent to \(\$ 1,378\) million while the surplus on transfers declined by 45 per cent to \(\$ 50\) million. Larger payments for interest and dividends and other services payments accounted for most of the growth in the deficit on services. Interest and dividends payments increased by 17 per cent to \(\$ 1,051\) million while receipts increased by 11 per cent to \(\$ 292\) million. The bulk of the increase on payments was due to higher dividend payments, while the growth in receipts was mostly due to larger interest receipts, mainly on Canada's international reserves. The drop in the surplus on transfers was due mostly to a 24 per cent decline in immigrants' funds following a 15 per cent decline in the number of imaigrants from the Uiliubd States.

With the United Kingdom, the current deconnt surplus more than doubled to \(\$ 347\) million. The larger surplus resulted from improved balances on both merchandise and nonmerchandise transactions. Merchandise exports to the United Kingdom in the first nine months of 1973 stood at \(\$ 1,126\) million, up 15 per cent Erom a year earlier. Comodities which contributed to this expansion in exports were lumber, wheat, nickel and alloys, and iron ores and concentrates. On the import side, purchases from the United Kingdom rose by 9 per cent

to \(\$ 756\) miliion. The stronger growth in exports than in imports resulted in a trade surplus of \(\$ 370\) million, up 29 per cent from last year. About two thirds of the increase in commodity imports was due to larger purchases of end products with imports of aircraft engines and parts recording the largest gain.

On non-merchandise transactions, receipts jumped by 40 per cent to \(\$ 483\) million while there was a 9 per cent increase in payments to \(\$ 506\) million. The strong advance in nonmerchandise receipts from the United Kingdom brought about an 81 per cent decline in the deficit on invisibles to \(\$ 23\) million. The largest increase in receipts was in the miscellaneous income account, reflecting both an increase in private short-tern holdings of foreign exchange and higher interest rates on such holdings. A 41 per cent increase in inflows of immigrant funds was the major factor accounting for the \(\$ 29\) million increase in the surplus of \(\$ 35\) million on transfers.

With the all other countries group, the
deficit on current account dropped sharply by almost \(\$ 600\) million to \(\$ 51\) million in the first nine months of 1973. This contraction in the deficit was almost entirely due to merchandise transactions. The balance on merchandise trade swung by over half a billion dollars to a surplus of \(\$ 296\) million from a deficit of almost equal magnitude in the same period of 1972. Exports soared by almost 35 per cent to \(\$ 4,446\) million. Within this group of countries, exports to Japan, which is Canada's second largest customer, accounted for the largest increase. In the first nine months of 1973, Canadian exports to Japan stood at \(\$ 1,198\) million, an increase of over \(\$ 500\) million from the same period last year. Over half of the increase in exports to Japan consisted of crude materials. On a commodity basis, shipments of copper, lumber, wheat, rapeseed and coal registered sizeable gains. In the first three quarters of 1973 sales of manufactured goods to Japan amounted to only about 2 per cent of Japanese purchases from Canada.

There were also increased exports to West Germany, the People's Republic of China, Belgium-Luxembourg, U.S.S.R. and Italy. (Shipments to West Germany increased by \(\$ 94\) million to over \(\$ 310\) million, while exports to the People's Republic of China advanced by more than \(\$ 81\) million to \(\$ 220\) million.) Wheat shipments accounted for much of the gain in exports to the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R. Shipments to Venezuela, Argentina and Peru showed notable declines. Tmports from all other countries rose by 16 per cent to \(\$ 4,150\) million. Purchases from West Germany, Venezuela, France, Iran and South Korea registered the largest gains. (Imports from West Germany increased by \(\$ 66\) million to \(\$ 440\) million while purchases from Venezuela increased by nearly \(\$ 50\) million to over \(\$ 360\) million.) Automobiles accounted for about half of the gain in purchases from West Germany, while crude petroleum accounted for
all of the growth in imports from Venezuela. Crude petroleum also accounted for almost all of the \(\$ 34\) million increase in imports from Iran. Imports from Japan declined by about 6 per cent to \(\$ 744\) million. Manufactured end products accounted for 73 per cent of Japanese sales to Canada.

On non-merchandise transactions, there was a marginal decline in the deficit on invisibles. Non-merchandise receipts advanced by 19 per cent to \(\$ 1,254\) million while nonmerchandise payments advanced by 11 per cent to \(\$ 1,601\) million to produce a \(\$ 347\) million deficit on Invisibles. Among the service receipts, the freight and shipping account recorded the largest gain, rising by \(\$ 53 \mathrm{mil}-\) 1ion to \(\$ 326\) million for the first nine months of this year. This gain is the result of the increased volume of exports. On transfers, immigrants' funds recorded the largest gains of the non-merchandise receipts, increasing by 59 per cent to \(\$ 239\) million. This had the effect of almost halving the deficit on the transfer items to \(\$ 60\) million.

Anong the payments, travel and interest and dividends accounted for over half of the increase in non-merchandise payments as travel payments increased by \(\$ 50\) million to \(\$ 350\) million and interest and dividends increased by \(\$ 40\) million to \(\$ 170\) million. Official contributions to developing countries in the first nine months of this year stood at \(\$ 198\) million, up 20 per cent from last year. Almost half of this aid was provided under the International Assistance Account.

\section*{Capital Movements}

Capital movements between Canada and other countries in the third quarter of 1973 resulted in a net capital outflow of \(\$ 417\) million, up \(\$ 350\) million from the second quarter total of \(\$ 67\) million.

Capital Movements(1)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & \multirow{2}{*}{1971} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1972} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1972} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1973} \\
\hline & & & IIQ & IIIQ & IVQ & IQ & IIQ & IIIQ \\
\hline & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{millions of dollars} \\
\hline Direct investment in Canada & + 880 & + 715 & + 204 & \(+154\) & \(+125\) & + 95 & \(+230\) & \(+135\) \\
\hline Direct investment abroad & - 220 & - 385 & - 86 & - 125 & - 69 & - 60 & - 90 & - 60 \\
\hline Portfolio transactions & + 326 & + 1,696 & + 584 & + 296 & \(+570\) & + 163 & + 142 & + 72 \\
\hline Other capital movements in long-term forms & - 504 & - 265 & - 80 & - 45 & - 78 & + 24 & - 23 & + 1 \\
\hline Resident holdings of foreign currencies & + 843 & + 466 & \(+478\) & - 566 & + 7 & + 80 & - 232 & - 93 \\
\hline Non-resident holdings of Canadian short term paper & + 86 & - 164 & - 226 & - 141 & - 51 & \(+307\) & - 139 & \(-41\) \\
\hline Other capital movements in short-term forms (2) & -940 & - 1,221 & - 428 & \(+498\) & - 699 & - 279 & \(+45\) & - 431 \\
\hline Net capital movement . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & \(+471\) & + 842 & \(+446\) & + 71 & -195 & \(+330\) & - 67 & \(-417\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(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.

Wet capital inflows in long-term forms at \(\$ 3: 5\) million were down \(\$ 111\) million from the preceding quarter. New issues of Caradian securities sold abroad are normally a main element of the inflow. If the timing of such sales are adjusted to ar offering instead of a delivery basis, total long-term inflows would be \(\$ 103\) million as deliveries exceeded offerings by \(\$ 45 \mathrm{million}\). The undelivered balance of new issues at the end of the quarter was \(\$ 50\) million, down substantially from a peak of \(\$ 933\) million in the second quarter of 1969.

Capital movements in short-term forms led to a net outflow of \(\$ 565 \mathrm{million}\), up \(\$ 239\) million from the second quarter. Identified transactions were very volatile in the period under review and to some extent offset each other. An increase in the balancing item accounted for about \(\$ 100 \mathrm{million}\) of the total change.

Capital Movements in Long-term Forms
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Period & Actual movement & ```
    Adjusted to
reflect timing
    of security
        offerings
``` \\
\hline & & millior & of dollars \\
\hline 1971 & & + 482 & + 204 \\
\hline 1972 & & + 1,761 & + 1,837 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1972} & 1 Q & + 311 & + 310 \\
\hline & II Q & + 622 & + 619 \\
\hline & III Q & + 280 & + 314 \\
\hline & IV Q & + 548 & + 594 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1973} & 1 Q & + 222 & + 172 \\
\hline & 11 Q & + 259 & + 200 \\
\hline & IIIQ & + 148 & 103 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Direct Investment}

The net capital inflow in long-term forms for direct investment in rew and existing foreign-controlled enterprises in Canada amounted to \(\$ 135 \mathrm{million}\) in the third quarter of 1973. In the first and second quarters, the net inflows were \(\$ 95\) million and \(\$ 230\) million respectively. In the current quarter the total flows both inward and outward included a number of significant norrecurring transactions reflecting the takever of existing Canadian owned enterprises in Canada, the takeover by Canadians of hissets, formerly owned by ron-residents, and special financial restructuring programes. firticularly significant was the reported
acquisition by Canadian Pacific Investments Limited of a 25 per cent interest in the Algoma Steel Corporation Limited from European interests and the equity investment by Japanese customers in Kalser Resources Limited. Net direct investment flows from the United States were mainly directed to the petroleum and natural gas and manufacturing sectors and represented just over 70 per cent of the total. Investors resident in the United Kingdom substantially increased their investments in the financial and miscellaneous sectors during the quarter, while transactions with other European investors resulted in a net outflow of capital. If the total direct investment net inflows were adjusted to exclude special transactions referred to above which do not contribute directly to current capital formation in Canada or working capital, the net inflows would have amounted to about \(\$ 115\) million.

Canadian direct investments abroad increased during the third quarter as a result of the net outflow of long-term capital amounting to \(\$ 60 \mathrm{million}\), a decrease of \(\$ 30\) million from the net outflows of the previous quarter. Net outflows to the United States, the United Kingdom and to continental Europe each represented about 20 per cent of the total while the balance was mainly directed to other western hemisphere countries. Canadian companies engaged in petroleum and natural gas, manufacturing and transportation were the major contributors.

\section*{Security Transactions}

Transactions between Canada and the rest of the world in all long-term portfolio securities during the third quarter of 1973 led to a net capital inflow of \(\$ 72\) million, a decrease of \(\$ 70\) million from the previous quarter. Sales to non-residents of new Canadian issues amounted to \(\$ 253 \mathrm{million}\), while retirements of outstanding Canadian issues held by nonmresidents reached \(\$ 148\) million. Geographically, net inflows from the United States of \(\$ 134\) million more than offset net outflows of \(\$ 21\) million and \(\$ 38\) million and \(\$ 3\) million to the United Kingdom, continental Europe and other countries, respectively.

Trading in outstanding Canadian securities during the quarter led to a net outflow or repurchase balance of \(\$ 5\) million, reflecting net equity sales of \(\$ 29\) million and net repurchases of \(\$ 34\) million of debt issues. In the previous quarter a net outflow of \(\$ 100\) million was recorded consisting of net repurchases of \(\$ 102\) million of equities and net sales of \(\$ 2\) million of debt issues. In the period under review the balance of trading in outstanding debt securi-

ties included net repurchases of \(\$ 15\) million of Government of Canada direct issues, \$16 million of provincial direct and guaranteed issues and \(\$ 5\) million of municipal issues. Trading in corporate debt issues produced a small sales balance. Transactions with the United States were particularly prominent in the quarter and resulted in net sales of \(\$ 32\) million of equities and net repurchases of \(\$ 25\) million of debt issues.

The proceeds of sales to non-residents of new issues of Canadian securities during the third quarter amounted to \(\$ 253\) million, dow sharply from the inflow of \(\$ 412\) million recorded in the previous quarter. Gross new Canadian issues placed in both the domestic and foreign markets also dropped off sharply from the \(\$ 2.5\) billion recorded in the previous quarter to \(\$ 1.5\) billion in the current period. Issues denominated in United States dollars represented just over 70 per cent of the total sold to non-residents while the balance was about evenly divided between Canadian and European currencies. New issues
of provincial government agencies were the largest element of sales abroad amounting in the quarter to \(\$ 145\) million, of which \(\$ 142\) million were sold to investors resident in the United States. Corporate issues sold to non-residents, at \(\$ 63\) million, were less than half the level recorded in the previous quarter. Sales of Government of Canada, municipal and direct provincial issues amounted to \$5 million, \(\$ 11\) million and \(\$ 26\) million respectively. The proceeds of sales of new stock issues amounted to \(\$ 3\) million. Geographically, \(\$ 208\) million of new issues were sold in the United States, \(\$ 37\) million in continental Europe, and \(\$ 8\) million in the rest of the world.

New Issues of Canadian Bonds Sold to United States Residents
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Period & Offer ings & ```
    De-
liveries
``` & Undelivered (1) \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{millions of dollars} \\
\hline 1971 & & 590 & 868 & 128 \\
\hline 1972 & & 1,099 & 1,023 & 204 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1972} & I Q & 249 & 250 & 127 \\
\hline & II Q & 393 & 396 & 124 \\
\hline & III Q & 91. & 57 & 158 \\
\hline & IV Q & 366 & 320 & 204 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1973} & I Q & 126 & 176 & 15\% \\
\hline & II Q & 241 & 300 & 95 \\
\hline & III Q & 161 & 206 & 50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(1) At end of period.

Retirements of Canadian securities held by non-residents totalled \(\$ 148\) miliion during the third quarter, down from \(\$ 244\) million in the preceding quarter when the total included a maturity of a foreign-pay Government of Canada issue. Included in the third quarter were \(\$ 59\) million and \(\$ 9\) million of provincial governments and their agencies respectively, \$34 million of municipal issues and \$45 million of corporate issues. As in the previous quarter, about 85 per cent of the issues redeemed were denominated in currencies other than Canadian. Geographically, the retirements resulted in capital outflows of \(\$ 51\) million to the United States, \(\$ 18\) million to the United Kingdom, \(\$ 76\) million to continental Europe and the small balance to all other countries.

Transactions in outstanding foreign securities during the quarter led to a purchase balance or net capital outflow of \(\$ 28\) million as Canadians acquired on balance \(\$ 4\) million of foreign debt issues and \(\$ 24 \mathrm{mil}-\) lion of foreign stocks. The net outflow is
in sharp contrast to the previous quarter when a net inflow of \(\$ 75\) million occurred mainly attributable to large net sales of Canadian holdings of United States equities in that period. In trading during the quarter, the net outflow to the United States was partly offset by a net capital inflow of \(\$ 2\) million from the rest of the world. Acquisitions of United States equities by Canadians during the quarter amounted to \(\$ 24\) million.

New issues of foreign securities acquired by residents of Canada during the third quarter resulted in a capital outflow of \(\$ 4\) million but was completely offset by the estimated retirements of Canadian-held foreign issues.

\section*{Other Capital Flows in Long-term Forms}

Development assistance outflows in the form of soft loans and advances from the Canadian government to developing countries and international development agencies totalled \(\$ 49\) million in the quarter under review, down from a revised second quarter figure of \(\$ 64\) million. About half the disbursements went to Commonwealth countries in Asia while there were also sizeable flows to Comonwealth and francophone African countries. Payments to international development agencies fell to \(\$ 10\) million from about \(\$ 22\) million in the previous quarter.

The soft loan programme to assist developing countries was introduced by the Canadian government in the mid-sixties. The first contractual repayments under the initial loans have become due in 1973. In the first quarter there was a repayment of just over half a million dollars followed by a much smaller amount in the third quarter. No repayments were due in the quarter on outstanding post-war loans to European countries.

Transactions during the quarter arising from the financing of medium and long-term export credits extended directly or indirectly at the risk of the Canadian government led to a net capital outflow of \(\$ 58 \mathrm{million}\) down from \(\$ 76\) million in the previous quarter. The largest factor in this decline was a reduction in wheat shipments on credit to communist countries. In contrast, export credits on wheat sales to other countries, particularly in South America and Africa, rose substantially.

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 \(\$ 108\) million, little

changed from the second quarter. Net corporate borrowing from banks and others in both the United States and Europe continued to be a major element in the inflow.

\section*{Capital Movements in Short-term Forms}

Transactions of the Canadian chartered banks in foreign currency assets and liabilities with non-residents (including foreign branches) resulted in a net outflow of \$291 million following a second quarter net outflow of \(\$ 168\) million. This movement, as in the second quarter, reflected a build-up of both assets and liabilities vis-à-vis nonresidents with, of course, the former rising more than the latter. There was a net outflow of \$185 million to the United States, a net inflow from the United Kingdom of \$116 million and a net outflow of \(\$ 222\) million to all other countries. These inter-country shifts in position indicate a continuation of the decrease in net assets held in the United Kingdom, a build-up of the net asset position in the United States and a reduction in net liabilities to all other countries.

\section*{Resident Holdings of Foreign Currencies}


Changes in Canadian non-bank holdings of foreign currencies led to a net inflow of \(\$ 198\) million, a change of \(\$ 262\) million from: a net outflow of \(\$ 64\) million in the second quarter. On a geographical basis there was a net inflow of \(\$ 225\) million from a reduction of holdings (mainly U.S. dollars) in the United Kingdom which was partially offset by net outflows of \(\$ 6\) million and \(\$ 21\) million to the United States and all other countries, respectively.

Transactions in non-resident holdings of Canadian dollar deposits led to a net inflow of \(\$ 107\) million during the quarter, the largest quarterly movement since 1950. Geographically, there were net inflows of \(\$ 45\) million from the United States, \(\$ 11\) million from the United Kingdom and \$51 million from all other countries. No net movement was recorded during the second quarter.

The level of Government of Canada demand liabilities held by non-residents was unchanged during the third quarter.

Transactions in Government of Canada treasury bills with non-residents led to a net inflow of \(\$ 36\) million, a swing of \(\$ 37\) million from the second quarter outflow of \$1 million.

Comercial paper transactions resulted in a net capital outflow of \(\$ 16\) million, down from a net outflow of \(\$ 26\) million in the second quarter. The net outflow was almost exclusively to the United States.

Trading in finance company paper, again almost totally with residents of the United States, led to a net outflow of \(\$ 87\) million, a change of \(\$ 110\) million from a second quarter net inflow of \(\$ 23\) million.

Transactions in other short-term paper (which includes mainly obligations of junior levels of government, banks, and mortgage loan companies) led on the other hand to a net inflow of \(\$ 26\) million, a change of \(\$ 161\) million from a net capital outflow of \$135 million during the second quarter.

In total, transactions in money market instruments (apart from Government of Canada treasury bills) led to a net outflow of \(\$ 77\) million. The outflow was due in part to maturities of rather large positions held during the first and second quarters and also to a decline in sales of finance company and commercial paper during September. It is interesting to note that the net outflow to the United States took place during a time when covered short-term interest rate diffurentials were at very high levels in favour of an inflow of funds to Canada. It is possible that some non-resident funds invested
in these money market instruments were switched into Canadian dollar deposits partly accounting for the huge increase in such holdings.

Transactions in other finance company obligations led to a net inflow of \(\$ 31 \mathrm{mil}\) lion, a swing of \(\$ 36\) million from the second quarter outflow of \(\$ 5\) million.

Other Short-term Capital Transactions
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Period & \begin{tabular}{l}
Char - \\
tered \\
bank \\
Cana - \\
dian \\
dollar \\
claims \\
on non- \\
resi- \\
dents
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Short- \\
term \\
foreign \\
currency bank \\
borrow- \\
ing \\
abroad by \\
Cana - \\
dians
\end{tabular} & other(1) & Total \\
\hline & & millions & f dollars & \\
\hline 1971 & -91 & + 32 & 994 & - 1,053 \\
\hline 1972 & - 21 & + 31 & \(-1,373\) & - 1,363 \\
\hline 1972 I Q & - & 38 & 586 & 624 \\
\hline II Q & + 11 & 25 & 365 & 379 \\
\hline III Q & \(+20\) & 7 & + 410 & + 423 \\
\hline IV Q & \(-52\) & \(+101\) & 832 & 783 \\
\hline 19:3 [ Q & 6 & + 34 & 341 & 313 \\
\hline II Q & 5 & \(+258\) & 202 & + 51 \\
\hline III Q & \(-42\) & - 341 & - 186 & - 569 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(1) Includes intercompany and other accounts receivable and payable and balancing item.

All other short-term capital transactions resulted in a net capital outflow of \(\$ 569\) million. Repayments of short-term borrowings from foreign banks accounted for about 60 per cent of this outflow. A sizeable net outflow was also recorded from transactions in intercompany accounts receivable and payable. In addition, the balancing item, representing the difference between recorded measures of current, capital and reserve movements and which embodies all unidentified transactions, implied an outflow of well over \(\$ 100 \mathrm{million}\), up about \(\$ 100 \mathrm{mil}\) lion from the small revised outflow figure of the previous quarter. The balancing item is attributed to the United States in bilateral distributions.

\section*{Official International Monetary Assets and iabilities}

Canada's net official monetary assets
totalled US \(\$ 5,535\) million on September 30 , 1973, a decrease of US \(\$ 325\) million from June 30,1973 . Holdings of United States dollars fell almost US \(\$ 321\) million. There was no change in holdings of other convertible currencies, nor were there any transactions in Special Drawing Rights while Canada's position in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) decreased US \(\$ 4\) million to US \(\$ 324\) million at the end of the quarter. The decline in reserves, expressed in Canadian dollars, amounted to \(\$ 326\) million.


The spot value of the United States dollar in Canadian cents ranged between 99.74 and 101.16 on the interbank market in Canada closing the quarter at 100.66 up from 99.82 at the end of the previous quarter. Other currencies also continued to rise against the Canadian dollar with the Deutsche mark up about 15 per cent on average during the quarter, the Swiss franc up some 8 per cent, and the French franc up about 6 per cent. The pound sterling traded at slightly lower levels vis-à-vis the Canadian dollar during the quarter and the yen at almost the same level as during the second quarter.

There was an increase in the first two months of the quarter in the already substantial discount on the forward United States dollar vis-à-vis the Canadian dollar, for delivery in 90 days, which rose from 0.37 cents at the end of June to an average of 0.70 cents in August, then fell to 0.34 cents at the end of September. The discount in August was equivalent to an annual yield of about 2.83 per cent. The implied forward premium on the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the United States dollar has the effect of increasing the attractiveness of yields to residents of the United States on covered purchases of short-term Canadian dollar instruments.

\section*{Revisions}

To bring data in this publication in line with those in other bureau reports, revisions have been made to the merchandise trade data for 1968 to 1972 and to travel for 1968 to 1970. Advantage has also been taken of this occasion to revise other service receipts for 1970, various long-term capital account items for 1972 and some short-term capital accounts back to 1968.

\section*{Account Numbers}

Users will also note that most of the account numbers which are used to identify specific balance of payments series have been changed. The designations previously used had remained relatively unchanged for more than twenty years, but developments over the period gave rise to some anomalies and some new series had no identifying numbers. The new code numbers leave gaps for possible future use.

International Licensing Agreements, 1972
Some 3,417 licences involving the acquisition by Canadian enterprises of technological know-how for the production of products or services have been reported under a survey to assess the incidence and importance of licensing agreements, particularly those of an international character, to Canadian enterprises. Agreement covering only distribution or marketing arrangements were not included. Agreements involving royalty free arrangements such as cross licensing agreements were however included.

The inquiry relating to 1972 was directed to approximately 6,000 enterprises surveyed for balance of payments purposes and also covered in their consolidated returns about 3,000 of their subsidiaries in Canada. The response to date has been about 90 per cent.

The 3,417 licences relating to the acquisition of technological know-how were re-
ported by some 760 of the enterprises. One third of these licences were from affiliates outside Canada. For the purposes of this report an affiliate is defined as a parent or subsidiary company of the respondent and also included all subsidiaxy companies having the same ultimate parent company.

The other respondents reported that they produced no products, processes or services which were covered by a licence or other formal agreement from another company concerning product rights, information exchange or market terxitories. Approximately 9 per cent of the licences reported were executed or reexecuted in 1972.

About half the licences granted by all non-resident licensors and Canadian subsidiaries of foreign companies permit some form or market access beyond Canada. Market access was considered to be limited if a Canadian licensee obtained rights under a patent but not the corresponding rights under foreign patents.

Some 23 per cent of total licences provided for the vesting in licensors of rights to improvements made by the licensee. These rights could be exercised in Canada or abroad. About 8 per cent specified mandatory sources of supply of materials, components, sub-assemblies or equipment. In terms of value of purchases, these involved expenditures of over \(\$ 65\) million by the companies concerned.

Other payments in excess of \(\$ 118\) million were made to non-resident licensors in respect of fees or royalties under the licensing agreements. Over 130 companies reported no payments to non-residents under their licensing agreements. Nearly 400 or about 53 per cent of the companies reported payments up to \(\$ 100,000\). Slightly more than 200 companies made payments between this amount and \(\$ 1 \mathrm{mil}-\) lion, while 20 companies reported larger amounts. United States-controlled companies which held 58 per cent of the total number of licences accounted for 79 per cent of the payments to non-residents.

The manufacturing sector accounted for about 74 per cent of the number of licences, 80 per cent of the payments to non-residents and 72 per cent of the value of purchases from the mandatory sources of supply.

Some 123 enterprises also reported that they had granted almost 500 licences to nonresidents. About two thirds of these licences were granted by United States-controlled enterprises - largely to non-affiliated companies. Canadian receipts from these licences amounted to \(\$ 7.1\) million. On an industry basis, the manufacturing sector accounted for 84 per cent of the licences and for 60 per cent of the receipts.
:.icensing Agreements Acquired by Canadian Enterprises, 1972
By country of control and enterprise industry of 1 icensee
\begin{tabular}{l} 
M. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

By United States controlled enterprises
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Licences reported & No. \\
\hline Licences covered by master agreements & No \\
\hline Master agreements & No. \\
\hline Licences by country of residence of licensor: & \\
\hline Canedian subsidiary of foreign company & No. \\
\hline Other Cansdian licensors & No. \\
\hline United States & No. \\
\hline United Kingdom & No. \\
\hline Europe & No. \\
\hline Japan & No. \\
\hline Other & No \\
\hline Licences held from affiliates & \\
\hline In Canada & No. \\
\hline Outaide Canada & No \\
\hline Licences held from non-resident individuals or corporations and from Canadian subsidiairies & \\
\hline of foreign companies that: & \\
\hline Vest rights to improvements in licensor Allow market access to: & No \\
\hline All countries & No. \\
\hline All countries other than source of licence & No. \\
\hline Same countries other than source of licence & No \\
\hline Canada only & No. \\
\hline Specify mandatory source of supply of materials, components, sub-assemblies or equipment & No \\
\hline Wlue of purchases from mandatory sources & \$'000 \\
\hline "syments co non-residents under licensing ajreements & \[
\$ ' 000
\] \\
\hline :Fconsing agreements execured or re-executed in & \\
\hline 1472 & No \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 130 & 1,632 & 17 & 165 & 7 & 40 & 1,991 \\
\hline 49 & 943 & 6 & 109 & 6 & 26 & 1,139 \\
\hline 21 & 468 & 4 & 71 & 6 & 26 & 596 \\
\hline 4 & 72 & 2 & 17 & - & 1 & 96 \\
\hline 3 & 91 & 1 & 8 & - & 3 & 106 \\
\hline 112 & 1,284 & 8 & 111 & 7 & 33 & 1.555 \\
\hline 3 & 45 & - & 9 & - & - & 57 \\
\hline 6 & 117 & 4 & 19 & - & 2 & 148 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & - & - & - & - & 9 \\
\hline 1 & 15 & 2 & 1 & - & 1 & 20 \\
\hline - & 25 & - & 2 & - & 1 & 28 \\
\hline 35 & 695 & 1 & 39 & 3 & 12 & 785 \\
\hline 38 & 248 & 3 & 21 & - & 4 & 314 \\
\hline 51 & 580 & 14 & 16 & - & 3 & 664 \\
\hline 1 & 96 & - & 5 & - & - & 102 \\
\hline 8 & 178 & - & 16 & 1 & 5 & 208 \\
\hline 67 & 687 & 2 & 120 & 6 & 29 & 911 \\
\hline 2 & 182 & 1 & 25 & - & 6 & 216 \\
\hline 50 & 39,478 & - & 8,100 & - & 612 & 48,240 \\
\hline 1,476 & 76,913 & 57 & 10,479 & 411 & 4,278 & 93,614 \\
\hline 6 & 144 & 4 & 21 & 3 & 7 & 185 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Licensing Agreements Acquired by Canadian Enterprises, 1972 - Concluclist
By country of control and enterprise industry of licensee
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{By Lnited Kingdom controlled enterprises} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{By other non-resident controlled enterprises} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{By Canadian controlled enterprises} \\
\hline & Manu facturing & Other (1) & Total & Manufacturing & Other (1) & Total & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Manu - } \\
\text { facturing }
\end{gathered}
\] & Other (1) & Totil \\
\hline Licences reported ................... No. & 232 & 315 & 547 & 149 & 58 & 207 & 510 & 162 & 672 \\
\hline Licences covered by master agreements & 79 & 273 & 352 & 112 & 22 & 134 & 331 & 32 & 363 \\
\hline Master agreements ................. No. & 66 & 18 & 84 & 53 & 17 & 70 & 95 & 22 & 117 \\
\hline Licences by country of residence of licensor: & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Canadian subsidiary of foreign company \(\qquad\) No. & 11 & 4 & 15 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 24 & 4 & 28 \\
\hline Other Canadian licensors ........ No. & 10 & - & 10 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 24 & 7 & 31 \\
\hline United States ................. No. & 165 & 285 & 450 & 30 & 27 & 57 & 414 & 147 & 561 \\
\hline United Kingdom .................. No. & 34 & 25 & 59 & 9 & - & 9 & 15 & 1 & 16 \\
\hline Europe ............................ No. & 8 & 1 & 9 & 98 & 19 & 117 & 27 & 3 & 30 \\
\hline Japan \(\square\) No. & 2 & - & 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 1 & - & 1 \\
\hline 0ther ......................... No. & 2 & - & 2 & 6 & 3 & 9 & 5 & - & 5 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Licenses held from affiliates: \\
In Canada
\end{tabular} & 3 & - & 3 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 62 & 66 \\
\hline Outside Canada ................................................ No. & 24 & 268 & 292 & 28 & 10 & 38 & 4 & 35 & 39 \\
\hline Licences held from non-restdent & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline individuals or corporations and & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline from Canadian subsidiaries of foreign companies that: & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Vest rights to improvements in licensor ......................... No. & 56 & 256 & 312 & 65 & 10 & 75 & 86 & 1 & 87 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Allow market access to: \\
All countries
\end{tabular} & 35 & 10 & 45 & 22 & 28 & 50 & 320 & 117 & 437 \\
\hline All countries other than source of licence & 4 & - & 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\
\hline Same countries other than source of licence ........... No. & 37 & 3 & 40 & 8 & 4 & 12 & 40 & 2 & it 2 \\
\hline Canada only ................... No. & 146 & 302 & 448 & 114 & 23 & 137 & 123 & 35 & 130 \\
\hline Specify mandatory source of sup- & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
ply of materials, components, \\
sub-assemblies or equipment ... No.
\end{tabular} & 10 & 5 & 15 & 17 & 6 & 23 & 18 & 5 & 38 \\
\hline Value of purchases from mandatory sources ............................ \$'000 & 1,675 & 1,524 & 3,199 & 2,186 & 2,537 & 4,723 & 3,880 & 5,462 & 9,34. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Payments co non-residents under \\
licensing agreements ............. \$'000
\end{tabular} & 5,493 & 3,075 & 8,568 & 7. 552 & 889 & 8,441 & 5,806 & 2,443 & 8,249 \\
\hline Licensing agreements executed or & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline re-executed in 1972 ............ No. & 22 & 9 & 31 & 10 & 5 & 15 & 37 & 30 & 67 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(1) Allocated to specific industries under totals for all enterprises.

Licensing Agreements Acquired by Canadian Enterprises, 1972
By type of activity
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Hurket Access Provisions of Licensing Agreements Acquired by Canadlan Enterprises(1), 1972

(1) Excludes data on licences obtained from Canadian licensors other than that shown for Canadian subsidiarles of foreign companies.

Use of Market Access Potential by Canadian Enterprises(1), 1972
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Market access to} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Number of countries exported co} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{No exports} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total} \\
\hline & One & Two & Three & Four or more & & \\
\hline & & & no. of & terprises & & \\
\hline All countries & 47 & 16 & 12 & 57 & 85 & 217 \\
\hline All countries except source of licence & 3 & 4 & 4 & 10 & 15 & 36 \\
\hline Somt countries other than source of licence............ & 24 & 12 & 7 & 20 & 47 & 110 \\
\hline U|ill I locable . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 1 & 4 & 1 & 12 & 10 & 28 \\
\hline Mitals & 75 & 36 & 24 & 99 & 157 & 391 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

31 lixcludes data on licences obtained from Canadian licensors other than that shown for Canadian subsidiarles of forelgn companles.

Size Distribution of Payments to Non-residents for Licensing Agreements Acquired from Abroad, 1972
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Size of payment & Licences & Enterprises & Payments to nonresidents \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{number} & \$ 000 \\
\hline Under \$100,000 & 1,441 & 398 & 12,102 \\
\hline \$101,000 to \$250,000 & 579 & 114 & 18,456 \\
\hline \$251, 000 to \$500, 000 & 543 & 58 & 21,291 \\
\hline \$501,000 to \$1,000,000 & 227 & 36 & 24,164 \\
\hline Over \(\$ 1,000,000\) & 270 & 20 & 42,859 \\
\hline Totals & 3,060 & 626 & 118,872 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Share of Sales Revenue Accounted for by Products or Services Produced under Licence, 1972
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Share of sales revenue & Licences & Enterprises & Payments to nonresidents \\
\hline & & & \$ \({ }^{\prime} 000\) \\
\hline Under \(10 \%\) & 1,674 & 253 & 16,112 \\
\hline \(10 \%\) to \(20 \%\) & 364 & 75 & 10,678 \\
\hline 21 \% <o \(30 \% \ldots\) & 255 & 46 & 5,521 \\
\hline \(31 \%\) to \(50 \% \ldots\) & 265 & 65 & 8,996 \\
\hline -1 \% to \(75 \%\). & 180 & 69 & 23,835 \\
\hline 万urr \(75 \%\) 。 & 679 & 249 & 53,730 \\
\hline Thtals & 3,417 & 757 & 118,872 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Licensing Agreements Granted by Canadian Enterprises to Affiliates and Non-a: Pl: ithtas Ahm, 19,2
By country of control and by enterprise industry of license:

(1) Included with all other countries.
(2) Included with "other".

\title{
STAIISTICS OF THE CANADLAN \\ BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS
}

\section*{TABLE 1. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL : \(:\) MEETY}

Current Account - Not Seasonally Adjuste.l
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Line \\
No.
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Cansim D Numbers Quarterly} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Acct. No.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Item} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1971} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1972} \\
\hline & & & & I & IT & III & IV & I & II \\
\hline & & & & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{millions of dolliars} \\
\hline & & A & Current receipts & & & & & & \\
\hline 1 & 50501 & 1 & Merchandise exports (adjusted) (1) & 4,103 & 4,692 & 4,378 & 4,788 & 4,433 & 5,394 \\
\hline & & & Service receipts: & & & & & & \\
\hline & 50506 & 4 & Travel & 118 & 297 & 644 & 187 & 105 & 298 \\
\hline \[
3
\] & \[
50508
\] & 15 & Interest and dividends & 140 & 126 & 112 & 180 & 121 & 133 \\
\hline 4 & 50512 & 21 & Freight and shipping & 265 & 309 & 294 & 314 & 260 & 329 \\
\hline 5 & 50516 & 23 & Other service receipts & 307 & 335 & 333 & 349 & 323 & 326 \\
\hline 6 & 50502 & 28 & Total service receipts & 830 & 1,067 & 1,383 & 1,030 & 809 & 1,086 \\
\hline 7 & 50503 & 29 & Sub-totals, exports of goods and services(2) & 4,933 & 5,759 & 5,761 & 5,818 & 5,242 & 6,480 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 8 & \[
50515
\] & 30 & Inheritances and immigrants' funds ........ & 89 & 106 & 134 & 103 & 85 & 121 \\
\hline 9 & \[
50518
\] & 33 & Personal and institutional remittances(3) & 40 & 41 & 42 & 42 & 42 & 43 \\
\hline 10 & & & Withholding \(\operatorname{tax}(4)\)..................... & 59 & 81 & 47 & 91 & 65 & 85 \\
\hline 11 & 50525 & 40 & Total current receipts & 5,121 & 5,987 & 5,984 & 6,054 & 5,434 & 6,729 \\
\hline & & B & Current payments & & & & & & \\
\hline 12 & 50526 & 1 & Merchandise imports (adjusted) (1) & 3,398 & 4,123 & 3,746 & 4,267 & 4,185 & 4, 98.7 \\
\hline & & & Service payments: & & & & & & \\
\hline 13 & 50531 & 4 & Travel ... & 311 & 361 & 519 & 257 & 333 & 3 E \\
\hline 14 & 50533 & 15 & Interest and dividends & 380 & 367 & 373 & 579 & 383 & \(36 i\) \\
\hline 15 & 50537 & 21 & Freight and shipping & 240 & 316 & 314 & 334 & 276 & 344 \\
\hline 16 & 50545 & 23 & Other service payments & 472 & 526 & 526 & 552 & 512 & 561 \\
\hline 17 & 50715 & 27 & Withholding tax (4) & 59 & 81 & 47 & 91 & 65 & 85 \\
\hline 18 & 50544 & 28 & Tocal service payments & 1,462 & 1,651 & 1,779 & 1,813 & 1.569 & 1.723 \\
\hline 19 & 50541 & 29 & Sub-totals, imports of goods and services(2) & 4,860 & 5,774 & 5,525 & 6,080 & 5,754 & 6,690 \\
\hline 20 & 50540 & 30 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Transfer payments: \\
Inheritances and emigrants' funds
\end{tabular} & 39 & & & & & \\
\hline 21 & 50547 & 33 & Personal and institutional remittances (3) & 39
52 & 46
54 & 56
54 & 4.4 & 43
56 & 53
57 \\
\hline 22 & 50542 & 37 & official contributions ................. & 38 & 32 & 66 & 65 & 38 & 53 \\
\hline 23 & 50550 & 40 & Total current payments & 4,989 & 5,906 & 5,701 & 6,244 & 5,891 & 6,853 \\
\hline & & c & Current account balance & & & & & & \\
\hline 24 & 50551 & 1 & Merchandise trade & + 705 & + 569 & \(+632\) & + 521 & \(+248\) & \(+427\) \\
\hline 25 & 50718 & 4 & Service transactions: Travel & - 193 & - 64 & + 125 & - 70 & - 2288 & - 68 \\
\hline 26 & 50719 & 15 & Interest and dividends & - 240 & - 241 & - 261 & - 399 & - 262 & - 234 \\
\hline 27 & 50720 & 21 & Freight and shipping & + 25 & - 7 & - 20 & - 20 & - 16 & - 15 \\
\hline 28 & 50721 & 23 & Other service transactions & - 165 & - 191 & - 193 & - 203 & - 189 & - 235 \\
\hline 29 & 50722 & 27 & Withholding tax.. & - 59 & - 81 & - 47 & - 91 & - 65 & - 85 \\
\hline 30 & 50556 & 28 & Balance on service transactions & -632 & - 584 & -396 & - 783 & - 760 & - 637 \\
\hline 31 & 50558 & 29 & Balance on goods and services ....... & + 73 & - 15 & \(+236\) & - 262 & - 512 & - 210 \\
\hline 32 & 50557 & 39 & Net transfers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & + 59 & \(+\quad 96\) & + 47 & + 72 & + 55 & + 46 \\
\hline 33 & 50555 & 40 & Total current account balance ...... & + 132 & + 81 & + 283 & - 190 & -457 & \(-154\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
(1) Trade of Canada figures with certain valuation, coverage and timing adjustments appropriate for balance of payments - suc Table 5.
(2) As used in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts.
}

Talle 3. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS
Current Account - Not Seasonally Adfusted


\footnotetext{
(3) Personal and institutional remittances include those for pensions.
}
(4) lax withheld on service payments and income distributions to non-residents.
table 1. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS - Gomel and
Capital Account (5) - Not Seasonally Adjusteri

(5) 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 reduction in ilabilities to non-residents.
(6) Exclusive of undistributed profits.

Tapital Accounc(5) - Not Seasonally Adjusted


\footnotetext{
i) Includes balancing item representing difference between recorded measures of current, capital and reserve movements and
} embodies all unidentified transactions.
(8) For detalled composition of official monetary assets see Table 15.

TABLE 2. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONS I BAEAKFTE

Current Account - Seasonally Adjustad


\footnotetext{
(1) Trade of Canada figures with certain valuation, coverage and timing adjustments appropriate for balance of payments.
(2) As used in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts.
}

INERK: CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS
I:rrent Account - Seasonally Adjusted
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1972} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1973} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Acct. No.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Cansim D Numbers Quarterly} \\
\hline 1 & II & III & IV & I & II & III & IV & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{millions of dollars} \\
\hline 4,672 & 5,034 & 4,870 & 5,603 & 5,983 & 6,201 & 6,088 & & 1 & 60501 \\
\hline 290 & 306 & 308 & 326 & 355 & 353 & 346 & & 4 & 60506 \\
\hline 128 & 140 & 207 & 152 & 164 & 165 & 177 & & 15 & 60508 \\
\hline 287 & 313 & 286 & 332 & 335 & 345 & 346 & & 21 & 60512 \\
\hline 329 & 322 & 324 & 336 & 346 & 345 & 381 & & 23 & 60711 \\
\hline 1,034 & 1,081 & 1,125 & 1,146 & 1,200 & 1,208 & 1,250 & & 28 & 60710 \\
\hline 5,706 & 6,115 & 5,995 & 6,749 & 7,183 & 7,409 & 7,338 & & 29 & 60722 \\
\hline 113 & 110 & 103 & 117 & 124 & 135 & 141 & & 30 & 60515 \\
\hline 42 & 42 & 45 & 47 & 48 & 47 & 49 & & 33 & 60713 \\
\hline 73 & 73 & 62 & 80 & 84 & 64 & 72 & & 38 & 60726 \\
\hline 5,934 & 6,340 & 6,205 & 6,993 & 7,439 & 7,655 & 7,600 & & 40 & 60525 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & B & \\
\hline \(4.20 \%\) & 4,551 & 4,607 & 5,014 & 5,552 & 5,537 & 5,760 & & 1 & 60526 \\
\hline 314 & 350 & 355 & 395 & 463 & 404 & 380 & & 4 & 60531 \\
\hline 391 & 391 & 392 & 493 & 453 & 466 & 457 & & 15 & 60533 \\
\hline 321 & 319 & 320 & 340 & 359 & 339 & 369 & & 21 & 60537 \\
\hline 524 & 538 & 540 & 572 & 562 & 565 & 592 & & 23 & 60715 \\
\hline 73 & 73 & 62 & 80 & 84 & 64 & 72 & & 27 & 60725 \\
\hline 1,673 & 1,671 & 1,669 & 1,880 & 1,921 & 1,838 & 1,870 & & 28 & 60714 \\
\hline 6,072 & 6,222 & 6,276 & 6,894 & 7,473 & 7,375 & 7,630 & & 29 & 60723 \\
\hline 51 & 53 & 43 & 35 & 61 & 54 & 44 & & 30 & 60540 \\
\hline 56 & 56 & 58 & 57 & 58 & 57 & 60 & & 33 & 60717 \\
\hline 47 & 61 & 57 & 57 & 71 & 62 & 64 & & 37 & 60542 \\
\hline 6,226 & 6,392 & 6,434 & 7,043 & 7,663 & 7,548 & 7,798 & & 40 & 60550 \\
\hline \(+273\) & \(+483\) & \(+263\) & + 589 & \(+431\) & \(+664\) & \(+328\) & & 1 & 60551 \\
\hline - 74 & - 44 & - 47 & - 69 & - 108 & - 51 & - 34 & & 4 & 60554 \\
\hline - 263 & - 251 & - 185 & - 341 & - 289 & - 301 & - 280 & & 15 & 60556 \\
\hline - 34 & - 6 & - 34 & - 8 & - 24 & + 6 & - 23 & & 21 & 60557 \\
\hline -195 & - 216 & - 216 & - 236 & - 216 & - 220 & - 211 & & 23 & 60719 \\
\hline - 73 & - 73 & - 62 & - 80 & - 84 & - 64 & - 72 & & 27 & 60727 \\
\hline - 639 & - 590 & - 544 & -734 & - 721 & - 630 & -620 & & 28 & 60718 \\
\hline - 366 & \(-107\) & - 281 & \(-145\) & - 290 & \(+34\) & - 292 & & 29 & 60724 \\
\hline + 74 & + 55 & + 52 & + 95 & + 66 & + 73 & + 94 & & 39 & 60720 \\
\hline \(-292\) & \(-52\) & - 229 & - 50 & - 224 & \(+107\) & - 198 & & 40 & 60555 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1 Th Fisinal and institutional remittances include those for pensions.
(4) lik witheld on service payments and income distribucions to non-resldents.

By Area(1) - Not Seasonally Adjustus


TABEE. 3. CANADLAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYENTS
Hy Area(1) - Not Seasonally Adjusted


Siee footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. CANADIAN BAZANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENT क - Untimuct
By Area(1) - Not Seasonally Adjusted


Thibit 2．divinilan balance of international payments－Continued
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1972} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1973} & \multirow{2}{*}{1971} & \multirow{2}{*}{1972} & \multirow{2}{*}{1973} \\
\hline III & IV & 1 & II & III & IV & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

not avallable

TABLE 3. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS - Concluded
By Area(1) - Not Seasonnally Adjusted

 and globally.
 and globally.
(3) Fncludus Belyinm, Henmatk, Federal Rowbite of Gemmany, France, Ireland, Ttaly, luxembonrg and the Netherlands
F.y Area(1) - Not Seasonally Adjusted


\footnotetext{
(.4) Includes Australia, Austria, Finland, Greece, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switereland, and Turkey.
 Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.
(6) Includes withholding tax which is not allocated on bilateral basis.
}

TABLE 4. CANADA'S BILATERAL ACCOUNT WITH THE UNERES ST:TUS
Current Account - Not Seasonally Adjustars


\footnotetext{
(1) Trade of Canada figures with certain valuation, coverage and timing adjustments appropriate for balance of payments.
}

TABLI *. GANADA'S BILATERAL ACCOUNI WITH THE UNITED STATES
Current Account - Not Seasonally Adjusted
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{\(19 \%\)} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1973} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1971} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1972} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Four
quarters
ended
III \(0 \quad 1973\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Acct. No.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Cansim D Numbers Annual} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Line } \\
& \text { No. } \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline III & IV & 1 & II & III & IV & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\footnotetext{
(2) Personal and institutional remittances include those for pensions.
}

TABLE 4. CANADA'S BILATERAL ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES - ETOL La!
Capital Account(3) - Not Seasonally Adjuste!

(3) 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.
(4) Exclusive of undistributed profits.

ZaHLE 4 CAJADa's bILATERAL ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES - Concluded
Cupital Account(3) - Not Seasonally Adjusted
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1972} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1973} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1971} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1972} & Fo \\
\hline III & IV & I & II & III & IV & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { end } \\
& \text { III Q }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & & & & & D & \\
\hline + 105
\(+\quad 5\) & \(+\quad 87\)
\(-\quad 35\) & \(+\quad 15\)
\(-\quad 28\) & a
+187
\(-\quad 67\) & a
\(+\quad 96\)
\(-\quad 12\) & \(+\quad 559\)
\(-\quad 111\) & \(+\quad 569\)
\(-\quad 138\) & \(+\quad 385\)
\(-\quad 142\) & 21
25 & 51060
51064 \\
\hline + 19 & - 4 & - 8 & - 5 & - 25 & - 72 & - 4 & - 42 & 30 & 51068 \\
\hline - 81 & - 35 & - 68 & - 83 & + 32 & 41 & - 146 & - 154 & 31 & 51076 \\
\hline + 63 & + 326 & +183 & + 302 & + 208 & + 885 & + 1,056 & + 1,019 & 32 & 51084 \\
\hline - 93 & - 141 & - 83 & -103 & - 51 & 632 & - 415 & - 378 & 33 & 51092 \\
\hline + 86 & + 24 & - 17 & + 73 & - 30 & + 271 & + 273 & + 50 & 35 & 51100 \\
\hline - 3 & - 2 & - 1 & - 1 & - 2 & - 25 & - 12 & - 6 & 37 & 51108 \\
\hline & & \(+2\) & + 2 & + 2 & + 6 & \(+\quad 7\) & + 8 & 38 & 51116 \\
\hline - & - & - & - & - & - & - & - & 40
44 & 51124 \\
\hline - & - & + 1 & - & - & + 24 & - & 4 & 48 & 51130 \\
\hline * & - 4 & 3 & - & - & 1 & 6 & 7 & 49 & 51132 \\
\hline + 32 & \(+32\) & + 74 & + 93 & + 90 & - 92 & + 90 & + 289 & 50 & 51150 \\
\hline \(+135\) & \(+250\) & \(+67\) & \(+398\) & \(+308\) & + 771 & + 1,274 & + 1,023 & E 1 & 51187 \\
\hline \(+435\) & -132 & +572 & - 560 & -185 & + 1,525 & + 262 & - 305 & D 61 & 51159 \\
\hline - 10 & - 24 & \(+\quad 37\) & + 15 & - 5 & +109 & - 71 & + 23 & 65 & 51160 \\
\hline \(+47\) & - 31 & + 13 & - 29 & + 45 & + 22 & + 7 & - 2 & 71 & 51152 \\
\hline - & - & & & & - & - & + & 72 & 51154 \\
\hline - 1 & 0 & + 7 & - 7 & \(+1\) & - & - 1 & + 1 & 74 & 51156 \\
\hline + 13 & - 30 & + 66 & - 26 & - 16 & + 54 & - 118 & - 6 & 75 & 51167 \\
\hline - 120 & - 17 & + 36 & + 24 & - 87 & + 36 & - 52 & - 44 & 76 & 51168 \\
\hline - 53 & + 21 & + 221 & -137 & + 26 & + 76 & - 17 & + 131 & 77 & 51169 \\
\hline +20 & + 5 & + 10 & - 6 & +30 & - 25 & - 28 & + 39 & 81 & 51176 \\
\hline \(+370\) & \(-768\) & \(-279\) & - 74 & -395 & \(-1.033\) & \(-1,322\) & - 1, 516 & 82 & 51186 \\
\hline \(+701\) & -976 & \(+683\) & -800 & - 586 & + 764 & \(-1,340\) & - 1,679 & \(8 \quad 2\) & 51188 \\
\hline +836 & - 726 & \(+750\) & - 402 & - 278 & \(+1.535\) & - 66 & - 656 & E 3 & 51189 \\
\hline \(+920\) & -977 & \(+441\) & - 715 & - 313 & + 1,253 & - 485 & - 1,564 & F & 51190 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(5) Includes balancing item representing difference between recorded meagures of current, capital and reserve movements and embodtes all uridentified transactions.

TABLE 5. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ADJUSTMENTS TO TRADE OF CANADA FIGURES
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Item} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1971} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1972} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1973} & \multirow{2}{*}{1971} & \multirow{2}{*}{1972} & \multirow{2}{*}{19\%:} \\
\hline & 1 & II & III & IV & I & II & III & IV & I & II & III & IV & & & \\
\hline Trade of Canada EXPORTS (including re-exports) & 4,079 & 4,631 & 4,352 & 4,758 & 4,432 & 5,356 & 4,508 & 5,768 & 5,590 & 6,544 & 5,675 & & 17,820 & 20,064 & \\
\hline Adjustments: Gold ..... & + 26 & + 26 & + 20 & + 27 & \(+36\) & \(+36\) & + 29 & + 30 & + 43 & + 32 & \(+41\) & & + 99 & + 131 & \\
\hline Wheat & 18 & + 37 & 5 & & + 5 & + 12 & + 38 & - 44 & \(+\quad 20\) & + 9 & -24 & & - 4 & + 11 & \\
\hline & 5 & 7 & 5 & + 16 & + 7 & - 9 & + 9 & + 20 & + 23 & - 10 & + 16 & & + 19 & + 27 & \\
\hline adjustments & + 11 & + & + 6 & + 5 & \(-47\) & - & \(-\quad 4\) & - 2 & \(+13\) & + 9 & \(+51\) & & + 27 & - 54 & \\
\hline Equals merchandise exports adjusted to balance of payments basis ............... & 4,103 & 4,692 & 4,378 & 4,788 & 4,433 & 5,394 & 4,580 & 5,772 & 5,689 & 6,584 & 5,759 & & 17,961 & 20,179 & \\
\hline Trade of Canada IMPORTS & 3,429 & 4,103 & 3,765 & 4,320 & 4,223 & 5,013 & 4,352 & 5,079 & 5,251 & 6,083 & 5,393 & & 15,617 & 18,667 & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Adfustments: \\
Automotive products
\end{tabular} & & & & & & & - 7 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Aircraft and other equipment .......... & \(-\quad 25\)
\(+\quad 2\) & \(-\quad 1\)
\(+\quad 29\) & \(-\quad 3\)
\(-\quad 7\) & \(-\quad 50\)
\(+\quad 5\) & \(-\quad 39\)
\(+\quad 7\) & - 38 & -7
\(+\quad 5\) & - & \(-\quad 9\)
\(+\quad 37\) & -
\(-\quad 20\) & -46
\(+\quad 2\) & & \(-\quad 79\)
\(+\quad 29\) & \(-\quad 84\)
\(+\quad 12\) & \\
\hline Gold & & + & 1 & + 2 & + 5 & \(+3\) & + 3 & + 9 & + 6 & + 5 & + 30 & & + 5 & + 20 & \\
\hline Other adjustments & 9 & - 9 & 10 & - 10 & - 11 & - 11 & - 10 & - 12 & - 12 & - 13 & - 12 & & - 38 & - 44 & \\
\hline Equals merchandise imports adjusted to balance of payments basis \(\qquad\) & 3,398 & 4,123 & 3,746 & 4,267 & 4,285 & 4,967 & 4,343 & 5,076 & 5,273 & 6,055 & 5,367 & & 15,534 & 18,571 & \\
\hline Trade balance on balance of payments basis .... & + 705 & + 569 & \(+632\) & + 521 & \(+248\) & \(+427\) & + 237 & + 696 & \(+416\) & + 529 & + 392 & & +2,427 & +1,608 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE 6. INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS

 the Exchange Fund Account, and interest on private holdings of foreign bonds; (b) dividend receipts including dividencta and interest received by corporations from Canadian direct and portfolio investment abroad and profits from unincorpora= 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.

T:BLE 7. OTHER SERVICE TRANSACTIONS
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1971} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1972} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1973} & \multirow{2}{*}{1971} & \multirow{2}{*}{1972} & \multirow{2}{*}{1973} \\
\hline & I & II & III & IV & I & II & III & IV & I & II & III & IV & & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{15}{|c|}{millions of dollars} \\
\hline \multicolumn{16}{|l|}{Receipts} \\
\hline Goverrment transactions & 36 & 46 & 42 & 57 & 49 & 51 & 44 & 47 & & & 36 & & 181 & 191 & \\
\hline Miscellaneous income(1) ... Business services and other & 91 & 99 & 109 & 99 & 81 & 71 & 77 & 88 & 96 & 95 & 125 & & 398 & 317 & \\
\hline transactions & 180 & 190 & 182 & 193 & 193 & 204 & 196 & 210 & 204 & 209 & 214 & & 745 & 803 & \\
\hline Tocals & 307 & 335 & 333 & 349 & 323 & 326 & 317 & 345 & 341 & 346 & 375 & & 1,324 & 1,311 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{16}{|l|}{Payments} \\
\hline Government transactions & & & & & & & & & & & 58 & & 206 & 222 & \\
\hline Miscellaneous income(1) & 132 & 140 & 138 & 145 & 131 & 138 & 128 & 139 & 133 & 147 & 149 & & 555 & 536 & \\
\hline Business services and other cransactions & 278 & 339 & 339 & 359 & 315 & 372 & 350 & 379 & 347 & 386 & 373 & & 1,315 & 1,416 & \\
\hline Totals & 472 & 526 & 526 & 552 & 512 & 561 & 527 & 574 & 546 & 589 & 580 & & 2,076 & 2,274 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(1) Includes in addition to income on short-term and miscellaneous long-tem investments, all services assoclated with international banking and insurance operations. Due to intermediation between different geographic areas, including Canada, the levels of recelpts and payments between Canada and abroad should not be taken to represent flows of net earnings.

AND ADVANCES TO INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AGENCIES


TABLE 9. Portfolio Transactions in Canadian Securities - Outstanding, New Issues, Retirements


ThiLE 9. Portfolio Transactions in Canadian Securities - Outstanding, New Issues, Retirements - Concluded
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1973} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1971} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1972} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Four quarters ended \\
III 01979
\end{tabular}} & \\
\hline 1 & II & III & IV & & & & Line No. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
millions of dollars

Trade in outstanding securities


New issues


TABLE 10. EXPORT CREDITS (1) EXTENDED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY AT RISK OF THE GOVERNMENI OF CAN: 3

(1) Medium and long-term.

Note: Credits extended represent a capital outflow.

Tap: 1l. Foreign Currency Assets and Liabilities of Head Offices and Branches in Canada of the Canadian Chartered Banks
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Net transactions} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Amount
out-
stand-
ing
September 30
1973} \\
\hline & \multirow{2}{*}{1971} & \multirow{2}{*}{1972} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1972} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1973} & \\
\hline & & & I & II & III & IV & I & II & III & IV & \\
\hline \multirow[b]{7}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Assets with residents of: inited states
\(\qquad\) \\
Tolal nasi-resident . . . . . . \\
Camuda \(\qquad\) \\
Tocals \\
 \\
 7. :he: bexak: this \\
Trcai :gn-maivians
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{millions of dollars} & \\
\hline & a
\(-\quad 933\)
\(+\quad 319\) & 87
\(+\quad 1,288\) & -141
+241 & +244
+156 & -141
+338 & - 49
\(+\quad 553\) & -145
\(+\quad 49\) & \(+\quad 421\)
\(+\quad 703\) & +
\(+\quad 154\)
\(+\quad 857\) & & 2,500
7,800 \\
\hline & - 614 & +1,201 & \(+100\) & \(+400\) & + 197 & \(+504\) & - 96 & \(+1,124\) & +1,012 & & 10,300 \\
\hline & 43 & 100 & \(-13\) & \(-121\) & \(+35\) & - 1 & + 91 & - 27 & - 17 & & 1,103 \\
\hline & 657 & +1,101 & + 87 & + 279 & \(+232\) & \(+503\) & 5 & + 1,097 & + 994 & & 11,403 \\
\hline & \(+\quad 592\)
\(+\quad 198\) & \(+\quad 175\)
\(+1,663\) & +130
+428 & \(-\quad 68\)
+974 & \(+\quad 294\)
\(+\quad 43\) & -181
+218 & +427
-202 & \(-\quad 139\)
\(+1,095\) & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ + \\ +\quad 71 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,981 \\
& 8,113
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & + 790 & + 1,838 & \(+558\) & +906 & + 337 & + 37 & \(+225\) & + 956 & + 720 & & 10,094 \\
\hline Qiman - turprea sepory: & \(-\quad 951\)
\(-\quad 519\) & \(-\quad 472\)
\(+\quad 383\) & \(-\quad 237\)
\(+\quad 34\) & -222
\(+\quad 22\) & \begin{tabular}{|}
\(-\quad 67\) \\
\(-\quad 25\)
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ + \\ +352 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(+\quad 82\)
\(-\quad 39\) & \(+\quad 198\)
\(+\quad 212\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(+\quad 211\) \\
\(+\quad 471\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
752 \\
2,011
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline 2x<s! Susa & \(-1,470\) & - 89 & - 203 & - 200 & - 92 & + 406 & \(+43\) & + 410 & + 682 & & 2,763 \\
\hline T0:3?4 & - 680 & + 1,749 & \(+355\) & + 706 & \(+245\) & \(+443\) & \(+268\) & + 1,366 & +1,402 & & 12,857 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
 Oni: 04 : ace 3 \\
ither cumbrive .........
\end{tabular} & \(-1,525\)
\(+\quad 121\) & \(-\quad 262\)
\(-\quad 375\) & -271
-187 & +312
-818 & -435
+295 & +132
+335 & -572
+251 & 1
\(+\quad 560\)
\(-\quad 392\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
+\quad 185 \\
+\quad 106
\end{array}
\] & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
519 \\
+\quad 313
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Pintal mon-resident (a) & - 1,404 & - 637 & \(-458\) & - 506 & \(-140\) & \(+467\) & \(-321\) & + 168 & + 291 & & + 206 \\
\hline S.a|cuta & + 1,427 & - 11 & \(+190\) & + 79 & \(+127\) & - 407 & + 48 & - 437 & - 699 & & - 1,660 \\
\hline Totals & + 23 & - 648 & - 268 & - 427 & - 13 & + 60 & - 273 & - 269 & - 408 & & \(-1,454\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 on Canada s balance of payments is identified under the amounts opposite(a) which are shown in the main tables as item i1. The transaction figures are based on data published monthly in the Bank of Canada Review, but have been adlusted so as to eliminate changes in value resulting from variations in exchange rates.

TABLE 12. Transactions in Selected Money Market Instruments
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Transactions} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Amount out standing September 30, 1973} \\
\hline & \multirow{2}{*}{1971} & \multirow{2}{*}{1972} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1972} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1973} & \\
\hline & & & I & II & III & IV & I & II & III & IV & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{millions of dollars} \\
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{Government of Canada treasury bills:} \\
\hline Sales & 395 & 324 & 131 & 41 & 65 & 87 & 39 & 35 & 51 & & \\
\hline Purchases & 398 & 302 & 131 & 10 & 70 & 91 & 54 & 36 & 15 & & \\
\hline Net . & - 3 & + 22 & - & + 31 & - 5 & - 4 & - 15 & \(-1\) & + 36 & & 52 \\
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{Canadian commercial paper:} \\
\hline Sales & 948 & 803 & 316 & 72 & 155 & 260 & 465 & 436 & 402 & & \\
\hline Purchases (including maturities) ......... & 895 & 922 & 333 & 157 & 141 & 291 & 398 & 462 & 418 & & \\
\hline Net & \(+53\) & -119 & \(-17\) & - 85 & + 14 & \(-31\) & \(+67\) & - 26 & - 16 & & 49 \\
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{Finance company paper:} \\
\hline Sales & 2,745 & 2,799 & 869 & 723 & 631 & 576 & 1,100 & 1,358 & 1,346 & & \\
\hline Purchases (including maturities) ....... & 2,784 & 2,849 & 764 & 743 & 750 & 592 & 1,065 & 1,335 & 1,433 & & \\
\hline Net & - 39 & - 50 & \(+105\) & - 20 & \(-119\) & \(-16\) & + 35 & + 23 & \(-87\) & & \(\cdots\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{Other Canadian shortterm paper(1):} \\
\hline Sales & 406 & 2,049 & 575 & 282 & 536 & 656 & 1,567 & 1,190 & 834 & & \\
\hline Purchases (including maturities) ........ & 331 & 2,066 & 409 & 434 & 567 & 656 & 1,347 & 1,325 & 808 & & \\
\hline Net & \(+75\) & - 17 & \(+166\) & \(-152\) & - 31 & - & + 220 & -135 & + 26 & & 239 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(1) Includes obligations of banks, mortgage loan companies and junior levels of government.

TABLE 13. CANADA'S GENERAL ACCOUNT WITH THE INTERMATIONAL MONETARY FUND (1)

(1) Excludes Speciel Orawing account
(2) This is cumblative measure of the net resources provided by Canada to the De tacluding losns under the General Arrangemente to Borrow (GAB). Canada's
 balance of paymentin need, but Canada would then be under an oblfgation to reatore ita net balance to 25 per cent of trs quote which ls currently SDR 1 , too
 negative bilances, 1. U. use of DF credic, are hown as component of item X. .
(1) Dividend payment to Cansda.
i4) Includes the acquiaition of GAB notea equivalent to SDR 30.0 miliion iasued previously to another IMF wember
- J) Sales by ather countries of Canadien dollars for SDRs.
wic: The min body of the statement is expressed in term of SDA in accordance with mp practlec. Since mambers are obligated to meintain the gold value of
 from changes in the gold content of the Canadian dollar. These tranactions are not reflected above because the series are expressed fin Sprs, and do not sppear in the balence of payments atatements because only the change in Cenada's not aset is show, The adjustment tranactions affect the Public Accounta of Canada.

TABLE 16. FOREICN EXCHANGE RATES

(1) Rat prevailing on the incerbank market in Canach.
(i3) Mates per annum computed on besis of avarage 90 -day forvard spread on the spot noon rater.

TABLE 15. CANADA'S OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL MONETARY ASSETS AND LTARILTT:ISI

(1) In May 1972 Canada's gold-based assets were revalued from approximately US \(\$ 35\) to US \(\$ 38\) per ounce of fine golle.
(2) As published by the Minister of Finance.
(3) Transactions with the TMF when that institution holds Camadian dollars in excess of 100 per cent of the Canada quota.
*ABLE 15. CANADA'S OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES


TABLE 16. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNAICOHst PAZASMTY. ANNUAL HISTORICAL SERIES

Current Account

(1) After the Eirst quarter 1968 transactions in non-monetary gold have been included with merchandise trade.
(2) Trade of Canada figures with certain valuation, coverage and timing adjustments appropriate for balance of payments,

Thale 16. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS, ANNUAL HISTORICAL SERIES

Current Account


\footnotetext{
(3) As used in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts.
}
(4) Personal and institutional remittances include those for pensions.
(5) Tax withheld on service payments and income dibcributions to non-residents.

TABLE 16. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATION:.is Fhimeirs. ANNUAL HISTORICAL SERIES - Concluded

Capital Account (6)


\footnotetext{
(6) A minus sign in Accounts \(D\) and E indicates an outflow of capital from Canada and represents an increase in holding: of assets abroad or a reduction in liabilities to non-residents.
(7) Exclusive of undistributed profits.
}

Taßlle 16, CSNADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS,
Afiliilal HISTORICAL SERIES - Concluded
Capital Account (6)

(8) 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 15 .

Note: Cansim D numbers for these annual series are shown in Table 1 (Global) or Table 4 (United States).
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Catalogue
number

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\section*{Title}

67-202 "Canada's International Investment Position, 1926 to 1967". (See note below).

67-002 "Security Transactions with Non-residents" (formerly "Sales and Purchases of Securities between Canada and Other Countries").

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 International Payments 1971".

67-001 "Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments".

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, K1A 0T6.

Note: Recent releases concerning Canada's international investment position published only in the Statistics Canada Daily were:
"Foreign Long-term Investment in Canada, 1969", released August 10, 1973.
"Canadian Direct Investment Abroad, 1970", released August 28, 1973.
"Foreign Direct Investment in Canada 1970", released September 27, 1973.
"Ownership and Control of Capital Employed in Selected
Canadian Industries, 1969", released October 16, 1973.```

