SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

# Quarterly estimates <br> of the Canadian <br> balance of <br> international payments 

FOURTH QUARTER 1973

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# STATISTICS CANADA <br> Balance of Payments Division 

# QUARTERLY ESTIMATES OF THE CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS 

## FOURTH QUARTER

1973

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

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## CANS IM

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.

## 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 figures.
r revised figures.
$x$ confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statsingics Azt.
* new series not strictly comparable with earlier years.


## FOUKTH DUAKIER 1973

In 1973 Canada's current account deficit at $\$ 335$ million was almost $\$ 300$ million below the level of the previous year. Economic activity in Canada as measured by the growth in the Gross National Product was strong throughout the year, being particularly so in the first and fourth quarters. The growth in merchandise imports and exports, on a seasonally adjusted basis, was also highest in these quarters. The pattern of economic activity in the year was affected, in part, by labour disputes, particularly that in the summer affecting the railways. The decline in the current account deficit reflected an increase of over $\$ 500$ million in the merchandise trade surplus which was partly offset by the continued increase in the deficit on non-merchandise transactions which rose in 1973 by over $\$ 200$ million.

Capital movements led to a net outflow In the year of $\$ 132$ million, a swing of almost $\$ 1$ billion from the net inflow of about $\$ 850$ million recorded in 1972. Inflows of capital in long-term forms fell sharply by almost $\$ 1.1$ billion to $\$ 667$ million, mainly reflecting reduced sales both of Canadian new and outstanding issues abroad and of outstanding foreign securities, and increased direct investment abroad.

Short-term capital movements in 1973 led to a net capital outflow of $\$ 799$ million, a decline of over $\$ 100$ million from 1972. Factors contributing to this change were increased non-resident holdings of Canadian dollar claims and Canadian money market paper and a decline in net outflows in the "other short-term capital transactions" account which principally reflects the balancing item. Largely offsetting these changes was a swing to a net outflow from transactions in Canadian holdings of foreign currencies as Canadians increased their holdings after running them down for the previous two years.

The current account deficit of $\$ 335$ million, together with the capital account outflow of $\$ 132$ million, led to a decrease in Canada's net official monetary assets of $\$ 467$ million - the first annual decline since 1966. The value of the Canadian dollar in relation to the United States dollar changed very little in the course of the year, dropping marginally by the year end. The experience with major overseas currencies was, however, quite different as the value of the Canadian dollar fell sharply vis-à-vis these currencies in the spring and summer of 1973 and then recovered somewhat in the latter part of the year. The recovery against ster-

Summary Statement


Not seasonally adjusted


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ling in fact more than offset the earlier decline.

The international perspective in which the Canadian balance of payments should be $\because$ iewed in 1973 was extremely volatile and dominated by developments in the energy field which may have pervasive effects in the future on the level of economic activity throughout the world, international trade and international monetary reform.

Early in 1973 the United States dollar came under extreme pressure in foreign exchange markets. To alleviate this situation the United States authorities agreed to raise the price of gold $10 \%$ to US $\$ 42.22$ per ounce - this had an immediate effect on the exchange value of the US dollar, even though formal action to implement this decision was not completed until October, 1973. Further speculation against the United States dollar, continued, however, forcing a closing of exchange markets in Europe and a change in the modus operandi of the joint float of major continental European currencies. The Canadian dollar maintained its relationship against the United States dollar, and therefore declined with the United States dollar in relation to European currencies. Much of chis depreciation was recovered in the latter fort of the year as the United States current account improved significantly.

Economic conditions in most of the (inselaped nations were buoyant in 1973 although inflationary tendencies were apparent everywhere. Prices of food and raw materials were particularly susceptible to increases - a factor which, on balance, assisted signficantly in the rise in the Canadian trade surplus.

Security of energy supplies also became more of an issue in 1973. In March, the United States relaxed its celling on imports of crude petroleum as gasoline shortages became evident in that country. In Canada a licensing system for exports of crude petroleum was introduced in February and authorized levels were reduced below those requested by exporting companies. This was followed in September by the institution of a two-price system for Canadian oil, as a tax of 40 cents a barrel was levied in October and raised to $\$ 1.90$ a barrel in December. This tax was linked to international oil rices and in particular those pald for imnorts into eastern Canada.

These developments were aggravated by tha October war in the Middle East followed by the subsequent reduction in oil shipments sad further price increases introduced as a Tosult by all major exporters. The consequences of this major cinase in availability
and price of a product on which modern industry depends will become more apparent in 1974. Apart from questions relating to the level of economic activity, there will obviously be major balance of payments adjustment problems for non-oil producing countries matched by disequilibria in capital accounts as the rapidly increasing foreign exchange reserves of oil producing countries are recycled.

Preliminary estimates produced on the basis of avallable data indicate that Canada's balance of international indebtedness reached a book value of more than $\$ 321 / 2$ billion by the end of 1973. Long-term foreign investment at $\$ 53$ billion had increased by about \$3 billion reflecting both an inflow of long-term capital and an increase in earnings accruing to non-residents. Other long-term liabilities including non-resident equity in Canada's assets abroad brought the total of long-term liabilities to over $\$ 561 / 2$ billion. Various short-term non-resident claims on Canadians increased the total of Canada's external liabilities to about $\$ 63$ billion. Canadian long-term investment abroad increased by about $\$ 1$ billion to over $\$ 14$ 1/2 billion at the end of 1973. The major elements in this increase were outflows of longterm direct investment capital, re-invested earnings accruing to Canadians from their investments abroad, export credits, and loans and subscriptions of the Government of Canada to foreign countries and international investment agencies. Short-term claims on nonresidents including the resident holdings of foreign currencies and net official monetary assets brought the total of Canada's external assets to over $\$ 30$ billion.

## Current Account - Seasonally Adjusted

In the fourth quarter of 1973 there was a seasonally adjusted current account deficit of $\$ 122$ million, up slightly from $\$ 92$ million in the previous quarter. The change was caused by a widening of the deficit on non-merchandise transactions which more than offset an increase in the merchandise trade surplus.

The merchandise trade surplus rose over $\$ 100$ million to $\$ 541$ million. Both exports and imports rose sharply with exports growing at a faster pace than imports. This was in contrast to the previous quarter when an increase in imports was accompanied by a slight drop in exports.

In the fourth quarter, merchandise exports increased by about $12 \%$ to $\$ 6,951 \mathrm{mil}$ lion, by far the highest quarterly level of exports in 1973. The value of exports in this quarter includes the export tax on crude
petroleum which came into effect in October, rising from 40 cents in the first two months of the quarter to $\$ 1.90$ per barrel in December. In total, this tax represented over $11 \%$ of the increase in the value of exports from the previous quarter. (There were, of course, corresponding increases in the price of petroleum imports.) Among the major regions, the largest relative increase in merchandise exports at over $25 \%$ occurred in trade with Japan; exports to the United Kingdom showed a smaller increase of $16 \%$, while to the European Economic Community (excluding the United Kingdom) and to the United States exports went up by 11 and $10 \%$ respectively. The lower rate of growth of exports to the United States, which took about two thirds of total Canadian shipments abroad in this quarter, reflected a slowdown in the tempo of the United States economy which has continued to be noticeably less buoyant in the latter part of the year than earlier in 1973. More subdued consumer demand, capacity 1 imitations and supply bottlenecks have all contributed to the slower rate of economic expansion in Canada's largest export market. Japan represented the second largest market for Canadian goods. On a commodity basis, important increases in exports occurred in wheat, lumber, crude petroleum,
automotive products, nickel, woodpulp, fresh fish and fish preparations, coal and agricultural machinery and equipment. There was it decline in sales of meat and dairy produce. The value of exports of most of these comment ities reflects the effects of inflation (ind, in the case of crude petroleum, the export tax) which was particularly severe in 1973, especially in the case of basic commodities such as raw materials and food products.

Merchandise imports in the fourth quarcer recorded the highest quarterly rise in 1973, increasing by $11 \%$ to $\$ 6,410 \mathrm{million}$. The rate of increase in imports was equivalent to about three times that in the previous quarter. The demand for goods was exceptionally strong, reflecting the high level of Canadian economic activity while continued foreign price increases, which were exacerbated by the international energy crisis, were important contributing factors to the acceleration in the growth rate of import values. Market shares of the principal suppliers were maintained with the United States supplying about $71 \%$ of total Canadian imports and the other three main sources of imports, namely the European Economic Community (excluding the United Kingdom), the United Kingdom and Japan together accounting for

Service Transactions, Seasonally Adjusted Ratio Scale



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Whout $14 \%$ of the Canadian market in both the shird and fourth quarters of 1973. On a commodity basis, the major increases in imports ware in automotive products, crude petroleum, eat and fish, non-ferrous alloys, special industrial machinery, wearing appare 1 and footwear, mining, construction and drilling machinery and office machinery including computers.

Net payments on non-merchandise transactions rose by $25 \%$ to $\$ 663$ million. This marked a reversal of the downard movement of this balance which had taken place in the previous two quarters. There was a sharp increase in the deficit on service transactions to $\$ 810$ million which more than offset a rise in the surplus on transfers to $\$ 147$ million.

Receipts from services remained practically unchanged from the previous quarter at $\$ 1,247$ million. There were increases in non-resident travel expenditures in Canada and in freight and shipping earnings (partly due to a higher level of merchandise exports) and offsetting reductions in income from dividends and in "other service" receipts (due mainly to a drop in net revenue on banking transactions).

Payments on services went up by $9 \%$ to $\$ 2.057$ million. All the service items showed ficcreases, the largest by far in percentage cerms, being travel expenditures abroad which rose by about $22 \%$ to $\$ 457$ million. The tourth quarter increase in travel expenditures abroad marks a change in the direction followed by this item in the previous two quarters. The sharpness of the change in question appears to indicate a combination of a generally inflationary climate abroad, some inelasticity in demand for foreign travel services by residents, and a substantial advance in disposable incomes. More moderate increases of 10 and $9 \%$ were recorded for interest and dividend payments and for tax withheld respectively, while freight and shipping and "other service" payments showed relatively small increases of between 3 and $4 \%$. There were increases in both interest and dividend payments with the latter rising by over $14 \%$ to $\$ 263$ million as a number of companies made some extraordinary dividend payments. Though such irregular payments may not be an element in the trend, they are included in the seasonally adjusted series. The increase in interest payments reflects the expansion in corporate borrowings in the fourth quarter last year and in the second yuarter this year. The increase in "other isrvice" payments came malnly from disburseThents for business and miscellaneous services and charges, such as management, consulting, toyalties, research and development, advertising, expenditures abroad by railways and sitrlines, trade union payments and insurance.

Transfer receipts increased by about $11 \%$ to $\$ 300$ million mainly because of larger inflows of tmmigrants' funds. Transfer payments dropped by $8 \%$ to $\$ 153$ million as a result of a decline in official contributions (to the lowest quarterly level since the first quarter of 1972) and in outflows of emigrants' funds. The surplus on transfers at $\$ 147$ million was the highest quarterly transfer surplus on record.

## Current Account - Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

On a seasonally unadjusted basis, the current account was practically in balance in the fourth quarter with a deficit of $\$ 12$ million. There was a surplus of $\$ 702$ million on merchandise trade and a deficit of \$714 million on non-merchandise transactions made up of payments of $\$ 879$ million on services and a surplus of $\$ 165$ million on unilateral transfers.

Merchandise exports, adjusted for balance of payments concepts of valuation, coverage and timing, amounted to $\$ 7,278$ million, equivalent to over $80 \%$ of total current receipts. The principal foreign market for Canadian merchandise continued to be the United States which accounted for about two thirds of Canadian exports; the other major markets for Canadian goods were Japan, the European Economic Commity (excluding the United Kingdom), and the United Kingdom with shares of 8,7 and $6 \%$ respectively. The principal commodities exported were automotive products, crude petroleum, wheat, lumber, newsprint, copper, woodpulp, nickel and iron ore.

Merchandise imports totalled $\$ 6,576$ million and represented three fourths of total current payments to non-residents in this quarter. The geographical pattern of imports was similar to that of exports, with the United States supplying over $70 \%$ of Canadian commodity purchases from abroad and the European Economic Community (excluding the United Kingdom), Japan and the United Kingdom accounting in total for $14 \%$ of Canadian merchandise imports. Venezuela was another important supplier with ofl purchases from that country accounting for over $2 \%$ of the value of the Canadian imports. On a commodity basis, the principal items were automotive products, food, crude petroleum, telecommunications and related equipment, miscellaneous equipment and tools, electronic computers, live animals and aircraft.

Quarterly adjustments, for balance of payments purposes, to Trade of Canada totals of exports and imports appear in Table 5 . In this quarter there was a net addition of

Merchandise Exports 1973
Selected exports by destination with adjustments for salance of fayments monas

|  | Destination |  |  |  |  |  | Per cent of total exports (Trade of Canada) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United States | United Ktngdom | other Western Europe | Japan | Other countries | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { countries } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL EXPORTS (Trade of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor vehicles, engines and parts ........... | 5,197 | 3 | 29 | 2 | 130 | 5,361 | 21.3 |
| Lumber . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,296 | 100 | 40 | 117 | 46 | 1,599 | 6.3 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas ......... | 1,491 | - | - | $-$ | - | 1,491 | 5.9 |
| Newsprint paper ....... | 1,073 | 76 | 10 | 7 | 120 | 1,286 | 5.1 |
| Wheat ................ | - | 138 | 137 | 173 | 770 | 1,218 | 4.8 |
| Copper ores and alloys | 261 | 159 | 169 | 449 | 35 | 1,073 | 4.3 |
| Wood pulp . . . . . . . . . . | 617 | 62 | 207 | 97 | 71 | 1,054 | 4.2 |
| Nickel ores and alloys | 369 | 169 | 171 | 62 | 111 | 882 | 3.5 |
| Fabricated iron and stee 1 $\qquad$ | 378 | 20 | 33 | 2 | 60 | 493 | 2.0 |
| Iron ore . . . . . . . . . . . | 304 | 52 | 76 | 30 | - | 462 | 1.8 |
| Aircraft, engines and parts ................ | 364 | 15 | 39 | 2 | 37 | 457 | 1.8 |
| Alumfnum ores and alloys .............. | 221 | 35 | 45 | 43 | 53 | 397 | 1.6 |
| Natural gas ........ | 351 | - | - | - | - | 351 | 1.4 |
| ADJUSTMENTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whest . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | $+16$ | $+24$ | + 3 | + 16 | $+\quad 59$ | . . |
| Automobiles | - 52 | - | - | - | - | - 52 | . . . |
| Energy . . . . . . . . ......... | + 77 | - | - | - | - | +77 | -. |
| Other adjustments ...... | + 103 | -7 | - 26 | +13 | $+34$ | + 117 | . . . |
| EXPORTS (adjusted for |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance of Payments) .... | 17,246 | 1,598 | 2,052 | 1,816 | 2,697 | 25,409 | . . |

Merchandise Imports 1973
Selected imports by source with adjustments for balance of Payments purposes

|  |  |  |  | Source |  |  |  | Per cent of total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United <br> States | United Kingdom | Other <br> Western <br> Eurape | Japan | Venezuela | Other countries | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { countries } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { (Trade } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Canada) } \end{gathered}$ |
| IMPORTS (Trade of Canada) | 16,512 | 1,005 | 2,029 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { millions } \\ 1,018 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { dollars } \\ 523 \end{array}$ | 2,230 | 23,317 | 100.0 |
| of which: <br> Motor vehicles, engines and parts ............ | $5,482$ | 74 | $238$ | 260 | - | 5 | 6,059 | 26.0 |
| Crude petroleum, fuel oil and other petroleum products ....... | 94 | 3 | 8 | - | 519 | 531 | 1,155 | 5.0 |
| Chemicals and chemical products ............. | 806 | 52 | 131 | 19 | - | 15 | 1, 023 | 4.4 |
| Communication equipment | 505 | 34 | 39 | 174 | - | 60 | 812 | 3.5 |
| Fabricated iron and steel ................. | $355$ | 45 | 113 | 107 | - | 32 | 652 | 2.8 |
| Tractors and agricultural machinery ..... | 557 | 26 | 40 | 9 | - | 3 | 635 | 2.7 |
| Airctaft, engines and parts $\qquad$ | 490 | 36 | 4 | - | - | 10 | 540 | 2.3 |
| Electronic computers and office equipment | 398 | $24$ | 43 | 21 | - | 11 | 497 | 2.1 |
| AD JUSTMENTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autcmotive products ..... Aircraft and other | - 55 | - | - | - | - | - | - 55 | . . |
| Aircraft and other <br> equipment ............... <br> Other adjustments ....... | a $+\quad 7$ -18 | - 2 | - | - | - | + $\overline{30}$ | a $+\quad 7$ $+\quad 9$ | $\cdots$ |
| IMPORTS (adjusted for <br> Balance of Payments) .... | 16,446 | 1,003 | 2,029 | 1,017 | 523 | 2,260 | 23,278 | . . |

$\$ 116$ million to merchandise exports in respect of gold sales, timing adjustments for theat, crude petroleum and natural gas shipwents, and for progress payments on and deiiverles of ships. There was a net deduction of $\$ 7$ million from imports mainly reflecting purchases of gold, timing adjustments for civilian aircraft and other valuation and coverage adjustments. The net effect was to increase the recorded trade balance by $\$ 123$ million.

In the fourth quarter, the average quarterly price index of domestic exports, expressed In Canadian dollars, ( $1968=100$ ) rose by over $8 \%$ over that for the previous quarter, to reach 136.2 . (It should be noted that the index understates the increase somewhat as it does not include the December increase in the oil export tax of $\$ 1.50$ per barrel.) This was $24 \%$ over the 1972 fourth quarter average. The index continued to climb practically every month in 1973, moving upward from 111.4 in December 1972 to attain a high of 141.5 in December. Between September and December, the largest rises were in the food, feed, beverages and tobacco group, mainly wheat, barley, tobacco, cheese and fish; in crude materials, principally crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore and asbestos; and in fabricated materials 2:incipally zinc, electricity, refined coppor, chemicals and woodpulp. In compaxison, cho price index of the end products group of commodities was relatively stable, moving up isy unly 2 points in the quarter and 6 points in the year to 114.4 . In terms of foreign currencies, the impact of these price increases on foreign buyers tended to be made stronger by the apprectation in the value of the Canadian dollar which took place in the fourth quarter.

The average quarterly import price index $(1968=100)$ at 126.2 showed an increase of just over $3 \%$ over the third quarter and of about $15 \%$, over the corresponding quarter of 1972. Also rising steadily every month in 1973, the import price index reached an average of 120.2 in 1973, up $10 \%$ from the 1972 average. During the fourth quarter, important increases took place in import prices of crude and fabricated materials, principally cotton, crude petroleum and fuel oil, wool, coal, steel and tin. There was, however, a significant reduction in the import price index of live animals and a smaller one in the food group, while end product prices showed only a marginal change of half of a percentage point.

The relatively steeper rise in export over import prices has brought about an improvement of over 4 points in Canada's terms of trade during the year to 103.4. The
fourth quarter improvement over the third in the terms of trade slightly exceeded that for the year as a whole.

In physical volume terms, the export index $(1968=100)$ increased by about $14 \%$ in the fourth quarter. This substantial increase in physical volume partly reflected the clearing of the backlog of goods, resulting from the summer rail strike. During the year, the increase over 1972 in the physical volume index of exports amounted to $9 \%$. Imports, in physical volume terms, rose by an average of $18 \%$ over the third quarter, and for the year as a whole increased by $13 \%$ over 1972.

In the fourth quarter total exports to developing countries amounted to $\$ 547 \mathrm{mil}$ lion. Such exports include grants in the form of food and other commodities. Other financing of exports is done partly by soft loans and export credits provided ihrough the Canadian government and its agencies. In this quarter the total value of the varlous commodity-oriented aid programmes of the Government of Canada amounted to a third of Canadian exports to those countries. Food and other commodity grants represented $15 \%$ of such aid while soft loans and export credits represented 52 and $33 \%$ respectively.

Total non-merchandise recelpts and payments amounted to $\$ 1,488 \mathrm{million}$ and $\$ 2,202$ million respectively, with receipts for services of $\$ 1,174$ and payments for services of $\$ 2,053$. By far the bulk of the net payments of $\$ 89 \mathrm{million}$ on travel was produced by net travel expenditures in overseas countries, (mainly in Western Europe and in the United Kingdom), as Canadian travel earnings were equivalent to less than $40 \%$ of the travel disbursements by residents in these countries.

The deficit on interest and dividends totalled $\$ 423$ million in the fourth quarter. Net interest payments amounted to $\$ 162$ million. Earnings on holdings of the Exchange Fund Account continued to provide the principal source of interest receipts while interest on provincial and corporate borrowings was by far the largest component of interest payments. Dividends on direct investment abroad (mainly in overseas countries) accounted for about three quarters of total dividend receipts from non-residents. Dividend payments, largely to United States residents, were overwhelmingly made in respect of direct investment in Canada.
"Other service" transactions covering government transactions, miscellaneous income and a varlety of business services and charges, gave rise to a deficit of $\$ 246 \mathrm{mil}$ -
lion. The largest contributor to this account, on both the receipts and payments sides, was the business services component.

Total transfer receipts, including withholding tax, totalled $\$ 314$ million and exceeded transfer payments of $\$ 149$ million, to produce a surplus of $\$ 165$ million. The largest flow on the receipts side came from immigrant funds, at $\$ 157$ million, which reflected an important increase in the number of immigrants arriving in Canada in the fourth quarter. Official contributions amounted to $\$ 53$ million. This item represents Canada's development assistance abroad in the form of commodities, food, cash grants and services. It includes multilateral and bilateral contributions as well as government contributions through Canadian non-governmental organizations engaged in foreign aid programmes. In this quarter over $46 \%$ of such contributions was made under the international assistance programme covering economic and technical assistance while the food aid programe accounted for a third of total aid. About $\$ 5$ million were disbursed to Canadian non-governmental organizations to provide a measure of financial support to their activities in the field of development aid.

## Current Account, IV Quarter 1973

## Distributian of Receipts and Payments



## Distribution of Service Items



Current Account - 1973
During 1973 current account transattions with non-residents produced a deflect of $\$ 335$ million. This marked a $46 \%$ decline from the $\$ 623$ million deficit of a year earlier. The contraction in the deficit was attributable to merchandise transactions, the surplus on which widened by $\$ 523$ million to $\$ 2,131$ million, despite a major reduction in Canada's bilateral trade surplus with the United States. Merchandise exports increased to $\$ 25,409 \mathrm{million}$ in 1973 , for a gain of $26 \%$ over 1972, the largest growth in any year since 1951. Major price increases for some of Canada's most important export commodities accounted for more than one half of the total rise in the value of Canadian exports. There have been substantial gains in shipments to most of Canada's principal markets, with the more notable being recorded to the United States, Japan, United Kingdom, West Germany, Italy and Belgium-Luxembourg. The United States market received about $68 \%$ of total shipments in 1973 and contributed a major $62 \%$ to the increase in the value of Canadian exports. On a commodity basis, the largest increases in exports were recorded in the fabricated and crude materials sections. Apart from automotive products, whichrecorded the largest absolute gain, other important increases were recorded for shipments of

wood pulp, hewsprint, petroleum and coal products, copper and alloys, iron ores and rapeseed.

High economic growth as reflected by a $7.1 \%$ increase in Gross National Product in real terms has meant a continuing strong demand for imports, which increased by $25 \%$ to $\$ 23,278$ million. While the value of merchandise imports rose at about the same rate as exports, the rise in imports in terms of volume was higher than that shown by exports. The rise in import prices, however, was also substantial, expecially in the food and crude materials sections.

Major currency re-alignments, vis-a-vis overseas currencies during the first half of the year and higher costs for petroleum in the last three months contributed to the rising prices of imports into Canada. The largest increases in imports were recorded from the United States, Venezuela, West Germany, France, Iran and the United Kingdom. The major comodities accounting for the expansion in imports included automotive products, crude petroleum, aircraft, live animals, telecommunications and related equipment, other transportation equipment, meat, and electronic computers.

The deficit on non-merchandise transactions continued to rise in 1973, and, at $\$ 2,466$ million, was $\$ 235$ million greater than in 1972. With the exception of freight and shipping, the net balances on all the service items worsened. The largest change vccurred on the interest and dividends account, as a $14 \%$ increase in payments set against a $4 \%$ growth in receipts resulted in a $\$ 212$ million expansion in the deficit to $\$ 1,252$ million. More than two thirds of the growth in this deficit was due to net dividend payments. The deficits on travel and "other services" increased by $\$ 56$ million and $\$ 36$ million, respectively, while the deficit on freight and shipping fell by $\$ 30$ million to $\$ 52$ million. Partially offsetting the larger net payments on services, there was a $25 \%$ increase in the surplus on unilateral transfers, to $\$ 345$ million. This was largely due to an increase in inheritances and immigrant receipts.

## Current Account - Transactions by Area

During 1973 Canada's balance on current transactions weakened with the United States, but showed strength with the United Kingdom and all other countries. With the United States, both the merchandise and the nonwerchandise balance worsened, whereas with ctie United Kingdom and all other countries, ooth balances improved, especially in the c:ade sector. (It should be noted that taxes


witheld 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, the deficit on current account rose from $\$ 419$ million in 1972 to $\$ 1,191$ million in 1973. This marked the largest deficht with the United States since 1967. Both merchandise and non-merchandise transactions contributed to the weakening in the balance. The stronger pace of limports resulted in a substantial decline in the merchandise trade surplus, which fell by $35 \%$ to $\$ 800$ million. Exports to the United States of $\$ 17,246$ million were up by $23 \%$, reflecting the strong course of American business activity and demand over much of the year. The largest increase occurred in exports of automotive products, crude petroleum, lumber, wood pulp, newsprint, petroleum and coal products, zinc, iron ores, live animals, natural gas and electricity. Energy materials, which accounted for about $14 \%$ of shipments in 1973, contributed about $24 \%$ to the growth in exports to the United States. This expansion was led by a $\$ 526$ million or $51 \%$ increase in the value of crude petroleum shipments of which about $16 \%$ was attributable to the export tax on crude petroleum.

Following a rise of about $18 \%$ in 1972, the advance in imports from the United States continued at a strong pace, increasing by about $29 \%$ to $\$ 16,446$ million in 1973. There was a strong demand for imports in Canada as the Canadian economy in 1973 expanded at above its average long-term growth rate. The growth in imports was paced with higher purchases of automotive products, aircraft, live animals, electronic computers, other telecommunications and related equipment, miscellaneous equipment and tools and other transportation equipment. The turnaround from the $\$ 285$ million surplus in 1972 on automotive trade with the United States to a deficit of almost $\$ 300$ million was produced by a $29 \%$ increase in automotive imports set against a $14 \%$ gain in exports. In 1973 the United States increased its share in Canadian imports by almost 2 percentage points to about $71 \%$.

On non-merchandise transactions, the deficit with the United States widened by 20\%, reaching a level of almost $\$ 2.0$ billion. The expansion in the deficit was due to both services and transfers, as the deficit on services rose by $\$ 279$ million to $\$ 2,062$ million while the surplus of transfers fell by $\$ 58$ million to $\$ 71$ million. Among the services, movement on interest and dividends and "other services" accounted for almost $90 \%$ of the expansion in the deficit. Interest and dividend payments rose by $\$ 180$ million while receipts registered a
gain of $\$ 45$ million to produce an increase in the deficit on this account to $\$ 1,166$ million. On "other services", the deficit widened to a level of nearly $\$ 1.0$ billion. This was largely due to increased payments for business services and miscellaneous income. The decline in the transfers surplus was mainly due to a $\$ 45$ million decrease in inheritances and immigrant receipts

With the United Kingdom the current account surplus rose to $\$ 577$ million, up $\$ 266$ million from 1972. The enlarged surplus arose from both merchandise and non-merchandise transactions. Merchandise exports, which registered a 3\% decline in 1972 rebounded with a $16 \%$ increase in 1973 to reach a level of $\$ 1,598$ million. About half of this expansion in exports was concentrated in the fabricated materials section of exports. The major commodities accounting for the growth in exports included lumber, wheat, canned fish, nickel alloys, ships, iron ores and copper alloys. On the imports side, purchases from the United Kingdom rose by $6 \%$ to $\$ 1,003$ million. Over half of the increase in imports was in end products with imports of aircraft engines and parts recording the largest gain. The stronger growth in exports than in imports resulted in a $40 \%$ expansion in the merchandise trade surplus, which rose to \$595 million

On non-merchandise transactions there was a substantial decline in the deficit, which fell by $\$ 97$ million to $\$ 18$ million. This marked the lowest invisible deficit with the United Kingdom since 1952. This development was due to a $31 \%$ increase in nonmerchandise receipts to $\$ 642$ million. The largest increase in receipts was in the miscellaneous income account, arising from higher interest rates on private short-term holdings of foreign exchange. A $25 \%$ increase in inheritances and immigrant funds was the major factor accounting for the $\$ 29$ million increase in the surplus of $\$ 43$ million on transfers.

With all other countries there was a reversal in the current account balance, from a deficit of $\$ 515$ million in 1972 to a surplus of $\$ 279$ million in 1973. This shift in the balance was almost entirely due to merchandise transactions, as the merchandise trade balance swung into a surplus position of $\$ 736$ million from a deficit of $\$ 53$ million in 1972. Merchandise exports to this group of countries rose by more than $37 \%$ to $\$ 6,565$ million. During February 1973, Japan displaced the United Kingdom as Canada's most important overseas export market. For the year, exports to Japan rose by $88 \%$ to a level of $\$ 1,816 \mathrm{million}$, accounting for almost half of the growth in exports to all other
countries. Copper ore, which is the leatints commodity exported by Canada to Japan rocorded the largest gain, in value terms. Other commodities registering substantial export gains included wheat, rapeseed, lumber, coal, barley and wood pulp. West Germany, Italy, Belgium-Luxembourg, India, France and Australia were other important markets to which exports increased. Shipments to West Germany rose by more than $\$ 140$ million while exports to Italy expanded by over $\$ 100$ million. Wheat exports, which rose by a quarter were a major contributor to the growth in exports to all other countries. A sizeable portion of the rise in the value of wheat shipments was due to the unprecedented escalation of wheat prices which has taken place since the middle of July.

Imports from all other countries increased by $20 \%$ to $\$ 5,829$ million, with purchases from Venezuela, West Germany, France, Iran, South Korea and Australia registering the largest gains. Crude petroleum, which at $\$ 941$ million represents $16 \%$ of Canada's purchases from all other countries, accounted for $\$ 260$ million or $26 \%$ of the rise in the value of imports in 1973. Venezuela and the countries in the Middle East each accounted for about $45 \%$ of this rise in crude petroleum purchases. Major increases in wellhead prices in the latter part of 1973 was a significant factor contributing to the rise in the value of crude petroleum imports. The strong growth in crude petroleum importa resulted in a widening of Canada's trade deficit with the countries from which petroleum is imported, to almost three quarters of a billion dollars. Imports from Japan registered a substantial decline of $\$ 53$ million in 1973.

On non-merchandise transactions, there was a marginal decline in the deficit to $\$ 457$ million. While net payments on service items rose by over $20 \%$ to $\$ 370$ million, the deficit on transfers fell by $44 \%$ to $\$ 87$ million. The growth in the services deficit was largely due to a swing in the balance on interest and dividends from a surplus of $\$ 64$ million in 1972 to a deficit of $\$ 20$ million in 1973. This development arose from a $13 \%$ decline in interest and dividend receipts to $\$ 210$ million, set against a $30 \%$ advance in payments to $\$ 230$ million. The strong growth in payments was primarily attributable to interest payments on new provincial issues acquired by non-residents.

On freight and shipping transactions, the strong expansion in exports led to a $\$ 74$ million increase in receipts, which occasioned a $26 \%$ decline in the deficit on this account. Among the transfers, inheritances and immigrant receipts rose by almos:

Current Account, 1973

| Area | Merchan dise trade | Travel | Interest and dividends | Freight and shipping | Other service <br> transac - <br> tions(1) | Transfers(1) | Total ${ }^{\text {(1) }}$ | Total, by area (1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Relative | perce | tage distr <br> current | count item | by area |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { millions } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { dollars } \end{aligned}$ |
| United States: Receipts .... Payments .... | $\begin{aligned} & 84.0 \\ & 75.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | 2.0 7.2 | 4.0 3.6 | 3.3 7.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,524 \\ & 21,715 \end{aligned}$ |
| United Kingdom: Receipts Paymenta . . . . | 71.3 60.3 | 3.5 11.9 | 1.7 6.2 | 5.5 7.6 | 13.1 10.0 | 4.9 4.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,240 \\ & 1,663 \end{aligned}$ |
| E.E.C.: Receipts Payments | 77.3 66.7 | 3.9 7.5 | 1.9 8.4 | 6.0 5.7 | 6.8 9.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,041 \\ & 2,211 \end{aligned}$ |
| Japan: Receipta Payments | 91.8 91.4 | 0.9 0.4 | 0.2 0.7 | 5.2 5.6 | 1.7 1.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,979 \\ & 1,113 \end{aligned}$ |
| Other OECD: Recelpts Payments | 78.4 69.2 | 3.3 8.4 | 1.6 1.9 | 7.1 8.3 | 6.1 10.0 | 3.5 2.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 974 \\ 1,256 \end{array}$ |
| Other countries: Receipts ..... Payments . . ... | 74.1 72.9 | 1.9 4.8 | 4.6 0.4 | 5.3 7.4 | 7.4 4.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 6.7 \\ 10.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,249 \\ & 3,384 \end{aligned}$ |
| A. 1 countries: tuceipts Fryments ... | $\begin{aligned} & 81.9 \\ & 74.2 \end{aligned}$ | 4.5 5.4 | 2.1 6.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | 4.6 7.5 | 2.3 2.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,007 \\ & 31,342 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Relative | importance | areas - | current ac | ount Item |  |  |
| United States: Recelpts Payment: | $\begin{aligned} & 67.9 \\ & 70.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.6 \\ & 62.2 \end{aligned}$ | 62.2 82.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 57.9 \\ & 54.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47.1 \\ & 71.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.3 \\ & 27.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66.2 \\ & 69.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,524 \\ & 21,715 \end{aligned}$ |
| United Kingdom: <br> Receipts .... <br> Payments .... | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | 5.7 11.8 | 5.7 5.4 | 8.8 8.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 20.3 \\ 7.1 \end{array}$ | 15.4 9.7 | 7.2 5.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,240 \\ & 1,663 \end{aligned}$ |
| E.E.C.: Receipts Payments | 6.2 | 5.7 9.9 | 6.0 9.7 | 8.8 8.7 | 9.6 9.4 | 11.8 5.7 | 6.6 7.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,041 \\ & 2,211 \end{aligned}$ |
| Japan: Receipts Payments | 7.1 4.4 | 1.3 0.2 | 0.7 0.4 | 7.3 4.3 | 2.3 0.7 | 0.7 0.6 | 6.4 3.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,979 \\ & 1,113 \end{aligned}$ |
| Other OECD: <br> Receipts <br> Payments | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | 2.3 6.3 | 2.4 1.3 | 4.9 7.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | 3.1 4.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 974 \\ 1,256 \end{array}$ |
| other countries: <br> Recelpts $\qquad$ <br> Payments . ...... | $\begin{array}{r} 9.5 \\ 10.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 9.6 \end{aligned}$ | 23.0 0.7 | 12.3 17.1 | 16.6 5.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 31.0 \\ & 52.6 \end{aligned}$ | 10.5 10.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,249 \\ & 3,384 \end{aligned}$ |
| All countries : <br> Receipte..... <br> Payments ...... | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,007 \\ & 31,342 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | mill | ons of dol |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Tosals(1), by item: } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Sucelpts } \\ \text { Aayment } \end{array} . . . . . . . . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,409 \\ 23,278 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,394 \\ & 1,684 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 653 \\ 1,905 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,404 \\ & 1,456 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,441 \\ & 2,340 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 706 \\ & 679 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,007 \\ & 31,342 \end{aligned}$ | - |

(1) Excludes withholding tax.
\$100 million to \$302 million. Official contributions to developing countries increased by $\$ 29$ million to $\$ 251$ million.

## CAPITAL MOVEMENTS

Capital movements between Canada and
other countries in 1973 resulted in a net capital outflow of $\$ 132$ million, a change of $\$ 974$ million from net capital inflows of $\$ 842$ million in 1972. This movement, togethe: with a current account deficit of $\$ 335 \mathrm{mil}$ lion, resulted in a decrease in Canadian official monetary assets of $\$ 467$ million.

Capital Movements(1)

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

Net capital movements in long-term forms of $\$ 667$ million were down $\$ 1,094 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion from 1972 net inflows of $\$ 1,761$ million. The principal contributors to the decreased inflow were a substantial increase in direct investment abroad and a $\$ 939$ million decrease in net capital inflows from transactions in portfolio securities between Canadians and non-residents. The effect of adjusting long-term capital inflows to reflect the timing of security offerings is given in the accompanying statement which shows that offerings exceeded deliveries by $\$ 114$ million.

Capital movements in short-term forms led to a net capital outflow of $\$ 799$ million during the year, a decrease of $\$ 120$ million from net capital outflows of $\$ 919$ million during 1972. The decrease was a composite of a $\$ 923$ million change to a net outflow as the chartered banks in Canada increased their net asset position in foreign currencies vis-à-vis non-residents which was more than offset by a $\$ 291$ million swing owing to a net inflow from trading in money market paper and, a reduction of $\$ 739$ million in net capital outflows in the other short-term capital transactions category.

Capital Movements in Long-term Forms

| Period | Actual <br> movement | Adjusted to <br> reflect timing <br> of security <br> offerings |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The rec caplical Inflow in long-cerm forms for thece invescaenc ina new and exisLing foreign controlled and partially controlled enterprises in Canada amounted to \$720 million during 1973, little changed from net inflows of $\$ 715$ million during 1972. During the year the total flows, both inward and outward included a number of significant non-recurring transactions reflecting the takeover by Canadians of assets formerly owned by non-residents, and special financial restructuring programmes. Special transaction not outlined in previous reports during the year include the acquisition of $62 \%$ interest in Western Realty Projects Limited by Capcount Overseas Ltd., a subsidiary of Capital and Counties Property Co. Ltd. of the United Kingdom and a substantial increase in investment in Canada Cement Lafarge Ltd, by its France based parent company.

The United States was the principal contributor of direct investment capital during 1973 although signiftcant amounts continued to flow into Canada from the United Kingdom and other countries. Direct investment from the United States was mainly to the mining, manufacturing and merchandising seccors, while direct investment flows from the Finited Kingdom were concentrated in the manufacturing and financial sectors. If the Lotal 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 $\$ 550$ million.

Net capital outflows for Canadian direct investment abroad increased during the year to $\$ 590$ million from $\$ 385$ million during 1972. This movement was dominated by the fourth quarter acquisition of a substantial interest in Texasgulf Inc. of New York by the Canada Development Corporation. Net outflows to the United States represented about $60 \%$ of the total with approximately $20 \%$ to the United Kingdom. The balance was directed mainly to other western hemisphere countries. Canadian companies engaged in the finance, manufacturing and petroleum industries were the principal contributors.

## Security Transactions

Transactions between Canada and the rest of the world in all long-term portfolio securities during 1973 led to a net capital suflow of $\$ 757$ million, a reduction of $\$ 939$ alllion from a net inflow of $\$ 1,696$ million d:ring 1972. The reduced net inflow was due p:imarily to a $\$ 403$ million reduction in

Bales of new Canadian securities abroad, a \$: 62 million reduction in net inflows from trading in outstanding Canadian bonds, a $\$ 112$ million increase in retirements of Canadian securities held abroad, and a $\$ 211$ million reduction in net sales of outstanding foreign securlties.

Sales to non-residents of new Canadian issues amounted to $\$ 1,353$ million down from 1972 sales of $\$ 1,756$ million. Gross new issues by Canadian governments and corporations including Canada Savings Bonds and provincial borrowing through the Canada Pension Plan were down about $10 \%$ from 1972. Issues by provinces (other than to the Canada Pension Plan) and by municipal governments and their agencies, traditionally the largest users of foreign markets, however, were down nearly $20 \%$ from 1972 levels. Approximately three quarters of new issues sold abroad went to the United States with most of the rest going to continental Europe. This is in contrast to 1972 when one third of new issues were sold in continental Europe. Long-term interest rate differentials between Canada and the United States were somewhat narrower during the year with interest rates in Europe lower than in the United States. Provincial

New Issues of Canadian Bonds Sold to United States Residents

|  | Period | offerings | Deliveries | Unde1ivered(1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | millions of dollars |  |  |
| 1971 |  | 590 | 868 | 128 |
| 1972 |  | 1,099 | 1,023 | 204 |
| 1973 |  | 1,076 | 962 | 318 |
| 1972 | 2 I Q | 249 | 250 | 127 |
|  | II Q | 393 | 396 | 124 |
|  | III Q | 91 | 57 | 158 |
|  | IV Q | 366 | 320 | 204 |
| 1973 | I Q | 126 | 176 | 154 |
|  | II Q | 241 | 300 | 95 |
|  | III Q | 161 | 206 | 50 |
|  | IV Q | 548 | 280 | 318 |

(1) At end of period.
and municipal issues in deutschemarks and Swiss francs were selling in Europe with coupon rates in the $61 / 2$ to $63 / 4 \%$ range.

New issues of Government of Canada direct and guaranteed bonds sold abroad amounted to $\$ 12$ million with provincial direct and guaranteed issues at $\$ 882$ million, municipals at $\$ 128$ million and corporates at $\$ 283 \mathrm{mil}$ lion.

Approximately $15 \%$ of the new bond issues were denominated in Canadian dollars with $60 \%$ in United States dollars and $25 \%$ in other currencies. Sales of stocks were $\$ 48$ million.

Retirements of Canadian securities held by non-residents totalled $\$ 663$ million, up $\$ 112$ million from 1972. Included in 1973 were $\$ 110$ million of Covernment of Canada, \$235 million of provincial direct and guaranteed, $\$ 107$ million of municipal and $\$ 201$ million of corporate issues. Of the total approximately $15 \%$ were denominated in Canadian dollars, $50 \%$ in United States dollars and the remainder in other currencies. Geo-

graphically there were net outflows of $\$ 382$ million to the United States, $\$ 46$ million to the United Kingdom, $\$ 221$ million to other European countries, and $\$ 14$ million to all other countries.

Trade in outstanding Canadian securities led to a net capital inflow of $\$ 15 \mathrm{mil}$ lion, down \$216 million from the 1972 net inflow of $\$ 231$ million and reflected net sales of $\$ 31$ million from trade in outstanding Canadian bonds and a $\$ 16$ million outflow from net repurchases of outstanding Canadian stocks. By type of issue Canada had a net
inflow of $\$ 17$ million from trade in outstanding Government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues, a net inflow of $\$ 10$ million from provincial direct and guaranteed issues, and a net outflow of $\$ 10$ million from municipal issues and a net inflow of $\$ 14$ million from trade in corporate bonds. Geographically, Canada had net outflows of $\$ 23$ million to the United States and $\$ 9$ million to continental European countries, which were more than offset by net inflows of $\$ 54 \mathrm{million}$ and $\$ 15 \mathrm{mil}$ lion from the United Kingdom and all other countries, respectively.

Transactions in outstanding foreign securities led to a net capital inflow of $\$ 93$ million, down $\$ 211$ million from 1972 net inflows of $\$ 304$ million. Canadians acquired, on balance, $\$ 20$ million in bonds and sold $\$ 113$ million in foreign stocks. On a geographical basis net inflows of $\$ 74$ million and $\$ 27$ million from the United States and the "all other countries" category were partially offset by a net outflow of $\$ 7$ million to the United Kingdom. Transactions with European countries other than the United Kingdom were negligible. As is nomal, substantially the largest part of the trading was in United States equities with the United States.

New issues of foreign securities acquired by residents of Canada amounted to \$56 million for the year. This capital outflow was partially offset by the retirement of \$15 million of foreign securities held by residents.

Other Capital Flows in Long-term Forms
Assistance abroad by the Canadian government consists largely of payments of regular assessments by the international organizations of which Canada is a member, official contributions, intergovernmental loans, subscriptions to the capital of investment agencies and the extension of export credits. Assessments and contributions both form a part of Canada's payments on current account, while other transactions, to the extent that they give rise to claims on non-residents, are mainly reflected in capital movements in long-term forms.

[^1]The soft loan programe to assist developing countries was introduced by the Canadian government in the mid-sixties. The First contractual repayments under the initial Iuans became due during 1973. In the first quarter there was a repayment of $\$ 5$ million followed by a much smaller repayment in the third quarter. These repayments, together with those on outstanding post-war loans to European countries amounted to $\$ 42$ million during the year, $\$ 30$ million of which were made in the fourth quarter.

Transactions during 1973 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 $\$ 185$ million, down $\$ 66$ million from the previous year. Of the total, $\$ 77$ million represented net credits extended for the purchase of wheat, down from $\$ 94$ million in 1972. The People's Republic of China accounted for more than one half of total credit transactions for wheat during the year. Net outflows for financing non-wheat exports amounted to $\$ 108$ million, a reduction of $\$ 49$ million from the previous year.

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 inflow of \$171 million, down from a 1972 net inflow of $\$ 198$ million:

## 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 \$286 million, a swing of $\$ 923$ million from a net inflow of $\$ 637$ million during 1972. This movement was made up of a net inflow of $\$ 418$ million from the United Kingdorn which was more than offset by net outflows of $\$ 262$ million to the United States and $\$ 442$ million to all other countries. These movements reflected an increase in both total assets and total liabilities with non-residents and the flows were the result of a build-up of net assets primarily in countries other than the United States and United Kingdom and net borrowing in the United Kingdom.

Changes in non-bank holdings of foreign currencies led to a net outflow for the year of $\$ 255$ million, an increase of $\$ 84$ million from a net outflow of $\$ 171$ million during 1972. Geographically, there was a net outllow of $\$ 233$ million to the United States, a net inflow of $\$ 45$ million from the United Mingdom and a $\$ 67$ million net outflow to other countries.


## Resident Holdings of Foreign Currencies



Transactions in non-resident holdings of Canadian dollar deposits led to a net inflow of $\$ 159$ million, up $\$ 23$ million from 1972. On a geographical basis there was a net outflow of $\$ 14$ million to the United Kingdom which was more than offset by net inflows of $\$ 54$ million from the United States and $\$ 119$ million from all other countries.

An increase in holdings by international agencies of government demand liabilities in the form of non-interest bearing, non-negotiable notes, led to a net inflow of $\$ 63$ million during 1973, up from $\$ 27$ million during the previous year. These notes are issued as part of Government of Canada loans and subscriptions.

Transactions with non-residents in Government of Canada treasury bills led to a net inflow of $\$ 11$ million down from a 1972 net inflow of $\$ 22$ million.

Trading in Canadian conmercial paper resulted in a net capital outflow of $\$ 5 \mathrm{mil}$ lion during 1973, well down from a net outflow of $\$ 119$ million during 1972. Finance company paper transactions led to a $\$ 41$ million net outflow, a decrease of $\$ 9$ million from a 1973 net outflow of $\$ 50$ million while transactions in other short-term paper (prin-
cipally obligations of junior levels of government, banks, and mortgage loan companies) led to a net capital inflow of $\$ 162$ million. This latter inflow was primarily the result of large net sales of bearer deposit notes during the last three quarters.

In 1973 trading in money market instruments including treasury bills led to a net capital inflow of $\$ 127$ million, a $\$ 291$ million change from a 1972 net outflow of $\$ 164$ million. Gross transactions during the year were almost double those of 1972. Transactions in Canadian money market paper are almost exclusively with the United States. A major factor in increased non-resident holdings and activity in Canadian short-term paper was the very substantial covered interest rate differential between Canada and the United States in favour of net sales of Canadian instruments which prevailed during the year, particularly during the last three quarters. The net flows are also influenced by domestic monetary considerations and during certain periods when there is a large amount of overnight banking of paper inventories and buy-back selling, the recorded movements can be quite erratic.

Transactions in other finance company obligations led to a net inflow of $\$ 17$ million, a swing of $\$ 38$ million from a 1972 nes outflow of $\$ 21$ million.

Other Short-term Capital Transactions

| Period | Char- <br> tered <br> bank <br> Cana- <br> dian <br> dollar <br> claims <br> on non- <br> resi- <br> dents | Shortterm foreign currency bank borrowing abroad by Canadians | other (1) |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | millions | of dolla |  |  |
| 1971 | - 91 | + 32 | - 994 |  | 1,053 |
| 1972 | - 21 | + 31 | - 1,373 | - | 1,363 |
| 1973 | $-76$ | + 165 | 713 | - | 624 |
| 1972 I | Q | - 38 | 586 | - | 624 |
| II | $Q+11$ | - 25 | 365 | - | 379 |
| III | $Q+20$ | - 7 | + 410 | + | 423 |
| IV | Q - 52 | +101 | 832 | - | 783 |
| 1973 I | $Q-6$ | + 34 | 324 | - | 296 |
| II | $Q-5$ | + 258 | 94 | + | 159 |
| III | Q - 42 | - 324 | 275 | - | 641 |
| IV | Q - 23 | + 197 | 20 | $+$ | 154 |
| (1) Includes intercompany and other acconst receivable and payable and balancing item. |  |  |  |  |  |

All other short-term capital transactions resulted in a net capital outflow of $\$ 624$ million. Identified in this total is a \$76 million net outflow representing an increase in chartered bank Canadian dollar claims on non-residents and a $\$ 165$ million net inflow representing a net increase in short-term foreign currency bank borrowing abroad by Canadians. During 1972 there was a net outflow of $\$ 21$ mililion and a net inflow of $\$ 31$ million in these accounts respectively. Other identified items, principally accounts payable and receivable, Canadian short-term claims on non-residents and gold liabilities to non-residents, resulted in a net capital outflow of about $\$ 300$ million. This account also includes the balancing item representing the difference between recorded measures of current, capital and reserve movements which in 1973 recorded a net outflow of just over $\$ 400$ million, less than one third of the 1972 level.

## Official International Monetary Assets and

 LiabilitiesCanada's net official monetary assets totalled US $\$ 5,768$ million at December 31 , 1973, a decrease of US $\$ 282$ million in the year. Balance of payments transactions led co a fall in reserves of US $\$ 467$ million which was partly offset by a US $\$ 185$ million revabiation of the stock of Canada's gold-based assets in October(1). These assets include gold, Special Drawing Rights and Canada's reserve position in the International Monetary Fund.

Holdings of United States dollars decreased by US $\$ 428 \mathrm{million}$ and those of other convertible currencies by US \$l million. With disruptions to the foreign exchange markets appearing frequently in 1973 the authorities intervened to restore orderly conditions and were, on balance, buyers of Canadian dollars, particularly in the middle of the year.

Canada's holdings of monetary gold rose US $\$ 93$ million in the year to US $\$ 927$ million, all due to the revaluation of existing holdings in October. There were no significant transactions by the Canadian authorities in monetary gold and those in other gold-based assets were extremely limited in 1973.

[^2]A number of factors contributed to this situation. The system of floating exchange rates provided an alternative to official intervention in foreign exchange markets. The sharp increase in the price of non-monetary gold which out paced the relatively small $11 \%$ increase for monetary gold, the abolition in November of the two-tier price system for gold under which central banks of the former gold pool countries (the United States and major European countries) agreed to segregate gold transactions between central banks from the free market and some concern about the role of gold in any new international monetary system together inhibited the official use of gold-based assets for official settlements.

Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) held by Canada totalled US $\$ 564$ million at year end, an increase of US $\$ 59$ million in the year. Of this increase, US $\$ 56$ million was due to the revaluation effect in October.

Canada's reserve position in the IMF stood at US $\$ 338$ million on December 31, 1973, down US $\$ 5$ million in the year. The revaluation effect in October led to an increase of US $\$ 36$ million while transactions reduced Canada's position by US $\$ 41$ million. In keeping with current IMF practices Table 13, which shows the detall of Canada's transactions with the IMF, is now denominated in SDRs. On this basis, Canada's reserve position in the IMF was SDR 280 million at the end of the year.

## Net Official Monetary Assets



The total of the above transactions, excluding revaluation effects, led to an overall decrease in Canada's net official monetary assets during the year, expressed in Canadian dollars, of $\$ 467 \mathrm{million}$.

The spot value of the Canadian dollar on foreign exchange markets fluctuated in the year, trading between 101.16 and 98.75 Canadian cents for US $\$ 1.00$. The spot United States dollar closed the year at 99.60 Canadian cents. The value of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the currencies of our major overseas trading partners fluctuated much more than against the United States dollar. On the whole there was a sharp appreciation in the value of these currencies at the beginning of 1973 which continued into the summer. In the latter part of the year some weakness in these overseas currencies was evident as they declined in value vis-à-vis both the Canadian and United States dollars. This weakness was particularly pronounced for the pound sterling so that by year-end the spot Canadian dollar was above the value recorded at the begj.nning of the year. The effective exchange rate change for the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the weighted average of the currencies of its major trading partners (1971 weights) was a decrease of $1.3 \%$.

The forward United States dollar for delivery in 90 days vis-à-vis the Canadian dollar was at a substantial discount for almost all of 1973 ranging from a high of about $3.0 \%$ in August to a small premium of about $0.12 \%$ in December on an annual yield basis. A discount on the forward United States dollar increases the yield to non-residents of a Canadian dollar investment on a United States dollar hedged basis.

Canada-United States Balance of Payments Reconciliations, 1971 and 1972

On March 7, 1973 the results were released of reconciliations of the 1971 and 1972 Canada-United States balance of payments current account statistics. Incorporated in this exercise, where appropriate, are the results of the trade reconciliations for the same years released on November 6, 1973. Adjustments to published data included in the reconciled series have not been incorporated in the regularly published series as they cannot, as yet, be subdivided quarterly, nor extended to other years or areas other than the United States. Copies of the press releases on the balance of payments and trade reconciliations can be obtained from the Information Division, Statistics Canada.

## STATISTICS OF THE CANDDAA

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

TABLES
table 1. Canadian balance of international payments
Current Account - Not Seasonally Adjusted

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Line } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Cansim D Numbers Quarterly | Acct. No. | Item | 1971 |  |  |  | 1972 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | 'T |
|  |  |  |  | millions of dullars |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | A | Current receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 50501 | 1 | Mexchandise exports (adjusted) (1) | 4,103 | 4,692 | 4,378 | 4,788 | 4,433 | 5,394 |
|  |  |  | Service receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 50506 | 4 | Travel ..... | 118 | 297 | 644 | 187 | 105 | 298 |
| 3 | 50508 | 15 | Interest and dividends | 140 | 126 | 112 | 180 | 121 | 133 |
| 4 | 50512 | 21 | Freight and shipping ..................... | 265 | 309 | 294 | 314 | 260 | 329 |
| 5 | 50516 | 23 | Other service receipts .................... | 307 | 335 | 333 | 349 | 323 | 326 |
| 6 | 50502 | 28 | Total service receipts | 830 | 1,067 | 1,383 | 1,030 | 809 | 1,086 |
| 7 | 50503 | 29 | Sub-totals, exports of goods and services(2) | 4,933 | 5,759 | 5,761 | 5,818 | 5,242 | 6,480 |
| 8 | 50515 | 30 | Transfer receipts: Inheritances and immigrants' funds ....... | 89 | 106 | 134 | 107 | 85 | 121 |
| 9 | 50518 | 33 | Personal and institutional remittances(3) | 40 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 43 |
| 10 | 50716 |  | Withholding tax (4) ........................ | 59 | 81 | 47 | 91 | 65 | 85 |
| 11 | 50525 | 40 | Total current receipts ............. | 5,121 | 5,987 | 5,984 | 6,054 | 5,434 | 6,729 |
|  |  | B | Current payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 50526 | 1 | Merchandise imports (adjusted) (1) .......... | 3,398 | 4,123 | 3,746 | 4,267 | 4,185 | $\therefore$ ¢ 6 |
|  |  |  | Service payments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | 50531 | 4 | Travel . | 311 | 361 | 519 | 257 | 333 | 3 sec |
| 14 | 50533 | 15 | Interest and dividends | 380 | 367 | 373 | 579 | 383 | $25 \%$ |
| 15 | 50537 | 21 | Freight and shipping | 240 | 316 | 314 | 334 | 276 | 30: |
| 16 | 50545 | 23 | Other service payments | 472 | 526 | 526 | 552 | 512 | 561 |
| 17 | 50715 | 27 | Withholding tax (4) | 59 | 81 | 47 | 91 | 65 | 85 |
| 18 | 50544 | 28 | Total service payments | 1,462 | 1,651 | 1,779 | 1,813 | 1,569 | 1,723 |
| 19 | 50541 | 29 | Sub-totals, imports of goods and services (2) | 4,860 | 5,774 | 5,525 | 6,080 | 5,754 | 6,690 |
| 20 | 50540 | 30 | Transfer payments: <br> Inheritances and emigrants' funds ........ | 39 | 46 | 56 | 44 | 43 | 53 |
| 21 | 50547 | 33 | Personal and institutional remittances(3) | 52 | 54 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 |
| 22 | 50542 | 37 | Official contributions .................... | 38 | 32 | 66 | 65 | 38 | 53 |
| 23 | 50550 | 40 | Total current payments . . . . . . . . . . | 4,989 | 5,906 | 5,701 | 6,244 | 5,891 | 6,853 |
|  |  | C | Current account balance |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | 50551 | 1 | Merchandise trade . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | + 705 | + 569 | $+632$ | + 521 | $+248$ | $+427$ |
|  |  |  | Service transactions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 50718 | 4 | Travel | - 193 | - 64 | $+125$ | - 70 | - 228 | - 68 |
| 26 | 50719 | 15 | Interest and dividends | - 240 | - 241 | - 261 | - 399 | - 262 | - 234 |
| 27 | 50720 | 21 | Freight and shipping. | + 25 $+\quad 150$ | - 7 | - 20 | - 20 | - 16 | - 15 |
| 28 | 50721 | 23 | Other service transactions | - 165 | - 191 | - 193 | - 203 | - 189 | - 235 |
| 29 | 50722 | 27 | Withholding tax.. | - 59 | - 81 | - 47 | - 91 | - 65 | - 85 |
| 30 | 50556 | 28 | Balance on service transactions | -632 | - 584 | -396 | -783 | - 760 | $-637$ |
| 31 | 50558 | 29 | Balance on goods and services | + 73 | - 15 | + 236 | - 262 | - 512 | $-210$ |
| 32 | 50557 | 39 | Net transfers | + 59 | + 96 | $+47$ | + 72 | + 55 | + 86 |
| 33 | 50555 | 40 | Total current account balance ...... | $+132$ | + 81 | + 283 | - 190 | - 457 | - 124 |

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

THULL 1. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS
Cirrent Account - Not Seasonally Adjusted

(3) Fersonal and institutional remittances include those for pensions.
th) Tax withheld on service payments and income distributions to non-residents.

TABLE 1. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENT: - Sonaivala
Capital Account (5) - Not Seasonally Adjusterl

 abroad or a reduction in liabilities to non-residents.
(6) Exclusive of undistributed profits.

* III.E 1. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS - Conciuded

Capital Account (5) - Not Seasonally Adjusted

(7) Includes balancing item representing difference between recorded measures of current, capital and reserve movements and embodies all unidentified transactions.
(8) For detailed composition of official monetary assets see Table 15.

TABLE 2. CANADIAN BALANCE DF international eavacais
Current Account - Seasonally Adjust:-il

| Cansim D Numbers Quarterly | Acct. No. | Item | 1971 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | I | II | III | IV |
|  |  |  | millions of dollars |  |  |  |
|  | A | Current receipts |  |  |  |  |
| 60501 | 1 | Merchandise exports (adjusted)(1) . ................. | 4,347 | 4,407 | 4,594 | 4,613 |
|  |  | Service receipts: |  |  |  |  |
| 60506 | 4 | Trave 1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 324 | 303 | 308 | 311 |
| 60508 | 15 | Interest and dividends . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 148 | 131 | 131 | 148 |
| 60512 | 21 | Freight and shipping . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 292 | 294 | 296 | 300 |
| 60711 | 23 | Other service receipts . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 312 | 331 | 340 | 341 |
| 60710 | 28 | Total service receipts .......................... | 1,076 | 1,059 | 1,075 | 1,100 |
| 60722 | 29 | Sub-totals, exports of goods and services(2) | 5,423 | 5,466 | 5,669 | 5,713 |
| 60515 | 30 | Transfer receipts: Inheritances and immigrants' funds ............... | 119 | 96 | 109 | 108 |
| 60713 | 33 | Personal and institutional remittances (3) ...... | 40 | 40 | 43 | 42 |
| 60726 | 38 | Withholding $\operatorname{tax}$ (4) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 67 | 69 | 66 | 76 |
| 60525 | 40 | Total current receipts ..................... | 5,649 | 5,671 | 5,887 | 5,939 |
|  | B | Current payments |  |  |  |  |
| 60526 | 1 | Merchandise imports (adjusted) (1) | 3,605 | 3,792 | 3,964 | 4,173 |
|  |  | Service payments: |  |  |  |  |
| 60531 | 4 | Trave1 ............................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 342 | 345 | 363 | 398 |
| 60533 | 15 | Interest and dividends ............................. | 391 | 389 | 412 | 507 |
| 60537 | 21 | Freight and shipping . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 280 | 294 | 309 | 321 |
| 60715 | 23 | Other service payments . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 480 | 506 | 538 | 552 |
| 60725 | 27 | Withholding tax(4) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 67 | 69 | -66 | ${ }^{76}$ |
| 60714 | 28 | Total service payments .......................... | 1,560 | 1,603 | 1,688 | 1,854 |
| 60723 | 29 | Sub-totals, imports of goods and services(2) | 5,165 | 5,395 | 5,652 | 6,027 |
| 60540 | 30 | Transfer payments: Inheritances and emigrants' funds . | 47 | 47 | 47 | 44 |
| 60717 | 33 | Personal and institutional remittances (3) ....... | 52 | 53 | 55 | 55 |
| 60542 | 37 | Official contributions . ............................ | 48 | 37 | 50 | 66 |
| 60550 | 40 | Total current payments ...................... | 5,312 | 5,532 | 5,804 | 6,192 |
|  | C | Current account balance |  |  |  |  |
| 60551 | 1 | Merchandise trade . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $+742$ | $+615$ | $+630$ | $+440$ |
|  |  | Service transactions: |  |  |  |  |
| 60554 | 4 | Travel ... | - 18 | - 42 | - 55 | - 87 |
| 60556 | 15 | Interest and dividends | $-243$ | - 258 | - 281 | - 359 |
| 60557 | 21 | Freight and shipping .. | + 12 | - | - 13 | - 21 |
| 60719 | 23 | Other service transactions | - 168 | - 175 | - 198 | - 211 |
| 60727 | 27 | Withholding tax .................................... | - 67 | - 69 | - 66 | - 76 |
| 60718 | 28 | Total service transactions .................... | - 484 | - 544 | - 613 | - 754 |
| 60724 | 29 | Balance on goods and services . . . . . . . . . . . . . | + 258 | $+\quad 71$ | +17 | $-314$ |
| 60720 | 39 | Net transfers .............................................. | + 79 | + 68 | + 66 | +61 |
| 60555 | 40 | Total current account balance ............. | $+337$ | + 139 | + 83 | - 25 ? |

(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.

T:畆I: 3. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS
Current Account - Seasonally Adjusted

(3) Personal and institutional remittances include those for pensions.
(4) Tax witheld on service payments and income distributions to non-residents.

TABLE 3. CANADIAN BAIANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS
By Area(1) - Not Seasonally Adjusted


[^3]Talle 3. CANADIAN BALANCE OR INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS
B: Area(1) - Not Seasonally Adjusted


Wu lumenotes at end of table.

By Area(1) - Not Seasonally Adjustad


1ail.E 3. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS - Continued

By Area(1) - Not Seasonally Adfugted


TABLE 3. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS - Conc $1 \cdot$ ded

By Area(1) - Noi Seasonnally Adjustel


TaE: 5. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS - Concluded

By Area(1) - Not Seasonally Adjusted

(4) Fiblales Australia, Austria, Finland, Greece, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and




TABLE 4. CANADA'S BILATERAL ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES
Current Account - Not Seasonally Adjusted


[^4]Talle =, CNADA'S BILATERAL ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES
Cutrent Account - Not Seasonally Adjusted

(2) Personal and institutional remittances include those for pensions.

TABLE 4. CANADA'S BILATERAL ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATEL - VQLE lusisd
Capital Account(3) - Not Seasonally Adjusted

(3) A minus sign in Accounts D and E indicates an outflow of ciyicui hoos Gundis dwa repcesents an inciense in bolding of assets ahroad or a reduction in liahilities to mon-resideacs.
(4) Etcolumive of anofacritiuted proffoc.

क21: : 4. LiknIel'S BILATERAL ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES - Concluded
Cayital Account(3) - Not Seasonally Adjusted

(5) idet ides balancing item representing difference between recorded measures of current, capital and reserve movements and chiodies all unidentified transactions.

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


TABLE 6. INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS

 the Exchange Fund Account, and interest on private holdings of foreign bonds; (b) dividend receipts including dividotis and interest received by corporations from Canadian direct and portfolio investment abroad and profits from unincorpare. 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 brancitis in Canada of foreign companies excluding insurance companies.

TABLE 7. OTHER SERVICE TRANSACTIONS

|  | 1971 |  |  |  | 1972 |  |  |  | 1973 |  |  |  | 1971 | 1972 | 2973 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | mi111 | ns of | dalla |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government transactions | 36 | 46 | 42 | 57 | 49 | 51 | 44 | 47 | 41 | 42 | 36 | 41 | 181 | 191 | 160 |
| Miscellaneous income(1) | 91 | 99 | 109 | 99 | 81 | 71 | 77 | 88 | 96 | 95 | 36 125 | 108 | 398 | 317 | $424$ |
| transactions | 180 | 190 | 182 | 193 | 193 | 204 | 196 | 210 | 204 | 209 | 214 | 230 | 745 | 803 | 857 |
| Totals | 307 | 335 | 333 | 349 | 323 | 326 | 317 | 345 | 341 | 346 | 375 | 379 | 1,324 | 1,311 | 1,441 |
| Payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government transactions | 62 | 47 | 49 | 48 | 66 | 51 | 49 | 56 | 66 | 56 | 58 | 59 | 206 | 222 | 239 |
| Miscellaneous income(1) | 132 | 140 | 138 | 145 | 131 | 138 | 128 | 139 | 133 | 147 | 149 | 163 | 555 | 536 | 592 |
| transactions. | 278 | 339 | 339 | 359 | 315 | 372 | 350 | 379 | 347 | 386 | 373 | 403 | 1,315 | 1,416 | 1,509 |
| Totals | 472 | 526 | 526 | 552 | 512 | 561 | 527 | 574 | 546 | 589 | 580 | 625 | 2,076 | 2,174 | 2,340 |

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



|  | 1971 |  |  |  | 1972 |  |  |  | 1973 |  |  |  | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11110 | of | ollar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abia .............................. | 18 | 26 | 29 | 20 | 15 | 20 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 21 | 25 | 21 | 93 | 75 | 82 |
| Africa | 2 | 6 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 17 | 13 | 11 | 34 | 53 | 53 |
| Western Hemisphere ............. | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 15 | 16 |
| Other | $\sim$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| International investment sencies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asia | - | - | - | - | $\sim$ | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| ifrica | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 5 |
| Hisfern Hemisphere | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 33 | 2 | - | 1 | 22 | 2 | - | 3 | 36 | 25 |
| Quchal $1 .$. | - | - | - | 50 | - | 16 | - | 54 | 1 | - | 1 | 60 | 50 | 70 | 62 |
| Totals .............. | 24 | 37 | 46 | 85 | 32 | 84 | 38 | 95 | 39 | 64 | 49 | 97 | 192 | 249 | 249 |

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


MABLE 9. Port£olio Transactions in Canadian Securities - Outstanding, New Issues, Retirements - Concluded


TABLE 10. EXPORT CREDITS(1) EXTENDED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY AT RISK OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA


[^5]Note: Credits extended represent a capital outflow.

1月BLE 11. Foreign Currency Assets and Liabilities of Head Offices and Branches in Canada of the Canadian Chartered Banks

 Ganiad' balance of payments is identified under the amounts opposite (a) which are shown in the maln tables as item D6i. the transaction figures are based on data published monthly in the Bank of Canada Review, but have been adjusted so as cs , liminate changes in value resulting Erom variations in exchange rates.

TABLE 12. Tranaactions in Selected Money Market Instruments

(1) Includes obligations of banks, mortgage loan companies and junior Ievels of government.
[ABLE 13. CANADA'S gENERAL ACCOUNT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL MORETARY FUND(1)

(1) Excludes Special Drawing sccount. :w balance with the IMF, when positive, represencs ics reserve position in the IMF. This may be dram by Canada virtually automatically on otatament of palance of payments need, but canada would then be under an obligat ton to restore its net balance to $25 \%$ of its quota which is currentiy sDR 1,100 wilion, L.e. to SDR 275 million. The Canadian dollar equivalent of changes in positive balances appears as a component of ltem K 4 la Table 1 , ihanges in negatlve balances. i. e. use of IMF credit. are shown as a component of item KS .
53) lividend psymant to Canada.

(9) Sales by other countries of Canadian dollars for SDRs.
 the JMF's holdings of their currenc les, from tiae to time there have been sdjustment payments between the imp and Canada in Canadian dollars arising from changes in the gold content of the canadian dollar. These cransactions are not reflected above becaume che series are expressed in sDRs, and do not appar in the balsnce of payments atatements because only the change ia Canada's net asset ls shown. The adfustment transactiona affect the Public Accounte of Canada.

TABLE 14. FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

|  | Und ted Staten dollar in Canada( 1 ) |  |  |  |  | Other currencies in Canada (2) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Spot rates |  |  |  | Premium$(+)$ or dis-count ( - )on forwardU.S.dollay (3) | Pound sterling | French <br> Exanc | Deuticha. mark | Sorlime franc | Japaneare yen |
|  | High | Low | Close | Noen average |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Canadt | cents |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 | 102.53 | 99.31 | 100.22 | 100.98 | $-0.56$ | 246.87 | 18.33 | 29.00 | 24,56 | . 2912 |
| 1972 | 100.94 | 97.41 | 99.50 | 99.05 | $-0.33$ | 247.97 | 19.65 | 31.08 | 25.94 | . 3270 |
| 1973 | 101.16 | 98.75 | 99.60 | 100.01 | $-0.32$ | 24.8.35 | 22.57 | 37.82 | 31.75 | . 3696 |
| 1972 2 | 100.94 | 99.50 | 99.75 | 100.28 | $+0.42$ | 260.60 | 19.67 | 31.40 | 25.94 | .3273 |
| 11 | 99.81 | 97.41 | 98.47 | 98.76 | +1.12 | 256.84 | 19.67 | 31.10 | 25.72 | . 3196 |
| 111 | 98.56 | 98.13 | 98.38 | 98.30 | -0.12 | 240.39 | 19.65 | 30.91 | 26.02 | .3265 |
| IV | 100. 19 | 98.16 |  |  | -0.22 | 233.72 |  |  | 26.11 | . 3286 |
| 1973 I | 100.19 | 98.75 | 99.88 | 99.71 | - 1.60 | 241.19 | 20.89 | 33.28 | 29.02 | . 3574 |
| II | 100.36 | 99.50 | 99.82 | 99.98 | $-1.62$ | 253.04 | 22.60 | 36.63 | 31.72 | . 3778 |
| I11 | 101.16 | 99.74 | 100.54 | 100.37 | -2.32 | 268.85 | 23.99 | 41.95 | 34.23 | . 3789 |
| IV | 100.78 | 99.24 | 99.60 | 99.97 | $-0.23$ | 238.11 | 22.74 | 39.30 | 31.97 | . 3693 |
| 70tuher | 100.78 | 99.24 | 99.94 | 100.09 | $-0.44$ | 243.22 | 23.75 | 41.47 |  |  |
| liowner | 100.28 | 99.54 | 100.00 | 99.88 | -0.16 | 238.56 | 22.69 | 38.79 | 31,61 | . 3590 |
| flusenher | 100.14 | 99.54 | 99.50 | 99.94 | $-0.08$ | 231.70 | 21.78 | 37.63 | 31.24 | . 3569 |

(1) Rates prevalling on the Interbank macket in Canada.
2) Average spor ratas baged on nominal quotacions in terma of Unleed States dollarb, converted into Ganadian dallars at noon ottawa time 13 kates per annum computed on basis af average 90 -day forward spread on the spot noon ratea.

TABLE 15. CANADA'S OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL MONETARY ASSETS AND LTABIITTIIS


1ALLE 15. CANADA'S OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES


TABLE 16. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTEFEATIQNML. PAYHENTS, ANNUAL HISTORICAL SEK:E9

Current Account

(1) After the first 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.

Teale to. Cidadian balance of International payments, * WNUAL HISTORICAL SERIES

Current Account

(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 distributions to non-residents.

antan Hiatortcal SERIES - cancladed
Uapital Account (6)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Line } \\ & \mathbf{w} . \end{aligned}$ | Acct. No. | Item | Between Canada and All Countries |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968(1) | 1969 |
|  | D | Direct investment (7) | millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36 | 21 | In Canada ......... | + 535 | + 790 | + 691 | + 590 | + 720 |
| 37 | 25 | Abroad... | - 125 | 5 | - 125 | - 225 | 370 |
|  |  | Portfolio transactions Canadian securities |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.5 | 30 | Outstanding bonds | $+\quad 55$ | - 104 | - 57 | - 70 | $+\quad 2$ |
| 37 | 31 | Outstanding stocks | - 274 | - 136 | + 12 | + 114 | $+\quad 53$ |
| .8 | 32 | New issues . .... | + 1,240 | + 1, 465 | $+1,307$ | + 1,917 | + 2,089 |
| 41 | 33 | Retirements | - 390 | - 499 | - 357 | - 431 | - 440 |
|  |  | Foreign securities |  |  |  |  |  |
| 42 | 35 | Outstanding issues | - 53 | - 361 | - 382 | - 420 | $+112$ |
| 83 | 37 | New issues . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - 57 | - $\quad 57$ | - 65 | - 77 | - 47 |
| $4:$ | 38 | Retirements . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | + 25 | $+\quad 17$ | $+\quad 15$ | + 30 | + 37 |
|  |  | Loans and subscriptions - Government of Canada |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45 | 40 | Advances . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - 14 | - $\quad 35$ | - 38 | - 78 | - 89 |
| 46 | 44 | Repayments | $+10$ | + 24 | $+\quad 34$ | + $\quad 5$ | + 22 |
| 4.4 | 48 | Columbia River Treaty | + 32 | + 32 | + 44 | + 88 | + 32 |
| 48 | 49 | Export credits directly or indirectly at risk of the Government of Canada | - 187 | - 41 | + 107 | + 29 | - 12 |
| 49 | 50 | Other long-term capital transactions | + 36 | + 138 | + 229 | + 197 | + 228 |
| 50 | E 1 | Balance of capital movements in long-term forms (lines $36-49$ ) | + 833 | +1,228 | + 1,415 | +1,669 | + 2, 33 |
|  |  | Resident holdings of foreign currencies: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | non-residents | + 426 | 467 | - 384 | - 488 | - 506 |
| 42 | 65 | Non-bank holdings of foreign currencies abroad | 11 | 53 | + 22 | $+\quad 39$ | 928 |
|  |  | Non-resident holdings of Canadian: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 53 | 71 | Dollar deposits | + 31 | + 11 | + 24 | + 72 | $+\quad 52$ |
| 8 | 72 | Government demand liabilities | $+\quad 2$ | + 5 | - 4 | + 21 | - 34 |
| 35 | 74 | Treasury bills | + 12 | - 15 | + 4 | + 48 | + 20 |
| : 3 | 75 | Commercial paper | 15 | + 16 | - 11 | + 2 | + 42 |
| 57 | 76 | Finance company paper . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - 162 | - 1 | - 64 | - 132 | + 177 |
| 38 | 77 | Other short-term paper . ................................. | + 25 | 12 | + 24 | - 2 | - 1 |
| - | 81 | Other finance company obligations | + 209 | + 154 | + 35 | + 24 | + 116 |
| 60 | 82 | Other short-term capital transactions (8) | - 62 | - 63 | - 542 | - 807 | - 293 |
| 81 | E 2 | Balance of capital movements in short-term forms (lines 51-60) | + 455 | 425 | - 896 | $-1,223$ | - 1,355 |
| 62 | E 3 | Total net capital balance | + 1,288 | + 803 | $+\quad 519$ | $+446$ | + 982 |
| 63 | 5 | Balance settled by exchange transfers | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2: | 1 | Allacation of Special Drawing Rights ................... |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
|  | K | Net official monetary movements (9) : |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 | 4 | Official international reserves | + 158 | - 360 | $+17$ | $+350$ | $+6$ |
| 66 | 5 | Official monetary llabllities | - | $+1$ | $+3$ | - I |  |
| 6.7 | 6 | Net official monetary movements | + 158 | - 359 | + 20 | $+349$ | + 05 |

[^6]Ta Le ! C CANADIAN BALANCE OF InTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS, ANNUAL HISTORICAL SERIES - Concluded

Capital Account(6)

(B) Includes balancing item representing difference between recorded measures of current, capital and reserve movements and mbodies all unidentified transaccions.
(9) For detailed composition of official monetary assets see Table 15.



Catalogue
number

## 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' 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.


[^0]:    

[^1]:    Development assistance outflows in the form of soft loans and advances from the Canadian government to developing countries and international development agencies totalled $\$ 249$ million in 1973, unchanged from the previous year. Of the total, $60 \%$ went to Conmonwealth countries, principally in Asia and Africa. Loans and subscriptions to international development agencies during 1973 amounted to $\$ 93$ million, down $\$ 13$ million from 1972 levels.

[^2]:    (1) The increase in the price of monetary gold irom US \$38 to US $\$ 42.22$ per ounce although announced and made effective in Zobruary was not officially implemented antil October.

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

[^4]:    (1) Trade of Canada figures with certain valuation, coverage and timing adjustments appropriate for balance of payments.

[^5]:    (1) Medium and long-term.

[^6]:    (6) A minus sign in Accounts D and E indicates an outflow of capital from Canada and represents an increase in holikigs of assets abroad ar a reduction in liabilities to non-residents.
    (7) Exclusive of undistribute? profits.

