ESTIMATED BALANCE OF INTERIATIONAL PAMMANTS IN CATADA $1920-1926$.
An estimate of the items which enter into the International Balance sheet for the years 1920 to 1926 is presented herewith. Such estimates can be made only under difficulty in the absence of complete and adequate data; there must necessarily be a margin of error in some of the items, -though these may be partly offset by errors occurring in an opposite direction. It is planned, however, to improve the technique by which the estimates are mado, and in the meantime the accompanying figures may bo accepted as revealing the approximate situation.

In 1920 Canada's commodity balance of trade, including buillon movement was "unfavourable" to tho extant of a bout $\$ 24$ millions. Since then each year has scen a "favourable" balance of trade in commodities. Then all international exchonges are considered, however. (i.e. such exchanges as in tourist trade, interest payments, freight payments, etc., as mell as in trade proper) the de bits and crodits cach yoar must aprozimately balance, and they do so provided capital transactions aro taken into consideration. If there woro no capital obligations either to the debit or credit of the Dominion upon which interest accrues and repayments fall duc, and if there were no borrowing or lending of capital during any current year, then we should expect to find that each year we exported a value in goods and services againct en equivalent value in imports of goods and services. Since, however, the Dominion has been and is a heevy importer of capital (which comes into the country mainly in the form of goods and services) and is in a lesser dogrec an exporter of capital also, so far as goods and services are concerned there will be an oxcess on either the import or export side of our international account which vill bo balanced by means of capital instruments.

In the sanse indicated above we may say thon that in 1920 the excoss on the import side of our account was $\$ 268,000,000$, in 1921, $\$ 137,000,000$, and in $1922 \$ 68,000,000$. There will be an error in these figures due to items which havo not beon completoly accounted for, or not accounted for at all, but, even after making allowance for such omissions, there is no doubt thet in the years 1920 to 1922 total imports mere greater than total exports in the International Balance of Poyments Shoot. The reason for the "adversel" balance in these thrco years lios mainly in the fact that we rere being repaid funds advanced to Britain during the mar. There was a net withdrawal from the United Kingdom of $\$ 104,000,000$ in 1920, $\$ 128,000,000$ in 1921 and $\$ 84,000,000$ in 1922 .

In 1923 ciso, there was a net withdraival of capital from Britain through hor repayments to us of $\$ 52,000,000$, and though the balance sheet shows a surplus of $\$ 45,000,000$ on the export side, it is probable that, when due allowance has boen made for errors, the amount was smallor than that. 1923 may be considered as a transitional year whon dobits and credits pretty nearly balanced each other. But in 1924 there began to be (allowng for errors in the balance sheet) a surplus on the export sido and this grew into a large sum in 1925 and 1926, the balanco shoet showing $\$ 277,000,000$ in 1925 and $\$ 191,000,000$ in 1926. In these years Conadian insurance companies were purchasing large amounts of forcign securities, Conadions wero making additional further direct invostments, principally in South Amcrica and the Unitcd Statos and we were buying back from abroad our own securities or purchasing foreign securities, principally on the Ner York stock cachange. In addition the Canadian banks increased very largely tho sum of money they had abroad on call.

Thesc exnorts wore a result of abundant funds which had accumulated in the Dominion due to throe chief causcs. In the first placo therc had como into the country during the rar large sums of money through purchase of our comoditios at high pricos and this was sceking an investront outlot. It has been estimated that we recoived at least $\$ 1 \frac{1}{4}$ billion as 2 . result of war business. In the second place the large investment of American capital in the Dominion from 1914 to 1920 had now recovored from the past-war slump and was increasing tho put of woulth in the Dominion. In the third place successive lorge harvests wero
foundation of prosperity. These factors, combined, caused an unprecedented ccumulation of scvings which were used by fltarcial institutions and individuals no rily to finance domestic capitel noeds, but also to avail themselves of opportunitice ficr profitable investment abroad. Thus after 1923 we had on balance an export of capital to our credit, though at the same time other countries, particulerly the United States, continued to invest large sums in the Dominion.

For the yoars 1925 and 1926 a direct estimate of net capital movement has boen made and the result is shom in the Balance Sheet. It mill bo observed that the direct and indirect results do not agree, thore being a difference due to errors and omissions of about $\$ 100$ million in each year. It is impossible to say thich amount is nearer the truth, but it is probable that tho correct figure lies between the two. As the technique of collecting these statistics is improved, it is expected that the difference will be considerably diminished. In any event tho results arrived at by both methods indicate a large export of capital in 1925 and a smaller export in 1926.

## $000^{\prime}$ s omitted





