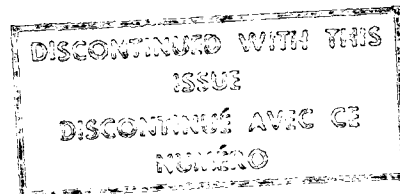


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REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

CALENDAR YEARS

1963-66

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
External Trade Division

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
CALENDAR YEARS
1963 - 66

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I. Developments in Canadian Trade	7
Main Commodity Changes	9
Exports	9
Imports	10
II. International Developments	14
Regional Trading Arrangements during the Period	18
III. Trade With Canada's Leading Trading Partners	20
Trade with the United States	20
Domestic Exports to the United States	23
Imports from the United States	24
Trade with the United Kingdom	26
Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom	28
Imports from the United Kingdom	28
Trade with Other Leading Countries	29
Japan	29
Federal Republic of Germany	30
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	32
Venezuela	32
People's Republic of China	32
The Netherlands	32
Italy	33
France	33
Belgium and Luxembourg	34
Australia	35
IV. Trade with Principal Trading Areas	36
Trade with Europe	36
Trade with Regional European Economic Groupings	37
European Economic Community	37
European Free Trade Association	38
Council of Mutual Economic Assistance	39
Trade with Latin America	40
Trade with Commonwealth and Preferential Countries	41
V. Notes on Methods and Concepts Employed in Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics	43
Sources	43
Time Periods	43
Coverage	43
(a) Domestic exports	43
(b) Re-exports	43
(c) Imports	43
Valuation	43
Exclusions	43
Systems of Compiling Trade Statistics	43
Changes in Commodity Classifications	45
Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade	45
(1) The Standard International Trade Classification	45
(2) Trade by Stage of Fabrication	45
Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics	47
Imports from Latin America and the Antilles	48
Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume	50
Delays in Document Receipts from the Port of Montreal	51

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

TABLES IN TEXT OF REPORTS

Table	Page
1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade	7
2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas	8
3. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Sections	10
4. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1966	15
Exports f.o.b.	15
Imports c.i.f.	16
Total trade	17
5. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom	22
6. Trade of Canada with the United States	22
7. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Sections	23
8. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom	27
9. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Sections	27
10. Trade of Canada with Ten Other Leading Countries	31
11. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except Commonwealth and Preferential)	36
12. Trade of Canada with EEC and EFTA Countries, 1963 to 1966	38
13. Trade of Canada with Council of Mutual Economic Assistance Countries	39
14. Trade of Canada with Latin America	40
15. Trade of Canada with Commonwealth and Preferential (Except United Kingdom)	42
16. Estimated General Trade F.O.B. — C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade	45
17. Trade by Sections and Stage of Fabrication, All Countries	46
18. Trade by Sections and Stage of Fabrication, United States	46
19. Trade by Sections and Stage of Fabrication, United Kingdom	47
20. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment, Calendar Years, 1963 - 66	48
21. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Exports and Import Prices	50

CHARTS

1. Trade of Canada 1957 - 1966	8
2. Trade of Canada with the United States 1957 - 66	21
3. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom 1957 - 66	26
4. The Flow of Foreign Trade	44

STATISTICAL TABLES

A. Direction of Trade :

I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, Calendar Years, 1932 - 66	55
II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1962 - 66	56
III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries	58
IV. Imports by Leading Countries	59
V. Direction of Trade—Domestic Exports	60
VI. Direction of Trade—Imports	63

B. Trade by Sections and Leading Commodities

VII. Domestic Exports to all Countries	66
VIII. Imports from All Countries	67
IX. Domestic Exports to the United States	68
X. Imports from the United States	69
XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom	70
XII. Imports from the United Kingdom	71
XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except Commonwealth and Preferential)	72

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Concluded

Table	Page
XIV. Imports from Europe (Except Commonwealth and Preferential)	73
XV. Domestic Exports to Other Commonwealth and Preferential Countries	74
XVI. Imports from Other Commonwealth and Preferential Countries	75
XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America	76
XVIII. Imports from Latin America	77
 C. Trade With Leading Countries by Principal Commodities 	
XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66	78
 D. Prices and Physical Volume—Sections 	
XX. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports, by Quarters, 1963-66	88
XXI. Prices and Physical Volume of Imports, by Quarters, 1963-66	89
XXII. Trade of Canada with OECD Countries, 1963-66	90
 E. Current Series 	
XXIII. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months	91
XXIV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months	92
XXV. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months	93
 F. Trade by the Standard International Trade Classification 	
XXVI. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, All Countries	94
XXVII. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, All Countries	95
XXVIII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, United States	96
XXIX. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, United States	97
XXX. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, United Kingdom	98
XXXI. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, United Kingdom	99

CHAPTER I

DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADIAN TRADE

The years 1964 to 1966 were very successful ones for Canada's trade. New record levels were set year by year for exports, imports and total trade, with substantial gains being made on every occasion. Total exports increased by 19 per cent in 1964, 6 per cent in 1965 and 18 per cent in 1966, when \$10,325 million was reached. Imports rose by 14 per cent in 1964, 15 per cent in 1965 and 17 per cent in 1966, to reach \$10,072 million in the latter year. The balance of trade, which turned in Canada's favour in 1961 after eight years of import surpluses, continued to show an export surplus through 1966. The balance was \$816 million in 1964, the largest level ever achieved in time of peace to that date, fell to \$134 million in 1965, and rose to \$253 million in 1966.

Following the considerable changes in the price level of both exports and imports during 1962 and 1963, which were in large measure attributable to changes in the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar, the period under review from 1964 to 1966 was more settled. Changes in import prices were modest, averaging less than 1 per cent yearly. The rise in domestic export prices was also slight, until 1966 when prices rose by more than 4 per cent in the year. The net result of these price movements was that Canada's terms of trade, which had been deteriorating steadily since 1960, improved by successively greater degrees in all three of the years under review, culminating in an improvement of almost 3 per cent in 1966.

The physical volume of both domestic exports and imports rose at about the same rate as their value

between 1964 and 1966. These changes are shown in Table 1 below, which shows the growth in Canadian trade from 1963 to 1966, together with percentage changes during the period covered. Also shown are the rises in the constant dollar value of total exports and imports during this time in values converted to a constant 1948 basis.

The chart on page 8 shows the growth in Canada's total exports and imports and the balance of trade from 1957 to 1966. The contrast between the earlier part of the period and the latter is striking. Total exports grew overall by only some half billion dollars between 1957 and 1960. In the same period imports fluctuated quite considerably, but their level in 1960 was only \$10 million higher than in 1957. The balance of trade was in deficit during the four-year period, again with wide variations from year to year, although the trend was on balance towards a reduction of the deficit. From 1961 onwards, both exports and imports have shown steady and rapid growth, so that by 1966 total exports stood at a level more than twice as high as in 1957, and the balance of trade was in surplus in every one of the last six years.

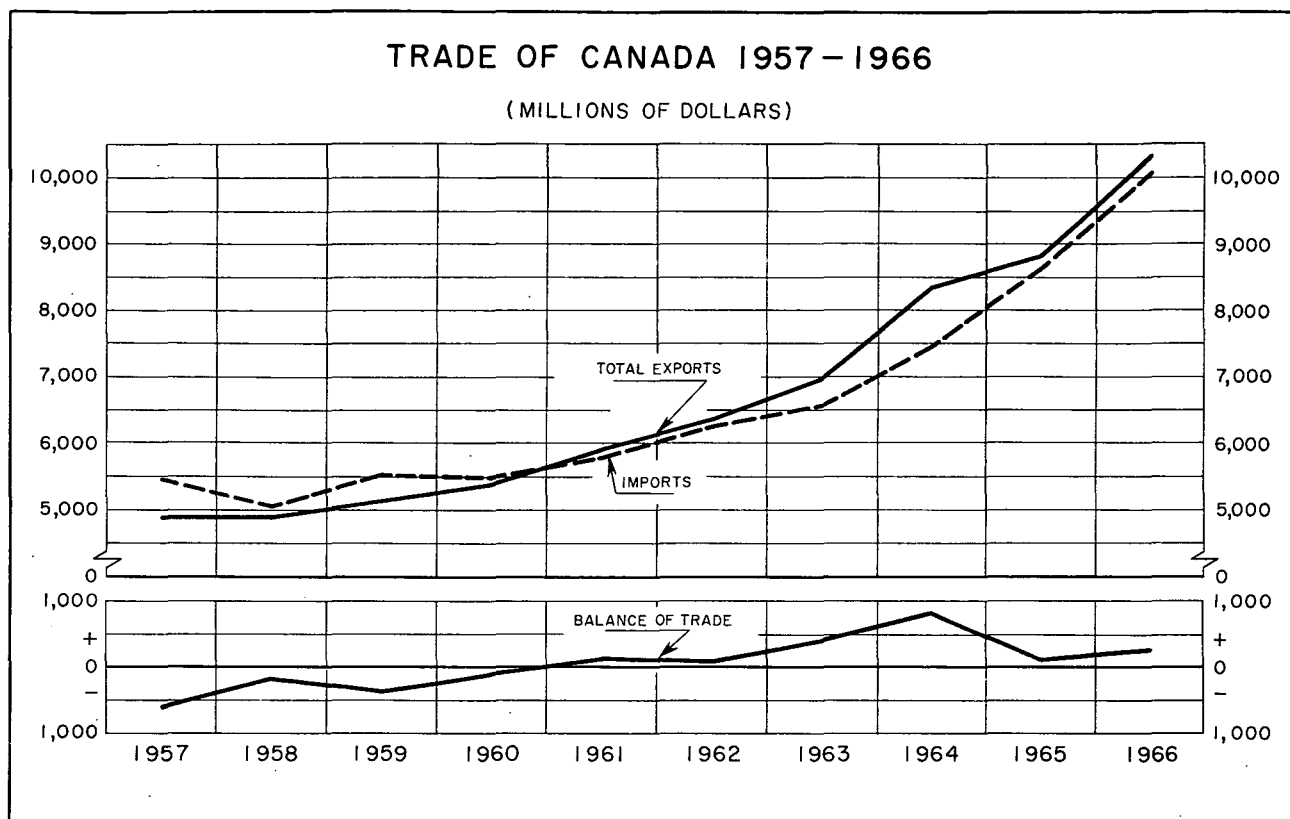
Table 2 shows the distribution of Canada's trade by leading customers and suppliers between 1963 and 1966. In exports the United States consolidated its position as the principal destination for Canada's goods, rising from 56 per cent in 1963 to 60 per cent in 1966.

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

	Calendar year				Change from		
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Value of trade:	\$'000,000				%		
Total exports ¹	6,980.1	8,303.4	8,766.7	10,325.3	+ 19.0	+ 5.6	+ 17.8
Domestic exports ¹	6,798.5	8,094.2	8,525.1	10,070.6	+ 19.1	+ 5.3	+ 18.1
Re-exports ¹	181.6	209.2	241.6	254.7	—	—	—
Imports.....	6,558.2	7,487.7	8,633.1	10,071.9	+ 14.2	+ 15.3	+ 16.7
Total trade.....	13,538.4	15,791.1	17,399.8	20,397.2	+ 16.6	+ 10.2	+ 17.2
Trade balance.....	+ 421.9	+ 815.7	+ 133.5	+ 253.4	—	—	—
Price indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic exports.....	128.9	130.7	132.4	137.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.3	+ 4.2
Imports.....	129.4	130.8	130.8	132.5	+ 1.1	—	+ 1.3
Terms of trade ²	99.6	99.9	101.2	104.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	+ 2.9
Volume indexes:							
Domestic exports.....	173.2	203.3	211.3	239.7	+ 17.4	+ 3.9	+ 13.4
Imports.....	193.6	218.7	252.1	284.4	+ 13.0	+ 15.3	+ 12.8
Constant dollar values:	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total exports.....	5,414.5	6,352.9	6,623.6	7,495.0	+ 17.3	+ 4.3	+ 13.2
Imports.....	5,068.2	5,724.5	6,600.2	7,601.4	+ 12.9	+ 15.3	+ 15.2
Total trade.....	10,482.7	12,077.4	13,223.8	15,096.4	+ 15.2	+ 9.5	+ 14.2

¹ Exclusive of transfer of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1963, \$3.0 million; 1964, \$31.3 million; 1965, \$21.7 million; 1966, \$2.5 million.

² Export price index divided by import price index. This ratio measures the extent to which export prices have increased more or less rapidly than import prices.



The share of Canada's exports going to the United Kingdom, on the other hand, continued the decline of previous years, and by 1966 had fallen to 11 per cent. Exports to Western and Eastern Europe were little changed on balance, with year-to-year fluctuations reflecting in part variations in sales to the Soviet Union and other East European countries. The share of exports forwarded to Commonwealth and Preferential countries (excluding the U.K.), Latin America and the rest of the world showed little change overall.

The pattern was broadly similar for imports. The shares provided by the principal suppliers – the United States and the United Kingdom – moved in opposite directions. That of the U.S. rose from 68 per cent in 1963 to 72 per cent in 1966, and the U.K. share fell from 8 per cent to less than 7 per cent in the same period. The percentage of imports from Europe showed a rising trend, and the percentage from other Commonwealth and Preferential and Latin American countries a declining trend during the four-year term.

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Preferential	Latin America	Others
	%					
Total exports:						
1963	56.1	14.5	12.6	5.7	3.9	7.2
1964	53.4	14.5	15.0	6.1	4.0	7.0
1965	57.4	13.5	13.4	5.8	3.7	6.2
1966	60.4	11.0	12.7	5.4	3.6	6.9
Imports:						
1963	67.8	8.0	7.6	6.1	5.8	4.7
1964	69.0	7.7	7.9	5.4	5.7	4.3
1965	70.0	7.2	8.7	4.3	4.8	5.0
1966	71.5	6.7	8.3	4.3	3.6	5.6
Total trade:						
1963	61.7	11.4	10.1	5.9	4.8	6.1
1964	60.8	11.3	11.6	5.8	4.8	5.7
1965	63.7	10.4	11.1	5.1	4.2	5.5
1966	65.9	8.8	10.5	4.8	3.6	6.4

Main Commodity Changes

Exports

An indication of the changing content of Canada's domestic exports during the period is shown in the upper part of Table 3, which provides a breakdown by sections from 1963 to 1966. As will be seen, increased sales were recorded in all major sections. Total domestic exports rose by 48 per cent between 1963 and 1966 to \$10,071 million; food, feed, beverages and tobacco rose by 33 per cent to \$1,888 million; inedible crude materials rose by 37 per cent to \$1,948 million; inedible fabricated materials rose by 29 per cent to \$4,012 million and inedible end products increased by 172 per cent to \$2,119 million. As a result of the faster rise in end products exports, this section's share of all domestic exports rose markedly, from 11 per cent in 1963 to 21 per cent in 1966. Equally, the share of the three other major sections fell, as may be seen in Table 3.

Turning to a more detailed analysis of exports, the leading commodity sold during the period was wheat, sales of which were at an all-time high of \$1,061 million in 1966. The value of wheat exports fluctuated widely during the period, depending upon demand conditions in the State Trading countries. Exports of the second most important commodity, newsprint, grew more steadily with less year-to-year variation. Increased purchases by the United States more than made up for a lack of growth in some overseas markets. Exports in 1966 totalled \$968 million, of which the U.S. accounted for \$824 million. Wood products also occupied the third and fourth places among Canada's leading exports. Sales of wood pulp of various kinds rose steadily between 1963 and 1966, reaching \$520 million by the latter year. Exports of softwood lumber ranged around \$450 million, with the major species consisting of western red cedar, Douglas fir, hemlock and spruce. The United States was the major customer, followed by the United Kingdom and Japan.

Other large and fast-growing exports included crude petroleum and natural gas, which posted substantial increases year-by-year. By 1966 exports of these two taken together totalled \$430 million, the United States being, of course, the sole purchaser. Whisky exports, mainly to the U.S. grew steadily by some \$10 to \$15 million annually, reaching \$128 million by 1966. Tobacco products, on the other hand, held steady at some \$40 million a year during the period, with the United Kingdom the principal customer.

Sales of the major metals and minerals showed good advances between 1963 and 1966. Exports of iron ore, concentrates and scrap ranged around \$375 million, between 1964 and 1966, almost \$100 million higher than in 1963. Besides the United States, Britain and Japan were the major customers. Exports of nickel moved ahead strongly, with the exception of 1966 when

production was reduced by labour disputes. Nevertheless, that year saw exports of nickel in crude form at \$187 million, with the U.K. and Norway the major destinations, and in fabricated form at \$212 million, with American and British purchases accounting for the largest share. Exports of copper expanded at an even faster rate. In crude form (ores, concentrates and scrap) exports just about doubled between 1964 and 1966, reaching \$131 million in the latter year. Japan and the United States were the major contributors to this rapid increase. Copper in various fabricated forms also grew quickly, reaching \$266 million by 1966. The biggest customers were the United Kingdom and the United States, with the latter showing a particularly rapid advance in 1966. Exports of asbestos advanced every year, reaching \$182 million in 1966. Aluminum sales also expanded steadily to \$372 million in 1966. Among the primary products whose export sales expanded fastest from 1963 to 1966 were the fertilizers and fertilizer materials. Exports rose from \$75 million in 1963 to \$140 million by 1966. This rapid growth was largely accounted for by the development of the potash industry in Canada during that time. Exports of muriate of potash reached \$76 million in 1966.

No major commodity section experienced a greater degree of export growth from 1963 to 1966 than end products. Exports in this section grew by 172 per cent during this period, from \$779 million to \$2,119 million, and the increase accounted for 41 per cent of the gain in total domestic exports. The major contribution to this large advance in manufactured goods was the automotive industry, whose increases in foreign sales, in both absolute and relative terms, were the largest of any major product grouping. Exports of motor vehicles and parts grew more than tenfold between 1963 and 1966, from \$88 million to \$994 million. A large part of this increase is of course attributable to the Canada - U.S. Automotive Products Trade Agreement of 1965, which instituted far-reaching changes in the patterns of production and trade in the industries of the two countries. Exports of automotive products to the United States in 1963 stood at a mere \$17 million, whereas by 1966 the total had risen to \$841 million. Some increase in motor vehicle products sales to the U.S. market had been taking place prior to 1965 under the arrangements prevailing prior to the onset of the Automotive Agreement, but on a far smaller scale. The major markets at that time were such countries as South Africa, Australia and Venezuela. These markets have also grown since then, for example, automotive exports to Venezuela were \$32 million in 1966.

Total exports of automotive products in 1966 were as follows - passenger automobiles \$430 million, trucks \$145 million, engines and parts \$138 million, other parts \$253 million and miscellaneous vehicles \$28 million.

Exports of aviation equipment showed a rising trend, but with sharp year-to-year fluctuations connected with the timing of deliveries. Thus, exports of aircraft were \$33 million in 1963, rose to \$152 million and \$105 million respectively in 1964 and 1965, and fell back to \$19 million in 1966. The majority of the sales in the peak years were to the United States. Exports of parts — engines and other assemblies and equipment — rose steadily from \$76 million in 1963 to \$191 million in 1966.

Gains were made also in exports of two broad groups of commodities. Exports of tractors and other agricultural machinery increased every year, from \$115 million in 1963 to \$182 million in 1966. The major contributor to this group, and the one which accounted for the largest share of the growth, was combine reaper-threshers and parts therefor, exports of which doubled from \$44 million in 1963 to \$88 million in 1966. The other group, which is even more diverse, is industrial machinery, where Canadian exports rose from \$107 million to \$210 million. The products covered here

were sent to a wide range of destinations, and include both special industry machinery, such as that for the plastics industry (\$15 million in 1966) and also general purpose items such as generators, electric motors and compressors.

Two more specialized sectors that have improved their export performance in the period under review were navigation instruments and parts, sales of which increased from \$49 million in 1963 to \$63 million in 1966 (substantial sales were made to West Germany and Italy, besides the United States) and communication and related equipment, where exports rose from \$52 million to \$100 million in 1966. Notable here were telephone equipment (\$11 million in 1966) radar equipment (\$21 million) and television receivers (\$10 million).

The value of domestic exports to, as well as imports from, all countries by sections and principal items, and similar detail for main trading partners and areas, will be found in Tables VII to XVIII.

TABLE 3. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Sections

Section	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$'000,000				% of total			
Domestic exports:								
Live animals	42.0	34.5	79.1	78.0	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	1,419.9	1,805.9	1,629.8	1,888.3	20.9	22.3	19.1	18.8
Crude materials, inedible	1,426.0	1,616.1	1,763.7	1,947.6	21.0	20.0	20.7	19.3
Fabricated materials, inedible	3,106.9	3,502.5	3,728.8	4,012.1	45.7	43.3	43.7	39.8
End products, inedible	779.1	1,109.0	1,300.1	2,119.3	11.4	13.7	15.3	21.0
Special transactions — Trade	24.7	26.2	23.5	25.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Imports:								
Live animals	9.7	17.1	10.8	12.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	770.5	777.6	758.9	791.7	11.7	10.4	8.8	8.0
Crude materials, inedible	897.3	960.7	1,006.3	1,023.2	13.7	12.8	11.6	10.4
Fabricated materials, inedible	1,571.0	1,813.0	2,114.4	2,233.1	24.0	24.2	24.5	22.6
End products, inedible	3,172.4	3,701.2	4,476.3	5,483.4	48.4	49.5	51.9	55.6
Special transactions — Trade	137.4	218.1	266.5	322.0	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.3

Imports

The lower half of Table 3 shows the value of Canadian imports by sections, together with the percentage distribution, from 1963 to 1966. Again, increases were shown in all sections. Total imports rose by 50 per cent from \$6,558 million in 1963 to \$9,866 million in 1966. Imports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco rose by 3 per cent to \$792 million, inedible crude materials

rose by 14 per cent to \$1,023 million, inedible fabricated materials increased 42 per cent to \$2,233 million and inedible end products rose 73 per cent to \$5,483 million. The largest gain in percentage terms occurred in the section, special transactions — trade, but this section consists mainly of returned goods such as contractors' equipment and small value shipments, including those under \$200 from July 1964.

If one excludes this last group from consideration, it will be seen that the same broad pattern prevailed in imports as in exports. The fastest growing imports were those of end products, with the result that this section's share of the total increased from 48 per cent in 1963 to 56 per cent in 1966. The other major sections correspondingly declined — food, feed, beverages and tobacco to 8 per cent, inedible crude materials to 10 per cent, inedible fabricated materials to 23 per cent.

Thus it may be seen that the composition of Canada's imports differs greatly from that of our exports. In 1966, 56 per cent by value of the goods imported into this country were manufactured goods, versus 21 per cent for our exports. Canada on a per capita basis is one of the largest purchasers of imported manufactured products in the world. Besides this difference in composition, the diversity of goods imported is much greater than that of our exports. The forty leading product groupings accounted for 77 per cent of all Canadian domestic exports in 1966, whereas the corresponding figure for imports is 51 per cent.

Taking the major commodity sections individually, the first is the food, feed, beverages and tobacco section, where Canada imported some \$700 million of foodstuffs of various kinds per year. These, of course, fall broadly into two categories: the first being items that are not indigenous to Canada, such as various tropical fruits and beverages, the second, foodstuffs which are available only seasonally or in insufficient quantity. Examples would be tomatoes and raw sugar. The major products imported during 1963 to 1966 included both these categories, although naturally the ones in the first tended to be larger.

The largest single item was coffee, imports of which rose from \$65 million in 1963 to \$72 million in 1966, with still higher levels in the intervening years as a result of price changes. In general, the largest part of the green coffee purchased came from Brazil and Colombia, while coffee in processed form came from the United States. Imports of tea declined slightly from \$26 million in 1963 to \$23 million in 1966, while imports of cocoa and chocolate ranged around \$19 - \$20 million. Imports of raw sugar declined sharply in value terms, but this was the result of very high prices for this commodity in 1963 and 1964, with a return to more normal levels in succeeding years. In dollar terms, imports fell from \$127 million in 1963 to \$45 million in 1966. The quantity imported showed an upward tendency, reaching some three quarters of a million tons in 1966. The major sources of supply were Mauritius, South Africa, Australia and the Commonwealth West Indies, together with varying amounts from Cuba.

Imports of fresh fruits of various kinds rose from \$103 million in 1963 to \$122 million in 1966. The major items were — bananas and plantains (\$32 million in 1966, mainly from Central and South America),

grapes (\$21 million in 1966, largely from the United States), and oranges and other citrus fruit (\$40 million in 1966, mainly from the U.S., with smaller amounts from Israel, South Africa and Japan). Imports of fresh vegetables totalled \$75 million in 1966 after a fairly sharp rise from \$54 million in 1963. The major items in 1966 were tomatoes at \$19 million and lettuce at \$13 million.

Among inedible crude materials, imports of which rose 14 per cent from \$897 million in 1963 to \$1,023 million in 1966, several products dominated the list. The value of imports of coal of various kinds increased every year from \$68 million to \$134 million in 1966, all of it shipped from the United States. Imports of petroleum on the other hand declined steadily from \$335 million in 1963 to \$299 million in 1966, nevertheless still making this commodity the largest single item in this section. In 1966 the largest supplier was Venezuela, at \$166 million, followed by Iran at \$35 million, Saudi Arabia at \$33 million, other Middle Eastern countries at \$33 million and Nigeria at \$24 million.

Another large value item to show a decline was iron ores and concentrates, which declined on balance from \$86 million in 1963 to \$77 million in 1966. The major supplier each year was the United States, with smaller amounts from Brazil. Purchases of aluminum in ores, concentrates and scrap (mostly bauxite from Guyana and alumina from Jamaica) rose from \$67 million in 1963 to \$77 million by 1966. Imports of raw cotton rose from \$51 million in 1963 to \$64 million in 1965, falling in 1966 to \$46 million. The major suppliers in the period were the United States and Mexico, but the Soviet Union also shipped \$6 million worth in 1965 and 1966 respectively. Another major import to show an increase in this section was soya beans, reaching \$52 million in 1966.

The section of imports described as inedible fabricated materials, contains a great diversity of products. In 1966 there were 937 separate commodity classes in this section. Some commodities are highly processed, and many are the result of sophisticated manufacturing operations. They all share one common characteristic, however, which is that they will be subjected to (or used up in) further industrial operations during which their form will be changed or their identity lost. Many users, and the classifications used in other countries, will regard many of these products as fully manufactured goods. Nevertheless, the Canadian commodity classification, in which the overall criterion is one of degree of manufacture, regards these goods as intermediate products along the route leading to finished goods.

The largest product grouping in this section is that for chemicals and related products, where imports increased from \$366 million in 1963 to \$481 million in 1966. Within this grouping the largest item was a group

of organic chemicals, which rose from \$87 million in 1963 to \$107 million in 1966. Other increases during the period were synthetic and reclaimed rubber from \$20 million to \$29 million, unshaped plastic materials from \$54 million to \$74 million and plastic film and sheet from \$24 million to \$36 million.

Iron and steel products was the next largest grouping and one which experienced a rapid rate of growth. Imports rose from \$213 million in 1963 to \$347 million in 1966, or 63 per cent. The largest items in value terms were steel plate, sheet and strip (\$117 million in 1966) and pipes and tubes (\$57 million). The third largest grouping was textile fabricated materials, imports of which rose 28 per cent from \$251 million in 1963 to \$320 million in 1966. The greater part of these products consisted of broad woven fabrics, which were \$161 million in 1963 and \$195 million in 1966, of which \$81 million were cotton fabrics in 1966.

Imports of non-ferrous metals were \$124 million in 1963 and \$234 million in 1966. The largest item was aluminum in various forms, imports of which grew very rapidly from \$32 million in 1963 to \$72 million by 1966. Nickel imports were usually within the range of \$20 - \$30 million annually, but were almost twice this level in 1966 at \$57 million, owing to a shortfall in domestic production. Precious metal imports increased by more than 50 per cent, from \$26 million in 1963 to \$40 million in 1966. A large contributor to this increase was silver, where purchases, mainly from the United States, rose from \$11 million to \$20 million, only partly the result of higher prices.

Products derived from petroleum and coal arrived in greater amounts during the period under review. In total, imports rose by 46 per cent from \$121 million in 1963 to \$177 million in 1966. By far the largest share was accounted for by fuel oil, which increased from \$60 million to \$80 million, mostly from Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles. Another \$15 million in 1966 was motor and aviation fuel, together with \$21 million of coke purchased from the United States.

The final product category of large size consists of a collection of items termed Metal Fabricated Basic Products. This extremely heterogeneous grouping accounted for \$143 million in 1963 and for \$205 million in 1966, of which \$166 million was of United States origin. These items would generally be termed hardware, as may be seen from some of the leading commodities. Thus, of the total value imported in 1966 from all countries, \$32 million consisted of nuts, bolts and screws, \$60 million of valves and pipe fittings and \$13 million of chains.

Imports of inedible end products were \$3,172 million in 1963, and grew to \$5,483 million in 1966. As might be expected, virtually all product categories shared to a greater or lesser degree in this increase.

Imports of industrial machinery rose by 68 per cent, from \$690 million in 1963 to \$1,161 million in 1966. Of this total, \$364 million in 1966 was accounted for by a variety of general purpose industrial machinery, including engines and turbines (\$62 million), electric generators and motors (\$51 million) and bearings (\$55 million). Another \$97 million of industrial machinery consisted of materials handling equipment such as cranes and conveyors, and \$23 million of industrial lift trucks. The largest category of machinery was \$701 million in 1966 of various special industry machinery, including \$98 million of machine tools and \$70 million of machinery for the pulp, paper and printing industries.

Imports of agricultural machinery also rose considerably between 1963 and 1966, reflecting the general prosperity of the farming sector of the economy. Purchases rose by 40 per cent from \$131 million to \$183 million. The largest item, comprising some one third of the total, was combine reaper-threshers at \$62 million. Imports of tractors, not all of which were destined for agricultural uses, rose 37 per cent from \$168 million in 1963 to \$231 million in 1966.

The largest single product grouping by far among Canadian imports is transportation and communication equipment, amounting to \$2,193 million in 1966, or 22 per cent of all imports in that year. The major contributor to this large total was of course motor vehicle products, which had always been a major item in the import bill, but grew to unprecedented levels from 1965 onwards, as a result of the agreement on automotive products between Canada and the United States. Motor vehicle imports were relatively modest in 1963, at \$123 million, but by 1966 had risen more than fourfold to \$532 million. Imports of vehicle parts were much larger in both years - \$546 million in 1963 and \$1,048 million in 1966, an increase of 92 per cent. Taking all automotive products together, \$1,446 million, or more than 90 per cent of the total, were imported from the United States in 1966. Other sources of imports in excess of \$10 million that year included Britain at \$55 million, West Germany at \$41 million and Japan at \$14 million.

Imports of aircraft rose rapidly but irregularly between 1963 and 1966, from \$22 million to \$73 million. The trend was clearly upwards, but the aircraft business is more prone than most to wide fluctuations in imports from one year to the next. The timing of deliveries has a great impact on import statistics, and when one large commercial jet transport cost then in the region of \$8 million, timing is of particular significance. Imports of aircraft parts, including engines, grew more slowly and steadily, from \$105 million in 1963 to \$154 million in 1966.

Canadian purchases of communication equipment increased by 74 per cent from \$148 million in 1963 to \$258 million in 1966. This total covers a number of

commodities, but items imported in significant amounts included telephone and telegraph equipment (\$29 million in 1966, up from \$24 million in 1963), radios, televisions and phonographs (\$42 million in 1966, up from \$15 million in 1963) and tubes and semi-conductors (\$47 million in 1966, up from \$21 million in 1963).

It is evident that many of the rising levels of imports for many of these goods is the normal increase in import demand associated with the conditions of personal and business prosperity during the middle years of the 1960's. Consumer spending on expensive durable goods was high during the period. Evidence of the growth in business spending may be found in the details of imports of office machines and equipment, which increased from \$72 million in 1963 to \$172 million in 1966. A large part of this \$100 million increase is accounted for by imports of computers, which rose from \$16 million to no less than \$93 million by 1966. Other office equipment imports in 1966 included accounting and bookkeeping machinery (\$13 million), calculating machines (\$12 million) and card punching machinery (\$12 million). Imports of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment increased from \$40 million in 1963 to \$60 million by 1966.

Imports of apparel and footwear increased during the period. Clothing purchases increased by 47 per cent from \$68 million in 1963 to \$100 million in 1966. In the latter year the largest supplier was Japan at \$21 million, followed by the United States at \$19 million, Hong Kong at \$14 million and Britain at \$12 million. Footwear imports rose even more sharply from \$20 million in 1963 to \$34 million. In 1966 the major suppliers were Japan, the United Kingdom and Italy, each with \$6 million. Imports of house furnishings, which includes such items as bedding, carpets and tablecloths, were \$29 million in 1963 and \$41 million in 1966. Imports of kitchen utensils and tableware were \$39 million in 1963 and \$48 million in 1966. All told, imports of personal and household goods rose by 35 per cent, from \$253 million in 1963 to \$341 million in 1966.

Among the remaining categories of goods purchased by Canada during the period, two stand out. The first was printed matter, which increased from \$120 million in 1963 to \$161 million in 1966. The major items in the latter year were books and pamphlets at \$78 million and newspapers and magazines at \$51 million. The other was photographic goods, which rose from \$62 million in 1963 to \$102 million in 1966, of which some one-third was unexposed film and plates.

CHAPTER II

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS¹

A part, at least, of the reason for the rapid growth in Canada's trade during the middle years of the 1960's is to be found in the developments in world trade at that time. World exports increased by better than 10 per cent annually on average between 1963 and 1966, reaching \$181,400 million in the latter year. Table 4 shows the value of exports and imports for the fifteen leading countries from 1963 to 1966, together with the world total. The latter excludes the State Trading countries of the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, the Far East and Cuba. Also shown in the lower part of Table 4 are the fifteen leading countries, arranged on the basis of trade per capita, for the same period.

As may be seen, all the leading trading countries contributed to the increase in world trade, and there was little change in the position held by any country between 1963 and 1966. The United States maintained its position as the world's leading trading nation, although her share of world exports declined slightly. Canada was in fifth position throughout the period in exports and total trade. Japan replaced Italy in sixth position in imports, and by 1966 was challenging Canada for fifth position in exports. West Germany increased her lead over Britain as second largest exporter, and replaced Britain in second position on the import side. France was securely in fourth place in exports, imports and total trade. Most of the other positions in the table were occupied by other West European countries. Of the many developing countries of the world, only two (Venezuela and Brazil) appear on the list of the top fifteen exporting countries, and only one (India) is on the importers' list.

The ranking and composition of the leading trading countries is very different on a per capita basis, as shown in the lower part of Table 4. For example, neither the United States nor Japan appears on the list, even though both these countries are among the world's leading trading nations. However both countries also have large populations, hence large domestic markets of their own. Therefore on a per capita basis, their involvement in international commerce is relatively smaller. As might be expected, many of the countries on the list are developed West European countries, who mostly have quite small domestic markets. Two of the developing countries shown, Hong Kong and Trinidad and Tobago, have very small home markets, and depend greatly upon international trade. Canada also appears, in sixth place in exports and seventh in imports, with the value in each case at about \$500 per capita in 1966, which provides a clear indication of the importance of world trade to this country.

Turning to an examination of the main features of international trade between 1963 and 1966, every one of these years may be characterized as a year of rapid growth. 1966 indeed was something of a milestone,

because if one includes the State Trading countries in the total, the value of world exports rose over the \$200 billion mark in that year. Although prices of the goods moving in international trade started to rise after 1963, after many years of comparative stability, the increase was still quite slight, of the order of 5 per cent overall from 1963 to 1966. As a result of the modest rise in prices, the annual rate of growth in the volume of world trade was very rapid, around 8 per cent. It goes without saying that this expansion in world trade was closely allied to the pattern of world economic growth, which was very rapid during the middle years of the 1960's. This was particularly the case in the developed countries of the world, whose total trade accounts for almost 70 per cent of the grand total. Individual countries at various times did go through periods when business conditions were less than buoyant, for example Japan in 1965 and some Western European countries then and in 1966, but these slowdowns were not coincident with recessions elsewhere among the developed countries. Indeed North America enjoyed vigorous business expansion from 1961 onwards through 1966 and beyond.

During the period under review, exports of manufactured goods increased at more than twice the rate of exports of primary products, with the result that by 1966, manufactured goods exports made up more than two thirds of world exports. This compares with less than 50 per cent ten years earlier. Primary products exports are usually regarded as originating in the developing countries. In fact, the indications are that the developed countries' exports of primary products exceeded those of the developing countries, at least during the 1960's. However, the developed areas' major export is of manufactures, whereas the developing countries are inevitably much less active in the manufactured exports sector. In 1965, for example, some five sixths of the developing world's exports were of primary products.²

Canada is an unusual, although not unique, situation, as a developed country with a heavy concentration of primary products among her exports. In 1966 Canada sold abroad more than \$5 billion (in Canadian funds) of primary products, a value exceeded only by the United States among the developed countries. In other words, almost half of Canada's exports consisted of primary products. Other developed countries have a larger share of their exports consisting of primary products, Australia and South Africa among others. But Canada's dependence on primary products exports is contrary to

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, all data in this chapter are in U.S. funds.

² Primary products defined as food, raw materials and fuels (Sections 0 - 4 of the SITC Revised); manufactures defined as Sections 5 - 8.

TABLE 4. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1966

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966
Value of trade				
U.S. \$'000,000				
Exports f.o.b.				
World totals ¹	136,000	152,600	165,300	181,400
1. United States.....	23,387	26,650	27,530	30,430
2. Germany, Federal Republic.....	14,621	16,221	17,901	20,145
3. United Kingdom.....	12,220	12,785	13,722	14,676
4. France.....	8,085	8,995	10,053	10,890
5. Canada.....	6,779	8,067	8,494	9,988
6. Japan.....	5,453	6,674	8,452	9,777
7. Italy.....	5,054	5,958	7,200	8,038
8. Belgium-Luxembourg.....	4,840	5,601	6,394	6,832
9. Netherlands.....	4,961	5,807	6,392	6,751
10. Sweden.....	3,203	3,675	3,971	4,266
11. Switzerland.....	2,417	2,647	2,960	3,275
12. Australia.....	2,788	3,038	2,978	3,158
13. Venezuela.....	2,629	2,703	2,744	2,713
14. Denmark.....	1,908	2,121	2,320	2,454
15. Brazil.....	1,406	1,430	1,595	1,741
Trade per capita				
U.S. \$				
1. Belgium-Luxembourg.....	503	577	653	692
2. Sweden.....	421	480	513	546
3. Netherlands.....	415	479	520	542
4. Switzerland.....	416	441	498	541
5. Denmark.....	407	449	488	512
6. Canada.....	359	427	434	499
7. Trinidad and Tobago.....	407	426	414	429
8. Norway.....	293	349	388	417
9. New Zealand.....	359	414	381	402
10. Hong Kong.....	243	274	300	356
11. Germany, Federal Republic.....	254	278	303	338
12. Finland.....	253	282	309	324
13. Venezuela.....	323	321	315	300
14. Australia.....	255	273	262	274
15. United Kingdom.....	227	236	252	268

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 4. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1966 - Continued

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966
Value of trade				
U.S. \$'000,000				
Imports c.i.f.				
World totals ¹	143,500	160,800	175,100	192,100
1. United States	18,618	20,286	23,186	27,745
2. Germany, Federal Republic	13,022	14,618	17,482	18,036
3. United Kingdom	13,954	15,949	16,103	16,651
4. France	8,727	10,070	10,343	11,843
5. Canada	6,636	7,554	8,713	10,170
6. Japan	6,737	7,938	8,170	9,524
7. Italy	7,592	7,252	7,378	8,589
8. Netherlands	5,966	7,055	7,460	8,016
9. Belgium - Luxembourg	5,128	5,930	6,502	7,182
10. Sweden	3,393	3,856	4,377	4,582
11. Switzerland	3,253	3,610	3,697	3,944
12. Australia	2,778	3,313	3,765	3,636
13. Spain	1,955	2,245	3,004	3,574
14. Denmark	2,129	2,618	2,823	3,003
15. India	2,477	2,876	2,925	2,827
Trade per capita				
U.S. \$				
1. Belgium - Luxembourg	533	611	664	727
2. Switzerland	560	602	622	652
3. Netherlands	499	582	607	644
4. Norway	497	537	594	641
5. Denmark	455	555	593	626
6. Sweden	446	373	566	587
7. Canada	351	400	445	508
8. Hong Kong	361	405	412	476
9. Trinidad and Tobago	410	448	484	454
10. New Zealand	356	370	395	409
11. Finland	266	329	357	372
12. Ireland	303	342	365	362
13. Austria	234	259	289	319
14. Israel	283	338	325	317
15. Australia	254	298	331	315

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 4. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1966 - Concluded

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total trade	Value of trade			
	U.S. \$'000,000			
World totals¹	279,500	313,400	340,400	373,500
1. United States	42,005	46,936	50,716	58,175
2. Germany, Federal Republic	27,643	30,839	35,383	38,181
3. United Kingdom	26,174	28,734	29,825	31,327
4. France	16,812	19,065	20,396	22,733
5. Canada	13,415	15,621	17,207	20,158
6. Japan	12,190	14,612	16,622	19,301
7. Italy	12,646	13,210	14,578	16,627
8. Netherlands	10,927	12,862	13,852	14,767
9. Belgium - Luxembourg	9,968	11,531	12,896	14,014
10. Sweden	6,596	7,531	8,348	8,848
11. Switzerland	5,670	6,257	6,657	7,219
12. Australia	5,566	6,351	6,743	6,794
13. Denmark	4,037	4,739	5,143	5,457
14. Spain	2,691	3,200	3,971	4,828
15. India	4,108	4,625	4,612	4,430
	Trade per capita			
	U.S. \$			
1. Belgium -Luxembourg	1,037	1,188	1,317	1,420
2. Switzerland	976	1,043	1,120	1,193
3. Netherlands	913	1,061	1,127	1,186
4. Denmark	862	1,004	1,081	1,138
5. Sweden	867	853	1,079	1,133
6. Norway	789	886	981	1,057
7. Canada	710	827	879	1,007
8. Trinidad and Tobago	816	875	898	883
9. Hong Kong	604	679	713	832
10. New Zealand	714	785	777	811
11. Finland	519	610	666	697
12. Germany, Federal Republic	480	529	599	640
13. Ireland	497	561	580	598
14. Australia	510	570	594	589
15. United Kingdom	487	521	547	572

¹ World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., Cuba and Eastern Europe.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, August, 1969 and United Nations Statistical Office, *Population and Vital Statistics Reports*, Series A, Vol. XIX, No. 3.

the usual pattern among developed countries. Unusual also for a country in Canada's situation is the fact that Canada's exports have grown faster than those for the world as a whole, since most countries principally dependent on primary products have not enjoyed a similar increase in their share of world trade. Between 1963 and 1966 Canada's exports, on the basis of the data in Table 4, increased by 47 per cent, compared with an increase of one-third in the global figure. Part of the explanation lies in the analysis of exports above; that manufactured goods were rapidly increasing their share of Canada's total exports during the period under review.

During the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 the exports of the developed countries expanded at a greater rate

than those of the developing countries. Similarly, trade among developed countries increased more quickly than their trade with the rest of the world, while the developing countries' trade with one another on balance grew at the same rate as, or more slowly than their exports to the developed areas. The developing countries' markets for their products were mainly among the developed countries; trade among themselves was less than a quarter of their total exports. The developing countries' share of world trade declined in every one of the years under review. It was 21 per cent of the total in 1963, fell to less than one-fifth in 1965, and 19 per cent in 1966. The State Trading countries of Eastern Europe and the Far East likewise experienced a reduction in their share of world trade every year from 1963 onwards, down to just over 11 per cent in 1966.

Regional Trading Arrangements during the Period

There is little doubt that a large contributor to the rapid growth in world trade during the middle years of the 1960's was the development of closer trading ties by the two trading areas of Western Europe, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and, more particularly, the European Economic Community (EEC). In every one of the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 the total exports of EEC grew faster than world exports, and trade among the six member states of the community grew faster than their exports to third parties. These trends were partially the reflection of the drive towards tariff integration among the six. Internal tariffs among the members were being dismantled steadily during the years under review, and by July 1 of 1966, the internal tariffs were down to 20 per cent of their original 1957 levels. At the same time the member countries were in the process of erecting their common external tariff against the rest of the world, based on the arithmetic average of their individual customs duties of 1957. In 1966, total EEC exports amounted to \$53 billion and imports to \$51 billion.

The seven countries comprising EFTA made even greater progress during the period, at least in the area of tariff harmonization. On the first day of 1966 the members reduced the tariffs on industrial goods traded among them to 20 per cent of their 1960 level, and this final obstacle was in fact removed entirely on January 1, 1967. As EFTA is a free trade association, rather than a common market like the EEC, the seven have not created a common external tariff against third parties. In 1966, exports of the Continental (i.e. excluding the United Kingdom) members of EFTA were \$14 billion and imports \$17 billion.

EEC and EFTA together are the regional trading groups which receive the greatest amount of attention. They are, however, by no means the only ones of their kind. Other preferential trading areas, some of them

established earlier than these two, also contributed to the growth of world trade. By 1966 indeed some two thirds of world trade was conducted by countries which were members of some kind of special trading bloc. Among the major trading nations of the world, only the United States and Japan were not members of any of these groups. Both these countries were of course among the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as was Canada, but we are considering here arrangements less widespread than the most-favoured-nation treatment extended under GATT.

The longest-established trading group is the one of which Canada is a member, the Commonwealth and Preferential Area. The Commonwealth's exports in 1966 amounted to \$39 billion and imports to \$43 billion. Both these levels were considerably higher than in previous years, but for both exports and imports the Commonwealth's share of the world total was lower than in 1965 or in preceding years. Thus in 1963 the area's share of world exports was 23 per cent but 21 per cent in 1966. Similarly, the Commonwealth's share of world imports fell from 24 per cent in 1963 to 22 per cent in 1966.

Regional trading groupings have now become established in Latin America. As of 1966 fifteen of the countries are members of one of two blocs - the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) and the Central American Common Market (CACM), both established in 1960. LAFTA in 1966 included Mexico and all the Latin countries of South America (excepting Bolivia, which acceded in 1967). The progress towards integration has been steady. Intra-regional trade as a percentage of the total foreign trade of the countries concerned rose from 7 per cent in 1961 to more than 11 per cent in 1966; in value terms, from \$660 million to \$1,460 million. The CACM comprises all the Latin countries of Central America except Panama, and has achieved some

measure of success in its plans for integration. Trade among the members of the bloc in 1961 stood at \$37 million, but had grown to \$174 million by 1966, a more than four-fold increase. Meanwhile trade with the rest of the world only increased by around 50 per cent. In 1961 intra-regional exports represented some 8 per cent of total Central American exports, by 1966 the comparable figure stood at 21 per cent.

In Eastern Europe the trading group is the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON). The membership consists of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Roumania and the Soviet Union. This group of countries probably conducts the largest share of its trade intra-bloc of any trading group. The pricing system used in intra-bloc trade differs from that used elsewhere in the world, but close to two thirds of these countries' trade is conducted among the members. Total exports and imports of the group were about \$21 billion apiece in 1966, but the rate of increase of the bloc's trade fell steadily in the years from 1963 onwards. In 1966 exports by the COMECON countries increased by some 6 per cent, and imports by about 4 per cent.

1966 saw the establishment of two trading groupings in Africa. The first, comprising the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon and Cameroun, was the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, with exports and imports amounting to some \$300 million each in 1966. The second, a Customs

Union of seven West African countries, was made up of Dohamey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

Simultaneously with the inauguration and development of bilateral trading arrangements throughout the world, there was taking place in Geneva during the middle years of the 1960's a series of trade negotiations to liberalize international trade on a multilateral basis. The Kennedy Round, as these negotiations were known, was the most ambitious effort ever made in the series of trade talks conducted under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Forty-seven countries (including the six countries of the European Economic Community acting as one unit, and also Canada) were full participants in the Kennedy Round negotiations. This was the sixth in the series of trade negotiations held under GATT arrangements since the war, and like the previous five was conducted on the basis of the most-favoured-nation principle, whereby any concession granted by one participating country to another was automatically and unconditionally extended to all other participating countries.

The first meeting of Ministers was held in May 1963. The resolution which followed set the terms of reference for the Kennedy Round. The negotiations covered all classes of products, and dealt not only with tariffs but also with certain non-tariff barriers. Substantive negotiations began on May 4, 1964 and continued through 1966. They were substantially concluded on May 17, 1967.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH CANADA'S LEADING TRADING PARTNERS

The United States is by far Canada's leading trading partner, each country being the other's best customer and supplier. In 1966, 66 per cent of Canada's total foreign trade was with the United States. The United Kingdom was in second place in 1966 and in years prior thereto, accounting for 9 per cent of all Canadian trade in the latter year. Taken together therefore, three quarters of our international trade is concentrated in commerce with these two countries. The accompanying charts in this chapter illustrate the flow of trade with Canada's two principal trading partners during the ten years from 1957 to 1966.

Japan ranked third in Canada's total trade in 1966, well ahead of the Federal Republic of Germany, which had been in third place till 1961. All the first four countries are ones with which Canada conducts a substantial amount of both export and import trade, having a surplus in some cases, a deficit in others. The countries in fifth, sixth and seventh places are ones with which Canada's trade is mainly, in some cases overwhelmingly, in one direction only. In the case of the Soviet Union in fifth place, Canada's exports were high during the years under review, and in 1966 at a higher

level than ever before or since. Next came Venezuela, which purchased substantial amounts of Canadian goods, but this country owes its importance as a major trading partner to the high level of Canadian purchases from there. China was seventh, mainly on account of large Canadian exports to that country, which were at a record level also in 1966.

The next four countries, the Netherlands, Italy, France and Belgium - Luxembourg, according to the ranking of 1966, are all members of the European Economic Community and all countries with whom Canada has conducted a substantial amount of two-way trade for many years. Australia was in twelfth place in 1966.

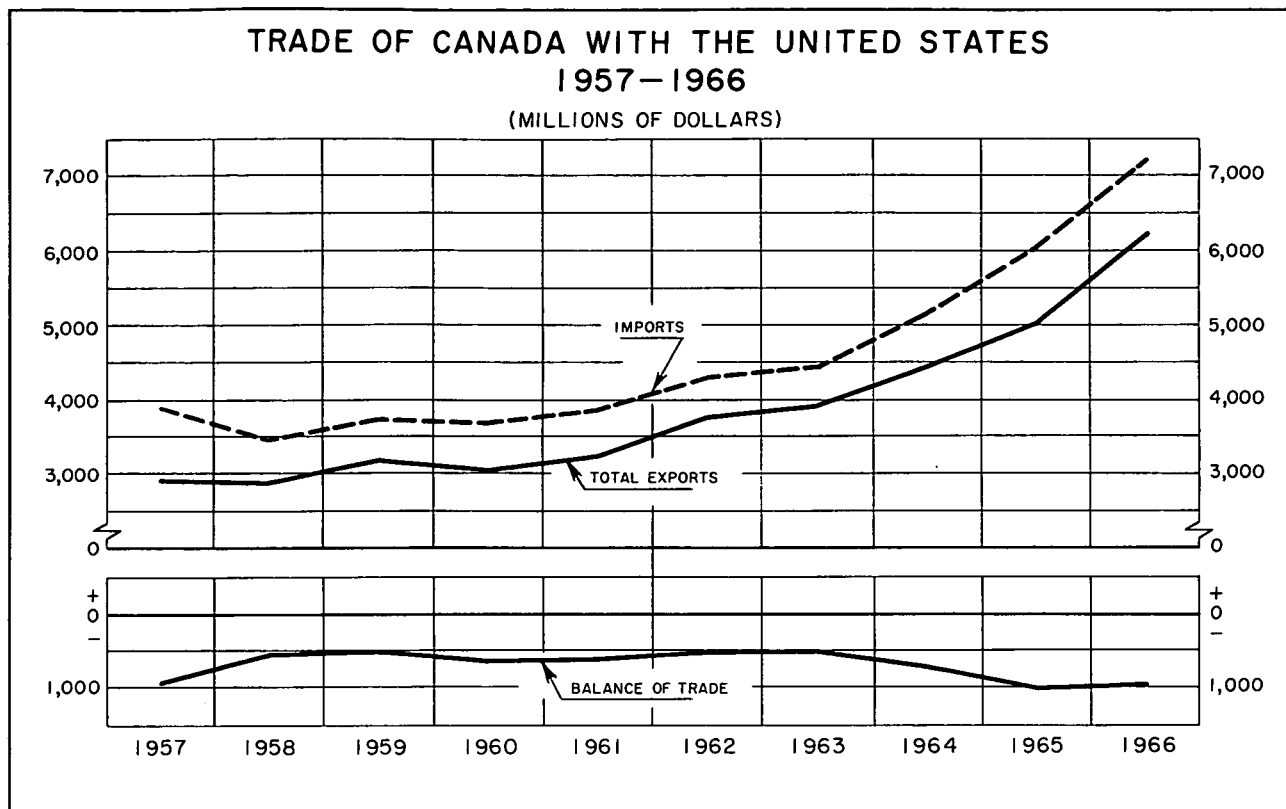
International commerce with our twelve leading trading partners, a discussion of which forms the subject of this chapter, accounted for some 92 per cent of Canadian foreign trade in 1966. The remaining 8 per cent was spread over some 130 other countries with which Canada also has more or less active trading relations.

Trade with the United States

The chart on page 21 shows Canada's trade with the United States from 1957 to 1966. As might be expected, progress in commercial relations during the period closely parallels the course of business activity during these ten years. Exports to the U.S. grew very little from 1957 to 1961, with a couple of setbacks along the way. From 1961, the beginning of the current business expansion, exports moved forward very fast and the 1966 level was more than \$3 billion ahead of that in 1961. A similar situation prevailed in imports except that the contrast between the earlier and later periods was even greater. Imports were actually lower in 1961 than they had been in 1957. Since 1961 imports from the U.S. grew 86 per cent to \$7.2 billion in 1966. In every one of the years, Canada purchased more goods in the United States than she sold down there, and the deficit tended, if anything, to increase during the period.

As already indicated, the U.S. economy grew steadily between 1963 and 1966. Output in real terms grew by from 5 to 6 per cent every year, with all major sectors of the economy contributing to the increase. However the mid-sixties were characterized by increasing pressure on resources and prices, as the economy approached capacity limits. The rises in both exports and imports were substantial in these years, but from 1965 imports increased much more rapidly than exports.

U.S. exports in 1964 increased particularly rapidly, by 16 per cent to U.S. \$24.5 billion, with a resulting surplus of almost U.S. \$6 billion. Many products contributed to this gain, but one worthy of special mention, on account of the exceptional nature, was the shipment of \$110 million of wheat to the Soviet Union in the first half of 1964. Strikes began to disrupt the pattern of production and trade in the United States from the end of 1964 onwards. There were strikes in the automobile industry about that time, imports from overseas fluctuated heavily as a result of a dock strike at Gulf and East coast ports in the first quarter of 1965, followed by a maritime strike from June till August of that year. Overall, imports rose by 14 per cent in 1965, much larger than the increase in exports; this development was also partly on account of the pressures of domestic demand. In 1966 the pressure intensified still further. Internal demand was very strong, and the war in Viet-Nam added to the requirements on an extended economy. Unemployment fell still further to less than 4 per cent, and considerable pressure built up in the labour market, particularly for skilled help. Price rises, which had been contained fairly successfully till 1965, accelerated in 1966. Business investment was at a record level, but utilization rates continued very high. The consequent supply bottlenecks led to a rapid growth in demand for imported goods to remedy the shortfall. As



a result, U.S. imports rose by almost one-fifth in 1966, and, although exports rose by 10 per cent from the somewhat depressed levels of the previous year, the trade surplus declined for the second year in succession.

The upper part of Table 5 shows the course of United States trade in the years under review, with both export and import totals and the leading contributors to these totals, in U.S. dollars and according to U.S. statistics. As may readily be seen, Canada is by far the United States' leading trading partner, and became more so between 1963 and 1966. In 1963 Canada took \$4,120 million of U.S. exports, or 19 per cent. By 1966, the value of the exports had risen by more than one half to \$6,661 million, or 22 per cent of all U.S. exports in that year. The other five countries listed also purchased more U.S. goods during this period. In imports a similar pattern prevailed. Purchases from Canada increased from \$3,829 million in 1963, or 22 per cent of total U.S. imports, to 24 per cent in 1966. Imports from Japan, in second place, almost doubled in the same period, from \$1,498 million to \$2,963 million. West Germany took over third place in 1966 from Britain, with sales of \$1,796 million, just ahead of the British at \$1,786 million.

Table 6 provides a summary of Canada's trade with the United States in the years from 1963 to 1966.

The watershed year was 1965, since until then, although trade in both directions was growing rapidly, the increase in imports, in both absolute and percentage terms, exceeded the increase in Canadian exports to the U.S. As a result the negative trade balance widened greatly, from \$531 million in 1963 to \$1,012 million by 1965. In 1966, domestic exports rose by \$1,187 million, or almost one quarter, while imports increased by slightly less, \$1,160 million, or 19 per cent. As a result the Canadian trade deficit in 1966 fell slightly to \$970 million.

The changes in the composition of Canada's trade with the United States are illustrated in Table 7, which shows the percentage distribution of this trade by sections. In absolute terms, imports and exports of all sections increased between 1963 and 1966, as is shown in Tables IX and X. However there occurred a sharp change in the composition of this trade, particularly after 1965, with inedible end products sharply increasing their share of exports and imports, with the other sections correspondingly declining. In exports, end products increased their share of all domestic exports from 11 per cent in 1963 to 18 per cent in 1965, and then rose still more sharply to 27 per cent during 1966. In imports, end products had long been the largest section, with 57 per cent in 1963, but this figure rose still further to 62 per cent in 1966.

TABLE 5. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1966

	United States trade (U.S. statistics, ¹ values in U.S. \$'000,000)						
	Total	Canada	Japan	United Kingdom	Germany, Federal Republic	Netherlands	Mexico
Exports (including re-exports):²							
1963	21,155	4,120	1,714	1,162	1,120	781	861
1964	24,500	4,774	1,913	1,471	1,315	993	1,092
1965	27,478	5,643	2,080	1,615	1,650	1,088	1,106
1966	30,320	6,661	2,364	1,737	1,674	1,224	1,180
	Total	Canada	Japan	Germany, Federal Republic	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Mexico
General imports:							
1963	17,138	3,829	1,498	1,003	1,079	936	594
1964	18,684	4,239	1,768	1,171	1,143	956	643
1965	21,366	4,832	2,414	1,341	1,405	1,018	638
1966	25,542	6,125	2,963	1,796	1,786	1,002	750
	United Kingdom trade (U.K. statistics, ³ values in U.K. £'000,000)						
	Total	United States	Germany, Federal Republic	Australia	Republic of South Africa	Sweden	Canada
Exports (including re-exports):							
1963	4,235	361	240	238	198	174	180
1964	4,565	425	248	259	239	204	194
1965	4,901	515	285	283	265	226	208
1966	5,241	647	289	258	247	236	224
	Total	United States	Canada	Germany, Federal Republic	Netherlands	Sweden	France
General imports:							
1963	4,813	498	369	208	209	163	154
1964	5,696	650	458	270	239	209	187
1965	5,751	673	458	265	271	215	191
1966	5,947	720	425	302	291	217	212

¹ Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1967-1969.

² Excluding "special category" exports for which country detail is not published.

³ Overseas Trade Accounts of the United Kingdom, December, 1967.

Table 6. Trade of Canada with the United States

	1963	1964	1965	1966	Change from		
					1963 - 64	1964 - 65	1965 - 66
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	3,766.4	4,271.1	4,840.5	6,027.7	+ 13.4	+ 13.3	+ 24.5
Re-exports	147.0	165.9	192.3	206.8	—	—	—
Imports	4,444.6	5,164.3	6,044.8	7,204.4	+ 16.2	+ 17.0	+ 19.2
Total trade	8,357.9	9,601.2	11,077.6	13,438.9	+ 14.9	+ 15.4	+ 21.3
Trade balance	- 531.2	- 727.3	- 1,012.1	- 969.9	—	—	—

TABLE 7. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Sections¹

Section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
	%							
Live animals	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco....	8.9	8.5	8.4	7.1	8.1	6.9	6.2	5.6
Crude materials, inedible	23.4	22.9	20.9	18.6	8.6	8.6	8.1	7.1
Fabricated materials, inedible	54.9	52.4	51.3	45.8	23.3	23.2	22.3	20.8
End products, inedible	11.3	15.0	17.5	27.0	57.0	57.2	59.2	62.4
Special transactions - Trade	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.8	3.8	4.0	3.9

¹ For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Tables IX and X.

Domestic Exports to the United States

The share of Canada's domestic exports destined for the United States showed an upward trend during the middle years of the 1960's. Fifty-five per cent of our exports went to the U.S. in 1963, falling to 53 per cent in 1964, but by 1966 this figure had risen to almost 60 per cent, the highest level since 1959. In 1966, a record \$6,028 million worth of Canadian goods were purchased by our leading trading partner, up from \$3,776 million in 1963. As may be seen in Table IX, this large increase in sales was broadly based, with all sections and virtually all major products sharing in this gain.

Exports of live animals rose considerably between 1963 and 1966, from \$38 million to \$69 million, although this section historically fluctuates greatly from year to year. The major item by far is cattle, valued at \$63 million in 1966. Sales of food, feed, beverages and tobacco products to the United States increased steadily, but by less than \$100 million overall between 1963 and 1966, to \$429 million in the final year. Exports of fish and shellfish made a noteworthy contribution in this section, increasing from \$101 million in 1963 to \$133 million in 1966. The major item, however, during this period and for many years previously was whisky, exports of which rose from \$85 million to \$123 million. Exports of inedible crude materials to the United States consist mainly of minerals of various kinds. Sales of mineral fuels increased steadily, and in some instances rapidly, from year to year, rising from \$309 million in 1963 to \$403 million by 1966. Iron ores and concentrates increased from \$221 million to \$309 million. The leading non-ferrous minerals in this section also posted gains; copper increased sharply in 1966 to \$41 million, almost five times the 1963 level; zinc exports increased from \$14 million to \$40 million in the same period, and nickel exports increased from \$15 million to \$29 million. A smaller rise by unmanufactured asbestos carried this item from \$58 million in 1963 to \$65 million in 1966.

Exports of inedible fabricated materials increased by one-third between 1963 and 1966, from \$2,069 million to \$2,761 million. Wood products constitute the largest grouping in this section, mainly on account of newsprint, which was by far the highest value item of all of those exported to the United States. Sales of newsprint rose from \$636 million in 1963 to \$824 million in 1966, an increase of 30 per cent. This rapid rise followed a period of almost static sales during the early years of the 1960's. United States' purchases of woodpulp also rose, from \$310 million in 1963 to \$391 million in 1966. Softwood lumber exports were little changed during the same period, at around \$315 million per year. All told, wood products constituted more than 57 per cent of this section's exports to the United States. Fabricated metals also figured prominently. The largest item was aluminum and alloys at \$184 million in 1966, followed by iron and steel products, which taken together amounted to \$174 million. Exports of nickel and alloys fluctuated somewhat between 1963 and 1966, beginning the period at \$150 million and ending at \$164 million. Copper and alloys advanced from \$56 million in 1963 to \$117 million in 1966, with a particularly large increase of \$48 million in the latter year, and exports of zinc increased from \$18 million in 1963 to \$33 million in 1966.

The most noteworthy advances, as indicated above, were in U.S. purchases of end products. Exports in this section increased by \$1.2 billion between 1963 and 1966, from \$425 million to \$1,626 million. As may be seen in Table IX, all the products listed in this section registered gains, in many cases of a substantial nature. Overshadowing the success of other sections of manufacturing industry in obtaining increased export sales in the U.S. market, however, is the performance of the automotive industry, for particular reasons which require some elaboration.

In 1964 Canada produced some 4 per cent of all North American motor vehicle production, and consumed about 7.5 per cent. The 3.5 per cent spread represented a payments outflow of hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Furthermore, in view of production and cost differentials between Canada and the United States, and tariffs and institutional impediments to greater Canadian involvement in the U.S. market, it was unlikely that the growth of the Canadian industry would be sufficient of itself to narrow this gap significantly and automatically. This briefly was the situation which gave rise to the Automotive Products Agreement, signed by Canada and the United States on January 16, 1965. The Agreement provided for the removal of tariffs and other impediments to trade between the two countries in motor vehicles and parts. Article 1 provides, *inter alia*, for the following objectives: "the creation of broader market for automotive products within which the full benefits of specialization and large scale production can be achieved" and "the liberalization of Canadian and United States automotive trade in respect of tariff barriers and other factors tending to impede it, with a view to enabling the industries of both countries to participate on a fair and equitable basis in the expanding total market of the two countries". The Agreement further provides that each country would accord duty free treatment to imports of specified automotive products¹ from the other country by specified manufacturers.

The impact of the Agreement on Canadian automotive production, in terms both of volume and composition, has been considerable, although not directly our concern here. The changes made in Canadian automotive exports have been even greater. In 1963 automotive exports to the U.S. were \$36 million. In 1964, the year before the implementation of the Agreement, they had risen considerably, but were still less than \$100 million. They rose to \$231 million in 1965 and \$841 million in 1966. The impact of this increase may readily be shown. Automotive products accounted for 66 per cent of the \$205 million increase in end products exports to the United States in 1965, and 78 per cent of the \$778 million increase in 1966. Thus, exports of motor vehicle products, which had been a relatively small part of the total of manufactured exports in 1963, by 1966 constituted \$841 million out of \$1,626 million, or 52 per cent.

The remaining 48 per cent of end products exports was spread over a considerable range of items. This range of items expanded greatly during the period under review. Two large industrial sectors in particular increased their sales to the United States. Exports of aircraft and parts rose by 118 per cent from \$77 million in 1963 to \$167 million in 1966, with the major impetus to this growth coming from aircraft assemblies. Exports of agricultural machinery and tractors increased 64 per

cent from \$105 million to \$172 million. Similarly, though on a smaller scale, many smaller value items also registered substantial increases between 1963 and 1966, for example, exports of safety and sanitation equipment rose from \$241 thousand to \$986 thousand, overcoats and outdoor jackets from \$1 million to \$4 million and carpets, mats and other floor coverings from almost nothing to \$2 million.

Imports from the United States

The share of Canadian imports originating in the United States rose during the period under review. Sixty-eight per cent of our purchases from abroad in 1963 were from the U.S., a level approximately the same as that for several years previously. This percentage rose to 69 per cent in 1964, 70 per cent in 1965 and to almost 72 per cent in 1966, the highest since 1956. In 1966 Canadian imports from the U.S. were \$7,204 million, an increase of 62 per cent from the 1963 level of \$4,445 million.

Table X shows the forty leading commodity groupings imported from the United States between 1963 and 1966, together with totals by sections. The smallest of the major sections is that dealing with food, feed, beverages and tobacco, where U.S. sales to Canada rose from \$358 million in 1963 to \$402 million in 1966. Of these totals by far the greatest part was in fact composed of foodstuffs. The feed, beverages and tobacco elements accounted for only \$35 million in 1966, and one item, soya bean oil cake and meal, made for \$20.5 million. Among foodstuffs, the major items were fresh fruit and berries at \$80 million in 1966, fresh vegetables at \$67 million, shelled Indian corn at \$32 million and coffee at \$16 million.

The next, and next largest section is inedible crude materials, imports of which from the United States rose from \$384 million in 1963 to \$506 million in 1966. By far the largest item in this section, accounting for a large part of the overall increase, was coal, imports of which almost doubled in the four-year period from \$68 million to \$134 million. This coal is mainly used in the generation of electric power and in the steel industry. Also imported for use in the steel industry is iron ore, but here imports declined from \$82 million in 1963 to \$73 million, in line with the development of domestic sources of supply.

Imports of inedible fabricated materials increased from \$1,037 million in 1963 to \$1,482 million in 1966, a rise of 43 per cent. Chemicals were the largest items in this section; taking all chemicals and related products together imports in 1966 amounted to \$399 million. Organic chemicals accounted for the largest part of this total, rising from \$71 million in 1963 to \$80 million in 1966. Inorganic chemicals rose from \$37 million to \$50 million in the same period. Other items that arrived in large amounts were unshaped plastics materials, at \$49

¹ Vehicles and original equipment components.

million in 1963 and \$66 million in 1966. The next largest grouping after chemicals was iron and steel and alloys, imports of which totalled \$190 million in 1966. The largest value of this total was steel plate, sheet and strip, imports of which fluctuated quite widely during the period under review, rising from \$61 million in 1963 to \$95 million in 1964, but falling to \$78 million by 1966. Imports of non-ferrous metals were also high, reaching \$165 million in 1966. This high level is in part accounted for by exceptionally large imports of nickel in that year, \$37 million. This however was greatly in excess of the normal level of nickel imports, which in previous years had been always less than \$10 million, and was brought about by a strike-induced reduction in Canadian output. The largest item among non-ferrous metals imports was aluminum, purchases of which rose rapidly in the period under review from \$25 million to \$62 million. This latter figure, although high, is not much more than one third of the value of Canadian exports to the United States in 1966, as already mentioned. Imports of textile fabricated materials showed a rising trend during the middle 1960's, increasing to \$141 million in 1965 and \$155 million in 1966. This total is made up of a variety of yarns, threads and fabrics, but the largest item was broad woven (i.e. more than twelve inches in width) cotton fabrics, imports of which rose from \$40 million in 1963 to \$44 million in 1966.

The most sizeable section by far, in imports from the United States, is end products. Imports in this section grew by 76 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from \$2,533 million to \$4,452 million, raising their share of imports from the United States to 62 per cent by the latter year. This section was also, save for the small special transactions section, the fastest growing. Table X gives an indication of the importance of this section in Canada's imports from the United States. Not only are the eight largest commodity groupings to be found in end products, this section also contains more than half of the top forty of these groupings.

The largest commodity grouping among imports from the United States in the end products section is automotive products, imports of which in 1966 amounted to \$1,446 million. Automotive imports had for a long time been a very important item in the Canadian import pattern and this preponderance was accentuated after the agreement of 1965. As may be seen in Table X, by 1966 three of the first five groupings consisted of motor vehicle items. The largest of the three, perhaps unsurprisingly in view of the structure of the Canadian industry, was motor vehicle parts and accessories in all of the years under review. Imports rose 81 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from \$460 million to \$831 million. Imports of fully assembled automobiles on the other hand were quite small in 1963 at \$29 million; a time when all but the most expensive North American-type automobiles were assembled in Canada. By 1966 a considerable degree of trans-border model

rationalisation had occurred and the value of imported automobiles had risen more than tenfold to \$315 million. In the same period the value of imports of motor vehicle engines had almost trebled from \$66 million to \$194 million. As a measure of the changes in the automotive trade structure in Canada between 1963 and 1966, the volume of motor vehicle production rose by a much smaller amount, from 631,000 units to 902,000 units, an increase of 43 per cent.

The United States was also the dominant supplier in the agricultural equipment sector. Out of total imports of \$414 million in 1966, the U.S. supplied \$379 million or 92 per cent. Of this latter figure tractors accounted for \$203 million and other agricultural equipment for \$176 million. The years of the middle 1960's were buoyant for the agricultural sector and were marked by rising sales of capital goods to that sector. Imports of tractors increased from \$150 million in 1963 to \$203 by 1966, and imports of other agricultural machinery rose from \$124 million to \$176 million.

Imports of aviation equipment showed a rapid rise, headed by a strong advance in purchases of complete aircraft, which increased from \$21 million to \$71 million by 1966. In a sector such as this the timing of deliveries is irregular, but overall imports of aviation equipment increased fairly consistently from year to year, advancing from \$104 million in 1963 to \$197 million. Imports of aero engines and parts rose from \$29 million to \$51 million and those of other aircraft equipment, assemblies and parts from \$54 million to \$75 million by 1966. Imports of communication and related equipment, a wide category which includes both consumer and business items, increased from \$101 million in 1963 to \$196 million in 1966, making this category the fourth largest among imports of finished goods.

Imports of most kinds of business and industrial equipment showed a rapid increase during the period under review. This was the time when the computer first came into relatively widespread use in Canada, for example. Imports of computers and parts therefor increased more than fivefold between 1963 and 1966, from \$16 million to \$83 million. Imports of industrial machinery also grew rapidly, although less spectacularly, from \$568 million in 1963 to \$940 million in 1966, a rise of 65 per cent. This \$940 million consisted of broadly three kinds of machinery. The first was general purpose industrial machinery, imports of which amounted to \$291 million in 1966. Significant items included general purpose engines and turbines (\$50 million), electric generators and motors (\$32 million) and mechanical power transmission equipment and bearings (\$79 million). The second category was conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment, imports of which totalled \$82 million in 1966, a considerable increase from the \$45 million imported in 1963.

The third category was a substantial one, consisting of machinery of a specialized nature, suitable for use primarily in one particular industry. Imports of these products amounted to \$567 million in 1966. The largest identifiable grouping in this area was that made up of drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery, imports of which were \$208 million in 1966. The next largest grouping was metalworking machinery, imports of which rose sharply by 80 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from \$77 million to \$140 million. Items included in this category were machine tools such as lathes and presses; welding and rolling mill machinery; and also the

tools, drills, bits, dies etc. used in metalworking machinery. Other high value items included pulp and paper industries machinery (\$24 million in 1966) and textile industries machinery (\$43 million in 1966).

The considerable Canadian importation of printed matter of various kinds from the United States continued to increase during the period under review. Imports rose from \$103 million to \$139 million between 1963 and 1966. Of the 1966 total, \$47 million consisted of newspapers, magazines and periodicals, and \$63 million was books and pamphlets.

Trade with the United Kingdom

The course of Canada's trade with the United Kingdom over the ten years to 1966 is shown in the chart on page 26. The picture that emerges is firstly of slow, sometimes hesitant, but reasonably steady overall growth in trade between Canada and her second largest trading partner — Canadian exports rose by 56 per cent in the ten-year period, and imports from the U.K. by 33 per cent — secondly and consequently that the balance in Canada's favour tended to increase during this period. The surplus, which stood at \$219 million in 1957, had more than doubled to \$459 million by 1966. Total

exports to the U.K. exceeded \$1 billion for the first time in peacetime in 1963, and in 1964 reached their highest level in the period under review at \$1,207 million, also yielding the largest surplus at \$633 million. They declined thereafter to \$1,185 million in 1965 and again to \$1,132 million in 1966, accompanied by a reduction in the trade balance to \$459 million. Imports from Britain rose fairly steadily from \$507 million in 1957 to a then record level of \$618 million in 1961, then fell sharply to \$527 million by 1963, subsequently increasing by 28 per cent, to \$673 million in 1966.

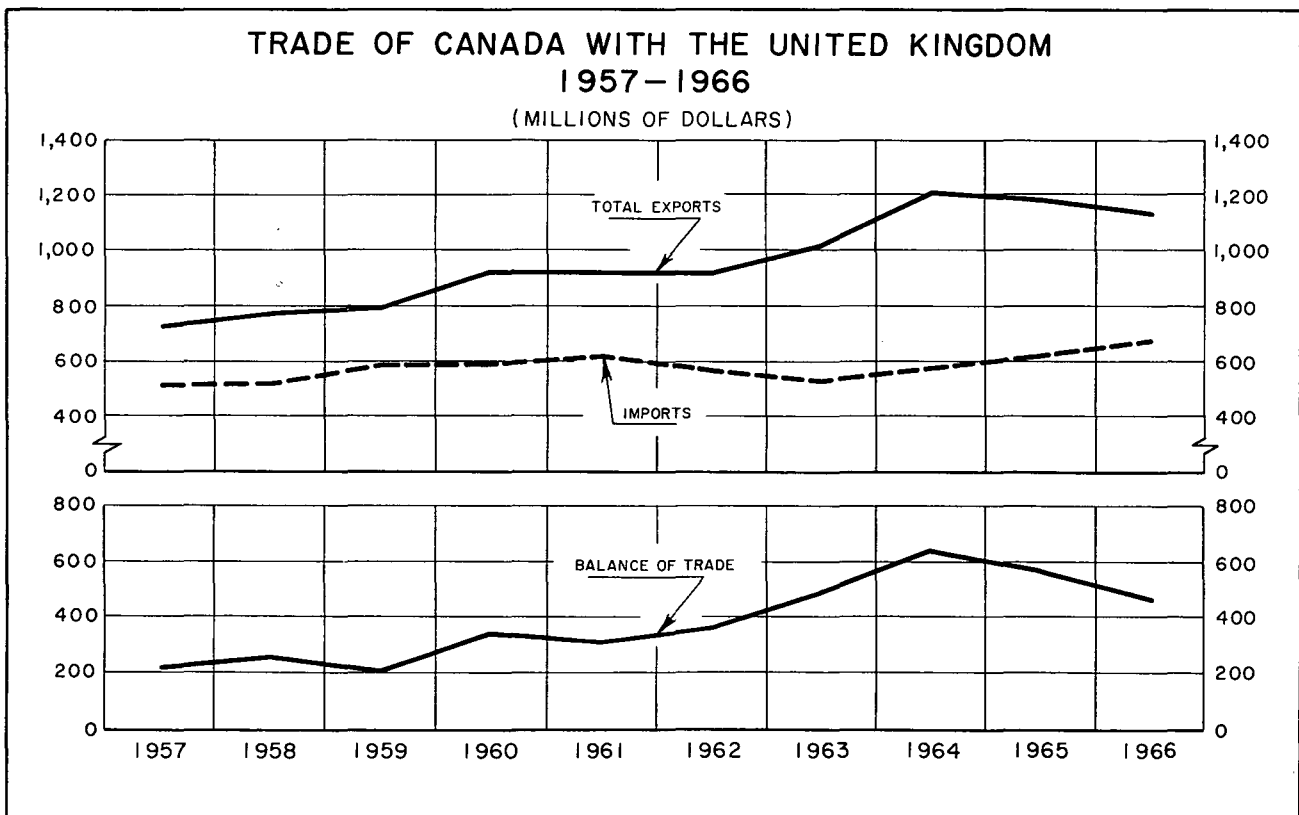


TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

	1963	1964	1965	1966	Change from		
					1963 - 64	1964 - 65	1965 - 66
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	1, 006. 8	1, 199. 8	1, 174. 3	1, 122. 6	+ 19. 2	- 2. 1	- 4. 4
Re-exports.....	8. 1	7. 3	11. 0	9. 3	-	-	-
Imports.....	526. 8	574. 0	619. 1	672. 6	+ 9. 0	+ 7. 9	+ 8. 6
Total trade	1, 541. 7	1, 781. 1	1, 804. 4	1, 804. 4	+ 15. 5	+ 1. 3	0. 0
Trade balance.....	+ 488. 1	+ 633. 1	+ 566. 3	+ 459. 2	-	-	-

The course of the British economy during the middle years of the decade was marked by a number of vicissitudes. Output rose rapidly during 1964, by more than 5 per cent at constant prices, and the consequent high demand for imports, without any corresponding strength on the export side, led to severe balance of payments and exchange difficulties. The lower part of Table 5, which provides details of United Kingdom trade between 1963 and 1966, indicates the dimensions of the problem. Imports in 1964 rose by more than 18 per cent, whereas exports increased by only 8 per cent. In the succeeding years to 1966 exports continued to increase at about the same rate, whereas imports grew very little.

The British government imposed a series of measures from 1964 onwards designed to remedy the severe external situation. To improve the merchandise account, a surcharge of 15 per cent was imposed on most imports (except raw materials and foodstuffs) on 27 October 1964. This surcharge was later reduced to 10 per cent on 27 April 1965, and eliminated entirely on 30 November 1966. Also in 1964 refunds (ranging from 1 to 3.25 per cent) of direct taxes to exporters of British manufactures were introduced. Later, at the end of January 1965, improvements in credit terms to British exporters were made available. To curb demand in the domestic economy, a number of restrictive measures were activated from November 1964 onwards, continued in

1965, and were intensified in 1966, including credit restrictions, direct and indirect tax increases and reductions in public spending, culminating in the introduction in August of 1966 of a six month standstill in incomes and prices. The net result of these measures was a considerable slowdown in fixed capital formation from the very high 1964 level of 16 per cent, and total output in 1965 and 1966 increased only by a little more than 2 and 1 per cent respectively.

The composition of Canada's trade with the United Kingdom during this eventful period is shown in Table 9. In both exports and imports there appeared to be a growth in the proportion of more highly processed goods in the total value of trade between the two countries. In exports, food, feed, beverages and tobacco and inedible crude materials together fell from 51 per cent of the total in 1963 to 46 per cent in 1966. Fabricated materials, the largest section, fluctuated somewhat, but showed an upward trend, and end products increased its share of the total from more than 3 per cent to 5 per cent - relatively the largest change of all. In imports, the end products section increased from 54 per cent to 59 per cent between 1963 and 1966, while the percentage shares of both crude and fabricated materials declined. The food, feed, beverages and tobacco section also increased its share of the total, but some two thirds of this section consisted of manufactured goods, or edible end products, in 1966.

TABLE 9. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Sections¹

Section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
	%							
Live animals	²	²	²	²	0.1	0.1	²	²
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	29.6	26.0	25.8	25.5	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.8
Crude materials, inedible	21.5	19.7	21.8	20.6	6.9	6.5	6.0	4.9
Fabricated materials, inedible	45.4	50.2	48.3	48.8	32.0	31.4	30.7	27.2
End products, inedible	3.4	4.1	4.1	5.0	54.1	54.6	55.3	59.0
Special transactions - Trade	0.1	²	²	0.1	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.1

¹ For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Tables XI and XII.

² Less than 0.1 per cent.

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

The percentage of Canada's domestic exports going to the United Kingdom continued to decline between 1963 and 1966. Fifteen per cent of our exports went to the U.K. in 1963 and 1964, falling to 11 per cent by 1966. This decline was partly accounted for by the fact that the value of Canadian exports itself declined, from a peak of \$1,200 million in 1964 to \$1,123 million by 1966. Table XI provides details of the forty leading commodities sold to Britain in the period under review.

Exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco stood at \$298 million in 1963, rose to \$312 million in 1964, but declined to \$287 million by 1966. To a large extent, this decline was accounted for by a fall-off in sales of wheat and wheat flour, the largest single item among Canadian sales to the U.K. Exports of wheat fell from \$161 million in 1963 to \$133 million in 1966, and wheat flour from \$22 million to \$17 million. Other products in this section fared better. Tobacco exports rose from \$24 million in 1963 to \$33 million in 1966, cheese (mainly cheddar) rose from \$8 million to \$13 million and fresh or frozen meat rose from \$2 million to \$5 million. Other traditional food exports to the British market held their own. Sales of apples varied around \$4 - \$5 million, and canned fish (mainly salmon) exports were \$10 million in both 1963 and 1966, although higher in the intervening years.

Inedible crude materials exports rose by 7 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from \$216 million to \$232 million, although the peak year was 1965, when sales of all items in this section reached \$256 million. A contributor to this decline was radioactive ores and concentrates, which declined to \$23 million in 1966, after holding steady at around the \$40 million level in previous years. The major item in this section was crude nickel, exports of which stood at \$81 million in 1966, higher than in 1963, but below the 1965 level of \$88 million. Exports of asbestos almost doubled from \$10 million in 1963 to \$19 million by 1966. For this product, as for many other raw materials, Canada is Britain's major supplier.

The most important section in terms of value was inedible fabricated materials, where total exports rose by 20 per cent from \$457 million in 1963 to \$548 million in 1966. The major items in this section were wood and mineral products. After wheat, copper and alloys constituted the largest value item; exports rose by 66 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from \$64 million to \$105 million. Aluminum and alloys, the next largest item, declined slightly during the period, from \$83 million in 1963 to \$79 million at the end. Fabricated nickel increased from \$12 million to \$30 million, sizeable gains were also posted by lead and zinc, 57 per cent and 69 per cent respectively. Exports of wood products moved somewhat irregularly between 1963 and 1966, but most

major commodity groupings ended up higher. Softwood lumber rose by 18 per cent from \$52 million in 1963 to \$61 million in 1966, but the highest level of \$78 million was attained in 1964. Wood pulp moved in a similar fashion, increasing 13 per cent overall to \$36 million in 1966, but reaching \$40 million in 1965. Newsprint exports declined by 19 per cent, from \$60 million in 1963 to \$49 million in 1966. Exports of chemicals generally showed increases. Organic chemicals sales rose from \$8 million in 1963 to \$15 million in 1966, and inorganic chemicals rose from \$7 million to \$12 million. Exports of synthetic rubber and unshaped plastics materials, on the other hand, moved irregularly, rising from \$16 million in 1963 to \$22 million the following year, then declining to \$13 million in 1966.

Inedible end products showed the largest relative increase of any section, exports rising from \$35 million in 1963 to \$56 million in 1966, or 62 per cent. This section was still by far the smallest of the major commodity sections, but this increase was particularly noteworthy in view of the British restrictions on imports of manufactured goods referred to above. No particular products or group of products contributed significantly to this increase, which was fairly broadly based. One of the few groupings of any size to advance markedly during the period was office machines and equipment, from \$1 million in 1963 to \$5 million in 1966.

Imports from the United Kingdom

The percentage of Canada's total imports emanating from the United Kingdom declined slightly between 1963 and 1966 from 8 per cent to 6.7 per cent, the lowest level since the years of the Second World War. The composition of Canadian imports during those years is shown in Table XII.

Imports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco increased by a relatively large amount, 40 per cent, from \$32 million in 1963 to \$44 million by 1966. Distilled alcoholic beverages was the largest item in this section, amounting to \$14 million in 1966, up from \$10 million in 1963. The major product was whisky, at \$10 million in 1966. Among other beverages, imports of tea were \$4 million in 1966.

Inedible crude materials imports declined slightly in value in 1966 to \$32 million, from approximately \$36 million in the earlier years. This decline was to a large extent accounted for by a fall in imports of wool and animal hair from around \$24 million in 1963 - 65 to \$19 million in 1966. By far the greatest part of this grouping was wool tops (\$16 million in 1966) one of Canada's leading imports from Britain. Another fairly large item in this section was undressed fur skins, imports of which varied between \$3 million and \$4 million during the period.

Imports of inedible fabricated materials increased slightly overall from \$169 million in 1963 to \$175 million in 1966. The largest value grouping in this section was textile products, imports of which reached \$42 million in 1966. More than one third of this, \$15 million, was woollen broad woven fabrics. Imports of chemicals were irregular, standing at \$28 million in 1966. Of this total, organic chemicals accounted for \$9 million in that year and inorganic for \$7 million. Also at \$28 million in 1966 were iron and steel products. Non-ferrous metals imports in 1966 stood at \$25 million. Two metals accounted for most of this. The major one was platinum, imports of which increased from \$13 million in 1963 to \$16 million in 1966. The other was aluminum, which ranged around \$4 - \$5 million during the period.

Inedible end products constituted the largest section in value terms among Canadian imports from the United Kingdom, and many of the high value commodities are found therein. Imports of this section grew by one-third between 1963 and 1966, from \$285 million to \$380 million.

Imports of machinery from the United Kingdom, which traditionally have been substantial, totalled \$102 million in 1966. General purpose industrial machinery was \$45 million. The major components of this group were general purpose engines and turbines, imports of which increased from \$4 million in 1963 to \$10 million in 1966, and electric generators and motors, imports of

which ranged between \$11 million and \$14 million during the period. Another \$51 million of imports in 1966 consisted of special purpose industrial machinery, of which the major category was metalworking machinery, rising from \$8 million in 1963 to \$20 million in 1966. Among agricultural machinery, the only major item was tractors, where imports varied between \$12 million and \$17 million between 1963 and 1966.

Transportation equipment of various kinds enjoyed a rapid rise in sales between 1963 and 1966. Imports of passenger automobiles nearly doubled from \$22 million in 1963 to \$42 million in 1966. Imports of ships and boats rose from less than \$1 million in 1963 - 65 to \$13 million, although this increase was largely accounted for by the purchase in February 1966 of two vessels valued at \$12.5 million. Imports in this sector are rather rare since the introduction of a ship construction subsidy in Canada. There were no major imports of aircraft from the United Kingdom during the period under review, but imports of aircraft parts, mainly engine parts, were substantial, reaching \$27 million in 1966.

Imports of various consumer goods long associated with the United Kingdom continued in significant amounts. Purchases of apparel and apparel accessories showed a rising trend, reaching \$12 million in 1966. Footwear imports rose by more than half, reaching \$6 million in 1966. And imports of ceramic tableware rose from \$12 million in 1963 to \$16 million in 1966.

Trade with Other Leading Countries

Japan

The pace of business activity in Japan at the beginning of the period under review had led to both internal pressures upon resources and a large current account deficit. As a result, the government in the winter of 1963 - 64 introduced a number of measures designed to cool off the Japanese economy. These policies were somewhat slow in producing the desired effect, but in the second half of 1964 and in much of 1965 the economy did experience a significant slowdown. However, at the end of 1964 and during 1965 the authorities introduced a number of measures to stimulate the economy, which began to recover by the end of 1965 and moved ahead strongly during 1966. The impact of these policies is reflected in industrial production, which grew by 17 per cent between 1963 and 1964, by only 5 per cent the following year, but rebounded to a 12 per cent increase between 1965 and 1966.

To some extent, private consumption, and to a much greater extent, external demand, acted as sustaining forces throughout the period. In 1965 Japan attained a favourable balance on merchandise trade for

the first time since World War II, and even though imports recovered in 1966 as business picked up, the growth in exports from a larger base was such that this favourable performance was repeated in 1966. Thus in 1965 imports rose by only 3 per cent to U.S. \$8,170 million while exports rose by 27 per cent to U.S. \$8,452 million. In 1966 imports recovered and in fact rose faster than exports, 17 per cent versus 16 per cent, but the balance of trade was still in surplus to the extent of some U.S. \$250 million in that year.

A somewhat similar pattern may be seen in Canada's trade with Japan. Total exports to Japan increased by almost one third between 1963 and 1966, from \$298 million to \$395 million. There was however a decline in 1965, when exports declined by some 5 per cent to \$317 million from \$332 million the previous year. Imports from Japan on the other hand rose by a much greater amount, almost doubling from \$130 million in 1963 to \$253 million in 1966, although the annual rate of increase declined during the period. As may be seen, Canada ran a surplus on trade with our third largest trading partner in every one of the years under review, although the size of the surplus tended, if anything, to diminish.

Among Canadian exports to Japan between 1963 and 1966, foodstuffs and basic materials tended to predominate. The largest single commodity was wheat, exports of which varied somewhat from one year to the next, but overall increased from \$96 million in 1963 to \$103 million in 1966. Exports of barley were more irregular, amounting to \$9 million in 1966. Flaxseed and rapeseed exports, which were \$26 million in 1963, rose to \$35 million by 1966. Most minerals and metals showed gains during the period. The major item in this category was copper in ores, concentrates and scrap, exports of which rose from \$34 million in 1963 to \$56 million in 1966. Iron ore exports, however, declined year by year from \$27 million in 1963 to \$19 million by 1966. Aluminum rose from \$8 million to \$15 million, coal from \$7 million to \$11 million, fertilizers from \$6 million to \$12 million. Among exports of manufactured goods to Japan, which amounted to only \$10 million in 1966, card punching, sorting and tabulating machines, electronic computers and parts, accounted for between \$3 million and \$5 million between 1963 and 1966.

Imports from Japan rose rapidly during the period under review, reaching more than a quarter of a billion dollars by 1966. The largest commodity grouping consisted of textiles and clothing. Imports of fabricated textile materials rose rapidly in the middle 1960's, reaching \$30 million by 1966. Most of this was broad woven fabrics, principally cottons (\$8 million in 1966), woollens (\$6 million), synthetic fibres (\$4 million), and the fastest growing of all, fabrics of mixed fibres, which rose from \$0.6 million in 1963 to \$5 million by 1966. Rapid growth also occurred in made-up goods. Imports of apparel and apparel accessories increased from \$13 million in 1963 to \$21 million in 1966. Another large category of goods was communication and related equipment, imports rising from \$10 million to \$22 million, most of it consisting of consumer items. Imports of cameras and parts rose from \$3 million to \$5 million, and of games and toys from \$4 million to \$6 million. Another category of consumer goods in which Japan enjoyed a very rapid penetration of the Canadian market was motorcycles and similar items, imports of which rose from \$0.6 million in 1963 to \$9 million by 1966.

Federal Republic of Germany

The growth of Germany's exports had been rapid during 1963. Stimulated by this strong external demand industrial output advanced strongly from year-end and continued through 1964. Industrial production rose by 9 per cent during the year and the investment goods sector was a strongly expansionary force, and continued to be so during the following year. However many other sectors of the economy, notably public and private consumption, also rose strongly during 1965, and as the year progressed increased pressure on resources became apparent. Prices, which had been steady until 1964, began to advance accordingly, and the acute shortage of labour led to acute cost and price pressure.

From 1963 to 1966 exports from Germany grew steadily by 10 - 12 per cent annually. Imports however, where the increase was also in this range in 1964, accelerated very sharply in 1965, posting a gain of close to 20 per cent over the previous year. Thus the balance of trade which had been of the order of U.S. \$1.5 billion in 1963 and 1964, declined to less than U.S. \$0.5 billion in 1965. Exports in 1965 were U.S. \$17,901 million, imports U.S. \$17,482 million. Increasingly in 1965 imports had to make up for domestic production shortfalls.

The West German economy entered 1966 with business activity still at an overheated level. In the course of the year restrictive measures were instituted to dampen down this level. By the end of 1966, clear indications of a sharp slowdown were already evident and economic growth had virtually ceased. Pressures eased markedly, industrial output rose by less than 2 per cent, the growth of imports was only 3 per cent in the year overall. The balance of payments improved sharply, led by a surplus on the merchandise account of over U.S. \$2 billion.

It is difficult to determine to what extent those developments influenced Canada's trade, with the Federal Republic, since in either direction it accounts only for 1 - 2 per cent of West Germany's imports and exports. The peak year in the period under review for Canadian exports to this country was 1964 when total sales reached \$217 million. Exports declined thereafter, and the 1966 level of \$180 million was little higher than the \$176 million attained in 1963. Imports on the other hand rose steadily year by year, and at \$235 million in 1966 were 63 per cent above the 1963 level. The balance of trade was in Canada's favour in 1963 and 1964, and in Germany's in 1965 and 1966.

The decline in Canadian exports in 1965 and 1966 was partly attributable to falls in sales of several major products which had been unusually high in previous years. Exports of wheat fell after 1964 from \$48 million that year to \$29 million in 1966. Exports of navigation equipment and parts, which had been of the order of \$23 - \$24 million in 1963 - 64, declined sharply to \$5 million by 1966 with the conclusion of the supply contracts. Other products fared better, notably wood products. Wood pulp exports rose from \$7 million to \$12 million, newsprint from less than \$1 million to \$8 million, paperboard from negligible amounts to \$4 million in 1966. Exports of flaxseed and rapeseed rose from \$1 million in 1963 to \$7 million in 1966. Asbestos, the second largest commodity after wheat, ranged around \$11 - \$13 million in the period. Aluminum sales were at their peak of \$21 million in 1964, thence declining to \$8 million by 1966. Exports of nickel doubled from \$5 million in 1963 to \$10 million by 1966.

Imports from Germany rose rapidly on a broad front. By far the largest item was automobiles, which in fact showed no net gain, being at \$33 million in 1963 and 1966, but at higher levels in the intervening years. Motor vehicle parts rose from \$5 million to \$7 million. The advance in imports was headed by machinery, with metalworking machinery increasing from \$3 million to \$9 million and tractors and parts from \$2 million to \$9

million. Imports of drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery rose from almost nothing in 1963, to \$1 million in 1964 and 1965, and \$10 million in 1966. Imports of office machinery and equipment rose from \$3 million in 1963 to \$5 million in 1966 and textile industries machinery rose from \$2 million to \$5 million. Primary iron and steel imports also showed sharp rises, reaching \$26 million by 1966.

TABLE 10. Trade of Canada with Ten Other Leading Countries

Note: For trade with United States and United Kingdom see Ch. II. Tables 6-9. Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1966.

	1963	1964	1965	1966	Change from		
					1963 -64	1964 -65	1965 -66
	\$'000,000				%		
Japan:							
Total exports	297.9	332.2	317.2	394.9	+ 11.5	- 4.5	+ 24.5
Imports	130.5	174.4	230.1	253.1	+ 33.6	+ 31.9	+ 10.0
Trade balance	+ 167.4	+ 157.8	+ 87.1	+ 141.8	-	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic:							
Total exports	175.9	217.0	193.2	179.7	+ 23.4	- 11.0	- 7.0
Imports	144.0	170.4	209.5	235.2	+ 18.3	+ 22.9	+ 12.3
Trade balance	+ 31.9	+ 46.6	- 16.3	- 55.5	-	-	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:							
Total exports	150.1	316.2	197.7	320.6	+ 110.7	- 37.5	+ 62.2
Imports	2.3	2.8	9.9	11.7	+ 21.7	+ 253.6	+ 18.2
Trade balance	+ 147.8	+ 313.4	+ 187.8	+ 309.0	-	-	-
Venezuela:							
Total exports	46.7	65.1	74.1	76.7	+ 39.4	+ 13.8	+ 3.5
Imports	243.5	270.6	254.7	215.1	+ 11.1	- 5.9	- 15.5
Trade balance	- 196.8	- 205.5	- 180.6	- 138.4	-	-	-
People's Republic of China:							
Total exports	104.7	136.3	105.1	184.9	+ 30.2	- 22.9	+ 75.9
Imports	5.1	9.4	14.4	20.6	+ 84.3	+ 53.2	+ 43.1
Trade balance	+ 99.6	+ 126.8	+ 90.7	+ 164.3	-	-	-
Netherlands:							
Total exports	88.8	102.1	129.5	144.3	+ 15.0	+ 26.8	+ 11.4
Imports	36.7	39.9	56.3	60.5	+ 8.7	+ 41.1	+ 7.5
Trade balance	+ 52.0	+ 62.2	+ 73.2	+ 83.8	-	-	-
Italy:							
Total exports	78.4	63.2	94.6	115.7	- 19.4	+ 49.7	+ 22.3
Imports	55.3	67.5	80.3	86.7	+ 22.1	+ 19.0	+ 8.0
Trade balance	+ 23.1	- 4.2	+ 14.3	+ 29.0	-	-	-
France:							
Total exports	65.6	81.4	89.6	86.7	+ 24.1	+ 10.1	- 3.2
Imports	58.2	68.7	96.1	106.7	+ 18.0	+ 39.9	+ 11.0
Trade balance	+ 7.5	+ 12.7	- 6.5	- 20.0	-	-	-
Belgium and Luxembourg:							
Total exports	78.3	101.8	129.1	119.0	+ 30.0	+ 26.8	- 7.8
Imports	47.3	59.2	72.0	61.6	+ 25.2	+ 21.6	- 14.4
Trade balance	+ 31.0	+ 42.6	+ 57.1	+ 57.4	-	-	-
Australia:							
Total exports	101.7	149.6	143.6	119.2	+ 47.1	- 4.0	- 17.0
Imports	55.7	59.8	47.4	59.6	+ 7.4	- 20.7	+ 25.7
Trade balance	+ 46.0	+ 89.8	+ 96.2	+ 59.6	-	-	-

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Canada's trade with the Soviet Union was of little account until 1961, which was the first year that the Russians, traditionally a net exporter, became customers for Canadian grain. No more wheat and wheat flour was purchased by the Soviet Union from Canada until 1963, but from then until 1966 were the record years for sales to the U.S.S.R. Exports of wheat and wheat flour were \$148 million in 1963, \$312 million in 1964, \$189 million in 1965 and a record \$316 million in 1966. These large sales were occasioned by the unavailability of sufficiently large crops in the Soviet Union to supply their own market and that of other friendly countries. Cereals accounted for more than 95 per cent of all Canadian exports to the Russians. Sales of all other products never exceeded \$10 million in any year, and tended to consist of small and spasmodic exports of a wide variety of goods. Canadian total exports to the Soviet Union between 1964 and 1966 were so large that, according to Soviet trade statistics, Canada was that country's leading supplier overall, outside of the other State Trading countries with whom the Russians normally conduct the largest part of their commercial relations.

Imports from the Soviet Union prior to 1965 had been around \$3 million or less annually, consisting mostly of fur skins, cotton fabrics and various minerals and metals. In 1965 and 1966, these items were supplemented by large shipments of raw cotton, totalling over \$13 million in the two years combined, and this product contributed to increases in total Canadian imports from the U.S.S.R. to \$10 million in 1965 and \$12 million in 1966.

Venezuela

Venezuela was Canada's sixth largest trading partner at the end of the period 1963 - 66. Exports to Venezuela were both substantial and fast growing, rising by two thirds from \$47 million in 1963 to \$77 million in 1966. Imports however were several times larger, ranging from a high of \$271 million in 1964 to a low of \$215 million in 1966. The balance of trade therefore varied considerably, but remained substantial and unfavourable.

The irregularity in the value of imports from Venezuela is largely accounted for by variations in arrivals of crude petroleum, (a commodity in which Venezuela is traditionally Canada's largest supplier), which were \$220 million in 1963, rose to a peak of \$243 million in 1964, then declined to \$166 million in 1966. Imports of refined petroleum products were smaller, but rose steadily during the period. Fuel oil imports increased from \$16 million in 1963 to \$33 million in 1966, and diesel and tractor fuel tripled from \$4 million to \$12 million.

The advance in Canadian exports to Venezuela during the period was headed by automotive products. Passenger automobiles and chassis exports rose from \$2 million in 1963 to \$24 million in 1966. Trucks and chassis increased from negligible amounts in 1963 - 65 to \$6 million in 1966. Other more traditional exports fared somewhat unevenly. Wheat sales were irregular, but the 1966 level of \$9 million was down substantially from the high level of \$21 million in 1964. Newsprint exports increased steadily from \$2 million in 1963 to \$6 million in 1966. Steel plate, sheet and strip ranged around \$3 - \$4 million and milk powder declined on balance from \$7 million in 1963 to \$3 million in 1966.

People's Republic of China

The People's Republic of China has been a purchaser of Canadian grain since 1961, being the largest regular customer for wheat after the United Kingdom. Significant amounts of barley were also sold to China between 1961 and 1964, in fact in 1964 Canadian exports of barley at \$19 million were larger than those to any other single destination. Wheat however was the major commodity by far in the period under review from 1963 to 1966. In 1963 wheat accounted for \$103 million out of total exports of \$105 million, and \$117 million of total exports of \$136 million in the following year. In 1965 wheat consisted of all but half a million dollars of total exports of \$105 million, and in 1966 wheat exports of \$183 million were predominant among total exports of \$185 million. Also shipped in the latter year was \$1.5 million of zinc and alloys.

Imports from China, while much smaller than exports, rose rapidly during the period, climbing steadily from \$5 million in 1963 to \$21 million by 1966. A large item, for many years the largest single item of all, was walnuts, imports of which ranged around \$2 - \$3 million in 1963 - 66. Peanuts, imports of which were nil in 1963, although small amounts had been purchased from China in previous years, rose to more than \$2 million in 1965 and 1966. Apparel and apparel accessories became the largest product grouping by 1966, rising to \$6 million from less than \$1 million in 1963. Cotton broad woven fabrics imports rose from very low levels in the years prior to 1964 to \$3 million by 1966.

The Netherlands

The years between 1963 and 1965 were a period of substantial growth in business activity in the Netherlands. Internal demand was strong, and output and incomes advanced strongly, at the cost, however, of considerable and widespread rises in prices. Industrial output grew by 10 per cent in 1964, but slackened somewhat in 1965, increasing by some 6 per cent overall. The growth in 1965 was mainly in private consumption, since the formation of fixed capital showed increasing signs of weakness. Economic growth slowed down during 1966, as a result of a softening of

demand, both domestically and externally. Industrial production again rose by 6 per cent, but more on account of demand from the business sector than from the consumer sector, which suffered from fiscal measures introduced at the beginning of 1966. Wages, and to a lesser extent prices, continued to move upwards.

The growth in exports slowed down with succeeding years. The increases were 17 per cent, 10 per cent and 6 per cent in 1964, 1965 and 1966 respectively. To a considerable extent, these developments were a reflection of the weakening of demand in West Germany and Britain as the period under review progressed. Overall however, exports rose by 36 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from U.S. \$4,961 million to U.S. \$6,751 million. Imports rose by 34 per cent from U.S. \$5,966 million to U.S. \$8,016 million, producing a widening of the merchandise trade gap from U.S. \$1 billion to U.S. \$1.5 billion.

Canada's trade with the Netherlands in both directions grew rapidly between 1963 and 1966, with particularly large increases in 1964. Total exports rose by 62 per cent to \$144 million in 1966, and imports rose 65 per cent to \$60 million.

The leading export to the Netherlands between 1963 and 1966 continued to be wheat, although the growth in sales was slight, varying between \$27 million and \$30 million in the period. Other long-standing export commodities held their own or increased slightly, notably iron ores, concentrates and scrap which varied from \$3 - \$6 million and asbestos \$2 - \$3 million. Other products, where sales had previously been small or insignificant, enjoyed substantial increases. Shipments of flaxseed rose from \$2 million in 1963 to \$13 million by 1966, and rapeseed from \$0.3 million to \$4 million. Wood pulp exports rose from \$2 million to \$7 million and pulpwood from \$1 million to \$5 million. Among minerals and metals, crude zinc rose from low levels in preceding years to \$3 million in 1966, lead rose from \$0.5 million in 1963 to \$2.5 million in 1966, and fertilizers from almost nothing before 1966 to more than \$5 million in that year.

Among imports, manufactured goods and agricultural products predominated. The largest item was communication and related equipment, imports of which rose from \$5 million in 1963 to \$9 million in 1966. Office machines and equipment rose from \$1 million to \$3 million. Imports of vegetable oils and fats (other than essential oils) rose from \$1 million in 1963 to \$5 million in 1966 and dairy produce from \$1 million to \$5 million. Purchases of nursery and greenhouse stock ranged around \$2 - \$2.5 million, tobacco imports were in the region of \$1.5 - \$2.5 million, cocoa and chocolate imports were between \$1 million and \$2 million annually.

Italy

The foreign trade of Italy experienced major changes between 1963 and 1966. In 1963 exports were U.S. \$5,054 million, while imports were more than 50 per cent higher at U.S. \$7,592 million. From 1963 to 1966 exports rose very strongly by 59 per cent to U.S. \$8,038 million, while imports fell in 1964 and increased only slightly in 1965, before recovering in 1966. The overall increase in imports was some one billion dollars, to U.S. \$8,589 by 1966. Thus the merchandise trade deficit was greatly reduced, compared with the situation in 1963, to a little more than half a billion dollars by the end of the period.

To some extent, these developments were reflected in Canada's trade with Italy between 1963 and 1966. Total exports to Italy rose by 48 per cent from \$78 million in 1963 to \$116 million in 1966, while imports rose by 57 per cent, reaching \$87 million by 1966.

Wheat was the leading commodity in Canada's exports to Italy, sales doubled from \$11 million in 1963 to \$22 million in 1966. Exports of barley, which had been nil in 1963, increased rapidly in succeeding years to \$13 million by 1966, while rapeseed sales rose from \$2 million to \$6 million. Exports of wood pulp rose steadily from \$7 million in 1963 to \$12 million in 1966. Sales of aluminum in various forms, which had been in 1963 at \$13 million, became somewhat unsteady in later years, and were \$9 million in 1966. Among finished goods, the major item was navigation equipment, where exports rose from \$1 million to \$6 million.

Imports from Italy were quite diverse in nature but certain categories of goods tended to show up quite prominently, including machinery, textiles and clothing, and food products. Office machines and equipment was the largest product grouping, imports rising considerably from \$4 million in 1963 to \$8 million in 1966. Imports of prefabricated structures and parts (mostly transmission towers) rose from a very low level in 1963 to \$5 million in 1966. Tractor purchases increased from a quarter of a million dollars to \$2 million. Knitted outerwear imports ranged between \$5 million and \$6 million, and footwear between \$4 million and \$6 million. Imports of textiles rose rapidly during the period, reaching \$8 million by 1966. Among foodstuffs, wine and cheese were the major items. Imports of wine rose from \$2 million to \$3 million between 1963 and 1966, and cheese imports were around \$2 million. The next largest item among eatables was canned tomatoes and tomato paste, also around \$2 million.

France

France is one of the world's leading trading nations, occupying fourth place during the period under review in terms of value of goods traded, between the

United Kingdom in third position and Canada in fifth. France's trade in both directions grew rapidly, by more than one-third, between 1963 and 1966.

Exports grew steadily year by year, from U.S. \$8,085 million in 1963 to U.S. \$10,890 in 1966. Imports rose from U.S. \$8,727 to U.S. \$11,843 in 1966, even though there was a marked slowdown in the pace of business activity in the latter part of 1964 and 1965, following the introduction of stabilization measures in September 1963. Towards the end of 1965, recovery from recession began, and the economy advanced strongly in 1966 with industrial output rising by more than 7 per cent and real GNP by 5 per cent.

The striking feature of Canada's trade with France was the sharp rise in our imports from that country. Imports rose from \$58 million to \$107 million, or 83 per cent. Total exports to France rose strongly from \$66 million in 1963 to \$81 million in 1964, but thereafter, the rate of growth slackened, and exports closed at \$87 million by the end of the period.

Forest and mineral products tended to dominate the list of exports to France between 1963 and 1966. The largest value item was asbestos, where exports rose from \$7 million to \$12 million, followed by copper, which rose from \$4 million to \$10 million. Nickel in various forms increased from \$0.5 million in 1963 to \$4.5 million in 1966. Among forest products, softwood lumber exports rose from \$2 million to \$5 million, wood pulp ranged around \$4 - \$6 million and pulpwood exports were irregular, reaching \$3 million in 1966. The major decline was in exports of wheat, which at \$14 million in 1963 had been the major item in French purchases from Canada. By 1966, however, wheat exports had dropped to \$4 million.

The major item among purchases from France between 1963 and 1966 was passenger automobiles and chassis, where imports rose from \$3 million to \$8 million. Other transportation equipment consisted of tires, where imports rose from less than \$1 million to \$2 million, and railway and street railway rolling stock, where imports were some \$2 million in 1965 and 1966 respectively. A large part of these shipments consisted of equipment for the subway system in Montreal. Aircraft imports were small until 1966, when they rose suddenly to \$1.5 million. This increase was accounted for mainly by the purchase of one business jet at a little more than \$1 million in November of that year.

Imports of printed matter from France were substantial, rising from \$5 million in 1963 to \$8 million in 1966. Computers and parts were imported in large amounts in 1965 and 1966, reaching \$4 million and \$6 million in those years. Among traditional imports from France, wine purchases rose from \$3 million to \$6 million and distilled alcoholic beverages from \$3 million

to \$5 million between 1963 and 1966. Imports of apparel and accessories were in the range \$3 - \$4 million, and imports of footwear increased from \$0.5 million to \$1.5 million.

Belgium and Luxembourg

The people of Belgium and Luxembourg are very active participants in international trade. On a per capita basis, they are the biggest traders of all. Between 1963 and 1966, the value of exports and imports per head increased from more than U.S. \$500 annually to some U.S. \$700. In terms of the totals, both exports and imports rose by 40 per cent or more in the period under review. Exports increased from U.S. \$4,840 million in 1963 to U.S. \$6,832 million in 1966 and imports from U.S. \$5,128 million to U.S. \$7,182 million. These increases were achieved despite relatively slow growth of the economy after 1964; industrial production, after rising by 7 per cent in 1964, thereafter increased by less than 4 per cent overall in the next two years.

Canadian exports to Belgium and Luxembourg gained 52 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from \$78 million to \$119 million. Imports rose by 30 per cent in the same period, from \$47 million to \$62 million. In the case of both exports and imports however, 1965 was the peak year, the levels attained being \$129 million and \$72 million respectively.

Wheat was by far the leading export to Belgium and Luxembourg between 1963 and 1966, although not a contributor to the large increase in exports to that country. Wheat sales were valued at \$34 million in 1966, lower than in 1963 or 1965. Crude lead and zinc contributed substantially to the increase in exports. Zinc exports increased from \$1 million in 1963 to \$22 million in 1966, lead from \$2 million to \$5 million. Asbestos exports were in the range \$6 - \$7 million in the period, and softwood lumber exports fluctuated around \$2 - \$3 million annually. Among manufactured goods, a large increase occurred in exports of passenger automobiles and chassis from \$0.6 million to \$6 million in 1965, falling off slightly the following year to \$4 million. Exports of woodworking machinery and equipment rose from \$0.5 million in 1963 to between \$1 million and \$2 million in succeeding years.

Iron and steel products dominate the scene in Canadian imports from Belgium and Luxembourg, accounting for between one third and one half of the total. Imports were \$23 million in 1964, rose to a peak of \$36 million in 1965 and declined to \$20 million in 1966. Other major imports included gem diamonds (cut but not set), where purchases rose from \$4 million in 1963 to \$7 million in 1966, sheet and plate glass (between \$6 million and \$8 million per year) and unexposed photographic film and plates (\$3 million per year).

Australia

Australia occupied twelfth position among the countries in world trade in 1966 (and among Canada's leading trading partners), and was the leader among the non-industrialized group. Owing to a more rapid rate of growth in imports than in exports, Australia suffered some deterioration in the merchandise trade account between 1963 and 1966. Exports rose by 13 per cent in the period to U.S. \$3,158 million while imports rose by 31 per cent to U.S. \$3,636 million. As a result the balance on visibles, which had been in slight surplus in 1963, turned around to a relatively large deficit of close to U.S. \$800 million in 1965, improving to some U.S. \$500 million the following year when exports rose by 6 per cent and imports declined by 3 per cent.

Canada's trade with Australia to some extent shared in the uneven course of that country's trade. Total exports to Australia rose from \$102 million in 1963 to \$150 million the next year, then declined to \$119 million by 1966. Imports were in the area of \$55 - \$60 million, with a sharp decline to \$47 million in 1965.

Newsprint was the major Canadian export to Australia in 1963 - 66, sales rising to \$19 million in 1966 from \$12 million in 1963. Among other wood products

were softwood lumber (\$10 - \$11 million in 1963 - 66) and wood pulp (\$4 - \$5 million in most years). Among motor vehicle exports, passenger automobiles and chassis declined from \$9 million in 1963 to \$5 million by 1966, motor vehicle parts (except engines) were generally stable at \$9 million in most years, and trucks and chassis exports were in the range of \$2 - \$4 million. Sulphur exports rose sharply from \$0.7 million in 1963 to \$6 million by 1966.

Among imports, foodstuffs accounted for the largest part of Canadian purchases from Australia. Imports of the products covered in Section II of the Import Commodity Classification (food, feed, beverages and tobacco) amounted to more than \$40 million in 1966, or a little over two thirds of all imports from Australia. Fresh or frozen meats was the largest single commodity grouping, rising from \$12 million in 1963 to \$15 million by 1966. Imports of fruit in various forms, mainly canned and dried, rose steadily during the period, reaching \$14 million by 1966. Raw sugar was the leading commodity in 1963 and 1964 at \$18 million, but mainly on account of the very high prices prevailing during those years. In 1965 sugar imports declined to \$9 million and in 1966 to \$6 million. The other leading import was wool and fine animal hair, purchases rising from \$5 million in 1963 to \$8 million by 1966.

CHAPTER IV

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Trade with Europe

Canada's traditionally favourable balance of trade with Europe was amplified considerably between 1963 and 1966 by the very large sales of wheat to the Soviet Union and other State Trading countries. Between 1963 and 1966 domestic exports to Europe (exclusive of Commonwealth and Preferential countries in this instance) rose by more than 50 per cent from \$862 million to \$1,298 million, with the bulk of the gain coming in 1964 when a 43 per cent increase took place. Imports from Europe also rose between 1963 and 1966, and by a much greater amount in percentage terms, 68 per cent. The absolute values for imports were \$496 million in 1963 and \$835 million in 1966. This increase, however, still left imports in 1966 at a lower level than exports at the start of the period in 1963. The net result of these movements was that the export surplus with the area overall widened from \$381 million in 1963 to \$477 million in 1966, with the peak level attained in 1964 at \$654 million. Full detail is shown in Table 11.

The extent to which wheat dominated Canadian exports to Europe in the period under review is illustrated in Table XIII of Part II, which lists the leading commodities sold to the continent. Wheat is not only by far the leading commodity exported in every year, but the value is also greater than that for all goods in the crude, fabricated or end products sections of the classification. Sales of wheat rose from \$338 million in 1963 to \$551 million in 1964. They declined to \$416 million in 1965, but advanced to \$500 million by the end of the period. To a large extent, these fluctuations parallel the changes in purchases of wheat by the Eastern European countries, since sales to more stable customers such as West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium-Luxembourg showed only minor year-to-year variations around the longer-term trend. Besides the Soviet Union, other large purchasers in Eastern Europe were Czechoslovakia (\$50 million in 1964 and none in 1966) and Poland (\$55 million in 1964 declining to \$28 million by 1966).

Exports of other items in the food, feed, beverages and tobacco section were much smaller, although not insignificant. Exports of barley rose from \$5 million in 1964 to \$16 million in 1966, with Italy accounting for most of this increase. Exports of oats declined from \$15 million in 1963 to \$8 million in 1966, and rye exports were mostly in the range of \$5 - \$6 million. Wheat flour exports were erratic, but generally less than \$10 million annually, with the exception of 1964 when a large sale to the Soviet Union pushed the total to \$36 million.

Exports of crude materials enjoyed substantial gains, more than doubling from \$172 million in 1963 to \$368 million in 1966. Minerals exports were responsible for much of this gain, led by nickel. European deliveries of nickel in various crude forms rose from \$52 million in 1963 to \$74 million in 1966. Some three quarters of this was sent to Norway for refining. Asbestos exports increased steadily from \$39 million in 1963 to \$57 million in 1966, with shipments going to many customers in Western Europe. Zinc exports, which had been relatively small at \$4 million in 1963, rose sharply thereafter, reaching \$34 million by 1966. This sharp rise was largely accounted for by large purchases by Belgium-Luxembourg, amounting to \$22 million by the final year. Belgium-Luxembourg also accounted for a major part of lead exports to Europe. Among other minerals which registered gains were copper in various crude forms (\$10 million in 1963, rising to \$31 million by 1966), much of which went to the Scandinavian countries, and iron ore (\$10 million in 1963 and \$27 million in 1966) shipped to a number of Western European countries, notably Italy.

Among other crude materials, Europe took a large part of Canada's growing exports of flaxseed and rapeseed, sales rising from \$13 million in 1963 to \$48 million in 1966. The Netherlands was the major purchaser. Exports of cattle hides rose from \$5 million in 1963 to \$21 million by 1966.

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except Commonwealth and Preferential)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	Change from		
					1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	862.4	1,229.1	1,159.0	1,297.5	+ 42.5	- 5.7	+ 12.0
Re-exports	15.3	15.1	16.4	13.9	-	-	-
Imports	496.3	589.9	753.9	834.8	+ 18.9	+ 27.8	+ 10.7
Total trade	1,374.0	1,834.1	1,929.3	2,146.2	+ 33.5	+ 5.2	+ 11.2
Trade balance	+ 381.3	+ 654.3	+ 421.4	+ 476.6	-	-	-

Exports of fabricated materials also advanced by 26 per cent from \$185 million in 1963 to \$234 million in 1966. Gains in this section, however, were smaller and less widespread, and were accompanied by some losses. The leading commodity was woodpulp, exports rising from \$24 million to \$39 million in the period under review, followed by copper and alloys, which increased slightly to \$31 million by 1966. Exports of aluminum and alloys declined steadily from \$42 million in 1963 to reach \$30 million by 1966. The major reason for the fall was a reduction in purchases by West Germany. Exports of fabricated rubber and plastics products fell from \$28 million in 1963 to \$18 million in 1966. Certain wood products fared better. Softwood lumber sales advanced to many Western European countries, reaching \$19 million by 1966. Newsprint exports rose sharply from \$3 million in 1963 to \$11 million in 1966, largely the result of increased purchases by West Germany. Exports of muriate of potash for fertilizer, previously insignificant, rose to more than \$5 million in 1966, almost all of this amount going to the Netherlands.

Exports of end products were relatively smaller, in the range of \$100 - \$124 million per year. Many of the items in this section experienced quite substantial fluctuations from year to year, owing in part to the timing of defence production contracts. The leading item was navigation equipment, where sales fell from \$30 million in 1963 to \$16 million by 1966. Reduced purchases by West Germany, as mentioned earlier, largely accounted for the fall. Exports of aircraft and parts were erratic. Sales of complete aircraft were negligible in 1963, then were \$10 million in 1964 and 1965, falling to \$6 million in 1966. The reason for this development was the sale of two aircraft in 1964, two more in 1965 and one in 1966 to Iceland. Exports of aircraft engines and parts were around \$5 - \$6 million during the period, notably to France, Norway and West Germany. Exports of other aircraft parts fell from \$15 million in 1963 to \$9 million in 1966. Exports of passenger automobiles and chassis rose sharply from \$1 million in 1963 to \$14 million in 1965, falling to \$9 million the next year. Major customers were Sweden, Switzerland and Belgium - Luxembourg. Exports of a variety of office machines ranged around \$8 - \$12

million, with France and West Germany the leading markets.

Imports from Europe (\$496 million in 1963, \$835 million in 1966) consisted mostly of products in the fabricated materials and end products sections, together with some manufactured foodstuffs. Fabricated materials imports rose by 56 per cent in the period under review, from \$175 million to \$274 million. Steel products were the major item in the section. Bars and rods advanced from \$15 million in 1963 to \$25 million in 1966, going as high as \$42 million in 1965. Plate, sheet and strip imports moved ahead even faster, from \$6 million to \$20 million by 1966. Imports of refined nickel were more even, ranging around \$16 - \$21 million. Virtually all the nickel imports consisted of metal returning to Canada from Norway after refining. Broad woven fabrics imports also rose - cottons from \$8 million in 1963 to \$15 million in 1966, and man-made fibres fabrics and mixed-fibre fabrics both increased to \$5 million.

End products was by far the largest section, accounting for more than half of all Canadian imports from Europe. Imports rose by 74 per cent from \$257 million in 1963 to \$448 million in 1966. The major item was passenger automobiles and chassis, which posted a gain of one-fifth overall, from \$42 million in 1963 to \$51 million in 1966. More than half these imports came from West Germany. Office machines and equipment imports rose from \$11 million in 1963 to \$26 million in 1966. Industrial machinery of many kinds was imported in sharply increasing amounts during the period. The largest category was metal working machinery, where imports advanced from \$8 million in 1963 to \$20 million by 1966.

Consumer goods of various kinds were also purchased in large and growing amounts. Footwear was one of the fastest growing items, imports rising from \$7 million in 1963 to \$16 million in 1966. Italy was one of the main suppliers, and imports from Czechoslovakia also rose considerably. Apparel items were also on the increase, rising from \$18 million in 1963 to \$23 million in 1966. Watches and clocks imports, mainly from Switzerland, were around \$9 - \$10 million. Imports of printed matter, mainly from France, rose from \$9 million in 1963 to \$12 million in 1966.

TRADE WITH REGIONAL EUROPEAN ECONOMIC GROUPINGS

European Economic Community

A review of developments in the regional groupings in Europe is to be found in Chapter II, and an analysis of Canada's trade with many of the individual members was made in Chapter III. The purpose of the following paragraphs is principally to indicate the relative importance in Canada's trade in the period under review of these trading blocs.

Table 12 shows Canadian domestic exports to and imports from the countries of EEC individually and collectively. Total domestic exports rose from \$475 million to \$637 million between 1963 and 1966, but as may be seen from the table, the area's share of all Canadian exports fell slightly from 7 per cent in 1963 to just over 6 per cent in 1966. This was mainly attribut-

able to the decline in West Germany's purchases from Canada. The other members of the EEC either accepted the same percentage of Canadian exports or increased it slightly. Imports from EEC rose by more than 60 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from \$342 million to \$551 million. The leading participant of the members of the Community in trade with Canada again was West Germany but in the case of imports, that country

slightly increased its share of the market. Since the other members in the main did as well as or better in 1966 than in 1963, the EEC's share of the Canadian market rose slightly from 5.2 per cent to 5.6 per cent. In terms of the balance of trade, which would include Canadian re-exports, the surplus in Canada's favour contracted from \$148 million in 1963 to \$95 million in 1966.

European Free Trade Association

Canada's trade with the seven countries of the European Free Trade Association is much larger than trade with EEC, mainly because the membership includes the United Kingdom, which is Canada's second largest trading partner. At the same time, Canada's trade with EEC was growing much more quickly than trade with EFTA. Domestic exports to the seven EFTA countries rose by 15 per cent between 1963 and 1966, and imports from the area rose by 32 per cent. As a result the share of Canada's exports purchased by the EFTA countries declined from 17 per cent in 1963 to 13 per cent in 1966. The United Kingdom was the

destination of all but \$150 - \$200 million of Canadian exports to the area, accounting for \$1,123 million in 1966 of total EFTA purchases of \$1,325 million. Since the U.K. was by far the dominant trading partner in Canadian exports to the area, the low rate of growth in Canadian exports to that country largely accounted for the decline in EFTA's percentage of domestic exports. Norway was responsible for about half of all purchases by the other six members and they increased their purchases from Canada as fast as, or faster than, the average for all countries.

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with EEC and EFTA Countries, 1963 to 1966

Country	Calendar year							
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
	values in \$'000				% of total domestic exports			
Domestic exports								
European Economic Community (EEC):								
Belgium and Luxembourg	76,493	100,535	128,011	117,505	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.2
France	63,428	79,433	87,273	84,541	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8
Germany, Federal Republic	170,969	211,360	189,493	176,800	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.8
Italy	76,761	72,236	93,223	114,787	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1
Netherlands	87,009	101,582	127,766	143,113	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4
Totals, EEC countries	474,659	555,147	625,765	636,746	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.3
European Free Trade Association (EFTA):								
Austria	6,826	7,475	9,857	11,600	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Denmark	6,811	7,484	9,176	10,802	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Norway	73,398	67,582	82,456	107,014	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1
Portugal	5,859	6,264	5,260	5,228	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sweden	20,926	29,922	28,980	36,574	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Switzerland	27,247	28,502	27,095	31,010	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
United Kingdom	1,006,838	1,199,779	1,174,309	1,122,574	14.8	14.8	13.8	11.1
Totals, EFTA countries	1,147,905	1,347,008	1,337,133	1,324,802	16.9	16.6	15.7	13.2
Totals, both groups	1,622,564	1,902,155	1,962,898	1,961,548	23.9	23.5	23.0	19.5
Imports								
European Economic Community (EEC):								
Belgium and Luxembourg	47,342	59,198	72,027	61,555	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
France	58,170	68,687	96,103	106,651	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
Germany, Federal Republic	144,023	170,392	209,517	235,207	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Italy	55,303	67,462	80,279	86,718	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Netherlands	36,736	39,933	56,274	60,489	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
Totals, EEC countries	341,574	405,672	514,199	550,619	5.2	5.4	6.0	5.6
European Free Trade Association (EFTA):								
Austria	9,026	9,595	12,281	15,192	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Denmark	13,209	15,749	20,071	24,181	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Norway	23,492	27,335	33,641	33,774	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Portugal	7,713	9,414	11,053	13,288	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sweden	33,410	38,794	55,568	72,541	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Switzerland	32,469	36,932	43,986	50,279	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
United Kingdom	526,800	573,995	619,058	644,741	8.0	7.7	7.2	6.5
Totals, EFTA countries	646,119	711,814	795,658	853,996	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.7
Totals, both groups	987,693	1,117,486	1,309,857	1,404,615	15.1	14.9	15.2	14.2

To some extent, the comments made about exports apply also to imports from the EFTA countries. The United Kingdom is the major supplier by far among the seven member countries, accounting for \$645 million of total imports from the group of \$854 million in 1966. However, since imports from the United Kingdom grew at a slower rate than imports from all EFTA countries in the period between 1963 and 1966, imports from the Association as a whole declined as a

percentage of total imports from some 10 per cent in 1963 to less than 9 per cent in 1966. Imports from Britain rose by 22 per cent between 1963 and 1966, whereas those from EFTA countries as a whole increased by almost one-third. The other six member countries more or less maintained their share of the Canadian import market in the same period. After Britain, the largest supplier was Sweden, at \$73 million in 1966.

Council of Mutual Economic Assistance

The seven countries listed in Table 13, together with Mongolia for which no separate statistics are collected, form the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, known for short as COMECON. These countries do not normally figure very prominently in Canada's trade, but the years between 1963 and 1966 were exceptions to this rule. The prime cause of this development was of course the exceptional purchases of cereals by these countries during the period, and the consequent fluctuations in exports to COMECON countries from one year to the next were sizeable. Thus, as a share of Canadian domestic exports, the percentage going to these

countries ranged from a low of 3 per cent in 1963 to a high of 6 per cent in 1964.

Imports from the area were far smaller, never exceeding one half of one per cent of all imports to Canada during the period. What is noteworthy, however, is the steady and broadly based rise in imports from all the member countries between 1963 and 1966. Total imports increased from \$20 million in 1963 to \$54 million in 1966. The leading country was Czechoslovakia, at \$9 million in 1963 and \$22 million in 1966.

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with Council of Mutual Economic Assistance Countries

Country	Calendar year							
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
	values in \$'000				% of total domestic exports			
Domestic exports								
Bulgaria.....	28	19,239	7,364	7,812	¹	0.2	0.1	0.1
Czechoslovakia	13,289	54,230	34,762	5,080	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1
Germany, East	1,262	11,739	15,216	12,311	¹	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hungary	374	1,910	8,352	3,293	¹	¹	0.1	¹
Poland	27,200	62,653	31,565	37,404	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4
Roumania.....	1,275	540	641	685	¹	¹	¹	¹
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics....	150,123	315,943	197,362	320,605	2.2	3.9	2.3	3.2
Totals	193,551	466,254	295,262	387,190	2.8	5.8	3.5	3.8
Imports								
Bulgaria.....	74	114	526	768	¹	¹	¹	¹
Czechoslovakia	9,204	12,847	15,965	21,709	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Germany, East	1,207	1,473	1,584	2,163	¹	¹	¹	¹
Hungary	557	761	1,608	3,309	¹	¹	¹	¹
Poland	6,788	9,280	11,815	13,757	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Roumania.....	124	82	238	569	¹	¹	¹	¹
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics....	2,313	2,808	9,885	11,654	¹	¹	0.1	0.1
Totals	20,267	27,365	41,621	53,929	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Trade with Latin America

Traditionally, both exports to and imports from Latin America tend to vary quite considerably from year to year, but, whatever the values of the two flows, Canada always ran a deficit on trade with the area. This long-standing pattern was maintained in the years up to 1965, but in 1966, as a result of a 15 per cent rise in exports to \$364 million, and re-exports of \$6 million, coupled with a 12 per cent decline in imports to \$362 million, Canada's trade with Latin America was in surplus by an amount of \$8 million.

Over the four-year period as a whole, Canada's exports to Latin America increased substantially. From \$269 million in 1963, domestic exports rose to \$328 million in 1964 and after a small setback the following year, rose further to \$364 million by 1966. The sources of these increases were broadly twofold; firstly, some of the large long-standing commodity items registered increased sales, secondly, the development of a market in the area for Canadian automotive products. Among the former category, the leading item, both at the beginning and the end of the period, was newsprint. Exports rose by 41 per cent from \$29 million in 1963 to \$40 million in 1966, with sales increasing to most of the major trading countries in the area. Exports of wheat rose by a quarter, from \$27 million in 1963 to \$34 million in 1966. The leading purchasers were Venezuela and Cuba, the latter taking \$22 million worth in 1966. Wheat flour exports rose very sharply from \$7 million to \$33 million. Cuba accounted for the bulk of this increase; shipments to that country were \$30 million in 1966. Other major items more or less held their own. Steel plate, sheet and strip exports were in the range of \$15 - \$19 million; aluminum and alloys \$13 - \$20 million; and unmanufactured asbestos \$11 - \$14 million.

The increase in exports of automotive products exceeded any of those mentioned above, and represented the penetration of markets previously almost untouched by the Canadian industry. Passenger automobiles and chassis sales rose from \$4 million in 1963 to \$36 million in 1966. Two countries accounted for most of the total. Exports of these vehicles to Peru were \$10 million in 1966, and to Venezuela \$24 million. Exports

of trucks and chassis rose to \$18 million in 1966 from negligible amounts in previous years. Again Peru and Venezuela were the major customers. And exports of motor vehicle parts (excluding engines) increased from less than \$1 million in 1963 to \$20 million in 1966. The major destinations in this instance were Argentina at \$12 million in 1966 and Mexico at \$3 million.

Imports from Latin America between 1963 and 1966 were dominated by one group of products, hydrocarbons and their derivatives, and by one country, Venezuela. To a large extent the fluctuation in total imports from the area are explained by the rises and falls in purchases of these products. Total imports rose from \$384 million in 1963 to \$423 million in 1964, thereafter declining to a low of \$362 million in 1966. Imports from Venezuela alone were \$243 million in 1963, \$271 million in 1964, and were down to \$215 million in 1966. Imports of crude petroleum, all from Venezuela, were \$220 million in 1963, \$243 million in 1964, and declined to \$166 million in 1966. Petroleum products imports grew more steadily; again Venezuela dominated the scene, but not so exclusively as in crude petroleum. Purchases of fuel oil rose yearly from \$19 million in 1963 to double that amount in 1966. Imports of diesel and tractor fuel increased from \$4 million in 1963 to \$12 million by 1966, and gasoline imports were around \$4 - \$5 million annually.

The other major imports from Latin America were to be found in the food, feed, beverages and tobacco section. The value of imports, mainly foods, in this section was around \$100 - \$110 million per annum. Green coffee was the major commodity, at \$38 million in 1966, down from a high of \$52 million in 1964. The major suppliers were Brazil and Colombia. Another important item, which increased steadily during the period, was bananas and plantains. Imports rose from \$27 million in 1963 to \$32 million in 1966. The leading suppliers in 1966 were Honduras, Panama, Ecuador and Costa Rica, in that order. Imports of fresh vegetables rose from \$4 million in 1963 to \$7 million in 1966. Raw sugar imports, mainly from Cuba, declined from \$13 million in 1963 to \$4 million in 1966.

TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with Latin America

	1963	1964	1965	1966	Change from		
					1963 -64	1964 -65	1965 -66
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	268.5	327.9	315.8	364.0	+ 22.1	- 3.7	+ 15.3
Re-exports	3.0	5.2	6.3	5.9	-	-	-
Imports	383.6	423.1	411.4	362.4	+ 10.3	- 2.8	- 11.9
Total trade	655.1	756.2	733.5	732.3	+ 15.4	- 3.0	- 0.2
Trade balance	- 112.0	- 90.0	- 89.3	+ 7.5	-	-	-

Imports of manufactured goods from Latin America to Canada were quite small in this period. In the inedible end products section, purchases rose from \$1 million in 1963 to \$5 million by 1966. Much the

largest item, and the leading contributor to the increase, was sex hormones used in birth control pills. The leading supplier was Panama, with a lesser amount coming from Mexico.

Trade with Commonwealth and Preferential Countries

In this section the countries covered are all the Commonwealth countries, with the exception of Britain, together with Eire and South Africa. These last two are no longer members of the Commonwealth, but the Preferential tariff treatment extended to the membership is granted to them also. Total Canadian exports to Commonwealth and Preferential countries grew steadily between 1963 and 1966 from \$396 million to \$556 million, a gain overall of 40 per cent. Imports also rose, but more slowly and less steadily, from \$401 million in 1963 to \$432 million in 1966. As a result the balance of trade, which had been in declining surplus in the early 1960's and was in deficit by \$5 million in 1963, improved to a substantial surplus of \$140 million by 1965, falling slightly to \$124 million in 1966.

Canadian exports to Commonwealth and Preferential countries in the period under review covered a wide range of goods, with the difference that among these countries' purchases a higher percentage consisted of manufactured goods than was the case with most of the countries with whom Canada has active commercial relations. In view of this situation, it is perhaps unusual that wheat was the leading commodity exported to these countries in 1966. This however was something of an untypical year. Wheat exports in 1963 - 65 were in the range \$26 - \$31 million, but climbed to \$85 million in 1966. The increase was mainly accounted for by India, which received wheat to the value of \$64 million in that year under Canada's external aid program. Exports of wheat flour were more regular, around \$18 - \$22 million in the period. Among inedible crude materials, two products predominated. Exports of asbestos rose from \$10 million in 1963 to \$14 million in 1966, and shipments of crude sulphur rose rapidly from \$2 million to \$13 million. The major purchasers for the latter were Australia, South Africa and India.

Exports of inedible fabricated materials constituted the largest commodity section in 1963 - 66. Aluminum and alloys was the major item in the section, with sales rising from \$26 million in 1963 to \$42 million in 1966. South Africa was the leading customer (\$15 million in the latter year). Wood products were prominent. Exports of newsprint rose from \$27 million in 1963 to \$39 million in 1964, declining thereafter to \$35 million in 1966. Australia was the major market, purchasing around \$20 million in the years from 1964. Softwood lumber exports were in the range \$19 - \$24 million between 1963 and 1966, with Australia again the largest purchaser. Wood pulp exports ranged from a low of \$9 million in 1963 to a high of \$12 million in 1965.

Exports of copper declined from \$15 million in 1963 to \$7 million by 1966, mainly the result of a sharp drop in shipments to India. Exports of nickel and zinc metal fell from \$4 million apiece in 1963 to \$2 million in 1966.

Exports of inedible end products to Commonwealth and Preferential countries constituted a fairly large share of all exports to these countries. Sales increased from \$113 million in 1963 to \$175 million in 1964, then declined somewhat to \$154 million in 1966. Transportation equipment was the largest grouping, with automotive items the leading contributor. Exports of passenger automobiles and chassis were the major item, sales rising from \$18 million in 1963 to \$37 million in 1965, falling back to \$29 million in 1966. South Africa and Australia were the biggest markets. Motor vehicle parts, except engines were around \$13 - \$14 million in most years. Aircraft exports which were only \$4 million in 1963, advanced strongly to \$24 million in 1964, on the strength of large sales to Australia and India, then declined to \$13 million in 1965 and \$6 million in 1966. Another category to show a sudden rise in one year was railroad equipment, where exports in 1964 rose to \$11 million, compared with \$2 - \$4 million in the other years. In this case the rise was occasioned by sales of diesel-electric locomotives to India and New Zealand in 1964. Such fluctuations are common in capital equipment industries like these, where the unit price is relatively high, and deliveries of the goods may be bunched within a relatively short period.

Among other end products exports there was a diversity of machinery and equipment to various destinations. Some of the more prominent were: electric lighting, distribution and control equipment (in the range of \$6 - \$9 million yearly); drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery (\$2 million in 1963, double that amount in 1966); generators and parts (between \$3 million and \$6 million per year); and communication and related equipment (\$2 - \$4 million per year).

The greater part of Canadian imports from Commonwealth and Preferential countries consist of foodstuffs and basic products. This situation follows naturally from the stage of development of the economies of most of these countries. They are predominantly exporters of primary commodities and simple manufactures.

The food, feed, beverages and tobacco section maintained its position of absolute importance despite the fact that imports of these goods fell steadily year by

TABLE 15. Trade of Canada with Commonwealth and Preferential (Except United Kingdom)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	Change from		
					1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$'000,000				%		
Domestic exports	391.5	493.9	502.3	547.4	+ 26.2	+ 1.7	+ 9.0
Re-exports	4.6	9.5	10.3	8.9	—	—	—
Imports	400.8	405.9	372.8	431.9	+ 1.2	- 8.1	+ 15.9
Total trade	797.0	909.2	885.4	988.2	+ 14.1	- 2.6	+ 11.6
Trade balance	- 4.7	+ 97.6	+ 139.9	+ 124.4	—	—	—

year. In 1963 imports were \$214 million, in 1966, \$152 million. The cause of this decline is to be found in the pattern of imports of the leading item in this section, which is raw sugar. In 1963 imports of this item were \$113 million, a value more than half that of all imports of this section. Raw sugar imports fell sharply thereafter, reaching \$41 million by 1966. These declines were more the result of a dramatic fall in the price of this commodity than of a lower volume of purchases. The major suppliers throughout the period were Mauritius, South Africa, Australia, Guyana and Jamaica.

Other products in the section fared much better, although not well enough to offset the decline in sugar. Imports of fresh and frozen meat, mostly lamb and mutton, from Australia, were \$19 million in 1963 and 1966, although somewhat lower in the intervening years. Tea, coffee and cocoa did as well as, or better, in 1966 than in 1963. Black tea imports were \$19 - \$20 million in 1963 - 65, falling slightly to \$17 million in the final year. Green coffee imports more than doubled, from \$6 million in 1963 to \$14 million in 1966. Most of this came from East Africa - Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda. Cocoa bean imports were around \$7 - \$9 million. Most of them came from Nigeria, with a lesser amount from Ghana. Cocoa butter imports were in the range of \$3 - \$5 million in the period under review, virtually all from Ghana.

Imports of inedible crude materials increased by 30 per cent between 1963 and 1966, from \$107 million to \$139 million. The leading commodity in this section, and Canada's leading import from these countries in 1966, was aluminum in ores, concentrates and scrap (either bauxite or alumina). Guyana was the principal

supplier of bauxite and Jamaica of alumina. Crude petroleum imports were some \$15 million in the years to 1965, rising to \$36 million in 1966. The major source of the increase was Nigeria (\$24 million in 1966). Purchases of natural rubber increased from \$19 million in 1963 to \$22 million in 1966, with most of the supply coming from Malaysia. Wool and other fine animal hair imports rose from \$10 million in 1963 to \$14 million in 1966. Australia and New Zealand were the major suppliers.

Imports of fabricated materials rose 40 per cent from \$56 million to \$79 million, between 1963 and 1966. The major item was jute broad woven fabrics, purchases, mostly from India, rising from \$18 million to \$23 million. Imports of cotton broad woven fabrics were around \$6 - \$8 million during the period. Imports of tin, virtually all from Malaysia, rose from \$9 million in 1963 to \$19 million in 1965, falling back to \$12 million the next year.

End products constituted by far the smallest of the major sections of imports from Commonwealth and Preferential countries in the period under review. At the same time, it was also by far the fastest growing. Imports rose by 88 per cent from \$22 million in 1963 to \$41 million in 1966. Even this latter figure, however, was less than 10 per cent of all imports from the area. Within these limits, some substantial increases were recorded. Imports of apparel and accessories doubled from \$7.5 million to \$15 million between 1963 and 1966, with Hong Kong spearheading this increase. Hong Kong was also the source of the large imports of artificial and ornamental flowers, foliage, fruits and feathers amounting to \$2 million per year between 1964 and 1966.

CHAPTER V

NOTES ON METHODS AND CONCEPTS EMPLOYED IN CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

Sources

Canada's foreign trade statistics, with few exception, are compiled from information appearing on Customs entries and invoices received in the External Trade Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the various customs ports in Canada. Such exceptions as exist are all to be found in the area of energy materials. Statistics of crude petroleum and natural gas exported by pipeline have been reported since the beginning of 1964 by the pipeline companies directly to DBS. Electricity exports are reported by the exporting firms through the National Energy Board, and electricity imports are reported directly to the Bureau by the importing firms.

Time Periods

The statistical month during the period covered by this Review differed somewhat from the calendar month. Canadian international trade statistics for any period were based on data reported on entries received from the customs ports at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics up to and including the last working day of the calendar month in question. Customs documents normally reach DBS within a week of the date the goods are cleared, and the receipt of entries from major customs ports normally requires two or three days.

Coverage

- (a) **Domestic exports:** Statistics of domestic exports include goods wholly produced in Canada and goods, previously included in import statistics, which have been changed in form by further processing in Canada and then exported.
- (b) **Re-exports:** Statistics of re-exports include only goods previously included in import statistics which are exported from Canada in the same form as when imported. Minor operations such as sorting or re-packing are not considered as changing the condition of imported goods.
- (c) **Imports:** From the beginning of 1964, that is for the period covered by this *Review*, import statistics include all goods which are cleared by Customs for domestic consumption on arrival in Canada, together with goods which entered into customs warehouses on arrival.

Valuation

Exports are valued f.o.b. place of lading in Canada, that is, the value of the goods exclusive of such charges as inland freight, insurance, handling, etc. from the Canadian point of consignment to the port of exit and beyond.

Imports are valued on the basis of the value as determined for customs duty. The Canadian Customs Act generally requires the valuation of goods f.o.b. point of shipment in the foreign country of export, that is, exclusive of inland freight from the point of consignment to the foreign port of exit, transportation, insurance and handling charges, and export or import duties. The value for customs duty of the goods is basically the fair market value at which equivalent items would be sold for domestic consumption in the country from which the imports into Canada were consigned, less any excise, purchase or sales taxes imposed by the exporting country on domestic sales of such goods.

Exclusions

Certain commodity movements are excluded from trade statistics, either because they have no international commercial implications or because they are better considered as non-merchandise transactions in the Balance of Payments. All values shown in this *Review*, as well as most conventionally employed trade totals, exclude these shipments. The monthly and annual publications of External Trade Division segregate such shipments from the trade totals in both Exports and Imports – Section VII “Special transaction – Non-trade”.

Exclusion from exports include refined and unrefined gold (with minor exceptions); current coin; settlers' effects; private donations and gifts; tourist purchases; goods shipped to Canadian armed forces or diplomatic representatives abroad or re-exported from Canada by forces of NATO countries or by foreign diplomats; exports to NATO countries financed under the Defence Appropriation Acts; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; bunker supplies and ships' stores sold to foreign vessels or aircraft in Canadian ports; and generally all temporary exports and goods moving in transit through Canadian territory. Exclusions from imports are similar to or the converse of the export exclusions. Additional exclusions are ships of British construction and registry imported for use in Canada, and ships purchased for use as international carriers but not used to carry goods between points in Canada. Until the beginning of 1966, aircraft purchased for use as international carriers and not used to carry goods between points in Canada were also excluded.

Systems of Compiling Trade Statistics

There are broadly speaking two systems which may be employed by a country in the compilation of its international trade statistics, depending on the point where the country chooses to record its trade. The first point is the national frontier, where goods enter into or

pass beyond the control of the national government, and this system is known as the General Trade system. The other point is the customs frontier, where imports leave customs supervision or exports enter it. This system is known as the Special Trade system. Statistics of the same trade compiled according to the two systems may differ in magnitude and timing.

The chart below illustrates the principal flows involved in these two systems of compiling trade statistics. The arrows in the chart indicate the following movements of goods:

- (1) Most imports cross the national boundary and are immediately (or within a few days) cleared through customs for domestic use.
- (2) A growing proportion of imports crosses the national boundary and is then stored in a customs warehouse under customs supervision, rather than being cleared for domestic use. Some countries also have "free ports" and bonded processing establishments which are analogous to customs warehouses, but these are not now used in Canada.
- (3) Most of the goods stored in customs warehouses are eventually cleared through customs for domestic use, but only after some weeks or months have passed.
- (4) Most exports leave the domestic economy and immediately pass beyond the national boundary.
- (5) A small proportion of exports consists of goods entered into customs warehouses and later re-exported without ever having been cleared for domestic use.

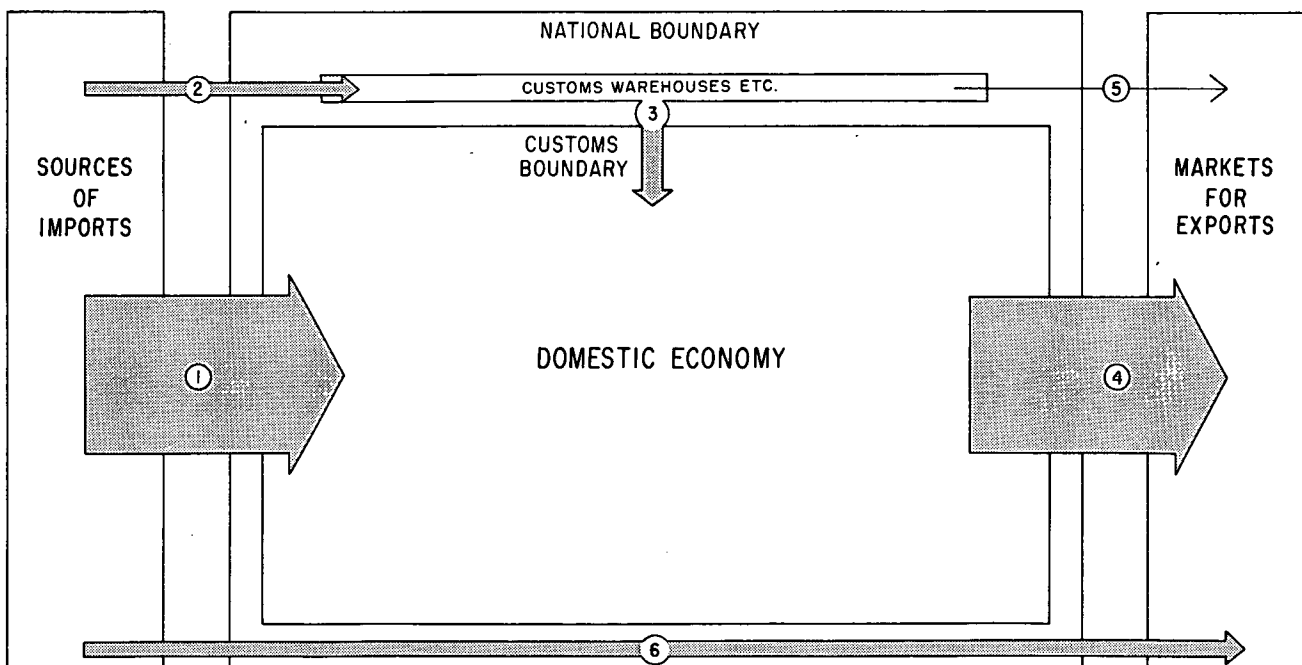
- (6) Direct transit trade consists of goods which enter the national territory with the purpose of passing to some other country. These goods remain under customs supervision as long as they are within the national boundary. There are no statistical records of this movement.

Until 1964, Canada's trade statistics were of the "Special trade" type. Imports, therefore, included the movements indicated by arrows 1 and 3, exports the movement indicated by arrow 4. As of January 1, 1964, Canada's trade statistics are being compiled on the "General trade" basis. Imports, therefore, include the movements indicated by arrows 1 and 2, exports the movements indicated by arrows 4 and 5. Direct transit trade (arrow 6) is not included in statistics under either the Special Trade or the General Trade system.

The major difference between the two systems is that General Trade records reflect the movement of goods into or out of the country, while Special Trade records measure the movement of goods into or out of the economy of a country. In this *Review*, trade statistics pertaining to 1963 are compiled on the Special Trade system, those for 1964 - 66 are on the General Trade system.

Until the early 1960's it appeared to make little difference whether Canadian trade was recorded on one basis or the other. This situation changed when surcharges were imposed on most imports in June, 1962, as

THE FLOW OF FOREIGN TRADE



a temporary exchange conservation measure. There was a sharp increase in the proportion of imports passing through customs warehouses, which continued even after the cancellation of the surcharges in April, 1963. Imports entered into customs warehouses rose from \$143 million in 1961 to \$284 million in 1963. Accordingly, it was decided to change the basis on which Canadian trade statistics were compiled.

Over a period of years, the totals of Canadian exports or imports will be almost the same on either the General trade or Special trade basis, because of the negligible size of exports ex-warehouse. There may be a significant difference in import totals for individual years because goods which are entered into warehouse in one calendar year may not be cleared until the following year.

TABLE 16. Estimated General Trade F.O.B. - C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

	1963	1964	1965	1966	Average 1963-66
	\$'000,000				
Total exports:					
Recorded values of total exports	\$ 6,990	8,303	8,767	10,325	—
Transport charges to Canadian border ¹	\$ 318	369	388	465	—
Estimated general trade values, f.o.b. port of exit	\$ 7,308	8,672	9,155	10,790	—
Increase added by freight charges	% 4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
Total increase over recorded values	% 4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
Imports:					
Recorded values of imports	\$ 6,578	7,488	8,633	10,071	—
Transport and insurance charges to Canadian border ¹	\$ 556	585	660	747	—
Estimated general trade values, c.i.f. port of entry	\$ 7,134	8,073	9,293	10,818	—
Increase added by freight and insurance charges	% 8.5	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.8
Total increase over recorded values	% 8.5	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.8

¹ Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division.

Changes in Commodity Classifications

A new Export Commodity Classification was introduced at the beginning of 1961, and a new Import Commodity Classification was introduced at the beginning of 1964. Both classifications are based on the Standard Commodity Classification developed in DBS as a tool for integrating statistical series derived from different sources. The export and import classifications differ greatly from those which they replaced, which classified commodities according to the material of which they were mainly composed. The present classifications group commodities primarily according to the stage of processing and purpose. All commodity data in this *Review* are based on the new classifications. For a full description of the new classification see the preceding issue of the *Review*, which covers the years 1960-63.

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade

(1) **The Standard International Trade Classification:** The SITC, approved in 1950 by the United Nations Statistical Commission, was intended to help in comparing the commodity trade statistics of different countries using various national classification systems, and also ultimately to reduce the burden of reporting statistical data to international agencies. National governments were urged to make use of SITC, either by adopting it as a primary classification in compiling their trade statistics, or by

converting national statistical data to SITC for international use. Canada chose the latter course. The SITC classification was revised in 1961 and the data presented in Section F of Part II of this *Review* are in accordance with the SITC Revised. The criterion of classification employed in SITC is that of material composition, a concept abandoned by Canada when the new export and import classifications were introduced in 1961 and 1964 respectively. Contrary to the Canadian practice, many countries employ the Standard International Trade Classification as the basis for their national statistical data, or else modify SITC to suit their national requirements. A convertibility key is available to convert the Canadian trade classifications to SITC, at the detailed level of 5 digits.

(2) **Trade by Stage of Fabrication:** Since the current Canadian export and import classifications group commodities primarily according to the stage of processing and purpose, they are amenable to a secondary classification by stage of fabrication. Canadian trade data have accordingly been prepared for the period of 1946 to date under three headings - crude materials, fabricated materials and end products. Data under these headings is published for trade with all countries, the United States and the United Kingdom in Tables 17, 18 and 19. Unpublished detail for the countries of the European Economic Community and Japan is available from External Trade Division.

**TABLE 17. Trade by Sections and Stage of Fabrication
All Countries**

	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$'000							
Section								
I. Live animals	41,971	34,514	79,133	78,002	9,673	17,124	10,801	12,910
II. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	1,419,857	1,805,886	1,629,818	1,888,293	770,477	777,596	758,890	791,741
Crude materials	(A) 1,012,475	1,298,519	1,142,518	1,362,808	377,592	394,951	404,681	422,087
Fabricated materials	(B) 157,532	210,942	194,010	204,236	218,595	186,533	148,532	144,959
End products	(C) 249,850	296,426	293,290	321,247	174,291	196,112	205,677	224,695
III. Crude materials, inedible	1,425,951	1,616,145	1,763,701	1,947,625	897,299	960,662	1,006,274	1,023,212
IV. Fabricated materials, inedible	3,106,898	3,502,496	3,728,769	4,012,068	1,571,000	1,812,988	2,114,423	2,233,137
V. End products, inedible	779,138	1,109,006	1,300,145	2,119,324	3,172,403	3,701,202	4,476,279	5,483,408
VI. Special transactions—Trade	24,714	26,171	23,512	25,316	137,358	218,135	266,479	322,031
Crude materials	(A) 9,771	10,090	9,935	10,068	17,301	27,222	33,118	40,836
Fabricated materials	(B) 748	716	720	735	31,195	50,816	62,293	70,543
End products	(C) 14,196	15,365	12,857	14,514	88,862	140,097	171,068	210,652
Grand totals	6,798,529	8,094,219	8,525,078	10,070,627	6,558,209	7,487,707	8,633,148	9,866,439
Stage of fabrication								
Crude materials	(A) 2,490,168	2,959,268	2,995,287	3,398,503	1,301,865	1,399,959	1,454,874	1,499,045
I, II A, III, VIA								
% of total	36.6	36.6	35.1	33.7	19.9	18.7	16.9	15.2
Fabricated materials	(B) 3,265,178	3,714,154	3,923,499	4,217,039	1,820,790	2,050,337	2,325,248	2,448,639
II B, IV, VIB								
% of total	48.0	45.9	46.0	41.9	27.8	27.4	26.9	24.8
End products	(C) 1,043,184	1,420,797	1,606,292	2,455,085	3,435,556	4,037,411	4,853,025	5,918,755
II C, V, VIC								
% of total	15.4	17.5	18.9	24.4	52.4	53.9	56.2	60.0
Grand totals	6,798,529	8,094,219	8,525,078	10,070,627	6,558,209	7,487,707	8,633,148	9,866,439

**TABLE 18. Trade by Sections and Stage of Fabrication
United States**

	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$'000							
Section								
I. Live animals	38,312	30,115	72,008	68,951	8,888	16,365	10,246	12,241
II. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	332,872	361,969	408,917	429,366	357,958	356,071	374,527	402,097
Crude materials	(A) 137,654	144,645	164,498	154,520	218,332	217,783	223,372	242,739
Fabricated materials	(B) 40,756	49,163	48,203	51,680	53,972	52,877	60,732	64,059
End products	(C) 154,462	168,161	196,216	223,166	85,653	85,410	90,423	95,301
III. Crude materials, inedible	881,401	978,636	1,012,093	1,122,691	383,910	443,025	490,848	506,439
IV. Fabricated materials, inedible	2,069,229	2,237,248	2,481,658	2,760,777	1,037,026	1,197,118	1,350,165	1,481,763
V. End products, inedible	425,436	642,975	847,472	1,625,975	2,533,093	2,954,801	3,578,300	4,451,648
VI. Special transactions—Trade	19,130	20,116	18,307	19,962	123,681	196,905	240,744	281,424
Crude materials	(A) 7,801	7,935	7,802	7,966	15,813	24,764	29,920	35,784
Fabricated materials	(B) 571	550	574	594	26,606	44,549	56,097	60,966
End products	(C) 10,758	11,631	9,931	11,402	81,262	127,593	154,728	184,674
Grand totals	3,766,380	4,271,059	4,840,456	6,027,722	4,444,556	5,164,285	6,044,831	7,135,611
Stage of fabrication								
Crude materials	(A) 1,065,168	1,161,331	1,256,401	1,354,128	626,943	701,937	754,386	797,203
I, II A, III, VIA								
% of total	28.3	27.2	26.0	22.4	14.1	13.6	12.5	11.2
Fabricated materials	(B) 2,110,556	2,286,962	2,530,435	2,813,051	1,117,604	1,294,544	1,466,994	1,606,788
II B, IV, VIB								
% of total	56.0	53.5	52.2	46.7	25.1	25.1	24.3	22.5
End products	(C) 590,656	822,767	1,053,619	1,860,543	2,700,008	3,167,804	3,823,451	4,731,623
II C, V, VIC								
% of total	15.7	19.3	21.8	30.9	60.8	61.3	63.2	66.3
Grand totals	3,766,380	4,271,059	4,840,456	6,027,722	4,444,556	5,164,285	6,044,831	7,135,611

TABLE 19. Trade by Sections and Stage of Fabrication
United Kingdom

Section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$'000							
I. Live animals	46	42	79	37	474	432	125	126
II. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	297,762	311,721	302,305	286,672	31,595	34,817	40,320	44,187
Crude materials (A)	213,133	207,202	207,336	195,683	5,327	4,425	8,189	8,215
Fabricated materials (B)	52,432	54,186	60,108	53,446	6,667	3,161	3,220	5,493
End products (C)	32,198	50,334	34,861	37,543	19,600	27,230	28,911	30,479
III. Crude materials, inedible	216,316	236,357	256,260	231,552	36,401	37,304	36,995	31,622
IV. Fabricated materials, inedible	457,459	602,570	567,484	547,701	168,881	180,331	189,933	175,186
V. End products, inedible	34,555	48,586	47,693	56,058	284,857	313,349	342,638	380,135
VI. Special transactions - Trade	699	503	487	554	4,591	7,762	9,047	13,486
Crude materials (A)	256	287	284	281	582	978	1,137	1,714
Fabricated materials (B)	17	28	20	18	1,054	1,772	2,064	2,964
End products (C)	426	188	183	255	2,955	5,012	5,846	8,809
Grand totals	1,006,838	1,199,779	1,174,309	1,122,574	526,800	573,995	619,058	644,741
Stage of Fabrication								
Crude materials (A)	429,751	443,888	463,959	427,553	42,784	43,139	46,446	41,677
I, IIA, III, VIA % of total	42.7	37.0	39.5	38.1	8.1	7.5	7.5	6.5
Fabricated materials (B)	509,908	656,784	627,612	601,165	176,602	185,264	195,217	183,643
IIB, IV, VIB % of total	50.6	54.7	53.5	53.5	33.5	32.3	31.5	28.5
End products (C)	67,179	99,108	82,737	93,856	307,412	345,592	377,395	419,423
IIC, V, VIC % of total	6.7	8.3	7.0	8.4	58.4	60.2	61.0	65.1
Grand totals	1,006,838	1,199,779	1,174,309	1,122,574	526,800	573,995	619,058	644,741

Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it special attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined largely by monetary factors and therefore may fluctuate widely from period to period owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. Also gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed minimum price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold often occur without its moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "earmarking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with actual movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons movements of gold in a primary or refined state were excluded from published totals of Canada's commodity trade until 1960. From 1952, the standard of exclusion in use has been that suggested by the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Statistical Office: all gold and gold products in which the value of the gold is 80 per cent or more of the total value are excluded. The only exceptions to this rule are for dental gold alloy and for the gold content of jewellers' sweepings, both of which are included in the appropriate commodity classes (256 - 99 for exports and 258 - 99 for imports). The requirements of the Canadian balance of payments accounts, which treat "gold production available for export" as an invisible, were also considered in arriving at the decision to exclude gold from recorded trade. When the coverage of trade statistics was revised in 1960, records of the physical movements of gold were introduced into the new Section VII "Special transactions - Non-trade" for regular publication.

Imports from Latin America and the Antilles

Since 1946, all imports of goods produced in Latin America and the Antilles but consigned to Canada from the United States, where they are frequently purchased, are credited to the country of origin. This is an exception to the usual rule prevailing in Canadian import statistics, which otherwise credit imports to the country from which the goods were consigned to Canada. The effect of this special treatment is illustrated in Part A of

Table 20, which shows imports which exceeded \$1 million in any year between 1963 and 1966 from those countries in the area. These imports are sub-classified according to whether they come in from the United States or from the country credited. As will be seen, the bulk of imports from Commonwealth countries move directly to Canada. The only major exceptions are the relatively small imports from the Bahamas, which is of

TABLE 20. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment, Calendar Years, 1963 - 66

Country and commodity	1963				1964				
	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	
		United States	Country credited			United States	Country credited		
		\$'000		%		\$'000		%	
A. By principal countries									
Totals, Commonwealth countries.....	107,294	282	107,012	0.3	111,586	326	111,260	0.3	
Bahamas	426	123	303	28.9	412	181	231	43.9	
Barbados	3,954	0	3,954	0.0	3,851	21	3,830	0.5	
British Guiana	31,334	9	31,325	0.0	35,653	0	35,653	0.0	
British Honduras	1,720	13	1,707	0.8	1,858	75	1,783	4.0	
Jamaica	51,524	110	51,414	0.2	47,858	34	47,824	0.1	
Leeward and Windward Islands	2,202	0	2,202	0.0	1,026	0	1,026	0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	15,871	28	15,843	0.2	20,738	15	20,723	0.1	
Totals, other oil-exporting countries	279,494	577	278,917	0.2	305,506	837	304,669	0.3	
Netherlands Antilles	35,999	193	35,806	0.5	34,885	217	34,668	0.6	
Venezuela	243,495	384	243,111	0.2	270,621	620	270,001	0.2	
Totals, other countries	148,910	36,711	112,199	24.7	163,295	40,946	122,349	25.1	
Argentina	5,352	905	4,447	16.9	5,938	785	5,153	13.2	
Brazil	36,361	8,390	27,971	23.1	39,533	9,481	30,052	24.0	
Chile	1,271	770	501	60.6	1,755	957	798	54.5	
Colombia	13,576	4,183	9,393	30.8	14,889	5,138	9,751	34.5	
Costa Rica	7,308	924	6,384	12.6	8,363	1,451	6,912	17.4	
Cuba	13,041	75	12,966	0.6	3,464	0	3,464	0.0	
Dominican Republic	2,281	458	1,823	20.1	5,093	528	4,565	10.4	
Ecuador	7,625	4,188	3,437	54.9	9,353	6,553	2,800	70.1	
El Salvador	1,960	1,152	808	58.8	3,356	1,324	2,032	39.5	
Guatemala	2,557	1,449	1,108	56.7	2,422	1,233	1,189	50.9	
Haiti	1,159	720	439	62.1	2,056	129	1,927	6.3	
Honduras	6,868	3,297	3,571	48.0	7,670	3,937	3,733	51.3	
Mexico	23,734	8,240	15,494	34.7	23,186	7,012	16,174	30.2	
Panama	11,057	385	10,672	3.5	15,095	558	14,537	3.7	
Peru	3,770	533	3,237	14.1	7,792	582	7,210	7.5	
Puerto Rico	2,399	196	2,203	8.2	3,554	268	3,286	7.5	
Surinam	6,158	40	6,118	0.6	6,978	52	6,926	0.7	
B. By principal commodities									
	Class								
Crude petroleum	264-10	227,428	0	227,428	0.0	252,490	0	252,490	0.0
Bauxite ore and alumina	252-10, 30	53,319	45	53,274	0.1	53,460	45	53,415	0.1
Fuel oil n.e.s., heavy oil	432-59	20,479	0	20,479	0.0	26,680	426	26,254	1.6
Coffee, green	112-10	43,456	15,291	28,165	35.2	52,737	18,848	33,889	35.7
Bananas and plantains	71-09	27,373	8,123	19,250	29.7	31,169	11,855	19,314	38.0
Fuel oil nos. 1-3	432-40, 45	26,259	0	26,259	0.0	24,759	0	24,759	0.0
Raw sugar n.e.s.	101-19	53,710	0	53,710	0.0	49,076	0	49,076	0.0
Diesel and tractor fuel	432-19	9,125	0	9,125	0.0	9,628	0	9,628	0.0
Raw cotton	244-10	3,321	2,125	1,196	64.0	1,489	1,022	467	68.6
Motor gasoline n.e.s.	431-49	5,753	0	5,753	0.0	5,461	0	5,461	0.0
Tomatoes, fresh	91-90	3,689	185	3,504	5.0	4,696	630	4,066	13.4
Molasses, cane or beet	101-70	6,369	0	6,369	0.0	4,410	0	4,410	0.0
Iron ore	251-20	4,405	0	4,405	0.0	3,799	0	3,799	0.0
Aviation turbine fuel	432-09	659	0	659	0.0	1,773	0	1,773	0.0
Sisal and other agave fibres	245-50	4,710	2,863	1,847	60.8	4,368	44	4,324	1.0
Manganese in ores and concentrates	258-40	591	202	389	34.2	1,020	1,020	0	100.0
Orange juice concentrates, frozen	75-38	3,353	0	3,353	0.0	3,264	51	3,213	1.6
Sex hormones	871-60		Not available			1,149	0	1,149	0.0
Rum	173-30	1,712	0	1,712	0.0	1,732	3	1,729	0.2
Metal bearing ores, concentrates n.e.s.	258-99	1,156	240	916	20.8	4,113	15	4,098	0.4
Total imports from Central and South America		535,699	37,571	498,128	7.0	580,387	42,109	538,278	7.3

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 20. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment, Calendar Years, 1963-66 - Concluded

Country and Commodity	1965				1966				
	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	
		United States	Country credited			United States	Country credited		
		\$'000		%		\$'000		%	
A. By principal countries									
Totals, Commonwealth countries	81,263	458	80,805	0.6	89,096	398	88,698	0.4	
Bahamas	533	201	332	37.7	1,214	192	1,022	15.8	
Barbados	3,041	0	3,041	0.0	2,277	17	2,260	0.7	
British Guiana	22,549	1	22,548	1	29,126	55	29,071	0.2	
British Honduras	1,235	102	1,133	8.3	1,479	52	1,427	3.5	
Jamaica	36,000	34	35,966	0.1	37,281	38	37,243	0.1	
Leeward and Windward Islands	832	5	827	0.6	943	6	937	0.6	
Trinidad and Tobago	16,670	116	16,554	0.7	16,050	39	16,011	0.2	
Totals, other oil-exporting countries	298,011	1,124	296,887	0.4	253,570	1,158	252,412	0.5	
Netherland Antilles	43,341	277	43,064	0.6	38,511	434	38,077	1.1	
Venezuela	254,670	847	253,823	0.3	215,059	724	214,335	0.3	
Totals, other countries	168,743	44,260	124,483	26.2	159,932	49,294	110,638	30.8	
Argentina	5,400	622	4,778	11.5	4,882	632	4,250	12.9	
Brazil	35,573	8,349	27,224	23.5	35,777	8,566	27,211	23.9	
Chile	1,713	880	833	51.4	1,891	951	940	50.3	
Colombia	16,812	6,192	10,620	36.8	11,619	4,868	6,751	41.9	
Costa Rica	6,715	1,866	4,849	27.8	6,458	1,852	4,606	28.7	
Cuba	5,304	1	5,303	1	5,629	0	5,629	0.0	
Dominican Republic	2,050	502	1,548	24.5	1,311	122	1,189	9.3	
Ecuador	8,546	7,568	978	88.6	7,873	7,722	151	98.1	
El Salvador	2,696	957	1,739	35.5	2,110	838	1,272	39.7	
Guatemala	2,879	2,012	867	69.9	2,686	1,706	980	63.5	
Haiti	1,076	302	774	28.1	944	54	890	5.7	
Honduras	10,193	3,580	6,613	35.1	11,440	4,563	6,877	39.9	
Mexico	27,247	9,663	17,584	35.5	33,539	16,044	17,495	47.8	
Panama	19,414	309	19,105	1.6	16,066	176	15,890	1.1	
Peru	9,053	432	8,621	4.8	3,517	640	2,877	18.2	
Puerto Rico	2,759	226	2,533	8.2	4,404	259	4,145	5.9	
Surinam	8,702	66	8,636	0.8	8,150	88	8,062	1.1	
B. By principal commodities									
	Class								
Crude petroleum	264-10	217,281	0	217,281	0.0	174,562	0	174,562	0.0
Bauxite ore and alumina	252-10, 30	52,280	66	52,214	0.1	57,668	143	57,525	0.2
Fuel oil n.e.s., heavy oil	432-59	42,412	164	42,248	0.4	38,847	177	38,670	0.5
Coffee, green	112-10	49,030	19,994	29,036	40.8	38,779	16,288	22,491	42.0
Bananas and plantains	71-09	31,436	11,938	19,498	38.0	31,742	13,428	18,314	42.3
Fuel oil nos. 1-3	432-40, 45	29,797	0	29,797	0.0	27,373	0	27,373	0.0
Raw sugar n.e.s.	101-19	22,075	0	22,075	0.0	20,598	0	20,598	0.0
Diesel and tractor fuel	432-19	17,189	375	16,814	2.2	16,035	373	15,662	2.3
Raw cotton	244-10	5,098	4,288	810	84.1	9,811	8,891	920	90.6
Motor gasoline n.e.s.	431-49	6,250	0	6,250	0.0	8,996	0	8,996	0.0
Tomatoes, fresh	91-90	6,028	531	5,497	8.8	6,427	1,276	5,151	19.9
Molasses, cane or beet	101-70	3,263	0	3,263	0.0	3,921	0	3,921	0.0
Iron ore	251-20	2,419	0	2,419	0.0	3,465	0	3,465	0.0
Aviation turbine fuel	432-09	2,266	0	2,266	0.0	3,461	0	3,461	0.0
Sisal and other agave fibres	245-50	3,881	19	3,862	0.5	3,416	8	3,408	0.2
Manganese in ores and concentrates	258-40	1,838	553	1,285	30.1	2,839	430	2,409	15.1
Orange juice concentrates, frozen	75-38	1,186	0	1,186	0.0	2,592	0	2,592	0.0
Sex hormones	871-60	1,842	0	1,842	0.0	2,178	0	2,178	0.0
Rum	173-30	1,957	1	1,956	0.1	2,096	0	2,096	0.0
Metal bearing ores, concentrates n.e.s.	258-99	6,280	0	6,280	0.0	1,978	0	1,978	0.0
Total imports from Central and South America		548,017	45,842	502,175	8.4	502,598	50,850	451,748	10.1

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

course close to the American mainland, and British Honduras. Contributory factors in this situation with Commonwealth countries are firstly, that goods have to be conveyed without trans-shipment from a Commonwealth country in order to qualify for any preferential tariff treatment, secondly that shipping facilities tend to be rather better between Canada and the Commonwealth Caribbean than between Canada and other countries in the region. Petroleum purchases from Trinidad and Tobago and other oil exporting countries

in the area are normally delivered directly to Canada by tanker or by tanker to Portland, Maine, thence by pipeline to the Montreal refineries.

In the case of imports from other Latin American countries, the percentage shipped via the U.S.A. increased steadily from 25 per cent in 1963 to 31 per cent in 1966. This trend was perhaps more apparent than real, since in the early 1960's the percentage was also around 30 per cent. This situation arose in part from the

practice of bulk shipments to the United States by American subsidiaries operating in Latin America for subsequent consignment to Canada, and the scarcity of direct transportation facilities.

Part B, of Table 20, lists the leading commodities imported from Latin America and the Antilles between 1963 and 1966, sub-divided according to whether consigned from the U.S.A. or from the countries credited. As will be seen most goods moved directly

from the country of consignment to Canada. Indeed, only between 7 and 10 per cent of all imports from the area were consigned from the United States. Thus in 1966, out of total imports of \$503 million, \$51 million, or 10 per cent, entered in this fashion. The major products so consigned in 1966 were green coffee (\$16 million or 42 per cent of all imports of this commodity from the region), bananas and plantains (\$13 million or 42 per cent), raw cotton (\$9 million or 91 per cent) and fresh tomatoes (\$1 million or 20 per cent).

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume

Canada's export and import price indexes attempt to measure average price changes affecting commodities in trade in order to analyze the respective contributions of price and volume variations to changes in the value of trade. If the general level of prices should rise between two periods, this will tend to increase the value of trade in the second period even in the absence of an increase in volume. Similarly, quantity changes may affect trade values in the absence of price change. When prices and quantities change in the same direction, changes in value totals will be magnified. Prices and quantities may, moreover, change in opposite directions. An example of this situation during the period under review was raw sugar imports discussed earlier.

Indexes which attempt to measure the effect of price movements are based on unit values compiled from trade statistics. Where inadequate quantity reporting or insufficient homogeneity of items in the trade statistics prevent the calculation of desired unit values, selected

wholesale or other prices are utilised. The price indexes are divided into indexes of declared values of exports and imports to produce the volume indexes.

The present external trade price indexes are of the fixed-weight (Laspeyres) type, the weights used in their computation being those of the base year 1948. The volume indexes are derived by dividing the value indexes by the corresponding price indexes and are therefore of the currently-weighted (Paasche) type. The sample average for each group within the commodity section is used to represent all commodities within that main group/section, the fixed-weight average of the sample averages for the selected groups to represent the total of exports or imports. The fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of prices and value respectively of exports and imports by commodity sections are given for the years 1963 to 1966 in Table 21. Data for the section "Special transactions - Trade" are not available.

TABLE 21. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Exports and Import Prices
1948 = 100

Index and Section	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Live animals:								
Fixed weights	128.0	128.1	115.5	131.4	69.6	62.9	67.1	75.7
Current weights	(130.2)	(132.0)	(115.5)	(134.1)	(58.0)	(54.9)	(51.9)	(47.0)
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco:								
Fixed weights	108.6	109.5	111.4	117.6	134.3	132.9	111.2	109.0
Current weights	(111.5)	(112.6)	(110.1)	(112.7)	(127.4)	(130.1)	(108.1)	(106.0)
Crude materials, inedible:								
Fixed weights	154.6	155.7	161.7	169.0	103.9	105.1	108.2	111.1
Current weights	(153.8)	(155.1)	(157.1)	(159.1)	(100.8)	(100.0)	(101.2)	(103.0)
Fabricated materials, inedible:								
Fixed weights	124.7	126.9	128.5	132.7	133.7	136.2	139.1	139.4
Current weights	(121.3)	(124.6)	(125.6)	(129.1)	(121.2)	(118.4)	(119.7)	(119.6)
End products, inedible:								
Fixed weights	168.1	170.9	173.7	178.1	152.0	153.8	155.6	158.8
Current weights	(171.2)	(173.3)	(174.7)	(173.5)	(153.5)	(155.1)	(156.0)	(155.9)
Special transactions - Trade:								
Fixed weights	Not available							
Current weights								
Total:								
Fixed weights	128.9	130.7	132.4	137.9	129.4	130.8	130.8	132.5
Current weights	(129.1)	(131.8)	(133.2)	(137.8)	(131.7)	(132.0)	(131.7)	(133.4)

Delays in Document Receipts from the Port of Montreal

In the early summer of 1967, it was discovered in the External Trade Division that, over a period of time extending back more than a year, the customs authorities at the Port of Montreal had been retaining a large number of documents at their office instead of forwarding them to DBS. The number of documents involved was very large, representing a total value of many millions of dollars. However, in view of the cost in time and money, it was decided not to attempt the revision of monthly import statistics on a class by country and country by class basis over the entire period. Instead a study was undertaken to determine what would have been the correct import values at major country and area levels had there been no delay in the receipt of documents at the Bureau.

Revised monthly import totals were calculated from April 1966 to July 1967 for the following

countries and areas – United Kingdom; other Commonwealth and Preferential countries; the United States; other countries; and all country or total imports. The original and revised data are shown below for 1966. Corrected data for any other country or for any specific commodity were not produced.

As a result, the aggregate data shown in this *Review* for the five countries or groupings of countries for calendar year 1966 will not be consistent with any more detailed geographical presentation or with commodity detail. The revised import data for that year were used in summary tables such as Tables 1 and 6. The unrevised data are shown in detailed tables listing imports by sections and leading commodities such as Tables VIII and X.

	Imports, 1966				
	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Preferential	Other Countries	United States	Total
	\$ millions				
Original	644.7	416.3	1,669.8	7,135.6	9,866.4
Revised	672.6	431.9	1,763.0	7,204.4	10,071.9

STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

**TABLE I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom,
Calendar Years, 1932 - 66**

Calendar year	Total exports			Imports			Trade balance		
	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	All countries	United States	United Kingdom
	\$'000								
1932 ¹	494, 779	163, 041	178, 693	445, 165	256, 816	93, 124	+ 49, 613	- 93, 774	+ 85, 569
1933	532, 371	171, 175	210, 864	396, 530	213, 296	97, 471	+ 135, 841	- 42, 121	+ 113, 393
1934	653, 023	222, 256	270, 876	509, 826	290, 958	112, 996	+ 143, 197	- 68, 702	+ 157, 880
1935	735, 059	271, 726	303, 874	547, 020	309, 951	116, 251	+ 188, 039	- 38, 226	+ 187, 623
1936	947, 445	344, 028	395, 749	628, 398	363, 908	121, 993	+ 319, 047	- 19, 879	+ 273, 756
1937	1, 008, 773	371, 078	402, 876	798, 061	481, 614	146, 123	+ 210, 711	- 110, 536	+ 256, 754
1938	846, 165	278, 325	341, 075	664, 936	414, 010	118, 218	+ 181, 229	- 135, 685	+ 222, 857
1939	933, 495	389, 543	328, 686	736, 138	485, 261	112, 305	+ 197, 357	- 95, 718	+ 216, 381
1940	1, 185, 349	451, 232	506, 842	1, 022, 908	710, 548	136, 986	+ 162, 441	- 259, 316	+ 369, 857
1941	1, 588, 294	608, 949	624, 796	1, 274, 323	912, 204	137, 985	+ 313, 971	- 303, 255	+ 486, 811
1942	2, 311, 754	892, 357	701, 222	1, 505, 175	1, 209, 391	118, 406	+ 806, 579	- 317, 034	+ 582, 816
1943	2, 922, 508	1, 161, 835	990, 934	1, 685, 928	1, 410, 090	100, 588	+ 1, 236, 581	- 248, 255	+ 890, 347
1944	3, 398, 284	1, 327, 888	1, 196, 498	1, 729, 543	1, 435, 384	94, 306	+ 1, 668, 740	- 107, 496	+ 1, 102, 192
1945	3, 214, 261	1, 222, 807	956, 358	1, 514, 329	1, 183, 212	100, 166	+ 1, 699, 933	+ 39, 596	+ 856, 192
1946	2, 298, 848	904, 721	595, 377	1, 841, 267	1, 387, 386	137, 423	+ 457, 582	- 482, 665	+ 457, 955
1947	2, 789, 628	1, 052, 560	749, 170	2, 542, 659	1, 951, 606	184, 207	+ 246, 969	- 899, 046	+ 564, 963
1948	3, 086, 531	1, 519, 713	685, 015	2, 618, 276	1, 798, 507	293, 535	+ 468, 254	- 278, 794	+ 391, 480
1949	3, 004, 397	1, 525, 327	706, 364	2, 714, 025	1, 915, 227	302, 420	+ 290, 372	- 389, 900	+ 403, 943
1950	3, 142, 636	2, 050, 178	470, 512	3, 125, 231	2, 089, 531	400, 811	+ 17, 406	- 39, 353	+ 69, 701
1951	3, 945, 929	2, 332, 479	634, 353	4, 004, 939	2, 752, 087	415, 194	- 59, 011	- 419, 608	+ 219, 159
1952	4, 337, 175	2, 344, 806	749, 653	3, 916, 418	2, 887, 628	351, 541	+ 420, 757	- 542, 821	+ 398, 113
1953	4, 152, 269	2, 457, 482	666, 423	4, 247, 808	3, 115, 301	445, 441	- 95, 539	- 657, 819	+ 220, 981
1954	3, 925, 821	2, 359, 079	655, 935	3, 967, 401	2, 871, 279	382, 229	- 41, 580	- 512, 200	+ 273, 707
1955	4, 327, 776	2, 600, 539	772, 314	4, 567, 754	3, 331, 143	393, 117	- 239, 978	- 730, 604	+ 379, 196
1956	4, 833, 777	2, 863, 571	816, 834	5, 546, 951	4, 031, 394	476, 371	- 713, 175	- 1, 167, 823	+ 340, 463
1957	4, 884, 141	2, 920, 834	726, 049	5, 473, 346	3, 887, 391	507, 319	- 589, 205	- 966, 557	+ 218, 730
1958	4, 894, 343	2, 895, 795	776, 668	5, 050, 492	3, 460, 147	518, 505	- 156, 150	- 564, 353	+ 258, 163
1959	5, 140, 300	3, 181, 903	794, 271	5, 508, 921	3, 709, 065	588, 573	- 368, 621	- 527, 162	+ 205, 698
1960	5, 386, 792	3, 036, 416	924, 941	5, 482, 695	3, 686, 625	588, 932	- 95, 903	- 650, 210	+ 336, 009
1961	5, 895, 215	3, 214, 518	921, 213	5, 768, 578	3, 863, 968	618, 221	+ 126, 637	- 649, 450	+ 302, 992
1962	6, 347, 713	3, 744, 664	919, 943	6, 257, 776	4, 299, 539	563, 062	+ 89, 937	- 554, 875	+ 356, 880
1963	6, 980, 142	3, 913, 352	1, 014, 925	6, 558, 209	4, 444, 556	526, 800	+ 421, 933	- 531, 204	+ 488, 125
1964	8, 303, 405	4, 436, 958	1, 207, 069	7, 487, 707	5, 164, 285	573, 995	+ 815, 698	- 727, 327	+ 633, 073
1965	8, 766, 677	5, 032, 761	1, 185, 322	8, 633, 148	6, 044, 831	619, 058	+ 133, 529	- 1, 012, 070	+ 566, 264
1966	10, 325, 320	6, 234, 478	1, 131, 837	9, 866, 439	7, 135, 611	644, 741	+ 458, 881	- 901, 133	+ 487, 096

¹ All figures for the years 1932 to 1960 have been revised to cover the adjustment for "Special transactions—Non-trade", see Ch. V page 43.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1962-66

Year and quarter	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	Commonwealth and Preferential	Europe	Latin America	Others
\$' 000							
Domestic exports							
1962	6, 178, 523	3, 608, 439	909, 041	329, 964	661, 860	222, 113	447, 106
1963	6, 798, 529	3, 766, 380	1, 006, 838	391, 526	862, 350	268, 533	502, 902
1964	8, 094, 219	4, 271, 059	1, 199, 779	493, 871	1, 229, 109	327, 874	572, 527
1965	8, 525, 078	4, 840, 456	1, 174, 309	502, 330	1, 158, 960	315, 766	533, 257
1966	10, 070, 627	6, 027, 722	1, 122, 574	547, 420	1, 297, 507	364, 043	711, 361
1962 1Q	1, 352, 520	821, 678	188, 567	65, 488	118, 918	47, 275	110, 594
..... 2Q	1, 577, 498	915, 959	233, 373	77, 340	163, 685	54, 519	132, 622
..... 3Q	1, 566, 311	927, 858	238, 093	87, 557	153, 422	55, 729	103, 652
..... 4Q	1, 682, 195	942, 943	249, 008	99, 579	225, 834	64, 591	100, 240
1963 1Q	1, 441, 852	841, 335	208, 322	87, 152	132, 773	49, 093	123, 177
..... 2Q	1, 699, 841	968, 944	262, 187	104, 328	170, 537	65, 092	128, 753
..... 3Q	1, 722, 831	972, 927	273, 434	97, 449	196, 151	64, 526	118, 344
..... 4Q	1, 934, 005	983, 173	262, 895	102, 597	362, 889	89, 822	132, 629
1964 1Q	1, 737, 146	926, 303	266, 058	99, 268	247, 270	74, 395	123, 852
..... 2Q	2, 096, 506	1, 085, 061	313, 007	121, 975	351, 578	80, 859	144, 026
..... 3Q	2, 170, 201	1, 121, 245	319, 224	133, 107	358, 398	85, 724	152, 503
..... 4Q	2, 090, 366	1, 138, 450	301, 490	139, 521	271, 863	86, 896	152, 146
1965 1Q	1, 792, 971	1, 036, 860	264, 178	111, 585	192, 701	70, 155	117, 492
..... 2Q	2, 108, 232	1, 227, 901	301, 786	137, 511	219, 401	79, 594	142, 039
..... 3Q	2, 157, 000	1, 241, 732	294, 322	127, 203	287, 955	78, 791	126, 997
..... 4Q	2, 466, 875	1, 333, 963	314, 022	126, 031	458, 903	87, 227	146, 729
1966 1Q	2, 179, 073	1, 307, 187	269, 728	110, 678	274, 190	87, 638	129, 652
..... 2Q	2, 512, 976	1, 544, 329	280, 609	115, 371	317, 845	83, 986	170, 836
..... 3Q	2, 646, 903	1, 487, 354	297, 344	177, 587	382, 745	92, 862	209, 011
..... 4Q	2, 731, 675	1, 688, 852	274, 893	143, 784	322, 727	99, 557	201, 862
Total exports							
1962	6, 347, 713	3, 744, 664	919, 943	334, 585	672, 725	225, 570	450, 226
1963	6, 980, 142	3, 913, 352	1, 014, 925	396, 157	877, 686	271, 529	506, 493
1964	8, 303, 405	4, 436, 958	1, 207, 069	503, 401	1, 244, 177	333, 056	578, 745
1965	8, 766, 677	5, 032, 761	1, 185, 322	512, 664	1, 175, 348	322, 084	538, 499
1966	10, 325, 320	6, 234, 478	1, 131, 837	556, 321	1, 311, 368	369, 932	721, 384
1962 1Q	1, 395, 352	857, 100	190, 388	66, 697	121, 720	48, 278	111, 169
..... 2Q	1, 617, 770	948, 783	235, 932	78, 180	166, 194	55, 254	133, 427
..... 3Q	1, 608, 339	960, 967	241, 343	88, 855	155, 992	56, 475	104, 707
..... 4Q	1, 726, 251	977, 814	252, 279	100, 853	228, 820	65, 563	100, 922
1963 1Q	1, 486, 130	878, 388	210, 608	88, 171	135, 307	49, 804	123, 852
..... 2Q	1, 747, 006	1, 005, 760	264, 235	105, 441	176, 303	65, 655	129, 612
..... 3Q	1, 767, 297	1, 010, 167	275, 273	98, 631	198, 505	65, 370	119, 351
..... 4Q	1, 979, 709	1, 019, 037	264, 809	103, 914	367, 571	90, 700	133, 678
1964 1Q	1, 783, 706	964, 297	267, 929	100, 979	250, 030	75, 354	125, 117
..... 2Q	2, 151, 291	1, 128, 646	315, 381	124, 365	355, 462	82, 282	145, 155
..... 3Q	2, 222, 869	1, 162, 745	320, 945	135, 843	362, 332	86, 883	154, 121
..... 4Q	2, 145, 538	1, 181, 270	302, 813	142, 213	276, 353	88, 537	154, 352
1965 1Q	1, 850, 502	1, 082, 452	266, 135	114, 816	196, 392	71, 917	118, 790
..... 2Q	2, 168, 116	1, 276, 139	305, 054	139, 797	223, 444	80, 789	142, 893
..... 3Q	2, 213, 263	1, 286, 711	297, 513	129, 661	291, 357	79, 865	128, 156
..... 4Q	2, 534, 796	1, 387, 458	316, 621	128, 390	464, 155	89, 513	148, 659
1966 1Q	2, 236, 794	1, 353, 835	271, 731	112, 638	277, 567	89, 180	131, 843
..... 2Q	2, 578, 240	1, 596, 915	283, 274	117, 746	321, 290	85, 151	173, 864
..... 3Q	2, 708, 199	1, 536, 877	299, 831	179, 687	385, 995	94, 337	211, 472
..... 4Q	2, 802, 087	1, 746, 851	277, 002	146, 250	326, 516	101, 263	204, 205

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1962-66 - Concluded

Year and quarter	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	Commonwealth and Preferential	Europe	Latin America	Others
\$'000							
Imports							
1962	6,257,776	4,299,539	563,062	308,467	463,682	347,907	275,119
1963	6,558,209	4,444,556	526,800	400,820	496,344	383,568	306,121
1964	7,487,707	5,164,285	573,995	405,850	589,890	423,118	330,569
1965	8,633,148	6,044,831	619,058	372,780	753,926	411,402	431,151
1966	9,866,439	7,135,611	644,741	416,293	834,818	362,368	472,608
1962 1Q	1,469,883	1,057,108	137,347	50,905	87,032	82,017	55,474
2Q	1,677,089	1,162,007	152,680	83,163	130,155	81,774	67,310
3Q	1,549,319	1,037,620	141,958	86,846	119,203	90,439	73,253
4Q	1,561,485	1,042,804	131,077	87,553	127,292	93,678	79,081
1963 1Q	1,414,182	1,030,823	103,848	61,895	77,979	82,146	57,491
2Q	1,696,606	1,157,676	141,786	94,682	133,069	95,082	74,311
3Q	1,652,714	1,078,257	136,559	117,565	128,566	103,609	88,158
4Q	1,794,707	1,177,801	144,606	126,677	156,731	102,731	86,161
1964 1Q	1,654,491	1,202,525	124,327	70,047	99,199	92,160	66,233
2Q	2,047,268	1,408,759	171,162	116,506	158,973	113,631	78,237
3Q	1,820,009	1,221,810	134,496	111,411	151,146	112,123	89,023
4Q	1,965,939	1,331,191	144,010	107,885	180,572	105,204	97,077
1965 1Q	1,840,342	1,358,932	132,218	58,636	118,444	93,636	78,476
2Q	2,229,846	1,557,473	158,419	99,354	203,328	104,650	106,622
3Q	2,117,343	1,437,190	154,950	104,049	194,004	107,348	119,802
4Q	2,445,618	1,691,236	173,471	110,742	238,151	105,767	126,251
1966 1Q	2,204,798	1,625,248	161,038	65,730	154,151	99,249	99,382
2Q	2,589,424	1,911,093	155,660	104,421	211,802	97,027	109,421
3Q	2,348,296	1,630,376	167,245	115,761	225,422	76,824	132,668
4Q	2,723,922	1,968,893	160,798	130,382	243,444	89,269	131,136
Trade balance							
1962	+ 89,937	- 554,875	+ 356,881	+ 26,118	+ 209,043	- 122,337	+ 175,107
1963	+ 421,933	- 531,204	+ 488,125	- 4,663	+ 381,342	- 112,039	+ 200,372
1964	+ 815,698	- 727,327	+ 633,073	+ 97,551	+ 654,287	- 90,062	+ 248,176
1965	+ 133,529	- 1,012,070	+ 566,264	+ 139,884	+ 421,422	- 89,318	+ 107,348
1966	+ 458,881	- 901,133	+ 487,096	+ 140,028	+ 476,550	+ 7,564	+ 248,776
1962 1Q	- 74,531	- 200,008	+ 53,041	+ 15,792	+ 34,688	- 33,739	+ 55,695
2Q	- 59,319	- 213,224	+ 83,252	- 4,983	+ 36,039	- 26,520	+ 66,117
3Q	+ 59,020	- 76,653	+ 99,385	+ 2,009	+ 36,789	- 33,964	+ 31,454
4Q	+ 164,766	- 64,990	+ 121,202	+ 13,300	+ 101,528	- 28,115	+ 21,841
1963 1Q	+ 71,948	- 152,435	+ 106,760	+ 26,276	+ 57,328	- 32,342	+ 66,361
2Q	+ 50,400	- 151,916	+ 122,449	+ 10,759	+ 43,234	- 29,427	+ 55,301
3Q	+ 114,583	- 68,090	+ 138,714	- 18,934	+ 69,939	- 38,239	+ 31,193
4Q	+ 185,002	- 158,764	+ 120,203	- 22,763	+ 210,840	- 12,031	+ 47,517
1964 1Q	+ 129,215	- 238,228	+ 143,602	+ 30,932	+ 150,831	- 16,806	+ 58,884
2Q	+ 104,023	- 280,113	+ 144,219	+ 7,859	+ 196,489	- 31,349	+ 66,918
3Q	+ 402,860	- 59,065	+ 186,449	+ 24,432	+ 211,186	- 25,240	+ 65,098
4Q	+ 179,599	- 149,921	+ 158,803	+ 34,328	+ 95,781	- 16,667	+ 57,275
1965 1Q	+ 10,160	- 276,480	+ 133,917	+ 56,180	+ 77,948	- 21,719	+ 40,314
2Q	- 61,730	- 281,334	+ 146,635	+ 40,443	+ 20,116	- 23,861	+ 36,271
3Q	+ 95,920	- 150,479	+ 142,563	+ 25,612	+ 97,353	- 27,483	+ 8,354
4Q	+ 89,178	- 303,778	+ 143,150	+ 17,648	+ 226,004	- 16,254	+ 22,408
1966 1Q	+ 31,996	- 271,413	+ 110,693	+ 46,908	+ 123,416	- 10,069	+ 32,461
2Q	- 11,184	- 314,178	+ 127,614	+ 13,325	+ 109,488	- 11,876	+ 64,443
3Q	+ 359,903	- 93,499	+ 132,586	+ 63,926	+ 160,573	+ 17,513	+ 78,804
4Q	+ 78,165	- 222,042	+ 116,204	+ 15,868	+ 83,072	+ 11,994	+ 73,069

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in				Country	Calendar year				Percentage change 1965-66	Percentage of total domestic exports, 1966
1963	1964	1965	1966		1963	1964	1965	1966		
					\$'000				%	
1	1	1	1	United States	3,766,380	4,271,059	4,840,456	6,027,722	+ 24.5	59.9
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom	1,006,838	1,199,779	1,174,309	1,122,574	- 4.4	11.1
3	3	3	3	Japan	296,010	330,234	316,187	393,892	+ 24.6	3.9
5	4	4	4	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	150,123	315,943	197,362	320,605	+ 62.4	3.2
6	7	9	5	People's Republic of China	104,738	136,263	105,131	184,879	+ 75.9	1.8
4	5	5	6	Germany, Federal Republic	170,969	211,360	189,493	176,800	- 6.7	1.8
8	8	8	7	Netherlands	87,009	101,582	127,766	143,113	+ 12.0	1.4
10	9	7	8	Belgium and Luxembourg	76,493	100,535	128,011	117,505	- 8.2	1.2
7	6	6	9	Australia	100,773	145,812	140,372	117,359	- 16.4	1.2
9	17	10	10	Italy	76,761	62,236	93,223	114,787	+ 23.1	1.1
15	15	15	11	India	53,900	64,042	58,453	107,662	+ 84.2	1.1
11	12	12	12	Norway	73,398	67,582	82,456	107,014	+ 29.8	1.1
12	10	11	13	France	63,428	79,433	87,273	84,541	- 3.1	0.8
16	14	14	14	Venezuela	46,328	64,075	73,045	75,958	+ 4.0	0.8
13	11	13	15	Republic of South Africa	60,299	69,166	76,226	74,393	- 2.4	0.7
30	18	16	16	Cuba	16,433	60,930	52,594	61,436	+ 16.8	0.6
14	13	17	17	Mexico	55,572	65,151	51,006	52,145	+ 2.2	0.5
18	20	18	18	New Zealand	30,549	33,714	36,845	41,750	+ 13.3	0.4
17	25	21	19	Argentina	36,992	26,889	32,720	39,529	+ 20.8	0.4
21	16	22	20	Poland	27,200	62,653	31,565	37,404	+ 18.5	0.4
26	29	20	21	Spain	20,500	21,235	33,825	36,900	+ 9.1	0.4
25	21	24	22	Sweden	20,926	29,922	28,980	36,574	+ 26.2	0.4
35	38	27	23	Peru	11,641	10,749	21,864	36,355	+ 66.3	0.4
23	22	23	24	Jamaica	22,271	28,942	30,280	33,500	+ 10.6	0.3
20	23	25	25	Switzerland	27,247	28,502	27,095	31,010	+ 14.4	0.3
27	30	28	26	Pakistan	19,152	20,031	21,643	25,671	+ 18.6	0.3
22	28	32	27	Colombia	23,348	21,252	17,362	25,397	+ 46.3	0.3
31	32	29	28	Trinidad	16,213	17,791	21,532	23,337	+ 8.4	0.2
19	26	31	29	Brazil	29,432	22,985	17,509	21,157	+ 20.8	0.2
32	33	30	30	Puerto Rico	14,619	15,408	17,693	19,560	+ 10.6	0.2
24	24	26	31	Philippines	21,284	27,809	26,354	18,683	- 29.1	0.2
29	27	33	32	Hong Kong	17,490	22,278	16,734	15,385	- 8.1	0.2
36	34	34	33	Ireland	10,461	15,072	16,664	14,948	- 10.3	0.1
1	1	1	34	Korea, North	3,815	1,096	823	12,802	2	0.1
34	35	36	35	Chile	12,329	12,659	10,514	12,316	+ 17.1	0.1
1	36	35	36	Germany, East	1,262	11,739	15,216	12,311	- 19.1	0.1
1	1	38	37	Austria	6,826	7,475	9,857	11,600	+ 17.7	0.1
1	1	1	38	Malaysia	6,999	8,370	9,253	11,093	+ 19.9	0.1
1	1	40	39	Bahamas	6,133	8,876	9,257	10,847	+ 17.2	0.1
1	1	1	40	Denmark	6,811	7,484	9,176	10,802	+ 17.7	0.1

¹ Lower than 40th.² Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in				Country	Calendar year				Percentage change 1965-66	Percentage of total imports 1966
1963	1964	1965	1966		1963	1964	1965	1966		
					\$'000				%	
1	1	1	1	United States	4,444,556	5,164,285	6,044,831	7,135,611	+ 18.0	72.3
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom	526,800	573,995	619,058	644,741	+ 4.1	6.5
5	4	4	3	Japan	130,471	174,388	230,144	253,051	+ 10.0	2.6
4	5	5	4	Germany, Federal Republic	144,023	170,392	209,517	235,207	+ 12.3	2.4
3	3	3	5	Venezuela	243,495	270,621	254,670	215,059	- 15.6	2.2
6	6	6	6	France	58,170	68,687	96,103	106,651	+ 11.0	1.1
8	7	7	7	Italy	55,303	67,462	80,279	86,718	+ 8.0	0.9
17	13	10	8	Sweden	33,410	38,794	55,568	72,541	+ 30.5	0.7
12	9	8	9	Belgium and Luxembourg	47,342	59,198	72,027	61,555	- 14.5	0.6
14	11	9	10	Netherlands	36,736	39,933	56,274	60,489	+ 7.5	0.6
7	8	11	11	Australia	55,650	59,827	47,372	59,573	+ 25.8	0.6
18	14	12	12	Switzerland	32,469	36,932	43,986	50,279	+ 14.3	0.5
19	18	16	13	Malaysia	31,634	34,566	40,272	41,453	+ 2.9	0.4
9	15	13	14	India	52,664	36,121	43,424	40,093	- 7.7	0.4
38	34	37	15	Nigeria	7,924	11,264	11,252	39,490	+ 251.0	0.4
24	22	21	16	Hong Kong	21,197	26,321	31,043	38,911	+ 25.3	0.4
16	17	14	17	Netherlands Antilles	35,999	34,885	43,341	38,511	- 11.1	0.4
10	10	17	18	Jamaica	51,524	47,858	36,000	37,281	+ 3.6	0.4
15	12	18	19	Brazil	36,361	39,533	35,573	35,777	+ 0.6	0.4
13	19	20	20	Iran	42,799	31,085	31,765	35,469	+ 11.7	0.4
23	21	19	21	Norway	23,492	27,335	33,641	33,774	+ 0.4	0.3
22	23	22	22	Mexico	23,734	23,186	27,247	33,539	+ 23.1	0.3
11	25	15	23	Saudi Arabia	50,290	18,553	42,114	32,553	- 22.7	0.3
21	16	24	24	British Guiana	31,334	35,653	22,549	29,126	+ 29.2	0.3
20	20	23	25	Republic of South Africa	31,548	28,777	27,113	27,641	+ 1.9	0.3
29	26	25	26	Denmark	13,209	15,749	20,071	24,181	+ 20.5	0.2
32	32	29	27	Czechoslovakia	9,204	12,847	15,965	21,709	+ 36.0	0.2
1	37	31	28	People's Republic of China	5,147	9,420	14,445	20,594	+ 42.6	0.2
31	27	26	29	Panama	11,057	15,095	19,414	16,066	- 17.2	0.2
25	24	28	30	Trinidad	15,871	20,738	16,670	16,050	- 3.7	0.2
33	36	34	31	Austria	9,026	9,595	12,281	15,192	+ 23.7	0.2
27	29	30	32	New Zealand	14,067	14,076	14,870	14,972	+ 0.7	0.2
1	40	35	33	Poland	6,788	9,280	11,815	13,757	+ 16.4	0.1
39	38	38	34	Portugal	7,713	9,414	11,053	13,288	+ 20.2	0.1
1	1	1	35	Taiwan	5,875	9,063	9,333	13,089	+ 40.2	0.1
1	1	1	36	Iraq	1,269	2,379	5,284	12,529	+ 137.1	0.1
37	33	33	37	Spain	8,496	11,704	13,280	12,505	- 5.8	0.1
1	1	1	38	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2,313	2,808	9,885	11,654	+ 17.9	0.1
28	28	27	39	Colombia	13,576	14,889	16,812	11,619	- 30.9	0.1
1	1	39	40	Honduras	6,868	7,670	10,193	11,440	+ 12.2	0.1

¹ Lower than 40th.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$'000				%		
Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	1,006,838	1,199,779	1,174,309	1,122,574	+ 19.2	- 2.1	- 4.4
Gibraltar	185	110	60	113	- 40.5	- 45.5	+ 88.3
Ireland	10,461	15,072	16,664	14,948	+ 44.1	+ 10.6	- 10.3
Malta and Gozo	2,313	2,721	1,964	1,643	+ 17.6	- 27.8	- 16.3
Austria	6,826	7,475	9,857	11,600	+ 9.5	+ 31.9	+ 17.7
Belgium and Luxembourg	76,493	100,535	128,011	117,505	+ 31.4	+ 27.3	- 8.2
Denmark	6,811	7,484	9,176	10,802	+ 9.9	+ 22.6	+ 17.7
Finland	7,277	4,458	4,792	7,078	- 38.7	+ 7.5	+ 47.7
France	63,428	79,433	87,273	84,541	+ 25.2	+ 9.9	- 3.1
Germany, Federal Republic	170,969	211,360	189,493	176,800	+ 23.6	- 10.3	- 6.7
Greece	7,429	8,013	8,231	9,647	+ 7.9	+ 2.7	+ 17.2
Iceland	347	10,459	10,228	6,492	¹	- 2.2	- 36.5
Italy	76,761	62,236	93,223	114,787	- 18.9	+ 49.8	+ 23.1
Netherlands	87,009	101,582	127,766	143,113	+ 16.7	+ 25.8	+ 12.0
Norway	73,398	67,582	82,456	107,014	- 7.9	+ 22.0	+ 29.8
Portugal	5,859	6,264	5,260	5,228	+ 6.9	- 16.0	- 0.6
Spain	20,500	21,235	33,825	36,900	+ 3.6	+ 59.3	+ 9.1
Sweden	20,926	29,922	28,980	36,574	+ 43.0	- 3.1	+ 26.2
Switzerland	27,247	28,502	27,095	31,010	+ 4.6	- 4.9	+ 14.4
Commonwealth and Preferential	1,019,797	1,217,683	1,192,996	1,139,278	+ 19.4	- 2.0	- 4.5
Other	651,279	746,540	845,666	899,092	+ 14.6	+ 13.3	+ 6.3
Totals, Western Europe	1,671,076	1,964,223	2,038,663	2,038,369	+ 17.5	+ 3.8	²
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	2	10,873	9,471	7,562	¹	- 12.9	- 20.2
Bulgaria	28	19,239	7,364	7,812	¹	- 61.7	+ 6.1
Czechoslovakia	13,289	54,230	34,762	5,080	+ 308.1	- 35.9	- 85.4
Germany, East	1,262	11,739	15,216	12,311	+ 830.2	+ 29.6	- 19.1
Hungary	374	1,910	8,352	3,293	+ 410.7	+ 337.3	- 60.6
Poland	27,200	62,653	31,565	37,404	+ 130.3	- 49.6	+ 18.5
Roumania	1,275	540	641	685	- 57.6	+ 18.7	+ 6.9
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	150,123	315,943	197,362	320,605	+ 110.5	- 37.5	+ 62.4
Yugoslavia	17,519	5,443	8,561	3,664	- 68.9	+ 57.3	- 57.2
Totals, Eastern Europe	211,071	482,568	313,294	398,415	+ 128.6	- 35.1	+ 27.2
Middle East:							
Aden	127	122	193	218	- 3.9	+ 58.2	+ 13.0
Bahrain	162	151	160	331	- 6.8	+ 6.0	+ 106.9
Cyprus	513	193	261	328	- 62.4	+ 35.2	+ 25.7
Qatar	246	279	548	409	+ 13.4	+ 96.4	- 25.4
Trucial States	0	15	66	152	-	+ 340.0	+ 130.3
Ethiopia	139	236	581	842	+ 69.8	+ 146.2	+ 44.9
Iran	3,568	3,372	3,282	3,795	- 5.5	- 2.7	+ 15.6
Iraq	3,376	957	734	887	- 71.7	- 23.3	+ 20.8
Israel	8,163	9,109	6,261	10,703	+ 11.6	- 31.3	+ 70.9
Jordan	244	245	306	429	+ 0.4	+ 24.9	+ 40.2
Kuwait	2,748	934	3,582	3,994	- 66.0	+ 283.5	+ 11.5
Lebanon	2,365	2,516	2,419	3,134	+ 6.4	- 3.9	+ 29.6
Libya	690	907	660	695	+ 31.4	- 27.2	+ 5.3
Saudi Arabia	3,548	3,133	5,343	5,034	- 11.7	+ 70.5	- 5.8
Somalia	22	0	26	8	- 100.0	¹	- 69.2
Sudan	173	113	120	363	- 34.7	+ 6.2	+ 202.5
Syria	713	387	665	555	- 45.7	+ 71.8	- 16.5
Turkey	2,378	1,581	3,468	4,781	- 33.5	+ 119.4	+ 37.9
United Arab Republic - Egypt	2,536	3,978	4,772	5,330	+ 56.9	+ 20.0	+ 11.7
Commonwealth and Preferential	1,048	760	1,227	1,438	- 27.5	+ 61.4	+ 17.2
Other	30,662	27,468	32,218	40,551	- 10.4	+ 17.3	+ 25.9
Totals, Middle East	31,710	28,229	33,446	41,989	- 11.0	+ 18.5	+ 25.5

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

² Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$ '000				%		
Other Africa:							
Gambia	212	71	162	163	- 66.5	+ 128.2	+ 0.6
Ghana	5,451	7,333	5,723	3,994	+ 34.5	- 22.0	- 30.2
Kenya	1,003	911	4,605	1,653	- 9.2	+ 405.5	- 64.1
Malawi	98	156	90	143	+ 59.2	- 42.3	+ 58.9
Mauritius and Dependencies	218	94	236	135	- 56.9	+ 151.1	- 42.8
Nigeria	3,234	6,292	6,934	10,108	+ 94.6	+ 10.2	+ 45.8
Sierra Leone	1,298	1,329	1,134	1,743	+ 2.4	- 14.7	+ 53.7
Rhodesia	3,637	3,150	3,841	603	- 13.4	+ 21.9	- 84.3
Tanzania	377	192	316	2,039	- 49.1	+ 64.6	+ 545.3
Uganda	148	259	1,167	521	+ 75.0	+ 350.6	- 55.4
Republic of South Africa	60,299	69,166	76,226	74,393	+ 14.7	+ 10.2	- 2.4
Zambia	826	1,031	4,279	1,384	+ 24.8	+ 315.0	- 67.7
British Africa n.e.s.	52	31	35	13	- 40.4	+ 12.9	- 62.9
Algeria	3,970	1,212	228	965	- 69.5	- 81.2	+ 323.2
Angola	104	75	228	315	- 27.9	+ 204.0	+ 38.2
Cameroun Republic	24	39	157	199	+ 62.5	+ 302.6	+ 26.8
Congo - Leopoldville	921	1,127	872	956	+ 22.4	- 22.6	+ 9.6
French Africa n.e.s.	92	151	226	461	+ 64.1	+ 49.7	+ 104.0
Gabon Republic	15	146	31	294	+ 873.3	- 78.8	+ 848.4
Guinea, Republic of	0	4	81	728	-	1	+ 798.8
Ivory Coast	18	66	49	88	+ 266.7	- 25.8	+ 79.6
Liberia	1,100	5,518	1,908	1,344	+ 401.6	- 65.4	- 29.6
Malagasy Republic	0	63	108	45	-	+ 71.4	- 58.3
Mauritania	258	169	657	123	- 34.5	+ 288.8	- 81.3
Morocco	963	667	391	297	- 30.7	- 41.4	- 24.0
Mozambique	2,646	1,806	3,282	1,280	- 31.7	+ 81.7	- 61.0
Portuguese Africa n.e.s.	283	164	367	171	- 42.0	+ 123.8	- 53.4
Spanish Africa	27	229	112	85	+ 748.1	- 51.1	- 24.1
Togo	350	443	317	585	+ 26.6	- 28.4	+ 84.5
Tunisia	1,970	327	86	196	- 83.4	- 73.7	+ 127.9
Commonwealth and Preferential	76,853	90,012	104,748	96,894	+ 17.1	+ 16.4	- 7.5
Other	12,738	12,207	9,101	8,131	- 4.2	- 25.4	- 10.7
Totals, other Africa	89,591	102,219	113,849	105,024	+ 14.1	+ 11.4	- 7.8
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	2,636	4,724	2,199	5,250	+ 79.2	- 53.5	+ 138.7
Hong Kong	17,490	22,278	16,734	15,385	+ 27.4	- 24.9	- 8.1
India	53,900	64,042	58,453	107,662	+ 18.8	- 8.7	+ 84.2
Malaysia and Singapore	6,999	8,370	9,253	15,376	+ 19.6	+ 10.5	+ 66.2
Pakistan	19,152	20,031	21,643	25,671	+ 4.6	+ 8.0	+ 18.6
Afghanistan	18	23	23	18	+ 27.8	0.0	- 21.7
Burma	703	736	671	1,195	+ 4.7	- 8.8	+ 78.1
Cambodia and Laos	17	9	128	98	- 47.1	1	- 23.4
People's Republic of China	104,738	136,263	105,131	184,879	+ 30.1	- 22.8	+ 75.9
Indonesia	1,449	703	1,636	347	- 51.5	+ 132.7	- 78.8
Japan	296,010	330,234	316,187	393,892	+ 11.6	- 4.3	+ 24.6
Korea	3,815	1,096	823	15,652	- 71.3	- 24.9	1
Philippines	21,284	27,809	26,354	18,683	+ 30.7	- 5.2	- 29.1
Portuguese Asia	38	41	48	60	+ 7.9	+ 17.1	+ 25.0
Taiwan	3,759	6,178	6,577	8,410	+ 64.4	+ 6.5	+ 27.9
Thailand	2,823	3,803	5,621	6,742	+ 34.7	+ 47.8	+ 19.9
Viet-Nam	250	726	804	2,589	+ 190.4	+ 10.7	+ 222.0
Commonwealth and Preferential	100,176	119,445	108,282	169,344	+ 19.2	- 9.3	+ 56.4
Other	434,903	507,623	464,002	632,565	+ 16.7	- 8.6	+ 36.3
Totals, other Asia	535,079	627,068	572,284	801,909	+ 17.2	- 8.7	+ 40.1
Oceania:							
Australia	100,773	145,812	140,372	117,359	+ 44.7	- 3.7	- 16.4
Fiji	759	891	1,115	829	+ 17.4	+ 25.1	- 25.7
New Zealand	30,549	33,714	36,845	41,750	+ 10.4	+ 9.3	+ 13.3
British Oceania n.e.s.	249	386	317	304	+ 55.0	- 17.9	- 4.1

1 Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Concluded

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$'000				%		
Oceania - Concluded:							
French Oceania	299	436	508	614	+ 45.8	+ 16.5	+ 20.9
United States Oceania	3,693	1,261	828	740	- 65.9	- 34.3	- 10.6
Commonwealth and Preferential	132,330	180,804	178,650	160,241	+ 36.6	- 1.2	- 10.1
Other	3,992	1,697	1,336	1,354	- 57.5	- 21.3	+ 1.3
Totals, Oceania	136,322	182,501	179,986	161,595	+ 33.9	- 1.4	- 10.2
South America:							
British Guiana	5,061	7,116	7,750	9,878	+ 40.6	+ 8.9	+ 27.5
Falkland Islands	6	1	4	9	- 83.3	+ 300.0	+ 125.0
Argentina	36,992	26,889	32,720	39,529	- 27.3	+ 21.7	+ 20.8
Bolivia	628	985	1,687	2,126	+ 56.8	+ 71.3	+ 26.0
Brazil	29,432	22,985	17,509	21,157	- 21.9	- 23.8	+ 20.8
Chile	12,329	12,659	10,514	12,316	+ 2.7	- 16.9	+ 17.1
Colombia	23,348	21,252	17,362	25,397	- 9.0	- 18.3	+ 46.3
Ecuador	3,913	5,719	4,672	3,028	+ 46.2	- 18.3	- 35.2
French Guiana	2	4	54	18	+ 100.0	1	- 66.7
Paraguay	211	485	177	129	+ 129.9	- 63.5	- 27.1
Peru	11,641	10,749	21,864	36,355	- 7.7	+ 103.4	+ 66.3
Surinam	1,031	1,610	1,283	1,834	+ 56.2	- 20.3	+ 42.9
Uruguay	2,994	5,679	3,283	4,779	+ 89.7	- 42.2	+ 45.6
Venezuela	46,328	64,075	73,045	75,958	+ 38.3	+ 14.0	+ 4.0
Commonwealth and Preferential	5,067	7,117	7,754	9,887	+ 40.5	+ 9.0	+ 27.5
Other	168,848	173,090	184,168	222,626	+ 2.5	+ 6.4	+ 20.9
Totals, South America	173,915	180,207	191,922	232,512	+ 3.6	+ 6.5	+ 21.1
Central America and Antilles:							
Bahamas	6,133	8,876	9,257	10,847	+ 44.7	+ 4.3	+ 17.2
Bermuda	5,713	6,339	5,984	7,442	+ 11.0	- 5.6	+ 24.4
British Honduras	698	973	1,065	921	+ 39.4	+ 9.5	- 13.5
Barbados	5,469	6,922	6,826	8,112	+ 26.6	- 1.4	+ 18.8
Jamaica	22,271	28,942	30,280	33,500	+ 30.0	+ 4.6	+ 10.6
Leeward and Windward Islands	6,596	7,986	8,037	8,753	+ 21.1	+ 0.6	+ 8.9
Trinidad and Tobago	16,213	17,791	21,532	23,337	+ 9.7	+ 21.0	+ 8.4
Costa Rica	3,651	3,841	5,397	5,130	+ 5.2	+ 40.5	- 4.9
Cuba	16,433	60,930	52,594	61,436	+ 270.8	- 13.7	+ 16.8
Dominican Republic	9,085	9,070	6,152	6,824	- 0.2	- 32.2	+ 10.9
El Salvador	3,134	4,416	4,051	3,294	+ 40.9	- 8.3	- 18.7
French West Indies	66	135	144	157	+ 104.5	+ 6.7	+ 9.0
Guatemala	3,107	3,433	4,001	3,254	+ 10.5	+ 16.5	- 18.7
Haiti, Republic of	1,525	1,485	1,302	1,228	- 2.6	- 12.3	- 5.7
Honduras	1,100	1,260	1,005	1,445	+ 14.5	- 20.2	+ 43.8
Mexico	55,572	65,151	51,006	52,145	+ 17.2	- 21.7	+ 2.2
Netherlands Antilles	2,406	2,355	3,004	3,008	- 2.1	+ 27.6	+ 0.1
Nicaragua	2,693	2,209	2,805	3,070	- 18.0	+ 27.0	+ 9.4
Panama	4,417	4,602	4,622	5,444	+ 4.2	+ 0.4	+ 17.8
Puerto Rico	14,619	15,408	17,693	19,560	+ 5.4	+ 14.8	+ 10.6
United States Virgin Islands	284	1,317	1,571	950	+ 363.7	+ 19.3	- 39.5
Commonwealth and Preferential	63,093	77,829	82,981	92,913	+ 23.4	+ 6.6	+ 12.0
Other	118,092	175,612	155,348	166,944	+ 48.7	- 11.5	+ 7.5
Totals, Central America and Antilles	181,185	253,441	238,329	259,856	+ 39.9	- 6.0	+ 9.0
North America:							
Greenland	287	272	137	156	- 5.2	- 49.6	+ 13.9
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,913	2,431	2,713	3,079	+ 27.1	+ 11.6	+ 13.5
United States	3,766,380	4,271,059	4,840,456	6,027,722	+ 13.4	+ 13.3	+ 24.5
Totals, North America	3,768,580	4,273,762	4,843,307	6,030,957	+ 13.4	+ 13.3	+ 24.5
Totals, Commonwealth and Preferential	1,398,364	1,693,650	1,676,638	1,669,994	+ 21.1	- 1.0	- 0.4
Totals, other	5,400,165	6,400,569	6,848,440	8,400,633	+ 18.5	+ 7.0	+ 22.7
Totals, exports	6,798,529	8,094,219	8,525,078	10,070,627	+ 19.1	+ 5.3	+ 18.1

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$'000				%		
Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	526,800	573,995	619,058	644,741	+ 9.0	+ 7.9	+ 4.1
Gibraltar	0	13	2	1	-	- 84.6	- 50.0
Ireland	5,320	5,624	6,861	6,512	+ 5.7	+ 22.0	- 5.1
Malta and Gozo	232	113	387	394	- 51.3	+ 242.5	+ 1.8
Austria	9,026	9,595	12,281	15,192	+ 6.3	+ 28.0	+ 23.7
Belgium and Luxembourg	47,342	59,198	72,027	61,555	+ 25.0	+ 21.7	- 14.5
Denmark	13,209	15,749	20,071	24,181	+ 19.2	+ 27.4	+ 20.5
Finland	2,520	3,177	2,762	3,533	+ 26.1	- 13.1	+ 27.9
France	58,170	68,687	96,103	106,651	+ 18.1	+ 39.9	+ 11.0
Germany, Federal Republic	144,023	170,392	209,517	235,207	+ 18.3	+ 23.0	+ 12.3
Greece	1,631	1,550	1,838	1,831	- 5.0	+ 18.6	- 0.4
Iceland	696	2	659	509	- 99.7	¹	- 22.8
Italy	55,303	67,462	80,279	86,718	+ 22.0	+ 19.0	+ 8.0
Netherlands	36,736	39,933	56,274	60,489	+ 8.7	+ 40.9	+ 7.5
Norway	23,492	27,335	33,641	33,774	+ 16.4	+ 23.1	+ 0.4
Portugal	7,713	9,414	11,053	13,288	+ 22.1	+ 17.4	+ 20.2
Spain	8,496	11,704	13,280	12,505	+ 37.8	+ 13.5	- 5.8
Sweden	33,410	38,794	55,568	72,541	+ 16.1	+ 43.2	+ 30.5
Switzerland	32,469	36,932	43,986	50,279	+ 13.7	+ 19.1	+ 14.3
Commonwealth and Preferential	532,352	579,746	626,307	651,648	+ 8.9	+ 8.0	+ 4.0
Other	474,236	559,924	709,338	778,252	+ 18.1	+ 26.7	+ 9.7
Totals, Western Europe	1,006,588	1,139,670	1,335,646	1,429,900	+ 13.2	+ 17.2	+ 7.1
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	1	0	-	-	- 100.0
Bulgaria	74	114	526	768	+ 54.1	+ 361.4	+ 46.0
Czechoslovakia	9,204	12,847	15,965	21,709	+ 39.6	+ 24.3	+ 36.0
Germany, east	1,207	1,473	1,584	2,163	+ 22.0	+ 7.5	+ 36.6
Hungary	557	761	1,608	3,309	+ 36.6	+ 111.3	+ 105.8
Poland	6,788	9,280	11,815	13,757	+ 36.7	+ 27.3	+ 16.4
Roumania	124	82	238	569	- 33.9	+ 190.2	+ 139.1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2,313	2,808	9,885	11,654	+ 21.4	+ 252.0	+ 17.9
Yugoslavia	1,843	2,601	2,967	2,638	+ 41.1	+ 14.1	- 11.1
Totals, Eastern Europe	22,109	29,966	44,588	56,566	+ 35.5	+ 48.8	+ 26.9
Middle East:							
Aden	56	61	353	80	+ 8.9	+ 478.7	- 77.3
Bahrain	1	0	0	0	- 100.0	-	-
Cyprus	88	48	291	108	- 45.5	+ 506.3	- 62.9
Qatar	8,678	2,285	2,732	0	- 73.7	+ 19.6	- 100.0
Trucial States	0	3,122	1,741	2,984	-	- 44.2	+ 71.4
Ethiopia	21	141	66	63	+ 571.4	- 53.2	- 4.5
Iran	42,799	31,085	31,765	35,469	- 27.4	+ 2.2	+ 11.7
Iraq	1,269	2,379	5,284	12,529	+ 87.5	+ 122.1	+ 137.1
Israel	6,043	6,270	6,656	6,758	+ 3.8	+ 6.2	+ 1.5
Jordan	3	10	9	7	+ 233.3	- 10.0	- 22.2
Kuwait	5,169	11,219	11,505	6,157	+ 117.0	+ 2.5	- 46.5
Lebanon	65	81	50	1,040	+ 24.6	- 38.3	¹
Libya	0	0	1	10,963	-	-	¹
Saudi Arabia	50,290	18,553	42,114	32,553	- 63.1	+ 127.0	- 22.7
Somalia	1	1	0	24	0.0	- 100.0	¹
Sudan	148	113	138	93	- 23.6	+ 22.1	- 32.6
Syria	362	492	515	380	+ 35.9	+ 4.7	- 26.2
Turkey	1,294	1,207	1,055	979	- 6.7	- 12.6	- 7.2
United Arab Republic - Egypt	224	125	221	661	- 44.2	+ 76.8	+ 199.1
Commonwealth and Preferential	8,823	5,516	5,118	3,171	- 37.5	- 7.2	- 38.0
Other	107,688	71,675	99,379	107,676	- 33.4	+ 38.7	+ 8.3
Totals, Middle East	116,511	77,191	104,496	110,848	- 33.7	+ 35.4	+ 6.1

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Continued

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966
	\$'000				%		
Other Africa:							
Gambia	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Ghana	6,533	7,961	10,158	10,824	+ 21.9	+ 27.6	+ 6.6
Kenya	5,323	7,397	6,862	7,206	+ 39.0	- 7.2	+ 5.0
Malawi	408	297	391	583	- 27.2	+ 31.6	+ 49.1
Mauritius and Dependencies	8,606	13,394	6,456	5,131	+ 55.6	- 51.8	- 20.5
Nigeria	7,924	11,264	11,252	39,490	+ 42.2	- 0.1	+ 251.0
Sierra Leone	5	3	311	66	- 40.0	-	- 78.8
Rhodesia	6,320	4,279	3,408	1,175	- 32.3	- 20.4	- 65.5
Tanzania	7,315	9,061	6,907	7,065	+ 23.9	- 23.8	+ 2.3
Uganda	3,144	4,582	6,800	5,862	+ 45.7	+ 48.4	- 13.8
Republic of South Africa	31,548	28,777	27,113	27,641	- 8.8	- 5.8	+ 1.9
Zambia	1,304	37	2	8	- 97.2	- 94.6	+ 300.0
British Africa n.e.s.	4	3	4	8	- 25.0	+ 33.3	+ 100.0
Algeria	458	61	98	47	- 86.7	+ 60.7	- 52.0
Angola	728	1,297	1,415	3,095	+ 78.2	+ 9.1	+ 118.7
Cameroun Republic	147	43	121	57	- 70.7	+ 181.4	- 52.9
Congo - Leopoldville	1,921	1,911	1,661	1,081	- 0.5	- 13.1	- 34.9
French Africa n.e.s.	310	59	68	542	- 81.0	+ 15.3	+ 697.1
Gabon Republic	859	687	274	1,064	- 20.0	- 60.1	+ 288.3
Guinea, Republic of	2,501	1,707	1,066	2,088	- 31.7	- 37.6	+ 95.9
Ivory Coast	227	623	247	814	+ 174.4	- 60.4	+ 229.6
Liberia	106	327	208	63	+ 208.5	- 36.4	- 69.7
Malagasy Republic	0	1,204	668	538	-	- 44.5	- 19.5
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Morocco	540	1,162	278	1,406	+ 115.2	- 76.1	+ 405.8
Mozambique	395	431	633	515	+ 9.1	+ 46.9	+ 18.6
Portuguese Africa n.e.s.	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Spanish Africa	39	22	6	2	- 43.6	- 72.7	- 66.7
Togo	0	0	6	0	-	-	- 100.0
Tunisia	2	19	19	12	+ 850.0	0.0	- 36.8
Commonwealth and Preferential	78,433	87,055	79,664	105,060	+ 11.0	- 8.5	+ 31.9
Other	8,234	9,553	6,767	11,323	+ 16.0	- 29.2	+ 67.3
Totals, other Africa	86,667	96,608	86,431	116,383	+ 11.5	- 10.5	+ 34.7
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	14,642	13,413	14,049	10,045	- 8.4	+ 4.7	- 28.5
Hong Kong	21,197	26,321	31,043	38,911	+ 24.2	+ 17.9	+ 25.3
India	52,664	36,121	43,424	40,093	- 31.4	+ 20.2	- 7.7
Malaysia and Singapore	31,634	34,566	40,272	41,453	+ 9.3	+ 16.5	+ 2.9
Pakistan	2,270	4,211	3,654	4,287	+ 85.5	- 13.2	+ 17.3
Afghanistan	0	0	0	15	-	-	-
Burma	102	276	39	106	+ 170.6	- 85.9	+ 171.8
Cambodia and Laos	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
People's Republic of China	5,147	9,420	14,445	20,594	+ 83.0	+ 53.3	+ 42.6
Indonesia	152	1,393	2,365	1,158	+ 816.4	+ 69.8	- 51.0
Japan	130,471	174,388	230,144	253,051	+ 33.7	+ 32.0	+ 10.0
Korea	380	473	1,468	1,764	+ 24.5	+ 210.4	+ 20.2
Philippines	2,007	2,970	3,583	3,344	+ 48.0	+ 20.6	- 6.7
Portuguese Asia	428	1,204	2,069	33	+ 181.3	+ 71.8	- 98.4
Taiwan	5,875	9,063	9,333	13,089	+ 54.3	+ 3.0	+ 40.2
Thailand	582	582	899	2,431	0.0	+ 54.5	+ 170.4
Viet-Nam	1	4	2	1	+ 300.0	- 50.0	- 50.0
Commonwealth and Preferential	122,407	114,633	132,443	134,788	- 6.4	+ 15.5	+ 1.8
Other	145,145	199,772	264,347	295,586	+ 37.6	+ 32.3	+ 11.8
Totals, other Asia	267,552	314,405	396,790	430,375	+ 17.5	+ 26.2	+ 8.5
Oceania:							
Australia	55,650	59,827	47,372	59,573	+ 7.5	- 20.8	+ 25.8
Fiji	8,588	7,401	4,801	2,724	- 13.8	- 35.1	- 43.3
New Zealand	14,067	14,076	14,870	14,972	+ 0.1	+ 5.6	+ 0.7
British Oceania n.e.s.	5	6	0	1	+ 20.0	- 100.0	-

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	Calendar year				Change from		
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$'000				%		
Oceania - Concluded:							
French Oceania	0	3,559	5,092	6,612	-	+ 43.1	+ 29.9
United States Oceania	27	28	138	86	+ 3.7	+ 392.9	- 37.7
Commonwealth and Preferential	78,310	81,310	67,044	77,270	+ 3.8	- 17.5	+ 15.3
Other	27	3,586	5,229	6,698	1	+ 45.8	+ 28.1
Totals, Oceania	78,338	84,896	72,273	83,968	+ 8.4	- 14.9	+ 16.2
South America:							
British Guiana	31,334	35,653	22,549	29,126	+ 13.8	- 36.8	+ 29.2
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Argentina	5,352	5,938	5,400	4,882	+ 10.9	- 9.1	- 9.6
Bolivia	70	289	384	175	+ 312.9	+ 32.9	- 54.4
Brazil	36,361	39,533	35,573	35,777	+ 8.7	- 10.0	+ 0.6
Chile	1,271	1,755	1,713	1,891	+ 38.1	- 2.4	+ 10.4
Colombia	13,576	14,889	16,812	11,619	+ 9.7	+ 12.9	- 30.9
Ecuador	7,625	9,353	8,546	7,873	+ 22.7	- 8.6	- 7.9
French Guiana	1	0	0	18	- 100.0	-	-
Paraguay	831	547	455	477	- 34.2	- 16.8	+ 4.8
Peru	3,770	7,792	9,053	3,517	+ 106.7	+ 16.2	- 61.2
Surinam	6,158	6,978	8,702	8,150	+ 13.3	+ 24.7	- 6.3
Uruguay	868	968	975	477	+ 11.5	+ 0.7	- 51.1
Venezuela	243,495	270,621	254,670	215,059	+ 11.1	- 5.9	- 15.6
Commonwealth and Preferential	31,334	35,653	22,549	29,126	+ 13.8	- 36.8	+ 29.2
Other	319,379	358,664	342,283	289,916	+ 12.3	- 4.6	- 15.3
Totals, South America	350,714	394,317	364,832	319,041	+ 12.4	- 7.5	- 12.6
Central America and Antilles:							
Bahamas	426	412	533	1,214	- 3.3	+ 29.4	+ 127.8
Bermuda	262	190	403	727	- 27.5	+ 112.1	+ 80.4
British Honduras	1,720	1,858	1,235	1,479	+ 8.0	- 33.5	+ 19.8
Barbados	3,954	3,851	3,041	2,277	- 2.6	- 21.0	- 25.1
Jamaica	51,524	47,858	36,000	37,281	- 7.1	- 24.8	+ 3.6
Leeward and Windward Islands	2,202	1,026	832	943	- 53.4	- 18.9	+ 13.3
Trinidad and Tobago	15,871	20,738	16,670	16,050	+ 30.7	- 19.6	- 3.7
Costa Rica	7,308	8,363	6,715	6,458	+ 14.4	- 19.7	- 3.8
Cuba	13,041	3,464	5,304	5,629	- 73.4	+ 53.1	+ 6.1
Dominican Republic	2,281	5,093	2,050	1,311	+ 123.3	- 59.7	- 36.0
El Salvador	1,960	3,356	2,696	2,110	+ 71.2	- 19.7	- 21.7
French West Indies	278	263	552	48	- 5.4	+ 109.9	- 91.3
Guatemala	2,557	2,422	2,879	2,686	- 5.3	+ 18.9	- 6.7
Haiti, Republic of	1,159	2,056	1,076	944	+ 77.4	- 47.7	- 12.3
Honduras	6,868	7,670	10,193	11,440	+ 11.7	+ 32.9	+ 12.2
Mexico	23,734	23,186	27,247	33,539	- 2.3	+ 17.5	+ 23.1
Netherlands Antilles	35,999	34,885	43,341	38,511	- 3.1	+ 24.2	- 11.1
Nicaragua	383	727	247	437	+ 89.8	- 66.0	+ 76.9
Panama	11,057	15,095	19,414	16,066	+ 36.5	+ 28.6	- 17.2
Puerto Rico	2,399	3,554	2,759	4,404	+ 48.1	- 22.4	+ 59.6
United States Virgin Islands	0	3	0	4	-	100.0	-
Commonwealth and Preferential	75,960	75,933	58,714	59,971	2	- 22.7	+ 2.1
Other	109,025	110,137	124,471	123,586	+ 1.0	+ 13.0	- 0.7
Totals, Central America and Antilles	184,985	186,070	183,185	183,557	+ 0.6	- 1.6	+ 0.2
North America:							
Greenland	106	110	0	16	+ 3.8	- 100.0	-
St. Pierre and Miquelon	84	189	76	174	+ 125.0	- 59.8	+ 128.9
United States	4,444,556	5,164,285	6,044,831	7,135,611	+ 16.2	+ 17.1	+ 18.0
Totals, North America	4,444,746	5,164,585	6,044,907	7,135,801	+ 16.2	+ 17.0	+ 18.0
Totals, Commonwealth and Preferential	927,620	979,845	991,838	1,061,035	+ 5.6	+ 1.2	+ 7.0
Totals, other	5,630,589	6,507,862	7,641,310	8,805,405	+ 15.6	+ 17.4	+ 15.2
Totals, imports	6,558,209	7,487,707	8,633,148	9,866,439	+ 14.2	+ 15.3	+ 14.3

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.² Less than 0.1 per cent.

B. TRADE BY SECTIONS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals.....	41,971	34,514	79,133	78,002	- 17.8	+ 129.3	- 1.4
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	1,419,857	1,805,886	1,629,818	1,888,293	+ 27.2	- 9.7	+ 15.9
1	Wheat	786,804	1,023,516	840,175	1,060,670	+ 30.1	- 17.9	+ 26.2
18	Whisky	90,125	102,820	116,983	127,508	+ 14.1	+ 13.8	+ 9.0
23	Wheat flour	62,616	100,296	66,305	82,836	+ 60.2	- 33.9	+ 24.9
28	Fish, filleted, blocks, fresh or frozen	43,897	52,861	65,002	69,071	+ 20.4	+ 23.0	+ 6.3
34	Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or frozen	37,502	41,501	44,239	48,481	+ 10.7	+ 6.6	+ 9.6
36	Barley	24,524	51,254	43,679	44,957	+ 109.0	- 14.8	+ 2.9
	Crude materials, inedible	1,425,951	1,616,145	1,763,701	1,947,625	+ 13.3	+ 9.1	+ 10.4
6	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	284,405	376,606	369,084	379,042	+ 32.4	- 2.0	+ 2.7
8	Crude petroleum	233,867	262,023	279,956	321,681	+ 12.0	+ 6.8	+ 14.9
12	Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	149,236	166,036	189,336	186,725	+ 11.3	+ 14.0	- 1.4
13	Asbestos, unmanufactured	139,447	155,706	158,657	182,484	+ 11.7	+ 1.9	+ 15.0
17	Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	53,797	65,573	77,831	130,898	+ 21.9	+ 18.7	+ 68.2
20	Natural gas	75,630	97,609	104,280	108,750	+ 29.1	+ 6.8	+ 4.3
24	Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	18,805	54,776	69,849	77,745	+ 191.3	+ 27.5	+ 11.3
32	Flaxseed	38,560	48,662	51,658	60,816	+ 26.2	+ 6.2	+ 17.7
35	Precious metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	34,554	34,394	47,428	45,010	- 0.5	+ 37.9	- 5.1
37	Metal bearing ores and concentrates n.e.s.	2,659	6,064	19,307	41,846	+ 128.1	+ 218.4	+ 116.7
40	Pulpwood	35,985	36,824	40,819	40,974	+ 2.3	+ 10.8	+ 0.4
	Fabricated materials, inedible	3,106,898	3,502,496	3,728,769	4,012,068	+ 12.7	+ 6.5	+ 7.6
2	Newsprint paper	759,990	834,646	869,586	968,224	+ 9.8	+ 4.2	+ 11.3
3	Wood pulp and similar pulp	405,292	460,854	493,501	520,068	+ 13.7	+ 7.1	+ 5.4
4	Lumber, softwoods	426,855	449,732	457,967	439,569	+ 5.4	+ 1.8	- 4.0
7	Aluminum, including alloys	302,730	317,937	360,965	372,275	+ 5.0	+ 13.5	+ 3.1
9	Copper and alloys	166,517	190,363	194,850	266,067	+ 14.3	+ 2.4	+ 36.5
11	Nickel and alloys	175,368	197,145	207,864	212,433	+ 12.4	+ 5.4	+ 2.2
15	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	74,756	86,470	111,831	139,560	+ 15.7	+ 29.3	+ 24.8
25	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	61,350	71,708	78,140	76,956	+ 16.9	+ 9.0	- 1.5
26	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	88,406	98,723	87,885	76,378	+ 11.7	- 11.0	- 13.1
29	Zinc, including alloys	42,276	62,345	71,588	67,834	+ 47.5	+ 14.8	- 5.2
31	Primary iron and steel	59,540	76,410	65,906	61,271	+ 28.3	- 13.7	- 7.0
33	Organic chemicals	41,797	48,244	55,172	57,151	+ 15.4	+ 14.4	+ 3.6
38	Plywood	28,438	37,850	37,510	41,518	+ 33.1	- 0.9	+ 10.7
39	Inorganic chemicals	23,730	31,269	35,907	41,248	+ 31.8	+ 14.8	+ 14.9
	End products, inedible	779,138	1,109,006	1,300,145	2,119,324	+ 42.3	+ 17.2	+ 63.0
5	Passenger automobiles and chassis	28,040	67,667	148,643	429,624	+ 141.3	+ 119.7	+ 189.0
10	Motor vehicle parts and accessories, except engines	34,318	63,959	128,444	252,858	+ 86.4	+ 100.8	+ 96.9
14	Trucks and chassis, commercial	5,528	8,163	23,314	145,190	+ 47.7	+ 185.6	+ 522.8
16	Motor vehicle engines and parts	15,333	31,286	44,358	137,857	+ 104.0	+ 41.8	+ 210.8
19	Aircraft assemblies, equipment and parts except engines..	44,168	52,986	53,250	118,090	+ 20.0	+ 0.5	+ 121.8
21	Communication and related equipment	52,193	51,907	70,769	100,460	- 0.5	+ 36.3	+ 42.0
22	Combine reaper-threshers and parts	43,745	67,376	85,657	88,235	+ 54.0	+ 27.1	+ 3.0
27	Aircraft engines and parts	31,485	43,664	48,521	72,658	+ 38.7	+ 11.1	+ 49.7
30	Navigation instruments and parts	48,820	51,221	49,922	63,290	+ 4.9	- 2.5	+ 26.8
	Special transactions - Trade	24,714	26,171	23,512	23,316	+ 5.9	- 10.2	+ 7.7
	Total domestic exports to all countries	6,798,529	8,094,219	8,525,078	10,070,627	+ 19.1	+ 5.3	+ 18.1
	Total of commodities itemized	5,073,088	6,078,446	6,366,138	7,758,308			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	74.6	75.1	74.7	77.0			

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	9,673	17,124	10,801	12,910	+ 77.0	- 36.9	+ 19.5
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	770,477	777,596	758,891	791,741	+ 0.9	- 2.4	+ 4.3
11	Fruits and berries, fresh	102,653	114,496	119,235	121,558	+ 11.5	+ 4.1	+ 1.9
21	Vegetables, fresh	54,481	60,104	67,637	74,901	+ 10.3	+ 12.5	+ 10.7
28	Coffee, green	58,907	74,963	72,129	64,877	+ 27.3	- 3.8	- 10.1
40	Raw sugar	126,735	101,869	55,134	44,873	- 19.6	- 45.9	- 18.6
	Crude materials, inedible	897,299	960,662	1,006,274	1,023,212	+ 7.1	+ 4.7	+ 1.7
3	Crude petroleum	334,761	320,637	312,259	299,001	- 4.2	- 2.6	- 4.2
10	Coal bituminous and sub-bituminous	68,268	78,202	118,219	134,039	+ 14.6	+ 51.2	+ 13.4
19	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	86,315	94,725	96,660	76,975	+ 9.7	+ 2.0	- 20.4
20	Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	67,149	70,425	69,871	76,623	+ 4.9	- 0.8	+ 9.7
35	Soya beans	41,094	52,899	46,327	52,438	+ 28.7	- 12.4	+ 13.2
37	Raw cotton	51,223	60,061	64,052	45,624	+ 17.3	+ 6.6	- 28.8
	Fabricated materials, inedible	1,571,000	1,812,988	2,114,423	2,233,137	+ 15.4	+ 16.6	+ 5.6
12	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	80,761	121,586	155,745	117,008	+ 50.6	+ 28.1	- 24.9
13	Organic chemicals	86,745	93,901	106,649	106,571	+ 8.2	+ 13.6	- 0.1
17	Cotton broad woven fabrics	64,952	74,819	70,170	80,766	+ 15.2	- 6.2	+ 15.1
18	Fuel oil	60,236	63,321	86,717	80,414	+ 5.1	+ 36.9	- 7.3
22	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	54,176	61,585	68,973	74,140	+ 13.7	+ 12.0	+ 7.5
24	Aluminum, including alloys	31,645	39,585	49,348	72,139	+ 25.1	+ 24.7	+ 46.2
27	Industrial chemical specialties	47,389	52,865	60,993	66,025	+ 11.6	+ 15.4	+ 8.3
29	Inorganic chemicals	47,528	57,231	71,531	64,799	+ 20.4	+ 25.0	- 9.4
30	Valves and pipe fittings	34,462	40,605	51,745	60,450	+ 17.8	+ 27.4	+ 16.8
33	Nickel and alloys	21,129	24,181	29,876	56,998	+ 14.4	+ 23.6	+ 90.8
34	Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	37,460	43,097	48,162	56,524	+ 15.0	+ 11.8	+ 17.4
39	Bars and rods, steel	25,764	41,968	64,543	44,904	+ 62.9	+ 53.8	- 30.4
	End products, inedible	3,172,403	3,701,202	4,476,279	5,483,408	+ 16.7	+ 20.9	+ 22.5
1	Motor vehicle parts and accessories, except engines	473,265	539,777	683,026	844,996	+ 14.1	+ 26.5	+ 23.7
2	Passenger automobiles and chassis	92,935	138,729	238,320	411,429	+ 49.3	+ 71.8	+ 72.6
4	Communication and related equipment	148,392	159,541	180,029	258,079	+ 7.5	+ 12.8	+ 43.4
5	Tractors	168,339	183,299	200,175	230,974	+ 8.9	+ 9.2	+ 15.4
6	Motor vehicle engines and parts	71,470	102,379	135,725	203,572	+ 43.2	+ 32.6	+ 50.0
7	Metal working machinery	99,607	137,275	167,744	183,897	+ 37.8	+ 22.2	+ 9.6
8	Agricultural equipment except tractors	131,455	147,218	154,204	182,613	+ 12.0	+ 4.7	+ 18.4
9	Printed matter	119,369	133,281	151,620	161,058	+ 11.7	+ 13.8	+ 6.2
14	Conveying, elevating, and materials handling equipment	51,529	66,279	84,556	96,781	+ 28.6	+ 27.6	+ 14.5
15	Electronic computers and parts	16,359	30,311	50,510	93,495	+ 85.3	+ 66.6	+ 85.1
16	Aircraft assemblies, equipment and parts except engines	57,533	68,670	69,233	83,350	+ 19.4	+ 0.8	+ 20.4
23	Aircraft	22,122	18,328	76,400	73,038	- 17.2	+ 316.8	- 4.4
25	Aircraft engines and parts	47,766	50,252	60,698	70,841	+ 5.2	+ 20.8	+ 16.7
26	Trucks, truck chassis and truck tractors commercial	14,702	14,149	29,788	69,954	- 3.8	+ 110.5	+ 134.8
31	Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment	39,572	52,571	54,682	59,904	+ 32.8	+ 4.0	+ 9.5
32	Textile industries machinery, accessories and parts	41,526	60,081	52,879	59,544	+ 44.7	- 12.0	+ 12.6
36	Electric generators and motors	26,867	34,788	41,409	51,337	+ 29.5	+ 19.0	+ 24.0
38	Front end loaders, front end shovels and parts	23,244	34,022	42,227	45,596	+ 46.4	+ 24.1	+ 8.0
	Special transactions - Trade	137,358	218,135	266,479	322,031	+ 58.8	+ 22.2	+ 20.8
	Total imports from all countries	6,558,209	7,487,707	8,633,148	9,866,439	+ 14.2	+ 15.3	+ 14.3
	Total of commodities itemized	3,229,885	3,714,075	4,359,200	5,052,105			
	Per cent of imports itemized	49.2	49.6	50.5	51.2			

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963 - 64	1964 - 65	1965 - 66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	38,312	30,115	72,008	68,951	- 21.4	+ 139.1	- 4.2
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	332,872	361,969	408,917	429,366	+ 8.7	+ 130.0	+ 5.0
11	Whisky	85,365	96,876	110,558	122,736	+ 13.5	+ 14.1	+ 11.0
19	Fish, filleted blocks, fresh or frozen	42,479	50,046	62,909	66,427	+ 17.8	+ 25.7	+ 5.6
30	Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or frozen	30,858	32,102	34,265	34,754	+ 4.0	+ 6.7	+ 1.4
32	Shellfish	27,268	31,625	36,259	31,577	+ 16.0	+ 14.7	- 12.9
39	Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	7,116	10,543	25,739	24,277	+ 48.2	+ 144.1	- 5.7
	Crude materials, inedible	881,401	978,637	1,012,093	1,122,691	+ 11.0	+ 3.4	+ 10.9
4	Crude petroleum	233,867	262,023	279,956	321,681	+ 12.0	+ 6.8	+ 14.9
6	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	220,778	302,266	291,672	308,650	+ 36.9	- 3.5	+ 5.8
15	Natural gas	75,630	97,609	104,280	108,750	+ 29.1	+ 6.8	+ 4.3
20	Asbestos, unmanufactured	57,687	62,996	65,195	64,974	+ 9.2	+ 3.5	- 0.3
25	Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	8,555	8,326	9,589	41,201	- 2.7	+ 15.2	+ 329.7
26	Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	13,555	20,259	31,092	39,724	+ 49.5	+ 53.5	+ 27.8
34	Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	14,917	34,524	39,582	28,653	+ 131.4	+ 14.7	- 27.6
37	Pulpwood	26,718	23,225	23,046	26,467	- 13.1	- 0.8	+ 14.8
	Fabricated materials, inedible	2,069,229	2,237,248	2,481,658	2,760,777	+ 8.1	+ 10.9	+ 11.2
1	Newsprint paper	636,086	689,406	735,611	823,664	+ 8.4	+ 6.7	+ 12.0
2	Wood pulp and similar pulp	309,915	346,017	371,429	390,760	+ 11.6	+ 7.3	+ 5.2
5	Lumber, softwoods	313,560	313,753	314,564	314,938	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
8	Aluminum, including alloys	119,943	118,898	162,123	183,809	- 0.9	+ 36.4	+ 13.4
9	Nickel and alloys	150,399	140,868	167,186	163,732	- 6.3	+ 18.7	- 2.1
13	Copper and alloys	56,217	69,563	69,497	116,923	+ 23.7	- 0.1	+ 68.2
14	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	64,623	67,757	95,598	114,064	+ 4.8	+ 41.1	+ 19.3
22	Primary iron and steel	45,728	58,513	57,446	55,540	+ 28.0	- 1.8	- 3.3
24	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	27,636	33,318	45,889	44,110	+ 20.6	+ 37.7	- 3.9
27	Castings and forgings	14,651	21,975	28,126	37,113	+ 50.0	+ 28.0	+ 32.0
28	Abrasive basic products	23,698	25,983	29,808	35,478	+ 9.6	+ 14.7	+ 19.0
29	Lumber, hardwood	22,358	23,512	28,408	35,131	+ 5.2	+ 20.8	+ 23.7
31	Zinc, including alloys	18,055	20,749	26,369	32,547	+ 14.9	+ 27.1	+ 23.4
33	Organic chemicals	23,843	22,193	29,636	29,738	- 6.9	+ 33.5	+ 0.3
40	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	11,686	13,411	17,687	22,653	+ 14.8	+ 31.9	+ 28.1
	End products, inedible	425,436	642,975	847,472	1,625,975	+ 51.1	+ 31.8	+ 91.9
3	Passenger automobiles and chassis	639	20,822	66,216	346,378	¹	+ 218.0	+ 423.1
7	Motor vehicle parts and accessories, except engines	19,797	45,108	98,703	213,683	+ 127.9	+ 118.8	+ 116.5
10	Motor vehicle engines and parts	12,266	25,330	41,979	134,387	+ 106.5	+ 65.7	+ 220.1
12	Trucks, truck chassis and truck tractors	194	255	14,402	119,433	+ 31.4	¹	+ 729.3
16	Aircraft assemblies, equipment and parts	27,549	36,262	44,728	104,080	+ 31.6	+ 23.3	+ 132.7
17	Communication and related equipment	39,044	33,774	48,512	82,959	- 13.5	+ 43.6	+ 71.0
18	Combine reaper-threshers and parts	38,518	61,629	73,693	82,650	+ 60.0	+ 19.6	+ 12.2
21	Aircraft engines and parts	23,253	33,321	37,849	57,514	+ 43.3	+ 13.6	+ 52.0
23	Navigation instruments, apparatus and parts	17,419	22,111	29,858	44,981	+ 26.9	+ 35.0	+ 50.6
35	Soil preparation, seeding and fertilizing machinery	22,634	23,450	21,273	28,303	+ 3.6	- 9.3	+ 33.0
36	Firearms, ammunition, weapons and fire control equipment	8,418	6,152	7,534	26,755	- 26.9	+ 22.5	+ 255.1
38	Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	5,031	10,046	16,795	25,779	+ 99.7	+ 67.2	+ 53.5
	Special transactions - Trade	19,130	20,116	18,307	19,962	+ 5.2	- 9.0	+ 9.0
	Total domestic exports to the United States	3,766,380	4,271,059	4,840,456	6,027,722	+ 13.4	+ 13.3	+ 24.5
	Total of commodities itemized	2,897,953	3,316,596	3,795,061	4,886,973			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	76.9	77.7	78.4	81.1			

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE X. Imports from the United States

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963 - 64	1964 - 65	1965 - 66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	8,888	16,365	10,246	12,241	+ 84.1	- 37.4	+ 19.5
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	357,958	356,071	374,527	402,097	- 0.5	+ 5.2	+ 7.4
13	Fruits and berries, fresh	65,716	72,298	77,563	79,587	+ 10.0	+ 7.3	+ 2.6
19	Vegetables, fresh	49,576	54,113	60,129	66,866	+ 9.2	+ 11.1	+ 11.2
36	Indian corn, shelled	32,266	30,024	27,789	31,548	- 6.9	- 7.4	+ 13.5
	Crude materials, inedible	383,910	443,025	490,848	506,439	+ 15.4	+ 10.8	+ 3.2
9	Coal, bituminous and sub-bituminous	68,268	78,202	118,219	134,039	+ 14.6	+ 51.2	+ 13.4
16	Iron ore, concentrates and scrap	81,834	90,808	94,190	73,273	+ 11.0	+ 3.7	- 22.2
24	Soya beans	41,092	52,896	46,324	52,436	+ 28.7	- 12.4	+ 13.2
38	Raw cotton	47,883	58,366	50,737	29,313	+ 21.9	- 13.1	- 42.2
	Fabricated materials, inedible	1,037,026	1,197,118	1,350,165	1,481,763	+ 15.4	+ 12.8	+ 9.7
12	Organic chemicals	71,409	72,451	83,008	79,699	+ 0.1	+ 14.6	- 4.0
14	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	61,151	95,332	92,268	78,001	+ 55.9	- 3.2	- 15.5
20	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	49,084	55,010	62,291	66,321	+ 12.1	+ 13.2	+ 6.5
21	Aluminum, including alloys	24,914	34,504	42,782	62,485	+ 38.5	+ 24.0	+ 46.1
22	Industrial chemical specialties	38,861	48,659	55,764	61,663	+ 25.2	+ 14.6	+ 10.6
26	Inorganic chemicals	36,788	46,450	55,794	50,370	+ 26.3	+ 20.1	- 9.7
27	Valves and pipe fittings	28,576	33,181	41,514	48,456	+ 16.1	+ 25.1	+ 16.7
29	Cotton broad woven fabrics	39,502	43,170	36,034	44,107	+ 9.3	- 16.5	+ 22.4
31	Castings and forgings, iron and steel	10,288	13,214	19,446	37,349	+ 28.4	+ 47.2	+ 92.1
32	Nickel and alloys	5,031	6,470	8,688	37,279	+ 28.6	+ 34.3	+ 329.1
34	Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	22,197	22,773	28,724	32,468	+ 2.6	+ 26.1	+ 13.0
37	Plastic film and sheet	20,877	22,765	27,514	30,117	+ 9.0	+ 20.9	+ 9.5
	End products, inedible	2,533,093	2,954,801	3,578,300	4,451,648	+ 16.6	+ 21.1	+ 24.4
1	Motor vehicle parts and accessories, except engines	459,913	528,305	669,630	831,022	+ 14.9	+ 26.8	+ 24.1
2	Passenger automobiles and chassis	28,636	44,294	125,432	315,479	+ 54.7	+ 183.2	+ 151.5
3	Tractors	149,552	166,728	180,597	202,525	+ 11.5	+ 8.3	+ 12.1
4	Communication and related equipment	101,053	111,920	125,218	196,070	+ 10.8	+ 11.9	+ 56.6
5	Motor vehicle engines and parts	65,802	95,070	128,318	194,124	+ 44.5	+ 35.0	+ 51.3
6	Agricultural equipment, except tractors	124,352	140,479	148,418	176,282	+ 13.0	+ 5.7	+ 18.8
7	Metalworking machinery	77,409	107,140	127,835	139,655	+ 38.4	+ 19.3	+ 9.2
8	Printed matter	102,874	115,335	131,447	139,321	+ 12.1	+ 14.0	+ 6.0
10	Electronic computers and parts	15,889	30,048	44,609	83,126	+ 89.1	+ 48.5	+ 86.3
11	Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	44,927	54,837	72,232	81,721	+ 22.1	+ 31.7	+ 13.1
15	Aircraft assemblies, equipment and parts	53,811	63,862	61,916	75,301	+ 18.7	- 3.0	+ 21.6
17	Aircraft	21,282	17,872	70,706	70,546	- 16.0	+ 295.6	- 0.2
18	Trucks, truck chassis and truck tractors, commercial	12,686	12,406	28,324	68,534	- 2.2	+ 128.3	+ 142.0
23	Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment	29,756	46,677	48,358	54,223	+ 56.9	+ 3.6	+ 12.1
25	Aircraft engines and parts	29,439	36,702	41,468	51,136	+ 24.7	+ 13.0	+ 23.3
28	Front end loaders, front end shovels and parts	21,827	33,675	41,724	44,333	+ 54.3	+ 23.9	+ 6.3
30	Textile industries machinery	29,912	47,844	38,517	42,942	+ 59.9	- 19.5	+ 11.5
33	Bulldozing, angle-doing and similar equipment and parts	7,124	27,639	32,292	34,214	+ 288.0	+ 16.8	+ 6.0
35	Electric generators and motors	13,707	23,014	26,905	32,294	+ 67.9	+ 16.9	+ 20.0
39	Printing and bookbinding machinery and equipment	21,525	28,853	26,664	27,918	+ 34.0	- 7.6	+ 4.7
40	Marine engines and parts	16,968	18,951	23,277	24,640	+ 11.7	+ 22.8	+ 5.9
	Special transactions - Trade	123,681	196,905	240,744	281,424	+ 59.2	+ 22.3	+ 16.9
	Total imports from United States	4,444,556	5,164,285	6,044,831	7,135,611	+ 16.2	+ 17.1	+ 18.0
	Total of commodities itemized	2,223,757	2,682,337	3,222,665	3,980,783			
	Per cent of imports itemized	50.0	51.9	53.3	55.8			

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	46	42	79	37	- 8.7	+ 88.1	- 53.2
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	297,762	311,721	302,305	286,672	+ 4.7	- 3.0	- 5.2
1	Wheat	160,798	147,428	140,383	132,532	- 8.3	- 4.8	- 5.6
8	Tobacco, unmanufactured	23,848	28,375	30,402	32,927	+ 19.0	+ 7.1	+ 8.3
16	Soya bean oil cake and meal	21,901	19,848	23,467	20,144	- 9.4	+ 18.2	- 14.2
18	Wheat flour	22,327	21,692	19,482	16,689	- 2.8	- 10.2	- 14.3
20	Cheese	8,413	10,258	11,040	13,063	+ 21.9	+ 7.6	+ 18.3
25	Fish, canned	9,939	15,534	11,006	10,021	+ 56.3	- 29.1	- 8.9
28	Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or chilled	2,781	4,174	4,263	5,957	+ 49.7	+ 2.4	+ 39.7
29	Barley	10,362	10,657	13,189	5,741	+ 2.8	+ 23.8	- 56.5
30	Vegetables dried or preserved, not canned	2,665	3,118	5,210	5,183	+ 17.0	+ 67.1	- 0.5
32	Meat, fresh or frozen	2,345	3,930	4,865	5,073	+ 67.6	+ 23.8	+ 4.3
35	Vegetables, frozen	3,154	2,241	2,425	4,621	- 28.9	+ 8.2	+ 90.6
36	Complete feeds and feed concentrates	797	2,222	3,245	4,621	+ 178.8	+ 46.0	+ 42.4
38	Vegetables and vegetable juices, canned (except infant foods)	2,467	2,429	3,375	4,421	- 1.5	+ 38.9	+ 31.0
39	Apples, fresh	4,163	5,172	5,275	4,334	+ 24.2	+ 2.0	- 17.8
	Crude materials, inedible	216,316	236,357	256,260	231,552	+ 9.3	+ 8.4	- 9.6
3	Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	79,110	81,396	87,610	81,301	+ 2.9	+ 7.6	- 7.2
11	Platinum metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	20,750	19,490	26,331	25,702	- 6.1	+ 35.1	- 2.4
13	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	26,272	36,083	31,803	23,781	+ 37.3	- 11.9	- 25.2
14	Radioactive ores and concentrates	40,509	39,627	38,948	22,605	- 2.2	- 1.7	- 42.0
17	Asbestos, unmanufactured	9,891	11,782	11,865	18,670	+ 19.1	+ 0.7	+ 57.4
23	Flaxseed	13,985	16,299	16,261	12,084	+ 16.5	- 0.2	- 25.7
24	Soya beans	4,829	5,650	9,081	10,424	+ 17.0	+ 60.7	+ 14.8
27	Fur skins, undressed	6,842	7,414	6,686	7,442	+ 8.4	- 9.8	+ 11.3
	Fabricated materials, inedible	457,459	602,570	567,484	547,701	+ 31.7	- 5.8	- 3.5
2	Copper and alloys	63,629	76,119	81,489	105,462	+ 19.6	+ 7.1	+ 29.4
4	Aluminum, including alloys	82,734	98,171	97,335	79,166	+ 18.7	- 0.9	- 18.7
5	Lumber, softwoods	52,168	77,773	77,288	61,318	+ 49.1	- 0.6	- 20.7
6	Newsprint paper	60,213	61,791	46,932	48,883	+ 2.6	- 24.0	+ 4.2
7	Wood pulp and similar pulp	31,621	38,464	40,404	35,588	+ 21.6	+ 5.0	- 11.9
9	Nickel and alloys	11,873	38,835	22,391	30,053	+ 227.1	- 42.3	+ 34.2
10	Zinc, including alloys	16,101	25,846	29,092	27,216	+ 60.5	+ 12.6	- 6.4
12	Plywood	18,877	27,195	25,249	25,564	+ 44.1	- 7.2	+ 1.2
15	Paperboard	16,836	15,697	16,491	21,003	- 6.8	+ 5.1	+ 27.4
19	Organic chemicals	8,176	14,889	14,425	15,162	+ 82.1	- 3.1	+ 5.1
21	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	15,964	21,778	18,888	12,562	+ 36.4	- 13.3	- 33.5
22	Inorganic chemicals	6,608	7,759	8,755	12,231	+ 17.4	+ 12.8	+ 39.7
26	Lead, including alloys	6,368	9,245	19,819	9,985	+ 45.2	+ 114.4	- 49.6
31	Broad woven fabrics, cotton	4,318	6,575	6,400	5,167	+ 52.3	- 2.7	- 19.3
34	Vegetable oils and fats, except essential oils	5,915	5,176	6,871	4,891	- 12.5	+ 32.7	- 28.8
37	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	4,004	7,993	3,418	4,619	+ 99.6	- 57.2	+ 35.1
40	Wrapping paper	2,848	3,079	2,475	3,778	+ 8.1	- 19.6	+ 52.6
	End products, inedible	34,555	48,586	47,693	56,058	+ 40.6	- 1.8	+ 17.5
33	Office machines and equipment	1,022	3,107	1,457	5,009	+ 204.0	- 53.1	+ 243.8
	Special transactions - Trade	699	503	487	554	- 28.0	- 3.2	+ 13.8
	Total domestic exports to the United Kingdom	1,006,838	1,199,779	1,174,309	1,122,574	+ 19.2	- 2.1	- 4.4
	Total of commodities itemized	887,423	1,034,301	1,025,391	974,993			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	88.1	86.2	87.3	86.9			

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	474	432	125	126	- 8.9	- 71.1	+ 0.8
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	31,595	34,817	40,320	44,187	+ 10.2	+ 15.8	+ 9.6
15	Whisky	6,732	7,913	9,271	9,742	+ 17.5	+ 17.2	+ 5.1
37	Distilled alcoholic beverages (except whisky)	2,973	3,002	3,670	4,163	+ 1.0	+ 22.3	+ 13.4
38	Biscuits and cookies, except soda biscuits	3,349	3,787	3,834	4,047	+ 13.1	+ 1.2	+ 5.6
	Crude materials, inedible	36,401	37,304	36,995	31,622	+ 2.5	- 0.8	- 14.5
4	Wool and fine animal hair	24,360	25,206	23,372	19,118	+ 3.5	- 7.3	- 18.2
	Fabricated materials, inedible	168,881	180,331	189,933	175,186	+ 6.8	+ 5.3	- 7.8
8	Precious metals, including alloys	13,244	17,193	13,541	16,041	+ 29.8	- 21.2	+ 18.5
9	Wool and hair broad woven fabrics	16,788	17,083	16,925	14,826	+ 1.8	- 0.9	- 12.4
17	Organic chemicals	7,427	10,896	10,191	9,383	+ 46.7	- 6.5	- 7.9
19	Wire and wire rope, iron and steel	6,163	6,572	8,458	7,791	+ 6.6	+ 28.7	- 7.9
24	Inorganic chemicals	6,372	6,161	8,384	6,818	- 3.3	+ 36.1	- 18.7
26	Glass basic products	5,225	5,507	6,293	6,369	+ 5.4	+ 14.3	+ 1.2
28	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	8,081	13,370	16,839	5,601	+ 65.4	+ 25.9	- 66.7
30	Wool and hair yarn	6,683	5,571	4,616	5,464	- 16.6	- 17.1	+ 18.4
33	Valves and pipe fittings	3,242	3,759	4,412	5,060	+ 15.9	+ 17.4	+ 14.7
34	Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	6,229	6,282	4,952	4,992	+ 0.9	- 21.2	+ 0.8
36	Structural shapes and sheet piling	3,849	4,412	6,456	4,863	+ 14.6	+ 46.3	- 24.7
39	Broad woven fabrics, mixed textile fibres	3,871	5,112	4,757	3,956	+ 32.1	- 6.9	- 16.8
	End Products, Inedible	284,857	313,349	342,538	380,135	+ 10.0	+ 9.3	+ 10.9
1	Passenger automobiles and chassis	22,044	45,579	45,329	41,955	+ 106.8	- 0.5	- 7.4
2	Metalworking machinery	8,359	17,618	23,132	20,439	+ 110.8	+ 31.3	- 11.6
3	Aircraft engines and parts	18,290	13,535	18,572	19,664	- 26.0	+ 37.2	+ 5.9
5	Communication and related equipment	22,417	18,446	17,655	18,967	- 17.7	- 4.3	+ 7.4
6	Tractors	15,295	11,816	15,252	16,790	- 22.7	+ 29.1	+ 10.1
7	Tableware, ceramic	12,084	13,464	13,606	16,419	+ 11.4	+ 1.1	+ 20.7
10	Electric generators and motors	12,548	10,937	11,029	14,127	- 12.8	+ 0.8	+ 28.1
11	Ships and boats	677	243	242	12,775	- 64.1	- 0.4	1
12	Apparel and apparel accessories	10,162	11,455	11,783	11,605	+ 12.7	+ 2.9	- 1.5
13	Engines and turbines, general purpose	3,641	8,229	7,283	10,452	+ 126.0	- 11.5	+ 43.5
14	Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	1,935	3,731	5,020	9,793	+ 92.8	+ 34.5	+ 95.1
16	Printed matter	7,314	8,351	8,903	9,432	+ 14.2	+ 6.6	+ 5.9
18	Mechanical power transmission equipment and bearings	2,227	6,668	8,714	8,607	+ 199.4	+ 30.7	- 1.2
20	Motor vehicle parts and accessories, except engines	8,210	7,239	7,207	7,757	- 11.8	- 0.4	+ 7.6
21	Office machines and equipment	4,107	2,818	3,300	7,483	- 31.4	+ 17.1	+ 126.8
22	Aircraft assemblies, equipment and parts	3,545	4,705	7,007	7,347	+ 32.7	+ 48.9	+ 4.9
23	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	5,298	5,289	6,261	6,888	- 0.2	+ 18.4	+ 10.0
25	Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	3,542	5,460	5,529	6,554	+ 54.2	+ 1.3	+ 18.5
27	Footwear	3,667	4,535	5,055	5,633	+ 23.7	+ 11.5	+ 11.4
29	Compressors (air or gas) blowers and vacuum pumps	2,599	3,372	5,081	5,597	+ 29.7	+ 50.7	+ 10.2
31	Textile industries machinery	4,376	5,563	5,079	5,312	+ 27.1	- 8.7	+ 4.6
32	Carpets, mats and other floor coverings	2,734	4,217	4,709	5,287	+ 54.2	+ 11.7	+ 12.3
35	Unexposed photographic film, plates, paper and cloth	3,329	3,196	3,576	4,907	- 4.0	+ 11.9	+ 37.2
40	Watches and clocks	2,153	2,775	3,456	3,924	+ 28.9	+ 24.5	+ 13.5
	Special transactions - Trade	4,591	7,762	9,047	13,486	+ 69.1	+ 16.6	+ 49.1
	Total imports from the United Kingdom	526,800	573,995	619,058	644,741	+ 9.0	+ 7.9	+ 4.1
	Total of commodities itemized	305,141	361,067	388,751	405,948			
	Per cent of imports itemized	57.9	62.9	62.8	63.0			

1 Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except Commonwealth and Preferential)

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	1,228	1,328	2,968	5,379	+ 8.1	+ 123.5	+ 81.2
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	401,362	658,739	487,738	576,458	+ 64.1	- 26.0	+ 18.2
1	Wheat	337,542	550,812	416,490	500,477	+ 63.2	- 24.4	+ 20.2
15	Barley	365	5,249	9,116	15,828	¹	+ 73.7	+ 73.6
22	Oats	14,726	6,842	11,799	8,067	- 53.5	+ 72.4	- 31.6
24	Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or frozen	3,722	5,079	5,359	7,524	+ 36.5	+ 5.5	+ 40.4
28	Wheat flour	8,579	35,922	1,455	6,283	+ 318.7	- 95.9	+ 331.8
31	Rye	5,114	5,527	1,399	5,810	+ 8.1	- 74.7	+ 315.3
36	Fish, canned	4,567	5,634	3,231	4,531	+ 23.4	- 42.7	+ 40.2
	Crude materials, inedible	171,791	236,949	318,148	367,719	+ 37.9	+ 34.3	+ 15.6
2	Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	51,833	46,383	58,772	74,016	- 10.5	+ 26.7	+ 25.9
3	Asbestos, unmanufactured	38,730	45,246	46,144	56,882	+ 16.8	+ 2.0	+ 23.3
5	Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	3,759	29,623	36,047	34,319	+ 688.1	+ 21.7	- 4.8
6	Flaxseed	10,531	19,442	21,570	33,883	+ 84.6	+ 10.9	+ 57.1
8	Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	9,829	16,730	28,439	30,648	+ 70.2	+ 70.0	+ 7.8
10	Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	10,455	14,217	25,184	27,277	+ 36.0	+ 77.1	+ 8.3
11	Cattle hides, raw	5,147	6,646	11,062	21,172	+ 29.1	+ 66.4	+ 91.4
16	Rapeseed	2,122	1,809	14,328	14,173	- 14.8	+ 692.0	- 1.1
17	Pulpwood	6,592	10,769	14,281	11,498	+ 63.4	+ 32.6	- 19.5
26	Lead in ores, concentrates and scrap	2,276	8,063	11,081	6,455	+ 254.3	+ 37.4	- 41.7
33	Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	7,099	3,284	4,672	5,261	- 53.7	+ 42.3	+ 12.6
35	Fur skins, mink, ranch	2,017	2,558	3,528	4,799	+ 26.8	+ 37.9	+ 36.0
37	Precious metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	2,022	4,281	7,476	4,108	+ 111.7	+ 74.6	- 45.1
	Fabricated materials, inedible	185,437	207,659	225,703	234,025	+ 12.0	+ 8.7	+ 3.7
4	Wood pulp and similar pulp	23,806	31,588	32,804	39,400	+ 32.7	+ 3.8	+ 20.1
7	Copper and alloys	27,365	29,519	30,715	30,924	+ 7.9	+ 4.1	+ 0.7
9	Aluminum, including alloys	42,027	40,236	34,381	29,716	- 4.3	- 14.6	- 13.6
12	Lumber, softwoods	11,885	14,312	19,014	18,627	+ 20.4	+ 32.9	- 2.0
13	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	27,917	23,537	20,545	17,649	- 15.7	- 12.7	- 14.1
18	Nickel and alloys	6,813	8,330	8,341	11,420	+ 22.3	+ 0.1	+ 36.9
19	Newsprint paper	2,928	2,933	7,506	11,370	+ 0.2	+ 155.9	+ 51.5
25	Plywood	1,115	2,504	4,233	7,401	+ 124.6	+ 69.0	+ 74.8
30	Liner board	439	1,521	2,168	6,121	+ 246.5	+ 42.5	+ 182.3
32	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	3	119	44	5,411	¹	- 63.0	¹
38	Lead, including alloys	719	1,158	6,761	3,881	+ 61.1	+ 483.9	- 42.6
	End products, inedible	101,412	123,721	123,630	113,137	+ 22.0	- 0.1	- 8.5
14	Navigation instruments, apparatus and parts	30,051	28,329	18,851	16,375	- 5.7	- 33.5	- 13.1
20	Aircraft assemblies, equipment and parts, except engines	14,769	14,520	5,558	9,359	- 1.7	- 61.7	+ 68.4
21	Passenger automobiles and chassis	849	6,925	14,319	8,986	+ 715.7	+ 106.8	- 37.2
23	Card punching, sorting and tabulating machines, electronic computers and parts	10,433	12,132	8,689	7,816	+ 16.3	- 28.4	- 10.0
27	Aircraft engines and parts	4,843	5,802	5,228	6,438	+ 19.8	- 9.9	+ 23.1
29	Aircraft	229	10,262	9,895	6,144	¹	- 3.6	- 37.9
34	Fur goods, apparel	2,416	3,236	3,655	4,994	+ 33.9	+ 12.9	+ 36.6
39	Chain saws and parts	2,030	3,080	3,121	3,862	+ 51.7	+ 1.3	+ 23.7
40	Firearms, ammunition, weapons and fire control equipment	69	561	1,633	3,771	+ 713.0	+ 191.1	+ 130.9
	Special transactions - Trade	1,121	711	773	788	- 36.6	+ 8.7	+ 1.9
	Total domestic exports to Europe	862,350	1,229,109	1,158,960	1,297,507	+ 42.5	- 5.7	+ 12.0
	Total of commodities itemized	737,733	1,064,720	968,894	1,122,676			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	85.5	86.6	83.6	86.5			

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE XIV. Imports from Europe (Except Commonwealth and Preferential)

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	143	145	302	260	+ 1.4	+ 108.3	- 13.9
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	45,283	52,058	58,133	71,183	+ 15.0	+ 11.7	+ 22.4
10	Dairy produce, except infant foods	7,244	7,604	9,129	15,914	+ 5.0	+ 20.1	+ 74.3
17	Fermented alcoholic beverages	6,373	8,481	9,946	12,650	+ 33.1	+ 17.3	+ 27.2
29	Vegetables and vegetable juices, canned (except infant foods)	4,188	4,403	5,756	7,616	+ 5.1	+ 30.7	+ 32.3
	Crude materials, inedible	14,358	16,923	23,727	25,968	+ 17.9	+ 40.2	+ 9.4
28	Fur skins, undressed	5,470	7,169	7,279	7,692	+ 31.1	+ 1.5	+ 5.7
	Fabricated materials, inedible	175,020	206,394	281,844	273,652	+ 17.9	+ 36.6	- 2.9
3	Bars and rods, steel	14,984	25,849	41,972	25,394	+ 72.5	+ 62.4	- 39.5
7	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	6,381	5,960	29,319	19,697	- 6.6	+ 391.9	- 32.8
8	Nickel and alloys	16,061	17,522	20,982	19,392	+ 9.1	+ 19.7	- 7.6
9	Structural shapes and sheet piling	9,386	14,848	24,168	16,783	+ 58.2	+ 62.8	- 30.6
12	Glass basic products	14,553	16,281	15,269	15,340	+ 11.9	- 6.2	+ 0.5
14	Organic chemicals	6,777	8,830	11,543	14,589	+ 30.3	+ 30.7	+ 26.4
15	Cotton broad woven fabrics	8,187	9,453	11,254	14,551	+ 15.5	+ 19.1	+ 29.3
26	Dyestuffs, except dyeing extracts	4,980	6,200	7,101	8,539	+ 24.5	+ 14.5	+ 20.3
30	Vegetable oils and fats, except essential oils	2,373	1,699	1,966	7,589	- 28.4	+ 15.7	+ 286.0
31	Gem diamonds, cut but unset	4,698	6,546	7,213	7,383	+ 39.3	+ 10.2	+ 2.4
35	Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	3,963	4,560	5,596	6,467	+ 15.1	+ 22.7	+ 15.6
36	Valves and pipe fittings	1,991	2,720	4,536	5,579	+ 36.6	+ 66.8	+ 23.0
37	Wire and wire rope, iron and steel	3,594	3,813	4,678	5,309	+ 6.1	+ 22.7	+ 13.5
38	Broad woven fabrics, mixed textile fibres	3,787	5,057	4,980	5,252	+ 33.5	- 1.5	+ 5.5
39	Man-made fibre broad woven fabrics	3,033	4,522	5,274	5,238	+ 49.1	+ 16.6	- 0.7
	End products, inedible	257,295	306,789	379,607	448,255	+ 19.2	+ 23.7	+ 18.1
1	Passenger automobiles and chassis	42,086	47,682	59,756	50,580	+ 13.3	+ 25.3	- 15.4
2	Office machines and equipment	10,513	12,301	17,160	25,712	+ 17.0	+ 39.5	+ 49.8
4	Apparel and apparel accessories	17,802	21,152	21,240	22,768	+ 18.8	+ 0.4	+ 7.2
5	Metalworking machinery	8,319	11,273	14,605	20,333	+ 35.5	+ 29.6	+ 39.2
6	Communication and related equipment	14,138	15,629	17,887	19,868	+ 10.5	+ 14.4	+ 11.1
11	Footwear	6,975	9,751	11,464	15,594	+ 39.8	+ 17.6	+ 36.0
13	Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	766	3,170	4,491	14,808	+ 313.8	+ 41.7	+ 229.7
16	Measuring, controlling, laboratory, medical and optical equipment	7,701	9,398	11,775	13,597	+ 22.0	+ 25.3	+ 15.5
18	Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	4,953	6,777	13,322	12,060	+ 36.8	+ 96.6	- 9.5
19	Printed matter	8,568	9,124	10,655	11,627	+ 6.5	+ 16.8	+ 9.1
20	Tractors	3,458	4,424	4,245	11,556	+ 27.9	- 4.0	+ 172.2
21	Textile industries machinery	4,689	6,304	8,984	10,761	+ 34.4	+ 42.5	+ 19.8
22	Mechanical power transmission equipment and bearings	4,619	6,298	8,614	10,264	+ 36.3	+ 36.8	+ 19.2
23	Watches and clocks	8,566	8,765	9,908	9,880	+ 2.3	+ 13.0	- 0.3
24	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	5,049	8,711	8,077	9,577	+ 72.5	- 7.3	+ 18.6
25	Pulp and paper industries machinery	1,499	3,543	7,272	8,674	+ 136.4	+ 105.2	+ 19.3
27	Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment ..	2,535	5,831	6,346	8,099	+ 130.0	+ 8.8	+ 27.6
32	Ships and boats	1,022	1,212	3,537	7,356	+ 18.6	+ 191.8	+ 108.0
33	Motor vehicle engines and parts	1,784	2,470	4,374	6,969	- 38.5	+ 77.1	+ 59.3
34	Kitchen utensils, cutlery and tableware (except silverware)	4,631	5,139	5,994	6,744	+ 11.0	+ 16.6	+ 12.5
40	Motor vehicle parts and accessories, except engines	4,529	3,846	5,167	5,207	- 15.1	+ 34.3	+ 0.8
	Special transactions - Trade	4,246	7,581	10,314	15,500	+ 78.5	+ 36.1	+ 50.3
	Total imports from Europe	496,344	589,890	753,927	834,818	+ 18.8	+ 27.8	+ 10.7
	Total of commodities itemized	292,225	364,317	482,834	523,008			
	Per cent of imports itemized	58.9	61.8	64.0	62.6			

TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to Other Commonwealth and Preferential Countries

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	98	98	262	455	0.0	+ 67.3	+ 73.7
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	81,798	93,064	90,823	156,873	+ 13.8	- 2.4	+ 72.7
1	Wheat	25,913	31,448	28,777	85,330	+ 21.4	- 8.5	+ 196.5
5	Wheat flour	18,848	19,818	17,608	22,023	+ 5.1	- 11.2	+ 25.1
11	Fish, canned	7,410	8,490	8,435	8,898	+ 14.6	- 0.6	+ 5.5
14	Fish, salted and/or dried	7,108	7,310	6,461	7,339	+ 2.8	- 11.6	+ 13.6
26	Dairy produce, except infant foods	2,113	2,244	2,500	3,742	+ 6.2	+ 11.4	+ 49.7
30	Meat, cured	2,250	2,527	3,190	3,341	+ 12.3	+ 26.2	+ 4.7
	Crude materials, inedible	16,750	21,321	29,089	35,820	+ 27.3	+ 36.4	+ 23.1
7	Asbestos, unmanufactured	10,085	10,706	11,196	14,208	+ 6.2	+ 4.6	+ 26.9
9	Sulphur in ores, crude or refined	2,072	4,142	8,024	13,463	+ 99.9	+ 93.7	+ 67.8
	Fabricated materials, inedible	177,505	200,604	211,157	197,359	+ 13.0	+ 5.3	- 6.5
2	Aluminum, including alloys	26,461	32,436	34,660	41,571	+ 22.6	+ 6.9	+ 19.9
3	Newsprint paper	27,017	39,336	37,445	34,523	+ 45.6	- 4.8	- 7.8
6	Lumber, softwoods	21,198	19,819	24,410	18,907	- 6.5	+ 23.2	- 22.5
10	Wood pulp and similar pulp	9,233	11,375	12,072	9,559	+ 23.2	+ 6.1	- 20.8
13	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	14,292	21,871	12,578	7,687	+ 53.0	- 42.5	- 38.9
15	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	2,777	1,488	4,116	6,696	- 46.4	+ 176.6	+ 62.7
16	Copper and alloys	14,579	8,357	7,951	6,597	- 42.7	- 4.9	- 17.0
17	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	4,828	7,373	8,292	5,978	+ 52.7	+ 12.5	- 27.9
19	Plastic film and sheet	4,186	4,045	4,691	5,456	- 3.4	+ 16.0	+ 16.3
20	Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	1,557	2,810	4,040	5,138	+ 80.5	+ 43.8	+ 27.2
21	Insulated wire and cable	655	824	1,700	4,610	+ 25.8	+ 106.3	+ 171.2
31	Tallow	517	660	2,015	2,779	+ 27.7	+ 205.3	+ 37.9
36	Nickel and alloys	3,717	3,373	4,717	2,322	- 9.3	+ 39.8	- 50.8
37	Zinc, including alloys	4,137	4,003	6,493	2,272	- 3.2	+ 62.2	- 65.0
39	Writing and reproduction paper	1,709	1,893	2,546	2,210	+ 10.8	+ 34.5	- 13.2
	End products, inedible	113,142	175,000	168,400	154,113	+ 54.7	- 3.8	- 8.5
4	Passenger automobiles and chassis	18,240	28,875	36,921	29,060	+ 58.3	+ 27.9	- 21.3
8	Motor vehicle parts and accessories, except engines	12,727	12,720	17,717	13,949	- 0.1	+ 39.3	- 21.3
12	Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	7,875	6,614	6,494	8,579	- 16.0	- 1.8	+ 32.1
18	Aircraft	4,420	24,235	13,378	5,585	+ 448.3	- 44.8	- 58.3
22	Trucks and chassis, commercial	5,222	7,676	8,182	4,576	+ 47.0	+ 6.6	- 44.1
23	Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	2,060	3,177	3,269	4,415	+ 54.2	+ 2.9	+ 35.1
24	Power boilers, power house equipment and parts	637	1,206	934	4,113	+ 89.3	- 22.6	+ 340.4
25	Railway and street railway rolling stock and parts	2,036	11,334	3,116	4,108	+ 456.7	- 72.5	+ 31.8
27	Marine engines and parts	2,708	3,114	3,213	3,692	+ 15.0	+ 3.2	+ 14.9
28	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2,372	1,679	2,383	3,637	- 29.2	+ 41.9	+ 52.6
29	Prefabricated buildings and structures	2,570	3,218	1,826	3,359	+ 25.2	- 43.3	+ 84.0
32	Aircraft assemblies, equipment and parts, except engines	589	1,302	1,885	2,670	+ 121.1	+ 44.8	+ 41.6
33	Generators and parts	2,507	5,779	4,593	2,654	+ 130.5	- 20.5	- 42.2
34	Communication and related equipment	2,429	2,722	3,611	2,621	+ 12.1	+ 32.7	- 27.4
35	Metalworking machinery and parts	868	928	1,183	2,525	+ 6.9	+ 27.5	+ 113.4
38	Aircraft engines and parts	1,449	1,778	2,194	2,248	+ 22.7	+ 23.4	+ 2.5
40	Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	1,112	1,588	1,298	2,209	+ 42.8	- 18.3	+ 70.2
	Special transactions - Trade	2,233	3,784	2,598	2,800	+ 69.5	- 31.3	+ 7.8
	Total domestic exports to other Commonwealth and Preferential	391,526	493,871	502,330	547,420	+ 26.1	+ 1.7	+ 9.0
	Total of commodities itemized	282,483	364,293	366,114	414,649			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	72.1	73.8	72.9	75.7			

TABLE XVI. Imports from Other Commonwealth and Preferential Countries

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963 - 64	1964 - 65	1965 - 66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	118	130	53	133	+ 10.2	- 59.2	+ 150.9
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	214,335	202,565	156,350	152,099	- 5.5	- 22.8	- 2.7
2	Raw sugar	113,407	96,286	50,203	40,635	- 15.1	- 47.9	- 19.1
6	Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	18,761	13,321	10,634	19,467	- 29.0	- 20.2	+ 83.1
7	Tea, black	19,321	19,716	19,710	16,535	+ 2.0	- 0.0	- 16.1
9	Coffee, green	6,332	9,933	11,522	13,874	+ 56.9	+ 16.0	+ 20.4
13	Fruits and products, canned (except infant foods)	6,902	8,499	9,323	10,101	+ 23.1	+ 9.7	+ 8.3
15	Cocoa beans	6,696	8,768	8,952	7,274	+ 30.9	+ 2.1	- 18.7
17	Raisins	7,475	6,836	7,055	6,643	- 8.5	+ 3.2	- 5.8
18	Sausage casings, natural, cleaned	5,551	5,643	6,017	5,923	+ 1.7	+ 6.6	- 1.6
20	Cocoa butter	3,187	4,255	4,887	4,439	+ 33.5	+ 14.9	- 9.2
22	Molasses, cane or beet	5,253	3,777	2,756	2,944	- 28.1	- 27.0	+ 6.8
24	Oranges, mandarines and tangerines	2,639	2,744	2,377	2,302	+ 4.0	- 13.4	- 3.2
25	Corned beef, canned	2,461	2,002	2,085	1,927	- 18.7	+ 4.1	- 7.6
28	Cashew nuts, shelled or roasted	1,758	2,122	2,374	1,698	+ 20.7	+ 11.9	- 28.5
29	Grape wines	1,141	1,353	1,426	1,637	+ 18.6	+ 5.4	+ 14.8
30	Rum	1,024	886	1,051	1,682	- 13.5	+ 18.6	+ 60.0
32	Pepper, ground or unground	1,199	1,047	1,594	1,401	- 12.7	+ 52.2	- 12.1
33	Fruit juice concentrates	1,176	2,855	1,476	1,361	+ 142.8	- 48.3	- 7.8
35	Grapes	334	640	841	1,094	+ 91.6	+ 31.4	+ 30.1
36	Brandy	737	900	877	1,093	+ 22.1	- 2.6	+ 24.6
38	Cocoa or chocolates, sweetened in blocks, cakes, crumb or granules	582	517	1,474	911	- 11.2	+ 185.1	- 38.2
40	Shellfish	1,069	664	922	853	- 37.9	+ 38.9	- 7.5
	Crude materials, inedible	106,945	113,676	104,878	139,451	+ 6.3	- 7.7	+ 33.0
1	Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	47,332	47,010	44,440	51,186	- 0.7	- 5.5	+ 15.2
3	Crude petroleum	15,877	14,985	15,042	35,694	- 5.6	+ 0.4	+ 137.3
5	Crude natural rubber, except latex	19,359	19,084	17,363	22,017	- 1.4	- 9.0	+ 26.8
10	Wool and fine animal hair	9,558	13,622	12,830	13,814	+ 42.5	- 5.8	+ 7.7
19	Manganese in ores and concentrates	1,481	1,345	2,282	6,236	- 9.2	+ 69.7	+ 173.3
21	Sisal and agave fibres	7,731	8,926	4,227	3,670	+ 15.5	- 52.6	- 13.2
34	Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,154	1,553	1,218	1,142	+ 34.6	- 21.6	- 6.2
	Fabricated materials, inedible	56,397	60,364	74,731	79,090	+ 7.0	+ 23.8	+ 5.8
4	Jute broad woven fabrics	17,633	16,380	18,815	22,553	- 7.1	+ 14.9	+ 19.9
11	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	8,833	14,464	18,503	12,110	+ 63.7	+ 27.9	- 34.6
12	Vegetable oils and fats, except essential oils	8,384	6,156	8,407	11,681	- 26.6	+ 36.6	+ 38.9
14	Ferro-alloys	3,524	3,786	5,237	7,908	+ 7.4	+ 38.3	+ 51.0
16	Cotton broad woven fabrics	5,853	7,802	8,079	6,920	+ 33.3	+ 3.6	- 14.3
26	Cutting, penetrating and lubricating oils	0	1,241	1,840	1,851	-	+ 48.3	+ 0.6
31	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	205	660	945	1,450	+ 222.0	+ 43.2	+ 53.4
37	Fuel oil	384	322	749	1,028	- 16.1	+ 132.6	+ 37.2
39	Wood pulp and similar pulp	1,598	1,308	1,653	868	- 18.1	+ 26.4	- 47.5
	End products, inedible	21,735	27,198	33,820	40,945	+ 25.1	+ 24.3	+ 21.1
8	Apparel and apparel accessories	7,559	9,033	10,978	15,152	+ 19.5	+ 21.5	+ 38.0
23	Footwear	2,032	1,926	2,125	2,396	- 5.2	+ 10.3	+ 12.8
27	Artificial and ornamental flowers, foliage, fruits and feathers	149	1,793	1,685	1,839	¹	- 6.0	+ 9.1
	Special transactions - Trade	1,289	1,916	2,948	4,575	+ 48.6	+ 53.9	+ 55.2
	Total imports from other Commonwealth and Preferential	400,820	405,850	372,780	416,293	+ 1.3	- 8.1	+ 11.7
	Total of commodities itemized	365,651	364,160	323,974	363,309			
	Per cent of imports itemized	91.2	89.7	86.9	87.3			

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	1,397	2,177	3,084	2,212	+ 55.8	+ 41.7	- 28.3
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	55,510	93,658	93,192	86,499	+ 68.7	- 0.5	- 7.2
3	Wheat	27,280	43,108	43,299	34,143	+ 58.0	+ 0.4	- 21.1
4	Wheat flour	6,513	17,470	21,839	32,817	+ 168.2	+ 25.0	+ 50.3
13	Dairy produce	8,547	12,913	14,424	4,811	+ 51.1	+ 11.7	- 66.6
16	Potatoes, seed	2,203	3,593	2,555	3,501	+ 63.1	- 28.9	+ 37.0
17	Malt	2,272	2,438	2,520	3,331	+ 7.3	+ 3.4	+ 32.2
22	Fish, preserved (except canned)	3,373	4,687	2,219	2,628	+ 39.0	- 52.7	+ 18.4
36	Fish, canned	468	1,386	1,050	1,095	+ 196.2	- 24.2	+ 4.3
	Crude materials, inedible	13,278	14,262	16,207	17,221	+ 7.4	+ 13.6	+ 6.3
9	Asbestos, unmanufactured	10,902	10,509	11,319	14,112	- 3.6	+ 7.7	+ 24.7
	Fabricated materials, inedible	121,643	138,134	127,990	139,271	+ 13.6	- 7.3	+ 8.8
1	Newsprint paper	28,552	27,289	34,064	40,272	- 4.4	+ 24.8	+ 18.2
6	Plate, sheet and strip, steel	15,000	15,708	14,742	18,887	+ 4.7	- 6.1	+ 28.1
8	Aluminum, including alloys	19,919	12,780	14,043	17,158	- 35.8	+ 9.9	+ 22.2
10	Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	14,808	14,032	14,459	11,699	- 5.2	+ 3.0	- 19.1
11	Rails and railway track materials	8,645	20,684	10,502	9,928	+ 139.3	- 49.2	- 5.5
12	Wood pulp and similar pulp	8,216	9,124	8,520	8,674	+ 11.1	- 6.6	+ 1.8
15	Copper and alloys	2,978	3,928	3,585	4,058	+ 31.9	- 8.7	+ 13.2
25	Organic chemicals	1,377	1,043	1,749	2,541	- 24.3	+ 67.7	+ 45.3
26	Inorganic chemicals	2,148	2,676	2,166	2,468	+ 24.6	- 19.1	+ 13.9
27	Special construction fabrics	757	1,330	2,112	2,340	+ 75.7	+ 58.8	+ 10.8
28	Tallow	2,177	3,490	2,478	2,165	+ 60.3	- 29.0	- 12.6
30	Nickel and alloys	1,400	1,760	1,806	1,780	+ 25.7	+ 2.6	- 1.4
31	Fine paper	1,434	2,118	2,111	1,491	+ 47.7	- 0.3	- 29.4
34	Insulated wire and cable	1,076	1,131	1,235	1,267	+ 5.1	+ 9.2	+ 2.6
37	Plastic, basic shapes and forms	877	718	931	1,062	- 18.1	+ 29.7	+ 14.1
	End products, inedible	76,262	79,095	74,756	118,396	+ 3.7	- 5.5	+ 58.4
2	Passenger automobiles	3,600	7,071	24,546	36,370	+ 96.4	+ 247.1	+ 48.2
5	Motor vehicle parts and accessories (except engines)	753	3,434	6,496	20,120	+ 356.0	+ 89.2	+ 209.7
7	Trucks and chassis, commercial	63	142	239	17,831	+ 125.4	+ 68.3	1
14	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2,793	4,443	4,164	4,279	+ 59.1	- 6.3	+ 2.8
18	Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	3,032	3,231	2,710	3,224	+ 6.6	- 16.1	+ 19.0
19	Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	2,413	4,015	3,022	2,926	+ 66.4	- 24.7	- 3.2
20	Aircraft engines and parts	1,157	1,686	1,639	2,870	+ 45.7	- 2.8	+ 75.1
21	Communication and related equipment	2,539	3,302	3,676	2,824	+ 30.1	+ 11.3	- 23.2
23	Card punching, sorting and tabulation machines, electronic computers, and parts	4,012	3,086	2,693	2,608	- 23.1	- 12.7	- 3.2
24	Construction and maintenance machinery and parts	1,967	306	543	2,555	- 84.4	+ 77.5	+ 370.5
29	Combine reaper-threshers and parts	1,645	1,792	1,962	1,872	+ 8.9	+ 9.5	- 4.6
32	Rubber tires and tubes	765	1,281	1,436	1,380	+ 67.5	+ 12.1	- 3.9
33	Aircraft	242	109	461	1,356	- 55.0	+ 322.9	+ 194.1
35	Power boilers, boiler house equipment and parts	4,073	2,561	707	1,118	- 37.1	- 72.4	+ 58.1
38	Motion picture and photographic film and plates, unexposed	734	804	698	879	+ 9.5	- 13.2	+ 25.9
39	Motor vehicle engines and parts	2,124	2,639	572	876	+ 24.2	- 78.3	+ 53.1
40	Electricity-measuring instrument and parts	459	552	483	739	+ 20.3	- 12.5	+ 53.0
	Special transactions - Trade	444	548	537	444	+ 23.4	- 2.0	- 17.3
	Total domestic exports to Latin America	268,533	327,874	315,766	364,043	+ 22.1	- 3.7	+ 15.3
	Total of commodities itemized	203,293	254,369	269,775	326,055			
	Per cent of domestic exports itemized	75.7	77.6	85.4	89.6			

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity rank in 1966	Section and commodity	Calendar year				Change from		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		\$'000				%		
	Live animals	2	7	6	5	+ 250.0	- 14.3	- 16.7
	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	104,103	110,555	107,102	98,470	+ 6.2	- 3.1	- 8.1
2	Coffee, green	43,167	52,233	48,600	38,383	+ 21.0	- 7.0	- 21.0
4	Bananas and plantains	26,988	30,829	31,243	31,625	+ 14.2	+ 1.3	+ 1.2
7	Vegetables, fresh or chilled	4,276	5,384	6,859	7,389	+ 25.9	+ 27.4	+ 7.7
9	Sugar, raw	13,322	5,580	4,484	4,239	- 58.1	- 19.6	- 5.5
14	Fruit juice concentrates	3,273	2,484	653	2,033	- 24.1	- 73.7	+ 211.3
15	Corned beef, canned	1,883	1,457	1,734	1,970	- 22.6	+ 19.0	+ 13.6
16	Fruits and berries, frozen	725	1,169	2,127	1,920	+ 61.2	+ 82.0	- 9.7
19	Cantaloupes, muskmelons and melons	960	1,246	1,202	1,290	+ 29.8	- 3.5	+ 7.3
20	Shellfish	1,635	1,870	1,435	1,241	+ 14.4	- 23.3	- 13.5
24	Cocoa and chocolate	1,327	763	475	1,080	- 42.5	- 37.7	+ 127.4
29	Nuts, kernels and seeds for food, shelled or prepared	357	411	560	708	+ 15.1	+ 36.3	+ 26.4
31	Molasses	1,133	626	775	671	- 44.7	+ 23.8	- 13.4
32	Oranges, mandarines and tangerines, fresh	1,218	749	852	623	- 38.5	+ 13.8	- 26.9
33	Tobacco, cigar leaf, unstemmed	144	523	671	592	+ 263.2	+ 28.3	- 11.8
35	Fish, canned	407	638	411	462	+ 56.8	- 35.6	+ 12.4
36	Pineapple, canned	297	310	354	411	+ 4.4	+ 14.2	+ 16.1
37	Nuts for food, not shelled	284	278	352	373	- 2.1	+ 26.6	+ 6.0
38	Rice	0	143	1,152	354	-	+ 705.6	- 69.3
39	Grapes	392	426	379	347	+ 8.7	- 11.0	- 8.4
	Crude materials, inedible	242,549	266,521	235,734	192,973	+ 9.9	- 11.6	- 18.1
1	Crude petroleum	220,229	242,908	208,363	166,109	+ 10.3	- 14.2	- 20.3
6	Raw cotton	3,321	1,489	5,098	9,811	- 55.2	- 242.4	+ 92.4
10	Iron ore	4,405	3,799	2,419	3,465	- 13.8	- 36.3	+ 43.2
11	Sisal and other agave fibres, including waste	4,710	4,368	3,881	3,416	- 7.3	- 11.1	- 12.0
12	Manganese in ores and concentrates	591	1,020	1,503	2,443	+ 72.6	+ 47.4	+ 62.5
18	Fluorspar	1,386	1,653	1,588	1,572	+ 19.3	- 3.9	- 1.0
22	Wool and fine animal hair	1,095	1,531	1,019	1,150	+ 39.8	- 33.4	+ 12.9
28	Peanuts, green	3,440	1,845	1,710	881	- 46.4	- 7.3	- 48.5
	Fabricated materials, inedible	35,249	43,279	64,385	65,386	+ 28.8	+ 48.8	+ 1.6
3	Fuel oil	19,165	25,032	36,499	37,628	+ 30.6	+ 45.8	+ 3.1
5	Diesel and tractor fuel	4,303	4,929	13,654	11,788	+ 14.5	+ 177.0	- 13.7
8	Gasoline	4,309	3,858	3,839	5,017	- 10.5	- 0.5	+ 30.7
17	Baler twine	945	2,339	1,033	1,783	+ 147.5	- 55.8	+ 72.6
21	Aviation turbine fuel	104	0	891	1,225	- 100.0	-	+ 37.5
23	Sodium nitrate	386	444	863	1,091	+ 15.0	+ 94.4	+ 26.4
25	Cotton broad woven fabrics	296	287	765	1,008	- 3.0	+ 166.6	+ 31.8
26	Mercury	17	0	215	973	- 100.0	-	+ 352.6
27	Cotton yarn and thread	11	22	756	941	+ 100.0	1	+ 24.5
30	Vegetable oils and fats, except essential oils	1,352	1,042	843	672	- 22.9	- 19.1	- 20.3
	End products, inedible	894	2,117	3,433	4,768	+ 136.8	+ 62.2	+ 38.9
13	Sex hormones	2	1,149	1,842	2,178	-	+ 60.3	+ 18.2
34	Works of art and collectors' items	42	93	120	502	+ 121.4	+ 29.0	+ 318.3
40	Card punching, sorting and tabulating machines and parts	0	0	55	307	-	-	+ 458.2
	Special transactions—Trade	771	638	742	765	- 17.3	+ 16.3	+ 3.1
	Total imports from Latin America	383,568	423,118	411,402	362,368	+ 10.3	- 2.8	- 11.9
	Total of commodities itemized	371,895	404,927	391,274	349,671			
	Per cent of imports itemized	97.0	95.7	95.1	96.5			

1 Over 1,000 per cent.

2 Not available prior to 1964.

C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963 - 66

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1966. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX - XII.

	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$'000			
	3. Japan			
Domestic exports	296,010	339,234	316,187	393,892
Re-exports	1,886	1,959	1,046	1,004
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	95,588	105,170	90,188	103,235
Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	34,379	39,232	36,317	55,877
Wood pulp and similar pulp	20,136	23,482	26,420	32,591
Rapeseed	12,259	6,924	12,913	21,380
Lumber, softwoods	21,495	17,903	14,592	19,438
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	26,842	23,774	20,412	19,316
Aluminum, including alloys	8,289	11,561	12,023	15,371
Flaxseed	13,536	12,244	13,335	13,832
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	6,486	8,081	9,356	11,713
Coal	7,424	9,326	10,614	11,413
Barley	1,857	4,581	11,876	9,281
Asbestos, unmanufactured	8,333	10,628	9,036	8,302
Raw hides and skins, except fur skins	1,967	1,831	3,003	6,013
Card punching, sorting and tabulating machines, electronic computers and parts	3,713	5,463	3,218	4,653
Imports	130,471	174,388	230,144	253,051
Trade balance	+ 167,424	+ 157,805	+ 87,089	+ 141,845
Principal imports:				
Apparel and apparel accessories	12,730	14,985	19,169	20,583
Communication and related equipment	10,042	12,292	18,051	21,902
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	4,943	6,265	16,374	12,260
Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	5,037	9,475	8,794	12,204
Motorcycles, powercycles, side cars and parts	578	2,578	7,501	9,250
Cotton broad woven fabrics	7,599	9,399	9,098	7,848
Plywood	3,625	6,043	5,579	6,664
Footwear	5,376	5,910	5,414	6,390
Kitchen utensils, cutlery and tableware (except silverware)	4,228	5,228	5,909	6,060
Card punching, sorting and tabulating machines and parts	6	22	308	5,807
Wool and hair broad woven fabrics	2,892	5,650	6,169	5,595
Games, toys and children's vehicles	4,193	5,148	5,535	5,532
Cameras and parts	2,680	3,653	4,355	5,067
Broad woven fabrics, mixed textile fibres	597	3,127	3,914	4,934
Synthetic fibre broad woven fabrics	2,880	4,648	6,024	4,231
	4. Germany, Federal Republic			
Domestic exports	170,969	211,360	189,493	176,800
Re-exports	4,934	5,624	3,712	2,880
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	45,575	47,547	36,487	29,055
Asbestos, unmanufactured	11,399	11,566	12,471	12,778
Wood pulp and similar pulp	6,731	10,158	10,731	12,184
Newsprint paper	693	95	5,164	8,456
Aluminum, including alloys	14,188	20,532	8,209	7,687
Nickel and alloys	4,162	4,625	3,641	5,362
Navigation equipment and parts	23,077	24,295	9,958	5,354
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	2,794	6,286	7,106	5,020
Oats	2,846	1,382	4,332	4,910
Flaxseed	1,311	2,591	3,629	4,821
Veneer and plywood	1,636	2,712	4,368	4,523
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	343	2,947	3,663	4,230
Raw hides and skins, except fur skins	1,362	2,150	3,129	3,755
Paperboard	68	611	1,256	3,566
Fur skins, undressed	1,238	2,164	2,487	3,556
Castings and forgings, steel	3	652	2,249	3,013
Aircraft parts, except engines	7,605	8,144	3,254	3,000
Card punching, sorting and tabulating machines, electronic computers and parts	4,100	3,952	3,219	2,715
Rapeseed	34	30	2,535	2,453
Imports	144,023	170,393	209,517	235,207
Trade balance	+ 31,880	+ 46,592	- 16,312	- 55,527
Principal imports:				
Passenger automobiles and chassis	33,376	38,114	44,073	33,296
Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	25	1,007	1,435	10,071
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	3,139	1,846	9,773	9,175
Metalworking machinery	2,768	4,838	5,848	9,137
Tractors and parts	2,394	2,557	1,612	8,749
Communication and related equipment	5,935	6,982	7,970	7,065
Bars and rods, steel	5,034	5,904	10,082	6,973
Office machines and equipment	2,578	3,304	3,817	5,148
Textile industries machinery	1,765	2,885	3,818	5,025
Dyestuffs, except dyeing extracts	2,596	3,436	4,094	4,801
Structural shapes and sheet piling	1,527	2,480	5,516	4,721
Valves and pipe fittings	1,513	2,187	3,337	3,971
Cotton broad woven fabrics	1,488	1,865	2,417	3,479
Motor vehicle engines and parts	1,566	1,785	2,884	3,412
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	3,094	2,650	3,641	3,408
Bearings, ball and roller	1,063	2,353	3,322	2,908
Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	718	2,717	1,439	2,624
Plastic materials, not shaped	1,262	1,630	1,535	2,608
Printing and bookbinding machinery and equipment	1,703	2,773	2,351	2,366

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66 - Continued

	1963	1964	1965	1966
\$'000				
5. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
Domestic exports.....	150,123	315,943	197,361	320,605
Re-exports	20	272	371	4
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	139,717	276,319	188,272	310,743
Wheat flour	7,900	35,252	815	5,748
Raw hides and skins, except fur skins	478	81	1,064	2,919
Imports	2,313	2,808	9,885	11,654
Trade balance	+ 147,830	+ 313,406	+ 187,848	+ 308,955
Principal imports:				
Cotton	46	186	6,354	6,777
Fur skins, undressed.....	1,034	915	17	999
Cotton broad woven fabrics	114	572	900	837
Primary iron and steel	0	181	814	791
6. Venezuela				
Domestic exports.....	46,328	64,075	73,045	75,958
Re-exports	366	1,007	1,015	727
Principal domestic exports:				
Passenger automobiles and chassis	1,859	5,329	16,434	24,420
Wheat	14,199	20,763	15,561	8,701
Newsprint paper	2,396	2,788	4,155	6,258
Trucks and chassis, commercial	0	13	19	5,809
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	2,526	4,475	3,328	3,322
Milk powder	7,156	7,888	10,188	3,104
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	445	1,444	1,038	2,029
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	1,933	2,063	897	1,906
Imports	243,495	270,621	254,670	215,059
Trade balance	- 196,801	- 205,539	- 180,610	- 138,373
Principal imports:				
Crude petroleum	220,229	242,908	208,363	166,109
Fuel oil	16,349	19,063	29,154	32,829
Diesel and tractor fuel	4,303	4,929	13,654	11,788
Gasoline	1,528	1,402	844	2,294
7. People's Republic of China				
Domestic exports.....	104,738	136,263	105,131	184,879
Re-exports	0	2	16	1
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	103,001	116,725	104,625	182,819
Zinc, including alloys	0	10	0	1,455
Imports	5,147	9,420	14,445	20,594
Trade balance	+ 99,591	+ 126,845	+ 90,702	+ 164,286
Principal imports:				
Apparel and apparel accessories	764	2,230	3,860	5,868
Walnuts, shelled or roasted	1,865	2,358	2,652	3,159
Cotton broad woven fabrics	36	925	1,028	2,782
Peanuts, green	0	1,304	2,237	2,289

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963 - 66 - Continued

	1963	1964	1965	1966
\$'000				
8. Netherlands				
Domestic exports	87,009	101,582	127,766	143,113
Re-exports	1,756	563	1,711	1,167
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat (except seed)	27,507	26,543	29,892	29,640
Flaxseed	1,668	7,069	9,281	13,159
Wood pulp and similar pulp	1,714	3,452	5,018	7,312
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	5,002	2,838	5,266	6,155
Cattle hides, raw	2,443	2,887	4,037	5,871
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	2	9	23	5,404
Pulpwood	1,030	2,039	2,448	4,627
Organic chemicals	4,761	3,932	4,265	4,430
Rapeseed	265	1,056	2,596	4,333
Lumber, softwoods	1,068	2,175	4,644	4,331
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,027	3,162	2,314	3,197
Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	21	884	137	3,012
Rye	2,302	3,121	1,012	2,689
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	4,980	4,403	5,505	2,677
Oats	7,144	4,969	5,654	2,625
Lead, including alloys	526	692	3,541	2,439
Plywood and veneers	481	1,038	2,006	2,354
Imports	36,736	39,933	56,274	60,489
Trade balance	+ 52,029	+ 62,212	+ 73,204	+ 83,791
Principal imports:				
Communication and related equipment	4,871	5,807	7,455	9,086
Vegetable oils and fats, (except essential oils)	1,316	279	289	5,384
Dairy produce	877	877	1,297	5,043
Office machines and equipment	836	1,029	1,766	2,655
Nursery and greenhouse stock	2,264	2,371	2,535	2,075
Electric shavers and parts	767	920	1,294	1,897
Tobacco	1,619	2,410	2,306	1,701
Ships, boats and parts, except engines	1,046	862	3,095	1,558
Organic chemicals	490	608	643	1,274
Cocoa and chocolate	1,505	2,132	1,180	1,032
Cotton broad woven fabrics	1,364	1,271	972	934
Marine engines and parts	1,046	946	1,693	878
Sugar preparations and confectionery	597	708	818	789
Seeds for sowing	375	415	553	732
Tea, black	495	578	518	728
9. Italy				
Domestic exports	76,761	62,236	93,223	114,787
Re-exports	1,671	996	1,329	898
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	10,879	5,292	11,569	21,654
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	976	1,172	7,368	13,398
Barley	0	1,327	7,282	12,792
Wood pulp and similar pulp	7,392	7,563	9,175	11,612
Rapeseed	1,823	360	5,737	6,390
Navigation instruments, apparatus and parts	909	1,380	3,139	5,652
Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	6,881	2,766	4,434	4,869
Aluminum including alloys	6,175	2,847	6,249	4,082
Imports	55,303	67,462	80,279	86,718
Trade balance	+ 23,128	- 4,230	+ 14,272	+ 28,967
Principal imports:				
Office machines and equipment	3,851	4,732	4,573	7,581
Outerwear, knitted	4,996	5,692	5,143	6,000
Footwear	3,901	5,033	4,821	5,565
Prefabricated structures and parts	45	512	1,132	4,813
Metalworking machinery	420	1,371	2,421	3,133
Grape wines	1,668	2,176	2,422	2,851
Cheese	2,109	2,221	2,467	2,424
Broad woven fabrics, mixed textile fibres	905	2,411	2,570	2,291
Tractors and parts	242	1,259	1,903	2,140
Tomatoes and tomato paste, canned	2,330	1,858	1,838	2,076
Wool and hair broad woven fabrics	1,800	1,297	1,343	1,550
Fuel oil	217	409	0	1,522
Synthetic fibre yarn and thread	2,413	3,405	4,270	1,430
Fruits, preserved, not canned	1,339	1,094	1,489	1,419
Valves and pipe fittings	203	240	925	1,331

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66 - Continued

	1963	1964	1965	1966
\$'000				
10. France				
Domestic exports	63,428	79,433	87,273	84,541
Re-exports	2,221	1,977	2,288	2,139
Principal domestic exports:				
Asbestos, unmanufactured	6,593	9,552	8,716	12,334
Copper and alloys	3,798	9,688	8,554	10,170
Lumber, softwoods	2,387	3,779	5,417	5,125
Fish, whole or dressed, fresh or frozen	2,531	3,367	3,051	4,400
Wheat (except seed)	14,249	7,060	10,385	4,329
Wood pulp and similar pulp	4,604	5,773	4,327	3,871
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	9,235	7,440	4,588	3,257
Pulpwood	1,672	4,198	6,427	3,017
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	479	813	1,545	2,394
Nickel and alloys	9	991	2,215	2,272
Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	190	2,539	2,564	2,230
Imports	58,170	68,687	96,103	106,651
Trade balance	+ 7,478	+ 12,723	- 6,541	- 19,970
Principal imports:				
Passenger automobiles and chassis	3,405	5,375	9,598	8,141
Printed matter	5,260	5,521	6,936	7,615
Grape wines	3,062	4,229	5,074	6,472
Electronic computers and parts	261	134	3,668	5,730
Bars and rods, steel	3,396	5,429	9,469	5,128
Distilled alcoholic beverages	2,969	3,924	3,864	4,567
Apparel and apparel accessories	3,057	3,579	3,720	3,829
Dairy produce	634	690	899	3,167
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	189	198	2,205	2,619
Organic chemicals	1,165	2,008	1,690	2,555
Pneumatic tires, new	779	1,056	1,238	2,381
Railway and street railway rolling stock	2	65	2,150	1,871
Sheet and plate glass	1,578	1,993	1,925	1,701
Footwear	456	649	1,174	1,663
Aircraft	13	0	225	1,531
Works of art and collectors' items	856	730	920	1,506
Ferro-alloys	270	29	599	1,462
Switchgear and protective equipment	23	1,106	1,731	1,111
11. Belgium and Luxembourg				
Domestic exports	76,493	100,535	128,011	117,505
Re-exports	1,812	1,284	1,123	1,496
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat (except seed)	35,417	23,202	36,899	33,617
Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	1,408	15,165	23,551	22,044
Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,748	6,414	7,067	8,816
Lead in ores, concentrates and scrap	1,604	6,207	7,667	5,313
Flaxseed	1,562	1,127	1,338	4,267
Passenger automobiles and chassis	586	2,119	5,713	4,034
Lumber, softwoods	2,869	3,142	2,428	2,726
Wood pulp and similar pulp	899	1,534	1,214	2,679
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	800	1,591	1,572	2,413
Silver in ores and concentrates	434	1,723	3,766	2,294
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,113	1,152	1,409	1,963
Aluminum, including alloys	1,633	1,930	2,618	1,937
Fish, canned	1,970	2,416	1,746	1,862
Woodworking machinery and equipment	467	1,231	1,249	1,675
Newsprint paper	377	609	600	1,081
Imports	47,342	59,198	72,027	61,555
Trade balance	+ 30,963	+ 42,622	+ 57,107	+ 59,446
Principal imports:				
Structural shapes and sheet piling, steel	6,534	10,351	15,539	10,177
Gem diamonds, cut but unset	4,356	6,292	7,040	6,790
Bars and rods, steel	5,602	10,146	15,393	6,414
Sheet and plate glass	6,783	7,584	6,108	6,040
Unexposed photographic film and plates	2,778	3,320	3,498	3,438
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	840	839	3,484	2,077
Carpets, mats and other floor coverings	1,955	2,052	1,560	1,347
Natural abrasives	291	278	423	1,382
Printed matter	1,057	1,406	1,420	1,244

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66 - Continued

	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$'000			
	12. Australia			
Domestic exports	100,773	145,812	140,372	117,359
Re-exports	914	3,767	3,225	1,799
Principal domestic exports:				
Newsprint paper	12,440	20,540	19,403	18,984
Lumber, softwoods	10,096	10,025	10,983	10,413
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	8,765	8,645	10,812	8,600
Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,041	5,078	6,117	6,180
Sulphur	731	2,489	4,117	6,035
Wood pulp and similar pulp	4,323	4,375	7,350	4,782
Passenger automobiles and chassis	8,645	9,558	8,259	4,659
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	2,271	4,491	5,762	3,128
Plastic basic shapes and forms	2,664	2,266	2,254	2,476
Trucks and chassis, commercial	1,861	3,046	4,454	2,151
Marine engines and parts	697	1,157	1,103	2,115
Imports	55,650	59,827	47,372	59,573
Trade balance	+ 46,037	+ 89,753	+ 96,225	+ 59,585
Principal imports:				
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	11,856	8,826	6,230	14,659
Wool and fine animal hair	5,249	7,462	7,175	8,230
Fruits, dried or dehydrated	8,306	7,790	8,017	7,494
Fruits and products, canned	3,106	4,795	5,132	6,541
Raw sugar	17,570	18,153	8,568	5,696
	13. India			
Domestic exports	53,900	64,042	58,453	107,662
Re-exports	703	1,380	1,347	530
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat (except seed)	1,500	8,500	15,357	64,432
Newsprint paper	3,907	3,727	3,731	5,579
Aluminum, including alloys	3,732	4,713	6,197	5,218
Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	2,108	1,233	2,191	3,581
Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,185	2,939	2,229	2,954
Wheat flour	0	0	0	2,912
Sulphur in ores, crude or refined	583	102	1,389	2,623
Zinc, including alloys	3,835	3,911	6,378	2,106
Lead, including alloys	769	1,941	3,258	2,012
Imports	52,664	36,121	43,424	40,093
Trade balance	+ 1,939	+ 29,301	+ 16,375	+ 68,099
Principal imports:				
Jute broad woven fabrics	16,515	15,078	18,144	19,904
Tea, black	7,356	7,662	7,097	4,862
Raw sugar	16,317	0	3,493	2,938
Carpets, mats and other floor coverings	1,788	1,877	2,191	2,179
Nuts, kernels and seeds for food, shelled or prepared	2,303	2,491	2,775	1,864
Pepper, ground or unground	807	709	1,172	1,017
	14. Norway			
Domestic exports	73,398	67,582	82,456	107,014
Re-exports	674	559	615	1,217
Principal domestic exports:				
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	47,186	39,364	49,915	59,493
Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	7,087	5,708	8,541	14,733
Copper and alloys	5,020	4,542	6,911	10,361
Wheat (except seed)	3,613	3,399	2,921	2,499
Imports	23,493	27,335	33,641	33,774
Trade balance	+ 50,580	+ 40,806	+ 49,430	+ 74,457
Principal imports:				
Nickel and alloys	15,954	17,377	20,791	18,470
Aluminum, including alloys	174	280	388	2,906
Fur skins, undressed	761	1,227	1,331	1,207

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66 - Continued

	1963	1964	1965	1966
\$'000				
15. Sweden				
Domestic exports	20,926	29,922	28,980	36,574
Re-exports	357	682	797	529
Principal domestic exports:				
Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	0	4,803	4,870	9,723
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	631	409	732	3,136
Aluminum, including alloys	7,270	3,521	2,430	2,340
Nickel and alloys	484	595	821	1,527
Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	224	705	715	1,148
Passenger automobiles and chassis	132	2,589	3,764	1,081
Synthetic rubber, and plastic materials, not shaped	1,152	1,248	838	1,015
Asbestos, unmanufactured	583	753	809	976
Imports	33,410	38,794	55,568	72,541
Trade balance	- 12,128	- 8,190	- 25,791	- 35,438
Principal imports:				
Ships, boats and parts, except engines	637	1,592	2,151	7,352
Passenger automobiles and chassis	4,816	3,628	4,651	6,750
Pulp and paper industries machinery	1,206	999	3,912	6,217
Bearings	819	2,860	4,008	5,288
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	2,139	2,696	4,603	3,845
Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	347	508	2,950	2,891
Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	1,196	1,576	2,243	2,781
Office machines and equipment	1,294	1,370	1,307	2,462
Drilling, excavating, mining, oil and gas machinery	626	1,577	2,155	3,293
Fur skins, undressed	1,711	2,562	3,221	1,999
Marine engines and parts	674	734	1,010	1,941
Conveying, elevating and materials handling equipment	665	919	1,391	1,554
Bars and rods, steel	671	892	823	1,420
Communication and related equipment	1,044	627	599	1,313
16. Republic of South Africa				
Domestic exports	60,299	69,166	76,226	74,393
Re-exports	383	875	2,026	2,017
Principal domestic exports:				
Passenger automobiles and chassis	3,731	12,380	18,012	17,068
Aluminum, including alloys	6,551	8,825	11,351	16,843
Wheat (except seed)	16,143	8,305	0	6,913
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	2,175	3,073	5,651	4,595
Lumber, softwoods	5,820	4,533	7,337	3,053
Newsprint paper	5,375	8,115	7,799	2,791
Wood pulp and similar pulp	202	537	1,242	1,460
Imports	31,548	28,777	27,113	27,641
Trade balance	+ 29,134	+ 41,263	+ 51,140	+ 48,770
Principal imports:				
Ferro-alloys	2,686	2,850	4,778	7,822
Raw sugar	15,969	11,946	8,012	7,003
Fruits and berries, fresh or chilled	2,853	3,689	3,691	3,810
Fruits and products, canned	1,854	1,488	1,921	1,187
Asbestos, unmanufactured	0	1,200	958	1,142
17. Mexico				
Domestic exports	55,572	65,151	51,006	52,145
Re-exports	709	1,767	2,268	2,288
Principal domestic exports:				
Newsprint paper	9,102	7,112	9,720	9,939
Rails and railway track material	8,639	20,674	10,234	9,921
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	6,908	6,470	6,721	5,715
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,775	3,419	3,046	3,520
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	8	1,418	3,102	3,244
Aluminum, including alloys	5,021	241	933	1,687
Combine reaper-threshers and parts	504	362	1,189	1,397
Cattle, purebred	667	591	814	1,105
Imports	23,734	23,186	27,247	33,539
Trade balance	+ 32,548	+ 43,732	+ 26,027	+ 20,894
Principal imports:				
Raw cotton	2,415	994	4,404	9,767
Fresh tomatoes	3,674	4,647	5,918	6,381
Coffee, green	2,865	3,049	3,208	2,220
Strawberries, frozen	725	1,169	2,127	1,920
Fruits and berries, fresh or chilled	1,843	1,818	1,805	1,827
Fluorspar	1,386	1,653	1,588	1,572
Cordage and twine	824	1,131	847	1,054

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66 - Continued

	1963	1964	1965	1966
\$'000				
18. Switzerland				
Exports	27,247	28,502	27,095	31,010
Re-exports	637	1,306	2,579	1,576
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	10,513	9,014	6,626	6,241
Copper and alloys	3,036	4,872	3,436	3,389
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	860	368	440	3,141
Fur skins, undressed	1,998	1,514	1,764	2,527
Fur goods, apparel	1,894	2,313	1,830	2,437
Navigation instruments, apparatus and parts	8	11	631	1,639
Aircraft parts, except engines	2	4	3	1,626
Passenger automobiles and chassis	9	622	2,515	1,257
Asbestos, unmanufactured	911	1,028	814	1,129
Imports	32,469	36,932	43,986	50,279
Trade balance	- 4,584	- 7,124	- 14,311	- 17,694
Principal imports:				
Watches and clocks	6,493	6,587	7,776	7,419
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2,204	4,648	3,206	3,788
Organic chemicals	1,212	1,471	3,790	3,579
Dyestuffs, except dyeing extracts	1,815	2,127	2,262	3,001
Textile industries machinery	1,231	1,290	1,950	2,698
Electric generators and motors	161	327	1,434	1,995
Cheese	1,352	1,305	1,567	1,576
Agricultural chemicals, formulated, insecticides and rodenticides	559	1,415	1,927	1,994
Office machines and equipment	857	857	785	1,068
Apparel and apparel accessories	1,086	1,134	1,143	1,175
Metalworking machinery	458	833	828	984
Compressors (air and gas) blowers and vacuum pumps	40	100	56	981
Switchgear and protective equipment	7	712	944	939
Pulp and paper industries machinery	0	311	231	875
19. Jamaica				
Domestic exports	22,271	28,942	30,280	33,500
Re-exports	255	508	310	420
Principal domestic exports:				
Fish, salted and/or dried	3,796	4,087	3,117	4,019
Wheat flour	2,681	3,542	3,763	3,523
Fish, canned	1,434	1,744	1,998	2,610
Passenger automobiles and chassis	899	1,911	2,744	1,281
Rubber tires and tubes	648	728	858	1,032
Aluminum, including alloys	128	266	492	1,014
Newsprint paper	651	902	888	916
Meat, cured	464	673	914	845
Leather and leather fabricated materials	608	631	485	835
Fish, pickled	451	417	706	761
Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment	152	329	455	614
Apparel and apparel accessories	666	858	1,017	561
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	391	366	373	527
Electric lighting, distribution and control equipment	181	310	239	466
Plastic basic shapes and forms	130	302	364	415
Imports	51,524	47,858	36,000	37,281
Trade balance	- 28,998	- 18,408	- 5,410	- 3,360
Principal imports:				
Alumina	25,408	29,968	28,202	28,345
Raw sugar	15,877	15,467	5,574	6,227
20. Cuba				
Domestic exports	16,433	60,930	52,594	61,436
Re-exports	213	528	270	369
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat flour	2,204	14,720	18,476	30,285
Wheat	4,116	13,148	19,570	21,982
Tallow, inedible	1,776	3,184	1,489	1,924
Potatoes, seed	275	540	667	1,170
Imports	13,041	3,464	5,304	5,629
Trade balance	+ 3,604	+ 57,994	+ 47,560	+ 56,176
Principal imports:				
Raw sugar	11,631	28	3,209	2,970
Cordage, twine and rope	345	1,446	189	868
Tobacco	522	779	829	759

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66 - Continued

	1963	1964	1965	1966
\$'000				
21. Brazil				
Domestic exports	29,432	22,985	17,509	21,157
Re-exports	222	209	270	325
Principal domestic exports:				
Aluminum, including alloys	8,651	4,409	3,385	5,093
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,122	1,945	2,473	3,181
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	3,722	2,124	1,765	2,120
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	11	11	4	1,244
Newsprint paper	3,429	743	1,620	1,026
Imports	36,361	39,533	35,573	35,777
Trade balance	- 6,707	- 16,339	- 17,794	- 14,296
Principal imports:				
Coffee	21,357	27,074	22,950	20,259
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	4,405	3,708	2,419	3,145
Manganese in ores and concentrates	584	878	1,095	2,233
Orange juice concentrates	2,676	1,909	412	1,741
22. New Zealand				
Domestic exports	30,549	33,714	36,845	41,750
Re-exports	517	351	382	387
Principal domestic exports:				
Aluminum, including alloys	3,540	4,797	4,258	4,175
Railway and street railway rolling stock	1,870	3,734	2,981	3,817
General purpose industrial machinery	3,705	3,168	1,894	3,641
Copper and alloys	2,451	3,559	3,422	3,495
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	0	390	1,459	3,387
Plastic basic shapes and forms	1,107	1,310	1,617	1,656
Sulphur	229	734	738	1,421
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	856	476	593	1,398
Passenger automobiles and chassis	1,202	567	1,227	1,087
Lumber, softwoods	494	770	797	1,067
Fish, canned	1,062	1,123	1,273	1,031
Imports	14,067	14,076	14,870	14,972
Trade balance	+ 16,999	+ 19,989	+ 22,357	+ 27,165
Principal imports:				
Sausage casings, natural, cleaned	3,704	4,135	5,070	4,878
Wool and fine animal hair	2,869	4,538	4,664	4,539
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	6,766	4,446	4,403	4,538
23. Hong Kong				
Domestic exports	17,490	22,278	16,734	15,385
Re-exports	166	380	258	479
Principal domestic exports:				
Aluminum, including alloys	3,217	4,344	1,904	2,878
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	5,470	7,862	4,651	2,864
Wheat	1,271	1,612	1,813	2,098
Wheat flour	1,881	1,595	1,376	1,107
Newsprint paper	415	814	1,160	1,075
Imports	21,197	26,321	31,043	38,911
Trade balance	- 3,542	- 3,663	- 14,051	- 23,046
Principal imports:				
Outerwear, except knitted	4,822	5,800	6,134	8,115
Outerwear, knitted	635	719	2,287	3,794
Games, toys and children's vehicles	1,555	2,922	3,687	3,423
Cotton broad woven fabrics	1,856	2,490	2,354	2,937
Footwear	1,673	1,435	1,439	1,535
Communication and related equipment	367	624	801	884

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66 - Continued

	1963	1964	1965	1966
\$'000				
24. Poland				
Domestic exports	27,200	62,653	31,565	37,404
Re-exports	18	15	34	89
Principal domestic exports:				
Wheat	18,368	55,351	21,859	28,382
Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	128	4,404	5,358	3,194
Asbestos, unmanufactured	366	40	1,182	2,633
Cattle hides, raw	162	324	586	2,614
Imports	6,788	9,280	11,815	13,757
Trade balance	+ 20,430	+ 53,387	+ 19,784	+ 23,736
Principal imports:				
Cotton broad woven fabrics	960	1,525	1,901	2,449
House furnishings	891	1,584	1,755	1,916
Fruits and fruit preparations	817	976	1,599	1,249
Bars and rods, steel	4	20	485	1,020
Plates, sheet and strip, steel	0	0	110	539
Footwear	183	182	432	534
25. Nigeria				
Domestic exports	3,234	6,292	6,934	10,108
Re-exports	94	423	139	598
Principal domestic exports:				
Pipes and tubes, iron and steel	793	1,448	1,320	2,882
Insulated wire and cable	186	154	712	2,641
Wheat	693	1,434	1,145	1,981
Aluminum, including alloys	439	2,257	2,031	858
Imports	7,924	11,264	11,252	39,490
Trade balance	- 4,596	- 4,549	- 4,179	- 28,783
Principal imports:				
Crude petroleum	0	0	1,651	24,257
Cocoa beans, not roasted	4,577	6,251	4,841	6,069
Crude natural rubber, except latex	1,621	3,868	3,672	4,254
Peanut oil	1,462	839	755	3,318
Palm kernel oil	0	115	0	1,181
26. Spain				
Domestic exports	20,500	21,235	33,825	36,900
Re-exports	184	182	316	342
Principal domestic exports:				
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,484	3,699	4,047	7,331
Aluminum, including alloys	6,117	4,259	6,040	6,337
Flaxseed	717	1,859	1,221	3,811
Copper and alloys	673	1,313	1,447	2,228
Live animals	74	57	839	1,929
Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	963	1,037	2,451	1,847
Pulpwood	515	799	1,175	1,754
Primary iron and steel	0	0	3,957	1,568
Synthetic rubber and plastic materials, not shaped	668	907	1,194	1,529
Imports	8,496	11,704	13,280	12,505
Trade balance	+ 12,188	+ 9,714	+ 20,862	+ 24,737
Principal imports:				
Olives in liquid preservative, not canned	1,675	2,139	2,000	2,689
Footwear	143	377	645	1,032
Nuts, except oil nuts	893	1,497	1,094	884
Olive oil	302	539	369	509
Grape wines	361	400	370	497
Vegetables and vegetable juices, canned (except infant foods)	103	500	525	479
Inorganic chemicals	550	442	1,848	453
Cotton broad woven fabrics	337	254	359	368
Sheet and plate glass	93	245	180	342
Cork fabricated materials	591	719	500	341

TABLE XIX. Trade with Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1963-66 - Concluded

	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$'000			
	27. Iran			
Domestic exports	3,568	3,372	3,282	3,795
Re-exports	108	104	672	6,138
Principal domestic exports:				
Asbestos, unmanufactured	136	346	577	878
Aluminum, including alloys	463	330	260	253
Communication and related equipment	659	332	118	243
Nuts, bolts, screws and washers	48	107	66	193
Yarn and thread	206	135	84	166
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	10	48	14	135
Pine paper	3	36	24	119
Tallow, inedible	114	132	0	116
Imports	42,799	31,085	31,765	35,469
Trade balance	- 39,123	- 27,609	- 27,812	- 25,535
Principal imports:				
Crude petroleum	42,270	30,489	30,644	34,549
Oriental rugs, genuine	109	193	389	311
	28. Argentina			
Domestic exports	36,992	26,889	32,720	39,529
Re-exports	250	186	180	345
Principal domestic exports:				
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	97	310	974	11,773
Newsprint paper	4,780	6,372	8,292	9,222
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	4,136	4,138	5,786	5,201
Wood pulp and similar pulp	2,655	4,810	3,647	2,851
Aluminum, including alloys	1,773	2,853	3,843	2,440
Imports	5,352	5,938	5,400	4,882
Trade balance	+ 31,890	+ 21,137	+ 27,500	+ 34,992
Principal imports:				
Fuel oil	1,286	1,261	1,914	1,415
Corned beef, canned	1,286	1,087	934	958
Wool and fine animal hair	446	709	698	630
Quebracho extract	221	394	348	616
	29. Netherlands Antilles			
Domestic exports	2,406	2,355	3,004	3,008
Re-exports	78	38	25	55
Principal domestic exports:				
Sugar	315	544	809	583
Industrial chemical specialties and explosives	67	72	26	457
Wheat flour	557	354	631	348
Pneumatic tires, new	14	54	93	105
Passenger automobiles and chassis	28	22	23	98
Imports	35,999	34,885	43,341	38,511
Trade balance	- 33,515	- 32,493	- 40,312	- 35,448
Principal imports:				
Fuel oil	32,432	31,275	39,889	33,135
Gasoline	3,288	3,383	3,066	4,729
	30. Malaysia ¹			
Domestic exports	6,999	8,370	9,253	11,093
Re-exports	92	104	303	489
Principal domestic exports:				
Aircraft	0	0	0	2,903
Metalworking machinery	89	11	169	1,432
Aluminum, including alloys	508	362	528	1,117
Asbestos, unmanufactured	336	912	826	1,022
Newsprint paper	27	831	886	901
Wheat	366	1,494	2,271	644
Imports	31,634	34,566	40,272	29,102
Trade balance	- 24,543	- 26,092	- 30,716	- 17,519
Principal imports:				
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	8,669	14,464	18,503	12,006
Rubber and allied gums, natural	16,288	14,226	12,641	7,031
Coconut oil	1,067	636	2,303	3,841
Palm oil	2,445	1,393	2,180	2,742
Bauxite ore	0	0	655	1,596
Rubber sheeting	278	383	227	509
Pepper, ground or unground	380	328	414	368
Tuna, fresh, frozen and canned	15	269	152	336

¹ Includes Singapore.

D. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME — SECTIONS

TABLE XX. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports, by Quarters, 1963 - 66
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Year and quarter	Live animals	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible	Fabricated materials, inedible	End products, inedible	Special transactions — Trade ¹	Total
Price indexes							
1963:							
First quarter	135.5	111.0	152.4	123.0	167.6		128.8
Second quarter	126.9	109.7	156.7	123.9	168.0		128.9
Third quarter	123.6	109.2	153.1	124.9	168.1		128.9
Fourth quarter	117.3	107.7	155.4	125.0	168.8		128.7
1964:							
First quarter	120.3	108.5	154.4	125.3	170.7		129.3
Second quarter	132.5	108.7	154.3	127.0	171.0		130.5
Third quarter	133.8	110.0	155.5	127.8	171.3		131.4
Fourth quarter	124.9	112.4	156.0	128.0	170.9		131.9
1965:							
First quarter	109.3	110.3	156.2	127.7	172.3		130.9
Second quarter	121.8	109.5	161.6	128.9	173.3		132.2
Third quarter	118.5	111.8	164.0	129.2	173.9		133.2
Fourth quarter	114.0	114.3	165.3	128.7	175.3		133.9
1966:							
First quarter	125.1	117.1	165.1	129.4	176.8		135.5
Second quarter	132.0	116.3	168.0	132.0	178.0		137.1
Third quarter	133.0	119.4	170.3	135.1	177.6		139.6
Fourth quarter	133.0	120.3	171.1	134.3	178.9		139.7
Physical volume indexes							
1963:							
First quarter	41.9	112.4	255.1	158.9	104.3		147.0
Second quarter	25.3	142.3	303.6	183.3	115.1		173.2
Third quarter	24.2	138.7	338.1	186.8	103.5		175.5
Fourth quarter	51.2	225.3	296.5	189.4	125.2		197.3
1964:							
First quarter	20.5	163.7	271.8	177.3	144.3		175.4
Second quarter	22.2	215.0	343.2	204.7	158.0		211.0
Third quarter	31.8	223.7	368.7	207.3	154.1		216.9
Fourth quarter	43.5	180.2	365.2	202.5	170.9		208.1
1965:							
First quarter	24.7	132.0	296.4	185.9	163.7		179.8
Second quarter	47.3	148.5	347.2	216.1	192.7		209.4
Third quarter	94.9	165.1	388.0	212.3	162.5		212.6
Fourth quarter	143.1	247.9	376.8	218.5	204.5		241.9
1966:							
First quarter	63.1	144.0	317.0	205.3	259.0		211.1
Second quarter	57.3	184.0	373.2	233.0	264.3		240.7
Third quarter	66.2	229.2	412.9	217.5	262.0		248.9
Fourth quarter	84.6	202.0	390.3	212.9	366.4		256.8

¹ Not available.

TABLE XXI. Prices and Physical Volume of Imports, by Quarters, 1963 - 66
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Year and quarter	Live animals	Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible	Fabricated materials, inedible	End products, inedible	Special transactions - Trade ¹	Total
Price indexes							
1963:							
First quarter	72.9	117.5	100.6	135.9	151.9		127.0
Second quarter	67.4	128.5	104.1	134.2	151.7		128.8
Third quarter	68.2	142.9	104.9	133.3	152.1		130.5
Fourth quarter	68.7	141.4	105.2	132.4	152.1		130.2
1964:							
First quarter	62.9	144.4	106.7	137.2	153.2		132.6
Second quarter	62.9	147.9	106.3	135.7	153.9		132.7
Third quarter	61.4	128.7	104.3	135.0	154.3		129.9
Fourth quarter	62.9	123.6	103.6	138.3	153.7		129.8
1965:							
First quarter	62.9	114.4	109.3	140.6	154.8		131.7
Second quarter	64.3	113.6	103.3	139.5	155.6		129.5
Third quarter	70.0	113.2	109.1	139.0	156.0		131.4
Fourth quarter	71.4	109.8	109.9	138.9	155.7		131.2
1966:							
First quarter	74.3	108.6	111.5	140.4	157.0		132.4
Second quarter	78.6	111.9	110.0	140.4	158.1		132.5
Third quarter	72.9	111.6	111.0	138.8	159.2		132.7
Fourth quarter	74.3	107.7	111.5	139.9	160.9		133.3
Physical volume indexes							
1963:							
First quarter	278.6	172.4	109.1	130.4	216.9		170.1
Second quarter	652.2	221.5	126.0	160.0	250.4		201.2
Third quarter	339.1	203.0	134.6	165.0	190.9		193.5
Fourth quarter	384.3	232.3	134.6	177.9	253.8		210.6
1964:							
First quarter	290.1	150.8	108.4	149.4	263.1		190.6
Second quarter	1,991.9	216.6	135.1	194.2	306.2		235.6
Third quarter	429.0	210.3	147.8	179.5	250.2		214.0
Fourth quarter	497.3	248.7	142.3	193.6	275.0		231.4
1965:							
First quarter	309.9	167.4	105.0	165.7	297.5		213.4
Second quarter	711.7	251.7	145.6	215.3	334.0		263.1
Third quarter	320.9	246.2	142.7	207.3	307.8		246.2
Fourth quarter	551.1	303.5	151.6	230.1	369.6		284.8
1966:							
First quarter	316.7	203.0	108.1	190.3	368.4		254.4
Second quarter	662.2	269.0	142.4	228.3	411.1		298.6
Third quarter	342.0	248.0	146.0	217.8	353.7		270.4
Fourth quarter	691.5	313.9	141.9	225.3	436.5		312.2

¹ Not available.

TABLE XXII. Trade of Canada with OECD Countries, 1963-66

Country	Calendar year				Change from			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1963-66
	\$'000				%			
Domestic exports								
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):								
Austria	6,826	7,475	9,857	11,600	+ 9.5	+ 31.9	+ 17.7	+ 69.9
Belgium and Luxembourg	76,493	100,535	128,011	117,505	+ 31.4	+ 27.3	- 8.2	+ 53.6
Denmark	6,811	7,484	9,176	10,802	+ 9.9	+ 22.6	+ 17.7	+ 58.6
France	63,428	79,433	87,273	84,541	+ 25.2	+ 9.9	- 3.1	+ 33.3
Germany, Federal Republic.....	170,969	211,360	189,493	176,800	+ 23.6	- 10.3	- 6.7	+ 3.4
Greece	7,429	8,013	8,231	9,647	+ 7.9	+ 2.7	+ 17.2	+ 29.9
Iceland	347	10,459	10,228	6,492	¹	- 2.2	- 36.5	¹
Ireland	10,461	15,072	16,664	14,948	+ 44.1	+ 10.6	- 10.3	+ 42.9
Italy	76,761	62,236	93,223	114,787	- 18.9	+ 49.8	+ 23.1	+ 49.5
Japan	296,010	330,234	316,187	393,892	+ 11.6	- 4.3	+ 24.6	+ 33.1
Netherlands	87,009	101,582	127,766	143,113	+ 16.7	+ 25.8	+ 12.0	+ 64.5
Norway	73,398	67,582	82,456	107,014	- 7.9	+ 22.0	+ 29.8	+ 45.8
Portugal	5,859	6,264	5,260	5,228	+ 6.9	- 16.0	- 0.6	- 10.8
Spain	20,500	21,235	33,825	36,900	+ 3.6	+ 59.3	+ 9.1	+ 80.0
Sweden	20,926	29,922	28,980	36,574	+ 43.0	- 3.1	+ 26.2	+ 74.8
Switzerland	27,247	28,502	27,095	31,010	+ 4.6	- 4.9	+ 14.4	+ 13.8
Turkey	2,378	1,581	3,468	4,781	- 33.5	+ 119.4	+ 37.9	+ 101.1
United Kingdom	1,006,838	1,199,779	1,174,309	1,122,574	+ 19.2	- 2.1	- 4.4	+ 11.5
United States	3,766,380	4,271,059	4,840,456	6,027,722	+ 13.4	+ 13.3	+ 24.5	+ 60.0
Totals, OECD countries	5,726,070	6,559,807	7,191,958	8,455,930	+ 14.6	+ 9.6	+ 17.6	+ 47.7
Totals, OECD countries (excluding United States)	1,959,690	2,288,748	2,351,502	2,428,208	+ 16.8	+ 2.7	+ 3.3	+ 23.9
Imports								
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):								
Austria	9,026	9,595	12,281	15,192	+ 6.3	+ 28.0	+ 23.7	+ 68.3
Belgium and Luxembourg	47,342	59,198	72,027	61,555	+ 25.0	+ 21.7	- 14.5	+ 30.0
Denmark	13,209	15,749	20,071	24,181	+ 19.2	+ 27.4	+ 20.5	+ 83.1
France	58,170	68,687	96,103	106,651	+ 18.1	+ 39.9	+ 11.0	+ 83.3
Germany, Federal Republic.....	144,023	170,392	209,517	235,207	+ 18.3	+ 23.0	+ 12.3	+ 63.3
Greece	1,631	1,550	1,838	1,831	- 5.0	+ 18.6	- 0.4	+ 12.3
Iceland	696	2	659	509	- 99.7	¹	- 22.8	- 26.9
Ireland	5,320	5,624	6,861	6,512	+ 5.7	+ 22.0	- 5.1	+ 22.4
Italy	55,303	67,462	80,279	86,718	+ 22.0	+ 19.0	+ 8.0	+ 56.8
Japan	130,471	174,388	230,144	253,051	+ 33.7	+ 32.0	+ 10.0	+ 94.0
Netherlands	36,736	39,933	56,274	60,489	+ 8.7	+ 40.9	+ 7.5	+ 64.7
Norway	23,492	27,335	33,641	33,774	+ 16.4	+ 23.1	+ 0.4	+ 43.8
Portugal	7,713	9,414	11,053	13,288	+ 22.1	+ 17.4	+ 20.2	+ 72.3
Spain	8,496	11,704	13,280	12,505	+ 37.8	+ 13.5	- 5.8	+ 47.2
Sweden	33,410	38,794	55,568	72,541	+ 16.1	+ 43.2	+ 30.5	+ 117.1
Switzerland	32,469	36,932	43,986	50,279	+ 13.7	+ 19.1	+ 14.3	+ 54.9
Turkey	1,294	1,207	1,055	979	- 6.7	- 12.6	- 7.2	- 24.3
United Kingdom	526,800	573,995	619,058	644,741	+ 9.0	+ 7.9	+ 4.1	+ 22.4
United States	4,444,556	5,164,285	6,044,831	7,135,611	+ 16.2	+ 17.1	+ 18.0	+ 60.5
Totals, OECD countries	5,580,157	6,476,246	7,608,526	8,815,614	+ 16.1	+ 17.5	+ 15.9	+ 58.0
Totals, OECD countries (excluding United States)	1,135,601	1,311,961	1,563,695	1,680,003	+ 15.5	+ 19.2	+ 7.4	+ 47.9

¹ Over 1,000 per cent.

E. CURRENT SERIES

TABLE XXIII. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and month	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	Commonwealth and Preferential	Europe	Latin America	Others
\$'000							
1962							
January	488,084	295,675	66,991	24,506	53,524	18,700	28,589
February	408,872	249,197	59,439	19,313	33,889	14,091	32,973
March	455,563	275,805	62,137	24,909	31,406	14,514	45,790
April	448,773	277,700	59,427	22,554	36,146	17,432	35,515
May	598,354	334,002	97,779	28,380	64,205	19,482	54,507
June	530,370	304,257	75,167	26,678	63,335	17,605	42,328
July	546,587	327,562	73,028	30,954	54,153	21,082	39,797
August	540,108	313,889	94,307	27,408	51,029	16,315	37,159
September	479,615	285,407	70,758	25,384	48,230	18,332	29,505
October	302,444	363,368	79,847	36,384	64,418	22,093	36,334
November	586,127	310,094	91,132	34,670	92,931	23,037	34,263
December	493,624	269,481	78,029	28,863	58,485	19,461	29,305
1963							
January	530,533	303,399	77,355	33,438	52,446	17,174	46,820
February	424,533	255,251	57,190	23,694	38,004	12,823	37,661
March	486,585	282,675	73,776	30,238	42,322	19,096	38,478
April	514,142	305,821	67,867	36,232	44,107	17,583	42,532
May	647,804	349,738	118,735	43,425	69,390	23,126	43,389
June	537,895	313,385	75,583	24,975	57,039	24,382	42,530
July	592,755	342,224	99,803	34,553	56,288	18,997	40,881
August	543,185	305,091	84,808	33,531	59,762	23,528	36,465
September	586,890	325,612	88,824	31,018	80,102	22,001	39,333
October	624,665	337,340	95,684	30,954	87,034	30,985	42,469
November	670,415	331,291	92,413	34,938	144,535	25,088	42,151
December	638,924	314,542	74,798	37,258	131,320	33,749	47,247
1964							
January	618,983	298,031	111,149	37,114	107,738	27,280	37,671
February	535,102	309,244	72,707	29,783	67,163	21,795	34,410
March	583,051	319,028	82,202	32,371	72,370	25,320	51,770
April	651,362	359,082	95,817	41,272	82,681	30,561	41,949
May	670,516	346,538	105,315	41,360	107,340	23,328	46,535
June	774,629	379,340	111,876	39,343	161,557	25,970	55,543
July	772,099	370,738	112,851	50,745	159,187	31,714	46,894
August	674,081	371,655	100,593	36,598	89,121	23,995	52,419
September	724,022	378,853	105,780	45,734	110,089	30,316	53,220
October	669,858	371,516	95,408	47,124	87,774	23,880	44,156
November	706,473	391,227	100,725	44,602	80,501	27,957	41,351
December	714,035	375,707	105,357	47,794	103,487	35,059	45,631
1965							
January	569,149	322,651	89,138	35,419	64,167	20,727	37,047
February	538,294	321,807	79,560	29,720	53,987	20,874	32,346
March	685,528	392,402	95,480	46,445	74,547	28,554	48,099
April	644,953	387,235	84,513	45,752	54,101	26,560	46,792
May	745,729	408,429	118,823	47,151	86,273	31,155	53,898
June	717,550	432,237	98,449	44,608	79,027	21,878	41,351
July	770,355	425,155	120,022	41,517	108,194	32,455	43,012
August	685,637	405,982	85,167	48,093	81,769	24,357	40,269
September	701,088	410,596	89,133	37,592	97,992	21,979	43,716
October	772,186	412,706	108,450	40,526	145,966	24,422	40,116
November	898,034	473,618	106,987	42,247	186,881	33,583	54,718
December	796,655	447,639	98,585	43,257	126,057	29,222	51,895
1966							
January	722,930	400,085	100,080	36,680	121,242	27,958	36,885
February	674,540	407,980	90,311	32,407	74,351	23,463	46,018
March	781,603	499,123	79,337	41,591	78,587	36,217	46,748
April	753,242	474,365	89,289	33,842	81,726	25,058	48,962
May	909,957	540,719	103,819	48,284	123,656	24,875	68,514
June	849,766	529,245	87,500	33,245	112,462	34,052	53,262
July	833,191	485,094	90,590	47,895	118,858	25,849	63,905
August	925,147	501,775	111,835	85,271	134,150	21,427	70,589
September	888,565	500,485	94,919	44,421	129,737	44,585	74,417
October	878,569	553,715	86,995	45,078	94,188	23,380	75,213
November	954,125	588,450	89,854	47,894	117,509	35,589	74,829
December	898,981	546,687	98,044	50,812	111,030	40,588	51,820

TABLE XXIV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and month	All countries	United States	United Kingdom	Commonwealth and Preferential	Europe	Latin America	Others
\$'000							
1962							
January	492,184	352,914	43,091	21,232	27,857	29,135	17,955
February	447,607	320,485	43,925	15,975	27,072	24,459	15,691
March	530,092	383,709	50,332	17,705	32,103	28,423	17,819
April	497,766	357,105	41,895	23,501	34,414	22,242	18,610
May	650,160	454,090	57,677	35,772	52,851	23,908	20,862
June	529,163	350,812	53,108	27,423	42,890	30,624	24,306
July	559,000	387,279	49,957	28,877	40,447	27,901	24,540
August	521,398	342,775	52,244	27,660	41,145	32,037	25,536
September	468,921	307,566	39,757	31,924	37,610	30,501	21,562
October	568,708	386,000	45,228	32,740	41,403	34,836	28,501
November	555,330	359,891	50,932	34,700	53,666	30,942	25,200
December	437,447	296,914	34,917	20,992	32,223	27,899	24,501
1963							
January	504,737	367,843	36,997	21,385	26,630	31,608	20,274
February	431,238	313,499	30,069	22,278	22,864	25,654	16,874
March	478,207	349,481	36,783	19,433	28,485	24,883	19,142
April	554,531	382,757	47,207	27,655	46,449	27,685	22,778
May	609,138	409,939	51,506	35,809	49,107	36,360	26,417
June	532,938	364,979	43,073	32,101	37,513	31,038	24,234
July	585,184	391,013	50,569	33,003	43,535	38,685	28,379
August	524,857	335,086	47,331	41,891	39,745	30,975	29,829
September	542,673	352,158	38,660	44,412	45,286	33,950	28,207
October	620,080	422,708	43,694	46,040	49,169	33,526	24,943
November	618,227	391,093	53,482	46,427	60,129	36,802	30,294
December	556,400	364,000	47,430	35,555	47,433	32,402	29,580
1964							
January	565,985	413,612	38,080	27,437	30,017	34,689	22,150
February	512,552	377,581	37,003	17,008	31,271	29,888	19,801
March	575,953	411,332	49,245	25,602	37,911	27,583	24,280
April	703,542	497,781	61,288	23,634	56,326	39,906	24,607
May	657,695	437,314	58,841	49,522	52,896	34,127	24,995
June	686,031	473,664	51,033	43,351	49,751	39,578	28,654
July	637,594	426,733	52,086	39,956	52,613	35,954	30,252
August	566,068	375,018	44,768	34,368	47,871	36,068	27,975
September	616,347	420,060	37,643	37,087	50,662	40,137	30,758
October	636,723	440,311	46,186	29,727	58,693	33,527	28,279
November	673,238	441,811	50,911	44,365	70,788	33,977	31,386
December	655,978	449,070	46,912	33,794	51,091	37,700	37,411
1965							
January	559,496	411,883	38,247	20,552	31,997	34,397	22,420
February	550,980	407,687	40,582	16,657	35,594	26,009	24,451
March	729,865	539,363	53,389	21,426	50,853	33,230	31,604
April	698,220	489,916	56,195	29,323	62,185	30,813	29,788
May	736,934	507,717	54,058	32,904	68,753	36,982	36,520
June	794,692	559,840	48,166	37,127	72,390	36,856	40,313
July	732,167	501,789	57,953	31,948	65,145	34,026	41,306
August	660,465	435,564	51,102	36,645	58,531	37,373	41,250
September	724,710	499,836	45,895	35,456	70,327	35,949	37,247
October	763,525	534,662	54,550	31,050	74,047	30,523	38,693
November	895,426	607,614	61,907	49,233	92,607	42,829	41,236
December	786,668	548,960	57,014	30,459	71,497	32,415	46,323
1966							
January	706,643	525,817	44,137	23,579	47,344	36,431	29,335
February	667,744	478,309	58,950	22,896	46,261	28,377	32,951
March	830,412	621,123	57,951	19,255	60,545	34,441	37,097
April	774,672	573,938	50,850	25,152	70,338	25,973	28,421
May	913,843	676,808	55,872	37,816	73,488	29,685	40,174
June	900,909	660,347	48,938	41,453	67,976	41,369	40,826
July	736,742	516,103	48,715	36,830	68,417	22,560	44,117
August	808,305	543,604	67,005	45,081	77,201	29,851	45,563
September	803,248	570,669	51,525	33,851	79,803	24,413	42,987
October	919,596	659,284	54,713	47,838	86,394	28,206	43,161
November	942,793	664,081	62,900	46,249	93,104	29,317	47,142
December	861,533	645,528	43,185	36,295	63,946	31,746	40,833

TABLE XXV. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Month	1948	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Price indexes										
Domestic exports:										
January	97.2	120.6	122.2	122.3	122.9	126.4	129.2	129.1	131.4	134.9
February	99.2	121.1	122.0	122.5	123.0	126.6	128.8	129.3	130.9	135.6
March	98.4	121.7	122.3	122.7	123.4	127.7	129.2	129.9	131.0	136.2
April	99.1	121.7	123.0	123.5	123.6	128.6	129.0	130.4	131.7	136.6
May	97.8	120.6	123.0	123.6	122.9	128.9	129.5	130.5	132.4	137.0
June	97.8	120.6	122.8	123.1	123.1	128.9	129.4	130.8	132.9	138.0
July	98.6	120.0	123.3	123.4	123.9	129.3	129.7	131.3	133.4	139.1
August	99.9	120.4	123.1	123.0	124.9	129.5	129.2	131.6	133.4	139.5
September	102.6	120.5	122.7	122.5	125.1	129.0	129.1	132.0	133.2	139.9
October	104.8	120.9	123.0	123.3	125.2	129.1	129.3	132.0	133.4	139.4
November	105.0	121.2	123.3	123.4	126.0	129.5	128.9	132.1	134.2	139.8
December	104.9	121.5	123.3	122.4	126.0	128.9	128.9	132.5	133.8	140.4
Annual index	100.0	120.6	122.8	123.0	124.0	128.1	128.9	130.7	132.4	137.9
Physical volume indexes										
January	94.8	123.3	110.0	132.1	142.8	152.1	161.8	188.8	170.6	211.1
February	81.9	102.9	101.5	135.0	114.7	127.3	129.9	163.0	162.0	195.9
March	90.8	118.3	119.2	137.5	137.0	140.5	148.4	176.8	206.1	226.1
April	83.7	119.0	125.9	114.1	139.3	137.5	157.0	196.8	192.9	217.2
May	112.7	154.6	135.0	151.0	143.8	182.9	197.1	202.4	221.8	261.6
June	93.1	136.2	161.8	142.8	158.5	162.1	163.8	233.3	212.6	242.5
July	99.2	134.7	133.7	144.8	164.6	166.5	180.0	231.6	227.4	235.9
August	87.6	132.6	128.7	150.2	161.1	164.2	165.6	201.7	202.5	261.2
September	107.3	125.6	142.5	139.1	163.5	146.4	179.1	216.1	207.3	250.2
October	114.3	144.3	146.2	150.9	171.9	183.8	190.3	199.9	228.0	248.3
November	109.3	128.1	154.4	147.3	165.2	178.3	204.9	210.7	263.6	268.8
December	117.5	141.9	151.1	138.6	162.1	150.8	195.3	212.3	234.5	252.3
Annual index	100.0	130.4	134.2	140.2	152.3	158.3	173.2	203.3	211.3	239.7
Price indexes										
Imports:										
January	97.1	119.3	114.9	114.2	117.2	122.4	126.8	132.8	132.9	131.7
February	98.0	119.1	115.8	114.2	117.7	123.1	127.3	132.7	131.7	132.6
March	98.0	118.6	115.7	113.6	117.0	123.8	127.3	132.6	131.0	132.7
April	99.1	117.5	115.0	115.7	117.4	124.3	128.5	132.5	129.6	133.5
May	99.8	116.7	114.7	116.4	117.4	126.1	129.0	132.9	129.5	132.7
June	99.9	115.3	114.7	117.6	118.1	126.9	129.4	133.0	129.7	132.5
July	98.8	114.8	114.2	117.2	120.4	125.8	130.9	130.6	130.1	132.6
August	99.5	115.3	114.1	116.2	120.4	125.5	131.0	130.3	131.5	132.8
September	100.2	116.3	113.8	116.7	120.7	125.7	130.4	130.0	131.6	132.8
October	101.7	116.7	113.5	116.2	120.6	125.5	130.1	129.9	131.2	133.0
November	102.6	115.8	113.5	115.3	121.0	125.0	130.3	129.7	131.1	133.6
December	102.8	114.8	114.2	115.8	122.3	125.0	130.3	129.9	131.5	133.9
Annual index	100.0	116.5	114.4	115.5	119.1	124.5	129.4	130.8	130.8	132.5
Physical volume indexes										
January	96.5	149.5	160.8	159.9	167.9	184.3	182.4	195.3	192.9	245.9
February	84.7	137.8	151.0	181.3	153.2	166.6	155.2	177.0	191.7	230.8
March	91.6	161.8	171.4	190.8	179.6	196.2	172.2	199.1	255.3	286.8
April	104.1	170.4	206.3	188.7	170.7	183.5	197.8	243.3	246.9	265.9
May	102.6	186.1	202.2	202.9	214.1	236.3	216.4	226.8	260.8	315.6
June	106.1	173.5	204.8	189.3	192.1	191.1	188.8	236.4	280.8	311.6
July	103.5	166.6	192.0	165.4	174.8	203.7	204.9	223.7	258.0	254.7
August	94.4	147.3	171.7	175.1	186.5	190.4	183.7	199.1	230.2	279.0
September	100.5	160.9	180.7	167.7	175.8	171.0	190.7	217.3	252.4	277.2
October	108.9	189.0	194.0	176.2	210.4	207.6	218.4	224.6	266.7	316.9
November	105.7	176.0	193.9	203.6	215.0	203.6	217.5	237.9	313.0	323.4
December	102.8	165.9	176.8	169.7	177.4	160.4	195.7	231.4	274.1	294.9
Annual index	100.0	165.6	183.9	181.3	185.0	192.0	193.6	218.7	252.1	284.4

F. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXVI. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1962 - 66

ALL COUNTRIES						
Section and division code	Title description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
\$'000						
0	Food	1, 109, 238	1, 332, 159	1, 689, 062	1, 546, 854	1, 789, 339
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	66, 727	40, 352	32, 522	76, 807	74, 455
01	Meat and meat preparations	43, 621	45, 801	53, 560	77, 751	74, 115
02	Dairy products and eggs	22, 565	25, 636	41, 935	42, 132	32, 483
03	Fish and fish products	146, 935	160, 983	188, 251	198, 138	205, 119
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	725, 693	922, 183	1, 217, 339	996, 397	1, 238, 339
05	Fruits and vegetables	42, 989	51, 539	54, 004	63, 528	65, 346
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	8, 326	17, 925	10, 882	11, 843	12, 984
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	4, 707	8, 793	8, 420	10, 535	9, 796
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	43, 502	56, 108	60, 439	66, 616	62, 437
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	4, 172	2, 838	21, 710	3, 107	14, 266
1	Beverages and tobacco	124, 363	123, 949	145, 700	157, 137	172, 713
11	Beverages	89, 175	94, 398	107, 323	121, 737	132, 637
12	Tobacco and manufacturers	35, 188	29, 551	38, 377	35, 400	40, 077
2	Crude materials, inedible	1, 907, 219	2, 062, 240	2, 285, 761	2, 438, 986	2, 580, 160
21	Hides, skins and furs undressed	41, 043	46, 624	46, 163	54, 236	68, 128
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	73, 243	63, 651	68, 301	98, 232	117, 946
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	74, 834	79, 944	86, 482	79, 988	70, 128
24	Wood, lumber and cork	448, 454	505, 742	530, 270	551, 355	543, 408
25	Pulp and waste paper	374, 048	410, 558	467, 083	500, 339	528, 598
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	14, 161	16, 119	14, 269	17, 870	12, 761
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	175, 089	188, 398	221, 965	232, 560	262, 463
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	659, 957	703, 529	804, 208	864, 659	936, 786
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	46, 389	47, 674	47, 021	39, 747	39, 942
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	345, 769	350, 725	411, 993	446, 003	499, 473
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	13, 587	15, 175	19, 656	22, 314	18, 391
5	Chemicals	215, 144	236, 654	269, 794	314, 276	374, 121
51	Chemical elements and compounds	102, 706	102, 267	118, 562	135, 402	149, 581
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	4, 197	4, 763	3, 112	669	647
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1, 731	2, 147	1, 509	2, 221	3, 725
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	11, 212	11, 194	12, 289	16, 248	19, 191
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	1, 484	2, 351	3, 040	2, 959	2, 977
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	59, 985	74, 485	86, 127	111, 782	139, 524
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	315	744	2, 437	2, 308	3, 862
58	Plastics from polymerization	19, 710	21, 926	26, 959	23, 049	22, 092
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	13, 805	16, 778	15, 758	19, 638	32, 523
6	Manufactured goods, by material	1, 874, 989	1, 978, 640	2, 247, 712	2, 406, 737	2, 627, 477
61	Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s., and dressed furs	14, 871	14, 196	14, 752	14, 183	14, 469
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	10, 818	14, 641	12, 647	11, 691	14, 515
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	78, 721	93, 723	111, 221	108, 068	111, 846
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	801, 584	816, 754	902, 952	944, 558	1, 061, 214
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	27, 908	37, 149	48, 544	58, 755	59, 057
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	15, 723	16, 420	18, 529	24, 564	25, 872
67	Iron and steel	150, 098	184, 018	228, 830	229, 711	245, 125
68	Non-ferrous metals	748, 890	762, 861	861, 939	938, 974	1, 005, 086
69	Manufactures of metals	26, 376	38, 877	48, 298	76, 233	90, 292
7	Machinery and transport equipment	624, 559	694, 492	1, 021, 377	1, 285, 668	2, 083, 390
71	Machinery, other than electric	326, 275	369, 513	469, 848	525, 546	730, 519
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	96, 571	109, 797	127, 095	229, 340	295, 382
73	Transport equipment	201, 712	215, 181	424, 434	530, 782	1, 057, 488
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	99, 946	141, 897	171, 109	105, 888	113, 788
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	6, 471	7, 668	10, 190	7, 537	7, 770
82	Furniture and fixtures	2, 950	3, 930	6, 342	8, 081	7, 604
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	106	60	239	3, 881	4, 891
84	Clothing	10, 348	15, 326	21, 454	20, 815	25, 308
85	Footwear	5, 952	5, 145	5, 505	5, 034	4, 825
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	48, 081	79, 725	88, 820	15, 426	17, 276
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	26, 038	30, 043	38, 559	45, 115	46, 115
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	32, 899	44, 212	41, 241	42, 814	66, 469
91	Postal packages, unclassified	—	—	—	—	—
93	Returned goods and special transactions	20, 035	31, 074	29, 420	29, 006	28, 901
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	1, 514	1, 807	2, 066	2, 442	3, 669
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	11, 350	11, 331	9, 755	11, 366	33, 898
Grand totals, exports covered by SITC		6, 347, 713	6, 980, 142	8, 303, 405	8, 766, 677	10, 325, 320

TABLE XXVII. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1962 - 66

ALL COUNTRIES

Section and division code	Title description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
\$'000						
0	Food	614,318	728,929	731,826	699,872	729,104
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	5,804	7,522	14,794	8,112	10,012
01	Meat and meat preparations	45,672	63,471	47,000	41,719	58,494
02	Dairy products and eggs	11,575	13,927	12,315	16,872	26,513
03	Fish and fish preparations	18,024	19,707	21,325	26,075	29,599
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	60,760	52,775	52,354	54,204	58,742
05	Fruits and vegetables	258,834	273,115	289,417	304,101	315,537
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	70,466	144,649	120,853	72,084	61,415
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	109,919	116,568	137,254	133,380	123,347
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	22,768	24,383	21,657	26,432	25,905
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	10,497	12,811	14,856	16,893	19,541
1	Beverages and tobacco	34,253	34,333	43,254	48,473	52,240
11	Beverages	26,730	26,973	32,993	37,722	43,507
12	Tobacco and manufactures	7,523	7,360	10,261	10,751	8,733
2	Crude materials, inedible	529,623	567,418	635,753	652,501	656,072
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	29,390	29,253	29,477	31,415	37,617
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	48,409	50,394	63,999	61,173	65,766
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	42,832	42,424	44,948	44,955	54,319
24	Wood, lumber and cork	49,304	51,902	61,207	69,440	63,813
25	Pulp and waste paper	12,304	13,241	14,538	17,840	12,380
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	116,887	126,550	145,016	139,992	120,196
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	54,860	55,821	53,106	58,301	68,424
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	143,311	165,982	190,231	196,188	200,436
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	32,326	31,850	33,232	33,197	33,122
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	487,982	539,675	550,295	626,437	636,337
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	32,764	33,577	30,741	37,593	42,120
5	Chemicals	382,712	402,270	471,026	530,726	555,614
51	Chemical elements and compounds	61,374	67,752	160,406	186,252	179,688
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	12,635	12,620	6,875	9,144	8,316
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	36,890	38,283	45,351	50,304	53,779
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	23,989	25,523	45,020	45,220	49,000
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	18,334	18,586	25,334	26,918	29,149
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	15,283	13,224	16,113	15,516	16,019
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	2,993	3,392	2,529	3,392	3,177
58	Plastics from polymerization	87,547	90,984	98,554	113,641	129,576
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	123,667	131,906	70,844	80,339	86,910
6	Manufactured goods, by material	1,168,022	1,196,403	1,340,717	1,553,692	1,663,919
61	Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s., and dressed furs	18,520	19,314	24,167	26,904	31,244
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	34,685	35,652	47,358	51,900	61,985
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	41,813	36,850	33,335	35,849	41,035
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	72,090	69,897	69,708	76,352	83,681
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	291,358	289,999	332,784	347,051	369,698
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	143,745	143,297	162,460	174,595	195,971
67	Iron and steel	191,510	219,465	310,396	410,562	364,143
68	Non-ferrous metals	85,849	104,183	135,153	178,685	231,465
69	Manufactures of metals	288,453	277,745	225,355	251,793	284,697
7	Machinery and transport equipment	2,301,403	2,340,187	2,773,544	3,418,848	4,321,031
71	Machinery, other than electric	1,141,693	1,250,557	1,494,325	1,715,876	2,063,250
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	353,016	338,370	390,606	463,495	593,195
73	Transport equipment	806,694	751,259	888,613	1,239,477	1,664,586
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	548,457	553,340	682,068	786,953	876,433
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	23,489	21,248	31,748	32,291	33,706
82	Furniture and fixtures	20,747	17,818	21,118	23,933	25,573
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	8,510	8,085	6,399	7,175	7,862
84	Clothing	67,216	63,862	77,406	88,847	97,669
85	Footwear	21,625	20,240	24,824	27,067	34,417
86	Instruments, photographic goods, and time pieces	156,867	168,926	224,438	276,931	321,771
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	250,004	253,160	296,136	330,710	355,436
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	158,240	162,078	228,483	278,053	333,568
91	Postal packages, unclassified	—	—	—	—	—
93	Returned goods and special transactions	141,573	153,699	218,239	266,543	322,075
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	1,757	2,151	2,330	2,689	2,898
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	14,910	6,228	7,914	8,821	8,595
	Grand totals, imports covered by SITC	6,257,776	6,558,209	7,487,707	8,633,148	9,866,439

TABLE XXVIII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1962-66

UNITED STATES

Section and division code	Title description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
		\$'000				
0	Food	281,281	278,934	287,968	362,382	369,136
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	63,291	36,978	28,411	69,896	66,316
01	Meat and meat preparations	32,718	32,643	38,032	58,943	55,850
02	Dairy products and eggs	884	1,355	1,347	1,456	2,550
03	Fish and fish preparations	106,957	107,948	121,332	140,975	141,449
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	37,609	41,226	36,454	27,435	31,230
05	Fruits and vegetables	14,216	20,171	22,406	24,470	22,571
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	5,981	7,400	5,881	6,884	7,989
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	2,727	6,189	6,378	7,757	7,433
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	15,953	24,671	26,071	24,155	23,356
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	945	353	1,656	412	10,394
1	Beverages and tobacco	85,783	89,823	101,583	115,757	128,151
11	Beverages	84,771	89,499	101,247	115,110	127,572
12	Tobacco and manufactures	1,012	323	336	647	580
2	Crude materials, inedible	1,202,335	1,240,715	1,324,076	1,360,495	1,457,545
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	23,039	24,998	21,131	24,063	22,939
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	1,982	2,168	1,805	2,206	4,410
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	9,391	13,655	13,976	18,363	23,237
24	Wood, lumber and cork	341,277	373,985	371,041	379,142	393,037
25	Pulp and waste paper	301,337	313,741	350,442	376,611	397,626
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	5,180	6,607	6,490	8,658	5,470
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	91,276	94,865	103,244	106,176	112,181
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	391,376	374,027	420,220	419,338	471,363
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	37,479	36,669	35,727	25,937	27,282
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	337,490	340,984	398,478	433,572	485,817
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	868	1,088	1,196	998	1,058
5	Chemicals	146,446	152,678	157,961	202,068	244,375
51	Chemical elements and compounds	71,117	67,880	70,936	84,280	94,545
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	3,842	4,443	2,644	431	647
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	562	496	399	646	792
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,332	1,275	1,469	2,423	3,121
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	789	862	796	863	1,038
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	57,034	64,351	67,245	95,545	114,023
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	213	414	1,895	2,017	3,343
58	Plastics from polymerization	2,449	1,752	2,543	2,811	3,762
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	9,108	11,205	10,033	13,052	23,104
6	Manufactured goods, by material	1,217,705	1,285,962	1,406,015	1,584,018	1,783,249
61	Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s. and dressed furs	7,012	6,253	6,247	9,083	8,699
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	5,997	9,405	5,492	4,652	7,518
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	57,187	68,521	74,577	71,149	71,904
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	648,143	653,602	711,029	763,992	857,997
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	6,751	10,041	14,602	23,029	26,545
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	11,165	12,490	13,779	18,007	19,011
67	Iron and steel	80,343	106,017	135,822	154,755	174,616
68	Non-ferrous metals	389,677	400,331	420,469	495,610	565,234
69	Manufactures of metals	11,429	19,301	23,997	43,741	51,725
7	Machinery and transport equipment	389,131	422,688	644,737	879,065	1,648,033
71	Machinery other than electric	209,069	251,250	323,606	386,429	581,260
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	60,811	63,401	66,469	135,810	201,661
73	Transport equipment	119,250	108,038	254,663	356,826	865,111
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	58,330	65,708	85,688	62,929	67,834
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	2,459	2,437	2,972	3,099	3,514
82	Furniture and fixtures	1,606	2,132	3,857	5,304	5,463
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	100	48	19	2,657	3,382
84	Clothing	4,073	4,272	7,214	7,799	10,859
85	Footwear	3,711	2,972	3,257	3,688	3,529
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	28,078	33,604	43,337	8,783	9,242
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	18,302	20,244	25,032	31,599	31,846
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	25,295	34,772	29,257	31,476	49,278
91	Postal packages, unclassified	—	—	—	—	—
93	Returned goods and special transactions	15,116	25,221	22,935	23,671	23,039
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	1,186	1,449	1,741	2,194	2,751
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	8,994	8,102	4,581	5,611	23,488
	Grand totals, exports covered by SITC	3,744,664	3,913,352	4,436,958	5,032,761	6,234,478

TABLE XXIX. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification 1962-66

UNITED STATES

Section and division code	Title description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
				\$'000		
0	Food	332,349	350,950	351,910	362,045	391,457
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	5,292	7,057	14,294	7,801	9,662
01	Meat and meat preparations	26,535	37,714	28,199	21,152	27,088
02	Dairy products and eggs	4,496	6,378	4,310	7,030	9,575
03	Fish and fish preparations	7,010	9,270	9,559	13,711	16,610
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	55,638	47,690	46,364	46,984	52,132
05	Fruits and vegetables	183,120	184,944	188,230	200,149	209,708
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	3,947	5,340	5,863	5,788	5,678
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	15,427	18,641	21,978	19,363	18,505
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	22,695	23,844	20,838	26,028	25,675
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	8,188	10,072	12,275	14,039	16,823
1	Beverages and tobacco	5,952	5,918	8,410	9,870	9,179
11	Beverages	1,302	1,561	2,392	3,019	3,572
12	Tobacco and manufactures	4,651	4,356	6,018	6,851	5,607
2	Crude materials, inedible	355,448	376,367	425,403	433,914	423,041
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	18,630	17,168	17,176	18,798	24,304
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	39,395	44,627	59,104	56,352	62,166
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	22,767	22,089	23,797	24,306	29,484
24	Wood, lumber and cork	45,779	48,586	56,785	64,230	59,623
25	Pulp and waste paper	11,074	11,619	13,205	15,875	10,845
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	70,276	67,849	78,873	68,927	50,401
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	45,561	47,032	44,559	49,385	55,691
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	83,348	98,367	112,750	117,218	111,592
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	18,618	19,029	19,155	18,823	18,936
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	124,545	137,818	153,193	205,256	231,821
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	14,003	16,772	18,583	22,686	19,481
5	Chemicals	306,522	324,918	381,199	426,822	443,829
51	Chemical elements and compounds	41,322	51,166	127,635	145,980	137,536
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	11,399	11,242	5,637	7,007	7,100
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	26,503	27,302	32,668	35,924	38,197
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	16,477	16,807	29,506	28,029	30,025
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	15,441	15,343	21,304	22,614	24,521
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	12,339	11,155	14,246	13,527	13,546
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	1,844	2,242	1,671	2,364	2,112
58	Plastics from polymerization	78,361	81,411	85,810	100,753	114,526
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	102,837	108,251	62,722	70,623	76,266
6	Manufactured goods, by material	727,170	737,980	811,598	913,143	1,033,586
61	Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s. and dressed furs	9,566	10,682	13,998	14,361	17,248
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	28,772	29,598	38,857	41,996	49,221
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	20,498	19,561	16,615	19,571	21,698
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	67,136	65,073	65,154	71,293	78,399
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	138,386	132,652	150,115	157,298	172,696
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	80,512	80,686	91,386	98,285	111,769
67	Iron and steel	114,517	130,201	189,014	210,847	205,266
68	Non-ferrous metals	35,694	48,577	73,916	108,175	161,809
69	Manufactures of metals	232,088	220,950	172,543	191,317	215,480
7	Machinery and transport equipment	1,933,993	1,988,078	2,354,697	2,897,607	3,711,429
71	Machinery other than electric	972,926	1,067,408	1,280,176	1,459,170	1,734,585
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	287,752	264,404	314,123	368,375	484,257
73	Transport equipment	673,314	656,267	760,398	1,070,062	1,492,587
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	357,348	358,692	454,889	523,856	583,028
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	18,678	17,006	27,088	26,569	27,610
82	Furniture and fixtures	16,195	13,600	15,866	17,923	19,743
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	4,469	3,918	2,957	3,051	3,243
84	Clothing	18,057	14,212	16,067	18,422	19,712
85	Footwear	2,049	1,845	1,989	1,963	2,593
86	Instruments, photographic goods, and time pieces	115,572	124,882	176,015	217,503	255,271
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	182,328	183,230	214,908	238,425	254,855
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	142,209	147,063	204,401	249,632	288,758
91	Postal packages, unclassified	—	—	—	—	—
93	Returned goods and special transactions	130,020	142,051	196,981	240,773	281,455
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	1,397	1,832	2,071	2,445	2,579
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	10,792	3,180	5,349	6,414	4,725
	Grand totals, imports covered by SITC	4,299,539	4,444,556	5,164,285	6,044,831	7,135,611

TABLE XXX. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1962 - 66

UNITED KINGDOM

Section and division code	Title description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
		\$'000				
0	Food	241,829	271,704	281,456	270,025	250,866
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	86	34	25	38	26
01	Meat and meat preparations	1,841	2,977	4,743	5,378	5,792
02	Dairy products and eggs	8,393	10,195	22,975	12,355	13,140
03	Fish and fish preparations	12,154	14,561	23,090	17,653	18,340
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	177,255	195,027	181,499	175,901	157,337
05	Fruits and vegetables	15,835	18,801	17,104	20,626	22,822
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	1,310	1,643	1,859	2,107	2,397
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	994	1,378	1,029	1,745	1,595
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	22,718	25,717	26,086	32,778	28,954
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	1,242	371	3,046	435	464
1	Beverages and tobacco	27,032	24,395	28,947	31,255	34,910
11	Beverages	325	397	320	487	406
12	Tobacco and manufactures	26,707	23,998	28,627	30,767	34,504
2	Crude materials, inedible	264,286	319,071	378,630	397,476	348,916
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	5,686	8,482	8,731	8,342	8,317
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	24,440	19,148	22,324	26,875	23,153
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	13,608	14,663	20,956	18,425	11,761
24	Wood, lumber and cork	52,874	57,816	84,831	85,705	67,629
25	Pulp and waste paper	28,089	31,951	38,740	40,656	35,642
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	759	924	957	1,240	1,409
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	8,509	10,699	14,277	13,565	20,602
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	126,716	170,761	183,143	198,062	171,018
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	3,605	4,628	4,671	4,607	4,385
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	383	149	229	536	511
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	6,388	8,929	11,870	12,041	8,676
5	Chemicals	22,289	23,973	31,985	32,769	35,865
51	Chemical elements and compounds	16,315	17,619	25,471	25,958	29,254
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	135	244	367	0	0
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	370	575	210	751	1,576
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	311	450	411	519	753
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	65	234	549	809	519
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	3	151	210	11	17
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	0	11	1	3	0
58	Plastics from polymerization	3,537	2,978	3,180	1,596	1,874
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	1,553	1,711	1,585	2,122	1,872
6	Manufactured goods, by material	322,166	330,215	423,791	389,335	399,284
61	Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s. and dressed furs	3,432	3,103	3,276	1,668	1,793
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	100	152	348	250	232
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	18,622	21,119	29,645	26,790	27,455
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	85,702	87,216	91,376	74,644	83,588
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	7,537	8,679	12,673	12,075	10,763
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	514	443	589	1,571	816
67	Iron and steel	15,524	18,097	27,080	11,744	11,408
68	Non-ferrous metals	186,400	186,704	253,849	255,227	257,112
69	Manufactures of metals	4,334	4,703	4,955	5,366	6,117
7	Machinery and transport equipment	26,503	23,227	32,165	38,835	44,032
71	Machinery other than electric	17,950	13,477	19,163	19,862	26,224
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	5,027	6,221	9,526	11,676	13,268
73	Transport equipment	3,526	3,529	3,476	7,297	4,540
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8,351	11,679	16,765	11,710	12,468
81	Plumbing, heating and electrical fixtures	1,287	2,181	3,231	1,795	1,622
82	Furniture and fixtures	58	103	149	484	214
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	1	3	205	545	723
84	Clothing	2,600	3,104	5,030	3,083	3,480
85	Footwear	1,006	1,002	971	321	424
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	1,372	2,203	2,876	955	900
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	2,033	3,084	4,304	4,527	5,105
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	709	1,584	1,230	1,341	1,308
91	Postal packages, unclassified	—	—	—	—	—
93	Returned goods and special transactions	244	761	517	510	568
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	19	12	18	41	12
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	446	810	694	791	729
	Grand totals, exports covered by SITC	919,943	1,014,925	1,207,069	1,185,322	1,131,837

TABLE XXXI. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1962 - 66
UNITED KINGDOM

Section and division code	Title description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
		\$'000				
0	Food	20,586	20,878	22,365	25,300	27,175
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	480	434	397	90	88
01	Meat and meat preparations	249	1,027	311	4,139	4,365
02	Dairy products and eggs	109	109	260	360	485
03	Fish and fish preparations	449	387	381	399	556
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	3,756	3,681	4,067	4,174	4,403
05	Fruits and vegetables	1,766	1,856	1,921	1,785	1,929
06	Sugar, honey and sugar preparations	4,105	4,037	5,177	5,255	5,052
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	8,804	8,429	8,946	8,193	9,580
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	8	31	98	132	83
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	859	885	806	773	635
1	Beverages and tobacco	11,582	11,011	12,606	14,749	15,696
11	Beverages	11,184	10,632	12,096	14,252	15,212
12	Tobacco and manufactures	397	379	511	497	484
2	Crude materials, inedible	31,809	36,492	37,517	37,321	31,997
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	4,098	4,298	3,235	3,246	3,837
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	13	1	22	4	6
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic)	391	280	284	234	216
24	Wood, lumber and cork	33	15	19	16	40
25	Pulp and waste paper	2	20	16	13	30
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	22,197	26,897	29,169	29,027	23,205
27	Crude materials and fertilizers	2,282	1,852	1,689	1,930	2,016
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1,119	1,880	1,647	1,768	1,527
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.	1,674	1,249	1,438	1,085	1,121
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	2,218	2,587	3,345	5,856	3,752
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3,433	3,087	2,621	2,158	1,473
5	Chemicals	37,396	34,844	37,268	40,191	39,298
51	Chemical elements and compounds	12,800	8,667	16,965	18,516	16,143
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	691	584	149	568	536
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	3,425	3,718	4,146	4,779	4,532
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	3,588	4,671	5,657	6,414	7,070
55	Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing materials	872	881	1,198	1,195	1,273
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	56	41	45	33	24
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	540	521	298	411	374
58	Plastics from polymerization	3,179	3,113	5,472	4,818	4,908
59	Miscellaneous chemicals and products n.e.s.	12,245	12,649	3,337	3,457	4,439
6	Manufactured goods, by material	175,175	168,309	176,715	184,462	178,132
61	Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s. and dressed furs	6,670	6,090	6,877	7,870	9,136
62	Rubber manufactures n.e.s.	2,398	2,583	2,967	3,502	4,308
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	1,918	1,104	560	426	395
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	2,471	2,200	2,247	2,198	2,464
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made up articles	57,712	55,195	57,808	53,797	52,351
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	25,403	23,828	26,409	28,983	32,750
67	Iron and steel	25,816	28,482	34,083	42,753	28,725
68	Non-ferrous metals	28,585	25,085	24,308	21,955	24,737
69	Manufactures of metals	24,202	23,740	21,454	22,979	23,266
7	Machinery and transport equipment	221,625	193,195	218,181	238,151	267,880
71	Machinery other than electric	107,206	109,703	116,746	126,133	144,235
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	35,642	41,769	37,385	38,483	43,938
73	Transport equipment	78,777	41,723	64,050	73,535	79,707
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	50,637	50,210	54,398	60,620	64,586
81	Plumbing, heating and electric fixtures	1,086	743	949	822	1,014
82	Furniture and fixtures	766	686	915	910	854
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	1,141	913	633	762	700
84	Clothing	11,012	9,665	11,140	11,488	11,272
85	Footwear	5,295	3,667	4,535	5,055	5,633
86	Instruments, photographic goods and time pieces	9,947	12,135	12,149	15,325	17,880
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	21,389	22,401	24,077	26,258	27,233
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	8,602	6,187	8,979	10,248	14,752
91	Postal packages, unclassified	—	—	—	—	—
93	Returned goods and special transactions	4,695	4,718	7,763	9,048	13,487
94	Animals n.e.s., including zoo animals	36	40	35	34	37
95	Firearms of war and ammunition	3,871	1,429	1,181	1,166	1,227
	Grand totals, imports covered by SITC	563,062	526,800	573,995	619,058	644,741

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