

United Kingdom, and in 1951 only by that of those countries and of France. The Federal Republic of Germany ranked fifth in world trade in 1950 and 1951. As economic recovery in Europe has progressed the shares of France and Germany in world trade, especially in export trade, have increased steadily, as have those of other western European countries. Canada's per capita trade is much greater than that of the other leaders in world trade, although it is lower than that of Hong Kong and New Zealand.

1.—World Trade, by Leading Countries, 1950 and 1951

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, October 1952, and United National Statistical Office, *Population and Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. IV, No. 4.

Country	1950 Total Trade	1951			Popu- lation	Trade per Capita
		Exports, f.o.b.	Imports, c.i.f.	Total Trade		
	U.S. \$'000,000	U.S. \$'000,000	U.S. \$'000,000	U.S. \$'000,000	'000	U.S. \$
United States.....	20,355	15,038	12,444	27,482	157,367	175
United Kingdom.....	13,617	7,580	10,954	18,534	50,613	366
France.....	6,145	4,161	4,523	8,684	42,239	206
Canada.....	6,297	4,038	4,194	8,232	14,009	588
Germany (Federal Republic)	4,685	3,461	3,495	6,956	51,460	135
Belgium and Luxembourg...	3,596	2,647	2,528	5,175	8,977	576
The Netherlands.....	3,477	1,978	2,567	4,545	10,264	443
Australia.....	3,038	2,204	1,911	4,115	8,431	488
Italy.....	2,691	1,644	2,169	3,813	46,598	82
Brazil.....	2,444	1,757	2,011	3,768	53,377	71
World Total¹.....	115,926	76,171	81,692	157,863

¹ Excluding the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and other communist countries not publishing trade statistics.

Canada's trade in 1951 was at its highest post-war level, being 27 p.c. above the previous record value of 1950 and 8 p.c. above the previous record volume of 1947. A sharp increase in United States demand for Canadian materials was the principal factor sustaining exports in 1950 despite declining overseas sales, and in 1951 exports to the United States maintained their 1950 level. Most of the increase in exports in 1951 was in sales to overseas countries. Commonwealth and European purchases of Canadian goods were reduced after 1949 owing to exchange difficulties but, with needs intensified in 1951 by shortages and by the international situation, Canadian foods and materials again went overseas in greater volume.

Imports in 1950 and 1951 were affected particularly by the high level of investment activity as well as defence needs in Canada. A great part of the mining and industrial machinery, structural steel, electrical apparatus and transport equipment needed for Canada's economic expansion must be imported, as must many materials and components for defence production. The high level of exports and of consumption in Canada also increased the need for imported materials and consumer goods. While the United States continued to supply the greater part of Canada's imports, the share in this trade of European countries and of Commonwealth countries, other than the United Kingdom, was higher than in earlier post-war years.