Heavy initial orders were placed in the United States as a result of the decision to standardize on North American rather than on British types of army weapons. While Canadian plants were being tooled up to produce the new types of equipment, interim requirements had to be met from the United States. Furthermore, the decision to produce, in Canada, certain aircraft of existing United States types also led to placing heavy orders in that country for components, particularly engines and electronic equipment.

The main items ordered from the United Kingdom have been Centurion tanks, an aircraft carrier and Nene jet engines.

Canada is buying certain defence equipment in other countries but, at the same time, is exporting large quantities. Among the aircraft being exported to the United States are the F-86E Sabre jet fighter, the Harvard trainer and the Beaver. Guns are also being produced in Canada for the United States, both the 3-inch 50-calibre naval gun and the 120-mm. gun. Other items ordered by the United States Government include explosives, ammunition components and mobile radar equipment. Canada is producing a number of items that will be sent to NATO as mutual aid. These include Sabre jet fighters, aero engines, artillery ammunition, machine guns and electronic equipment.

2.—Distribution of Canadian Government Defence Orders, by Countries in which Placed, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1950-53

Note.-Figures exclude stockpiling and capital assistance.

Country	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
	Values			
-	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Canada	204,291	636,344 r	1,335,864	1,116,424
United States	15,229	96,776	296,761	68,852
United Kingdom	5,205	8,220 r	37,982	71,685
Other countries	57	7 -	46	6,381
Totals	224,782	741,347	1,670,653	1,263,342
	Percentages			
-	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada	90-9	85 · 8 r	79.9	88-4
United States	6-8	13·1 r	17.8	5.4
United Kingdom	2.3	1.1	2.3	5.7
Other countries	1	i	1	0.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than 0.05 p.c.