2.-World Trade, by Leading Countries, 1959 and 1960

Sources: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, July 1961; and United Nations Statistical Office, Population and Vital Statistics Reports, Series A, Vol. XIII, No. 2.

Country	1959			1960			Popula-	Trade per Capita	
	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Total Trade	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Total Trade	tion	1959	1960
	U.S.\$	U.S.\$	U.S.\$	U.S.\$ '000,000	U.S.\$	U.S.\$	'000	U.S.\$	U.S.\$
United States United Kingdom. Germany, Federal Republic France. Canada. Netherlands. Japan. Italy. Belgium and Luxembourg. Sweden. Australia. Malaya and Singapore. World Totals ² .	5,615 5,652 3,607 3,457 2,895 3,295 2,206 2,001 1,932	16,548 11,175 8,480 5,088 6,244 3,940 3,600 3,341 3,442 2,405 2,123 1,845	34,124 20,867 18,284 10,703 11,896 7,547 7,057 6,236 6,737 4,611 4,124 3,777 208,550	20,526 10,352 11,418 6,864 5,826 4,028 4,055 3,650 3,775 2,567 1,965 2,091	15, 952 12, 765 10, 107 6, 281 6, 124 4, 531 4, 491 4, 721 3, 957 2, 713 2, 035	36,478 23,117 21,525 13,145 11,950 8,559 8,546 8,371 7,732 5,443 4,678 4,126	182, 489 52, 539 55, 922 45, 683 18,041 11, 555 93, 820 49, 368 9, 454 7, 480 10, 332 8, 449	1901 400 332 238 682 665 76 127 715 619 410 456	200 ¹ 440 385 288 662 741 91 170 818 728 453 488

¹ Includes military aid extended to other countries. ² Excludes China, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the communist countries of Eastern Europe (except Yugoslavia).

International Background.—By the latter part of 1960, although world trade remained at a high level, the rate of growth began to moderate. Commodity prices, especially of coffee, cocoa, sugar, base metals, wool and rubber, showed a downward trend during the last half of the year. The primary producing countries were thus faced with a considerable decline in the purchasing power of their exports in terms of necessary imports. Among the industrial countries there was also some slackening in the rate of expansion.

In the United States, although exports rose considerably, there was increasing evidence by the fourth quarter of a gentle but broad decline in the economy, and in the United Kingdom there was a slow-down in production and exports. Western Europe continued to enlarge its manufacturing capacity and external trade, but at a somewhat less rapid pace. Japan's industrial output and imports rose throughout 1960 and exports increased over 1959 totals, but the rate of advance was reduced toward the close of the year.

To counteract this levelling off in international activity, several of the principal trading countries, Canada included, have undertaken intensive steps to promote export trade. In recent years, ample production facilities throughout the main industrial nations, many stemming from new or re-designed plants, coupled with a growing labour force, have ushered in a global era of sharper competition. This has replaced the situation, obtaining since the end of the Second World War and until about the middle 1950's, when international demand for many commodities exceeded supply, actual shortages existed in numerous lines, and world productive capacity was insufficient.

There were further developments among the regional blocs of trading nations that have appeared in recent years. The first of these groups—the European Economic Community (EEC) or Common Market set up by the Treaty of Rome—came into existence on Jan. 1, 1958 and is composed of France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. By January 1961 these countries had made the third 10-p.c. reduction in their tariffs against each other, except for some rates on agricultural products, and had abolished most import licences and quotas between members. The economic advantages of a community of 170,000,000 people are becoming increasingly apparent and industrial production within the six countries climbed approximately 11 p.c. in 1960.