

**Discrepancies in Trade Statistics between Canada and Other Countries.**—Canada's statistics of exports are rarely in exact agreement with the import statistics of its customers and parallel differences occur with Canadian imports. Major factors contributing to these discrepancies include:—

- (1) Differences in the system of valuation used by Canada and those of other countries, especially with respect to the treatment of transportation charges.
- (2) Differences in the statistical treatment of special categories of trade, such as armaments and military supplies, government-financed gift or mutual aid shipments, postal and express shipments, or warehouse trade.
- (3) Differing definitions of territorial areas.
- (4) Differing systems of geographical classification of trade, notably the consignment system used by Canada and the actual origin or ultimate destination system in use by some other countries.
- (5) Differences in the time at which trade is recorded in the statistics of partner countries caused by the time required for goods to move from one country to another.

## Section 2.—Total Foreign Trade

In considering the figures in Sections 2 to 6, reference should be made to the explanatory notes on trade in Section 1. It must be emphasized that gold imports and exports are excluded from all tables.

### 1.—Value of Total Foreign Trade of Canada (excluding Gold), 1946-60

NOTE.—Figures have been revised to cover the adjustment for "Special Transactions—Non-Trade", see p. 967.

Year	Exports			Imports			Balance of Trade: Excess of Exports (+) Imports (-)
	Domestic	Re-exports	Total	Dutiable	Free	Total	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
1946.....	2,272,005	26,844	2,298,848	1,078,934	762,333	1,841,267	+ 457,582
1947.....	2,752,799	36,829	2,789,628	1,562,690	979,969	2,542,659	+ 246,969
1948.....	3,052,090	34,441	3,086,531	1,382,203	1,236,074	2,618,276	+ 468,254
1949.....	2,974,969	29,428	3,004,397	1,444,124	1,269,902	2,714,025	+ 290,372
1950.....	3,104,016	38,620	3,142,636	1,621,534	1,503,697	3,125,231	+ 17,406
1951.....	3,897,082	48,847	3,945,929	2,174,304	1,830,635	4,004,939	- 59,011
1952.....	4,282,361	54,814	4,337,175	2,162,882	1,753,535	3,916,418	+ 420,757
1953.....	4,097,111	55,158	4,152,269	2,417,960	1,829,848	4,247,808	- 95,539
1954.....	3,860,217	65,604	3,925,821	2,311,568	1,655,833	3,967,401	- 41,580
1955.....	4,258,328	69,448	4,327,776	2,638,037	1,929,718	4,567,754	- 239,978
1956.....	4,760,442	73,335	4,833,777	3,292,516	2,254,435	5,546,951	- 713,175
1957.....	4,788,880	95,261	4,884,141	3,223,197	2,250,149	5,473,346	- 589,205
1958.....	4,791,436	102,907	4,894,343	2,952,714	2,097,779	5,050,492	- 156,150
1959.....	5,021,672	118,628	5,140,300	3,143,065	2,365,856	5,508,921	- 368,621
1960.....	5,264,052	131,217	5,395,269	3,048,507	2,443,841	5,492,348	97,079

**Treatment of Gold in Trade Statistics.**—The general use of gold as a money metal gives it peculiar attributes that distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined largely by monetary factors rather than by ordinary trade or commercial considerations. Gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed minimum price. Also, gold may be bought or sold internationally without any physical movements of the metal, such transactions being recognized by simply setting aside or 'ear-marking' the metal in the vaults of some central bank.