

2.—Imports into Canada classified by End-Use, 1960-63—concluded

Item	1960	1961	1962	1963
Investment Goods—				
Machinery and parts.....	940	968	1,093	1,201
Electrical machinery.....	233	234	302	291
Aircraft, transport equipment and parts.....	270	406	365	279
Construction materials, structural steel and pipe.....	232	216	221	223
Totals, Investment Goods.....	1,675	1,824	1,981	1,994
Consumer Goods—				
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	572	618	650	779
Clothing, household textiles and leather goods.....	151	149	120	113
Passenger automobiles, engines and parts and finished vehicles....	498	439	539	576
Household durables and semi-durables.....	223	227	203	191
Other manufactured goods.....	395	433	492	513
Totals, Consumer Goods.....	1,829	1,866	2,004	2,172
Special items.....	46	53	60	65
Totals, Imports.....	5,483	5,771	6,258	6,559

In 1963, for the third successive year, Canada had a merchandise export surplus amounting to \$421,000,000, about \$300,000,000 larger than in either of the previous two years. It resulted from the much more buoyant behaviour of exports as compared with imports. The principal causes for the improvement were the special wheat contracts referred to previously and the low level of imports in the early part of the year.

Figures for the first half of 1964 show that the improvement in exports has accelerated; they totalled \$3,935,000,000 and were 21 p.c. higher than in the first half of 1963. As in the latter part of 1963, a substantial share of the improvement was related to the high level of wheat exports including the special contracts, but there was also a general broadening in strength including increases in newsprint, base metals, manufactured goods and fertilizers. The resulting over-all export surplus amounted to \$224,000,000 compared with \$123,000,000 in the first half of 1963.

Imports also rose rapidly during the first half of 1964; the six-month total amounted to about \$3,711,000,000, some 19 p.c. higher than in the same period of 1963. All the main country groupings of imports rose by proportions not far removed from the over-all level. The increase from Britain is notable in that, besides being the largest percentage increase of the four country groupings, it reversed a trend that had been in evidence since 1961 and that ran counter to the persistent rise from other areas during this interval. Although at the time of writing details were not available for the whole period, the increase seems to have involved a broadening out in fields other than automobiles and aircraft.

PART II.—FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS*

Section 1.—Explanatory Notes on Canadian Trade Statistics

Sources.—Canadian foreign trade statistics are compiled from information recorded on customs documents received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the various customs ports in Canada with the following exceptions: *electricity* exports are based on reports received from the National Energy Board and imports are based on reports received from public utility companies; and *crude petroleum exported by pipeline*, statistics for which are reported directly to the Bureau by the pipeline companies. Record is kept of value and, whenever possible, of quantity. In considering trade figures, it should be noted that the statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions relating to the movement of goods since the method and time of payment are affected by many factors.

* Based on statistical reports published by the External Trade Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.