

Exports.—An analysis of the figures for 1948-64 shows that the export totals over that period followed an almost constantly upward annual trend, advancing 2.7 times; the most pronounced gains were made in 1958-64. Every Section except Live Animals recorded increases, ranging from 2.2 times for Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco, 2.5 times for Fabricated Materials, Inedible, 2.7 times for End Products, Inedible, to 5.2 times for Crude Materials, Inedible. During the period, Live Animals accounted for only a small proportion of the total exports, averaging slightly higher than 1.0 p.c.; Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco accounted for a declining proportion, ranging from 36.1 p.c. in 1946 to 18.0 p.c. in 1960; Crude Materials, Inedible recorded an increasing proportion, rising from 8.1 p.c. in 1946 to 22.0 p.c. in 1962; Fabricated Materials, Inedible accounted for the greatest proportion of the exports, averaging about 48 p.c. over the period; End Products, Inedible in the four latest years recovered the relative importance it had in 1946-49, when the over-all export totals were less than half the totals of the latest three years; Special Transactions—Trade maintained approximately the same small relative importance of 0.2 p.c.

Analysis of exports by Stage of Fabrication shows that Crude Materials in 1964 accounted for 36.6 p.c. of total exports, having increased 3.4 times since 1948 with larger advances in 1960-64. Fabricated Materials increased 2.4 times since 1948 and accounted for a decreased proportion of about 48 p.c. in the four latest years; End Products, although lower during a good portion of the 1948-64 period, increased substantially in the four latest years to a figure more than double the 1948 total.

Imports.—Total imports also showed a generally increasing trend, advancing 2.9 times during the period 1948-64, but the aggregate gains since 1960 were less than those shown by exports. Live Animals, which accounted for only about 0.1 p.c. of total imports, increased 5.0 times in value; Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco, which accounted for about 10 p.c. of the total, increased 2.8 times; Crude Materials, Inedible showed a consistently decreasing relative importance from a peak of 26.2 p.c. in 1948 to 12.9 p.c. in 1964 but increased 1.4 times during the period; Fabricated Materials, Inedible, which also decreased in importance from 28.3 p.c. to 24.2 p.c., increased 2.4 times; End Products, Inedible, the proportion for which fluctuated around 48 p.c. over the past ten years, increased 4.2 times; and Special Transactions—Trade, maintaining a 2.0-p.c. proportion of the total, rose 7.2 times over the period.

In the Stage of Fabrication analysis, Crude Materials, while increasing 1.7 times in the 1948-64 period, accounted for a relatively decreasing proportion of total imports, dropping from a peak of 30.4 in 1950 to an average of about 20 p.c. in 1954-64; Fabricated Materials increased 2.4 times in 1948-64, with marked advances in the 1954-64 period, but contributed a slightly diminishing proportion of some 28 p.c. in the period; End Products advanced 4.2 times the 1948 value with pronounced increases in the 1954-64 period and accounted for 54.2 p.c. of the total in 1962 compared with 36.4 p.c. in 1948, but averaging about 52.0 p.c. over the period 1954-64.

PART III.—THE GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN TRADE

Section 1.—Federal Foreign Trade Services*

Foreign trade contributes substantially to the welfare and prosperity of Canadians, largely because the productive capacity of Canada is greater than the ability of its population to consume the output of farms, factories, forests, fisheries and mines. Every effort

* Prepared in the several branches and agencies concerned, and collated in the Trade Publicity Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.