

Netherlands maintained fifth place, while those to Italy rose to sixth place from eighth and to the People's Republic of China to seventh place from eleventh. Imports from Venezuela continued in fifth place and those from France, sixth; with only slight changes in order, Australia, Sweden and Switzerland maintained eighth, ninth and tenth places over the period.

Values of domestic exports and imports, by geographic region and country, for 1968-71, are shown in Table 18.4, and of dutiable and free imports for 1969-71 in Table 18.5.

18.3.2 Trade by commodity

Detailed information on the composition of Canada's exports for 1970 and 1971 is given in Table 18.6. In both years, exports in the Fabricated materials, inedible, and the End products, inedible, sections each made up roughly one third of the total. Approximately 19% of the former section was newsprint paper in both 1970 and 1971, 78.6% of which went to the US in 1970 and 81.2% in 1971, followed by wood pulp and similar pulp which made up more than 13%.

In the End products, inedible, section, passenger automobiles and chassis made up 30.5% in 1970, increasing to 33.2% in 1971, almost all of which went to the US. Trucks, truck tractors and chassis, motor vehicle engines and parts, and motor vehicle parts combined accounted for an almost equal amount. Crude materials, inedible, made up the third most valuable export, accounting for 18.7% in each year. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco at \$1,800.3 million in 1970 and \$2,035.3 million in 1971, comprised 11.0% and 11.8%, respectively, of total exports, 33.6% of which went to the US in 1970 and 29.5% in 1971.

Table 18.7 gives details of Canada's imports for 1970 and 1971. As with exports, imports of Fabricated materials, inedible, and End products, inedible, made up the larger part in both years. Crude materials, inedible, accounted for about 8.5% and Food, feed, beverages and tobacco for some 7.5%.

18.3.3 Trade by section and stage of fabrication

Tables 18.8 and 18.9 present historical series of Canada's external trade for selected years 1956-71 by section and stage of fabrication. Estimates for the years prior to 1958 are subject to some limitations because of the introduction of the revised commodity trade classifications in the early 1960s.

Methodology. To allocate exports and imports into the statistical framework based on stage of fabrication, i.e., crude materials, fabricated materials and end products, requires a secondary classification of the commodities in certain sections of the standard commodity classification (SCC). Live animals (Section I), being a natural product, are considered as crude materials. Section II (Food, feed, beverages and tobacco) is distributed as follows: crude materials include natural products not processed beyond cleaning or preparation for shipment, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, raw sugar, etc.; fabricated materials include commercial feed stocks and commodities which are further processed rather than used for direct consumption; and end products comprise prepared pet feeds and commodities which require no further processing but are used directly for consumption, such as cheese, canned foods, whisky, cigars and cigarettes. Sections III, IV and V are as defined in the SCC. Thus, Section V (Inedible end products) consists of articles rather than materials, i.e., finished commodities which have attained their final degree of processing together with specific parts and accessories of machinery which are classified with the machinery. Section VI (Special transactions - trade), which contains comparatively few classes, has been distributed on the basis of special studies.

Exports. Canada's exports followed a steady upward trend over the 15-year period 1956-71. The acceleration in the growth of domestic exports in the period 1961-66 was followed by a somewhat slower growth during the next five-year period. Exports of manufactured goods recorded much higher rates of increase than those of crude materials and end products and increased more rapidly to the US than to all other countries. Domestic exports by section and stage of fabrication, 1956-71 are presented in Table 18.8; average annual rates for major categories are given in Table 18.10.

Imports. At 7.2%, imports rose slightly less than exports over the same period, 1956-71, with interruptions in growth in the second half of the 1950s and in 1970. The sharp acceleration in the growth rate of imports in the years 1961-66 was followed by a moderating trend in the following period 1966-71. Values of domestic imports are shown in Table 18.9 and percentage growth rates in Table 18.10.