

Canadian exports to the United Kingdom dropped 7.2% to \$1,789 million, the loss being due in part to copper exports which dropped 31% to \$119 million and to lumber which fell 59% to \$55 million. Other major exports in 1975 were wheat (\$203 million in 1975, down 2%), nickel in ores (\$227 million, up 65%), wood pulp (\$145 million, up 24%) and newsprint (\$102 million, down 6%).

Trade with EEC countries other than the United Kingdom continued to grow in 1975 reaching \$2,074 million (up 8%) for imports and \$2,347 million (also up 8%) for exports. Imports have grown at an average of nearly 20% a year since 1970 and comprised mainly end products (61% of total in 1975) and fabricated materials (27%). Major imports include industrial machinery (\$293 million, up 36% in 1975), chemicals (\$145 million, down 18%) and passenger automobiles (\$161 million, up 17%). Exports, apart from a peak and dip in 1970-72, have kept pace with imports. Exports in 1975 were dominated by wood pulp (\$401 million, up 7%) and wheat (\$235 million, down 22%) followed by iron ore (\$144 million, up 56%) and copper and alloys (\$160 million, up 48%). End products made up 12.8% (\$296 million, up 24%) of exports.

Trade with Japan, which increased nearly sevenfold in the decade prior to 1974, declined in 1975. Imports in 1975 were down 16% to \$1,205 million following a 41% increase in 1974. Passenger automobiles and trucks, which made up 22% of imports in 1974, fell 26% to \$231 million (19% of total) in 1975. Imports of communications equipment dropped 21% to \$166 million and rolling mill products, which tripled in value to \$211 million in 1974, fell back to \$92 million in 1975.

Exports to Japan were down 5% to \$2,122 million in 1975 after a 23% increase in 1974. Two thirds of Canadian exports to Japan are of crude materials (wheat included). In 1975, sales of wheat amounted to \$251 million, down 19% and of rapeseed to \$194 million, an increase of 21%. Exports of lumber, after doubling in value to \$117 million in 1973, declined to \$89 million in 1975. The value of exports of copper in ores was halved to \$222 million (from \$490 million in 1974) as volume dropped 21% and prices dropped 43%. On the other hand, coal exports doubled to \$455 million (from \$230 million) as volume rose 8% and prices jumped 83%.

Imports of crude petroleum totalled \$3,304 million in 1975, up 25% from 1974 and more than triple the 1973 value. Primary sources were Venezuela, \$1,059 million (down 11%), Iran, \$756 million (up 23%), and Saudi Arabia, \$746 million (up 134%). The ratio of exports of crude petroleum and natural gas to imports of crude petroleum has fallen from 192% in 1971 to 125% in 1975.

Raw sugar imports increased 14% to \$459 million in 1975 after increasing 148% in 1974. Since the price of raw sugar nearly tripled in 1974, this represented a net decline in 1974 volume. Major suppliers in 1975 were Australia, 35%, South Africa, 29%, Cuba, 15% and Mauritius, 14%.

Exports of wheat fell 3% to \$2,001 million and prices fell about 6% after more than doubling in 1974. Principal buyers in 1975 were China with 15% of the total, the USSR with 14% and India with 6%.

## Sources of statistics

## 18.2.4

Canada's external trade statistics are tabulated from copies of administrative documents collected by Revenue Canada, Customs at its ports across Canada. The Customs Act requires that each time goods are imported into or exported from Canada a document be filed with Customs giving such descriptions of the goods and details of the transaction as are required for Customs administration. It follows that the method of compilation of external trade statistics is determined and limited to some extent by Customs regulations and procedures.

Statistics on trade in electricity and on exports of crude petroleum and natural gas cannot, for administrative reasons, be obtained from Customs documents. They are instead collected by the Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division of Statistics Canada.