

only 2.6%. Crude material exports were affected by a 23.4% drop in crude petroleum exports counterbalanced by a 25.5% increase in natural gas exports.

End product exports to the United States increased 22% in 1977. Automotive exports increased 24%, industrial and agricultural machinery 25%, other equipment and tools 17%, apparel and footwear 24%. There was no increase in personal and household goods exports. Fabricated materials increased 30%. Sharp increases were shown by electricity of 133%, aluminum 66%, lumber 56% and iron and steel products 38%. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco increased 22%. Fruits and vegetables and preparations increased 63% and whisky 22%.

18.2.3 Trade with other countries

Japan's share of Canadian imports increased from 3.5% in 1975 to 4.3% in 1977. Canadian exports to Japan declined from 7.1% in 1973 to 5.7% in 1977.

Canadian trade with the United Kingdom continued to decline, from 6.0% of imports in 1967 to 3.0% in 1977, and from 10.3% of exports in 1967 to 4.4% in 1977. Canada's share of trade with other European Economic Community (EEC) countries has remained fairly stable over the last 10 years and in 1977 stood at 5.6% for imports and 6.3% for exports.

18.2.4 Trade in energy-related products

Total exports of all energy products, including crude petroleum, natural gas, coal, petroleum and coal products, electricity and radioactive ores, elements and isotopes, increased 7.6% in 1975, fell 1.5% in 1976, and increased 4.9% in 1977 to reach \$5.7 billion. Imports increased 25.0% in 1975, fell 2.8% in 1976, and increased 3.7% in 1977 to reach \$4.2 billion giving a net balance of \$1.5 billion in 1977. The ratio of energy product exports divided by imports fell from 152.8% in 1974 to 131.5% in 1975 and has since recovered to 133.3% in 1976 and 134.8% in 1977.

After increasing 25.0% in 1975, crude petroleum imports decreased 0.8% in 1976 and 0.9% in 1977. Crude petroleum exports declined 11.0% in 1975, 25.0% in 1976 and 23.0% in 1977. Natural gas exports have compensated for much of the decline in crude petroleum exports. Combined exports of crude petroleum and natural gas increased 5.6% in 1975 and declined 5.8% in 1976 and 3.2% in 1977. Petroleum and coal products, electricity and radioactive ores, elements and isotopes have also compensated for declining crude oil exports. Imports and exports of coal and other crude bituminous substances have virtually balanced over the last four years.

18.2.5 Sources of statistics

Canada's external trade statistics are tabulated from copies of administrative documents collected by customs offices at 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 Statistics Canada.

Concepts and definitions used in the compilation of external trade statistics are published in *Summary of external trade* (Statistics Canada Catalogue 65-001). Among them are the following:

System of trade. Canadian statistics are tabulated according to the general system of trade. Thus imports include all goods which have crossed Canada's geographical boundary, whether they are entered through customs for immediate use in Canada or stored in bonded customs warehouses. Domestic exports include goods grown, extracted or manufactured in Canada (including goods of foreign origin which have been materially transformed in Canada). Re-exports are exports of goods of foreign