2.-World Trade, by Leading Countries, 1960 and 1961

Sources: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, June 1962; and United Nations Statistical Office, Population and Vital Statistics Report, Series A, Vol. XIV, No. 2.

Country	1960			1961			Popula-	Trade per Capita	
	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Total Trade	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Total Trade	tion 1961 ¹	1960	1961
	U.S.\$	U.S.\$ '000,000	U.S.\$ '000,000	U.S.\$ '000,000	U.S.\$ '000,000	U.S.\$ '000,000	'000	U.S.\$	U.S.\$
United States. Germany, Federal Republic. Britain France Canada. Japan. Italy Netherlands. Belgium and Luxembourg. Sweden. Switzerland. Australia.	10,352 6,864 5,826 4,055 3,650 4,028 3,775 2,567	16,051 10,107 12,765 6,281 6,124 4,491 4,721 4,531 3,957 2,876 2,243 2,715	36,577 21,525 23,117 13,145 11,950 8,546 8,371 8,559 7,732 5,443 4,123 4,677	20,912 12,690 10,754 7,222 6,107 4,236 4,188 4,288 3,924 2,738 2,043 2,325	16,115 10,948 12,318 6,679 6,208 5,810 5,222 5,087 4,219 2,921 2,707 2,395	37,027 23,638 23,072 13,901 12,315 10,046 9,410 9,375 8,143 5,659 4,750 4,720	184,735 56,667 52,825 46,241 18,238 °9 94,773 11,720 9,493 7,542 5,500 10,508	200 ² 387 440 289 669 92 170 746 817 728 778 455	200 ² 417 437 301 675 106 189 800 858 750 864 449
World Totals4	113,400	118,990	232,390	118,500	124,000	242,500	2,045,0005	117	119

Latest official estimate.
 Includes military aid extended to other countries.
 Excludes China, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the communist countries of Eastern Europe (except Yugoslavia).
 Estimated from trend for previous years.

International Background.—Since a large part of the national income and major portions of the revenues of many important industries are derived from foreign trade, developments in principal world markets are of direct interest to Canada's economy. On the international scene, the rising importance of the European Economic Community (EEC) or Common Market has been underlined by the July 1961 decision of Britain to apply for membership. This group, set up by the Treaty of Rome, came into existence on Jan. 1, 1958, and is composed of France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. By January 1962, these countries had made successive reductions totalling 40 p.c. in their tariffs against each other, except for some rates on agricultural produce, and had abolished most import licences and quotas between members. Effective July 1962, a further decrease of 10 p.c. in industrial tariffs has been agreed to, and also a 5-p.c. reduction on a number of agricultural products, bringing total cuts thereon to 35 p.c. These latest reductions mean that the member countries are two and one-half years ahead of the program originally laid down. Agreement on a common farm policy was also reached in early 1962, and negotiations for Britain's entry into the EEC was continuing at mid-year.

A second European group, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), was brought into being by the Stockholm Convention of Nov. 20, 1959, and is composed of Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Switzerland and Portugal. The participating countries have reduced duties on most industrial goods produced and sold among themselves by 40 p.c. as from Mar. 1, 1962, by all but Austria and Norway, which two have agreed to follow not later than Sept. 1, 1962. Each nation of this group retains its own tariff against non-members. Should Britain join the EEC, mutual arrangements between EFTA countries would, as a consequence, be reviewed.

Canada and the United States joined eighteen European countries to form the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) which was set up in Paris Dec. 14, 1960. The main objectives of the OECD are to encourage economic and financial growth among member countries, to contribute to the sound expansion of the underdeveloped nations, and to work for an increase in world trade on a multilateral and non-discriminatory basis.