

became large buyers of Canadian wheat. In 1964 some 7.6 per cent of Canadian exports went to these countries but, with improved crops since then, the share has fallen below 3 per cent. Japan, the European Economic Community and Latin America are also significant markets for Canada. At the same time, the developing countries (to be discussed later) are receiving considerable attention from Canada as potential markets for its goods and services.

The United States continued as the most important single source of imports, supplying 71 per cent of Canada's needs in 1973. Britain, on the other hand, was supplying 4 per cent of Canadian imports and other Commonwealth countries about 3.5 per cent.

In 1973, a year of generally strong growth in world trade and production, Canada's exports increased substantially to Japan, the European Economic Community and Commonwealth countries (other than Britain), and at a somewhat slower, but still significant, pace to the United States and Britain.

The nature and extent of the geographical shifts in Canadian trading patterns over the years is shown in the following tables:

Canadian trade by selected areas
(as a percentage of total trade)

	<u>Exports</u>							
	<u>1911</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1973</u>
United States	38.0	45.6	36.1	37.3	59.4	64.2	67.5	67.7
Britain	48.2	26.3	40.3	27.1	15.0	10.3	7.8	6.3
Other Commonwealth countries	6.1	7.6	10.4	15.0	4.8	5.7	3.5	3.1
Japan	.2	.5	3.2	neg.	2.8	5.0	4.7	7.1
U.S.S.R. and China	.6	.4	2.9	.7	.2	1.9	1.9	2.3
EEC	2.9	12.9	3.8	8.4	8.2	6.0	6.2	6.0
Others	4.0	6.7	3.3	11.5	9.6	6.8	8.5	7.4