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How to Prepare and Use Merchandise Trade Statistics

Dept. of External Affairs
Min. des Affaires extérieures

JAN 30 1995

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**FORMAT FOR THE PRESENTATION OF CANADIAN MERCHANDISE TRADE WITH COUNTRY "X"
(FOR BRIEFING NOTES)
CUSTOMS BASIS, MILLIONS OF CANADIAN DOLLARS**

Section I

The Canadian Perspective

	1988	1992	1993	1 Year % Change	5 Year % Change
Canada's Total Exports to Country "X"					
Canada's Imports from Country "X"					
Trade Balance					

Section II

The Country "X" Perspective

	1988	1992	1993	1 Year % Change	5 Year % Change
Country "X's" Total Exports to Canada					
Country "X's" Imports from Canada					
Trade Balance					

Sources:

**WHEN PREPARING THIS TABLE REFER TO
A GUIDE TO PREPARING THE TRADE STATISTICS FORMAT**

A GUIDE TO PREPARING THE TRADE STATISTICS FORMAT

Consistent and comparable merchandise trade statistics can be produced for all of Canada's trading partners using the following method. In preparing and using trade statistics you should be aware that these statistics as collected in Canada and internationally are increasingly inaccurate. Therefore, trade statistics should be presented as long-term trends and by broad commodity group rather than as short-term trends and by specific commodities.

The attached explanatory notes, based in part on previous memoranda to MINT and DMT, provide further detail on problems with trade statistics and the choice of statistics for the format. They may be of interest to those who use these numbers in their work.

SECTION I

Where to Find the Numbers:

The attached tables, produced by CPE using Statistics Canada data, give Total Exports and Imports on a Customs Basis for all of Canada's trading partners from 1988 to 1993. These tables will be updated yearly by CPE. In addition, the Statistics Canada TIERS CD Rom, available in the DFAIT Library, can be used to find imports and domestic exports by commodity on a Harmonized System basis for these years. The library staff can provide assistance in finding statistics for years prior to 1988.

Directions:

1. Use Customs Basis Total Exports (i.e., including re-exports) for exports.
2. Use Customs Basis Imports for imports.
3. Calculate the trade balance using Customs Basis Total Exports and Imports.
4. Calculate percentage change for the years shown.
5. Cite the sources used.
6. If you judge it useful, show a breakdown of exports by commodity (e.g., top five commodities exported and imported). Customs Basis Domestic Exports (i.e., not including re-exports) must be used for specific commodity exports because of the way the data are collected. Customs Basis Imports should be used for imports.

SECTION II

It can be useful to compare our trading partners' trade statistics for our bilateral trade with the Canadian statistics. Often the two sets of numbers will be quite different. This comparison provides an estimate of errors in export reporting and shows the trading partner's perception of our trade relationship.

Note that this section is not necessary for U.S.-Canada trade statistics, as Canada and the United States already use each other's merchandise import statistics to measure bilateral exports.

Where to Find the Numbers:

The IMF *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook* and the *Bank of Canada Review* are available in the DFAIT library.

Directions:

1. This section should be used if there is confidence that our trading partner's trade statistics are fairly accurate.
2. Take the trading partner's import and export statistics for trade with Canada from the IMF *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*. These numbers are given in US dollars.
3. If these import and export numbers have a letter or asterisk beside them, they are estimates based on Canadian statistics and should not be used.
4. Convert the US dollar numbers from the Yearbook into Canadian dollars using the average noon spot exchange rate for that year from the *Bank of Canada Review*.
5. Calculate the trade balance using the resulting import and export numbers.
6. Calculate percentage change for the years shown.
7. Cite the sources used.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE GUIDE

I Why this Format?

There are two issues that the Format tries to address.

First, our Ministers need to be able to compare data from briefing notes produced by different divisions. Section I of the format was set up to provide Canadian merchandise trade statistics that are consistent and comparable. Although there are two different ways of presenting trade statistics, Balance of Payments and Customs Basis, only Customs Basis merchandise trade statistics allow for comparison between all of the countries Canada trades with and for comparison of this trade by specific commodities.

Statistics Canada calculates Customs Basis trade balances using Total Exports (i.e., including re-exports) instead of Domestic Exports. These are published in the press regularly. For consistency, we should use the same technique. Statistics Canada uses Total Exports to conform with the definitions for the General System of the UN Statistical Office. In essence, the General System measures all goods that cross our geographic boundaries. By using Total Exports in Section I, we can also compare our statistics with our trading partners' statistics taken from the IMF *Direction of Trade Yearbook* (which uses Total Exports). Finally, the inclusion of re-exports in our export data is necessary to ensure comparability with import data when calculating trade balances. Goods entering Canada for transshipment or for minimal processing cannot be identified in the import statistics. Total Exports must therefore be used to calculate trade balances.

Customs Basis Domestic Exports are used for specific commodity statistics because they best reflect goods produced and value added in Canada. Customs Basis Total Exports include re-exports, which are goods not produced or materially transformed in Canada. Canadian Customs Basis Domestic Exports are available by detailed commodity classification using the international Harmonized System for all of the countries with which Canada trades.

Second, there are serious and growing international problems with the accuracy of trade statistics. As a result, Canadian trade statistics and our trading partners' statistics often present very different pictures of bilateral trading patterns. For example, some countries' statistics show a trade deficit with Canada while Canada's trade statistics also appear to show that we have a trade deficit for the same period with the same countries. Clearly, two countries cannot both have a trade deficit with each other simultaneously. When meeting with their counterparts abroad, it would be useful for our Ministers to be aware of this discrepancy. Section II of the model presents our trading partners' trade statistics using readily available references from the DFAIT library.

Part of the difference between Canada's calculation of its exports to a country and that country's record of Canadian imports is due to the difference in valuation due to C.I.F. and

F.O.B.. Countries commonly include in import values the insurance and freight costs of importing the merchandise. Exports do not commonly include these costs. However, this difference in valuation accounts for only a relatively small proportion of the difference between total exports and total imports for Canada and many of its trading partners.

II The Different Kinds of Canadian Trade Statistics

Canadian merchandise trade statistics are based primarily on data collected by Revenue Canada-Customs and Excise. Different measures of merchandise trade are prepared from this data.

1. Customs Basis

Trade statistics reported on a customs basis measure the value of all goods that cross Canada's borders within a given period. Canadian exports reported on a customs basis are made up of domestic exports, which are goods produced in Canada or foreign goods materially transformed in Canada, and re-exports, which are goods of foreign origin not materially transformed in Canada. Total exports are the sum of domestic exports and re-exports. Statistics Canada publishes exports and imports by country and commodity on a Customs Basis. Customs basis data are not collected on cross-border trade in services.

2. Balance of Payments

Merchandise trade statistics reported on a balance of payments basis reflect all economic transactions between residents and non-residents that involve merchandise trade. They are based on Customs data adjusted to show changes in ownership that do not involve a movement of goods across the border. Adjustments are also made for issues of coverage, valuation and timing. Balance of Payments trade statistics are used in calculating GDP and our total trade balance.

Merchandise statistics reported on a customs basis can differ significantly from balance of payments basis merchandise trade statistics for the same period. This is one cause of inconsistencies in the statistics used in briefing books and speeches.

Balance of Payments trade statistics are published monthly for our total merchandise trade with the United States, Japan, the EC including the U.K., other OECD countries and for the total for all other countries. Merchandise trade statistics broken down into broad commodity groupings are also available on a Balance of Payments basis for some countries. These statistics are revised monthly. All other merchandise trade statistics, including trade in a specific commodity and trade with all individual countries other than those mentioned earlier in this paragraph are available on a Customs basis only. These statistics are also revised monthly. On the other hand, trade in cross-border services is available only on a BOP basis.

- See Distribution
- DMT
- Use of Trade Statistics
in Ministerial Briefs and Speeches

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The inconsistent presentation of trade statistics for ministerial use is a matter of growing concern. Practice varies across the Department and between headquarters and our Posts abroad. To a large degree, the inconsistencies reflect unfortunate but real (and increasing) problems with the quality and timeliness of trade statistics as collected internationally, as well as in Canada. The attached package has been designed to explain the nature of the problems we face and to introduce an approach that will ensure greater consistency in the presentation of trade statistics for Departmental use.

2. To ensure that Ministers receive a consistent picture of Canada's international merchandise trade from Departmental briefing material, all drafters of such material should in future adopt the standardized approach reflected in the attached format and explained in the background material. This approach is flexible enough to allow for drafters to present accurately Canada's trade with individual markets, while at the same time ensuring that we are all working from a consistent set of comparable merchandise trade statistics.

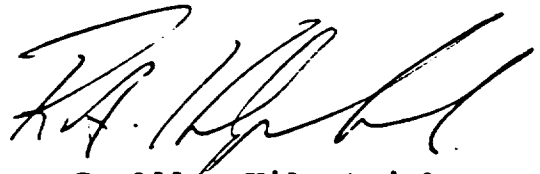
3. Each trade director should ensure that at least one member of her/his division becomes fully familiar with the problems associated with the use of trade statistics and is responsible for quality control when trade data are prepared for ministerial use.

4. The responsibility for the quality of briefing material, including the use and presentation of trade statistics, remains with each Branch. To assist in this regard, however, I have asked CPE to organize early in 1995 an information session to expand further on issues

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such as the quality and timeliness of trade data and on sources, matters which are also addressed in the attached material. I urge you and your staff to attend.

5. One final word. The unfortunate fact is that trade statistics are not certain, precise numbers. There is no magic, off-the-shelf number. Trade data are best used as indicators of long term trends rather than as precise measurements of short term change. Thus, briefing material should focus on year-to-year changes and seek to avoid month-to-month data which are often subject to considerable revision and, consequently, are often quite misleading.



R. Allen Kilpatrick
Deputy Minister
International Trade

III Problems with Merchandise Trade Statistics

The global and growing extent of problems with trade statistics is perhaps best illustrated by an example from Jacob Ryten, the Assistant Chief Statistician at Statistics Canada. The sum of all countries' imports should equal the sum of all countries' exports. In 1970, total world imports were 10 percent greater than total world exports (this gap can be partly, perhaps mostly, explained by the difference between FOB and CIF-based data). However, by 1991, this difference had grown by 50 percent. These "imports from nowhere" are a significant proportion of world trade and point to a growing international problem with trade statistics. As the bulk of world trade is within the OECD, trade statistics problems are not restricted to countries with poorly developed administrative systems.

For Canada, these problems mean that our trading partners, except the United States, often have bilateral trade statistics that differ significantly from Canadian statistics for this trade. For example, in 1993 Chile reported imports of US\$203 million from Canada while Canada recorded exports of US\$152 million to Chile. These discrepancies arise from technical differences in methods of calculating trade statistics and from problems with the export data on which these statistics are based.

We do not have this problem in our trade statistics with the United States. Since 1990, we have agreed to use American import data to measure Canadian merchandise exports to the United States and the Americans have agreed to use our import statistics in the same way. Prior to this agreement, Canadian and American trade numbers showed large discrepancies. For example, in 1989 our Canadian statistics for imports from the U.S.A. were US\$16 billion higher than the matching American numbers for exports to Canada.

The Case of Japan

The problem is a significant one in measuring our trade with Japan. In 1991, Canada reported a merchandise trade deficit with Japan of \$3.1 billion, while the Japanese reported a merchandise trade deficit with Canada of \$534 million.

Recognizing that these different statistics can impede understanding of our bilateral economic relationship, Statistics Canada and the Japanese Ministry of Finance have worked together to reconcile our bilateral merchandise trade statistics. Reconciliations have been published for 1989, 1990 and 1991. The reconciliation for 1992 is being prepared now. This project was funded by the Asia and Pacific Branch. The reconciliation showed Canada had a merchandise trade deficit of \$2.13 billion with Japan for 1991. It should be noted that the reconciled numbers are not used in Statistics Canada's regularly published trade statistics.

The 1991 reconciliation estimated that Japan's exports to Canada were \$1.63 billion more than the figure published in Japan's trade statistics. Most of this increase, \$1.56 billion, was due to exports to Canada transhipped through the United States and recorded as exports to the United States. Data collected by Canadian Customs were used to calculate this number.

Japan's import figures were reduced by \$709 million to account for the cost of freight and insurance that the Japanese had added to the value of the goods shipped from Canada. These changes are good examples of the technical problems that cause differences in bilateral trade statistics.

Also as a part of the 1991 reconciliation, our exports to Japan were revised upwards by \$986 million. Most of this revision was due to export data collection problems rather than technical issues. Export data problems are two-fold. Exports are sometimes not declared to Customs and Excise by the Canadian exporter and exports are therefore under-reported. Also, exports to Japan shipped through a third country, usually the United States, are sometimes recorded as exports to the third country. Trade reconciliation experts consider the residual difference in trade statistics after technical issues have been resolved to be due largely to these latter kinds of problems. In the 1991 reconciliation, the residual difference between our exports to Japan and Japanese imports from Canada was \$879 million after changes due to technical issues. This is roughly 12% of our unreconciled 1991 merchandise exports to Japan.

The American Bureau of the Census of the U.S. Department of Commerce carried out a similar reconciliation with the Japanese in 1990. The residual difference between their exports and Japanese imports was US\$1.3 billion. This is roughly 3% of American unreconciled merchandise exports to Japan for 1990. If Japan/Canada reconciliations are an accurate reflection of the general quality of our export data, then there is a relatively serious problem in export reporting, and this problem is considerably more serious for Canada than for the U.S..

Other Trading Partners

NAFTA and FTA have exacerbated the transshipment recording problem. It is often easier for an exporter to clear a shipment into the United States at a low or minimal duty prior to reshipment elsewhere than it is to keep it in a bonded warehouse. These exports are then recorded as exports to the United States.

The transshipment problem is not limited to the United States. Some Canadian exports to areas such as the Middle East are shipped through Europe and are sometimes counted as exports to Europe. One example that illustrates this problem is the shipment of \$98 million of light armoured vehicles to Saudi Arabia in 1992. These vehicles were transshipped via France where extra armaments were added. This shipment was not recorded as an export to Saudi Arabia by Statistics Canada.

The use of European trade statistics is further complicated by transshipment within the European Union. Since the dissolution of intra-EU customs barriers in 1992, trade flows within the Union have become extremely difficult to measure. As a result, it is difficult to assess to what extent our exports landed in a port such as Rotterdam are further distributed to other EU countries. Our export numbers for individual EU members include, in part, our

trade with other EU members. Similarly, the import statistics of a given EU country may include imports destined for other EU countries and may not include imports initially landed elsewhere in the EU and then transhipped. The EU is making an attempt to measure internal trade flows by looking at value-added tax data. However, this is proving to be a slow and uncertain process.

Our trade statistics for Mexico are also seriously affected by problems in export reporting related to transshipment. In 1992, Canadian published statistics reported that Canada had merchandise exports to Mexico of US\$642 million. Mexico reported merchandise imports from Canada of US\$1.057 billion: 40% higher. Statistics Canada believes that much of the difference is due to Canadian exports to Mexico being recorded as exports to the U.S..

Distorted Perceptions of Trade Patterns

How do export reporting problems affect our understanding of Canadian trade patterns? If merchandise exports are significantly understated because of reporting problems then the proportion of our merchandise exports that go to the United States is probably somewhat smaller than Statistics Canada's published data would suggest. This is because, as noted above, our merchandise export statistics for the United States are based on American import statistics. Import declarations must be filed in order for goods to enter the United States. Our export statistics for the rest of the world, however, are based on export declarations which are, as discussed above, not filed to a significant extent. In addition, a proportion of those exports recorded as exports to the United States are in fact being shipped through the United States to other markets. In other words, it is certain that the United States took modestly less than the 80% of total merchandise exports reported by Statistics Canada in 1993. As a result, our perception of changes in Canadian trade patterns has been somewhat distorted.

Thus reported statistics may be modestly misleading overall because of problems in export reporting. If it is assumed that unreported exports and exports transhipped through third countries were distributed throughout the world in patterns approximating those of our recorded exports then the real changes in the share of total exports will be somewhat different from those presented. The shares of total Canadian exports to Asia Pacific, Latin America and the Middle East likely declined modestly less than is shown in available data. The effect of these considerations for Europe is ambiguous. Without adequate information we cannot measure the relative effects of export under-reporting, which would increase Europe's export share, and of export transshipment through Europe to third markets, which would decrease Europe's export share.

In summary, because of problems with export reporting our trade with the United States has probably grown somewhat less, both as a proportion of total Canadian merchandise exports and in absolute terms, than Canadian export statistics show. Canadian merchandise exports to Latin America, the Asia/Pacific region, and the Middle East and Africa have probably grown more than the statistics show.

Will the Statistics Get Better?

Both Statistics Canada and Customs and Excise are aware that there are problems with export data and their sources. The Customs Act is not clear as to whether it is the shipper, the broker or the exporter who is required to file an export declaration. There are no real penalties for failure to file an export declaration. While import declarations must be filed, only a small number are audited. As a result, there are many errors and omissions. A recent Customs Canada study of customs documentation filed by Canadian companies found error rates of 30%-40% and non-reporting rates of 5%-30%. This is the data on which trade statistics are based.

Since the current reporting system increasingly does not work well and imposes a substantial administrative burden on business, Customs Canada is planning to shift to a new system of collecting export and import data. This system will focus on the electronic collection of data and verification by audit, instead of the collection of data on each transaction as it happens. Although this may improve reporting, data quality problems will persist, and timeliness may suffer somewhat.

Statistics Canada foresees that, in the long-term, Customs Canada may stop collecting trade data. In this event, Statistics Canada would use a survey system, similar to the Eurostat system used in the EU, to generate trade statistics. Under the Eurostat system traditional export and import customs data are no longer collected for trade within the EU.

Merchandise trade within the Union is measured by a complicated system based on Value Added Tax returns and surveys of large firms. The Eurostat system is slower and probably less accurate than customs based systems.

In summary, merchandise trade statistics are of declining value in understanding international trade. The statistics produced are not likely to improve and may get worse. Therefore, we should use trade statistics to look at long term trends and broad commodity groupings, instead of looking at short-term changes and specific commodities; and we should compare Canadian statistics with those of our trading partners as a kind of two-way reality check.

Canadian Total Merchandise Exports

Customs Basis
Thousands of C\$

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total Exports	138,498,432	138,701,334	148,979,427	145,887,222	162,823,269	187,347,614
Western Europe	13,088,736	13,888,489	14,473,111	13,470,027	13,974,217	13,058,665
of which:						
E.E.C. '86	11,247,949	11,889,390	12,204,047	11,792,626	11,681,662	11,074,761
of which:						
France	1,227,929	1,324,074	1,304,610	1,422,371	1,456,044	1,316,218
Germany	1,775,401	1,892,990	2,323,215	2,432,083	2,318,817	2,567,645
Italy	1,034,565	1,128,942	1,188,612	1,072,937	1,177,674	968,957
Netherlands	1,437,240	1,598,584	1,649,454	1,724,274	1,516,854	1,382,565
Belgium	1,328,312	1,433,975	1,249,480	1,100,169	1,105,870	1,038,311
Luxembourg	7,030	4,227	3,742	5,532	9,913	7,190
United Kingdom	3,607,571	3,565,851	3,541,242	3,036,241	3,134,208	2,974,855
Ireland	217,478	165,785	139,154	136,616	93,639	97,385
Denmark	136,667	152,318	138,434	129,062	158,470	122,737
Greece	61,058	60,169	97,996	70,349	75,197	103,321
Portugal	169,002	156,460	180,190	153,767	172,096	111,132
Spain	245,696	406,007	387,920	509,122	462,879	384,447
Other Western Europe	1,840,787	1,999,097	2,269,064	1,677,602	2,292,556	1,983,904
of which:						
Gibraltar	204	1,525	11,670	15,315	157	9,766
Malta	1,787	3,156	4,558	5,961	2,044	6,227
Austria	108,755	112,802	158,396	115,639	209,046	144,293
Finland	183,070	140,818	146,677	88,157	100,915	95,656
Iceland	12,829	11,390	9,971	8,558	16,506	5,484
Norway	489,069	651,580	555,891	657,322	561,390	576,180
Sweden	330,826	338,960	327,509	234,014	220,464	191,906
Switzerland	714,248	738,865	1,054,390	552,538	1,182,033	954,393
Eastern Europe	1,401,029	957,524	1,321,241	1,657,279	1,510,523	865,947
of which:						
Albania	1,365	1,049	342	297	198	35
Bulgaria	26,111	12,915	28,072	3,523	9,676	9,822
Former Czechoslovakia	11,712	13,858	16,776	16,759	76,544	50,283
Germany East	75,963	100,556	22,682	0	0	0
Hungary	6,568	7,252	8,425	16,739	33,456	28,719
Poland	22,646	37,747	34,809	37,821	59,466	86,757
Romania	56,148	42,600	24,573	46,971	27,575	45,590
Former USSR	1,152,799	691,373	1,125,630	1,489,795	1,278,961	111,868
Former Yugoslavia	47,719	50,173	59,937	45,373	24,027	27,616
Armenia	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	210
Azerbaijan	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	26,360
Belarus	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	1,550
Estonia	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	14,162
Georgia	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	184
Kazakhstan	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	14,672
Kyrgyzstan	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	328
Latvia	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	5,744
Lithuania	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	3,839
Moldova	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	409
Russia	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	464,088
Tajikistan	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA
Turkmenistan	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA
Ukraine	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	29,870
Uzbekistan	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	55,461
Czech Republic	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA
Slovakia	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA

Canadian Total Merchandise Exports

Customs Basis
Thousands of C\$

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Middle East	1,170,515	1,603,128	1,439,202	1,529,458	1,360,507	1,637,777
of which:						
Bahrain	4,023	6,632	3,157	4,839	5,692	6,852
Cyprus	5,797	5,974	12,612	10,183	19,408	9,679
Qatar	5,703	5,386	4,740	10,721	8,895	5,346
United Arab Emir.	25,212	33,724	30,390	36,582	57,794	85,920
Ethiopia	42,697	25,365	21,470	22,847	13,372	21,537
Iran, Isla. Rep.	142,794	299,862	360,611	335,060	378,573	288,110
Iraq	191,870	378,312	197,932	0	4,021	1,794
Israel	137,214	133,699	145,972	138,917	129,148	155,866
Jordan	13,324	6,747	5,681	20,363	6,329	10,130
Kuwait	32,041	26,064	38,483	348,424	27,580	35,205
Lebanon	14,167	6,762	8,023	14,761	28,441	43,940
Libyan Arab. Jam.	56,737	67,377	53,005	56,884	81,699	92,800
Saudi Arabia	207,825	341,499	278,259	281,108	304,870	516,695
Somalia	490	3,619	3,008	77	1,319	1,847
Yemen, Democratic	1,348	2,700	6,618	2,766	0	0
Sudan	15,863	9,920	7,370	13,512	7,291	5,088
Syrian Arab Republic	4,190	5,860	8,228	10,940	12,250	13,595
Turkey	181,822	168,955	160,705	91,937	139,346	160,234
Egypt	73,731	61,237	76,318	111,425	108,475	114,550
Oman (Muscat)	8,135	4,470	6,893	7,548	10,583	58,823
Yemen	5,526	8,966	9,725	10,573	15,423	9,778
Africa	1,091,556	944,969	1,091,187	864,813	810,160	838,287
of which:						
Gambia	300	114	275	7	153	119
Ghana	40,926	33,946	18,038	38,129	27,049	28,343
Kenya	7,312	6,481	57,285	13,630	25,915	11,363
Malawi	1,479	5,026	2,505	2,414	2,834	648
Mauritius And Dependencies	725	1,861	1,081	1,184	2,057	2,911
Nigeria	22,739	33,709	30,461	29,806	51,256	59,474
South Africa	135,373	106,969	180,124	118,784	137,203	164,745
Zimbabwe	22,506	17,742	22,276	14,551	18,077	9,637
Sierra Leone	403	251	2,228	256	720	1,654
Tanzania, Un. Rep.	25,626	22,126	21,931	19,418	16,963	8,797
Uganda	2,099	5,600	3,180	2,521	9,664	6,323
Zambia	20,233	19,966	10,435	4,877	14,921	41,833
Commonwealth Africa N.E.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	289,051	299,322	294,141	238,592	181,796	246,369
Angola	4,169	11,771	25,424	10,145	6,398	901
Cameroon, Un. Rep.	20,823	39,749	31,208	19,708	19,525	16,115
Zaire	32,919	19,552	11,746	6,985	8,025	6,069
Benin	1,628	1,599	2,109	4,231	1,579	3,067
French Africa N.E.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	5,147	6,641	5,770	6,095	7,864	14,078
Guinea	9,269	4,862	6,814	2,277	1,893	5,016
Cote-D'Ivoire	14,685	11,942	10,312	7,075	7,038	4,293
Liberia	8,616	4,602	1,797	1,932	2,257	1,308
Madagascar	972	1,189	1,557	763	1,090	896
Mauritania	3,031	358	1,481	8,103	1,490	21,440
Morocco	278,564	120,948	235,369	189,240	138,050	93,165
Mozambique	20,491	15,660	27,099	17,724	23,601	33,488
Portuguese Africa N.E.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	14,181	18,394	12,065	19,485	24,119	11,310
Spanish Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Togo	6,009	4,530	2,468	2,019	6,399	336
Tunisia	74,733	40,158	53,488	58,918	46,440	21,378

Canadian Total Merchandise Exports

Customs Basis
Thousands of C\$

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Africa						
of which:						
Equatorial Guinea	46	38	59	0	0	160
Namibia	2,411	26,935	2,955	3,667	1,563	1,273
Botswana	7,116	6,058	2,403	2,027	3,401	2,004
Lesotho	837	4,110	281	232	55	420
Swaziland	1,628	1,057	820	117	528	657
St. Helena	589	145	0	0	48	758
British Indian Ocean Territorie	127	0	27	3	13	0
Seychelles	395	592	410	15	49	1,597
Burundi	252	174	368	281	222	374
Central African Republic	249	214	19	171	114	569
Chad	351	1,052	123	1,139	89	47
Congo	1,157	784	853	1,025	985	848
Mali	1,666	14,976	4,661	2,971	7,630	6,012
Niger	5,616	5,124	1,749	1,760	1,019	482
Rwanda	635	1,444	822	3,499	3,229	4,651
Burkina-Faso	2,231	5,926	1,634	4,616	5,980	2,207
Reunion	286	340	20	2	111	150
Djibouti	1,142	375	371	3,922	406	405
Comoros	151	91	0	2	3	90
French Southern And Antarcti	2	18,883	52	7	21	51
Guinea-Bissau	652	578	77	35	51	209
Cape Verde	6	550	112	212	50	186
Sao Tome And Principe	4	469	706	235	205	62
Western Sahara	@NA	6	0	0	0	0
Bouvet Island	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	3	@NA
Asia	16,670,500	15,566,676	15,197,038	14,960,498	15,266,479	15,721,573
of which:						
Bangladesh	129,002	65,318	85,664	94,760	83,261	24,900
Sri-Lanka	26,967	11,270	17,573	16,365	20,259	15,775
Hong Kong	1,009,034	1,079,984	685,638	821,201	826,751	776,496
India	391,414	316,842	321,165	291,082	529,309	281,132
Malaysia	183,642	226,448	256,659	295,699	238,871	223,723
Pakistan	88,826	69,867	93,933	81,022	77,863	72,811
Singapore	312,993	270,846	406,850	377,872	335,543	341,995
Afghanistan	772	417	256	1,534	68	1
Myanmar	820	310	2,698	1,312	991	2,344
China People'S Republic	2,610,476	1,146,484	1,706,951	1,885,759	2,265,466	1,679,948
Indonesia	318,472	312,128	312,947	343,265	439,327	461,900
Japan	8,813,236	8,844,201	8,230,258	7,157,206	7,490,300	8,492,115
Korea, North	5,956	1,832	620	60,007	220	16,692
Korea, South	1,211,835	1,661,642	1,554,269	1,889,114	1,425,329	1,717,872
Philippines	133,973	223,681	206,415	191,922	210,169	195,947
Macau	11,137	1,022	1,241	1,823	631	3,835
Taiwan	1,142,950	972,792	798,330	1,056,132	966,611	1,012,549
Thailand	269,519	346,176	505,589	357,052	333,632	375,059
Viet-Nam	4,747	2,797	7,825	18,476	14,405	15,033
Nepal	3,180	8,358	1,374	1,720	1,585	3,604
Bhutan	5	16	5	0	4	27
Democratic Kampuchea	70	4	18	26	4,488	6,200
Laos People'S Democratic Re	1,148	1,293	25	58	4	86
Maldives	14	115	19	0	0	23
Brunei Darussalam	317	2,830	713	2,673	1,397	1,511

Canadian Total Merchandise Exports

Customs Basis
Thousands of C\$

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Oceania	1,070,881	1,322,401	1,093,879	815,510	834,045	955,690
of which:						
Australia	895,807	1,105,370	902,903	697,398	706,932	813,366
Fiji	2,409	2,191	2,387	2,250	1,226	2,204
New Zealand	142,554	170,485	158,228	94,018	106,868	121,098
British Oceania N.E.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania	1,443	1,069	2,598	3,731	0	0
United States Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua, New Guinea	11,485	31,468	21,849	10,520	6,833	4,841
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	17	0	0	0	0	35
Nauru	327	128	3	0	0	69
Norfolk Island	34	4	291	0	0	0
Tokelau	3,319	4,971	111	0	138	0
Niue	113	0	0	0	0	18
Cook Islands	3	9	338	227	91	21
Solomon Islands	224	0	0	43	0	0
Kiribati	85	0	9	10	81	3
Pitcairn Island	8	93	0	0	0	0
Tonga	99	15	87	678	225	568
Western Samoa	324	468	265	218	220	252
Wallis And Futuna Islands	139	49	0	0	0	6,506
Vanuatu	607	34	4	4	26	416
New Caledonia	1,713	2,538	1,038	570	724	1,008
French Polynesia	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	5,878	1,508
Guam	8,849	3,363	3,436	3,445	4,413	2,794
American Samoa	160	102	53	627	23	9
United States Minor Outlying I	1,163	48	277	1,766	367	975
South America	1,504,667	1,198,351	1,390,742	1,567,029	1,887,883	2,179,838
of which:						
Guyana	5,818	4,576	10,975	14,480	6,448	10,012
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	62,155	39,617	48,859	64,085	113,780	147,168
Bolivia	5,568	8,541	5,192	4,743	14,835	8,832
Brazil	521,074	533,263	502,435	620,316	640,336	771,907
Chile	141,062	114,989	200,641	149,780	154,683	212,515
Colombia	250,502	205,123	213,114	153,335	242,241	241,589
Ecuador	44,749	39,358	38,354	46,013	68,303	58,892
French Guyana	43	299	25	192	40	36
Paraguay	2,222	1,724	2,626	2,398	4,669	8,296
Peru	65,510	58,985	58,683	76,965	98,631	97,418
Surinam	2,012	1,057	2,134	2,430	4,783	3,336
Uruguay	11,349	26,326	20,376	13,153	12,334	35,205
Venezuela	392,601	164,497	287,329	419,140	526,796	584,632

Canadian Total Merchandise Exports

Customs Basis
Thousands of C\$

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Central America /Antilles	1,613,791	1,588,279	1,373,159	1,194,769	1,467,619	1,516,091
of which:						
Bahamas	39,151	29,473	50,676	50,080	23,237	19,078
Bermuda	41,441	39,623	26,088	29,590	41,233	45,675
Belize	7,567	5,314	3,639	3,123	3,729	12,698
Barbados	43,583	48,819	35,684	37,283	22,068	22,842
Jamaica	131,218	132,221	110,968	76,751	69,103	91,317
Leeward And Windward Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad And Tobago	54,955	58,647	63,152	60,537	61,054	56,715
Costa Rica	29,191	23,956	27,838	21,806	25,143	33,634
Cuba	230,613	165,924	176,999	134,197	136,721	145,325
Dominican Republic	60,628	62,698	57,743	59,963	66,972	71,763
El Salvador	20,382	11,392	16,090	13,204	11,145	20,745
French West Indies	6,888	1,259	3,102	6,537	0	0
Guatemala	18,798	21,327	28,467	18,039	23,179	46,560
Haiti	18,860	19,687	15,554	15,237	8,358	7,207
Honduras	19,754	14,672	10,743	5,374	23,679	15,991
Mexico	500,800	638,382	656,088	576,565	813,458	824,927
Netherland Antilles	17,776	12,591	21,304	12,659	63,282	22,696
Nicaragua	23,605	26,048	11,821	13,394	10,069	11,803
Panama	37,321	19,475	16,722	19,400	20,487	25,225
Puerto Rico	250,243	204,067	0	0	0	0
United States Virgin Islands	6,393	4,638	0	0	0	0
British Virgin Islands	6,869	1,659	1,082	630	1,452	1,049
Cayman Islands	3,715	3,519	2,788	2,451	5,034	2,200
Turks And Caicos Islands	744	2,549	610	220	1,287	559
Montserrat	896	1,046	721	380	374	330
Anguilla	523	878	534	307	336	276
St.-Kitts Nevis	2,965	3,307	5,187	1,475	1,687	1,759
Antigua And Barbuda	12,751	9,777	6,321	9,442	9,930	9,605
Dominica	3,837	8,325	2,571	1,227	1,463	1,719
Grenada	4,330	4,326	3,929	4,335	2,776	3,979
Saint Lucia	13,601	7,510	8,000	8,252	8,048	8,529
Saint Vincent And The Grenad	3,130	3,718	3,484	2,487	3,509	2,898
Guadeloupe	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	2,199	2,646
Martinique	1,259	1,454	5,251	4,231	6,601	6,342
North America	100,886,763	101,631,522	111,599,870	109,653,556	125,711,830	150,573,747
of which:						
Greenland	9,125	10,163	3,706	3,678	5,804	3,818
St. Pierre And Miquelon	26,581	29,655	39,508	35,605	35,898	27,809
United States	100,851,058	101,591,704	111,556,657	109,614,271	125,670,127	150,542,121

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Canadian Merchandise Imports

Customs Basis
Thousands of C\$

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total Imports	131,171,698	135,191,140	136,224,121	135,454,192	148,013,283	169,951,252
Western Europe	18,891,891	18,000,491	19,626,530	18,213,766	17,945,431	18,002,286
of which:						
E.E.C. - 1986	16,058,001	14,914,028	15,615,672	14,709,261	14,436,896	14,808,314
of which:						
France	2,884,271	2,028,354	2,448,980	2,670,439	2,689,213	2,275,406
Germany	3,841,375	3,702,553	3,837,247	3,734,992	3,532,347	3,521,931
Italy	1,954,265	2,012,179	1,954,899	1,792,562	1,747,729	1,935,636
Netherlands	762,181	821,824	720,054	598,471	599,134	666,182
Belgium	587,698	540,569	539,419	426,783	428,480	501,101
Luxembourg	21,835	24,965	27,037	20,364	20,384	29,217
United Kingdom	4,629,569	4,565,184	4,841,843	4,171,149	4,095,047	4,472,469
Ireland	216,721	167,961	257,650	352,881	393,598	431,800
Denmark	258,489	254,229	249,118	239,986	243,978	232,895
Greece	68,504	69,516	71,265	68,804	64,852	58,729
Portugal	119,267	161,682	171,890	170,736	185,617	178,988
Spain	713,827	565,013	496,279	460,528	436,516	503,960
Other Western Europe	2,833,892	3,086,463	4,010,860	3,509,603	3,508,535	3,193,973
of which:						
Gibraltar	121	61	0	0	0	0
Malta	66,060	16,335	3,461	1,936	2,645	12,272
Austria	284,776	376,780	406,839	280,345	302,584	351,705
Finland	343,201	367,262	360,311	219,632	237,445	254,788
Iceland	14,182	9,306	8,397	13,200	12,024	25,939
Norway	494,200	784,654	1,683,669	1,540,342	1,510,616	1,025,794
Sweden	932,371	932,861	899,238	789,342	791,630	857,898
Switzerland	698,982	599,203	648,944	661,191	651,590	665,581
Eastern Europe	613,074	568,498	600,136	504,949	533,934	744,682
of which:						
Albania	91	3	7	11	6	18
Bulgaria	11,915	11,770	9,386	11,111	13,373	25,618
Former Czechoslovakia	78,730	69,502	70,055	65,629	60,668	53,826
Germany East	54,028	40,859	22,381	0	0	0
Hungary	51,394	44,465	45,184	36,582	41,279	34,638
Poland	83,419	88,890	78,770	63,327	58,508	62,405
Romania	70,291	102,128	87,355	24,503	31,207	41,642
Former USSR	156,305	117,447	193,362	232,606	270,822	81,448
Former Yugoslavia	106,899	93,431	93,635	71,148	57,416	57,715
Armenia	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	2
Azerbaijan	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	14
Belarus	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	1,148
Estonia	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	1,586
Georgia	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	238
Kazakhstan	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	2,211
Kyrgyzstan	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	1,065
Latvia	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	632
Lithuania	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	5,083
Moldova	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	2,257
Russia	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	433,313
Tajikistan	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	1,265
Turkmenistan	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	1
Ukraine	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	15,651
Uzbekistan	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	77
Czech Republic	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA
Slovakia	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA	@NA

Canadian Merchandise Imports

Customs Basis
Thousands of C\$

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Middle East	474,016	779,466	1,157,229	907,203	986,281	1,183,570
of which:						
Bahrain	7,395	7,223	9,065	2,129	3,241	1,799
Cyprus	1,879	1,487	1,716	780	1,245	1,018
Qatar	0	0	1,064	3,634	2,883	31
United Arab Emirates	46,623	36,194	58,053	23,820	3,737	5,756
Ethiopia	6,701	8,516	5,809	5,723	4,537	5,485
Iran, Islamic Republic Of	70,105	163,521	20,942	68,438	142,529	239,291
Iraq	8,775	61,836	112,729	150	60	0
Israel	124,739	148,794	124,732	126,503	129,911	157,028
Jordan	183	283	584	279	639	107
Kuwait	2,298	783	1,621	11	12,119	2,312
Lebanon	6,372	3,947	3,380	4,175	4,620	4,580
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5,177	5,479	1	1	0	0
Saudi Arabia	95,399	253,249	708,124	539,590	542,186	532,868
Somalia	97	59	0	1	2	111
Yemen, Democratic	0	434	0	22,433	0	0
Sudan	204	307	97	2,625	97	73
Syrian Arab Republic	297	152	62	13,822	695	49,702
Turkey	72,199	81,572	84,406	65,893	67,998	82,506
Egypt	25,154	5,264	9,399	11,900	42,039	93,840
Oman	190	156	286	3,225	576	0
Yemen	230	207	15,162	12,072	27,168	7,056
Africa	912,522	1,157,478	1,125,934	1,073,921	1,052,789	1,386,952
of which:						
Gambia	718	129	82	40	32	37
Ghana	7,526	4,925	5,311	8,156	5,103	12,553
Kenya	16,753	14,227	13,647	12,525	13,402	15,689
Malawi	2,416	779	987	1,289	1,208	1,397
Mauritius And Depend.	23,686	13,459	7,039	4,504	13,670	9,016
Nigeria	310,513	505,629	597,464	517,979	473,875	688,779
South Africa	158,617	206,106	141,301	125,725	140,949	139,591
Zimbabwe	14,354	12,656	21,952	4,013	4,321	3,973
Sierra Leone	11,572	15,904	5,401	14,720	6,353	4,750
Tanzania, United Republic	2,688	1,991	1,103	1,457	2,776	2,089
Uganda	6,300	6,532	5,119	2,168	2,965	5,304
Zambia	27	54	119	5	6,050	68
Algeria	17,255	29,772	62,049	60,473	98,379	225,258
Angola	82,765	88,776	56,820	42,404	244	22,122
Cameroon, United Republic Of	19,522	1,550	2,190	7,429	1,699	339
Zaire	8,567	18,987	3,691	40,344	53,016	7,870
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,148	391	106	52	448	62,409
Guinea	15,417	18,877	14,304	17,306	9,958	8,152
Cote-D'Ivoire	31,573	29,588	21,330	24,098	22,071	16,249
Liberia	3,970	6,213	3,700	18	1,373	9
Madagascar	1,854	1,734	2,208	2,120	6,677	7,203
Mauritania	0	9	1	4	13	0
Morocco	46,327	39,321	39,668	70,556	76,595	68,486
Mozambique	2,647	1,840	2,835	12,604	6,123	7,652
Senegal	643	698	7,013	4,044	4,854	7,869
Togo	41,518	41,515	35,326	30,954	39,193	31,883
Tunisia	3,892	2,098	2,779	10,396	1,535	1,432
Namibia	9,492	15,584	13,223	14,154	20,646	8,539
Botswana	293	19	17	65	82	1
Lesotho	1,638	1,669	2,564	2,782	2,868	3,547
Swaziland	39,328	48,787	28,083	17,191	19,620	9,586

Canadian Merchandise Imports

Customs Basis
Thousands of C\$

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Africa						
of which:						
St. Helena	32	80	81	0	1	0
British Indian Ocean Terr.	420	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	307	153	68	45	450	47
Burundi	623	0	122	102	153	246
Central African Republic	93	4	44	237	0	179
Chad	50	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	57	0	0	4,213	64	1
Mali	9,015	16,009	13,351	7,988	5,929	2,428
Niger	13,768	9,776	6,778	11,344	9,142	8,040
Rwanda	783	1,321	1,768	394	433	98
Burkina Faso	89	83	6	17	13	5
Reunion	24	0	9	10	14	1
Djibouti	421	102	0	0	0	0
Comoros	1,192	3	3	0	484	39
French Southern And Antarcti	2,532	0	121	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	14	3	0	0	0	0
Cape Verde	0	75	145	0	0	73
Sao Tome And Principe	1	50	0	0	0	3,939
Western Sahara	78	0	0	0	0	0
Asia	17,785,619	18,747,935	18,539,993	19,889,007	21,912,764	23,860,507
of which:						
Bangladesh	30,359	23,182	36,653	31,795	41,894	57,741
Sri Lanka	33,252	33,856	42,181	41,907	40,920	44,348
Hong Kong	1,152,084	1,159,293	1,058,328	1,021,070	1,135,368	1,200,742
India	204,582	223,851	226,707	239,918	280,293	358,407
Malaysia	323,532	320,200	380,221	436,020	603,878	877,065
Pakistan	78,439	79,247	95,966	115,353	140,830	198,041
Singapore	466,563	502,466	552,602	588,905	645,631	798,921
Afghanistan	244	217	725	241	217	172
Myanmar	2,986	1,548	1,609	1,605	1,841	7,939
China People'S Republic	955,919	1,182,147	1,393,880	1,852,488	2,452,680	3,097,644
Indonesia	179,017	190,851	202,438	222,095	398,444	444,381
Japan	9,267,633	9,563,089	9,523,236	10,250,391	10,762,191	10,717,501
Korea, North	1,279	258	13	0	66	156
Korea, South	2,270,186	2,441,406	2,254,367	2,109,637	2,012,522	2,199,393
Philippines	178,247	204,454	202,183	211,502	277,706	387,111
Macau	27,756	32,139	32,983	30,140	34,385	33,362
Taiwan	2,255,997	2,352,308	2,109,368	2,212,167	2,469,884	2,624,608
Thailand	343,890	419,991	406,500	499,612	581,715	768,356
Viet-Nam	10,567	14,983	15,737	12,966	16,641	27,476
Nepal	1,757	1,479	2,418	2,091	4,768	5,979
Bhutan	201	34	1	1	0	0
Democratic Kampuchea	74	0	0	1,337	6,952	1,010
Laos People'S Dém. Rep.	663	257	1,091	737	3,035	1,399
Maldives	355	675	641	1,175	95	280
Brunei Darussalam	37	0	143	207	808	8,483

Canadian Merchandise Imports

Customs Basis
Thousands of C\$

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Oceania	915,834	892,156	995,283	883,160	989,463	1,347,724
of which:						
Australia	672,060	653,571	766,564	670,116	772,621	1,065,925
Fiji	12,727	15,319	11,348	16,339	9,866	23,425
New Zealand	225,132	216,729	213,634	194,597	204,975	254,289
French Oceania	0	0	0	0	275	16
Papua New Guinea	46	512	106	138	487	2,541
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	68	1	0	0	0	0
Nauru	48	219	123	5	1	0
Norfolk Island	114	95	118	1	0	1
Tokelau	400	390	388	1,135	511	179
Niue	0	0	165	0	0	0
Cook Islands	64	37	1	0	0	8
Solomon Islands	30	28	52	87	123	183
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pitcairn Island	174	0	2	0	79	9
Tonga	16	0	0	0	0	0
Western Samoa	114	13	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0	0	7	0	7	6
New Caledonia	3,670	3,606	1,102	146	77	81
French Polynesia	@NA	3	72	167	0	0
Guam	542	1,023	324	168	95	306
American Samoa	75	258	273	201	16	39
U.S. Minor Outlying Islands	551	347	1,001	62	325	707
South America	2,294,891	2,496,419	2,198,479	1,915,096	1,769,881	2,022,778
of which:						
Guyana	15,267	19,997	24,578	30,831	39,026	152,182
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	123,258	133,259	139,724	130,157	112,388	116,139
Bolivia	22,680	7,060	22,855	5,067	4,967	10,331
Brazil	1,192,857	1,130,616	798,710	705,971	720,647	791,191
Chile	160,416	174,813	180,015	183,458	202,492	209,189
Colombia	138,190	157,083	132,198	135,700	130,886	172,072
Ecuador	85,234	107,162	147,976	149,587	108,009	130,613
French Guyana	143	0	36	40	0	0
Paraguay	466	665	1,212	137	813	1,145
Peru	86,046	89,859	128,085	71,456	95,240	64,054
Surinam	86	124	324	406	3	50
Uruguay	11,243	79,103	45,427	20,678	20,589	24,381
Venezuela	459,017	596,672	577,330	481,563	334,819	351,434

Canadian Merchandise Imports

Customs Basis
Thousands of C\$

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Central America /Antilles	2,239,177	2,738,953	2,383,244	3,288,461	3,624,617	4,440,220
of which:						
Bahamas	20,940	32,611	29,315	38,442	50,166	34,932
Bermuda	967	3,091	2,031	6,143	20,339	4,348
Belize	13,171	13,989	10,607	7,453	6,644	11,434
Barbados	6,576	10,119	15,242	14,328	6,170	9,711
Jamaica	150,614	188,665	157,117	158,765	173,873	181,670
Leeward & Windward Isl.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad And Tobago	52,877	22,256	24,763	40,896	38,263	23,283
Costa Rica	50,832	57,809	57,612	87,831	132,057	128,584
Cuba	87,117	88,308	130,155	152,844	256,159	171,502
Dominican Republic	36,645	40,734	39,495	36,786	33,325	44,849
El Salvador	41,732	28,703	18,906	15,886	12,537	17,377
French West Indies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	38,587	41,280	37,763	39,791	42,876	46,823
Haiti	7,482	12,616	14,758	11,400	812	891
Honduras	27,895	25,456	13,232	15,347	22,004	18,225
Mexico	1,327,729	1,707,901	1,748,980	2,573,972	2,772,867	3,709,896
Netherland Antilles	20,929	16,230	14,480	26,166	15,524	6,947
Nicaragua	64,535	74,348	63,309	46,113	31,987	16,945
Panama	30,882	18,628	4,276	14,105	6,404	9,252
Puerto Rico	246,817	341,856	0	0	0	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	7,967	11,179	0	0	0	0
British Virgin Islands	71	74	0	18	30	46
Cayman Islands	93	35	5	325	503	1,633
Turks And Caicos Islands	9	0	0	0	3	2
Montserrat	390	166	64	59	121	16
Anguilla	118	0	0	0	0	0
St.-Kitts Nevis	89	18	35	87	5	232
Antigua And Barbuda	451	371	181	211	416	395
Dominica	1,068	260	81	218	105	232
Grenada	1,196	887	84	423	323	339
Saint Lucia	261	435	283	290	366	259
Saint Vincent & Grenadines	822	662	268	488	405	219
Guadeloupe	300	255	140	13	214	41
Martinique	24	17	55	62	119	139
North America	87,044,670	89,809,749	89,597,296	88,759,328	99,198,121	116,962,534
of which:						
Greenland	993	163	199	642	935	5,247
St. Pierre And Miquelon	1,023	471	283	202	353	69
United States	86,020,897	88,103,601	87,894,675	86,405,822	96,468,478	113,843,591
Canada	1,021,757	1,705,514	1,702,139	2,352,662	2,728,355	3,113,627

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