

TABLE 2.—UNITED STATES-NORDIC BALANCE OF TRADE, 1959-67
[In millions of U.S. dollars]

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Balance of trade (f.o.b.) with—									
Denmark.....		+9.6	-0.3	+5.0	+18.2	+22.6	+32.9	-27.0	+30.0
Finland.....	-6.0	+4.8	+10.0	-2.4	-5.0	-5.4	-7.9	-33.6	-31.6
Norway.....	+2.4	+1.2	-1.8	+3.9	-9.7	-9.0	-12.8	+15.8	-2.7
Sweden.....	+22.8	+128.4	+117.9	+88.8	+70.3	+94.3	+85.0	+55.5	+54.5
Total.....	+19.2	+144.0	+125.8	+95.3	+73.8	+102.5	+97.2	+10.7	+50.2

Denmark's trade with the United States

Between 1953 and 1967, U.S.-Danish trade, both ways (f.o.b.), has grown fivefold, from \$78 million to \$389 million a year. In the past nine years the U.S. ran a surplus in U.S.-Danish trade in six years, a deficit in two, and there was equilibrium in one year; the cumulative trade balance shows a surplus in the United States favour of \$91 million.

Denmark's imports from the U.S. have generally followed much the same trend as Denmark's total imports. Whereas imports of food and beverages have fallen, the U.S. share rose in raw materials and all major groups of industrial commodities. In absolute terms, the biggest increase was recorded in machinery and transportation equipment; imports from the U.S. rose from \$24.1 million in 1959 to \$62.7 million in 1966, raising the U.S. share in this group from 6.9 percent to 7.9 percent. Aircraft and office machinery rose particularly sharply, but gains were also recorded in most other types of machinery. Imports of cars from the U.S. are lower—largely because they were replaced by cars made by U.S. corporations in European subsidiaries—but the U.S. share also declined for power-generating machinery, including turbines and piston engines. Commodities showing substantial increases in share include scientific instruments and oil seeds.