

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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PART IV CONSULTATIONS: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

SUBMISSION BY CANADA

In GATT/AIR/1907 Contracting Parties were invited to provide relevant information for the program of consultations in regard to the application of the provisions of Part IV of the GATT as agreed at the 38th session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES. This document responds to that invitation and contains an explanation of the Canadian policies respecting trade with developing countries and a description of Canadian efforts to implement the provisions of Part IV of the General Agreement.

II AN OVERVIEW OF CANADA'S TRADE TRENDS

A. General Trends

Among industrialized countries, Canada's economy is relatively highly oriented toward international trade. By 1984, the ratio of both exports and imports to GNP had risen to just over 31%, from 25% a decade earlier and some 22% in 1964.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Exports</u> (-----)	<u>Imports</u> millions of	<u>Balance</u> dollars	<u>GNP</u> -----)	<u>EX/GNP</u> (%)	<u>IM/GNP</u> (%)	<u>Bal</u> <u>GNP</u> (%)
1964	10503	10913	(410)	50280	20.9	21.7	(0.8)
1967	14663	15234	(571)	66409	22.1	22.9	(0.9)
1970	21167	20214	953	85685	24.7	23.5	1.1
1973	30718	30954	(236)	123560	24.9	25.1	(0.2)
1977	52810	57557	(4747)	210189	25.1	27.4	(2.2)
1980	91031	93346	(2315)	297556	30.6	31.4	(0.8)
1983	108167	107263	904	390340	27.7	27.4	0.2
1984	131867	130707	1160	420819	31.3	31.1	0.3

source: CANSIM; balance of payments basis; nominal data; includes both goods and services.

Along with the major expansion of trade in the 1970s, goods exports increased their share of total exports from just under 80% in 1970 to just over 85% in 1984. By contrast, the share of merchandise imports in total imports has remained relatively constant around the 70% level.

The nature of the expansion in merchandise exports and imports is set out in greater detail in Annex Tables I to IV. In terms of trade partners, the U.S.A. has been a dominant and rising

destination of Canadian exports. Exports to the U.S. accounted for 65.4% of total Canadian exports in 1970, and 73.1% in 1983. At the same time, the proportion of exports going to other industrialized countries was falling. Developing countries thus provided the most rapidly expanding markets for Canadian exports. Their share increased from 8.2% in 1970 to 11.3% in 1980 and remained at that level until 1982, before declining to 10% in 1983.

The same general patterns apply to import expansion. The U.S., however, has supplied a relatively constant share of Canadian imports, around the 70% level, while the share of imports from developing countries increased from 8.4% in 1970 to 14.1% in 1981 before declining to 11.1% in 1983. For both exports and imports, the dominance of U.S. trade somewhat conceals the fact that Canada trades extensively with developing and other countries through the U.S. This is not just a matter of trans-shipment of goods, but of a high degree of economic interlinkage. The major expansion of U.S. trade with developing countries in the 1970s substantially increased Canada's indirect commerce with these nations.

Even excluding such factors, direct two-way merchandise trade has increased at an average annual rate of 13.6% since 1970, from \$31.9 billion in 1970 to \$166.5 billion in 1983. Over the same period, two-way merchandise trade with developing countries increased at 15.6% per year on average, from \$2.65 billion to \$17.45 billion.

Further aspects and shifts in the geographical orientation of Canadian trade can be seen in the following figures:

<u>Countries/Regions</u>	Share of Exports <sup>1</sup> by Value		Share of Imports <sup>1</sup> by Value	
	1970	1983	1970	1983
USA	65.4	73.1	71.1	71.8
Central and South America	4.2	3.1	4.9	4.8
Western Europe	18.7	8.2	14.0	10.0
Eastern Europe	0.8	2.3	0.5	0.3
Middle East	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.0
Japan	4.7	5.0	4.2	5.8
Other Asia	2.9	4.5	2.0	4.5
Australia, N.Z., Pacific	1.5	0.7	1.4	0.7
Africa	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0
 <u>Other Country Groupings</u>				
Developed Market Economies	90.9	87.2	91.1	88.6
Developing Countries	8.2	10.0	8.4	11.1
OECD	90.3	87.0	90.7	88.3
EEC	16.4	7.2	11.4	7.9
OPEC	1.1	2.2	3.5	2.8
Pacific Rim <sup>2</sup>	7.9	9.6	7.2	10.8
Newly Industrializing <sup>3</sup>	3.8	4.2	2.8	6.7

1 All remaining tables this section refer to merchandise trade only.

2 Includes Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, S. Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, Singapore, Burma, Kampuchea, Laos, N. Korea, Vietnam, China, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania.

3 Includes Hong Kong, S. Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Pakistan, India, Egypt, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Colombia.

The commodity composition of Canadian merchandise exports and imports has also changed substantially since 1970:

Value of Merchandise Trade with All Countries	<u>Exports</u>			<u>Imports</u>		
	1970 Share (%)	1983 Share (%)	Ave Ex Growth (%/yr)	1970 Share (%)	1983 Share (%)	Ave Im Growth (%/yr)
Food & live animals	9.7	10.8	14.5	7.3	6.0	11.9
Beverages & tobacco	1.5	0.7	7.1	0.5	0.5	13.5
Crude materials excl. fuels	21.9	14.5	9.9	5.1	4.9	13.2
Mineral fuels, lubricants	6.0	14.1	21.2	5.6	5.8	15.3
Animal/veg. oils & fats	0.2	0.2	13.0	0.3	0.2	7.2
Chemicals	3.4	4.9	16.8	6.0	6.6	14.4
Manufactured materials	22.5	15.4	10.2	15.2	11.2	10.9
Machinery & transp. equip	32.5	34.4	14.0	48.8	50.8	14.0
Misc. manufactured articles	1.7	2.8	17.9	9.9	10.0	13.7
Transactions n.e.s.	0.6	2.2	25.5	1.3	3.0	20.8
Total all commodities	100	100	13.5	100	100	13.6

Food, fuels, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment and miscellaneous manufactures have experienced increasing export shares, while those of beverages and tobacco, crude materials, and manufactured materials have declined. On the import side, the dominant share of machinery and transport equipment increased further, while that of manufactured materials declined. The shares of other commodity groups in total imports changed little over the 1970-1983 period.

#### B. Canadian Trade with Developing Countries

The expansion of trade with developing countries in the 1970s was accompanied by trade deficits for most of the decade. These deficits grew to a peak of just over \$2 billion in 1976. Surpluses in trade with developing countries re-appeared in 1982 when export growth leveled off while imports declined.

Merchandise Trade with Developing Countries (\$ billion)

	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Balance</u>
<u>1964</u>	0.789	0.867	(.078)
<u>1967</u>	0.900	0.969	(.069)
<u>1970</u>	1.440	1.214	.226
<u>1973</u>	1.871	2.191	(.320)
<u>1976</u>	3.331	5.353	(2.022)
<u>1979</u>	6.267	7.012	(.745)
<u>1980</u>	8.824	9.298	(.474)
<u>1981</u>	9.457	11.121	(1.664)
<u>1982</u>	9.509	8.226	1.283
<u>1983</u>	9.084	8.365	.719

On a regional basis, trade with the American and African continents declined as a share of total trade with developing countries. By contrast, the share of trade increased with the Middle East and, more dramatically, with developing countries in Asia and the Pacific Rim.

	Share by Value of Exports to Developing Countries		Share by Value of Imports from Developing Countries	
	1970	1983	1970	1983
Central/ South America	47.5	30.1	55.9	45.7
Middle East	5.5	12.6	8.5	9.5
Other Asia	32.4	44.3	23.1	42.5
Africa	14.6	13.0	12.5	2.2

There were also significant changes in the commodity composition of trade with developing countries, as detailed in Annexed Tables I-IV. As recipients of Canadian exports, the share of developing countries declined in less-processed commodities (food, beverages, crude materials, mineral fuels and oils and fats) and increased in the remainder (chemicals, manufactured commodities, machinery and transport equipment and miscellaneous manufactured articles). As sources for Canadian imports, developing countries increased their share in all categories, except for slight declines in machinery and transport equipment and miscellaneous manufactured articles.

The major growth areas in the values of Canadian exports to developing countries have been crude materials, chemicals, fuels and oils/fats while the main growth areas in the value of Canadian imports from developing countries have been miscellaneous manufactured articles, machinery and transport equipment.

Value of Merchandise Trade with Developing Countries	<u>Exports</u>			<u>Imports</u>		
	1970 Share (%)	1980 Share (%)	Ave Ex Growth (%/yr)	1970 Share (%)	1980 Share (%)	Ave Im Growth (%/yr)
Food and live animals	32.8	33.7	15.5	22.1	12.1	10.8
Beverages and tobacco	0.4	0.4	14.9	0.5	0.3	13.2
Crude materials exc. fuels	9.0	14.9	19.7	10.1	6.0	11.4
Mineral fuels, lubricants	0.2	3.4	42.1	45.9	34.0	13.4
Animal/veg. oils and fats	0.2	0.9	31.0	1.2	0.5	7.4
Chemicals	4.2	6.4	19.1	0.7	1.4	22.7
Manufactured materials	25.1	17.0	11.8	8.0	10.3	18.3
Machinery and transp. equip.	26.2	21.0	13.3	1.1	12.7	39.7
Misc. mfg. articles	1.5	1.7	16.4	9.8	20.6	22.8
Transactions n.e.s.	0.4	0.6	18.4	0.6	2.1	27.3
<b>Total all commodities</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16.0</b>

At a more detailed level of disaggregation, the share of developing countries as destinations for Canadian exports has grown particularly rapidly in the cases of dairy and eggs, fruit and vegetables, tobacco, hides and skins, wood/lumber/pulp, textile fibres, fertilizers, coal, animal/vegetable oils & fats, plastics and non-ferrous metals. (1) The share of developing countries as sources of Canadian imports has grown most rapidly with respect to fish, crude materials n.e.s., fixed vegetable oils & fats, leather, wood manufactures, textiles, metal manufactures n.e.s., electrical machinery, furniture, travel goods, clothing and footwear. (1)

(1) share growth of over 5 percentage points, 1970-1983



In 1983, the top ten commodities (2) by value exported to, and imported from, developing countries were as follows:

<u>Exports</u>	Share(%)	<u>Imports</u>	Share(%)
cereals and cereal preparations	28.6	petroleum & products	34.0
non-ferrous metals	8.7	clothing	11.4
transport equipment	8.5	electrical machinery	6.5
machinery excl. electrical	8.3	fruit & vegetables	4.9
crude fertilizers	5.3	textiles	4.2
paper, paperboard	4.5	coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	3.9
electrical machinery	4.2	metal ores, scrap	3.8
coal, coke	3.2	misc, mfg. articles	3.7
pulp, waste paer	3.0	machinery excl. electrical	3.7
wood, lumber, cork	2.9	footwear	2.7
Total	<u>77.2</u>		<u>78.8</u>

(2) SITC 2-digit categories

### III. CANADIAN TRADE POLICY TOWARD DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND PART IV OF THE GATT

Canadian trade policy toward developing countries is cast broadly in terms of Canada's commitment to development, its overall foreign policy, including bilateral relations and multilateral cooperation, and its increasingly important trade ties with growing and maturing economies of the Third World. Each of these dimensions is characterized by change, and Canadian trade policy is evolving to meet these changes.

#### The Development Dimension

Canada has long held the economic development of less developed countries to be an important element in its foreign policy. This has been based on a strong sense of humanitarianism and social justice, particularly with respect to the alleviation of poverty and meeting basic human needs in the poorest countries. It has been based as well, however, on the view that economic and social progress in less developed countries is an imperative for a stable international order, and of direct political and economic benefit to Canada. From its earliest efforts in the development field under the Colombo Plan, to its now extensive development cooperation with many countries, this policy objective has been pursued largely through official development assistance programs to support education and basic infrastructure; more recently it has

focussed on agriculture and food, energy and human resource development. These efforts continue with a significant proportion of development assistance directed to the least developed countries. Multilateral development assistance channels through such institutions as the World Bank, the regional Development Banks and the United Nations Development Program, all of which form important components of Canada's overall aid program. Lastly, since its establishment in 1978 the industrial cooperation program has grown significantly with its primary objective being the promotion of industrial development including the transfer of technology to the Third World. See Table V for Annexed statistics on Canada's aid by program in FY 1982-83 and FY 1983-84.

In addition, however, Canada has recognized the vital role that trade can play in furthering the development process. This role may vary depending on the nature of a country's economic base, its level of economic development, and its development plan and general economic policy. From its own experience as a natural resource producer, developing its industrial structure and enhancing its manufacturing sector in the context of a small domestic market, Canada has fully appreciated the importance of trade for its own as well as others' economic development.

Canada has thus joined with other Contracting Parties in establishing provisions, within the General Agreement and associated instruments such as the Enabling Clause, which recognize the special links between trade and development, and call for, and permit, preferential treatment to developing countries to enhance these links. Canada remains committed to these principles, and seeks to ensure that they are applied in a manner which takes fully into account the development situation of a Contracting Party, for maximum economic benefit.

### The Political Dimension

Canada's political ties with many parts of the Third World bear importantly upon its trade policy. A special political and economic relationship with the Caribbean has its roots in long established patterns of trade. The extension of the British Preferential Tariff to Commonwealth partners was a forerunner of the later General Preferential Tariff. Canada is bound by special forms of economic cooperation with developing country partners in the Commonwealth and la francophonie. Canadian interests in South America and participation in regional institutions assure strong ties between Canada and this region, and strengthen trade relations. A formal framework for economic and political dialogue with ASEAN and others in the Asia/Pacific region reflect mutual and growing trade interests with these increasingly important economies.

On the multilateral level, Canada has played an active part in international efforts to address economic issues of particular concern to developing countries from a broad political perspective. From the establishment of UNCTAD, to efforts to promote North-South

dialogue across a range of issues, Canada has attempted to promote a constructive, pragmatic approach to common concerns. This includes at present a desire to examine policy interlinkages between trade, finance, adjustment, and development in such bodies as the Joint IMF/World Bank Development Committee. In the trade area, Canada attaches particular importance to the strengthening of the GATT as a multilateral institution. In order for the GATT to properly address the trade issues confronting the international economy in the 1990's, it will be essential to have the political support and participation of developing countries commensurate with their place in world trade.

### The Trade Dimension

Canada shares trade interests with many developing countries. Canada's market size, resource base, and need for improved market access for processed resource products, lead to common perspectives on a number of issues in the GATT. An important element in this regard given relative economic powers is the need for more effective dispute settlement which will protect the rights of countries with smaller economies. Canada seeks to increase cooperation with its developing country partners in these and other areas in the GATT.

Canada also seeks to improve the effective application of the GATT in its increasing trade with developing countries. The economic development of some of these countries, and the nature of the trading relationship being established, reflect a situation significantly different from that of the mid-1960's. In certain instances this has meant a change from viewing trade primarily within a developmental perspective, to seeing it in its own right as mutually beneficial economic activity. Canada foresees potential for significantly higher levels of trade with many dynamic, growing economies in the Third World. This trade must be placed on a more assured basis through increased levels of rights and obligations. In practical terms, this will mean lower, bound tariffs, more transparent and disciplined import and export regimes, and increased cooperation in dealing with new trade issues such as services. Canada intends to work with its developing country partners to identify where, and how, mutual economic benefit may be pursued.

### Canadian Policy Toward Part IV

The Canadian view of Part IV of the GATT is set against the background of the Canadian commitment to development, and the recognition of the key role which trade can play in this process. It also takes into account important changes in economies of developing countries, including increased differentiation in levels of economic development, and the international trade system as a whole. Finally, the Canadian experience with implementation of Part IV points to its essentially "best endeavours" nature, in contrast to the contractually binding obligations of other parts of the General Agreement.

Thus, while Canada remains fully committed to the principles and undertakings of Part IV as it relates to the development process, its experience in recent years increasingly has pointed to the greater relevance of other parts of the General Agreement as a framework for trade with many countries of the Third World. This relates not only to a Canadian interest in ensuring improved access to these markets. It relates as well to the importance for these countries that their trade with Canada be governed more on the basis of contractually bound obligations. Canada will therefore continue to attach importance to improving and strengthening the legal basis for the conduct of its trade relations with developing countries. This will include exploration of how benefits of interest to both Canada and its developing country trading partners might be achieved through proceeding with a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

#### IV CANADIAN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF GATT ARTICLE XXXVI

##### A. The Canadian Generalized System of Tariff Preferences

###### Background

In conformity with the objectives and principles contained in Article XXXVI of the GATT and as part of Canada's continuing contribution to assist developing countries in improving their exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured industrial products to world markets, the Canadian Parliament approved legislation, on April 18, 1973, which authorized the government to institute a system of tariff preferences for imports from developing countries. This legislation, known as the General Preferential Tariff (GPT), was brought into force on July 1, 1974 for an initial period of ten years; legislation was passed on June 28, 1984 to extend the GPT until June 30, 1994. Since its inception the Canadian scheme has evolved to meet many of the concerns expressed by beneficiaries relating to its scope and operation and as a result the actual level of imports under the Canadian GPT has increased from \$256 million to \$1.2 billion over the first 10 years of its history.

###### (i) Beneficiaries

In all, Canada extends the benefits of the GPT to 163 developing countries and territories. All developing countries which are entitled to the British Preferential (BP) Tariff rates (a preferential system of tariff rates based on Commonwealth affiliation), all other members of the Group of 77 which are entitled to Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) tariff rates, and a number of other countries and territories which benefit from MFN treatment and claim developing country status are included as GPT beneficiaries. The current beneficiaries of the GPT are listed in the import summary tables appearing in the Annex as Tables VI to VIII.

(ii) Product Coverage and Rates

Since the GPT was intended to help developing countries improve their exports of manufactured goods to world markets and to promote their industrialization, preferential GPT rates of duty were established for all manufactured and semi-manufactured products, as well as a range of industrial raw materials, except for some textile products, leather footwear and electron tubes which were excluded from the outset. These rates were set on the basis of a formula, at the lower of the MFN rates reduced by one third or the BP rates. It was agreed early in the international discussions that developed countries could not be expected to provide a broad measure of preferential access to their markets for agricultural and food products. However, Canada, recognizing that developing countries were vitally interested in increasing their exports of agricultural products to developed countries, included in its GPT a selected list of agricultural products of export interest to developing countries. In 1977, Canada broadened the list of agricultural products covered by the GPT and, at the same time, provided lower than formula rates on a wide range of other products. These changes reflected developing country export interests as discussed in the Tropical Products Group of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

In order to determine whether access to the Canadian market for products of developing countries could be further improved, the Minister of Finance directed the Tariff Board in July, 1980 to study and report on the likely impact on Canadian production of including additional products under the GPT and the impact of reducing to Free the rate of duty for certain products which are currently dutiable under the GPT. The Board's report was tabled in Parliament in two parts, the first in May 1981, the second in May 1982. Most of the Board's recommendations were implemented in connection with the November 12, 1981 and the April 19, 1983 budgets respectively, thus further broadening the scope of the Canadian scheme.

(iii) Rules of Origin

The Canadian GPT Rules of Origin are designed to facilitate the entry into Canada of exports from beneficiary countries while at the same time ensuring that goods transhipped from developed countries and subject to only minor processing are excluded. To make it easier for developing countries to determine whether or not their goods qualify for entry into Canada under the GPT, Canada has selected the percentage criterion as the basis for the GPT rules of origin because of its transparency. Preferential treatment is granted by Canada under the GPT if the products imported from developing countries satisfy the following general rules:

1. Goods entering under the GPT must be bona fide the growth, produce or manufacture of the exporting developing country. A certificate of origin (Form "A") must be furnished as documentary evidence of origin at time of entry. These certificates of origin are to be issued by an authorized body in the beneficiary country where the goods were finished.

2. In the case of goods manufactured in a developing country using imported parts and materials, the goods may contain up to 40 p.c. foreign material content based on the ex-factory price (60 p.c. in the case of least developed countries). In 1984, legislation was passed by the Canadian Parliament specifying that parts and materials originating in other eligible developing countries (or Canada) are not considered to be "foreign" for the purposes of the Canadian GPT rules of origin. In administering the percentage criterion, the Canadian administration accepts statements by acknowledged certifying authorities in the country of export as sufficient proof that the criterion has been met.
3. Goods must be shipped to Canada from the beneficiary country where the goods were finished on a through bill of lading (direct consignment) without undergoing any manufacturing in an intermediate country. The direct shipment rule may be waived in extenuating circumstances.

Since the inception of the GPT in 1974, the average rate of utilization of the special preference by LDC's has been around 74 p.c.

(iv) Handicrafts

Tariff item 87500-1 was established by Parliament on November 18, 1974, to provide duty-free entry for handicraft goods of artistic quality produced in countries entitled to receive the benefits of the Canadian GPT. In June 1976, the Handicrafts Goods Order established a list of hand-crafted articles eligible for entry under this item. The Order also established certain definitions and criteria to govern the administration of the tariff item. To qualify for entry under the measure, products must be "certified" by the government of the country of production or by a recognized authority in the country of production to be (a) handicraft products with traditional characteristics that are typical of the geographical region where produced, and (b) to have acquired their essential characteristics by the handiwork of individual craftsmen.

(v) Special Measures for Least Developed Countries (LLDCs)

At the September 1981 United Nations Session on Least Developed Countries, Canada announced that it would introduce special measures for these countries. These measures, introduced in the November 1981 budget, provide duty-free entry for all goods eligible for the GPT when imported from LLDCs. Following approval of the required legislation by the Canadian Parliament, the list of LLDCs was designated by the Governor-in-Council on January 13, 1983, and has since been expanded to cover 36 countries (see below). The countries designated are those included in the United Nations list. More liberal rules of origin regulations for LLDCs were also adopted in 1983 under which the domestic content requirement was reduced from 60% to 40%.

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE GPT

Afghanistan	Lesotho
Bangladesh	Malawi
Benin	Maldives
Bhutan	Mali
Botswana	Nepal
Burkina Fasso (formerly Upper Volta)	Niger
Burundi	Rwanda
Cape Verde	Sao Tome & Principe
Central African Republic	Sierra Leone
Chad	Somalia
Comoros	Sudan
Djibouti	Togo
Equatorial Guinea	Uganda
Ethiopia	United Republic of Tanzania
Gambia	Western Samoa
Guinea	Yemen Arab Republic
Guinea-Bissau	Yemen Democratic Republic
Haiti	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	

(vi) Safeguard Provisions

Like other countries, the Canadian scheme has provision for withdrawal of the GPT in cases where Canadian producers are being injured by imports entering at preferential GPT rates of duty.

New safeguard procedures under the GPT have been implemented that are more flexible and responsive to the concerns not only of Canadian producers but of developing countries as well. In 1980, the Minister of Finance directed the Canadian Tariff Board to conduct an inquiry into any submission from a Canadian producer claiming that he has suffered or may suffer injury as a result of preferential rates of duty under the GPT. If the Board is satisfied that there is a prima facie case of injury (or threat of injury), taking into account the factors considered under the GATT Anti-dumping Code and the Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties, and that removal of the GPT would remove the injury, then it may conduct a public inquiry and make recommendations to the Government. Not only domestic producers, but importers, foreign

exporters and foreign governments may make representations to the Board during such public hearings. Further, in order to reduce the impact of any possible GPT withdrawal on developing countries the Government introduced legislation in November 1981 to allow for the establishment of tariff rate quotas in lieu of complete GPT withdrawal.

Prior to these new procedures being adopted, only two products, rubber footwear and colour television sets, had been withdrawn from the GPT. These GPT withdrawals were recently examined by the Tariff Board and the Government, on the Board's recommendation, decided to continue to exclude these products from the GPT. Since the adoption of the new procedures only two other products, Lake C organic pigment dyestuff and rubber inner tubes (effective May 1, 1985), have been excluded from the GPT.

(vii) Technical Assistance

To further assist developing countries wishing to take advantage of preferential access to the Canadian market under the GPT, Canada contributed \$50,000 to the UNCTAD Technical Assistance Project and has sent technical experts on the GPT and other customs matters to participate on a regular basis in technical seminars arranged by UNCTAD and various trade facilitation offices. Since 1983, Canadian representatives have attended seminars in the People's Republic of China, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines, Guatemala and Papua New Guinea. In cases where it has not been possible to provide technical experts, detailed documentation describing the Canadian scheme has been made available.

B The Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations:

Negotiations between Canada and Developing Countries

Canada supported the active participation of developing contracting parties in the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Canada also expended considerable effort throughout the last Round to consult bilaterally with developing countries actively interested in the negotiations and had lengthy substantive bilateral negotiations with a broad range of developing countries. Insofar as benefits to developing countries are concerned, in Canada's view the Tokyo Round achieved to a reasonable degree the goals established by the 1973 Tokyo Declaration. The results are significant for developing countries as a whole and markedly more favourable to them than they would have been in the absence of their participation.



## Tariff Negotiations

In 1977, Canada imported approximately \$4.4 billion of goods from developing countries, of which \$3.6 billion were industrial products. More than \$3 billion entered duty free under the MFN tariff, over \$420 million entered at preferential rates under the GSP (more than half of which entered duty free). As a result of Tokyo Round concessions on "tropical products", MFN tariffs were reduced on \$92 million of 1977 imports for which developing countries were the principal suppliers. Additionally, Canada implemented improved preferences for developing countries under its CPT on a further \$56.6 million worth of 1977 imports for which developing countries were not principal suppliers. Taking these tropical product concessions into account, the vast majority of agricultural imports from the developing countries now enter Canada duty free. In 1983, 77 percent - or about \$840 million - of such imports from developing countries entered duty free.

In the industrial MTN negotiations, Canada agreed to reduce its MFN rates by a trade-weighted average of close to 40 percent - from an average rate of 15 percent to an average of 9 to 10 percent. The access of developing countries to Canada's market for industrial goods was improved in the following ways as a result of the general MFN tariff reductions and Canada's consideration of developing country requests:

- On the \$495 million in industrial imports from developing countries in 1977, which entered under tariff items not covered by the GPT, Canada agreed to reduce the applicable MFN rates by about 18 percent. Much of this trade was related to sensitive sectors and originated from a relatively few, more advanced, developing countries who have become highly competitive.
- For those products which were not already duty free under the GPT, many GPT rates were (and will continue to be) reduced in step with the MFN reductions agreed to in the MTN. In these cases, the reductions in the CPT rates are implemented automatically as MFN rates are reduced.

## Non-Tariff Measures

Canada is party to the non-tariff agreements concluded during the Tokyo Round on subsidies/countervail, government procurement, technical barriers to trade, customs valuation, import licensing, civil aircraft agreement, and revised anti-dumping code, all of which contain special provisions more favourable to developing countries. In 1981 Canada extended, on a unilateral basis, the benefits of the Government Procurement Agreement to 29 least developed countries, thus permitting qualified suppliers from these countries to bid, on a non-discriminatory basis, on Canadian government contracts covered by the Code. Developing countries have also gained from new international disciplines which developed countries such as Canada accepted during the Tokyo Round as well as strengthened GATT consultation, conciliation and dispute settlement procedures.

### Special and Differential Treatment

Mindful of the 1973 Tokyo Declaration, Canada agreed to general provisions relating to special and differential treatment for developing countries as part of an understanding concerning the framework for the conduct of international trade. These understandings reached during the Tokyo Round in favour of developing country trade (together with the special and differential provisions in the non-tariff agreements) reflected the willingness of Canada and other GATT contracting parties to depart from the basic non-discrimination (Most-favoured Nation) principle in favour of developing countries.

### C Trade/Finance Programs

Canadian export finance facilities have supported large volumes of Canadian exports to developing countries since 1961. Canada's Export Development Corporation (EDC) provides a wide variety of financial services including credit insurance, loans, guarantees and lines of credit.

Since 1979, Export Development Corporation has signed new commitments for developing countries amounting to \$4,459.0 million. From 1961 to 1983, EDC signed loans, guarantees and lines of credit totalling \$12.5 billion. Approximately two-thirds of this amount, or \$8.2 billion, has been to developing countries.

### D Canadian Trade Facilitation Office

The Canadian Trade Facilitation Office (TFO) was established in 1980 as an independent body intended to assist developing countries in marketing products in Canada.

The TFO works very closely (but not exclusively) with developing country diplomatic missions based in Ottawa, New York and Washington. Developing country commercial interests are promoted by:

- assisting in the upgrading of marketing skills of the diplomatic representatives by information seminars. These skills will be of continuing use in positions beyond Canada. The response from developing country representatives has been appreciative. All presentations at 27 such seminars have been taped for subsequent use by new arrivals.
- providing direct assistance in the planning and execution of trade missions (including, for example, the preparation of a trade mission checklist to help avoid some frequent planning errors). TFO officers have accompanied some missions.
- identifying buyers for products offered. An up-to-date register of Canadian importers is maintained to each of whom is sent a bulletin of developing countries "products offered", published four times a year.

- publishing a fashion trend forecasting paper to help developing country producers anticipate Canadian market requirements.
- preparing product notes in areas of specific interest to developing countries.
- helping Canadian importers to visit developing countries by paying part or all of their air fare as part of a provincial or federal export mission.
- helping developing country exporters to visit Canada by paying part of the cost involved.
- encouraging group participation in selected Canadian trade fairs by paying part of the costs involved.
- organizing seminars (both abroad and in Canada) which are aimed at the Canadian market
- maintaining liaison with other import promotion offices (and ITC Geneva) to be aware of new ideas.
- producing a film on the Canadian market in seven languages (VHS, Betamax, and 16mm format) which has now been widely distributed.

V CANADIAN TRADE POLICY MEASURES IN LIGHT OF THE  
COMMITMENT CONTAINED IN GATT ARTICLE XXXVII

A Non-Tariff Measures

Canadian Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Provisions

Canadian legislative provisions dealing with injurious dumped or subsidized imports were recently replaced by new legislation, the Special Import Measures Act (SIMA), which came into effect on December 1, 1984. The new legislation, like the previous provisions, does not discriminate as to the source of injuriously dumped or subsidized imports, and contains a number of additional elements which were designed to ensure greater transparency and to incorporate into Canadian law various rights under the Revised GATT Anti-dumping Code (1979) and the GATT Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties, both negotiated in the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Canada is signatory to both agreements.

The SIMA, in comparison to previous legislation, contains a number of additional features, such as specific time limits for various stages of an investigation, greater appeal rights for the importer/exporter and the government of the country of export on the question of injury at the early stage of an investigation;

provisions allowing for consideration of the consumer interest in the imposition of any duties, sunset provisions (5 years for any injury findings and 3 years for undertakings); and the possibility for exporters or their government, in subsidy cases, to offer undertakings in lieu of having to pay duties. These new features are designed to ensure that the system is transparent, fair and effective.

### Trade in Footwear

Canada has imports of most types of footwear under quota, consistent with GATT Article XIX. The import quota is non-discriminatory, in that the quota is allocated among importers who may import from any sources they choose.

Imports from developing countries have increased their participation in the Canadian market from 26.2 million pairs (30% of the market) in 1978 to 38.0 million pairs (45% of the market) in 1983. Import penetration from all sources is high in the Canadian market, reaching 60% in 1983.

### B Fiscal Measures

Canada imposes a ten per cent federal sales tax under the Excise Tax Act on most goods manufactured in or imported into Canada. The law is designed to treat domestic and imported goods equally. Many goods, whether imported or manufactured in Canada, are exempt from the tax. These include clothing, food, health care products and equipment used in transportation, manufacturing, construction, and agriculture. Construction materials are taxed at six per cent, and alcoholic beverages and tobacco products at thirteen per cent.

Additional excise taxes are imposed at varying rates on selected products such as jewellery, motive fuels, smokers' accessories, wine and tobacco.

The Excise Act imposes duties on domestically-produced beers, spirits and tobacco products. Similar duties are imposed on imports at equivalent rates under the Customs Tariff.

These measures are designed so as not to discriminate against goods entered into Canada from other countries. Sales and excise taxes and excise duties apply equally to both imports and domestic goods. In fact, imported goods may even enjoy a competitive advantage over domestic goods where the costs of advertising, warranting or distributing such goods are incurred in Canada after importation. Such costs are not reflected in the importer's value for tax, although comparable costs incurred by Canadian manufacturers normally form a part of the value on which the tax applies.

C Trade in Agricultural Products

Canada is a large exporter of agricultural products, \$10.3 billion in 1984. Our imports amounted to \$6.1 billion, of which \$1.9 billion may be considered complementary, ie. of a type not produced in Canada (\$1.2 billion from developing countries). Our markets are open to products of interest to the developing countries. Tropical products, including beverages, in most cases enter duty free. Some import controls are in effect for temperate products; these are operated in conjunction with supply management programs and apply to dairy products, poultry and eggs. We have state trading in wheat, oats and barley produced in the western provinces and are of course a major grain exporter. At the beginning of 1985 Canada had to impose quantitative restrictions on imports of beef and veal because of a surge in arrivals of low priced beef which threatened to disrupt the Canadian market. In other important sectors - horticulture, sugar, oilseeds, pork, and other meats, processed foods - trade barriers are not significant provided normal sanitary regulations are observed.

Canada is working with other countries in the GATT to improve the conditions of agricultural trade. We seek the active involvement of the developing countries in the CTA and other GATT committees where our mutual interests can be furthered.

D Trade in Textiles and Clothing

Canada is a party to the Multi-Fibre Arrangement and took an active part in the negotiation of the 1981 protocol extending the MFA through July 31, 1986.

Under the auspices of the MFA, Canada maintains bilateral arrangements with 18 MFA signatories. All of these arrangements have been concluded under the provisions of MFA Article 4 and contain provisions established through bilateral negotiation in order to ensure the orderly and equitable development of trade in textiles and clothing.

Canada's requests for consultations regarding possible textile restraints have always been based on the criteria established under Annex A of the MFA. In each case, Canada has conducted the negotiations with a view to reaching agreement to the satisfaction of both parties in order to facilitate an expansion of trade in textiles and clothing while avoiding disruption to the Canadian market. Canada has resorted to unilateral action under MFA Article 3.5 only very sparingly (three times between 1979 and 1984) and, in each of these cases, mutually satisfactory bilateral arrangements have subsequently been negotiated. All existing Canadian bilateral arrangements on textile trade which have been presented for the examination of the Textiles Surveillance Body have been recognized as complying with MFA principles.

To the extent possible in the face of an already high overall import penetration from established suppliers with large restraint levels, Canada has always attempted to respect fully the provisions of Article 6 of the MFA with respect to according special treatment to small suppliers and to new entrants to international trade for textiles and clothing.

The Canadian policy with regard to trade in textiles and clothing has provided considerable scope for expansion of developing country imports into the Canadian market. In this regard, during the 1978-83 period, imports of textiles from developing countries have increased in value by about 93 percent, while clothing imports from these sources have grown by 108 percent. On a volume basis in terms of units, imports of clothing from developing countries have increased during the same period by 32%. Moreover, this increase has considerably exceeded the overall growth in the Canadian market, with the volume of clothing shipments by domestic manufacturers in Canada actually declining through most of this period.

#### E Structural Adjustment

The Canadian Government has been a strong proponent of both trade liberalization and related policies which foster domestic adaptability and positive response to structural changes induced through trade shifts and domestic demand and technology changes. The economic health of Canada, and our ability to compete are strong reasons for this policy. Commitment to fostering the development of developing countries is a major complementary objective. The recession of the early 1980s was not an easy period to undertake adjustments, and unemployment levels in Canada remain high. The Government, however, is reviewing a range of programs which affect adjustment. Changes have been made which are designed to enhance the adaptability of Canada's labour force, and review of many aspects of industrial and taxation policy is being undertaken in the context of budgetary examination and the need for deficit reduction. Further trade liberalization under the GATT remains an important objective for Canada.

#### F Consultations

In the context of the GATT Tropical Products consultations, Canada considers requests from developing countries for improvements in the GPT at any time. A wide range of improvements in GPT rates of duty were implemented in 1981 and 1983. More recent requests by LDC's for improved access under the GPT are currently under review.

VI JOINT ACTION UNDER GATT ARTICLE XXXVIII

A Trade in Primary Products: Primary Commodity Agreements

Canada participates in international commodity arrangements whenever these appear to further the interests of our main trading countries, as is shown by our membership in most Agreements and study groups. Canada advocates an examination of problems on a commodity-by-commodity basis, leading to negotiation of agreements when appropriate and feasible solutions have been identified. We note a greater disposition in recent years to consider arrangements aimed at improving marketing conditions and market transparency instead of full-fledged commodity agreements. Such arrangements, we consider, may provide a good basis for multilateral cooperation.

To be effective, Canada believes that price stabilizing agreements should be designed to moderate price cycles along the medium term price trend, have sufficient participation of member countries, provide adequate means to defend price range, and make provisions for semi-automatic revision of the price range to reflect market developments. Currently, Canada is a member of the international commodity agreements dealing with wheat, coffee, rubber, tin, sugar, and jute.

Canada has signed and ratified the Common Fund Agreement as a gesture of our commitment with the aim of establishing an operationally and financially viable institution to support international commodity agreements.

Canada considers that the international commodity agreements designed to coordinate and increase research and development and promote market development, such as the International Jute Agreement, which came into operation in January 1984, hold considerable promise. In March 1985, Canada announced an unearmarked voluntary contribution of \$100,000 to help fund projects being sponsored by the International Jute Organization. Although the Jute Agreement's objectives are more limited than those of international commodity agreements with economic provisions, this Agreement may lead to an improvement of the commodity, improve its competitiveness in regards to synthetics and develop new usages for jute.

In addition, Canada belongs to a number of international study groups: International Lead and Zinc Study Group, International Rubber Study Group and is actively promoting the establishment of an International Nickel Study Group. Canada considers that these groups assist market transparency and hence assist both producers and consumers.

B Joint Action in Cooperation With Other International Organizations

Canada takes active part in a number of international organizations, including several within the United Nations system, whose activities are directly related to the objectives of the General Agreement and in particular enhancing the beneficial impact of trade on development. UNCTAD is of particular relevance in this regard, as a forum for examination of a broad range of policy issues relating to trade and development. Canada seeks to improve cooperation with other member countries in UNCTAD with a view to making deliberations of this body more effective and enabling it to contribute more positively to an understanding and resolution of economic issues of mutual interest and concern.

Canada also contributes to funding of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre. In addition to indirect support through GATT and UNCTAD contributions, Canada funds specific projects administered by the Centre. In fiscal year 1983/84 Canada contributed \$1 million directly to ITC.





TABLE I.A, p.2

	1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Chemicals						
Industrialized	597,622	3,392,085	4,115,324	4,789,835	4,202,795	4,493,018
USA	537,077	2,771,069	3,327,524	4,185,959	3,602,502	3,888,331
Developing	377,720	2,162,640	2,319,297	2,864,828	2,631,221	2,870,461
GSP benefic.	60,034	440,604	696,249	575,918	542,375	582,326
	59,962	429,805	660,402	545,446	498,778	513,588
Manufactured materials	3,933,777	11,293,092	14,097,771	14,634,372	13,542,161	13,986,903
Industrialized	3,565,174	10,172,596	12,312,924	12,953,328	11,770,595	12,260,843
USA	2,363,876	8,362,993	9,563,165	10,685,314	9,607,439	10,788,721
Developing	361,828	1,038,016	1,622,470	1,549,427	1,674,253	1,541,686
GSP benefic.	376,215	1,023,326	1,598,534	1,486,338	1,613,335	991,591
Machinery & transp. equip.	5,678,566	19,201,158	19,498,818	23,542,504	26,928,800	31,304,607
Industrialized	5,297,224	17,169,518	17,056,328	20,749,150	24,096,002	29,326,365
USA	4,849,436	16,039,965	15,653,055	19,092,127	22,403,917	27,939,562
Developing	376,952	1,853,122	2,193,810	2,752,258	2,783,394	1,907,803
GSP benefic.	379,610	1,705,019	1,960,071	2,439,296	2,480,522	1,690,337
Misc. manufactured articles	300,683	1,517,991	1,916,101	2,093,352	2,232,983	2,564,629
Industrialized	278,653	1,376,199	1,702,776	1,870,285	2,034,754	2,401,576
USA	223,757	1,010,804	1,218,064	1,395,485	1,617,073	1,999,912
Developing	21,244	135,185	204,725	218,427	194,138	152,737
GSP benefic.	21,084	128,749	189,792	203,311	171,237	136,849
Transactions n.e.s.	105,411	1,177,494	2,405,543	2,704,764	2,069,151	2,013,558
Industrialized	99,064	1,074,749	2,343,167	2,581,517	1,978,428	1,957,788
USA	83,587	822,228	1,817,488	2,310,122	1,833,774	1,829,008
Developing	6,234	102,564	59,431	122,808	89,933	55,739
GSP benefic.	6,299	98,271	61,946	119,041	87,809	54,266
TOTAL - ALL COMMODITIES	17,497,176	65,518,318	77,932,973	83,698,425	84,402,781	90,963,905
Industrialized	15,909,880	58,026,152	66,714,779	71,590,941	72,136,836	79,357,876
USA	11,435,978	44,564,898	50,153,274	55,567,766	57,609,213	66,453,026
Developing	1,439,548	6,267,120	8,823,877	9,457,222	9,508,669	9,084,161
GSP benefic.	1,466,791	6,107,924	8,458,632	8,925,279	8,899,445	8,008,186

TABLE I.B CANADIAN MERCHANDISE EXPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUPS & MAJOR PARTNER COUNTRIES/GROUPS

PERCENTAGES - STATISTICS CANADA via UN TRADE DATA BASE

	1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Food & live animals						
Industrialized	65.51%	62.71%	49.09%	50.07%	50.09%	49.49%
USA	30.39%	25.56%	20.82%	20.75%	23.60%	24.64%
Developing	27.91%	26.19%	30.38%	26.31%	26.03%	31.29%
GSP benefic.	28.04%	27.12%	30.67%	26.56%	25.98%	30.90%
Beverages & tobacco						
Industrialized	97.88%	97.44%	97.47%	95.21%	96.73%	94.67%
USA	75.04%	74.34%	84.59%	78.59%	82.62%	84.65%
Developing	2.12%	2.56%	2.51%	4.79%	3.25%	5.28%
GSP benefic.	1.92%	2.37%	2.37%	4.66%	3.13%	5.18%
Crude materials excl. fuels						
Industrialized	96.04%	93.52%	91.14%	87.76%	87.36%	87.09%
USA	46.94%	49.95%	49.47%	44.83%	44.97%	50.12%
Developing	3.38%	5.48%	7.07%	9.76%	10.63%	10.25%
GSP benefic.	3.64%	5.36%	6.61%	9.07%	9.63%	9.27%
Mineral fuels, lubricants						
Industrialized	99.55%	96.36%	96.40%	96.88%	97.93%	97.56%
USA	95.95%	84.98%	85.57%	88.08%	88.99%	89.27%
Developing	0.31%	3.64%	3.60%	3.12%	2.07%	2.44%
GSP benefic.	0.18%	3.51%	3.54%	2.88%	1.71%	2.02%
Animal/veg. oils & fats						
Industrialized	92.75%	48.71%	43.89%	55.55%	45.94%	50.01%
USA	7.12%	5.96%	5.16%	5.94%	5.51%	9.35%
Developing	7.25%	51.29%	56.11%	44.45%	54.06%	49.30%
GSP benefic.	7.24%	51.23%	55.99%	44.54%	53.53%	48.54%
Chemicals						
Industrialized	89.87%	81.69%	80.86%	87.39%	85.72%	86.54%
USA	63.20%	63.76%	56.36%	59.81%	62.61%	63.89%
Developing	10.05%	12.99%	16.92%	12.02%	12.91%	12.96%
GSP benefic.	10.03%	12.67%	16.05%	11.39%	11.87%	11.43%

TABLE I.B, p.2

	1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Manufactured materials						
Industrialized						
USA	90.63%	90.08%	87.34%	88.51%	86.92%	87.66%
Developing	60.09%	74.05%	67.83%	73.02%	70.94%	77.13%
GSP benefic.	9.20%	9.19%	11.51%	10.59%	12.36%	11.02%
GSP benefic.	9.56%	9.06%	11.34%	10.16%	11.91%	7.09%
Machinery & transp. equip.						
Industrialized						
USA	93.28%	89.42%	87.47%	88.13%	89.48%	93.68%
Developing	85.40%	83.54%	80.28%	81.10%	83.20%	89.25%
GSP benefic.	6.64%	9.65%	11.25%	11.69%	10.34%	6.09%
GSP benefic.	6.68%	8.88%	10.05%	10.36%	9.21%	5.40%
Misc. manufactured articles						
Industrialized						
USA	92.67%	90.66%	88.87%	89.34%	91.12%	93.64%
Developing	74.42%	66.59%	63.57%	66.66%	72.42%	77.98%
GSP benefic.	7.07%	8.91%	10.68%	10.43%	8.69%	5.96%
GSP benefic.	7.01%	8.48%	9.91%	9.71%	7.67%	5.34%
Transactions n.e.s.						
Industrialized						
USA	93.98%	91.27%	97.41%	95.44%	95.62%	97.23%
Developing	79.30%	69.83%	75.55%	85.41%	88.62%	90.83%
GSP benefic.	5.91%	8.71%	2.47%	4.54%	4.35%	2.77%
GSP benefic.	5.98%	8.35%	2.58%	4.40%	4.24%	2.70%
TOTAL ... ALL COMMODITIES						
Industrialized						
USA	90.93%	88.56%	85.61%	85.53%	85.47%	87.24%
Developing	65.36%	68.02%	64.35%	66.39%	68.26%	73.05%
GSP benefic.	8.23%	9.57%	11.32%	11.30%	11.27%	9.99%
GSP benefic.	8.38%	9.32%	10.85%	10.66%	10.54%	8.80%

TARIF J.I.A. CANADIAN MERCHANDISE IMPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUPS & MAJOR PARTNER COUNTRIES/GROUPS

CDN \$ '000 - STATISTICS CANADA via UN TRADE DATA BASE

	1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Food & live animals	1,049,783	3,868,750	4,323,552	4,780,684	4,433,736	4,521,285
Industrialized	777,520	2,923,204	3,349,854	3,698,316	3,454,810	3,497,928
USA	506,339	2,110,483	2,374,231	2,744,373	2,595,003	2,628,511
Developing	267,696	940,098	966,608	1,073,431	969,258	1,014,137
GSP benefic.	273,659	932,870	963,188	1,069,805	971,527	1,022,902
Beverages & tobacco	77,314	308,103	383,288	326,536	431,210	400,262
Industrialized	70,849	279,151	355,674	297,904	399,661	368,219
USA	10,755	43,495	91,701	67,212	79,882	90,063
Developing	5,670	24,218	23,168	23,785	28,082	28,255
GSP benefic.	8,879	33,070	31,038	30,080	35,052	34,231
Crude materials excl. fuels	736,877	3,141,345	4,142,945	4,080,631	3,262,033	3,702,071
Industrialized	611,252	2,756,187	3,588,349	3,475,504	2,799,838	3,170,550
USA	491,203	2,316,183	3,154,441	2,945,320	2,364,324	2,714,543
Developing	122,503	366,629	536,897	565,882	433,958	501,141
GSP benefic.	124,475	369,876	535,650	564,177	434,075	501,758
Mineral fuels, lubricants	809,738	5,735,111	8,377,989	9,562,764	6,775,361	5,164,844
Industrialized	252,551	2,249,129	2,919,571	3,095,880	2,904,205	2,258,873
USA	239,798	2,217,408	2,799,488	2,524,516	2,504,267	1,932,176
Developing	557,163	3,463,656	5,428,410	6,448,129	3,858,335	2,844,816
GSP benefic.	532,895	2,223,206	2,983,471	4,037,535	3,108,418	2,787,282
Animal/veg. oils & fats	48,450	136,918	120,299	111,017	99,223	118,988
Industrialized	33,291	85,485	83,363	75,264	69,078	80,833
USA	27,494	73,841	64,495	66,548	57,629	67,239
Developing	15,160	51,434	25,241	35,752	30,146	38,156
GSP benefic.	15,428	51,901	36,984	36,184	30,624	38,501

TABLE II.A, p.2

	1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Chemicals						
Industrialized	867,137	3,602,418	3,800,020	4,278,563	4,083,929	4,993,895
USA	858,188	3,557,295	3,749,035	4,209,083	4,002,979	4,872,388
Developing	675,310	2,757,138	2,949,424	3,335,457	3,135,666	3,813,115
GSP benefic.	8,016	40,484	45,978	62,217	73,772	114,010
GSP benefic.	8,556	41,777	42,996	57,594	69,332	104,478
Manufactured materials						
Industrialized	2,196,278	8,077,393	8,047,485	9,706,510	7,448,687	8,459,061
USA	2,067,209	7,379,123	7,398,888	8,843,264	6,777,180	7,540,931
Developing	1,376,854	5,086,786	5,278,204	6,088,054	4,767,179	5,457,069
GSP benefic.	97,054	605,686	570,915	770,515	609,349	858,201
GSP benefic.	96,518	568,520	553,412	724,754	562,688	757,919
Machinery & transp. equip.						
Industrialized	7,021,208	30,436,799	31,257,813	36,770,725	32,443,417	38,398,584
USA	7,000,023	29,899,638	30,687,288	36,020,346	31,711,678	37,289,376
Developing	5,935,756	26,212,376	26,289,822	30,631,453	26,786,564	31,442,063
GSP benefic.	13,761	458,394	482,420	636,772	670,277	1,063,166
GSP benefic.	10,010	367,897	365,817	463,501	518,984	846,334
Misc. manufactured articles						
Industrialized	1,432,016	5,500,570	5,996,479	6,945,819	6,749,014	7,578,270
USA	1,292,421	4,390,852	4,840,048	5,476,641	5,235,800	5,794,506
Developing	854,768	3,155,303	3,571,127	4,117,151	3,973,167	4,308,750
GSP benefic.	119,172	1,011,586	1,078,370	1,393,386	1,447,057	1,725,891
GSP benefic.	101,201	779,246	833,532	1,064,214	1,117,249	1,269,130
Transactions n.e.s.						
Industrialized	191,987	1,870,258	2,529,478	2,312,612	1,903,078	2,248,372
USA	183,659	1,812,732	2,393,566	2,192,958	1,791,687	2,062,853
Developing	143,226	1,494,602	1,944,116	1,906,539	1,492,046	1,784,108
GSP benefic.	7,670	50,300	128,636	110,869	105,478	176,776
GSP benefic.	7,606	47,303	123,701	96,763	97,786	170,290
TOTAL - ALL COMMODITIES						
Industrialized	14,430,787	62,677,663	68,979,349	78,875,860	67,629,686	75,585,632
USA	13,146,962	55,329,280	59,365,637	67,385,165	59,146,907	66,936,445
Developing	10,261,504	45,467,617	48,517,060	54,421,820	47,755,732	54,237,644
GSP benefic.	1,213,866	7,012,488	9,298,337	11,120,736	8,225,711	8,364,551
GSP benefic.	1,179,249	5,415,666	6,469,780	8,144,603	6,945,750	7,532,820

TABLE II.B CANADIAN MERCHANDISE IMPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUPS & MAJOR PARTNER COUNTRIES/GROUPS

PERCENTAGES - STATISTICS CANADA via UN TRADE DATA BASE

	1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Food & live animals						
Industrialized	74.06%	75.56%	77.48%	77.36%	77.92%	77.37%
USA	48.23%	54.55%	54.91%	57.41%	58.53%	58.14%
Developing	25.50%	24.30%	22.36%	22.45%	21.86%	22.43%
GSP benefic.	26.07%	24.11%	22.28%	22.38%	21.91%	22.62%
Beverages & tobacco						
Industrialized	91.64%	90.60%	92.80%	91.23%	92.68%	91.99%
USA	13.91%	14.12%	23.92%	20.58%	18.53%	22.50%
Developing	7.33%	7.86%	6.04%	7.28%	6.51%	7.06%
GSP benefic.	11.48%	10.73%	8.10%	9.21%	8.13%	8.55%
Crude materials excl. fuels						
Industrialized	82.95%	87.74%	86.61%	85.17%	85.83%	85.64%
USA	66.66%	73.73%	76.14%	72.18%	72.48%	73.32%
Developing	16.62%	11.67%	12.96%	13.87%	13.30%	13.54%
GSP benefic.	16.89%	11.77%	12.93%	13.83%	13.31%	13.55%
Mineral fuels, lubricants						
Industrialized	31.19%	39.22%	34.85%	32.37%	42.86%	43.74%
USA	29.61%	38.66%	33.41%	26.40%	36.96%	37.41%
Developing	68.81%	60.39%	64.79%	67.43%	56.95%	55.08%
GSP benefic.	65.81%	38.76%	35.61%	42.22%	45.88%	53.97%
Animal/veg. oils & fats						
Industrialized	68.71%	62.44%	69.30%	67.80%	69.62%	67.93%
USA	56.75%	53.93%	53.61%	59.94%	58.08%	56.51%
Developing	31.29%	37.57%	20.98%	32.20%	30.38%	32.07%
GSP benefic.	31.84%	37.91%	30.74%	32.59%	30.86%	32.36%
Chemicals						
Industrialized	98.97%	98.75%	98.66%	98.38%	98.02%	97.57%
USA	77.88%	76.54%	77.62%	77.96%	76.78%	76.36%
Developing	0.92%	1.12%	1.21%	1.45%	1.81%	2.28%
GSP benefic.	0.99%	1.16%	1.13%	1.35%	1.70%	2.09%

TABLE II.B, p.2

	1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Manufactured materials						
Industrialized	94.12%	91.36%	91.94%	91.11%	90.98%	89.15%
USA	62.69%	62.98%	65.59%	62.72%	64.00%	64.51%
Developing	4.42%	7.50%	7.09%	7.94%	8.18%	10.15%
GSP benefic.	4.39%	7.04%	6.88%	7.47%	7.55%	8.96%
Machinery & transp. equip.						
Industrialized	99.70%	98.24%	98.17%	97.96%	97.74%	97.11%
USA	84.54%	86.12%	84.11%	83.30%	82.56%	81.89%
Developing	0.20%	1.51%	1.54%	1.73%	2.07%	2.77%
GSP benefic.	0.14%	1.21%	1.17%	1.26%	1.60%	2.20%
Misc. manufactured articles						
Industrialized	90.25%	79.83%	80.71%	78.85%	77.58%	76.46%
USA	59.69%	57.36%	59.55%	59.28%	58.87%	56.86%
Developing	8.32%	18.39%	17.98%	20.06%	21.44%	22.77%
GSP benefic.	7.07%	14.17%	13.90%	15.32%	16.55%	16.75%
Transactions n.e.s.						
Industrialized	95.66%	96.92%	94.63%	94.83%	94.15%	91.75%
USA	74.60%	79.91%	76.86%	82.44%	78.40%	79.35%
Developing	4.00%	2.69%	5.09%	4.79%	5.54%	7.86%
GSP benefic.	3.96%	2.53%	4.89%	4.18%	5.14%	7.57%
TOTAL - ALL COMMODITIES						
Industrialized	91.10%	88.28%	86.06%	85.43%	87.46%	88.56%
USA	71.11%	72.54%	70.34%	69.00%	70.61%	71.76%
Developing	8.41%	11.19%	13.48%	14.10%	12.16%	11.07%
GSP benefic.	8.17%	8.64%	9.38%	10.33%	10.27%	9.97%



TABLE III CANADIAN MERCHANDISE EXPORTS BY MAJOR COMMODITIES

CDN \$ '000 AND LDC PERCENTAGES - STATISTICS CANADA via UN TRADE DATA BASE

	1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
<b>Food &amp; live animals</b>						
00 live animals	66,292	233,323	240,694	216,891	313,221	324,994
ldc %	13.34%	8.34%	7.04%	12.93%	9.55%	8.55%
01 meat & prep.	128,866	431,843	523,097	630,618	785,795	704,639
ldc %	5.95%	4.58%	4.27%	4.57%	3.33%	3.37%
02 dairy, eggs	56,151	133,400	181,828	237,103	306,927	259,067
ldc %	48.11%	76.17%	75.50%	76.29%	76.02%	76.57%
03 fish & prep.	263,126	1,295,164	1,256,173	1,496,017	1,590,727	1,568,010
ldc %	6.43%	3.50%	4.22%	4.14%	4.27%	3.73%
04 cereals & prep.	972,001	3,059,958	4,796,858	5,340,689	5,712,856	5,995,936
ldc %	40.14%	40.52%	41.12%	33.56%	34.51%	43.37%
05 fruit & vegetables	82,069	236,825	308,142	401,981	414,230	395,388
ldc %	16.06%	17.71%	25.86%	23.53%	19.86%	24.00%
06 sugar, prep., honey	15,151	95,554	60,545	125,300	107,994	121,584
ldc %	19.04%	14.42%	28.52%	45.22%	21.12%	5.77%
07 coffee, tea, etc.	20,111	44,135	56,894	56,219	60,936	63,184
ldc %	2.37%	3.01%	2.45%	7.82%	3.66%	3.60%
08 animal feed	79,976	208,860	248,500	260,534	252,438	283,736
ldc %	2.79%	4.90%	6.98%	8.88%	10.28%	7.38%
09 misc. food prep.	8,748	33,941	44,820	74,744	65,287	79,713
ldc %	35.29%	54.42%	59.72%	73.78%	59.95%	39.37%
<b>Beverages &amp; tobacco</b>						
11 beverages	197,823	374,992	409,098	464,053	486,244	505,255
ldc %	1.73%	0.72%	0.72%	0.60%	0.56%	0.45%
12 tobacco	58,528	145,745	83,168	141,553	135,024	120,315
ldc %	3.43%	7.29%	11.32%	18.55%	12.93%	25.57%

TABLE III, p.2

Crude materials excl. fuels		1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
21	hides, skins	50,459	297,511	277,182	237,801	255,586	226,132
	ldc %	3.78%	17.82%	15.72%	16.48%	20.07%	20.63%
22	oil seeds/nuts etc.	152,586	863,700	646,185	809,221	648,820	689,650
	ldc %	6.98%	10.70%	8.46%	7.11%	7.31%	4.02%
23	crude rubber	61,619	230,415	293,046	306,682	320,660	363,690
	ldc %	16.29%	18.92%	22.04%	17.73%	23.42%	18.15%
24	wood, lumber, cork	779,301	4,080,444	3,590,550	3,251,390	3,194,918	4,385,278
	ldc %	1.41%	1.33%	4.74%	5.33%	7.36%	6.05%
25	pulp, waste paper	819,439	3,097,849	5,895,091	3,847,000	3,269,992	3,089,255
	ldc %	3.58%	4.97%	4.07%	6.84%	6.57%	8.77%
26	textile fibres	12,765	65,608	83,459	104,325	94,370	105,097
	ldc %	16.39%	53.43%	48.96%	46.75%	48.90%	44.35%
27	crude fertilizers etc	349,406	999,032	1,349,170	1,604,117	1,407,679	1,247,383
	ldc %	15.54%	26.24%	33.81%	40.28%	39.22%	38.44%
28	metal ores, scrap	1,559,230	3,894,455	4,222,186	4,092,079	3,191,485	2,907,445
	ldc %	0.57%	1.15%	2.04%	2.75%	3.20%	4.73%
29	crude materials n.e.s	55,742	108,859	116,964	120,809	135,897	154,634
	ldc %	2.77%	7.58%	6.63%	5.94%	5.05%	5.88%
Mineral fuels, lubricants							
32	coal, coke	48,650	797,203	884,480	1,117,053	1,256,317	1,306,657
	ldc %	0.38%	13.47%	16.10%	22.44%	18.37%	22.45%
33	petroleum & products	721,148	3,860,024	4,642,263	4,316,301	4,239,848	5,299,351
	ldc %	0.42%	5.51%	5.44%	2.76%	0.64%	0.32%
34	gas; natural & mfg.	252,265	3,413,881	4,682,543	5,309,149	5,849,535	5,009,290
	ldc %	0.01%	.00%	0.01%	0.01%	.00%	0.05%
35	electric energy	35,632	729,233	773,035	1,122,575	1,119,650	1,228,431
	ldc %	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Animal & vegetable oils & fats							
41	animal oils & fats	20,572	101,907	97,355	102,553	93,739	84,147
	ldc %	10.06%	23.68%	19.96%	22.85%	26.87%	23.39%
42	fixed veg oils & fats	12,641	100,559	134,519	144,442	114,862	79,215
	ldc %	2.78%	80.31%	82.91%	60.51%	77.12%	79.14%
43	proc. oils/fats/waxes	817	2,077	1,569	2,400	1,859	3,715
	ldc %	5.56%	1.24%	1.94%	0.40%	0.73%	0.17%

TABLE III, p. 3

Chemicals	1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
51 elements & compounds	245,716	1,810,414	2,156,475	2,577,766	2,315,056	2,324,697
ldc %	5.66%	6.57%	10.15%	3.23%	4.27%	5.57%
53 dye/dye etc. chem.	4,350	22,583	24,657	33,010	35,412	60,740
ldc %	29.37%	21.22%	17.72%	13.47%	14.71%	7.63%
54 medicinal/pharmaceut.	36,141	105,296	132,966	195,104	192,338	224,331
ldc %	30.53%	28.26%	29.50%	22.67%	31.75%	30.36%
55 perfume/cleansing etc	4,089	29,670	38,345	47,164	59,882	62,363
ldc %	24.83%	17.50%	13.86%	14.24%	12.93%	9.77%
56 fertilizers-mfq.	229,186	987,321	1,252,780	1,343,349	1,060,427	1,160,428
ldc %	9.78%	16.14%	23.12%	22.07%	18.57%	21.88%
58 plastics, resins etc.	32,850	272,446	312,313	379,893	397,672	367,706
ldc %	15.93%	32.57%	33.17%	26.78%	33.58%	23.60%
59 chemicals n.e.s.	41,251	164,353	197,670	218,552	242,015	222,785
ldc %	11.17%	16.16%	17.39%	17.99%	18.07%	12.34%
Manufactured materials						
61 leather & related	16,814	55,509	72,140	83,798	77,256	80,049
ldc %	9.66%	9.54%	10.57%	11.99%	12.48%	12.31%
62 rubber mfg. n.e.s.	34,818	305,249	326,074	466,746	577,245	626,808
ldc %	11.80%	3.13%	8.11%	8.87%	4.14%	2.02%
63 wood mfg excl. furniture.	132,503	663,345	624,445	628,147	599,743	711,565
ldc %	1.38%	0.91%	1.04%	2.39%	3.68%	1.58%
64 paper, paperboard	1,321,250	4,056,041	4,686,200	5,375,910	5,090,241	5,157,387
ldc %	9.86%	8.55%	9.64%	11.27%	9.70%	8.05%
65 textiles	98,408	286,805	357,856	391,519	350,032	324,710
ldc %	13.83%	17.90%	18.24%	24.47%	20.03%	18.47%
66 non-ferrous metal	56,551	411,143	368,208	408,705	476,340	428,553
ldc %	10.29%	8.98%	12.22%	9.70%	9.48%	7.00%
67 iron & steel	443,951	1,623,414	2,080,131	2,356,811	2,027,167	1,668,987
ldc %	11.78%	7.48%	18.07%	9.33%	19.76%	6.92%
68 non-ferrous metals	1,655,599	2,938,816	4,572,168	3,285,988	3,303,715	3,979,821
ldc %	7.81%	9.91%	10.17%	7.38%	14.87%	19.86%
69 metal mfg. n.e.s.	173,484	557,730	1,000,350	1,123,318	1,039,424	1,079,487
ldc %	13.34%	17.78%	17.26%	21.06%	13.79%	9.54%

TABLE III, p.4

Machinery & transport equipment	1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
71 machinery excl electr	1,316,503	5,360,538	5,520,927	6,878,096	6,627,457	7,170,477
ldc %	6.77%	10.53%	11.11%	12.91%	12.82%	10.58%
72 electrical machinery	576,735	1,290,528	1,607,741	2,014,621	2,062,631	2,319,939
ldc %	13.02%	19.21%	18.42%	16.39%	20.39%	16.38%
73 transport equipment	3,785,329	12,550,091	12,370,151	14,649,799	18,238,726	21,814,185
ldc %	5.62%	8.29%	10.38%	10.47%	8.29%	3.53%
Misc. manufactured articles						
81 heating/lighting etc.	14,859	48,678	56,710	63,453	60,556	73,592
ldc %	16.33%	17.07%	16.21%	15.91%	14.43%	10.60%
82 furniture	33,786	180,668	223,405	282,098	310,793	387,840
ldc %	10.53%	5.55%	5.33%	6.86%	6.94%	3.83%
83 travel goods etc.	3,315	8,038	6,465	7,365	7,044	9,248
ldc %	3.16%	7.18%	9.40%	10.89%	5.27%	2.27%
84 clothing	80,864	201,372	246,174	276,105	254,921	232,819
ldc %	5.03%	4.45%	6.97%	7.06%	5.86%	5.41%
85 footwear	14,735	43,321	40,169	38,462	53,089	49,421
ldc %	1.86%	0.94%	1.47%	2.03%	1.94%	2.62%
86 prof/photo/etc instru	42,711	560,661	700,768	772,558	876,370	1,016,674
ldc %	7.99%	14.12%	18.49%	16.34%	12.16%	8.03%
89 misc. mfg. articles	110,414	475,251	642,407	653,312	670,207	795,034
ldc %	6.70%	5.84%	5.56%	6.38%	6.10%	4.32%
Transactions n.e.s.	109,451	1,177,494	2,405,543	2,704,764	2,069,151	2,013,558
ldc %	6.07%	8.71%	2.47%	4.54%	4.35%	2.77%
Total-all commodities	17,497,178	65,518,315	77,932,852	83,698,440	84,402,794	90,963,900
ldc %	8.23%	9.57%	11.32%	11.30%	11.27%	9.99%

TABLE IV CANADIAN MERCHANDISE IMPORTS BY MAJOR COMMODITIES

CDN \$ '000 AND LDC PERCENTAGES - STATISTICS CANADA via UN TRADE DATA BASE

		1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Food & live animals							
00 live animals	world	26,685	60,942	98,227	182,441	122,519	112,307
	ldc %	0.58%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	.00%	0.03%
01 meat & prep.	world	122,704	374,138	325,670	346,173	339,746	376,125
	ldc %	4.06%	3.70%	3.74%	4.47%	3.87%	4.67%
02 dairy, eggs	world	29,987	106,826	99,673	109,699	115,929	112,091
	ldc %	0.51%	2.50%	2.41%	2.07%	1.92%	1.65%
03 fish & prep.	world	54,372	322,594	363,341	368,699	360,231	435,306
	ldc %	10.36%	26.75%	20.27%	23.22%	26.99%	27.68%
04 cereals & prep.	world	65,789	260,651	354,140	409,807	324,554	306,511
	ldc %	1.26%	1.56%	1.23%	1.94%	2.71%	3.57%
05 fruit & vegetables	world	407,013	1,462,336	1,508,649	1,828,096	1,884,459	1,882,179
	ldc %	21.78%	23.12%	20.90%	21.96%	21.60%	21.74%
06 sugar, prep., honey	world	107,348	306,613	585,714	567,462	326,346	287,415
	ldc %	43.79%	37.22%	33.40%	37.33%	32.11%	40.59%
07 coffee, tea, etc.	world	170,341	701,680	719,990	677,058	651,529	664,633
	ldc %	69.18%	53.33%	49.34%	50.31%	50.15%	49.06%
08 animal feed	world	37,150	182,451	169,035	181,036	183,250	199,536
	ldc %	0.06%	0.36%	0.21%	0.10%	0.13%	0.27%
09 misc. food prep.	world	28,394	90,519	99,114	110,212	125,174	145,182
	ldc %	8.48%	6.34%	7.49%	7.20%	7.19%	7.49%
Beverages & tobacco							
11 beverages	world	67,122	279,868	326,108	293,895	381,163	337,319
	ldc %	6.73%	7.84%	5.96%	7.55%	6.45%	6.97%
12 tobacco	world	10,191	28,237	57,180	32,640	50,046	62,952
	ldc %	11.34%	8.03%	6.50%	4.91%	6.99%	7.56%

TABLE IV, p.2

Crude materials excl. fuels

		1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
21 hides, skins	world	31,138	244,116	196,314	207,216	177,010	193,393
	ldc %	5.79%	0.24%	0.25%	0.16%	0.17%	0.19%
22 oil seeds/nuts etc.	world	70,587	178,886	203,077	241,228	199,099	171,254
	ldc %	3.15%	1.32%	1.58%	22.82%	2.65%	3.16%
23 crude rubber	world	68,080	251,838	251,699	279,020	215,544	269,171
	ldc %	33.76%	47.10%	42.07%	38.45%	32.72%	37.29%
24 wood, lumber, cork	world	74,895	459,578	394,831	403,981	290,457	432,098
	ldc %	5.52%	5.14%	5.26%	4.94%	2.32%	2.95%
25 pulp, waste paper	world	14,093	160,478	154,368	153,404	147,699	168,573
	ldc %	0.06%	0.08%	0.13%	0.02%	0.06%	0.27%
26 textile fibres	world	101,748	252,900	261,158	303,422	222,109	279,018
	ldc %	13.03%	5.89%	6.22%	5.07%	4.31%	4.54%
27 crude fertilizers etc	world	75,387	333,772	390,289	391,159	321,050	319,881
	ldc %	5.43%	6.37%	7.69%	6.10%	9.29%	7.34%
28 metal ores, scrap	world	252,165	1,096,486	2,109,234	1,888,066	1,498,722	1,660,214
	ldc %	28.38%	15.44%	16.00%	16.61%	19.49%	19.24%
29 crude materials n.e.s	world	48,784	163,290	181,974	213,136	190,342	208,467
	ldc %	5.02%	9.69%	12.38%	14.29%	10.28%	12.57%

Mineral fuels, lubricants

32 coal, coke	world	169,739	915,953	856,490	883,585	985,079	907,177
	ldc %	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	.00%	0.00%	0.00%
33 petroleum & products	world	619,990	4,813,041	7,492,672	8,514,286	5,548,556	4,058,998
	ldc %	89.87%	71.96%	72.45%	75.73%	69.54%	70.09%
34 gas; natural & mfg.	world	7,203	5,433	26,473	159,004	236,405	196,209
	ldc %	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	.00%	0.00%	0.00%
35 electric energy	world	12,804	684	2,356	5,888	5,320	2,458
	ldc %	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Animal & vegetable oils & fats

41 animal oils & fats	world	3,511	4,371	4,806	3,482	3,544	4,824
	ldc %	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
42 fixed veg oils & fats	world	36,129	104,076	82,009	73,399	64,371	77,979
	ldc %	41.67%	48.96%	44.59%	48.22%	46.52%	48.26%
43 proc. oils/fats/waxes	world	8,811	28,471	33,484	34,135	31,308	36,185
	ldc %	1.17%	1.69%	1.09%	1.06%	0.63%	1.45%

TABLE IV, p.3

Chemicals	1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
51 elements & compounds	304,151	1,159,321	1,184,922	1,387,736	1,265,982	1,549,080
ldc %	1.17%	1.62%	1.92%	2.29%	3.39%	4.06%
53 dye/tan etc. chem.	76,526	288,222	270,120	301,147	261,992	347,308
ldc %	0.60%	0.66%	0.74%	0.97%	0.96%	1.13%
54 medicinal/pharmaceut.	113,536	354,724	416,610	452,705	496,272	567,779
ldc %	2.03%	2.23%	1.83%	2.18%	1.86%	2.26%
55 perfume/cleansing etc	43,615	178,004	209,666	207,677	201,833	233,737
ldc %	1.03%	0.59%	0.58%	0.36%	0.64%	0.76%
56 fertilizers-mfq.	14,240	122,409	114,927	143,462	132,854	171,262
ldc %	2.59%	.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%
58 plastics, resins etc.	189,688	873,326	856,149	1,030,540	935,325	1,267,089
ldc %	0.05%	0.80%	1.09%	1.34%	1.55%	2.30%
59 chemicals n.e.s.	120,289	617,881	737,995	741,156	777,458	843,067
ldc %	0.30%	0.60%	0.38%	0.37%	0.42%	0.39%
Manufactured materials						
61 leather & related	42,569	206,375	137,733	160,125	131,932	177,427
ldc %	2.52%	30.54%	21.25%	22.96%	22.04%	28.22%
62 rubber mfq. n.e.s.	118,463	514,146	513,980	539,029	432,035	564,646
ldc %	0.74%	2.85%	3.89%	4.46%	4.36%	4.63%
63 wood mfq excl furnit.	61,424	242,161	200,927	309,061	182,948	275,496
ldc %	21.35%	32.60%	22.71%	23.95%	19.96%	27.38%
64 paper, paperboard	113,923	519,865	551,684	733,221	697,713	813,907
ldc %	0.31%	1.11%	0.96%	1.15%	1.04%	1.26%
65 textiles	509,023	1,617,948	1,527,730	1,719,465	1,421,049	1,750,510
ldc %	10.75%	14.61%	16.07%	17.28%	18.00%	19.89%
66 non-met. mineral prod	227,338	834,725	941,852	1,039,772	877,941	999,074
ldc %	1.87%	3.86%	4.54%	5.59%	5.71%	6.00%
67 iron & steel	471,605	1,735,349	1,497,405	2,379,861	1,345,390	1,244,137
ldc %	0.06%	3.49%	3.65%	4.32%	4.63%	4.91%
68 non-ferrous metals	227,199	749,239	880,432	905,126	729,485	842,632
ldc %	7.30%	5.48%	5.83%	7.80%	7.64%	11.42%
69 metal mfq. n.e.s.	424,733	1,657,584	1,795,740	1,920,848	1,630,193	1,791,233
ldc %	1.36%	4.40%	4.26%	5.13%	5.75%	7.30%

TABLE IV, p.4

Machinery & transport equipment		1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
71 machinery excl electr	world	2,730,299	11,911,401	13,589,672	15,737,276	13,518,036	13,616,655
	ldc %	0.10%	1.02%	1.02%	0.74%	1.22%	2.25%
72 electrical machinery	world	879,266	3,396,620	3,712,806	4,501,077	4,280,972	5,343,609
	ldc %	1.11%	8.17%	8.16%	8.95%	9.29%	10.15%
73 transport equipment	world	3,411,642	15,128,795	13,955,349	16,532,374	14,644,419	19,438,325
	ldc %	0.04%	0.39%	0.29%	0.71%	0.73%	1.10%
Misc. manufactured articles							
81 heating/lighting etc.	world	41,882	130,692	138,911	152,559	117,535	138,774
	ldc %	25.24%	10.20%	9.24%	6.10%	13.40%	11.34%
82 furniture	world	35,646	259,176	261,123	330,447	234,229	291,264
	ldc %	4.40%	9.76%	11.71%	13.22%	14.10%	14.91%
83 travel goods etc.	world	12,373	82,694	77,028	97,707	92,146	116,172
	ldc %	23.44%	65.56%	65.67%	68.31%	66.74%	70.68%
84 clothing	world	184,217	862,344	835,857	1,011,813	1,036,606	1,265,959
	ldc %	36.28%	64.77%	67.58%	71.80%	72.91%	75.07%
85 footwear	world	76,695	296,264	322,717	385,356	384,084	417,216
	ldc %	17.07%	38.31%	46.15%	53.20%	50.27%	54.17%
86 prof/photo/etc instru	world	480,198	1,684,081	1,985,022	2,277,153	2,208,969	2,385,472
	ldc %	0.39%	4.04%	3.98%	4.13%	4.51%	4.07%
89 misc. mfg. articles	world	601,004	2,185,320	2,375,820	2,690,783	2,675,443	2,963,411
	ldc %	5.27%	8.26%	8.04%	9.08%	11.01%	10.50%
Transactions n.e.s.		197,078	1,878,788	2,539,110	2,326,750	1,915,289	2,262,945
	ldc %	4.11%	2.68%	5.08%	4.78%	5.51%	7.82%
Total-all commodities		14,430,786	62,677,678	68,979,361	78,875,860	67,629,693	75,585,633
	ldc %	8.41%	11.19%	13.48%	14.10%	12.16%	11.07%



TABLE V  
TOTAL CANADIAN ODA BY PROGRAM

	1982-83 (\$ C M)	1983-84 (\$ C M)
<b>Country-to-Country (Bilateral)</b>		
<b>Government-to-Government</b>		
Africa	332.58	284.17
America	57.76	97.38
Asia	305.97	275.58
Europe	.06	.03
Oceania	.95	1.40
Miscellaneous	18.75	19.74
<b>Sub-total: Government-to-Government</b>	<b>716.07</b>	<b>678.30</b>
<b>Other Country-to-Country</b>		
Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations	136.25	177.68
International Non-Governmental Organizations	17.93	18.48
International Development Research Centre	53.56	63.67
Humanitarian Assistance	25.08	40.21
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation	17.55	42.03
Scholarship Programs	4.20	4.09
Miscellaneous Programs	17.66	22.61
Administrative Costs	86.82	91.89
<b>Sub-total: Other Country-to-Country</b>	<b>359.05</b>	<b>460.66</b>
<b>Sub-total: Country-to-Country Assistance</b>	<b>1075.12</b>	<b>1138.96</b>
<b>Multilateral Assistance</b>		
General Funds	68.20	73.50
Renewable Natural Resources	12.68	40.38
Population and Health	11.70	12.95
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs	14.82	15.91
Other Programs	3.96	6.10
International Humanitarian Assistance	13.72	10.27
World Food Program	117.55	146.29
Contributions to Regular Budgets and Voluntary Funds by External Affairs & Other Departments	26.71	27.02
International Financial Institutions	325.18	342.16
<b>Sub-Total: Multilateral Assistance</b>	<b>594.52</b>	<b>674.58</b>
<b>Total Assistance (ODA)</b>	<b>1669.64</b>	<b>1813.54</b>
<b>Official Development Assistance (ODA)/ GNP Ratio</b>	<b>.459%</b>	<b>.454%</b>

Table VI Canadian Imports from Beneficiary Suppliers, 1981

	Total		Eligible for GPT		Eligible as a % of:		Actual GPT		Actual GPT as a % of:		
	Dutiable	(a)	Total	Dutiable	Total	Total	Free	Total	Dutiable	Eligible	
	- \$000 -		- % -		- \$000 -		- % -				
Total G.P.T. Countries	8,086,224	1	2,598,589	1,395,150	17.3	53.7	1,014,894	363,576	12.6	39.1	72.7
MFN - G.P.T. Countries	7,227,981		2,199,052	1,122,863	15.5	51.1	780,781	216,211	10.8	35.5	69.5
BP - G.P.T. Countries	858,243		399,537	272,287	31.7	68.2	234,113(b)	147,365	27.3	58.6	86.0

Table I(a): Canadian Imports from Beneficiary Suppliers, by Country, 1981

	Total	Eligible for GPT	Total	Dutiable	Total	Free	Total	Dutiable	Total	Actual GPT as a % of:
Afghanistan	187	120	71	38.0	59.2	46	2	24.6	38.3	64.8
Algeria	424,322	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Argentina	79,363	35,952	27,263	34.4	75.8	20,980	4,660	26.4	58.4	77.0
Bahamas	53,504	13,656	13,613	25.4	99.7	13,278	13,157	24.8	97.2	97.5
Bahrain	179	179	--	--	--	(c)	--	--	--	--
Bangladesh	7,459	86	68	0.9	79.1	68	59	0.1	79.1	100.0
Barbados	9,279	7,953	2,474	26.7	31.1	2,284	695	24.6	28.7	92.3
Belize	3,239	52	10	0.3	19.2	--	--	--	--	0.2
Benin	16	1	1	6.3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Bermuda	1,768	820	818	46.3	99.8	690	316	39.0	84.1	84.4
Bolivia	18,493	263	194	1.0	73.8	90	88	0.5	34.2	46.4
Brazil	430,805	180,216	114,969	26.7	63.8	76,460	30,251	17.7	42.2	66.5
British Oceania	25	25	1	4.0	4.0	(c)	20	22.0	23.6	76.2
Bulgaria	3,182	2,963	919	28.9	31.0	700	--	--	--	--
Burma	164	164	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cameroon	492	--	--	--	--	(c)	--	--	--	--
Chile	110,506	6,616	5,173	4.7	78.2	4,771	3,452	4.3	72.1	92.2
China, Peoples' Republic of	220,013	161,747	47,060	21.4	35.7	32,239	9,571	14.6	19.9	68.5
Colombia	83,394	15,165	3,928	4.7	25.9	2,505	125	3.0	16.5	63.8

(1) Total imports from GPT countries (Tables VI-VIII) differ slightly from those in Table II.A. due to differences in data sources.

	Dutiable (a)		Eligible for GPT		Eligible as a % of:		Actual GPT		Actual GPT as a % of:	
	Total	- \$000 -	Total	- % -	Total	- \$000 -	Total	- % -	Total	- % -
Commonwealth Africa	13,837	13,760	233	1.7	1.7	232	1.7	1.7	1.7	99.6
Costa Rica	38,993	809	448	1.1	55.4	156	7	0.4	19.3	34.8
Cuba	196,511	187,454	503	0.3	0.3	82	6	--	--	16.3
Cyprus	1,429	894	270	18.9	30.2	251	75	17.6	28.1	93.0
Dominican Republic	17,666	2,365	423	2.4	17.9	52	1	0.3	2.2	12.3
Ecuador	47,094	1,458	1,259	2.7	86.4	950	48	2.0	65.2	75.4
Egypt	6,604	5,707	1	1.3	1.5	28	23	0.4	0.5	32.2
El Salvador	25,134	1,361	927	3.7	68.1	748	190	3.0	55.0	80.7
Ethiopia	1,614	6	6	0.4	100.0	3	--	0.2	50.0	50.0
Fiji	12,312	8,735	68	0.6	0.8	8	7	0.1	0.1	11.8
French Africa	674	78	74			(c)				
French Oceania	521	3	2			(c)				
Gabon	12,653	29	29			(c)				
Ghana	4,906	30	--			--				
Gibraltar	76	58	58	76.3	76.3	--				
Guatemala	35,985	605	31	0.1	5.1	14	4	--	2.3	45.2
Guinea	20,369	--	--			--				
Guyana	22,637	6,461	1,745	7.7	27.0	1,592	1,592	7.0	24.6	91.2
Haiti	7,534	2,815	2,686	35.7	95.4	839	155	11.1	29.8	31.2
Honduras	35,464	670	440	1.2	65.7	220	151	0.6	32.8	50.0
Hong Kong	674,531	576,951	347,571	51.5	60.2	207,093	34,464	30.7	35.9	59.6
India	107,013	68,573	29,925	28.0	43.6	24,148	8,674	22.6	35.2	80.7
Indonesia	36,961	30,383	29,736	80.5	97.9	25,904	25,710	70.1	85.3	87.1
Iran	2,702	1,326	1,318	48.8	99.4	800	--	29.6	60.3	60.7
Iraq	1,031	--	--			--				
Israel	51,311	21,930	15,630	30.5	71.3	13,545	2,903	26.4	61.7	86.7
Ivory Coast	8,731	1,552	1,552	17.8	100.0	1,549	1,549	17.7	99.8	99.8
Jamaica	97,531	8,598	8,107	8.3	94.3	6,942	6,657	7.1	80.7	85.6
Jordan	8	--	--	0.1	100.0	--	--	0.1	14.8	14.8
Kenya	12,898	355	341	2.6	96.1	135	100	1.0	38.0	39.6



	Dutiable (a)		Eligible for GPT		Eligible as a % of:		Actual GPT		Actual GPT as a % of:	
	Total	- \$000 -	Total	- \$000 -	Total	- % -	Total	- % -	Total	- % -
Singapore	174,629	150,625	129,235	85.8	112,159	72,853	64.2	74.5	86.8	
Somalia	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spanish Africa	63	3	1	31.8	(c)	-	-	-	-	
Sri Lanka	17,467	4,805	2,619	54.5	2,529	1,867	14.5	52.6	96.6	
Sudan	444	21	21	100.0	(c)	-	-	-	-	
Surinam	8,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Syria	130	15	9	6.9	5	5	3.8	33.3	55.6	
Tanzania	5,103	15	15	100.0	14	14	0.3	93.3	93.3	
Thailand	33,067	22,948	8,548	37.2	6,597	1,007	20.0	28.7	77.2	
Trinidad-Tobago	75,316	10,542	10,389	98.5	7,193	2,970	9.6	68.2	69.2	
Tunisia	1,436	455	50	11.0	24	-	1.7	5.3	48.0	
Turkey	11,180	2,988	2,115	18.9	1,901	-	17.0	63.6	89.9	
Uganda	455	1	1	0.2	(c)	-	-	-	-	
United Arab Emirates	63,760	255	68	0.1	(c)	-	-	-	-	
United States Oceania	60	46	46	100.0	43	43	71.7	93.5	93.5	
Uruguay	10,094	9,856	4,658	47.3	3,641	356	36.1	36.9	78.2	
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	577	534	486	91.0	5	-	0.9	0.9	1.0	
Venezuela	2,384,968	7,908	7,902	99.9	6,963	-	0.3	88.1	88.1	
Vietnam	657	639	599	93.7	555	466	84.5	86.9	92.7	
Yemen	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yugoslavia	30,867	28,893	24,998	86.5	20,678	8,190	67.0	71.6	82.7	
Zaire	606	115	115	100.0	2	-	0.3	1.7	1.7	
Zambia	3,748	12	12	100.0	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	

(c) May be understated due to goods entering warehouses.

(b) Statistical breakdown between imports receiving the B.P. versus G.P.T. rate is not available, therefore all imports are assumed to receive the G.P.T. rate.

(c) Country has not designated certifying agent for purpose of signing Certificate of Origin Form A.

- Nil or zero

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada 'Imports by Tariff Item' data and the Customs Tariff.

Table VII CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM BENEFICIARY SUPPLIERS, 1982

	Total		Eligible for GPT		Eligible as a % of:		Actual GPT		Actual GPT as a % of:	
	Dutiable (a)	- \$000 -	Total	Dutiable	Total	Dutiable	Total	Dutiable	Total	Dutiable
Total G.P.T. Countries	6,954,478	2,397,618	1,363,415	19.6	56.9	952,519	382,979	13.7	39.7	69.9
MFN - G.P.T. Countries	6,210,930	2,089,283	1,133,869	18.3	54.3	759,495	267,909	12.2	36.4	67.0
BP - G.P.T. Countries	743,548	308,335	229,546	30.9	74.5	191,749 (b)	115,070	25.8	62.2	83.5

TABLE 1(a): CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM BENEFICIARY SUPPLIES, BY COUNTRY, 1982

	Total		Eligible for GPT		Eligible as a % of:		Actual GPT		Actual GPT as a % of:	
	Dutiable (a)	- \$000 -	Total	Dutiable	Total	Dutiable	Total	Dutiable	Total	Dutiable
Afghanistan	458	78	31	6.8	39.7	25	10	5.5	32.1	80.6
Algeria	259,614	77	13	--	16.9	--	--	--	--	--
Argentina	58,397	30,109	23,960	41.0	79.6	15,684	3,665	26.9	52.1	65.5
Bahamas	66,035	21,717	21,420	32.4	98.6	21,247	14,911	32.2	97.8	99.2
Bahrain	1,113	1,077	1,077	96.8	100.0	(c)	--	--	--	--
Bangladesh	4,875	142	92	1.9	64.8	43	43	0.9	30.3	46.7
Barbados	6,753	6,018	2,076	30.7	34.5	1,282	814	19.0	21.3	61.8
Belize	5,841	4,095	9	0.2	0.2	--	--	--	--	--
Benin	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bermuda	806	206	204	25.3	99.0	98	14	12.2	47.6	48.0
Bolivia	8,017	375	25	0.3	6.7	10	10	0.1	2.7	40.0
Brazil	482,400	223,504	153,432	31.8	68.6	82,776	47,725	17.2	37.0	53.9
British Oceania	9	--	--	--	--	(c)	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	4,705	4,560	905	19.2	19.8	505	18	10.7	11.1	55.8
Burma	109	44	43	39.4	97.7	20	--	18.3	45.5	46.5
Cameroon	208	2	--	--	--	(c)	--	0.9	18.6	74.3
Chile	119,830	6,099	1,528	1.3	25.1	1,136	499	0.9	18.6	74.3
China, Peoples' Republic of	203,654	175,067	51,011	25.0	29.1	38,431	12,827	18.8	22.0	75.3
Colombia	92,257	18,377	3,936	4.3	21.4	2,814	1,550	3.1	15.3	71.5

	Total		Eligible as a % of:		Actual GPT		Actual GPT as a % of:	
	Total	Dutiable (a)	Total	Dutiable	Total	Free	Total	Dutiable
	- \$000 -		- % -		- \$000 -		- % -	
Commonwealth Africa	8,404	6	0.1	83.3	4	-	---	66.7
Costa Rica	32,266	2,753	1.9	22.6	37	4	0.1	1.3
Cuba	94,843	86,213	0.9	1.0	110	47	0.1	0.1
Cyprus	445	443	54.6	54.9	219	31	49.2	49.4
Dominican Republic	18,363	3,314	0.7	3.8	10	1	0.1	0.3
Ecuador	51,296	1,507	2.7	92.5	912	911	1.8	60.5
Egypt	2,190	1,330	5.7	9.5	15	5	0.7	1.1
El Salvador	20,873	810	2.8	71.9	578	578	2.8	71.4
Ethiopia	2,440	227	8.6	92.5	2	2	0.1	0.9
Fiji	7,866	6,823	1.7	2.0	12	4	0.2	0.2
French Africa	563	4	0.5	75.0	(c)			
French Oceania	22	1	4.5	100.0	(c)			
Gabon	7,515	-	-	-	(c)			
Gambia	31	-	-	-	(c)			
Ghana	4,294	2	---	100.0	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar	2	2	100.0	100.0	(c)			
Guatemala	23,088	533	0.3	13.5	9	9	-	1.7
Guinea	23,754	1	---	100.0	(c)			
Guyana	24,318	1,184	4.8	18.3	1,124	1,118	4.6	94.9
Haiti	8,579	3,055	27.0	75.9	423	115	4.9	13.8
Honduras	28,462	541	1.8	93.0	60	3	0.2	11.1
Hong Kong	668,839	613,827	57.2	62.3	227,966	54,619	34.1	37.1
India	90,699	59,495	30.6	46.6	24,285	11,034	26.8	40.8
Indonesia	30,269	24,422	68.9	83.3	19,749	18,986	65.2	80.9
Iran	117,183	1,284	1.1	99.8	616	605	0.5	48.0
Iraq	561	3	0.5	100.0	2	2	0.4	66.7
Israel	39,765	19,230	35.6	73.6	12,066	2,414	30.3	62.7
Ivory Coast	12,300	6	---	83.3	---	---	---	---
Jamaica	125,248	8,048	6.1	94.3	6,683	6,441	5.3	83.0
Jordan	106	45	42.5	100.0	(c)			
Kenya	13,680	237	1.4	81.4	164	134	1.2	69.2

	Total		Eligible for GPT		Eligible as a % of:		Actual GPT		Actual GPT as a % of:	
	Dutiable (a)	- \$000 -	Total	Dutiable	Total	Free	Total	Dutiable	Total	Eligible
Korea, South	586,335	561,959	308,135	52.5	247,951	67,382	42.3	44.1	80.5	
Kuwait	769	237	236	30.7	(c)	-	22.2	51.9	71.9	
Lebanon	495	212	153	30.9	110	-	33.1	64.5	82.7	
Leeward - Windward Islands	1,284	659	514	40.0	425	419	-	-	-	
Liberia	34	8	8	23.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Madagascar	242	88	44	18.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Malawi	1,020	65	64	6.3	62	-	6.1	95.4	96.9	
Malaysia	89,193	75,056	60,725	68.1	49,731	27,478	55.8	66.3	81.9	
Malta	2,679	2,617	1,818	67.9	1,520	-	56.7	58.1	83.6	
Mauritania	43	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-	
Mauritius and Dependencies	2,759	237	199	7.2	6	3	0.2	2.5	3.0	
Mexico	998,587	96,544	70,739	7.1	43,326	35,220	4.3	44.9	61.2	
Morocco	15,393	1,178	590	3.8	275	61	1.8	23.3	46.6	
Mozambique	967	3	2	0.2	(c)	-	-	-	-	
Netherlands Antilles	6,659	513	511	7.7	106	100	1.6	20.7	20.7	
Nicaragua	26,648	1,460	613	2.3	541	541	2.0	37.1	88.3	
Nigeria	64,690	7	6	-	3	-	-	42.9	50.0	
Pakistan	16,031	14,771	4,353	27.2	3,793	2,372	23.7	25.6	87.1	
Panama	18,262	488	422	2.3	357	169	2.0	73.2	84.6	
Papua New Guinea	66	6	6	9.1	6	-	9.1	100.0	100.0	
Paraguay	1,102	482	443	40.2	308	-	27.9	63.9	69.5	
Peru	33,201	4,116	752	2.3	487	320	1.5	11.8	64.8	
Philippines	82,179	57,441	30,733	37.4	22,930	8,434	27.9	39.9	74.6	
Portugal	43,705	32,593	10,687	24.5	7,979	2,771	18.3	24.5	74.7	
Portugese Asia	6,516	6,510	2,093	32.1	1,489	23	22.9	22.9	71.1	
Qatar	37	1	1	2.7	(c)	-	31.7	33.3	83.8	
Romania	30,479	29,013	11,519	37.8	9,657	1,974	-	-	-	
Senegal	47	3	3	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	



	Total		Eligible for GPT	Eligible as a % of:		Actual GPT		Actual GPT as a % of:		
	Dutiable (a)	- \$000 -		Total	Dutiable	Total	Free	Total	Dutiable	Eligible
Singapore	163,562	105,593	91,116	55.7	86.3	72,539	42,323	44.3	68.7	79.6
Somalia	366	-	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-
Spanish Africa	57	57	12	21.1	21.1	(c)	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	16,731	6,300	4,121	24.6	65.4	3,986	3,279	23.8	63.3	96.7
Sudan	831	-	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-
Surinam	7,476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	217	19	11	5.1	57.9	(c)	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	2,687	25	1	0.9	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	33,785	22,905	11,312	33.5	49.4	8,040	1,532	23.8	35.1	71.1
Togo	96	1	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-
Trinidad-Tobago	18,019	4,859	4,744	26.3	97.6	4,656	4,590	25.8	95.8	98.1
Tunisia	392	381	26	6.6	6.8	13	6	4.1	4.2	61.5
Turkey	11,646	3,051	636	5.5	20.8	431	98	3.7	14.1	67.8
Uganda	883	-	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	34,266	103	102	0.3	99.0	(c)	-	-	-	-
United States Oceania	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	10,716	8,775	3,109	29.0	35.4	2,308	334	21.5	26.3	74.2
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	486	417	400	82.3	95.9	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	1,811,042	1,671	362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	161	143	117	72.7	81.8	(c)	-	-	-	-
Yemen	134	-	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	24,002	22,928	18,452	76.9	80.5	12,816	6,079	53.4	55.9	69.5
Zaire	14,811	5	5	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-

	<u>Total Dutiable (a)</u>		<u>Eligible for GPT</u>	<u>Eligible as a % of:</u>		<u>Actual GPT</u>		<u>Actual GPT as a % of:</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>	<u>Eligible</u>
Zambia	1,927	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,166	990	990	31.3	100.0	(c)	-	-	-	-
		- \$000 -		- % -		- \$000 -		- % -		

(a) May be understated due to goods entering warehouses.

(b) Statistical breakdown between imports receiving the B.P. versus G.P.T. rate is not available, therefore all imports are assumed to receive the G.P.T. rate.

(c) Country has not designated certifying agent for purpose of signing Certificate of Origin Form A.  
- Nil or zero  
-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada 'Imports by Tariff Item' data and the Customs Tariff.

Table VIII Canadian Imports from Beneficiary Suppliers, 1983

	Total	Dutiable (a)	Eligible for GPT	Eligible as a % of:		Actual GPT		Actual GPT as a % of:		
				Total	Dutiable	Total	Free	Total	Dutiable	Eligible
	- \$'000 -			- % -	- \$'000 -			- % -		
Total G.P.T. Countries	7,526,789	2,862,207	1,619,095	21.5	56.6	1,179,295	495,101	15.6	41.2	72.8
MFN - G.P.T. Countries	6,609,974	2,446,494	1,309,055	19.8	53.5	908,090	319,339	13.7	37.1	69.4
BP - G.P.T. Countries	916,814	415,713	310,436	33.9	74.7	271,205 (b)	175,762	29.6	65.2	87.4

Table I (a): Canadian Imports from Beneficiary Suppliers, by Country, 1983

	Total	Dutiable (a)	Eligible for GPT	Total	Dutiable	Free	Total	Dutiable	Free
Afghanistan	209	107	58	27.7	53.9	54	27	26.0	50.6
Algeria	147,135	136	3	--	2.0	--	--	--	--
Argentina	52,458	37,717	27,259	52.0	72.3	17,540	2,251	33.4	46.5
Bahamas	48,558	34,790	34,461	71.0	99.1	32,474	22,231	66.9	93.3
Bahrain	443	439	416	93.9	94.8	(c)	--	--	--
Bangladesh	10,404	66	21	0.2	32.2	13	8	0.1	18.9
Barbados	7,094	1,072	983	13.9	91.8	759	681	10.7	70.8
Belize	8,740	6	4	--	68.4	--	--	--	--
Benin	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bermuda	17,794	76	76	0.4	100.0	15	4	0.1	19.2
Bolivia	16,484	228	126	0.8	55.3	28	--	0.2	12.2
Brazil	499,668	199,392	113,039	22.6	56.7	76,940	39,944	15.4	38.6
British Oceania	4	4	4	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	5,640	5,410	695	12.2	12.9	413	121	7.3	7.6
Burma	292	207	207	70.9	100.0	159	--	54.2	76.4
Cameroon	151	1	1	0.8	100.0	(c)	--	1.2	38.1
Chile	133,765	4,170	2,238	1.7	53.7	1,588	57	1.2	38.1
China, People's Republic of	244,939	215,743	57,474	23.5	26.6	46,967	13,091	19.2	21.8
Colombia	93,642	25,908	5,570	5.9	21.5	2,504	957	2.7	9.7

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable (a)</u>	<u>Eligible for GPT</u>	<u>Eligible as a % of:</u>		<u>Actual GPT</u>		<u>Actual GPT as a % of:</u>		
				<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>	<u>Eligible</u>
		-- \$'000 --		-- % --	-- \$'000 --		-- % --			
Commonwealth Africa	33,046	62	42	0.1	67.2	38	25	0.1	61.7	91.7
Costa Rica	62,483	1,473	923	1.5	62.6	82	16	0.1	5.6	8.9
Cuba	56,269	50,698	450	0.8	0.9	237	11	0.4	0.5	52.6
Cyprus	315	313	240	76.4	76.7	221	41	70.2	70.5	91.9
Dominican Republic	19,348	5,686	2,607	13.5	45.9	2,413	1,601	12.5	42.4	92.5
Ecuador	61,964	749	605	1.0	80.7	202	194	0.3	27.0	33.5
Egypt	98,691	1,764	123	0.1	7.0	4	-	-	0.2	3.5
El Salvador	35,018	1,243	1,147	3.3	92.3	309	305	0.9	24.8	26.9
Ethiopia	553	5	5	0.9	98.6	2	-	0.3	32.5	32.9
Fiji	6,031	5,257	56	0.9	1.1	9	4	0.2	0.2	16.2
French Africa	165	20	11	6.4	52.2	(c)	-	-	-	-
French Oceania	479	-	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-
Gabon	2,848	-	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-
Gambia	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	3,078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	20,776	1,261	123	0.6	9.8	95	1	0.5	7.6	77.6
Guinea	19,266	1	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-
Guyana	19,214	766	655	3.4	85.5	645	639	3.4	84.2	98.5
Haiti	10,644	7,966	7,135	67.0	89.6	4,034	3,704	37.9	50.6	56.5
Honduras	35,962	767	548	1.5	71.4	76	72	0.2	9.9	13.8
Hong Kong	819,786	747,632	449,145	54.8	60.1	267,591	68,248	32.6	35.8	53.6
India	100,876	64,529	30,567	30.3	47.4	26,467	11,770	26.2	41.0	86.6
Indonesia	39,929	32,053	25,036	62.7	78.1	22,137	15,470	55.4	69.1	88.4
Iran	526,747	325	324	0.1	99.5	223	223	-	68.5	68.8
Iraq	789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	55,605	22,714	18,101	32.6	79.7	16,099	6,091	29.0	70.9	88.9
Ivory Coast	10,367	2	1	-	42.6	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	108,729	8,800	8,048	7.4	91.5	7,733	7,543	7.1	87.9	96.1
Jordan	178	158	158	88.6	100.0	(c)	-	-	-	-
Kenya	10,026	130	113	1.1	87.1	100	88	1.0	77.3	88.7
Korea, South	791,009	691,569	368,471	46.6	53.2	302,163	84,018	38.2	43.7	82.0



	Total	Dutiable (a)		Eligible for GPT	Eligible as a % of:		Actual GPT		Actual GPT as a % of:	
		Total	%		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
		-- \$'000 --			-- % --		-- \$'000 --		-- % --	
Singapore	167,919	153,378		134,687	80.2	87.8	111,656	66.5	72.8	82.9
Sri Lanka	20,223	9,387		5,806	28.7	61.9	5,492	27.2	58.5	94.6
Sudan	263	-		-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-
Surinam	7,376	-		-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-
Syria	50,152	39		15	-	37.6	(c)	-	-	-
Tanzania	2,050	15		12	0.6	80.6	-	-	-	-
Thailand	60,492	42,910		17,415	28.8	40.6	12,689	21.0	29.6	72.9
Togo	1	1		1	100.0	100.0	(c)	47.2	93.6	95.3
Trinidad-Tobago	7,623	3,841		3,775	49.5	98.3	3,596	2.5	12.8	94.7
Tunisia	1,501	298		40	2.7	13.6	38	7.7	22.7	71.5
Turkey	12,802	4,351		1,380	10.8	31.7	987	443		
Uganda	307	2		2	0.8	100.0	(c)			
United Arab Emirates	2,253	1,932		1,932	85.7	100.0	(c)			
United States Oceania	243	-		-	-	-	-			
Uruguay	32,766	7,677		3,064	9.3	39.9	2,116	6.5	27.6	69.1
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	1,148	874		874	76.1	100.0	2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Venezuela	1,003,865	2,167		2,167	0.2	100.0	2,081	0.2	96.0	96.0
Vietnam	178	77		77	43.6	100.0	(c)	1,646		
Yemen	64	-		-	-	-	(c)			
Yugoslavia	28,861	26,493		21,477	74.4	81.1	17,187	59.6	64.9	80.0
Zaire	16,953	18		18	0.1	100.0	-	-	-	-
Zambia	4	2		2	50.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	6,116	4,350		1,208	19.8	27.8	(c)			

(a) May be understated due to goods entering warehouses.

(b) Statistical breakdown between imports receiving the B.P. versus G.P.T. rate is not available, therefore all imports are assumed to receive the G.P.T. rate.

(c) Country has not designated certifying agent for purpose of signing Certificate of Origin Form A.

- Nil or zero

--- Amount too small to be expressed.

Source: Prepared by Department of Finance.