

Dutch investment inflows and outflows relative to GDP are significantly more important than those of other countries.

Swiss direct investment abroad rose sharply in 1988 but has remained relatively stable since that time, averaging about U.S. \$6.5 billion each year over the period. Investment flows from Switzerland to Canada are quite small, under \$150 million every year except for 1994, and under \$100 million for 1990 and 1993. This represents almost 1.5 per cent of total global investment by Switzerland in other countries in 1990 and more than 2 per cent in 1992. By 1993, outward investment levels globally for Switzerland had declined significantly and Canada's relative share had declined to almost nothing.

Conclusion

This section has systematically reviewed the investment performance of the seven countries that are considered to be important trade and investment partners for Canada. These countries were also shown to be leading global investors, providing and receiving more than 80 per cent of the world's investment flows over the period.

The economies outlined in this section are clearly among the leading global foreign investors. Compared with this group, Canada can be characterized as a relatively small player within the global investment environment. Canada provides only about U.S. \$7 billion of the U.S. \$154 billion invested by the countries covered by this report during 1993. At the same time, Canada received only about U.S. \$6 billion of the U.S. \$69 billion of foreign direct investment received by the selected countries.

The data suggest that Canada was a more important target in 1993 (compared to earlier in the period) for investment flowing out of the Netherlands, France and