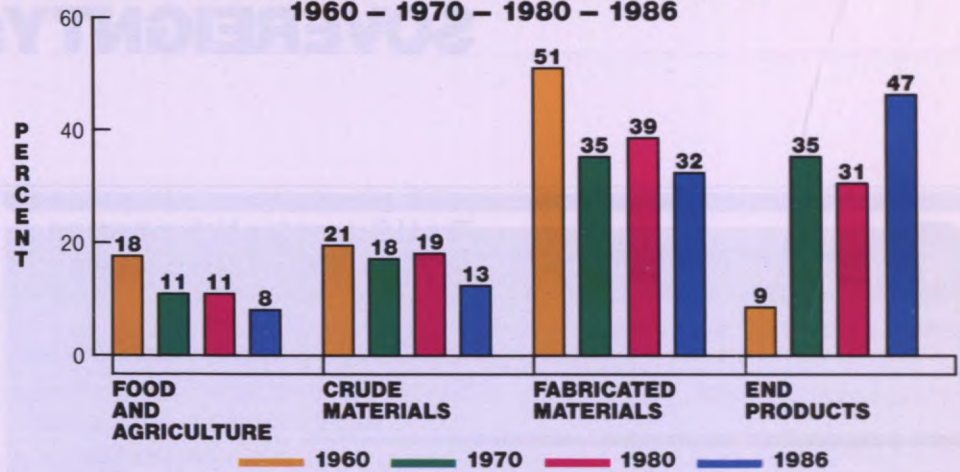


COMPOSITION OF CANADIAN EXPORTS 1960 - 1970 - 1980 - 1986



accounted for almost 60 per cent of Canada's exports to the U.S. and 52 per cent of Canadian exports to all countries.

Seventy-three per cent of the province's trans-border shipments were finished products, worth nearly \$41 billion. The largest export component was automotive products - motor vehicles, chassis, engines and parts. Wood and newsprint, non-ferrous metals, chemicals, and iron and steel accounted for nearly 25 per cent of the province's exports to the U.S.

At the same time, Ontario imported nearly \$56.3 billion in commodities from the U.S. Ontario alone buys more from the U.S. than does Japan.

The Prairies

While agriculture remains the primary industry, the economies of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have changed significantly in recent years. Oil and gas have transformed Alberta. Potash and uranium now figure largely in the economy of Saskatchewan.

Manitoba has a growing service industry and hydro-electricity is a major revenue producer. All these resources are geared for export.

In 1986, the combined commodity exports of the three provinces totalled \$17.6 billion, of which \$11 billion, or 63 per cent went to the U.S. Alberta exported \$10.7 billion in commodities, mostly oil and gas, of which \$7.8 billion, or 73 per cent, moved across the border. Saskatchewan's exports were \$4.3 billion, of which \$1.8 billion, or 42 per cent, were shipped south. Manitoba shipped \$2.5 billion in commodities, of which \$1.4 billion, or 56 per cent, went to the U.S.

British Columbia

The gateway to the Pacific is a major exporter and, as recent events have shown, has been vulnerable to U.S. protectionist actions. B.C.'s lumber industry accounts for more than half of Canada's total forestry production and is highly susceptible to the pressures of international competition. In 1986, the province exported 47 per cent of its commodity production, worth some \$6.3 billion, to the U.S.

The North

Mineral exploration and production dominate the economies of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, to which exports to the U.S. markets

contribute. Furs and tourism are also exchange earners. The territories are dependent on goods and services imported from the U.S., as well as from southern Canada. In 1986, the two territories exported \$114 million in commodities, of which more than \$9 million worth, went to the U.S.

Good For All Regions

The value of the U.S. market to all regions of Canada underlines the importance of a comprehensive trade agreement with our neighbor to ensure security and ease of access. Such an agreement would also create new opportunities and benefits for all Canadians. 🍁

CONSULTATIONS

An extensive system of federal consultations with the provinces and private sector about both sets of trade negotiations is in place.

Provincial views are taken into account through:

- Quarterly meetings of First Ministers, chaired by Prime Minister Mulroney.
- Meetings with provincial trade ministers, chaired by Minister for International Trade Pat Carney.
- Monthly meetings of federal and provincial officials in the Continuing

Committee on Trade Negotiations, chaired by Canada's Chief Negotiator.

Private sector consultation occurs through an advisory network.

- The International Trade Advisory Committee - 39 prominent members of the business, labour, consumer, academic, research and cultural communities reporting to the Minister.
- Sectoral Advisory Groups on International Trade - 15 committees of experts meeting regularly to provide the Minister and Trade Negotiations Office with information and advice.