

TABLE 1

**Major Firms by Segment of the Industry  
(Nationality of Majority Ownership)**

PETROCHEMICALS

Nova (Canada)  
Dow (U.S.)  
Union Carbide (U.S.)  
Dupont (U.S.)  
Shell (Netherlands)

PHARMACEUTICALSMultinational Ethical Drug  
Producers

American Home Products (U.S.)  
Merck Frosst (U.S.)  
Johnson & Johnson (U.S.)  
Glaxo (U.K.)

Generic Drug Producers

Novopharm (Canada)  
Apotex (Canada)  
Horner (U.S.)

PLASTIC RESINS

Nova (Canada)  
Dow (U.S.)  
Dupont (U.S.)  
C.I.L. (U.K.)  
Esso (U.S.)  
B.F. Goodrich (U.S.)  
Shell (Netherlands)  
Himont (Italy)  
Borg-Warner (U.S.)  
Reichhold (Japan)

PLASTIC PRODUCTS

Canron (Canada)  
Scepter (Canada)  
North American Plastics (U.S.)  
Woodbridge Foam (Canada)  
Waterville Cellular (Canada)  
ABC Plastic Moulding (Canada)  
C.I.L. (U.K.)  
Dupont (U.S.)  
Can. General Tower (Canada)  
I.P.L. (Canada)  
Reliance Products (U.K.)  
Maple Leaf Plastics (Canada)

Source: *ISTC Country Profiles, Petrochemicals, Synthetic Resins, Plastics Products, Pharmaceutical and Medicines.*

through government policy. First, feedstock prices increased rapidly as a result of the oil shocks, though federal intervention kept them below world prices.<sup>4</sup> Second, were the subsequent recession and collapse in feedstock prices. Third, the Western Accord of

1985 deregulated oil prices. Fourth, the FTA came into effect.

This industry segment profited from lower feedstock prices in the 1970s and early 1980s. Relative to U.S. producers, most of that advantage is now gone. An advantage remains in energy costs but it