

In practice, this is of extremely limited value to Canada given the various preferential tariff groupings in which Finland participates through trade agreements such as with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and with the European Economic Community (EEC). Finland also accords EFTA tariff rates to the Soviet Union and has a trade agreement with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) countries (east-bloc). Finland also grants the General Preferential Tariff (GPT) to developing countries.

Although Canadian exports have continued to increase, two-way trade remains at a relatively modest level (of approx. \$200 million), with the balance over the past few years in Canada's favour which is a reversal of the pattern throughout much of the 1970s. To some extent this low volume of trade is a reflection of traditional trading relations with other partners, tariff and non-tariff barriers, small domestic markets and, in certain areas, similarity of products. It is also, perhaps, a reflection of perception, lack of knowledge and, concomitantly, lack of interest and/or enthusiasm on both sides.

Table 1a. Canadian Exports to Finland

	(Can \$ thousands)				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Canadian statistics	30,491	54,552	138,135	100,789	110,588
Finnish statistics	43,161	91,385	128,687	116,314	147,000

Main export items in 1982 were: nickel (Can \$21.2 million); barley (Can \$14.8 million); sulphur (Can \$13.3 million); dissolving wood pulp (Can \$7.02 million); wheat (Can \$6.2 million); zinc ore (Can \$4.2 million); rye (Can \$3.6 million); papermakers' felts (Can \$3.4 million).