

- Leaders in Ottawa in 2002 also agreed to intensify talks on a regulatory co-operation framework. This framework, which is being drafted in parallel with the Trade and Investment Enhancement Agreement, will become a key component of the agreement.

Trade and investment

- Canada-EU trade in goods totalled \$57.5 billion in 2003. Canadian exports were worth \$18.8 billion and included diamonds, woodpulp, aerospace products, non-monetary gold, newsprint, uranium, intermediate nickel products, and iron ores.
- Canadian imports of goods from the EU in 2003 were valued at \$38.7 billion. These included crude oil, pharmaceuticals, vehicles and equipment, wine, gasoline, and chemicals.
- The European Union is the second most important destination for Canadian exports. The EU's share of Canada's non-U.S. exports has averaged 35 per cent from 1999 to 2003. Canada's exports to the EU in 2003 represented 4.9 per cent of Canada's total exports, while 10.7 per cent of Canada's total imports came from the EU.
- Over 1,800 European companies have investments in Canada, which makes the EU the second largest investor in Canada, accounting for 27 per cent of all foreign direct investment in 2002.
- The aggregate value of Canadian direct investment in the EU in 2002 was over \$100 billion, with the United Kingdom as the leading destination for EU-bound Canadian direct investment.
- Companies in Europe and North America now rely less on selling to each other's markets, and more on selling in each other's markets. Sales in each other's markets by wholly owned affiliates are over four times the value of exports. In 2002, sales by Canadian affiliates in the European Union totalled \$77 billion. Canadian non-banking affiliates currently employ well over 200,000 people in the EU.