

Fig. 6

## Share of Domestic Exports

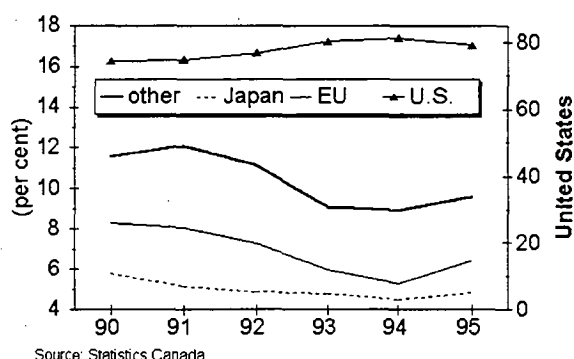
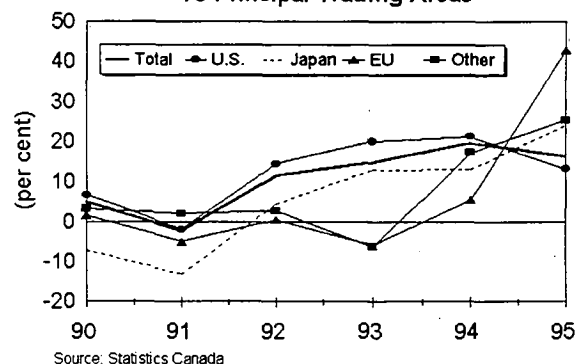


Fig. 7

## Growth of Canadian Domestic Exports To Principal Trading Areas



The share of Canada's exports to Japan was fairly stable at around 5 per cent for the first half of the 1990s, while exports to the rest of the world accounted for an average of 10 per cent of domestic exports for the period 1990 to 1995. The share of exports going to the EU had been declining in the earlier part of the 1990s but picked up in 1995 when exports to the EU grew by 43 per cent (Fig. 7).<sup>16</sup> It is not necessarily surprising that Canadian exports to the EU picked up later than those to the U.S. since the EU countries were later coming out of the early 1990s recession than was the U.S..

Exports of automotive products accounted for the largest share of total Canadian domestic exports in 1995, at 25 per cent (Fig. 8). This share was followed closely by machinery and equipment exports, at 20 per cent of total, and industrial goods exports, at 19 per cent. Exports of forestry products, energy products and agricultural and fish products accounted for 16 per cent, 9 per cent, and 8 per cent, respectively, of total Canadian domestic exports in 1995. Consumer goods accounted for only 3 per cent of the total. As of 1995, the U.S. purchased 98 per cent of

<sup>16</sup>As of January 1995, the EU expanded its membership to include Austria, Finland and Sweden. However, the rebound in the share of Canadian exports destined for the EU is not solely accounted for by the addition of new members to the EU in 1995. With the new members, the EU's share was 6.43 per cent in 1995. Without the new members, it was 6.10 per cent, still an increase over 1994. The same is true for the large increase in the annual growth of exports to the EU seen in 1995. With the new members, growth was 43 per cent in 1995, but without them it was still over 35 per cent, up from a 6 per cent growth rate in 1994.