

Energy relations were managed under the aegis of the Energy Consultative Mechanism, a forum established in 1979 in which energy officials of both countries exchange views on bilateral and multilateral energy questions. Despite a surplus of natural gas in the US market, sales of Canadian natural gas again exceeded \$4 billion in 1983 and electricity exports increased to more than \$1 billion. The retroactive aspects of the Crown Share provision of the National Energy Program remained contentious, the Reagan Administration continuing to protest against its alleged retroactivity.

The Department continued to conduct a wide range of academic, cultural and information activities in the United States aimed at developing an understanding of, and appreciation for, Canadian policies. It continued to support Canadian studies programs at a number of universities. There has been a steady growth in the interest of American academics and students in Canada, which has been reflected in the number, diversity and quality of the applications under various awards programs. Through a variety of programs and services, the Department seeks to promote interest by Americans in Canadian performers and artistic works.

At least 70 million people cross the Canada-US border each year. Not surprisingly, some Canadians may encounter difficulties in gaining entry or in establishing appropriate status in the US. The Department has become increasingly involved in assisting persons who encounter such problems.

Canada-US economic indicators

(Calendar year)

I. Canadian trade

| | With all countries | | With United States | |
|------|------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|
| | Exports (\$ billion Cdn.) | Imports | Exports (\$ billion Cdn.) | Imports |
| 1980 | 76.2 | 69.3 | 48.2 | 48.6 |
| 1981 | 83.8 | 79.5 | 55.5 | 54.5 |
| 1982 | 84.5 | 67.9 | 57.7 | 47.9 |
| 1983 | 90.9 | 75.6 | 66.3 | 54.1 |

II. Percentage change

| | With all countries | | With United States | |
|------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports |
| 1980 | + 16.0 | + 10.2 | + 8.2 | + 6.7 |
| 1981 | + 10.0 | + 14.7 | + 15.2 | + 12.2 |
| 1982 | + 0.9 | - 14.6 | + 4.0 | - 12.2 |
| 1983 | + 7.6 | + 11.4 | + 15.0 | + 13.0 |

III. Percentage distribution of exports and imports in 1983

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Exports from Canada | |
| To: United States | 72.9 |
| Japan | 5.2 |
| European Community | 7.4 |
| Imports by Canada | |
| From: United States | 71.6 |
| Japan | 5.8 |
| European Community | 7.8 |

IV. Top Canadian exports to the United States

1. Passenger autos and chassis
2. Natural gas
3. Crude petroleum
4. Newsprint paper
5. Lumber, softwood
6. Petroleum and coal products
7. Precious metals and alloys
8. Wood pulp and similar pulp
9. Electricity
10. Aluminium and alloys

V. Top US exports to Canada

1. Motor vehicle parts/engines, passenger autos and chassis
2. Computers
3. Telecommunications and related equipment
4. Aircraft parts
5. Plastics and synthetic rubber
6. Precious metals and alloys
7. Coal
8. Industrial chemical products
9. Organic chemicals
10. Miscellaneous equipment and tools