

- Lathes, metalworking, new, numerically controlled, valued at least \$2,500 each (Schedule A 7361308).
- Milling machines, metalworking, new, valued at least \$2,500 each (Schedule A 7361428).
- Machine tools for finishing metal, new, valued at least \$2,500 each, nspf* (Schedule A 7361925).
- Punching and shearing machines, metal-forming machines, tools, valued over \$2,500 each (Schedule A 7362300).
- Metal-forming machine tools, new, valued at least \$2,500 each, nspf (Schedule A 7362500).
- Metal-cutting machine tools, nspf, valued over \$2,500 each (Schedule A 7366040).
- Parts, nspf, of metalworking machine tools, nspf (Schedule A 7369030).

These product groups include both standard and special (customer-built) machine tools. A full description of these products in terms of Canadian trade classification, CITC, is presented in Appendix 4.

U.S. IMPORTS 1982-87

A breakdown of 1986 imports of selected metalworking machinery and machine tools by country is presented in Appendix 5. Europe and Japan captured an extremely large portion (86.6%) of the U.S. import market of metalworking machinery and machine tools in 1986.

Combined imports of the above products grew at an average annual rate of 12.5% between 1982 and 1986 and dropped 10.9% to \$1.4 billion (U.S.) in 1987. Canadian exports fluctuated during this period with highs of \$100 million (U.S.) in 1982 and 1986. Canadian import share dropped from 11% in 1982 to 4% in 1987. Europe and Japan continue to dominate this market with a consistent combined share of over 80%. Japanese exports have grown faster than European exports (See Chart 1 below). Trends for the individual product groups are illustrated in Appendix 6.

* Not specifically provided for.