The importance of these major Canadian exports as a proportion of Community imports has also varied.

While again the dollar value of most of the major Canadian exports has increased substantially, Canada's share of the Community market for these commodities has not always increased or even been maintained. In certain cases it has dropped substantially between 1970 and 1977. For example, the dollar value of Canadian barley exports to the Community more than doubled during the period but Canada's share of the Community's total imports of barley fell from 58 percent to 27 percent. Another example is nickel ores where Canada's share of the market dropped from 80 percent to 62 percent during the same period. Reductions in market shares also occurred for zinc ores, lumber, tobacco, paper and paperboard, copper metal, electrical equipment, telecommunications apparatus and aircraft. For a number of commodities, on the other hand, Canada increased substantially its share of the Community import market from 1970 to 1977. Examples include wheat (from 37 percent to 62 percent), woodpulp (from 15 percent to 24 percent) and asbestos (from 57 percent to 60 percent). The Canadian share of the Community market has also risen for a number of commodities in the end products sector in the first half of the seventies, e.g. aircraft engines, office machines, construction and mining machinery, ships and boats: however, more recent trends are less positive (See Annex 8).

European Community's Exports to Canada

Structure:

In contrast to the relative concentration of the principal Canadian exports to the European Community, exports from the Community to Canada are much more diversified. The following export profile reflects not only the Community's productive capacity but also the import requirements of Canada.

The most important category of the Community's export trade with Canada is machinery and transport equipment. Machinery other than electric, transport equipment and electrical machinery apparatus and appliances rank first, second and third respectively. However, electrical machinery and transport equipment are less important in Community exports to Canada than in its exports to industrialized countries as a whole. Beverages rank fifth in Community exports to Canada. Other important items include clothing, professional, scientific and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks and miscellaneous manufactured articles, not elsewhere specified. Together, these items account for 12.3 percent of the Community's exports to Canada, higher than the comparable shares of the European Community exports to the U.S.A. and to the industrialized countries at large. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials; textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products; non metallic mineral manufactures, not elsewhere specified; and iron and steel account for 16 percent of Community exports to Canada. This is also higher than the respective U.S.A. or industrialized countries' share. However, iron and steel is fourth in order of export values to the U.S.A. as well as for industrialized countries generally, whilst this division takes only seventh place for Canada. Chemical elements and compounds amount to 3.9 percent of European Community exports to Canada, i.e. in ninth place, compared to third place in Community exports to the U.S.A.