Table 2.9
Canadian Imports from the EU by Member State
(in C$ millions)

Year	Belgium	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	UK
1980	237	808	1,493	641	230	1,970
1981	297	912	1,676	738	260	2,360
1982	270	941	1,439	755	235	1,880
1983	291	885	1,642	830	323	1,800
1984	430	1,260	2,250	1,170	509	2,470
1985	499	1,430	2,791	1,410	591	3,000
1986	549	1,660	3,573	1,750	664	3,570
1987	542	1,590	3,650	1,790	743	4,280
1988	588	2,880	3,841	1,950	762	4,630
1989	541	2,030	3,703	2,010	822	4,570
1990	539	2,450	3,837	1,950	720	4,840
1991	427	2,670	3,741	1,790	599	4,160
1992	428	2,690	3,532	1,750	599	4,100
1993	503	2,280	3,522	1,940	666	4,470
1994	606	2,510	4,384	2,590	858	5,030
1995	728	3,120	4,801	3,270	948	5,480
1996	817	3,400	4,820	2,720	931	5,910

Sources: Statistics Canada CANSIM matrices 3894, 3895, 3661, 3897, 3898, 3893.

The import figures in table 2.9 above also tend to also reflect the trends observed in the total figures for imports from the EU. Noteworthy here is the rapid growth in imports from Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium over the last few years.

In summary, what emerges from this analysis of Canada-EU merchandise trade trends is that relatively speaking, although exports to the EU have been in long-term decline, perhaps due to an increased concentration on the part of Canadian exporters on US markets, imports have largely remained unchanged as a proportion of total Canadian imports. This could point to some trade diversion away from traditional European markets to newer more accessible NAFTA markets, but it is unclear whether the data suggest trade diversion resulting from the EU single market initiative. The analysis also points to an increased concentration on a greater technological component to Canadian exports to the EU, and allied to this trend, there also appears to be an emergent tendency for more transatlantic intra-industry trade.