

**Table 3<sup>1</sup>**  
**Imports by Commodity - Share by Principal Trading Area**  
**1995**  
**(per cent)**

	Agri. & Fish Prod.	Energy Prod.	Forestry Prod.	Industrial Goods	Mach. & Equip.	Auto. Prod.	Consumer Goods	Special Trans- actions	Total
U.S.	57.5	22.3	89.2	71.3	64.2	83.5	53.3	56.4	66.8
Mexico	2.2	1.4	0.1	0.9	1.7	5.9	0.9	0.2	2.4
Japan	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	8.4	6.8	4.7	1.2	5.4
EU <sup>2</sup>	11.3	21.2	2.4	12.7	11.5	2.9	12.3	4.8	10.0
Asian Nics <sup>3</sup>	1.4	0.1	0.6	2.1	6.8	0.4	7.9	1.2	3.8
Other	27.2	54.9	7.7	10.8	7.3	0.5	20.9	36.2	11.6
Total World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

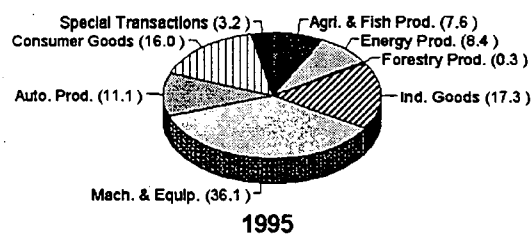
<sup>1</sup> Source: Statistics Canada

<sup>2</sup> EU includes: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom and new members (January 1995); Austria, Finland and Sweden.

<sup>3</sup> Asian Nics include: South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore.

When the U.S. is excluded, the machinery and equipment commodity grouping still accounts for the largest share of imports into Canada, followed by the industrial goods category (Fig.13). Although automotive products are predictably negatively affected, in general there is not so great a difference when the U.S. is excluded from import data as when it is excluded from export numbers. This reflects the more diverse geographic origins of merchandise imports.

**Fig. 13**  
**Imports from Countries**  
**Other than the U.S.**  
**(per cent)**



Source: Statistics Canada