

approximately \$37 billion in 1991. Manufacturing inputs and machinery and transport equipment were Malaysia's main imports in 1990, representing 55 percent of the total.

Malaysia's main exports in 1990 consisted of manufactured products. Of these, electronic parts were the most important component representing about one third of all manufactured exports. Primary commodities such as petroleum, LNG, logs and timber, rubber and palm oil together accounted for approximately 34 percent of all exports. Over half of Malaysia's exports go to other ASEAN countries, the U.S.A. and Japan. The ASEAN region alone receives almost one third of all Malaysian exports. Total exports in 1990 amounted to U.S. \$29.4 billion and approximately \$34.3 billion in 1991.

Principal exports 1990		Principal imports 1990	
Electronics & electrical machinery	33.5%	Manufacturing inputs	36.2%
Petroleum & LNG	16.2%	Machinery & transport equipment	18.8%
Logs & timber	8.9%	Metal products	6.3%
Palm oil	5.5%	Food, beverages & tobacco	4.1%
Rubber	3.8%	Consumer durables	3.3%

SOURCE: The Economist Intelligence Unit

3.2 Canada-Malaysia Trade

Trade between Canada and Malaysia is carried out under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and Malaysia is a beneficiary of Canada's General Preferential Tariff and British Preferential Tariff. In 1990, more than half of the dutiable shipments from Malaysia were eligible for preferential access to the Canadian market under the GPT.

Growth in trade between Canada and Malaysia over the past decade has not been steady, having been affected by economic downturns and recessions. 1991 saw two-way trade reaching a high of CDN \$726.9 million, representing a 15 percent increase over the previous year. While the balance of trade remains in Malaysia's favour by CDN \$145 million, total trade with Canada is expected to increase in the next few years.

In 1991, 19 percent of Canada's exports to the ASEAN region went to Malaysia. Amounting to CDN \$290.9 million, Canadian exports accounted for approximately 0.7 per cent of all Malaysian imports and included fertilizers, cereals, iron and steel, and pulp and paper. (See Table VI on the following page). It is estimated, however, that exports of Canadian services (engineering consulting and others), which are not taken into consideration in trade flows, perhaps surpass the sum of all Canadian merchandise exports to Malaysia.

TABLE V

MALAYSIA-CANADA TRADE
(\$ CDN millions)

	1980	% total Malay exports/imports	1985	% total Malay exports/imports	1990	% total Malay exports/imports	1991	% total Malay exports/imports
Exports to Canada	83.4	(0.5%)	146.0	(0.7%)	380.2	(1.1%)	436.0	(1.1%)
Imports from Canada	93.0	(0.7%)	204.3	(1.2%)	248.2	(0.7%)	290.9	(0.7%)
Total Trade (Malay-Canada)	176.4		350.0		628.4		726.9	
Balance	-9.6		-58.0		132.0		145.1	

NOTE: "Balance" of trade refers to ASEAN country's trade surplus (if positive number) or trade deficit (if negative number) with Canada.
Source: STATISTICS CANADA