

are more job intensive, Canada is interested in exporting manufactured goods in order to maintain fuller employment.

3. "Canada is one of the most open markets for goods. Quotas are applied to an estimated 17% of the USA's industrial imports, compared with 4% in the case of the EEC, while Canada makes hardly any use of such restrictions"...Pepin, Chicago, March '72.

U.S. sales to Canada in the first eight months of 1971 (\$6.7 billion) exceed those to Japan at \$2.6 billion, Germany at \$1.9 billion and Britain at \$1.4 billion. Combined they add to \$6.2 billion.

GATT study shows the average tariff on all imports into Canada was 9.2% compared with 6.9% for the European Community, 10.1% for Japan and 10.9% for the U.S.A. The same Tariff Study also calculated that 54.4% of all Canadian most-favoured-nation imports entered duty-free, compared with 51.1% for the European Community, 46.8% for Japan and 27.9% for the USA.

Quotas are applied to an estimated 17% of the USA's industrial imports, compared with 4% in the case of the EEC, while Canada makes hardly any use of such restrictions.

Imports into Canada under this relatively open regime amount to more than 23% of our gross national product, compared with less than 5½% in your case (U.S.), and 11% for Japan.

4. Canada and the U.S. owe each other about a billion dollars.

- Canada pays over a billion dollars a year more to the U.S. in interest and dividends than the United States pays to Canada.