

On the basis of the above process, and bearing in mind that many product groupings with less than \$80 million (U.S.) annual import value are of major interest to the smaller Canadian companies engaged in the production of processed meats, the following products and product groups were selected for discussion in this report:

- Hams and shoulders, prepared or preserved, not boned, cooked or in airtight containers (Schedule A 0130020)
- Bacon, pork, not boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers (Schedule A 0130040)
- Pork, nsfp, prepared and preserved, not boned, cooked or packed in airtight containers (Schedule A 0130060)
- Sausages, pork (Schedule A 0142025)
- Sausages, beef (Schedule A 0142045)
- Sausages, except pork and beef (Schedule A 0142060)
- Hams and shoulders, pork, prepared or preserved, boned and cooked and in airtight containers (Schedule A 0148020)
- Bacon, pork, boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers (Schedule A 0148030)
- Pork, nsfp, prepared or preserved, boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers (Schedule A 0148040)

## **U.S. IMPORTS 1982-87**

Appendix 4 illustrates 1987 U.S. imports of each of these product groups from Western Europe by country. Western Europe accounted for 51.7% of the \$531.6 million (U.S.) of imports into the United States in 1987. The major supplier was Denmark with 45% of total U.S. imports in 1987.

Chart 1, overleaf, summarizes U.S. imports of these product groups for the years 1982 to 1987 inclusive. Total U.S. imports in the groups studied rose from \$374.7 million (U.S.) in 1982 to \$531.6 million (U.S.) in 1987, an average annual growth rate of 7.3%. In 1982, product originating from Western European countries accounted for 58.2% of all imports in these groups, Denmark alone being responsible for 82% of the shipments from Western Europe. By 1987,